

什么是BeanDefinition?

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\* \*\*什么是BeanDefinition? \*\*

\* + \*\*一句话概括: spring bean的建模对象;\*\*

\* BeanDefiniton就是一个bean实例化出来的模型对象?

\* + 有人会问把一个bean实例化出来有Class就行了啊, Class也就是我们通常说的类对象, 就是一个普通对象的建模对象;

\* 那么为什么spring不能用Class来建立bean呢?

\* + 很简单, 因为Class无法完成bean的抽象, 比如bean的作用域, bean的注入模型, bean是否是懒加载等等信息, Class是无法抽象出来的, 故而需要一个BeanDefinition类来抽象这些信息 (当然除了抽象信息还提供了许多的api也就是方法), \*\*以便于spring能够完美的实例化一个bean; \*\*

BeanDefinition在spring源码当中的设计

=====

首先需要说明的beanDefinition只是一个总称, spring当中为了各种类型不同的bean设计了不同的beanDefinition来对应; 比如xml定义的bean和加了@Service来定义的bean, spring不是用同一个beandefinition来描述的;

下面可以通过idea的工具来分析一下关于beandefinition的设计以及各个beandefinition的关系:



## BeanMetadataElement

=====

bean元数据，返回该bean的来源。

```
...
package org.springframework.beans;

import org.springframework.lang.Nullable;

/**
 * Interface to be implemented by bean metadata elements
 * that carry a configuration source object.
 *
 * 由携带配置源对象的 Bean 元数据元素实现的接口。
 *
 * @author Juergen Hoeller
 * @since 2.0
 */
public interface BeanMetadataElement {

    /**
     * Return the configuration source {@code Object} for this metadata
     * element
     * 返回此元数据元素的配置源 {@code 对象}
     * (may be {@code null}).
     */
    @Nullable
    default Object getSource() {
        return null;
    }

}

...
```

## AttributeAccessor

=====

Spring定义的属性访问器，对BeanDefinition的属性进行操作的API，例如：设置属性、获取属性、判断是否存在该属性，返回bean所有的属性名称等；当然这里的属性指的是程序员额外提供的，相当于一个map，之前咱们在说配置类

的时候，判断什么类是全配置类，并且解析该类的时候，会有一个attribute属性，相当于一个k，v结果存储着额外扩展的属性，例如bean加载的排序。

```
...  
//设置一个属性  
void setAttribute(String name, @Nullable Object value);  
  
//获取一个属性  
@Nullable  
Object getAttribute(String name);  
  
//删除一个属性  
@Nullable  
Object removeAttribute(String name);  
  
//判断某个属性是否存在  
boolean hasAttribute(String name);  
  
//返回所有的属性名字  
String[] attributeNames();  
  
...  
  
BeanDefinition  
=====
```

首先beandefinition这个接口是继承了上面两个接口的：下面对BeanDefinition接口中较为重要的方法进行解析。

```
...  
public interface BeanDefinition extends AttributeAccessor,  
BeanMetadataElement {  
  
// 单例、原型标识符  
//String SCOPE_SINGLETON = "singleton";  
String SCOPE_SINGLETON =  
ConfigurableBeanFactory.SCOPE_SINGLETON;  
//String SCOPE_SINGLETON = "prototype";  
String SCOPE_PROTOTYPE =  
ConfigurableBeanFactory.SCOPE_PROTOTYPE;  
  
// 标识 Bean 的类别，分别对应用户定义的 Bean、来源于配置文件的  
Bean、Spring 内部的 Bean
```

```
int ROLE_APPLICATION = 0;
int ROLE_SUPPORT = 1;
int ROLE_INFRASTRUCTURE = 2;
```

```
//设置、返回 Bean 的父类beandefinition名称
void setParentName(@Nullable String parentName);
@Nullable
String getParentName();
```

```
//设置、返回beandefinition的类的名字
void setBeanClassName(@Nullable String beanClassName);
@Nullable
String getBeanClassName();
```

```
//设置和得到bean的作用域
void setScope(@Nullable String scope);
@Nullable
String getScope();
```

```
//设置、获取是否懒加载
void setLazyInit(boolean lazyInit);
boolean isLazyInit();
```

```
//设置和返回DependsOn的那些bean的名字
void setDependsOn(@Nullable String... dependsOn);
@Nullable
String[] getDependsOn();
```

```
// 设置、返回 Bean 是否可以自动注入。只对 @Autowired 注解有效
void setAutowireCandidate(boolean autowireCandidate);
boolean isAutowireCandidate();
```

```
// 设置、返回当前 Bean 是否为主要候选 Bean 。
// 当同一个接口有多个实现类时，通过该属性来配置某个 Bean 为主候选 Bean。
void setPrimary(boolean primary);
boolean isPrimary();
```

```
// 设置、返回创建该 Bean 的工厂类的名字
void setFactoryBeanName(@Nullable String factoryBeanName);
@Nullable
String getFactoryBeanName();
```

```
//设置、返回创建该 Bean 的工厂方法
void setFactoryMethodName(@Nullable String factoryMethodName);
@Nullable
String getFactoryMethodName();
```

```
//得到一个数据结构，该结构用来存储实例化该bean的时候如果是通过构造方法注入
//或者有特殊构造方法就从改结构当中获取值
ConstructorArgumentValues getConstructorArgumentValues();
//不解释
default boolean hasConstructorArgumentValues() {
return !getConstructorArgumentValues().isEmpty();
}

//等同于上面的getConstructorArgumentValues 只不过存的是属性的值
MutablePropertyValues getPropertyValues();
default boolean hasPropertyValues() {
return !getPropertyValues().isEmpty();
}

//设置、获取bean的初始化方法名字
void setInitMethodName(@Nullable String initMethodName);
@Nullable
String getInitMethodName();

//设置、获取bean的销毁方法
void setDestroyMethodName(@Nullable String destroyMethodName);
@Nullable
String getDestroyMethodName();

//设置角色 对应上面的三个值
void setRole(int role);
int getRole();

//设置获取bean的描述信息
void setDescription(@Nullable String description);
@Nullable
String getDescription();

// 这个以后再说
ResolvableType getResolvableType();

//是否单例
boolean isSingleton();

//是否原型
boolean isPrototype();

//是否抽象
boolean isAbstract();

...
```

