Spring注解驱动开发第3讲——使用@ComponentScan自动扫描组件并指定扫描规则

写在前面

在实际项目中,我们更多的是使用Spring的包扫描功能对项目中的包进行扫描,凡是在指定的包或其子包中的类上标注了@Repository 、@Service、@Controller、@Component注解的类都会被扫描到,并将这个类注入到Spring容器中。

Spring包扫描功能可以使用XML配置文件进行配置,也可以直接使用@ ComponentScan注解 进行设置,使用@ComponentScan注解进行设置比使用XML配置文件来配置要简单的多。

使用XML文件配置包扫描

我们可以在Spring的XML配置文件中配置包的扫描,在配置包扫描时,需要在Spring的XML配置文件中的beans节点中引入context标签,如下所示。

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
   <beans xmlns="http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans"</pre>
2
3
       xmlns:context="http://www.springframework.org/schema/context" xmlns:p="http://www.springframework.org/schema/p"
       xmlns:aop="http://www.springframework.org/schema/aop" xmlns:tx="http://www.springframework.org/schema/tx"
4
       xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
6
       xsi:schemaLocation="http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans
7
                           http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans/spring-beans-4.2.xsd
                           http://www.springframework.org/schema/context
8
                           http://www.springframework.org/schema/context/spring-context-4.2.xsd">
   AI写代码xml
```

接下来,我们就可以在XML配置文件中定义要扫描的包了,如下所示。

- 1 <!-- 包扫描: 只要是标注了我们熟悉的@Controller、@Service、@Repository、@Component这四个注解中的任何一个的组件,它就会被自动扫描,并加进容器中 -->
 2 <context:component-scan base-package="com.meimeixia"></context:component-scan>
 AI写代码xml
- 整个beans.xml配置文件中的内容如下所示。

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
 1
 2
    <beans xmlns="http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans"</pre>
        xmlns:context="http://www.springframework.org/schema/context" xmlns:p="http://www.springframework.org/schema/p"
 3
 4
        xmlns:aop="http://www.springframework.org/schema/aop" xmlns:tx="http://www.springframework.org/schema/tx"
 5
        xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
 6
        xsi:schemaLocation="http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans
 7
                           http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans/spring-beans-4.2.xsd
 8
                           http://www.springframework.org/schema/context
 9
                           http://www.springframework.org/schema/context/spring-context-4.2.xsd">
10
        <!-- 包扫描: 只要是标注了我们熟悉的@Controller、@Service、@Repository、@Component这四个注解中的任何一个的组件,它就会被自动扫描,并加进容器中 -->
11
        <context:component-scan base-package="com.meimeixia"></context:component-scan>
12
13
14
        <!-- 注册组件 -->
        <bean id="person" class="com.meimeixia.bean.Person">
15
            roperty name="age" value="18">
16
            cproperty name="name" value="liayun"></property>
17
18
        </bean>
19
    </beans>
    AI写代码xml
```

这样配置以后,只要在com.meimeixia包下,或者com.meimeixia的子包下标注了@Repository、@Service、@Controller、@Component注解的类都会被扫描到,并自动注入到Spring容器中。

此时,我们分别创建BookDao、BookService以及BookController这三个类,并在这三个类中分别添加@Repository、@Service、@Controller注解,如下所示。

• BookDao

```
6 | @Repository
7 | public class BookDao {
8 |
9 | }
AI写代码java运行
```

BookService

```
1 | package com.meimeixia.service;
2 | state of the commendation of the commendation
```

BookController

```
1 | package com.meimeixia.controller;
2 | import org.springframework.stereotype.Controller;
4 | COntroller | public class BookController {
7 | | A|写代码java运行
```

