

# 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

2020-02-21 Spring MVC

# 精尽 Spring MVC 源码分析 —— 请求处理一览

# 1. 概述

本文,我们来一览一个用户的请求,是如何被 DispatcherServlet 处理的。如下图所示:

FROM \_《Spring MVC 原理探秘 —— 一个请求的旅行过程》



整体流程实际不复杂,但是涉及的全部代码会非常多,所以本文重点在于解析整体的流程。特别具体和细节的代码实现,我们会放到后续的文章,一篇一篇细细咀嚼。

## 1.1 如何调试

艿艿: 自我吐槽, 写完之后才发现, 忘记提供测试示例了。

比较简单,调试 org. springframework. web. servlet. DispatcherServletTests 这个单元测试类,可以运行各种单元测试方法,执行各种情况。

# 2. FrameworkServlet

虽然在 <u>「1. 概述」</u> 的整体流程图,我们看到请求首先是被 DispatcherServlet 所处理,但是实际上,FrameworkServlet 才是真正的入门。FrameworkServlet 会实现

```
#doGet(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response)
#doPost(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response)
#doPut(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response)
#doDelete(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response)
#doOptions(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response)
#doTrace(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response)
#service(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response)
```

等方法。而这些实现,最终会调用 #processRequest(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response) 方法,处理请求。

# 2.1 不同 HttpMethod 的请求处理

#### 2. 1. 1 service

#service(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response) 方法,代码如下:

```
// FrameworkServlet. java
@Override
protected void service(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response)
    throws ServletException, IOException {
    // <1> 获得请求方法
    HttpMethod httpMethod = HttpMethod.resolve(request.getMethod());
    // <2. 1> 处理 PATCH 请求
    if (httpMethod == HttpMethod.PATCH || httpMethod == null) {
        processRequest(request, response);
    // <2. 2> 调用父类,处理其它请求
    } else {
        super.service(request, response);
    }
}
```

<1> 处,获得请求方法。

<2.1> 处,若请求方法是 HttpMethod. PATCH ,调用 #processRequest(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response) 方法,处理请求。因为 HttpServlet 默认没提供 #doPatch(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response)

方法,所以只能通过父类的 #service(...) 方法,从而实现。另外,关于 processRequest 的详细解析,见 「2.2 processRequest」。

<2.2> 处,其它类型的请求方法,还是调用父类的 #service(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response) 方法,进行处理。代码如下:

```
// HttpServlet.java
protected void service(HttpServletRequest req, HttpServletResponse resp)
    throws ServletException, IOException {
   String method = req. getMethod();
    if (method.equals(METHOD_GET)) {
        long lastModified = getLastModified(req);
        if (lastModified == -1) {
            // servlet doesn't support if-modified-since, no reason
            // to go through further expensive logic
            doGet(req, resp);
        } else {
            long ifModifiedSince = req.getDateHeader(HEADER_IFMODSINCE);
            if (ifModifiedSince < lastModified) {</pre>
                // If the servlet mod time is later, call doGet()
                // Round down to the nearest second for a proper compare
                // A ifModifiedSince of -1 will always be less
                maybeSetLastModified(resp, lastModified);
                doGet(req, resp);
            } else {
                resp. setStatus (HttpServletResponse. SC_NOT_MODIFIED) ;
            }
   } else if (method.equals(METHOD HEAD)) {
        long lastModified = getLastModified(req);
        maybeSetLastModified(resp, lastModified);
        doHead(req, resp);
   } else if (method.equals(METHOD_POST)) {
        doPost(req, resp);
    } else if (method.equals(METHOD PUT)) {
        doPut(req, resp);
   } else if (method.equals(METHOD_DELETE)) {
        doDelete(req, resp);
   } else if (method.equals(METHOD_OPTIONS)) {
        doOptions(req, resp);
   } else if (method.equals(METHOD_TRACE)) {
        doTrace(req, resp);
   } else {
       //
        // Note that this means NO servlet supports whatever
        // method was requested, anywhere on this server.
        //
        String errMsg = IStrings.getString("http.method_not_implemented");
        Object[] errArgs = new Object[1];
        errArgs[0] = method;
        errMsg = MessageFormat.format(errMsg, errArgs);
        resp. sendError (HttpServletResponse. SC_NOT_IMPLEMENTED, errMsg);
   }
}
```

可能会有胖友有疑惑,为什么不在 #service(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response) 方法,直接调用 #processRequest(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response) 方法就好列? 因为针对不同的请求方法,处理略微有所不同。

#### 2.1.2 doGet & doPost & doPut & doDelete

这四个方法,都是直接调用 #processRequest(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response) 方法,处理请求。代码如下:

```
// FrameworkServlet.java
@0verride
protected final void doGet (HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response)
    throws ServletException, IOException {
    processRequest(request, response);
}
@Override
protected final void doPost(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response)
    throws ServletException, IOException {
    processRequest(request, response);
}
protected final void doPut (HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response)
    throws ServletException, IOException {
    processRequest(request, response);
}
@Override
protected final void doDelete(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response)
     throws ServletException, IOException {
    processRequest(request, response);
}
```

