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课程目标

- 1、高仿真手写Spring AOP。
- 2、用30个类搭建基本框架，满足核心功能。

内容定位

在完全掌握Spring系统结构、实现原理，在理解设计模式的基础上，自己动手写一个高仿真版本的Spring框架，以达到透彻理解Spring的目的，感受作者创作意图。

1. 基础配置

在application.properties中增加如下自定义配置：

```
1 # 多切面配置可以在key前面加前缀
2 # 例如：aspect.logAspect.
3
4 # 切面表达式，expression#
5 pointCut=public .* cn.sitedev.demo.service.*Service..*(.*)
```

```

6 # 切面类#
7 aspectClass=cn.sitedev.demo.aspect.LogAspect
8 # 切面前置通知#
9 aspectBefore=before
10 # 切面后置通知#
11 aspectAfter=after
12 # 切面异常通知#
13 aspectAfterThrow=afterThrowing
14 # 切面异常类型#
15 aspectAfterThrowingName=java.lang.Exception

```

下面是Spring AOP的原生配置，为了方便操作，用properties文件来代替xml，以简化操作：

```

<bean id="xmlAspect" class="com.gupaoedu.aop.aspect.XmlAspect"></bean>
<!-- AOP 配置 -->
<aop:config>

<!-- 声明一个切面,并注入切面 Bean,相当于@Aspect -->
<aop:aspect ref="xmlAspect">
<!-- 配置一个切入点,相当于@Pointcut -->
<aop:pointcut expression="execution(* com.gupaoedu.aop.service..*(..))" id="simplePointcut"/>
<!-- 配置通知,相当于@Before、@After、@AfterReturn、@Around、@AfterThrowing -->
<aop:before pointcut-ref="simplePointcut" method="before"/>
<aop:after pointcut-ref="simplePointcut" method="after"/>
<aop:after-returning pointcut-ref="simplePointcut" method="afterReturn"/>
<aop:after-throwing pointcut-ref="simplePointcut" method="afterThrow" throwing="ex"/>
</aop:aspect>

</aop:config>

```

2. 完成AOP顶层设计

2.1. MyAopProxy代理顶层接口定义

```

1 package cn.sitedev.spring.framework.aop;
2
3 public interface MyAopProxy {
4     Object getProxy();
5
6     Object getProxy(ClassLoader classLoader);
7 }

```

2.2. MyCglibAopProxy基于Cglib的动态代理实现

2.3. MyJdkDynamicAopProxy基于JDK动态代理实现

```
1 package cn.sitedev.spring.framework.aop;
2
3 import cn.sitedev.spring.framework.aop.aspect.MyAdvice;
4 import cn.sitedev.spring.framework.aop.support.MyAdvisedSupport;
5
6 import java.lang.reflect.InvocationHandler;
7 import java.lang.reflect.InvocationTargetException;
8 import java.lang.reflect.Method;
9 import java.lang.reflect.Proxy;
10 import java.util.Map;
11
12 public class MyJdkDynamicAopProxy implements MyAopProxy, InvocationHandler {
13     private MyAdvisedSupport advised;
14
15     public MyJdkDynamicAopProxy(MyAdvisedSupport config) {
16         this.advised = config;
17     }
18
19     @Override
20     public Object getProxy() {
21         return getProxy(this.advised.getTargetClass().getClassLoader());
22     }
23
24     @Override
25     public Object getProxy(ClassLoader classLoader) {
26         return Proxy.newProxyInstance(classLoader, this.advised.getTargetClass().getInt
27             this);
28     }
29
30     @Override
31     public Object invoke(Object proxy, Method method, Object[] args) throws Throwable {
32         Map<String, MyAdvice> advices =
33             this.advised.getInterceptorsAndDynamicInterceptionAdvice(method,
34                 this.advised.getTargetClass());
35
36         Object returnValue = null;
37         try {
38             invokeAdvice(advices.get("before"));
39             returnValue = method.invoke(this.advised.getTarget(), args);
40             invokeAdvice(advices.get("after"));
41         } catch (Exception e) {
42             invokeAdvice(advices.get("afterThrow"));
```

```

43         throw e;
44     }
45     return returnValue;
46 }
47
48 private void invokeAdvice(MyAdvice advice) {
49     try {
50         advice.getAdviceMethod().invoke(advice.getAspect());
51
52     } catch (IllegalAccessException e) {
53         e.printStackTrace();
54     } catch (InvocationTargetException e) {
55         e.printStackTrace();
56     }
57
58 }
59 }

```

2.4. MyAdvisedSupport配置解析

```

1 package cn.sitedev.spring.framework.aop.support;
2
3 import cn.sitedev.spring.framework.aop.aspect.MyAdvice;
4 import cn.sitedev.spring.framework.aop.config.MyAopConfig;
5 import lombok.Data;
6
7 import java.lang.reflect.Method;
8 import java.util.HashMap;
9 import java.util.Map;
10 import java.util.regex.Matcher;
11 import java.util.regex.Pattern;
12
13 /**
14  * 解析AOP配置的工具类
15  */
16 @Data
17 public class MyAdvisedSupport {
18     private Class<?> targetClass;
19     private Object target;
20     private MyAopConfig config;

```

```

21     private Pattern pointCutClassPattern;
22     private transient Map<Method, Map<String, MyAdvice>> methodCache;
23
24     public MyAdvisedSupport(MyAopConfig config) {
25         this.config = config;
26     }
27
28     public Map<String, MyAdvice> getInterceptorsAndDynamicInterceptionAdvice(Method method,
29                                                                                   Class<?> targetClass) {
30         Map<String, MyAdvice> cached = methodCache.get(method);
31         if (cached == null) {
32             Method m = targetClass.getMethod(method.getName(), method.getParameterTypes());
33             cached = methodCache.get(m);
34
35             // 底层逻辑，对代理方法进行一个兼容处理
36             this.methodCache.put(m, cached);
37         }
38         return cached;
39     }
40
41     public void setTargetClass(Class<?> targetClass) {
42         this.targetClass = targetClass;
43         parse();
44     }
45
46     // 解析配置文件中的方法
47     private void parse() {
48         String pointCut = config.getPointCut().replaceAll("\\\\.", "\\.").replaceAll("\\\\.", "\\.").replaceAll("\\\\.", "\\.");
49         pointCut = pointCut.replaceAll("\\(", "\\( ").replaceAll("\\)", "\\) ");
50
51         // 保存专门匹配Class的正则
52         String pointCutForClassRegex = pointCut.substring(0, pointCut.lastIndexOf("\\("));
53         pointCutClassPattern =
54             Pattern.compile("class " + pointCutForClassRegex.substring(pointCutForClassRegex.indexOf("class ") + 1));
55
56         // 享元的共享池
57         methodCache = new HashMap<>();
58         // 保存专门匹配方法的正则
59         Pattern pointCutPattern = Pattern.compile(pointCut);
60         try {
61             Class aspectClass = Class.forName(this.config.getAspectClass());
62             Map<String, Method> aspectMethods = new HashMap<>();
63             for (Method method : aspectClass.getMethods()) {

