课程目标

- 1、通过分析 Spring 源码,深刻掌握核心原理和设计思想。
- 2、通过本课的学习,完全掌握 Spring DI 的重要细节。
- 3、手绘 Spring DI 运行时序图。

内容定位

- 1、Spring 使用不熟练者不适合学习本章内容。
- 2、先掌握执行流程,再理解设计思想,这个过程至少要花1个月。
- 3、Spring 源码非常经典,体系也非常庞大,看一遍是远远不够的。

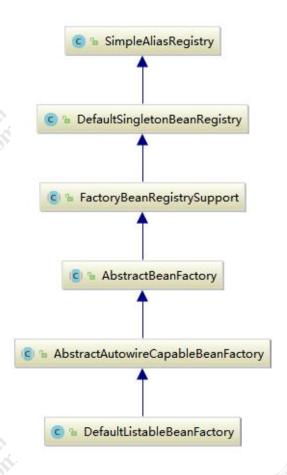
Spring 自动装配之依赖注入

依赖注入发生的时间

当 Spring IOC 容器完成了 Bean 定义资源的定位、载入和解析注册以后,IOC 容器中已经管理类 Bean 定义的相关数据,但是此时 IOC 容器还没有对所管理的 Bean 进行依赖注入,依赖注入在以下两种情况发生:

- 1)、用户第一次调用 getBean()方法时,IOC 容器触发依赖注入。
- 2)、当用户在配置文件中将 < bean > 元素配置了 lazy-init = false 属性,即让容器在解析注册 Bean 定义时进行预实例化,触发依赖注入。

BeanFactory 接口定义了 Spring IOC 容器的基本功能规范,是 Spring IOC 容器所应遵守的最底层和最基本的编程规范。BeanFactory 接口中定义了几个 getBean()方法,就是用户向 IOC 容器索取管理的Bean 的方法,我们通过分析其子类的具体实现,理解 Spring IOC 容器在用户索取 Bean 时如何完成依赖注入。



在 BeanFactory 中我们可以看到 getBean(String...)方法,但它具体实现在 AbstractBeanFactory 中。

寻找获取 Bean 的入口

AbstractBeanFactory 的 getBean()相关方法的源码如下:

```
//获取 IOC 容器中指定名称的 Bean
@Override
public Object getBean(String name) throws BeansException {
```

```
return doGetBean(name, null, null, false);
@Override
public <T> T getBean(String name, @Nullable Class<T> requiredType) throws BeansException {
  return doGetBean(name, requiredType, null, false);
@Override
public Object getBean(String name, Object... args) throws BeansException {
  return doGetBean(name, null, args, false);
public <T> T getBean(String name, @Nullable Class<T> requiredType, @Nullable Object... args)
     throws BeansException {
  return doGetBean(name, requiredType, args, false);
@SuppressWarnings("unchecked")
protected <T> T doGetBean(final String name, @Nullable final Class<T> requiredType,
     @Nullable final Object[] args, boolean typeCheckOnly) throws BeansException {
  final String beanName = transformedBeanName(name);
  Object bean;
  //先从缓存中取是否已经有被创建过的单态类型的 Bean
  Object sharedInstance = getSingleton(beanName);
  if (sharedInstance != null && args == null) {
     if (logger.isDebugEnabled()) {
       if (isSingletonCurrentlyInCreation(beanName)) {
```

```
logger.debug("Returning eagerly cached instance of singleton bean '" + beanName +
     logger.debug("Returning cached instance of singleton bean '" + beanName + "'");
//注意: BeanFactory 是管理容器中 Bean 的工厂,而 FactoryBean 是
bean = getObjectForBeanInstance(sharedInstance, name, beanName, null);
//缓存中已经有已经创建的原型模式 Bean
if (isPrototypeCurrentlyInCreation(beanName)) {
  throw new BeanCurrentlyInCreationException(beanName);
//能在当前的 BeanFactory 中获取的所需要的 Bean,如果不能则委托当前容器
BeanFactory parentBeanFactory = getParentBeanFactory();
if (parentBeanFactory != null && !containsBeanDefinition(beanName)) {
  String nameToLookup = originalBeanName(name);
  if (parentBeanFactory instanceof AbstractBeanFactory) {
     return ((AbstractBeanFactory) parentBeanFactory).doGetBean(
          nameToLookup, requiredType, args, typeCheckOnly);
  else if (args != null) {
     return (T) parentBeanFactory.getBean(nameToLookup, args);
     return parentBeanFactory.getBean(nameToLookup, requiredType);
```

```
if (!typeCheckOnly) {
  markBeanAsCreated(beanName);
  final RootBeanDefinition mbd = getMergedLocalBeanDefinition(beanName);
  checkMergedBeanDefinition(mbd, beanName, args);
  String[] dependsOn = mbd.getDependsOn();
  //如果当前 Bean 有依赖 Bean
  if (dependsOn != null) {
     for (String dep : dependsOn) {
       if (isDependent(beanName, dep)) {
          throw new BeanCreationException(mbd.getResourceDescription(), beanName,
               "Circular depends-on relationship between '" + beanName + "' and '" + dep + "'");
        //递归调用 getBean 方法,获取当前 Bean 的依赖 Bean
       registerDependentBean(dep, beanName);
       getBean(dep);
  if (mbd.isSingleton()) {
     //这里使用了一个匿名内部类,创建 Bean 实例对象,并且注册给所依赖的对象
     sharedInstance = getSingleton(beanName, () -> {
          return createBean(beanName, mbd, args);
       catch (BeansException ex) {
          destroySingleton(beanName);
     bean = getObjectForBeanInstance(sharedInstance, name, beanName, mbd);
```

```
else if (mbd.isPrototype()) {
  Object prototypeInstance = null;
     beforePrototypeCreation(beanName);
     //创建指定 Bean 对象实例
     prototypeInstance = createBean(beanName, mbd, args);
     afterPrototypeCreation(beanName);
  bean = getObjectForBeanInstance(prototypeInstance, name, beanName, mbd);
  String scopeName = mbd.getScope();
  final Scope scope = this.scopes.get(scopeName);
  if (scope == null) {
     throw new IllegalStateException("No Scope registered for scope name '" + scopeName + "'");
     Object scopedInstance = scope.get(beanName, () -> {
        beforePrototypeCreation(beanName);
           return createBean(beanName, mbd, args);
           afterPrototypeCreation(beanName);
     //获取给定 Bean 的实例对象
     bean = getObjectForBeanInstance(scopedInstance, name, beanName, mbd);
  catch (IllegalStateException ex) {
```

```
throw new BeanCreationException(beanName,
                "Scope '" + scopeName + "' is not active for the current thread; consider " +
  catch (BeansException ex) {
     cleanupAfterBeanCreationFailure(beanName);
     throw ex;
//对创建的 Bean 实例对象进行类型检查
if (requiredType != null && !requiredType.isInstance(bean)) {
     T convertedBean = getTypeConverter().convertIfNecessary(bean, requiredType);
     if (convertedBean == null) {
        throw new BeanNotOfRequiredTypeException(name, requiredType, bean.getClass());
     return convertedBean;
  catch (TypeMismatchException ex) {
     if (logger.isDebugEnabled()) {
        logger.debug("Failed to convert bean '" + name + "' to required type '" +
             ClassUtils.getQualifiedName(requiredType) + "'", ex);
     throw new BeanNotOfRequiredTypeException(name, requiredType, bean.getClass());
```

通过上面对向 IOC 容器获取 Bean 方法的分析,我们可以看到在 Spring 中,如果 Bean 定义的单例模式(Singleton),则容器在创建之前先从缓存中查找,以确保整个容器中只存在一个实例对象。如果 Bean 定义的是原型模式(Prototype),则容器每次都会创建一个新的实例对象。除此之外,Bean 定义还可以扩展为指定其生命周期范围。

上面的源码只是定义了根据 Bean 定义的模式,采取的不同创建 Bean 实例对象的策略,具体的 Bean 实例对象的创建过程由实现了 ObjectFactory 接口的匿名内部类的 createBean()方法完成,

