MVC使用

springmvc 是如何配置的

web.xml

```
<servlet>
       <servlet-name>mvc-dispatcher</servlet-name>
       <servlet-class>org.springframework.web.servlet.DispatcherServlet/servlet-
class>
       <!-- 配置springMVC需要加载的配置文件
               spring-dao.xml, spring-service.xml, spring-web.xml
               Mybatis - > spring -> springmvc
       <init-param>
               <param-name>contextConfigLocation
               <param-value>classpath:spring/spring-*.xml</param-value>
       </init-param>
</servlet>
<servlet-mapping>
       <servlet-name>mvc-dispatcher</servlet-name>
       <!-- 默认匹配所有的请求 -->
       <url-pattern>/</url-pattern>
</servlet-mapping>
```

值的注意的是contextConfigLocation和DispatcherServlet(用此类来拦截请求)的引用和配置。

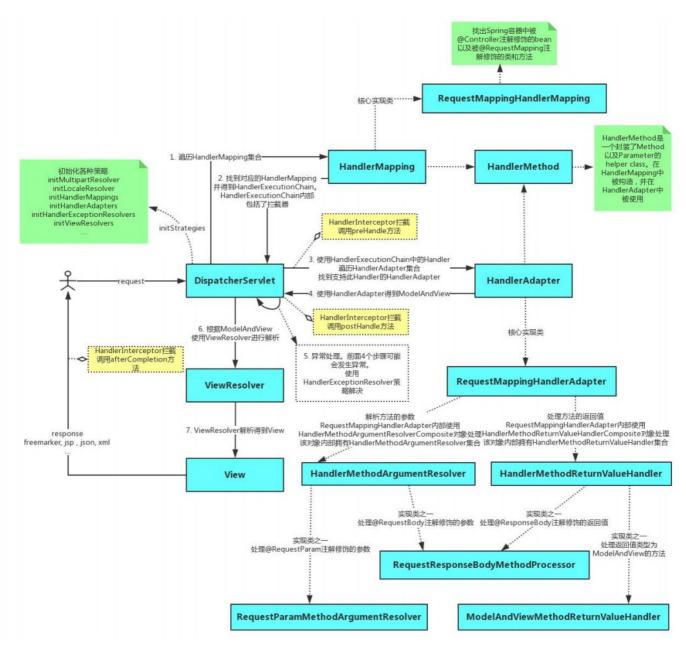
spring-web.xml

```
<!-- 配置SpringMVC -->
<!-- 1. 开启SpringMVC注解模式 -->
<!-- 简化配置:
       (1)自动注册DefaultAnootationHandlerMapping,AnotationMethodHandlerAdapter
       (2)提供一些列:数据绑定,数字和日期的format @NumberFormat, @DateTimeFormat,
xml,json默认读写支持
-->
<mvc:annotation-driven />
<!-- 2.静态资源默认servlet配置
       (1)加入对静态资源的处理: js,gif,png
       (2)允许使用"/"做整体映射
 <mvc:default-servlet-handler/>
 <!-- 3.配置jsp 显示ViewResolver -->
 <!-- 视图解析器 -->
 <bean class="org.springframework.web.servlet.view.InternalResourceViewResolver">
       cproperty name="viewClass"
```

值的注意的是InternalResourceViewResolver,它会在ModelAndView返回的试图名前面加上prefix前缀,在后面加载suffix指定后缀

SpringMVC主支源码分析

执行过程:



上图流程总体来说可分为三大块:

- 1. Map<url, Controller>的建立(并放入WebApplicationContext)
- 2. HttpRequest请求中Url的请求拦截处理(DispatchServlet处理)
- 3. 反射调用Controller中对应的处理方法,并返回视图

Map的建立

在容器初始化时会建立所有 url 和 Controller 的对应关系,保存到 Map<url,Controller>中,那是如何保存 的呢

ApplicationObjectSupport #setApplicationContext方法:

```
// 初始化ApplicationContext
@Override
public void initApplicationContext() throws ApplicationContextException {
        super.initApplicationContext();
        detectHandlers();
}
```

