Spring注解驱动开发第20讲——使用@Autowired、@Qualifier、@Primary这三大注解自动装配组件,你会了吗?

你知道@Autowired、@Qualifier、@Primary这些注解吗?

@Autowired注解

@Autowired注解可以对类 成员变量 、方法和构造函数进行标注,完成自动装配的工作。@Autowired注解可以放在类、接口以及方法上。

在使用@Autowired注解之前,我们对一个bean配置属性时,是用如下XML配置文件的形式进行配置的。

下面我们来看一下@Autowired注解的源码,如下所示。

```
Autowired.class #2

2+ * Copyright 2002-2016 the original author or authors.

16

17 package org.springframework.beans.factory.annotation;

18

18

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;

24

26+ * Marks a constructor, field, setter method or config method as to be

67 @Target({ElementType.CONSTRUCTOR, ElementType.METHOD, ElementType.PARAMETER, ElementType.FIELD, ElementType.ANNOTATION_TYPE})

88 @Retention(RetentionPolicy.RUNTIME)

99 @Documented

10 public @interface Autowired {

11

12- /**

2 * beclares whether the annotated dependency is required.

2 * (p>Defaults to {@code true}.

3 * boolean required() default true;

10 * (package org.springframework).

11 * (package org.springframework).

12 * (package org.springframework).

13 * (package org.springframework).

14 * (p>Defaults to {@code true}.

15 * (package org.springframework).

16 * (package org.springframework).

18 * (package org.springframework).

2 * (package org.springframe
```

这儿对@Autowired注解说明一下:

- 1. @Autowired注解默认是优先按照类型去容器中找对应的组件,相当于是调用了如下这个方法:
 - 1 | applicationContext.getBean(类名.class); AI写代码java运行

若找到则就赋值。

- 2. 如果找到多个相同类型的组件,那么是将属性名称作为组件的id,到IOC容器中进行查找,这时就相当于是调用了如下这个方法:
 - 1 | applicationContext.getBean("组件的id"); AI写代码java运行

@Qualifier注解

@Autowired是根据类型进行 自动装配 的,如果需要按名称进行装配,那么就需要配合@Qualifier注解来使用了。

下面我们来看一下@Qualifier注解的源码,如下所示。

```
Autowired.class Qualifier.class &
 2 * Copyright 2002-2011 the original author or authors.
 17 package org.springframework.beans.factory.annotation;
 19 import java.lang.annotation.Documented;
20 import java.lang.annotation.ElementType;
 21 import java.lang.annotation.Inherited;
22 import java.lang.annotation.Retention;
23 import java.lang.annotation.RetentionPolicy;
 24 import java.lang.annotation.Target;
25
26∘ /*
27    *
    * This annotation may be used on a field or parameter as a qualifier for
    * candidate beans when autowiring. It may also be used to annotate other
    * custom annotations that can then in turn be used as qualifiers.
30
    * @author Mark Fisher
    * @author Juergen Hoeller
* @since 2.5
    * @see Autowired
35
36 @Target({ElementType.FIELD, ElementType.METHOD, ElementType.PARAMETER, ElementType.TYPE, ElementType.ANNOTATION_TYPE})
37 @Retention(RetentionPolicy.RUNTIME)
38 @Inherited
40 public @interface Qualifier {
        String value() default "";
44 }
45
```

@Primary注解

在Spring中使用注解时,常常会使用到@Autowired这个注解,它默认是根据类型Type来自动注入的。但有些特殊情况,对同一个接口而言,可能会有几种不同的实现类,而在默认只会采取其中一种实现的情况下,就可以使用@Primary注解来标注优先使用哪一个实现类。

下面我们来看一下@Primary注解的源码,如下所示。

```
2⊕ * Copyright 2002-2016 the original author or authors. ☐
16
17 package org.springframework.context.annotation;
18
19 import java.lang.annotation.Documented;
20 import java.lang.annotation.ElementType;
21 import java.lang.annotation.Inherited;
22 import java.lang.annotation.Retention;
23 import java.lang.annotation.RetentionPolicy;
24 import java.lang.annotation.Target;
25
27^{*} ^{*} Indicates that a bean should be given preference when multiple candidates\Box
85 @Target({ElementType.TYPE, ElementType.METHOD})
86 @Retention(RetentionPolicy.RUNTIME)
87 @Inherited
88 @Documented
89 public @interface Primary {
90
91 }
```

自动装配

在进行项目实战之前,我们先来说说什么是Spring组件的自动装配。Spring组件的自动装配就是**Spring利用依赖注入,也就是我们通常所说的DI,完成对IOC**容器中各个组件的依赖关系赋值。

项目实战

测试@Autowired注解

这里,我们以之前项目中创建的BookDao、BookService和BookController为例进行说明。BookDao、BookService和BookController的初始代码分别如下所示。

BookDao

```
1 package com.meimeixia.dao;
2 import org.springframework.stereotype.Repository;
4 // 名字默认是类名首字母小写
6 @Repository
7 public class BookDao {
```

