

# <u> 芋道源码 —— 知识星球</u>

我是一段不羁的公告!

记得给艿艿这 3 个项目加油,添加一个 STAR 噢。

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

https://github.com/YunaiV/onemall

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

<u>2021-02-01</u> <u>Spring Boot</u>

# 精尽 Spring Boot 源码分析 —— 日志系统

# 1. 概述

在使用 Spring Boot 时,默认就已经提供了日志功能,使用 Logback 作为默认的日志框架。本文,我们就来一起研究下,Spring Boot 是如何自动初始化好日志系统的。

不了解 Spring Boot 日志功能的胖友,可以先看看 <u>《一起来学 SpringBoot 2.x 】第三篇</u> <u>SpringBoot 日志配置》</u> 文章。

# 2. LoggingApplicationListener

Spring Boot 提供日志功能,关键在于 LoggingApplicationListener 类。在 <u>《精尽 Spring Boot</u> <u>源码分析 —— ApplicationListener》</u> 中,我们已经简单介绍过它:

org. springframework. boot. context. logging. LoggingApplicationListener , 实现 GenericApplicationListener 接口,实现根据配置初始化日志系统 Logger 。

## 2.1 supportsEventType

实现 #supportsEventType(ResolvableType resolvableType) 方法,判断是否是支持的事件类型。代码如下:

```
if (supportedType.isAssignableFrom(type)) {
         return true;
     }
}
return false;
}
```

## 2.2 supportsSourceType

实现 #supportsSourceType(Class<?> sourceType) 方法,判断是否是支持的事件来源。代码如下:

## 2.3 onApplicationEvent

实现 #onApplicationEvent(ApplicationEvent event) 方法,处理事件。代码如下:

```
// LoggingApplicationListener.java
@Override
public void onApplicationEvent(ApplicationEvent event) {
   // 在 Spring Boot 应用启动的时候
 if (event instanceof ApplicationStartingEvent) {
       onApplicationStartingEvent((ApplicationStartingEvent) event);
   // 在 Spring Boot 的 Environment 环境准备完成的时候
   } else if (event instanceof ApplicationEnvironmentPreparedEvent) {
       on Application Environment Prepared Event ((Application Environment Prepared Event) \ event);\\
   // 在 Spring Boot 容器的准备工作已经完成(并未启动)的时候
   } else if (event instanceof ApplicationPreparedEvent) {
       onApplicationPreparedEvent((ApplicationPreparedEvent) event);
   // 在 Spring Boot 容器关闭的时候
   } else if (event instanceof ContextClosedEvent
           && ((ContextClosedEvent) event).getApplicationContext().getParent() == null) {
       onContextClosedEvent();
// 在 Spring Boot 容器启动失败的时候
   } else if (event instanceof ApplicationFailedEvent) {
       onApplicationFailedEvent();
```

不同的事件,对应不同的处理方法。下文,我们一一来看。

## 2.4 onApplicationStartingEvent

#onApplicationStartingEvent(ApplicationStartingEvent event) 方法,代码如下:

```
// LoggingApplicationListener.java
private LoggingSystem loggingSystem;

private void onApplicationStartingEvent(ApplicationStartingEvent event) {
    // <1> 创建 LoggingSystem 对象
    this.loggingSystem = LoggingSystem.get(event.getSpringApplication().getClassLoader());
    // <2> LoggingSystem 的初始化的前置处理
    this.loggingSystem.beforeInitialize();
}
```

- <1> 处,调用 LoggingSystem#get(ClassLoader classLoader) 方法,创建(获得) LoggingSystem 对象。关于这个,可以先看看 「3.1 get | 小节。
  - 通过 LoggingSystem 的抽象,对应不同日志框架对应的 LoggingSystem 实现,达到方便透明的接入不同的日志框架
- <2> 处,调用 LoggingSystem#beforeInitialize() 方法,执行 LoggingSystem 的初始化的前置处理。关于这个,可以先看看 「3.2 beforeInitialize」 小节。

## 2.5 onApplicationEnvironmentPreparedEvent

#onApplicationEnvironmentPreparedEvent(ApplicationEnvironmentPreparedEvent event) 方法,代码如下:

```
// LoggingApplicationListener.java
private void onApplicationEnvironmentPreparedEvent (ApplicationEnvironmentPreparedEvent event) {
 if (this.loggingSystem == null) {
    this. loggingSystem = LoggingSystem.get(event.getSpringApplication().getClassLoader());
// 初始化
    initialize(event.getEnvironment(), event.getSpringApplication().getClassLoader());
protected void initialize(ConfigurableEnvironment environment, ClassLoader classLoader) {
   // <1> 初始化 LoggingSystemProperties 配置
   new LoggingSystemProperties(environment).apply();
   // <2> 初始化 LogFile
   LogFile logFile = LogFile.get(environment);
   if (logFile != null) {
        logFile.applyToSystemProperties(); // <2.1>
   // <3> 初始化早期的 Spring Boot Logging 级别
   initializeEarlyLoggingLevel(environment);
   // <4> 初始化 LoggingSystem 日志系统
   initializeSystem(environment, this.loggingSystem, logFile);
   // <5> 初始化最终的 Spring Boot Logging 级别
    initializeFinalLoggingLevels(environment, this.loggingSystem);
   registerShutdownHookIfNecessary(environment, this.loggingSystem);
}
```

- <1> 处,调用 LoggingSystemProperties#apply() 方法,初始化 LoggingSystemProperties 配置。关于这个,可以先看看 <u>「4. LoggingSystemProperties」</u> 小节。
- <2> 处,调用 LogFile#get(environment) 方法,创建(获得) LogFile 。关于这个,可以先看看

「5. LogFile」 小节。

- <2.1> 处,调用 LogFile#applyToSystemProperties() 方法,应用 LogFile.path 和 LogFile.file 到 系统属性中。
- <3> 处,调用 #initializeEarlyLoggingLevel(ConfigurableEnvironment environment) 方法,初始化早期的 Spring Boot Logging 级别。详细解析,见 <u>[2.5.1 initializeEarlyLoggingLevel]</u> 中。
- <4> 处,调用 #initializeSystem(ConfigurableEnvironment environment, LoggingSystem system, LogFile logFile)
  方法,初始化 LoggingSystem 日志系统。详细解析,见 <u>[2.5.2 initializeSystem]</u> 中。
- <5> 处,调用 #initializeFinalLoggingLevels(ConfigurableEnvironment environment, LoggingSystem system) 方法,初始化最终的 Spring Boot Logging 级别。详细解析,见 <u>「2.5.3</u> initializeFinalLoggingLevels」中。
- <6> 处,调用 #registerShutdownHookIfNecessary(Environment environment, LoggingSystem loggingSystem) 方法,注册 ShutdownHook 。详细解析,见 <u>[2.5.4]</u> 中。

### 2.5.1 initializeEarlyLoggingLevel

#initializeEarlyLoggingLevel(ConfigurableEnvironment environment) 方法,初始化早期的 Spring Boot Logging 级别。代码如下:

```
// LoggingApplicationListener.java
private boolean parseArgs = true:
private LogLevel springBootLogging = null;
private void initializeEarlyLoggingLevel(ConfigurableEnvironment environment) {
 if (this.parseArgs && this.springBootLogging == null) {
     if (isSet(environment, "debug")) {
        this.springBootLogging = LogLevel.DEBUG;
     if (isSet(environment, "trace")) {
        this.springBootLogging = LogLevel.TRACE;
   }
}
private boolean isSet(ConfigurableEnvironment environment, String property) {
   String value = environment.getProperty(property);
 return (value != null && !value.equals("false"));
可以通过在启动 jar 的时候, 跟上 --debug 或 --trace 。
也可以在配置文件中,添加 debug=true 或 trace=true 。
关于日志级别,可以先看看 <u>「6. LogLevel」</u>。
```

## 2.5.2 initializeSystem

#initializeSystem(ConfigurableEnvironment environment, LoggingSystem system, LogFile logFile) 方法,初始化LoggingSystem 日志系统。代码如下:

```
// LoggingApplicationListener.java
public static final String CONFIG_PROPERTY = "logging.config";
private void initializeSystem(ConfigurableEnvironment environment, LoggingSystem system, LogFile logFile) {
```

```
// <1> 创建 LoggingInitializationContext 对象
   LoggingInitializationContext initializationContext = new LoggingInitializationContext(environment);
   // <2> 获得日志组件的配置文件
   String logConfig = environment.getProperty(CONFIG_PROPERTY);
   // <3> 如果没配置,则直接初始化 LoggingSystem
   if (ignoreLogConfig(logConfig)) {
       system.initialize(initializationContext, null, logFile);
   // <3> 如果有配置,先尝试加载指定配置文件,然后在初始化 LoggingSystem
   } else {
       try {
          ResourceUtils.getURL(logConfig).openStream().close();
          system.initialize(initializationContext, logConfig, logFile); // <X>
       } catch (Exception ex) {
          // NOTE: We can't use the logger here to report the problem
          System.err.println("Logging system failed to initialize " + "using configuration from '" + logConfig + "'
          ex. printStackTrace (System. err);
          throw new IllegalStateException(ex);
   }
}
<1> 处,创建 LoggingInitializationContext 对象。其中
,org. springframework. boot. logging. LoggingInitializationContext , LoggingSystem 初始化时的
Context 。代码如下:
      // LoggingInitializationContext. java
      public class LoggingInitializationContext {
      private final ConfigurableEnvironment environment;
      public LoggingInitializationContext(ConfigurableEnvironment environment) {
          this. environment = environment:
      public Environment getEnvironment() {
          return this.environment;
      }
   ○ 虽然目前只有 environment 属性。但是未来可以在后面增加新的参数,而无需改动
     LoggingSystem#initialize(LoggingInitializationContext initializationContext, String configLocation,
     LogFile logFile) 方法。
<2> 处,从 environment 中获得 "logging.config" ,即获得日志组件的配置文件。一般情况下,我
们无需配置。因为根据不同的日志系统,Spring Boot 按如下"约定规则"组织配置文件名加
载日志配置文件:
```