接下来,我们在工程的src/test/java目录下新建一个<mark>单元测试</mark> 类来进行测试,例如IOCTest。由于我在这儿使用的是junit来进行测试,因此还须在pom文件中添加对junit的依赖,如下所示。

```
1 | <dependency>
2 | <groupId>junit</groupId>
3 | <artifactId>junit</artifactId>
4 | <version>4.12</version>
5 | <scope>test</scope>
6 | </dependency>
Al写代码xml
```

添加完依赖之后,我们就可以在IOCTest测试类中编写如下一个方法来进行测试了,即看一看IOC容器中现在有哪些bean。

```
package com.meimeixia.test;
 2
 3
    import org.junit.Test;
 4
    {\color{blue} \textbf{import}} \ \text{org.springframework.context.annotation.} \textbf{AnnotationConfigApplicationContext;}
 5
    import com.meimeixia.config.MainConfig;
 6
 7
 8
    public class IOCTest {
 9
10
        @SuppressWarnings("resource")
11
        public void test() {
12
            ClassPathXmlApplicationContext applicationContext = new ClassPathXmlApplicationContext("beans.xml");
13
             // 我们现在就来看一下IOC容器中有哪些bean,即容器中所有bean定义的名字
14
            String[] definitionNames = applicationContext.getBeanDefinitionNames();
15
             \quad \text{for (String name : definitionNames) } \{
16
                 System.out.println(name);
17
             }
18
        }
19
20
21
    AI写代码java运行
```

运行测试用例,输出的结果信息如下图所示。

```
🖪 Markers 🗔 Properties 🚜 Servers 🗯 Data Source Explorer 🖺 Snippets 🦫 Problems 📮 Console 🛭 😽 Progress 🖋 Search 👊 Maven Repositories 💤 Synchronize 🚜 Junit
                                                                                 <terminated> IOCTest.test [JUnit] D:\Developer\Java\jdk1.8.0_181\bin\javaw.exe (2020年11月27日 上午11:40:30)
十一月 27, 2020 11:40:30 上午org.springframework.context.support.ClassPathXmlApplicationContext prepareRefre↑
信息: Refreshing org.springframework.context.support.ClassPathXmlApplicationContext@14899482: startup date
十一月 27, 2020 11:40:30 上午 org.springframework.beans.factory.xml.XmlBeanDefinitionReader loadBeanDefinitio
信息: Loading XML bean definitions from class path resource [beans.xml]
信息: Skipping bean definition for [BeanMethod:name=person01,declaringClass=com.meimeixia.config.MainConfi
mainConfig
bookController
bookDao
bookService
org.springframework.context.annotation.internalConfigurationAnnotationProcessor
org.springframework.context.annotation.internalAutowiredAnnotationProcessor
org.springframework.context.annotation.internalRequiredAnnotationProcessor
org.springframework.context.annotation.internalCommonAnnotationProcessor
org.springframework.context.event.internalEventListenerProcessor
org.springframework.context.event.internalEventListenerFactory
person
<
```

可以看到,除了输出我们自己创建的bean的名称之外,也输出了Spring内部使用的一些重要的bean的名称。

接下来, 我们使用注解来完成这些功能。

使用注解配置包扫描

使用@ComponentScan注解之前我们先将beans.xml配置文件中的下述配置注释掉。

1 | <context:component-scan base-package="com.meimeixia"></context:component-scan>AI写代码xml

注释掉之后,我们就可以使用@ComponentScan注解来配置包扫描了。使用@ComponentScan注解配置包扫描非常非常easy!只须在我们的MainConfig类上添加@ComponentScan注解,并将扫描的包指定为com.meimeixia即可,如下所示。

```
1 | package com.meimeixia.config;
 2
 3
    import org.springframework.context.annotation.Bean;
    import prg.springframework.context.annotation.ComponentScan:
 4
 5
    import org.springframework.context.annotation.Configuration;
 6
    import com.meimeixia.bean.Person;
 7
 8
    * 以前配置文件的方式被替换成了配置类,即配置类==配置文件
 9
    * @author liavun
10
11
12
    */
13
    // 这个配置类也是一个组件
14
    @ComponentScan(value="com.meimeixia") // value指定要扫描的包
    @Configuration // 告诉Spring这是一个配置类
15
16
   public class MainConfig {
17
18
       // @Bean注解是给IOC容器中注册一个bean,类型自然就是返回值的类型,id默认是用方法名作为id
19
       @Bean("person")
20
       public Person person01() {
21
           return new Person("liayun", 20);
22
23
24
    AI写代码java运行
```

