

芋道源码 —— 知识星球

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

2020-03-20 Spring MVC

精尽 Spring MVC 源码解析 ── HandlerAdapter 组件(一)之 HandlerAdapter

1. 概述

本文,我们来分享 HandlerMapping 组件。在 <u>《精尽 Spring MVC 源码分析 —— 组件一览》</u>中,我们对它已经做了介绍:

org. springframework. web. servlet. HandlerAdapter ,处理器适配器接口。代码如下:

```
// HandlerAdapter.java

public interface HandlerAdapter {

    /**

    * 是否支持该处理器

    */
    boolean supports(Object handler);

    /**

    * 执行处理器,返回 ModelAndView 结果

    */
    @Nullable
    ModelAndView handle(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response, Object handler) throws Exception;

    /**

    * 返回请求的最新更新时间。

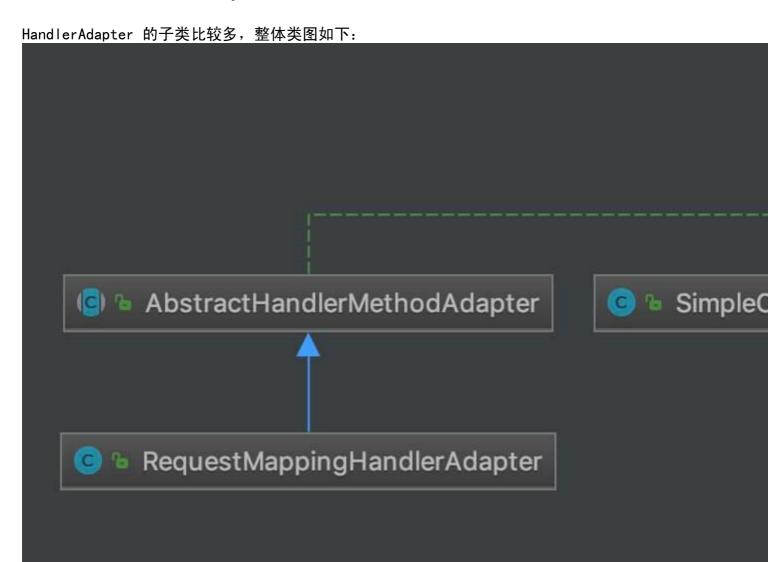
    *

    * 如果不支持该操作,则返回 -1 即可

    */
    long getLastModified(HttpServletRequest request, Object handler);
}
```

因为,处理器 handler 的类型是 Object 类型,需要有一个调用者来实现 handler 是怎么被使用,怎么被执行。而 Handler Adapter 的用途就在于此。可能如果接口名改成 Handler Invoker ,笔者觉得会更好理解。

2. HandlerAdapter



左边的 AbstractHandlerMethodAdapter 和 RequestMappingHandlerAdapter 相对复杂 右边的 SimpleServletHandlerAdapter、HttpRequestHandlerAdapter、 SimpleControllerHandlerAdapter 相对简单

那么,我们从难的简单的开始。哈哈哈哈。

3. SimpleControllerHandlerAdapter

org. springframework. web. servlet. mvc. SimpleControllerHandlerAdapter ,实现 HandlerAdapter 接口,基于org. springframework. web. servlet. mvc. Controller 的 HandlerAdapter 实现类。代码如下:

```
// SimpleControllerHandlerAdapter.java

public class SimpleControllerHandlerAdapter implements HandlerAdapter {
    @Override
    public boolean supports(Object handler) {
```

```
// <1> 判断是 Controller 类型
   return (handler instanceof Controller);
@Override
@Nullable
public ModelAndView handle (HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response, Object handler)
        throws Exception {
   // <2> Controller 类型的调用
    return ((Controller) handler). handleRequest(request, response);
}
@Override
public long getLastModified(HttpServletRequest request, Object handler) {
   // 处理器实现了 LastModified 接口的情况下
    if (handler instanceof LastModified) {
        return ((LastModified) handler).getLastModified(request);
   return -1L;
}
```

- <1> 处,判断处理器 handler 是 Controller 类型。注意,不是 @Controller 注解。
- <2> 处,调用 Controller#handleRequest(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response) 方法,Controller 类型的调用。

4. HttpRequestHandlerAdapter

}

org. springframework. web. servlet. mvc. HttpRequestHandlerAdapter ,实现 HandlerAdapter 接口,基于org. springframework. web. HttpRequestHandler 的 HandlerAdapter 实现类。代码如下:

```
// HttpRequestHandlerAdapter.java
public class HttpRequestHandlerAdapter implements HandlerAdapter {
   @Override
   public boolean supports(Object handler) {
       // 判断是 HttpRequestHandler 类型
       return (handler instanceof HttpRequestHandler);
   }
   @Override
   @Nullable
   public ModelAndView handle (HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response, Object handler)
           throws Exception {
       // HttpRequestHandler 类型的调用
        ((HttpRequestHandler) handler). handleRequest(request, response);
       return null;
   }
   public long getLastModified(HttpServletRequest request, Object handler) {
       // 处理器实现了 LastModified 接口的情况下
        if (handler instanceof LastModified) {
```

```
return ((LastModified) handler).getLastModified(request);
}
return -1L;
}
```