```

```

64         aspectMethods.put(method.getName(), method);
65     }
66
67     for (Method method : this.targetClass.getMethods()) {
68         String methodString = method.toString();
69         if (methodString.contains("throws")) {
70             methodString =
71                 methodString.substring(0, methodString.lastIndexOf("throws"
72         }
73
74         Matcher matcher = pointCutPattern.matcher(methodString);
75         if (matcher.matches()) {
76             // 执行器链
77             Map<String, MyAdvice> advices = new HashMap<>();
78             // 把每个方法包装成MethodInterceptor
79             if (config.getAspectBefore() != null && !"".equals(config.getAspectBefore())) {
80                 advices.put("before", new MyAdvice(aspectClass.newInstance(),
81                     aspectMethods.get(config.getAspectBefore())));
82             }
83             if (config.getAspectAfter() != null && !"".equals(config.getAspectAfter())) {
84                 advices.put("after", new MyAdvice(aspectClass.newInstance(),
85                     aspectMethods.get(config.getAspectAfter())));
86             }
87             if (config.getAspectAfterThrow() != null && !"".equals(config.getAspectAfterThrow())) {
88                 MyAdvice advice = new MyAdvice(aspectClass.newInstance(),
89                     aspectMethods.get(config.getAspectAfterThrow()));
90                 advice.setThrowName(config.getAspectAfterThrowingName());
91                 advices.put("afterThrow", advice);
92             }
93
94             // 跟目标代理类的业务方法和Advices建立一对多关联关系，以便在Proxy类
95             methodCache.put(method, advices);
96         }
97     }
98     } catch (ClassNotFoundException e) {
99         e.printStackTrace();
100     } catch (IllegalAccessException e) {
101         e.printStackTrace();
102     } catch (InstantiationException e) {
103         e.printStackTrace();
104     }
105 }
106

```

```

107 // 根据一个目标代理类的方法，获得其对应的通知
108 public Map<String, MyAdvice> getAdvices(Method method, Object o) throws Exception {
109     // 享元模式的应用
110     Map<String, MyAdvice> cache = methodCache.get(method);
111     if (cache == null) {
112         Method m = targetClass.getMethod(method.getName(), method.getParameterTypes());
113         cache = methodCache.get(m);
114         this.methodCache.put(m, cache);
115     }
116     return cache;
117 }
118
119 // 首先IOC中的对象对应初始化时调用，决定要不要生成代理类的逻辑
120 public boolean pointCutMatch() {
121     return pointCutClassPattern.matcher(this.targetClass.toString()).matches();
122 }
123
124 }

```

2.5. MyAdvice通知接口定义

```

1 package cn.sitedev.spring.framework.aop.aspect;
2
3 import lombok.Data;
4
5 import java.lang.reflect.Method;
6
7 /**
8  * 用于通知回调
9  */
10 @Data
11 public class MyAdvice {
12     private Object aspect;
13     private Method adviceMethod;
14     private String throwName;
15
16     public MyAdvice(Object aspect, Method adviceMethod) {
17         this.aspect = aspect;
18         this.adviceMethod = adviceMethod;
19     }

```

```
20 }
```

2.6. MyAopConfig封装配置

```
1 package cn.sitedev.spring.framework.aop.config;
2
3 import lombok.Data;
4
5 @Data
6 public class MyAopConfig {
7     private String pointCut;
8     private String aspectClass;
9     private String aspectBefore;
10    private String aspectAfter;
11    private String aspectAfterThrow;
12    private String aspectAfterThrowingName;
13 }
```

3. 设计AOP基础实现

3.1. 接入getBean()方法与IOC容器衔接

找到MyApplicationContext的getBean()方法，我们知道 getBean()中负责Bean初始化的方法其实就是instantiateBean()，我们在初始化时就可以确定是否返回原生Bean 还是Proxy Bean。代码实现如下：

```
1 // 创建真正的实例对象
2 private Object instantiateBean(String beanName, MyBeanDefinition beanDefinition) {
3     String className = beanDefinition.getBeanClassName();
4     Object instance = null;
5     try {
6         if (this.factoryBeanObjectCache.containsKey(beanName)) {
7             instance = this.factoryBeanObjectCache.get(beanName);
8         } else {
9             Class<?> clazz = Class.forName(className);
10            // 2. 默认的类型名首字母小写
11            instance = clazz.newInstance();
12        }
13    } catch (Exception e) {
14        throw new BeansException("Bean creation failed: " + e.getMessage());
15    }
16 }
```



```

12
13         //-----AOP开始-----
14         MyAdvisedSupport config = instantiationAopConfig(beanDefinition);
15         config.setTargetClass(clazz);
16         config.setTarget(instance);
17
18         // 判断规则，要不要生成代理类，如果要就覆盖原生对象
19         // 如果不要就不做任何处理，返回原生对象
20         if (config.pointCutMatch()) {
21             instance = new MyJdkDynamicAopProxy(config).getProxy();
22         }
23
24         //-----AOP结束-----
25         // 符合PointCut的规则的话,将会使用代理对象
26         this.factoryBeanObjectCache.put(beanName, instance);
27     }
28     } catch (Exception e) {
29         e.printStackTrace();
30     }
31     return instance;
32 }
33
34 private MyAdvisedSupport instantiationAopConfig(MyBeanDefinition beanDefinition) {
35     MyAopConfig config = new MyAopConfig();
36     config.setPointCut(this.reader.getConfig().getProperty("pointCut"));
37     config.setAspectClass(this.reader.getConfig().getProperty("aspectClass"));
38     config.setAspectBefore(this.reader.getConfig().getProperty("aspectBefore"));
39     config.setAspectAfter(this.reader.getConfig().getProperty("aspectAfter"));
40     config.setAspectAfterThrow(this.reader.getConfig().getProperty("aspectAfterThro
41     config.setAspectAfterThrowingName(this.reader.getConfig().getProperty(
42         "aspectAfterThrowingName"));
43     return new MyAdvisedSupport(config);
44 }

```

4. 织入业务代码

4.1. LogAspect自定义切面配置

```

1 package cn.sitedev.demo.aspect;
2

```

```

3 public class LogAspect {
4     // 在调用一个方法前，执行before方法
5     public void before() {
6         System.out.println("Invoker Before Method...");
7     }
8
9     // 在调用一个方法后，执行after方法
10    public void after() {
11        System.out.println("Invoker After Method...");
12    }
13
14    // 在调用一个方法发生异常时，执行afterThrowing方法
15    public void afterThrowing() {
16        System.out.println("Invoker AfterThrowing Method...");
17    }
18 }

```

4.2. ModifyService切面业务逻辑实现

IModifyService 业务接口定义

```

1 package cn.sitedev.demo.service;
2
3 /**
4  * 增删改业务
5  */
6 public interface IModifyService {
7     // 增加
8     String add(String name, String addr) throws Exception;
9
10    // 修改
11    String edit(Integer id, String name);
12
13    // 删除
14    String remove(Integer id);
15 }

