分析之前, 先看先Mybatis的通用使用方法:

```
    SqlSessionFactory sqlSessionFactory = new SqlSessionFactoryBuilder().build(this.getCl ass().getClassLoader().getResourceAsStream("mybatis-config.xml"));
    SqlSession session = sqlSessionFactory.openSession();
    CountryMapper cm = session.getMapper(CountryMapper.class);
    cm.queryCountryByCode("AFG");
    .....
```

由上面的代码可以看到,集成的重点有两个:

- 1. 如何在Spring中生成Mybatis的SqlSessionFactory实例对象;
- 2. 如何将Mybatis的代理mapper对象交由Spring的ApplicationContext容器来管理,即如何通过Spring来获取Mybatis的mapper代理对象。

一、首先看配置:

```
<!-- 数据源配置 -->
1.
     <bean id="dataSource" class="org.apache.commons.dbcp.BasicDataSource">
2.
     3.
4.
     cproperty name="url" value="${jdbc.mysql.url}">
     <property name="username" value="${jdbc.mysql.username}">
5.
     cproperty name="password" value="${jdbc.mysql.password}">
6.
7.
     </bean>
8.
     <!-- 配置Mybatis sessionFactory -->
9.
     <bean id="mybatisSessionFactory" class="org.mybatis.spring.SqlSessionFactoryBean">
10.
11.
     cproperty name="dataSource" ref="dataSource">
12.
     cproperty name="configLocation" value="classpath:mybatis-config.xml"></property>
     </bean>
13.
14.
15.
     <!-- 配置了Mapper接口所在的包路径,用于加载相关的mapper接口 -->
     <bean class="org.mybatis.spring.mapper.MapperScannerConfigurer">
16.
       cproperty name="basePackage" value="lxy.study.core.mappers"></property>
     </bean>
```

- 1.1 首先配置的是一个数据源,即数据库信息,这个和在单独使用Mybatis的时候是一样的,只是数据源的类型有所不一样,这里不讲:
- 1.2 配置Mybatis的SqlSessionFactory,这是咱们的重点。

从配置上看,很简单,就配置了一个dataSource,引用了1.1中配置的数据源,然后配置了一个Mybatis的配置文件,就算完事;具体后面会根据源码进行分析;

- 1.3 配置了Mapper接口所在的包路径,用于加载相关的mapper接口。
- 1.4 Spring在获取相关的Mapper代理对象时,具体的操作过程是怎样的?

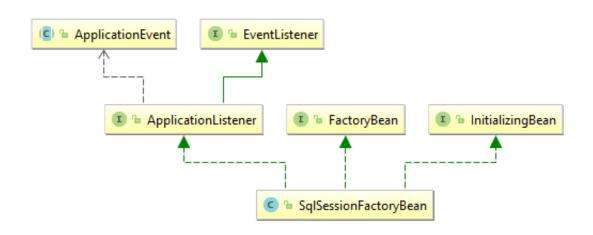
本文会重点围绕1.2~1.4这3点重点分析,做到深入理解原理/机制。

二、生成MyBatis的SqlSessionFactory对象

从配置上看,我们首先不得不关注org.mybatis.spring.SqlSessionFactoryBean这个类,这个类的最终目标是生成Mybatis的SqlSessionFactory对象。

二话不说, 我们打开源码。

2.1 首先看下其UML类图



由类图我们看到,这个SqlSessionFactoryBean实际上是实现了众多接口(如: FactoryBean)接口的对象,这里我们重点关注的是,该类是一个Spring的FactoryBean对象。至于什么是Spring的FactoryBeann,什么是Spring的BeanFactory,详情大家可以自行百度一下。这里只做简单介绍FactoryBean:实现该接口类,会被Spring当作一类特殊Java Bean对象,在Spring实例化该类Bean对

FactoryBean: 实现该接口类,会被Spring当作一类特殊Java Bean对象,在Spring实例化该类Bean对象的时候,会调用该实例的getObject()方法,获取该方法返回的对象B,并将该对象B作为与配置中的id 关联起来。所以,如下配置中,在Spring中实际上生成的不是SqlSessionFactoryBean这个Bean对象,而是这个SqlSessionFactoryBean类的getObject方法返回的对象。具体Spring的源码分析,可以参考Spring的AbstractBeanFactory的getObjectForBeanInstance方法。下面也做简单分析:

```
<!-- 配置Mybatis sessionFactory -->
<bean id="mybatisSessionFactory" class="org.mybatis.spring.SqlSessionFactoryBean">
<property name="dataSource" ref="dataSource"></property>
<property name="configLocation" value="classpath:mybatis-config.xml"></property>
</bean>
```