下面我们来一一解析上述的代码中的点：

1. 这两个String类型的参数的作用是来帮助我们在构建一个自己想要的BeanDefinition的时候防止你写错了，来提供的枚举类的作用。

```
...
/**
 * Scope identifier for the standard singleton scope: {@value}.
 * <p>Note that extended bean factories might support further scopes.
 * @see #setScope
 * @see ConfigurableBeanFactory#SCOPE_SINGLETON
 */
String SCOPE_SINGLETON =
ConfigurableBeanFactory.SCOPE_SINGLETON;

/**
 * Scope identifier for the standard prototype scope: {@value}.
 * <p>Note that extended bean factories might support further scopes.
 * @see #setScope
 * @see ConfigurableBeanFactory#SCOPE_PROTOTYPE
 */
String SCOPE_PROTOTYPE =
ConfigurableBeanFactory.SCOPE_PROTOTYPE;
...

...

GenericBeanDefinition genericBeanDefinition = new
GenericBeanDefinition();
genericBeanDefinition.setScope(BeanDefinition.SCOPE_SINGLETON);
genericBeanDefinition.setScope(BeanDefinition.SCOPE_PROTOTYPE);
...

```

2. 下面的三个常量：这三个常量的作用是为了标识Bean的加载等级。

```
...
/**
 * Role hint indicating that a {@code BeanDefinition} is a major part
 * of the application. Typically corresponds to a user-defined bean.
 */

```

```
int ROLE_APPLICATION = 0;
```

```
/**
```

```
 * Role hint indicating that a {@code BeanDefinition} is a supporting  
 * part of some larger configuration, typically an outer
```

```
 * {@link
```

```
org.springframework.beans.factory.parsing.ComponentDefinition}.
```

```
 * {@code SUPPORT} beans are considered important enough to be  
aware
```

```
 * of when looking more closely at a particular
```

```
 * {@link
```

```
org.springframework.beans.factory.parsing.ComponentDefinition},
```

```
 * but not when looking at the overall configuration of an application.
```

```
 */
```

```
int ROLE_SUPPORT = 1;
```

```
/**
```

```
 * Role hint indicating that a {@code BeanDefinition} is providing an
```

```
 * entirely background role and has no relevance to the end-user. This  
hint is
```

```
 * used when registering beans that are completely part of the internal  
workings
```

```
 * of a {@link
```

```
org.springframework.beans.factory.parsing.ComponentDefinition}.
```

```
 */
```

```
int ROLE_INFRASTRUCTURE = 2;
```

```
...
```

```
...
```

```
GenericBeanDefinition genericBeanDefinition = new
```

```
GenericBeanDefinition();
```

```
genericBeanDefinition.setScope(BeanDefinition.SCOPE_SINGLETON);
```

```
genericBeanDefinition.setScope(BeanDefinition.SCOPE_PROTOTYPE);
```

```
int role = genericBeanDefinition.getRole();
```

```
...
```

```
...
```

```
public int getRole() {
```

```
    return this.role;
```

```
}
```

```
...
```

```
...
private int role = BeanDefinition.ROLE_APPLICATION;
// 发现它是AbstractBeanDefinition类的一个私有属性，并且已经被赋值了一个初始值 BeanDefinition.ROLE_APPLICATION
```

```
...
```

```
...
```

```
int ROLE_APPLICATION = 0;
```

```
...
```

这个role字段的唯一作用就是为了排好执行BeanDefinition的先后的等级，在DefaultLisbleBeanFactory的registryBeanDefinition()方法中：

```
...
//-----
// Implementation of BeanDefinitionRegistry
interface:BeanDefinitionRegistry 接口的实现
//-----
@Override
public void registerBeanDefinition(String beanName, BeanDefinition
beanDefinition) throws BeanDefinitionStoreException {
    Assert.hasText(beanName, "Bean name must not be empty");
    Assert.notNull(beanDefinition, "BeanDefinition must not be null");
    if (beanDefinition instanceof AbstractBeanDefinition) {
        try {
            ((AbstractBeanDefinition) beanDefinition).validate();
        } catch (BeanDefinitionValidationException ex) {
            throw new
BeanDefinitionStoreException(beanDefinition.getResourceDescription(),
beanName,
                "Validation of bean definition failed", ex);
        }
    }
    //在注册beanDefinition的时候判断该名字有没有被注册
    BeanDefinition existingDefinition =
this.beanDefinitionMap.get(beanName);
    if (existingDefinition != null) {
        if (!isAllowBeanDefinitionOverriding()) {
            throw new BeanDefinitionOverrideException(beanName,
beanDefinition, existingDefinition);
        } else if (existingDefinition.getRole() < beanDefinition.getRole()) {
```



```

        // e.g. was ROLE_APPLICATION, now overriding with
        ROLE_SUPPORT or ROLE_INFRASTRUCTURE
        if (logger.isInfoEnabled()) {
            logger.info("Overriding user-defined bean definition for bean
""" + beanName +
                """ with a framework-generated bean definition:
replacing [" +
                    existingDefinition + "] with [" + beanDefinition + "]);
        }
    } else if (!beanDefinition.equals(existingDefinition)) {
        if (logger.isDebugEnabled()) {
            logger.debug("Overriding bean definition for bean """ +
beanName +
                """ with a different definition: replacing [" +
existingDefinition +
                    """] with [" + beanDefinition + "]);
        }
    } else {
        if (logger.isTraceEnabled()) {
            logger.trace("Overriding bean definition for bean """ +
beanName +
                """ with an equivalent definition: replacing [" +
existingDefinition +
                    """] with [" + beanDefinition + "]);
        }
    }
    this.beanDefinitionMap.put(beanName, beanDefinition);
    //如果没有就会进入到else中
} else {
    //这个时候又要判断,当前spring容器是否开始实例化bean了?
    //判断的依据是hasBeanCreationStarted()方法是否有值?
    /*
    *protected boolean hasBeanCreationStarted() {
    * return !this.alreadyCreated.isEmpty();
    *}
    */
    //其实就是判断这个alreadyCreated set集合是否有值?
    if (hasBeanCreationStarted()) {
        // Cannot modify startup-time collection elements anymore (for
stable iteration)
        // 这句的意思:当我们开始实例某个bean的时候,一定要确保当前被实
例化的bean的beanDefinition信息是固定的,是不可修改的。
        // 这就是beanFactory.freezeConfiguration();方法主要做的一件事情
,其实说白了就是防止出现线程安全的问题,你想想一个线程在修改
BeanDefinition一个线程在读取当前Bean的BeanDefinition是不是就很有问题
?
        synchronized (this.beanDefinitionMap) {
            this.beanDefinitionMap.put(beanName, beanDefinition);