• BookService

```
1 package com_meimeixia_service:
 2
    import org.springframework.beans.factory.annotation.Autowired;
3
    import org.springframework.stereotype.Service;
5
 6
    import com.meimeixia.dao.BookDao;
7
8
   @Service
   public class BookService {
9
10
11
        @Autowired
       private BookDao bookDao;
12
13
14
       public void print() {
           System.out.println(bookDao);
15
16
17
18
    AI写代码java运行
```

BookController

```
1 | package com.meimeixia.controller;
 3
    import org.springframework.beans.factory.annotation.Autowired;
 4
    import org.springframework.stereotype.Controller;
 5
 6
    import com.meimeixia.service.BookService;
 7
8
   @Controller
9
    public class BookController {
10
11
        @Autowired
        private BookService bookService;
12
13
14
    AI写代码java运行
```

可以看到,我们在BookService中使用@Autowired注解注入了BookDao,在BookController中使用@Autowired注解注入了BookService。为了方便测试,我们可以在BookService类中生成一个toString()方法,如下所示。

```
1 | package com.meimeixia.service;
    import org.springframework.beans.factory.annotation.Autowired;
 3
    import org.springframework.stereotype.Service;
 4
 5
    import com.meimeixia.dao.BookDao;
 6
 7
 8
9
    public class BookService {
10
11
        @Autowired
       private BookDao bookDao;
12
13
        public void print() {
14
15
            System.out.println(bookDao);
16
17
        @Override
18
19
        public String toString() {
20
            return "BookService [bookDao=" + bookDao + "]";
21
22
```

```
2025/9/16 08:21
                  Spring注解驱动开发第20讲——使用@Autowired、@Qualifier、@Primary这三大注解自动装配组件,你会了吗?_autowired注解和qu...
  23
      AI写代码java运行
为了更好的看到演示效果,我们在项目的com.meimeixia.config包下创建一个配置类,例如MainConfigOfAutowired,如下所示。
   1
      package com.meimeixia.config;
   2
   3
      import org.springframework.context.annotation.ComponentScan;
      import org.springframework.context.annotation.Configuration:
   4
   6
      /**
   7
       * @author liavun
   8
   9
  10
      */
  11
      @Configuration
      @ComponentScan({"com.meimeixia.service", "com.meimeixia.dao", "com.meimeixia.controller"})
  12
      public class MainConfigOfAutowired {
  14
  15
      AI写代码java运行
接下来,我们便来测试一下上面的程序。在项目的src/test/java目录下的com.meimeixia.test包中创建一个单元测试类,例如IOCTest Autowired,如下所示。
   1
      package com.meimeixia.test;
   2
      import org.junit.Test;
      import org.springframework.context.annotation.AnnotationConfigApplicationContext;
   4
   5
      import com.meimeixia.config.MainConfigOfAutowired:
   6
      import com.meimeixia.service.BookService;
   8
   9
      public class IOCTest_Autowired {
  10
  11
  12
          public void test01() {
  13
             AnnotationConfigApplicationContext applicationContext = new AnnotationConfigApplicationContext(MainConfigOfAutowired.class);
  14
             BookService bookService = applicationContext.getBean(BookService.class);
  15
  16
             System.out.println(bookService);
  17
  18
             applicationContext.close();
         }
  19
  20
  21
      AI写代码java运行
测试方法比较简单,这里我就不做过多说明了。然后,我们运行一下IOCTest_Autowired类中的test01()方法,得出的输出结果信息如下所示。
 🖫 Markers 🖿 Properties 🦚 Servers 🗯 Data Source Explorer 🚡 Snippets 🥷 Problems 📮 Console 🕮 🖶 Progress 🖋 Search 🗎 Maven Repositories 🚭 Synchronize 💇 JUnit
                                                                                                 ■ X ¾ 🔒 🔐 🗗 🗗 🛨 🛨 🔻
 <terminated> IOCTest_Autowired.test01 (1) [JUnit] D:\Developer\Java\jdk1.8.0_181\bin\javaw.exe (2020年12月2日下午7:26:56)
 十二月 02, 2020 7:26:57 下午 org.springframework.context.annotation.AnnotationConfigApplicationContext pre|^
 信息: Refreshing org.springframework.context.annotation.AnnotationConfigApplicationContext@77556fd: star
 BookService [bookDao=com.meimeixia.dao.BookDao@4de5031f]
 十二月 02, 2020 7:26:57 下午 org.springframework.context.annotation.AnnotationConfigApplicationContext doC
 信息: Closing org.springframework.context.annotation.AnnotationConfigApplicationContext@77556fd: startu
```

可以看到,输出了BookDao信息。

2025/9/16 08:21 Spring注解驱动开发第20讲——使用@Autowired、@Qualifier、@Primary这三大注解自动装配组件,你会了吗?_autowired注解和qu... 那么问题来了,我们在BookService类中使用@Autowired注解注入的BookDao(最后输出了该BookDao的信息),和我们直接在Spring IOC容器中获取的BookDao是不是同一个对象呢?

