Spring注解驱动开发第27讲——为AnnotationAwareAspectJAutoProxyCreator组件里面和后置处理器以及Aware接口有关的方法打上断点

写在前面

在上一讲中,我们只是稍微分析了一下在配置类上添加@EnableAspectJAutoProxy注解之后,会向容器中注册了一个什么样的组件,因为咱们现在是要研究 AOP 的原理,而研究AOP的原理就得从@EnableAspectJAutoProxy注解入手研究。

我讲到这里,大家一定会恍然大悟,其实,<mark>要想知道AOP的原理,只需要搞清楚@EnableAspectJAutoProxy注解给容器中注册了什么组件,这个组件什么时候工作以及这个组件工作时候的功能是什么就行了,一旦把这个研究透了,那么AOP的原理我们就清楚了。</mark>

经过上一讲的分析研究,我们知道在配置类上添加@EnableAspectJAutoProxy注解之后,会向容器中注册了这样一个AnnotationAwareAspectJAutoProxyCreator组件。当然了,我们也简单梳理了一下它的核心继承关系,,如下所示。

```
1 AnnotationAwareAspectJAutoProxyCreator
2 ->AspectJAwareAdvisorAutoProxyCreator (父类)
3 ->AbstractAdvisorAutoProxyCreator (父类)
4 ->AbstractAutoProxyCreator (父类)
5 implements SmartInstantiationAwareBeanPostProcessor, BeanFactoryAware (两个接口)
Al写代码java运行
```

通过以上继承关系, 我们也知道了, 它最终会实现两个接口, 分别是:

- BeanPostProcessor: 后置处理器,即在bean初始化完成前后做些事情
- BeanFactoryAware: 自动注入BeanFactory

也就是说,AnnotationAwareAspectJAutoProxyCreator不仅是一个后置处理器,还是一个BeanFactoryAware接口的实现类。那么我们就来分析它作为后置处理器,到底做了哪些工作,以及它作为BeanFactoryAware接口的实现类,又做了哪些工作,只要把这个分析清楚,AOP的整个原理就差不多出来了。

为AnnotationAwareAspectJAutoProxyCreator组件里面和后置处理器以及Aware接口有关的方法打上 断点

接下来,我们就要为AnnotationAwareAspectJAutoProxyCreator这个组件里面和后置处理器以及Aware接口有关的方法都打上断点,看一下它们何时运行,以及都做了些什么事。

在打断点之前,我们还是得小心分析一下,因为AnnotationAwareAspectJAutoProxyCreator这个组件的继承关系还是蛮复杂的。由于是从AbstractAutoProxyCreator这个抽象类开始实现SmartInstantiationAwareBeanPostProcessor以及BeanFactoryAware这俩接口的,如果我们直接来AnnotationAwareAspectJAutoProxyCreator这个类里面找与Aware接口以及BeanPostProcessor接口有关的方法,是极有可能找不到的,所以我们还是得从它的最开始的父类(即AbstractAutoProxyCreator)开始分析。

我们找到该抽象类,并在里面查找与Aware接口以及BeanPostProcessor接口有关的方法,结果都是可以找到的。该抽象类中的setBeanFactory()方法就是与Aware接口有关的方法,因此我们将断点打在该方法上,如下图所示。

```
* Set whether the common interceptors should be applied before bean-specific ones.
196
           Default is "true"; else, bean-specific interceptors will get applied first
197
198
199
        public void setApplyCommonInterceptorsFirst(boolean applyCommonInterceptorsFirst) {
200
            this.applyCommonInterceptorsFirst = applyCommonInterceptorsFirst;
201
       在setBeanFactory()方法上打上一个断点
202
204
        public void setBeanFactory(BeanFactory beanFactory) {
 205
            this.beanFactory = beanFactory;
 206
 207
 208
 209
         * Return the owning {@link BeanFactory}.
         * May be {@code null}, as this post-processor doesn't need to belong to a bean factory.
 210
        protected BeanFactory getBeanFactory() {
 212
 213
            return this.beanFactory;
 214
 215
 216
 217
        @Override
218
        public Class<?> predictBeanType(Class<?> beanClass, String beanName) {
 219
            if (this.proxyTypes.isEmpty()) {
 220
                return null;
 221
            Object cacheKey = getCacheKey(beanClass, beanName);
 223
            return this.proxyTypes.get(cacheKey);
```