### 2.1.3 doOptions

```
// FrameworkServlet. java
/** Should we dispatch an HTTP OPTIONS request to {@link #doService}?. */
private boolean dispatchOptionsRequest = false;
* Delegate OPTIONS requests to \{@link \#processRequest\}, if desired.
* Applies HttpServlet's standard OPTIONS processing otherwise,
* and also if there is still no 'Allow' header set after dispatching.
* @see #doService
*/
@Override
protected void doOptions(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response)
     throws ServletException, IOException {
// 如果 dispatchOptionsRequest 为 true ,则处理该请求
 if (this.dispatchOptionsRequest || CorsUtils.isPreFlightRequest(request)) {
       // 处理请求
       processRequest(request, response);
    // 如果响应 Header 包含 "Allow",则不需要交给父方法处理
```

选读,因为 OPTIONS 请求方法,实际场景下用的少。可参考 《HTTP 的请求方法 OPTIONS》。

### 2. 1. 4 doTrace

```
// FrameworkServlet.java
/** Should we dispatch an HTTP TRACE request to [@link #doService]?. */
private boolean dispatchTraceRequest = false;
* Delegate TRACE requests to {@link #processRequest}, if desired.
* pApplies HttpServlet's standard TRACE processing otherwise.
* @see #doService
*/
@Override
protected void doTrace(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response)
    throws ServletException, IOException {
// 如果 dispatchTraceRequest 为 true ,则处理该请求
if (this.dispatchTraceRequest) {
    // 处理请求
       processRequest(request, response);
    // 如果响应的内容类型为 "message/http" ,则不需要交给父方法处理
    if ("message/http".equals(response.getContentType())) {
        // Proper TRACE response coming from a handler - we're done.
        return;
       }
   }
// 调用父方法
super. doTrace(request, response);
```

选读,因为 TRACE 请求方法,实际场景下用的少。 可参读 <u>《HTTP Method详细解读(GET HEAD POST OPTIONS PUT DELETE TRACE CONNECT)》</u> 的 <u>「9.8</u> TRACE | 小节。

## 2.2 processRequest

#processRequest(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response) 方法,处理请求。代码如下:

```
// FrameworkServlet.java
protected final void processRequest (HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response)
     throws ServletException, IOException {
 // <1> 记录当前时间,用于计算 web 请求的处理时间
 long startTime = System.currentTimeMillis();
 // <2> 记录异常
    Throwable failureCause = null;
 // <3> TODO 芋艿
    LocaleContext previousLocaleContext = LocaleContextHolder.getLocaleContext();
    LocaleContext localeContext = buildLocaleContext(request);
 // <4> TODO 芋艿
    RequestAttributes previousAttributes = RequestContextHolder.getRequestAttributes();
    ServletRequestAttributes requestAttributes = buildRequestAttributes(request, response, previousAttributes);
    WebAsyncManager asyncManager = WebAsyncUtils.getAsyncManager(request);
    asyncManager.registerCallableInterceptor(FrameworkServlet.class.getName(), new RequestBindingInterceptor());
 // <6> TODO 芋艿
    initContextHolders(request, localeContext, requestAttributes);
 try {
     // <7> 执行真正的逻辑
       doService(request, response);
    } catch (ServletException | IOException ex) {
       failureCause = ex; // < 8 >
     throw ex;
    } catch (Throwable ex) {
       failureCause = ex; // < 8 >
     throw new NestedServletException("Request processing failed", ex);
    } finally {
     // <9> TODO 芋艿
       resetContextHolders(request, previousLocaleContext, previousAttributes);
     // <10> TODO 芋艿
     if (requestAttributes != null) {
           requestAttributes.requestCompleted();
     // <11> 打印请求日志,并且日志级别为 DEBUG
        logResult(request, response, failureCause, asyncManager);
     // <12> 发布 ServletRequestHandledEvent 事件
       publishRequestHandledEvent(request, response, startTime, failureCause);
}
<1> 处,记录当前时间,用于计算 web 请求的处理时间。
<2> 处,记录异常。
<3> 处, TODO 1001 Locale
<4> 处,TODO 1002 RequestAttributes
<5> 处, TODO 1003 Asyn
<6> 处,TODO 1001 + 1002
```

【重要】 <7> 处,调用 #doService(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response) 抽象方法,执行真正的逻辑。代码如下:

```
// FrameworkServlet.java
protected abstract void doService(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response)
    throws Exception;
```