```

ModifyService 切面业务逻辑实现

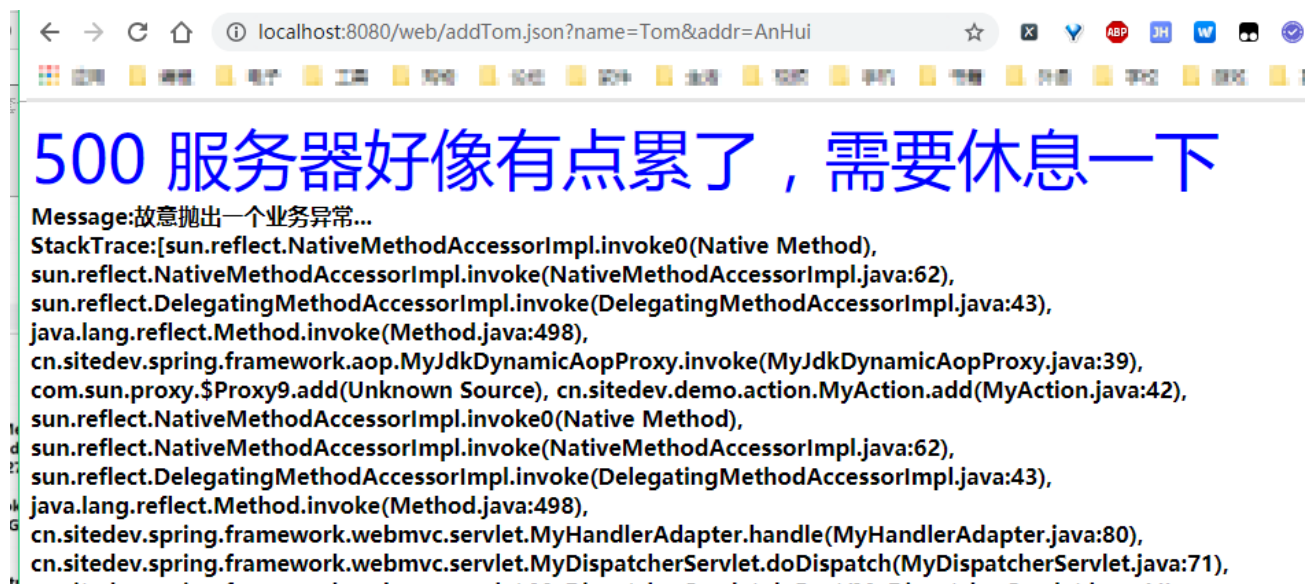
```

1 package cn.sitedev.demo.service.impl;
2
3 import cn.sitedev.demo.service.IModifyService;
4
5 /**
6  * 增删改业务
7  */
8 public class ModifyService implements IModifyService {
9     @Override
10    public String add(String name, String addr) throws Exception {
11        throw new Exception("故意抛出一个业务异常...");
12        // return "ModifyService add: name = " + name + ", addr = " + addr;
13    }
14
15    @Override
16    public String edit(Integer id, String name) {
17        return "ModifyService edit: id = " + id + ", name = " + name;
18    }
19
20    @Override
21    public String remove(Integer id) {
22        return "ModifyService remove: id = " + id;
23    }
24 }

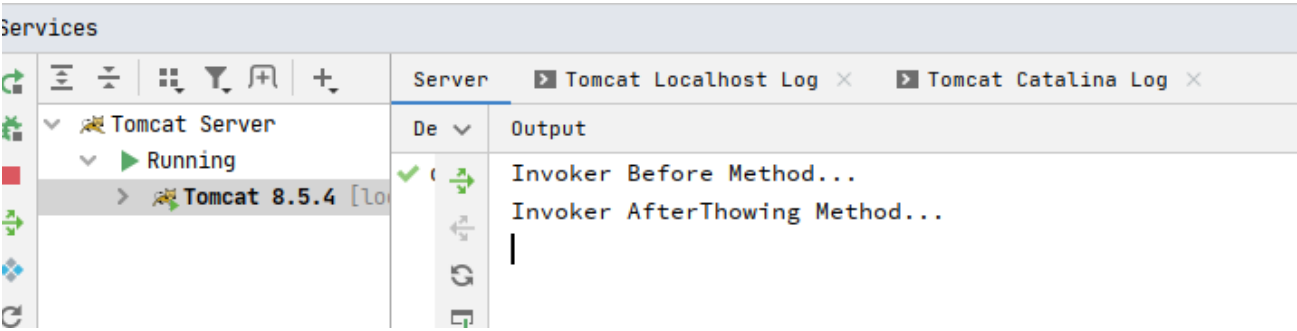
```

5. 最终效果演示与总结

输入: <http://localhost:8080/web/addTom.json?name=Tom&addr=AnHui>

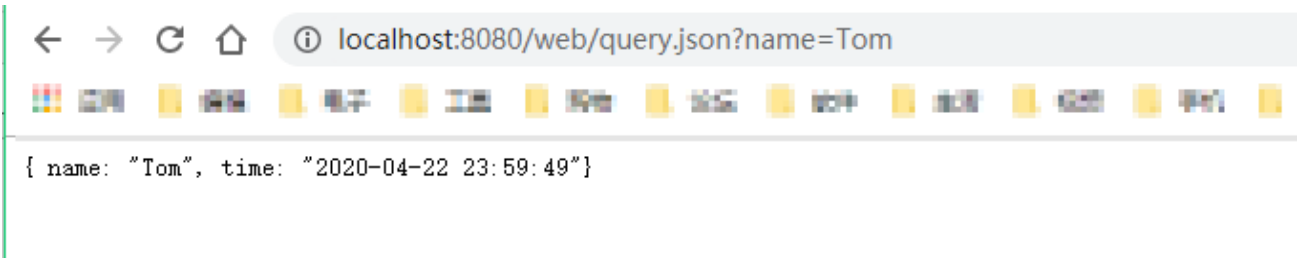


控制台输出:

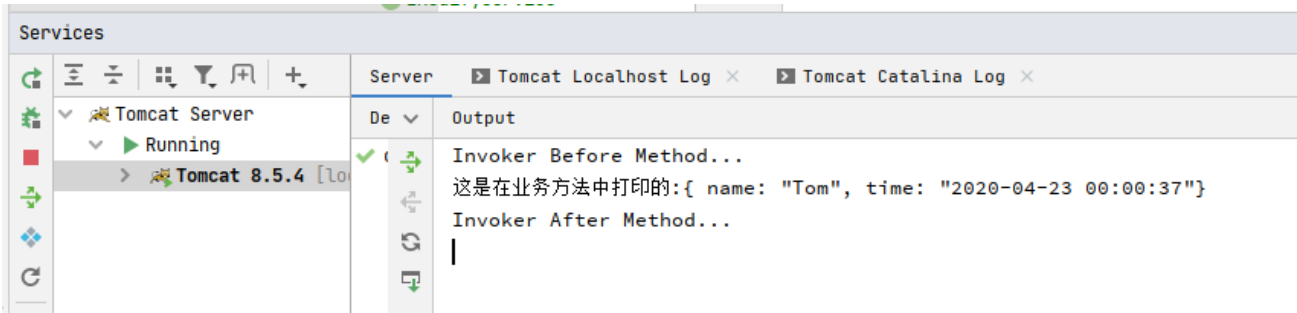


从控制台输出可以看到切面已经生效了。

下面再做一个测试，输入：<http://localhost:8080/web/query.json?name=Tom>



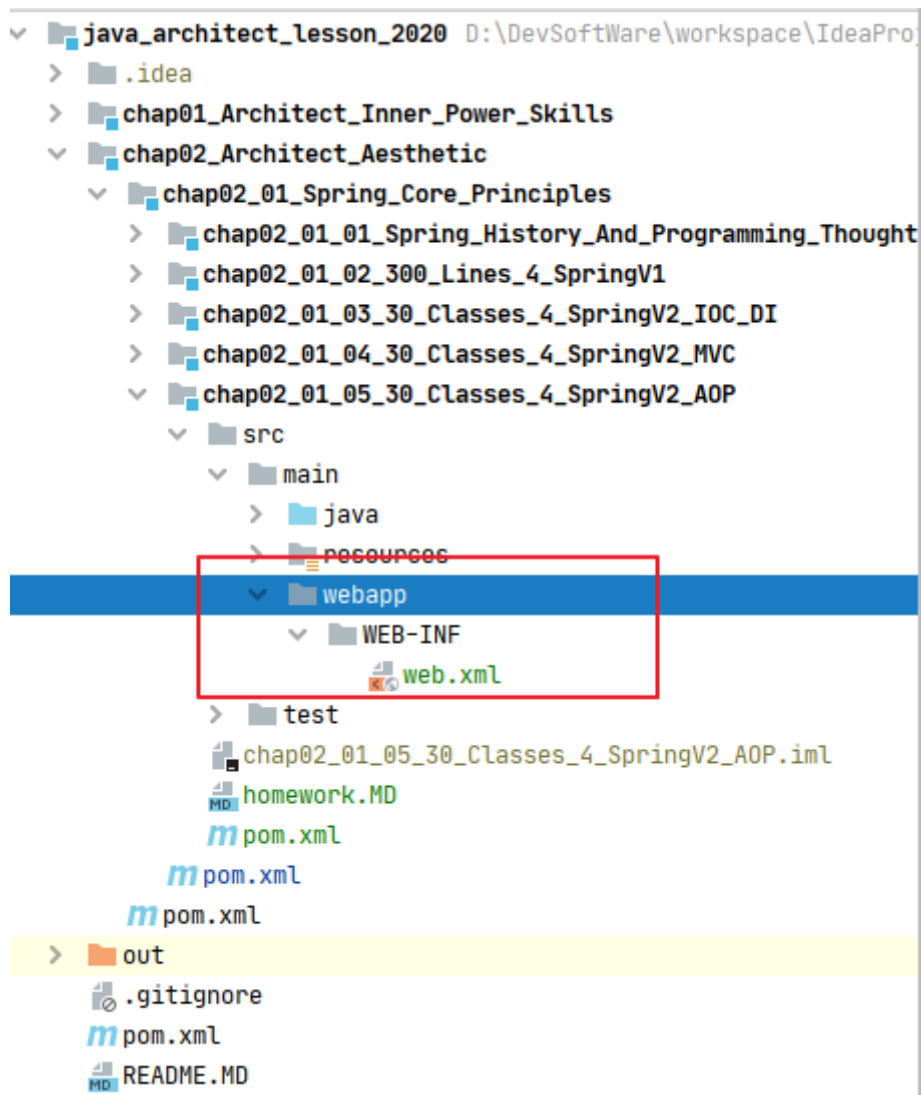
控制台输出:



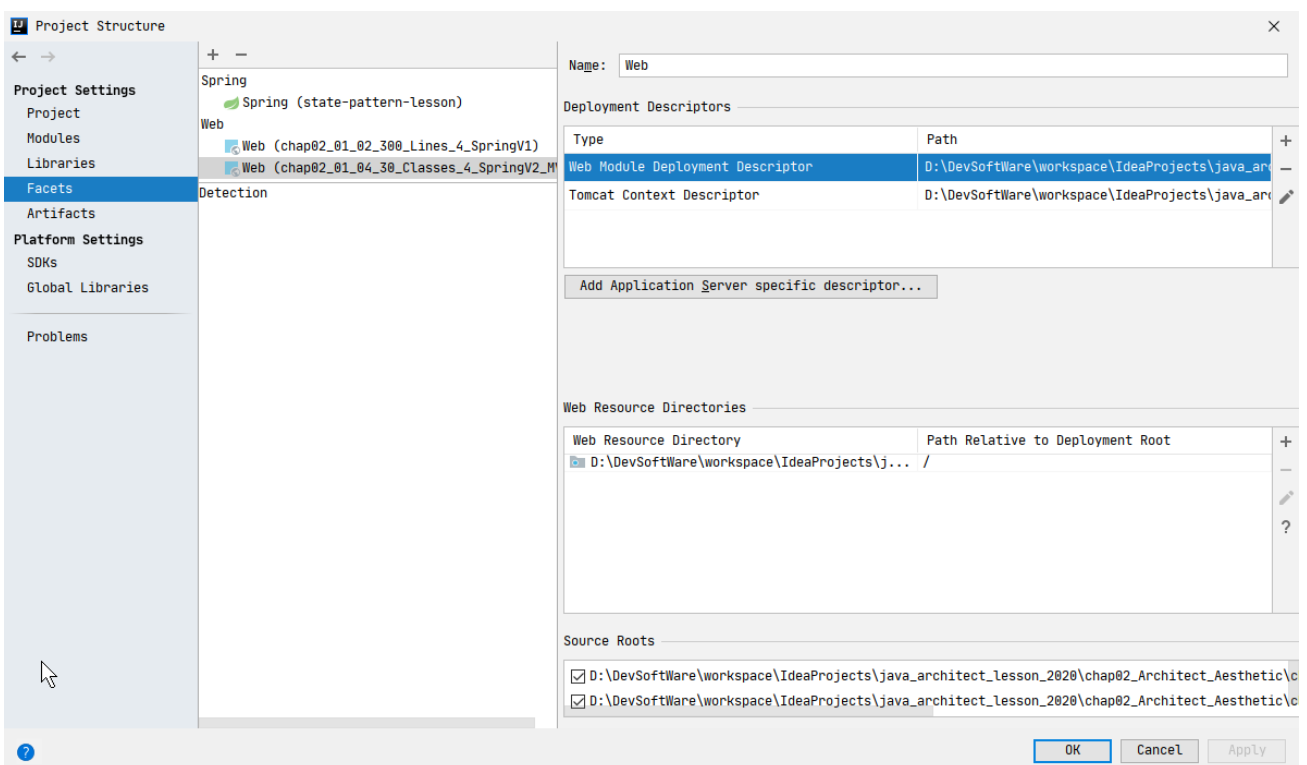
至此AOP模块就大功告成。

6. 补充:在tomcat中启动web应用

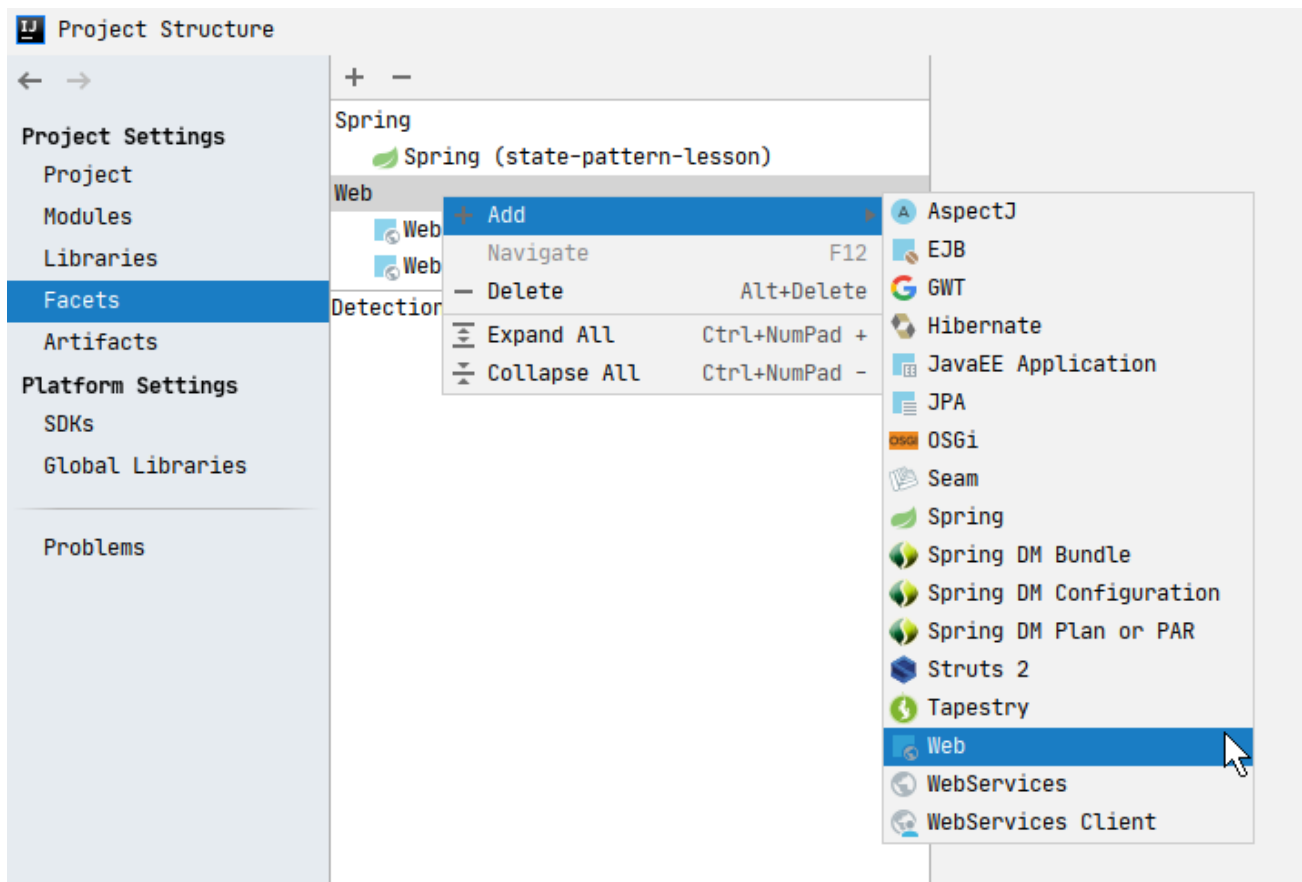
项目结构



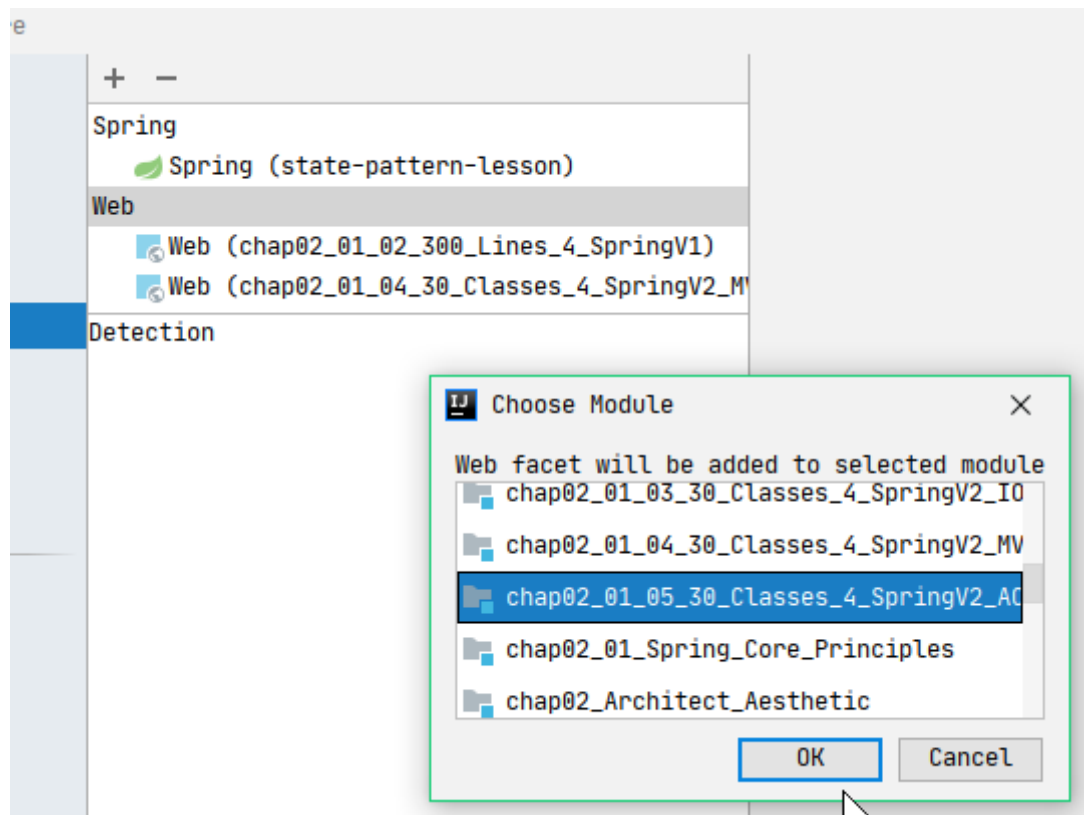
File -> Project Structure -> Facets

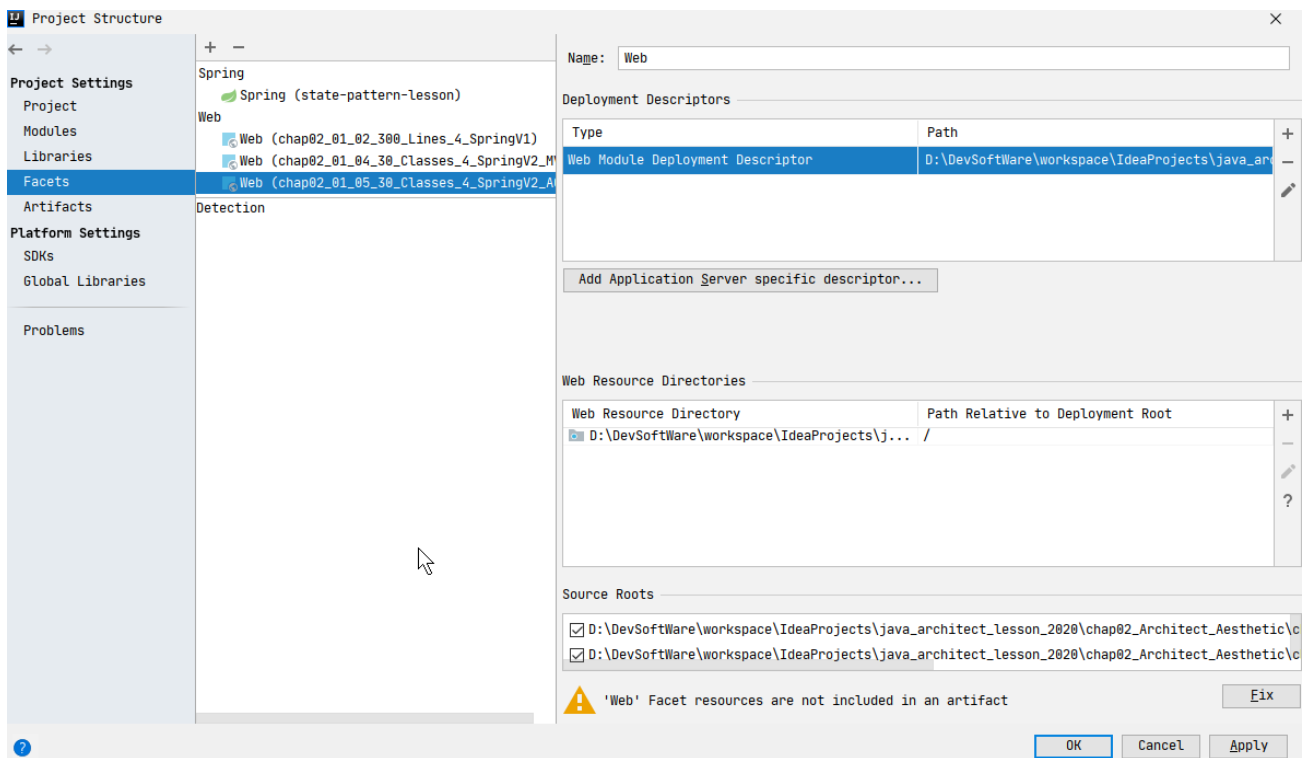


