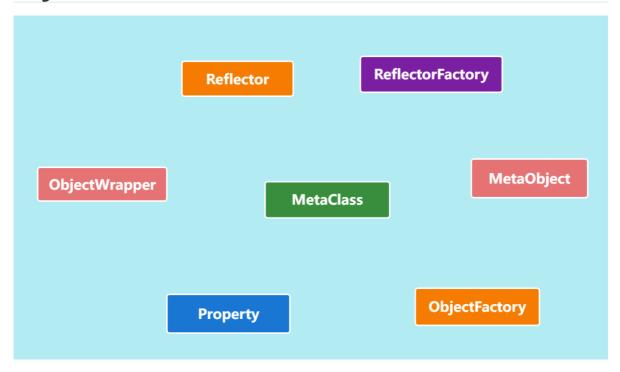
MyBatis基础模块-反射模块



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1.反射模块

MyBatis在进行参数处理、结果集映射等操作时会使用到大量的反射操作,Java中的反射功能虽然强大,但是代码编写起来比较复杂且容易出错,为了简化反射操作的相关代码,MyBatis提供了专门的反射模块,该模块位于org.apache.ibatis.reflection包下,它对常见的反射操作做了进一步的封装,提供了更加简洁方便的反射API。

```
src src
🗸 🖿 main
  🗸 🖿 java
    org.apache.ibatis
       > annotations
       > 🖿 binding
       > 🖿 builder
       > 🖿 cache
       > cursor
       > 🖿 datasource
       > mexceptions
       > mecutor
       > 🖿 io
       > 🖿 jdbc
       > 🖿 lang
       > 🖿 logging
       > 🖿 mapping
       > a parsing
       > 🖿 plugin
     reflection
         > a factory
         > 🖿 invoker
         > a property
         > 🖿 wrapper
            ArrayUtil

    DefaultReflectorFactory

            © ExceptionUtil
            Jdk
            MetaClass
            MetaObject
            ( OptionalUtil
            📇 package-info.java
            ParamNameResolver
            ParamNameUtil
            ReflectionException
            Reflector
            ReflectorFactory
            SystemMetaObject
            TypeParameterResolver
```

1.1 Reflector

Reflector是反射模块的基础,每个Reflector对象都对应一个类,在Reflector中缓存了反射需要使用的类的元信息

1.1.1 属性

首先来看下Reflector中提供的相关属性的含义

```
// 对应的Class 类型
private final Class<?> type;
// 可读属性的名称集合 可读属性就是存在 getter方法的属性,初始值为null
private final String[] readablePropertyNames;
```

```
// 可写属性的名称集合 可写属性就是存在 setter方法的属性,初始值为null private final String[] writablePropertyNames;
// 记录了属性相应的setter方法,key是属性名称,value是Invoker方法
// 他是对setter方法对应Method对象的封装
private final Map<String,Invoker> setMethods = new HashMap<>();
// 属性相应的getter方法
private final Map<String,Invoker> getMethods = new HashMap<>();
// 记录了相应setter方法的参数类型,key是属性名称 value是setter方法的参数类型
private final Map<String,Class<?>>> setTypes = new HashMap<>();
// 和上面的对应
private final Map<String,Class<?>>> getTypes = new HashMap<>();
// 记录了默认的构造方法
private Constructor<?> defaultConstructor;
// 记录了所有属性名称的集合
private Map<String,String> caseInsensitivePropertyMap = new HashMap<>();
```

1.1.2 构造方法

在Reflector的构造器中会完成相关的属性的初始化操作

```
// 解析指定的Class类型 并填充上述的集合信息
 public Reflector(Class<?> clazz) {
   type = clazz; // 初始化 type字段
   addDefaultConstructor(clazz);// 设置默认的构造方法
   addGetMethods(clazz);// 获取getter方法
   addSetMethods(clazz); // 获取setter方法
   addFields(clazz); // 处理没有getter/setter方法的字段
   // 初始化 可读属性名称集合
   readablePropertyNames = getMethods.keySet().toArray(new String[0]);
   // 初始化 可写属性名称集合
   writablePropertyNames = setMethods.keySet().toArray(new String[0]);
   // caseInsensitivePropertyMap记录了所有的可读和可写属性的名称 也就是记录了所有的属性名
   for (String propName : readablePropertyNames) {
     // 属性名称转大写
     caseInsensitivePropertyMap.put(propName.toUpperCase(Locale.ENGLISH),
propName);
   for (String propName : writablePropertyNames) {
     // 属性名称转大写
     caseInsensitivePropertyMap.put(propName.toUpperCase(Locale.ENGLISH),
propName);
   }
 }
```