- 。 该抽象方法由 DispatcherServlet 实现,所以这就是 DispatcherServlet 处理请求的 真正入口。详细解析,见 <u>「3. DispatcherServlet」</u>。
- 《8》处,记录抛出的异常,最终在 finally 的代码段中使用。
- <9> 处,TODO 1001 + 1002
- <10> 处, TODO 1001 + 1002
- <11>处,调用 #logResult(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response, Throwable failureCause, WebAsyncManager asyncManager) 方法,打印请求日志,并且日志级别为 DEBUG 。这个方法,感兴趣的胖友,点击 传送门 查看。
- <12> 处,调用 #publishRequestHandledEvent(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response, long startTime, Throwable failureCause) 方法,发布 org. springframework. web. context. support. ServletRequestHandledEvent 事件。代码如下:

```
// FrameworkServlet.java
/** Should we publish a ServletRequestHandledEvent at the end of each request?. */
private boolean publishEvents = true;
private void publishRequestHandledEvent(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response,
     long startTime, @Nullable Throwable failureCause) {
// 如果开启发布事件
 if (this.publishEvents && this.webApplicationContext != null) {
     // Whether or not we succeeded, publish an event.
     long processingTime = System.currentTimeMillis() - startTime;
     // 创建 ServletRequestHandledEvent 事件,并进行发布
     this.webApplicationContext.publishEvent(
             new ServletRequestHandledEvent(this,
                        request. getRequestURI(), request. getRemoteAddr(),
                        request.getMethod(), getServletConfig().getServletName(),
                        WebUtils.getSessionId(request), getUsernameForRequest(request),
                        processingTime, failureCause, response.getStatus()));
   }
}
```

 关于 ServletRequestHandledEvent 的监听使用,可参考 <u>《使用 Spring</u> ApplicationListener 容器监听器来记录请求信息》。

艿艿: 好像到了此处,一直没写到 DispatcherServlet 。 有种在啰嗦的感觉,嘿嘿

# 3. DispatcherServlet

## 3.1 doService

#doService(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response) 方法,DispatcherServlet 的处理请求的入口方法,代码如下:

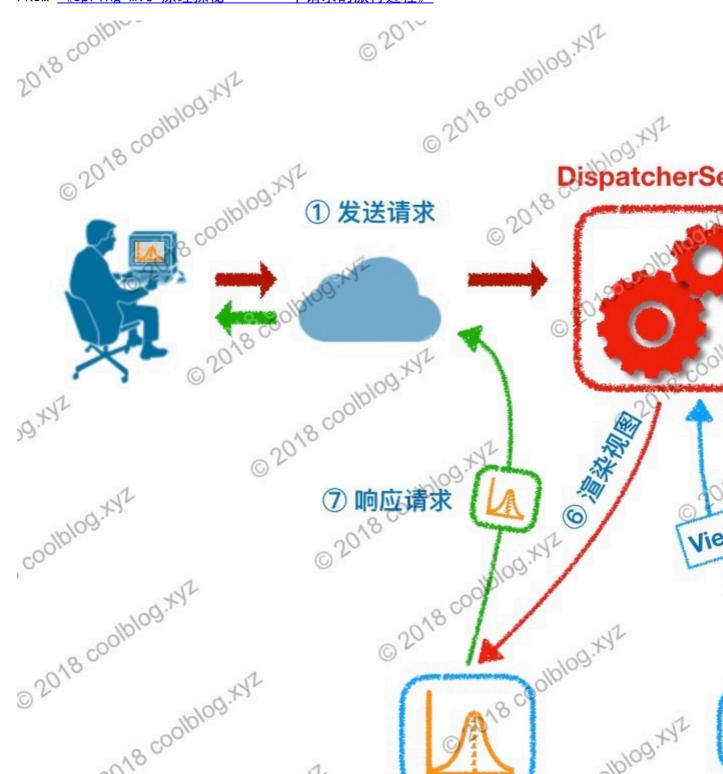
```
// DispatcherServlet.java
@Override
protected void doService(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response) throws Exception {
// <1> 打印请求日志,并且日志级别为 DEBUG
    logRequest(request);
// Keep a snapshot of the request attributes in case of an include.
// to be able to restore the original attributes after the include.
// <2> TODO 芋艿
   Map<String, Object> attributesSnapshot = null;
 if (WebUtils.isIncludeRequest(request)) {
       attributesSnapshot = new HashMap <> ();
       Enumeration<?> attrNames = request.getAttributeNames();
    while (attrNames.hasMoreElements()) {
           String attrName = (String) attrNames.nextElement();
         if (this.cleanupAfterInclude || attrName.startsWith(DEFAULT STRATEGIES PREFIX)) {
               attributesSnapshot.put(attrName, request.getAttribute(attrName));
           }
       }
   }
// Make framework objects available to handlers and view objects.
// <3> 设置 Spring 框架中的常用对象到 request 属性中
    request.setAttribute(WEB_APPLICATION_CONTEXT_ATTRIBUTE, getWebApplicationContext());
    request. setAttribute (LOCALE RESOLVER ATTRIBUTE, this. localeResolver);
   request.setAttribute(THEME_RESOLVER_ATTRIBUTE, this.themeResolver);
   request.setAttribute(THEME SOURCE ATTRIBUTE, getThemeSource());
// <4> TODO 芋艿 flashMapManager
 if (this.flashMapManager != null) {
       FlashMap inputFlashMap = this.flashMapManager.retrieveAndUpdate(request, response);
     if (inputFlashMap != null) {
           request.setAttribute(INPUT_FLASH_MAP_ATTRIBUTE, Collections.unmodifiableMap(inputFlashMap));
        request.setAttribute(OUTPUT_FLASH_MAP_ATTRIBUTE, new FlashMap());
       request.setAttribute(FLASH MAP MANAGER ATTRIBUTE, this.flashMapManager);
   }
try {
    // <5> 执行请求的分发
       doDispatch(request, response);
   } finally {
    // <6> TODO 芋艿
    if (!WebAsyncUtils.getAsyncManager(request).isConcurrentHandlingStarted()) {
        // Restore the original attribute snapshot, in case of an include.
         if (attributesSnapshot != null) {
               restoreAttributesAfterInclude(request, attributesSnapshot);
           }
       }
   }
}
```