ObjectFactory 使用委派模式,具体的 Bean 实例创建过程交由其实现类AbstractAutowireCapableBeanFactory完成,我们继续分析AbstractAutowireCapableBeanFactory的 createBean()方法的源码,理解其创建 Bean 实例的具体实现过程。

开始实例化

AbstractAutowireCapableBeanFactory 类实现了 ObjectFactory 接口, 创建容器指定的 Bean 实例对象,同时还对创建的 Bean 实例对象进行初始化处理。其创建 Bean 实例对象的方法源码如下:

```
//创建 Bean 实例对象
@Override
protected Object createBean(String beanName, RootBeanDefinition mbd, @Nullable Object[] args)
     throws BeanCreationException {
  if (logger.isDebugEnabled()) {
     logger.debug("Creating instance of bean '" + beanName + "'");
  RootBeanDefinition mbdToUse = mbd;
  //判断需要创建的 Bean 是否可以实例化,即是否可以通过当前的类加载器加载
  Class<?> resolvedClass = resolveBeanClass(mbd, beanName);
  if (resolvedClass != null && !mbd.hasBeanClass() && mbd.getBeanClassName() != null) {
     mbdToUse = new RootBeanDefinition(mbd);
     mbdToUse.setBeanClass(resolvedClass);
  //校验和准备 Bean 中的方法覆盖
     mbdToUse.prepareMethodOverrides();
  catch (BeanDefinitionValidationException ex) {
     throw new BeanDefinitionStoreException(mbdToUse.getResourceDescription(),
          beanName, "Validation of Method overrides failed", ex);
     Object bean = resolveBeforeInstantiation(beanName, mbdToUse);
     if (bean != null) {
        return bean;
```

```
catch (Throwable ex) {
     throw new BeanCreationException(mbdToUse.getResourceDescription(), beanName,
     Object beanInstance = doCreateBean(beanName, mbdToUse, args);
     if (logger.isDebugEnabled()) {
        logger.debug("Finished creating instance of bean '" + beanName + "'");
     return beanInstance;
  catch (BeanCreationException ex) {
     throw ex;
  catch (ImplicitlyAppearedSingletonException ex) {
  catch (Throwable ex) {
     throw new BeanCreationException(
          mbdToUse.getResourceDescription(), beanName, "Unexpected exception during bean creation", ex);
protected Object doCreateBean(final String beanName, final RootBeanDefinition mbd, final @Nullable Object[] args)
     throws BeanCreationException {
  BeanWrapper instanceWrapper = null;
  if (mbd.isSingleton()) {
     instanceWrapper = this.factoryBeanInstanceCache.remove(beanName);
  if (instanceWrapper == null) {
     instanceWrapper = createBeanInstance(beanName, mbd, args);
  final Object bean = instanceWrapper.getWrappedInstance();
  Class<?> beanType = instanceWrapper.getWrappedClass();
  if (beanType != NullBean.class) {
     mbd.resolvedTargetType = beanType;
```

```
synchronized (mbd.postProcessingLock) {
  if (!mbd.postProcessed) {
        applyMergedBeanDefinitionPostProcessors(mbd, beanType, beanName);
     catch (Throwable ex) {
        throw new BeanCreationException(mbd.getResourceDescription(), beanName,
     mbd.postProcessed = true;
boolean earlySingletonExposure = (mbd.isSingleton() && this.allowCircularReferences &&
     isSingletonCurrentlyInCreation(beanName));
if (earlySingletonExposure) {
  if (logger.isDebugEnabled()) {
     logger.debug("Eagerly caching bean '" + beanName +
  addSingletonFactory(beanName, () -> getEarlyBeanReference(beanName, mbd, bean));
Object exposedObject = bean;
  populateBean(beanName, mbd, instanceWrapper);
  exposedObject = initializeBean(beanName, exposedObject, mbd);
catch (Throwable ex) {
  if (ex instanceof BeanCreationException && beanName.equals(((BeanCreationException) ex).getBeanName())) {
     throw (BeanCreationException) ex;
     throw new BeanCreationException(
          mbd.getResourceDescription(), beanName, "Initialization of bean failed", ex);
```

```
if (earlySingletonExposure) {
  Object earlySingletonReference = getSingleton(beanName, false);
  if (earlySingletonReference != null) {
     if (exposedObject == bean) {
        exposedObject = earlySingletonReference;
     else if (!this.allowRawInjectionDespiteWrapping && hasDependentBean(beanName)) {
        String[] dependentBeans = getDependentBeans(beanName);
        Set<String> actualDependentBeans = new LinkedHashSet<>(dependentBeans.length);
        for (String dependentBean : dependentBeans) {
          //对依赖 Bean 进行类型检查
          if (!removeSingletonIfCreatedForTypeCheckOnly(dependentBean)) {
             actualDependentBeans.add(dependentBean);
        if (!actualDependentBeans.isEmpty()) {
           throw new BeanCurrentlyInCreationException(beanName,
                "Bean with name '" + beanName + "' has been injected into other beans [" +
                StringUtils.collectionToCommaDelimitedString(actualDependentBeans) +
  registerDisposableBeanIfNecessary(beanName, bean, mbd);
catch (BeanDefinitionValidationException ex) {
  throw new BeanCreationException(
        mbd.getResourceDescription(), beanName, "Invalid destruction signature", ex);
```

```
return exposedObject;
}
```

通过上面的源码注释,我们看到具体的依赖注入实现其实就在以下两个方法中:

- 1)、createBeanInstance()方法,生成 Bean 所包含的 java 对象实例。
- 2)、populateBean()方法,对Bean属性的依赖注入进行处理。

下面继续分析这两个方法的代码实现。

选择 Bean 实例化策略

在 createBeanInstance()方法中,根据指定的初始化策略,使用简单工厂、工厂方法或者容器的自动装配特性生成 Java 实例对象,创建对象的源码如下:

```
protected BeanWrapper createBeanInstance(String beanName, RootBeanDefinition mbd, @Nullable Object[] args) {
  Class<?> beanClass = resolveBeanClass(mbd, beanName);
  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());
  Supplier<?> instanceSupplier = mbd.getInstanceSupplier();
  if (instanceSupplier != null) {
     return obtainFromSupplier(instanceSupplier, beanName);
  if (mbd.getFactoryMethodName() != null) {
     return instantiateUsingFactoryMethod(beanName, mbd, args);
  boolean resolved = false;
  boolean autowireNecessary = false;
  if (args == null) {
     synchronized (mbd.constructorArgumentLock) {
        if (mbd.resolvedConstructorOrFactoryMethod != null) {
           resolved = true;
```

```
autowireNecessary = mbd.constructorArgumentsResolved;
  if (resolved) {
     if (autowireNecessary) {
       return autowireConstructor(beanName, mbd, null, null);
       return instantiateBean(beanName, mbd);
  Constructor<?>[] ctors = determineConstructorsFromBeanPostProcessors(beanClass, beanName);
  if (ctors != null ||
       mbd.getResolvedAutowireMode() == RootBeanDefinition.AUTOWIRE_CONSTRUCTOR ||
       mbd.hasConstructorArgumentValues() || !ObjectUtils.isEmpty(args)) {
     return autowireConstructor(beanName, mbd, ctors, args);
  return instantiateBean(beanName, mbd);
protected BeanWrapper instantiateBean(final String beanName, final RootBeanDefinition mbd) {
     Object beanInstance;
     final BeanFactory parent = this;
     //获取系统的安全管理接口, JDK 标准的安全管理 API
     if (System.getSecurityManager() != null) {
       beanInstance = AccessController.doPrivileged((PrivilegedAction<Object>) () ->
             getInstantiationStrategy().instantiate(mbd, beanName, parent),
             getAccessControlContext());
       beanInstance = getInstantiationStrategy().instantiate(mbd, beanName, parent);
```

```
}
BeanWrapper bw = new BeanWrapperImpl(beanInstance);
initBeanWrapper(bw);
return bw;
}
catch (Throwable ex) {
  throw new BeanCreationException(
        mbd.getResourceDescription(), beanName, "Instantiation of bean failed", ex);
}
```

