## 09、原理解析

# 1、Profile功能

为了方便<mark>多环境适配,springboot</mark>简化了profile功能。

# 1、application-profile功能

- 默认配置文件 application.yaml; 任何时候都会加载
- 指定环境配置文件 application-{env}.yaml
- 激活指定环境
  - 配置文件激活
  - 命令行激活: java –jar xxx.jar <mark>––spring.profiles.active=prod ––person.name=haha</mark>
    - 修改配置文件的任意值、命令行优先
- 默认配置与环境配置同时生效
- 同名配置项, profile配置优先

## 2、@Profile条件装配功能

```
Java  ②复制代码

@Configuration(proxyBeanMethods = false)

@Profile("production")

public class ProductionConfiguration {

// ...

// ...

}
```

## 3、profile分组

# 2、外部化配置

https://docs.spring.io/spring-boot/docs/current/reference/html/spring-boot-features.html#boot-features-external-config <a href="https://docs.spring.io/spring-boot/docs/current/reference/html/spring-boot-features.html#boot-features-external-config">https://docs.spring.io/spring-boot/docs/current/reference/html/spring-boot-features.html#boot-features-external-config>

- Default properties (specified by setting SpringApplication.setDefaultProperties).
- 2. @PropertySource <a href="https://docs.spring.io/spring/docs/5.3.1/javadoc-api/org/springframework/context/annotation/PropertySource.html">https://docs.spring.io/spring/docs/5.3.1/javadoc-api/org/springframework/context/annotation/PropertySource.html</a> annotations on your @Configuration classes. Please note that such property sources are not added to the <a href="mailto:Environment">Environment</a> until the application context is being refreshed. This is too late to configure certain properties such as <a href="mailto:logging.">logging.\*</a> and <a href="mailto:spring.main.\*</a> which are read before refresh begins.
- 3. Config data (such as application.properties files)
- 4. A RandomValuePropertySource that has properties only in random.\*.
- 5. OS environment variables.
- Java System properties (System getProperties()).
- 7. JNDI attributes from java:comp/env.
- 8. ServletContext init parameters.
- 9. ServletConfig init parameters.
- 10. Properties from SPRING\_APPLICATION\_JSON (inline JSON embedded in an environment variable or system property).
- 11. Command line arguments.
- 12. properties attribute on your tests. Available on @SpringBootTest <a href="https://docs.spring.io/spring-">https://docs.spring.io/spring-</a>
  boot/docs/2.4.0/api/org/springframework/boot/test/context/SpringBootTe st.html> and the test annotations for testing a particular slice of your application <a href="https://docs.spring.io/spring-boot/docs/current/reference/html/spring-boot-features.html#boot-features-testing-spring-boot-applications-testing-autoconfigured-tests">https://docs.spring.io/spring-boot/docs/current/reference/html/spring-boot-features-testing-spring-boot-applications-testing-autoconfigured-tests>.
- 13. @TestPropertySource <a href="https://docs.spring.io/spring/docs/5.3.1/javadoc-api/org/springframework/test/context/TestPropertySource.html">https://docs.spring.io/spring/docs/5.3.1/javadoc-api/org/springframework/test/context/TestPropertySource.html</a> annotations on your tests.
- 14. Devtools global settings properties <a href="https://docs.spring.io/spring-boot/docs/current/reference/html/using-spring-boot.html#using-boot-devtools-globalsettings">https://docs.spring.io/spring-boot/docs/current/reference/html/using-spring-boot.html#using-boot-devtools-globalsettings</a> in the \$HOME/.config/spring-boot directory when devtools is active.

