

<u> 芋道源码 —— 知识星球</u>

我是一段不羁的公告!

记得给艿艿这 3 个项目加油,添加一个 STAR 噢。

https://github.com/YunaiV/SpringBoot-Labs

https://github.com/YunaiV/onemall

https://github.com/YunaiV/ruoyi-vue-pro

<u>2021-02-13</u> <u>Spring Boot</u>

精尽 Spring Boot 源码分析 —— AutoConfigurationMetadataLoader

1. 概述

本文,我们来补充 <u>《精尽 Spring Boot 源码分析 —— 自动配置》</u>文章,并未详细解析的 AutoConfigurationMetadataLoader 。在 SpringApplication 中,我们可以看到 AutoConfigurationImportSelector.AutoConfigurationGroup#loadMetadata(ClassLoader classLoader, String path) 方法中,加载自动配置类(AutoConfiguration)的元数据,是如下一段代码:

```
// AutoConfigurationImportSelector. AutoConfigurationGroup. java

/**

* @return 获得 AutoConfigurationMetadata 对象

*/

private AutoConfigurationMetadata getAutoConfigurationMetadata() {

    // 不存在,则进行加载

    if (this.autoConfigurationMetadata == null) {

        this.autoConfigurationMetadata = AutoConfigurationMetadataLoader.loadMetadata(this.beanClassLoader);
    }

    // 存在,则直接返回
    return this.autoConfigurationMetadata;
}
```

在内部,会调用 AutoConfigurationMetadataLoader#loadMetadata(ClassLoader classLoader) 方法,加载 AutoConfigurationMetadata 对象。

而我们知道,后续会基于返回的 AutoConfigurationMetadata 对象,进行 AutoConfiguration 类的过滤,从而避免不符合条件的 AutoConfiguration 类的字节码,加载到 JVM 中。那么是怎么做到的呢?我们接着来看 <u>「2.</u> AutoConfigurationMetadataLoader」。

AutoConfigurationMetadataLoader

org. springframework. boot. autoconfigure. AutoConfigurationMetadataLoader , AutoConfigurationMetadata 加载器。其类上的注释如下:

```
/**
 * Internal utility used to load {@link AutoConfigurationMetadata}.
 */
```

2.1 loadMetadata

#loadMetadata(ClassLoader classLoader) 静态方法,加载 AutoConfigurationMetadata 。代码如下:

```
// AutoConfigurationMetadataLoader.java
protected static final String PATH = "META-INF/" + "spring-autoconfigure-metadata.properties";
public static AutoConfigurationMetadata loadMetadata(ClassLoader classLoader) {
   return loadMetadata(classLoader, PATH);
static AutoConfigurationMetadata loadMetadata (ClassLoader classLoader, String path) {
       // <1> 获得 PATH 对应的 URL 们
       Enumeration <URL> urls = (classLoader != null) ? classLoader.getResources(path) : ClassLoader.getSystemResource
       // <2> 遍历 URL 数组,读取到 properties 中
       Properties properties = new Properties();
       while (urls.hasMoreElements()) {
           properties.putAll(PropertiesLoaderUtils.loadProperties(new UrlResource(urls.nextElement())));
       // <3> 将 properties 转换成 PropertiesAutoConfigurationMetadata 对象
       return loadMetadata(properties);
   } catch (IOException ex) {
       throw new IllegalArgumentException("Unable to load @ConditionalOnClass location [" + path + "]", ex);
   }
}
```

<1>处,获得 PATH 对应的 URL 们,而 PATH 就是 "META-INF/spring-autoconfigure-metadata. properties" 文件。这样,我们就可以避免去 AutoConfiguration 类上,读取其 Condition 条件了,从而 避免将不符合条件的 AutoConfiguration 类的字节码,加载到 JVM 中。那么,此时就会有一 个疑问,"META-INF/spring-autoconfigure-metadata. properties" 是怎么来的呢?答案我们在 <u>「3.</u> AutoConfigureAnnotationProcessor」 中说。

<2> 处,遍历 URL 数组,读取到 properties 中。

<3> 处,调用 #loadMetadata(Properties properties) 方法,将 properties 转换成 PropertiesAutoConfigurationMetadata 对象。代码如下:

```
// AutoConfigurationMetadataLoader.java
static AutoConfigurationMetadata loadMetadata(Properties properties) {
  return new PropertiesAutoConfigurationMetadata(properties);
}
```