没错,就是这么简单,只需要在类上添加@ComponentScan(value="com.meimeixia")这样一个注解即可。

然后,我们在IOCTest类中新增如下一个test01()方法,以便进行测试。

```
1 @SuppressWarnings("resource")
2 @Test
3 public void test01() {
4 AnnotationConfigApplicationContext applicationContext = new AnnotationConfigApplicationContext(MainConfig.class);
5 // 我们现在就来看一下IOC容器中有哪些bean,即容器中所有bean定义的名字
```

```
2025/9/16 08:16
```

```
String[] definitionNames = applicationContext.getBeanDefinitionNames();
        for (String name : definitionNames) {
 8
            System.out.println(name);
 9
10
    AI写代码java运行
```

运行以上test01()方法,输出的结果信息如下图所示。

```
🖫 Markers 🗆 Properties 🤻 Servers 🗯 Data Source Explorer 🕒 Snippets 🧗 Problems 🖳 Console 🗵 🖷 Progress 🖋 Search 🚔 Maven Repositories 💤 Synchronize 🚜 Unit
                                                                                          <terminated>IOCTest.test01 (1) [JUnit] D:\Developer\Java\jdk1.8.0_181\bin\javaw.exe (2020年11月27日 上午11:56:07)
十一月 27, 2020 11:56:07 上午org.springframework.context.annotation.AnnotationConfigApplicationContext prepa^
信息: Refreshing org.springframework.context.annotation.AnnotationConfigApplicationContext@77556fd: startu
org.springframework.context.annotation.internalConfigurationAnnotationProcessor
org.springframework.context.annotation.internalAutowiredAnnotationProcessor
org.springframework.context.annotation.internalRequiredAnnotationProcessor
org.springframework.context.annotation.internalCommonAnnotationProcessor
org.springframework.context.event.internalEventListenerProcessor
org.springframework.context.event.internalEventListenerFactory
mainConfig
bookController
bookDao
bookService
person
<
```

可以看到使用@ComponentScan注解同样输出了容器中bean的名称。

既然使用XML配置文件和注解的方式都能够将相应的类注入到Spring容器当中,那我们是使用XML配置文件还是使用注解呢?我更倾向于使用注解,如果你确实喜欢使用 XML配置文件来进行配置,也可以啊,哈哈,个人喜好嘛!好了,我们继续。