这就是为什么,通过这个配置,咱们能获取到Mybatis的SqlSessionFactory对象的原因了。

Spring的AbstractBeanFactory的getObjectForBeanInstance

```
1590
               * Get the object for the given bean instance, either the bean
1591
               * instance itself or its created object in case of a FactoryBean.
1593
               * @param beanInstance the shared bean instance
               * @param name name that may include factory dereference prefix
1594
               * @param beanName the canonical bean name
1595
1596
               * @param mbd the merged bean definition
               * @return the object to expose for the bean
1597
1598
1599
        @
              protected Object getObjectForBeanInstance(
                  Object beanInstance, String name, String beanName, RootBeanDefinition mbd) {
1600
1601
                // Don't let calling code try to dereference the factory if the bean isn't a factory.
1602
1603
                if (BeanFactoryUtils.isFactoryDereference(name) && !(beanInstance instanceof FactoryBean)) {
1604
                  throw new BeanIsNotAFactoryException(transformedBeanName(name), beanInstance.getClass());
1605
1606
                // Now we have the bean instance, which may be a normal bean or a FactoryBean.
1607
                // If it's a FactoryBean, we use it to create a bean instance, unless the
1608
1609
                // caller actually wants a reference to the factory.
1610
               if (!(beanInstance instanceof FactoryBean) | BeanFactoryUtils.isFactoryDereference(name)) {
1611
                  return beanInstance;
1612
1613
                Object object = null;
1614
                                                                                 除非实际需要的就是这个
1615
                if (mbd == null) {
                                                                                 FactoryBean对象,否则只要是
                  object = getCachedObjectForFactoryBean(beanName);
1616
                                                                                 FactoryBean对象,就会执行后续的
1617
                                                                                 代码
1618
                if (object == null) {
1619
                  // Return bean instance from factory.
1620
                  FactoryBean<?> factory = (FactoryBean<?>) beanInstance;
1621
                  // Caches object obtained from FactoryBean if it is a singleton.
1622
                  if (mbd == null && containsBeanDefinition(beanName)) {
                    mbd = getMergedLocalBeanDefinition(beanName);
                                                                                     调用FactoryBean的getObject方
1624
                                                                                     法获取相关的Bean对象
1625
                  boolean synthetic = (mbd != null && mbd.isSynthetic());
                  object = getObjectFromFactoryBean(factory, beanName, !synthetic);
1626
1627
                return object;
1628
1629
```

FactoryBeanRegistrySupport.getObjectFromFactoryBean方法的源码

```
89
             st Obtain an object to expose from the given FactoryBean.
 90
             * @param factory the FactoryBean instance
             * @param beanName the name of the bean
 92
 93

    * @param shouldPostProcess whether the bean is subject to post-processing

             * @return the object obtained from the FactoryBean
             * @throws BeanCreationException if FactoryBean object creation failed
 95
 96
             * @see org.springframework.beans.factory.FactoryBean#getObject()
 97
      @
            protected Object getObjectFromFactoryBean(FactoryBean<?> factory, String beanName, boolean shouldPostProcess) {
 98
 99
              if (factory.isSingleton() && containsSingleton(beanName)) {
100
                synchronized (getSingletonMutex()) {
101
                  Object object = this.factoryBeanObjectCache.get(beanName);
102
                  if (object == null) {
                    object = doGetObjectFromFactoryBean(factory, beanName);
103
104
                    // Only post-process and store if not put there already during getObject() call above
105
                    // (e.g. because of circular reference processing triggered by custom getBean calls)
                    Object alreadyThere = this.factoryBeanObjectCache.get(beanName);
107
                    if (alreadyThere != null) {
108
                      object = alreadyThere;
109
                    else {
110
                      if (object != null && shouldPostProcess) {
                          object = postProcessObjectFromFactoryBean(object, beanName);
                        catch (Throwable ex) {
116
                          throw new BeanCreationException(beanName,
                               "Post-processing of FactoryBean's singleton object failed", ex);
119
                      this.factoryBeanObjectCache.put(beanName, (object != null ? object : NULL_OBJECT));
120
                  }
                  return (object != NULL_OBJECT ? object : null);
124
                }
126
                Object object = doGetObjectFromFactoryBean(factory, beanName);
                if (object != null && shouldPostProcess) {
128
129
130
                    object = postProcessObjectFromFactoryBean(object, beanName);
                  catch (Throwable ex) {
                    throw new BeanCreationException(beanName, "Post-processing of FactoryBean's object failed", ex);
134
136
                return object;
138
```

