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- 在 <u>Springboot 源码分析—— 总纲</u> 中介绍了 Springboot 启动的总过程,本文将详细解析其中的 prepareEnvironment() 方法。
- refreshContext() 方法主要是为了解析配置文件,加载业务 bean,启动 tomcat等。

## 1 refreshContext():解析配置文件,加载业务 bean,启动 tomcat 等

```
//SpringApplication:
private void refreshContext(ConfigurableApplicationContext context) {
   this.refresh(context);
   //9.14 注册shutdown后的逻辑
   context.registerShutdownHook();
}
//ServletWebServerApplicationContext中的方法
public final void refresh() throws BeansException, IllegalStateException {
   super.refresh();
//AbstractApplicationContext类中的方法
public void refresh() throws BeansException, IllegalStateException {
   Object var1 = this.startupShutdownMonitor;
    synchronized(this.startupShutdownMonitor) {
       //初始化一些配置属性,验证配置文件
       this.prepareRefresh();
       //简单的获取beanFactory
       ConfigurableListableBeanFactory beanFactory = this.obtainFreshBeanFactory();
       //将context中的一些属性设置到beanFactory中
       this.prepareBeanFactory(beanFactory);
       //注册Scope相关的类
       this.postProcessBeanFactory(beanFactory);
       //1.1 解析配置文件、生成所有的beanDefinitions
```

```
this.invokeBeanFactorvPostProcessors(beanFactorv):
       //1.2 分类、排序、注册 (注入) 所有的BeanPostProcessors
       this.registerBeanPostProcessors(beanFactory);
       //国际化
       this.initMessageSource();
       //初始化多播事件
       this.initApplicationEventMulticaster();
       //主要创建并初始化容器
       this.onRefresh();
       //向多播事件注册监听者
       this.registerListeners();
       //1.3 主要是初始化非懒加载单例
       this.finishBeanFactoryInitialization(beanFactory);
       //主要是开启Web容器
       this.finishRefresh();
       //清除一些缓存
       this.resetCommonCaches();
   }
}
```

