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【死磕 Spring】—— IOC 之 获取 Document 对象 (<http://cmsblogs.com/?p=2695>)

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在 `XmlBeanDefinitionReader.doLoadDocument()` 方法中做了两件事情，一是调用 `getValidationModeForResource()` 获取 XML 的验证模式，二是调用 `DocumentLoader.loadDocument()` 获取 Document 对象。上篇博客已经分析了获取 XML 验证模式（【死磕Spring】----- IOC 之 获取验证模型 (<http://cmsblogs.com/?p=2688>)），这篇我们分析获取 Document 对象。获取 Document 的策略由接口 `DocumentLoader` 定义，如下：

```
public interface DocumentLoader {  
    Document loadDocument(  
        InputSource inputSource, EntityResolver entityResolver,  
        ErrorHandler errorHandler, int validationMode, boolean namespaceAware)  
        throws Exception;  
}
```

`DocumentLoader` 中只有一个方法

`loadDocument()`，该方法接收五个参数：
* `inputSource`：加载 Document 的 Resource 源
* `entityResolver`：解析文件的解析器
* `errorHandler`：处理加载 Document 对象的过程的错误
* `validationMode`：验证模式
* `namespaceAware`：命名空间支持。如果要提供对 XML 名称空间的支持，则为 true
该方法由 `DocumentLoader` 的默认实现类 `DefaultDocumentLoader` 实现，如下：

```
public Document loadDocument(InputSource inputSource, EntityResolver entityResolver,  
    ErrorHandler errorHandler, int validationMode, boolean namespaceAware) throws Exception {  
  
    DocumentBuilderFactory factory = createDocumentBuilderFactory(validationMode, namespaceAware);  
    if (logger.isDebugEnabled()) {  
        logger.debug("Using JAXP provider [" + factory.getClass().getName() + "]");  
    }  
    DocumentBuilder builder = createDocumentBuilder(factory, entityResolver, errorHandler);  
    return builder.parse(inputSource);  
}
```

首先调用

`createDocumentBuilderFactory()` 创建 `DocumentBuilderFactory`，再通过该 factory 创建 `DocumentBuilder`，最后解析 `InputSource` 返回 `Document` 对象。

EntityResolver 通过

`loadDocument()` 获取 `Document` 对象时，有一个参数 `entityResolver`，该参数是通过 `getEntityResolver()` 获取的。

`getEntityResolver()` 返回指定的解析器，如果没有指定，则构造一个未指定的默认解析器。

```
protected EntityResolver getEntityResolver() {
    if (this.entityResolver == null) {
        ResourceLoader resourceLoader = getResourceLoader();
        if (resourceLoader != null) {
            this.entityResolver = new ResourceEntityResolver(resourceLoader);
        }
        else {
            this.entityResolver = new DelegatingEntityResolver(getBeanClassLoader());
        }
    }
    return this.entityResolver;
}
```

如果 `ResourceLoader` 不为 `null`，则根据指定的 `ResourceLoader` 创建一个 `ResourceEntityResolver`。如果 `ResourceLoader` 为 `null`，则创建一个 `DelegatingEntityResolver`，该 `Resolver` 委托给默认的 `BeansDtdResolver` 和 `PluggableSchemaResolver`。

- `ResourceEntityResolver`: 继承自 `EntityResolver`，通过 `ResourceLoader` 来解析实体的引用。
- `DelegatingEntityResolver`: `EntityResolver` 的实现，分别代理了 `dtd` 的 `BeansDtdResolver` 和 `xml schemas` 的 `PluggableSchemaResolver`。
- `BeansDtdResolver`: `spring bean dtd` 解析器。`EntityResolver` 的实现，用来从 `classpath` 或者 `jar` 文件加载 `dtd`。
- `PluggableSchemaResolver`: 使用一系列 `Map` 文件将 `schema url` 解析到本地 `classpath` 资源

`getEntityResolver()` 返回 `EntityResolver`，那这个 `EntityResolver` 到底是什么呢？

If a SAX application needs to implement customized handling for external entities, it must implement this interface and register an instance with the SAX driver using the `setEntityResolver` method.

