### 1、Mybatis插件

Mybatis提供了插件机制供使用方扩展,例如基于插件机制可以实现分页、分表、监控等功能,并且做到业务无感知。 Mybatis插件的本质是拦截器,**可以针对Mybatis的四大核心组件的方法进行拦截**: Executor、StatementHandler、

#### ParameterHandler、ResultSetHandler

- Executor: SQL执行器,例如增删改查等方法;
- StatementHandler: SQL语法编译器, 如预编译等;
- ParameterHandler: 参数处理器;
- ResultSetHandler: 查询结果集处理器。

## 2、Mybatis插件原理

对于Mybatis可以使用插件机制扩展的四大核心组件Executor、StatementHandler、ParameterHandler、

**ResultSetHandler**,每次执行增删改查时,通过调用Configuration类的对应方法创建出对象后,立即对原始实例对象进行了包装增强,包装增强实际上是使用JDK动态代理为该原始对象创建了代理对象,并返回。

以Executor为例,源码分析如下:

```
1 Configuration.java
2
  public Executor newExecutor(Transaction transaction, ExecutorType executorType) {
    executorType = executorType == null ? defaultExecutorType : executorType;
    executorType = executorType == null ? ExecutorType.SIMPLE : executorType;
5
    Executor executor;
6
7
    if (ExecutorType.BATCH == executorType) {
8
      executor = new BatchExecutor(this, transaction);
    } else if (ExecutorType.REUSE == executorType) {
9
       executor = new ReuseExecutor(this, transaction);
10
     } else {
11
       executor = new SimpleExecutor(this, transaction);
12
     }
13
     if (cacheEnabled) {
14
     executor = new CachingExecutor(executor);
15
     }
16
     // 根据sqlMapConfig.xml中配置的<plugins></plugins>指定的所有拦截器,
17
     // 创建executor的代理对象
18
     executor = (Executor) interceptorChain.pluginAll(executor);
19
     return executor;
20
21 }
```

```
1 InterceptorChain .java
2 // 拦截器链
3 public class InterceptorChain {
4     private final List<Interceptor> interceptors = new ArrayList<Interceptor>();
6     // 对target创建代理对象,再对代理对象创建代理对象,层层代理,最后返回被重重代理后的对象
```

```
// 可以在interceptor.plugin(target)中调用Plugin.wrap()创建代理对象
8
    public Object pluginAll(Object target) {
9
       for (Interceptor interceptor : interceptors) {
10
         target = interceptor.plugin(target);
11
12
       return target;
13
     }
14
15
     public void addInterceptor(Interceptor interceptor) {
16
       interceptors.add(interceptor);
17
18
19
     public List<Interceptor> getInterceptors() {
20
       return Collections.unmodifiableList(interceptors);
21
     }
22
23
24
```

```
1 // 继承了JDK动态代理拦截处理类
2 public class Plugin implements InvocationHandler {
3
    private final Object target;
4
    private final Interceptor interceptor;
5
    private final Map<Class<?>, Set<Method>> signatureMap;
6
7
    private Plugin(Object target, Interceptor interceptor, Map<Class<?>, Set<Method>> signat
8
      this.target = target;
9
       this.interceptor = interceptor;
10
       this.signatureMap = signatureMap;
11
     }
12
13
     // 创建代理对象
14
     public static Object wrap(Object target, Interceptor interceptor) {
15
       Map<Class<?>, Set<Method>> signatureMap = getSignatureMap(interceptor);
16
       Class<?> type = target.getClass();
17
       Class<?>[] interfaces = getAllInterfaces(type, signatureMap);
18
19
       if (interfaces.length > 0) {
         return Proxy.newProxyInstance(
20
             type.getClassLoader(),
21
             interfaces,
22
             new Plugin(target, interceptor, signatureMap));
23
24
       return target;
25
26
     }
27
     // 拦截方法
28
```

```
@Override
29
     public Object invoke(Object proxy, Method method, Object[] args) throws Throwable {
30
31
       try {
         // 判断当前被调方法是否是Inteceptor上通过注解@Intercepts指定的方法
32
         Set<Method> methods = signatureMap.get(method.getDeclaringClass());
33
         if (methods != null && methods.contains(method)) {
34
           // 在Inteceptor中对被代理对象方法调用进行前后增强
35
           return interceptor.intercept(new Invocation(target, method, args));
36
         }
37
         return method.invoke(target, args);
38
       } catch (Exception e) {
39
         throw ExceptionUtil.unwrapThrowable(e);
40
       }
41
     }
42
43
     // 解析Interceptor上的@Intercepts注解,获取要拦截的方法集合
44
     private static Map<Class<?>, Set<Method>> getSignatureMap(Interceptor interceptor) {
45
       Intercepts interceptsAnnotation = interceptor.getClass().getAnnotation(Intercepts.cla
46
       if (interceptsAnnotation == null) {
47
         throw new PluginException("No @Intercepts annotation was found in interceptor " + i
48
49
       Signature[] sigs = interceptsAnnotation.value();
50
       Map<Class<?>, Set<Method>> signatureMap = new HashMap<Class<?>, Set<Method>>();
51
       for (Signature sig : sigs) {
52
         Set<Method> methods = signatureMap.get(sig.type());
53
         if (methods == null) {
54
           methods = new HashSet<Method>();
55
           signatureMap.put(sig.type(), methods);
56
         }
57
         try {
58
59
           Method method = sig.type().getMethod(sig.method(), sig.args());
           methods.add(method);
60
         } catch (NoSuchMethodException e) {
61
           throw new PluginException("Could not find method on " + sig.type() + " named " +
62
63
64
       return signatureMap;
65
66
67
68
69
```