反射我们也可以在项目中我们直接拿来使用,定义一个普通的Bean对象。

```
/**

* 反射工具箱

* 测试用例

*/
public class Person {

private Integer id;
```

```
private String name;

public Person(Integer id) {
    this.id = id;
}

public Person(Integer id, String name) {
    this.id = id;
    this.name = name;
}
```

1.1.3 公共的API方法

然后我们可以看看Reflector中提供的公共的API方法

方法名称	作用
getType	获取Reflector表示的Class
getDefaultConstructor	获取默认的构造器
hasDefaultConstructor	判断是否有默认的构造器
getSetInvoker	根据属性名称获取对应的Invoker 对象
getGetInvoker	根据属性名称获取对应的Invoker对象
getSetterType	获取属性对应的类型 比如: String name; // getSetterType("name")> java.lang.String
getGetterType	与上面是对应的
getGetablePropertyNames	获取所有的可读属性名称的集合
getSetablePropertyNames	获取所有的可写属性名称的集合
hasSetter	判断是否具有某个可写的属性
hasGetter	判断是否具有某个可读的属性
findPropertyName	根据名称查找属性

了解了Reflector对象的基本信息后我们需要如何来获取Reflector对象呢?在MyBatis中给我们提供了一个ReflectorFactory工厂对象。所以我们先来简单了解下ReflectorFactory对象,当然你也可以直接new出来,像上面的案例一样,

1.2 ReflectorFactory

ReflectorFactory接口主要实现了对Reflector对象的创建和缓存。

1.2.1 ReflectorFactory接口的定义

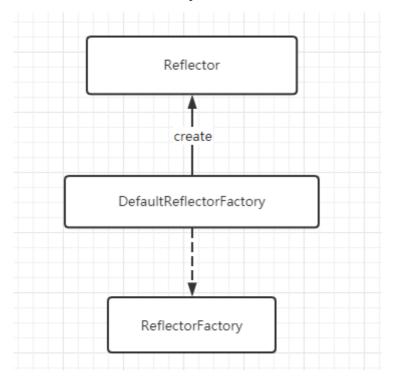
接口的定义如下

```
public interface ReflectorFactory {
    // 检测该ReflectorFactory是否缓存了Reflector对象
    boolean isClassCacheEnabled();
    // 设置是否缓存Reflector对象
    void setClassCacheEnabled(boolean classCacheEnabled);
    // 创建指定了Class的Reflector对象
    Reflector findForClass(Class<?> type);
}
```

然后我们来看看它的具体实现

1.2.2 DefaultReflectorFactory

MyBatis只为该接口提供了DefaultReflectorFactory这一个实现类。他与Reflector的关系如下:



DefaultReflectorFactory中的实现,代码比较简单,我们直接贴出来

```
public class DefaultReflectorFactory implements ReflectorFactory {
 private boolean classCacheEnabled = true;
 // 实现对 Reflector 对象的缓存
  private final ConcurrentMap<Class<?>, Reflector> reflectorMap = new
ConcurrentHashMap<>();
  public DefaultReflectorFactory() {
  }
  @override
  public boolean isClassCacheEnabled() {
    return classCacheEnabled;
 }
  @override
  public void setClassCacheEnabled(boolean classCacheEnabled) {
   this.classCacheEnabled = classCacheEnabled;
  }
  @override
```

```
public Reflector findForClass(Class<?> type) {
   if (classCacheEnabled) {// 开启缓存
      // synchronized (type) removed see issue #461
      return reflectorMap.computeIfAbsent(type, Reflector::new);
   } else {
      // 没有开启缓存就直接创建
      return new Reflector(type);
   }
}
```

1.2.3 使用演示

通过上面的介绍,我们可以具体的来使用下,加深对其的理解,先准备一个JavaBean,

```
package com.boge.domain;

public class Student {

    public Integer getId() {
        return 6;
    }

    public void setId(Integer id) {
        System.out.println(id);
    }

    public String getUserName() {
        return "张三";
    }
}
```

这个Bean我们做了简单的处理

```
@Test
public void test02() throws Exception{
    ReflectorFactory factory = new DefaultReflectorFactory();
    Reflector reflector = factory.findForClass(Student.class);
    System.out.println("可读属
性:"+Arrays.toString(reflector.getGetablePropertyNames()));
    System.out.println("可写属
性:"+Arrays.toString(reflector.getSetablePropertyNames()));
    System.out.println("是否具有默认的构造器:" +
reflector.hasDefaultConstructor());
    System.out.println("Reflector对应的Class:" + reflector.getType());
}
```