经过对上面的代码分析,我们可以看出,对使用工厂方法和自动装配特性的 Bean 的实例化相当比较清楚,调用相应的工厂方法或者参数匹配的构造方法即可完成实例化对象的工作,但是对于我们最常使用的默认无参构造方法就需要使用相应的初始化策略(JDK 的反射机制或者 CGLib)来进行初始化了,在方法 getInstantiationStrategy().instantiate()中就具体实现类使用初始策略实例化对象。

执行 Bean 实例化

在使用默认的无参构造方法创建 Bean 的实例化对象时,方法 getInstantiationStrategy().instantiate()调用了 SimpleInstantiationStrategy 类中的实例化 Bean 的方法,其源码如下:

通过上面的代码分析,我们看到了如果 Bean 有方法被覆盖了,则使用 JDK 的反射机制进行实例化,否则,使用 CGLib 进行实例化。

instantiateWithMethodInjection() 方法调用 SimpleInstantiationStrategy 的子类 CGLibSubclassingInstantiationStrategy 使用 CGLib 来进行初始化,其源码如下:

```
//使用 CGLib 进行 Bean 对象实例化

public Object instantiate(@Nullable Constructor<?> ctor, @Nullable Object... args) {
    //创建代理子类
    Class<?> subclass = createEnhancedSubclass(this.beanDefinition);
    Object instance;
    if (ctor == null) {
        instance = BeanUtils.instantiateClass(subclass);
    }
    else {
        try {
            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() + "]", ex);
  Factory factory = (Factory) instance;
  factory.setCallbacks(new Callback[] {NoOp.INSTANCE,
        new LookupOverrideMethodInterceptor(this.beanDefinition, this.owner),
        new ReplaceOverrideMethodInterceptor(this.beanDefinition, this.owner)});
private Class<?> createEnhancedSubclass(RootBeanDefinition beanDefinition) {
  Enhancer enhancer = new Enhancer();
  //将 Bean 本身作为其基类
  enhancer.setSuperclass(beanDefinition.getBeanClass());
  enhancer.setNamingPolicy(SpringNamingPolicy.INSTANCE);
  if (this.owner instanceof ConfigurableBeanFactory) {
     ClassLoader cl = ((ConfigurableBeanFactory) this.owner).getBeanClassLoader();
     enhancer.setStrategy(new ClassLoaderAwareGeneratorStrategy(cl));
  enhancer.setCallbackFilter(new MethodOverrideCallbackFilter(beanDefinition));
  enhancer.setCallbackTypes(CALLBACK_TYPES);
  //使用 CGLib 的 createClass 方法生成实例对象
  return enhancer.createClass();
```

CGLib 是一个常用的字节码生成器的类库,它提供了一系列 API 实现 Java 字节码的生成和转换功能。 我们在学习 JDK 的动态代理时都知道,JDK 的动态代理只能针对接口,如果一个类没有实现任何接口, 要对其进行动态代理只能使用 CGLib。

准备依赖注入

在前面的分析中我们已经了解到 Bean 的依赖注入主要分为两个步骤,首先调用 createBeanInstance()方法生成 Bean 所包含的 Java 对象实例。然后,调用 populateBean()方法,对 Bean 属性的依赖注入进行处理。

上面我们已经分析了容器初始化生成 Bean 所包含的 Java 实例对象的过程,现在我们继续分析生成对象后, Spring IOC 容器是如何将 Bean 的属性依赖关系注入 Bean 实例对象中并设置好的,回到 AbstractAutowireCapableBeanFactory 的 populateBean()方法,对属性依赖注入的代码如下:

```
//将 Bean 属性设置到生成的实例对象上
protected void populateBean(String beanName, RootBeanDefinition mbd, @Nullable BeanWrapper bw) {
     if (mbd.hasPropertyValues()) {
        throw new BeanCreationException(
             mbd.getResourceDescription(), beanName, "Cannot apply property values to null instance");
  boolean continueWithPropertyPopulation = true;
  if (!mbd.isSynthetic() && hasInstantiationAwareBeanPostProcessors()) {
     for (BeanPostProcessor bp : getBeanPostProcessors()) {
       if (bp instanceof InstantiationAwareBeanPostProcessor) {
          InstantiationAwareBeanPostProcessor ibp = (InstantiationAwareBeanPostProcessor) bp;
          if (!ibp.postProcessAfterInstantiation(bw.getWrappedInstance(), beanName)) {
             continueWithPropertyPopulation = false;
             break;
  if (!continueWithPropertyPopulation) {
  //获取容器在解析 Bean 定义资源时为 BeanDefiniton 中设置的属性值
  PropertyValues pvs = (mbd.hasPropertyValues() ? mbd.getPropertyValues() : null);
  if (mbd.getResolvedAutowireMode() == RootBeanDefinition.AUTOWIRE_BY_NAME ||
       mbd.getResolvedAutowireMode() == RootBeanDefinition.AUTOWIRE_BY_TYPE) {
     MutablePropertyValues newPvs = new MutablePropertyValues(pvs);
     if (mbd.getResolvedAutowireMode() == RootBeanDefinition.AUTOWIRE BY NAME) {
        autowireByName(beanName, mbd, bw, newPvs);
```

```
if (mbd.getResolvedAutowireMode() == RootBeanDefinition.AUTOWIRE_BY_TYPE) {
        autowireByType(beanName, mbd, bw, newPvs);
     pvs = newPvs;
  boolean hasInstAwareBpps = hasInstantiationAwareBeanPostProcessors();
  boolean needsDepCheck = (mbd.getDependencyCheck() != RootBeanDefinition.DEPENDENCY_CHECK_NONE);
  if (hasInstAwareBpps || needsDepCheck) {
     if (pvs == null) {
       pvs = mbd.getPropertyValues();
     PropertyDescriptor[] filteredPds = filterPropertyDescriptorsForDependencyCheck(bw, mbd.allowCaching);
     if (hasInstAwareBpps) {
        for (BeanPostProcessor bp : getBeanPostProcessors()) {
          if (bp instanceof InstantiationAwareBeanPostProcessor) {
             InstantiationAwareBeanPostProcessor ibp = (InstantiationAwareBeanPostProcessor) bp;
             pvs = ibp.postProcessPropertyValues(pvs, filteredPds, bw.getWrappedInstance(), beanName);
             if (pvs == null) {
     if (needsDepCheck) {
        checkDependencies(beanName, mbd, filteredPds, pvs);
  if (pvs != null) {
     applyPropertyValues(beanName, mbd, bw, pvs);
protected void applyPropertyValues(String beanName, BeanDefinition mbd, BeanWrapper bw, PropertyValues pvs) {
  if (pvs.isEmpty()) {
  MutablePropertyValues mpvs = null;
```

```
List<PropertyValue> original;
if (System.getSecurityManager() != null) {
  if (bw instanceof BeanWrapperImpl) {
     ((BeanWrapperImpl) bw).setSecurityContext(getAccessControlContext());
if (pvs instanceof MutablePropertyValues) {
  mpvs = (MutablePropertyValues) pvs;
  if (mpvs.isConverted()) {
        bw.setPropertyValues(mpvs);
     catch (BeansException ex) {
        throw new BeanCreationException(
             mbd.getResourceDescription(), beanName, "Error setting property values", ex);
  original = mpvs.getPropertyValueList();
  original = Arrays.asList(pvs.getPropertyValues());
TypeConverter converter = getCustomTypeConverter();
if (converter == null) {
  converter = bw;
BeanDefinitionValueResolver valueResolver = new BeanDefinitionValueResolver(this, beanName, mbd, converter);
List<PropertyValue> deepCopy = new ArrayList<>(original.size());
boolean resolveNecessary = false;
for (PropertyValue pv : original) {
  if (pv.isConverted()) {
```

```
deepCopy.add(pv);
     String propertyName = pv.getName();
     Object originalValue = pv.getValue();
     Object resolvedValue = valueResolver.resolveValueIfNecessary(pv, originalValue);
     Object convertedValue = resolvedValue;
     boolean convertible = bw.isWritableProperty(propertyName) &&
           !PropertyAccessorUtils.isNestedOrIndexedProperty(propertyName);
     if (convertible) {
        convertedValue = convertForProperty(resolvedValue, propertyName, bw, converter);
     if (resolvedValue == originalValue) {
        if (convertible) {
          pv.setConvertedValue(convertedValue);
        deepCopy.add(pv);
     else if (convertible && originalValue instanceof TypedStringValue &&
           !((TypedStringValue) originalValue).isDynamic() &&
           !(convertedValue instanceof Collection || ObjectUtils.isArray(convertedValue))) {
        pv.setConvertedValue(convertedValue);
        deepCopy.add(pv);
        resolveNecessary = true;
        deepCopy.add(new PropertyValue(pv, convertedValue));
if (mpvs != null && !resolveNecessary) {
  mpvs.setConverted();
```

```
}

//进行属性依赖注入

try {
    bw.setPropertyValues(new MutablePropertyValues(deepCopy));
}

catch (BeansException ex) {
    throw new BeanCreationException(
        mbd.getResourceDescription(), beanName, "Error setting property values", ex);
}

}
```