就是说：如果 SAX 应用程序需要实现自定义处理外部实体，则必须实现此接口并使用 `setEntityResolver()` 向 SAX 驱动器注册一个实例。如下：

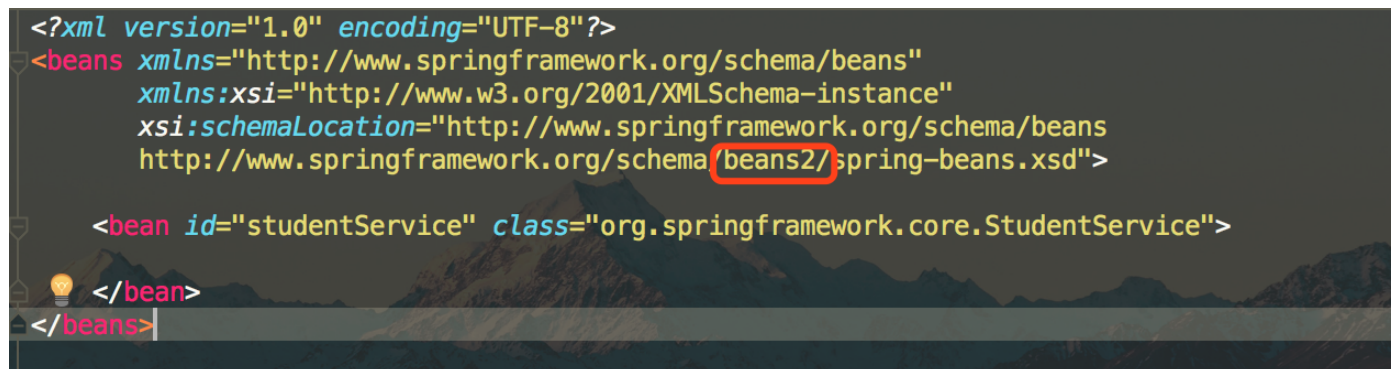
```

public class MyResolver implements EntityResolver {
    public InputSource resolveEntity (String publicId, String systemId){
        if (systemId.equals("http://www.myhost.com/today")){
            MyReader reader = new MyReader();
            return new InputSource(reader);
        } else {
            // use the default behaviour
            return null;
        }
    }
}

```

我们首先将

spring-student.xml 文件中的 XSD 声明的地址改掉，如下：



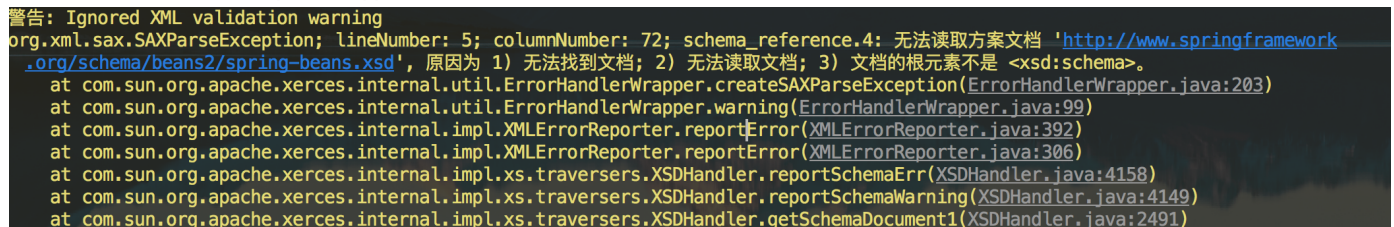
```

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<beans xmlns="http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans"
       xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
       xsi:schemaLocation="http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans
                           http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans2/spring-beans.xsd">

    <bean id="studentService" class="org.springframework.core.StudentService">
    </bean>
</beans>

