

如果是ibatis的时代，直接通过sqlSession对象调用方法，然后执行器等后续执行；mybatis的时候，我们可以不用操作sqlSession直接使用mapper接口。

1. sqlSession.getMapper(Class<T> c)返回的对象是什么

```
1 SysRoleMapper sysRoleMapper = sqlSession.getMapper(SysRoleMapper.class);
```

在MapperProxyFactory中发现这是通过jdk生成的代理对象

```
1 protected T newInstance(MapperProxy<T> mapperProxy) {
2     return (T) Proxy.newProxyInstance(mapperInterface.getClassLoader(), new
    Class[] { mapperInterface }, mapperProxy);
3 }
4
5 public T newInstance(SqlSession sqlSession) {
6     final MapperProxy<T> mapperProxy = new MapperProxy<T>(sqlSession, mapper
    Interface, methodCache);
7     return newInstance(mapperProxy);
8 }
```

根据对jdk动态代理的理解，这个mapper的逻辑会落在代理执行程序上

(newProxyInstance的第三个参数，实现了InvocationHandler)，可以看到这个类是MapperProxy

2. MapperProxy的Invoke方法

```
1 public Object invoke(Object proxy, Method method, Object[] args) throws T
    hrowable {
2     try {
3         // method.getDeclaringClass()返回执行方法的对象
4         if (Object.class.equals(method.getDeclaringClass())) {
5             return method.invoke(this, args);
6         } else if (isDefaultMethod(method)) {
7             return invokeDefaultMethod(proxy, method, args);
8         }
9     } catch (Throwable t) {
10         throw ExceptionUtil.unwrapThrowable(t);
11     }
12     final MapperMethod mapperMethod = cachedMapperMethod(method);
13     return mapperMethod.execute(sqlSession, args);
14 }
```

2.1 if (Object.class.equals(method.getDeclaringClass())) 这一句判断的是调用的是mapper接口的方法还是Object的方法，method.getDeclaringClass()表示方法所属的类或接口。

2.2 else if (isDefaultMethod(method)) 判断是不是jdk1.8中有默认实现的方法

2.3 正常调用mapper接口中的方法，是会落在最后两句的

```
final MapperMethod mapperMethod = cachedMapperMethod(method);
```

```
return mapperMethod.execute(sqlSession, args);
```

3. mapperMethod.execute(sqlSession, args)方法

```
1 public Object execute(SqlSession sqlSession, Object[] args) {
2     Object result;
3     switch (command.getType()) {
4         case INSERT: {
5             Object param = method.convertArgsToSqlCommandParam(args);
6             result = rowCountResult(sqlSession.insert(command.getName(), param));
7             break;
8         }
9         case UPDATE: {
10            Object param = method.convertArgsToSqlCommandParam(args);
11            result = rowCountResult(sqlSession.update(command.getName(), param));
12            break;
13        }
14        case DELETE: {
15            Object param = method.convertArgsToSqlCommandParam(args);
16            result = rowCountResult(sqlSession.delete(command.getName(), param));
17            break;
18        }
19        case SELECT:
20            if (method.returnsVoid() && method.hasResultHandler()) {
21                executeWithResultHandler(sqlSession, args);
22                result = null;
23            } else if (method.returnsMany()) {
24                result = executeForMany(sqlSession, args);
25            } else if (method.returnsMap()) {
26                result = executeForMap(sqlSession, args);
27            } else if (method.returnsCursor()) {
28                result = executeForCursor(sqlSession, args);
29            } else {
30                Object param = method.convertArgsToSqlCommandParam(args);
31                result = sqlSession.selectOne(command.getName(), param);
32            }
33            break;
34        case FLUSH:
35            result = sqlSession.flushStatements();
```

```

36     break;
37     default:
38         throw new BindingException("Unknown execution method for: " + command.getName());
39     }
40     if (result == null && method.getReturnType().isPrimitive() && !method.returnsVoid()) {
41         throw new BindingException("Mapper method '" + command.getName()
42             + " attempted to return null from a method with a primitive return type ("
43             + method.getReturnType() + ").");
44     }
45     return result;
46 }

```

execute方法中，下面两句就是本次执行的落点

Object param = method.convertArgsToSqlCommandParam(args);

result = sqlSession.selectOne(command.getName(), param);

其中第一句是将method的参数专称map对象，以便后续使用，具体规则如下

```

1 public ParamNameResolver(Configuration config, Method method) {
2     final Class<?>[] paramTypes = method.getParameterTypes();
3     final Annotation[][] paramAnnotations =
4         method.getParameterAnnotations();
5     final SortedMap<Integer, String> map = new TreeMap<Integer, String>();
6     int paramCount = paramAnnotations.length;
7     // get names from @Param annotations
8     for (int paramIndex = 0; paramIndex < paramCount; paramIndex++) {
9         if (isSpecialParameter(paramTypes[paramIndex])) {
10            // skip special parameters
11            continue;
12        }
13        String name = null;
14        for (Annotation annotation : paramAnnotations[paramIndex]) {
15            if (annotation instanceof Param) {
16                hasParamAnnotation = true;
17                name = ((Param) annotation).value();
18                break;
19            }
20        }
21        if (name == null) {
22            // @Param was not specified.
23            if (config.isUseActualParamName()) {

```

```
23  name = getActualParamName(method, paramIndex);
24  }
25  if (name == null) {
26  // use the parameter index as the name ("0", "1", ...)
27  // gcode issue #71
28  name = String.valueOf(map.size());
29  }
30  }
31  map.put(paramIndex, name);
32  }
33  names = Collections.unmodifiableSortedMap(map);
34  }
```

最终的结果，如果配置了@Param优先使用，否则使用参数名作为map的key（useActualParamName可以配置，默认为true），如果useActualParamName配置为false，则使用“0”，“1”作为key。

然后就是执行sqlSession的selectOne方法了

至此就从mybatis进入了itbatis，mapper接口的作用就完了