Web 鼠标右键 -> Add -> Web

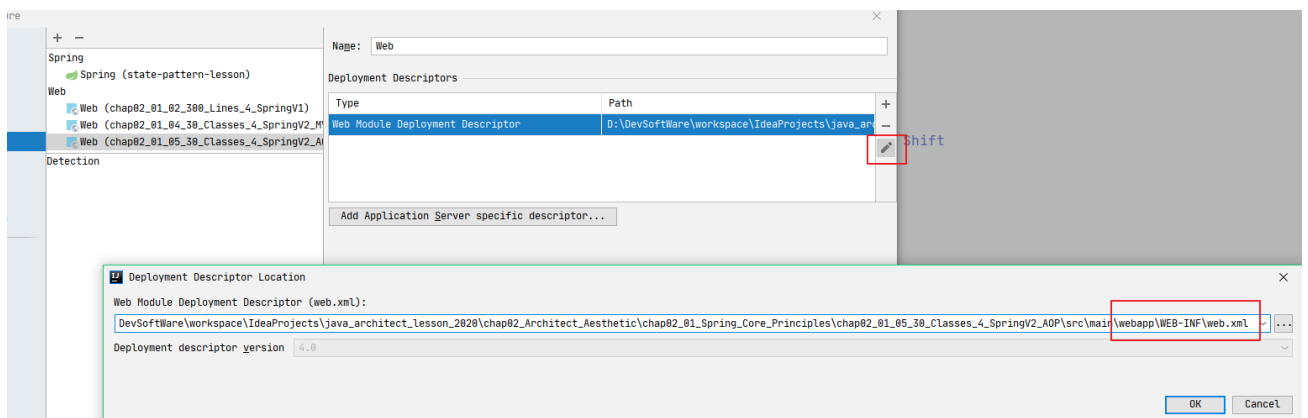


Choose Module -> chap02_01_05_30_Classes_4_SpringV2_AOP -> OK

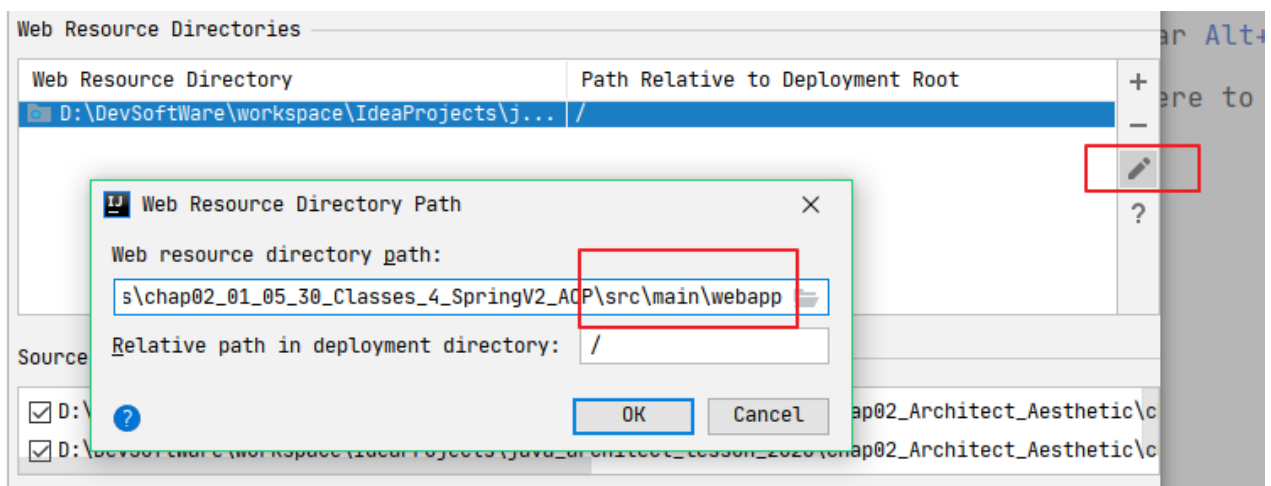




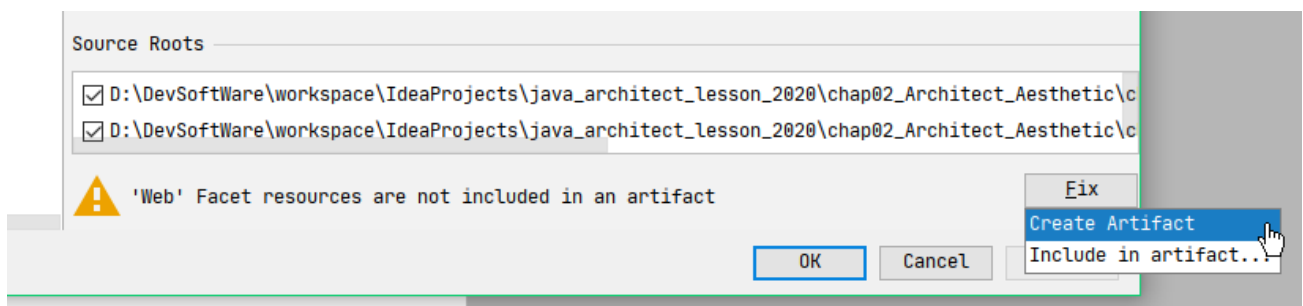
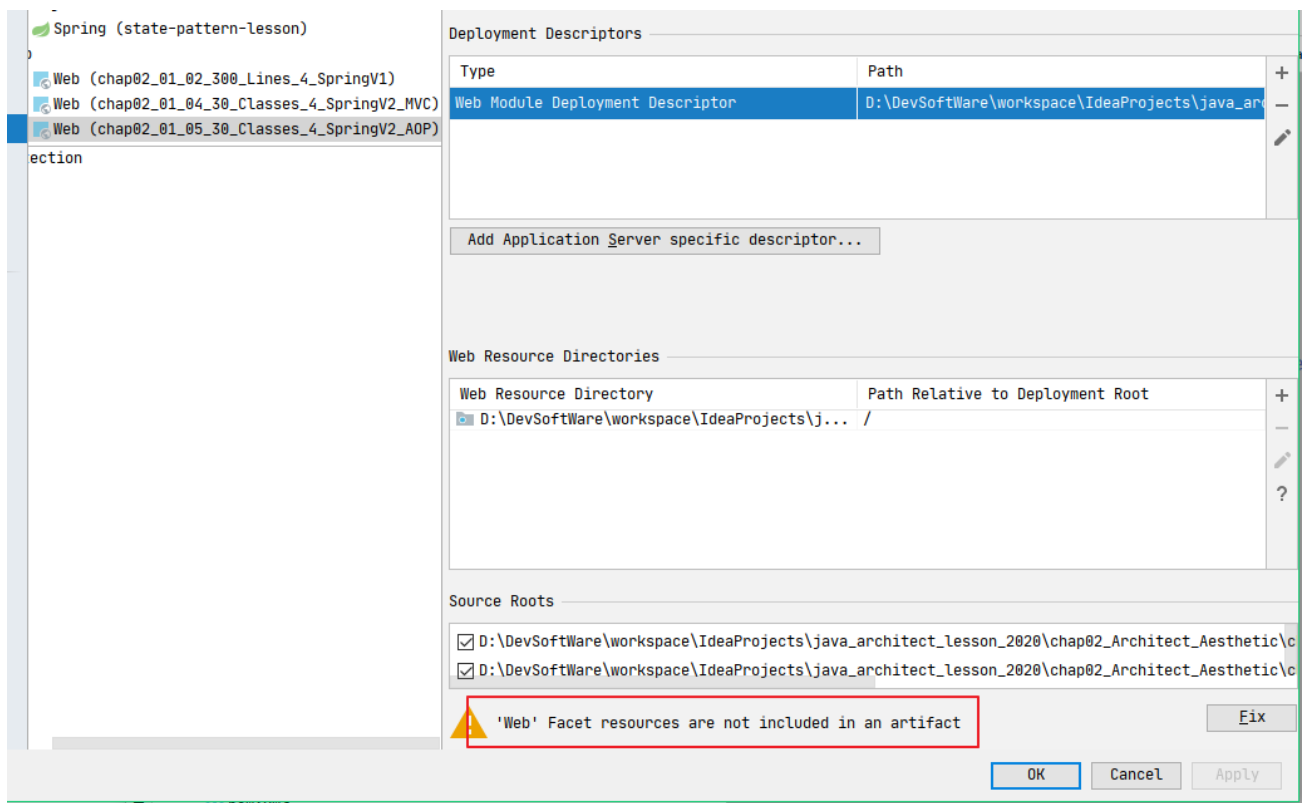