## 1、外部配置源

常用: Java属性文件、YAML文件、<mark>环境变量</mark>、命令行参数;

## 2、配置文件查找位置

- (1) classpath 根路径
- (2) classpath 根路径下config目录
- (3) jar包当前目录
- (4) jar包当前目录的config目录
- (5) /config子目录的直接子目录

## 3、配置文件加载顺序:

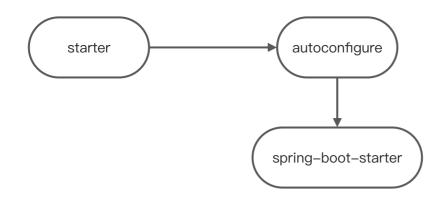
- 1. 当前jar包内部的application.properties和application.yml
- 2. 当前jar包内部的application-{profile}.properties 和 application-{profile}.yml
- 3. 引用的外部jar包的application.properties和application.yml
- 4. 引用的外部jar包的application-{profile}.properties 和 application-{profile}.yml

# 4、指定环境优先,外部优先,后面的可以覆盖前面的同名配置 项

# 3、自定义starter

## 1、starter启动原理

• starter-pom引入 autoconfigurer 包



- autoconfigure包中配置使用 META-INF/spring.factories 中 EnableAutoConfiguration 的值,使得项目启动加载指定的自动配置类
- 编写自动配置类 xxxAutoConfiguration → xxxxProperties
  - @Configuration
  - @Conditional
  - @EnableConfigurationProperties
  - o @Bean

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引入starter --- xxxAutoConfiguration --- 容器中放入组件 ---- 绑定xxxProperties ---- 配置项

### 2、自定义starter

atguigu-hello-spring-boot-starter (启动器)
atguigu-hello-spring-boot-starter-autoconfigure (自动配置包)

# 4、SpringBoot原理

Spring原理【Spring注解 <https://www.bilibili.com/video/BV1gW411W7wy?p=1> 】、
SpringMVC原理、自动配置原理、SpringBoot原理

# 1、SpringBoot启动过程

- 创建 SpringApplication
  - 保存一些信息。
  - 判定当前应用的类型。ClassUtils。Servlet
  - bootstrappers:初始启动引导器(List<Bootstrapper>): 去spring.factories文件中找 org.springframework.boot.Bootstrapper
  - 找 ApplicationContextInitializer; 去spring.factories找 ApplicationContextInitializer
    - List<ApplicationContextInitializer<?>> initializers

- 找 ApplicationListener ; 应用监听器。去spring.factories找 ApplicationListener
  - List<ApplicationListener<?>> listeners
- 运行 SpringApplication
- StopWatch
  - 记录应用的启动时间
  - 创建引导上下文 (Context环境) createBootstrapContext()
    - 获取到所有之前的 bootstrappers 挨个执行 intitialize() 来完成对引导启动器上下文环 境设置
  - 让当前应用进入headless模式。java.awt.headless
  - 获取所有 RunListener (运行监听器) 【为了方便所有Listener进行事件感知】
- getSpringFactoriesInstances 去**spring.factories**找 SpringApplicationRunListener.
  - 遍历 SpringApplicationRunListener 调用 starting 方法;
    - 相当于通知所有感兴趣系统正在启动过程的人,项目正在 starting。
  - 保存命令行参数;ApplicationArguments
  - 准备环境 prepareEnvironment ();
    - 返回或者创建基础环境信息对象。StandardServletEnvironment
    - 配置环境信息对象。
      - 读取所有的配置源的配置属性值。
    - 绑定环境信息
    - 监听器调用 listener.environmentPrepared();通知所有的监听器当前环境准备完成
  - 创建IOC容器 (createApplicationContext () )
    - 根据项目类型 (Servlet) 创建容器,
    - 当前会创建 AnnotationConfigServletWebServerApplicationContext
  - 准备ApplicationContext IOC容器的基本信息 prepareContext() atguigu.com 尚硅谷
- 保存环境信息
  - IOC容器的后置处理流程。
  - 应用初始化器; applyInitializers;
    - 遍历所有的 ApplicationContextInitializer 。调用 initialize.。来对ioc容器进行初 始化扩展功能
    - 遍历所有的 listener 调用 contextPrepared。EventPublishRunListenr;通知所 有的监听器contextPrepared
  - 所有的监听器 调用 contextLoaded。通知所有的监听器 contextLoaded;
  - 刷新IOC容器。refreshContext
    - 创建容器中的所有组件(Spring注解)
  - 容器刷新完成后工作? afterRefresh
  - 所有监听 器 调用 listeners.started(context); 通知所有的监听器 started
  - 调用所有runners; callRunners()
    - 获取容器中的 ApplicationRunner
    - 获取容器中的 CommandLineRunner
    - 合并所有runner并且按照@Order进行排序

