

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

<u>2020-06-13</u> <u>Spring MVC</u>

精尽 Spring MVC 源码解析 ── ViewResolver 组件

1. 概述

本文,我们来分享 ViewResolver 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. ViewResolver ,实体解析器接口,根据视图名和国际化,获得最终的视图 View 对象。代码如下:

```
// ViewResolver.java

public interface ViewResolver {

    /**

    * 根据视图名和国际化,获得最终的 View 对象

    */
@Nullable
View resolveViewName(String viewName, Locale locale) throws Exception;
}
```

2. 类图

ViewResolver 的类图如下:

虽然实现类比较多, ViewResolver 分成五类实现类, 就是 ViewResolver 的五个直接实现类。

3. 初始化

我们以默认配置的 Spring Boot 场景下为例,来一起看看 DispatcherServlet 的 #initViewResolvers(ApplicationContext context) 方法,初始化 viewResolvers 变量。代码如下:

```
// DispatcherServlet.java
/** List of ViewResolvers used by this servlet. */
@Nullable
private List<ViewResolver> viewResolvers;
/** Detect all ViewResolvers or just expect "viewResolver" bean?. */
private boolean detectAllViewResolvers = true;
private void initViewResolvers(ApplicationContext context) {
    // 置空 viewResolvers 处理
    this.viewResolvers = null;
    // 情况一, 自动扫描 ViewResolver 类型的 Bean 们
    if (this.detectAllViewResolvers) {
        // Find all ViewResolvers in the ApplicationContext, including ancestor contexts.
        Map<String, ViewResolver> matchingBeans =
               BeanFactoryUtils.beansOfTypeIncludingAncestors(context, ViewResolver.class, true, false);
        if (!matchingBeans.isEmpty()) {
           this.viewResolvers = new ArrayList<> (matchingBeans.values());
           // We keep ViewResolvers in sorted order.
           AnnotationAwareOrderComparator.sort(this.viewResolvers);
    // 情况二,获得名字为 VIEW_RESOLVER_BEAN_NAME 的 Bean 们
    } else {
       try {
           ViewResolver vr = context.getBean(VIEW_RESOLVER_BEAN_NAME, ViewResolver.class);
           this. viewResolvers = Collections. singletonList(vr);
       } catch (NoSuchBeanDefinitionException ex) {
           // Ignore, we'll add a default ViewResolver later.
       }
    }
    // Ensure we have at least one ViewResolver, by registering
    // a default ViewResolver if no other resolvers are found.
    // 情况三,如果未获得到,则获得默认配置的 ViewResolver 类
    if (this.viewResolvers == null) {
        this.viewResolvers = getDefaultStrategies(context, ViewResolver.class);
        if (logger.isTraceEnabled()) {
            logger.trace("No ViewResolvers declared for servlet '" + getServletName() +
                    "': using default strategies from DispatcherServlet.properties");
   }
}
```

一共有三种情况,初始化 viewResolvers 属性。

默认情况下,detectAllViewResolvers 为 true ,所以走情况一的逻辑,自动扫描 ViewResolver 类型的 Bean 们。在默认配置的 Spring Boot 场景下,viewResolvers 的结果是:

- ContentNegotiatingViewResolver
- BeanNameViewResolver

- ThymeleafViewResolver
- ViewResolverComposite
- InternalResourceViewResolver

从实现上来说,ContentNegotiatingViewResolver 是最最最重要的 ViewResolver 实现类,所以我们先开始瞅瞅它。

4. ContentNegotiatingViewResolver

org. springframework. web. servlet. view. ContentNegotiatingViewResolver , 实现 ViewResolver 、Ordered、InitializingBean 接口,继承 WebApplicationObjectSupport 抽象类,基于内容类型来获取对应View 的 ViewResolver 实现类。

其中,内容类型指的是 "Content-Type" 和拓展后缀。

4.1 构造方法

```
// ContentNegotiatingViewResolver.java
@Nullable
private ContentNegotiationManager contentNegotiationManager;
* ContentNegotiationManager 的工厂,用于创建 {@link #contentNegotiationManager} 对象
private final ContentNegotiationManagerFactoryBean cnmFactoryBean = new ContentNegotiationManagerFactoryBean();
/**
* 在找不到 View 对象时,返回 {@link #NOT ACCEPTABLE VIEW}
private boolean useNotAcceptableStatusCode = false;
* 默认 View 数组
@Nullable
private List<View> defaultViews;
/**
* ViewResolver 数组
@Nullable
private List<ViewResolver> viewResolvers;
/**
* 顺序, 优先级最高
private int order = Ordered.HIGHEST PRECEDENCE;
```

viewResolvers 属性,ViewResolver 数组。对于来说,ContentNegotiatingViewResolver 会使用这些 viewResolvers 们,解析出所有的 View 们,然后基于内容类型来获取对应的 View 们。此时的 View 结果,可能是一个,可能是多个,所以需要比较获取到最优的 View 对象。

odefaultViews 属性,默认 View 数组。那么此处的默认是什么意思呢?在 viewResolvers 们解析出所有的 View 们的基础上,也会添加 defaultViews 到 View 结果中。 如果听起来有点绕,下面看具体的代码,会更加易懂。