- 处,调用 #logRequest (HttpServletRequest request) 方法,打印请求日志,并且日志级别为 DEBUG。这个方法,感兴趣的胖友,点击 <u>传送门</u> 查看。
- <2> 处, TODO 1003 芋艿
- <3>处,设置 Spring 框架中的常用对象到 request 的属性中。
- <4> 处,TODO 1004 芋艿 flashMapManager
- <5> 处,调用 #doDispatch(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response) 方法,执行请求的分发。详细解析,见 「3.2 doDispatch」。
- <6> 处, TODO 1003 芋艿

## 3.2 doDispatch

#doDispatch(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response) 方法,执行请求的分发。在开始看具体的代码实现之前,我们在来回味下这张图片:

FROM 《Spring MVC 原理探秘 —— 一个请求的旅行过程》



实际上,这张图,更多的反应的是 DispatcherServlet 的 #DispatcherServlet(...) 方法的核心流程。

#### 代码如下:

```
// DispatcherServlet. java
protected void doDispatch(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response) throws Exception {
   HttpServletRequest processedRequest = request;
   HandlerExecutionChain mappedHandler = null;
boolean multipartRequestParsed = false;
// <1> TODO 芋艿
   WebAsyncManager asyncManager = WebAsyncUtils.getAsyncManager(request);
try {
       ModelAndView mv = null;
       Exception dispatchException = null;
    try {
        // TODO 芋艿
           processedRequest = checkMultipart(request);
           multipartRequestParsed = (processedRequest != request);
        // Determine handler for the current request.
        // <3> 获得请求对应的 HandlerExecutionChain 对象
           mappedHandler = getHandler(processedRequest);
        if (mappedHandler == null) { // <3.1> 如果获取不到,则根据配置抛出异常或返回 404 错误
               noHandlerFound (processedRequest, response);
            return:
           }
        // Determine handler adapter for the current request.
        //〈4〉获得当前 handler 对应的 HandlerAdapter 对象
           HandlerAdapter ha = getHandlerAdapter(mappedHandler.getHandler());
        // Process last-modified header, if supported by the handler.
        // <4.1> TODO 芋艿 last-modified
           String method = request.getMethod();
        boolean isGet = "GET". equals (method);
        if (isGet | | "HEAD".equals(method)) {
            long lastModified = ha.getLastModified(request, mappedHandler.getHandler());
            if (new ServletWebRequest(request, response).checkNotModified(lastModified) && isGet) {
                return:
               }
           }
        // <5> 前置处理 拦截器
        if (!mappedHandler.applyPreHandle(processedRequest, response)) {
           }
        // Actually invoke the handler.
        // <6> 真正的调用 handler 方法,并返回视图
           mv = ha.handle(processedRequest, response, mappedHandler.getHandler());
        // <7> TODO 芋艿
        if (asyncManager.isConcurrentHandlingStarted()) {
            return:
           }
```

```
// <8> TODO 芋艿 视图
            applyDefaultViewName(processedRequest, mv);
        // <9> 后置处理 拦截器
           mappedHandler.applyPostHandle(processedRequest, response, mv);
       } catch (Exception ex) {
           dispatchException = ex; // <10> 记录异常
       } catch (Throwable err) {
        // As of 4.3, we're processing Errors thrown from handler methods as well,
        // making them available for @ExceptionHandler methods and other scenarios.
           dispatchException = new NestedServletException("Handler dispatch failed", err); // <10> 记录异常
    // <11> 处理正常和异常的请求调用结果。
       processDispatchResult(processedRequest, response, mappedHandler, mv, dispatchException);
    } catch (Exception ex) {
     // <12> 已完成 拦截器
       triggerAfterCompletion(processedRequest, response, mappedHandler, ex);
    } catch (Throwable err) {
    // <12> 已完成 拦截器
       triggerAfterCompletion(processedRequest, response, mappedHandler,
            new NestedServletException("Handler processing failed", err));
    } finally {
    // <13.1> TODO 芋艿, 干啥子?
     if (asyncManager.isConcurrentHandlingStarted()) {
         // Instead of postHandle and afterCompletion
         if (mappedHandler != null) {
               mappedHandler.applyAfterConcurrentHandlingStarted(processedRequest, response);
       } else {
        // <13.2> Clean up any resources used by a multipart request.
        if (multipartRequestParsed) {
               cleanupMultipart(processedRequest);
           }
       }
   }
}
```