○ 关于 PropertiesAutoConfigurationMetadata 类,在 <u>「2.2</u> 中看。

2. 2 PropertiesAutoConfigurationMetadata

PropertiesAutoConfigurationMetadata ,是 AutoConfigurationMetadataLoader 的内部静态类 ,实现 AutoConfigurationMetadata 接口,代码如下:

```
// AutoConfigurationMetadataLoader#PropertiesAutoConfigurationMetadata.java
 * {@link AutoConfigurationMetadata} implementation backed by a properties file.
private static class PropertiesAutoConfigurationMetadata implements AutoConfigurationMetadata {
    /**
     * Properties 对象
    private final Properties properties;
    PropertiesAutoConfigurationMetadata(Properties properties) {
        this.properties = properties;
    }
    @Override
    public boolean wasProcessed(String className) {
        return this.properties.containsKey(className);
    @Override
    public Integer getInteger(String className, String key) {
        return getInteger(className, key, null);
    @Override
    public Integer getInteger (String className, String key, Integer defaultValue) {
        String value = get(className, key);
        return (value != null) ? Integer.valueOf(value) : defaultValue;
    }
    @Override
    public Set<String> getSet(String className, String key) {
        return getSet(className, key, null);
    @0verride
    public Set<String> getSet(String className, String key, Set<String> defaultValue) {
        String value = get(className, key);
        return (value != null) ? StringUtils.commaDelimitedListToSet(value) : defaultValue;
    }
    @Override
    public String get(String className, String key) {
        return get(className, key, null);
    @0verride
    public String get(String className, String key, String defaultValue) {
        String value = this.properties.getProperty(className + "." + key);
        return (value != null) ? value : defaultValue;
    }
}
```

3. AutoConfigureAnnotationProcessor

在 Spring Boot 的源码中,我们如果去检索 "spring-autoconfigure-metadata.properties" 文件,然而并找不到。是不是感觉很奇怪。于是乎,艿艿在搜索了一些网络的上的资料,原来是需要引入 spring-boot-autoconfigure-processor 依赖。这样,它的 AutoConfigureAnnotationProcessor 类,就会自动根据 AutoConfiguration 类的条件,生成 "META-INF/spring-autoconfigure-metadata.properties" 文件。

那么,此时又会有一个疑惑,那是什么时候生成呢? AutoConfigureAnnotationProcessor 继承自 javax. annotation. processing. AbstractProcessor 类,它可以在编译时,扫描和处理注解(Annotation),从而生成 "META-INF/spring-autoconfigure-metadata. properties" 文件。 很有意思。

FROM 《Java 注解处理器》

注解处理器(Annotation Processor)是javac的一个工具,它用来在编译时扫描和处理注解(Annotation)。你可以对自定义注解,并注册相应的注解处理器。到这里,我假设你已经知道什么是注解,并且知道怎么申明的一个注解。如果你不熟悉注解,你可以在这官方文档中得到更多信息。注解处理器在Java 5开始就有了,但是从Java 6(2006年12月发布)开始才有可用的API。过了一些时间,Java世界才意识到注解处理器的强大作用,所以它到最近几年才流行起来。

那么,我们开始撸撸 AutoConfigureAnnotationProcessor 的源码吧。

org. springframework. boot. autoconfigureprocessor. AutoConfigureAnnotationProcessor ,继承 AbstractProcessor 抽象类,根据 AutoConfiguration 类的条件,生成 "META-INF/spring-autoconfigure-metadata. properties" 文件。其类上注释如下:

```
// AutoConfigureAnnotationProcessor.java

/**
 * Annotation processor to store certain annotations from auto-configuration classes in a
 * property file.
 */
```

