Spring源码-DI的过程

接下来我们分析下Spring源码中Bean初始化过程中的DI过程。也就是属性的依赖注入。

一、构造参数依赖

1. 如何确定构造方法

在Spring中生成Bean实例的时候默认是调用对应的无参构造方法来处理。

```
@Component
public class BeanK {

   private BeanE beanE;
   private BeanF beanF;

public BeanK(BeanE beanE) {
     this.beanE = beanE;
   }

public BeanK(BeanE beanE, BeanF beanF) {
     this.beanE = beanE;
     this.beanF = beanF;
   }
}
```

声明了两个构造方法,但是没有提供无参的构造方法。这时从容器中获取会报错。

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
                                  AnnotationConfigApplicationContext context = new AnnotationConfigApplicationContext( ...basePackages: "com.study.s
                                  BeanG bg = context.getBean(BeanG.class);
                                  bq.doq();
                                  // 主动调用下面的方法 会触发对应的事件发布, 触发对应的事件的监听执行
                                  /*context.start();
                                  context.stop();
                                  context.getBean(BeanK.class);
   at com.study.spring.sample.config.AnnotationMain.main(AnnotationMain.java:9)
Caused by: org.springframework.beans.BeanInstantiationException Create breakpoint: Failed to instantiate [com.study.spring.sample.config.BeanK]: No
default constructor found; nested exception is java.lang.NoSuchMethodException: com.study.spring.sample.config.BeanK.<init>()
   at org.spring framework. beans. factory. support. Simple Instantiation Strategy. in stantiate (\underline{Simple Instantiation Strategy.java: 83) \\
   at org.spring framework.beans.factory.support.Abstract Autowire Capable Bean Factory.instantiate Bean (\verb|AbstractAutowireCapable Bean Factory.java:1315) \\
    ... 12 more
Caused by: java.lang.NoSuchMethodException Create breakpoin: com.study.spring.sample.config.BeanK.<init>()
   at java.lang.Class.getConstructor0(<u>Class.java:3082</u>)
   at java.lang.Class.getDeclaredConstructor(Class.java:2178)
   ... 13 more
```

这时我们需要在显示使用的构造方法中添加@Autowired注解即可

```
public class BeanK {
    private BeanE beanE;
    private BeanF beanF;

@Autowired
    public BeanK(BeanE beanE) {
        this.beanE = beanE;
    }

public BeanK(BeanE beanE, BeanF beanF) {
        this.beanE = beanE;
        this.beanF = beanF;
    }
}
```

源码层面的核心

```
protected BeanWrapper createBeanInstance(String beanName, RootBeanDefinition
mbd, @Nullable Object[] args) {
       // Make sure bean class is actually resolved at this point.
       // 确认需要创建的bean实例的类可以实例化
       Class<?> beanClass = resolveBeanClass(mbd, beanName);
       // 确保class不为空,并且访问权限是public
       if (beanClass != null && !Modifier.isPublic(beanClass.getModifiers()) &&
!mbd.isNonPublicAccessAllowed()) {
          throw new BeanCreationException(mbd.getResourceDescription(),
beanName,
                  "Bean class isn't public, and non-public access not allowed:
" + beanClass.getName());
       // 判断当前beanDefinition中是否包含实例供应器,此处相当于一个回调方法,利用回调方法
来创建bean
       Supplier<?> instanceSupplier = mbd.getInstanceSupplier();
       if (instanceSupplier != null) {
          return obtainFromSupplier(instanceSupplier, beanName);
       }
       // 如果工厂方法不为空则使用工厂方法初始化策略
       if (mbd.getFactoryMethodName() != null) {
          return instantiateUsingFactoryMethod(beanName, mbd, args);
       }
       // 一个类可能有多个构造器,所以Spring得根据参数个数、类型确定需要调用的构造器
       // 在使用构造器创建实例后,Spring会将解析过后确定下来的构造器或工厂方法保存在缓存中,
避免再次创建相同bean时再次解析
```