```

(<https://gitee.com/chenssy/blog-home/raw/master/image/201811/spring-201806061001.png>) 如果我们再次运行，则会报如下错误：



```

警告: Ignored XML validation warning
org.xml.sax.SAXParseException; lineNumber: 5; columnNumber: 72; schema_reference.4: 无法读取方案文档 'http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans2/spring-beans.xsd', 原因为 1) 无法找到文档; 2) 无法读取文档; 3) 文档的根元素不是 <xsd:schema>。
    at com.sun.org.apache.xerces.internal.util.ErrorHandlerWrapper.createSAXParseException(ErrorHandlerWrapper.java:203)
    at com.sun.org.apache.xerces.internal.util.ErrorHandlerWrapper.warning(ErrorHandlerWrapper.java:99)
    at com.sun.org.apache.xerces.internal.impl.XMLErrorReporter.reportError(XMLErrorReporter.java:392)
    at com.sun.org.apache.xerces.internal.impl.XMLErrorReporter.reportError(XMLErrorReporter.java:306)
    at com.sun.org.apache.xerces.internal.impl.xs.traversers.XSDHandler.reportSchemaErr(XSDHandler.java:4158)
    at com.sun.org.apache.xerces.internal.impl.xs.traversers.XSDHandler.reportSchemaWarning(XSDHandler.java:4149)
    at com.sun.org.apache.xerces.internal.impl.xs.traversers.XSDHandler.getSchemaDocument1(XSDHandler.java:2491)

```

(<https://gitee.com/chenssy/blog-home/raw/master/image/201811/spring-201806071001.png>) 从上面的错误可以看到，是在进行文档验证时，无法根据声明找到 XSD 验证文件而导致无法进行 XML 文件验证。在(【死磕Spring】----- IOC 之 获取验证模型 (<http://cmsblogs.com/?p=2688>))中讲到，如果要解析一个 XML 文件，SAX 首先会读取该 XML 文档上的声明，然后根据声明去寻找相应的 DTD 定义，以便对文档进行验证。默认的加载规则是通过网络方式下载验证文件，而在实际生产环境中我们会遇到网络中断或者不可用状态，那么就应用就会因为无法下载验证文件而报错。

EntityResolver 的作用就是应用本身可以提供一个如何寻找验证文件的方法，即自定义实现。接口声明如下：

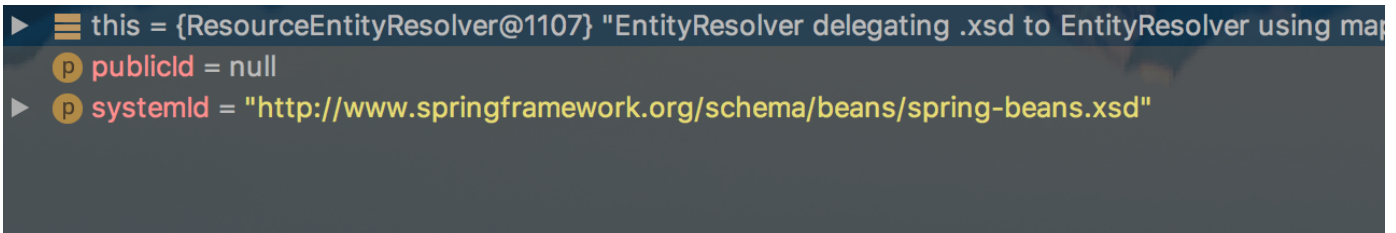
```

public interface EntityResolver {
    public abstract InputSource resolveEntity (String publicId,String systemId)
        throws SAXException, IOException;
}

```

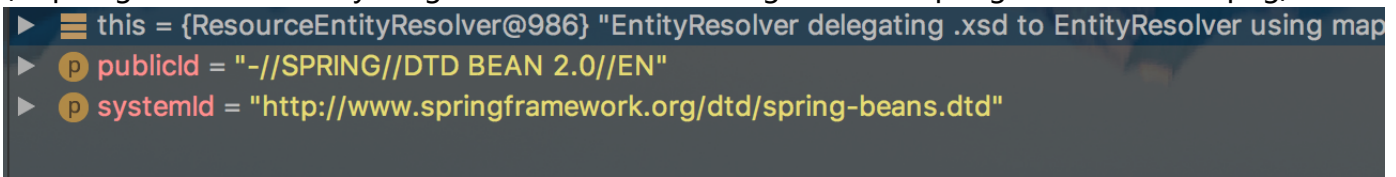
接口方法接收两个参数 `publicId` 和 `systemId`，并返回 `InputSource` 对象。两个参数声明如下：