- <1> 处,T0D0 1003 Asvnc
- <2> 处,调用 #checkMultipart(HttpServletRequest request) 方法,检查是否是上传请求。如果是,则 封装成 MultipartHttpServletRequest 对象。详细解析,见 <u>《精尽 Spring MVC 源码解析</u> —— MultipartResolver》中。
- <3> 处,调用 #getHandler(HttpServletRequest request) 方法,返回请求对应的是 HandlerExecutionChain 对象,它包含处理器(handler)和拦截器们(HandlerInterceptor数组)。代码如下:

```
// DispatcherServlet.java

/** List of HandlerMappings used by this servlet. */
@Nullable
private List<HandlerMapping> handlerMappings;

@Nullable
protected HandlerExecutionChain getHandler(HttpServletRequest request) throws Exception {
   if (this.handlerMappings != null) {
        // 遍历 HandlerMapping 数组
```

- 详细的解析,见 <u>《精尽 Spring MVC 源码分析 ── HandlerMapping 组件(二)之</u>
   HandlerInterceptor》
- <3.1> 处,如果获取不到,则调用 #noHandlerFound(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response) 根据配置抛出异常或返回 404 错误。 代码比较简单,胖友点击 <u>传送门</u> 自己看该方法。
- <4> 处,调用 #getHandlerAdapter(Object handler) 方法,获得当前 handler 对应的 HandlerAdapter 对象。代码如下:

```
// DispatcherServlet.java
/** List of HandlerAdapters used by this servlet. */
@Nullable
private List<HandlerAdapter> handlerAdapters;
protected HandlerAdapter getHandlerAdapter (Object handler) throws ServletException {
 if (this. handlerAdapters != null) {
    // 遍历 HandlerAdapter 数组
    for (HandlerAdapter adapter : this.handlerAdapters) {
         // 判断是否支持当前处理器
        if (adapter.supports(handler)) {
            // 如果支持,则返回
            return adapter;
           }
// 没找到对应的 HandlerAdapter 对象,抛出 ServletException 异常
throw new ServletException("No adapter for handler [" + handler +
        []: The DispatcherServlet configuration needs to include a HandlerAdapter that supports this handler
}
```

- 详细解析,见 <u>《精尽 Spring MVC 源码解析 —— HandlerAdapter 组件 (一)之</u> HandlerAdapter》
- <4.1> 处,见 <u>《精尽 Spring MVC 源码解析 —— HandlerAdapter 组件 (一) 之</u> HandlerAdapter》

【拦截器】<5> 处,调用 HandlerExecutionChain#applyPreHandle(HttpServletRequest request,

HttpServletResponse response) 方法,拦截器的前置处理,即调用

HandlerInterceptor#preHandle(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response, Object handler) 方法。详细解析,见 <u>《精尽 Spring MVC 源码分析 —— HandlerMapping 组件(二)之</u> HandlerInterceptor》。

【Controller】<6> 处,调用 HandlerAdapter#handle(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response, Object handler) 方法,真正的调用 handler 方法,并返回视图。这里,一般就会调用我们定义的 Controller 的方法。详细解析,见 TODO 。

<7> 处, TODO 1003 Asyn

<8> 处,调用 #applyDefaultViewName(HttpServletRequest request, ModelAndView mv) 方法,当无视图的情况下,设置默认视图。代码如下:

```
// DispatcherServlet. java
/** RequestToViewNameTranslator used by this servlet. */
@Nullable
private RequestToViewNameTranslator viewNameTranslator;
private void applyDefaultViewName (HttpServletRequest request, @Nullable ModelAndView mv) throws Exception {
 if (mv != null && !mv. hasView()) { // 无视图
    // 获得默认视图
        String defaultViewName = getDefaultViewName(request);
    // 设置默认视图
     if (defaultViewName != null) {
           mv. setViewName (defaultViewName);
   }
}
@Nullable
protected String getDefaultViewName(HttpServletRequest request) throws Exception {
// 从请求中,获得视图
return (this.viewNameTranslator != null ? this.viewNameTranslator.getViewName(request) : null);
```

○ 详细解析,见 <u>《精尽 Spring MVC 源码解析 —— RequestToViewNameTranslator》</u> 中

【拦截器】<9> 处,调用 HandlerExecutionChain#applyPostHandle(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response, ModelAndView mv) 方法,拦截器的后置处理,即调用 HandlerInterceptor#postHandle(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response, Object handler) 方法。详细解析,见 <u>《精尽 Spring MVC 源码分析 —— HandlerMapping 组件(二)之 HandlerInterceptor》</u>。

<10> 处,记录异常。注意,此处仅仅记录,不会抛出异常,而是统一交给〈11〉处理。
<11> 处,调用 #processDispatchResult(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response, HandlerExecutionChain mappedHandler, ModelAndView mv, Exception exception)方法,处理正常和异常的请求调用结果。注意,正常的、异常的,都会进行处理。详细解析,见 <u>「3.3</u> processDispatchResult」。

