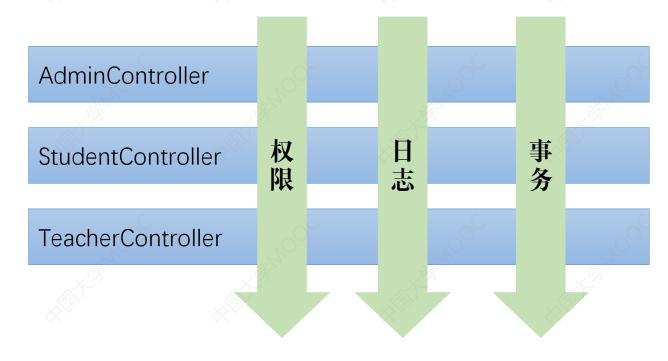
JavaEE平台技术 面向切面编程

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1. AOP是什么

·面向方面编程



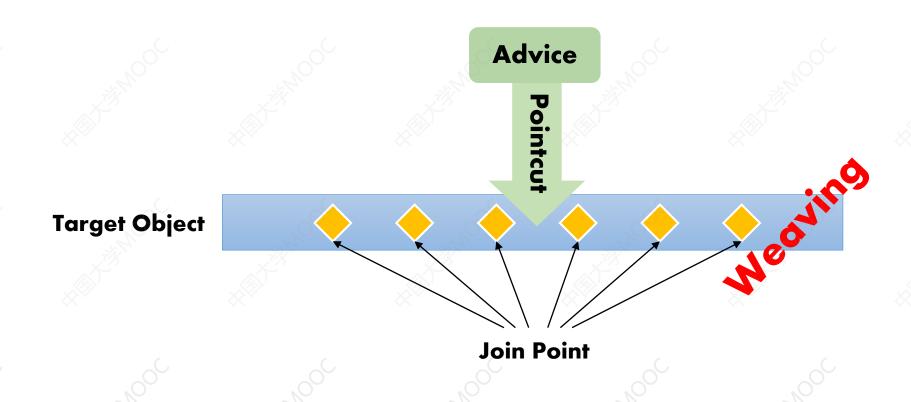
1. AOP是什么

```
@GetMapping("{id}")
public Object getProductById(@PathVariable("id") Long id) {
  logger.debug("getProductById: id = {} " ,id);
  Object retObj = null;
 Product product = null:
  try {
    product = productService.retrieveProductByID(id, false);
    ProductRetVo productRetVo = new ProductRetVo(product);
    retObj = ResponseUtil.ok(productRetVo);
  catch (BusinessException e){
    retObj = returnWithStatus(null, e);
 return retObi:
                              PostMapping("")
                              public Object createProduct(@RequestBody ProductVo productVo){
                                Object retObj = null;
                                   Product product = productVo.createBo();
                                   User user = new User(Long.valueOf(1), "admin1");
                                   Product retProduct = productService.createProduct(product, user);
                                   ProductVo vo = new ProductVo(retProduct);
                                   retObj = new ResponseEntity(
                                        ResponseUtil.ok(vo),
                                       HttpStatus. CREATED);
                                catch (BusinessException e){
                                   retObj = returnWithStatus(null, e);
                                return retObi:
```

```
@GetMapping("")
public Object searchProductByName(@RequestParam String name) {
  Object retObj = null;
  try{
    List<Product> productList = null;
    productList = productService.retrieveProductByName(name, false);
    if (null != productList) {
      List<ProductRetVo> data = new ArrayList<>(productList.size());
      for (Product bo : productList) {
         data.add(new ProductRetVo(bo));
      retObj = ResponseUtil.ok(data);
      retObj = ResponseUtil.ok();
  catch (BusinessException e){
    retObj = returnWithStatus(null, e);
  return retObj;
  {"errmsg":"成功","data":{"id":5559,"name":"水果糖
  ","originalPrice":100,"weight":807,"barcode":"1234455","unit":"盒
  ","originPlace":"长沙","gmtCreate":"2022-10-
 26T17:59:04", "creator": {"id":1, "name": "13088admin"}}, "errno":0}
```

1. AOP是什么

·专有名词



2. 定义Pointcut

• Spring采用AspectJ的定义符定义Pointcut

定义符	描述	
args()	Join point方法的参数是某些特定类型	
@args()	Join point方法的参数用特定注解标注	
execution()	Join point方法名称满足特定条件	
@annotation	Joint point方法用特定注解标注	
within	Joint point方法只在特定范围内	
@within	Joint point方法在有特定标注的类里	
target	Joint point方法是特定类的方法	
@target	Joint point方法的类使用了特定注解	

2. 定义Pointcut

修饰符 返回类型 包和类名 名任意参数 execution(public cn.edu.xmu.javaee.core.util.ReturnObject cn.edu.xmu.javaee.goodsdemo.controller..*.*(..)) 方法的调用 方法需满足的条件

execution(* concert.Performance.perform(..))&&within(concert.*)

在concert包内调用

3. 定义Aspect

- 五种Advice
 - @Before 在Joint Point执行之前
 - @After 在Joint Point执行之后,无论是否成功执行
 - @AfterReturning 在Joint Point成功执行之后
 - @AfterThrowing 在Joint Point抛出异常之后
 - @Around -在Joint Point运行之前和之后

3. 定义Aspect

```
@Aspect
public class CommonPointCuts {

@Pointcut("execution(public cn.edu.xmu.javaee.core.util.ReturnObject cn.edu.xmu.javaee.goodsdemo.controller..*.*(..))")
public void controllers() {
}

@Pointcut("@annotation(cn.edu.xmu.javaee.core.aop.Audit)")
public void auditAnnotation() {
}
}
```

```
@Aspect
@Component
@Order(100)
public class ResponseAspect {
  private final Logger logger = LoggerFactory.getLogger(ResponseAspect.class);
  @Value("${goodsdemo.result-page-size.max}")
  private int max_page_size;
  @Value("${goodsdemo.result-page-size.default}")
  private int default_page_size;
   * 所有返回值为ReturnObject的Controller
   * @param jp
   * @return
   * @throws Throwable
  @Around("cn.edu.xmu.javaee.core.aop.CommonPointCuts.controllers()")
  public Object doAround(ProceedingJoinPoint jp) throws Throwable {
    ReturnNo code = ReturnNo. OK;
    ReturnObject retVal = null;
    MethodSignature ms = (MethodSignature) jp.getSignature();
    HttpServletRequest request = ((ServletRequestAttributes) RequestContextHolder.getRequestAttributes()).getRequest();
    HttpServletResponse = ((ServletRequestAttributes) RequestContextHolder.getRequestAttributes()).getResponse();
    String[] paramNames = ms.getParameterNames();
    Object[] args = jp.getArgs();
    checkPageLimit(request, paramNames, args);
      Object obj = jp.proceed();
       retVal = (ReturnObject) obj;
     catch (BusinessException exception) {
      logger.debug("doAround: BusinessException, errno = {}", exception.getErrno());
      retVal = new ReturnObject(exception.getErrno(), exception.getMessage());
    code = retVal.getCode();
    logger.debug("doAround: jp = {}, code = {}", jp.getSignature().getName(), code);
    changeHttpStatus(code, response);
    return retVal;
```

4. AOP的例子

- Controller的输入合法性验证
- page和pageSize的合法性验证
- 返回值的封装
- 登录用户的JWT处理

4. AOP的例子