Logback logback-spring.xml, logback-spring.groovy, logback.xml, logback.groovy

Log4j log4j-spring.properties, log4j-spring.xml, log4j.properties, log4j2 log4j2-spring.xml, log4j2.xml

日志框架

JDK (Java Util Logging)

logging. properties

- <3>和 <4>处,差异点在于后者多了 ResourceUtils.getURL(logConfig).openStream().close() 代码块,看着有点奇怪哟?它的作用是,尝试去加载 logConfig 对应的配置文件,看看是否真的存在~

### 2.5.3 initializeFinalLoggingLevels

#initializeFinalLoggingLevels(ConfigurableEnvironment environment, LoggingSystem system) 方法,初始化最终的 Spring Boot Logging 级别。代码如下:

```
// LoggingApplicationListener.java

private void initializeFinalLoggingLevels(ConfigurableEnvironment environment, LoggingSystem system) {
    // <1> 如果 springBootLogging 非空,则设置到日志级别
    if (this.springBootLogging != null) {
        initializeLogLevel(system, this.springBootLogging);
    }
    // <2> 设置 environment 中配置的日志级别
    setLogLevels(system, environment);
}
```

<1>处,如果 springBootLogging 非空,则调用 #initializeLogLevel(LoggingSystem system, LogLevel level) 方法,设置日志级别。代码如下:

```
// LoggingApplicationListener.java
private static final Map<LogLevel, List<String>> LOG_LEVEL_LOGGERS;
static {
    MultiValueMap < LogLevel, String > loggers = new LinkedMultiValueMap <> ();
    loggers.add(LogLevel.DEBUG, "sql");
    loggers. add (LogLevel. DEBUG, "web");
    loggers. add (LogLevel. DEBUG, "org. springframework. boot");
    loggers.add(LogLevel.TRACE, "org.springframework");
    loggers. add (LogLevel. TRACE, "org. apache. tomcat");
    loggers.add(LogLevel.TRACE, "org.apache.catalina");
    {\tt loggers.\,add\,(LogLevel.\,TRACE,\,\,\,''org.\,eclipse.\,jetty'')}\;;
    loggers. add (LogLevel. TRACE, "org. hibernate. tool. hbm2ddl");
    LOG LEVEL LOGGERS = Collections.unmodifiableMap(loggers);
protected void initializeLogLevel(LoggingSystem system, LogLevel level) {
    List<String> loggers = LOG_LEVEL_LOGGERS.get(level);
 if (loggers != null) {
     for (String logger : loggers) {
             system.setLogLevel(logger, level);
    }
}
```

○ 遍历的 loggers ,是 LOG\_LEVEL\_LOGGERS 中对应的 level 的值。

- 调用 LoggingSystem#setLogLevel(String loggerName, LogLevel level) 方法,设置指定 loggerName 的 日志级别。详细解析,见 <u>「3.4 setLogLevel」</u>。
- <2> 处,调用 #setLogLevels(LoggingSystem system, Environment environment) 方法,设置 environment 中配置的日志级别。代码如下:

```
// LoggingApplicationListener.java
private static final ConfigurationPropertyName LOGGING_LEVEL = ConfigurationPropertyName.of("logging.level");
private static final ConfigurationPropertyName LOGGING_GROUP = ConfigurationPropertyName. of ("logging.group");
private static final Bindable Map String, String STRING STRING MAP = Bindable map Of (String class, String class)
private static final Bindable<Map<String, String[]>> STRING_STRINGS_MAP = Bindable.mapOf(String.class, String[]
protected void setLogLevels(LoggingSystem system, Environment environment) {
    if (!(environment instanceof ConfigurableEnvironment)) {
        return:
   }
   // 创建 Binder 对象
   Binder binder = Binder.get(environment);
    // <1> 获得日志分组的集合
    Map<String, String[]> groups = getGroups(); // <1.1>
   binder.bind(LOGGING_GROUP, STRING_STRINGS_MAP.withExistingValue(groups)); // <1.2>
    // <2> 获得日志级别的集合
   Map<String, String> levels = binder.bind(LOGGING_LEVEL, STRING_STRING_MAP).orElseGet(Collections::emptyMap)
    // <3> 遍历 levels 集合,逐个设置日志级别
    levels. forEach((name, level) -> {
        String[] groupedNames = groups.get(name);
        if (ObjectUtils.isEmpty(groupedNames)) {
            setLogLevel(system, name, level);
       } else {
            setLogLevel(system, groupedNames, level);
   });
}
```

- 。 <1> 处,获得日志分组的集合。
  - <1.1> 处,调用 #getGroups() 方法,获得默认的日志分组集合。代码如下:

```
// LoggingApplicationListener. java

private static final Map<String, List<String>> DEFAULT_GROUP_LOGGERS;

static {
    MultiValueMap<String, String> loggers = new LinkedMultiValueMap<>();
    loggers. add("web", "org. springframework. core. codec");
    loggers. add("web", "org. springframework. http");
    loggers. add("web", "org. springframework. web");
    loggers. add("web", "org. springframework. boot. actuate. endpoint. web");
    loggers. add("web", "org. springframework. boot. web. servlet. ServletContextInitializerBeans");
    loggers. add("sql", "org. springframework. jdbc. core");
    loggers. add("sql", "org. hibernate. SQL");
    DEFAULT_GROUP_LOGGERS = Collections. unmodifiableMap(loggers);
}

private Map<String, String[]> getGroups() {
    Map<String, String[]> groups = new LinkedHashMap<>();
```

- 实际上,就是把我们日常配置的 loggerName 进行了分组。默认情况下,内置了 sql、web 分组。
- <1.2> 处,从 environment 中读取 logging.group 配置的日志分组。举个例子,在配置 文件里增加 logging.group.demo=xxx.Dog,yyy.Cat 。
- <2> 处,从 environment 中读取 logging.level 配置的日志分组。举两个例子,在配置文件 里添加:
  - logging. level. web=INF0logging. level. xxx. Dog=INF0
- <3> 处,遍历 levels 集合,逐个设置日志级别。涉及的方法,代码如下:

```
// LoggingApplicationListener.java
private void setLogLevel(LoggingSystem system, String[] names, String level) {
    // 遍历 names 数组
   for (String name : names) {
        setLogLevel(system, name, level);
   }
}
private void setLogLevel(LoggingSystem system, String name, String level) {
        // 获得 loggerName
        name = name.equalsIgnoreCase(LoggingSystem.ROOT_LOGGER_NAME) ? null : name;
        // 设置日志级别
        system. setLogLevel (name, coerceLogLevel (level));
   } catch (RuntimeException ex) {
        this. logger.error("Cannot set level '" + level + "' for '" + name + "',");
}
* @param level 日志级别字符串
* @return 将字符串转换成 {@link LogLevel}
private LogLevel coerceLogLevel(String level) {
    String trimmedLevel = level.trim();
    if ("false".equalsIgnoreCase(trimmedLevel)) { // false => 0FF
        return LogLevel.OFF;
   }
    return LogLevel.valueOf(trimmedLevel.toUpperCase(Locale.ENGLISH));
}
```

○ 比较简单, 胖友瞅瞅<sup>~</sup>

## 2.5.4 registerShutdownHookIfNecessary

#registerShutdownHookIfNecessary(Environment environment, LoggingSystem loggingSystem) 方法,注册

```
// LoggingApplicationListener.java
 st The name of the Spring property that controls the registration of a shutdown hook
 * to shut down the logging system when the JVM exits.
 * @see LoggingSystem#getShutdownHandler
 */
public static final String REGISTER_SHUTDOWN_HOOK_PROPERTY = "logging.register-shutdown-hook";
private void registerShutdownHookIfNecessary(Environment environment, LoggingSystem loggingSystem) {
    // 获得 logging.register-shutdown-hook 对应的配置值
    boolean registerShutdownHook = environment.getProperty(REGISTER_SHUTDOWN_HOOK_PROPERTY, Boolean.class, false);
    // 如果开启
    if (registerShutdownHook) {
        // <x> 获得 shutdownHandler 钩子
        Runnable shutdownHandler = loggingSystem.getShutdownHandler();
        // 注册 ShutdownHook(
        if (shutdownHandler != null
               && shutdownHookRegistered.compareAndSet(false, true)) {
            registerShutdownHook(new Thread(shutdownHandler));
    }
}
void registerShutdownHook(Thread shutdownHook) {
    Runtime.getRuntime().addShutdownHook(shutdownHook);
<X> 处,所注册的 ShutdownHook ,通过调用 LoggingSystem#getShutdownHandler() 方法,进行获得
```