3.1 构造方法

```
// AutoConfigureAnnotationProcessor.java

/**

* 注解名和全类名的映射

* KEY: 注解名

* VALUE: 全类名

*/
private final Map<String, String> annotations;
/**

* 注解名和 ValueExtractor 的映射

* KEY: 注解名

*/
private final Map<String, ValueExtractor> valueExtractors;
/**
```

```
* 扫描和处理注解(Annotation), 生成的 Properties 对象
 private final Properties properties = new Properties();
 public AutoConfigureAnnotationProcessor() {
              // <1> 初始化 annotations 属性
              Map<String, String> annotations = new LinkedHashMap<>();
              addAnnotations (annotations);
              this. annotations = Collections. unmodifiableMap(annotations);
              // <2> 初始化 valueExtractors 属性
              Map<String, ValueExtractor> valueExtractors = new LinkedHashMap<>();
              addValueExtractors(valueExtractors):
              this.valueExtractors = Collections.unmodifiableMap(valueExtractors);
 }
annotations 属性,注解名和全类名的映射。在〈1〉处,调用 #addAnnotations(Map<String, String>
annotations) 方法,进行初始化。代码如下:
                       // AutoConfigureAnnotationProcessor.java
                       protected void addAnnotations(Map<String, String> annotations) {
                          // 条件
                                    annotations. \ put ("Configuration", "org. \ springframework. \ context. \ annotation. \ Configuration");
                                    annotations.\ put ("ConditionalOnClass",\ "org.\ springframework.\ boot.\ autoconfigure.\ condition.\ ConditionalOnClass",\ annotations.\ put ("ConditionalOnClass",\ "org.\ springframework.\ boot.\ autoconfigure.\ condition.\ ConditionalOnClass",\ annotations.\ put ("ConditionalOnClass",\ "org.\ springframework.\ boot.\ autoconfigure.\ conditions.\ put ("ConditionalOnClass",\ "org.\ springframework.\ boot.\ put ("ConditionalOnClass",\ "org.\ springframework.\ put ("ConditionalOnClass",\ "org.\ put ("Condi
                                    annotations.put("ConditionalOnBean", "org. springframework.boot.autoconfigure.condition.ConditionalOnBean")
                                    annotations.\ put ("ConditionalOnSingleCandidate",\ "org.\ springframework.\ boot.\ autoconfigure.\ condition.\ ConditionalOnSingleCandidate",\ "org.\ springframework.\ boot.\ autoconfigure.\ condition.\ 
                                     annotations.put("ConditionalOnWebApplication", "org. springframework.boot.autoconfigure.condition.Condition
                                    annotations.\ put ("AutoConfigureBefore",\ "org.\ springframework.\ boot.\ autoconfigure.\ AutoConfigureBefore");
                                    annotations.\ put ("AutoConfigureAfter",\ "org.\ springframework.\ boot.\ autoconfigure.\ AutoConfigureAfter");
                                    annotations.put("AutoConfigureOrder", "org. springframework.boot.autoconfigure.AutoConfigureOrder");
                       }
valueExtractors 属性,注解名和 ValueExtractor 的映射。在 <2> 处,调用
#addValueExtractors(Map<String, ValueExtractor> attributes) 方法,进行初始化。代码如下:
                       // AutoConfigureAnnotationProcessor.java
                       private void addValueExtractors(Map<String, ValueExtractor> attributes) {
                                    attributes.put("Configuration", ValueExtractor.allFrom("value"));
                                    attributes.put("ConditionalOnClass", new OnClassConditionValueExtractor());
                                    attributes.put("ConditionalOnBean", new OnBeanConditionValueExtractor());
                                    attributes. \, put ("ConditionalOnSingleCandidate", \,\, new \,\, OnBeanConditionValueExtractor ()); \,\, is the condition of the 
                                    attributes.put("ConditionalOnWebApplication", ValueExtractor.allFrom("type"));
                                    attributes.\,put("AutoConfigureBefore",\,\,ValueExtractor.\,allFrom("value",\,\,"name"))\,;
                                    attributes.\,put("AutoConfigureAfter",\,\,ValueExtractor.\,allFrom("value",\,\,"name"))\,;
                                    attributes.put("AutoConfigureOrder", ValueExtractor.allFrom("value"));
                       }
```

properties 属性,扫描和处理注解(Annotation),生成的 Properties 对象。

3.2 ValueExtractor

ValueExtractor , 是 AutoConfigureAnnotationProcessor 的内部接口, 值提取器接口。代码如下

:

```
// AutoConfigureAnnotationProcessor#ValueExtractor.java
@FunctionalInterface
private interface ValueExtractor {

    /**
    * 从注解中,获得对应的值的数组
    *
     * @param annotation 注解
     * @return 值的数组
    */
    List<Object> getValues(AnnotationMirror annotation);

    /**
     * 创建 NamedValuesExtractor 对象
     *
     * @param names 从注解的指定 names 中,提取值们
     * @return NamedValuesExtractor 对象
     */
     static ValueExtractor allFrom(String... names) {
          return new NamedValuesExtractor(names);
     }
}
```