# 1-1 invokeBeanFactoryPostProcessors():解析配置文件、生成所有的 beanDefinitions

- 解析配置文件, 生成 beanDefinitions
- 替换 BeanDefinitions 中的占位符
- 遍历 BeanDefinitions 设置 beansFactoryMetadata

```
//PostProcessorRegistrationDelegate:遍历调用3种PostProcessors
//1 SharedMetadataReaderFactoryContextInitializer 2 ConfigFileApplicationListener 3
ConfigurationWarningsApplicationContextInitializer
public static void invokeBeanFactoryPostProcessors(ConfigurableListableBeanFactory
beanFactory, List<BeanFactoryPostProcessor> beanFactoryPostProcessors) {
   if (beanFactory instanceof BeanDefinitionRegistry) {
       BeanDefinitionRegistry registry = (BeanDefinitionRegistry)beanFactory;
       //这里有3个
       Iterator var6 = beanFactoryPostProcessors.iterator();
       while(var6.hasNext()) {
            BeanFactoryPostProcessor postProcessor =
(BeanFactoryPostProcessor)var6.next();
            if (postProcessor instanceof BeanDefinitionRegistryPostProcessor) {
                BeanDefinitionRegistryPostProcessor registryProcessor =
(BeanDefinitionRegistryPostProcessor)postProcessor;
                //注册registry
                registryProcessor.postProcessBeanDefinitionRegistry(registry);
               //这里有2个: SharedMetadataReaderFactoryContextInitializer、
ConfigurationWarningsApplicationContextInitializer
                registryProcessors.add(registryProcessor);
               //这里有1个 : ConfigFileApplicationListener
```

```
regularPostProcessors.add(postProcessor);
           }
       }
       currentRegistryProcessors = new ArrayList();
       //第1次获取-----
       //从7个beanDefinitionNames中获取匹配的,只有一个为:
internalConfigurationAnnotationProcessor
       postProcessorNames =
beanFactory.getBeanNamesForType(BeanDefinitionRegistryPostProcessor.class, true,
false):
       String[] var16 = postProcessorNames;
       var9 = postProcessorNames.length;
       int var10;
       String ppName;
       for(var10 = 0; var10 < var9; ++var10) {</pre>
           ppName = var16[var10];
           //只有满足PriorityOrdered的才会被放入processedBeans
           if (beanFactory.isTypeMatch(ppName, PriorityOrdered.class)) {
               currentRegistryProcessors.add(beanFactory.getBean(ppName,
BeanDefinitionRegistryPostProcessor.class));
               processedBeans.add(ppName);
           }
       }
       //排序currentRegistryProcessors:只有一个元素:configurationClassPostProcessor
       sortPostProcessors(currentRegistryProcessors, beanFactory);
       registryProcessors.addAll(currentRegistryProcessors);
       //第1次解析-----满足PriorityOrdered
       //internalConfigurationAnnotationProcessor满足PriorityOrdered
       //currentRegistryProcessors为:configurationClassPostProcessor
       //2 最重要的一步:解析配置文件!!第2次、第3次获取都没有进入
       invokeBeanDefinitionRegistryPostProcessors(currentRegistryProcessors,
registry);
       currentRegistryProcessors.clear();
       //第2次获取-----
       postProcessorNames =
beanFactory.getBeanNamesForType(BeanDefinitionRegistryPostProcessor.class, true,
false);
       var16 = postProcessorNames;
       var9 = postProcessorNames.length;
       for(var10 = 0; var10 < var9; ++var10) {
           ppName = var16[var10];
           //如果ppName对应的不是PriorityOrdered,就不存在
           if (!processedBeans.contains(ppName) & beanFactory.isTypeMatch(ppName,
Ordered.class)) {
               currentRegistryProcessors.add(beanFactory.getBean(ppName,
BeanDefinitionRegistryPostProcessor.class));
               processedBeans.add(ppName);
           }
       }
       sortPostProcessors(currentRegistryProcessors, beanFactory);
```

```
registryProcessors.addAll(currentRegistryProcessors);
       //第2次解析-----满足Ordered
       //currentRegistryProcessors=0,没有作用
       invokeBeanDefinitionRegistryPostProcessors(currentRegistryProcessors,
registry);
       currentRegistryProcessors.clear();
       boolean reiterate = true;
       while(reiterate) {
           reiterate = false;
           //第3次获取-----
           postProcessorNames =
beanFactory.getBeanNamesForType(BeanDefinitionRegistryPostProcessor.class, true,
false);
           String[] var19 = postProcessorNames;
           var10 = postProcessorNames.length;