1.3 Invoker

针对于Class中Field和Method的调用,在MyBatis中封装了Invoker对象来统一处理(有使用到适配器模式)

1.3.1 接口说明

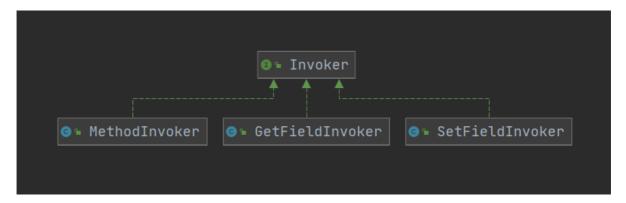
```
/**

* @author Clinton Begin

*/
public interface Invoker {
    // 执行Field或者Method
    Object invoke(Object target, Object[] args) throws IllegalAccessException,
InvocationTargetException;

// 返回属性相应的类型
Class<?> getType();
}
```

该接口有对应的三个实现



1.3.2 效果演示

使用效果演示,还是通过上面的案例来介绍

```
package com.boge.domain;

public class Student {

   public Integer getId() {
       System.out.println("读取id");
       return 6;
   }

   public void setId(Integer id) {
       System.out.println("写入id:"+id);
   }

   public String getUserName() {

      return "张三";
   }
}
```

```
public void test03() throws Exception{
    ReflectorFactory factory = new DefaultReflectorFactory();
    Reflector reflector = factory.findForClass(Student.class);
    // 获取构造器 生成对应的对象
    Object o = reflector.getDefaultConstructor().newInstance();
    MethodInvoker invoker1 = (MethodInvoker) reflector.getSetInvoker("id");
    invoker1.invoke(o,new Object[]{999});
    // 读取
    Invoker invoker2 = reflector.getGetInvoker("id");
    invoker2.invoke(o,null);
}
```

1.4 MetaClass

在Reflector中可以针对普通的属性操作,但是如果出现了比较复杂的属性,比如 private Person person; 这种,我们要查找的表达式 person.userName.针对这种表达式的处理,这时就可以通过 MetaClass来处理了。我们来看看主要的属性和构造方法

```
/**

* 通过 Reflector 和 ReflectorFactory 的组合使用 实现对复杂的属性表达式的解析

* @author Clinton Begin

*/
public class MetaClass {

// 缓存 Reflector
private final ReflectorFactory reflectorFactory;

// 创建 MetaClass时 会指定一个Class reflector会记录该类的相关信息
private final Reflector reflector;

private MetaClass(Class<?> type, ReflectorFactory reflectorFactory) {
    this.reflectorFactory = reflectorFactory;
    this.reflector = reflectorFactory.findForClass(type);
  }

// ....
}
```

效果演示,准备Bean对象

```
package com.boge.domain;

import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.Map;

public class RichType {
    private RichType richType;
    private String richField;
    private String richProperty;
    private Map richMap = new HashMap();

    private List richList = new ArrayList() {
```

```
add("bar");
        }
    };
    public RichType getRichType() {
        return richType;
   }
    public void setRichType(RichType richType) {
        this.richType = richType;
    }
   public String getRichProperty() {
        return richProperty;
   }
    public void setRichProperty(String richProperty) {
        this.richProperty = richProperty;
    public List getRichList() {
        return richList;
   }
    public void setRichList(List richList) {
        this.richList = richList;
   }
    public Map getRichMap() {
        return richMap;
   }
   public void setRichMap(Map richMap) {
        this.richMap = richMap;
   }
}
```

测试代码

```
@Test
public void test7(){
   ReflectorFactory reflectorFactory = new DefaultReflectorFactory();
   MetaClass meta = MetaClass.forClass(RichType.class, reflectorFactory);
   System.out.println(meta.hasGetter("richField"));
   System.out.println(meta.hasGetter("richProperty"));
   System.out.println(meta.hasGetter("richList"));
   System.out.println(meta.hasGetter("richMap"));
   System.out.println(meta.hasGetter("richList[0]"));
   System.out.println(meta.hasGetter("richType"));
   System.out.println(meta.hasGetter("richType.richField"));
   System.out.println(meta.hasGetter("richType.richProperty"));
   System.out.println(meta.hasGetter("richType.richList"));
   System.out.println(meta.hasGetter("richType.richMap"));
   System.out.println(meta.hasGetter("richType.richList[0]"));
   // findProperty 只能处理 . 的表达式
```

```
System.out.println(meta.findProperty("richType.richProperty"));
System.out.println(meta.findProperty("richType.richProperty1"));
System.out.println(meta.findProperty("richList[0]"));
System.out.println(Arrays.toString(meta.getGetterNames()));
}
```