为了说明这一点,我们可以在IOCTest Autowired类的test01()方法中添加获取BookDao对象的方法,并输出获取到的BookDao对象,如下所示。

```
package com.meimeixia.test:
 1
 2
 3
    import org.junit.Test;
    import org.springframework.context.annotation.AnnotationConfigApplicationContext;
 5
 6
    import com.meimeixia.config.MainConfigOfAutowired;
 7
    import com.meimeixia.dao.BookDao:
    import com.meimeixia.service.BookService;
 8
 q
10
    public class IOCTest_Autowired {
11
12
13
        public void test01() {
            AnnotationConfigApplicationContext applicationContext = new AnnotationConfigApplicationContext(MainConfigOfAutowired.class);
14
15
16
            BookService bookService = applicationContext.getBean(BookService.class);
17
            System.out.println(bookService);
18
19
            BookDao bookDao = applicationContext.getBean(BookDao.class);
            System.out.println(bookDao):
20
21
            applicationContext.close():
22
23
24
    AI写代码java运行
```

```
我们再次运行以上test01()方法,输出的结果信息如下所示。

Markers Properties # Servers Potal Source Explorer Shippets Problems Console Seprogress Progress Progres
```

可以看到,我们在BookService类中使用@Autowired注解注入的BookDao对象和直接从IOC容器中获取的BookDao对象是同一个对象。

你可能会问了,如果在Spring容器中存在对多个BookDao对象,那么这时又该如何处理呢?

首先,为了更加直观的看到我们使用@Autowired注解装配的是哪个BookDao对象,我们得对BookDao类进行改造,为其加上一个lable字段,并为其赋一个默认值,如下所示。

```
1
    package com.meimeixia.dao:
 2
 3
    import org.springframework.stereotype.Repository;
 4
 5
    // 名字默认是类名首字母小写
 6
    @Repository
 7
    public class BookDao {
 8
 9
        private String lable = "1";
10
        public String getLable() {
11
12
            return lable;
13
14
        public void setLable(String lable) {
15
16
            this.lable = lable;
17
18
19
        @Override
        public String toString() {
20
21
```

然后,我们就在MainConfigOfAutowired配置类中注入一个BookDao对象,并且显示指定该对象在IOC容器中的bean的名称为bookDao2,并还为该对象的lable字段赋值为 2,如下所示。

```
1
    package com.meimeixia.config;
 2
    import org.springframework.context.annotation.Bean;
 4
    import org.springframework.context.annotation.ComponentScan;
 5
    import org.springframework.context.annotation.Configuration;
 6
 7
    import com.meimeixia.dao.BookDao;
 8
 9
    /**
10
     * @author liayun
11
12
13
    */
14
    @Configuration
    @ComponentScan({"com.meimeixia.service", "com.meimeixia.dao", "com.meimeixia.controller"})
15
    public class MainConfigOfAutowired {
16
17
18
        @Bean("bookDao2")
        public BookDao bookDao() {
19
            BookDao bookDao = new BookDao();
20
            bookDao.setLable("2");
21
            return bookDao;
22
23
24
25
    AI写代码java运行
```

目前,在我们的IOC容器中就会注入两个BookDao对象。那此时,@Autowired注解到底装配的是哪个BookDao对象呢?

接着,我们来运行一下IOCTest Autowired类中的test01()方法,发现输出的结果信息如下所示。

```
图 Markers □ Properties # Servers 順Data Source Explorer □ Snippets ℙ Problems □ Console □ Progress Pr
```

可以看到,结果信息输出了 lable=1 ,这说明,@Autowired注解默认是优先按照类型去容器中找对应的组件,找到就赋值;如果找到多个相同类型的组件,那么再将属性的名称作为组件的id,到IOC容器中进行查找。

那我们如何让@Autowired注解装配bookDao2呢? 这个问题问的好,其实很简单,我们只须将BookService类中的bookDao属性的名称全部修改为bookDao2即可,如下所示。

```
package com.meimeixia.service;
 2
 3
    import org.springframework.beans.factory.annotation.Autowired;
 4
    import org.springframework.stereotype.Service;
    import com.meimeixia.dao.BookDao;
 6
 8
    @Service
 9
    public class BookService {
10
11
        @Autowired
12
        private BookDao bookDao2;
13
```

```
14
        public void print() {
15
            System.out.println(bookDao2);
16
17
18
        @Override
19
        public String toString() {
20
            return "BookService [bookDao2=" + bookDao2 + "]";
21
22
23
    AI写代码java运行
```

可以看到,此时Eclipse 控制台中输出了bookDao2的信息。

测试@Qualifier注解

从测试@Autowired注解的结果来看,<mark>@Autowired注解默认是优先按照类型去容器中找对应的组件,找到就赋值;如果找到多个相同类型的组件,那么再将属性的名称作</mark>为组件的id,到IOC容器中进行查找。

如果IOC容器中存在多个相同类型的组件时,那么我们可不可以显示指定@Autowired注解装配哪个组件呢?有些小伙伴肯定会说:废话!你都这么问了,那肯定可以啊!没错,确实是可以的!此时,@Qualifier注解就派上用场了!