关于@ComponentScan注解

我们点开ComponentScan注解类并查看其源码,如下图所示。

```
* Copyright 2002-2016 the original author or authors.
package org.springframework.context.annotation;
import java.lang.annotation.Documented;
import java.lang.annotation.ElementType;
import java.lang.annotation.Repeatable;
import java.lang.annotation.Retention;
import java.lang.annotation.RetentionPolicy;
import java.lang.annotation.Target;
import org.springframework.beans.factory.support.BeanNameGenerator;
import org.springframework.core.annotation.AliasFor;
import org.springframework.core.type.filter.TypeFilter;
* Configures component scanning directives for use with @{@link Configuration} classes.
 * Provides support parallel with Spring XML's {@code <context:component-scan>} element.
* Either {@link #basePackageClasses} or {@link #basePackages} (or its alias
 * {@link #value}) may be specified to define specific packages to scan. If specific
 * packages are not defined, scanning will occur from the package of the
 * class that declares this annotation.
 * Note that the {@code <context:component-scan>} element has an
 * {@code annotation-config} attribute; however, this annotation does not. This is because
 * in almost all cases when using {@code @ComponentScan}, default annotation config
 * processing (e.g. processing {@code @Autowired} and friends) is assumed. Furthermore,
 st when using {@link AnnotationConfigApplicationContext}, annotation config processors are
 * always registered, meaning that any attempt to disable them at the
 * {@code @ComponentScan} level would be ignored.
* See {@link Configuration @Configuration}'s Javadoc for usage examples.
* @author Chris Beams
* @author Juergen Hoeller
 * @author Sam Brannen
 * @since 3.1
 * @see Configuration
 */
@Retention(RetentionPolicy.RUNTIME)
@Target(ElementType.TYPE)
@Documented
@Repeatable(ComponentScans.class)
public @interface ComponentScan {
    * Alias for {@link #basePackages}.
    * Allows for more concise annotation declarations if no other attributes
    * are needed — for example, {@code @ComponentScan("org.my.pkg")}
     * instead of {@code @ComponentScan(basePackages = "org.my.pkg")}.
    @AliasFor("basePackages")
   String[] value() default {};
    * Base packages to scan for annotated components.
     * {@link #value} is an alias for (and mutually exclusive with) this
     * attribute.
     * Use {@link #basePackageClasses} for a type-safe alternative to
     * String-based package names.
   @AliasFor("value")
    String[] basePackages() default {};
    * Type-safe alternative to {@link #basePackages} for specifying the packages
    * to scan for annotated components. The package of each class specified will be scanned.
     * Consider creating a special no-op marker class or interface in each package
    * that serves no purpose other than being referenced by this attribute.
    */
    Class<?>[] basePackageClasses() default {};
     * The {@link BeanNameGenerator} class to be used for naming detected components
```

```
* within the Spring container.
 * The default value of the {@link BeanNameGenerator} interface itself indicates
* that the scanner used to process this {@code @ComponentScan} annotation should
 * use its inherited bean name generator, e.g. the default
 * {@link AnnotationBeanNameGenerator} or any custom instance supplied to the
 * application context at bootstrap time.
 * @see AnnotationConfigApplicationContext#setBeanNameGenerator(BeanNameGenerator)
Class<? extends BeanNameGenerator> nameGenerator() default BeanNameGenerator.class;
 * The {@link ScopeMetadataResolver} to be used for resolving the scope of detected components.
Class<? extends ScopeMetadataResolver> scopeResolver() default AnnotationScopeMetadataResolver.class;
 * Indicates whether proxies should be generated for detected components, which may be
* necessary when using scopes in a proxy-style fashion.
 st The default is defer to the default behavior of the component scanner used to
 * execute the actual scan.
 * Note that setting this attribute overrides any value set for {@link #scopeResolver}.