此外,我们还得找到该抽象类中与BeanPostProcessor接口有关的方法,即只要发现有与后置处理器相关的逻辑,就给所有与后置处理器有关的逻辑都打上断点。打的断点 有两处,一处是在postProcessBeforeInstantiation()方法上,如下图所示。

```
△227
        public Constructor<?>[] determineCandidateConstructors(Class<?> beanClass, String beanName) throws BeansException {
 228
            return null;
 229
 230
231
        @Override
232
        public Object getEarlyBeanReference(Object bean, String beanName) throws BeansException {
233
            Object cacheKey = getCacheKey(bean.getClass(), beanName);
            if (!this.earlyProxyReferences.contains(cacheKey)) {
 234
 235
                this.earlyProxyReferences.add(cacheKey);
 236
 237
            return wrapIfNecessary(bean, beanName, cacheKey);
 238
        ·}在postProcessBeforeInstantiation()方法上打上一个断点
 239
246
241
        @Override
        public Object postProcessBeforeInstantiation(Class<?> beanClass, String beanName) throws BeansException {
242
            Object cacheKey = getCacheKey(beanClass, beanName);
243
244
            if (beanName == null || !this.targetSourcedBeans.contains(beanName)) {
245
                if (this.advisedBeans.containsKey(cacheKey)) {
246
                    return null;
247
248
                if (isInfrastructureClass(beanClass) || shouldSkip(beanClass, beanName)) {
249
                    this.advisedBeans.put(cacheKey, Boolean.FALSE);
250
                    return null;
 251
                }
252
            }
253
            // Create proxy here if we have a custom TargetSource
```

一处是在postProcessAfterInitialization()方法上,如下图所示。

```
271
 272
         public boolean postProcessAfterInstantiation(Object bean, String beanName) {
 273
             return true;
 274
 275
 276
                                                                                                         这三个方法也是与后置处理器有关的,
 277
         public PropertyValues postProcessPropertyValues(
                                                                                                         照理来说,也应该打上断点,只不过它
们方法体中的内容很少,就只有一行,
 278
                  PropertyValues pvs, PropertyDescriptor[] pds, Object bean, String beanName) {
 279
 280
                                                                                                         所以在这儿就没有必要打上断点了!
             return pvs;
 281
         }
 282
 283
 284
         public Object postProcessBeforeInitialization(Object bean, String beanName) {
 285
             return bean;
 286
 287
 288
          st Create a proxy with the configured interceptors if the bean is
 289
          * identified as one to proxy by the subclass

* @see #getAdvicesAndAdvisorsForBean
 290
 291
 292
            ▶ 在postProcessAfterInitialization()方法上打上一个断点
2<u>93</u>
294
         public Object postProcessAfterInitialization(Object bean, String beanName) throws BeansException {
             if (bean != null) {
   Object cacheKey = getCacheKey(bean.getClass(), beanName);
   if (!this.earlyProxyReferences.contains(cacheKey)) {
295
296
 298
                      return wrapIfNecessary(bean, beanName, cacheKey);
 299
 300
             return bean;
 301
```