           for(int var26 = 0; var26 < var10; ++var26) {</pre>
               String ppName = var19[var26];
               //不为PriorityOrdered和Ordered就不存在
               if (!processedBeans.contains(ppName)) {
                  currentRegistryProcessors.add(beanFactory.getBean(ppName,
BeanDefinitionRegistryPostProcessor.class));
                  processedBeans.add(ppName);
                  //如果有的话, while不退出
                  reiterate = true;
               }
           sortPostProcessors(currentRegistryProcessors, beanFactory);
           registryProcessors.addAll(currentRegistryProcessors);
           //第3次解析-----不满足Ordered和PriorityOrdered
           //currentRegistryProcessors=0,没有作用
           invokeBeanDefinitionRegistryPostProcessors(currentRegistryProcessors,
registry);
           currentRegistryProcessors.clear();
       }
       //每次获取postProcessorNames都会将解析出的currentRegistryProcessors放入
registryProcessors
       //我的程序这里最终仅仅是注册了一个 ImportAwareBeanPostProcessor 处理器:
       //基本上所有的 aware处理器功能都比较简单,仅仅是设置一些值
       invokeBeanFactoryPostProcessors((Collection)registryProcessors,
(ConfigurableListableBeanFactory) beanFactory);
       //这里仅仅是去除了 `defalut` profiles
       invokeBeanFactoryPostProcessors((Collection)regularPostProcessors,
(ConfigurableListableBeanFactory) beanFactory);
   } else {
       //如果不是:beanFactory instanceof BeanDefinitionRegistry
       invokeBeanFactoryPostProcessors((Collection)beanFactoryPostProcessors,
(ConfigurableListableBeanFactory) beanFactory);
   }
   //第1次获取-----BeanFactoryPostProcessor!
```

```
//这里获取的是之前获取的父集因为:BeanDefinitionRegistryPostProcessor extends
BeanFactoryPostProcessor
    //这里有5个:
   String[] postProcessorNames =
beanFactory.getBeanNamesForType(BeanFactoryPostProcessor.class, true, false);
    regularPostProcessors = new ArrayList();
    registryProcessors = new ArrayList();
    currentRegistryProcessors = new ArrayList();
   postProcessorNames = postProcessorNames;
   int var20 = postProcessorNames.length;
   String ppName;
    for(var9 = 0; var9 < var20; ++var9) {
       ppName = postProcessorNames[var9];
        //除去之前BeanDefinitionRegistryPostProcessor加入的
       if (!processedBeans.contains(ppName)) {
            if (beanFactory.isTypeMatch(ppName, PriorityOrdered.class)) {
                regularPostProcessors.add(beanFactory.getBean(ppName,
BeanFactoryPostProcessor.class));
            } else if (beanFactory.isTypeMatch(ppName, Ordered.class)) {
                registryProcessors.add(ppName);
           } else {
               currentRegistryProcessors.add(ppName);
            }
       }
   }
   sortPostProcessors(regularPostProcessors, beanFactory);
   //a 解析regularPostProcessors-----------个: PropertySourcesPlacehoderConfigurer
   //替换174BeanDefinition中的占位符:
https://blog.csdn.net/jy02268879/article/details/88062673
   invokeBeanFactoryPostProcessors((Collection)regularPostProcessors,
(ConfigurableListableBeanFactory) beanFactory);
   List<BeanFactoryPostProcessor> orderedPostProcessors = new ArrayList();
   Iterator var21 = registryProcessors.iterator();
   while(var21.hasNext()) {
       String postProcessorName = (String)var21.next();
       orderedPostProcessors.add(beanFactory.getBean(postProcessorName,
BeanFactoryPostProcessor.class));
   sortPostProcessors(orderedPostProcessors, beanFactory);
   //b 解析registryProcessors也即orderedPostProcessors-----没有
   invokeBeanFactoryPostProcessors((Collection)orderedPostProcessors,
(ConfigurableListableBeanFactory) beanFactory);
    List<BeanFactoryPostProcessor> nonOrderedPostProcessors = new ArrayList();
   Iterator var24 = currentRegistryProcessors.iterator();
   while(var24.hasNext()) {
       ppName = (String)var24.next();
       nonOrderedPostProcessors.add(beanFactory.getBean(ppName,
BeanFactoryPostProcessor.class));
   //c 主要调用ConfigurationBeanFactoryMetadata
```

```
//遍历 所有 beanDefinition 设置beansFactoryMetadata属性(即设置目标类中 @Bean 注解的方法)
invokeBeanFactoryPostProcessors((Collection)nonOrderedPostProcessors,

(ConfigurableListableBeanFactory)beanFactory);

//清楚缓存
beanFactory.clearMetadataCache();
}
```

