

## 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

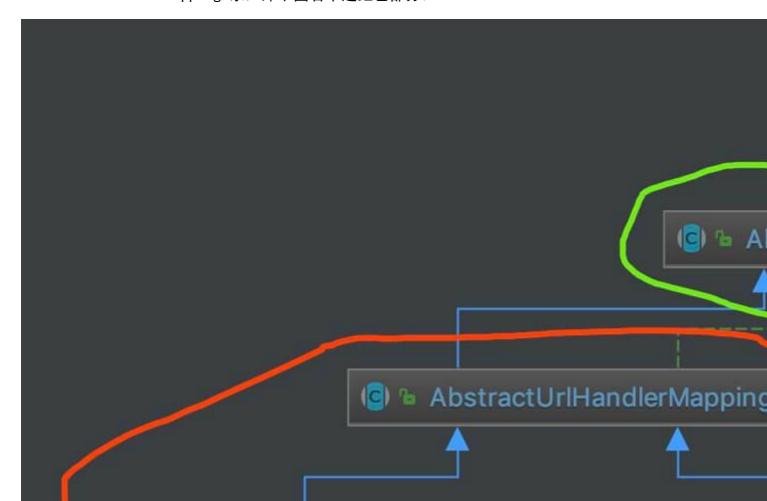
2020-03-10 Spring MVC

# 精尽 Spring MVC 源码解析 ── HandlerMapping 组件(四)之 AbstractUrlHandlerMapping

艿艿: 这是一篇相对选读的文章,因为 AbstractUr | Handler Mapping , 我们实际开发基本不会涉及。

## 1. 概述

本文接 <u>《精尽 Spring MVC 源码分析 —— HandlerMapping 组件 (一)之 AbstractHandlerMapping》</u> 一文,分享 AbstractHandlerMapping 的左半边 AbstractUrlHandlerMapping 系,即下图右半边红色部分:



- 一共有五个子类,分成两条线。
  - AbstractUrlHandlerMapping <= SimpleUrlHandlerMapping <= WebSocketHandlerMapping</li>
  - AbstractUrlHandlerMapping <= AbstractDetectingUrlHandlerMapping <= BeanNameUrlHandlerMapping</li>

其中,左下角的 WebSocketHandlerMapping 是 spring-websocket 项目中的类,本文会无视它。

所以,本文我们实际会是按照 AbstractUrlHandlerMapping、SimpleUrlHandlerMapping、AbstractDetectingUrlHandlerMapping、BeanNameUrlHandlerMapping 进行顺序分享。

## 2. AbstractUrlHandlerMapping

org. springframework. web. servlet. handler. AbstractUrlHandlerMapping , 实现 MatchableHandlerMapping 接口 ,继承 AbstractHandlerMapping 抽象类,以 URL 作为 Handler 的 HandlerMapping 抽象类,提供 Handler 的获取、注册等等通用的骨架方法。

### 2.1 构造方法

```
// AbstractUrlHandlerMapping.java
/**
* 根路径的处理器
*/
@Nullable
private Object rootHandler;
/**
* 使用后置的 / 匹配
private boolean useTrailingSlashMatch = false;
/**
* 是否延迟加载处理器
* 默认,关闭。
private boolean lazyInitHandlers = false;
* 路径和处理器的映射
* KEY: 路径 {@link #lookupHandler(String, HttpServletRequest)}
private final Map<String, Object> handlerMap = new LinkedHashMap<>();
```

### 2.2 registerHandler

#registerHandler(String[] urlPaths, String beanName) 方法,注册多个 URL 的处理器。代码如下:

```
// AbstractUrlHandlerMapping.java
```

```
* 注册指定 URL 数组的处理器

* Register the specified handler for the given URL paths.

* @param urlPaths the URLs that the bean should be mapped to

* @param beanName the name of the handler bean

* @throws BeansException if the handler couldn't be registered

* @throws IllegalStateException if there is a conflicting handler registered

*/

protected void registerHandler(String[] urlPaths, String beanName) throws BeansException, IllegalStateException {
    Assert.notNull(urlPaths, "URL path array must not be null");
    // 遍历 urlPath 数组
    for (String urlPath : urlPaths) {
        // 注册处理器
        registerHandler(urlPath, beanName);
    }
}
```