4.2 initServletContext

实现 #initServletContext(ServletContext servletContext) 方法,初始化 viewResolvers 属性。代码如下:

```
// ContentNegotiatingViewResolver.java
@Override
protected void initServletContext(ServletContext servletContext) {
   // <1> 扫描所有 ViewResolver 的 Bean 们
   Collection (ViewResolver) matchingBeans =
           BeanFactoryUtils. beansOfTypeIncludingAncestors(obtainApplicationContext(), ViewResolver.class).values();
   // <1.1> 情况一,如果 viewResolvers 为空,则将 matchingBeans 作为 viewResolvers 。
    if (this. viewResolvers == null) {
       this.viewResolvers = new ArrayList (matchingBeans.size());
       for (ViewResolver viewResolver : matchingBeans) {
           if (this != viewResolver) { // 排除自己
               this. viewResolvers. add (viewResolver);
       }
   // <1.2> 情况二,如果 viewResolvers 非空,则和 matchingBeans 进行比对,判断哪些未进行初始化,那么需要进行初始化
       for (int i = 0; i < this.viewResolvers.size(); i++) {</pre>
           ViewResolver vr = this.viewResolvers.get(i);
           // 已存在在 matchingBeans 中,说明已经初始化,则直接 continue
           if (matchingBeans.contains(vr)) {
               continue:
           // 不存在在 matchingBeans 中,说明还未初始化,则进行初始化
           String name = vr.getClass().getName() + i;
           obtainApplicationContext().getAutowireCapableBeanFactory().initializeBean(vr, name);
   }
   // <1.3> 排序 viewResolvers 数组
   AnnotationAwareOrderComparator.sort(this.viewResolvers);
   // <2> 设置 cnmFactoryBean 的 servletContext 属性
   this.cnmFactoryBean.setServletContext(servletContext);
}
```

- <1> 处,扫描所有 ViewResolver 的 Bean 们。
 - 。【重要】<1.1>处,情况一,如果 viewResolvers 为空,则将 matchingBeans 作为 viewResolvers 。默认情况下,走的是这段逻辑。所以此时 viewResolvers 会有 BeanNameViewResolver、ThymeleafViewResolver、ViewResolverComposite、InternalResourceViewResolver 四个对象。
 - 。 <1.2> 处,情况二,如果 viewResolvers 非空,则和 matchingBeans 进行比对,判断哪些未进 行初始化,那么需要进行初始化。有点点绕,艿艿也懵逼了下,胖友在瞅瞅。
 - <1.3> 处,排序 viewResolvers 数组。
- <2> 处,设置 cnmFactoryBean 的 servletContext 属性。

4.3 afterPropertiesSet

实现 #afterPropertiesSet() 方法,初始化 contentNegotiationManager 属性。代码如下:

```
// ContentNegotiatingViewResolver.java

@Override
public void afterPropertiesSet() {
    // 如果 contentNegotiationManager 为空,则进行创建
    if (this.contentNegotiationManager == null) {
        this.contentNegotiationManager = this.cnmFactoryBean.build();
    }
    if (this.viewResolvers == null || this.viewResolvers.isEmpty()) {
        logger.warn("No ViewResolvers configured");
    }
}
```

4.4 resolveViewName

实现 #resolveViewName(String viewName, Locale locale) 方法,代码如下:

```
// ContentNegotiatingViewResolver.java
@Override
@Nullable
public View resolveViewName (String viewName, Locale locale) throws Exception {
    RequestAttributes attrs = RequestContextHolder.getRequestAttributes();
    Assert.state(attrs instanceof ServletRequestAttributes, "No current ServletRequestAttributes");
    // <1> 获得 MediaType 数组
    List<MediaType> requestedMediaTypes = getMediaTypes(((ServletRequestAttributes) attrs).getRequest());
    if (requestedMediaTypes != null) {
       // <2.1> 获得匹配的 View 数组
       List<View> candidateViews = getCandidateViews (viewName, locale, requestedMediaTypes);
       // <2.2> 筛选最匹配的 View 对象
       View bestView = getBestView(candidateViews, requestedMediaTypes, attrs);
       // 如果筛选成功,则返回
       if (bestView != null) {
           return bestView:
       }
    }
    String mediaTypeInfo = logger.isDebugEnabled() && requestedMediaTypes != null ?
            " given " + requestedMediaTypes.toString() : "";
    // <3> 如果匹配不到 View 对象,则根据 useNotAcceptableStatusCode ,返回 NOT_ACCEPTABLE_VIEW 或 null 。
    if (this.useNotAcceptableStatusCode) {
        if (logger.isDebugEnabled()) {
            logger.debug("Using 406 NOT ACCEPTABLE" + mediaTypeInfo);
       }
       return NOT_ACCEPTABLE_VIEW;
        logger.debug("View remains unresolved" + mediaTypeInfo);
       return null;
    }
}
```

<1> 处,调用 #getCandidateViews(HttpServletRequest request) 方法,获得 MediaType 数组。详细解析,见 「4.4.1 getMediaTypes」。

<2.1>处,调用 #getCandidateViews(String viewName, Locale locale, List<MediaType> requestedMediaTypes) 方法,获得匹配的 View 数组。详细解析,见 「4.4.2 getCandidateViews」。

<2.3> 处,调用 #getBestView(List<View> candidateViews, List<MediaType> requestedMediaTypes, RequestAttributes attrs) 方法,筛选最匹配的 View 对象。详细解析,见 <u>「4.4.3</u> getBestView 。