在之前的测试案例中,Eclipse控制台中输出了 BookDao [lable=2] ,这说明@Autowired注解装配了bookDao2,那我们如何显示的让@Autowired注解装配bookDao呢? 比较简单,我们只需要在BookService类里面的bookDao2字段上添加@Qualifier注解,显示指定@Autowired注解装配bookDao即可,如下所示。

```
1
    package com.meimeixia.service;
 2
 3
    import org.springframework.beans.factory.annotation.Autowired;
    import org.springframework.beans.factory.annotation.Qualifier;
 5
    import org.springframework.stereotype.Service;
 6
 7
    import com.meimeixia.dao.BookDao;
 8
 9
    @Service
10
    public class BookService {
11
        @Qualifier("bookDao")
12
        @Autowired
13
        private BookDao bookDao2;
14
15
16
        public void print() {
17
            System.out.println(bookDao2);
18
19
        @Override
20
21
        public String toString() {
            return "BookService [bookDao2=" + bookDao2 + "]";
22
23
24
25
    AI写代码java运行
```

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

可以看到,此时尽管字段的名称为bookDao2,但是我们使用了@Qualifier注解显示指定了@Autowired注解装配bookDao对象,所以,最终的结果中输出了bookDao对象的信息。

测试容器中无组件的情况

如果IOC容器中无相应的组件,那么会发生什么情况呢?这时我们可以做这样一件事情,先注释掉BookDao类上的@Repository注解,

```
package com.meimeixia.dao:
 2
 3
    import org.springframework.stereotype.Repository;
 4
 5
    // 名字默认是类名首字母小写
 6
    //@Repository
    public class BookDao {
 7
 8
 9
        private String lable = "1";
10
        public String getLable() {
11
12
            return lable;
13
14
        public void setLable(String lable) {
15
16
            this.lable = lable;
17
18
19
        @Override
        public String toString() {
20
            return "BookDao [lable=" + lable + "]";
21
22
23
24
    AI写代码java运行
```

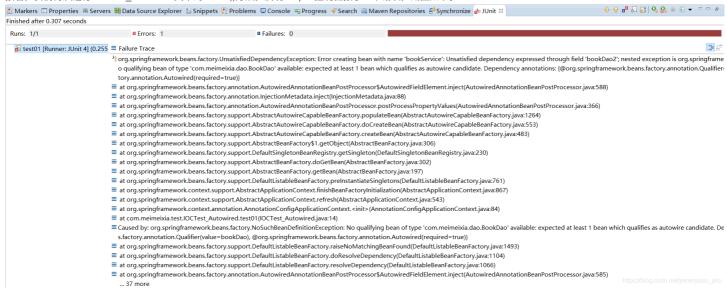
然后再注释掉MainConfigOfAutowired配置类中的bookDao()方法上的@Bean注解,如下所示。

```
1
    package com.meimeixia.config;
 2
 3
    import org.springframework.context.annotation.Bean;
    import org.springframework.context.annotation.ComponentScan;
 4
    import org.springframework.context.annotation.Configuration;
 6
 7
    import com.meimeixia.dao.BookDao;
 8
 9
10
11
     * @author liayun
12
13
    */
14
    @Configuration
    @ComponentScan({"com.meimeixia.service", "com.meimeixia.dao", "com.meimeixia.controller"})
15
16
    public class MainConfigOfAutowired {
17
18
    // @Bean("bookDao2")
19
        public BookDao bookDao() {
20
            BookDao bookDao = new BookDao();
            bookDao.setLable("2");
21
22
            return bookDao;
23
24
25
    AI写代码java运行
```