和 <u>「3. SimpleControllerHandlerAdapter</u>」 类似。

5. SimpleServletHandlerAdapter

org. springframework. web. servlet. handler. SimpleServletHandlerAdapter ,实现 HandlerAdapter 接口,基于javax. servlet. Servlet 的 HandlerAdapter 实现类。代码如下:

```
// SimpleServletHandlerAdapter.java
public class SimpleServletHandlerAdapter implements HandlerAdapter {
    public boolean supports(Object handler) {
        // 判断是 Servlet 类型
        return (handler instanceof Servlet);
    }
    @Override
    @Nullable
    public ModelAndView handle (HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response, Object handler)
            throws Exception {
        // Servlet 类型的调用
        ((Servlet) handler).service(request, response);
        return null:
    }
    public long getLastModified(HttpServletRequest request, Object handler) {
        return -1;
}
```

6. AbstractHandlerMethodAdapter

org. springframework. web. servlet. mvc. method. AbstractHandlerMethodAdapter ,实现 HandlerAdapter、Ordered接口,继承 WebContentGenerator 抽象类,基于 org. springframework. web. method. HandlerMethod 的HandlerMethodAdapter 抽象类。

为什么要有这层抽象?让我们回过头看看 <u>《精尽 Spring MVC 源码解析 —— HandlerMapping 组件(三)之 AbstractHandlerMethodMapping》</u>就会明白:

AbstractHandlerMethodMapping 对应 <u>「6. AbstractHandlerMethodAdapter」</u>。
RequestMappingInfoHandlerMapping 对应 <u>「7. RequestMappingHandlerAdapter」</u>。

6.1 构造方法

```
// AbstractHandlerMethodAdapter.java

private int order = Ordered.LOWEST_PRECEDENCE;

public AbstractHandlerMethodAdapter() {
    // no restriction of HTTP methods by default
    // 调用 WebContentGenerator 类的构造方法
    // 参数 restrictDefaultSupportedMethods 参数为 false ,表示不需要严格校验 HttpMethod super(false);
}
```

6.2 supports

实现 #supports(Object handler) 方法,支持 HandlerMethod 类型的处理器。代码如下:

```
// AbstractHandlerMethodAdapter.java
@Override
public final boolean supports(Object handler) {
  return (handler instanceof HandlerMethod && supportsInternal((HandlerMethod) handler));
}
```

其中,#supportsInternal (HandlerMethod handlerMethod) 方法,由子类实现。代码如下:

```
// AbstractHandlerMethodAdapter.java

/**

* Given a handler method, return whether or not this adapter can support it.

* @param handlerMethod the handler method to check

* @return whether or not this adapter can adapt the given method

*/

protected abstract boolean supportsInternal(HandlerMethod handlerMethod);
```

6.3 handle

实现 #handle(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response, Object handler) 方法,处理器请求。代码如下:

```
/**

* Use the given handler method to handle the request.

* @param request current HTTP request

* @param response current HTTP response

* @param handlerMethod handler method to use. This object must have previously been passed to the

* {@link #supportsInternal (HandlerMethod)} this interface, which must have returned {@code true}.

* @return a ModelAndView object with the name of the view and the required model data,

* or {@code null} if the request has been handled directly

* @throws Exception in case of errors

*/

@Nullable

protected abstract ModelAndView handleInternal (HttpServletRequest request,

HttpServletResponse response, HandlerMethod handlerMethod) throws Exception;
```

其中,#handleInternal(...) 抽象方法,将 handler 参数是 HandlerMethod 类型。关于 RequestMappingHandlerAdapter 类对该方法的实现,见 <u>「7.5 handleInternal」</u>。

6.4 getLastModified

#getLastModified(HttpServletRequest request, Object handler) 方法,获得最后更新时间。代码如下:

```
// AbstractHandlerMethodAdapter.java

@Override
public final long getLastModified(HttpServletRequest request, Object handler) {
   return getLastModifiedInternal(request, (HandlerMethod) handler);
}

/**
   * Same contract as for {@link javax.servlet.http.HttpServlet#getLastModified(HttpServletRequest)}.
   * @param request current HTTP request
   * @param handlerMethod handler method to use
   * @return the lastModified value for the given handler
   */
protected abstract long getLastModifiedInternal(HttpServletRequest request, HandlerMethod handlerMethod);
```

