

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

2020-06-01 Spring MVC

精尽 Spring MVC 源码解析 ──HandlerExceptionResolver 组件

1. 概述

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

org. springframework. web. servlet. HandlerExceptionResolver ,处理器异常解析器接口,将处理器(handler)执行时发生的异常,解析(转换)成对应的 ModelAndView 结果。代码如下:

也就是说,如果异常被解析成功,则会返回 Model And View 对象。

2. 类图

HandlerExceptionResolver 的类图如下:

3. 初始化

仔细一瞅,类还是不少的哈。我们以默认配置的 Spring Boot 场景下为例,来一起看看 DispatcherServlet 的 #initHandlerExceptionResolvers(ApplicationContext context) 方法,初始化 handlerExceptionResolvers 变量。代码如下:

```
// DispatcherServlet.java
/** Detect all HandlerExceptionResolvers or just expect "handlerExceptionResolver" bean?. */
private boolean detectAllHandlerExceptionResolvers = true;
@Nullable
private List<HandlerExceptionResolver> handlerExceptionResolvers;
private void initHandlerExceptionResolvers(ApplicationContext context) {
   // 置空 handlerExceptionResolvers 处理
   this. handlerExceptionResolvers = null;
   // 情况一, 自动扫描 HandlerExceptionResolver 类型的 Bean 们
    if (this.detectAllHandlerExceptionResolvers) {
       // Find all HandlerExceptionResolvers in the ApplicationContext, including ancestor contexts.
       Map<String, HandlerExceptionResolver> matchingBeans = BeanFactoryUtils
               . beansOfTypeIncludingAncestors (context, HandlerExceptionResolver.class, true, false);
        if (!matchingBeans.isEmpty()) {
           this. handlerExceptionResolvers = new ArrayList<> (matchingBeans. values());
           // We keep HandlerExceptionResolvers in sorted order.
           AnnotationAwareOrderComparator.sort(this.handlerExceptionResolvers);
   // 情况二,获得名字为 HANDLER_EXCEPTION_RESOLVER_BEAN_NAME 的 Bean 们
   } else {
       try {
           HandlerExceptionResolver her =
                   context.getBean(HANDLER EXCEPTION RESOLVER BEAN NAME, HandlerExceptionResolver.class);
           this. handlerExceptionResolvers = Collections. singletonList(her);
       } catch (NoSuchBeanDefinitionException ex) {
           // Ignore, no HandlerExceptionResolver is fine too.
   }
   // Ensure we have at least some HandlerExceptionResolvers, by registering
   // default HandlerExceptionResolvers if no other resolvers are found.
   // 情况三,如果未获得到,则获得默认配置的 HandlerExceptionResolver 类
   if (this.handlerExceptionResolvers == null) {
       this.handlerExceptionResolvers = getDefaultStrategies(context, HandlerExceptionResolver.class);
        if (logger.isTraceEnabled()) {
            logger.trace("No HandlerExceptionResolvers declared in servlet'" + getServletName() +
                    "': using default strategies from DispatcherServlet.properties");
   }
}
```

一共有三种情况,初始化 handlerExceptionResolvers 属性。

默认情况下,detectAllHandlerExceptionResolvers 为 true ,所以走情况一的逻辑,自动扫描 HandlerExceptionResolver 类型的 Bean 们。在默认配置的 Spring Boot 场景下

- ,handlerExceptionResolvers 的结果是:
 - org. springframework. boot. autoconfigure. web. DefaultErrorAttributes

HandlerExceptionResolverComposite

所以,我们可以先忽略掉 SpringBoot 中实现的 DefaultErrorAttributes 类,而来到 <u>「4.</u> HandlerExceptionResolverComposite」中。

艿艿: DefaultErrorAttributes 的代码逻辑非常简单,并且是相对"酱油"的逻辑,胖友自己去瞅瞅即可。

4. HandlerExceptionResolverComposite

org. springframework. web. servlet. handler. HandlerExceptionResolverComposite , 实现 HandlerExceptionResolver、Ordered 接口,复合的 HandlerExceptionResolver 实现类。

4.1 构造方法

```
// HandlerExceptionResolverComposite.java

/**

* resolvers 数组

*/
@Nullable
private List<HandlerExceptionResolver> resolvers;

/**

* 优先级,最低

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

那么,还是让我们来看看,在默认配置的 Spring Boot 场景下,是通过 WebMvcConfigurationSupport 的 #handlerExceptionResolver() 方法,进行初始化。代码如下:

```
// WebMvcConfigurationSupport.java
@Bean
public HandlerExceptionResolver handlerExceptionResolver() {
    // <1> 创建 HandlerExceptionResolver 数组
    List \(\text{HandlerExceptionResolver}\) exceptionResolvers = new ArrayList \(\text{\(\circ}\);
    // <1.1> 添加配置的 HandlerExceptionResolver 到 exceptionResolvers 中
    configureHandlerExceptionResolvers(exceptionResolvers);
    // <1.2> 如果 exceptionResolvers 为空,添加默认 HandlerExceptionResolver 数组
    if (exceptionResolvers.isEmpty()) {
        addDefaultHandlerExceptionResolvers(exceptionResolvers);
    // <1.3> 子类定义的 HandlerExceptionResolver 数组, 到 exceptionResolvers 中
    extendHandlerExceptionResolvers(exceptionResolvers);
    // <2> 创建 HandlerExceptionResolverComposite 数组
    HandlerExceptionResolverComposite composite = new HandlerExceptionResolverComposite();
    composite. setOrder (0);
    composite.setExceptionResolvers(exceptionResolvers);
    return composite;
}
```

注解,注册一个类型为 HandlerExceptionResolver 的 Bean 对象。所以,在 <u>「3. 初始化」</u>可以被扫描到。

- <1> 处,创建 HandlerExceptionResolver 数组 exceptionResolvers 。
 - <1.1> 处,添加配置的 HandlerExceptionResolver 到 exceptionResolvers 中。默认情况下 ,不会配置。所以感兴趣的胖友,自己去看。
 - 。 <1.2> 处,因为此时 exceptionResolvers 为空,所以调用 #addDefaultHandlerExceptionResolvers(List<HandlerExceptionResolver> exceptionResolvers) 方法,添加 默认 HandlerExceptionResolver 数组。代码如下:

```
// WebMvcConfigurationSupport.java
protected final void addDefaultHandlerExceptionResolvers (List<HandlerExceptionResolver> exceptionResolver
 // 创建 ExceptionHandlerExceptionResolver 对象
    ExceptionHandlerExceptionResolver exceptionHandlerResolver = createExceptionHandlerExceptionResolver
    exceptionHandlerResolver.setContentNegotiationManager(mvcContentNegotiationManager());
    exceptionHandlerResolver.setMessageConverters(getMessageConverters());
    exceptionHandlerResolver.setCustomArgumentResolvers(getArgumentResolvers());
    exceptionHandlerResolver.setCustomReturnValueHandlers(getReturnValueHandlers());
 if (jackson2Present) {
        exceptionHandlerResolver.setResponseBodyAdvice(
                Collections.singletonList(new JsonViewResponseBodyAdvice()));
    }
 if (this.applicationContext != null) {
        exceptionHandlerResolver.setApplicationContext(this.applicationContext);
    }
    exceptionHandlerResolver.afterPropertiesSet();
    exceptionResolvers.add(exceptionHandlerResolver);
 // 创建 ResponseStatusExceptionResolver 对象
    ResponseStatusExceptionResolver responseStatusResolver = new ResponseStatusExceptionResolver();
    responseStatusResolver.setMessageSource(this.applicationContext);
    exceptionResolvers.add(responseStatusResolver);
 // 创建 DefaultHandlerExceptionResolver 对象
    exceptionResolvers.add(new DefaultHandlerExceptionResolver());
```

- 依次创建 ExceptionHandlerExceptionResolver、
 ResponseStatusExceptionResolver、DefaultHandlerExceptionResolver 对象
 ,添加到 exceptionResolvers 中。
- <1.3> 处,子类定义的 HandlerExceptionResolver 数组,到 exceptionResolvers 中。默认 情况下,无定义。所以,可以无视先。
- <2> 处,创建 HandlerExceptionResolverComposite 数组。

4.2 resolveException

实现 #resolveException(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response, Object handler, Exception ex)方法,遍历 HandlerExceptionResolver 数组,逐个处理异常 ex ,如果成功,则返回 ModelAndView对象。代码如下:

5. AbstractHandlerExceptionResolver

org. springframework. web. servlet. handler. AbstractHandlerExceptionResolver, 实现 HandlerExceptionResolver、 Ordered 接口,HandlerExceptionResolver 抽象类,作为所有 HandlerExceptionResolver 实现类的基类。

5.1 构造方法

```
// AbstractHandlerExceptionResolver.java
/**
* 顺序,优先级最低
private int order = Ordered.LOWEST_PRECEDENCE;
/**
* 匹配的处理器对象的集合
@Nullable
private Set<?> mappedHandlers;
/**
* 匹配的处理器类型的数组
private Class<?>[] mappedHandlerClasses;
@Nullable
private Log warnLogger;
/**
* 防止响应缓存
private boolean preventResponseCaching = false;
```

每个属性,我们放在下面的方法,进行详细解析。

5.2 shouldApplyTo

#shouldApplyTo(HttpServletRequest request, Object handler) 方法,判断当前 HandlerExceptionResolver 是否能应用到传入的 handler 处理器。代码如下:

```
// \ {\tt AbstractHandlerExceptionResolver.} \ {\tt java}
protected boolean shouldApplyTo(HttpServletRequest request, @Nullable Object handler) {
    if (handler != null) {
       // <1> 如果 mappedHandlers 包含 handler 对象,则返回 true
        if (this. mappedHandlers != null && this. mappedHandlers. contains (handler)) {
       //〈2〉如果 mappedHandlerClasses 包含 handler 的类型,则返回 true
        if (this.mappedHandlerClasses != null) {
            for (Class<?> handlerClass : this.mappedHandlerClasses) {
                if (handlerClass.isInstance(handler)) {
                    return true;
           }
       }
    // Else only apply if there are no explicit handler mappings.
    // <3> 如果 mappedHandlers 和 mappedHandlerClasses 都为空,说明直接匹配
    return (this.mappedHandlers == null && this.mappedHandlerClasses == null);
}
```

有 <1>、<2>、<3> 种情况,可以满足条件。

5.3 prepareResponse

#prepareResponse (Exception ex, HttpServletResponse response) 方法,阻止响应缓存。代码如下:

```
// AbstractHandlerExceptionResolver. java
private static final String HEADER_CACHE_CONTROL = "Cache-Control";

protected void prepareResponse(Exception ex, HttpServletResponse response) {
   if (this.preventResponseCaching) {
      preventCaching(response);
   }
}

protected void preventCaching(HttpServletResponse response) {
   response.addHeader(HEADER_CACHE_CONTROL, "no-store");
}
```

如果想要阻止响应缓存,需要设置 preventResponseCaching 为 true 。

5.4 resolveException

实现 #resolveException(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response, Object handler, Exception ex) 方法,代码如下:

```
// AbstractHandlerExceptionResolver.java
@Override
@Nullable
public ModelAndView resolveException(
       HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response, @Nullable Object handler, Exception ex) {
    // 判断是否可以应用
    if (shouldApplyTo(request, handler)) {
       // 阻止缓存
       prepareResponse(ex, response);
       // 执行解析异常,返回 ModelAndView 对象
       {\tt ModelAndView\ result\ =\ doResolveException(request,\ response,\ handler,\ ex)\ ;}
       // 如果 ModelAndView 对象非空,则进行返回
        if (result != null) {
           // Print warn message when warn logger is not enabled...
           if (logger.isWarnEnabled() && (this.warnLogger == null ||!this.warnLogger.isWarnEnabled())) {
               logger.warn("Resolved [" + ex + "]" + (result.isEmpty() ? "" : " to " + result));
           // 打印异常日志
           // warnLogger with full stack trace (requires explicit config)
           logException(ex, request);
       // 返回 ModelAndView 对象
       return result;
    // 不可应用,直接返回 null
    } else {
       return null;
}
逻辑非常简单,胖友自己看着注释来瞅瞅即懂。
```

<1> 处,调用 #doResolveException(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response, Object handler, Exception ex) 抽象方法,执行解析异常,返回 ModelAndView 对象。代码如下:

```
// AbstractHandlerExceptionResolver.java
@Nullable
protected abstract ModelAndView doResolveException(
       HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response, @Nullable Object handler, Exception ex);
```

- 子类通过实现该抽象方法,实现自己的处理异常逻辑。
- <2> 处,调用 #logException(Exception ex, HttpServletRequest request) 方法,打印异常日志。代码如 下:

```
// AbstractHandlerExceptionResolver.java
protected void logException(Exception ex, HttpServletRequest request) {
 if (this.warnLogger != null && this.warnLogger.isWarnEnabled()) {
     this.warnLogger.warn(buildLogMessage(ex, request));
}
```

AbstractHandlerMethodExceptionResolver

org. springframework. web. servlet. handler. AbstractHandlerMethodExceptionResolver ,继承AbstractHandlerExceptionResolver 抽象类,基于 handler 类型为 HandlerMethod 的HandlerExceptionResolver 抽象类。

可能胖友会有疑惑,为什么 AbstractHandlerMethodExceptionResolver 只有一个 ExceptionHandlerExceptionResolver 子类,为什么还要做抽象呢? 因为 ExceptionHandlerExceptionResolver 是基于 @ExceptionHandler 注解来配置对应的异常处理器,而如果未来我们想自定义其它的方式来配置对应的异常处理器,就可以来继承 AbstractHandlerMethodExceptionResolver 这个抽象类。

艿艿: 有没发现 Spring MVC 中, 存在大量的逻辑与配置分离的分层实现?嘻嘻

6.1 shouldApplyTo

重写 #shouldApplyTo(HttpServletRequest request, Object handler) 方法,代码如下:

```
// AbstractHandlerMethodExceptionResolver.java
@0verride
protected boolean shouldApplyTo(HttpServletRequest request, @Nullable Object handler) {
   // 情况一,如果 handler 为空,则直接调用父方法
   if (handler == null) {
       return super.shouldApplyTo(request, null);
   // 情况二,处理 handler 为 HandlerMethod 类型的情况
   } else if (handler instanceof HandlerMethod) {
       // <x> 获得真正的 handler
       HandlerMethod handlerMethod = (HandlerMethod) handler;
       handler = handlerMethod.getBean();
       // 调用父方法
       return super. shouldApplyTo(request, handler);
   // 情况三,直接返回 false
   } else {
       return false;
}
```

重点在于情况二,需要在〈x〉处,调用 HandlerMethod#getBean() 方法,获得真正的 handler 处理器。为什么呢? 胖友自己翻翻前面的文章,找找原因。

6.2 doResolveException

重写 #doResolveException(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response, Object handler, Exception ex) 方法,代码如下:

将 handler 转换成 Handler Method 类型,并提供新的抽象方法。

ExceptionHandlerExceptionResolver

org. springframework. web. servlet. mvc. method. annotation. ExceptionHandlerExceptionResolver ,实现 ApplicationContextAware、InitializingBean 接口,继承 AbstractHandlerMethodExceptionResolver 抽象类,基于 @ExceptionHandler 配置 HandlerMethod 的 HandlerExceptionResolver 实现类。

可能有的胖友并没有使用 @ExceptionHandler 注解来实现过异常的处理,可以先看看 <u>《Spring 异常处理 ExceptionHandler 的使用》</u>。

一般情况下,艿艿喜欢使用第三种。

7.1 构造方法

```
// ExceptionHandlerExceptionResolver.java
@Nullable
private List<HandlerMethodArgumentResolver> customArgumentResolvers;
@Nullable
private HandlerMethodArgumentResolverComposite argumentResolvers;
private List<HandlerMethodReturnValueHandler> customReturnValueHandlers;
@Nullable
private HandlerMethodReturnValueHandlerComposite returnValueHandlers;
private List<HttpMessageConverter<?>>> messageConverters;
private ContentNegotiationManager contentNegotiationManager = new ContentNegotiationManager();
private final List<Object> responseBodyAdvice = new ArrayList<>();
@Nullable
private ApplicationContext applicationContext;
private final Map<Class<?>, ExceptionHandlerMethodResolver> exceptionHandlerCache =
     new ConcurrentHashMap<>(64);
private final Map<ControllerAdviceBean, ExceptionHandlerMethodResolver> exceptionHandlerAdviceCache =
    new LinkedHashMap<>();
public ExceptionHandlerExceptionResolver() {
    StringHttpMessageConverter stringHttpMessageConverter = new StringHttpMessageConverter();
```

```
stringHttpMessageConverter.setWriteAcceptCharset(false); // see SPR-7316

// 初始化 messageConverters
this.messageConverters = new ArrayList();
this.messageConverters.add(new ByteArrayHttpMessageConverter());
this.messageConverters.add(stringHttpMessageConverter);
try {
    this.messageConverters.add(new SourceHttpMessageConverter());
} catch (Error err) {
    // Ignore when no TransformerFactory implementation is available
}
this.messageConverters.add(new AllEncompassingFormHttpMessageConverter());
```

和 <u>《精尽 Spring MVC 源码解析 — HandlerAdapter 组件 (一)之 HandlerAdapter》</u>的 <u>「7. RequestMappingHandlerAdapter」</u> 类似,有大量的相同变量,也是最终调用 ServletInvocableHandlerMethod 的方法。 可能胖友有点闷逼?继续往下瞅,哈哈哈哈。

7.2 afterPropertiesSet

// ExceptionHandlerExceptionResolver.java

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

```
@Override
public void afterPropertiesSet() {
   // Do this first, it may add ResponseBodyAdvice beans
   // 初始化 exceptionHandlerAdviceCache、responseBodyAdvice
   initExceptionHandlerAdviceCache();
   // 初始化 argumentResolvers 参数
   if (this.argumentResolvers == null) {
       List<HandlerMethodArgumentResolver> resolvers = getDefaultArgumentResolvers();
       this.argumentResolvers = new HandlerMethodArgumentResolverComposite().addResolvers(resolvers);
   // 初始化 returnValueHandlers 参数
   if (this.returnValueHandlers == null) {
       List<HandlerMethodReturnValueHandler> handlers = getDefaultReturnValueHandlers();
       this.returnValueHandlers = new HandlerMethodReturnValueHandlerComposite().addHandlers(handlers);
}
<1> 处,调用 #initExceptionHandlerAdviceCache() 方法,初始化 exceptionHandlerAdviceCache、
responseBodyAdvice 。详细解析,见 「7.2.1 initExceptionHandlerAdviceCache」 。
<2> 处,初始化 argumentResolvers 属性。其中,#getDefaultArgumentResolvers() 方法,获得默认的
HandlerMethodArgumentResolver 数组。详细解析,见 <u>「7.2.2</u>
getDefaultArgumentResolvers . .
<3>处,初始化 returnValueHandlers 属性。其中,#getDefaultReturnValueHandlers() 方法,获得默认
```

7. 2. 1 initExceptionHandlerAdviceCache

getDefaultReturnValueHandlers .

#initExceptionHandlerAdviceCache() 方法,初始化 exceptionHandlerAdviceCache、responseBodyAdvice 。代码如下

的 HandlerMethodReturnValueHandler 数组。详细解析,见 <u>「7.2.3</u>