- `publicId`：被引用的外部实体的公共标识符，如果没有提供，则返回 `null`
- `systemId`：被引用的外部实体的系统标识符 这两个参数的实际内容和具体的验证模式有关系。如下
- XSD 验证模式
 - `publicId`: `null`
 - `systemId`: `http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans/spring-beans.xsd`
- DTD 验证模式
 - `publicId`: `-//SPRING//DTD BEAN 2.0//EN`
 - `systemId`: `http://www.springframework.org/dtd/spring-beans.dtd` 如下：



```
▶ this = {ResourceEntityResolver@1107} "EntityResolver delegating .xsd to EntityResolver using map"
  p publicId = null
  p systemId = "http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans/spring-beans.xsd"
```

(<https://gitee.com/chenssy/blog-home/raw/master/image/201811/spring-201806071002.png>)



```
▶ this = {ResourceEntityResolver@986} "EntityResolver delegating .xsd to EntityResolver using map"
  p publicId = "-//SPRING//DTD BEAN 2.0//EN"
  p systemId = "http://www.springframework.org/dtd/spring-beans.dtd"
```

(<https://gitee.com/chenssy/blog-home/raw/master/image/201811/spring-201806071003.png>) 我们知道在 Spring 中使用 `DelegatingEntityResolver` 为 `EntityResolver` 的实现类，`resolveEntity()` 实现如下：

```
public InputSource resolveEntity(String publicId, @Nullable String systemId) throws SAXException, IOException {
    if (systemId != null) {
        if (systemId.endsWith(DTD_SUFFIX)) {
            return this.dtdResolver.resolveEntity(publicId, systemId);
        }
        else if (systemId.endsWith(XSD_SUFFIX)) {
            return this.schemaResolver.resolveEntity(publicId, systemId);
        }
    }
    return null;
}
```

不同的验证模式使用不同的解析器解析，如果是 DTD 验证模式则使用 `BeansDtdResolver` 来进行解析，如果是 XSD 则使用 `PluggableSchemaResolver` 来进行解析。 `BeansDtdResolver` 的解析过程如下：



```

public InputSource resolveEntity(String publicId, @Nullable String systemId) throws IOException {
    if (logger.isTraceEnabled()) {
        logger.trace("Trying to resolve XML entity with public ID [" + publicId +
            "] and system ID [" + systemId + "]);");
    }
    if (systemId != null && systemId.endsWith(DTD_EXTENSION)) {
        int lastPathSeparator = systemId.lastIndexOf('/');
        int dtdNameStart = systemId.indexOf(DTD_NAME, lastPathSeparator);
        if (dtdNameStart != -1) {
            String dtdFile = DTD_NAME + DTD_EXTENSION;
            if (logger.isTraceEnabled()) {
                logger.trace("Trying to locate [" + dtdFile + "] in Spring jar on classpath");
            }
            try {
                Resource resource = new ClassPathResource(dtdFile, getClass());
                InputSource source = new InputSource(resource.getInputStream());
                source.setPublicId(publicId);
                source.setSystemId(systemId);
                if (logger.isDebugEnabled()) {
                    logger.debug("Found beans DTD [" + systemId + "] in classpath: " + dtdFile);
                }
                return source;
            }
            catch (IOException ex) {
                if (logger.isDebugEnabled()) {
                    logger.debug("Could not resolve beans DTD [" + systemId + "]: not found in classp
ath", ex);
                }
            }
        }
    }
    or wherever.
    return null;
}