## 1-1.1 invokeBeanDefinitionRegistryPostProcessors():解析配置类,生成beanDefinitions

- ConfigurationClassPostProcessor:这个类就是专门解析配置类的类
- 从 main 对应的那个配置类开始解析
- 经过 parser.parse(candidates) 解析 main 类后,得到了更多的 candidates ----- 重要 a
- 通过 loadBeanDefinitions(configClasses) 加载这些类的定义 ------重要 b
- 继续使用 parser.parse(candidates) 继续新得到的 candidates,知道不在产生新的 candidates 时,解析配置文件结束

```
//ConfigurationClassPostProcessor: 关键类
public void postProcessBeanDefinitionRegistry(BeanDefinitionRegistry registry) {
   this.processConfigBeanDefinitions(registry);//正式解析
//以下所有的基础类就是:ConfigurationClassPostProcessor,是通过这个类解析的
public void processConfigBeanDefinitions(BeanDefinitionRegistry registry) {
   List<BeanDefinitionHolder> configCandidates = new ArrayList();
   //1 获取已经注册的bean名称:7个
   String[] candidateNames = registry.getBeanDefinitionNames();
   String[] var4 = candidateNames;
   int var5 = candidateNames.length;
   // -----获取一个configCandidates
   for(int var6 = 0; var6 < var5; ++var6) {</pre>
       String beanName = var4[var6];
       BeanDefinition beanDef = registry.getBeanDefinition(beanName);
       // 如果BeanDefinition 中的configurationClass 属性为full 或者lite ,则意味着已经处理过
了,直接跳过
       if (!ConfigurationClassUtils.isFullConfigurationClass(beanDef) &&
!ConfigurationClassUtils.isLiteConfigurationClass(beanDef)) {
           //3.1 判断对应bean是否为配置类
           if (ConfigurationClassUtils.checkConfigurationClassCandidate(beanDef,
this.metadataReaderFactory)) {
               // 2 判断对应bean是否为配置类,如果是,则加入到configCandidates(关键!)
               //7个bean中只有一个是配置类:就是main对于的类
               configCandidates.add(new BeanDefinitionHolder(beanDef, beanName));
       } else if (this.logger.isDebugEnabled()) {
           this.logger.debug("Bean definition has already been processed as a
configuration class: " + beanDef);
       }
   }
   //走到这里, configCandidates中只有一个main对应的类
```

```
//这个if一直到最后
   if (!configCandidates.isEmpty()) {
       //3 对configCandidates 进行 排序,按照@Order 配置的值进行排序
       configCandidates.sort((bd1, bd2) -> {
           int i1 = ConfigurationClassUtils.getOrder(bd1.getBeanDefinition());
           int i2 = ConfigurationClassUtils.getOrder(bd2.getBeanDefinition());
           return Integer.compare(i1, i2);
       });
       // 如果BeanDefinitionRegistry 是SingletonBeanRegistry 子类的话,由于我们当前传入的是
DefaultListableBeanFactory,是SingletonBeanRegistry 的子类。
       //因此会将registry强转为SingletonBeanRegistry
       SingletonBeanRegistry sbr = null;
       if (registry instanceof SingletonBeanRegistry) {
           sbr = (SingletonBeanRegistry)registry;
           if (!this.localBeanNameGeneratorSet) {
               BeanNameGenerator generator =
(BeanNameGenerator)sbr.getSingleton("org.springframework.context.annotation.internalCon
figurationBeanNameGenerator");
               if (generator != null) {
                   this.componentScanBeanNameGenerator = generator;
                   this.importBeanNameGenerator = generator;
               }
           }
       }
       if (this.environment == null) {
           this.environment = new StandardEnvironment();
       }
       // -----实例化ConfigurationClassParser 为了解析 各个配置类
       ConfigurationClassParser parser = new
ConfigurationClassParser(this.metadataReaderFactory, this.problemReporter,
this.environment, this.resourceLoader, this.componentScanBeanNameGenerator, registry);
         // 实例化2个set
        //candidates:放置需要解析的类
       // alreadyParsed:放置已经解析过的类
       Set<BeanDefinitionHolder> candidates = new LinkedHashSet(configCandidates);
       HashSet alreadyParsed = new HashSet(configCandidates.size());
       //---- 进行递归解析
       do {
           //3.2 解析一个main类,并得到其他的配置类
           parser.parse(candidates);//解析
           parser.validate();
           //将解析过的配置类加入到configClasses
           Set<ConfigurationClass> configClasses = new
LinkedHashSet(parser.getConfigurationClasses());
           //将configClasses去重已经处理过的,以防止重复加载
           configClasses.removeAll(alreadyParsed);
           if (this.reader == null) {
               this.reader = new ConfigurationClassBeanDefinitionReader(registry,
this.sourceExtractor, this.resourceLoader, this.environment,
this.importBeanNameGenerator, parser.getImportRegistry());
           }
```

```
//调用ConfigurationClassBeanDefinitionReader#loadBeanDefinitions 进行加载
           //3.3
           this.reader.loadBeanDefinitions(configClasses);
           //----将已经解析过的bean加入alreadyParsed
           alreadyParsed.addAll(configClasses);
           candidates.clear();
           //如果registry中注册的bean的数量 大于 之前获得的数量,则意味着在解析过程中又新加入了很
多,那么就需要对其进行解析
           //candidateNames一开始是7个,随着递归解析会越来越多
           if (registry.getBeanDefinitionCount() > candidateNames.length) {
              //解析后的bean
              String[] newCandidateNames = registry.getBeanDefinitionNames();
              //解析前的bean,和解析后的bean比较后,得出多出来的bean
              Set<String> oldCandidateNames = new
HashSet(Arrays.asList(candidateNames));
              //设置alreadyParsedClasses
              Set<String> alreadyParsedClasses = new HashSet();
              Iterator var12 = alreadyParsed.iterator();
              //将所有 register 中已经有的 beanDefinition 转换成 class,放入
alreadyParsedClasses 中
              while(var12.hasNext()) {
                  ConfigurationClass configurationClass =
(ConfigurationClass)var12.next();
alreadyParsedClasses.add(configurationClass.getMetadata().getClassName());
              //遍历所有的现有的BeanDefinitionNames
              //如果不是旧的oldCandidateNames且没有解析过,加入candidates
              String[] var23 = newCandidateNames;//目前已经有的 beanDefinitionNames
              int var24 = newCandidateNames.length;
              for(int var14 = 0; var14 < var24; ++var14) {
                  String candidateName = var23[var14];
                  //过滤出解析后得出来的新bean,加入下一轮的candidates
                  if (!oldCandidateNames.contains(candidateName)) {
                      BeanDefinition bd = registry.getBeanDefinition(candidateName);
                      //如果是配置类,且beanDefinitionNames 不包含 configurationClass
                      //alreadyParsedClasses 是目前扫描到的 configurationClass
                      //candidateName 是目前通过 configurationClass 解出来的
beanDefinitionNames
                      //什么情况呢:一个类中通过 @Bean 注入另一个类,并且这个类正好没有被之前解
析到,这样就进去了
                      if
(ConfigurationClassUtils.checkConfigurationClassCandidate(bd,
this.metadataReaderFactory) & !alreadyParsedClasses.contains(bd.getBeanClassName())) {
                          //很罕见
                         candidates.add(new BeanDefinitionHolder(bd,
candidateName));
                      }
                  }
              }
```

```
candidateNames = newCandidateNames;//设置下一轮解析前的bean为这一轮解析后的bean

} while(!candidates.isEmpty());

//sbr = (SingletonBeanRegistry)registry; ,如果sbr中不存在

IMPORT_REGISTRY_BEAN_NAME , 注册一个
    if (sbr != null && !sbr.containsSingleton(IMPORT_REGISTRY_BEAN_NAME)) {
        sbr.registerSingleton(IMPORT_REGISTRY_BEAN_NAME,
        parser.getImportRegistry());
    }
    //iħ除缓存
    if (this.metadataReaderFactory instanceof CachingMetadataReaderFactory) {
        ((CachingMetadataReaderFactory)this.metadataReaderFactory).clearCache();
    }
}
```