分析上述代码, 我们可以看出, 对属性的注入过程分以下两种情况:

- 1)、属性值类型不需要强制转换时,不需要解析属性值,直接准备进行依赖注入。
- 2)、属性值需要进行类型强制转换时,如对其他对象的引用等,首先需要解析属性值,然后对解析后的 属性值进行依赖注入。

对属性值的解析是在 BeanDefinitionValueResolver 类中的 resolveValueIfNecessary()方法中进行的,对属性值的依赖注入是通过 bw.setPropertyValues()方法实现的,在分析属性值的依赖注入之前,我们先分析一下对属性值的解析过程。

解析属性注入规则

当容器在对属性进行依赖注入时,如果发现属性值需要进行类型转换,如属性值是容器中另一个 Bean 实例对象的引用,则容器首先需要根据属性值解析出所引用的对象,然后才能将该引用对象注入到目标 实例对象的属性上去,对属性进行解析的由 resolveValuelfNecessary()方法实现,其源码如下:

```
//解析属性值,对注入类型进行转换
@Nullable
public Object resolveValueIfNecessary(Object argName, @Nullable Object value) {
    //对引用类型的属性进行解析
    if (value instanceof RuntimeBeanReference) {
        RuntimeBeanReference ref = (RuntimeBeanReference) value;
        //调用引用类型属性的解析方法
        return resolveReference(argName, ref);
    }
    //对属性值是引用容器中另一个 Bean 名称的解析
    else if (value instanceof RuntimeBeanNameReference) {
```

```
String refName = ((RuntimeBeanNameReference) value).getBeanName();
  refName = String.valueOf(doEvaluate(refName));
  if (!this.beanFactory.containsBean(refName)) {
     throw new BeanDefinitionStoreException(
           "Invalid bean name '" + refName + "' in bean reference for " + argName);
  return refName;
else if (value instanceof BeanDefinitionHolder) {
  BeanDefinitionHolder bdHolder = (BeanDefinitionHolder) value;
  return resolveInnerBean(argName, bdHolder.getBeanName(), bdHolder.getBeanDefinition());
else if (value instanceof BeanDefinition) {
  BeanDefinition bd = (BeanDefinition) value;
  String innerBeanName = "(inner bean)" + BeanFactoryUtils.GENERATED_BEAN_NAME_SEPARATOR +
        ObjectUtils.getIdentityHexString(bd);
  return resolveInnerBean(argName, innerBeanName, bd);
else if (value instanceof ManagedArray) {
  ManagedArray array = (ManagedArray) value;
  Class<?> elementType = array.resolvedElementType;
  if (elementType == null) {
     String elementTypeName = array.getElementTypeName();
     if (StringUtils.hasText(elementTypeName)) {
           elementType = ClassUtils.forName(elementTypeName, this.beanFactory.getBeanClassLoader());
           array.resolvedElementType = elementType;
        catch (Throwable ex) {
           throw new BeanCreationException(
                this.beanDefinition.getResourceDescription(), this.beanName,
                "Error resolving array type for " + argName, ex);
        elementType = Object.class;
```

```
return resolveManagedArray(argName, (List<?>) value, elementType);
else if (value instanceof ManagedList) {
  return resolveManagedList(argName, (List<?>) value);
else if (value instanceof ManagedSet) {
  return resolveManagedSet(argName, (Set<?>) value);
else if (value instanceof ManagedMap) {
  return resolveManagedMap(argName, (Map<?, ?>) value);
//解析 props 类型的属性值, props 其实就是 key 和 value 均为字符串的 map
else if (value instanceof ManagedProperties) {
  Properties original = (Properties) value;
  Properties copy = new Properties();
  original.forEach((propKey, propValue) -> {
     if (propKey instanceof TypedStringValue) {
        propKey = evaluate((TypedStringValue) propKey);
     if (propValue instanceof TypedStringValue) {
        propValue = evaluate((TypedStringValue) propValue);
     if (propKey == null || propValue == null) {
        throw new BeanCreationException(
             this.beanDefinition.getResourceDescription(), this.beanName,
             "Error converting Properties key/value pair for " + argName + ": resolved to null");
     copy.put(propKey, propValue);
  return copy;
else if (value instanceof TypedStringValue) {
  TypedStringValue typedStringValue = (TypedStringValue) value;
  Object valueObject = evaluate(typedStringValue);
```

```
Class<?> resolvedTargetType = resolveTargetType(typedStringValue);
        if (resolvedTargetType != null) {
          return this.typeConverter.convertIfNecessary(valueObject, resolvedTargetType);
          return valueObject;
     catch (Throwable ex) {
        throw new BeanCreationException(
             this.beanDefinition.getResourceDescription(), this.beanName,
             "Error converting typed String value for " + argName, ex);
  else if (value instanceof NullBean) {
     return evaluate(value);
@Nullable
private Object resolveReference(Object argName, RuntimeBeanReference ref) {
     Object bean;
     String refName = ref.getBeanName();
     refName = String.valueOf(doEvaluate(refName));
     if (ref.isToParent()) {
        if (this.beanFactory.getParentBeanFactory() == null) {
           throw new BeanCreationException(
                this.beanDefinition.getResourceDescription(), this.beanName,
                "Can't resolve reference to bean '" + refName +
        bean = this.beanFactory.getParentBeanFactory().getBean(refName);
```

```
bean = this.beanFactory.getBean(refName);
        this.beanFactory.registerDependentBean(refName, this.beanName);
     if (bean instanceof NullBean) {
        bean = null;
     return bean;
  catch (BeansException ex) {
     throw new BeanCreationException(
           this.beanDefinition.getResourceDescription(), this.beanName,
          "Cannot resolve reference to bean '" + ref.getBeanName() + "' while setting " + argName, ex);
private Object resolveManagedArray(Object argName, List<?> ml, Class<?> elementType) {
  Object resolved = Array.newInstance(elementType, ml.size());
  for (int i = 0; i < ml.size(); i++) {</pre>
     Array.set(resolved, i,
           resolveValueIfNecessary(new KeyedArgName(argName, i), ml.get(i)));
  return resolved;
```

通过上面的代码分析,我们明白了 Spring 是如何将引用类型,内部类以及集合类型等属性进行解析的,属性值解析完成后就可以进行依赖注入了,依赖注入的过程就是 Bean 对象实例设置到它所依赖的 Bean 对象属性上去。而真正的依赖注入是通过 bw.setPropertyValues()方法实现的,该方法也使用了委托模式,在 BeanWrapper 接口中至少定义了方法声明,依赖注入的具体实现交由其实现类BeanWrapperImpl 来完成,下面我们就分析依 BeanWrapperImpl 中赖注入相关的源码。