```

从上面的代码中我们可以看到加载 DTD 类型的

BeansDtdResolver.resolveEntity() 只是对 systemId 进行了简单的校验（从最后一个 / 开始，内容中是否包含 spring-beans），然后构造一个 InputSource 并设置 publicId、systemId，然后返回。PluggableSchemaResolver 的解析过程如下：


```

public InputSource resolveEntity(String publicId, @Nullable String systemId) throws IOException {
    if (logger.isTraceEnabled()) {
        logger.trace("Trying to resolve XML entity with public id [" + publicId +
            "] and system id [" + systemId + "]");
    }

    if (systemId != null) {
        String resourceLocation = getSchemaMappings().get(systemId);
        if (resourceLocation != null) {
            Resource resource = new ClassPathResource(resourceLocation, this.classLoader);
            try {
                InputSource source = new InputSource(resource.getInputStream());
                source.setPublicId(publicId);
                source.setSystemId(systemId);
                if (logger.isDebugEnabled()) {
                    logger.debug("Found XML schema [" + systemId + "] in classpath: " + resourceLocation);
                }
                return source;
            } catch (FileNotFoundException ex) {
                if (logger.isDebugEnabled()) {
                    logger.debug("Couldn't find XML schema [" + systemId + "]: " + resource, ex);
                }
            }
        }
    }
    return null;
}

```

首先调用 `getSchemaMappings()` 获取一个映射表(systemId 与其在本地的对照关系)，然后根据传入的 systemId 获取该 systemId 在本地的路径 resourceLocation，最后根据 resourceLocation 构造 InputSource 对象。映射表如下（部分）：

```

"http://www.springframework.org/schema/context/spring-context-3.2.xsd" -> "org/springframework/context/config/spring-context.xsd"
"http://www.springframework.org/schema/cache/spring-cache-4.3.xsd" -> "org/springframework/cache/config/spring-cache.xsd"
"http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans/spring-beans-4.0.xsd" -> "org/springframework/beans/factory/xml/spring-beans.xsd"
"http://www.springframework.org/schema/context/spring-context-2.5.xsd" -> "org/springframework/context/config/spring-context.xsd"
"http://www.springframework.org/schema/context/spring-context-4.0.xsd" -> "org/springframework/context/config/spring-context.xsd"
"http://www.springframework.org/schema/util/spring-util-4.3.xsd" -> "org/springframework/beans/factory/xml/spring-util.xsd"
"http://www.springframework.org/schema/aop/spring-aop-2.0.xsd" -> "org/springframework/aop/config/spring-aop.xsd"
"http://www.springframework.org/schema/jee/spring-jee-2.0.xsd" -> "org/springframework/ejb/config/spring-jee.xsd"
"http://www.springframework.org/schema/util/spring-util-2.0.xsd" -> "org/springframework/beans/factory/xml/spring-util.xsd"
"http://www.springframework.org/schema/tool/spring-tool-4.3.xsd" -> "org/springframework/beans/factory/xml/spring-tool.xsd"
6) "http://www.springframework.org/schema/cache/spring-cache-4.2.xsd" -> "org/springframework/cache/config/spring-cache.xsd"
7) "http://www.springframework.org/schema/context/spring-context-3.1.xsd" -> "org/springframework/context/config/spring-context.xsd"
8) "http://www.springframework.org/schema/tool/spring-tool-2.0.xsd" -> "org/springframework/beans/factory/xml/spring-tool.xsd"
9) "http://www.springframework.org/schema/tool/spring-tool.xsd" -> "org/springframework/beans/factory/xml/spring-tool.xsd"
0) "http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans/spring-beans-3.2.xsd" -> "org/springframework/beans/factory/xml/spring-beans.xsd"
1) "http://www.springframework.org/schema/util/spring-util-4.2.xsd" -> "org/springframework/beans/factory/xml/spring-util.xsd"
2) "http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans/spring-beans-2.5.xsd" -> "org/springframework/beans/factory/xml/spring-beans.xsd"
3) "http://www.springframework.org/schema/tool/spring-tool-4.0.xsd" -> "org/springframework/beans/factory/xml/spring-tool.xsd"
4) "http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans/spring-beans.xsd" -> "org/springframework/beans/factory/xml/spring-beans.xsd"
5) "http://www.springframework.org/schema/util/spring-util-4.1.xsd" -> "org/springframework/beans/factory/xml/spring-util.xsd"

```

(<https://gitee.com/chenssy/blog-home/raw/master/image/201811/spring-201806071004.png>)