```

```

        List<String> updatedDefinitions = new
ArrayList<>(this.beanDefinitionNames.size() + 1);
        updatedDefinitions.addAll(this.beanDefinitionNames);
        updatedDefinitions.add(beanName);
        this.beanDefinitionNames = updatedDefinitions;
        //如果你注册了beanDefinition的名称和手动注册的
BeanDefinitionMap中某个相同则删除手工注册的
        removeManualSingletonName(beanName);
    }
}
//如果进入到这个else中表示Bean已经开始实例化了
else {
    // Still in startup registration phase
    // 这里的注释为什么说,当前的容器仍处于启动注册阶段就可以不像上
面的if块中加synchronized来防止并发问题,就是因为他都还没有开始实例化呢,
    // 所以你在这个时候进行修改啥的都没有问题,当前的Bean的
BeanDefinition本身就是不确定的,你修改了也只是修改了我
BeanDefinitionMap中的beanDefinition而已,
    // 这个时候spring并没有通过beanDefinition将当前的Bean进行实例
化,所以这里不加synchronized是没有问题的。
    this.beanDefinitionMap.put(beanName, beanDefinition);
    this.beanDefinitionNames.add(beanName);
    //如果你注册了beanDefinition的名称和手动注册的
BeanDefinitionMap中某个相同则删除手工注册的
    removeManualSingletonName(beanName);
}
this.frozenBeanDefinitionNames = null;
}
//判断register的beanDefinition已经存在(根据名字判断)
if (existingDefinition != null || containsSingleton(beanName)) {
    //清除allBeanNamesByType
    //把单例池中的bean也remove
    resetBeanDefinition(beanName);
}
//如果被冻结了,则表示可能是有缓存
else if (isConfigurationFrozen()) {
    //所以还是要清除一下缓存
    clearByTypeCache();
}
}
}
...

```

可以看到它只是做了一个判断，并且输出了相对应的log。然后我们说一下三个等级分别代表了spring对应BeanDefinition的那些定义：

\* 0: 用户定义的 Bean。

- \* 1: 来源于配置文件的 Bean。
- \* 2: Spring 内部的 Bean。

我们都知道spring是有一些内置的bean在spring容器启动的时候就会被注册到spring容器内部了，这些bean的等级应该是 2 。

```
...  
public AnnotationConfigApplicationContext() {  
    this.reader = new AnnotatedBeanDefinitionReader(this);  
    this.scanner = new ClassPathBeanDefinitionScanner(this);  
}  
...  
...  
public AnnotatedBeanDefinitionReader(BeanDefinitionRegistry registry,  
    Environment environment) {  
    Assert.notNull(registry, "BeanDefinitionRegistry must not be null");  
    Assert.notNull(environment, "Environment must not be null");  
    this.registry = registry;  
    this.conditionEvaluator = new ConditionEvaluator(registry, environment,  
        null);  
    //注册注解配置的处理  
    AnnotationConfigUtils.registerAnnotationConfigProcessors(this.registry);  
}  
...  
...  
public static Set<BeanDefinitionHolder>  
registerAnnotationConfigProcessors(BeanDefinitionRegistry registry,  
    @Nullable Object source) {  
    DefaultListableBeanFactory beanFactory =  
        unwrapDefaultListableBeanFactory(registry);  
    //这段代码是给beanFactory提供能力  
    if (beanFactory != null) {  
        if (!(beanFactory.getDependencyComparator() instanceof  
            AnnotationAwareOrderComparator)) {  
            //解析spring当中实现了Ordered的bean、以及加了@Order注解和  
            @Priority注解  
            beanFactory.setDependencyComparator(AnnotationAwareOrderComparat  
                or.INSTANCE);  
        }  
    }  
}
```

```

        if (!(beanFactory.getAutowireCandidateResolver() instanceof
ContextAnnotationAutowireCandidateResolver)) {
//用于分析特定的BeanDefinition是否符合特定的依赖项的候选者的
策略
        beanFactory.setAutowireCandidateResolver(new
ContextAnnotationAutowireCandidateResolver());
    }
}
Set<BeanDefinitionHolder> beanDefs = new LinkedHashSet<>(8);
if
(!registry.containsBeanDefinition(CONFIGURATION_ANNOTATION_PROC
ESSOR_BEAN_NAME)) {
    RootBeanDefinition def = new
RootBeanDefinition(ConfigurationClassPostProcessor.class);
    def.setSource(source);
    //将创建的rootBeanDefinition注册到springContext
    BeanDefinitionHolder beanDefinitionHolder =
registerPostProcessor(registry, def,
CONFIGURATION_ANNOTATION_PROCESSOR_BEAN_NAME);
    beanDefs.add(beanDefinitionHolder);
}
if
(!registry.containsBeanDefinition(AUTOWIRED_ANNOTATION_PROCESS
OR_BEAN_NAME)) {
    RootBeanDefinition def = new
RootBeanDefinition(AutowiredAnnotationBeanPostProcessor.class);
    def.setSource(source);
    beanDefs.add(registerPostProcessor(registry, def,
AUTOWIRED_ANNOTATION_PROCESSOR_BEAN_NAME));
}
// Check for JSR-250 support, and if present add the
CommonAnnotationBeanPostProcessor.
if (jsr250Present &&
!registry.containsBeanDefinition(COMMON_ANNOTATION_PROCESSOR_
BEAN_NAME)) {
    RootBeanDefinition def = new
RootBeanDefinition(CommonAnnotationBeanPostProcessor.class);
    def.setSource(source);
    beanDefs.add(registerPostProcessor(registry, def,
COMMON_ANNOTATION_PROCESSOR_BEAN_NAME));
}
// Check for JPA support, and if present add the
PersistenceAnnotationBeanPostProcessor.
if (jpaPresent &&
!registry.containsBeanDefinition(PERSISTENCE_ANNOTATION_PROCESS
OR_BEAN_NAME)) {
    RootBeanDefinition def = new RootBeanDefinition();
    try {