AbstractDetectingUrlHandlerMapping #detectHandlers()方法:

```
/**
 * 建立当前ApplicationContext 中的 所有Controller 和url 的对应关系,map
 * Register all handlers found in the current ApplicationContext.
 * The actual URL determination for a handler is up to the concrete
* {@link #determineUrlsForHandler(String)} implementation. A bean for
 * which no such URLs could be determined is simply not considered a handler.
 * @throws org.springframework.beans.BeansException if the handler couldn't be
registered
 * @see #determineUrlsForHandler(String)
protected void detectHandlers() throws BeansException {
   // debug测试
       if (logger.isDebugEnabled()) {
               logger.debug("Looking for URL mappings in application context: " +
getApplicationContext());
       }
       // 获取容器中的beanNames
       String[] beanNames = (this.detectHandlersInAncestorContexts ?
BeanFactoryUtils.beanNamesForTypeIncludingAncestors(getApplicationContext(),
Object.class):
getApplicationContext().getBeanNamesForType(Object.class));
       // 遍历 beanNames 并找到对应的 url
       // Take any bean name that we can determine URLs for.
       for (String beanName : beanNames) {
               // 获取bean上的url(class上的url + method 上的 url)
               String[] urls = determineUrlsForHandler(beanName);
```

determineUrlsForHandler()方法:

该方法在不同的子类有不同的实现,这里分析的是DefaultAnnotationHandlerMapping类的实现,该 类主要负责处理@RequestMapping注解形式的声明。

```
/**
 * 获取@RequestMaping注解中的url
 * Checks for presence of the {@link
org.springframework.web.bind.annotation.RequestMapping}
 * annotation on the handler class and on any of its methods.
 */
@Override
protected String[] determineUrlsForHandler(String beanName) {
        ApplicationContext context = getApplicationContext();
        Class<?> handlerType = context.getType(beanName);
        // 获取beanName 上的requestMapping
        RequestMapping mapping = context.findAnnotationOnBean(beanName,
RequestMapping.class);
        if (mapping != null) {
        // 类上面有@RequestMapping 注解
               this.cachedMappings.put(handlerType, mapping);
               Set<String> urls = new LinkedHashSet<String>();
               // mapping.value()就是获取@RequestMapping注解的value值,url
               String[] typeLevelPatterns = mapping.value();
               if (typeLevelPatterns.length > 0) {
           // 获取Controller 方法上的@RequestMapping
                       String[] methodLevelPatterns =
determineUrlsForHandlerMethods(handlerType);
                       for (String typeLevelPattern : typeLevelPatterns) {
               // @RequestMapping上的url如果没有/会在最前面添加一个/
               if (!typeLevelPattern.startsWith("/")) {
                                       typeLevelPattern = "/" + typeLevelPattern;
                               for (String methodLevelPattern :
methodLevelPatterns) {
                                       // controller的映射url+方法映射的url
                                       String combinedPattern =
```

```
getPathMatcher().combine(typeLevelPattern, methodLevelPattern);
                                      // 保存到set集合中
                                      addUrlsForPath(urls, combinedPattern);
                              addUrlsForPath(urls, typeLevelPattern);
                       }
                       // 以数组形式返回controller上的所有url
                       return StringUtils.toStringArray(urls);
               }
               else {
                       // controller上的@RequestMapping映射url为空串,直接找方法的映
射url
                       return determineUrlsForHandlerMethods(handlerType);
               }
       }
       // controller上没@RequestMapping注解
       else if (AnnotationUtils.findAnnotation(handlerType, Controller.class) !=
null) {
               // 获取controller中方法上的映射url
               return determineUrlsForHandlerMethods(handlerType);
       }
       else {
               return null;
       }
}
```

到这里,Controller和Url的映射就装配完成,下来就分析请求的处理过程。

url的请求处理

我们在xml中配置了DispatcherServlet为调度器,所以我们就来看它的代码,可以 从名字上看出它是个Servlet,那么它的核心方法就是doService()

