## BeanFactoryPostProcessor

BeanDefinitionRegistry

BeanFactoryPostProcessor 是实现spring容器功能扩展的重要接口,例如修改bean属性值,实现bean 动态代理等。很多框架都是通过此接口实现对spring容器的扩展,例如mybatis

```
public class MyBeanFactoryPostProcessor implements BeanFactoryPostProcessor {
   @Override
   public void postProcessBeanFactory (ConfigurableListableBeanFactory beanFactory) throws
BeansException {
       System.out.println("调用MyBeanFactoryPostProcessor 的postProcessBeanFactory");
       BeanDefinition bd = beanFactory.getBeanDefinition( "myJavaBean");
       System.out.println("属性值=======" + bd.getPropertyValues().toString());
       MutablePropertyValues pv = bd.getPropertyValues();
       if (pv.contains("remark")) {
          pv.addPropertyValue("remark", "把备注信息修改一下");
       bd.setScope(BeanDefinition. SCOPE_PROTOTYPE);
or
@Override
public void postProcessBeanFactory (ConfigurableListableBeanFactory beanFactory) throws
BeansException {
   BeanDefinitionRegistry bdr = (BeanDefinitionRegistry)beanFactory;
   GenericBeanDefinition gbd = new GenericBeanDefinition();
   gbd.setBeanClass(EngineFactory. class);
   gbd.setScope(BeanDefinition. SCOPE_SINGLETON);
   gbd.setAutowireCandidate( true);
   bdr.registerBeanDefinition( "engine01-gbd", gbd);
```

BeanDefinitionRegistryPostProcessor(触发时机: bean定义注册之前)

BeanDefinitionRegistryPostProcessor的实现类一共要实现以下两个方法:

void postProcessBeanFactory(ConfigurableListableBeanFactory beanFactory) throws BeansException: 该方法的实现中,主要用来对bean定义做一些改变。

void postProcessBeanDefinitionRegistry(BeanDefinitionRegistry registry) throws BeansException:

```
public class MyBeanDefinitionRegistryPostProcessor
implements BeanDefinitionRegistryPostProcessor {
   @Override
   public void postProcessBeanDefinitionRegistry
// 创建一个bean的定义类的对象
      RootBeanDefinition rootBeanDefinition = new RootBeanDefinition(MyService. class);
      // 将Bean 的定义注册到Spring环境
      beanDefinitionRegistry.registerBeanDefinition( "testService", rootBeanDefinition);
   }
  @Override
   public void postProcessBeanFactory
(ConfigurableListableBeanFactory configurableListableBeanFactory) throws BeansException {
      // bean的名字为key, bean的实例为value
                 Map < String,
                                          Object> bean Map
configurableListableBeanFactory.getBeansWithAnnotation( MyComponent .class);
```

```
BeanDefinition注册中心
```

BeansException {

它的默认实现类,主要有三个: SimpleBeanDefinitionRegistry、DefaultListableBeanFactory、GenericApplicationContext

```
// 它继承自 AliasRegistry
public interface BeanDefinitionRegistry extends AliasRegistry {
   // 关键 -> 往注册表中注册一个新的 BeanDefinition 实例
   void registerBeanDefinition (String beanName, BeanDefinition beanDefinition) throws
BeanDefinitionStoreException ;
   // 移除注册表中已注册的 BeanDefinition 实例
   void removeBeanDefinition (String beanName) throws NoSuchBeanDefinitionException;
   // 从注册中心取得指定的 BeanDefinition 实例
   BeanDefinition getBeanDefinition (String beanName) throws NoSuchBeanDefinitionException;
   // 判断 BeanDefinition 实例是否在注册表中(是否注册)
   boolean containsBeanDefinition (String beanName);
   // 取得注册表中所有 BeanDefinition 实例的 beanName (标识)
   String[] getBeanDefinitionNames ();
   // 返回注册表中 BeanDefinition 实例的数量
   int getBeanDefinitionCount ();
   // beanName (标识)是否被占用
   boolean isBeanNameInUse(String beanName);
BeanNameAware
@Component
public class MyBeanNameAware implements BeanNameAware {
   public String name;
   @Override
   public void setBeanName(String name) {
      System.out.println("bean name is: " + name);
      this.name = name;
获取当前bean名称
BeanFactoryAware
获取当前bean所在的beanFactory
public class MyBeanFactoryAware implements BeanFactoryAware {
   public void setBeanFactory (BeanFactory beanFactory) throws BeansException {
ApplicationContextAware
Bean就获得了自己所在的ApplicationContext
public class MyApplicationContextAware implements ApplicationContextAware {
   @Override
   public void setApplicationContext (ApplicationContext applicationContext) throws
```

```
}
```

## BeanFactory:

是Spring里面最低层的接口,提供了最简单的容器的功能,只提供了实例化对象和拿对象的功能; ApplicationContext:

应用上下文,继承BeanFactory接口,它是Spring的一各更高级的容器,提供了更多的有用的功能;