# 2.6 onApplicationPreparedEvent

。详细解析,见 <u>「3.5 getShutdownHandler」</u>。

#onApplicationPreparedEvent(ApplicationPreparedEvent event) 方法,代码如下:

```
// LoggingApplicationListener.java

/**
 * The name of the {@link LoggingSystem} bean.
 */
public static final String LOGGING_SYSTEM_BEAN_NAME = "springBootLoggingSystem";

private void onApplicationPreparedEvent(ApplicationPreparedEvent event) {
    ConfigurableListableBeanFactory beanFactory = event.getApplicationContext().getBeanFactory();
    if (!beanFactory.containsBean(LOGGING_SYSTEM_BEAN_NAME)) {
        beanFactory.registerSingleton(LOGGING_SYSTEM_BEAN_NAME, this.loggingSystem);
    }
}
```

将创建的 LoggingSystem 对象, 注册到 Spring 容器中。

## 2.7 onContextClosedEvent

#onContextClosedEvent() 方法,代码如下:

```
// LoggingApplicationListener. java
private void onContextClosedEvent() {
  if (this.loggingSystem != null) {
     this.loggingSystem.cleanUp();
    }
}
```

调用 LoggingSystem#cleanUp() 方法,执行清理。详细解析,见 <u>「3.6 cleanUp」</u> 中。

## 2.8 onApplicationFailedEvent

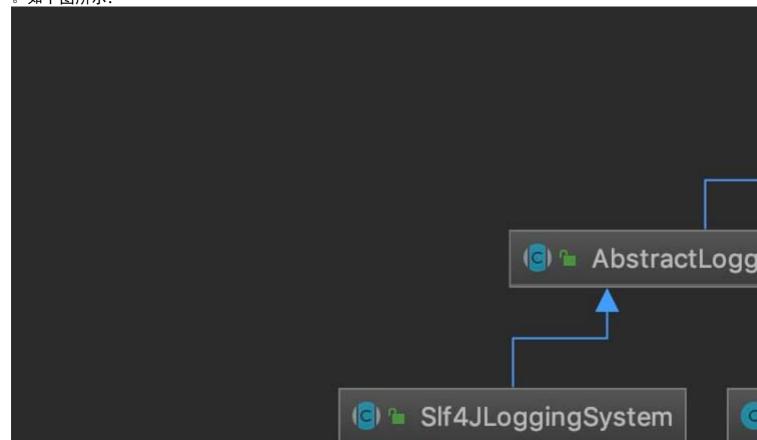
#onApplicationFailedEvent() 方法,代码如下:

```
// LoggingApplicationListener. java
private void onApplicationFailedEvent() {
  if (this.loggingSystem != null) {
    this.loggingSystem.cleanUp();
  }
}
```

至此,我们需要来看看 LoggingSystem 的实现类。具体的,可以跳到 <u>「7.</u> LoggingSystem 的实现类」中。

# 3. LoggingSystem

org. springframework. boot. logging. LoggingSystem , 日志系统抽象类。每个日志框架,都会对应一个实现类。如下图所示:



## 3.1 get

#get(ClassLoader classLoader) 方法,创建(获得) LoggingSystem 对象。代码如下:

```
// LoggingApplicationListener.java
* A System property that can be used to indicate the {@link LoggingSystem} to use.
public static final String SYSTEM_PROPERTY = LoggingSystem.class.getName();
/**
* The value of the {@link #SYSTEM_PROPERTY} that can be used to indicate that no
* {@link LoggingSystem} should be used.
*/
public static final String NONE = "none";
private static final Map<String, String> SYSTEMS;
static {
    Map<String, String> systems = new LinkedHashMap<>();
    systems.put("ch.qos.logback.core.Appender", "org.springframework.boot.logging.logback.LogbackLoggingSystem");
    systems. put ("org. apache. logging. log4j. core. impl. Log4jContextFactory", "org. springframework. boot. logging. log4j2. Lo
    systems. put("java. util. logging. LogManager", "org. springframework. boot. logging. java. JavaLoggingSystem");
    SYSTEMS = Collections. unmodifiableMap(systems);
}
public static LoggingSystem get(ClassLoader classLoader) {
    // <1> 从系统参数 org. springframework. boot. logging. LoggingSystem 获得 loggingSystem 类型
    String loggingSystem = System.getProperty(SYSTEM_PROPERTY);
    // <2> 如果非空,说明配置了
    if (StringUtils.hasLength(loggingSystem)) {
       // <2.1> 如果是 none , 则创建 NoOpLoggingSystem 对象
        if (NONE.equals(loggingSystem)) {
           return new NoOpLoggingSystem();
       // <2.2> 获得 loggingSystem 对应的 LoggingSystem 类,进行创建对象
       return get(classLoader, loggingSystem);
    //〈3〉如果为空,说明未配置,则顺序查找 SYSTEMS 中的类。如果存在指定类,则创建该类。
    return SYSTEMS. entrySet(). stream()
           .filter((entry) -> ClassUtils.isPresent(entry.getKey(), classLoader))
           . map((entry) -> get(classLoader, entry.getValue())).findFirst()
           .orElseThrow(() -> new IllegalStateException("No suitable logging system located"));
}
```

- <1> 处,从系统参数 org. springframework. boot. logging. LoggingSystem 获得 loggingSystem 类型。
- <2> 处,如果非空,说明配置了。
  - 。 <2.1> 处,如果是 none ,则创建 NoOpLoggingSystem 对象。
  - 。 <2.2> 处,调用 #get(ClassLoader classLoader, String loggingSystemClass) 方法,获得 loggingSystem 对应的 LoggingSystem 类,进行创建对象。代码如下:

```
private static LoggingSystem get(ClassLoader classLoader, String loggingSystemClass) {
   try {
        Class<?> systemClass = ClassUtils.forName(loggingSystemClass, classLoader);
        return (LoggingSystem) systemClass.getConstructor(ClassLoader.class).newInstance(classLoader);
   } catch (Exception ex) {
       throw new IllegalStateException(ex);
   }
}
```

○ systemClass 中的 VALUES , 就是 loggingSystem 对应的类。

<3> 处,如果为空,说明未配置,则顺序查找 systems 中的类。如果存在指定类,则创建该类。

## 3.2 beforeInitialize

#beforeInitialize() 抽象方法,初始化的前置方法。代码如下:

```
// LoggingSystem. java
/**
    * Reset the logging system to be limit output. This method may be called before
    * {@link #initialize(LoggingInitializationContext, String, LogFile)} to reduce
    * logging noise until the system has been fully initialized.
    */
public abstract void beforeInitialize();
```

## 3.3 initialize

#initialize() 方法,初始化。代码如下:

```
// LoggingSystem. java

/**

* Fully initialize the logging system.

* @param initializationContext the logging initialization context

* @param configLocation a log configuration location or {@code null} if default

* initialization is required

* @param logFile the log output file that should be written or {@code null} for

* console only output

*/

public void initialize(LoggingInitializationContext initializationContext, String configLocation, LogFile logFile) {
}
```

目前是个空方法,需要子类来实现。 我们先不着急看子类的实现,等后面继续看。

## 3.4 setLogLevel

#setLogLevel(String loggerName, LogLevel level) 方法,设置指定 loggerName 的日志级别。代码如下:

```
// LoggingSystem.java

/**

* Sets the logging level for a given logger.

* @param loggerName the name of the logger to set ({@code null} can be used for the * root logger).

* @param level the log level ({@code null} can be used to remove any custom level for * the logger and use the default configuration instead)

*/

public void setLogLevel(String loggerName, LogLevel level) {

throw new UnsupportedOperationException("Unable to set log level");
}
```

目前是个空方法,需要子类来实现。 我们先不着急看子类的实现,等后面继续看。

# 3.5 getShutdownHandler

#getShutdownHandler() 方法,获得 ShutdownHook 的 Runnable 对象。代码如下:

```
// LoggingSystem. java

/**
 * Returns a {@link Runnable} that can handle shutdown of this logging system when the
 * JVM exits. The default implementation returns {@code null}, indicating that no
 * shutdown is required.
 * @return the shutdown handler, or {@code null}
 */
public Runnable getShutdownHandler() {
 return null;
}
```

目前是个空方法,需要子类来实现。 我们先不着急看子类的实现,等后面继续看。

## 3.6 cleanUp

#cleanUp() 方法,清理。代码如下:

```
// LoggingSystem. java

/**
 * Clean up the logging system. The default implementation does nothing. Subclasses
 * should override this method to perform any logging system-specific cleanup.
 */
public void cleanUp() {
}
```

目前是个空方法,需要子类来实现。 我们先不着急看子类的实现,等后面继续看。

# 4. LoggingSystemProperties

org. springframework. boot. logging. LoggingSystemProperties ,LoggingSystem 的配置类。

## 4.1 构造方法

```
// LoggingSystemProperties. java
private final Environment environment;

public LoggingSystemProperties(Environment environment) {
    Assert.notNull(environment, "Environment must not be null");
    this.environment = environment;
}
```