套路同 <u>「6.3 handle」</u>。

7. RequestMappingHandlerAdapter

org. springframework. web. servlet. mvc. method. annotation. RequestMappingHandlerAdapter , 实现
BeanFactoryAware、InitializingBean 接口,继承 AbstractHandlerMethodAdapter 抽象类,基于
@RequestMapping 注解的 HandlerMethod 的 HandlerMethodAdapter 实现类。

7.1 构造方法

```
// RequestMappingHandlerAdapter.java
```

```
* MethodFilter that matches {@link InitBinder @InitBinder} methods.
public static final MethodFilter INIT_BINDER_METHODS = method ->
        AnnotatedElementUtils. hasAnnotation (method, InitBinder. class);
/**
 * MethodFilter that matches {@link ModelAttribute @ModelAttribute} methods.
*/
public static final MethodFilter MODEL_ATTRIBUTE_METHODS = method ->
        (!AnnotatedElementUtils.hasAnnotation(method, RequestMapping.class) &&
                AnnotatedElementUtils. hasAnnotation (method, ModelAttribute. class));
@Nullable
private List<HandlerMethodArgumentResolver> customArgumentResolvers;
private HandlerMethodArgumentResolverComposite argumentResolvers;
@Nullable
private HandlerMethodArgumentResolverComposite initBinderArgumentResolvers;
@Nullable
private List<HandlerMethodReturnValueHandler> customReturnValueHandlers;
private HandlerMethodReturnValueHandlerComposite returnValueHandlers;
@Nullable
private List<ModelAndViewResolver> modelAndViewResolvers;
private ContentNegotiationManager contentNegotiationManager = new ContentNegotiationManager();
private List<HttpMessageConverter<?>>> messageConverters;
private List<Object> requestResponseBodyAdvice = new ArrayList<>();
@Nullable
private WebBindingInitializer webBindingInitializer;
private AsyncTaskExecutor taskExecutor = new SimpleAsyncTaskExecutor("MvcAsync");
@Nullable
private Long asyncRequestTimeout;
private CallableProcessingInterceptor[] callableInterceptors = new CallableProcessingInterceptor[0];
private DeferredResultProcessingInterceptor[] deferredResultInterceptors = new DeferredResultProcessingInterceptor[0]
private ReactiveAdapterRegistry reactiveAdapterRegistry = ReactiveAdapterRegistry.getSharedInstance();
private boolean ignoreDefaultModelOnRedirect = false;
private int cacheSecondsForSessionAttributeHandlers = 0;
 * 是否对相同 Session 加锁
private boolean synchronizeOnSession = false;
private SessionAttributeStore sessionAttributeStore = new DefaultSessionAttributeStore();
```

```
private ParameterNameDiscoverer parameterNameDiscoverer = new DefaultParameterNameDiscoverer();
@Nullable
private ConfigurableBeanFactory beanFactory;
// ======= 缓存 =======
private final Map<Class<?>, SessionAttributesHandler> sessionAttributesHandlerCache = new ConcurrentHashMap<>(64);
private final Map<Class<?>, Set<Method>> initBinderCache = new ConcurrentHashMap<>(64);
private final Map<ControllerAdviceBean, Set<Method>> initBinderAdviceCache = new LinkedHashMap<>();
private final Map<Class<?>, Set<Method>> modelAttributeCache = new ConcurrentHashMap<>(64);
private final Map<ControllerAdviceBean, Set<Method>> modelAttributeAdviceCache = new LinkedHashMap<>();
public RequestMappingHandlerAdapter() {
// 初始化 messageConverters
   StringHttpMessageConverter stringHttpMessageConverter = new StringHttpMessageConverter();
   stringHttpMessageConverter.setWriteAcceptCharset(false); // see SPR-7316
this.messageConverters = new ArrayList<>(4);
this.messageConverters.add(new ByteArrayHttpMessageConverter());
this.messageConverters.add(stringHttpMessageConverter);
    this.messageConverters.add(new SourceHttpMessageConverter<>());
   } catch (Error err) {
    // Ignore when no TransformerFactory implementation is available
this.messageConverters.add(new AllEncompassingFormHttpMessageConverter());
```