<3> 处,如果匹配不到 View 对象,则根据 useNotAcceptableStatusCode ,返回 NOT_ACCEPTABLE_VIEW 或 null 。其中,NOT_ACCEPTABLE_VIEW 变量,代码如下:

```
// ContentNegotiatingViewResolver.java
private static final View NOT_ACCEPTABLE_VIEW = new View() {
    @Override
    @Nullable
    public String getContentType() {
        return null;
    }
    @Override
    public void render(@Nullable Map<String, ?> model, HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response response. setStatus(HttpServletResponse. SC_NOT_ACCEPTABLE);
};
```

○ 这个视图的渲染,只会设置响应状态码为 SC NOT ACCEPTABLE 。

逻辑有丢丢上, 胖友耐心了, 嘿嘿。

4.4.1 getMediaTypes

#getCandidateViews(HttpServletRequest request) 方法,获得 MediaType 数组。代码如下:

```
// ContentNegotiatingViewResolver.java
@Nullable
protected List<MediaType> getMediaTypes(HttpServletRequest request) {
   Assert. state (this. contentNegotiationManager != null, "No ContentNegotiationManager set");
   try {
       // 创建 ServletWebRequest 对象
       ServletWebRequest webRequest = new ServletWebRequest(request);
       // 从请求中,获得可接受的 MediaType 数组。默认实现是,从请求头 ACCEPT 中获取
       List<MediaType> acceptableMediaTypes = this.contentNegotiationManager.resolveMediaTypes(webRequest);
       // 获得可产生的 MediaType 数组
       List<MediaType> producibleMediaTypes = getProducibleMediaTypes(request);
       // 通过 acceptableTypes 来比对,将符合的 producibleType 添加到 mediaTypesToUse 结果数组中
       Set<MediaType> compatibleMediaTypes = new LinkedHashSet<>();
       for (MediaType acceptable : acceptableMediaTypes) {
           for (MediaType producible : producibleMediaTypes) {
               if (acceptable.isCompatibleWith(producible)) {
                   compatibleMediaTypes.add(getMostSpecificMediaType(acceptable, producible));
               }
           }
       // 按照 MediaType 的 specificity、quality 排序
       List<MediaType> selectedMediaTypes = new ArrayList<>(compatibleMediaTypes);
```

```
MediaType. sortBySpecificityAndQuality(selectedMediaTypes);
        return selectedMediaTypes;
    } catch (HttpMediaTypeNotAcceptableException ex) {
        if (logger.isDebugEnabled()) {
            logger. debug(ex. getMessage());
        return null;
   }
}
@SuppressWarnings ("unchecked")
private List<MediaType> getProducibleMediaTypes(HttpServletRequest request) {
    Set<MediaType> mediaTypes = (Set<MediaType>)
            request.getAttribute(HandlerMapping.PRODUCIBLE_MEDIA_TYPES_ATTRIBUTE);
    if (!CollectionUtils.isEmpty(mediaTypes)) {
        return new ArrayList<>(mediaTypes);
    } else {
        return Collections. singletonList (MediaType. ALL);
}
 st Return the more specific of the acceptable and the producible media types
 * with the q-value of the former.
private MediaType getMostSpecificMediaType (MediaType acceptType, MediaType produceType) {
    produceType = produceType.copyQualityValue(acceptType);
    return (MediaType. SPECIFICITY_COMPARATOR. compare (acceptType, produceType) < 0 ? acceptType : produceType);
}
```

逻辑虽然灰常长,但是在 <u>《精尽 Spring MVC 源码解析 —— HandlerAdapter 组件(四)之 HandlerMethodReturnValueHandler</u> 中的 <u>「5.4.1 HandlerMethodReturnValueHandler</u>」中,已经看过类似的 MediaType 的匹配逻辑,所以就不重复赘述。

4.4.2 getCandidateViews

#getCandidateViews(String viewName, Locale locale, List<MediaType> requestedMediaTypes) 方法,获得匹配的View 数组。代码如下:

```
// <1.3.1> 遍历 MediaType 数组
         for (MediaType requestedMediaType : requestedMediaTypes) {
            // <1.3.2> 获得 MediaType 对应的拓展后缀的数组
            List<String> extensions = this.contentNegotiationManager.resolveFileExtensions(requestedMediaType);
            // <1.3.3> 遍历拓展后缀的数组
            for (String extension: extensions) {
               // <1.3.4> 带有文拓展后缀的方式,获得 View 对象,添加到 candidateViews 中
               String viewNameWithExtension = viewName + '.' + extension;
               view = viewResolver.resolveViewName(viewNameWithExtension, locale);
               if (view != null) {
                  candidateViews.add(view);
           }
        }
      }
   }
   // <2> 来源二,添加 defaultViews 到 candidateViews 中
   if (!CollectionUtils.isEmpty(this.defaultViews)) {
      candidateViews. addAll(this. defaultViews);
   return candidateViews;
}
candidateViews 属性,View 数组。下面,一共有两个来源。
<1>处,来源一,通过 viewResolvers 解析出 View 数组结果,添加到 candidateViews 中。
  ○ <1.1> 处,遍历 viewResolvers 数组。
  。【重要】<1.2>处,情况①,获得 View 对象,添加到 candidateViews 中。
  o <1.3> 处,情况②,带有文拓展后缀的方式,获得 View 对象,添加到 candidateViews 中
          当然,默认情况下,这个逻辑,我们可以无视,因为在 <1.3.2> 处,我们在默认情
     况下,并未配置 MediaType 对应的拓展后缀。
       ○ <1.3.1> 处,遍历 MediaType 数组。
       ○ <1.3.2> 处,获得 MediaType 对应的拓展后缀的数组。
       ○ <1.3.3> 处,遍历拓展后缀的数组。
```