3. 2. 1 AbstractValueExtractor

AbstractValueExtractor ,是 AutoConfigureAnnotationProcessor 的内部类,实现 ValueExtractor 接口,ValueExtractor 抽象实现类。代码如下:

```
// AutoConfigureAnnotationProcessor#AbstractValueExtractor.java
private abstract static class AbstractValueExtractor implements ValueExtractor {
   @SuppressWarnings ("unchecked")
   protected Stream<Object> extractValues(AnnotationValue annotationValue) {
       // 注解值为空,返回空
       if (annotationValue == null) {
           return Stream. empty();
       Object value = annotationValue.getValue();
       // 注解值为数组,则遍历数组,逐个提取值
       if (value instanceof List) {
           return ((List<AnnotationValue>) value).stream()
                   . map((annotation) -> extractValue(annotation.getValue()));
       // 注解值非数组,直接提取值
       return Stream. of (extractValue (value));
   }
   private Object extractValue(Object value) {
       if (value instanceof DeclaredType) {
           return Elements.getQualifiedName(((DeclaredType) value).asElement());
       return value;
```

```
}
```

提供了从 AnnotationValue 读取值的公用方法。

3. 2. 2 NamedValuesExtractor

NamedValuesExtractor ,是 AutoConfigureAnnotationProcessor 的内部类,继承 AbstractValueExtractor 抽象类,读取 names 的 ValueExtractor 实现类。代码如下:

```
// AutoConfigureAnnotationProcessor#NamedValuesExtractor.java

private static class NamedValuesExtractor extends AbstractValueExtractor {
    private final Set<String> names;

    NamedValuesExtractor(String... names) {
        this.names = new HashSet<>(Arrays.asList(names));
    }

    @Override
    public List<Object> getValues(AnnotationMirror annotation) {
        List<Object> result = new ArrayList<>();
        // 遍历 names 数组, 读取 name 对应的值,添加到 result 中
        annotation.getElementValues().forEach((key, value) -> {
            if (this.names.contains(key.getSimpleName().toString())) {
                extractValues(value).forEach(result::add);
            }
        });
        return result;
    }
```

3. 2. 3 OnBeanConditionValueExtractor

OnBeanConditionValueExtractor ,是 AutoConfigureAnnotationProcessor 的内部类,继承 AbstractValueExtractor 抽象类,读取 @ConditionalOnBean 和 @ConditionalOnSingleCandidate 注解的 ValueExtractor 实现类。代码如下:

```
// 读取 "value"、`"type"` 对应的值,添加到 result 中
List<0bject> result = new ArrayList<>();
extractValues(attributes.get("value")).forEach(result::add);
extractValues(attributes.get("type")).forEach(result::add);
return result;
}
```

3.2.4 OnClassConditionValueExtractor

OnClassConditionValueExtractor ,是 AutoConfigureAnnotationProcessor 的内部类,继承 NamedValueExtractor 类,读取 @OnClassConditionValueExtractor 注解的 ValueExtractor 实现类。代码如下:

```
// AutoConfigureAnnotationProcessor#OnClassConditionValueExtractor.java
private static class OnClassConditionValueExtractor extends NamedValuesExtractor {
    OnClassConditionValueExtractor() {
        super("value", "name");
    @Override
    public List<Object> getValues(AnnotationMirror annotation) {
        // 读取 "value", "name" 的值
        List<Object> values = super.getValues(annotation);
        // 排序
        values. sort(this::compare);
        return values:
    }
    private int compare(Object o1, Object o2) {
        return Comparator.comparing(this::isSpringClass)
                . thenComparing (String. CASE INSENSITIVE ORDER)
                .compare(o1.toString(), o2.toString());
    }
    private boolean isSpringClass(String type) {
        return type.startsWith("org.springframework");
}
```