【拦截器】<12> 处,调用 #triggerAfterCompletion(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response, HandlerExecutionChain mappedHandler, Exception ex)方法,拦截器的已完成处理,即调用 HandlerInterceptor#triggerAfterCompletion(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response, Exception ex)方法。详细解析,见 《精尽 Spring MVC 源码分析 —— HandlerMapping 组件(二)之 HandlerInterceptor》。

<13.1> 处,TODO 1003 Asyn

<13.2> 处,如果是上传请求,则调用 #cleanupMultipart(HttpServletRequest request) 方法,清理资源。详细解析,见 《精尽 Spring MVC 源码解析 —— MultipartResolver》中。

## 3.3 processDispatchResult

#processDispatchResult(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response, HandlerExecutionChain mappedHandler, ModelAndView mv, Exception exception) 方法,处理正常和异常的请求调用结果。代码如下:

```
// DispatcherServlet.java
private void processDispatchResult(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response,
       @Nullable HandlerExecutionChain mappedHandler, @Nullable ModelAndView mv,
       @Nullable Exception exception) throws Exception {
 // <1> 标记,是否是生成的 Model And View 对象
boolean errorView = false;
 // <2> 如果是否异常的结果
 if (exception != null) {
       // 情况一,从 ModelAndViewDefiningException 中获得 ModelAndView 对象
     if (exception instanceof ModelAndViewDefiningException) {
           logger.debug("ModelAndViewDefiningException encountered", exception);
           mv = ((ModelAndViewDefiningException) exception).getModelAndView();
     // 情况二,处理异常,生成 ModelAndView 对象
       } else {
           Object handler = (mappedHandler != null ? mappedHandler.getHandler() : null);
           mv = processHandlerException(request, response, handler, exception);
        // 标记 errorView
           errorView = (mv != null);
   }
 // Did the handler return a view to render?
 if (mv != null && !mv.wasCleared()) {
     // <3.1> 渲染页面
       render(mv, request, response);
     // <3.2> 清理请求中的错误消息属性
     if (errorView) {
           WebUtils.clearErrorRequestAttributes(request);
       }
    } else {
     if (logger.isTraceEnabled()) {
           logger.trace("No view rendering, null ModelAndView returned.");
       }
    }
 // <4> TODO 芋艿
 if (WebAsyncUtils.getAsyncManager(request).isConcurrentHandlingStarted()) {
     // Concurrent handling started during a forward
     return;
    }
// <5> 已完成处理 拦截器
 if (mappedHandler != null) {
       mappedHandler.triggerAfterCompletion(request, response, null);
}
```

- <1> 处,errorView 属性,标记是否是生成的 ModelAndView 对象。
- <2> 处,如果是否异常的结果。
  - 。 <2.1> 处,情况一,从 ModelAndViewDefiningException 中获得 ModelAndView 对象。
  - <2.2> 处,情况二,调用 #processHandlerException(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response, Object handler, Exception ex) 方法,处理异常,生成 ModelAndView 对象。代码如下:

```
// DispatcherServlet. java
@Nullable
protected ModelAndView processHandlerException(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response,
       @Nullable Object handler, Exception ex) throws Exception {
 // Success and error responses may use different content types
   // 移除 PRODUCIBLE_MEDIA_TYPES_ATTRIBUTE 属性
   request.removeAttribute(HandlerMapping.PRODUCIBLE MEDIA TYPES ATTRIBUTE);
 // Check registered HandlerExceptionResolvers...
 // <a> 遍历 HandlerExceptionResolver 数组,解析异常,生成 ModelAndView 对象
   ModelAndView exMv = null;
 if (this.handlerExceptionResolvers != null) {
    // 遍历 HandlerExceptionResolver 数组
    for (HandlerExceptionResolver resolver : this.handlerExceptionResolvers) {
        // 解析异常,生成 ModelAndView 对象
           exMv = resolver.resolveException(request, response, handler, ex);
           // 生成成功,结束循环
        if (exMv != null) {
            break;
       }
   }
 // 情况一,生成了 ModelAndView 对象,进行返回
 if (exMv != null) {
    // ModelAndView 对象为空,则返回 null
     if (exMv.isEmpty()) {
           request.setAttribute(EXCEPTION_ATTRIBUTE, ex); // 记录异常到 request 中
       }
    // We might still need view name translation for a plain error model...
     // 设置默认视图
     if (!exMv.hasView()) {
           String defaultViewName = getDefaultViewName(request);
        if (defaultViewName != null) {
               exMv. setViewName (defaultViewName);
           }
       }
    // 打印日志
     if (logger.isTraceEnabled()) {
           logger.trace("Using resolved error view: " + exMv, ex);
     if (logger.isDebugEnabled()) {
           logger.debug("Using resolved error view: " + exMv);
    // 设置请求中的错误消息属性
       WebUtils.exposeErrorRequestAttributes(request, ex, getServletName());
    return exMv;
 // 情况二,未生成 ModelAndView 对象,则抛出异常
 throw ex;
}
```