- ○【重要】<1.3.4>处,带有文拓展后缀的方式,获得 View 对象,添加到 candidateViews 中。
- <2> 处,来源二,添加 defaultViews 到 candidateViews 中。

4.4.3 getBestView

#getBestView(List<View) candidateViews, List<MediaType> requestedMediaTypes, RequestAttributes attrs)方法,筛选最匹配的 View 对象。代码如下:

```
// ContentNegotiatingViewResolver.java

@Nullable
private View getBestView(List<View> candidateViews, List<MediaType> requestedMediaTypes, RequestAttributes attrs) {
    // <1> 遍历 candidateView 数组,如果有重定向的 View 类型,则返回它
    for (View candidateView : candidateViews) {
        if (candidateView instanceof SmartView) {
            SmartView smartView = (SmartView) candidateView; // RedirectView 是 SmartView 的子类
            if (smartView.isRedirectView()) {
                return candidateView;
        }
```

```
}
    }
    // <2> 遍历 requestedMediaTypes 数组
    for (MediaType mediaType : requestedMediaTypes) {
       // <2> 遍历 candidateViews 数组
       for (View candidateView : candidateViews) {
            if (StringUtils.hasText(candidateView.getContentType())) {
                // <2.1> 如果 MediaType 类型匹配,则返回该 View 对象
                MediaType candidateContentType = MediaType.parseMediaType(candidateView.getContentType());
                if (mediaType.isCompatibleWith(candidateContentType)) {
                    if (logger.isDebugEnabled()) {
                        logger.debug("Selected ' " + mediaType + "' given " + requestedMediaTypes);
                   }
                   attrs. setAttribute(View. SELECTED_CONTENT_TYPE, mediaType, RequestAttributes. SCOPE_REQUEST); // 设
                   return candidateView;
               }
           }
       }
   }
    return null;
}
```

<1>处,遍历 candidateView 数组,如果有重定向的 View 类型,则返回它。也就是说,重定向的 View ,优先级更高。

<2> 处,遍历 requestedMediaTypes 和 candidateViews 数组,先找到一个 MediaType 类型匹配,则返回该 View 对象,然后返回它。也就是说,优先级的匹配规则,由 ViewResolver 在 viewResolvers 的位置,越靠前,优先级越高。

5. BeanNameViewResolver

org. springframework. web. servlet. view. BeanNameViewResolver , 实现 ViewResolver 、 Ordered 接口,继承 WebApplicationObjectSupport 抽象类,基于 Bean 的名字获得 View 对象的 ViewResolver 实现 类。

5.1 构造方法

```
// BeanNameViewResolver.java

/**

* 顺序,优先级最低

*/
private int order = Ordered.LOWEST_PRECEDENCE; // default: same as non-Ordered
```

5.2 resolveViewName

实现 #resolveViewName(String viewName, Locale locale) 方法,获得 Bean 的名字获得 View 对象。代码如下:

```
// BeanNameViewResolver.java
```

```
@Override
@Nullable
public View resolveViewName (String viewName, Locale locale) throws BeansException {
   // 如果 Bean 对应的 Bean 对象不存在,则返回 null
    ApplicationContext context = obtainApplicationContext();
    if (!context.containsBean(viewName)) {
       // Allow for ViewResolver chaining...
       return null;
   }
    // 如果 Bean 对应的 Bean 类型不是 View , 则返回 null
    if (!context.isTypeMatch(viewName, View.class)) {
        if (logger.isDebugEnabled()) {
           logger.debug("Found bean named '" + viewName + "' but it does not implement View");
       // Since we're looking into the general ApplicationContext here,
       // let's accept this as a non-match and allow for chaining as well...
       return null;
    // 获得 Bean 名字对应的 View 对象
    return context.getBean(viewName, View.class);
}
```

6. ViewResolverComposite

org. springframework. web. servlet. view. ViewResolverComposite ,实现 ViewResolver、Ordered、InitializingBean、ApplicationContextAware、ServletContextAware 接口,复合的ViewResolver 实现类。

6.1 构造方法

```
// ViewResolverComposite.java

/**

* ViewResolver 数组

*/
private final List<ViewResolver> viewResolvers = new ArrayList<>();

/**

* 顺序,优先级最低

*/
private int order = Ordered.LOWEST_PRECEDENCE;
```

6.2 afterPropertiesSet

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

```
// ViewResolverComposite.java

@Override
public void afterPropertiesSet() throws Exception {
  for (ViewResolver viewResolver : this.viewResolvers) {
```

6.3 resolveViewName

实现 #resolveViewName(String viewName, Locale locale) 方法,代码如下:

7. AbstractCachingViewResolver

org.springframework.web.servlet.view.AbstractCachingViewResolver ,实现 ViewResolver 接口,继承 WebApplicationObjectSupport 抽象类,提供通用的缓存的 ViewResolver 抽象类。对于相同的视 图名,返回的是相同的 View 对象,所以通过缓存,可以进一步提供性能。