#### a parser.parse(candidates):解析配置类

```
//ConfigurationClassParser
public void parse(configCandidates) {
    //a.1 main对应的类走这里,我的程序没有走其它两个分支
    this.parse(((AnnotatedBeanDefinition)bd).getMetadata(), holder.getBeanName());

    //只有完整走完 a.1 方法才会走到 a.2,在 a.1 内循环解析
    //a.2 处理deferredImportSelect---般为AutoConfiguration类中的import内类
    //在这之前,configurationClasses里只有简单的几个业务扫描得到的bean
    //这个完了之后,很多autoconfiguration bean 加入了 configurationClasses
    this.deferredImportSelectorHandler.process();
}
```

#### a.1 解析常规业务类

- 如果类被 Conditional 注解,且 matches 方法不匹配,则不解析这个类,跳过
- 递归解析类中的内部类
- 解析 @PropertySources
- 解析 @ComponentScan/s,@ComponentScan
- 解析 @Import
- 解析 @ImportResource
- 解析 @Bean
- 解析 类接口类中的 @Bean
- 如果类有父类,则返回父类,否则返回 null

```
if (!this.conditionEvaluator.shouldSkip(configClass.getMetadata(),
ConfigurationPhase.PARSE_CONFIGURATION)) {
       //将configclass包装成SourceClass
       ConfigurationClassParser.SourceClass =
this.asSourceClass(configClass);
       //递归调用进行解析
       do {
           sourceClass = this.doProcessConfigurationClass(configClass, sourceClass);
       } while(sourceClass != null);
       this.configurationClasses.put(configClass, configClass);
   }
}
//ConfigurationClassParser
protected final ConfigurationClassParser.SourceClass
doProcessConfigurationClass(ConfigurationClass configClass,
ConfigurationClassParser.SourceClass sourceClass) throws IOException {
   if (configClass.getMetadata().isAnnotated(Component.class.getName())) {
       //递归解析类中的内部类
       this.processMemberClasses(configClass, sourceClass);
   }
   // 查找该类有没有@PropertySources注解,有的话做处理
   // 查找该参数在类及其父类找中对应的注解
   Iterator var3 =
AnnotationConfigUtils.attributesForRepeatable(sourceClass.getMetadata(),
PropertySources.class, PropertySource.class).iterator();
   AnnotationAttributes importResource;
   while(var3.hasNext()) {
       importResource = (AnnotationAttributes)var3.next();
       //a.1.1 处理@PropertySources注解
       this.processPropertySource(importResource);
   }
   //处理@ComponentScan/s,@ComponentScan
   Set<AnnotationAttributes> componentScans =
AnnotationConfigUtils.attributesForRepeatable(sourceClass.getMetadata(),
ComponentScans.class, ComponentScan.class);
    if (!componentScans.isEmpty() &&
!this.conditionEvaluator.shouldSkip(sourceClass.getMetadata(),
ConfigurationPhase.REGISTER_BEAN)) {
       Iterator var13 = componentScans.iterator();
       while(var13.hasNext()) {
           AnnotationAttributes componentScan = (AnnotationAttributes)var13.next();
           //a.1.2 解析basePackages并扫描,这里扫描出了PersonController/personServiceImpl
           Set<BeanDefinitionHolder> scannedBeanDefinitions =
this.componentScanParser.parse(componentScan,
sourceClass.getMetadata().getClassName());
           Iterator var7 = scannedBeanDefinitions.iterator();
           while(var7.hasNext()) {
               //递归解析扫描出来的类:回到a.1进行解析
               this.parse(bdCand.getBeanClassName(), holder.getBeanName());
```

```
}
   }
   //a.1.3 处理Import注解,其中getImports():递归得到了目标类的所有import类
   this.processImports(configClass, sourceClass, this.getImports(sourceClass), true);
   //处理@ImportResource:@ImportResource("classpath:config.xml"),加入当前类的
ImportedResource中, 留待以后处理
   importResource = AnnotationConfigUtils.attributesFor(sourceClass.getMetadata(),
ImportResource.class);
   if (importResource != null) {
       // 遍历配置的locations,加入到configClass 中的ImportedResource
       String[] resources = importResource.getStringArray("locations");
       Class<? extends BeanDefinitionReader> readerClass =
importResource.getClass("reader");
       for(int var22 = 0; var22 < var21; ++var22) {</pre>
           String resource = var19[var22];
           String resolvedResource =
this.environment.resolveRequiredPlaceholders(resource);
           configClass.addImportedResource(resolvedResource, readerClass);
       }
   }
   //处理@Bean注解:获取类内部被@Bean注解修饰的方法,然后添加到配置类的beanMethods属性中,这里并没
有处理 conditional 注解
   //a.1.4
   Set<MethodMetadata> beanMethods = this.retrieveBeanMethodMetadata(sourceClass);
   Iterator var17 = beanMethods.iterator();
   while(var17.hasNext()) {
       MethodMetadata methodMetadata = (MethodMetadata)var17.next();
       configClass.addBeanMethod(new BeanMethod(methodMetadata, configClass));
   }
   //处理类实现接口的类被@Bean注解的方法
   this.processInterfaces(configClass, sourceClass);
   //如果有父类的话,则返回父类进行进一步的解析
   if (sourceClass.getMetadata().hasSuperClass()) {
       String superclass = sourceClass.getMetadata().getSuperClassName();
       if (superclass != null && !superclass.startsWith("java") &&
!this.knownSuperclasses.containsKey(superclass)) {
           this.knownSuperclasses.put(superclass, configClass);
           return sourceClass.getSuperClass();//return不为null,则不跳过最外层的循环,继续解
析父类!
       }
   return null;//走到这里,才跳过外层循环
}
```

#### a.1.1 解析 @PropertySources 注解

- 解析 name,encoding,locations,ignoreResourceNotFound
- 解析 factory ,用来根据前面的解析值创建 propertySource