```

```

def.setBeanClass(ClassUtils.forName(PERSISTENCE_ANNOTATION_PROCESSOR_CLASS_NAME, AnnotationConfigUtils.class.getClassLoader()));
    } catch (ClassNotFoundException ex) {
        throw new IllegalStateException("Cannot load optional
framework class: " +
PERSISTENCE_ANNOTATION_PROCESSOR_CLASS_NAME, ex);
    }
    def.setSource(source);
    beanDefs.add(registerPostProcessor(registry, def,
PERSISTENCE_ANNOTATION_PROCESSOR_BEAN_NAME));
}
if
(!registry.containsBeanDefinition(EVENT_LISTENER_PROCESSOR_BEAN_NAME)) {
    RootBeanDefinition def = new
RootBeanDefinition(EventListenerMethodProcessor.class);
    def.setSource(source);
    beanDefs.add(registerPostProcessor(registry, def,
EVENT_LISTENER_PROCESSOR_BEAN_NAME));
}
if
(!registry.containsBeanDefinition(EVENT_LISTENER_FACTORY_BEAN_NAME)) {
    RootBeanDefinition def = new
RootBeanDefinition(DefaultEventListenerFactory.class);
    def.setSource(source);
    beanDefs.add(registerPostProcessor(registry, def,
EVENT_LISTENER_FACTORY_BEAN_NAME));
}
return beanDefs;
}
...

```

可以看到这些高亮的行上面都有一个方法registerPostProcessor，该方法就是对这些spring内置的bean设置role的。

```

...
private static BeanDefinitionHolder registerPostProcessor(
BeanDefinitionRegistry registry,
RootBeanDefinition definition,
String beanName) {
// 在初始化spring read初始化的BeanDefinition的role为
ROLE_INFRASTRUCTURE(2)标识该BeanDefinition为spring内部的
BeanDefinition
definition.setRole(BeanDefinition.ROLE_INFRASTRUCTURE);

```

```

registry.registerBeanDefinition(beanName, definition);
return new BeanDefinitionHolder(definition, beanName);
}

...

...

int ROLE_INFRASTRUCTURE = 2;

...

...
//在注册beanDefinition的时候判断该名字有没有被注册
BeanDefinition existingDefinition =
this.beanDefinitionMap.get(beanName);
if (existingDefinition != null) {
    if (!isAllowBeanDefinitionOverriding()) {
        throw new BeanDefinitionOverrideException(beanName,
beanDefinition, existingDefinition);
    } else if (existingDefinition.getRole() < beanDefinition.getRole()) {
        // e.g. was ROLE_APPLICATION, now overriding with
ROLE_SUPPORT or ROLE_INFRASTRUCTURE
        if (logger.isInfoEnabled()) {
            logger.info("Overriding user-defined bean definition for bean ""
+ beanName +
"" with a framework-generated bean definition: replacing
["" +
existingDefinition + ""] with ["" + beanDefinition + ""]");
        }
    } else if (!beanDefinition.equals(existingDefinition)) {
        if (logger.isDebugEnabled()) {
            logger.debug("Overriding bean definition for bean "" +
beanName +
"" with a different definition: replacing ["" +
existingDefinition +
""] with ["" + beanDefinition + ""]");
        }
    } else {
        if (logger.isTraceEnabled()) {
            logger.trace("Overriding bean definition for bean "" + beanName
+
"" with an equivalent definition: replacing ["" +
existingDefinition +
""] with ["" + beanDefinition + ""]");
        }
    }
}
}

```

```
this.beanDefinitionMap.put(beanName, beanDefinition);
```

...

上述截取部分为实现了对于beanDefinition的注册，其实可以看到，它这段代码会先用你当前的想要注册进来的BeanDefinition从beanDefinitonMap中获取一下，假如获取到了，说明已经存在，这个时候需要判断一下，当前你想要进行覆盖的beandDefinition的role等级是否和已经存在的role等级发生了冲突，并且做出相对应的提示，但是并没有做什么实质性的动作。

3. setDependsOn，这个方法简单来说是指定Bean的加载先后顺序的，可以来看一个实例：

...

```
public class A {
public A() {
System.out.println("I an A,init or create on ...");
}
}
public class B {
public B(){
System.out.println("I an B,init or create on ...");
}
}
public class Start {
public static void main(String[] args) {
AnnotationConfigApplicationContext context = new
AnnotationConfigApplicationContext();
context.register(A.class, B.class);
context.refresh();
}
}
}
```

...