#registerHandler(String urlPath, Object handler) 方法,注册单个 URL 的处理器。代码如下:

```
// AbstractUrlHandlerMapping.java
* 注册单个 URL 的处理器
* Register the specified handler for the given URL path.
* @param urlPath the URL the bean should be mapped to
* @param handler the handler instance or handler bean name String
st (a bean name will automatically be resolved into the corresponding handler bean)
* @throws BeansException if the handler couldn't be registered
* @throws IllegalStateException if there is a conflicting handler registered
protected void registerHandler(String urlPath, Object handler) throws BeansException, IllegalStateException {
   Assert.notNull(urlPath, "URL path must not be null");
   Assert.notNull(handler, "Handler object must not be null");
   Object resolvedHandler = handler;
   // Eagerly resolve handler if referencing singleton via name.
   //〈1〉如果非延迟加载,并且 handler 为 String 类型,并且还是单例,则去获取 String 对应的 Bean 对象
   if (!this.lazyInitHandlers && handler instanceof String) {
       String handlerName = (String) handler;
       ApplicationContext applicationContext = obtainApplicationContext();
       if (applicationContext.isSingleton(handlerName)) { // 必须是单例
           resolvedHandler = applicationContext.getBean(handlerName);
       }
   }
   // <2> 获得 ur IPath 对应的处理器
   Object mappedHandler = this.handlerMap.get(urlPath);
   // <3> 如果已经存在,并且和 resolvedHandler 不同,则抛出 IllegalStateException 异常
    if (mappedHandler != null) {
       if (mappedHandler != resolvedHandler) {
           throw new IllegalStateException(
                   "Cannot map" + getHandlerDescription(handler) + " to URL path [" + urlPath +
                   "]: There is already " + getHandlerDescription(mappedHandler) + " mapped.");
       }
   } else {
       // <4.1> 如果是 / 根路径,则设置为 rootHandler
```

```
if (urlPath.equals("/")) {
           if (logger.isTraceEnabled()) {
               logger.trace("Root mapping to " + getHandlerDescription(handler));
           setRootHandler(resolvedHandler);
       // <4.2> 如果是 /* 路径,则设置为默认处理器
       } else if (urlPath. equals ("/*")) {
           if (logger.isTraceEnabled()) {
               logger.trace("Default mapping to " + getHandlerDescription(handler));
           setDefaultHandler(resolvedHandler);
       // <4.3> 添加到 handlerMap 中
       } else {
           this. handlerMap. put (urlPath, resolvedHandler);
           if (logger.isTraceEnabled()) {
               logger.trace("Mapped [" + urlPath + "] onto " + getHandlerDescription(handler));
       }
   }
}
<1> 处,如果非延迟加载,并且 handler 为 String 类型,并且还是单例,则去获取 String
```

- 对应的 Bean 对象。
- <2> 处,获得 urlPath 对应的处理器。
- <3>处,如果已经存在,并且和 resolvedHandler 不同,则抛出 IllegalStateException 异常。
- <4.1> 处,如果是 / 根路径,则设置处理器为 rootHandler 。
- <4.2> 处,如果是 /\* 路径,则设置处理器为默认处理器。
- <4.3> 处,添加到 handlerMap 中。