```
// Shortcut when re-creating the same bean...
       // 标记下, 防止重复创建同一个bean
       boolean resolved = false;
       // 是否需要自动装配
       boolean autowireNecessary = false;
       // 如果没有参数
       if (args == null) {
          synchronized (mbd.constructorArgumentLock) {
              // 因为一个类可能由多个构造函数,所以需要根据配置文件中配置的参数或传入的参数
来确定最终调用的构造函数。
              // 因为判断过程会比较,所以spring会将解析、确定好的构造函数缓存到
BeanDefinition中的resolvedConstructorOrFactoryMethod字段中。
              // 在下次创建相同时直接从RootBeanDefinition中的属性
resolvedConstructorOrFactoryMethod缓存的值获取,避免再次解析
              if (mbd.resolvedConstructorOrFactoryMethod != null) {
                 resolved = true;
                 autowireNecessary = mbd.constructorArgumentsResolved;
              }
          }
       }
       // 有构造参数的或者工厂方法
       if (resolved) {
          // 构造器有参数
          if (autowireNecessary) {
              // 构造函数自动注入
              return autowireConstructor(beanName, mbd, null, null);
          }
          else {
             // 使用默认构造函数构造
              return instantiateBean(beanName, mbd);
          }
       }
       // Candidate constructors for autowiring?
       // 从bean后置处理器中为自动装配寻找构造方法,有且仅有一个有参构造或者有且仅有
@Autowired注解构造
       Constructor<?>[] ctors =
determineConstructorsFromBeanPostProcessors(beanClass, beanName);
       // 以下情况符合其一即可进入
       // 1、存在可选构造方法
       // 2、自动装配模型为构造函数自动装配
       // 3、给BeanDefinition中设置了构造参数值
       // 4、有参与构造函数参数列表的参数
       if (ctors != null || mbd.getResolvedAutowireMode() ==
AUTOWIRE_CONSTRUCTOR |
              mbd.hasConstructorArgumentValues() ||
!ObjectUtils.isEmpty(args)) {
          return autowireConstructor(beanName, mbd, ctors, args);
       }
       // Preferred constructors for default construction?
       // 找出最合适的默认构造方法
       ctors = mbd.getPreferredConstructors();
       if (ctors != null) {
          // 构造函数自动注入
          return autowireConstructor(beanName, mbd, ctors, null);
       }
```

```
// No special handling: simply use no-arg constructor.
// 使用默认无参构造函数创建对象,如果没有无参构造且存在多个有参构造且没有@AutoWired注解构造,会报错
return instantiateBean(beanName, mbd);
}
```

2. 循环依赖

接下来我们看看在构造注入的情况下。对循环依赖的检测是怎么做的。前面我们分析过,在构造注入的情况下,对于循环依赖是没有办法解决的。只能检测,然后抛出对应的异常信息。

```
@Component
public class BeanL {
    private BeanM beanM;
   @Autowired
    public BeanL(BeanM beanM) {
        this.beanM = beanM;
    }
}
@Component
public class BeanM {
    private BeanL beanL;
   @Autowired
    public BeanM(BeanL beanL) {
        this.beanL = beanL;
    }
}
```

然后启动代码看到循环依赖的报错

```
6 🕨
                             public class AnnotationMain {
                        8
                                   public static void main(String[] args) {
                                       AnnotationConfigApplicationContext context = new AnnotationConfigApplicationContext( ...basePack
                                       BeanG bg = context.getBean(BeanG.class);
                                      bq.doq();
                                       // 主动调用下面的方法 会触发对应的事件发布, 触发对应的事件的监听执行
                                       /*context.start();
                                       context.stop();
     l≡ jta
                                       context.getBean(BeanL.class):
    at org.springframework.beans.factory.support.DefaultListableBeanFactory.doResolveDependency(<u>DefaultListableBeanFactory.java:13</u>0
    at\ org.spring framework. beans. factory. support. Default Listable Bean Factory. resolve Dependency (\underline{\texttt{DefaultListableBean Factory.java:1227})}
    at org.spring framework. beans. factory. support. Constructor Resolver. resolve Autowired Argument (\underline{Constructor Resolver, java: 886)}
    at org.springframework.beans.factory.support.ConstructorResolver.createArgumentArray(ConstructorResolver.java:790)
    ... 14 more
Caused by: org.springframework.heans
                                                                            pention Create breakpoint: Error creating bean with name 'beanL'
is currently in creation: Is there an unresolvable circular reference?
    at org.springframework.beans.factory.support.DefaultSingletonBeanRegistry.beforeSingletonCreation(<u>DefaultSingletonBean</u>
    at org.springframework.beans.factory.support.DefaultSingletonBeanRegistry.getSingleton(<u>DefaultSingletonBeanRegistry.je</u> <u>IntellUIDEA</u>
    at org.spring framework.beans.factory.support.AbstractBeanFactory.doGetBean( \underline{AbstractBeanFactory.java: 322) \\
    at org.springframework.beans.factory.support.AbstractBeanFactory.getBean(\underline{AbstractBeanFactory.java:202})
    \verb|at org.springframework.beans.factorv.config.DependencvDescriptor.resolveCandidate(DependencvDescriptor.iava:276)|
```

然后我们来看看他是如何实现循环检测的。

