# 讲一讲 Spring bean的生命周期

#### 题目标签

学习时长: 20分钟

题目难度:中等

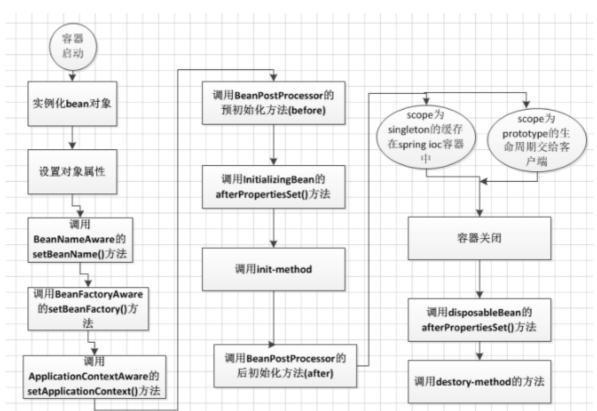
知识点标签: Spring、生命周期

## 题目描述

讲一下 Spring bean的生命周期

### 题目解决

### 一、ApplicationContext Bean生命周期



ApplicationContext容器中,Bean的生命周期流程如上图所示,流程大致如下:

- 1.首先容器启动后,会对scope为singleton且非懒加载的bean进行实例化,
- 2.按照Bean定义信息配置信息,注入所有的属性,
- 3.如果Bean实现了BeanNameAware接口,会回调该接口的setBeanName()方法,传入该Bean的id,此时该Bean就获得了自己在配置文件中的id,
- 4.如果Bean实现了BeanFactoryAware接口,会回调该接口的setBeanFactory()方法,传入该Bean的BeanFactory,这样该Bean就获得了自己所在的BeanFactory,

5.如果Bean实现了ApplicationContextAware接口,会回调该接口的setApplicationContext()方法,传入该Bean的ApplicationContext,这样该Bean就获得了自己所在的ApplicationContext,

6.如果有Bean实现了BeanPostProcessor接口,则会回调该接口的postProcessBeforeInitialzation()方法,

- 7.如果Bean实现了InitializingBean接口,则会回调该接口的afterPropertiesSet()方法,
- 8.如果Bean配置了init-method方法,则会执行init-method配置的方法,
- 9.如果有Bean实现了BeanPostProcessor接口,则会回调该接口的postProcessAfterInitialization()方法,
- 10.经过流程9之后,就可以正式使用该Bean了,对于scope为singleton的Bean,Spring的ioc容器中会缓存一份该bean的实例,而对于scope为prototype的Bean,每次被调用都会new一个新的对象,期生命周期就交给调用方管理了,不再是Spring容器进行管理了
- 11.容器关闭后,如果Bean实现了DisposableBean接口,则会回调该接口的destroy()方法,
- 12.如果Bean配置了destroy-method方法,则会执行destroy-method配置的方法,至此,整个Bean的生命周期结束

#### 二、代码演示

我们定义了一个Person类,该类实现了

BeanNameAware,BeanFactoryAware,ApplicationContextAware,InitializingBean,DisposableBean五个接口,并且在applicationContext.xml文件中配置了该Bean的id为person1,并且配置了init-method和destroy-method,为该Bean配置了属性name为jack的值,然后定义了一个MyBeanPostProcessor方法,该方法实现了BeanPostProcessor接口,且在applicationContext.xml文件中配置了该方法的Bean,其代码如下所示:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<beans xmlns="http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans"</pre>
    xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
xmlns:p="http://www.springframework.org/schema/p"
    xmlns:aop="http://www.springframework.org/schema/aop"
xmlns:tx="http://www.springframework.org/schema/tx"
    xmlns:context="http://www.springframework.org/schema/context"
    xsi:schemaLocation="
            http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans
            http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans/spring-beans-3.2.xsd
            http://www.springframework.org/schema/context
            http://www.springframework.org/schema/context/spring-context-
3.2.xsd">
     <bean id="person1" destroy-method="myDestroy"</pre>
            init-method="myInit" class="com.test.spring.life.Person">
        property name="name">
            <value>jack</value>
        </property>
    </bean>
    <!-- 配置自定义的后置处理器 -->
     <bean id="postProcessor" class="com.pingan.spring.life.MyBeanPostProcessor"</pre>
/>
</beans>
```

