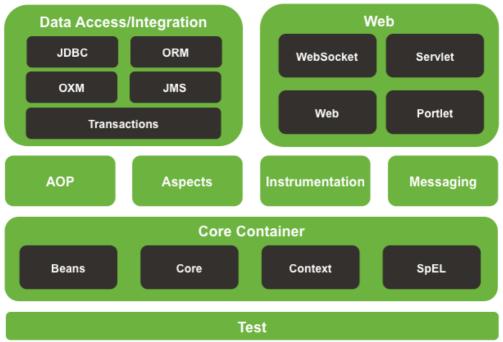
# Spring IoC源码分析

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## Spring整体架构



## **Spring Framework Runtime**



官网地址: https://spring.io/projects/spring-framework

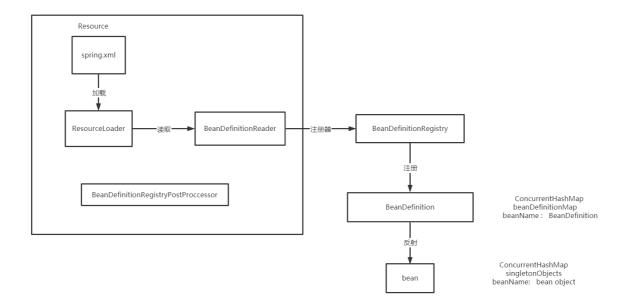
## IoC容器的设计理念

This chapter covers the Spring Framework implementation of the Inversion of Control (IoC) principle. IoC is also known as dependency injection (DI). It is a process whereby objects define their dependencies (that is, the other objects they work with) only through constructor arguments, arguments to a factory method, or properties that are set on the object instance after it is constructed or returned from a factory method. The container then injects those dependencies when it creates the bean. This process is fundamentally the inverse (hence the name, Inversion of Control) of the bean itself controlling the instantiation or location of its dependencies by using direct construction of classes or a mechanism such as the Service Locator pattern.

**IoC**(Inversion of Control) 也称为**依赖注入**(dependency injection, DI)。它是一个<mark>对象定义依赖关系的过程</mark>,也就是说,对象只通过构造函数参数、工厂方法的参数或对象实例构造或从工厂方法返回后在对象实例上设置的属性来定义它们所使用的其他对象。然后<mark>容器在创建bean时注入这些依赖项</mark>。这个过程基本上是bean的逆过程,因此称为**控制反转**(IoC)

在Spring中,构成应用程序主干并由Spring IoC容器管理的对象称为**bean**。bean是由Spring IoC容器实例化、组装和管理的对象。

IoC容器设计理念:通过容器统一对象的构建方式,并且自动维护对象的依赖关系。



https://www.processon.com/view/link/5cd10507e4b085d010929d02

## IoC的应用

## 1. bean的装配方式

#### xml

容器加载xml

```
ApplicationContext context = new ClassPathXmlApplicationContext("spring.xml");
```

### @ImportResource

```
@ImportResource("spring.xml")
public class AppConfig {
}
```

容器加载

```
ApplicationContext context = new
AnnotationConfigApplicationContext(AppConfig.class);
```

```
public class MyFactroyBean implements FactoryBean {
    @Override
    public Object getObject() throws Exception {
       return new User();
    }
    @Override
    public Class<?> getObjectType() {
       return User.class;
    }
}
```

思考: FactoryBean和BeanFactory的区别?

```
AbstractBeanFactory#getObjectForBeanInstance
!(beanInstance instanceof FactoryBean) ||
BeanFactoryUtils.isFactoryDereference(name)
```

factoryBeanObjectCache: 缓存getObject()获取的单例

### @Component +@ComponentScan

@ComponentScan默认扫描: @Component, @Repository, @Service, @Controller

```
@ComponentScan("bat.ke.qq.com")
public class AppConfig {
}
```

容器加载

```
ApplicationContext context = new
AnnotationConfigApplicationContext(AppConfig.class);
```

@CompentScan 注解扩展用法:

• 排除用法 excludeFilters

```
@ComponentScan(basePackages = "bat.ke.qq.com",excludeFilters = {
    @ComponentScan.Filter(type = FilterType.ANNOTATION,value =
    {Service.class}),
    @ComponentScan.Filter(type = FilterType.ASSIGNABLE_TYPE,value =
    {User.class})
})
```