#### 2.3 getHandlerInternal

实现 #getHandlerInternal(HttpServletRequest request) 方法,获得处理器。代码如下:

```
// AbstractUrlHandlerMapping.java
/**
* Look up a handler for the URL path of the given request.
* @param request current HTTP request
* @return the handler instance, or {@code null} if none found
*/
@Override
@Nullable
protected Object getHandlerInternal(HttpServletRequest request) throws Exception {
   // <1> 获得请求的路径
   String lookupPath = getUrlPathHelper().getLookupPathForRequest(request);
   // <2> 获得处理器
   Object handler = lookupHandler(lookupPath, request);
   // <3> 如果找不到处理器,则使用 rootHandler 或 defaultHandler 处理器
    if (handler == null) {
       // We need to care for the default handler directly, since we need to
       // expose the PATH_WITHIN_HANDLER_MAPPING_ATTRIBUTE for it as well.
       Object rawHandler = null;
       // <3.1> 如果是根路径,则使用 rootHandler 处理器
       if ("/".equals(lookupPath)) {
           rawHandler = getRootHandler();
```

```
// <3.2> 使用默认处理器
       if (rawHandler == null) {
           rawHandler = getDefaultHandler();
       if (rawHandler != null) {
          // Bean name or resolved handler?
           // <3.3> 如果找到的处理器是 String 类型,则从容器中找到 String 对应的 Bean 类型作为处理器。
           if (rawHandler instanceof String) {
              String handlerName = (String) rawHandler;
              rawHandler = obtainApplicationContext().getBean(handlerName);
          }
           // <3.4> 空方法,校验处理器。目前暂无子类实现该方法
           validateHandler(rawHandler, request);
           // <3.5> 创建处理器
          handler = buildPathExposingHandler(rawHandler, lookupPath, lookupPath, null);
       }
   return handler;
}
```

- <1>处,获得请求的路径。
- <2> 处,调用 #lookupHandler(String urlPath, HttpServletRequest request) 方法,获得处理器。详细解析,见 「2.4 lookupHandler」。
- <3>处,如果找不到处理器,则使用 rootHandler 或 defaultHandler 处理器。
  - <3.1> 处, 如果是根路径,则使用 rootHandler 处理器。
  - 。 <3.2> 处,使用默认处理器。
  - 。 <3.3> 处,如果找到的处理器是 String 类型,则从容器中找到 String 对应的 Bean 类型作为处理器。
  - 。 <3.4> 处,调用 #validateHandler(Object handler, HttpServletRequest request) 方法,空方法,校验处理器。目前暂无子类实现该方法。代码如下:

```
// AbstractUrlHandlerMapping.java

/**

* Validate the given handler against the current request.

* The default implementation is empty. Can be overridden in subclasses,

* for example to enforce specific preconditions expressed in URL mappings.

* @param handler the handler object to validate

* @param request current HTTP request

* @throws Exception if validation failed

*/

protected void validateHandler(Object handler, HttpServletRequest request) throws Exception {
```

- 忽略忽略<sup>~</sup>
- <3.5> 处,调用 #buildPathExposingHandler(handler, bestMatch, pathWithinMapping, uriTemplateVariables) 方法,构建暴露路径的 Handler 。详细解析,见 <u>「2.5</u> buildPathExposingHandler」。