```
eListableBeanFactory.java 🗴 🅲 BeanK.java 🗴 🅲 BeanL.java 🗴 🕲 BeanM.java 🗴 👊 DefaultListableBeanFactory.java 🗴 👊 AbstractBeanFactory.jav
          onFactory – the ObjectFactory to lazily create the singleton with, if necessary
public Object getSingleton(String beanName, ObjectFactory<?> singletonFactory) {
    Assert.notNull(beanName, message: "Bean name must not be null");
    synchronized (this.singletonObjects) {
        Object singletonObject = this.singletonObjects.get(beanName);
        if (singletonObject == null) {
             if (this.singletonsCurrentlyInDestruction) {
                 throw new BeanCreationNotAllowedException(beanName,
                          "Singleton bean creation not allowed while singletons of this factory are in destruction " +
                          "(Do not request a bean from a BeanFactory in a destroy method implementation!)");
             if (logger.isDebugEnabled()) {
                 logger.debug( o: "Creating shared instance of singleton bean '" + beanName + "'");
            beforeSingletonCreation(beanName)
             boolean newSingleton = false:
             boolean recordSuppressedExceptions = (this.suppressedExceptions == null);
             if (recordSuppressedExceptions) {
                 this.suppressedExceptions = new LinkedHashSet<>();
             try {
                 singletonObject = singletonFactory.getObject();
                 newSingleton = true;
             catch (IllegalStateException ex) {
                 // Has the singleton object implicitly appeared in the meantime ->
```

进入到这个 beforeSingletonCreation 方法中。

然后当对象创建完成后。会异常对应的检测

```
owireCapableBeanFactory.java 🗡 🧐 ConstructorKesolver.java 🗡 📳 AutowireCapableBeanFactory.java 🗡 🧐 KootBeanDefinition.java 🗡
               throw ex:
           }
           finally {
               // 如果没有抑制异常记录
               if (recordSuppressedExceptions) {
                   // 将抑制的异常列表置为null, 因为suppressedExceptions是对应单个bean的异常记录,置为nul
                   // 可防止异常信息的混乱
                   this.suppressedExceptions = null;
               // 创建单例后的回调,默认实现将单例标记为不在创建中
               afterSingletonCreation(beanName);
           // 生成了新的单例对象
           if (newSingleton) {
               // 将beanName和singletonObject的映射关系添加到该工厂的单例缓存中:
               addSingleton(beanName, singletonObject);
           }
       // 返回该单例对象
       return singletonObject;
/**
```

```
protected void afterSingletonCreation(String beanName) {
    // 如果当前在创建检查中的排除bean名列表中不包含该beanName且将beanName从当前正在创建的bean名称列表异常后,出现
    // beanName已经没在当前正在创建的bean名称列表中出现过
    if (!this.inCreationCheckExclusions.contains(beanName) &&
!this.singletonsCurrentlyInCreation.remove(beanName)) {
        // 抛出非法状态异常: 单例'beanName'不是当前正在创建的
        throw new IllegalStateException("Singleton '" + beanName + "' isn't currently in creation");
    }
}
```

当然上面的针对单例的处理,如果是原型的话。我们继续来看

```
// 原型模式的bean对象创建
              else if (mbd.isPrototype()) {
                  // It's a prototype -> create a new instance.
                  // 它是一个原型 -> 创建一个新实例
                  // 定义prototype实例
                  Object prototypeInstance = null;
                  try {
                      // 创建Prototype对象前的准备工作,默认实现将beanName添加到
prototypesCurrentlyInCreation中
                      beforePrototypeCreation(beanName);
                      // 为mbd(和参数)创建一个bean实例
                      prototypeInstance = createBean(beanName, mbd, args);
                  }
                  finally {
                      // 创建完prototype实例后的回调,默认是将beanName从
prototypesCurrentlyInCreation移除
                      afterPrototypeCreation(beanName);
                  }
                  // 从beanInstance中获取公开的Bean对象,主要处理beanInstance是
FactoryBean对象的情况,如果不是
                  // FactoryBean会直接返回beanInstance实例
                  bean = getObjectForBeanInstance(prototypeInstance, name,
beanName, mbd);
              }
```