FactoryBeanRegistrySupport.doGetObjectFromFactoryBean源码:

```
140
             * Obtain an object to expose from the given FactoryBean.
141
             * @param factory the FactoryBean instance
142
143
             * @param beanName the name of the bean
             * @return the object obtained from the FactoryBean
             * @throws BeanCreationException if FactoryBean object creation failed
145
146
              @see org.springframework.beans.factory.FactoryBean#getObject()
147
           private Object doGetObjectFromFactoryBean(final FactoryBean<?> factory, final String beanName)
                throws BeanCreationException {
149
150
151
              Object object;
152
              try {
                if (System.getSecurityManager() != null) {
153
                  AccessControlContext acc = getAccessControlContext();
154
155
156 0
                    object = AccessController.doPrivileged((PrivilegedExceptionAction) () → {
159
                          return factory.getObject();
160
                      }, acc);
162
                  catch (PrivilegedActionException pae) {
164
                   throw pae.getException();
                  }
166
167
168
                  object = factory.getObject();
170
              }
171
              catch (FactoryBeanNotInitializedException ex) {
               throw new BeanCurrentlyInCreationException(beanName, ex.toString());
172
174
              catch (Throwable ex) {
                throw new BeanCreationException(beanName, "FactoryBean threw exception on object creation", ex);
175
176
              // Do not accept a null value for a FactoryBean that's not fully
178
179
              // initialized yet: Many FactoryBeans just return null then.
              if (object == null && isSingletonCurrentlyInCreation(beanName)) {
180
181
                throw new BeanCurrentlyInCreationException(
                    beanName, "FactoryBean which is currently in creation returned null from getObject");
182
183
              return object;
184
185
```

至此,柳暗花明。

2.2 解开SqlSessionFactory对象生成的神秘面纱

分析这个问题,看源码是硬道理,我如下截取了SqlSessionFactoryBean部分核心源代码,具体的详情, 大家可以自行去下载。

首先查看getObject方法的实现:

```
543
 544
             @Override
             public SqlSessionFactory getObject() throws Exception {
 545 ©Î
               if (this.sqlSessionFactory == null) {
 546
 547
                  afterPropertiesSet();
               }
 548
 549
               return this.sqlSessionFactory;
 550
 551
 552
```

这里可以很明显的看到,这个方法返回的就是对象内部的sqlSessionFactory对象。获取逻辑,如果sqlSessionFactory为空,则会调用afterPropertiesSet方法(实际上这个方法是InitializingBean的接口方法)。

afterPropertiesSet源码

```
### Override public void afterPropertiesSet() throws Exception {
| notNull(dataSource, message: "Property 'dataSource' is required");
| notNull(sqlSessionFactoryBuilder, message: "Property 'sqlSessionFactoryBuilder' is required");
| state(expression: (configuration == null && configLocation == null) || !(configuration != null && configLocation != null),
| message: "Property 'configuration' and 'configLocation' can not specified with together");
| this.sqlSessionFactory = buildSqlSessionFactory();
| this.sqlSessionFactory = buildSqlSessionFactory();
```

可以看到,该方法中,首先是对dataSource/sqlSessionFactoryBuilder对象判空校验,同时校验configuration/configLocation,二者既不能同时为空,也不能同时都有值(否则会使用默认的Mybatis配置信息),一句话,就是说"有且只能有一个对象是有值的",为什么这样?留给读者自己思考(内部就是根据这两个配置去读取mybatis的配置文件的)。然后再调用buildSqlSessionFactory方法,来进行工厂的创建。