## 4.2 apply

#apply() 方法,解析 environment 的配置变量到系统属性中。代码如下:

```
// LoggingSystemProperties.java
public void apply() {
    apply(null);
public void apply(LogFile logFile) {
    // <1> 获得 PropertyResolver 对象
    PropertyResolver resolver = getPropertyResolver();
    // <2> 解析配置文件到系统属性中
    setSystemProperty(resolver, EXCEPTION_CONVERSION_WORD, "exception-conversion-word");
    setSystemProperty(PID_KEY, new ApplicationPid().toString()); // 应用进程编号
    {\tt setSystemProperty} ({\tt resolver}, \ {\tt CONSOLE\_LOG\_PATTERN}, \ {\tt "pattern. \, console"}) \ ;
    {\tt setSystemProperty} ({\tt resolver}, \ {\tt FILE\_LOG\_PATTERN}, \ {\tt "pattern.file"}) \, ;
    setSystemProperty(resolver, FILE_MAX_HISTORY, "file.max-history");
    setSystemProperty(resolver, FILE_MAX_SIZE, "file.max-size");
    setSystemProperty(resolver, LOG_LEVEL_PATTERN, "pattern.level");
    setSystemProperty(resolver, LOG_DATEFORMAT_PATTERN, "pattern.dateformat");
    // <3> 如果 logFile 非空,则应用配置
    if (logFile != null) {
        logFile.applyToSystemProperties();
}
```

<1>处,调用 #getPropertyResolver() 方法,获得 PropertyResolver 对象。代码如下:

```
return resolver;
}
return this.environment;
```

<2> 处,调用 #setSystemProperty(PropertyResolver resolver, String systemPropertyName, String propertyName) 方法,解析配置文件到系统属性中。代码如下:

```
// LoggingSystemProperties.java
public static final String PID_KEY = "PID";
public static final String EXCEPTION_CONVERSION_WORD = "LOG_EXCEPTION_CONVERSION WORD";
public static final String LOG_FILE = "LOG_FILE";
public static final String LOG_PATH = "LOG_PATH";
public static final String FILE_LOG_PATTERN = "FILE_LOG_PATTERN";
public static final String FILE_MAX_HISTORY = "LOG_FILE_MAX_HISTORY";
public static final String FILE_MAX_SIZE = "LOG_FILE_MAX_SIZE";
public static final String LOG_LEVEL_PATTERN = "LOG_LEVEL_PATTERN";
public static final String LOG_DATEFORMAT_PATTERN = "LOG_DATEFORMAT_PATTERN";
private void setSystemProperty(PropertyResolver resolver, String systemPropertyName, String propertyName) {
     {\tt setSystemProperty(systemPropertyName, resolver.getProperty("logging." + propertyName)); // < X > {\tt setSystemProperty(systemPropertyName)); // < X > {\tt setSystemPropertyName)); // < X > {\tt setSystemPropertyName)} } \\
private void setSystemProperty(String name, String value) {
 if (System.getProperty(name) == null && value != null) {
          System. setProperty (name, value);
     }
}
```

○ <X> 处,读取的是 environment 中的 logging. 开头的配置属性。

# 5. LogFile

org. springframework. boot. logging. LogFile , 日志文件。

## 5.1 构造方法

```
// LogFile. java

/**

* 文件名

*/
private final String file;

/**

* 文件路径

*/
private final String path;
```

## 5. 2 applyToSystemProperties

#applyToSystemProperties() 方法,应用 file、path 到系统属性。代码如下:

```
// LogFile. java
public static final String FILE_NAME_PROPERTY = "logging.file.name";
public static final String FILE_PATH_PROPERTY = "logging.file.path";
public void applyToSystemProperties() {
    applyTo(System.getProperties());
public void applyTo(Properties properties) {
    put(properties, LoggingSystemProperties.LOG_PATH, this.path);
    put(properties, LoggingSystemProperties.LOG_FILE, toString());
}
#toString() 方法,返回文件名。代码如下:
      // LogFile. java
      @Override
      public String toString() {
       if (StringUtils.hasLength(this.file)) {
           return this.file;
       return new File(this.path, "spring.log").getPath();
#put(Properties properties, String key, String value) 方法,添加属性值到系统属性。代码如下:
      // LogFile. java
      private void put(Properties properties, String key, String value) {
       if (StringUtils.hasLength(value)) {
              properties.put(key, value);
      }
```

# 5.3 get

#get(PropertyResolver propertyResolver) 方法,获得(创建)LogFile 对象。代码如下:

```
// LogFile.java

public static LogFile get(PropertyResolver propertyResolver) {
    // <1> 获得 file 和 path 属性
    String file = getLogFileProperty(propertyResolver, FILE_NAME_PROPERTY, FILE_PROPERTY);
    String path = getLogFileProperty(propertyResolver, FILE_PATH_PROPERTY, PATH_PROPERTY);
    // <2> 创建 LogFile 对象
    if (StringUtils.hasLength(file) || StringUtils.hasLength(path)) {
        return new LogFile(file, path);
    }
    return null;
```

}

<1>处,调用 #getLogFileProperty(PropertyResolver propertyResolver, String propertyName, String deprecatedPropertyName) 方法,获得 file 和 path 属性。代码如下:

```
// LogFile. java

private static String getLogFileProperty (PropertyResolver propertyResolver, String propertyName, String deprecations property = propertyResolver. getProperty (propertyName);

if (property != null) {
    return property;
    }

return propertyResolver. getProperty (deprecatedPropertyName);
}
```

<2> 处,创建 LogFile 对象。

# LogLevel

org. springframework. boot. logging. LogLevel , Spring Boot 日志枚举类。代码如下:

```
// LogLevel.java
public enum LogLevel {
    TRACE, DEBUG, INFO, WARN, ERROR, FATAL, OFF
}
```

每个日志框架,都有其日志级别。通过 LogLevel 枚举类,和它们映射。

# 7. LoggingSystem 的实现类

# 7.1 NoOpLoggingSystem

NoOpLoggingSystem ,是 LoggingSystem 的内部静态类,继承 LoggingSystem 类,空操作的 LoggingSystem 实现类,用于禁用日志系统的时候。代码如下:

```
// LoggingSystem#NoOpLoggingSystem.java
static class NoOpLoggingSystem extends LoggingSystem {
  @Override
  public void beforeInitialize() {
    }
  @Override
```

```
public void setLogLevel(String loggerName, LogLevel level) {
      }

@Override
public List<LoggerConfiguration> getLoggerConfigurations() {
      return Collections. emptyList();
      }

@Override
public LoggerConfiguration getLoggerConfiguration(String loggerName) {
      return null;
      }
}
```

## 7.2 AbstractLoggingSystem

org. springframework. boot. logging. AbstractLoggingSystem ,继承 LoggingSystem 抽象类,是 LoggingSystem 的抽象基类。

### 7.2.1 构造方法

```
// AbstractLoggingSystem.java
private final ClassLoader classLoader;
public AbstractLoggingSystem(ClassLoader classLoader) {
  this.classLoader = classLoader;
}
```

#### 7.2.2 initialize

实现 #initialize(LoggingInitializationContext initializationContext, String configLocation, LogFile logFile) 方法,提供模板化的初始化逻辑。代码如下:

```
// AbstractLoggingSystem.java

@Override
public void initialize(LoggingInitializationContext initializationContext, String configLocation, LogFile logFile) {
    // <1> 有自定义的配置文件,则使用指定配置文件进行初始化
    if (StringUtils. hasLength(configLocation)) {
        initializeWithSpecificConfig(initializationContext, configLocation, logFile);
        return;
    }
    // <2> 无自定义的配置文件,则使用约定配置文件进行初始化
    initializeWithConventions(initializationContext, logFile);
}
```

<1>处,有自定义的配置文件,则调用 #initializeWithSpecificConfig(LoggingInitializationContext initializationContext, String configLocation, LogFile logFile) 方法,使用指定配置文件进行初始化。详细解析,见 <u>「7.2.2.1 initializeWithSpecificConfig</u>。

处,无自定义的配置文件,则调用 #initializeWithConventions(LoggingInitializationContext initializationContext, LogFile logFile) 方法,使用约定配置文件进行初始化。详细解析,见7.2.2.2 initializeWithConventions。

#### 7.2.2.1 initializeWithSpecificConfig

// AbstractLoggingSystem.java

#initializeWithSpecificConfig(LoggingInitializationContext initializationContext, String configLocation, LogFile logFile) 方法,使用指定配置文件进行初始化。代码如下:

protected abstract void loadConfiguration(LoggingInitializationContext initializationContext, String location,

#### 7. 2. 2. 2 initializeWithConventions

#initializeWithConventions(LoggingInitializationContext initializationContext, LogFile logFile) 方法,使用约定配置文件进行初始化。代码如下:

```
// AbstractLoggingSystem.java

private void initializeWithConventions(LoggingInitializationContext initializationContext, LogFile logFile) {
    // <1> 获得约定配置文件
    String config = getSelfInitializationConfig();
    // <2> 如果获取到,结果 logFile 为空,则重新初始化
    if (config != null && logFile == null) {
        // self initialization has occurred, reinitialize in case of property changes
        reinitialize(initializationContext);
        return;
    }
    // <3> 如果获取不到,则尝试获得约定配置文件(带 spring 后缀)
    if (config == null) {
        config = getSpringInitializationConfig();
    }
    // <4> 如果获取到,则加载配置文件
```

```
if (config != null) {
    loadConfiguration(initializationContext, config, logFile);
    return;
}
// <5> 如果获取不到,则加载默认配置
loadDefaults(initializationContext, logFile);
}
```