- 对 location 进行 SPEL 表达式的解析
- 将资源加入 environment 中的 propertySource 中

```
private void processPropertySource(AnnotationAttributes propertySource) throws
IOException {
   //解析name
   String name = propertySource.getString("name");
   if (!StringUtils.hasLength(name)) {
       name = null;
   }
   //解析encoding
   String encoding = propertySource.getString("encoding");
   if (!StringUtils.hasLength(encoding)) {
       encoding = null;
   }
   //解析路径
   String[] locations = propertySource.getStringArray("value");
   Assert.isTrue(locations.length > 0, "At least one @PropertySource(value) location
is required");
   //解析ignoreResourceNotFound属性,如果为true,找不到资源不报错
   boolean ignoreResourceNotFound =
propertySource.getBoolean("ignoreResourceNotFound");
   //解析factory,用来根据前面的解析值创建propertySource
   Class<? extends PropertySourceFactory> factoryClass =
propertySource.getClass("factory");
   //如果该值没有配置,默认为PropertySourceFactory则直接实例化DefaultPropertySourceFactory
类,否则开始实例化自定义的类
   PropertySourceFactory factory = factoryClass == PropertySourceFactory.class ?
DEFAULT_PROPERTY_SOURCE_FACTORY :
(PropertySourceFactory)BeanUtils.instantiateClass(factoryClass);
   //遍历路径
   String[] var8 = locations;
   for(int var10 = 0; var10 < var9; ++var10) {</pre>
       String location = var8[var10];
       //对location进行SPEL表达式的解析。比如当前的配置环境中有一个属性为app=shareniu,我们配置的
location为${app}最终值为shareniu。通过这里的处理逻辑可以知道location支持多环境的切换以及表达式的配
       String resolvedLocation =
this.environment.resolveRequiredPlaceholders(location);
       //加载资源
       Resource resource = this.resourceLoader.getResource(resolvedLocation);
       //将资源加入environment中的propertySource中!!
       this.addPropertySource(factory.createPropertySource(name, new
EncodedResource(resource, encoding)));
   }
}
```

#### a.1.2 解析 @ComponentScan/s,@ComponentScan 得到路径下的类

- 扫描注解指定的包路径得到包下的类
- 解析类上的注解属性,注入到 beanDefinition 中

```
public Set<BeanDefinitionHolder> parse(AnnotationAttributes componentScan, final String
declaringClass) {
    //注册扫描器
   //获取nameGenerator:一般是内置的BeanNameGenerator,也可以自定义(在@ComponentScan注解中指
定)
   //设置resourcePattern
   //设置includeFilters
   //设置excludeFilters:默认有两个:TypeExcludeFilter,AutoConfigurationExcludeFilter
   //设置lazyInit
   //扫描包路径:默认当前路径
   //添加一个ExcludeFilter
   //得到扫描路径,开始解析
   return scanner.doScan(StringUtils.toStringArray(basePackages));
}
//ClassPathBeanDefinitionScanner
//basePackages一般默认为当前路径, doScan 会将扫描到的类, 先行注册到 beandefinitionNames 中!
protected Set<BeanDefinitionHolder> doScan(String... basePackages) {
    for(int var5 = 0; var5 < var4; ++var5) {
       String basePackage = var3[var5];
       //找到basePackage下的类:personController,personServiceImpl,这里会调用
shouldSkip() 来处理 Conditional 注解!在 isCandidateComponent() 方法中调用
isConditionMatch() 方法做过滤
       Set<BeanDefinition> candidates = this.findCandidateComponents(basePackage);
       Iterator var8 = candidates.iterator();
       while(var8.hasNext()) {
           BeanDefinition candidate = (BeanDefinition)var8.next();
           // 解析scope属性:一般为singleton
           ScopeMetadata scopeMetadata =
this.scopeMetadataResolver.resolveScopeMetadata(candidate);
           candidate.setScope(scopeMetadata.getScopeName());
           //beanNameGenerator生成BeanName
           String beanName = this.beanNameGenerator.generateBeanName(candidate,
this.registry);
           // 普通的BeanDefinition
           if (candidate instanceof AbstractBeanDefinition) {
               //设置candidate的beanDefinition的默认属性:isLazyInit、getAutowireMode等
               this.postProcessBeanDefinition((AbstractBeanDefinition)candidate,
beanName);
           }
            // 注解的BeanDefinition,处理注解@Primary、@DependsOn等Bean注解
           //如果是AnnotatedBeanDefinition类型,设置正真属性:setLazyInit、setPrimary、
setDepends0n等
           if (candidate instanceof AnnotatedBeanDefinition) {
AnnotationConfigUtils.processCommonDefinitionAnnotations((AnnotatedBeanDefinition)cand
idate);
           }
           // 检查当前bean是否已经注册(BeanFactory中是否包含此BeanDefinition)
           if (this.checkCandidate(beanName, candidate)) {
               //如果没有
```

```
BeanDefinitionHolder definitionHolder = new
BeanDefinitionHolder(candidate, beanName);

//如果当前bean是用于生成代理的bean那么需要进一步处理,取出类的注解信息!!!

definitionHolder =

AnnotationConfigutils.applyScopedProxyMode(scopeMetadata, definitionHolder,
this.registry);

//加入beanDefinitions
beanDefinitions.add(definitionHolder);

//将beanDefinition信息注册到相关map中和 beanDefinitionNames 中!!!!!!
this.registerBeanDefinition(definitionHolder, this.registry);
}

return beanDefinitions;
}
```