### 2. 4 lookupHandler

```
// AbstractUrlHandlerMapping.java
@Nullable
protected Object lookupHandler(String urlPath, HttpServletRequest request) throws Exception {
   // Direct match?
   // <1.1> 情况一,从 handlerMap 中,直接匹配处理器
   Object handler = this. handlerMap. get(urlPath);
   if (handler != null) {
       // Bean name or resolved handler?
       // <1.2> 如果找到的处理器是 String 类型,则从容器中找到 String 对应的 Bean 类型作为处理器。
       if (handler instanceof String) {
           String handlerName = (String) handler;
           handler = obtainApplicationContext().getBean(handlerName);
       // <1.3> 空方法,校验处理器。目前暂无子类实现该方法
       validateHandler(handler, request);
       // <1.4> 创建处理器
       return buildPathExposingHandler(handler, urlPath, urlPath, null);
   }
   // Pattern match?
   //〈2.1〉情况二,Pattern 匹配合适的,并添加到 matchingPatterns 中
   List<String> matchingPatterns = new ArrayList<>();
   for (String registeredPattern : this.handlerMap.keySet()) {
       if (getPathMatcher().match(registeredPattern, urlPath)) {
           matchingPatterns. add (registeredPattern);
       } else if (useTrailingSlashMatch()) {
           if (!registeredPattern.endsWith("/") && getPathMatcher().match(registeredPattern + "/", urlPath)) {
               matchingPatterns. add (registeredPattern +"/");
           }
       }
   }
   // <2.2> 获得首个匹配的结果
   String bestMatch = null;
   Comparator<String> patternComparator = getPathMatcher().getPatternComparator(ur|Path);
   if (!matchingPatterns.isEmpty()) {
       matchingPatterns.sort(patternComparator); // 排序
       if (logger.isTraceEnabled() && matchingPatterns.size() > 1) {
           logger.trace("Matching patterns" + matchingPatterns);
       bestMatch = matchingPatterns.get(0);
    if (bestMatch != null) {
       // <2.3> 获得 bestMatch 对应的处理器
       handler = this. handlerMap. get(bestMatch);
       if (handler == null) {
           if (bestMatch.endsWith("/")) {
               handler = this. handlerMap. get (bestMatch. substring (0, bestMatch. length() - 1));
           if (handler == null) { // 如果获得不到,抛出 ||legalStateException 异常
               throw new IllegalStateException(
                      "Could not find handler for best pattern match [" + bestMatch + "]");
           }
       }
       // Bean name or resolved handler?
       //〈2.4〉如果找到的处理器是 String 类型,则从容器中找到 String 对应的 Bean 类型作为处理器。
       if (handler instanceof String) {
```

```
String handlerName = (String) handler;
           handler = obtainApplicationContext().getBean(handlerName);
       //〈2.5〉空方法,校验处理器。目前暂无子类实现该方法
       validateHandler(handler, request);
       // <2.6> 获得匹配的路径
       String pathWithinMapping = getPathMatcher().extractPathWithinPattern(bestMatch, urlPath);
       // There might be multiple 'best patterns', let's make sure we have the correct URI template variables
       // for all of them
       // <2.7> 获得路径参数集合
       Map<String, String> uriTemplateVariables = new LinkedHashMap<>();
       for (String matchingPattern : matchingPatterns) {
           if (patternComparator.compare(bestMatch, matchingPattern) == 0) {
               Map<String, String> vars = getPathMatcher().extractUriTemplateVariables(matchingPattern, urlPath);
               Map<String> String> decodedVars = getUrlPathHelper().decodePathVariables(request, vars);
               uriTemplateVariables.putAll(decodedVars);
       }
       if (logger.isTraceEnabled() && uriTemplateVariables.size() > 0) {
           logger.trace("URI variables" + uriTemplateVariables);
       // <2.8> 创建处理器
       return buildPathExposingHandler(handler, bestMatch, pathWithinMapping, uriTemplateVariables);
   }
   // <3> No handler found...
   return null;
}
```

逻辑有点长,整体分成两种情况,分别是直接匹配和 Pattern 模式匹配。

- <1.1>处,从 handlerMap 中,直接匹配处理器。
- <1.2> 处,如果找到的处理器是 String 类型,则从容器中找到 String 对应的 Bean 类型作为处理器。
- <1.3> 处,调用 #validateHandler(Object handler, HttpServletRequest request) 方法,空方法,校验处理器。
- <1.4> 处,调用 #buildPathExposingHandler(handler, bestMatch, pathWithinMapping, uriTemplateVariables) 方法,构建暴露路径的 Handler 。详细解析,见 <u>[2.5 buildPathExposingHandler]</u>。

- <2.1> 处,遍历 handlerMap 集合,逐个 Pattern 匹配合适的,并添加到 matchingPatterns 中。
- <2.2> 处,获得首个匹配的结果 patternComparator 。
- <2.3> 处,获得 bestMatch 对应的处理器。
- <2.4> 处,如果找到的处理器是 String 类型,则从容器中找到 String 对应的 Bean 类型作为处理器。
- <2.5> 处,调用 #validateHandler(Object handler, HttpServletRequest request) 方法,空方法,校验处理器。
- <2.6>处,获得匹配的路径。 这块艿艿暂时没细看。
- <2.7> 处,获得路径参数集合 uriTemplateVariables 。 这块艿艿也没细看。因为,可能存在多个最佳匹配,所以每个都会比较一次,全部添加到 uriTemplateVariables 中。
- <2.8> 处,调用 #buildPathExposingHandler(handler, bestMatch, pathWithinMapping, uriTemplateVariables) 方法,构建暴露路径的 Handler 。详细解析,见 <u>[2.5 buildPathExposingHandler]</u>。