buildSqlSessionFactory源码

```
/**
 1.
      * Build a {@code SqlSessionFactory} instance.
 2.
3.
     * The default implementation uses the standard MyBatis {@code XMLConfigBuilder} API t
 4.
     o build a
     * {@code SqlSessionFactory} instance based on an Reader.
 5.
      * Since 1.3.0, it can be specified a {@link Configuration} instance directly(without
 6.
      config file).
 7.
      * @return SqlSessionFactory
 8.
 9.
      * @throws IOException if loading the config file failed
10.
11.
      protected SqlSessionFactory buildSqlSessionFactory() throws IOException {
12.
13.
      Configuration configuration;
14.
15.
     // 构建xmlConfigBuilder对象
     XMLConfigBuilder xmlConfigBuilder = null;
16.
     // 从这里我想大家都能看出来为什么configuration 和 configLocation 不能同时有值,有不能同时
17.
      为空了吧,因为如果这样的话,
     // 会导致程序无法加载配置,或者同时都配置了的话,会优先使用configuration 的配置文档二给使
18.
      用者造成迷惑。
19.
      if (this.configuration != null) {
20.
         // 使用外部配置的configuration对象,然后进行相关的参数和属性设置
21.
          configuration = this.configuration;
          if (configuration.getVariables() == null) {
22.
              configuration.setVariables(this.configurationProperties);
23.
          } else if (this.configurationProperties != null) {
24.
```

```
25.
               configuration.getVariables().putAll(this.configurationProperties);
26.
27.
      } else if (this.configLocation != null) {
28.
           // 否则使用传入的configLocation, 获取Mybatis的配置文件, 从而生成configuration对象
29.
           xmlConfigBuilder = new XMLConfigBuilder(this.configLocation.getInputStream(), nu
      11, this.configurationProperties);
           configuration = xmlConfigBuilder.getConfiguration();
30.
31.
      } else {
32.
           if (LOGGER.isDebugEnabled()) {
33.
               LOGGER.debug("Property 'configuration' or 'configLocation' not specified, us
      ing default MyBatis Configuration");
34.
35.
           // 使用默认配置
           configuration = new Configuration();
36.
37.
           if (this.configurationProperties != null) {
               configuration.setVariables(this.configurationProperties);
38.
39.
           }
40.
      }
41.
      // 以下进行各种参数的设置
42.
43.
      if (this.objectFactory != null) {
           configuration.setObjectFactory(this.objectFactory);
44.
45.
      }
46.
47.
      if (this.objectWrapperFactory != null) {
48.
           configuration.setObjectWrapperFactory(this.objectWrapperFactory);
49.
      }
50.
51.
      if (this.vfs != null) {
           configuration.setVfsImpl(this.vfs);
52.
53.
      }
54.
      // 读取Alias配置
55.
56.
      if (hasLength(this.typeAliasesPackage)) {
57.
      String[] typeAliasPackageArray = tokenizeToStringArray(this.typeAliasesPackage,
      ConfigurableApplicationContext.CONFIG LOCATION DELIMITERS);
58.
59.
      for (String packageToScan : typeAliasPackageArray) {
60.
      configuration.getTypeAliasRegistry().registerAliases(packageToScan,
61.
      typeAliasesSuperType == null ? Object.class : typeAliasesSuperType);
      if (LOGGER.isDebugEnabled()) {
62.
63.
      LOGGER.debug("Scanned package: '" + packageToScan + "' for aliases");
64.
      }
65.
      }
66.
67.
68.
      if (!isEmpty(this.typeAliases)) {
69.
      for (Class<?> typeAlias : this.typeAliases) {
      configuration.getTypeAliasRegistry().registerAlias(typeAlias);
70.
71.
      if (LOGGER.isDebugEnabled()) {
72.
      LOGGER.debug("Registered type alias: '" + typeAlias + "'");
```

```
73.
 74.
      }
 75.
      }
76.
77.
       // 读取插件配置
78.
       if (!isEmpty(this.plugins)) {
79.
       for (Interceptor plugin : this.plugins) {
80.
       configuration.addInterceptor(plugin);
81.
       if (LOGGER.isDebugEnabled()) {
       LOGGER.debug("Registered plugin: '" + plugin + "'");
82.
83.
84.
       }
       }
85.
86.
87.
       // 读取和设置typeHandler
88.
       if (hasLength(this.typeHandlersPackage)) {
 89.
       String[] typeHandlersPackageArray = tokenizeToStringArray(this.typeHandlersPackage,
90.
       ConfigurableApplicationContext.CONFIG LOCATION DELIMITERS);
91.
       for (String packageToScan : typeHandlersPackageArray) {
92.
       configuration.getTypeHandlerRegistry().register(packageToScan);
93.
       if (LOGGER.isDebugEnabled()) {
       LOGGER.debug("Scanned package: '" + packageToScan + "' for type handlers");
94.
95.
96.
       }
       }
97.
98.
99.
       if (!isEmpty(this.typeHandlers)) {
       for (TypeHandler<?> typeHandler : this.typeHandlers) {
100.
101.
       configuration.getTypeHandlerRegistry().register(typeHandler);
102.
       if (LOGGER.isDebugEnabled()) {
103.
       LOGGER.debug("Registered type handler: '" + typeHandler + "'");
104.
       }
105.
       }
106.
       }
107.
       // 设置databaseId
108.
109.
       if (this.databaseIdProvider != null) {//fix #64 set databaseId before parse mapper xm
       ls
110.
       try {
111.
       configuration.setDatabaseId(this.databaseIdProvider.getDatabaseId(this.dataSource));
112.
       } catch (SQLException e) {
113.
       throw new NestedIOException("Failed getting a databaseId", e);
114.
       }
115.
       }
116.
117.
       // 设置缓存
118.
       if (this.cache != null) {
119.
       configuration.addCache(this.cache);
120.
       }
121.
```

```
122.
       if (xmlConfigBuilder != null) {
123.
       try {
124.
       xmlConfigBuilder.parse();
125.
126.
       if (LOGGER.isDebugEnabled()) {
127.
       LOGGER.debug("Parsed configuration file: '" + this.configLocation + "'");
128.
129.
       } catch (Exception ex) {
       throw new NestedIOException("Failed to parse config resource: " + this.configLocation
130.
       , ex);
131.
      } finally {
132.
       ErrorContext.instance().reset();
133.
      }
134.
       }
135.
136.
       // 设置事务管理工厂,用于SqlSessionFactory的事务管理对象,和Spring事务的集成还有待研究
137.
       if (this.transactionFactory == null) {
138.
       this.transactionFactory = new SpringManagedTransactionFactory();
139.
       }
140.
141.
       configuration.setEnvironment(new Environment(this.environment, this.transactionFactor
       y, this.dataSource));
142.
143.
      // 读取所有的Mapper xml配置
144.
       if (!isEmpty(this.mapperLocations)) {
145.
       for (Resource mapperLocation : this.mapperLocations) {
       if (mapperLocation == null) {
146.
147.
       continue;
148.
       }
149.
150.
       try {
151.
       XMLMapperBuilder xmlMapperBuilder = new XMLMapperBuilder(mapperLocation.getInputStrea
152.
       configuration, mapperLocation.toString(), configuration.getSqlFragments());
153.
       xmlMapperBuilder.parse();
154.
       } catch (Exception e) {
155.
       throw new NestedIOException("Failed to parse mapping resource: '" + mapperLocation +
       "'", e);
156.
       } finally {
157.
       ErrorContext.instance().reset();
158.
       }
159.
160.
       if (LOGGER.isDebugEnabled()) {
161.
       LOGGER.debug("Parsed mapper file: '" + mapperLocation + "'");
162.
163.
       }
164.
      } else {
165.
       if (LOGGER.isDebugEnabled()) {
166.
       LOGGER.debug("Property 'mapperLocations' was not specified or no matching resources f
       ound");
```

