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InterceptorChain中。

```
<?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">
    <configuration>
       <plugins>
            <plugin interceptor="com.mybatis3.interceptor.MyBatisInterceptor">
                property name="value" value="100" />
            </plugin>
 8
        </plugins>
   </configuration>
    public class Configuration {
10
11
        protected final InterceptorChain interceptorChain = new
    InterceptorChain();
12 }
```

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

```
public class InterceptorChain {

private final List<Interceptor> interceptors = new ArrayList<Interceptor>
();

public Object pluginAll(Object target) {
 for (Interceptor interceptor: interceptors) {
 target = interceptor.plugin(target);
 }
 return target;
}
```

```
public void addInterceptor(Interceptor interceptor) {
   interceptors.add(interceptor);
}

public List<Interceptor> getInterceptors() {
   return Collections.unmodifiableList(interceptors);
}
```

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:

```
1  @Intercepts({
2      @Signature(type = Executor.class, method = "query", args = {
      MappedStatement.class, Object.class,
```

```
RowBounds.class, ResultHandler.class }),
            @Signature(type = Executor.class, method = "close", args = {
    boolean.class }) })
    public class MyBatisInterceptor implements Interceptor {
7
        private Integer value;
8
        @Override
        public Object intercept(Invocation invocation) throws Throwable {
            return invocation.proceed();
12
14
       @Override
15
        public Object plugin(Object target) {
16
           System.out.println(value);
            // 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
           return Plugin.wrap(target, this);
18
19
      @Override
22
       public void setProperties(Properties properties) {
           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。

```
public class Plugin implements InvocationHandler {
 2
 3
     private Object target;
 4
     private Interceptor interceptor;
     private Map<Class<?>, Set<Method>> signatureMap;
 5
 7
      private Plugin(Object target, Interceptor interceptor, Map<Class<?>,
    Set<Method>> signatureMap) {
        this.target = target;
9
       this.interceptor = interceptor;
        this.signatureMap = signatureMap;
      }
12
13
      public static Object wrap(Object target, Interceptor interceptor) {
       Map<Class<?>, Set<Method>> signatureMap = getSignatureMap(interceptor);
14
        Class<?> type = target.getClass();
15
16
       Class<?>[] interfaces = getAllInterfaces(type, signatureMap);
       if (interfaces.length > 0) {
         // 创建JDK动态代理对象
         return Proxy.newProxyInstance(
19
20
              type.getClassLoader(),
21
             interfaces,
              new Plugin(target, interceptor, signatureMap));
        return target;
24
25
26
     @Override
      public Object invoke(Object proxy, Method method, Object[] args) throws
    Throwable {
29
       try {
          Set<Method> methods = signatureMap.get(method.getDeclaringClass());
         // 判断是否是需要拦截的方法(很重要)
         if (methods != null && methods.contains(method)) {
           // 回调intercept()方法
34
           return interceptor.intercept(new Invocation(target, method, args));
         return method.invoke(target, args);
36
        } catch (Exception e) {
          throw ExceptionUtil.unwrapThrowable(e);
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 {
    //...
    public ParameterHandler newParameterHandler(MappedStatement
    mappedStatement, Object parameterObject, BoundSql boundSql) {
        ParameterHandler parameterHandler =
    mappedStatement.getLang().createParameterHandler(mappedStatement,
    parameterObject, boundSql);
        parameterHandler = (ParameterHandler)
    interceptorChain.pluginAll(parameterHandler); // 1
        return parameterHandler;
 8
      public ResultSetHandler newResultSetHandler(Executor executor,
    MappedStatement mappedStatement, RowBounds rowBounds, ParameterHandler
    parameterHandler,
          ResultHandler resultHandler, BoundSql boundSql) {
        ResultSetHandler resultSetHandler = new
    DefaultResultSetHandler(executor, mappedStatement, parameterHandler,
    resultHandler, boundSql, rowBounds);
        resultSetHandler = (ResultSetHandler)
    interceptorChain.pluginAll(resultSetHandler); // 2
        return resultSetHandler;
14
     }
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);
```

```
18
        statementHandler = (StatementHandler)
    interceptorChain.pluginAll(statementHandler); // 3
        return statementHandler;
21
22
     public Executor newExecutor(Transaction transaction) {
23
      return newExecutor(transaction, defaultExecutorType);
24
2.5
26
     public Executor newExecutor (Transaction transaction, ExecutorType
    executorType) {
        executorType = executorType == null ? defaultExecutorType :
27
    executorType;
        executorType = executorType == null ? ExecutorType.SIMPLE :
    executorType;
29
       Executor executor;
       if (ExecutorType.BATCH == executorType) {
         executor = new BatchExecutor(this, transaction);
        } else if (ExecutorType.REUSE == executorType) {
33
         executor = new ReuseExecutor(this, transaction);
35
         executor = new SimpleExecutor(this, transaction);
        if (cacheEnabled) {
         executor = new CachingExecutor(executor);
39
40
      executor = (Executor) interceptorChain.pluginAll(executor); // 4
      return executor;
41
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"));
 2
    private void pluginElement(XNode parent) throws Exception {
 3
      if (parent != null) {
         for (XNode child : parent.getChildren()) {
            String interceptor = child.getStringAttribute("interceptor");
            Properties properties = child.getChildrenAsProperties();
            Interceptor interceptorInstance = (Interceptor)
    resolveClass(interceptor).newInstance();
            // 这里展示了setProperties()方法的调用时机
            interceptorInstance.setProperties(properties);
            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 {
       <E> List<E> query(Statement statement, ResultHandler resultHandler)
    throws SQLException{
           String sql = getBoundSql();
           分页语句: sql+"limit 语句"
 4
 5
           查询总数语句: "SELECT COUNT(1) "" +sql.substring(from语句之后)
      };
7
       BoundSql getBoundSql();
9
10
   public class BoundSql {
     public String getSql() {
12
       return sql;
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。