<sup>&</sup>lt;3> 处,都不匹配,返回 null 。

### 2.5 buildPathExposingHandler

#buildPathExposingHandler(Object rawHandler, String bestMatchingPattern, String pathWithinMapping, Map<String, String> uriTemplateVariables) 方法,构建暴露路径的 Handler 。代码如下:

```
// AbstractUrlHandlerMapping.java
/**
* Build a handler object for the given raw handler, exposing the actual
* handler, the {@link #PATH_WITHIN_HANDLER_MAPPING_ATTRIBUTE}, as well as
* the {@link #URI TEMPLATE VARIABLES ATTRIBUTE} before executing the handler.
* The default implementation builds a {@link HandlerExecutionChain}
* with a special interceptor that exposes the path attribute and uri template variables
st @param rawHandler the raw handler to expose
* @param pathWithinMapping the path to expose before executing the handler
* @param uriTemplateVariables the URI template variables, can be {@code null} if no variables found
* @return the final handler object
protected Object buildPathExposingHandler(Object rawHandler, String bestMatchingPattern,
       String pathWithinMapping, @Nullable Map<String, String> uriTemplateVariables) {
// <1> 创建 HandlerExecutionChain 对象
   HandlerExecutionChain chain = new HandlerExecutionChain(rawHandler);
// <2.1> 添加 PathExposingHandlerInterceptor 拦截器,到 chain 中
   chain. addInterceptor (new PathExposingHandlerInterceptor (bestMatchingPattern, pathWithinMapping));
// <2.2> 添加 UriTemplateVariablesHandlerInterceptor 拦截器,到 chain 中
if (!CollectionUtils.isEmpty(uriTemplateVariables)) {
       chain. addInterceptor (new UriTemplateVariablesHandlerInterceptor (uriTemplateVariables));
   }
return chain;
```

比较大的特点是,在 <1> 处,创建了 HandlerExecutionChain 对象,并且后续在 <2.1> 和 <2.2> 处,分别添加 PathExposingHandlerInterceptor 和 UriTemplateVariablesHandlerInterceptor 拦截器。用途在于通过这两个拦截器,暴露 bestMatchingPattern 和 uriTemplateVariables 到请求的属性中。

PathExposingHandlerInterceptor , 继承 HandlerInterceptorAdapter 类,是 AbstractUrlHandlerMapping 的内部类,代码如下:

```
// AbstractUrlHandlerMapping. java#PathExposingHandlerInterceptor. java

/**

* Special interceptor for exposing the

* {@link AbstractUrlHandlerMapping#PATH_WITHIN_HANDLER_MAPPING_ATTRIBUTE} attribute.

* @see AbstractUrlHandlerMapping#exposePathWithinMapping

*/

private class PathExposingHandlerInterceptor extends HandlerInterceptorAdapter {

    /**

    * 最佳匹配的路径

    */
    private final String bestMatchingPattern;

    /**

    * 被匹配的路径

    */

    * 被匹配的路径

    */

    **

    * 被匹配的路径

    */

    */

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```

```
private final String pathWithinMapping;
    public PathExposingHandlerInterceptor(String bestMatchingPattern, String pathWithinMapping) {
        this.bestMatchingPattern = bestMatchingPattern;
        this.pathWithinMapping = pathWithinMapping;
    }
    @0verride
    public boolean preHandle(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response, Object handler) {
        // 暴露 BEST_MATCHING_PATTERN_ATTRIBUTE、PATH_WITHIN_HANDLER_MAPPING_ATTRIBUTE 属性
        exposePathWithinMapping(this.bestMatchingPattern, this.pathWithinMapping, request);
        // 暴露 INTROSPECT_TYPE_LEVEL_MAPPING 属性
        request.setAttribute(INTROSPECT_TYPE_LEVEL_MAPPING, supportsTypeLevelMappings());
        return true;
    }
}
// AbstractUrlHandlerMapping.java
 * Expose the path within the current mapping as request attribute.
 * @param pathWithinMapping the path within the current mapping
 * @param request the request to expose the path to
 * @see #PATH_WITHIN_HANDLER_MAPPING_ATTRIBUTE
 */
protected void exposePathWithinMapping(String bestMatchingPattern, String pathWithinMapping,
        HttpServletRequest request) {
    request.setAttribute(BEST_MATCHING_PATTERN_ATTRIBUTE, bestMatchingPattern);
    request.\ set Attribute\ (PATH\_WITHIN\_HANDLER\_MAPPING\_ATTRIBUTE,\ pathWithinMapping)\ ;
}
```

UriTemplateVariablesHandlerInterceptor , 继承 HandlerInterceptorAdapter 类,是 AbstractUrlHandlerMapping 的内部类,代码如下:

