大多数框架,都支持插件,用户可通过编写插件来自行扩展功能,Mybatis也不例外。

我们从插件配置、插件编写、插件运行原理、插件注册与执行拦截的时机、初始化插件、分页插件的原 理等六个方面展开阐述。

1. 插件配置

Mybatis的插件配置在configuration内部,初始化时,会读取这些插件,保存于Configuration对象的 Interceptor Chain中。

```
1 <?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
    <!DOCTYPE configuration PUBLIC "-//mybatis.org//DTD Config 3.0//EN"</pre>
    "http://mybatis.org/dtd/mybatis-3-config.dtd">
 3
    <configuration>
4
        <plugins>
 5
            <plugin interceptor="com.mybatis3.interceptor.MyBatisInterceptor">
 6
                cproperty name="value" value="100" />
 7
            </plugin>
8
        </plugins>
9
   </configuration>
10
   public class Configuration {
        protected final InterceptorChain interceptorChain = new
11
    InterceptorChain();
12 }
```

org.apache.ibatis.plugin.InterceptorChain.java源码。

```
public class InterceptorChain {
 2
 3
      private final List<Interceptor> interceptors = new ArrayList<Interceptor>
    ();
 4
 5
      public Object pluginAll(Object target) {
 6
        for (Interceptor interceptor : interceptors) {
 7
          target = interceptor.plugin(target);
 8
        }
 9
        return target;
10
11
12
      public void addInterceptor(Interceptor interceptor) {
13
        interceptors.add(interceptor);
14
      }
15
16
      public List<Interceptor> getInterceptors() {
        return Collections.unmodifiableList(interceptors);
17
18
      }
19
20 }
```

上面的for循环代表了只要是插件,都会以责任链的方式逐一执行(别指望它能跳过某个节点),所谓插件,其实就类似于拦截器。

2. 如何编写一个插件

插件必须实现org.apache.ibatis.plugin.Interceptor接口。

```
public interface Interceptor {

    Object intercept(Invocation invocation) throws Throwable;

    Object plugin(Object target);

    void setProperties(Properties properties);

}
```

intercept()方法:执行拦截内容的地方,比如想收点保护费。由plugin()方法触发,interceptor.plugin(target)足以证明。

plugin()方法:决定是否触发intercept()方法。

setProperties()方法:给自定义的拦截器传递xml配置的属性参数。

下面自定义一个拦截器:

```
@Intercepts({
            @Signature(type = Executor.class, method = "query", args = {
    MappedStatement.class, Object.class,
3
                    RowBounds.class, ResultHandler.class }),
4
            @Signature(type = Executor.class, method = "close", args = {
    boolean.class }) })
    public class MyBatisInterceptor implements Interceptor {
6
 7
        private Integer value;
8
9
        @override
10
        public Object intercept(Invocation invocation) throws Throwable {
11
            return invocation.proceed();
12
        }
13
        @override
14
        public Object plugin(Object target) {
15
16
            System.out.println(value);
17
            // Plugin类是插件的核心类,用于给target创建一个JDK的动态代理对象,触发
    intercept()方法
18
            return Plugin.wrap(target, this);
19
        }
20
21
        @override
        public void setProperties(Properties properties) {
22
23
            value = Integer.valueOf((String) properties.get("value"));
24
25
26
   }
```

面对上面的代码, 我们需要解决两个疑问:

1. 为什么要写Annotation注解? 注解都是什么含义?