- 遍历所有的runner。调用 run 方法
- 如果以上有异常,
  - 调用Listener 的 failed
- 调用所有监听器的 running 方法 listeners.running(context); 通知所有的监听器 running
- running如果有问题。继续通知 failed 。调用所有 Listener 的 failed;通知所有的监听器 failed

```
Java D复制代码
    public interface Bootstrapper {
1
3
        /**
4
         * Initialize the given {@link BootstrapRegistry} with any required re
5
         * @param registry the registry to initialize
         */
6
        void intitialize(BootstrapRegistry registry);
7
8
    }
9
```

#### RESUIL. oo result = {LinkedHashSet@3540} size = 7 0 = {DelegatingApplicationContextInitializer@3499} > 1 = {SharedMetadataReaderFactoryContextInitializer@3520} > 2 = {ContextIdApplicationContextInitializer@3537} > 3 = {ConfigurationWarningsApplicationContextInitializer@3542} > 4 = {RSocketPortInfoApplicationContextInitializer@3543} > 5 = {ServerPortInfoApplicationContextInitializer@3544} > 6 = {ConditionEvaluationReportLoggingListener@3545} > atguigu.com 尚硅谷

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### 📭 🖫 SpringApplicationRunListener

- m 🤚 contextLoaded(ConfigurableApplicationContext): void
- m 🤚 contextPrepared(ConfigurableApplicationContext): void
- m 🖢 environmentPrepared(ConfigurableBootstrapContext, ConfigurableEnvironm
- m 🖢 environmentPrepared(ConfigurableEnvironment): void
- m 🔓 failed(ConfigurableApplicationContext, Throwable): void
- m 🖫 running(ConfigurableApplicationContext): void
- m 🖫 started(ConfigurableApplicationContext): void
- m 🔓 starting(): void
- m 🖫 starting(ConfigurableBootstrapContext): void

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oothis.listeners = {ArrayList@2114} size = 1

### 0 = {EventPublishingRunListener@2116}

- f application = {SpringApplication@1446}
  - args = {String[0]@1230}
- j initialMulticaster = {SimpleApplicationEventMulticaster@2117} atguigu.com 尚硅谷

```
Java 🗸 🗗 夕复制代码
 1
     @FunctionalInterface
 2
     public interface ApplicationRunner {
 3
 4
         /**
 5
          * Callback used to run the bean.
 6
          * @param args incoming application arguments
 7
          * @throws Exception on error
 8
          */
9
         void run(ApplicationArguments args) throws Exception;
10
     }
11
```

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```
Java D复制代码
     @FunctionalInterface
2
     public interface CommandLineRunner {
3
4
         /**
5
          * Callback used to run the bean.
6
          * @param args incoming main method arguments
          * @throws Exception on error
7
8
          */
9
         void run(String... args) throws Exception;
10
11
     }
```

## 2. Application Events and Listeners

guigu.com 尚硅谷 https://docs.spring.io/spring-boot/docs/current/reference/html/spring-bootfeatures.html#boot-features-application-events-and-listeners <a href="https://docs.spring.io/spring-boot/docs/current/reference/html/spring-boot-">https://docs.spring.io/spring-boot/docs/current/reference/html/spring-boot-</a> features.html#boot-features-application-events-and-listeners> **ApplicationContextInitializer** 

**ApplicationListener** 

SpringApplicationRunListener

# 3、ApplicationRunner 与 CommandLineRunner