Deployment Descriptors -> Edit -> web.xml路径改为 ...\\webapp\\WEB-INF\\web.xml -> OK



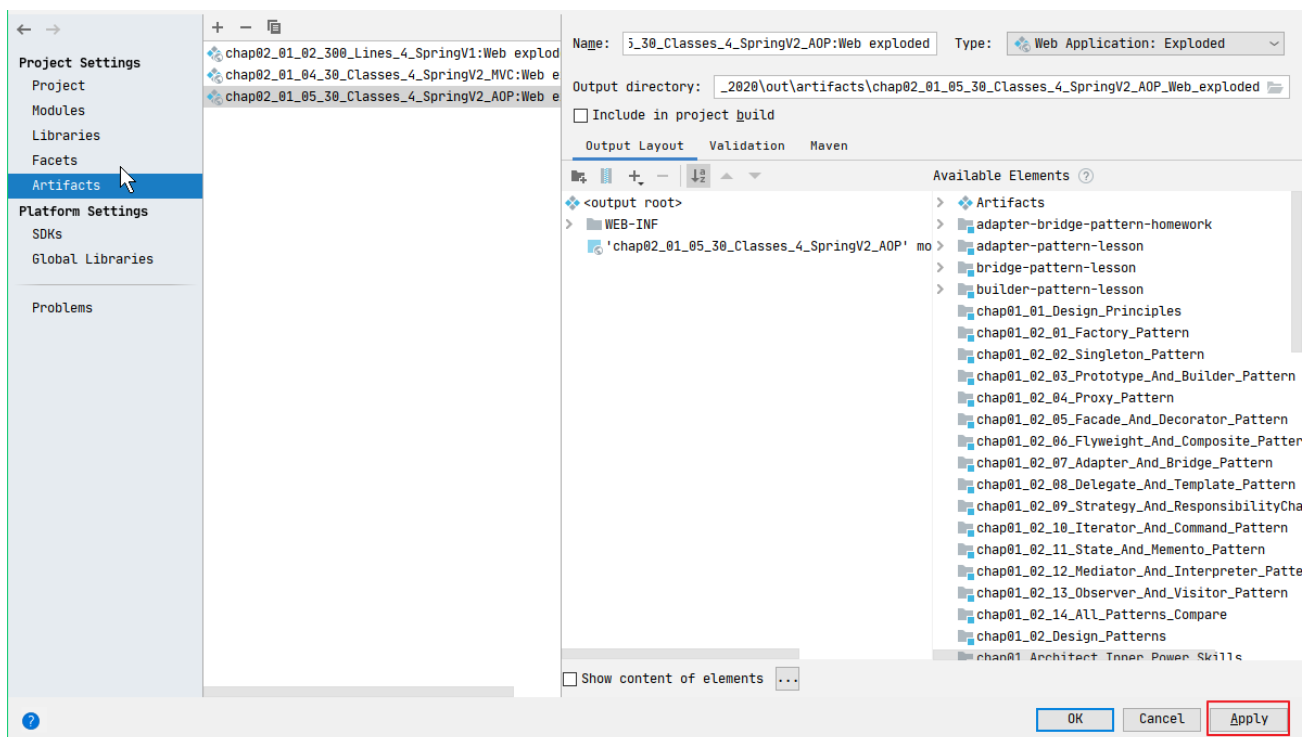
Web Resource Directories -> Edit -> web resource directory path 改为 ...\\src\\main\\webapp -> OK