<1> 处,调用 #getSelfInitializationConfig() 方法,获得约定配置文件。代码如下:

```
// AbstractLoggingSystem.java

protected String getSelfInitializationConfig() {
    return findConfig(getStandardConfigLocations());
}

protected abstract String[] getStandardConfigLocations();

private String findConfig(String[] locations) {
    // 遍历 locations 数组,逐个判断是否存在。若存在,则返回
    for (String location: locations) {
        ClassPathResource resource = new ClassPathResource(location, this.classLoader);
        if (resource.exists()) {
            return "classpath:" + location;
        }
    }
    return null;
}
```

- #getStandardConfigLocations() 抽象方法,获得约定的配置文件。例如说
   LogbackLoggingSystem 返回的是 "logback-test. groovy"、"logback-test. xml"、"logback. groovy"、"logback. xml"。
- <2> 处,如果获取到,结果 logFile 为空,则调用 #reinitialize(LoggingInitializationContext initializationContext) 方法,重新初始化。代码如下:

```
// AbstractLoggingSystem. java

/**

* Reinitialize the logging system if required. Called when

* {@link #getSelfInitializationConfig()} is used and the log file hasn't changed. May

* be used to reload configuration (for example to pick up additional System

* properties).

* @param initializationContext the logging initialization context

*/

protected void reinitialize(LoggingInitializationContext initializationContext) {
```

- 一般情况下,logFile 非空~
- <3> 处,如果获取不到,则调用 #getSpringInitializationConfig() 方法,尝试获得约定配置文件 (带 -spring 后缀)。代码如下:

```
// AbstractLoggingSystem.java
       * Return any spring specific initialization config that should be applied. By default
       * this method checks \{@link \#getSpringConfigLocations()\}.
       * @return the spring initialization config or {@code null}
      protected String getSpringInitializationConfig() {
       return findConfig(getSpringConfigLocations());
      /**
       * Return the spring config locations for this system. By default this method returns
       * a set of locations based on {@link #getStandardConfigLocations()}.
       * @return the spring config locations
       * @see #getSpringInitializationConfig()
      protected String[] getSpringConfigLocations() {
          String[] locations = getStandardConfigLocations();
       for (int i = 0; i < locations. length; <math>i++) {
             String extension = StringUtils.getFilenameExtension(locations[i]);
           // 在文件名和后缀之间,拼接一个
              locations[i] = locations[i].substring(0, locations[i].length() - extension.length() - 1)
                     + "-spring." + extension;
       return locations;
      }
   ○ 例如说: LogbackLoggingSystem 返回的是 "logback-test-spring.groovy"、"logback-test-
      <4> 处,如果获取到,则调用 #loadConfiguration(LoggingInitializationContext initializationContext,
```

String location, LogFile logFile)) 抽象方法,加载配置文件。

<5> 处,如果获取不到,则调用 #loadDefaults(LoggingInitializationContext initializationContext, LogFile logFile) 抽象方法,加载默认配置。代码如下:

```
// AbstractLoggingSystem.java
/**
* Load sensible defaults for the logging system.
* @param initializationContext the logging initialization context
* @param logFile the file to load or {@code null} if no log file is to be written
protected abstract void loadDefaults(LoggingInitializationContext initializationContext, LogFile logFile);
```

#### 7. 2. 3 LogLevels

/\*\*

LogLevels ,是 AbstractLoggingSystem 的内部静态类,用于 Spring Boot LogLevel 和日志框架 的 LogLevel 做映射。代码如下:

```
// AbstractLoggingSystem#LogLevels.java
```

```
* Maintains a mapping between native levels and {@link LogLevel}.
 * @param <T> the native level type
protected static class LogLevels<T> {
 private final Map<LogLevel, T> systemToNative;
 private final Map<T, LogLevel> nativeToSystem;
 public LogLevels() {
     this.systemToNative = new EnumMap<>(LogLevel.class);
     this.nativeToSystem = new HashMap<>();
 public void map(LogLevel system, T nativeLevel) {
     if (!this.systemToNative.containsKey(system)) {
         this.systemToNative.put(system, nativeLevel);
     if (!this.nativeToSystem.containsKey(nativeLevel)) {
         this. nativeToSystem. put (nativeLevel, system);
    }
 public LogLevel convertNativeToSystem(T level) {
     return this.nativeToSystem.get(level);
 public T convertSystemToNative(LogLevel level) {
     return this.systemToNative.get(level);
 public Set<LogLevel> getSupported() {
     return new LinkedHashSet<>(this.nativeToSystem.values());
}
```

# 7.3 SIf4JLoggingSystem

org. springframework. boot. logging. SIf4JLoggingSystem ,继承 AbstractLoggingSystem 抽象类,基于 SIf4J 的 LoggingSystem 的抽象基类。

#### 7.3.1 beforeInitialize

重写 #beforeInitialize() 方法,代码如下:

```
// SIf4JLoggingSystem.java

@Override
public void beforeInitialize() {
    // 父方法
    super.beforeInitialize();
    // <1> 配置 JUL 的桥接处理器
    configureJdkLoggingBridgeHandler();
}
```

因为艿艿没有特别完整的了解过日志框架,所以下面的解释,更多凭的是"直觉"!如果有错误的地方,给艿艿星球留言哈<sup>~</sup>

<1> 处,调用 #configureJdkLoggingBridgeHandler() 方法,配置 JUL 的桥接处理器。详细解析,见 「7.3.1.1 configureJdkLoggingBridgeHandler 」。

#### 7. 3. 1. 1 configureJdkLoggingBridgeHandler

#configureJdkLoggingBridgeHandler() 方法, 配置 JUL 的桥接处理器。代码如下:

```
// SIf4JLoggingSystem.java

private void configureJdkLoggingBridgeHandler() {
    try {
        // <1> 判断 JUL 是否桥接到 SLF4J 了
        if (isBridgeJulIntoSIf4j()) {
            // <2> 移除 JUL 桥接处理器
            removeJdkLoggingBridgeHandler();
            // <3> 重新安装 SLF4JBridgeHandler
        SLF4JBridgeHandler.install();
        }
    } catch (Throwable ex) {
        // Ignore. No java.util.logging bridge is installed.
    }
}
```

<1> 处,调用 #isBridgeJulIntoSlf4j() 方法,判断 JUL 是否桥接到 SLF4J 了。代码如下:

```
// SIf4JLoggingSystem.java
private static final String BRIDGE_HANDLER = "org. slf4j. bridge. SLF4JBridgeHandler";
/**
* Return whether bridging JUL into SLF4J or not.
* @return whether bridging JUL into SLF4J or not
* @since 2.0.4
protected final boolean isBridgeJulIntoSlf4j() {
return isBridgeHandlerAvailable() // 判断是否存在 SLF4JBridgeHandler 类
           && isJulUsingASingleConsoleHandlerAtMost(); // 判断是否 JUL 只有 ConsoleHandler 处理器被创建了
protected final boolean isBridgeHandlerAvailable() {
return ClassUtils.isPresent(BRIDGE_HANDLER, getClassLoader());
private boolean isJulUsingASingleConsoleHandlerAtMost() {
   Logger rootLogger = LogManager.getLogManager().getLogger("");
   Handler[] handlers = rootLogger.getHandlers();
return handlers. length == 0
            [ (handlers.length == 1 && handlers[0] instanceof ConsoleHandler);
}
```

- 。 第一个方法,调用后面的两个方法判断<sup>~</sup>
- <2> 处,调用 #removeJdkLoggingBridgeHandler() 方法,移除 JUL 桥接处理器。代码如下:

```
// SIf4JLoggingSystem.java
private void removeJdkLoggingBridgeHandler() {
 try {
     // 移除 JUL 的 ConsoleHandler
        removeDefaultRootHandler();
     // 卸载 SLF4JBridgeHandler
        SLF4JBridgeHandler.uninstall();
    } catch (Throwable ex) {
     // Ignore and continue
}
private void removeDefaultRootHandler() {
 try {
        Logger rootLogger = LogManager.getLogManager().getLogger("");
        Handler[] handlers = rootLogger.getHandlers();
     if (handlers length == 1 && handlers[0] instanceof ConsoleHandler) {
            rootLogger.removeHandler(handlers[0]);
    } catch (Throwable ex) {
    // Ignore and continue
    }
}
```

- 。 移除 JUL 的 ConsoleHandler ,卸载 SLF4JBridgeHandler 。
- <3> 处,会重新安装 SLF4JBridgeHandler。

### 7. 3. 2 cleanUp

重写 #cleanUp() 方法,代码如下:

```
// SIf4JLoggingSystem.java

@Override
public void cleanUp() {
    // 判断 JUL 是否桥接到 SLF4J 了
    if (isBridgeHandlerAvailable()) {
        // 移除 JUL 桥接处理器
        removeJdkLoggingBridgeHandler();
    }
}
```

### 7.3.3 loadConfiguration

// SIf4JLoggingSystem.java

重写 #loadConfiguration(LoggingInitializationContext initializationContext, String location, LogFile logFile) 方法,代码如下:

```
@Override
protected void loadConfiguration(LoggingInitializationContext initializationContext, String location, LogFile logFile
Assert.notNull(location, "Location must not be null");
```

```
if (initializationContext != null) {
          applySystemProperties(initializationContext.getEnvironment(), logFile);
    }
}
```