 * @see ClassPathBeanDefinitionScanner#setScopedProxyMode(ScopedProxyMode)
ScopedProxyMode scopedProxy() default ScopedProxyMode.DEFAULT;
 * Controls the class files eligible for component detection.
 * Consider use of {@link #includeFilters} and {@link #excludeFilters}
 * for a more flexible approach.
String resourcePattern() default ClassPathScanningCandidateComponentProvider.DEFAULT_RESOURCE_PATTERN;
/**
 * Indicates whether automatic detection of classes annotated with {@code @Component}
  {@code @Repository}, {@code @Service}, or {@code @Controller} should be enabled.
boolean useDefaultFilters() default true;
* Specifies which types are eligible for component scanning.
 st Further narrows the set of candidate components from everything in {@link #basePackages}
 st to everything in the base packages that matches the given filter or filters.
 * Note that these filters will be applied in addition to the default filters, if specified.
 * Any type under the specified base packages which matches a given filter will be included,
 * even if it does not match the default filters (i.e. is not annotated with {@code @Component}).
* @see #resourcePattern()
* @see #useDefaultFilters()
*/
Filter[] includeFilters() default {};
 * Specifies which types are not eligible for component scanning.
* @see #resourcePattern
*/
Filter[] excludeFilters() default {};
* Specify whether scanned beans should be registered for lazy initialization.
 * Default is {@code false}; switch this to {@code true} when desired.
 * @since 4.1
boolean lazyInit() default false;
/**
 * Declares the type filter to be used as an {@linkplain ComponentScan#includeFilters
 * include filter} or {@linkplain ComponentScan#excludeFilters exclude filter}.
@Retention(RetentionPolicy.RUNTIME)
@Target({})
@interface Filter {
     * The type of filter to use.
     * Default is {@link FilterType#ANNOTATION}.
```

```
* @see #classes
    * @see #pattern
   FilterType type() default FilterType.ANNOTATION;
    * Alias for {@link #classes}.
    * @see #classes
    */
   @AliasFor("classes")
   Class<?>[] value() default {};
    * The class or classes to use as the filter.
    * The following table explains how the classes will be interpreted
    * based on the configured value of the {@link #type} attribute.
    * 
      {@code FilterType}Class Interpreted As
    * {@link FilterType#ANNOTATION ANNOTATION}
    * the annotation itself
    * {@link FilterType#ASSIGNABLE_TYPE ASSIGNABLE_TYPE}
    * the type that detected components should be assignable to
    * {@link FilterType#CUSTOM CUSTOM}
    * an implementation of {@link TypeFilter}
    * 
    * When multiple classes are specified, <em>OR</em> logic is applied
    * — for example, "include types annotated with {@code @Foo} OR {@code @Bar}".
     * Custom {@link TypeFilter TypeFilters} may optionally implement any of the
    * following {@link org.springframework.beans.factory.Aware Aware} interfaces, and
    * their respective methods will be called prior to {@link TypeFilter#match match}:
    * 
    * < \\ li> \\ \{@link org.springframework.context.EnvironmentAware EnvironmentAware\} < \\ /li> \\
    * {@link org.springframework.beans.factory.BeanFactoryAware BeanFactoryAware}
    * {@link org.springframework.beans.factory.BeanClassLoaderAware BeanClassLoaderAware}
    *  \{@link org.springframework.context.ResourceLoaderAware\ ResourceLoaderAware\}
    * 
    * Specifying zero classes is permitted but will have no effect on component
    * scanning.
    * @since 4.2
    * @see #value
    * @see #type
   @AliasFor("value")
   Class<?>[] classes() default {};
    st The pattern (or patterns) to use for the filter, as an alternative
    * to specifying a Class {@link #value}.
    * If {@link #type} is set to {@link FilterType#ASPECTJ ASPECTJ},
    * this is an AspectJ type pattern expression. If {@link #type} is
    * set to {@link FilterType#REGEX REGEX}, this is a regex pattern
    * for the fully-qualified class names to match.
    * @see #type
    * @see #classes
   String[] pattern() default {};
}
```