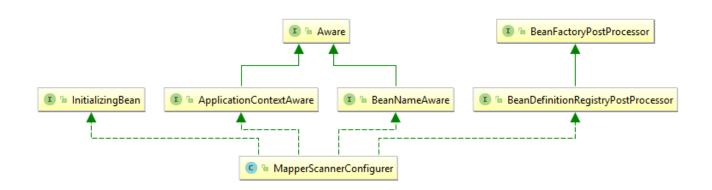
```
167. }
168. }
169.
170. // 生成sqlSessionFactory对象
171. return this.sqlSessionFactoryBuilder.build(configuration);
172. }
```

总体过程和使用Java方式来构建Mybatis的过程是完全一样的。具体注释我写在源码里面。

经过这里的配置,Spring中就会有SqlSessionFactory的实例对象了。后续的使用过程中,可以使用自动 注入的方式或者xml的配置方式来使用这个对象了。

三、MyBatis的mapper接口加载

由此可见,所有的mapper接口都是从这里加载的。接下来,我们看下MapperScannerConfigurer是如何实现这个功能。



从UML图看,MapperScannerConfigurer这个实现了多个接口,我们重点看下BeanDefinitionRegistryPostProcessor

BeanDefinitionRegistryPostProcessor: 其官方说明是"Extension to the standard {@link B eanFactoryPostProcessor} SPI, allowing for the registration of further bean definitions <i>before</i> regular

BeanFactoryPostProcessor detection kicks in. In particular, BeanDefinitionRegistry PostProcessor may register further bean definitions which in turn define BeanFactoryPostProcessor instances."

主要就是说,该接口会在所有Spring的Bean对象定义完成之后会被调用,这个时候,可以通过该接口很魔术性的改变已经定好的BeanDefinition对象相关熟悉/Class等信息,这样可以改变BeanFactory对这些BeanDefinitions实例化的行为。在Spring和Mybatis的集成当中,Mybatis正是利用了这一点来达到目的的。

接下来我们来分析一下源码,看看是如何利用这一原理来实现这一目的,我们只看重点部分:

实现的接口方法postProcessBeanDefinitionRegistry:

```
301 🜒 @
           public void postProcessBeanDefinitionRegistry(BeanDefinitionRegistry registry) {
302
             if (this processPropertyPlaceHolders) {
303
               processPropertyPlaceHolders();
304
305
306
             ClassPathMapperScanner scanner = new ClassPathMapperScanner(registry);
307
             scanner.setAddToConfig(this.addToConfig);
308
             scanner.setAnnotationClass(this.annotationClass):
309
             scanner.setMarkerInterface(this.markerInterface);
310
             scanner.setSqlSessionFactory(this.sqlSessionFactory);
             scanner.setSqlSessionTemplate(this.sqlSessionTemplate);
             scanner.setSqlSessionFactoryBeanName(this.sqlSessionFactoryBeanName);
             scanner.setSqlSessionTemplateBeanName(this.sqlSessionTemplateBeanName);
314
             scanner.setResourceLoader(this.applicationContext);
             scanner.setBeanNameGenerator(this.nameGenerator);
316
             scanner.registerFilters();
             scanner.scan(StringUtils.tokenizeToStringArray(this.basePackage, ConfigurableApplicationContext.CONFIG LOCATION DELIMITERS));
```

代码分析:

line 302: 判断在当前的MapperScannerConfigurer中是否有属性配置符,就是说,是否含有类似"\${basePackage}"这种字符串,通常,这种是会配置是属性文件中的,如果存在,则需要解析出来,并且复制给MapperScannerConfigurer对象中的相关属性;当然,this.processPropertyPlaceHolders也是从配置中配置的。