```
else if (mbd.isPrototype()) {
    // It's a prototype -> create a new instance.
    Object prototypeInstance = null;
    try {
        beforePrototypeCreation(beanName);
        prototypeInstance = createBean(beanName, mbd, args);
    }
    finally {
        afterPrototypeCreation(beanName);
    }
    bean = getObjectForBeanInstance(prototypeInstance, name, beanName, mbd);
}
```

private final ThreadLocal<Object> prototypesCurrentlyInCreation =
 new NamedThreadLocal<>("Prototype beans currently in creation");

二、属性依赖

然后我们来看看Bean的属性依赖的处理。属性依赖的具体方法是 polulateBean

```
protected void populateBean(String beanName, RootBeanDefinition mbd,
@Nullable BeanWrapper bw) {
       // 如果beanWrapper为空
       if (bw == null) {
           // 如果mbd有需要设置的属性
           if (mbd.hasPropertyValues()) {
              // 抛出bean创建异常
              throw new BeanCreationException(
                      mbd.getResourceDescription(), beanName, "Cannot apply
property values to null instance");
           }
           else {
               // Skip property population phase for null instance.
              // 没有可填充的属性,直接跳过
              return:
           }
       }
       // Give any InstantiationAwareBeanPostProcessors the opportunity to
modify the
       // state of the bean before properties are set. This can be used, for
example,
       // to support styles of field injection.
       // 给任何实现了InstantiationAwareBeanPostProcessors的子类机会去修改bean的状态再
设置属性之前,可以被用来支持类型的字段注入
       // 否是"synthetic"。一般是指只有AOP相关的pointCut配置或者Advice配置才会将
synthetic设置为true
       // 如果mdb是不是'syntheic'且工厂拥有InstantiationAwareBeanPostProcessor
       if (!mbd.isSynthetic() && hasInstantiationAwareBeanPostProcessors()) {
           //遍历工厂中的BeanPostProcessor对象
           for (BeanPostProcessor bp : getBeanPostProcessors()) {
               //如果 bp 是 InstantiationAwareBeanPostProcessor 实例
              if (bp instanceof InstantiationAwareBeanPostProcessor) {
                  InstantiationAwareBeanPostProcessor ibp =
(InstantiationAwareBeanPostProcessor) bp;
                  // //postProcessAfterInstantiation: 一般用于设置属性
                  if
(!ibp.postProcessAfterInstantiation(bw.getWrappedInstance(), beanName)) {
                      return;
                  }
              }
           }
       //PropertyValues: 包含以一个或多个PropertyValue对象的容器,通常包括针对特定目标
Bean的一次更新
       //如果mdb有PropertyValues就获取其PropertyValues
```

