

芋道源码 —— 知识星球

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https://github.com/YunaiV/SpringBoot-Labs

https://github.com/YunaiV/onemall

https://github.com/YunaiV/ruoyi-vue-pro

2019-09-18 Spring

【死磕 Spring】—— IoC 之 Bean 的实例化策略: InstantiationStrategy

本文主要基于 Spring 5.0.6. RELEASE

摘要: 原创出处 http://cmsblogs.com/?p=todo 「小明哥」,谢谢!

作为「小明哥」的忠实读者,「老艿艿」略作修改,记录在理解过程中,参考的资料。

在开始分析 InstantiationStrategy 之前,我们先来简单回顾下 Bean 的实例化过程:

- 1. Bean 的创建,主要是 AbstractAutowireCapableBeanFactory#doCreateBean(...) 方法。在这个方法中有 Bean 的实例化、属性注入和初始化过程,对于 Bean 的实例化过程这是根据 Bean 的类型来 判断的,如果是单例模式,则直接从 factoryBeanInstanceCache 缓存中获取,否则调用 #createBeanInstance(...) 方法来创建。
- 2. 在 #createBeanInstance(...) 方法中,如果 Supplier 不为空,则调用 #obtainFromSupplier(...) 实例 化 bean。如果 factory 不为空,则调用 #instantiateUsingFactoryMethod(...) 方法来实例化 Bean。如果都不是,则调用 #instantiateBean(...) 方法来实例化 Bean。但是无论是 #instantiateUsingFactoryMethod(...) 方法,还是 #instantiateBean() 方法,最后都一定会调用到 InstantiationStrategy 接口的 #instantiate(...) 方法。

InstantiationStrategy

InstantiationStrategy 接口定义了 Spring Bean 实例化的策略,根据创建对象情况的不同,提供了三种策略:无参构造方法、有参构造方法、工厂方法。代码如下:

```
public interface InstantiationStrategy {
```

* 默认构造方法

*/

Object instantiate(RootBeanDefinition bd, @Nullable String beanName, BeanFactory owner) throws BeansException;

/**

* 指定构造方法

```
*/
Object instantiate(RootBeanDefinition bd, @Nullable String beanName, BeanFactory owner, Constructor<?> ctor, @Nullable Object... args) throws BeansException;

/**

* 工厂方法

*/
Object instantiate(RootBeanDefinition bd, @Nullable String beanName, BeanFactory owner, @Nullable Object factoryBean, Method factoryMethod, @Nullable Object... args) throws BeansException;
}
```

SimpleInstantiationStrategy

InstantiationStrategy 接口有两个实现类: SimpleInstantiationStrategy 和 CglibSubclassingInstantiationStrategy。

SimpleInstantiationStrategy 对以上三个方法都做了简单的实现。

① 如果是工厂方法实例化,则直接使用反射创建对象,如下:

```
// SimpleInstantiationStrategy.java
@Override
public Object instantiate(RootBeanDefinition bd, @Nullable String beanName, BeanFactory owner,
       @Nullable Object factoryBean, final Method factoryMethod, Object... args) {
       // 设置 Method 可访问
       if (System.getSecurityManager() != null) {
           AccessController.doPrivileged((PrivilegedAction<0bject>) () -> {
               ReflectionUtils.makeAccessible(factoryMethod);
               return null:
           }):
       } else {
           ReflectionUtils.makeAccessible(factoryMethod);
       // 获得原 Method 对象
       Method priorInvokedFactoryMethod = currentlyInvokedFactoryMethod.get();
           // 设置新的 Method 对象,到 currentlyInvokedFactoryMethod 中
           currentlyInvokedFactoryMethod.set(factoryMethod);
           // 创建 Bean 对象
           Object result = factoryMethod.invoke(factoryBean, args);
           // 未创建,则创建 NullBean 对象
           if (result == null) {
               result = new NullBean();
           return result;
       } finally {
           // 设置老的 Method 对象,到 currentlyInvokedFactoryMethod 中
           if (priorInvokedFactoryMethod != null) {
               currentlyInvokedFactoryMethod.set(priorInvokedFactoryMethod);
           } else {
               currentlyInvokedFactoryMethod.remove();
```

```
}
        }
    // 一大堆 catch 异常
    } catch (IllegalArgumentException ex) {
        throw new BeanInstantiationException(factoryMethod,
                "Illegal arguments to factory method '" + factoryMethod.getName() + "; " +
                "args: " + StringUtils.arrayToCommaDelimitedString(args), ex);
    } catch (||legalAccessException ex) {
        throw new BeanInstantiationException(factoryMethod,
                "Cannot access factory method'" + factoryMethod.getName() + "; is it public?", ex);
    } catch (InvocationTargetException ex) {
        String msg = "Factory method' " + factoryMethod.getName() + ", threw exception";
        if (bd. getFactoryBeanName() != null && owner instanceof ConfigurableBeanFactory &&
                ((ConfigurableBeanFactory) owner).isCurrentlyInCreation(bd.getFactoryBeanName())) {
            msg = "Circular reference involving containing bean'" + bd.getFactoryBeanName() + "' - consider " +
                    "declaring the factory method as static for independence from its containing instance. " + msg;
        throw new BeanInstantiationException(factoryMethod, msg, ex.getTargetException());
    }
}
```