。 ⟨a⟩ 处,遍历 HandlerExceptionResolver 数组,调用

HandlerExceptionResolver#resolveException(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response, Object handler, Exception ex)方法,解析异常,生成 ModelAndView 对象。详细解析,TODO

。 ⟨b⟩ 处,情况一,生成了 ModelAndView 对象,进行返回。当然,这里的后续代码 还有 10 多行,比较简单,胖友自己瞅瞅就 OK 啦。

- 。 ⟨c⟩ 处,情况二,未生成 ModelAndView 对象,则抛出异常。
- <3.1> 处,调用 #render(ModelAndView mv, HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response) 方法,渲染页面。详细解析,见 「3.4 render」。
- <3.2> 处,当是 <2> 处的情况二时,则调用 WebUtils#clearErrorRequestAttributes(HttpServletRequest request) 方法,清理请求中的错误消息属性。为什么会有这一步呢?答案在

#processHandlerException(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response, Object handler, Exception ex) 方法中,会调用 WebUtils#exposeErrorRequestAttributes(HttpServletRequest request, Throwable ex, String servletName) 方法,设置请求中的错误消息属性。

<4> 处,TODO 1003 芋艿

【拦截器】<5> 处,调用 #triggerAfterCompletion(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response, HandlerExecutionChain mappedHandler, Exception ex)方法,拦截器的已完成处理,即调用 HandlerInterceptor#triggerAfterCompletion(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response, Exception ex)方法。详细解析,见 《精尽 Spring MVC 源码分析 —— HandlerMapping 组件(二)之 HandlerInterceptor》。

## 3.4 render

#render(ModelAndView mv, HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response) 方法,渲染 ModelAndView。代码如下:

```
// DispatcherServlet.java
protected void render (ModelAndView mv, HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response) throws Exception {
// Determine locale for request and apply it to the response.
// <1> TODO 芋艿 从 request 中获得 Locale 对象,并设置到 response 中
   Locale locale = (this.localeResolver != null ? this.localeResolver.resolveLocale(request) : request.getLocale());
   response. setLocale (locale);
// 获得 View 对象
   View view:
   String viewName = mv.getViewName();
// 情况一, 使用 viewName 获得 View 对象
 if (viewName != null) {
    // We need to resolve the view name.
    // <2.1> 使用 viewName 获得 View 对象
       view = resolveViewName (viewName, mv. getModelInternal(), locale, request);
    if (view == null) { // 获取不到, 抛出 ServletException 异常
        throw new ServletException("Could not resolve view with name '" + mv.getViewName() +
                "' in servlet with name '" + getServletName() + "'");
// 情况二,直接使用 ModelAndView 对象的 View 对象
   } else {
    // No need to lookup: the ModelAndView object contains the actual View object.
    // 直接使用 ModelAndView 对象的 View 对象
       view = mv.getView();
    if (view == null) { // 获取不到, 抛出 ServletException 异常
        throw new ServletException("ModelAndView [" + mv + "] neither contains a view name nor a " +
                "View object in servlet with name '" + getServletName() + "',");
       }
   }
// Delegate to the View object for rendering.
// 打印日志
 if (logger.isTraceEnabled()) {
       logger.trace("Rendering view [" + view + "] ");
```

```
try {
    // <3> 设置响应的状态码
    if (mv.getStatus() != null) {
        response.setStatus(mv.getStatus().value());
    }
    // <4> 渲染页面
        view.render(mv.getModelInternal(), request, response);
} catch (Exception ex) {
    if (logger.isDebugEnabled()) {
        logger.debug("Error rendering view [" + view + "]", ex);
    }
    throw ex;
}
```

<1> 处,调用 LocaleResolver#resolveLocale(HttpServletRequest request) 方法,从 request 中获得 Locale 对象,并设置到 response 中。详细解析,见 TODO 1001

<2>处,获得 View 对象。分成两种情况,代码比较简单,胖友自己瞅瞅。

<2.1> 处,调用 #resolveViewName(String viewName, Map<String, Object> model, Locale locale, HttpServletRequest request) 方法,使用 viewName 获得 View 对象。代码如下:

○ 详细解析,见 《精尽 Spring MVC 源码解析 —— ViewResolver》

<3>处,设置响应的状态码。

<4> 处,调用 View#render(Map<String, ?> model, HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response) 方法,渲染视图。详细解析,见 <u>《精尽 Spring MVC 源码解析 —— ViewResolver》</u>。

# 666. 彩蛋

到此,我们已经对 DispatcherServlet 是如何处理请求已经有了整体的认识。当然,我们对每个 Spring MVC 组件,细节暂时没有进行深扣,正如我们在看本文,会有大量的 TODO 。不要方,后面的每一篇,我们会对每个 Spring MVC 组件逐个解析。这样,我们对 Spring MVC 会更加了解。