接下来,我们再来看它的子类(即AbstractAdvisorAutoProxyCreator),从顶层开始一点一点往上分析。

在该抽象类中,我们只能找到一个与Aware接口有关的方法,即setBeanFactory()方法,虽然父类有setBeanFactory()方法,但是在这个子类里面已经把它重写了,因此最终调用的应该就是它。

```
50
        private BeanFactoryAdvisorRetrievalHelper advisorRetrievalHelper;
 51
         - 在setBeanFactory()方法上打上一个断点
 52
        @Override
53
54
        public void setBeanFactory(BeanFactory beanFactory) {
            super.setBeanFactory(beanFactory)
 55
 56
             \textbf{if (!(beanFactory instanceof ConfigurableListableBeanFactory)) } \\ \{
 57
                throw new IllegalArgumentException(
                        "AdvisorAutoProxyCreator requires a ConfigurableListableBeanFactory: " + beanFactory);
 58
 59
 60
            initBeanFactory((ConfigurableListableBeanFactory) beanFactory);
 61
        }
 62
 63
        protected void initBeanFactory(ConfigurableListableBeanFactory beanFactory) {
 64
            this.advisorRetrievalHelper = new BeanFactoryAdvisorRetrievalHelperAdapter(beanFactory);
 65
 66
 67
 68
        @Override
 69
        protected Object[] getAdvicesAndAdvisorsForBean(Class<?> beanClass, String beanName, TargetSource targetSource) {
            List<Advisor> advisors = findEligibleAdvisors(beanClass, beanName);
 70
            if (advisors.isEmpty()) {
 71
 72
                return DO_NOT_PROXY;
 73
 74
            return advisors.toArray();
 75
        }
 76
```

大家注意,在重写的时候,在setBeanFactory()方法里面会调用一个initBeanFactory()方法。除此之外,该抽象类中就没有跟后置处理器有关的方法了。

接下来,我们就应该来看AspectJAwareAdvisorAutoProxyCreator这个类了,但由于这个类里面没有跟BeanPostProcessor接口有关的方法,所以我们就不必看这个类了, 略过。

接下来,我们就要来看最顶层的类了,即AnnotationAwareAspectJAutoProxyCreator。查看该类时,发现有这样一个initBeanFactory()方法,我们在该方法上打上一个断点就好,如下图所示。

```
🗓 MainConfigOfAOP.java 🔝 AbstractAutoProxyCreator.class 🛣 AbstractAdvisorAutoProxyCreator.class 🖫 AnnotationAwareAspectJAutoProxyCreator.class 🖫
  66
  67
         }
  68
          public void setAspectJAdvisorFactory(AspectJAdvisorFactory aspectJAdvisorFactory) {
  69
              Assert.notNull(aspectJAdvisorFactory, "AspectJAdvisorFactory must not be null"); this.aspectJAdvisorFactory = aspectJAdvisorFactory;
  70
  71
  72
           在initBeanFactory()方法上打上一个断点
  73
         @Override
0
  75
          protected void initBeanFactory(ConfigurableListableBeanFactory beanFactory) {
  76
              super.initBeanFactory(beanFactory);
  77
              if (this.aspectJAdvisorFactory == null) {
  78
                  this.aspectJAdvisorFactory = new ReflectiveAspectJAdvisorFactory(beanFactory);
  79
  80
              this.aspectJAdvisorsBuilder =
  81
                       new BeanFactoryAspectJAdvisorsBuilderAdapter(beanFactory, this.aspectJAdvisorFactory);
  82
         }
  83
  84
  85
         @Override
         protected List<Advisor> findCandidateAdvisors() {
  86
  87
              // Add all the Spring advisors found according to superclass rules.
              List<Advisor> advisors = super.findCandidateAdvisors();
  88
              // Build Advisors for all AspectJ aspects in the bean factory
  89
  90
              advisors.addAll(this.aspectJAdvisorsBuilder.buildAspectJAdvisors());
  91
              return advisors;
  92
          }
  93
```

为什么在该类里面会有这个方法呢?因为我们在它的父类里面会调用setBeanFactory()方法,而在该方法里面又会调用initBeanFactory()方法,虽然父类里面有写,但是又被它的子类给重写了,所以说相当于父类中的setBeanFactory()方法还是得调用它。

那在该类中还有没有跟后置处理器有关的方法呢?没有了。

综上,我们通过简单的人工分析,为这个AnnotationAwareAspectJAutoProxyCreator类中有关后置处理器以及自动装配BeanFactoryAware接口的这些方法都打上了一些断点,接下来,我们就要来进行debug调试分析了。