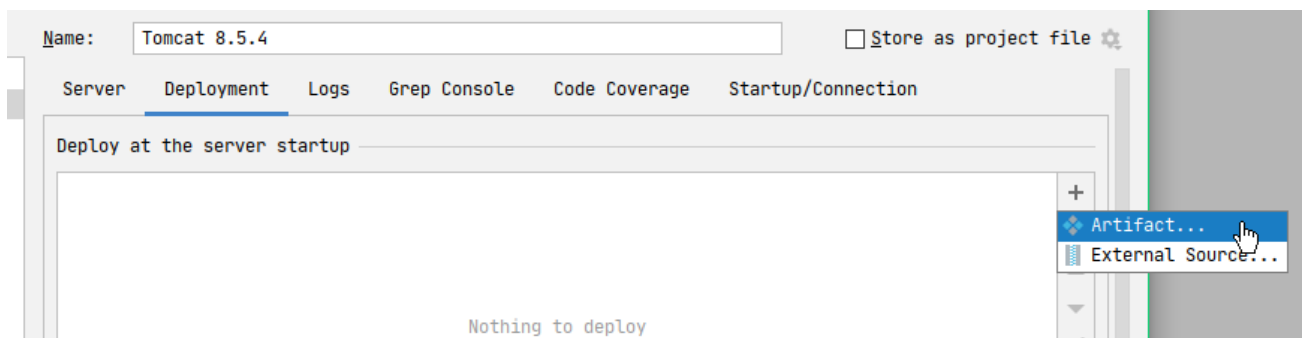
点击 "'Web' Facet resources are not included in an artifact" 右侧的Fix -> Create Artifact



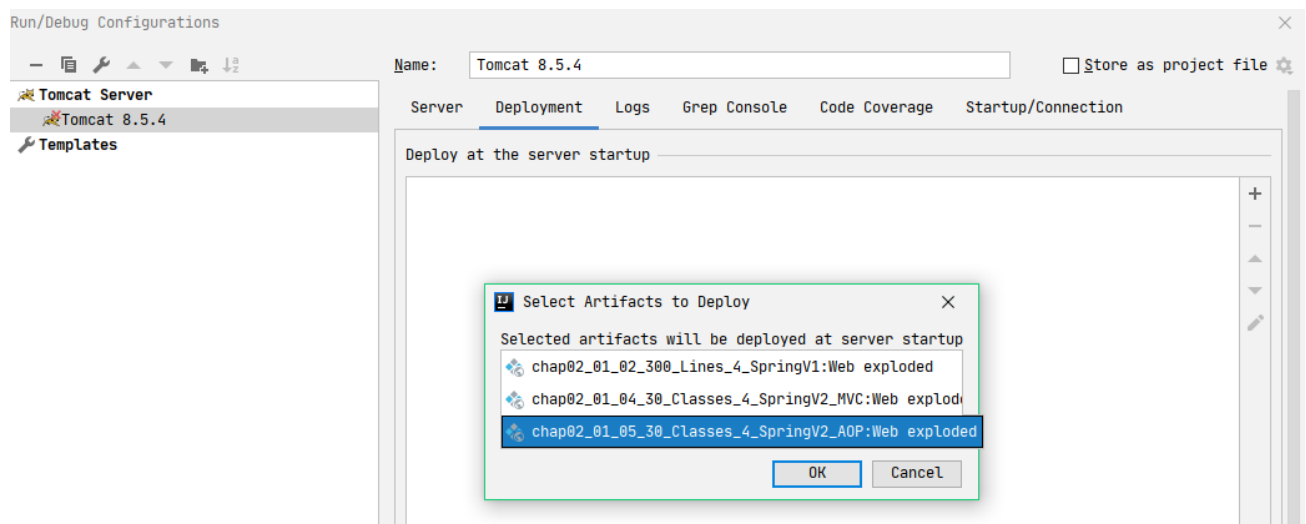
点击 Apply, 然后 OK 即可



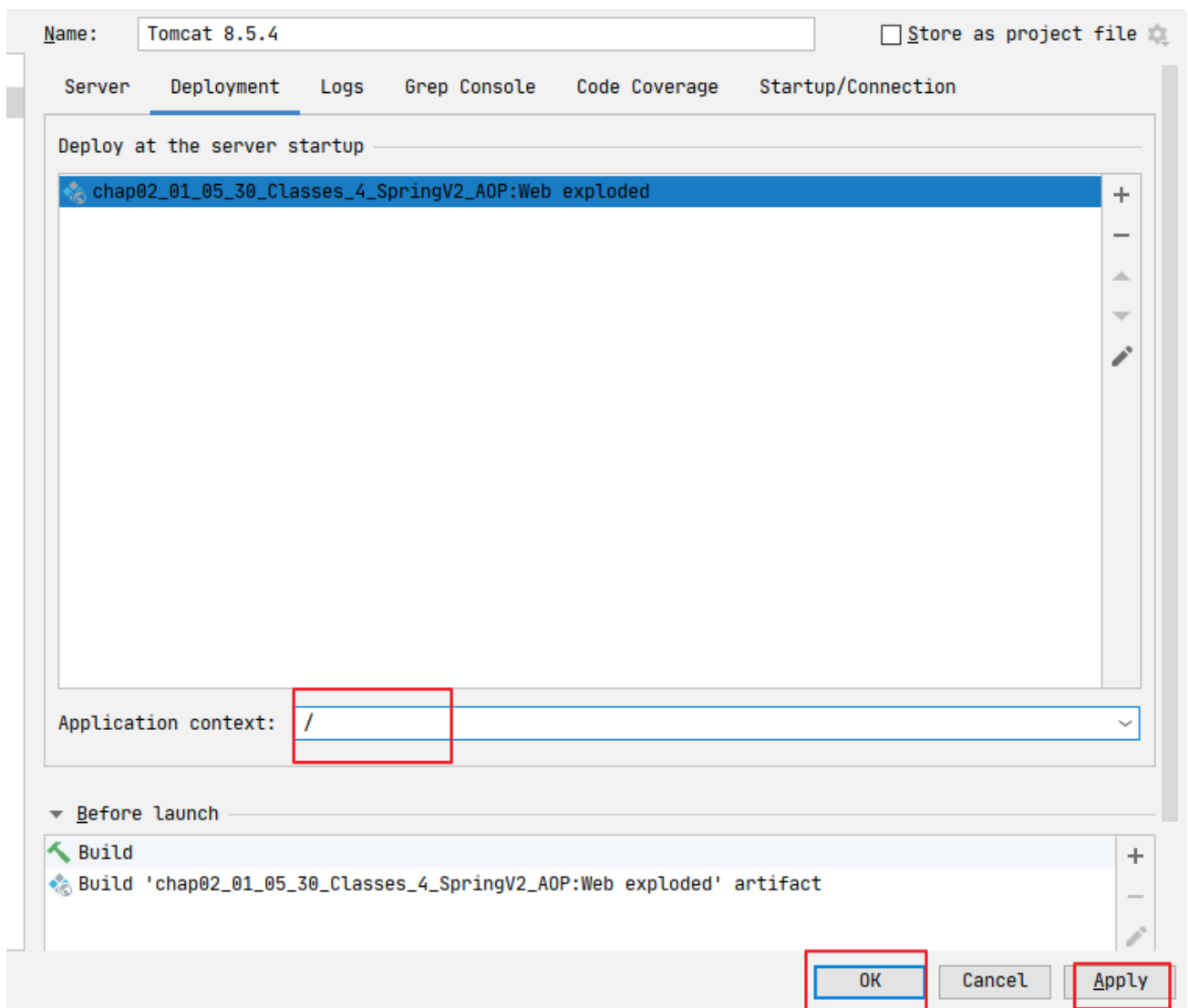
经过上述操作后, 可以看到 webapp文件夹的图标发生了变化



选择要部署的应用, 点击OK



然后 修改 Application Context 为 / , 先点击Apply, 然后OK



点击 "Run Tomcat xxx" 即可 启动应用