调用 #applySystemProperties(Environment environment, LogFile logFile) 方法,应用 environment 和 logFile 的属性,到系统属性种。在 <u>「4.2 apply」</u> 中,已经详细解析。 不过有一点,搞不懂,为什么这么实现。

## 7.4 LogbackLoggingSystem

org. springframework. boot. logging. logback. LogbackLoggingSystem ,继承 SIf4JLoggingSystem 抽象类,基于Logback 的 LoggingSystem 实现类。

#### 7.4.1 beforeInitialize

重写 #beforeInitialize() 方法,代码如下:

```
// LogbackLoggingSystem. java
@Override
public void beforeInitialize() {
    // <1.1> 获得 LoggerContext 对象
    LoggerContext loggerContext = getLoggerContext();
    // <1.2> 如果已经初始化过,则直接返回
    if (isAlreadyInitialized(loggerContext)) {
        return;
    }
    // <2> 调用父方法
    super. beforeInitialize();
    // <3> 添加 FILTER 到其中
    loggerContext. getTurboFilterList().add(FILTER);
}
```

<1.1>处,调用 #getLoggerContext() 方法,获得 LoggerContext 对象。代码如下:

<1.2> 处,调用 #isAlreadyInitialized(LoggerContext loggerContext) 方法,判断如果已经初始化过,则直接返回。代码如下:

```
// LogbackLoggingSystem. java
private boolean isAlreadyInitialized(LoggerContext loggerContext) {
  return loggerContext.getObject(LoggingSystem.class.getName()) != null;
}
```

- <2> 处,调用父方法。
- <3> 处,添加 FILTER 到 loggerContext 其中。代码如下:

。 因为此时,Logback 并未初始化好,所以全部返回 FilterReply. DENY 。即,先不打印日志。

### 7.4.2 getStandardConfigLocations

实现 #getStandardConfigLocations() 方法,获得约定的配置文件的数组。代码如下:

#### 7.4.3 initialize

重写 #initialize(LoggingInitializationContext initializationContext, String configLocation, LogFile logFile) 方法,代码如下:

```
// LogbackLoggingSystem.java

private static final String CONFIGURATION_FILE_PROPERTY = "logback.configurationFile";

@Override

public void initialize(LoggingInitializationContext initializationContext, String configLocation, LogFile logFile) {
    // <1> 如果已经初始化,则返回
    LoggerContext loggerContext = getLoggerContext();
    if (isAlreadyInitialized(loggerContext)) {
        return:
```

```
// <2> 调用父方法
         super.initialize(initializationContext, configLocation, logFile);
         // <3> 移除 FILTER
         loggerContext.getTurboFilterList().remove(FILTER);
         // <4> 标记已经初始化
         markAsInitialized(loggerContext);
         // <5> 如果配置了 logback.configurationFile ,则打印日志
         if (StringUtils.hasText(System.getProperty(CONFIGURATION_FILE_PROPERTY))) {
             getLogger(LogbackLoggingSystem.class.getName()).warn("Ignoring'" + CONFIGURATION_FILE_PROPERTY + "' system p
      }
     <1> 处,如果已经初始化,则返回。
     <2> 处,调用父方法,进行初始化。
                                                   如果不移除,就一直打印不出日志列。
     <3> 处,从 loggerContext 中,移除 FILTER 。
     <4> 处,调用 #markAsInitialized(LoggerContext loggerContext) 方法,标记已经初始化。代码如下:
            // LogbackLoggingSystem.java
            private void markAsInitialized(LoggerContext loggerContext) {
               loggerContext.putObject(LoggingSystem.class.getName(), new Object());
     <5>处,如果配置了 "logback. configurationFile" ,则打印日志。
7.4.3.1 loadConfiguration
实现 #loadConfiguration(LoggingInitializationContext initializationContext, String location, LogFile logFile) 万
法,代码如下:
      // LogbackLoggingSystem.java
      @0verride
      protected void loadConfiguration(LoggingInitializationContext initializationContext, String location, LogFile logFile
         // <1> 调用父方法
         super. loadConfiguration(initializationContext, location, logFile);
         // <2> 重置
         LoggerContext | loggerContext = getLoggerContext();
         stopAndReset(loggerContext);
         // <3> 读取配置文件,并进行配置
```

configureByResourceUrl(initializationContext, loggerContext, ResourceUtils.getURL(location));

throw new IllegalStateException ("Could not initialize Logback logging from " + location, ex);

//〈4〉判断是否发生错误。如果有,则抛出 IllegalStateException 异常

List<Status> statuses = loggerContext.getStatusManager().getCopyOfStatusList();

errors.append((errors.length() > 0) ? String.format("%n") : "");

} catch (Exception ex) {

StringBuilder errors = new StringBuilder();

if (status.getLevel() == Status.ERROR) {

errors.append(status.toString());

for (Status status : statuses) {

```
}
}
if (errors.length() > 0) {
    throw new IllegalStateException(String.format("Logback configuration error detected: %n%s", errors));
}
}
```

- <1>处,调用父方法。
- <2> 处,调用 #stopAndReset(LoggerContext loggerContext) 方法,重置。代码如下:

```
// LogbackLoggingSystem.java
private void stopAndReset(LoggerContext loggerContext) {
    loggerContext. stop();
    // 重置
    loggerContext.reset();
    // 如果是 SLF4J 桥接
    if (isBridgeHandlerInstalled()) {
        // 添加 LevelChangePropagator
        addLevelChangePropagator(loggerContext);
   }
}
private boolean isBridgeHandlerInstalled() {
    if (!isBridgeHandlerAvailable()) {
        return false;
    java.util.logging.Logger rootLogger = LogManager.getLogManager().getLogger("");
   Handler[] handlers = rootLogger.getHandlers();
    // 判断有 SLF4JBridgeHandler 唯一元素
    return handlers.length == 1 && handlers[0] instanceof SLF4JBridgeHandler;
private void addLevelChangePropagator(LoggerContext loggerContext) {
   // 创建 LevelChangePropagator 对象(见 https://cloud.tencent.com/developer/ask/174323 说明)
   LevelChangePropagator levelChangePropagator = new LevelChangePropagator();
    // 设置属性
    levelChangePropagator.setResetJUL(true);
    levelChangePropagator.setContext(loggerContext);
    // 添加 LevelChangePropagator 到 loggerContext 中
    loggerContext. addListener(levelChangePropagator);
}
```

- 。 通过阅读 <a href="https://cloud.tencent.com/developer/ask/174323">https://cloud.tencent.com/developer/ask/174323</a> 文章,我们能弄懂这里为什么要使用 LevelChangePropagator ,以及 <a href="https://creativecommons.org/linearizetal/">[7.3.1.1]</a> <a href="mailto:configureJdkLoggingBridgeHandler">configureJdkLoggingBridgeHandler</a> 处的原因。
- <3> 处,调用 #configureByResourceUrl(LoggingInitializationContext initializationContext, LoggerContext loggerContext, URL url) 方法,读取配置文件,并进行配置。代码如下:

```
// LogbackLoggingSystem.java
```

```
// <X> 如果是 xml 配置格式,则使用 SpringBootJoranConfigurator
if (url.toString().endsWith("xml")) {
    JoranConfigurator configurator = new SpringBootJoranConfigurator(initializationContext);
    configurator.setContext(loggerContext);
    configurator.doConfigure(url);
    // 如果是其它格式,则使用 ContextInitializer
} else {
    new ContextInitializer(loggerContext).configureByResource(url);
}
```

- 。 <x> 处,如果是 Logback xml 配置格式,则使用 SpringBootJoranConfigurator 类。 。 至此,Logback 配置文件,就已经被读完落。
- <4> 处,判断是否发生错误。如果有,则抛出 IllegalStateException 异常。

#### 7.4.3.1.1 SpringBootJoranConfigurator

org. springframework. boot. logging. logback. SpringBootJoranConfigurator , 继承 JoranConfigurator 类,增加 Spring Boot 自定义的标签。代码如下:

```
// SpringBootJoranConfigurator.java

class SpringBootJoranConfigurator extends JoranConfigurator {

private LoggingInitializationContext initializationContext;

SpringBootJoranConfigurator(LoggingInitializationContext initializationContext) {
    this.initializationContext = initializationContext;
}

@Override
public void addInstanceRules(RuleStore rs) {
    // 调用父方法
    super.addInstanceRules(rs);
    Environment environment = this.initializationContext.getEnvironment();
    rs.addRule(new ElementSelector("configuration/springProperty"), new SpringPropertyAction(environment));
    rs.addRule(new ElementSelector("*/springProfile"), new SpringProfileAction(environment));
    rs.addRule(new ElementSelector("*/springProfile/*"), new NOPAction());
}
```

不了解的胖友,可以先看看 《SpringBoot 中 logback.xml 使用 application.yml 中属性》 文章。

org. springframework. boot. logging. logback. SpringProfileAction , 处理 <springProfile /> 标签。
org. springframework. boot. logging. logback. SpringPropertyAction , 处理 <springProperty /> 标签。