此时IOC容器中不再有任何BookDao对象了。

接着, 我们再次运行IOCTest_Autowired类中的test01()方法,发现Eclipse控制台报了一个错误,截图如下。



详细的错误信息如下:

```
1
              org.springframework.beans.factory.UnsatisfiedDependencyException: Error creating bean with name 'bookService': Unsatisfied dependency
    2
                              at org.springframework, beans, factory, annotation, AutowiredAnnotationBeanPostProcessor$AutowiredFieldElement.inject(AutowiredAnnotationBeanPostProcessor$AutowiredFieldElement.inject(AutowiredAnnotationBeanPostProcessor$AutowiredFieldElement.inject(AutowiredAnnotationBeanPostProcessor$AutowiredFieldElement.inject(AutowiredAnnotationBeanPostProcessor$AutowiredFieldElement.inject(AutowiredAnnotationBeanPostProcessor$AutowiredFieldElement.inject(AutowiredAnnotationBeanPostProcessor$AutowiredFieldElement.inject(AutowiredAnnotationBeanPostProcessor$AutowiredFieldElement.inject(AutowiredAnnotationBeanPostProcessor$AutowiredFieldElement.inject(AutowiredAnnotationBeanPostProcessor$AutowiredFieldElement.inject(AutowiredAnnotationBeanPostProcessor$AutowiredFieldElement.inject(AutowiredAnnotationBeanPostProcessor$AutowiredAnnotationBeanPostProcessor$AutowiredAnnotationBeanPostProcessor$AutowiredAnnotationBeanPostProcessor$AutowiredAnnotationBeanPostProcessor$AutowiredAnnotationBeanPostProcessor$AutowiredAnnotationBeanPostProcessor$AutowiredAnnotationBeanPostProcessor$AutowiredAnnotationBeanPostProcessor$AutowiredAnnotationBeanPostProcessor$AutowiredAnnotationBeanPostProcessor$AutowiredAnnotationBeanPostProcessor$AutowiredAnnotationBeanPostProcessor$AutowiredAnnotationBeanPostProcessor$AutowiredAnnotationBeanPostProcessor$AutowiredAnnotationBeanPostProcessor$AutowiredAnnotationBeanPostProcessor$AutowiredAnnotationBeanPostProcessor$AutowiredAnnotationBeanPostProcessor$AutowiredAnnotationBeanPostProcessor$AutowiredAnnotationBeanPostProcessor$AutowiredAnnotationBeanPostProcessor$AutowiredAnnotationBeanPostProcessor$AutowiredAnnotationBeanPostProcessor$AutowiredAnnotationBeanPostProcessor$AutowiredAnnotationBeanPostProcessor$AutowiredAnnotationBeanPostProcessor$AutowiredAnnotationBeanPostProcessor$AutowiredAnnotationBeanPostProcessor$AutowiredAnnotationBeanPostProcessor$AutowiredAnnotationBeanPostProcessor$AutowiredAnnotationBeanPostProcessor$AutowiredAnnotationBeanPostProcessor$AutowiredAnnotationBeanPostProcessor$AutowiredA
    3
                              at org.springframework.beans.factory.annotation.InjectionMetadata.inject(InjectionMetadata.java:88)
                              at \ {\tt org.springframework.beans.factory.annotation.AutowiredAnnotationBeanPostProcessor.postProcessPropertyValues(AutowiredAnnotationBeanPostProcessOr.postProcessPropertyValues(AutowiredAnnotationBeanPostProcessOr.postProcessOr.postProcessOr.postProcessOr.postProcessOr.postProcessOr.postProcessOr.postProcessOr.postProcessOr.postProcessOr.postProcessOr.postProcessOr.postProcessOr.postProcessOr.postProcessOr.postProcessOr.postProcessOr.postProcessOr.postProcessOr.postProcessOr.postProcessOr.postProcessOr.postProcessOr.postProcessOr.postProcessOr.postProcessOr.postProcessOr.postProcessOr.postProcessOr.postProcessOr.postProcessOr.postProcessOr.postProcessOr.postProcessOr.postProcessOr.postProcesSOr.postProcesSOr.postProcesSOr.postProcesSOr.postProcesSOr.postProcesSOr.postProcesSOr.postProcesSOr.postProcesSOr.postProcesSOr.postProcesSOr.postProcesSOr.postProcesSOr.postProcesSOr.postProcesSOr.postProcesSOr.postProcesSOr.postProcesSOr.postProcesSOr.postProcesSOr.postProcesSOr.postProcesSOr.postProcesSOr.postProcesSOr.postProcesSOr.postProcesSOr.postProcesSOr.postProcesSOr.postProcesSOr.postProcesSOr.postProcesSOr.postProcesSOr.postProcesSOr.postProcesSOr.postProcesSOr.postProcesSOr.postProcesSOr.postProcesSOr.postProcesSOr.postProcesSOr.postProcesSOr.postProcesSOr.postProcesSOr.postProcesSOr.postProcesSOr.postProcesSOr.postProcesSOr.postProcesSOr.postProcesSOr.postProcesSOr.postProcesSOr.postProcesSOr.postProcesSOr.postProcesSOr.postProcesSOr.postProcesSOr.postProcesSOr.postProcesSOr.postProcesSOr.postProcesSOr.postProcesSOr.postProcesSOr.postProcesSOr.postProcesSOr.postProcesSOr.postProcesSOr.postProcesSOr.postProcesSOr.postProcesSOr.postProcesSOr.postProcesSOr.postProcesSOr.postProcesSOr.postProcesSOr.postProcesSOr.postProcesSOr.postProcesSOr.postProcesSOr.postProcesSOr.postProcesSOr.postProcesSOr.postProcesSOr.postProcesSOr.postProcesSOr.postProcesSOr.postProcesSOr.postProcesSOr.postProcesSOr.postProcesSOr.postProcesSOr.postProcesSOr.postProcesSOr.postProcesSOr.postProcesSOr.postProcesSOr.postProcesSOr.postProc