3.3 process

实现 #process(Set<? extends TypeElement> annotations, RoundEnvironment roundEnv) 方法,进行处理。代码如下.

```
// AutoConfigureAnnotationProcessor.java
@Override
public boolean process(Set<? extends TypeElement> annotations, RoundEnvironment roundEnv) {
    // <1> 遍历 annotations 集合,逐个处理
```

```
for (Map. Entry String, String entry: this. annotations. entry Set()) {
        process(roundEnv, entry.getKey(), entry.getValue());
 // <2> 处理完成, 写到文件 PROPERTIES PATH 中
 if (roundEnv.processingOver()) {
     try {
            writeProperties();
        } catch (Exception ex) {
         throw new IllegalStateException("Failed to write metadata", ex);
    }
 return false;
}
<1> 处,调用 #process(RoundEnvironment roundEnv, String propertyKey, String annotationName) 方法,遍历
annotations 集合,逐个处理,添加到 properties 中。代码如下:
      // AutoConfigureAnnotationProcessor. java
      private void process (RoundEnvironment roundEnv, String propertyKey, String annotationName) {
           TypeElement annotationType = this.processingEnv.getElementUtils().getTypeElement(annotationName);
           if (annotationType != null) {
              for (Element element : roundEnv.getElementsAnnotatedWith(annotationType)) {
                  Element enclosingElement = element.getEnclosingElement();
                  if (enclosingElement != null
                          && enclosingElement.getKind() == ElementKind.PACKAGE) {
                      processElement(element, propertyKey, annotationName);
                  }
              }
          }
      }
      // propertyKey=注解名
      // annotationName=全类名
      private void processElement(Element element, String propertyKey, String annotationName) {
          try {
              // 获得自动配置类的全类名。例如说: org. springframework. boot. autoconfigure. transaction. TransactionAutoCo
              String qualifiedName = Elements.getQualifiedName(element);
              // 获得 AnnotationMirror 对象
              AnnotationMirror annotation = getAnnotation(element, annotationName);
               if (qualifiedName != null && annotation != null) {
                  // 获得值
                  List<Object> values = getValues(propertyKey, annotation);
                  // 添加到 properties 中
                  this.properties.put(qualifiedName + "." + propertyKey, toCommaDelimitedString(values));
                  // 添加到 properties 中
                  this.properties.put(qualifiedName, "");
          } catch (Exception ex) {
              throw new IllegalStateException("Error processing configuration meta-data on " + element, ex);
          }
      }
      // 获得 AnnotationMirror 对象
      private AnnotationMirror getAnnotation(Element element, String type) {
           if (element != null) {
              for (AnnotationMirror annotation : element.getAnnotationMirrors()) {
                   if (type. equals (annotation. getAnnotationType (). toString ())) {
```

```
return annotation;
           }
       }
    return null;
}
// 获得值
private List<0bject> getValues(String propertyKey, AnnotationMirror annotation) {
    ValueExtractor extractor = this. valueExtractors.get(propertyKey);
    if (extractor == null) {
        return Collections. emptyList();
    return extractor.getValues(annotation);
}
// 拼接值
private String toCommaDelimitedString(List<Object> list) {
    StringBuilder result = new StringBuilder();
    for (Object item : list) {
        result.append((result.length() != 0) ? "," : "");
        result.append(item);
    return result.toString();
}
```

- 胖友简单瞅两眼即可,不是很重要哈~
- <2> 处,调用 #writeProperties() 方法,处理完成,写到文件 PROPERTIES_PATH 中。代码如下:

```
// AutoConfigureAnnotationProcessor.java

protected static final String PROPERTIES_PATH = "META-INF/" + "spring-autoconfigure-metadata.properties";

private void writeProperties() throws IOException {
    if (!this.properties.isEmpty()) {
        // 创建 FileObject 对象
        FileObject file = this.processingEnv.getFiler().createResource(StandardLocation.CLASS_OUTPUT, "", PROPI
        // 写入 properties 到文件
        try (OutputStream outputStream = file.openOutputStream()) {
            this.properties.store(outputStream, null);
        }
    }
}
```

○ 这不,和 「2. AutoConfigurationMetadataLoader」 就对上列。

666. 彩蛋

简单小文一篇[~]在 spring-boot-autoconfigure-processor 的寻找上,花了一些些时间。HOHO [~]

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