• 包含用法 includeFilters

```
@ComponentScan(basePackages = "bat.ke.qq.com",includeFilters = {
    @ComponentScan.Filter(type = FilterType.CUSTOM,value =
    {CustomTypeFilter.class})
},useDefaultFilters = false)
```

FilterType.CUSTOM实现自定义过滤规则

```
public class CustomTypeFilter implements TypeFilter {
    @Override
    public boolean match(MetadataReader metadataReader,
MetadataReaderFactory metadataReaderFactory) throws IOException {
        ClassMetadata classMetadata = metadataReader.getClassMetadata();
        if (classMetadata.getClassName().contains("Service")) {
            return true;
        }
        return false;
    }
}
```

### **@Bean+@Configuration**

```
@Configuration
public class AppConfig {

    @Bean
    public User user(){
        return new User();
    }

    @Bean
    public UserService userService(){
        // 调用其他@Bean方法
        return new UserService(user());
    }
}
```

#### 思考:配置@Configuration和不配置的区别?

不配置@Configuration: 当内部method bean发生彼此依赖的时候会导致多例

@Configuration的作用:

- 1.表明当前类是一个配置类,是方法bean的源
- 2.将@Configuration配置的AppConfig的BeanDefinitioin属性赋值为full类型,保证AppConfig类型可以转变为cglib类型
- 3.将@Configuration配置的AppConfig由普通类型转变为cglib代理类型,最后会生成cglib代理对象,通过代理对象的方法拦截器,可以解决AppConfig内部方法bean之间发生依赖调用的时候从容器中去获取,避免了多例的出现。

### @Import

```
@Import(value = MyImportBeanDefinitionRegistrar.class)
public class AppConfig {
}
```

#### Configuration

导入一个或多个配置类

```
@Configuration
public class ConfigA {

    @Bean
    public A a() {
        return new A();
    }
}

@Configuration
@Import(ConfigA.class)
public class ConfigB {

    @Bean
    public B b() {
        return new B();
    }
}
```

#### ImportSelector

```
public class MyImportSelector implements ImportSelector {
    @Override
    public String[] selectImports(AnnotationMetadata importingClassMetadata) {
        return new String[]{Fox.class.getName()};
    }
}
```

#### • ImportBeanDefinitionRegistrar

```
public class MyImportBeanDefinitionRegistrar implements
ImportBeanDefinitionRegistrar {
    @Override
    public void registerBeanDefinitions(AnnotationMetadata
importingClassMetadata,BeanDefinitionRegistry registry) {
        //创建BeanDefinition
        RootBeanDefinition rootBeanDefinition = new RootBeanDefinition(Fox.class);
        // 注册到容器
        registry.registerBeanDefinition("fox",rootBeanDefinition);
    }
}
```

#### @Conditional

@Conditional是Spring4新提供的注解,它的作用是按照一定的条件进行判断,满足条件给容器注册bean。

```
@Configuration
public class AppConfig {
    @Bean
    public Cat cat(){
        return new Cat();
    }

@Bean
@Conditional(value = MyConditional.class)
```

```
public Fox fox(){
    return new Fox()
}

public class MyConditional implements Condition {
    @override
    public boolean matches(ConditionContext context, AnnotatedTypeMetadata
metadata) {
    if(context.getBeanFactory().containsBean("cat"))
        return true;
    return false;
    }
}
```

## 2. bean的依赖注入

### 查找方式:

- byType
- byName

### 自动装配注解:

#### @Autowired

- @Autowired是spring自带的注解,通过 AutowiredAnnotationBeanPostProcessor 类实现的依赖注入;
- @Autowired是根据类型进行自动装配的,如果需要按名称进行装配,则需要配合@Qualifier;
- @Autowired有个属性为required,可以配置为false,如果配置为false之后,当没有找到相应bean的时候,系统不会抛错;
- @Autowired可以作用在变量、setter方法、构造函数上。

#### @Resource

- @Resource是JSR250规范的实现,需要导入javax.annotation实现注入;
- @Resource是根据名称进行自动装配的,一般会指定一个name属性,<mark>当找不到与名称匹配的</mark>bean时才按照类型进行装配;
- @Resource可以作用在变量、setter方法上。