```
// AbstractUrlHandlerMapping. java#PathExposingHandlerInterceptor. java

/**
    * Special interceptor for exposing the
    * {@link AbstractUrlHandlerMapping#URI_TEMPLATE_VARIABLES_ATTRIBUTE} attribute.
    * @see AbstractUrlHandlerMapping#exposePathWithinMapping
    */
private class UriTemplateVariablesHandlerInterceptor extends HandlerInterceptorAdapter {
    private final Map<String, String> uriTemplateVariables;
    public UriTemplateVariablesHandlerInterceptor(Map<String, String> uriTemplateVariables) {
        this.uriTemplateVariables = uriTemplateVariables;
    }

@Override
public boolean preHandle(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response, Object handler) {
        exposeUriTemplateVariables(this.uriTemplateVariables, request);
        return true;
    }
}

// AbstractUrlHandlerMapping, java
```

```
/**
 * Expose the URI templates variables as request attribute.
 * @param uriTemplateVariables the URI template variables
 * @param request the request to expose the path to
 * @see #PATH_WITHIN_HANDLER_MAPPING_ATTRIBUTE
 */
protected void exposeUriTemplateVariables(Map<String, String> uriTemplateVariables, HttpServletRequest request, request.setAttribute(URI_TEMPLATE_VARIABLES_ATTRIBUTE, uriTemplateVariables);
}
```

#### 2.6 match

#match(HttpServletRequest request, String pattern) 方法,执行匹配。代码如下:

```
@Override
@Nullable
public RequestMatchResult match(HttpServletRequest request, String pattern) {
    // 获得请求路径
    String lookupPath = getUrlPathHelper().getLookupPathForRequest(request);
    // 模式匹配,若匹配,则返回 RequestMatchResult 对象
    if (getPathMatcher().match(pattern, lookupPath)) {
        return new RequestMatchResult(pattern, lookupPath, getPathMatcher());
    } else if (useTrailingSlashMatch()) {
        if (!pattern.endsWith("/") && getPathMatcher().match(pattern + "/", lookupPath)) {
            return new RequestMatchResult(pattern + "/", lookupPath, getPathMatcher());
        }
    }
// 不匹配,则返回 null
return null;
}
```

## 3. SimpleUrlHandlerMapping

org. springframework. web. servlet. handler. SimpleUrlHandlerMapping ,继承 AbstractUrlHandlerMapping 抽象类,简单的 简单的 UrlHandlerMapping 实现类。

如果胖友使用 Spring MVC 早,可能看过 <u>《基于 XML 配置的Spring MVC 简单的 HelloWorld 实例应用》</u> 这样的配置。当然,现在基本已经不存在了。因为,被 @RequestMapping 注解这样的方式所取代。更多的是 Spring MVC 自己内部的组件可能在使用,例如下图:

- ▼ **pring-webmvc\_main** 3 usages
  - ▼ org.springframework.web.servlet.config.annotation
    - 🔻 🬀 🖫 DefaultServletHandlerConfigurer 1 usage
      - ▼ m ? buildHandlerMapping() 1 usage
        - 40 99 SimpleUrlHandlerMapping handlerMapp
    - - ▼ m ? getHandlerMapping() 1 usage

#### 3.1 构造方法