```
PropertyValues pvs = (mbd.hasPropertyValues() ? mbd.getPropertyValues()
: null);
       // 获取 mbd 的 自动装配模式
       int resolvedAutowireMode = mbd.getResolvedAutowireMode();
       // 如果 自动装配模式 为 按名称自动装配bean属性 或者 按类型自动装配bean属性
       if (resolvedAutowireMode == AUTOWIRE_BY_NAME || resolvedAutowireMode ==
AUTOWIRE_BY_TYPE) {
          //MutablePropertyValues: PropertyValues接口的默认实现。允许对属性进行简单操
作,并提供构造函数来支持从映射 进行深度复制和构造
          MutablePropertyValues newPvs = new MutablePropertyValues(pvs);
          // Add property values based on autowire by name if applicable.
          // 根据autotowire的名称(如适用)添加属性值
          if (resolvedAutowireMode == AUTOWIRE_BY_NAME) {
              //通过bw的PropertyDescriptor属性名,查找出对应的Bean对象,将其添加到
newPvs中
              autowireByName(beanName, mbd, bw, newPvs);
          // Add property values based on autowire by type if applicable.
          // 根据自动装配的类型(如果适用)添加属性值
          if (resolvedAutowireMode == AUTOWIRE_BY_TYPE) {
              //通过bw的PropertyDescriptor属性类型,查找出对应的Bean对象,将其添加到
newPvs中
              autowireByType(beanName, mbd, bw, newPvs);
          //让pvs重新引用newPvs,newPvs此时已经包含了pvs的属性值以及通过
AUTOWIRE_BY_NAME, AUTOWIRE_BY_TYPE自动装配所得到的属性值
          pvs = newPvs;
       }
       //工厂是否拥有InstiationAwareBeanPostProcessor
       boolean hasInstAwareBpps = hasInstantiationAwareBeanPostProcessors();
       //mbd.getDependencyCheck(),默认返回 DEPENDENCY_CHECK_NONE,表示 不检查
       //是否需要依赖检查
       boolean needsDepCheck = (mbd.getDependencyCheck() !=
AbstractBeanDefinition.DEPENDENCY_CHECK_NONE);
       //经过筛选的PropertyDesciptor数组,存放着排除忽略的依赖项或忽略项上的定义的属性
       PropertyDescriptor[] filteredPds = null;
       //如果工厂拥有InstiationAwareBeanPostProcessor,那么处理对应的流程,主要是对几个
注解的赋值工作包含的两个关键子类是
CommonAnnoationBeanPostProcessor, AutowiredAnnotationBeanPostProcessor
       if (hasInstAwareBpps) {
          //如果pvs为null
          if (pvs == null) {
              //尝试获取mbd的PropertyValues
              pvs = mbd.getPropertyValues();
          //遍历工厂内的所有后置处理器
          for (BeanPostProcessor bp : getBeanPostProcessors()) {
              //如果 bp 是 InstantiationAwareBeanPostProcessor 的实例
              if (bp instanceof InstantiationAwareBeanPostProcessor) {
                  //将bp 强转成 InstantiationAwareBeanPostProcessor 对象
                  InstantiationAwareBeanPostProcessor ibp =
(InstantiationAwareBeanPostProcessor) bp;
                 //postProcessProperties:在工厂将给定的属性值应用到给定Bean之前,对
它们进行后处理,不需要任何属性扫描符。该回调方法在未来的版本会被删掉。
                 // -- 取而代之的是 postProcessPropertyValues 回调方法。
```

```
// 让ibp对pvs增加对bw的Bean对象的propertyValue,或编辑pvs的
proertyValue
                 PropertyValues pvsToUse = ibp.postProcessProperties(pvs,
bw.getWrappedInstance(), beanName);
                 //如果pvs为null
                 if (pvsToUse == null) {
                    //如果filteredPds为null
                    if (filteredPds == null) {
                        //mbd.allowCaching:是否允许缓存,默认时允许的。缓存除了可以
提高效率以外,还可以保证在并发的情况下,返回的PropertyDesciptor[]永远都是同一份
                        //从bw提取一组经过筛选的PropertyDesciptor,排除忽略的依赖项
或忽略项上的定义的属性
                        filteredPds =
filterPropertyDescriptorsForDependencyCheck(bw, mbd.allowCaching);
                    //postProcessPropertyValues:一般进行检查是否所有依赖项都满足,
例如基于"Require"注释在 bean属性 setter,
                    // -- 替换要应用的属性值,通常是通过基于原始的PropertyValues创
建一个新的MutablePropertyValue实例, 添加或删除特定的值
                    // -- 返回的PropertyValues 将应用于bw包装的bean实例 的实际属
性值(添加PropertyValues实例到pvs 或者 设置为null以跳过属性填充)
                    //回到ipd的postProcessPropertyValues方法
                    pvsToUse = ibp.postProcessPropertyValues(pvs,
filteredPds, bw.getWrappedInstance(), beanName);
                     //如果pvsToUse为null,将终止该方法精致,以跳过属性填充
                    if (pvsToUse == null) {
                        return;
                    }
                 }
                 //让pvs引用pvsToUse
                 pvs = pvsToUse;
             }
          }
      }
      //如果需要依赖检查
      if (needsDepCheck) {
          //如果filteredPds为null
          if (filteredPds == null) {
             //从bw提取一组经过筛选的PropertyDesciptor,排除忽略的依赖项或忽略项上的定
义的属性
             filteredPds = filterPropertyDescriptorsForDependencyCheck(bw,
mbd.allowCaching);
          //检查依赖项: 主要检查pd的setter方法需要赋值时,pvs中有没有满足其pd的需求的属性
值可供其赋值
          checkDependencies(beanName, mbd, filteredPds, pvs);
      }
      //如果pvs不为null
      if (pvs != null) {
          //应用给定的属性值,解决任何在这个bean工厂运行时其他bean的引用。必须使用深拷贝,
所以我们 不会永久地修改这个属性
          applyPropertyValues(beanName, mbd, bw, pvs);
      }
   }
```

1. 提前暴露

然后来看看是如何处理循环依赖的。

对应的 addSingletonFactory 方法