#### @Inject

- @Inject是JSR330 (Dependency Injection for Java)中的规范,需要导入javax.inject.Inject;实现注入。
- @Inject是根据类型进行自动装配的,如果需要按名称进行装配,则需要配合@Named;
- @Inject可以作用在变量、setter方法、构造函数上。

```
<dependency>
    <groupId>javax.inject</groupId>
    <artifactId>javax.inject</artifactId>
    <version>1</version>
</dependency>
```

#### 注入方式及原理:

注入原理: 属性反射

```
AbstractAutowireCapableBeanFactory#populateBean
AutowiredAnnotationBeanPostProcessor.AutowiredFieldElement#inject
>value = beanFactory.resolveDependency(desc, beanName, autowiredBeanNames, typeConverter)
>field.set(bean, value)
```

#### constructor

不配置@Autowired情况下

- 当只有一个构造器时,如果构造器入参都是bean,则会执行此构造器(参数会自动注入),如果出现非bean的入参,则会抛出NoSuchBeanDefinitionException
- 当显示定义多个构造器时,会默认调用无参构造器,如果没有无参构造器,则会抛出 No default constructor found
- 当该bean的beanDefinition设置了AutowireMode为3后,则会选择构造器贪婪模式,选择合适的构造器列表(前提:构造器入参都是bean)构造bean对象

```
@Component
public class MyBeanFactoryProcessor implements BeanFactoryPostProcessor {
    @Override
    public void postProcessBeanFactory(ConfigurableListableBeanFactory
    beanFactory) throws BeansException {
        AbstractBeanDefinition beanDefinition = (AbstractBeanDefinition)
    beanFactory.getBeanDefinition("userService");
        //构造器贪婪模式
        beanDefinition.setAutowireMode(3);
    }
}
```

多构造器筛选时会先排序,构造器排序会先比较方法修饰符(Modifier),然后比较方法参数。同为public情况下,会选择参数多的构造器构造bean对象。

```
AbstractAutowireCapableBeanFactory#createBeanInstance
ConstructorResolver#autowireConstructor
> AutowireUtils.sortConstructors(candidates)
>> ConstructorResolver#createArgumentArray
> bw.setBeanInstance(instantiate(beanName, mbd, constructorToUse, argsToUse))
```

#### setter

不配置@Autowired情况下

通过设置AutowireMode为1或者2,会调用setter方法,通过setter方法注入bean

```
// AutowireCapableBeanFactory
int AUTOWIRE_NO = 0;
int AUTOWIRE_BY_NAME = 1;
int AUTOWIRE_BY_TYPE = 2;
int AUTOWIRE_CONSTRUCTOR = 3;
```

注入原理: 方法反射

AbstractAutowireCapableBeanFactory#populateBean
AutowiredAnnotationBeanPostProcessor.AutowiredMethodElement#inject
>arg = beanFactory.resolveDependency(currDesc, beanName, autowiredBeans,
typeConverter)
>method.invoke(bean, arguments)

## IoC工作原理

https://www.processon.com/view/link/5cd10507e4b085d010929d02

## Spring源码编译

环境: idea 2018.2 gradle: 4.10.2 spring framework: 5.2.0

```
#下载
git clone https://github.com/spring-projects/spring-framework.git
cd spring-framework/
#编译
gradlew spring-oxm:compileTestJava
```

编译文档+fox老师本人注释的源码:

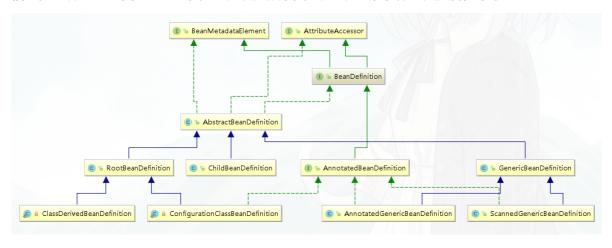
http://git.yuanmaedu.com:3000/yuanma-vip/Spring/src/master/spring-framework

## bean的注册原理

思考: bean的属性是什么对象承载的? bean是如何注册到容器中的?