启动之后的结果：先是A的无参构造器被加载，然后再是B的无参构造器被加载。

...

```
@DependsOn("b")
public class A {
public A() {
System.out.println("I an A,init or create on ...");
```

```

}
}
public class B {
public B(){
System.out.println("I an B,init or create on ...");
}
}
public class Start {
public static void main(String[] args) {
AnnotationConfigApplicationContext context = new
AnnotationConfigApplicationContext();
context.register(A.class, B.class);
context.refresh();
}
}
...

```

当我们在A类上添加了注解 `**@DependsOn("b")`，\*\* 结果如下：我们发现加载的顺序会发生变化，A类后于B类加载。



那么 `**@DependsOn**`注解作用就来指定某一个类会在某一个类的后面被加载。

4. `void setFactoryMethodName(@Nullable String factoryMethodName);void setFactoryBeanName(@Nullable String factoryBeanName);`

这两个方法放在一起说，原因是它俩的作用实际上差不多，是用来指定，我实例化一个Bean的是指定实例的方法，啥意思呢？就我们都知道spring是通过反射的方式来得到一个类的全部信息，那么反射的基础是会获取到一个类的构造器来实例化的，所以当你现在想要实例化一个类，但是并不想要是使用该类默认的构造器来实例化，这个时候你就可以指定它的实例化方法。

5. `ConstructorArgumentValues getConstructorArgumentValues();`

该方法的作用是推断构造方法，较为复杂，简单的来讲当一个类中有多个构造



器的时候，spring会推断你到底使用那个构造器来对当该进行实例化。下面我们通过一些简单的例子来描述该方法：

```
...  
public class C {  
    public C() {  
        System.out.println("init create C");  
    }  
}  
public class Start {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        AnnotationConfigApplicationContext context = new  
        AnnotationConfigApplicationContext();  
        context.register(B.class, A.class);  
        GenericBeanDefinition genericBeanDefinition = new  
        GenericBeanDefinition();  
        genericBeanDefinition.setBeanClass(C.class);  
        context.registerBeanDefinition("c", genericBeanDefinition);  
        context.refresh();  
    }  
}  
...
```

上述的代码非常简单就是将一个名为C的类变为一个BeanDefinition，然后将其注册到spring容器中，这个时候在控制台输出的内容肯定是

"init create C"

但是我现在将C类改造一下，并且将启动类也改造一下：

```
...  
public class C {  
    public C() {  
        System.out.println("init create C");  
    }  
    public C(A a){  
        System.out.println("init create c string a");  
    }  
}  
public class Start {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {
```

```

AnnotationConfigApplicationContext context = new
AnnotationConfigApplicationContext();
context.register(B.class, A.class);
GenericBeanDefinition genericBeanDefinition = new
GenericBeanDefinition();
genericBeanDefinition.setBeanClass(C.class);
genericBeanDefinition.setAutowireMode(AbstractBeanDefinition.AUTOWI
RE_CONSTRUCTOR);
context.registerBeanDefinition("c", genericBeanDefinition);
context.refresh();
}
}

```

...

这个时候spring会推断你要使用第二个有参数的构造器进行实例化C类。

...

....

```
init create c string a
```

```
BUILD SUCCESSFUL in 5s
```

```
46 actionable tasks: 2 executed, 44 up-to-date
```

...

可以看到这个时候采用了第二个构造器对C类进行实例化，那么对于这个特殊的现象我们会在讲spring推断构造器的时候讲到。

```
6. void setInitMethodName(@Nullable String initMethodName); 和 String
getInitMethodName();
```

没啥好说的就是指定一个beanDefinition在初始化的时候的方法：

...

```

public class C {
public C() {
System.out.println("init create C");
}
public void initOK(){
System.out.println("init c.....");
}
}

```

```

}
public class Start {
public static void main(String[] args) {
AnnotationConfigApplicationContext context = new
AnnotationConfigApplicationContext();
context.register(B.class, A.class);
GenericBeanDefinition genericBeanDefinition = new
GenericBeanDefinition();
genericBeanDefinition.setBeanClass(C.class);
context.registerBeanDefinition("c", genericBeanDefinition);
genericBeanDefinition.setInitMethodName("initOK");
context.refresh();
}
}
}

```

...



```

7. void setDestroyMethodName(@Nullable String destroyMethodName);
和 String getDestroyMethodName();

```

没啥好和上面的初始化方法一样也是指定一个销毁方法。

```

AttributeAccessorSupport
=====

```

这个类是对AttributeAccessor这个接口的实现。

...

```

public abstract class AttributeAccessorSupport implements
AttributeAccessor, Serializable {

/** Map with String keys and Object values. */
private final Map<String, Object> attributes = new LinkedHashMap<>();

//往map当中put了一个k/v 如果传一个为null的value等同于remove的操作
public void setAttribute(String name, @Nullable Object value) {