注入赋值

BeanWrapperImpl 类主要是对容器中完成初始化的 Bean 实例对象进行属性的依赖注入,即把 Bean 对象设置到它所依赖的另一个 Bean 的属性中去。然而,BeanWrapperImpl 中的注入方法实际上由 AbstractNestablePropertyAccessor 来实现的,其相关源码如下:

```
protected void setPropertyValue(PropertyTokenHolder tokens, PropertyValue pv) throws BeansException {
  if (tokens.keys != null) {
     processKeyedProperty(tokens, pv);
     processLocalProperty(tokens, pv);
@SuppressWarnings("unchecked")
private void processKeyedProperty(PropertyTokenHolder tokens, PropertyValue pv) {
  Object propValue = getPropertyHoldingValue(tokens);
  PropertyHandler ph = getLocalPropertyHandler(tokens.actualName);
  if (ph == null) {
     throw new InvalidPropertyException(
           getRootClass(), this.nestedPath + tokens.actualName, "No property handler found");
  Assert.state(tokens.keys != null, "No token keys");
  String lastKey = tokens.keys[tokens.keys.length - 1];
  if (propValue.getClass().isArray()) {
     Class<?> requiredType = propValue.getClass().getComponentType();
     int arrayIndex = Integer.parseInt(lastKey);
     Object oldValue = null;
        if (isExtractOldValueForEditor() && arrayIndex < Array.getLength(propValue)) {</pre>
          oldValue = Array.get(propValue, arrayIndex);
        Object convertedValue = convertIfNecessary(tokens.canonicalName, oldValue, pv.getValue(),
             requiredType, ph.nested(tokens.keys.length));
        int length = Array.getLength(propValue);
        if (arrayIndex >= length && arrayIndex < this.autoGrowCollectionLimit) {</pre>
          Class<?> componentType = propValue.getClass().getComponentType();
```

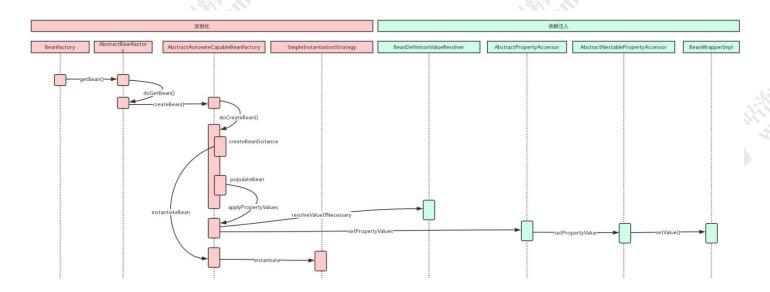
```
Object newArray = Array.newInstance(componentType, arrayIndex + 1);
        System.arraycopy(propValue, 0, newArray, 0, length);
        setPropertyValue(tokens.actualName, newArray);
        propValue = getPropertyValue(tokens.actualName);
     Array.set(propValue, arrayIndex, convertedValue);
  catch (IndexOutOfBoundsException ex) {
     throw new InvalidPropertyException(getRootClass(), this.nestedPath + tokens.canonicalName,
           "Invalid array index in property path '" + tokens.canonicalName + "'", ex);
else if (propValue instanceof List) {
  Class<?> requiredType = ph.getCollectionType(tokens.keys.length);
  List<Object> list = (List<Object>) propValue;
  int index = Integer.parseInt(lastKey);
  Object oldValue = null;
  if (isExtractOldValueForEditor() && index < list.size()) {</pre>
     oldValue = list.get(index);
  Object convertedValue = convertIfNecessary(tokens.canonicalName, oldValue, pv.getValue(),
        requiredType, ph.nested(tokens.keys.length));
  int size = list.size();
  if (index >= size && index < this.autoGrowCollectionLimit) {</pre>
     for (int i = size; i < index; i++) {</pre>
           list.add(null);
        catch (NullPointerException ex) {
           throw new InvalidPropertyException(getRootClass(), this.nestedPath + tokens.canonicalName,
     list.add(convertedValue);
```

```
list.set(index, convertedValue);
        catch (IndexOutOfBoundsException ex) {
          throw new InvalidPropertyException(getRootClass(), this.nestedPath + tokens.canonicalName,
  else if (propValue instanceof Map) {
     Class<?> mapKeyType = ph.getMapKeyType(tokens.keys.length);
     //获取 map 集合 value 的类型
     Class<?> mapValueType = ph.getMapValueType(tokens.keys.length);
     Map<Object, Object> map = (Map<Object, Object>) propValue;
     TypeDescriptor typeDescriptor = TypeDescriptor.valueOf(mapKeyType);
     Object convertedMapKey = convertIfNecessary(null, null, lastKey, mapKeyType, typeDescriptor);
     Object oldValue = null;
     if (isExtractOldValueForEditor()) {
        oldValue = map.get(convertedMapKey);
     Object convertedMapValue = convertIfNecessary(tokens.canonicalName, oldValue, pv.getValue(),
          mapValueType, ph.nested(tokens.keys.length));
     map.put(convertedMapKey, convertedMapValue);
     throw new InvalidPropertyException(getRootClass(), this.nestedPath + tokens.canonicalName,
           "' is neither an array nor a List nor a Map; returned value was [" + propValue + "]");
private Object getPropertyHoldingValue(PropertyTokenHolder tokens) {
  PropertyTokenHolder getterTokens = new PropertyTokenHolder(tokens.actualName);
```

```
getterTokens.canonicalName = tokens.canonicalName;
getterTokens.keys = new String[tokens.keys.length - 1];
System.arraycopy(tokens.keys, 0, getterTokens.keys, 0, tokens.keys.length - 1);
Object propValue;
  propValue = getPropertyValue(getterTokens);
catch (NotReadablePropertyException ex) {
  throw new NotWritablePropertyException(getRootClass(), this.nestedPath + tokens.canonicalName,
if (propValue == null) {
  if (isAutoGrowNestedPaths()) {
     int lastKeyIndex = tokens.canonicalName.lastIndexOf('[');
     getterTokens.canonicalName = tokens.canonicalName.substring(0, lastKeyIndex);
     propValue = setDefaultValue(getterTokens);
     throw new NullValueInNestedPathException(getRootClass(), this.nestedPath + tokens.canonicalName,
return propValue;
```

通过对上面注入依赖代码的分析,我们已经明白了 Spring IOC 容器是如何将属性的值注入到 Bean 实例对象中去的:

- 1)、对于集合类型的属性,将其属性值解析为目标类型的集合后直接赋值给属性。
- 2)、对于非集合类型的属性,大量使用了 JDK 的反射机制,通过属性的 getter()方法获取指定属性注入以前的值,同时调用属性的 setter()方法为属性设置注入后的值。看到这里相信很多人都明白了 Spring的 setter()注入原理。



至此 Spring IOC 容器对 Bean 定义资源文件的定位,载入、解析和依赖注入已经全部分析完毕,现在 Spring IOC 容器中管理了一系列靠依赖关系联系起来的 Bean,程序不需要应用自己手动创建所需的对象,Spring IOC 容器会在我们使用的时候自动为我们创建,并且为我们注入好相关的依赖,这就是 Spring 核心功能的控制反转和依赖注入的相关功能。

IOC 容器中那些鲜为人知的细节

通过前面章节中对 Spring IOC 容器的源码分析, 我们已经基本上了解了 Spring IOC 容器对 Bean 定义资源的定位、载入和注册过程, 同时也清楚了当用户通过 getBean()方法向 IOC 容器获取被管理的 Bean 时, IOC 容器对 Bean 进行的初始化和依赖注入过程, 这些是 Spring IOC 容器的基本功能特性。 Spring IOC 容器还有一些高级特性, 如使用 lazy-init 属性对 Bean 预初始化、FactoryBean 产生或者修饰 Bean 对象的生成、IOC 容器初始化 Bean 过程中使用 BeanPostProcessor 后置处理器对 Bean 声明周期事件管理等。