- 1) 国际化 (MessageSource)
- 2) 访问资源,如URL和文件(ResourceLoader)
- 3) 载入多个(有继承关系)上下文,使得每一个上下文都专注于一个特定的层次,比如应用的web层
- 4) 消息发送、响应机制(ApplicationEventPublisher)
- 5) AOP (拦截器)

## BeanPostProcessor

```
public class MyBeanPostProcessor implements BeanPostProcessor {
    @Override
    public Object postProcessBeforeInitialization (Object bean, String beanName) throws
BeansException {
        return null;//返回null的话后继BeanPostProcessor将不会被调用
    }

    @Override
    public Object postProcessAfterInitialization (Object bean, String beanName) throws
BeansException {
        return null;
    }
}
```

## InitializingBean

bean提供了初始化方法的方式,它只包括afterPropertiesSet方法,凡是继承该接口的类,在初始化bean的时候都会执行该方法

```
@Component
public class MyInitializingBean implements InitializingBean {
```

```
@Override
public void afterPropertiesSet() throws Exception {
    System.out.println("afterPropertiesSet");
}

init-method方法
@PostConstruct
public void postTest(){
}

public @interface Bean {
    @AliasFor("name")
    String[] value() default {};

@AliasFor("value")
```

String[] name() default {};

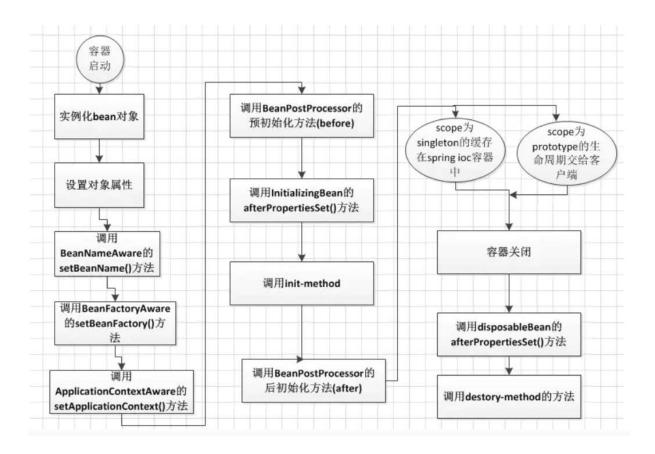
```
@Deprecated
Autowire autowire() default Autowire.NO;
boolean autowireCandidate() default true;
String initMethod() default "";
String destroyMethod() default AbstractBeanDefinition.INFER_METHOD;
}
DisposableBean
Destroy-method
@PreDestroy
spring中,有內置的一些BeanPostProcessor实现类,例如:
```

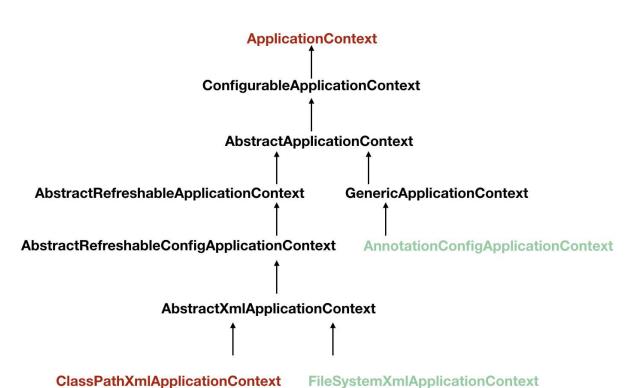
PersistenceAnnotationBeanPostProcessor: 支持@PersistenceUnit和@PersistenceContext注解的注入

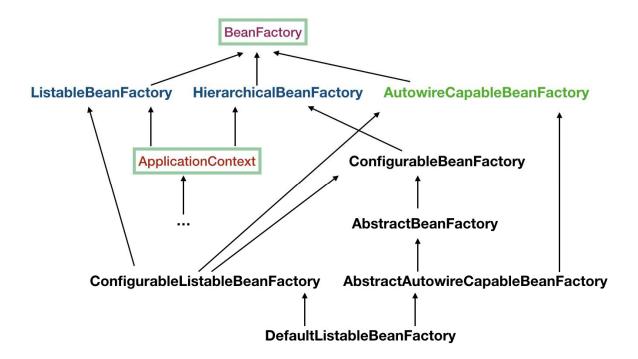
ApplicationContextAwareProcessor: 用来为bean注入ApplicationContext等容器对象

CommonAnnotationBeanPostProcessor: 支持@Resource注解的注入
RequiredAnnotationBeanPostProcessor: 支持@Required注解的注入
AutowiredAnnotationBeanPostProcessor: 支持@Autowired注解的注入

AutowireCapableBeanFactory ConfigurableListableBeanFactory







ClassPathResource resource = new ClassPathResource("beans.xml"); BeanFactory factory = new XmlBeanFactory(resource);