属性比较多,先不着急看,有个印象即可。

另外,也是因为属性多,所以 RequestMappingHandlerAdapter 有大量的 setting 方法。

7.2 afterPropertiesSet

艿艿: 这里我们会看到大量的 RequestMappingHandlerAdapter 的属性初始化。 当然,本小节还是不细讲。哈哈哈哈。

#afterPropertiesSet() 方法,进一步初始化 RequestMappingHandlerAdapter 。代码如下:

```
// RequestMappingHandlerAdapter.java

@Override
public void afterPropertiesSet() {
    // Do this first, it may add ResponseBody advice beans
    // <1> 初始化 ControllerAdvice 相关
    initControllerAdviceCache();

// <2> 初始化 argumentResolvers 属性
    if (this.argumentResolvers == null) {
        List<HandlerMethodArgumentResolver> resolvers = getDefaultArgumentResolvers();
        this.argumentResolvers = new HandlerMethodArgumentResolverComposite().addResolvers(resolvers);
```

```
// <3> 初始化 initBinderArgumentResolvers 属性
 if (this.initBinderArgumentResolvers == null) {
      List<HandlerMethodArgumentResolver> resolvers = getDefaultInitBinderArgumentResolvers();
    this.initBinderArgumentResolvers = new HandlerMethodArgumentResolverComposite().addResolvers(resolvers);
 // <4> 初始化 returnValueHandlers 属性
 if (this.returnValueHandlers == null) {
      List<HandlerMethodReturnValueHandler> handlers = getDefaultReturnValueHandlers();
    this.returnValueHandlers = new HandlerMethodReturnValueHandlerComposite().addHandlers(handlers);
}
<1> 处,调用 #initControllerAdviceCache() 方法,初始化 ControllerAdvice 相关。详细解析
,见 「7.2.1 initControllerAdviceCache」。
<2> 处,初始化 argumentResolvers 属性。其中,#getDefaultArgumentResolvers() 方法,获得默认的
HandlerMethodArgumentResolver 数组。详细解析,见 <u>「7.2.2</u>
getDefaultArgumentResolvers
<3> 处,初始化 initBinderArgumentResolvers 属性。其中,#getDefaultInitBinderArgumentResolvers() 方
法,获得默认的 HandlerMethodArgumentResolver 数组。详细解析,见 「7.2.3
getDefaultInitBinderArgumentResolvers
<4>处,初始化 returnValueHandlers 属性。其中,#getDefaultReturnValueHandlers() 方法,获得默认
的 HandlerMethodReturnValueHandler 数组。详细解析,见 「7.2.4
getDefaultReturnValueHandlers . .
```

7.2.1 initControllerAdviceCache

#initControllerAdviceCache() 方法,初始化 ControllerAdvice 相关。代码如下:

```
// RequestMappingHandlerAdapter.java
private void initControllerAdviceCache() {
 if (getApplicationContext() == null) {
    return;
   }
// <1> 扫描 @ControllerAdvice 注解的 Bean 们,并将进行排序
   List<ControllerAdviceBean> adviceBeans = ControllerAdviceBean.findAnnotatedBeans(getApplicationContext());
   AnnotationAwareOrderComparator.sort(adviceBeans);
   List<Object> requestResponseBodyAdviceBeans = new ArrayList<>();
// <2> 遍历 ControllerAdviceBean 数组
for (ControllerAdviceBean adviceBean : adviceBeans) {
       Class<?> beanType = adviceBean.getBeanType();
     if (beanType == null) {
        throw new IllegalStateException("Unresolvable type for ControllerAdviceBean: " + adviceBean);
       }
    // <2.1> 扫描有 @ModelAttribute ,无 @RequestMapping 注解的方法,添加到 modelAttributeAdviceCache 中
       Set<Method> attrMethods = MethodIntrospector.selectMethods(beanType, MODEL_ATTRIBUTE_METHODS);
     if (!attrMethods.isEmpty()) {
        this.modelAttributeAdviceCache.put(adviceBean, attrMethods);
    //〈2.2〉扫描有 @InitBinder 注解的方法,添加到 initBinderAdviceCache 中
       Set<Method> binderMethods = MethodIntrospector.selectMethods(beanType, INIT_BINDER_METHODS);
     if (!binderMethods.isEmpty()) {
```

```
this.initBinderAdviceCache.put(adviceBean, binderMethods);
       }
    //〈2.3〉如果是 RequestBodyAdvice 或 ResponseBodyAdvice 的子类,添加到 requestResponseBodyAdviceBeans 中
     if (RequestBodyAdvice.class.isAssignableFrom(beanType)) {
           requestResponseBodyAdviceBeans.add(adviceBean);
       }
     if (ResponseBodyAdvice.class.isAssignableFrom(beanType)) {
           requestResponseBodyAdviceBeans.add(adviceBean);
       }
   }
 // <2.3> 将 requestResponseBodyAdviceBeans 添加到 this.requestResponseBodyAdvice 属性种
 if (!requestResponseBodyAdviceBeans.isEmpty()) {
    this.requestResponseBodyAdvice.addAll(0, requestResponseBodyAdviceBeans);
   }
 // 打印日志
 if (logger.isDebugEnabled()) {
     int modelSize = this.modelAttributeAdviceCache.size();
     int binderSize = this. initBinderAdviceCache. size();
     int reqCount = getBodyAdviceCount(RequestBodyAdvice.class);
     int resCount = getBodyAdviceCount(ResponseBodyAdvice.class);
     if (modelSize == 0 && binderSize == 0 && reqCount == 0 && resCount == 0) {
           logger. debug("ControllerAdvice beans: none");
           logger.debug("ControllerAdvice beans: " + modelSize + " @ModelAttribute, " + binderSize +
               "@InitBinder, " + reqCount + " RequestBodyAdvice, " + resCount + ", ResponseBodyAdvice");
   }
}
<1> 处,调用 ControllerAdviceBean#findAnnotatedBeans(ApplicationContext context) 方法,扫描
@ControllerAdvice 注解的 Bean 们,并将进行排序。可能有胖友不熟悉这个注解,可以看看 🧘
Spring 3.2 新注解 @ControllerAdvice》。
<2> 处,遍历 ControllerAdviceBean 数组。
<2.1>处,扫描有@ModelAttribute ,无@RequestMapping 注解的方法,添加到
modelAttributeAdviceCache 中。
<2.2> 处,扫描有 @InitBinder 注解的方法,添加到 initBinderAdviceCache 中。
<2.3> 处,如果是 RequestBodyAdvice 或 ResponseBodyAdvice 的子类,添加到
requestResponseBodyAdviceBeans 中。
```