关于延时加载

通过前面我们对 IOC 容器的实现和工作原理分析,我们已经知道 IOC 容器的初始化过程就是对 Bean 定义资源的定位、载入和注册,此时容器对 Bean 的依赖注入并没有发生,依赖注入主要是在应用程序 第一次向容器索取 Bean 时,通过 getBean()方法的调用完成。

当 Bean 定义资源的 < Bean > 元素中配置了 lazy-init = false 属性时,容器将会在初始化的时候对所配置的 Bean 进行预实例化,Bean 的依赖注入在容器初始化的时候就已经完成。这样,当应用程序第一次向容器索取被管理的 Bean 时,就不用再初始化和对 Bean 进行依赖注入了,直接从容器中获取已经完成依赖注入的现成 Bean,可以提高应用第一次向容器获取 Bean 的性能。

1、refresh()方法

先从 IOC 容器的初始化过程开始,我们知道 IOC 容器读入已经定位的 Bean 定义资源是从 refresh()方法开始的,我们首先从 AbstractApplicationContext 类的 refresh()方法入手分析,源码如下:

```
initMessageSource();
  initApplicationEventMulticaster();
  onRefresh();
  registerListeners();
  finishBeanFactoryInitialization(beanFactory);
  finishRefresh();
catch (BeansException ex) {
  if (logger.isWarnEnabled()) {
  destroyBeans();
  cancelRefresh(ex);
  resetCommonCaches();
```

在 refresh()方法中 ConfigurableListableBeanFactorybeanFactory = obtainFreshBeanFactory();启动了 Bean 定义资源的载入、注册过程,而 finishBeanFactoryInitialization 方法是对注册后的 Bean 定义中的预实例化(lazy-init=false,Spring 默认就是预实例化,即为 true)的 Bean 进行处理的地方。

2、finishBeanFactoryInitialization 处理预实例化 Bean

当 Bean 定义资源被载入 IOC 容器之后,容器将 Bean 定义资源解析为容器内部的数据结构 BeanDefinition注册到容器中, AbstractApplicationContext类中的 finishBeanFactoryInitialization() 方法对配置了预实例化属性的 Bean 进行预初始化过程,源码如下:

```
protected void finishBeanFactoryInitialization(ConfigurableListableBeanFactory beanFactory) {
  if (beanFactory.containsBean(CONVERSION_SERVICE_BEAN_NAME) &&
        beanFactory.isTypeMatch(CONVERSION SERVICE BEAN NAME, ConversionService.class)) {
     beanFactory.setConversionService(
          beanFactory.getBean(CONVERSION SERVICE BEAN NAME, ConversionService.class));
  if (!beanFactory.hasEmbeddedValueResolver()) {
     beanFactory.addEmbeddedValueResolver(strVal -> getEnvironment().resolvePlaceholders(strVal));
  String[] weaverAwareNames = beanFactory.getBeanNamesForType(LoadTimeWeaverAware.class, false, false);
  for (String weaverAwareName : weaverAwareNames) {
     getBean(weaverAwareName);
  beanFactory.setTempClassLoader(null);
  beanFactory.freezeConfiguration();
  beanFactory.preInstantiateSingletons();
```

ConfigurableListableBeanFactory 是一个接口,其 preInstantiateSingletons() 方法由其子类 DefaultListableBeanFactory 提供。

3、DefaultListableBeanFactory 对配置 lazy-init 属性单态 Bean 的预实例化

```
public void preInstantiateSingletons() throws BeansException {
   if (this.logger.isDebugEnabled()) {
```

```
this.logger.debug("Pre-instantiating singletons in " + this);
List<String> beanNames = new ArrayList<>(this.beanDefinitionNames);
for (String beanName : beanNames) {
  RootBeanDefinition bd = getMergedLocalBeanDefinition(beanName);
  if (!bd.isAbstract() && bd.isSingleton() && !bd.isLazyInit()) {
     if (isFactoryBean(beanName)) {
       //时,获取的是产生容器对象本身,而不是容器产生的 Bean.
       final FactoryBean<?> factory = (FactoryBean<?>) getBean(FACTORY BEAN PREFIX + beanName);
       boolean isEagerInit;
       if (System.getSecurityManager() != null && factory instanceof SmartFactoryBean) {
          isEagerInit = AccessController.doPrivileged((PrivilegedAction<Boolean>) () ->
                ((SmartFactoryBean<?>) factory).isEagerInit(),
               getAccessControlContext());
          isEagerInit = (factory instanceof SmartFactoryBean &&
                ((SmartFactoryBean<?>) factory).isEagerInit());
       if (isEagerInit) {
          //调用 getBean 方法,触发容器对 Bean 实例化和依赖注入过程
          getBean(beanName);
       getBean(beanName);
```

通过对 lazy-init 处理源码的分析,我们可以看出,如果设置了 lazy-init 属性,则容器在完成 Bean 定义的注册之后,会通过 getBean 方法,触发对指定 Bean 的初始化和依赖注入过程,这样当应用第一次

向容器索取所需的 Bean 时,容器不再需要对 Bean 进行初始化和依赖注入,直接从已经完成实例化和依赖注入的 Bean 中取一个现成的 Bean,这样就提高了第一次获取 Bean 的性能。

关于 FactoryBean 和 BeanFactory

在 Spring 中,有两个很容易混淆的类: BeanFactory 和 FactoryBean。

BeanFactory: Bean 工厂,是一个工厂(Factory),我们 Spring IOC 容器的最顶层接口就是这个BeanFactory,它的作用是管理 Bean,即实例化、定位、配置应用程序中的对象及建立这些对象间的依赖。

FactoryBean: 工厂 Bean, 是一个 Bean, 作用是产生其他 bean 实例。通常情况下,这种 Bean 没有什么特别的要求,仅需要提供一个工厂方法,该方法用来返回其他 Bean 实例。通常情况下,Bean 无须自己实现工厂模式,Spring 容器担任工厂角色;但少数情况下,容器中的 Bean 本身就是工厂,其作用是产生其它 Bean 实例。

当用户使用容器本身时,可以使用转义字符"&"来得到 FactoryBean 本身,以区别通过 FactoryBean 产生的实例对象和 FactoryBean 对象本身。在 BeanFactory 中通过如下代码定义了该转义字符:

String FACTORY_BEAN_PREFIX = "&";

如果 myJndiObject 是一个 FactoryBean,则使用&myJndiObject 得到的是 myJndiObject 对象,而不是 myJndiObject 产生出来的对象。

1、FactoryBean 源码:

```
//工厂 Bean,用于产生其他对象
public interface FactoryBean<T> {

    // 获取容器管理的对象实例
    @Nullable
    T getObject() throws Exception;

    // 获取 Bean 工厂创建的对象的类型
    @Nullable
    Class<?> getObjectType();
```

```
//Bean 工厂创建的对象是否是单态模式,如果是单态模式,则整个容器中只有一个实例
//对象,每次请求都返回同一个实例对象
default boolean isSingleton() {
    return true;
}
```

2、AbstractBeanFactory 的 getBean()方法调用 FactoryBean:

在前面我们分析 Spring IOC 容器实例化 Bean 并进行依赖注入过程的源码时,提到在 getBean()方法触发容器实例化 Bean 的时候会调用 AbstractBeanFactory 的 doGetBean()方法来进行实例化的过程,源码如下:

```
protected <T> T doGetBean(final String name, @Nullable final Class<T> requiredType,
     @Nullable final Object[] args, boolean typeCheckOnly) throws BeansException {
  final String beanName = transformedBeanName(name);
  Object bean;
  Object sharedInstance = getSingleton(beanName);
  if (sharedInstance != null && args == null) {
     if (logger.isDebugEnabled()) {
       if (isSingletonCurrentlyInCreation(beanName)) {
           logger.debug("Returning eagerly cached instance of singleton bean '" + beanName +
           logger.debug("Returning cached instance of singleton bean '" + beanName + "'");
```

```
bean = getObjectForBeanInstance(sharedInstance, name, beanName, null);
// We're assumably within a circular reference.
if (isPrototypeCurrentlyInCreation(beanName)) {
   throw new BeanCurrentlyInCreationException(beanName);
BeanFactory parentBeanFactory = getParentBeanFactory();
if (parentBeanFactory != null && !containsBeanDefinition(beanName)) {
  String nameToLookup = originalBeanName(name);
  if (parentBeanFactory instanceof AbstractBeanFactory) {
     return ((AbstractBeanFactory) parentBeanFactory).doGetBean(
           nameToLookup, requiredType, args, typeCheckOnly);
  else if (args != null) {
     // Delegation to parent with explicit args.
     return (T) parentBeanFactory.getBean(nameToLookup, args);
     return parentBeanFactory.getBean(nameToLookup, requiredType);
if (!typeCheckOnly) {
  markBeanAsCreated(beanName);
```

```
//根据指定 Bean 名称获取其父级的 Bean 定义
final RootBeanDefinition mbd = getMergedLocalBeanDefinition(beanName);
checkMergedBeanDefinition(mbd, beanName, args);
String[] dependsOn = mbd.getDependsOn();
if (dependsOn != null) {
   for (String dep : dependsOn) {
     if (isDependent(beanName, dep)) {
        throw new BeanCreationException(mbd.getResourceDescription(), beanName,
             "Circular depends-on relationship between '" + beanName + "' and '" + dep + "'");
     registerDependentBean(dep, beanName);
     getBean(dep);
if (mbd.isSingleton()) {
  sharedInstance = getSingleton(beanName, () -> {
        return createBean(beanName, mbd, args);
     catch (BeansException ex) {
        destroySingleton(beanName);
        throw ex;
```

```
bean = getObjectForBeanInstance(sharedInstance, name, beanName, mbd);
else if (mbd.isPrototype()) {
  Object prototypeInstance = null;
     beforePrototypeCreation(beanName);
     prototypeInstance = createBean(beanName, mbd, args);
     afterPrototypeCreation(beanName);
  //获取给定 Bean 的实例对象
  bean = getObjectForBeanInstance(prototypeInstance, name, beanName, mbd);
//要创建的 Bean 既不是单例模式,也不是原型模式,则根据 Bean 定义资源中
  String scopeName = mbd.getScope();
  final Scope scope = this.scopes.get(scopeName);
     throw new IllegalStateException("No Scope registered for scope name '" + scopeName + "'");
     Object scopedInstance = scope.get(beanName, () -> {
        beforePrototypeCreation(beanName);
          return createBean(beanName, mbd, args);
          afterPrototypeCreation(beanName);
```

```
bean = getObjectForBeanInstance(scopedInstance, name, beanName, mbd);
          catch (IllegalStateException ex) {
             throw new BeanCreationException(beanName,
                   "Scope '" + scopeName + "' is not active for the current thread; consider " +
                   ex);
     catch (BeansException ex) {
        cleanupAfterBeanCreationFailure(beanName);
       throw ex;
protected Object getObjectForBeanInstance(
     Object beanInstance, String name, String beanName, @Nullable RootBeanDefinition mbd) {
  if (BeanFactoryUtils.isFactoryDereference(name) && !(beanInstance instanceof FactoryBean)) {
     throw new BeanIsNotAFactoryException(transformedBeanName(name), beanInstance.getClass());
  if (!(beanInstance instanceof FactoryBean) || BeanFactoryUtils.isFactoryDereference(name)) {
     return beanInstance;
  Object object = null;
  if (mbd == null) {
     object = getCachedObjectForFactoryBean(beanName);
```

```
}

//让 Bean 工厂生产给定名称的 Bean 对象实例

if (object == null) {

FactoryBean<?> factory = (FactoryBean<?>) beanInstance;

//如果从 Bean 工厂生产的 Bean 是单态模式的,则缓存

if (mbd == null && containsBeanDefinition(beanName)) {

//从容器中获取指定名称的 Bean 定义,如果继承基类,则合并基类相关属性

mbd = getMergedLocalBeanDefinition(beanName);

}

//如果从容器得到 Bean 定义信息,并且 Bean 定义信息不是虚构的,

//则让工厂 Bean 生产 Bean 实例对象

boolean synthetic = (mbd != null && mbd.isSynthetic());

//调用 FactoryBeanRegistrySupport 类的 getObjectFromFactoryBean 方法,

//实现工厂 Bean 生产 Bean 对象实例的过程

object = getObjectFromFactoryBean(factory, beanName, !synthetic);

}

return object;
}
```

在上面获取给定 Bean 的实例对象的 getObjectForBeanInstance()方法中,会调用FactoryBeanRegistrySupport类的getObjectFromFactoryBean()方法,该方法实现了Bean工厂生产Bean实例对象。

Dereference(解引用): 一个在 C/C++中应用比较多的术语,在 C++中,"*"是解引用符号,而"&"是引用符号,解引用是指变量指向的是所引用对象的本身数据,而不是引用对象的内存地址。

3、AbstractBeanFactory 生产 Bean 实例对象

AbstractBeanFactory 类中生产 Bean 实例对象的主要源码如下:

```
object = doGetObjectFromFactoryBean(factory, beanName);
          Object alreadyThere = this.factoryBeanObjectCache.get(beanName);
          if (alreadyThere != null) {
             object = alreadyThere;
             if (shouldPostProcess) {
                   object = postProcessObjectFromFactoryBean(object, beanName);
                catch (Throwable ex) {
                   throw new BeanCreationException(beanName,
             this.factoryBeanObjectCache.put(beanName, object);
        return object;
  //调用 Bean 工厂的 getObject 方法生产指定 Bean 的实例对象
     Object object = doGetObjectFromFactoryBean(factory, beanName);
     if (shouldPostProcess) {
          object = postProcessObjectFromFactoryBean(object, beanName);
        catch (Throwable ex) {
          throw new BeanCreationException(beanName, "Post-processing of FactoryBean's object failed", ex);
     return object;
private Object doGetObjectFromFactoryBean(final FactoryBean<?> factory, final String beanName)
     throws BeanCreationException {
  Object object;
     if (System.getSecurityManager() != null) {
```

```
AccessControlContext acc = getAccessControlContext();
        //根据 JVM 检查权限,然后决定 BeanFactory 创建实例对象
        object = AccessController.doPrivileged((PrivilegedExceptionAction<Object>) () ->
             factory.getObject(), acc);
     catch (PrivilegedActionException pae) {
        throw pae.getException();
     object = factory.getObject();
catch (FactoryBeanNotInitializedException ex) {
  throw new BeanCurrentlyInCreationException(beanName, ex.toString());
catch (Throwable ex) {
  throw new BeanCreationException(beanName, "FactoryBean threw exception on object creation", ex);
if (object == null) {
  if (isSingletonCurrentlyInCreation(beanName)) {
     throw new BeanCurrentlyInCreationException(
          beanName, "FactoryBean which is currently in creation returned null from getObject");
  object = new NullBean();
return object;
```

从上面的源码分析中,我们可以看出,BeanFactory 接口调用其实现类的 getObject 方法来实现创建 Bean 实例对象的功能。

4、工厂 Bean 的实现类 getObject 方法创建 Bean 实例对象

FactoryBean 的实现类有非常多,比如:Proxy、RMI、JNDI、ServletContextFactoryBean 等等,FactoryBean 接口为 Spring 容器提供了一个很好的封装机制,具体的 getObject()有不同的实现类根据不同的实现策略来具体提供,我们分析一个最简单的 AnnotationTestFactoryBean 的实现源码:

```
public class AnnotationTestBeanFactory implements FactoryBean<FactoryCreatedAnnotationTestBean> {
    private final FactoryCreatedAnnotationTestBean instance = new FactoryCreatedAnnotationTestBean();
    public AnnotationTestBeanFactory() {
        this.instance.setName("FACTORY");
    }
    @Override
    public FactoryCreatedAnnotationTestBean getObject() throws Exception {
        return this.instance;
    }
    //AnnotationTestBeanFactory 产生 Bean 实例对象的实现
    @Override
    public Class<? extends IJmxTestBean> getObjectType() {
        return FactoryCreatedAnnotationTestBean.class;
    }
    @Override
    public boolean isSingleton() {
        return true;
    }
}
```