    4
    5
                              at org.springframework.beans.factory.support.AbstractAutowireCapableBeanFactory.populateBean(AbstractAutowireCapableBeanFactory.ja
    6
                              at \verb| org.springframework.beans.factory.support.AbstractAutowireCapableBeanFactory.doCreateBean(AbstractAutowireCapableBeanFactory.ja) | and a support.AbstractAutowireCapableBeanFactory.doCreateBean(AbstractAutowireCapableBeanFactory.ja) | and a support.AbstractAutowireCapableBeanFactory.doCreateBean(AbstractAutowireCapableBeanFactory.doCreateBeanFactory.doCreateBeanFactory.doCreateBeanFactory.doCreateBeanFactory.doCreateBeanFactory.doCreateBeanFactory.doCreateBeanFactory.doCreateBeanFactory.doCreateBeanFactory.doCreateBeanFactory.doCreateBeanFactory.doCreateBeanFactory.doCreateBeanFactory.doCreateBeanFactory.doCreateBeanFactory.doCreateBeanFactory.doCreateBeanFactory.doCreateBeanFactory.doCreateBeanFactory.doCreateBeanFactory.doCreateBeanFactory.doCreateBeanFactory.doCreateBeanFactory.doCreateBeanFactory.doCreateBeanFactory.doCreateBeanFactory.doCreateBeanFactory.doCreateBeanFactory.doCreateBeanFactory.doCreateBeanFactory.doCreateBeanFactory.doCreateBeanFactory.doCreateBeanFactory.doCreateBeanFactory.doCreateBeanFactory.doCreateBeanFactory.doCreateBeanFactory.doCreateBeanFactory.doCreateBeanFactory.doCreateBeanFactory.doCreateBeanFactory.doCreateBeanFactory.doCreateBeanFactory.doCreateBeanFactory.doCreateBeanFactory.doCreateBeanFactory.doCreateBeanFactory.doCreateBeanFactory.doCreateBeanFactory.doCreateBeanFactory.doCreateBeanFactory.doCreateBeanFactory.doCreateBeanFactory.doCreateBeanFactory.doCreateBeanFactory.doCreateBeanFactory.doCreateBeanFactory.doCreateBeanFactory.doCreateBeanFactory.doCreateBean
    7
                              8
                              at prg.springframework.beans.factory.support.AbstractBeanFactory$1.getObject(AbstractBeanFactory.java:306)
    9
                              at \verb| org.springframework.beans.factory.support.DefaultSingletonBeanRegistry.getSingleton(DefaultSingletonBeanRegistry.java: 230) \\
10
                              at org.springframework.beans.factory.support.AbstractBeanFactory.doGetBean(AbstractBeanFactory.java:302)
11
                              at org.springframework.beans.factory.support.AbstractBeanFactory.getBean(AbstractBeanFactory.java:197)
                              at org.springframework.beans.factory.support.DefaultListableBeanFactory.preInstantiateSingletons(DefaultListableBeanFactory.java:7
12
                              at \ \textit{org.springframework.context.support.} Abstract Application Context. finish Bean Factory Initialization (Abstract Application Context. java: a torg. springframework.context.support. Abstract Application Context. java: a torg. springframework.context.support. Abstract Application Context.support. Abstract Application Context.su
13
14
                              at org.springframework.context.support.AbstractApplicationContext.refresh(AbstractApplicationContext.java:543)
15
                              at org.springframework.context.annotation.AnnotationConfigApplicationContext.<init>(AnnotationConfigApplicationContext.java:84)
16
                              at com.meimeixia.test.IOCTest_Autowired.test01(IOCTest_Autowired.java:14)
17
                              at sun_reflect.NativeMethodAccessorImpl.invoke0(Native Method)
18
                              at sun.reflect.NativeMethodAccessorImpl.invoke(NativeMethodAccessorImpl.java:62)
19
                              at \verb| sun.reflect.DelegatingMethodAccessorImpl.invoke(DelegatingMethodAccessorImpl.java: 43)| \\
20
                              at java.lang.reflect.Method.invoke(Method.java:498)
                              at \ \text{org.junit.runners.model.} Framework \texttt{Method\$1.run} \\ Reflective \texttt{Call(Framework Method.java:50)} \\
21
22
                              at org.junit.internal.runners.model.ReflectiveCallable.run(ReflectiveCallable.java:12)
23
                              at org.junit.runners.model.FrameworkMethod.invokeExplosively(FrameworkMethod.java:47)
24
                              at org.junit.internal.runners.statements.InvokeMethod.evaluate(InvokeMethod.java:17)
25
                              at org.junit.runners.ParentRunner.runLeaf(ParentRunner.java:325)