7.2.2 getDefaultArgumentResolvers

#getDefaultArgumentResolvers() 方法,获得默认的 HandlerMethodArgumentResolver 数组。见 <u>传送门</u>

7.2.3 getDefaultInitBinderArgumentResolvers

#getDefaultInitBinderArgumentResolvers() 方法,获得默认的 HandlerMethodArgumentResolver 数组。见传送门。

7.2.4 getDefaultReturnValueHandlers

#getDefaultReturnValueHandlers() 方法,获得默认的 HandlerMethodReturnValueHandler 数组。见 <u>传送</u>

7.3 supportsInternal

实现 #supportsInternal() 接口,默认返回 true 。代码如下:

```
// RequestMappingHandlerAdapter.java

/**

* Always return {@code true} since any method argument and return value

* type will be processed in some way. A method argument not recognized

* by any HandlerMethodArgumentResolver is interpreted as a request parameter

* if it is a simple type, or as a model attribute otherwise. A return value

* not recognized by any HandlerMethodReturnValueHandler will be interpreted

* as a model attribute.

*/

@Override

protected boolean supportsInternal(HandlerMethod handlerMethod) {

return true;
}
```

7.4 getLastModifiedInternal

实现 #getLastModifiedInternal() 方法,默认返回 -1 。代码如下:

```
// RequestMappingHandlerAdapter.java

/**
 * This implementation always returns -1. An {@code @RequestMapping} method can
 * calculate the lastModified value, call {@link WebRequest#checkNotModified(long)},
 * and return {@code null} if the result of that call is {@code true}.
 */
@Override
protected long getLastModifiedInternal(HttpServletRequest request, HandlerMethod handlerMethod) {
   return -1;
}
```

7.5 handleInternal

实现 #handleInternal(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response, HandlerMethod handlerMethod) 方法,处理请求。代码如下:

```
if (this.synchronizeOnSession) { // 同步相同 Session 的逻辑
       HttpSession session = request.getSession(false);
     if (session != null) {
           Object mutex = WebUtils.getSessionMutex(session);
         synchronized (mutex) {
                mav = invokeHandlerMethod(request, response, handlerMethod);
           }
       } else {
        // No HttpSession available -> no mutex necessary
            mav = invokeHandlerMethod(request, response, handlerMethod);
    } else {
    // No synchronization on session demanded at all...
       mav = invokeHandlerMethod(request, response, handlerMethod);
    }
 // <3> TODO WebContentGenerator
 if (!response.containsHeader(HEADER CACHE CONTROL)) {
     if (getSessionAttributesHandler(handlerMethod).hasSessionAttributes()) {
            applyCacheSeconds (response, this. cacheSecondsForSessionAttributeHandlers);
           prepareResponse (response);
   }
 return mav;
}
```

<1> 处,调用父类 WebContentGenerator 的 #checkRequest(ttpServletRequest request) 方法,校验请求是否合法。代码如下:

```
// WebContentGenerator. java

protected final void checkRequest(HttpServletRequest request) throws ServletException {
    // Check whether we should support the request method.
        String method = request.getMethod();
    if (this. supportedMethods != null && !this. supportedMethods. contains(method)) {
        throw new HttpRequestMethodNotSupportedException(method, this. supportedMethods);
    }

// Check whether a session is required.
if (this.requireSession && request.getSession(false) == null) {
        throw new HttpSessionRequiredException("Pre-existing session required but none found");
    }
}
```