```
public class Person implements BeanNameAware, BeanFactoryAware,
        ApplicationContextAware, InitializingBean, DisposableBean {
    private String name;
    public Person() {
        System.out.println("PersonService类构造方法");
    }
    public String getName() {
        return name;
    public void setName(String name) {
        this.name = name:
        System.out.println("set方法被调用");
    }
    //自定义的初始化函数
    public void myInit() {
        System.out.println("myInit被调用");
    }
    //自定义的销毁方法
    public void myDestroy() {
        System.out.println("myDestroy被调用");
    public void destroy() throws Exception {
        // TODO Auto-generated method stub
    System.out.println("destory被调用");
    }
    public void afterPropertiesSet() throws Exception {
        // TODO Auto-generated method stub
        System.out.println("afterPropertiesSet被调用");
    }
    public void setApplicationContext(ApplicationContext applicationContext)
           throws BeansException {
       // TODO Auto-generated method stub
      System.out.println("setApplicationContext被调用");
    }
    public void setBeanFactory(BeanFactory beanFactory) throws BeansException {
       // TODO Auto-generated method stub
        System.out.println("setBeanFactory被调用,beanFactory");
    }
    public void setBeanName(String beanName) {
        // TODO Auto-generated method stub
        System.out.println("setBeanName被调用,beanName:" + beanName);
    }
```

```
public String toString() {
    return "name is :" + name;
}
```

```
public class AcPersonServiceTest {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        // TODO Auto-generated method stub

        System.out.println("开始初始化容器");
        ApplicationContext ac = new

ClassPathXmlApplicationContext("com/test/spring/life/applicationContext.xml");

        System.out.println("xml加载完毕");
        Person person1 = (Person) ac.getBean("person1");
        System.out.println(person1);
        System.out.println("关闭容器");
        ((ClassPathXmlApplicationContext)ac).close();
    }
}
```

我们启动容器,可以看到整个调用过程:

```
开始初始化容器
九月 25, 2016 10:44:50 下午
org.springframework.context.support.ClassPathXmlApplicationContext
prepareRefresh
```

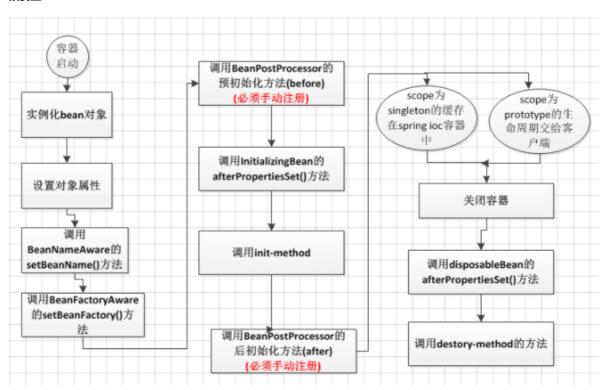
信息: Refreshing org.springframework.context.support.ClassPathXmlApplicationContext@b4aa453: startup date [Sun Sep 25 22:44:50 CST 2016]; root of context hierarchy 九月 25, 2016 10:44:50 下午 org.springframework.beans.factory.xml.XmlBeanDefinitionReader loadBeanDefinitions 信息: Loading XML bean definitions from class path resource [com/test/spring/life/applicationContext.xml] Person类构造方法 set方法被调用 setBeanName被调用,beanName:person1 setBeanFactory被调用,beanFactory setApplicationContext被调用 postProcessBeforeInitialization被调用 afterPropertiesSet被调用 myInit被调用 postProcessAfterInitialization被调用 xm1加载完毕 name is :jack 关闭容器 九月 25, 2016 10:44:51 下午 org.springframework.context.support.ClassPathXmlApplicationContext doClose 信息: Closing org.springframework.context.support.ClassPathXmlApplicationContext@b4aa453: startup date [Sun Sep 25 22:44:50 CST 2016]; root of context hierarchy destory被调用 myDestroy被调用

#### 三、BeanFactory Bean生命周期

#### ApplicationContext会利用Java反射机制自动识别出配置文件中定义的

BeanPostProcesser,InstantiationAwareBeanPostProcessor和BeanFactoryPostProcessor,并自动将它们注册到应用上下文中。而BeanFactory需要手动addBeanPostProcessor()去进行注册。

#### 流程



init-method 属性指定一个方法,在实例化 bean 时,立即调用该方法。同样,destroy-method 指定一个方法,只有从容器中移除 bean 之后,才能调用该方法。