26
                              at org.junit.runners.BlockJUnit4ClassRunner.runChild(BlockJUnit4ClassRunner.java:78)
27
                              at org.junit.runners.BlockJUnit4ClassRunner.runChild(BlockJUnit4ClassRunner.java:57)
28
                              at org.junit.runners.ParentRunner$3.run(ParentRunner.java:290)
29
                              at org.junit.runners.ParentRunner$1.schedule(ParentRunner.java:71)
                              at org.junit.runners.ParentRunner.runChildren(ParentRunner.java:288)
30
31
                              at org.junit.runners.ParentRunner.access$000(ParentRunner.java:58)
                              at org.junit.runners.ParentRunner$2.evaluate(ParentRunner.java:268)
32
33
                              at org.iunit.runners.ParentRunner.run(ParentRunner.iava:363)
                              at org.eclipse.jdt.internal.junit4.runner.JUnit4TestReference.run(JUnit4TestReference.java:86)
34
                              at org.eclipse.jdt.internal.junit.runner.TestExecution.run(TestExecution.java:38)
35
36
                              at org.eclipse.jdt.internal.junit.runner.RemoteTestRunner.runTests(RemoteTestRunner.java:459)
37
                              at org.eclipse.jdt.internal.junit.runner.RemoteTestRunner.runTests(RemoteTestRunner.java:675)
38
                              at org.eclipse.jdt.internal.junit.runner.RemoteTestRunner.run(RemoteTestRunner.java:382)
39
                              at \ \texttt{org.eclipse.jdt.internal.junit.runner.RemoteTestRunner.main} (RemoteTestRunner.java: 192) \\
40
                Caused by: org.springframework.beans.factory.NoSuchBeanDefinitionException: No qualifying bean of type 'com.meimeixia.dao.BookDao' ava
41
                              at \verb| org.springframework.beans.factory.support.DefaultListableBeanFactory.raiseNoMatchingBeanFound(DefaultListableBeanFactory.java:1) | the properties of the properties of
42
                              at org.springframework.beans.factory.support.DefaultListableBeanFactory.doResolveDependency(DefaultListableBeanFactory.java:1104)
43
                              at org.springframework.beans.factory.support.DefaultListableBeanFactory.resolveDependency(DefaultListableBeanFactory.java:1066)
44
                              at \ \texttt{org.springframework.beans.factory.annotation.AutowiredAnnotationBeanPostProcessor\$AutowiredFieldElement.inject(AutowiredAnnotationBeanPostProcessor\$AutowiredFieldElement.inject(AutowiredAnnotationBeanPostProcessor\$AutowiredFieldElement.inject(AutowiredAnnotationBeanPostProcessor\$AutowiredFieldElement.inject(AutowiredAnnotationBeanPostProcessor\$AutowiredAnnotationBeanPostProcessor\$AutowiredAnnotationBeanPostProcessor\$AutowiredAnnotationBeanPostProcessor\$AutowiredAnnotationBeanPostProcessor\$AutowiredAnnotationBeanPostProcessor\$AutowiredAnnotationBeanPostProcessor\$AutowiredAnnotationBeanPostProcessor\$AutowiredAnnotationBeanPostProcessor\$AutowiredAnnotationBeanPostProcessor\$AutowiredAnnotationBeanPostProcessor\$AutowiredAnnotationBeanPostProcessor\$AutowiredAnnotationBeanPostProcessor\$AutowiredAnnotationBeanPostProcessor\$AutowiredAnnotationBeanPostProcessor\$AutowiredAnnotationBeanPostProcessor\$AutowiredAnnotationBeanPostProcessor\$AutowiredAnnotationBeanPostProcessor\$AutowiredAnnotationBeanPostProcessor\$AutowiredAnnotationBeanPostProcessor\$AutowiredAnnotationBeanPostProcessor\$AutowiredAnnotationBeanPostProcessor\$AutowiredAnnotationBeanPostProcessor\$AutowiredAnnotationBeanPostProcessor\$AutowiredAnnotationBeanPostProcessor\$AutowiredAnnotationBeanPostProcessor\$AutowiredAnnotationBeanPostProcessor\$AutowiredAnnotationBeanPostProcessor\$AutowiredAnnotationBeanPostProcessor\$AutowiredAnnotationBeanPostProcessor\$AutowiredAnnotationBeanPostProcessor\$AutowiredAnnotationBeanPostProcessor\$AutowiredAnnotationBeanPostProcessor\$AutowiredAnnotationBeanPostProcessor\$AutowiredAnnotationBeanPostProcessor\$AutowiredAnnotationBeanPostProcessor\$AutowiredAnnotationBeanPostProcessor\$AutowiredAnnotationBeanPostProcessor\$AutowiredAnnotationBeanPostProcessor\$AutowiredAnnotationBeanPostProcessor\$AutowiredAnnotationBeanPostProcessor\$AutowiredAnnotationBeanPostProcessor\$AutowiredAnnotationBeanPostProcessor\$AutowiredAnnotationBeanPostProcessor\$AutowiredAnnotationBeanPostProcessor\$AutowiredAnnotationBeanPostProcessor\$AutowiredAnnotationBeanPos
45
                              ... 37 more
```