- 主要是 HttpMethod 的类型和是否有 Session 的校验。
- <2> 处,调用 #invokeHandlerMethod(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response, HandlerMethod handlerMethod) 方法,调用 HandlerMethod 方法。详细解析,见 <u>「7.5.1</u>invokeHandlerMethod」。
 - 在 <2> 中,有一个通过 synchronizeOnSession 属性,控制是否同步相同 Session 的逻辑,还是蛮有趣的。其中 WebUtils#getSessionMutex(session)方法,获得用来锁的对象。代码如下:

```
// WebUtils. java

public static Object getSessionMutex(HttpSession session) {
    Assert.notNull(session, "Session must not be null");
    Object mutex = session.getAttribute(SESSION_MUTEX_ATTRIBUTE);
    if (mutex == null) {
        mutex = session;
    }
    return mutex;
}
```

- 当然,因为锁是通过 synchronized 是 JVM 进程级,所以在分布式环境下,无法达到 同步相同 Session 的功能。默认情况下,synchronizeOnSession 为 false 。
- <3> 处, TODO 1015 WebContentGenerator

7.5.1 invokeHandlerMethod

#invokeHandlerMethod(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response, HandlerMethod handlerMethod) 方法,调用 HandlerMethod 方法。代码如下:

```
// RequestMappingHandlerAdapter.java
/**
* Invoke the {@link RequestMapping} handler method preparing a {@link ModelAndView}
* if view resolution is required.
* @see #createInvocableHandlerMethod(HandlerMethod)
*/
@Nullable
protected ModelAndView invokeHandlerMethod(HttpServletRequest request,
       HttpServletResponse response, HandlerMethod handlerMethod) throws Exception {
   // <1> 创建 ServletWebRequest 对象
   ServletWebRequest webRequest = new ServletWebRequest(request, response);
   try {
       // <2> 创建 WebDataBinderFactory 对象
       WebDataBinderFactory binderFactory = getDataBinderFactory(handlerMethod);
       // <3> 创建 ModelFactory 对象
       ModelFactory modelFactory = getModelFactory(handlerMethod, binderFactory);
       // <4> 创建 ServletInvocableHandlerMethod 对象,并设置其相关属性
       ServletInvocableHandlerMethod invocableMethod = createInvocableHandlerMethod(handlerMethod):
        if (this.argumentResolvers != null) {
            invocableMethod.setHandlerMethodArgumentResolvers(this.argumentResolvers);
        if (this.returnValueHandlers != null) {
            invocableMethod.setHandlerMethodReturnValueHandlers(this.returnValueHandlers);
        invocableMethod.setDataBinderFactory(binderFactory);
        invocableMethod.setParameterNameDiscoverer(this.parameterNameDiscoverer);
       // <5> 创建 ModelAndViewContainer 对象,并初始其相关属性
       ModelAndViewContainer mavContainer = new ModelAndViewContainer();
       mavContainer.addAllAttributes(RequestContextUtils.getInputFlashMap(request));
       modelFactory.initModel(webRequest, mavContainer, invocableMethod);
       mavContainer.setIgnoreDefaultModelOnRedirect(this.ignoreDefaultModelOnRedirect);
```

```
AsyncWebRequest asyncWebRequest = WebAsyncUtils.createAsyncWebRequest(request, response);
       asyncWebRequest. setTimeout(this. asyncRequestTimeout);
       // <7> TODO 芋艿 1003 async
      WebAsyncManager asyncManager = WebAsyncUtils.getAsyncManager(request);
       asyncManager. setTaskExecutor (this. taskExecutor);
       asyncManager.setAsyncWebRequest(asyncWebRequest);
       asyncManager.registerCallableInterceptors(this.callableInterceptors);
       asyncManager.registerDeferredResultInterceptors (this. deferredResultInterceptors);
       // <8> TODO 芋艿 1003 async
       if (asyncManager.hasConcurrentResult()) {
          Object result = asyncManager.getConcurrentResult();
          mavContainer = (ModelAndViewContainer) asyncManager.getConcurrentResultContext()[0];
          asyncManager.clearConcurrentResult();
          LogFormatUtils.traceDebug(logger, traceOn -> {
             String formatted = LogFormatUtils.formatValue(result, !traceOn);
             return "Resume with async result [" + formatted + "]";
          });
          invocableMethod = invocableMethod.wrapConcurrentResult(result);
      }
      // <9> 执行调用
       invocableMethod.invokeAndHandle(webRequest, mavContainer);
      // <10> TODO 芋艿 1003 async
       if (asyncManager.isConcurrentHandlingStarted()) {
          return null;
      }
       // <11> 获得 Model And View 对象
       return getModelAndView(mavContainer, modelFactory, webRequest);
   } finally {
      // <12> 标记请求完成
      webRequest. requestCompleted();
   }
}
因为,Spring MVC 提供了大量的特性,所以涉及的组件会不少。
                                                                  我们主要先梳理好主流程
,所以涉及的组件,还是先不详细解析。我们的目的是,看到怎么调用 HandlerMethod 方法
的,即调用 Controller 的 @RequestMapping 注解的方法。
<1> 处,创建 ServletWebRequest 对象。
<2> 处,调用 #getDataBinderFactory(HandlerMethod handlerMethod) 方法,创建 WebDataBinderFactory
对象。TODO 1016 WebDataBinderFactory
<3> 处,调用 #getModelFactory(HandlerMethod handlerMethod, WebDataBinderFactory binderFactory) 方法,创
建 ModelFactory 对象。TODO 1017 ModelFactory
<4> 处,调用 #createInvocableHandlerMethod(HandlerMethod handlerMethod) 方法,创建
ServletInvocableHandlerMethod 对象,然后设置其属性。本文会对
ServletInvocableHandlerMethod 做简单的解析。当然,详细的解析,胖友可以后续看看 《
精尽 Spring MVC 源码解析 —— HandlerAdapter 组件(二)之
ServletInvocableHandlerMethod》 一文。
<5> 处,创建 ModelAndViewContainer 对象,并初始其相关属性。TODO 1019
Mode | And View Container
<6> 处,T0D0 芋艿 1003 async
<7> 处,T0D0 芋艿 1003 async
<8> 处,T0D0 芋艿 1003 async
```