```
// SimpleUrlHandlerMapping.java
/**
 * 配置的 URL 与处理器的映射
 * 最终,会调用 [@link #registerHandlers(Map)] 进行注册到 [@link AbstractUrlHandlerMapping#handlerMap] 中
private final Map<String, Object> urlMap = new LinkedHashMap<>();
可以通过如下两个方法,设置到 urlMap 属性。代码如下:
      // SimpleUrlHandlerMapping.java
       * Map URL paths to handler bean names.
       * This is the typical way of configuring this HandlerMapping.
       * Supports direct URL matches and Ant-style pattern matches. For syntax
       * details, see the {@link org.springframework.util.AntPathMatcher} javadoc.
       * @param mappings properties with URLs as keys and bean names as values
       * @see #setUrlMap
       */
      public void setMappings(Properties mappings) {
          CollectionUtils.mergePropertiesIntoMap(mappings, this.urlMap);
       * Set a Map with URL paths as keys and handler beans (or handler bean names)
       * as values. Convenient for population with bean references.
       \star \mbox{\ensuremath{\mbox{\sc p}}\mbox{\sc Supports}} direct URL matches and Ant-style pattern matches. For syntax
       * details, see the {@link org.springframework.util.AntPathMatcher} javadoc.
       * @param urlMap map with URLs as keys and beans as values
       * @see #setMappings
      public void setUrlMap(Map<String, ?> urlMap) {
```

### 3.2 initApplicationContext

this.urlMap.putAll(urlMap);

#initApplicationContext() 方法,进行初始化。代码如下:

```
// SimpleUrlHandlerMapping.java

@Override
public void initApplicationContext() throws BeansException {
    // 调用父类方法,进行初始化
    super.initApplicationContext();
    // 将 urlMap 配置,注册处理器
    registerHandlers(this.urlMap);
}
```

调用 #registerHandlers(Map<String, Object> urlMap) 方法,将 urlMap 配置,注册到处理器。代码如下:

```
// SimpleUrlHandlerMapping.java
* Register all handlers specified in the URL map for the corresponding paths.
* @param urlMap a Map with URL paths as keys and handler beans or bean names as values
* @throws BeansException if a handler couldn't be registered
* @throws IllegalStateException if there is a conflicting handler registered
protected void registerHandlers(Map<String, Object> urlMap) throws BeansException {
   // 为空,则仅打印日志
    if (urlMap.isEmpty()) {
        logger.trace("No patterns in " + formatMappingName());
   // 非空,则进行注册
   } else {
     // 遍历 urlMap 数组,逐个注册处理器
       urlMap.forEach((url, handler) -> {
        // Prepend with slash if not already present.
        if (!url. startsWith("/")) { // 附加 / 前缀
               url = "/" + url;
        // Remove whitespace from handler bean name.
        if (handler instanceof String) { // trim 方法, 去掉头尾空格
               handler = ((String) handler).trim();
        // 【核心代码】注册处理器
           registerHandler(url, handler);
       });
    // 打印日志
     if (logger.isDebugEnabled()) {
           List<String> patterns = new ArrayList<>();
         if (getRootHandler() != null) {
               patterns. add("/");
         if (getDefaultHandler() != null) {
               patterns. add ("/**");
           patterns. addAll(getHandlerMap().keySet());
           logger.debug("Patterns " + patterns + " in " + formatMappingName());
       }
   }
}
```

## 4. AbstractDetectingUrlHandlerMapping

org. springframework. web. servlet. handler. AbstractDetectingUrlHandlerMapping ,继承 AbstractUrlHandlerMapping 抽象类,自动探测的 UrlHandlerMapping 抽象实现类。

### 4.1 构造方法