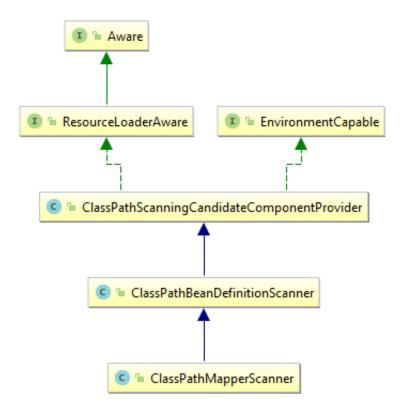
line 303: 如果需要解析属性文件中的相关通配符,则在此函数中进行操作,这里不是我们的重点,所以有兴趣的可以自己研究一下,很简单。

line 306 ~ line 315: 如代码所见,就是new出来一个扫描对象,用于扫描ClassPath下的Mapper接口,同时设置scanner的相关属性,这些属性,都可以从xml的配置文件中获得,如: basePackage,就是我们在xml中配置的唯一属性。这些值的在scanner里面的使用,我们待会就能看到。当然,如果你没配置,自然而然就是空。

line 316: 这里是配置一些扫描时候的过滤器,默认情况下,会扫描basePackage下面的所有类,当然,也可以通过annotationClass/markerInterface来指定过滤规则,只扫描指定注解类型的接口,或者不扫描某种(markerInterface)接口;

line 317:核心点在这里,扫描basePackage下的所有类,并修改相关beanDefinition对象的有关属性,从而改变BeanFactory在实例化bean时的行为。

首先看下ClassPathMapperScanner的类图



scan的方法实现在其父类中ClassPathBeanDefinitionScanner实现

```
public int scan(String... basePackages) {
1.
             // 获取原有的已经加载好的bean
2.
            int beanCountAtScanStart = this.registry.getBeanDefinitionCount();
3.
             // 执行真正的扫描操作,在ClassPathMapperScanner中实现
4.
            doScan(basePackages);
5.
6.
            // 注册相关的注解处理器,用于处理可能在Mapper中存在的使用到的Spring注解,仔细查看
7.
     里面的逻辑,可以发现,都是在没有相关注解的processor时才会注入
            // Register annotation config processors, if necessary.
8.
9.
            if (this.includeAnnotationConfig) {
                AnnotationConfigUtils.registerAnnotationConfigProcessors(this.registry);
10.
11.
12.
13.
            // 返回加载的bean数量
14.
            return (this.registry.getBeanDefinitionCount() - beanCountAtScanStart);
15.
         }
```

重点分析一下doScan方法,该方法被子类(ClassPathMapperScanner)覆盖。

```
* Calls the parent search that will search and register all the candidates.
            ^{st} Then the registered objects are post processed to set them as
158
159
              MapperFactoryBeans
160
161
162 0 @
           public Set<BeanDefinitionHolder> doScar(String... basePackages) {
163
             Set<BeanDefinitionHolder> beanDefinitions = super.doScan(basePackages);
164
             if (beanDefinitions.isEmpty()) {
               logger.warn("No MyBatis mapper was found in '" + Arrays.toString(basePackages) + "' package. Please check your configuration.");
167
             } else {
               processBeanDefinitions(beanDefinitions);
170
             return beanDefinitions;
```

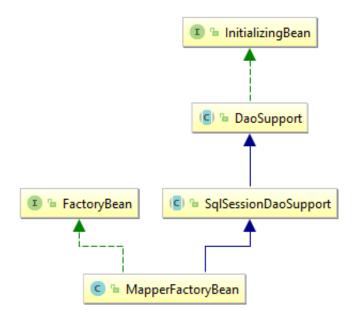
首先执行父类的扫描方法,获取当前目录下的Mapper接口,然后,如果扫描到的beanDefinitions不为空,则执行processBeanDefinitions对扫描进来的beanDefinitions做相关的处理