```

```

    Assert.notNull(name, "Name must not be null");
    if (value != null) {
        this.attributes.put(name, value);
    }
    else {
        removeAttribute(name);
    }
}

//map.get (key)
@Override
@Nullable
public Object getAttribute(String name) {
    Assert.notNull(name, "Name must not be null");
    return this.attributes.get(name);
}

//map.remove (key)
@Override
@Nullable
public Object removeAttribute(String name) {
    Assert.notNull(name, "Name must not be null");
    return this.attributes.remove(name);
}

//判断一个key是否存在
@Override
public boolean hasAttribute(String name) {
    Assert.notNull(name, "Name must not be null");
    return this.attributes.containsKey(name);
}

//返回所有的key
@Override
public String[] attributeNames() {
    return StringUtils.toStringArray(this.attributes.keySet());
}

/**
 * Copy the attributes from the supplied AttributeAccessor to this
 * accessor.
 * @param source the AttributeAccessor to copy from
 */
protected void copyAttributesFrom(AttributeAccessor source) {
    Assert.notNull(source, "Source must not be null");
    String[] attributeNames = source.attributeNames();
    for (String attributeName : attributeNames) {
        setAttribute(attributeName, source.getAttribute(attributeName));
    }
}

```

```

    }
}

@Override
public boolean equals(@Nullable Object other) {
    return (this == other || (other instanceof AttributeAccessorSupport &&
        this.attributes.equals(((AttributeAccessorSupport)
other).attributes)));
}

@Override
public int hashCode() {
    return this.attributes.hashCode();
}

...

```

### BeanMetadataAttributeAccessor =====

继承了AttributeAccessorSupport并且实现了BeanMetadataElement接口，主要重现了AttributeAccessorSupport当中的方法为，进行了简单的封装。

### AbstractBeanDefinition =====

AbstractBeanDefinition实现了beandefinition接口中定义的各种api，并定义了一系列的常量属性，这些常量会直接影响到 Spring 实例化 Bean 时的策略，并且提供了对beanDefinition的拷贝的能力，下面我们开始对该类中的重要方法一个一个进行解析：

### AbstractBeanDefinition中的字段解析 -----

...

标注当前的BeanDefinition的注入模型为？

```

// 手动装配
public static final int AUTOWIRE_NO =
AutowireCapableBeanFactory.AUTOWIRE_NO;
// 设置自动装配的模型
public static final int AUTOWIRE_BY_NAME =

```

```

AutowireCapableBeanFactory.AUTOWIRE_BY_NAME;
public static final int AUTOWIRE_BY_TYPE =
AutowireCapableBeanFactory.AUTOWIRE_BY_TYPE;
public static final int AUTOWIRE_CONSTRUCTOR =
AutowireCapableBeanFactory.AUTOWIRE_CONSTRUCTOR;

//首先尝试使用constructor进行自动装配。如果失败，再尝试使用byType进行
自动装配
@Deprecated
public static final int AUTOWIRE_AUTODETECT =
AutowireCapableBeanFactory.AUTOWIRE_AUTODETECT;

...

...

private int autowireMode = AUTOWIRE_NO;

...

...

标注当前的BeanDefinition的检查模型为?
/**
 * 不检查
 */
public static final int DEPENDENCY_CHECK_NONE = 0;

/**
 * 检查对象依赖
 */
public static final int DEPENDENCY_CHECK_OBJECTS = 1;

/**
 * 检查原始类型:
 public static boolean isSimpleValueType(Class<?> type) {
return (Void.class != type
&& void.class != type
&& (ClassUtils.isPrimitiveOrWrapper(type)
|| Enum.class.isAssignableFrom(type)
|| CharSequence.class.isAssignableFrom(type)
|| Number.class.isAssignableFrom(type)
|| Date.class.isAssignableFrom(type)
|| Temporal.class.isAssignableFrom(type)
|| URI.class == type
|| URL.class == type
|| Locale.class == type
|| Class.class == type));

```

```
}
 */
public static final int DEPENDENCY_CHECK_SIMPLE = 2;

/**
 * 检查所有
 */
public static final int DEPENDENCY_CHECK_ALL = 3;
...

...

private int dependencyCheck = DEPENDENCY_CHECK_NONE;
...

...

@Nullable
private volatile Object beanClass;
...

...

@Nullable
private String scope = SCOPE_DEFAULT;
...

...

private boolean abstractFlag = false;
...

...

@Nullable
private Boolean lazyInit;
...

...

@Nullable
private String[] dependsOn;
```

```
...

...

private boolean primary = false;

...

...

@Nullable
private Supplier<?> instanceSupplier;

...

...

@Nullable
private String factoryBeanName;

...

...

@Nullable
private String factoryMethodName;

...

...

@Nullable
private ConstructorArgumentValues constructorArgumentValues;

...

...

@Nullable
private MutablePropertyValues propertyValues;

...

...

private MethodOverrides methodOverrides = new MethodOverrides();
```



...

...

```
@Nullable
private String initMethodName;
@Nullable
private String destroyMethodName;
```

...

...

```
private boolean enforceInitMethod = true;
private boolean enforceDestroyMethod = true;
// 如下面的代码所示:
// 初始化方法:
public void initMethodClass(){
    System.out.println("invoke custom method init a");
}
// 启动类
public class Start {
public static void main(String[] args) {
AnnotationConfigApplicationContext context = new
AnnotationConfigApplicationContext();
GenericBeanDefinition genericBeanDefinition = new
GenericBeanDefinition();
genericBeanDefinition.setBeanClass(A.class);
genericBeanDefinition.setInitMethodName("initMethodClassa");
genericBeanDefinition.setEnforceInitMethod(true); // 我们这里设置了强制
执行
context.registerBeanDefinition("a", genericBeanDefinition);
context.refresh();
}
}
// 执行之后spring由于找不到你所说的初始化方法但是你又说要强制执行,那么
它就会报错, 报错信息如下:
Exception in thread "main"
org.springframework.beans.factory.BeanCreationException:
Error creating bean with name 'a': Invocation of init method failed;
nested exception is
org.springframework.beans.factory.support.BeanDefinitionValidationExce
ption:
Could not find an init method named 'initMethodClassa' on bean with
name 'a'
```

...

```

...
private boolean synthetic = false;
...

...
private int role = BeanDefinition.ROLE_APPLICATION;
...

...
@Nullable
private String description;
...

...
@Nullable
private Resource resource;
...