输出结果

1.5 MetaObject

我们可以通过MetaObject对象解析复杂的表达式来对提供的对象进行操作。具体的通过案例来演示会更直观些

```
@Test
public void shouldGetAndSetField() {
    RichType rich = new RichType();
    MetaObject meta = SystemMetaObject.forObject(rich);
    meta.setValue("richField", "foo");
    System.out.println(meta.getValue("richField"));
}
@Test
public void shouldGetAndSetNestedField() {
    RichType rich = new RichType();
    MetaObject meta = SystemMetaObject.forObject(rich);
    meta.setValue("richType.richField", "foo");
    System.out.println(meta.getValue("richType.richField"));
}
@Test
public void shouldGetAndSetMapPairUsingArraySyntax() {
    RichType rich = new RichType();
    MetaObject meta = SystemMetaObject.forObject(rich);
    meta.setValue("richMap[key]", "foo");
    System.out.println(meta.getValue("richMap[key]"));
}
```

1.6 反射模块应用

然后我们来看下在MyBatis的核心处理层中的实际应用

1.6.1 SqlSessionFactory

在创建SqlSessionFactory操作的时候会完成Configuration对象的创建,而在Configuration中默认定义的ReflectorFactory的实现就是DefaultReflectorFactory对象

```
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```

然后在解析全局配置文件的代码中,给用户提供了ReflectorFactory的扩展,也就是我们在全局配置文件中可以通过

reflectorFactory标签来使用我们自定义的ReflectorFactory

1.6.2 SqlSession

无相关操作

1.6.3 Mapper

无相关操作

1.6.4 执行SQL

在Statement获取结果集后,在做结果集映射的使用有使用到,在DefaultResultSetHandler的 createResultObject方法中。

然后在DefaultResultSetHandler的getRowValue方法中在做自动映射的时候

```
| Pick pick year Normania Code Analyze Edectors Build Run Joek VCS Window Leels Mighatichemo-OutcoolMighation/pachetulant/autocontervolunt/Uncontent/pachetulant/autocontervolunt/Uncontent/pachetulant/packetulant/packetulant/packetulant/packetulant/packetulant/packetulant/packetulant/packetulant/packetulant/packetulant/packetulant/packetulant/packetulant/packetulant/packetulant/packetulant/packetulant/packetulant/packetulant/packetulant/packetulant/packetulant/packetulant/packetulant/packetulant/packetulant/packetulant/packetulant/packetulant/packetulant/packetulant/packetulant/packetulant/packetulant/packetulant/packetulant/packetulant/packetulant/packetulant/packetulant/packetulant/packetulant/packetulant/packetulant/packetulant/packetulant/packetulant/packetulant/packetulant/packetulant/packetulant/packetulant/packetulant/packetulant/packetulant/packetulant/packetulant/packetulant/packetulant/packetulant/packetulant/packetulant/packetulant/packetulant/packetulant/packetulant/packetulant/packetulant/packetulant/packetulant/packetulant/packetulant/packetulant/packetulant/packetulant/packetulant/packetulant/packetulant/packetulant/packetulant/packetulant/packetulant/packetulant/packetulant/packetulant/packetulant/packetulant/packetulant/packetulant/packetulant/packetulant/packetulant/packetulant/packetulant/packetulant/packetulant/packetulant/packetulant/packetulant/packetulant/packetulant/packetulant/packetulant/packetulant/packetulant/packetulant/packetulant/packetulant/packetulant/packetulant/packetulant/packetulant/packetulant/packetulant/packetulant/packetulant/packetulant/packetulant/packetulant/packetulant/packetulant/packetulant/packetulant/packetulant/packetulant/packetulant/packetulant/packetulant/packetulant/packetulant/packetulant/packetulant/packetulant/packetulant/packetulant/packetulant/packetulant/packetulant/packetulant/packetulant/packetulant/packetulant/packetulant/packetulant/packetulant/packetulant/packetulant/packetulant/packetulant/packetulant/packetulant/packetulant/packetulant/packetula
```

继续跟踪,在createAutomaticMappings方法中

当然还有很多其他的地方在使用反射模块来完成的相关操作,这些可自行查阅