前面基本上我们已经把Spring MVC的总体执行流程了解了一遍,但还是陷于篇幅以及逻辑臃肿问题,DispatcherServlet 涉及到的很多组件我们并未展开去分析,其中一个比较重要的组件HandlerMapping我们就在该分支深入进去分析一下。

前文讲过DispatcherServlet 处理到这里会遍历所有的
HandlerMapping类去根据请求尝试获取HandlerExecutionChain对象。
我们一直说HandlerExecutionChain对象封装了Handler和对应的拦截器,我们看下它的定义。

```
public class HandlerExecutionChain {
    private static final Log logger = LogFactory.getLog(HandlerExecutionChain.class);
    private final Object handler;
    private HandlerInterceptor[] interceptors;
    private List<HandlerInterceptor> interceptorList;
    private int interceptorIndex = -1;
```

额,这又有数组又有List集合的,没看懂,反正这玩意封装了 Handler和对应拦截器应该是清楚了。

接下来我们看看这个getHandler方法究竟干了什么,前文我们也提过,在AbstractHandlerMapping类中有它的实现(具体HandlerMapping 接口实现类为啥定位AbstractHandlerMapping后面再分析)。

```
@Override
public final HandlerExecutionChain getHandler(HttpServletRequest request) throws Exception {
   Object handler = getHandlerInternal(request);
   if (handler == null) {
    handler = getDefaultHandler();
   if (handler == null) {
        return null;
    // Bean name or resolved handler?
   if (handler instanceof String) {
        String handlerName = (String) handler;
        handler = getApplicationContext().getBean(handlerName);
   HandlerExecutionChain executionChain = getHandlerExecutionChain(handler, request);
   if (CorsUtils.isCorsRequest(request)) {
        CorsConfiguration globalConfig = this.corsConfigSource.getCorsConfiguration(request);
        CorsConfiguration handlerConfig = getCorsConfiguration(handler, request);
        CorsConfiguration config = (globalConfig != null ? globalConfig.combine(handlerConfig) : handlerConfig);
        executionChain = getCorsHandlerExecutionChain(request, executionChain, config);
   return executionChain;
```