```
/**
       * 是否只扫描可访问的 Handler 们
      private boolean detectHandlersInAncestorContexts = false;
       * Set whether to detect handler beans in ancestor ApplicationContexts.
       * Default is "false": Only handler beans in the current ApplicationContext
       * will be detected, i.e. only in the context that this HandlerMapping itself
       * is defined in (typically the current DispatcherServlet's context).
       * Switch this flag on to detect handler beans in ancestor contexts
       * (typically the Spring root WebApplicationContext) as well.
       */
      public void setDetectHandlersInAncestorContexts (boolean detectHandlersInAncestorContexts) {
       this.detectHandlersInAncestorContexts = detectHandlersInAncestorContexts;
4.2 initApplicationContext
#initApplicationContext() 方法,进行初始化。代码如下:
      // AbstractDetectingUrlHandlerMapping.java
      @Override
      public void initApplicationContext() throws ApplicationContextException {
          // 调用父类方法,进行初始化
          {\tt super.initApplicationContext():}
          // 自动探测处理器
          detectHandlers();
      }
      调用 #detectHandlers() 方法,自动探测处理器。代码如下:
             // AbstractDetectingUrlHandlerMapping.java
             /**
             * Register all handlers found in the current ApplicationContext.
             * The actual URL determination for a handler is up to the concrete
             * {@link #determineUrlsForHandler(String)} implementation. A bean for
             * which no such URLs could be determined is simply not considered a handler.
             * @throws org. springframework. beans. BeansException if the handler couldn't be registered
              * @see #determineUrlsForHandler(String)
             */
             protected void detectHandlers() throws BeansException {
             // <1> 获得 Bean 的名字的数组
                ApplicationContext applicationContext = obtainApplicationContext();
                String[] beanNames = (this.detectHandlersInAncestorContexts?
                        BeanFactoryUtils.beanNamesForTypeIncludingAncestors(applicationContext, Object.class) :
                        applicationContext.getBeanNamesForType(Object.class));
              // Take any bean name that we can determine URLs for.
              // <2> 遍历 Bean , 逐个注册
             for (String beanName : beanNames) {
                 // <2.1> 获得 Bean 对应的 URL 们
```

String[] urls = determineUrlsForHandler(beanName);

```
// <2.2> 如果 URL 们非空,则执行注册处理器
if (!ObjectUtils.isEmpty(urls)) {
    // URL paths found: Let's consider it a handler.
    registerHandler(urls, beanName);
    }
}

if ((logger.isDebugEnabled() && !getHandlerMap().isEmpty()) || logger.isTraceEnabled()) {
    logger.debug("Detected " + getHandlerMap().size() + " mappings in " + formatMappingName());
}
```

- 。 <1> 处,获得 Bean 的名字的数组。
- <2> 处,遍历 Bean , 逐个注册。
- <2.1> 处,调用 #determineUrlsForHandler(String beanName) 抽象方法,获得 Bean 对应的 URL 们。代码如下:

```
// AbstractDetectingUrlHandlerMapping.java

/**

* Determine the URLs for the given handler bean.

* @param beanName the name of the candidate bean

* @return the URLs determined for the bean, or an empty array if none

*/
protected abstract String[] determineUrlsForHandler(String beanName);
```

- 这是 AbstractDetectingUrlHandlerMapping 的关键方法。但是
   ,AbstractDetectingUrlHandlerMapping 只是搭建了自动探测的骨架。具体的探索逻辑,还是交给子类处理。
- <2.2> 处,如果 URL 们非空,则调用父类 AbstractUrlHandlerMapping 的 #registerHandler(String[] urlPaths, String beanName) 方法,执行注册处理器。

可能胖友看完这个类,一脸懵逼。不要方,继续来看 BeanNameUrlHandlerMapping 类。

## 5. BeanNameUrlHandlerMapping

org. springframework. web. servlet. handler. BeanNameUrlHandlerMapping ,继承AbstractDetectingUrlHandlerMapping 抽象类,基于 Bean 的名字来自动探测的 HandlerMapping 实现类。

再看具体代码之前,我们先看看 《HandlerMapping 和 BeanNameUrlHandlerMapping 的使用》。 然后,再来看一眼代码,如下:

```
// BeanNameUrlHandlerMapping.java

public class BeanNameUrlHandlerMapping extends AbstractDetectingUrlHandlerMapping {

/**

* Checks name and aliases of the given bean for URLs, starting with "/".

*/
```

```
@Override
protected String[] determineUrlsForHandler(String beanName) {
    List<String> urls = new ArrayList<>();
    // 如果是以 / 开头,添加到 urls
    if (beanName. startsWith("/")) {
        urls. add (beanName);
    }
    // 获得 beanName 的别名们,如果以 / 开头,则添加到 urls
        String[] aliases = obtainApplicationContext().getAliases(beanName);
    for (String alias : aliases) {
        if (alias.startsWith("/")) {
            urls.add(alias);
        }
    }
    // 返回
    return StringUtils.toStringArray(urls);
}
```

是不是一眼就看明白了?哈哈哈哈

### 666. 彩蛋

卧槽,好简单的一篇,开心~~~

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>「12.2 AbstractUr | Handler Mapping 系列」</u> 小节

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