DispatcherServlet #doService():

```
/**

* 将DispatcherServlet特定的请求属性和委托 公开给{@link #doDispatch}以进行实际调度。

* Exposes the DispatcherServlet-specific request attributes and delegates to {@link #doDispatch}

* for the actual dispatching.

*/
@Override
protected void doService(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response)
throws Exception {
    if (logger.isDebugEnabled()) {
        String requestUri = new UrlPathHelper().getRequestUri(request);
        logger.debug("DispatcherServlet with name '" + getServletName() +

"' processing " + request.getMethod() +

" request for [" + requestUri + "]");
}
```

```
//在包含request的情况下保留请求属性的快照,
   //能够在include之后恢复原始属性。
       Map<String, Object> attributesSnapshot = null;
       if (WebUtils.isIncludeRequest(request)) {
               logger.debug("Taking snapshot of request attributes before
include");
               attributesSnapshot = new HashMap<String, Object>();
               Enumeration attrNames = request.getAttributeNames();
               while (attrNames.hasMoreElements()) {
                       String attrName = (String) attrNames.nextElement();
                       if (this.cleanupAfterInclude ||
attrName.startsWith("org.springframework.web.servlet")) {
                               attributesSnapshot.put(attrName,
request.getAttribute(attrName));
               }
       }
       // 使得request对象能供 handler处理和view处理 使用
       request.setAttribute(WEB_APPLICATION_CONTEXT_ATTRIBUTE,
getWebApplicationContext());
       request.setAttribute(LOCALE RESOLVER ATTRIBUTE, this.localeResolver);
       request.setAttribute(THEME_RESOLVER_ATTRIBUTE, this.themeResolver);
       request.setAttribute(THEME_SOURCE_ATTRIBUTE, getThemeSource());
       try {
               doDispatch(request, response);
       finally {
               // 如果不为空,则还原原始属性快照。
               if (attributesSnapshot != null) {
                       restoreAttributesAfterInclude(request,
attributesSnapshot);
               }
       }
}
```

可以看到,它将请求拿到后,主要是给request设置了一些对象,以便于后续工作的处理(Handler处理和view处理)。比如WebApplicationContext,它里面就包含了我们在第一步完成的controller与url映射的信息。