#### 7.4.3.2 reinitialize

实现 #reinitialize(LoggingInitializationContext initializationContext) 方法,代码如下:

```
// LogbackLoggingSystem.java
```

```
@Override
protected void reinitialize (LoggingInitializationContext initializationContext) {
 // <1> 重置
   getLoggerContext().reset();
 // <2> 清空 StatusManager
   getLoggerContext().getStatusManager().clear();
 // <3> 加载配置
    loadConfiguration(initializationContext, getSelfInitializationConfig(), null);
<1>处,重置。
<2> 处,清空 StatusManager。
<3> 处,调用 #loadConfiguration(LoggingInitializationContext initializationContext, String location,
LogFile logFile) 方法,加载配置。此时,使用的是约定的 Logback 配置文件。
```

#### 7.4.3.3 loadDefaults

实现 #loadDefaults(LoggingInitializationContext initializationContext, LogFile logFile) 方法,代码如下:

```
// LogbackLoggingSystem.java
@Override
protected void loadDefaults(LoggingInitializationContext initializationContext, LogFile logFile) {
    // <1> 重置
    LoggerContext context = getLoggerContext();
    stopAndReset(context);
    // <2> 创建 LogbackConfigurator 对象
    LogbackConfigurator configurator = new LogbackConfigurator(context);
    //〈3〉从 environment 读取变量,设置到 context 中。
    Environment environment = initializationContext.getEnvironment();
    context.putProperty (LoggingSystemProperties.LOG_LEVEL_PATTERN, environment.resolvePlaceholders("${logging.pattern
    context.putProperty (LoggingSystemProperties.LOG_DATEFORMAT_PATTERN, environment.resolvePlaceholders("${logging.pa
    //〈4〉创建 DefaultLogbackConfiguration 对象,设置到 configurator 中
    new DefaultLogbackConfiguration(initializationContext, logFile).apply(configurator);
    // <5> 设置日志文件,按天滚动
   context. setPackagingDataEnabled(true);
}
```

- <1> 处,调用 #stopAndReset(LoggerContext loggerContext) 方法,重置。
- <2> 处,创建 LogbackConfigurator 对象。详细解析,见 <u>「7.4.3.3.1</u>

<u>LogbackConfigurator</u> .

- <3> 处,从 environment 读取变量,设置到 context 中。
- <4> 处,创建 DefaultLogbackConfiguration 对象,后调用

DefaultLogbackConfiguration#apply(LogbackConfigurator) 方法,设置到 configurator 中。详细解析,见 [7.4.3.3.2 DefaultLogbackConfiguration] .

<5>处,调用 LoggerContext#setPackagingDataEnabled(boolean packagingDataEnabled) 方法,设置日志文件 ,按天滚动。

#### 7. 4. 3. 3. 1 LogbackConfigurator

org. springframework. boot. logging. logback. LogbackConfigurator ,Logback 配置器,提供一些工具方法,方便 配置 Logback 。

因为 LogbackConfigurator 提供的方法,都是被 DefaultLogbackConfiguration 所调用。所以我们先跳到 <u>「7.4.3.3.2 DefaultLogbackConfiguration</u>中。

7.4.3.3.1.1 conversionRule

#conversionRule(String conversionWord, Class<? extends Converter> converterClass) 方法,添加转换规则。代码如下:

```
// LogbackConfigurator.java

public void conversionRule(String conversionWord, Class<? extends Converter> converterClass) {
    Assert.hasLength(conversionWord, "Conversion word must not be empty");
    Assert.notNull(converterClass, "Converter class must not be null");
    // 获得注册表
    Map<String, String> registry = (Map<String, String>) this.context.getObject(CoreConstants.PATTERN_RULE_REGISTRY);
    // 如果注册表为空,则进行注册
    if (registry == null) {
        registry = new HashMap<>();
        this.context.putObject(CoreConstants.PATTERN_RULE_REGISTRY, registry);
    }
    // 添加转换规则,到注册表中
    registry.put(conversionWord, converterClass.getName());
}
```

比较简单,胖友自己瞅瞅。

目前有三个转换规则,分别是:

- <u>org. springframework. boot. logging. logback. ColorConverter</u> , 实现 ANSI 颜色转换器。
- <u>org. springframework. boot. logging. logback. ExtendedWhitespaceThrowableProxyConverter</u> , 在异常堆栈的打印过程中添加一些空格。
- org. springframework. boot. logging. logback. ExtendedWhitespaceThrowableProxyConverter
   , 在异常堆栈的打印过程中添加一些空格。
- org. springframework.boot.logging.logback.WhitespaceThrowableProxyConverter
  - ,在异常堆栈的打印过程中添加一些空格。【同上】
- 。 就不详细解析啦,胖友自己瞅瞅就明白列。

#### 7. 4. 3. 3. 1. 2 logger

#logger(String name, Level level) 方法,添加 Logger 。代码如下:

```
// LogbackConfigurator.java

public void logger(String name, Level level) {
    logger(name, level, true);
}

public void logger(String name, Level level, boolean additive) {
    logger(name, level, additive, null);
}

public void logger(String name, Level level, boolean additive, Appender<ILoggingEvent> appender) {
    // 获得 Logger 对象
    Logger logger = this.context.getLogger(name);
    // 设置 level
```

```
logger. setLevel(level);
          // 设置 additive
          logger.setAdditive(additive);
          // 设置 appender
          if (appender != null) {
              logger. addAppender (appender);
      }
7. 4. 3. 3. 1. 3 appender
#appender(String name, Appender<?> appender) 方法,启动 Appender 。代码如下:
      // LogbackConfigurator.java
      public void appender(String name, Appender<?> appender) {
          appender. setName (name);
       // 启动 Appender
          start(appender);
      public void start(LifeCycle lifeCycle) {
          // 设置 context
          if (lifeCycle instanceof ContextAware) {
              ((ContextAware) lifeCycle).setContext(this.context);
          }
          // 启动
          lifeCycle.start();
      }
7. 4. 3. 3. 1. 4 root
#root(Level level, Appender<|LoggingEvent>... appenders) 方法,设置 appender 到 ROOT Logger 。代码如
下:
      // LogbackConfigurator.java
      public final void root(Level level, Appender<ILoggingEvent>... appenders) {
          // 获得 Root Logger 对象
          Logger logger = this.context.getLogger(org.slf4j.Logger.ROOT_LOGGER_NAME);
          // 设置 level
          if (level != null) {
              logger. setLevel(level);
          // 添加 appender 到 logger 中
          for (Appender<ILoggingEvent> appender : appenders) {
              logger.addAppender(appender);
      }
```

if (level != null) {

org. springframework. boot. logging. logback. DefaultLogbackConfiguration ,默认的 Logback 配置类。代码如下:

相当于代码生成 logback.xml 的效果。

#### 7.4.3.3.2.1 构造方法

```
// DefaultLogbackConfiguration.java
      /**
       * PropertyResolver 对象。提供从 environment 解析配置
      private final PropertyResolver patterns;
      private final LogFile logFile;
      DefaultLogbackConfiguration(LoggingInitializationContext initializationContext, LogFile logFile) {
          this.patterns = getPatternsResolver(initializationContext.getEnvironment());
          this. logFile = logFile;
      }
      private PropertyResolver getPatternsResolver(Environment environment) {
          // 创建 PropertySourcesPropertyResolver 对象,无 environment
          if (environment == null) {
              return new PropertySourcesPropertyResolver(null);
          // 创建 PropertySourcesPropertyResolver 对象,有 environment
          if (environment instanceof ConfigurableEnvironment) {
              PropertySourcesPropertyResolver resolver = new PropertySourcesPropertyResolver(((ConfigurableEnvironment) env
              resolver.setIgnoreUnresolvableNestedPlaceholders(true):
              return resolver;
          // 直接返回 environment
          return environment:
      }
7. 4. 3. 3. 2. 2 apply
#apply(LogbackConfigurator config) 方法,应用配置。代码如下:
      // DefaultLogbackConfiguration.java
      public void apply(LogbackConfigurator config) {
          synchronized (config.getConfigurationLock()) {
              // <2> 设置基础属性
              base(config);
              // <3> 创建 console Appender
              Appender < ILoggingEvent > consoleAppender = consoleAppender (config);
              // <4> 如果 logFile 非空,则创建 file Appender
              if (this.logFile != null) {
                  Appender < ILoggingEvent > fileAppender = fileAppender (config, this.logFile.toString());
                  // <5> 设置 appender 到 ROOT Logger
```