#### a.1.3 解析 @Import 注解

- 通过 getImport() 递归得到的目标类上所有的 @import 中的类的集合
- 遍历以上结合,按照集合中类的类型,分情况讨论
- 如果是 ImportSelector 类:1)如果又是 DeferredImportSelector,留到 a.2 处理;2)否则调用 selectImports 得到要解析的类字符串,并递归进行 processImports()
- 如果是 ImportBeanDefinitionRegistrar 类,解析属性,加入到目标类属性中
- 如果是其它,说明@Import中的类是一个配置类,递归回到 a.1 解析配置类

```
private void
processImports(configClass,currentSourceClass,importCandidates,checkForCircularImports)
   //importCandidates这个属性,是通过getImport()递归得到的目标类上所有的 import 类集合
   //如果有循环 import,且checkForCircularImports=true,直接报错
   this.importStack.push(configClass);//将Import注解的目标类放入栈中
   //遍历这些@Import注解内部的属性类集合
   Iterator var5 = importCandidates.iterator();
   while (var5.hasNext()) {
       ConfigurationClassParser.SourceClass candidate =
(ConfigurationClassParser.SourceClass) var5.next();
       Class candidateClass;
       //如果这个类是个ImportSelector接口的实现类
       if (candidate.isAssignable(ImportSelector.class)) {
           candidateClass = candidate.loadClass();
           //实例化这个ImportSelector
           ImportSelector selector = (ImportSelector)
BeanUtils.instantiateClass(candidateClass, ImportSelector.class);
           //如果 selcector 继承了某个 aware 接口,就调用相关方法,设置一些属性
           ParserStrategyUtils.invokeAwareMethods(selector, this.environment,
this.resourceLoader, this.registry);
           //如果这个类也是DeferredImportSelector接口的实现类,留到a.2处理
           //加入ConfigurationClassParser的deferredImportSelectors
           if (selector instanceof DeferredImportSelector) {
               this.deferredImportSelectorHandler.handle(configClass,
(DeferredImportSelector) selector);
```

```
} else {
               // 否则调用ImportSelector的selectImports方法得到需要Import的类
               // 然后对这些类递归做@Import注解的处理
               String[] importClassNames =
selector.selectImports(currentSourceClass.getMetadata());
               //包装成类
               Collection<ConfigurationClassParser.SourceClass> importSourceClasses =
this.asSourceClasses(importClassNames);
               //递归解析Import注解
               this.processImports(configClass, currentSourceClass,
importSourceClasses, false);
           }
       }
       // 如果这个类是ImportBeanDefinitionRegistrar接口的实现类
       else if (candidate.isAssignable(ImportBeanDefinitionRegistrar.class)) {
           candidateClass = candidate.loadClass();
           ImportBeanDefinitionRegistrar registrar = (ImportBeanDefinitionRegistrar)
BeanUtils.instantiateClass(candidateClass, ImportBeanDefinitionRegistrar.class);
           ParserStrategyUtils.invokeAwareMethods(registrar, this.environment,
this.resourceLoader, this.registry);
           // 设置到配置类的importBeanDefinitionRegistrars属性中
           configClass.addImportBeanDefinitionRegistrar(registrar,
currentSourceClass.getMetadata());
       } else {
           // 其它情况下,如果Import注解中的类就是一个配置类
           //把这个类入队到ConfigurationClassParser的importStack(队列)属性中
           this.importStack.registerImport(currentSourceClass.getMetadata(),
candidate.getMetadata().getClassName());
           // 然后把这个类当成是@Configuration注解修饰的类递归从 a.1 开始解析这个类!!
           this.processConfigurationClass(candidate.asConfigClass(configClass));
       }
   }
}
```

#### a.1.4 解析 @Bean 注解,得到注解方法,加入目标类属性中

```
private Set<MethodMetadata> retrieveBeanMethodMetadata(sourceClass) {
    AnnotationMetadata original = sourceClass.getMetadata();
    //获取被@Bean注解的方法
    Set<MethodMetadata> beanMethods =
    original.getAnnotatedMethods(Bean.class.getName());
    //这个if我的程序没有进去过,应该就行动态代理一样,DynamicJDK只能基于接口,如果没有接口就要使用
    asm 技术实现
    //这里的意义可能是通过 asm 技术得到 注解方法及注解信息吧
    if (((Set)beanMethods).size() > 1 && original instanceof

StandardAnnotationMetadata) {
    }
    //直接返回注解方法(包含所有的该方法上的注解信息)
    return (Set)beanMethods;
}
```

#### a.2 解析 autoconfigution 类

- 创建解析器
- 遍历调用 processGroupImports() 获取配置文件

```
public void process() {
   //获取所有的 deferredImports
    List<ConfigurationClassParser.DeferredImportSelectorHolder> deferredImports =
this.deferredImportSelectors;
   this.deferredImportSelectors = null;
   try {
       if (deferredImports != null) {
           //创建解析器,注意这里有个 group 概念,如果有 group 执行的就是 group 类中的
selectImport了
           ConfigurationClassParser.DeferredImportSelectorGroupingHandler handler =
ConfigurationClassParser.this.new DeferredImportSelectorGroupingHandler();
           deferredImports.sort(ConfigurationClassParser.DEFERRED_IMPORT_COMPARATOR);
           deferredImports.forEach(handler::register);
           //这里获取autoconfiguration,有group可能就走group类中的selectImport方法了
           //从spring.factories中获取 autoconfiguration
           handler.processGroupImports();
       }
   } finally {
       this.deferredImportSelectors = new ArrayList();
   }
public void processGroupImports() {
   Iterator var1 = this.groupings.values().iterator();
   while(var1.hasNext()) {
       ConfigurationClassParser.DeferredImportSelectorGrouping grouping =
(ConfigurationClassParser.DeferredImportSelectorGrouping)var1.next();
       grouping.getImports().forEach((entry) -> {
           //getImports()后,这里有30个entry了
           ConfigurationClass configurationClass =
(ConfigurationClass)this.configurationClasses.get(entry.getMetadata());
           //这里继续解析在spring.factoies中的得到的配置类!!!
           ConfigurationClassParser.this.processImports(configurationClass,
ConfigurationClassParser.this.asSourceClass(configurationClass),
ConfigurationClassParser.this.asSourceClasses(entry.getImportClassName()), false);
       });
   }
}
//在AutoConfigurationImportSelector中的这个方法中,获取了所有可能的自动配置类!!
protected AutoConfigurationImportSelector.AutoConfigurationEntry
getAutoConfigurationEntry(AutoConfigurationMetadata autoConfigurationMetadata,
AnnotationMetadata annotationMetadata) {
    AnnotationAttributes attributes = this.getAttributes(annotationMetadata);
    //在spring.factories中加载所有的autoconfiguration类!!
    List<String> configurations = this.getCandidateConfigurations(annotationMetadata,
attributes);
    configurations = this.removeDuplicates(configurations);//去重
```

```
Set<String> exclusions = this.getExclusions(annotationMetadata, attributes);//过滤 this.checkExcludedClasses(configurations, exclusions); configurations.removeAll(exclusions); configurations = this.filter(configurations, autoConfigurationMetadata);//这个过滤了绝大多数的配置类 this.fireAutoConfigurationImportEvents(configurations, exclusions); return new AutoConfigurationImportSelector.AutoConfigurationEntry(configurations, exclusions); exclusions);
```