 \vee

此时,Spring抛出了异常,未找到相应的bean对象,那我们能不能让Spring不报错呢?那肯定可以啊!抛出的异常信息中都给出了相应的提示。

1 | {@org.springframework.beans.factory.annotation.Qualifier(value=bookDao), @org.springframework.beans.factory.annotation.Autowired(requi Al写代码java运行

解决方案就是在BookService类的@Autowired注解里面添加一个属性 required=false,如下所示。

```
package com.meimeixia.service;
 1
 2
 3
    import org.springframework.beans.factory.annotation.Autowired;
    import prg.springframework.beans.factory.annotation.Qualifier:
 4
    import org.springframework.stereotype.Service;
 6
    import com.meimeixia.dao.BookDao;
 8
 9
10
    public class BookService {
11
        @Oualifier("bookDao")
12
13
        @Autowired(required=false)
        private BookDao bookDao2;
14
15
16
        public void print() {
            System.out.println(bookDao2);
17
18
19
20
        @Override
21
        public String toString() {
22
            return "BookService [bookDao2=" + bookDao2 + "]";
23
24
25
    AI写代码java运行
```

加上 required=false 这个玩意的意思就是说找到就装配,找不到就拉到,就别装配了。

此时,还需要将IOCTest_Autowired类的test01()方法中直接从IOC容器中获取BookDao对象的代码注释掉,如下所示。

```
package com.meimeixia.test;
 2
    import org.junit.Test;
    import org.springframework.context.annotation.AnnotationConfigApplicationContext;
 4
    import com.meimeixia.config.MainConfigOfAutowired;
 6
    import com.meimeixia.dao.BookDao;
 8
    import com.meimeixia.service.BookService;
 9
10
    public class IOCTest_Autowired {
11
12
        @Test
        public void test01() {
13
            Annotation Config Application Context \ application Context = \ new \ Annotation Config Application Context (Main Config Of Autowired. class);
14
15
16
            BookService bookService = applicationContext.getBean(BookService.class);
17
            System.out.println(bookService);
18
            BookDao bookDao = applicationContext.getBean(BookDao.class);
19
    //
20
            System.out.println(bookDao);
21
22
            applicationContext.close();
23
24
25
    AI写代码java运行
```

可以看到,当为@Autowired注解添加属性 required=false 后,即使IOC容器中没有对应的对象,Spring也不会抛出异常了。不过,此时装配的对象就为null了。

测试完成后,我们还得恢复原样,即再次为BookDao类添加@Repository注解,并且在MainConfigOfAutowired配置类中的bookDao()方法上添加@Bean注解,好方便进一步的测试。

测试@Primary注解

在Spring中,对同一个接口而言,可能会有几种不同的实现类,而默认只会采取其中一种实现的情况下,就可以使用@Primarv注解来标注优先使用哪一个实现类。

如果IOC容器中相同类型的组件有多个,那么我们不可避免地就要来回用@Qualifier注解来指定要装配哪个组件,这还是比较麻烦的,Spring正是帮我们考虑到了这样一种情况,就提供了这样一个比较强大的注解,即@Primary。我们可以利用这个注解让Spring进行自动装配的时候,默认使用首选的bean。

说了这么多,下面我们就用一个小例子来测试一下@Primary注解。

首先,我们在MainConfigOfAutowired配置类的bookDao()方法上添加上@Primary注解,如下所示。

```
1
    package com.meimeixia.config;
 2
    import org.springframework.context.annotation.Bean:
 3
 4
    import org.springframework.context.annotation.ComponentScan;
    import org.springframework.context.annotation.Configuration:
 5
    import org.springframework.context.annotation.Primary;
 7
 8
    import com.meimeixia.dao.BookDao;
 9
10
11
12
     * @author liavun
13
14
15
    @Configuration
    @ComponentScan({"com.meimeixia.service", "com.meimeixia.dao", "com.meimeixia.controller"})
16
17
    public class MainConfigOfAutowired {
18
19
        @Primary
20
        @Bean("bookDao2")
21
        public BookDao bookDao() {
            BookDao bookDao = new BookDao();
22
23
            bookDao.setLable("2");
            return bookDao;
24
25
26
27
    AI写代码java运行
```

注意:此时,我们需要注释掉BookService类中bookDao字段上的@Qualifier注解,这是因为@Qualifier注解为显示指定装配哪个组件,如果使用了@Qualifier注解,无论是 否使用了@Primary注解,都会装配@Qualifier注解标注的对象。

```
1
    package com.meimeixia.service;
 2
    import org.springframework.beans.factory.annotation.Autowired;
 3
    import org.springframework.beans.factory.annotation.Qualifier;
 4
    import org.springframework.stereotype.Service;
 6
 7
    import com.meimeixia.dao.BookDao;
 8
 9
    @Service
10
    public class BookService {
11
    // @Qualifier("bookDao") // 要让首选装配起效果, @Qualifier自然就不能用了
12
13
        @Autowired(required=false)
14
```

设置完成后,我们再次运行IOCTest_Autowired类中的test01()方法,输出的结果信息如下所示。

可以看到,此时lable的值为2,这说明装配了MainConfigOfAutowired配置类中注入的bookDao2。

那我们非要装配bookDao,可不可以呢?当然可以了,我们只须使用 @Qualifier("bookDao") 来显示指定装配bookDao即可。也就是说如果是在没有明确指定的情况下,那么就装配优先级最高的首选的那个bean,如果是在明确指定了的情况下,那么自然就是装配指定的那个bean了。

因此,我们可以为BookService类中的bookDao字段再次添加@Qualifier注解,如下所示。

```
1
    package com.meimeixia.service:
 2
    import org.springframework.beans.factory.annotation.Autowired;
 3
    import org.springframework.beans.factory.annotation.Qualifier;
 5
    import org.springframework.stereotype.Service;
 6
    import com.meimeixia.dao.BookDao:
 7
 8
 q
    @Service
10
    public class BookService {
11
        @Qualifier("bookDao")
12
13
        @Autowired(required=false)
14
        private BookDao bookDao;
15
16
        public void print() {
            System.out.println(bookDao);
17
18
19
20
        @Override
21
        public String toString() {
22
            return "BookService [bookDao=" + bookDao + "]";
23
24
    AI写代码java运行
```

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

可以看到,此时Spring装配了使用@Qualifier显示指定的需要装配的bookDao。