config.root(Level.INFO, consoleAppender, fileAppender);

```
} else {
            // <5> 设置 appender 到 ROOT Logger
            config.root(Level.INFO, consoleAppender);
    }
}
<1>处,锁。代码如下:
       // LogbackConfigurator.java
       private LoggerContext context;
       public Object getConfigurationLock() {
       return this.context.getConfigurationLock();
<2> 处,调用 #base(LogbackConfigurator config) 方法,设置基础属性。代码如下:
       // LogbackConfigurator.java
       private void base(LogbackConfigurator config) {
       // <2.1> Converter
          config. conversionRule("clr", ColorConverter.class);
          config. conversionRule("wex", WhitespaceThrowableProxyConverter.class);
           config.\ conversion Rule\ ("wEx",\ Extended Whitespace Throwable Proxy Converter.\ class);
       // <2.2> 默认的 logger
          config. logger ("org. apache. catalina. startup. DigesterFactory", Level. ERROR);
          config. logger ("org. apache. catalina. util. LifecycleBase", Level. ERROR);
           config. logger ("org. apache. coyote. http11. Http11NioProtocol", Level. WARN);
          config. logger ("org. apache. sshd. common. util. SecurityUtils", Level. WARN);
          config.\ logger\ ("org.\ apache.\ tomcat.\ util.\ net.\ NioSelectorPool",\ \ Level.\ WARN)\ ;
           config. logger ("org. eclipse. jetty. util. component. AbstractLifeCycle", Level. ERROR);
           config. logger ("org. hibernate. validator. internal. util. Version", Level. WARN);
       }
   。 <2.1> 处,调用 LogbackConfigurator#conversionRule(String conversionWord, Class<? extends Converter>
      converterClass) 方法,添加转换规则。详细解析,见 <u>「 7. 4. 3. 3. 1. 1 conversionRule」</u>
   。 <2.2> 处,调用 LogbackConfigurator#logger(String name, Level level) 方法,默认的 logger 。
      详细解析,见 <u>「7.4.3.3.1.2 logger</u>」。
<3> 处,调用 #consoleAppender(LogbackConfigurator config) 方法,创建 console Appender 对象。
代码如下:
       // LogbackConfigurator.java
       private static final String CONSOLE_LOG_PATTERN = "%clr(%d{$\[ LOG_DATEFORMAT_PATTERN:-yyyy-MM-dd \] HH:mm:ss. SSS}\]
              + "%clr(\{LOG\_LEVEL\_PATTERN:-\%5p\}) %clr(\{PID:- \}) \{magenta\} %clr(---) \{faint\} "
              + "%clr([%15.15t]) {faint} %clr(%-40.40logger {39}) {cyan} "
              + "%clr(:) {faint} %m%n$ {LOG_EXCEPTION_CONVERSION_WORD:-%wEx}";
       private Appender<ILoggingEvent> consoleAppender (LogbackConfigurator config) {
```

```
{\tt ConsoleAppender < ILoggingEvent> \ appender = new \ ConsoleAppender <> () ;}
          PatternLayoutEncoder encoder = new PatternLayoutEncoder();
          String logPattern = this.patterns.getProperty("logging.pattern.console", CONSOLE_LOG_PATTERN); // <X>
          encoder.setPattern(OptionHelper.substVars(logPattern, config.getContext()));
          config. start(encoder);
          appender. setEncoder (encoder);
          config. appender ("CONSOLE", appender); // <Y>
       return appender;
   。 <X> 处,从 environment 中,读取 "logging pattern console" 作为格式。如果找不到,使用
      CONSOLE LOG PATTERN .
   。 <Y> 处,调用 LogbackConfigurator#appender(String name, Appender<?> appender) 方法,启动
      Appender 。详细解析,见 「7. 4. 3. 3. 1. 3 appender」 。
<4> 处,如果 logFile 非空,则调用 #fileAppender(LogbackConfigurator config, String logFile) 方法
,创建 file Appender。代码如下:
       // LogbackConfigurator.java
       private static final String FILE LOG PATTERN = "%d{${LOG DATEFORMAT PATTERN:-yyyy-MM-dd HH:mm:ss.SSS}} "
      + "${LOG_LEVEL_PATTERN:-%5p} ${PID:-} --- [%t] %-40.40logger {39} : %m%n${LOG_EXCEPTION_CONVERSION_WORD:-%wEx}
       private static final String MAX_FILE_SIZE = "10MB";
       RollingFileAppender < ILoggingEvent > appender = new RollingFileAppender <> ();
           PatternLayoutEncoder encoder = new PatternLayoutEncoder();
           String logPattern = this.patterns.getProperty("logging.pattern.file", FILE_LOG_PATTERN);
           encoder.setPattern(OptionHelper.substVars(logPattern, config.getContext()));
           appender. setEncoder (encoder);
           config. start (encoder);
           appender. setFile(logFile);
        // 滚动策略
           setRollingPolicy(appender, config, logFile);
           config. appender ("FILE", appender);
        return appender;
       }
       private void setRollingPolicy(RollingFileAppender<lLoggingEvent> appender, LogbackConfigurator config, String
           SizeAndTimeBasedRollingPolicy<lLoggingEvent> rollingPolicy = new SizeAndTimeBasedRollingPolicy<>();
           rollingPolicy.setFileNamePattern(logFile + ".%d{yyyy-MM-dd}.%i.gz");
        // 单文件最大值
           set MaxFile Size (rolling Policy, this. patterns. get Property ("logging. file. max-size", MAX\_FILE\_SIZE)); \\
           rollingPolicy. setMaxHistory (this. patterns. getProperty ("logging. file. max-history", Integer. class, CoreCons
           appender.setRollingPolicy(rollingPolicy);
           rollingPolicy. setParent(appender);
           config. start(rollingPolicy);
       }
       private void setMaxFileSize(SizeAndTimeBasedRollingPolicy<lLoggingEvent> rollingPolicy, String maxFileSize) {
        try {
               rollingPolicy.setMaxFileSize(FileSize.valueOf(maxFileSize));
           } catch (NoSuchMethodError ex) {
            // Logback < 1.1.8 used String configuration
```

Method method = ReflectionUtils.findMethod(SizeAndTimeBasedRollingPolicy.class, "setMaxFileSize", Str

ReflectionUtils.invokeMethod(method, rollingPolicy, maxFileSize);

```
}
```

<5> 处,调用 LogbackConfigurator#root(Level level, Appender<ILoggingEvent>... appenders) 方法,设置 appender 到 ROOT Logger 。详细解析,见 「7.4.3.3.1.4 root」。

### 7.4.4 setLogLevel

实现 #setLogLevel(String loggerName, LogLevel level) 方法,代码如下:

```
// LogbackLoggingSystem.java
private static final LogLevels<Level> LEVELS = new LogLevels<>();
static {
    LEVELS. map (LogLevel. TRACE, Level. TRACE);
    LEVELS. map (LogLevel. TRACE, Level. ALL);
    LEVELS. map (LogLevel. DEBUG, Level. DEBUG);
    LEVELS. map (LogLevel. INFO, Level. INFO);
    LEVELS. map (LogLevel. WARN, Level. WARN);
    LEVELS. map (LogLevel. ERROR, Level. ERROR);
    LEVELS. map (LogLevel. FATAL, Level. ERROR);
    LEVELS. map (LogLevel. OFF, Level. OFF);
}
@Override
public void setLogLevel(String loggerName, LogLevel level) {
 // <1> 获得 Logger 对象
    ch. qos. logback. classic. Logger logger = getLogger(loggerName);
 // <2> 设置日志级别
 if (logger != null) {
        logger.setLevel(LEVELS.convertSystemToNative(level));
}
```

<1>处,调用 #getLogger(String name) 方法,获得 Logger 对象。代码如下:

```
// LogbackLoggingSystem. java
private ch. qos. logback. classic. Logger getLogger(String name) {
    LoggerContext factory = getLoggerContext();
    if (StringUtils. isEmpty(name) || ROOT_LOGGER_NAME. equals(name)) {
        name = Logger. ROOT_LOGGER_NAME;
    }
    return factory. getLogger(name);
}
```

<2> 处,设置日志级别。

### 7. 4. 4 cleanUp

重写 #cleanUp() 方法,代码如下:

```
// LogbackLoggingSystem. java
@Override
public void cleanUp() {
    // 标记为未初始化
    LoggerContext context = getLoggerContext();
    markAsUninitialized(context);
    // 调用父方法
    super. cleanUp();
    // 清空 StatusManager
        context. getStatusManager().clear();
    // 移除 FILTER
        context. getTurboFilterList().remove(FILTER);
}
private void markAsUninitialized(LoggerContext loggerContext) {
        loggerContext.removeObject(LoggingSystem.class.getName());
}
```

## 7.4.5 getShutdownHandler

实现 #getShutdownHandler() 方法,代码如下:

```
// LogbackLoggingSystem. java

@Override
public Runnable getShutdownHandler() {
  return new ShutdownHandler();
}

private final class ShutdownHandler implements Runnable {
  @Override
  public void run() {
        getLoggerContext().stop(); // 停止
   }
```

## 7.5 Log4J2LoggingSystem

org. springframework. boot. logging. log4j2. Log4J2LoggingSystem ,继承 SIf4JLoggingSystem 抽象类,基于 Log4J2 的 LoggingSystem 实现类。

就暂时不解析了,基本类似。感兴趣的胖友,可以看看 《spring boot 源码解析28-Log4J2LoggingSystem》。

## 7.6 JavaLoggingSystem

org. springframework. boot. logging. java. JavaLoggingSystem ,继承 AbstractLoggingSystem 抽象类,基于 JUL 的 LoggingSystem 实现类。

就暂时不解析了,基本类似。感兴趣的胖友,可以看看 <u>《spring boot 源码解析27-</u>JavaLoggingSystem及LoggingSystem生命周期详解》 的 「LoggingSystem」 部分。

# 666. 彩蛋

Spring Boot 的文章,基本都短不了~咋说呢?虽然长了一些吧,总体还是比较简单和顺畅的。

### 参考和推荐如下文章:

一个努力的码农 <u>《spring boot 源码解析29-LogbackLoggingSystem》</u> oldflame-Jm 《Spring boot源码分析-log日志系统(6)》

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