processBeanDefinitions源码:

```
1.
              private void processBeanDefinitions(Set<BeanDefinitionHolder> beanDefinitions) {
                       GenericBeanDefinition definition;
  2.
                       // 遍历没一个beanDefinition对象
  3.
                       for (BeanDefinitionHolder holder : beanDefinitions) {
  4.
                           definition = (GenericBeanDefinition) holder.getBeanDefinition();
  5.
  6.
                           if (logger.isDebugEnabled()) {
  7.
                                logger.debug("Creating MapperFactoryBean with name '" + holder.getBeanName()
  8.
                                    + "' and '" + definition.getBeanClassName() + "' mapperInterface");
  9.
10.
11.
                          // 这里比较有趣,把当前bean定义的class对象作为了该bean class对象实例化的构造函
12.
              数的入参
13.
                          // the mapper interface is the original class of the bean
14.
                           // but, the actual class of the bean is MapperFactoryBean
                           \tt definition.getConstructorArgumentValues().addGenericArgumentValue(definition.getConstructorArgumentValues().addGenericArgumentValue(definition.getConstructorArgumentValues().addGenericArgumentValue(definition.getConstructorArgumentValues().addGenericArgumentValue(definition.getConstructorArgumentValues().addGenericArgumentValue(definition.getConstructorArgumentValue().addGenericArgumentValue(definition.getConstructorArgumentValue().addGenericArgumentValue().addGenericArgumentValue().addGenericArgumentValue().addGenericArgumentValue().addGenericArgumentValue().addGenericArgumentValue().addGenericArgumentValue().addGenericArgumentValue().addGenericArgumentValue().addGenericArgumentValue().addGenericArgumentValue().addGenericArgumentValue().addGenericArgumentValue().addGenericArgumentValue().addGenericArgumentValue().addGenericArgumentValue().addGenericArgumentValue().addGenericArgumentValue().addGenericArgumentValue().addGenericArgumentValue().addGenericArgumentValue().addGenericArgumentValue().addGenericArgumentValue().addGenericArgumentValue().addGenericArgumentValue().addGenericArgumentValue().addGenericArgumentValue().addGenericArgumentValue().addGenericArgumentValue().addGenericArgumentValue().addGenericArgumentValue().addGenericArgumentValue().addGenericArgumentValue().addGenericArgumentValue().addGenericArgumentValue().addGenericArgumentValue().addGenericArgumentValue().addGenericArgumentValue().addGenericArgumentValue().addGenericArgumentValue().addGenericArgumentValue().addGenericArgumentValue().addGenericArgumentValue().addGenericArgumentValue().addGenericArgumentValue().addGenericArgumentValue().addGenericArgumentValue().addGenericArgumentValue().addGenericArgumentValue().addGenericArgumentValue().addGenericArgumentValue().addGenericArgumentValue().addGenericArgumentValue().addGenericArgumentValue().addGenericArgumentValue().addGenericArgumentValue().addGenericArgumentValue().addGenericArgumentValue().addGenericArgumentCargumentCargumentCargumentCargumentCargumentCargumentCargumentCargumentCargumen
15.
             tBeanClassName()); // issue #59
16.
                           // 替换掉之前定义的bean的class为MapperFactoryBean.class
17.
                           definition.setBeanClass(this.mapperFactoryBean.getClass());
18.
                           // 设置MapperFactoryBean中的addToConfig属性为当前的对象中的addToConfig属性值,
              即为true
19.
                           definition.getPropertyValues().add("addToConfig", this.addToConfig);
20.
                           // 接下来都是对xm1配置里面的相关内容做赋值,如果都没配置,则会走到代码的49行
21.
22.
                           boolean explicitFactoryUsed = false;
23.
                           if (StringUtils.hasText(this.sqlSessionFactoryBeanName)) {
24.
                                definition.getPropertyValues().add("sqlSessionFactory", new RuntimeBeanRefere
              nce(this.sqlSessionFactoryBeanName));
                                explicitFactoryUsed = true;
25.
26.
                           } else if (this.sqlSessionFactory != null) {
                                definition.getPropertyValues().add("sqlSessionFactory", this.sqlSessionFactor
27.
             y);
28.
                                explicitFactoryUsed = true;
29.
                           }
30.
```

```
31.
           if (StringUtils.hasText(this.sqlSessionTemplateBeanName)) {
32.
             if (explicitFactoryUsed) {
               logger.warn("Cannot use both: sqlSessionTemplate and sqlSessionFactory toge
33.
      ther. sqlSessionFactory is ignored.");
34.
35.
             definition.getPropertyValues().add("sqlSessionTemplate", new RuntimeBeanRefer
      ence(this.sqlSessionTemplateBeanName));
             explicitFactoryUsed = true;
36.
37.
           } else if (this.sqlSessionTemplate != null) {
             if (explicitFactoryUsed) {
38.
39.
               logger.warn("Cannot use both: sqlSessionTemplate and sqlSessionFactory toge
      ther. sqlSessionFactory is ignored.");
40.
             definition.getPropertyValues().add("sqlSessionTemplate", this.sqlSessionTempl
41.
      ate);
42.
             explicitFactoryUsed = true;
43.
           }
44.
45.
           if (!explicitFactoryUsed) {
46.
             if (logger.isDebugEnabled()) {
47.
               logger.debug("Enabling autowire by type for MapperFactoryBean with name '"
      + holder.getBeanName() + "'.");
48.
49.
              //将当前的Bean模式设置为根据类型自动注入模式,默认为不自动注入。设置了根据类型自动
      注入的结果就是,当BeanFactory实例化该BeanDefinition的时候,对该
              //BeanDefinition的属性引用会进行自动化注入,注入的策略就是选择与引用类型同类型的b
      ean对象实例,这也是,为什么SqlSessionFactory实例对象实例化之后,会被自动注入到
50.
              // MapperFactoryBean这个的类的对象的根本原因
51.
             definition.setAutowireMode(AbstractBeanDefinition.AUTOWIRE BY TYPE);
52.
           }
53.
         }
54.
       }
```