DispatchServlet # doDispatch()

```
/**

* 控制请求转发

* Process the actual dispatching to the handler.

* The handler will be obtained by applying the servlet's HandlerMappings in order.

* The HandlerAdapter will be obtained by querying the servlet's installed HandlerAdapters

* to find the first that supports the handler class.

* All HTTP methods are handled by this method. It's up to HandlerAdapters or
```

```
handlers
 * themselves to decide which methods are acceptable.
 * @param request current HTTP request
 * @param response current HTTP response
 * @throws Exception in case of any kind of processing failure
 */
protected void doDispatch(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse
response) throws Exception {
       HttpServletRequest processedRequest = request;
       HandlerExecutionChain mappedHandler = null;
        int interceptorIndex = -1;
       try {
                ModelAndView mv;
                boolean errorView = false;
               try {
                   // 1. 检查是否是上传文件
                        processedRequest = checkMultipart(request);
                       // Determine handler for the current request.
            // 2. 获取handler处理器,返回的mappedHandler封装了handlers和interceptors
                       mappedHandler = getHandler(processedRequest, false);
            // 判断mappedHandler是否为空或者请求能不能被handler所处理
                       if (mappedHandler == null || mappedHandler.getHandler() ==
null) {
                           // 返回404
                               noHandlerFound(processedRequest, response);
                               return;
                        }
                       // Apply preHandle methods of registered interceptors.
            // 获取HandlerInterceptor的预处理方法
                       HandlerInterceptor[] interceptors =
mappedHandler.getInterceptors();
                       if (interceptors != null) {
                               for (int i = 0; i < interceptors.length; i++) {</pre>
                                       HandlerInterceptor interceptor =
interceptors[i];
                                       if
(!interceptor.preHandle(processedRequest, response, mappedHandler.getHandler())) {
triggerAfterCompletion(mappedHandler, interceptorIndex, processedRequest,
response, null);
                                               return;
                                       interceptorIndex = i;
                               }
                        }
                       // Actually invoke the handler.
            // 3. 获取handler适配器 Adapter
                       HandlerAdapter ha =
```

```
getHandlerAdapter(mappedHandler.getHandler());
                       // 4. 实际的处理器处理并返回 ModelAndView 对象
                       mv = ha.handle(processedRequest, response,
mappedHandler.getHandler());
                       // Do we need view name translation?
                       if (mv != null && !mv.hasView()) {
                               mv.setViewName(getDefaultViewName(request));
                        }
                       // HandlerInterceptor 后处理
                       if (interceptors != null) {
                               for (int i = interceptors.length - 1; i >= 0; i--)
{
                                       HandlerInterceptor interceptor =
interceptors[i];
                                        // 结束视图对象处理
                                        interceptor.postHandle(processedRequest,
response, mappedHandler.getHandler(), mv);
                        }
               }
               catch (ModelAndViewDefiningException ex) {
                       logger.debug("ModelAndViewDefiningException encountered",
ex);
                       mv = ex.getModelAndView();
               catch (Exception ex) {
                       Object handler = (mappedHandler != null ?
mappedHandler.getHandler() : null);
                       mv = processHandlerException(processedRequest, response,
handler, ex);
                       errorView = (mv != null);
               }
               // Did the handler return a view to render?
               if (mv != null && !mv.wasCleared()) {
                       render(mv, processedRequest, response);
                       if (errorView) {
                               WebUtils.clearErrorRequestAttributes(request);
                        }
               }
               else {
                       if (logger.isDebugEnabled()) {
                               logger.debug("Null ModelAndView returned to
DispatcherServlet with name '" + getServletName() +
                                               "': assuming HandlerAdapter
completed request handling");
               }
               // Trigger after-completion for successful outcome.
               // 请求成功响应之后的方法
               triggerAfterCompletion(mappedHandler, interceptorIndex,
```

```
processedRequest, response, null);
        }
        catch (Exception ex) {
                // Trigger after-completion for thrown exception.
                triggerAfterCompletion(mappedHandler, interceptorIndex,
processedRequest, response, ex);
                throw ex;
        catch (Error err) {
                ServletException ex = new NestedServletException("Handler
processing failed", err);
                // Trigger after-completion for thrown exception.
                triggerAfterCompletion(mappedHandler, interceptorIndex,
processedRequest, response, ex);
                throw ex;
        }
        finally {
                // Clean up any resources used by a multipart request.
                if (processedRequest != request) {
                        cleanupMultipart(processedRequest);
                }
        }
}
```

该方法主要是:

- 1. 通过request对象获取到HandlerExecutionChain, HandlerExecutionChain对象里面包含了拦截器 interceptor和处理器handler。如果获取到的对象是空,则交给noHandlerFound`返回404页面。
- 2. 拦截器预处理,如果执行成功则进行3
- 3. 获取handler适配器 Adapter
- 4. 实际的处理器处理并返回 ModelAndView 对象

下面是该方法中的一些核心细节:

DispatchServlet #doDispatch # noHandlerFound核心源码:

```
response.sendError(HttpServletResponse.SC_NOT_FOUND);
```

DispatchServlet #doDispatch #getHandler方法事实上调用的是AbstractHandlerMapping #getHandler方法,我贴出一个核心的代码:

```
// 拿到处理对象
Object handler = getHandlerInternal(request);
...
String handlerName = (String) handler;
handler = getApplicationContext().getBean(handlerName);
...
```

```
// 返回HandlerExecutionChain对象
return getHandlerExecutionChain(handler, request);
```

可以看到,它先从request里获取handler对象,这就证明了之前DispatchServlet #doService为什么要吧WebApplicationContext放入request请求对象中。

最终返回一个HandlerExecutionChain对象.

反射调用处理请求的方法, 返回结果视图

在上面的源码中,实际的处理器处理并返回 ModelAndView 对象调用的是mv = ha.handle(processedRequest, response, mappedHandler.getHandler());这个方法。该方法由 AnnotationMethodHandlerAdapter #handle() #invokeHandlerMethod()方法实现.