7.1 构造方法

```
}
    public void render(@Nullable Map<String, ?> model, HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response) {
};
/**
 * The maximum number of entries in the cache.
private volatile int cacheLimit = DEFAULT_CACHE_LIMIT; // 缓存上限。如果 cacheLimit = 0 , 表示禁用缓存
* Whether we should refrain from resolving views again if unresolved once.
private boolean cacheUnresolved = true; // 是否缓存空 View 对象
/**
* Fast access cache for Views, returning already cached instances without a global lock.
 * View 的缓存的映射
 * KEY: {@link #getCacheKey(String, Locale)}
private final Map<0bject, View> viewAccessCache = new ConcurrentHashMap<>(DEFAULT_CACHE_LIMIT);
/**
 * Map from view key to View instance, synchronized for View creation.
* View 的缓存的映射。相比 {@link #viewAccessCache} 来说,增加了 synchronized 锁
@SuppressWarnings("serial")
private final Map<Object, View> viewCreationCache =
       new LinkedHashMap<Object, View>(DEFAULT_CACHE_LIMIT, 0.75f, true) {
           protected boolean removeEldestEntry(Map. Entry<Object, View> eldest) {
               // 如果超过上限,则从 viewAccessCache 中也移除
               if (size() > getCacheLimit()) {
                   viewAccessCache.remove(eldest.getKey());
                   return true;
               } else {
                   return false;
           }
       };
```

大多数变量比较易懂。比较有趣的是 viewAccessCache 和 viewCreationCache 属性的存在。

- 通过 viewAccessCache 属性,提供更快的访问 View 缓存。
- 。通过 viewCreationCache 属性,提供缓存的上限的功能。可能有胖友不太了解为什么 LinkedHashMap 能实现 LRU 缓存过期的功能,可以看看 <u>《LRU 缓存实现(Java)》</u>。
- KEY 是通过 #getCacheKey(String viewName, Locale locale) 方法,获得缓存 KEY 。代码如下:

```
/**
 * Return the cache key for the given view name and the given locale.
 * Default is a String consisting of view name and locale suffix.
 * Can be overridden in subclasses.
 * Needs to respect the locale in general, as a different locale can
 * lead to a different view resource.
 */
protected Object getCacheKey(String viewName, Locale locale) {
    return viewName + '_' + locale;
}
```

7.2 loadView

#loadView(String viewName, Locale locale) 抽象方法, 加载 viewName 对应的 View 对象。代码如下:

```
// AbstractCachingViewResolver.java

/**

* Subclasses must implement this method, building a View object

* for the specified view. The returned View objects will be

* cached by this ViewResolver base class.

* Subclasses are not forced to support internationalization:

* A subclass that does not may simply ignore the locale parameter.

*

* @param viewName the name of the view to retrieve

* @param locale the Locale to retrieve the view for

* @return the View instance, or {@code null} if not found

* (optional, to allow for ViewResolver chaining)

* @throws Exception if the view couldn't be resolved

* @see #resolveViewName

*/

@Nullable

protected abstract View loadView(String viewName, Locale locale) throws Exception;
```

7.3 createView

#createView(String viewName, Locale locale) 方法,创建 viewName 对应的 View 对象。代码如下:

```
// AbstractCachingViewResolver.java

/**

* Create the actual View object.

* The default implementation delegates to {@link #loadView}.

* This can be overridden to resolve certain view names in a special fashion,

* before delegating to the actual {@code loadView} implementation

* provided by the subclass.

*

* @param viewName the name of the view to retrieve

* @param locale the Locale to retrieve the view for

* @return the View instance, or {@code null} if not found

* (optional, to allow for ViewResolver chaining)
```

```
* @throws Exception if the view couldn't be resolved
* @see #loadView
*/
@Nullable
protected View createView(String viewName, Locale locale) throws Exception {
    return loadView(viewName, locale);
}
```

在方法内部,就会调用 「7.2 loadView」 方法。

7.4 resolveViewName

实现 #resolveViewName(String viewName, Locale locale) 方法,代码如下:

```
// AbstractCachingViewResolver.java
@Override
@Nullable
public View resolveViewName (String viewName, Locale locale) throws Exception {
   // 如果禁用缓存,则创建 viewName 对应的 View 对象
   if (!isCache()) {
       return createView(viewName, locale);
   } else {
       // 获得缓存 KEY
       Object cacheKey = getCacheKey(viewName, locale);
       // 从 viewAccessCache 缓存中,获得 View 对象
       View view = this.viewAccessCache.get(cacheKey);
       // 如果获得不到缓存,则从 viewCreationCache 中,获得 View 对象
       if (view == null) {
           // synchronized 锁
           synchronized (this.viewCreationCache) {
               // 从 viewCreationCache 中,获得 View 对象
               view = this.viewCreationCache.get(cacheKey);
               // 如果不存在,则创建 viewName 对应的 View 对象
               if (view == null) {
                  // Ask the subclass to create the View object.
                  // 创建 viewName 对应的 View 对象
                  view = createView(viewName, locale);
                  // 如果创建失败,但是 cacheUnresolved 为 true , 则设置为 UNRESOLVED_VIEW
                  if (view == null && this.cacheUnresolved) {
                      view = UNRESOLVED VIEW:
                  // 如果 view 非空,则添加到 viewAccessCache 缓存中
                  if (view != null) {
                      this. viewAccessCache.put(cacheKey, view);
                      this.viewCreationCache.put(cacheKey, view);
              }
           }
       } else {
           if (logger.isTraceEnabled()) {
               logger.trace(formatKey(cacheKey) + "served from cache");
           }
       }
       // 返回 view
       return (view != UNRESOLVED_VIEW ? view : null);
   }
```