这里,我们着重来看ComponentScan类中的如下两个方法。

```
Filter[] includeFilters() default {};

/**
    * Specifies which types are not eligible for component scanning.
    * @see #resourcePattern
    */
Filter[] excludeFilters() default {};
```

includeFilters()方法指定Spring扫描的时候按照什么规则只需要包含哪些组件,而excludeFilters()方法指定Spring扫描的时候按照什么规则排除哪些组件。两个方法的返回 值都是Filter[]数组,在ComponentScan注解类的内部存在Filter注解类,大家可以看下上面的代码。

扫描时排除注解标注的类

现在有这样一个需求,除了@Controller和@Service标注的组件之外,IOC容器中剩下的组件我都要,即相当于是我要排除@Controller和@Service这俩注解标注的组件。要想达到这样一个目的,我们可以在MainConfig类上通过@ComponentScan注解的excludeFilters()方法实现。例如,我们在MainConfig类上添加了如下的注解。

这样,我们就使得Spring在扫描包的时候排除了使用@Controller和@Service这俩注解标注的类。你要是不信的话,那么可以运行一下IOCTest类中的test01()方法,看看输出的结果信息到底是什么。

从上图中可以清楚地看到,输出的结果信息中不再输出bookController和bookService了,这已然说明了Spring在进行包扫描时,忽略了@Controller和@Service这俩注解标注的类。

扫描时只包含注解标注的类

我们也可以使用ComponentScan注解类中的includeFilters()方法来指定Spring在进行包扫描时,只包含哪些注解标注的类。

这里需要注意的是,当我们使用includeFilters()方法来指定只包含哪些注解标注的类时,需要禁用掉默认的过滤规则。还记得我们以前在XML配置文件中配置这个只包含的时候,应该怎么做吗?我们需要在XML配置文件中先配置好 use-default-filters="false",也就是禁用掉默认的过滤规则,因为默认的过滤规则就是扫描所有的,只有我们禁用掉默认的过滤规则之后,只包含才能生效。

1 | <context:component-scan base-package="com.meimeixia" use-default-filters="false"></context:component-scan> AI写代码xml

现在有这样一个需求,我们需要Spring在扫描时,只包含@Controller注解标注的类。要想达到这样一个目的,我们该怎么做呢?可以在MainConfig类上添加 @ComponentScan注解,设置只包含@Controller注解标注的类,并禁用掉默认的过滤规则,如下所示。

此时,我们再次运行IOCTest类中的test01()方法,输出的结果信息如下图所示。

可以看到,在输出的结果中,只包含了@Controller注解标注的组件名称,并没有输出@Service和@Repository这俩注解标注的组件名称。

温馨提示:在使用includeFilters()方法来指定只包含哪些注解标注的类时,结果信息中会一同输出Spring内部的组件名称。

重复注解

不知道小伙伴们有没有注意到ComponentScan注解类上有一个如下所示的注解。

```
- -
🚡 ComponentScan.class 🛭 🚨 MainConfig.java 🔃 IOCTest.java
       Manruol, Juel. Bell Loettel
                                                                                                            ^
     * @author Sam Brannen
 51
     * @since 3.1
 52
 * @see Configuration
 54 */
 55 @Retention(RetentionPolicy.RUNTIME)
 56 @Target(ElementType.TYPE)
 57 @Documented
 58 @Repeatable(ComponentScans.class)
 59 public @interface ComponentScan {
 60
 61
         * Alias for {@link #basePackages}.
 62
         * Allows for more concise annotation declarations if no other attributes
 63
 64
         * are needed — for example, {@code @ComponentScan("org.my.pkg")}
         * instead of {@code @ComponentScan(basePackages = "org.my.pkg")}.
 65
     <
```

我们先来看看@ComponentScans注解是个啥,如下图所示。

```
🚡 ComponentScan.class 🚨 MainConfig.java 🖟 IOCTest.java 🔓 ComponentScans.class 🛭
 2* * Copyright 2002-2015 the original author or authors.
16
 17 package org.springframework.context.annotation;
 19 import java.lang.annotation.Documented;
 20 import java.lang.annotation.ElementType;
 21 import java.lang.annotation.Retention;
 22 import java.lang.annotation.RetentionPolicy;
 23 import java.lang.annotation.Target;
25- /*
    * Container annotation that aggregates several {@link ComponentScan} annotations.
     * Can be used natively, declaring several nested {@link ComponentScan} annotations.  
* Can also be used in conjunction with Java 8's support for repeatable annotations,
       where {@link ComponentScan} can simply be declared several times on the same method
31
     * implicitly generating this container annotation
     * @author Juergen Hoeller
       @since 4.3
    * @see ComponentScan
37 @Retention(RetentionPolicy.RUNTIME)
38 @Target(ElementType.TYPE)
40 public @interface ComponentScans {
        ComponentScan[] value();
44 }
45
```