```

### AbstractBeanDefinition中的方法和构造器

---

挑一些较为重要的方法来讲，不太重要的没必要来讲。

```

...
/**
 * Create a new AbstractBeanDefinition with default settings.
 */
protected AbstractBeanDefinition() {
    this(null, null);
}
...

...
/**
 * Create a new AbstractBeanDefinition with the given

```

```

* constructor argument values and property values.
*/
protected AbstractBeanDefinition(@Nullable ConstructorArgumentValues
cargs, @Nullable MutablePropertyValues pvs) {
    this.constructorArgumentValues = cargs;
    this.propertyValues = pvs;
}

...

...

/**
 * Create a new AbstractBeanDefinition as a deep copy of the given
 * bean definition.
 * @param original the original bean definition to copy from
 */
protected AbstractBeanDefinition(BeaDefinition original) {
    setParentName(original.getParentName());
    setBeanClassName(original.getBeanClassName());
    setScope(original.getScope());
    setAbstract(original.isAbstract());
    setFactoryBeanName(original.getFactoryBeanName());
    setFactoryMethodName(original.getFactoryMethodName());
    setRole(original.getRole());
    setSource(original.getSource());
    copyAttributesFrom(original);

    if (original instanceof AbstractBeanDefinition) {
        AbstractBeanDefinition originalAbd = (AbstractBeanDefinition)
original;
        if (originalAbd.getBeanClass()) {
            setBeanClass(originalAbd.getBeanClass());
        }
        if (originalAbd.hasConstructorArgumentValues()) {
            setConstructorArgumentValues(new
ConstructorArgumentValues(original.getConstructorArgumentValues()));
        }
        if (originalAbd.hasPropertyValues()) {
            setPropertyValues(new
MutablePropertyValues(original.getPropertyValues()));
        }
        if (originalAbd.hasMethodOverrides()) {
            setMethodOverrides(new
MethodOverrides(originalAbd.getMethodOverrides()));
        }
        Boolean lazyInit = originalAbd.getLazyInit();
        if (lazyInit != null) {

```

```

        setLazyInit(lazyInit);
    }
    setAutowireMode(originalAbd.getAutowireMode());
    setDependencyCheck(originalAbd.getDependencyCheck());
    setDependsOn(originalAbd.getDependsOn());
    setAutowireCandidate(originalAbd.isAutowireCandidate());
    setPrimary(originalAbd.isPrimary());
    copyQualifiersFrom(originalAbd);
    setInstanceSupplier(originalAbd.getInstanceSupplier());
    setNonPublicAccessAllowed(originalAbd.isNonPublicAccessAllowed());
    setLenientConstructorResolution(originalAbd.isLenientConstructorResolution());
    setInitMethodName(originalAbd.getInitMethodName());
    setEnforceInitMethod(originalAbd.isEnforceInitMethod());
    setDestroyMethodName(originalAbd.getDestroyMethodName());
    setEnforceDestroyMethod(originalAbd.isEnforceDestroyMethod());
    setSynthetic(originalAbd.isSynthetic());
    setResource(originalAbd.getResource());
}
else {
    setConstructorArgumentValues(new
    ConstructorArgumentValues(original.getConstructorArgumentValues()));
    setPropertyValues(new
    MutablePropertyValues(original.getPropertyValues()));
    setLazyInit(original.isLazyInit());
    setResourceDescription(original.getResourceDescription());
}
}
}
...

```

1. 解释一下，为什么说上述代码中AbstractBeanDefinition的该构造器是Copy，它Copy啥呢？
2. 是这样的，我们之前说过如果两个BeanDefinition是一个父子关系，或者说一个BeanDefinition最后会变为一个RootBeanDefiniton，来描述一个最终的BeanDefinition，那么这个构造器写的这么复杂它到底是拿来干啥用的呢？
3. 还记得在对beanDefinition进行合并的时候会创建一个RootBeanDefinition吗？看代码：

```

...
protected RootBeanDefinition getMergedBeanDefinition(String
beanName, BeanDefinition bd, @Nullable BeanDefinition containingBd)
throws BeanDefinitionStoreException {
    synchronized (this.mergedBeanDefinitions) {
        RootBeanDefinition mbd = null;
        RootBeanDefinition previous = null;

```

```

    // Check with full lock now in order to enforce the same merged
instance.
    if (containingBd == null) {
        mbd = this.mergedBeanDefinitions.get(beanName);
    }
    if (mbd == null || mbd.stale) {
        //表示是一个普通类或者是一个父类
        previous = mbd;
        if (bd.getParentName() == null) {
            // Use copy of given root bean definition.
            if (bd instanceof RootBeanDefinition) {
                //判断当前的bd的类型是否是RootBeanDefinition
                mbd = ((RootBeanDefinition) bd).cloneBeanDefinition();
            } else {
                //如果不是rootBeanDefinition创建一个rootBeanDefinition
                //解释一下为什么不是RootBeanDefinition也会创建一个
RootBeanDefinition:
                //因为RootBeanDefinition相当于是beanDefinition的顶级父类
不管怎么样都可以被放入到BeanDefinition或者是
MergeBeanDefinitionMap中
                mbd = new RootBeanDefinition(bd);
            }
        }
    }
}
}

```

...

4. 看到在15~22行中的两个逻辑分支了嘛，判断如果当前的BeanDefinition是一个RootBeanDefinition的话就指定调用cloneBeanDefinition()克隆beanDefinition方法对当前的BeanDefinition进行克隆：

...

```

@Override
public RootBeanDefinition cloneBeanDefinition() {
    //this:代表的是原始的bd(从bdMap中获取的bd)
    return new RootBeanDefinition(this);
}

```

...