// <6> TODO 芋艿 1003 async

【关键】<9> 处,调用 ServletInvocableHandlerMethod#invokeAndHandle(ServletWebRequest webRequest, ModelAndViewContainer mavContainer, Object... providedArgs) 方法,执行调用。代码如下:

```
// ServletInvocableHandlerMethod.java
   * Invoke the method and handle the return value through one of the
   * configured {@link HandlerMethodReturnValueHandler HandlerMethodReturnValueHandlers}.
   * @param webRequest the current request
   * @param mavContainer the ModelAndViewContainer for this request
   * @param providedArgs "given" arguments matched by type (not resolved)
   public void invokeAndHandle(ServletWebRequest webRequest, ModelAndViewContainer mavContainer,
          Object... providedArgs) throws Exception {
   // <x> 执行调用
       Object returnValue = invokeForRequest(webRequest, mavContainer, providedArgs);
   // 设置响应状态码
       setResponseStatus(webRequest);
   // 设置 ModelAndViewContainer 为请求已处理,返回
    if (returnValue == null) { // 返回 null
         \text{if (isRequestNotModified (webRequest) || getResponseStatus () != null || mavContainer.isRequestHandled ()) } \\ [ ] 
              mavContainer.setRequestHandled(true);
           return;
          }
      } else if (StringUtils.hasText(getResponseStatusReason())) { // 有 responseStatusReason
          mavContainer.setRequestHandled(true);
        return;
      }
   // 设置 ModelAndViewContainer 为请求未处理
      mavContainer.setRequestHandled(false);
       Assert. state(this. returnValueHandlers != null, "No return value handlers");
    // 处理器返回值
   try {
        this. returnValueHandlers. handleReturnValue(
                  returnValue, getReturnValueType(returnValue), mavContainer, webRequest);
      } catch (Exception ex) {
        if (logger.isTraceEnabled()) {
               logger.trace(formatErrorForReturnValue(returnValue), ex);
       throw ex;
      }
   }
。 在 <x> 处,调用父类 InvocableHandlerMethod 的 #invokeForRequest(NativeWebRequest
  request, @Nullable ModelAndViewContainer mavContainer, Object... providedArgs)方法,执行调用。
  代码如下:
         // InvocableHandlerMethod.java
         @Nullable
         public Object invokeForRequest (NativeWebRequest request, @Nullable ModelAndViewContainer mavContainer,
                 Object... providedArgs) throws Exception {
          // <y> 解析参数
             Object[] args = getMethodArgumentValues(request, mavContainer, providedArgs);
          if (logger.isTraceEnabled()) {
```

```
logger.trace("Arguments: " + Arrays.toString(args));
               }
             // 执行调用
             return doInvoke(args);
            protected Object doInvoke(Object... args) throws Exception {
             // <z1> 设置方法为可访问
                ReflectionUtils.makeAccessible(getBridgedMethod());
             try {
                   // <z2> 执行调用
                 return getBridgedMethod().invoke(getBean(), args);
                } catch (IllegalArgumentException ex) {
                   assertTargetBean(getBridgedMethod(), getBean(), args);
                   String text = (ex.getMessage() != null ? ex.getMessage() : "Illegal argument");
                 throw new IllegalStateException(formatInvokeError(text, args), ex);
                } catch (InvocationTargetException ex) {
                 // Unwrap for HandlerExceptionResolvers ...
                   Throwable targetException = ex.getTargetException();
                 if (targetException instanceof RuntimeException) {
                    throw (RuntimeException) targetException;
                   } else if (targetException instanceof Error) {
                    throw (Error) targetException;
                   } else if (targetException instanceof Exception) {
                    throw (Exception) targetException;
                   } else {
                    throw new IllegalStateException(formatInvokeError("Invocation failure", args), targetException)
               }
            }
         。 <y> 处,调用 #getMethodArgumentValues(NativeWebRequest request, ModelAndViewContainer
            mavContainer, Object... providedArgs) 方法,解析方法的参数值们。
         。 <z1> 处,设置方法为可访问。
         ○ <z2> 处,反射调用 @RequestMapping 注解的方法。
                                                                 有一点忘记提了
            ,InvocableHandlerMethod 是 HandlerMethod 的子类,所以通过 HandlerMethod
            的 #getBridgedMethod() 方法,可以获得对应的 @RequestMapping 注解的方法。
<10> 处,T0D0 芋艿 1003 async
<11> 处,调用 #getModelAndView(ModelAndViewContainer mavContainer, ModelFactory modelFactory,
NativeWebRequest webRequest) 方法,获得 ModelAndView 对象。代码如下:
      // RequestMappingHandlerAdapter.java
      @Nullable
      private ModelAndView getModelAndView(ModelAndViewContainer mavContainer,
             ModelFactory modelFactory, NativeWebRequest webRequest) throws Exception {
          // <1> TODO 1017 ModelFactory
         modelFactory.updateModel(webRequest, mavContainer);
          // 情况一,如果 mavContainer 已处理,则返回"空"的 ModelAndView 对象。
          if (mavContainer.isRequestHandled()) {
             return null:
         }
         // 情况二,如果 mavContainer 未处,则基于 `mavContainer` 生成 ModelAndView 对象
         ModelMap model = mavContainer.getModel();
```

```
// 创建 ModelAndView 对象,并设置相关属性
ModelAndView mav = new ModelAndView(mavContainer.getViewName(), model, mavContainer.getStatus());
if (!mavContainer.isViewReference()) {
    mav.setView((View) mavContainer.getView());
}

// TODO 1004 flashMapManager
if (model instanceof RedirectAttributes) {
    Map<String, ?> flashAttributes = ((RedirectAttributes) model).getFlashAttributes();
    HttpServletRequest request = webRequest.getNativeRequest(HttpServletRequest.class);
    if (request != null) {
        RequestContextUtils.getOutputFlashMap(request).putAll(flashAttributes);
    }
}
return mav;
}
```