## b loadBeanDefinitions(configClasses): 通过 class 加载 beanDefinition

- 如果是 @Import 注解中的类,调用 registerBeanDefinition()方法
- 解析此类中的 @Bean 注解的方法, 先加载这些方法
- 加载 Imported Resources, 如 xml,解析其中的 Bean,放入 beanDefinition 中
- 加载 Registrars 有关的:调用其中的 registerBeanDefinitions()方法!

```
//遍历加载所有的 configClass
public void loadBeanDefinitions(Set<ConfigurationClass> configurationModel) {
   ConfigurationClassBeanDefinitionReader.TrackedConditionEvaluator
trackedConditionEvaluator = new
ConfigurationClassBeanDefinitionReader.TrackedConditionEvaluator();
   Iterator var3 = configurationModel.iterator();
   while(var3.hasNext()) {
       ConfigurationClass configClass = (ConfigurationClass)var3.next();
       this.loadBeanDefinitionsForConfigurationClass(configClass,
trackedConditionEvaluator);
   }
//通过 configClass 加载beanDefinition
private void loadBeanDefinitionsForConfigurationClass(ConfigurationClass configClass,
trackedConditionEvaluator) {
   //这里才处理了 ConditionOnBean/MissingBean 注解,并且重复处理了 ConditionOnClass 注解
   if (trackedConditionEvaluator.shouldSkip(configClass)) {
       //如果应该条件,就需要删除 之前加载 configClass 操作留下的信息了
       String beanName = configClass.getBeanName();
       if (StringUtils.hasLength(beanName) &&
this.registry.containsBeanDefinition(beanName)) {
           this.registry.removeBeanDefinition(beanName);
       }
this.importRegistry.removeImportingClass(configClass.getMetadata().getClassName());
   } else {
       //如果是被 scan 到的,就不会进去注册 beanDefinition 了,因为 scan 的时候已经注册了!!!
       if (configClass.isImported()) {
           this.registerBeanDefinitionForImportedConfigurationClass(configClass);
       //解析此类中的 @Bean 注解的方法
       Iterator var3 = configClass.getBeanMethods().iterator();
```

```
while(var3.hasNext()) {
           BeanMethod beanMethod = (BeanMethod)var3.next();
           //如果有@Bean方法, 先加载它
           this.loadBeanDefinitionsForBeanMethod(beanMethod);
       }
       //加载ImportedResources,如xml,解析其中的Bean,放入beanDefinition中
this.loadBeanDefinitionsFromImportedResources(configClass.getImportedResources());
       //加载Registrars有关的: MapperScannerRegistrar: 处理@MapperScan、
AutoConfiguredMapperScanner: 处理@Mapper、
DataSourceInitializationConfiguration.Registrar:注册
dataSourceInitializerPostProcessor,运行 sql 文件、AspectJAutoProxyRegistrar:处理
@EnableAspectJAutoProxy等等
       //调用其中的 registerBeanDefinitions() 方法!
this.loadBeanDefinitionsFromRegistrars(configClass.getImportBeanDefinitionRegistrars()
);
   }
}
```

### 1-1.2 PropertySourcesPlacehoderConfigurer:替换占位符

- 在加载了所有的 beanDefinitions 后,替换其中的占位符
- spring的启动过程03.1-占位符替换过程-xml配置的参数

## 1-2 finishBeanFactoryInitialization():加载 bean

• 见 Springboot 源码分析—— bean 初始化流程、beanPostProcessor 用法、循环依赖

### 2 相关链接

spring boot实战(第十篇)Spring boot Bean加载源码分析 spring boot 源码解析11-ConfigurationClassPostProcessor类加载解析 Spring如何加载和解析@Configuration标签 spring容器加载分析 三Configuration类解析 Spring Boot启动过程(二) spring的启动过程03.1-占位符替换过程-xml配置的参数 本文 refreshContext()解析的原始笔记(较详细)