其他的 Proxy, RMI, JNDI 等等,都是根据相应的策略提供 getObject()的实现。这里不做——分析,这已经不是 Spring 的核心功能,感兴趣的小伙可以再去深入研究。

再述 autowiring

Spring IOC 容器提供了两种管理 Bean 依赖关系的方式:

- 1)、显式管理:通过 Bean Definition 的属性值和构造方法实现 Bean 依赖关系管理。
- 2)、autowiring: Spring IOC 容器的依赖自动装配功能,不需要对 Bean 属性的依赖关系做显式的声明,只需要在配置好 autowiring 属性, IOC 容器会自动使用反射查找属性的类型和名称,然后基于属性的类型或者名称来自动匹配容器中管理的 Bean,从而自动地完成依赖注入。

通过对 autowiring 自动装配特性的理解,我们知道容器对 Bean 的自动装配发生在容器对 Bean 依赖注入的过程中。在前面对 Spring IOC 容器的依赖注入过程源码分析中,我们已经知道了容器对 Bean 实例对象的属性注入的处理发生在 AbstractAutoWireCapableBeanFactory 类中的 populateBean()方法中,我们通过程序流程分析 autowiring 的实现原理:

1、AbstractAutoWireCapableBeanFactory 对 Bean 实例进行属性依赖注入

应用第一次通过 getBean()方法(配置了 lazy-init 预实例化属性的除外)向 IOC 容器索取 Bean 时,容器 创 建 Bean 实 例 对 象 , 并 且 对 Bean 实 例 对 象 进 行 属 性 依 赖 注 入 , AbstractAutoWireCapableBeanFactory 的 populateBean()方法就是实现 Bean 属性依赖注入的功能,其主要源码如下:

```
//将 Bean 属性设置到生成的实例对象上
protected void populateBean(String beanName, RootBeanDefinition mbd, @Nullable BeanWrapper bw) {
  if (bw == null) {
     if (mbd.hasPropertyValues()) {
        throw new BeanCreationException(
             mbd.getResourceDescription(), beanName, "Cannot apply property values to null instance");
       return;
  boolean continueWithPropertyPopulation = true;
  if (!mbd.isSynthetic() && hasInstantiationAwareBeanPostProcessors()) {
     for (BeanPostProcessor bp : getBeanPostProcessors()) {
        if (bp instanceof InstantiationAwareBeanPostProcessor) {
          InstantiationAwareBeanPostProcessor ibp = (InstantiationAwareBeanPostProcessor) bp;
          if (!ibp.postProcessAfterInstantiation(bw.getWrappedInstance(), beanName)) {
             continueWithPropertyPopulation = false;
             break;
  if (!continueWithPropertyPopulation) {
  PropertyValues pvs = (mbd.hasPropertyValues() ? mbd.getPropertyValues() : null);
  if (mbd.getResolvedAutowireMode() == RootBeanDefinition.AUTOWIRE_BY_NAME | |
       mbd.getResolvedAutowireMode() == RootBeanDefinition.AUTOWIRE_BY_TYPE) {
```

```
MutablePropertyValues newPvs = new MutablePropertyValues(pvs);

//根据 Bean 名称进行 autowiring 自动装配处理
if (mbd.getResolvedAutowireMode() == RootBeanDefinition. AUTOWIRE_BY_NAME) {
    autowireByName(beanName, mbd, bw, newPvs);
}

//根据 Bean 类型进行 autowiring 自动装配处理
if (mbd.getResolvedAutowireMode() == RootBeanDefinition. AUTOWIRE_BY_TYPE) {
    autowireByType(beanName, mbd, bw, newPvs);
}

pvs = newPvs;
}

//对非 autowiring 的属性进行依赖注入处理
...
}
```

2、Spring IOC 容器根据 Bean 名称或者类型进行 autowiring 自动依赖注入

```
MethodParameter MethodParam = BeanUtils.getWriteMethodParameter(pd);
     boolean eager = !PriorityOrdered.class.isInstance(bw.getWrappedInstance());
     DependencyDescriptor desc = new AutowireByTypeDependencyDescriptor(MethodParam, eager);
     Object autowiredArgument = resolveDependency(desc, beanName, autowiredBeanNames, converter);
     if (autowiredArgument != null) {
        pvs.add(propertyName, autowiredArgument);
     for (String autowiredBeanName : autowiredBeanNames) {
        //指定名称属性注册依赖 Bean 名称,进行属性依赖注入
        registerDependentBean(autowiredBeanName, beanName);
        if (logger.isDebugEnabled()) {
          logger.debug("Autowiring by type from bean name '" + beanName + "' via property '" +
                propertyName + "' to bean named '" + autowiredBeanName + "'");
     autowiredBeanNames.clear();
catch (BeansException ex) {
  throw new UnsatisfiedDependencyException(mbd.getResourceDescription(), beanName, propertyName, ex);
```

通过上面的源码分析,我们可以看出来通过属性名进行自动依赖注入的相对比通过属性类型进行自动依赖注入要稍微简单一些,但是真正实现属性注入的是 DefaultSingletonBeanRegistry 类的 registerDependentBean()方法。

3、DefaultSingletonBeanRegistry的 registerDependentBean()方法对属性注入

```
//为指定的 Bean 注入依赖的 Bean

public void registerDependentBean(String beanName, String dependentBeanName) {
    //处理 Bean 名称,将别名转换为规范的 Bean 名称
    String canonicalName = canonicalName(beanName);
    Set<String> dependentBeans = this.dependentBeanMap.get(canonicalName);
    if (dependentBeans != null && dependentBeans.contains(dependentBeanName)) {
        return;
```

```
//获取给定名称 Bean 的所有依赖 Bean 名称
  dependentBeans = this.dependentBeanMap.get(canonicalName);
  if (dependentBeans == null) {
     dependentBeans = new LinkedHashSet<>(8);
     this.dependentBeanMap.put(canonicalName, dependentBeans);
  //向容器中: bean 名称-->全部依赖 Bean 名称集合添加 Bean 的依赖信息
  dependentBeans.add(dependentBeanName);
synchronized (this.dependenciesForBeanMap) {
  Set<String> dependenciesForBean = this.dependenciesForBeanMap.get(dependentBeanName);
  if (dependenciesForBean == null) {
     dependenciesForBean = new LinkedHashSet<>(8);
     this.dependenciesForBeanMap.put(dependentBeanName, dependenciesForBean);
  //向容器中: bean 名称-->指定 Bean 的依赖 Bean 名称集合添加 Bean 的依赖信息
  dependenciesForBean.add(canonicalName);
```

通过对 autowiring 的源码分析, 我们可以看出, autowiring 的实现过程:

- a、对 Bean 的属性代调用 getBean()方法,完成依赖 Bean 的初始化和依赖注入。
- b、将依赖 Bean 的属性引用设置到被依赖的 Bean 属性上。
- c、将依赖 Bean 的名称和被依赖 Bean 的名称存储在 IOC 容器的集合中。

Spring IOC 容器的 autowiring 属性自动依赖注入是一个很方便的特性,可以简化开发时的配置,但是凡是都有两面性,自动属性依赖注入也有不足,首先,Bean 的依赖关系在 配置文件中无法很清楚地看出来,对于维护造成一定困难。其次,由于自动依赖注入是 Spring 容器自动执行的,容器是不会智能判断的,如果配置不当,将会带来无法预料的后果,所以自动依赖注入特性在使用时还是综合考虑。

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