然后我们看下MapperFactoryBean的相关源码,这真正产生Mapper动态代理对象的地方:



看,这个类图,是不是发现有点眼熟?SqlSessionFactoryBean是不是也是实现了接口FactoryBean?看到这里,是不是豁然开朗?对没错MapperFactoryBean也是通过getObject方法来返回真正的Mapper代理对象的。换句化说,当使用Spring的getBean方法时,首先会根据beanId找到这个的MapperFactoryBean对象,当发现这个是一个FactoryBean时,就会调用它的getObject方法来得到真正的对象(没错,就是Mybatis里面的Mapper代理对象)。现在是不是很激动的想看到MapperFactoryBean的getObject对象的实现了?

MapperFactoryBean.getObject源码:

哈哈,没错,就是这样获取到的。这和开篇的那段代码是如此的一致。很多同学看到这里,一定还至少带着两个疑问:

- a) getSqlSession这么实现的,又是何时何地设置的这个sqlSession?
- b) this.mapperInterface又是个什么东西?

MapperFactoryBean类的成员变量

```
public class MapperFactoryBean<T> extends SqlSessionDaoSupport implements FactoryBean<T> {
    private Class<T> mapperInterface;
    private boolean addToConfig = true;

public MapperFactoryBean() {
    //intentionally empty
}

public MapperFactoryBean(Class<T> mapperInterface) { this.mapperInterface = mapperInterface; }
```

看这里,this.mapperInterface,是从构造函数中传入的。结合上述的processBeanDefinitions方法中的15行代码,在scanner中已经对BeanDefinition中的入参类型做了定义。不难发现,该mapperInterface就是Mapper对应的class对象(如:CountryMapper.class),再结合getObject的源码,就能解释为什么能够通过它获取到Mybatis中的mapper代理对象。

接下来我们看下getSqlSession方法,该方法的实现在SqlSessionDaoSupport中

```
public abstract class SqlSessionDaoSupport extends DaoSupport {
42
43
          private SqlSession sqlSession;
44
45
           private boolean externalSqlSession;
46
          public void setSqlSessionFactory(SqlSessionFactory sqlSessionFactory) {
47
48
             if (!this.externalSqlSession) {
49
              this.sqlSession = new SqlSessionTemplate(sqlSessionFactory);
50
             }
51
52
          public void setSqlSessionTemplate(SqlSessionTemplate sqlSessionTemplate) {
             this.sqlSession = sqlSessionTemplate;
54
55
             this.externalSqlSession = true;
57
58
           * Users should use this method to get a SqlSession to call its statement methods
            * This is SqlSession is managed by spring. Users should not commit/rollback/close it
            * because it will be automatically done.
61
62
            * @return Spring managed thread safe SqlSession
64
           public SqlSession getSqlSession() {
65
             return this.sqlSession;
67
69
70
            * {@inheritDoc}
71
           @Override
73 🜒 🔍
          protected void checkDaoConfig() {
            notNull(this.sqlSession, message: "Property 'sqlSessionFactory' or 'sqlSessionTemplate' are required");
74
75
76
```

实际上这里获取的是成员变量sqlSession,然而,这个变量的设置却是通过setSqlSessionFactory或se tSqlSessionTemplate的setter方法设置的。还记得之前在设置beanDefinition的地方,将其属性设置为AbstractBeanDefinition.AUTOWIRE_BY_TYPE,这样在Spring的beanFactory实例化BeanDefinition(即MapperFactoryBean)时,会自动调用该setter方法,将事先已经存在spring容器中的sqlSessionFactory(由SqlSessionFactoryBean的getObject获取,前面已经细讲了)对象注入到此bean对象中,这样,在调用getSqlSession方法的时候,就能正确获取在配置文件中配置的正确对象信息,这样,Spring就成功的代理了Mybatis的mapper动态代理对象的管理。

ion对象添加get/set方法中存在但是在Bean的实际定义中没有的属性。这样的话,实例化时会调用相关的get/set方法,如以上截图中的public void setSqlSessionFactory(SqlSessionFactory sqlSessionFactory)和public void setSqlSessionTemplate(SqlSessionTemplate sqlSessionTemplate),这两个方法都会在MapperFactoryBean实例化的时候被调用,并且成功赋值(具体可以参照Spring的Introspector的getBeanInfo方法的实现)。

四、Spring在获取相关的Mapper代理对象

以下是一张调用的时序图,较为详细的描述了,如何通过Spring容器去获取到Mybatis的Mapper代理对象,实际上是对MapperFactoryBean对象的获取,由于MapperFactorrBean对象是FactoryBean,故而返回的是其getObject方法的返回对象。前面已经分析的很清楚了。