- 。 <1> 处,TODO 1017 ModelFactory
- 。〈2〉处,情况一,如果 mavContainer 已处理,则返回"空"的 ModelAndView 对象。
- 。 <3> 处,情况二,如果 mavContainer 未处,则基于 mavContainer 生成 ModelAndView 对象。
- 。 这个方法,涉及后续文章的内容,胖友可以先跳过,后续在回来理解。

<12> 处,标记请求完成。

666. 彩蛋

头疼,HandlerAdapter 的处理过程,涉及的组件较多。后续的文章,我们慢慢一个一个梳理。 还是那句老话,先整体,后局部,一点一点慢慢来。

参考和推荐如下文章:

韩路彪 <u>《看透 Spring MVC:源代码分析与实践》</u> 的 <u>「第13章 HandlerAdapter」</u> 小节文章目录

- 1. <u>1. 1. 概述</u>
- 2. 2. HandlerAdapter
- 3. 3. SimpleControllerHandlerAdapter
- 4. 4. HttpRequestHandlerAdapter
- 5. 5. SimpleServletHandlerAdapter
- 6. 6. AbstractHandlerMethodAdapter
 - 1. 6.1. 6.1 构造方法
 - 2. <u>6.2.</u> <u>6.2</u> supports
 - 3. 6. 3. 6. 3 handle
 - 4. 6.4. 6.4 getLastModified
- 7. 7. RequestMappingHandlerAdapter
 - 1. <u>7.1. 7.1 构造方法</u>
 - 2. 7.2. 7.2 afterPropertiesSet
 - 1. 7.2.1. 7.2.1 initControllerAdviceCache
 - 2. 7.2.2. 7.2.2 getDefaultArgumentResolvers
 - 3. 7.2.3. 7.2.3 getDefaultInitBinderArgumentResolvers
 - 4. 7.2.4. 7.2.4 getDefaultReturnValueHandlers

- 3. 7.3. 7.3 supportsInternal
- 4. 7.4. 7.4 getLastModifiedInternal
- 5. 7.5. 7.5 handleInternal
 - 1. 7.5.1. 7.5.1 invokeHandlerMethod
- 8. 8. 666. 彩蛋