}

虽然代码略长,但是逻辑还是非常清晰的。胖友自己瞅瞅,妥妥的。

7.5 子类

关于 AbstractCachingViewResolver 抽象类,有三个子类:

UrlBasedViewResolver XmlViewResolver ResourceBundleViewResolver

其中,UrlBasedViewResolver 是相比更关键的子类,所以在 <u>[8. UrlBasedViewResolver]</u> 中,我们一起来瞅瞅。

而另外两个子类,感兴趣的胖友,自己去看看罗。

UrlBasedViewResolver

org. springframework. web. servlet. view. UrlBasedViewResolver ,实现 Ordered 接口,继承AbstractCachingViewResolver 抽象类,基于 Url 的 ViewResolver 实现类。

8.1 构造方法

```
// UrlBasedViewResolver.java
* Prefix for special view names that specify a redirect URL (usually
* to a controller after a form has been submitted and processed).
* Such view names will not be resolved in the configured default
* way but rather be treated as special shortcut.
public static final String REDIRECT_URL_PREFIX = "redirect:";
/**
* Prefix for special view names that specify a forward URL (usually
* to a controller after a form has been submitted and processed).
* Such view names will not be resolved in the configured default
* way but rather be treated as special shortcut.
public static final String FORWARD_URL_PREFIX = "forward:";
* View 的类型
* 不同的实现类,会对应一个 View 的类型
*/
@Nullable
private Class<?> viewClass;
* 前缀
```

```
private String prefix = "";
/**
* 后缀
private String suffix = "";
/**
* ContentType 类型
@Nullable
private String contentType;
/**
private boolean redirectContextRelative = true;
private boolean redirectHttp10Compatible = true;
@Nullable
private String[] redirectHosts;
/**
 * RequestAttributes 暴露给 View 使用时的属性
@Nullable
private String requestContextAttribute;
@Nullable
private Boolean exposeContextBeansAsAttributes;
/** Map of static attributes, keyed by attribute name (String). */
private final Map<String, Object> staticAttributes = new HashMap<>();
/**
* 是否暴露路径变量给 View 使用
@Nullable
private Boolean exposePathVariables;
@Nullable
private String[] exposedContextBeanNames;
/**
* 是否只处理指定的视图名们
@Nullable
private String[] viewNames;
* 顺序,优先级最低
private int order = Ordered.LOWEST_PRECEDENCE;
```

那个,还是变量有点多,我们随着下面的方法,一起来瞅瞅。哈哈哈哈

8.2 initApplicationContext

实现 #initApplicationContext() 方法,进一步初始化。代码如下:

```
// UrlBasedViewResolver.java

@Override
protected void initApplicationContext() {
    // 调用父类该方法,进行初始化
    super.initApplicationContext();
    // 校验 viewClass 非空
    if (getViewClass() == null) {
        throw new IllegalArgumentException("Property 'viewClass' is required");
    }
}
```

子类中,我们会看到, viewClass 属性一般会在构造中法中设置。

8.3 getCacheKey

重写 #getCacheKey(String viewName, Locale locale) 方法,忽略 locale 参数,仅仅使用 viewName 作为缓存 KEY 。代码如下:

```
// UrlBasedViewResolver.java
@Override
protected Object getCacheKey(String viewName, Locale locale) {
  return viewName;
}
```

也就是说,不支持 Locale 特性。

8.4 canHandle

#canHandle(String viewName, Locale locale) 方法,判断传入的视图名是否可以被处理。代码如下:

```
// UrlBasedViewResolver.java
protected boolean canHandle(String viewName, Locale locale) {
   String[] viewNames = getViewNames();
   return (viewNames == null || PatternMatchUtils.simpleMatch(viewNames, viewName));
}
```

一般情况下, viewNames 为空, 所以会满足 viewNames == null 代码块。也就说, 所有视图名都可以被处理。

8.5 applyLifecycleMethods

#applyLifecycleMethods(String viewName, AbstractUrlBasedView view) 方法,代码如下:

```
// UrlBasedViewResolver.java
```

```
protected View applyLifecycleMethods(String viewName, AbstractUrlBasedView view) {
    // 情况一,如果 viewName 有对应的 View Bean 对象,则使用它
    ApplicationContext context = getApplicationContext();
    if (context != null) {
        Object initialized = context.getAutowireCapableBeanFactory().initializeBean(view, viewName);
        if (initialized instanceof View) {
            return (View) initialized;
        }
    }
    // 情况二,直接返回 view
    return view;
}
```