不过在这之前,我们还得为MainConfigOfAOP配置类中的如下两个方法打上断点。

```
☑ MainConfigOfAOP.java 
☒ MastractAutoProxyCreator.class 
☐ MostractAutoProxyCreator.class 
☐ MostractAutoProxyCreator.class
☐ MostractAutoProxyCreator.class
☐ MostractAutoProxyCreator.class
☐ MostractAutoProxyCreator.class
☐ MostractAutoProxyCreator.class
☐ MostractAutoProxyCreator.class
☐ MostractAutoProxyCreator.class
☐ MostractAutoProxyCreator.class
☐ MostractAutoProxyCreator.class
☐ MostractAutoProxyCreator.class
☐ MostractAutoProxyCreator.class
☐ MostractAutoProxyCreator.class
☐ MostractAutoProxyCreator.class
☐ MostractAutoProxyCreator.class
☐ MostractAutoProxyCreator.class
☐ MostractAutoProxyCreator.class
☐ MostractAutoProxyCreator.class
☐ MostractAutoProxyCreator.class
☐ MostractAutoProxyCreator.class
☐ MostractAutoProxyCreator.class
☐ MostractAutoProxyCreator.class
☐ MostractAutoProxyCreator.class
☐ MostractAutoProxyCreator.class
☐ MostractAutoProxyCreator.class
☐ MostractAutoProxyCreator.class
☐ MostractAutoProxyCreator.class
☐ MostractAutoProxyCreator.class
☐ MostractAutoProxyCreator.class
☐ MostractAutoProxyCreator.class
☐ MostractAutoProxyCreator.class
☐ MostractAutoProxyCreator.class
☐ MostractAutoProxyCreator.class
☐ MostractAutoProxyCreator.class
☐ MostractAutoProxyCreator.class
☐ MostractAutoProxyCreator.class
☐ MostractAutoProxyCreator.class
☐ MostractAutoProxyCreator.class
☐ MostractAutoProxyCreator.class
☐ MostractAutoProxyCreator.class
☐ MostractAutoProxyCreator.class
☐ MostractAutoProxyCreator.class
☐ MostractAutoProxyCreator.class
☐ MostractAutoProxyCreator.class
☐ MostractAutoProxyCreator.class
☐ MostractAutoProxyCreator.class
☐ MostractAutoProxyCreator.class
☐ MostractAutoProxyCreator.class
☐ MostractAutoProxyCreator.class
☐ MostractAutoProxyCreator.class
☐ MostractAutoProxyCreator.class
☐ MostractAutoProxyCreator.class
☐ MostractAutoProxyCreator.class
☐ MostractAutoProxyCreator.class
☐ MostractAutoProxyCreator.class
☐ MostractAutoProxyCreator.class
☐ MostractAutoProxyCreator.class
☐ MostractAutoProxyCreator.class
☐ MostractAutoProxyCreator.class
☐ MostractAutoProxyCreator.class
☐ 
            1 package com.meimeixia.config;
              3* import org.springframework.context.annotation.Bean;
     11⊕ * AOP: 面向切面编程, 其底层就是动态代理...
         94 @EnableAspectJAutoProxy
         95 @Configuration
         96 public class MainConfigOfAOP {
                                    ,在calculator()方法上打上一个断点
// 将业务逻辑类(目标方法所在类)加入到容器中
         97
         98
98
0.00
                                      @Bean
                                        public MathCalculator calculator() {
    101
                                                         return new MathCalculator();
     102
     103
                                          在logAspects()方法上打上一个断点
     104
                                          // 将切面类加入到容器中
195
0106
                                        public LogAspects logAspects() {
     107
                                                          return new LogAspects();
     108
                                        }
     109
   110 }
     111
```

然后,我们就可以正式以debug模式来运行IOCTest_AOP测试类了,顺便分析一下整个流程。