### **BeanDefinition**

容器中的每一个 bean 都会有一个对应的 BeanDefinition 实例,该实例负责保存 bean 对象的所有必要信息,包括 bean 对象的 class 类型、是否是抽象类、构造方法和参数、其他属性等等

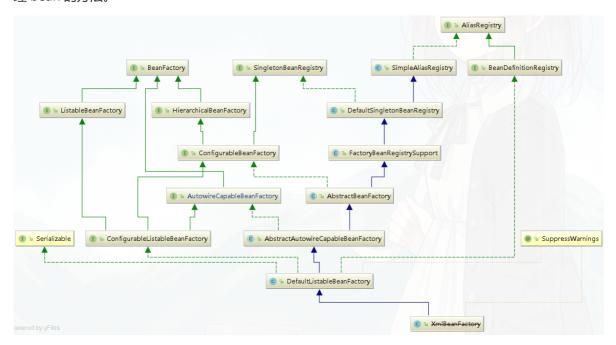


### BeanDefinitionRegistry

BeanDefinition的注册器,抽象了 bean 的注册逻辑,包括registerBeanDefinition、removeBeanDefinition、getBeanDefinition 等注册管理 BeanDefinition 的方法。

### **BeanFactory**

bean工厂,抽象了 bean 的管理逻辑,主要包含 getBean、containBean、getType、getAliases 等管理 bean 的方法。



### DefaultListableBeanFactory

Spring loC的核心类,即实现了BeanFactory,也实现了BeanDefinitionRegistry

xml Configuration demo

```
//创建一个简单注册器
//BeanDefinitionRegistry register = new SimpleBeanDefinitionRegistry();
//创建一个实现了注册器的工厂
BeanDefinitionRegistry registry = new DefaultListableBeanFactory();
//创建bean定义读取器
BeanDefinitionReader reader = new XmlBeanDefinitionReader(register);
// 创建资源读取器
//DefaultResourceLoader resourceLoader = new DefaultResourceLoader();
// 获取资源
//Resource xmlResource = resourceLoader.getResource("spring.xml");
// 装载Bean的定义
//reader.loadBeanDefinitions(xmlResource);
reader.loadBeanDefinitions("spring.xml");
// 打印构建的Bean 名称
System.out.println(Arrays.toString(register.getBeanDefinitionNames());
// 工厂调用getBean方法
System.out.println(registry.getBean("user"));
```

```
AnnotationConfigApplicationContext context =
    new AnnotationConfigApplicationContext(AppConfig.class);

// 通过容器获取到beanFactory 即是工厂,又是注册器
DefaultListableBeanFactory factory = context.getDefaultListableBeanFactory();

RootBeanDefinition beanDefinition = new RootBeanDefinition(Fox.class);
factory.registerBeanDefinition("fox",beanDefinition);

//beanDefinition.setAutowireMode(2);

// 填充属性
beanDefinition.getPropertyValues().add("name","fox");
```

### 动态注册bean

思考:如何动态的将一个普通对象交给Spring管理?

#### BeanDefinitionRegistryPostProcessor

```
public interface BeanDefinitionRegistryPostProcessor extends
BeanFactoryPostProcessor {
    void postProcessBeanDefinitionRegistry(BeanDefinitionRegistry registry)
    throws BeansException;
}
```

#### **ImportBeanDefinitionRegistrar**

利用@Import注解实现

#### BeanFactoryPostProcessor

```
public interface BeanFactoryPostProcessor {
    void postProcessBeanFactory(ConfigurableListableBeanFactory beanFactory)
    throws BeansException;
}
```

## IoC启动流程

AbstractApplicationContext#refresh

## BeanFactoryPostProcessor

BeanFactoryPostProcessor

BeanDefinitionRegistryPostProcessor

Configuration Class Post Processor

## Bean的生命周期

### Bean的构建流程

### 循环依赖

#### **BeanPostProcessor**

Spring后置处理器贯穿整个bean的生命周期: 创建 初始化 销毁

生产bean实例过程中涉及9次调用

销毁bean实例过程中调用bean的销毁后置处理器

InstantiationAwareBeanPostProcessor SmartInstantiationAwareBeanPostProcessor MergedBeanDefinitionPostProcessor BeanPostProcessor DestructionAwareBeanPostProcessor

自动注入@Autowired:

AutowiredAnnotationBeanPostProcessor

## Spring扩展实战

手写loC

手写API网关

手写mybatis-spring中间件