② 如果是构造方法实例化,则是先判断是否有 MethodOverrides,如果没有则是直接使用反射,如果有则就需要 CGLIB 实例化对象。如下:

```
// SimpleInstantiationStrategy. java
// 默认构造方法
@Override
public Object instantiate(RootBeanDefinition bd, @Nullable String beanName, BeanFactory owner) {
// Don't override the class with CGLIB if no overrides.
   // 没有覆盖,直接使用反射实例化即可
   if (!bd. hasMethodOverrides()) {
       Constructor<?> constructorToUse;
    synchronized (bd. constructorArgumentLock) {
           // 获得构造方法 constructorToUse
           constructorToUse = (Constructor<?>) bd. resolvedConstructorOrFactoryMethod;
        if (constructorToUse == null) {
            final Class<?> clazz = bd.getBeanClass();
            // 如果是接口,抛出 BeanInstantiationException 异常
            if (clazz.isInterface()) {
                throw new BeanInstantiationException(clazz, "Specified class is an interface");
            try {
                   // 从 clazz 中,获得构造方法
                if (System.getSecurityManager()!= null) { // 安全模式
                       constructorToUse = AccessController.doPrivileged(
                              (PrivilegedExceptionAction<Constructor<?>>) clazz::getDeclaredConstructor);
                   } else {
                       constructorToUse =
                                           clazz.getDeclaredConstructor();
                // 标记 resolvedConstructorOrFactoryMethod 属性
                   bd. resolvedConstructorOrFactoryMethod = constructorToUse;
               } catch (Throwable ex) {
                throw new BeanInstantiationException(clazz, "No default constructor found", ex);
               }
           }
       // 通过 BeanUtils 直接使用构造器对象实例化 Bean 对象
```

```
return BeanUtils. instantiateClass (constructorToUse);
   } else {
    // Must generate CGLIB subclass.
       // 生成 CGLIB 创建的子类对象
       return instantiateWithMethodInjection(bd, beanName, owner);
   }
}
// 指定构造方法
@Override
public Object instantiate (RootBeanDefinition bd, @Nullable String beanName, BeanFactory owner,
    final Constructor<?> ctor, Object... args) {
   // 没有覆盖,直接使用反射实例化即可
 if (!bd. hasMethodOverrides()) {
     if (System.getSecurityManager() != null) {
           // 设置构造方法,可访问
        // use own privileged to change accessibility (when security is on)
           AccessController.doPrivileged((PrivilegedAction<0bject>) () -> {
               ReflectionUtils.makeAccessible(ctor);
            return null:
       // 通过 BeanUtils 直接使用构造器对象实例化 Bean 对象
    return BeanUtils.instantiateClass(ctor, args);
       // 生成 CGLIB 创建的子类对象
    return instantiateWithMethodInjection(bd, beanName, owner, ctor, args);
}
```

SimpleInstantiationStrategy 对 #instantiateWithMethodInjection(RootBeanDefinition bd, String beanName, BeanFactory owner, Constructor<?> ctor, Object... args) 的实现任务交给了子类 CglibSubclassingInstantiationStrategy 。

3. MethodOverrides

对于 MethodOverrides,如果读者是跟着小编文章一路跟过来的话一定不会陌生,在 BeanDefinitionParserDelegate 类解析 〈bean/〉的时候是否还记得这两个方法: #parseLookupOverrideSubElements(...) 和 #parseReplacedMethodSubElements(...) 这两个方法分别用于解析 lookup-method 和 replaced-method 属性。

其中,#parseLookupOverrideSubElements(...) 源码如下:

CglibSubclassingInstantiationStrategy

类 CglibSubclassingInstantiationStrategy 为 Spring 实例化 Bean 的默认实例化策略,其主要功能还是对父类功能进行补充: 其父类将 CGLIB 的实例化策略委托其实现。

```
// SimpleInstantiationStrategy. java
protected Object instantiateWithMethodInjection(RootBeanDefinition bd, @Nullable String beanName, BeanFactory owner)
 throw new UnsupportedOperationException("Method Injection not supported in SimpleInstantiationStrategy");
// CglibSubclassingInstantiationStrategy.java
protected Object instantiateWithMethodInjection(RootBeanDefinition bd, @Nullable String beanName, BeanFactory owner)
 return instantiateWithMethodInjection(bd, beanName, owner, null);
CglibSubclassingInstantiationStrategy 实例化 Bean 策略,是通过其内部类
CglibSubclassCreator 来实现的。代码如下:
      // CglibSubclassingInstantiationStrategy.java
      @Override
      protected Object instantiateWithMethodInjection(RootBeanDefinition bd, @Nullable String beanName, BeanFactory
       // Must generate CGLIB subclass...
          // 通过CGLIB生成一个子类对象
       return new CglibSubclassCreator(bd, owner).instantiate(ctor, args);
创建 CglibSubclassCreator 实例,然后调用其 #instantiate(Constructor<?> ctor, Object... args)
方法,该方法用于动态创建子类实例,同时实现所需要的 Tookups (Tookup-method、replace-
method) 。
      // CglibSubclassingInstantiationStrategy.java#CglibSubclassCreator
      public Object instantiate(@Nullable Constructor<?> ctor, Object... args) {
         // <x> 通过 Cglib 创建一个代理类
         Class<?> subclass = createEnhancedSubclass(this.beanDefinition):
         Object instance;
          //〈y〉没有构造器,通过 BeanUtils 使用默认构造器创建一个bean实例
          if (ctor == null) {
             instance = BeanUtils. instantiateClass(subclass);
         } else {
                 // 获取代理类对应的构造器对象,并实例化 bean
                 Constructor<?> enhancedSubclassConstructor = subclass.getConstructor(ctor.getParameterTypes());
                 instance = enhancedSubclassConstructor.newInstance(args);
             } catch (Exception ex) {
                 throw new BeanInstantiationException(this.beanDefinition.getBeanClass(),
```

```
"Failed to invoke constructor for CGLIB enhanced subclass [" + subclass.getName() + "]", endage in the subclass (" + subclass getName() + "]", endage in the subclass (" + subclass getName() + "]", endage in the subclass (" + subclass getName() + "]", endage in the subclass (" + subclass getName() + "]", endage in the s
```

。在 <x> 处,调用 #createEnhancedSubclass(RootBeanDefinition beanDefinition) 方法,为提供的 BeanDefinition 创建 bean 类的增强子类。代码如下:

```
// CglibSubclassingInstantiationStrategy.java#CglibSubclassCreator
private Class<?> createEnhancedSubclass(RootBeanDefinition beanDefinition) {
    // 创建 Enhancer 对象
    Enhancer enhancer = new Enhancer();
    // 设置 Bean 类
    enhancer.setSuperclass(beanDefinition.getBeanClass());
    // 设置 Spring 的命名策略
    enhancer.setNamingPolicy(SpringNamingPolicy.INSTANCE);
    // 设置生成策略
    if (this.owner instanceof ConfigurableBeanFactory) {
       ClassLoader cl = ((ConfigurableBeanFactory) this.owner).getBeanClassLoader();
       enhancer.setStrategy(new ClassLoaderAwareGeneratorStrategy(cl));
    // 过滤,自定义逻辑来指定调用的callback下标
    enhancer.setCallbackFilter(new MethodOverrideCallbackFilter(beanDefinition));
    enhancer.\ setCallbackTypes\ (CALLBACK\_TYPES)\ ;
    return enhancer.createClass();
}
```

- 。 CGLIB 的标准 API 的使用。
- 。 〈y〉 处,获取子类增强 subclass 后,如果 Constructor 实例 ctr 为空,则调用默认构造函数(BeanUtils#instantiateClass(subclass))来实例化类,否则则根据构造函数类型获取具体的构造器,调用 Constructor#newInstance(args) 方法来实例化类。

4.1 MethodOverrideCallbackFilter

在 <x> 处调用的 #createEnhancedSubclass(RootBeanDefinition beanDefinition) 方法,我们注意两行代码:

```
// CglibSubclassingInstantiationStrategy. java#CglibSubclassCreator
enhancer.setCallbackFilter(new MethodOverrideCallbackFilter(beanDefinition));
enhancer.setCallbackTypes(CALLBACK_TYPES);
```