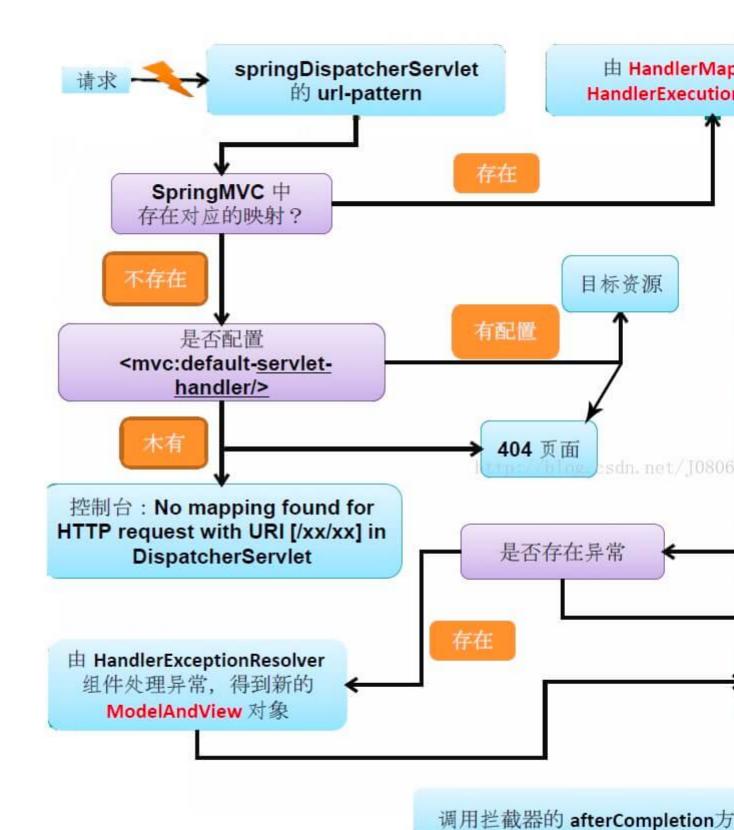
其实,这也是看源码的套路,先整理,后局部,逐步逐步抽丝剥茧,看清理透。

还有,在看完后续的 Spring MVC 的每个组件后,胖友可以在回过头在重新看看这个文章,是否能够将文章更好的串联在一起。

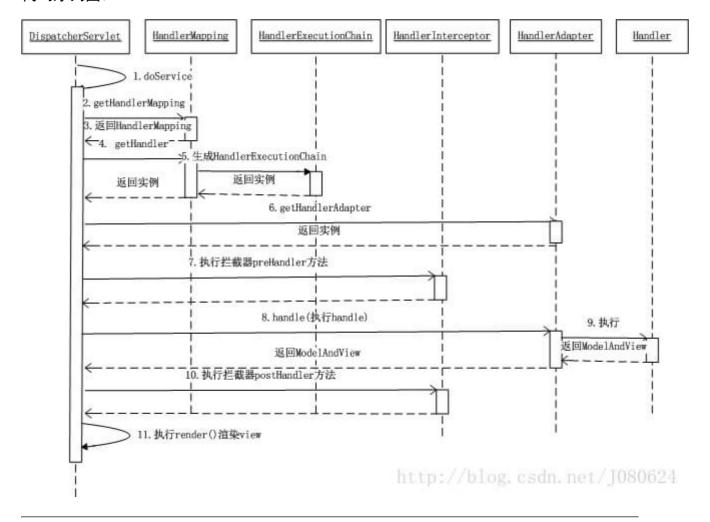
下面,艿艿整理了一些网络上讲述 Spring MVC 处理请求的一些图,帮助我们更好的理解这个过程

FROM \_《SpringMVC - 运行流程图及原理分析》

流程示意图:



### 代码序列图:



FROM <u>《看透 Spring MVC:源代码分析与实践》</u> P123

### 流程示意图:



### 参考和推荐如下文章:

田小波 <u>《Spring MVC 原理探秘 - 一个请求的旅行过程》</u> 郝佳 <u>《Spring 源码深度解析》</u> 的 <u>「11.3 DispatcherServlet」</u> 小节 韩路彪 《看透 Spring MVC: 源代码分析与实践》 的 「第10章 Spring MVC 之用」 小节

#### 文章目录

- 1. 1. 1. 概述
  - 1. 1.1. 1.1 如何调试
- 2. 2. FrameworkServlet
  - 1. <u>2.1.</u> <u>2.1 不同 HttpMethod 的请求处理</u>
    - 1. 2.1.1. 2.1.1 service
    - 2. 2.1.2. 2.1.2 doGet & doPost & doPut & doDelete
    - 3. <u>2.1.3.</u> <u>2.1.3</u> <u>doOptions</u>
    - 4. 2.1.4. 2.1.4 doTrace
  - 2. 2. 2. 2 processRequest
- 3. 3. DispatcherServlet
  - 1. 3.1. 3.1 doService
  - 2. 3.2. 3.2 doDispatch
  - 3. 3. 3. 3 processDispatchResult
  - 4. 3.4. 3.4 render
- 4. 4. 666. 彩蛋

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