这个方法的逻辑比较易懂,但是不太明白具体的使用场景。 感觉先不用理解它的用途也可以。

8.6 createView

重写 #createView(String viewName, Locale locale) 方法,增加了对 REDIRECT、FORWARD 的情况的处理。 代码如下:

```
// UrlBasedViewResolver.java
@Override
protected View createView(String viewName, Locale locale) throws Exception {
   // If this resolver is not supposed to handle the given view,
   // return null to pass on to the next resolver in the chain.
   // 判断当前视图是否可以处理
   if (!canHandle(viewName, locale)) {
       return null;
   }
   // Check for special "redirect:" prefix.
   // 如果是 REDIRECT 开头,创建 RedirectView 视图
   if (viewName.startsWith(REDIRECT_URL_PREFIX)) {
       // 创建 RedirectView 对象
       String \ redirect Url = viewName. \ substring (REDIRECT\_URL\_PREFIX. \ length ());
       RedirectView view = new RedirectView(redirectUrl,
               isRedirectContextRelative(), isRedirectHttp10Compatible());
       // 设置 RedirectView 对象的 hosts 属性
       String[] hosts = getRedirectHosts();
        if (hosts != null) {
           view. setHosts(hosts);
       }
       // 应用
       return applyLifecycleMethods(REDIRECT_URL_PREFIX, view);
   }
   // Check for special "forward:" prefix.
   // 如果是 FORWARD 开头,创建 InternalResourceView 视图
    if (viewName.startsWith(FORWARD URL PREFIX)) {
       // 创建 InternalResourceView 对象
       String forwardUrl = viewName.substring(FORWARD_URL_PREFIX.length());
       InternalResourceView view = new InternalResourceView(forwardUrl);
       return applyLifecycleMethods(FORWARD_URL_PREFIX, view);
```

```
}
   // Else fall back to superclass implementation: calling loadView.
   // 创建视图名对应的 View 对象
   return super.createView(viewName, locale);
}
```

8.9 loadView

}

```
实现 #loadView(String viewName, Locale locale) 方法,加载 viewName 对应的 View 对象。代码如下:
      // UrlBasedViewResolver.java
      @Override
      protected View loadView(String viewName, Locale locale) throws Exception {
          // <x> 创建 viewName 对应的 View 对象
          AbstractUrlBasedView view = buildView(viewName);
          View result = applyLifecycleMethods(viewName, view);
       // 返回
       return (view.checkResource(locale) ? result : null);
      其中,<x> 处,调用 #buildView(String viewName) 方法,创建 viewName 对应的 View 对象。代码如
             // UrlBasedViewResolver.java
             protected AbstractUrlBasedView buildView(String viewName) throws Exception {
                Class<?> viewClass = getViewClass();
                Assert. state (viewClass != null, "No view class");
                // 创建 AbstractUrlBasedView 对象
                AbstractUrlBasedView view = (AbstractUrlBasedView) BeanUtils.instantiateClass(viewClass);
                // 设置各种属性
                view. setUrl(getPrefix() + viewName + getSuffix());
                String contentType = getContentType();
                 if (contentType != null) {
                    view. setContentType (contentType);
                view. setRequestContextAttribute(getRequestContextAttribute());
                view. setAttributesMap(getAttributesMap());
                Boolean exposePathVariables = getExposePathVariables();
                 if (exposePathVariables != null) {
                    view. setExposePathVariables (exposePathVariables);
                Boolean exposeContextBeansAsAttributes = getExposeContextBeansAsAttributes();
                 if (exposeContextBeansAsAttributes != null) {
                    view.setExposeContextBeansAsAttributes(exposeContextBeansAsAttributes);
```

```
String[] exposedContextBeanNames = getExposedContextBeanNames();
if (exposedContextBeanNames != null) {
    view. setExposedContextBeanNames (exposedContextBeanNames);
}

return view;
}
```

8.10 requiredViewClass

#requiredViewClass() 方法,定义了产生的视图。代码如下:

```
// UrlBasedViewResolver.java
protected Class<?> requiredViewClass() {
  return AbstractUrlBasedView.class;
}
```

8.11 子类

关于 UrlBasedViewResolver 抽象类,有三个子类:

AbstractTemplateViewResolver InternalResourceViewResolver TilesViewResolver ScriptTemplateViewResolver XsltViewResolver

其中,InternalResourceViewResolver 和 AbstractTemplateViewResolver 是相比更关键的子类,所以在 <u>「9. InternalResourceViewResolver」</u> 和 <u>「10. AbstractTemplateViewResolver」</u> 中,我们一起来瞅瞅。

而另外三个子类,感兴趣的胖友,自己去看看罗。

9. InternalResourceViewResolver

org. springframework. web. servlet. view. InternalResourceViewResolver ,继承 UrlBasedViewResolver 类,解析出 JSP 的 ViewResolver 实现类。

9.1 构造方法

```
@Nullable
private Boolean alwaysInclude;
public InternalResourceViewResolver() {
    // 获得 viewClass
    Class<?> viewClass = requiredViewClass();
    if (InternalResourceView.class == viewClass && jstlPresent) {
        viewClass = JstlView.class;
    // 设置 viewClass
    setViewClass(viewClass);
}
public InternalResourceViewResolver(String prefix, String suffix) {
    setPrefix(prefix);
    setSuffix(suffix);
}
@Override
protected Class<?> requiredViewClass() {
    return InternalResourceView.class;
```

从构造方法中,可以看出,视图名会是 Internal Resource View 或 Jstl View 类。 实际上, Jstl View 是 Internal Resource View 的子类。

9.2 buildView

重写 #buildView(String viewName) 方法,代码如下:

```
// InternalResourceViewResolver.java

@Override
protected AbstractUrlBasedView buildView(String viewName) throws Exception {
    // 调用父方法
    InternalResourceView view = (InternalResourceView) super.buildView(viewName);

    // 设置 View 对象的相关属性
    if (this.alwaysInclude != null) {
        view.setAlwaysInclude(this.alwaysInclude);
    }
    view.setPreventDispatchLoop(true);
    return view;
}
```