通过 MethodOverrideCallbackFilter 来定义调用 callback 类型。

MethodOverrideCallbackFilter 是用来定义 CGLIB 回调过滤方法的拦截器行为,它继承

CglibIdentitySupport 实现 CallbackFilter 接口。

CallbackFilter 是 CGLIB 的一个回调过滤器。
CglibIdentitySupport 则为 CGLIB 提供 #hashCode() 和 #equals(Object o) 方法,以确保 CGLIB
不会为每个 Bean 生成不同的类。

MethodOverrideCallbackFilter 实现 CallbackFilter 的 #accept(Method method) 方法,代码如下:

根据 BeanDefinition 中定义的 MethodOverride 不同,返回不同的值, 这里返回的 PASSTHROUGH 、LOOKUP_OVERRIDE、METHOD_REPLACER 都是 Callback 数组的下标,这里对应的数组为 CALLBACK_TYPES 数组,如下:

```
// CglibSubclassingInstantiationStrategy. java#CglibSubclassCreator
private static final Class<?>[] CALLBACK_TYPES = new Class<?>[] {
    NoOp. class,
    LookupOverrideMethodInterceptor. class,
    ReplaceOverrideMethodInterceptor. class
};
```

这里又定义了两个熟悉的拦截器: LookupOverrideMethodInterceptor 和
ReplaceOverrideMethodInterceptor,两个拦截器分别对应两个不同的 callback 业务
 详细解析,见 「4.2 LookupOverrideMethodInterceptor」 和 「4.3
 ReplaceOverrideMethodInterceptor」中。

4. 2 LookupOverrideMethodInterceptor

```
// CglibSubclassingInstantiationStrategy.java#LookupOverrideMethodInterceptor
private static class LookupOverrideMethodInterceptor extends CglibIdentitySupport implements MethodInterceptor {
   private final BeanFactory owner;
   public LookupOverrideMethodInterceptor(RootBeanDefinition beanDefinition, BeanFactory owner) {
```

```
super (beanDefinition);
        this.owner = owner;
    @Override
    public Object intercept(Object obj, Method method, Object[] args, MethodProxy mp) throws Throwable {
       // Cast is safe, as CallbackFilter filters are used selectively.
       // 获得 method 对应的 LookupOverride 对象
       LookupOverride Io = (LookupOverride) getBeanDefinition().getMethodOverrides().getOverride(method);
       Assert. state(lo != null, "LookupOverride not found");
       // 获得参数
       Object[] argsToUse = (args.length > 0 ? args : null); // if no-arg, don't insist on args at all
       // 获得 Bean
        if (StringUtils. hasText(lo. getBeanName())) { // Bean 的名字
            return (argsToUse != null ? this.owner.getBean(lo.getBeanName(), argsToUse) :
                    this. owner. getBean(Io. getBeanName()));
       } else { // Bean 的类型
            return (argsToUse != null ? this.owner.getBean(method.getReturnType(), argsToUse) :
                    this. owner. getBean(method. getReturnType()));
       }
   }
}
```

4.3 ReplaceOverrideMethodInterceptor

```
// CglibSubclassingInstantiationStrategy.java#ReplaceOverrideMethodInterceptor
private static class ReplaceOverrideMethodInterceptor extends CglibIdentitySupport implements MethodInterceptor {
    private final BeanFactory owner;
    public ReplaceOverrideMethodInterceptor(RootBeanDefinition beanDefinition, BeanFactory owner) {
        super (beanDefinition);
        this.owner = owner;
    @Override
    public Object intercept(Object obj, Method method, Object[] args, MethodProxy mp) throws Throwable {
        // 获得 method 对应的 LookupOverride 对象
        Replace 0 verride \ ro = (Replace 0 verride) \ get Bean Definition (). \ get Method 0 verrides (). \ get 0 verride (method); \\
        Assert.state(ro != null, "ReplaceOverride not found");
        // TODO could cache if a singleton for minor performance optimization
        // 获得 MethodReplacer 对象
        MethodReplacer mr = this.owner.getBean(ro.getMethodReplacerBeanName(), MethodReplacer.class);
        // 执行替换
        return mr.reimplement(obj, method, args);
    }
}
```

通过这两个拦截器,再加上这篇博客: <u>【死磕 Spring】—— loC 之解析 bean 标签: meta、</u> <u>lookup-method、replace-method</u>,是不是一道绝佳的美食。

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