AnnotationMethodHandlerAdapter #handle() #invokeHandlerMethod()

```
/**
 * 获取处理请求的方法,执行并返回结果视图
protected ModelAndView invokeHandlerMethod(HttpServletRequest request,
HttpServletResponse response, Object handler)
               throws Exception {
   // 1. 获取方法解析器
       ServletHandlerMethodResolver methodResolver = getMethodResolver(handler);
       // 2.解析request中的url,获取处理request的方法
       Method handlerMethod = methodResolver.resolveHandlerMethod(request);
       // 3. 方法调用器
       ServletHandlerMethodInvoker methodInvoker = new
ServletHandlerMethodInvoker(methodResolver);
       ServletWebRequest webRequest = new ServletWebRequest(request, response);
       ExtendedModelMap implicitModel = new BindingAwareModelMap();
       // 4.执行方法(获取方法的参数)
       Object result = methodInvoker.invokeHandlerMethod(handlerMethod, handler,
webRequest, implicitModel);
       // 5. 封装成mv视图
       ModelAndView mav =
                       methodInvoker.getModelAndView(handlerMethod,
handler.getClass(), result, implicitModel, webRequest);
       methodInvoker.updateModelAttributes(handler, (mav != null ? mav.getModel())
: null), implicitModel, webRequest);
       return mav;
}
```

这个方法有两个重要的地方,分别是resolveHandlerMethod和invokeHandlerMethod。

resolveHandlerMethod 方法

methodResolver.resolveHandlerMethod(request):获取controller类和方法上的@requestMapping value,与request的url进行匹配,找到处理request的controller中的方法.最终拼接的具体实现是

org.springframework.util.AntPathMatcher#combine方法。

invokeHandlerMethod方法

解析该方法上的参数,并调用该方法。

```
//上面全都是为解析方法上的参数做准备
...
// 解析该方法上的参数
Object[] args = resolveHandlerArguments(handlerMethodToInvoke, handler, webRequest, implicitModel);
// 真正执行解析调用的方法
return doInvokeMethod(handlerMethodToInvoke, handler, args);
```

invokeHandlerMethod方法#resolveHandlerArguments方法

方法的作用:

- 如果这个方法的参数用的是注解,则解析注解拿到参数名,然后拿到request中的参数名,两者一致则进行赋值(详细代码在HandlerMethodInvoker#resolveRequestParam),然后将封装好的对象放到args[] 的数组中并返回。
- 如果这个方法的参数用的不是注解,则需要asm框架(底层是读取字节码)来帮助获取到参数名,然后拿到 request中的参数名,两者一致则进行赋值,然后将封装好的对象放到args[]的数组中并返回

invokeHandlerMethod方法#doInvokeMethod方法

```
private Object doInvokeMethod(Method method, Object target, Object[] args) throws
Exception {
    // 将一个方法设置为可调用,主要针对private方法
    ReflectionUtils.makeAccessible(method);
    try {
            // 反射调用
            return method.invoke(target, args);
        }
        catch (InvocationTargetException ex) {
                  ReflectionUtils.rethrowException(ex.getTargetException());
        }
        throw new IllegalStateException("Should never get here");
}
```

到这里,就可以对request请求中url对应的controller的某个对应方法进行调用了。

总体(需要理解的重点,也就是流程图):

- 1. 用户发送请求至前端控制器DispatcherServlet
- 2. DispatcherServlet收到请求调用HandlerMapping处理器映射器。
- 3. 处理器映射器根据请求url找到具体的处理器,生成处理器对象及处理器拦截器(如果有则生成)一并返回 给DispatcherServlet。
- 4. DispatcherServlet通过HandlerAdapter处理器适配器调用处理器

- 5. HandlerAdapter执行处理器(handler,也叫后端控制器)。
- 6. Controller执行完成返回ModelAndView
- 7. HandlerAdapter将handler执行结果ModelAndView返回给DispatcherServlet
- 8. DispatcherServlet将ModelAndView传给ViewReslover视图解析器
- 9. ViewReslover解析后返回具体View对象
- 10. DispatcherServlet对View进行渲染视图(即将模型数据填充至视图中)。
- 11. DispatcherServlet响应用户