总结: Mybatis在初始化时解析sqlMapConfig.xml文件中配置的插件,并保存插件实例到InteceptorChain中。初始化完成后,在执行SQL时,会先通过 DefaultSqlSessionFactory创建SqlSession,在创建SqlSession的过程中会调用

Configuration中的相应方法创建Executor, 创建后通过

interceptorChain.pluginAll(executor)创建原始对象的JDK代理对象,这样,当调用目标对象的任何方法时,都会被代理处理器拦截,在拦截方法中判断是否是拦截器配置的想要拦截的目标方法,如果是,则执行Inteceptor的inteceptor方法逻辑进行增强,否则,直接调用目标方法。

# 3、自定义Mybatis插件

通过以上Mybatis插件的原理分析可知,要自定义插件,需要两个步骤:

1. 新建一个类,实现接口Interceptor,实现方法,并在类上用@Intercepts注解定义要拦截的方法集合

```
1 public interface Interceptor {
2
   // 拦截增强方法,每次执行都会调用
3
    Object intercept(Invocation invocation) throws Throwable;
4
5
   // 为目标对象创建代理对象(通过Plugin.wrap()方法)
6
   Object plugin(Object target);
7
8
   // 插件初始化时调用,只会调用一次
9
    // 将sqlMapConfig.xml中<plugin></plugin>中中operty>标签配置的属性传递给参数properties
10
    void setProperties(Properties properties);
11
12
13 }
```

```
/**
1
   * @author zhangyongchao
2
   * @date 2020/4/24 18:12
   * @description
5
  @Intercepts({
7
          @Signature(
                  type = StatementHandler.class,
8
                   method = "prepare",
9
                   args = {Connection.class, Integer.class})
10
11
   public class MyPlugin implements Interceptor {
12
       @Override
13
       public Object intercept(Invocation invocation) throws Throwable {
14
           System.out.println("执行前增强逻辑");
15
           Object proceed = invocation.proceed();
16
           System.out.println("执行后增强逻辑");
17
           return proceed;
18
19
```

```
20
21
       @Override
       public Object plugin(Object target) {
22
           return target instanceof StatementHandler ? Plugin.wrap(target, this) : target;
23
24
       }
25
       @Override
26
       public void setProperties(Properties properties) {
27
           System.out.println("sqlMapConfig.xml中配置的属性: " + properties);
28
29
30
```

#### 2. 在sqlMapConfig.xml中配置插件

```
1 <?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" ?>
  <!DOCTYPE configuration PUBLIC "-//mybatis.org//DTD Config 3.0//EN"</pre>
3
          "http://mybatis.org/dtd/mybatis-3-config.dtd">
4
  <configuration>
5
6
      <!--给实体类的全限定类名给别名-->
7
      <typeAliases>
8
          <!--给单独的实体起别名-->
9
           <!-- <typeAlias type="com.zyc.pojo.User" alias="user"></typeAlias>-->
10
           <!--批量起别名:该包下所有的类的本身的类名:别名还不区分大小写-->
11
           <package name="com.zyc.pojo"/>
12
       </typeAliases>
13
14
       <!--引入自定义的插件-->
15
       <plugins>
16
           <plugin interceptor="com.zyc.plugin.MyPlugin">
17
               cproperty name="name" value="mysql"/>
18
           </plugin>
19
       </plugins>
20
21
       <!--引入映射配置文件-->
22
       <mappers>
23
           <!-- <mapper class="com.zyc.mapper.IUserMapper"></mapper>-->
24
           <package name="com.zyc.mapper"/>
25
       </mappers>
26
27
28 </configuration>
```