可以看到,在ComponentScans注解类的内部只声明了一个返回ComponentScan[]数组的value()方法,说到这里,大家是不是就明白了,没错,这在Java 8中是一个重复注解。

如果你用的是Java 8,那么@ComponentScan注解就是一个重复注解,也就是说我们可以在一个类上重复使用这个注解,如下所示。

```
@ComponentScan(value="com.meimeixia", includeFilters={
 2
 3
           * type: 指定你要排除的规则,是按照注解进行排除,还是按照给定的类型进行排除,还是按照正则表达式进行排除,等等
           * classes: 我们需要Spring在扫描时,只包含@Controller注解标注的类
 4
 5
          @Filter(type=FilterType.ANNOTATION, classes={Controller.class})
 6
 7
   }, useDefaultFilters=false) // value指定要扫描的包
   @ComponentScan(value="com.meimeixia", includeFilters={
 8
 9
10
           * type: 指定你要排除的规则,是按照注解进行排除,还是按照给定的类型进行排除,还是按照正则表达式进行排除,等等
           * classes: 我们需要Spring在扫描时,只包含@Service注解标注的类
11
12
          @Filter(type=FilterType.ANNOTATION, classes={Service.class})
13
14 }, useDefaultFilters=false) // value指定要扫描的包
   AI写代码java运行
```

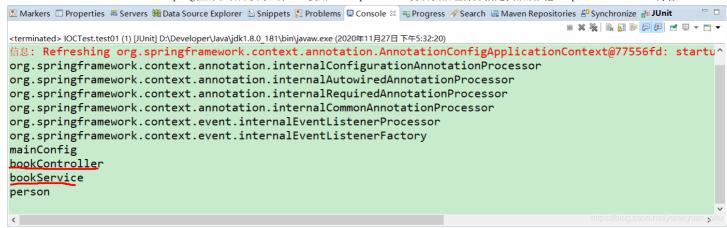
运行IOCTest类中的test01()方法,输出的结果信息如下图所示。

可以看到,同时输出了@Controller注解和@Service注解标注的组件名称。

当然了,如果你使用的是Java 8之前的版本,那也没有问题,虽然我们再也不能直接在类上写多个@ComponentScan注解了,但是我们可以在类上使用 @ComponentScans注解,同样也可以指定多个@ComponentScan,如下所示。

```
1
   @ComponentScans(value={
 2
          @ComponentScan(value="com.meimeixia", includeFilters={
 3
                  * type:指定你要排除的规则,是按照注解进行排除,还是按照给定的类型进行排除,还是按照正则表达式进行排除,等等
 4
 5
                  * classes: 我们需要Spring在扫描时,只包含@Controller注解标注的类
 6
                  */
 7
                 @Filter(type=FilterType.ANNOTATION, classes={Controller.class})
          }, useDefaultFilters=false), // value指定要扫描的包
 8
 9
          @ComponentScan(value="com.meimeixia", includeFilters={
10
                  * type: 指定你要排除的规则,是按照注解进行排除,还是按照给定的类型进行排除,还是按照正则表达式进行排除,等等
11
                  * classes: 我们需要Spring在扫描时,只包含@Service注解标注的类
12
13
                 @Filter(type=FilterType.ANNOTATION, classes={Service.class})
14
          }, useDefaultFilters=false) // value指定要扫描的包
15
   })
16
   AI写代码java运行
```

再次运行IOCTest类中的test01()方法,输出的结果信息如下图所示。



与使用多个@ComponentScan注解输出的结果信息相同。

小结

我们可以使用@ComponentScan注解来指定Spring扫描哪些包,可以使用excludeFilters()方法来指定扫描时排除哪些组件,也可以使用includeFilters()方法来指定扫描时只包含哪些组件。当使用includeFilters()方法指定只包含哪些组件时,需要禁用掉默认的过滤规则。