增加设置两个属性。

10. AbstractTemplateViewResolver

org. springframework. web. servlet. view. AbstractTemplateViewResolver ,继承 UrlBasedViewResolver 类,解析出 AbstractTemplateView 的 ViewResolver 抽象类。

10.1 构造方法

```
// AbstractTemplateViewResolver.java
/**
* 是否将所有 RequestAttributes 暴露给 View 使用
private boolean exposeRequestAttributes = false;
* 当 RequestAttributes 中存在 Model 中同名的参数,是否允许使用 RequestAttributes 中的值将 Model 中的值进行覆盖
* {@link #exposeRequestAttributes}
private boolean allowRequestOverride = false;
/**
* 是否将 SessionAttributes 暴露给 View 使用
private boolean exposeSessionAttributes = false;
* 当 SessionAttributes 中存在 Model 中同名的参数,是否允许使用 SessionAttributes 中的值将 Model 中的值进行覆盖
* {@link #exposeSessionAttributes}
private boolean allowSessionOverride = false;
/**
* 是否将 RequestContext 暴露给 view 为 spring 的宏( Macro )所使用
private boolean exposeSpringMacroHelpers = true;
```

10.2 requiredViewClass

重写 #requiredViewClass() 方法,返回 AbstractTemplateView 类。代码如下:

```
// AbstractTemplateViewResolver.java
@Override
protected Class<?> requiredViewClass() {
  return AbstractTemplateView.class;
}
```

10.3 buildView

重写 #buildView(String viewName) 方法,代码如下:

```
// AbstractTemplateViewResolver.java

@Override
protected AbstractUrlBasedView buildView(String viewName) throws Exception {
    // 调用父类方法,创建 AbstractTemplateView 对象
    AbstractTemplateView view = (AbstractTemplateView) super.buildView(viewName);
```

```
// 设置相关属性
view. setExposeRequestAttributes (this. exposeRequestAttributes);
view. setAllowRequestOverride (this. allowRequestOverride);
view. setExposeSessionAttributes (this. exposeSessionAttributes);
view. setAllowSessionOverride (this. allowSessionOverride);
view. setExposeSpringMacroHelpers (this. exposeSpringMacroHelpers);
return view;
}
```

增加设置五个属性。

10.4 子类

关于 AbstractTemplateViewResolver 抽象类,有二个子类:

FreeMarkerViewResolver

```
// FreeMarkerViewResolver.java

public class FreeMarkerViewResolver extends AbstractTemplateViewResolver {
    public FreeMarkerViewResolver() {
        setViewClass(requiredViewClass());
    }

public FreeMarkerViewResolver(String prefix, String suffix) {
    this();
        setPrefix(prefix);
        setSuffix(suffix);
    }

/**
    * Requires {@link FreeMarkerView}.
    */
@Override
protected Class<?> requiredViewClass() {
    return FreeMarkerView.class;
    }
}
```

GroovyMarkupViewResolver

```
// GroovyMarkupViewResolver.java
public class GroovyMarkupViewResolver extends AbstractTemplateViewResolver {
   public GroovyMarkupViewResolver() {
        setViewClass(requiredViewClass());
   }
   public GroovyMarkupViewResolver(String prefix, String suffix) {
      this();
```

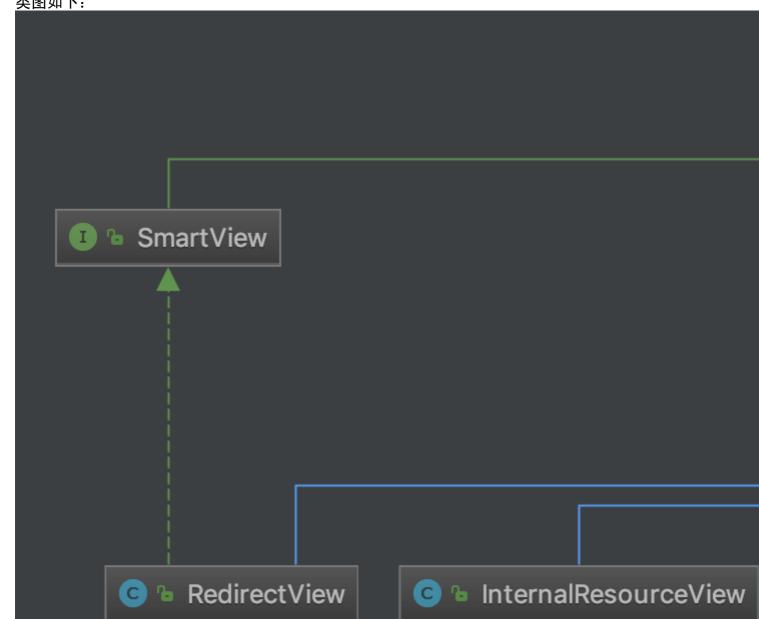
```
setPrefix(prefix);
setSuffix(suffix);
}

@Override
protected Class<?> requiredViewClass() {
    return GroovyMarkupView. class;
}

/**
    * This resolver supports i18n, so cache keys should contain the locale.
    */
@Override
protected Object getCacheKey(String viewName, Locale locale) {
    return viewName + '_' + locale;
}
```

666. 彩蛋

本文涉及的,还有一个非常重要的组件没有进行分享,org. springframework. web. servlet. View 体系。整体类图如下:



艿艿暂时不会去详细解析这块。 估计,也没什么人感兴趣,哈哈哈哈。

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14章 ViewResolver」</u> 小节

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