答: Mybatis规定插件必须编写Annotation注解, 是必须, 而不是可选。

@Intercepts注解:装载一个@Signature列表,一个@Signature其实就是一个需要拦截的方法封装。那么,一个拦截器要拦截多个方法,自然就是一个@Signature列表。

type = Executor.class, method = "query", args = { MappedStatement.class, Object.class, RowBounds.class, ResultHandler.class }

解释:要拦截Executor接口内的query()方法,参数类型为args列表。

2. Plugin.wrap(target, this)是干什么的?

答:使用JDK的动态代理,给target对象创建一个delegate代理对象,以此来实现方法拦截和增强功能,它会回调intercept()方法。

org.apache.ibatis.plugin.Plugin.java源码:

```
public class Plugin implements InvocationHandler {
 2
 3
      private Object target;
 4
      private Interceptor interceptor;
 5
      private Map<Class<?>, Set<Method>> signatureMap;
 6
      private Plugin(Object target, Interceptor interceptor, Map<Class<?>,
    Set<Method>> signatureMap) {
8
        this.target = target;
9
        this.interceptor = interceptor;
        this.signatureMap;
10
11
12
13
      public static Object wrap(Object target, Interceptor interceptor) {
14
        Map<Class<?>, Set<Method>> signatureMap = getSignatureMap(interceptor);
15
        class<?> type = target.getClass();
16
        Class<?>[] interfaces = getAllInterfaces(type, signatureMap);
17
        if (interfaces.length > 0) {
          // 创建JDK动态代理对象
18
19
          return Proxy.newProxyInstance(
20
              type.getClassLoader(),
21
              interfaces,
22
              new Plugin(target, interceptor, signatureMap));
24
        return target;
25
      }
26
27
      @override
      public Object invoke(Object proxy, Method method, Object[] args) throws
28
    Throwable {
29
        try {
30
          Set<Method> methods = signatureMap.get(method.getDeclaringClass());
31
          // 判断是否是需要拦截的方法(很重要)
          if (methods != null && methods.contains(method)) {
32
33
            // 回调intercept()方法
34
            return interceptor.intercept(new Invocation(target, method, args));
35
36
          return method.invoke(target, args);
37
        } catch (Exception e) {
          throw ExceptionUtil.unwrapThrowable(e);
38
39
40
      }
```

```
41 | //...
42 | }
```

Map<Class<?>, Set> signatureMap:缓存需拦截对象的反射结果,避免多次反射,即target的反射结果。

所以,我们不要动不动就说反射性能很差,那是因为你没有像Mybatis一样去缓存一个对象的反射结果。

判断是否是需要拦截的方法,这句注释很重要,一旦忽略了,都不知道Mybatis是怎么判断是否执行拦截内容的,要记住。

3. Mybatis可以拦截哪些接口对象?

```
public class Configuration {
 2
 3
   public ParameterHandler newParameterHandler(MappedStatement
    mappedStatement, Object parameterObject, BoundSql boundSql) {
        ParameterHandler parameterHandler =
    mappedStatement.getLang().createParameterHandler(mappedStatement,
    parameterObject, boundSql);
        parameterHandler = (ParameterHandler)
 5
    interceptorChain.pluginAll(parameterHandler); // 1
        return parameterHandler;
 6
 7
      }
 8
9
      public ResultSetHandler newResultSetHandler(Executor executor,
    MappedStatement mappedStatement, RowBounds rowBounds, ParameterHandler
    parameterHandler,
          ResultHandler resultHandler, BoundSql boundSql) {
10
11
        ResultSetHandler resultSetHandler = new
    DefaultResultSetHandler(executor, mappedStatement, parameterHandler,
    resultHandler, boundSql, rowBounds);
        resultSetHandler = (ResultSetHandler)
12
    interceptorChain.pluginAll(resultSetHandler); // 2
13
       return resultSetHandler;
14
15
16
      public StatementHandler newStatementHandler(Executor executor,
    MappedStatement mappedStatement, Object parameterObject, RowBounds
    rowBounds, ResultHandler resultHandler, BoundSql boundSql) {
17
        StatementHandler statementHandler = new
    RoutingStatementHandler(executor, mappedStatement, parameterObject,
    rowBounds, resultHandler, boundSql);
        statementHandler = (StatementHandler)
18
    interceptorChain.pluginAll(statementHandler); // 3
19
        return statementHandler;
20
      }
21
      public Executor newExecutor(Transaction transaction) {
22
23
        return newExecutor(transaction, defaultExecutorType);
24
25
```

```
public Executor newExecutor(Transaction transaction, ExecutorType
    executorType) {
        executorType = executorType == null ? defaultExecutorType :
27
    executorType;
28
        executorType = executorType == null ? ExecutorType.SIMPLE :
    executorType;
29
       Executor executor;
30
        if (ExecutorType.BATCH == executorType) {
         executor = new BatchExecutor(this, transaction);
31
32
        } else if (ExecutorType.REUSE == executorType) {
33
         executor = new ReuseExecutor(this, transaction);
34
        } else {
35
          executor = new SimpleExecutor(this, transaction);
36
        }
37
        if (cacheEnabled) {
          executor = new CachingExecutor(executor);
38
39
        }
40
        executor = (Executor) interceptorChain.pluginAll(executor); // 4
41
       return executor;
42
      }
43 //...
   }
44
```