```
// ExceptionHandlerExceptionResolver.java
private void initExceptionHandlerAdviceCache() {
    if (getApplicationContext() == null) {
       return;
    }
    // <1> 扫描 @ControllerAdvice 注解的 Bean 们,并将进行排序
    List<ControllerAdviceBean> adviceBeans = ControllerAdviceBean.findAnnotatedBeans(getApplicationContext());
    AnnotationAwareOrderComparator.sort(adviceBeans);
    // <2> 遍历 ControllerAdviceBean 数组
    for (ControllerAdviceBean adviceBean : adviceBeans) {
       Class<?> beanType = adviceBean.getBeanType();
       if (beanType == null) {
           throw new IllegalStateException("Unresolvable type for ControllerAdviceBean: " + adviceBean);
       // <2.1> 扫描该 ControllerAdviceBean 对应的类型
       ExceptionHandlerMethodResolver resolver = new ExceptionHandlerMethodResolver(beanType);
       // <2.2> 有 @ExceptionHandler 注解,则添加到 exceptionHandlerAdviceCache 中
       if (resolver.hasExceptionMappings()) {
           this.exceptionHandlerAdviceCache.put(adviceBean, resolver);
       }
       // <2.3> 如果该 beanType 类型是 ResponseBodyAdvice 子类,则添加到 responseBodyAdvice 中
       if (ResponseBodyAdvice.class.isAssignableFrom(beanType)) {
           this. responseBodyAdvice. add (adviceBean);
    }
    // 打印日志
    if (logger.isDebugEnabled()) {
       int handlerSize = this.exceptionHandlerAdviceCache.size();
       int adviceSize = this.responseBodyAdvice.size();
       if (handlerSize == 0 && adviceSize == 0) {
           logger.debug("ControllerAdvice beans: none");
       } else {
           logger.debug("ControllerAdvice beans: " +
                  handlerSize + "@ExceptionHandler, " + adviceSize + " ResponseBodyAdvice");
       }
   }
}
<1> 处,调用 ControllerAdviceBean#findAnnotatedBeans(ApplicationContext context) 方法,扫描
@ControllerAdvice 注解的 Bean 们,并将进行排序。可能有胖友不熟悉这个注解,可以看看 《
Spring 3.2 新注解 @ControllerAdvice》。
<2> 处,遍历 ControllerAdviceBean 数组。
   ○ <2.1> + <2.2> 处,扫描该 ControllerAdviceBean 对应的类型,如果有 @ExceptionHandler
      注解,则添加到 exceptionHandlerAdviceCache 中。关于 ExceptionHandlerMethodResolver
```

7.2.2 getDefaultArgumentResolvers

responseBodyAdvice 中。

○ <2.3> 处,如果该 beanType 类型是 ResponseBodyAdvice 子类,则添加到

类,胖友可以先跳到 <u>「7.3 ExceptionHandlerMethodResolver」</u> 小节,看完后回来。

7.2.3 getDefaultReturnValueHandlers

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

7.3 ExceptionHandlerMethodResolver

艿艿: 关于 ExceptionHandlerMethodResolver 类,因为只有 ExceptionHandlerExceptionResolver 类在用,所以放在此处。 不过 ExceptionHandlerExceptionResolver 的类名,看起来好容易混淆。。。

org. springframework. web. method. annotation. ExceptionHandlerMethodResolver,注解了 @ExceptionHandler 的方法的解析器。

7.3.1 构造方法

```
// ExceptionHandlerMethodResolver.java
* A filter for selecting {@code @ExceptionHandler} methods.
 * MethodFilter 对象,用于过滤带有 @ExceptionHandler 注解的方法
public static final MethodFilter EXCEPTION_HANDLER_METHODS = method ->
        AnnotatedElementUtils. hasAnnotation (method, ExceptionHandler. class);
/**
 * 已经映射的方法
* 在 {@link #ExceptionHandlerMethodResolver(Class)} 构造方法中初始化
private final Map<Class<? extends Throwable>, Method> mappedMethods = new HashMap<>(16);
* 已经匹配的方法
 * 在 {@link #resolveMethod(Exception)} 方法中初始化
private final Map<Class<? extends Throwable>, Method> exceptionLookupCache = new ConcurrentReferenceHashMap<>(16);
public ExceptionHandlerMethodResolver(Class<?> handlerType) {
    // <1> 遍历 @ExceptionHandler 注解的方法
    for \ (Method \ method : MethodIntrospector.selectMethods (handlerType, \ EXCEPTION\_HANDLER\_METHODS)) \ \{ (Method \ method : MethodIntrospector.selectMethods (handlerType, \ EXCEPTION\_HANDLER_METHODS)) \} \} 
        // <2> 遍历处理的异常集合
        for (Class<? extends Throwable> exceptionType : detectExceptionMappings(method)) {
            // <3> 添加到 mappedMethods 中
            addExceptionMapping(exceptionType, method);
        }
    }
}
```

mappedMethods 和 exceptionLookupCache 差别在于,后者是经过查找,比较优先级后所产生的。 <1> 处,遍历 @ExceptionHandler 注解的方法。

<2> 处,调用 #detectExceptionMappings (Method method) 方法,获得方法的异常数组。代码如下:

```
// ExceptionHandlerMethodResolver.java
               private List<Class<? extends Throwable>> detectExceptionMappings (Method method) {
                       List<Class<? extends Throwable>> result = new ArrayList<>();
                       // 首先,从方法上的 @ExceptionHandler 注解中,获得所处理的异常,添加到 result 中
                       detectAnnotationExceptionMappings (method, result);
                       // 其次,如果获取不到,从方法参数中,获得所处理的异常,添加到 result 中
                        if (result.isEmpty()) {
                                for (Class<?> paramType : method.getParameterTypes()) {
                                        if (Throwable.class.isAssignableFrom(paramType)) {
                                                 result.add((Class<? extends Throwable>) paramType);
                               }
                       // 如果获取不到,则抛出 IllegalStateException 异常
                       if (result.isEmpty()) {
                               throw new IllegalStateException("No exception types mapped to " + method);
                       return result;
               }
               private\ void\ detect Annotation Exception Mappings\ (Method\ method,\ List < Class <?\ extends\ Throwable >>\ result)\ \ \{ private\ void\ detect Annotation Exception Mappings\ (Method\ method,\ List < Class < ?\ extends\ Throwable >>\ result)\ \ \{ private\ void\ detect Annotation Exception Mappings\ (Method\ method,\ List < Class < ?\ extends\ Throwable >>\ result)\ \ \{ private\ void\ detect Annotation Exception Mappings\ (Method\ method,\ List < Class < ?\ extends\ Throwable >>\ result)\ \ \{ private\ void\ detect Annotation Exception Mappings\ (Method\ method,\ List < Class < ?\ extends\ Throwable >>\ result)\ \ \{ private\ void\ detect Annotation Exception Mappings\ (Method\ method,\ List < Class < ?\ extends\ Throwable >>\ result)\ \ \{ private\ void\ method\ 
                       ExceptionHandler ann = AnnotatedElementUtils.findMergedAnnotation(method, ExceptionHandler.class);
                       Assert. state (ann != null, "No ExceptionHandler annotation");
                       result. addAll(Arrays. asList(ann. value()));
               }
<3> 处,调用 #addExceptionMapping(Class<? extends Throwable> exceptionType, Method method) 方法,添加
到 mappedMethods 中。代码如下:
               // ExceptionHandlerMethodResolver.java
               private void addExceptionMapping(Class<? extends Throwable> exceptionType, Method method) {
                       // 添加到 mappedMethods 中
                       Method oldMethod = this.mappedMethods.put(exceptionType, method);
                       // 如果已存在,说明冲突,所以抛出 |||ega|StateException 异常
                        if (oldMethod != null && !oldMethod.equals(method)) {
                                throw new IllegalStateException("Ambiguous @ExceptionHandler method mapped for [" \pm +
                                                exceptionType + "]: {" + oldMethod + ", " + method + "}");
                       }
              }
```

7.3.2 hasExceptionMappings

#hasExceptionMappings() 方法,判断 mappedMethods 非空。代码如下:

```
// ExceptionHandlerMethodResolver.java
public boolean hasExceptionMappings() {
  return !this.mappedMethods.isEmpty();
}
```

7.3.3 resolveMethod

#resolveMethod(Exception exception) 方法,解析异常对应的方法。代码如下:

```
// ExceptionHandlerMethodResolver.java
@Nullable
public Method resolveMethod(Exception exception) {
return resolveMethodBvThrowable(exception):
}
@Nullable
public Method resolveMethodByThrowable(Throwable exception) {
// 首先,获得异常对应的方法
   Method method = resolveMethodByExceptionType(exception.getClass());
// 其次,获取不到,则使用异常 cause 对应的方法
 if (method == null) {
       Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
    if (cause != null) {
           method = resolveMethodByExceptionType(cause.getClass());
       }
   }
return method;
```

按照 exception 和 exception.cause 的先后,调用 #resolveMethodByExceptionType(Class<? extends Throwable> exceptionType) 方法,获得异常对应的方法。代码如下:

```
// ExceptionHandlerMethodResolver.java

@Nullable
public Method resolveMethodByExceptionType(Class<? extends Throwable> exceptionType) {
    // 首先,先从 exceptionLookupCache 缓存中获得
    Method method = this.exceptionLookupCache.get(exceptionType);
    // 其次,获取不到,则从 mappedMethods 中获得,并添加到 exceptionLookupCache 中
    if (method == null) {
        method = getMappedMethod(exceptionType);
        this.exceptionLookupCache.put(exceptionType, method);
    }
    return method;
}
```

- 。 代码比较简单,胖友自己瞅瞅。
- 。 调用 #getMappedMethod(Class<? extends Throwable> exceptionType) 方法,获得异常对应的方法。 代码如下:

```
// ExceptionHandlerMethodResolver.java

@Nullable
private Method getMappedMethod(Class<? extends Throwable> exceptionType) {
    List<Class<? extends Throwable>> matches = new ArrayList<>();
    // 遍历 mappedMethods 数组,匹配异常,添加到 matches 中
    for (Class<? extends Throwable> mappedException : this.mappedMethods.keySet()) {
        if (mappedException.isAssignableFrom(exceptionType)) {
```

```
matches.add(mappedException);
}

// 将匹配的结果,排序,选择第一个
if (!matches.isEmpty()) {
    matches.sort(new ExceptionDepthComparator(exceptionType));
    return this.mappedMethods.get(matches.get(0));
} else {
    return null;
}
```

- 。 代码还是比较简单,胖友自己瞅瞅。
- 关于 org. springframework. core. ExceptionDepthComparator 比较器, 胖友自己点击 传送门 查看。大体的逻辑是, 比较它们和目标类的继承层级, 越小越匹配。

7.4 getExceptionHandlerMethod

#getExceptionHandlerMethod(HandlerMethod handlerMethod, Exception exception) 方法,获得异常对应的ServletInvocableHandlerMethod 对象。代码如下:

```
// ExceptionHandlerMethodResolver.java
@Nullable
protected ServletInvocableHandlerMethod getExceptionHandlerMethod(
       @Nullable HandlerMethod handlerMethod, Exception exception) {
   // 处理器的类型
   Class<?> handlerType = null;
   // <1> 首先,如果 handlerMethod 非空,则先获得 Controller 对应的 @ExceptionHandler 处理器对应的方法
   if (handlerMethod != null) {
       // Local exception handler methods on the controller class itself.
       // To be invoked through the proxy, even in case of an interface-based proxy.
       // 获得 handlerType
       handlerType = handlerMethod.getBeanType();
       // 获得 handlerType 对应的 ExceptionHandlerMethodResolver 对象
       ExceptionHandlerMethodResolver resolver = this.exceptionHandlerCache.get(handlerType);
       if (resolver == null) {
           resolver = new ExceptionHandlerMethodResolver(handlerType);
           this.exceptionHandlerCache.put(handlerType, resolver);
       // 获得异常对应的 Method 方法
       Method method = resolver.resolveMethod(exception);
       // 如果获得到 Method 方法,则创建 ServletInvocableHandlerMethod 对象,并返回
       if (method != null) {
           return new ServletInvocableHandlerMethod (handlerMethod.getBean(), method);
       // For advice applicability check below (involving base packages, assignable types
       // and annotation presence), use target class instead of interface-based proxy.
       // 获得 handlerType 的原始类。因为,此处有可能是代理对象
       if (Proxy. isProxyClass(handlerType)) {
           handlerType = AopUtils.getTargetClass(handlerMethod.getBean());
       }
   }
```

//〈2〉其次,使用 ControllerAdvice 对应的 @ExceptionHandler 处理器对应的方法

```
for (Map. Entry Controller Advice Bean, Exception Handler Method Resolver > entry : this. exception Handler Advice Cache. ent
     ControllerAdviceBean advice = entry.getKey();
      // 如果 ControllerAdvice 支持当前的 handlerType
      if (advice.isApplicableToBeanType(handlerType)) {
        // 获得 handlerType 对应的 ExceptionHandlerMethodResolver 对象
        ExceptionHandlerMethodResolver resolver = entry.getValue();
        // 获得异常对应的 Method 方法
        Method method = resolver.resolveMethod(exception);
        // 如果获得到 Method 方法,则创建 ServletInvocableHandlerMethod 对象,并返回
         if (method != null) {
           return new ServletInvocableHandlerMethod (advice.resolveBean(), method);
     }
   }
   // 最差,获取不到
   return null;
虽然代码比较多,但是总体分成〈1〉、〈2〉两大种情况。
<1> 处,首先,如果 handlerMethod 非空,则先获得 Controller 对应的 @ExceptionHandler 处理器
对应的方法。
剩余的部分, 胖友看代码注释
<2> 处,其次,使用 ControllerAdvice 对应的 @ExceptionHandler 处理器对应的方法。
剩余的部分,胖友看代码注释
======== 分割线 =======
当然,也有可能获取不到的情况,则会返回 null 。
```

7.5 doResolveHandlerMethodException

实现 #doResolveHandlerMethodException(ttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response, HandlerMethod handlerMethod, Exception exception) 方法,代码如下:

```
// ExceptionHandlerMethodResolver.java
@Override
@Nullable
protected ModelAndView doResolveHandlerMethodException(HttpServletRequest request,
       HttpServletResponse response, @Nullable HandlerMethod handlerMethod, Exception exception) {
   // <1> 获得异常对应的 ServletInvocableHandlerMethod 对象
   ServletInvocableHandlerMethod exceptionHandlerMethod = getExceptionHandlerMethod (handlerMethod, exception);
    if (exceptionHandlerMethod == null) {
       return null;
   }
   // <1.1> 设置 ServletInvocableHandlerMethod 对象的相关属性
   if (this.argumentResolvers != null) {
       exceptionHandlerMethod.setHandlerMethodArgumentResolvers(this.argumentResolvers);
   if (this.returnValueHandlers != null) {
       exceptionHandlerMethod.setHandlerMethodReturnValueHandlers(this.returnValueHandlers);
   }
```

```
// <1.2> 创建 ServletWebRequest 对象
    ServletWebRequest webRequest = new ServletWebRequest(request, response);
    // <1.3> 创建 ModelAndViewContainer 对象
    ModelAndViewContainer mavContainer = new ModelAndViewContainer();
    try {
        if (logger.isDebugEnabled()) {
           logger.debug("Using @ExceptionHandler" + exceptionHandlerMethod);
        // <2> 执行 ServletInvocableHandlerMethod 的调用
        Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
        if (cause != null) {
           // Expose cause as provided argument as well
           exceptionHandlerMethod.invokeAndHandle(webRequest, mavContainer, exception, cause, handlerMethod);
       } else {
           // Otherwise, just the given exception as-is
           exceptionHandlerMethod.invokeAndHandle(webRequest, mavContainer, exception, handlerMethod);
    } catch (Throwable invocationEx) {
       // <2.1> 发生异常,则直接返回
       // Any other than the original exception is unintended here,
        // probably an accident (e.g. failed assertion or the like).
        if (invocationEx != exception && logger.isWarnEnabled()) {
            logger.warn("Failure in @ExceptionHandler" + exceptionHandlerMethod, invocationEx);
       \ensuremath{//} Continue with default processing of the original exception...
       return null;
    }
    // <3.1> 如果 mavContainer 已处理,则返回"空"的 ModelAndView 对象。
    if (mavContainer.isRequestHandled()) {
        return new ModelAndView();
    // <3.2> 如果 mavContainer 未处,则基于 `mavContainer` 生成 ModelAndView 对象
    } else {
       ModelMap model = mavContainer.getModel();
       HttpStatus status = mavContainer.getStatus();
        // <3.2.1> 创建 Model And View 对象, 并设置相关属性
       ModelAndView mav = new ModelAndView(mavContainer.getViewName(), model, status);
       mav. setViewName (mavContainer. getViewName ());
        if (!mavContainer.isViewReference()) {
           mav. setView((View) mavContainer.getView());
       // <3.2.2> TODO 1004 flashMapManager
        if (model instanceof RedirectAttributes) {
           Map<String, ?> flashAttributes = ((RedirectAttributes) model).getFlashAttributes();
           RequestContextUtils.getOutputFlashMap(request).putAll(flashAttributes);
       return mav;
   }
}
<1> 处,调用 #getExceptionHandlerMethod(HandlerMethod handlerMethod, Exception exception) 方法,获得
异常对应的 ServletInvocableHandlerMethod 对象。详细解析,见 「7.4
getExceptionHandlerMethod . .
   。 <1.1> 处,设置 ServletInvocableHandlerMethod 对象的相关属性。
<1.2> 处,创建 ServletWebRequest 对象。
```

<1.3> 处,创建 ModelAndViewContainer 对象。

【重要】<2> 处,执行 ServletInvocableHandlerMethod 的调用。

- 在 <u>《精尽 Spring MVC 源码解析 ── HandlerAdapter 组件(二)之</u>
 <u>ServletInvocableHandlerMethod》</u>中,已经详细解析。如果不太记得的胖友,回去复习下。
- 【也很重要】比较特别的是,此处传入了 Object... providedArgs 参数为 exception 和 handlerMethod 变量,这也是为什么 @ExceptionHanlder 注解的方法,可以设置为这两个参数
- 。 <2.1> 处,发生异常,则直接返回。
- <3.1> 处,如果 mavContainer 已处理,则返回"空"的 ModelAndView 对象。 这样,就不会被后续的 ViewResolver 所处理。为什么呢? 胖友自己回看下 DispatcherServlet 的

#processHandlerException(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response, Object handler, Exception ex) 方法,就很容易明白。没有明白的话,仔细思考下,或者来星球讨论一波。

- <3.2> 处,如果 mavContainer 未处,则基于 mavContainer 生成 ModelAndView 对象。
 - <3.2.1> 处,创建 ModelAndView 对象,并设置相关属性。
 - 。 <3.2.2> 处, TODO 1004 flashMapManager

8. ResponseStatusExceptionResolver

org. springframework. web. servlet. mvc. annotation. ResponseStatusExceptionResolver ,实现 MessageSourceAware接口,继承 AbstractHandlerExceptionResolver 抽象类,基于 @ResponseStatus 提供错误响应的HandlerExceptionResolver 实现类。

8.1 构造方法

```
// ResponseStatusExceptionResolver.java
@Nullable
private MessageSource messageSource;
```

8. 2 applyStatusAndReason

#applyStatusAndReason(int statusCode, @Nullable String reason, HttpServletResponse response) 方法,设置错误响应。代码如下:

```
return new ModelAndView();
}
```

注意,此处返回的也是"空"的 Model And View 对象。

8.3 doResolveException

实现 #doResolveException(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response, Object handler, Exception ex) 方法,代码如下:

```
// ResponseStatusExceptionResolver.java
@Override
@Nullable
protected ModelAndView doResolveException(
       HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response, @Nullable Object handler, Exception ex) {
   try {
       // <1> 情况一,如果异常是 ResponseStatusException 类型,进行解析并设置到响应
       if (ex instanceof ResponseStatusException) {
           return resolveResponseStatusException((ResponseStatusException) ex, request, response, handler);
       //〈2〉情况二,如果有 @ResponseStatus 注解,进行解析并设置到响应
       ResponseStatus status = AnnotatedElementUtils.findMergedAnnotation(ex.getClass(), ResponseStatus.class);
       if (status != null) {
           return resolveResponseStatus(status, request, response, handler, ex);
       // <3> 情况三, 使用异常的 cause 在走一次情况一、情况二的逻辑。
       if (ex.getCause() instanceof Exception) {
           ex = (Exception) ex.getCause();
           return doResolveException(request, response, handler, ex);
   } catch (Exception resolveEx) {
       logger.warn("Failure while trying to resolve exception [" + ex.getClass().getName() + "]", resolveEx);
   return null;
}
```

分成三种情况。

<1> 处,情况一,如果异常是 ResponseStatusException 类型,调用

#resolveResponseStatus(ResponseStatusException ex, HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response, Object handler) 方法,进行解析并设置到响应。代码如下:

<2> 处,情况二,如果异常有 @ResponseStatus 注解,调用 #resolveResponseStatus (ResponseStatus responseStatus, HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response, Object handler, Exception ex)方法,进行解析并设置到响应。代码如下:

<3>处,情况三,使用异常的 cause 在走一次情况一、情况二的逻辑。

DefaultHandlerExceptionResolver

org. springframework. web. servlet. mvc. support. DefaultHandlerExceptionResolver ,继承 AbstractHandlerExceptionResolver 抽象类,默认 HandlerExceptionResolver 实现类,针对各种异常,设置错误响应。

其中,实现 #doResolveException(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response, Object handler, Exception ex) 方法,代码如下:

```
// DefaultHandlerExceptionResolver.java
@Override
@Nullable
protected ModelAndView doResolveException(
       HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response, @Nullable Object handler, Exception ex) {
 try {
     if (ex instanceof HttpRequestMethodNotSupportedException) {
         return handleHttpRequestMethodNotSupported(
                    (HttpRequestMethodNotSupportedException) ex, request, response, handler);
        } else if (ex instanceof HttpMediaTypeNotSupportedException) {
         return handleHttpMediaTypeNotSupported(
                    (HttpMediaTypeNotSupportedException) ex, request, response, handler);
       } else if (ex instanceof HttpMediaTypeNotAcceptableException) {
         return handleHttpMediaTypeNotAcceptable(
                    (HttpMediaTypeNotAcceptableException) ex, request, response, handler);
       } else if (ex instanceof MissingPathVariableException) {
         return handleMissingPathVariable(
                    (MissingPathVariableException) ex, request, response, handler);
       } else if (ex instanceof MissingServletRequestParameterException) {
         return handleMissingServletRequestParameter(
                    (MissingServletRequestParameterException) ex, request, response, handler);
       } else if (ex instanceof ServletRequestBindingException) {
         return handleServletRequestBindingException(
                    (ServletRequestBindingException) ex, request, response, handler);
        } else if (ex instanceof ConversionNotSupportedException) {
         return handleConversionNotSupported(
                    (ConversionNotSupportedException) ex, request, response, handler);
        } else if (ex instanceof TypeMismatchException) {
```

```
return handleTypeMismatch(
                    (TypeMismatchException) ex, request, response, handler);
       } else if (ex instanceof HttpMessageNotReadableException) {
         return handleHttpMessageNotReadable(
                    (HttpMessageNotReadableException) ex, request, response, handler);
       } else if (ex instanceof HttpMessageNotWritableException) {
         return handleHttpMessageNotWritable(
                    (HttpMessageNotWritableException) ex, request, response, handler);
       } else if (ex instanceof MethodArgumentNotValidException) {
         return handleMethodArgumentNotValidException(
                    (MethodArgumentNotValidException) ex, request, response, handler);
       } else if (ex instanceof MissingServletRequestPartException) {
         return handleMissingServletRequestPartException(
                    (MissingServletRequestPartException) ex, request, response, handler);
       } else if (ex instanceof BindException) {
        return handleBindException((BindException) ex, request, response, handler);
       } else if (ex instanceof NoHandlerFoundException) {
        return handleNoHandlerFoundException(
                    (NoHandlerFoundException) ex, request, response, handler);
       } else if (ex instanceof AsyncRequestTimeoutException) {
         return handleAsyncRequestTimeoutException(
                    (AsyncRequestTimeoutException) ex, request, response, handler);
    } catch (Exception handlerEx) {
     if (logger.isWarnEnabled()) {
            logger.warn("Failure while trying to resolve exception [" + ex. getClass().getName() + "]", handlerEx);\\
   }
return null;
}
```

比较简单,就不啰嗦解析。感兴趣的胖友,自己去瞅瞅这个类即可。

10. SimpleMappingExceptionResolver

艿艿:这个类是选读的,不敢兴趣的胖友,可以绕过。

org. springframework. web. servlet. handler. SimpleMappingExceptionResolver ,继承 AbstractHandlerExceptionResolver 抽象类,是 Spring MVC 提供的一个简易匹配的异常处理方式

可通过 XML 中进行配置,示例如下:

10.1 构造方法

```
// SimpleMappingExceptionResolver.java
/** The default name of the exception attribute: "exception". */
public static final String DEFAULT EXCEPTION ATTRIBUTE = "exception";
/**
* 异常的视图映射
* KEY: 异常的全类名
* VALUE: 视图名
@Nullable
private Properties exceptionMappings;
* 排除的异常的数组
*/
@Nullable
private Class<?>[] excludedExceptions;
/**
* 默认视图名
@Nullable
private String defaultErrorView;
/**
* 默认的状态码
@Nullable
private Integer defaultStatusCode;
* 状态码的映射
* KEY: 视图名
* VALUE: 状态码
private Map<String, Integer> statusCodes = new HashMap<>();
* 异常设置到 {@link ModelAndView} 的属性名
*/
@Nullable
private String exceptionAttribute = DEFAULT EXCEPTION ATTRIBUTE;
```

属性比较多,随着下面的方法,一起瞅瞅。

10.2 doResolveException

实现 #doResolveException(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response, Object handler, Exception ex) 方法,代码如下:

```
// SimpleMappingExceptionResolver.java
@Override
@Nullable
protected ModelAndView doResolveException(
       HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response, @Nullable Object handler, Exception ex) {
    // Expose ModelAndView for chosen error view.
    // <1> 获得异常对应的视图
    String viewName = determineViewName(ex, request);
    if (viewName != null) {
        // Apply HTTP status code for error views, if specified.
       // Only apply it if we're processing a top-level request.
       // <2> 获得视图对应的状态码
        Integer statusCode = determineStatusCode(request, viewName);
       // <3> 设置状态码到响应
        if (statusCode != null) {
           applyStatusCodeIfPossible(request, response, statusCode);
       // <4> 创建 Model And View 对象, 并返回
       return getModelAndView(viewName, ex, request);
       return null;
    }
}
<1>处,调用 #determineViewName(Exception ex, HttpServletRequest request) 方法,获得异常对应的视
图。代码如下:
      // SimpleMappingExceptionResolver.java
      @Nullable
      protected String determineViewName(Exception ex, HttpServletRequest request) {
          String viewName = null;
          // 如果是排除的异常,返回 null
          if (this.excludedExceptions != null) {
              for (Class<?> excludedEx : this.excludedExceptions) {
                  if (excludedEx. equals(ex. getClass())) {
                      return null;
              }
          }
          // Check for specific exception mappings.
          // 获得异常对应的视图
          if (this.exceptionMappings != null) {
              viewName = findMatchingViewName(this.exceptionMappings, ex);
          // Return default error view else, if defined.
          // 如果获得不到视图,并且有默认视图,则使用默认视图
          if (viewName == null && this.defaultErrorView != null) {
              if (logger.isDebugEnabled()) {
                  logger.debug("Resolving to default view ' " + this.defaultErrorView + "' ");
              }
              viewName = this.defaultErrorView;
          }
          return viewName;
      }
```

○ 其中,调用 #findMatchingViewName(Properties exceptionMappings, Exception ex) 方法,获得异常对

应的视图。代码如下:

```
// SimpleMappingExceptionResolver.java
@Nullable
protected \ String \ find Matching View Name (Properties \ exception Mappings, \ Exception \ ex) \ \ \{ \ exception \ excepti
         String viewName = null;
         String dominantMapping = null;
         int deepest = Integer. MAX VALUE;
         // 遍历 exceptionMappings 数组,寻找最匹配的视图名
         for (Enumeration<?> names = exceptionMappings.propertyNames(); names.hasMoreElements();) {
                   String exceptionMapping = (String) names.nextElement();
                   // 获得层级
                   int depth = getDepth(exceptionMapping, ex);
                   // 如果层级更低,则使用它
                   if (depth >= 0 && (depth < deepest || (depth == deepest &&
                                     dominantMapping != null && exceptionMapping.length() > dominantMapping.length()))) { //
                            deepest = depth;
                            dominantMapping = exceptionMapping;
                            viewName = exceptionMappings.getProperty(exceptionMapping);
                  }
         }
         // 返回 viewName
         if (viewName != null && logger.isDebugEnabled()) {
                   logger.debug("Resolving to view'" + viewName + "' based on mapping [" + dominantMapping + "]");
         }
         return viewName:
}
protected int getDepth(String exceptionMapping, Exception ex) {
         return getDepth(exceptionMapping, ex.getClass(), 0);
private int getDepth(String exceptionMapping, Class<?> exceptionClass, int depth) {
         // 匹配上
         if (exceptionClass.getName().contains(exceptionMapping)) {
                   // Found it!
                  return depth;
         }
         // If we've gone as far as we can go and haven't found it...
         if (exceptionClass == Throwable.class) {
                   return -1;
         // 递归父类,继续匹配
         return getDepth(exceptionMapping, exceptionClass.getSuperclass(), depth + 1);
}
```

。 简单,胖友自己瞅瞅即可。

<2> 处,调用 #determineStatusCode(HttpServletRequest request, String viewName) 方法,获得视图对应的状态码。代码如下:

```
// SimpleMappingExceptionResolver.java
@Nullable
protected Integer determineStatusCode(HttpServletRequest request, String viewName) {
    // 从 statusCodes 中,获得视图名对应的状态码
```

```
if (this. statusCodes. containsKey(viewName)) {
    return this. statusCodes. get(viewName);
    }
// 获得不到,使用默认状态码
return this. defaultStatusCode;
}
```

<3> 处,调用 #applyStatusCodelfPossible(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response, int statusCode) 方法,设置状态码到响应。代码如下:

```
// SimpleMappingExceptionResolver.java

protected void applyStatusCodeIfPossible(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response, int statusCoif (!WebUtils.isIncludeRequest(request)) {
    if (logger.isDebugEnabled()) {
        logger.debug("Applying HTTP status " + statusCode);
    }
    response.setStatus(statusCode);
    request.setAttribute(WebUtils.ERROR_STATUS_CODE_ATTRIBUTE, statusCode);
}
```

<4> 处,调用 #getModelAndView(String viewName, Exception ex) 方法,创建 ModelAndView 对象。代码如下:

```
// SimpleMappingExceptionResolver.java

protected ModelAndView getModelAndView(String viewName, Exception ex) {
    ModelAndView mv = new ModelAndView(viewName);

// 添加 exceptionAttribute
    if (this.exceptionAttribute != null) {
        mv.addObject(this.exceptionAttribute, ex);
    }

return mv;
}
```

666. 彩蛋

虽然很长,但是实际上,灰常简单。嘿嘿。

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16章 HandlerExceptionResolver」</u> 小节

文章目录

- 1. 1. 1. 概述
- 2. 2. 类图
- 3. 3. 3. 初始化
- 4. 4. HandlerExceptionResolverComposite
 - 1. 4.1. 4.1 构造方法

- 2. 4.2. 4.2 resolveException
- 5. 5. 5. AbstractHandlerExceptionResolver
 - 1. 5.1. 5.1 构造方法
 - 2. 5.2. 5.2 shouldApplyTo
 - 3. 5.3. 5.3 prepareResponse
 - 4. <u>5.4.</u> <u>5.4 resolveException</u>
- 6. 6. AbstractHandlerMethodExceptionResolver
 - 1. <u>6</u>. 1. <u>6</u>. 1 shouldApplyTo
 - 2. 6.2. 6.2 doResolveException
- 7. 7. ExceptionHandlerExceptionResolver
 - 1. 7.1. 7.1 构造方法
 - 2. 7.2. 7.2 afterPropertiesSet
 - 1. 7.2.1. 7.2.1 initExceptionHandlerAdviceCache
 - 2. 7.2.2. 7.2.2 getDefaultArgumentResolvers
 - 3. 7.2.3. 7.2.3 getDefaultReturnValueHandlers
 - 3. 7.3. 7.3 ExceptionHandlerMethodResolver
 - 1. 7.3.1. 7.3.1 构造方法
 - 2. 7.3.2. 7.3.2 hasExceptionMappings
 - 3. 7.3.3. 7.3.3 resolveMethod
 - 4. 7.4. 7.4 getExceptionHandlerMethod
 - 5. 7.5. 7.5 doResolveHandlerMethodException
- 8. <u>8. 8. ResponseStatusExceptionResolver</u>
 - 1. 8.1. 8.1 构造方法
 - 2. 8.2. 8.2 applyStatusAndReason
 - 3. 8.3. 8.3 doResolveException
- 9. 9. DefaultHandlerExceptionResolver
- 10. 10. 10. SimpleMappingExceptionResolver
 - 1. 10.1. 10.1 构造方法
 - 2. 10.2. 10.2 doResolveException
- 11. 11. 666. 彩蛋

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