```
protected void addSingletonFactory(String beanName, ObjectFactory<?>
singletonFactory) {
       Assert.notNull(singletonFactory, "Singleton factory must not be null");
       // 使用singletonObjects进行加锁,保证线程安全
       synchronized (this.singletonObjects) {
           // 如果单例对象的高速缓存【beam名称-bean实例】没有beanName的对象
           if (!this.singletonObjects.containsKey(beanName)) {
              // 将beanName, singletonFactory放到单例工厂的缓存【bean名称 -
ObjectFactory 1
              this.singletonFactories.put(beanName, singletonFactory);
              // 从早期单例对象的高速缓存【bean名称-bean实例】 移除beanName的相关缓存对
象
              this.earlySingletonObjects.remove(beanName);
              // 将beanName添加己注册的单例集中
              this.registeredSingletons.add(beanName);
           }
       }
   }
```

2. 循环依赖

循环依赖的图解





相关代码介绍

```
if (logger.isTraceEnabled()) {
       logger.trace( o: "Eagerly caching bean '" + beanName +
               "' to allow for resolving potential circular references");
   addSingletonFactory(beanName, () -> getEarlyBeanReference(beanName, mbd, bean));
                                                           提前暴露
// Initialize the bean instance.
Object exposedObject = bean;
try {
   populateBean(beanName, mbd, instanceWrapper);
   exposedObject = initializeBean(beanName, exposedObject, mbd);
}
catch (Throwable ex) {
   if (ex instanceof BeanCreationException && beanName.equals(((BeanCreationException) ex).getBeanName())
       throw (BeanCreationException) ex;
   }
    else {
       throw new BeanCreationException(
               mbd.getResourceDescription(), beanName, "Initialization of bean failed", ex);
    }
                               循环依赖引用
if (earlySingletonExposure) {
   Object earlySingletonReference = getSingleton(beanName, allowEarlyReference: false);
    if (earlySingletonReference != null) {
       if (exposedObject == bean) {
```

getEarlyBeanReference方法

```
Returns: the object to expose as bean reference

protected Object getEarlyBeanReference(String beanName, RootBeanDefinition mbd, Object bean) {

Object exposedObject = bean;

if (!mbd.isSynthetic() && hasInstantiationAwareBeanPostProcessors()) {

for (BeanPostProcessor bp : getBeanPostProcessors()) {

if (bp instanceof SmartInstantiationAwareBeanPostProcessor) {

SmartInstantiationAwareBeanPostProcessor ibp = (SmartInstantiationAwareBeanPostProcessor) bp;

exposedObject = ibp.getEarlyBeanReference(exposedObject, beanName);

}

preturn exposedObject;
}
```

```
@Nullable
protected Object getSingleton(String beanName, boolean allowEarlyReference) {
    // Quick check for existing instance without full singleton lock
    Object singletonObject = this.singletonObjects.get(beanName);
    if (singletonObject == null && isSingletonCurrentlyInCreation(beanName)) {
        singletonObject = this.earlySingletonObjects.get(beanName);
        if (singletonObject == null && allowEarlyReference) {
            synchronized (this.singletonObjects) {
                // Consistent creation of early reference within full singleton lock
                singletonObject = this.singletonObjects.get(beanName);
                if (singletonObject == null) {
                    singletonObject = this.earlySingletonObjects.get(beanName);
                    if (singletonObject == null) {
                        ObjectFactory<?> singletonFactory = this.singletonFactories.get(beanName);
                        if (singletonFactory != null) {
                            singletonObject = singletonFactory.getObject(); 获取 半成品的对象
                            this. early Singleton Objects.put (bean Name, \ \underline{singleton Object});
                            this.singletonFactories.remove(beanName);
               }
    return singletonObject;
```