Mybatis只能拦截ParameterHandler、ResultSetHandler、StatementHandler、Executor共4个接口对象内的方法。

重新审视interceptorChain.pluginAll()方法:该方法在创建上述4个接口对象时调用,其含义为给这些接口对象注册拦截器功能,注意是注册,而不是执行拦截。

拦截器执行时机: plugin()方法注册拦截器后,那么,在执行上述4个接口对象内的具体方法时,就会自动触发拦截器的执行,也就是插件的执行。

所以,一定要分清,何时注册,何时执行。切不可认为pluginAll()或plugin()就是执行,它只是注册。

4. Invocation

```
public class Invocation {
  private Object target;
  private Method method;
  private Object[] args;
}
```

intercept(Invocation invocation)方法的参数Invocation ,我相信你一定可以看得懂,不解释。

5. 初始化插件源码解析

org.apache.ibatis.builder.xml.XMLConfigBuilder.parseConfiguration(XNode)方法部分源码。

```
pluginElement(root.evalNode("plugins"));
```

```
private void pluginElement(XNode parent) throws Exception {
 4
        if (parent != null) {
 5
          for (XNode child : parent.getChildren()) {
            String interceptor = child.getStringAttribute("interceptor");
 6
 7
            Properties properties = child.getChildrenAsProperties();
8
            Interceptor interceptorInstance = (Interceptor)
    resolveClass(interceptor).newInstance();
9
            // 这里展示了setProperties()方法的调用时机
10
            interceptorInstance.setProperties(properties);
11
            configuration.addInterceptor(interceptorInstance);
12
          }
13
        }
14
      }
```

对于Mybatis,它并不区分是何种拦截器接口,所有的插件都是Interceptor, Mybatis完全依靠 Annotation去标识对谁进行拦截,所以,具备接口一致性。

6. 分页插件原理

由于Mybatis采用的是逻辑分页,而非物理分页,那么,市场上就出现了可以实现物理分页的Mybatis的分页插件。

要实现物理分页,就需要对String sql进行拦截并增强,Mybatis通过BoundSql对象存储String sql,而BoundSql则由StatementHandler对象获取。

```
public interface StatementHandler {
1
        <E> List<E> query(Statement statement, ResultHandler resultHandler)
    throws SQLException{
           String sql = getBoundSql();
           分页语句: sql+"limit 语句"
4
           查询总数语句: "SELECT COUNT(1) "" +sql.substring(from语句之后)
 5
6
       };
 7
        BoundSql getBoundSql();
8
9
    public class BoundSql {
10
11
      public String getSql() {
        return sql;
12
13
    }
14 }
```

因此,就需要编写一个针对StatementHandler的query方法拦截器,然后获取到sql,对sql进行重写增强。

任它天高海阔,任它变化无穷,我们只要懂得原理,再多插件,我们都可以对其投送王之蔑视。