5. 该克隆相当于自己克隆自己，我们再看RootBeanDefiniton中看看它的构造器：

...

```

public RootBeanDefinition(RootBeanDefinition original) {

```

```

super(original);
this.decoratedDefinition = original.decoratedDefinition;
this.qualifiedElement = original.qualifiedElement;
this.allowCaching = original.allowCaching;
this.isFactoryMethodUnique = original.isFactoryMethodUnique;
this.targetType = original.targetType;
this.factoryMethodToIntrospect = original.factoryMethodToIntrospect;
}
...

```

## 6. 再看看super方法是啥？

这里就不粘过来了，其实就是AbstractBeanDefinition中当前咱们聊的构造器，它会把当前的beanDefinition中的信息构建出一个BeanDefinition

## 7. 然后对于else中的：

```

...
mbd = new RootBeanDefinition(bd);
...

```

## 8. 其实也一样到最后都会去调用AbstractBeanDefinition的构造器完成BeanDefinition的拷贝和创建。

```

...
/**
 * Override settings in this bean definition (presumably a copied parent
 * from a parent-child inheritance relationship) from the given bean
 * definition (presumably the child).
 * <ul>
 * <li>Will override beanClass if specified in the given bean definition.
 * <li>Will always take {@code abstract}, {@code scope},
 * {@code lazyInit}, {@code autowireMode}, {@code dependencyCheck},
 * and {@code dependsOn} from the given bean definition.
 * <li>Will add {@code constructorArgumentValues}, {@code
propertyValues},
 * {@code methodOverrides} from the given bean definition to existing
ones.
 * <li>Will override {@code factoryBeanName}, {@code
factoryMethodName},

```

```
* {@code initMethodName}, and {@code destroyMethodName} if
specified
* in the given bean definition.
* </ul>
*/
```

```
public void overrideFrom(BeanDefinition other) {
    if (StringUtils.hasLength(other.getBeanClassName())) {
        setBeanClassName(other.getBeanClassName());
    }
    if (StringUtils.hasLength(other.getScope())) {
        setScope(other.getScope());
    }
    setAbstract(other.isAbstract());
    if (StringUtils.hasLength(other.getFactoryBeanName())) {
        setFactoryBeanName(other.getFactoryBeanName());
    }
    if (StringUtils.hasLength(other.getFactoryMethodName())) {
        setFactoryMethodName(other.getFactoryMethodName());
    }
    setRole(other.getRole());
    setSource(other.getSource());
    copyAttributesFrom(other);

    if (other instanceof AbstractBeanDefinition) {
        AbstractBeanDefinition otherAbd = (AbstractBeanDefinition) other;
        if (otherAbd.getBeanClass() != null) {
            setBeanClass(otherAbd.getBeanClass());
        }
        if (otherAbd.hasConstructorArgumentValues()) {
            getConstructorArgumentValues().addArgumentValues(other.getConstructorArgumentValues());
        }
        if (otherAbd.hasPropertyValues()) {
            getPropertyValues().addPropertyValues(other.getPropertyValues());
        }
        if (otherAbd.hasMethodOverrides()) {
            getMethodOverrides().addOverrides(otherAbd.getMethodOverrides());
        }

        Boolean lazyInit = otherAbd.getLazyInit();
        if (lazyInit != null) {
            setLazyInit(lazyInit);
        }
        setAutowireMode(otherAbd.getAutowireMode());
        setDependencyCheck(otherAbd.getDependencyCheck());
        setDependsOn(otherAbd.getDependsOn());
        setAutowireCandidate(otherAbd.isAutowireCandidate());
        setPrimary(otherAbd.isPrimary());
        copyQualifiersFrom(otherAbd);
    }
}
```

```

        setInstanceSupplier(otherAbd.getInstanceSupplier());
setNonPublicAccessAllowed(otherAbd.isNonPublicAccessAllowed());
setLenientConstructorResolution(otherAbd.isLenientConstructorResolutio
n());
    if (otherAbd.getInitMethodName() != null) {
        setInitMethodName(otherAbd.getInitMethodName());
        setEnforceInitMethod(otherAbd.isEnforceInitMethod());
    }
    if (otherAbd.getDestroyMethodName() != null) {
        setDestroyMethodName(otherAbd.getDestroyMethodName());
        setEnforceDestroyMethod(otherAbd.isEnforceDestroyMethod());
    }
    setSynthetic(otherAbd.isSynthetic());
    setResource(otherAbd.getResource());
}
else {
getConstructorArgumentValues().addArgumentValues(other.getConstruct
orArgumentValues());
    getPropertyValues().addPropertyValues(other.getPropertyValues());
    setLazyInit(other.isLazyInit());
    setResourceDescription(other.getResourceDescription());
}
}
...

...
/**
 * Apply the provided default values to this bean.
 * @param defaults the default settings to apply
 * @since 2.5
 */
public void applyDefaults(BeanDefinitionDefaults defaults) {
    Boolean lazyInit = defaults.getLazyInit();
    if (lazyInit != null) {
        setLazyInit(lazyInit);
    }
    setAutowireMode(defaults.getAutowireMode());
    setDependencyCheck(defaults.getDependencyCheck());
    setInitMethodName(defaults.getInitMethodName());
    setEnforceInitMethod(false);
    setDestroyMethodName(defaults.getDestroyMethodName());
    setEnforceDestroyMethod(false);
}
...

```



```
...
/**
 * Specify the bean class name of this bean definition.
 */
@Override
public void setBeanClassName(@Nullable String beanClassName) {
    this.beanClass = beanClassName;
}

```

...

...

```
/**
 * Return the current bean class name of this bean definition.
 */
@Override
@Nullable
public String getBeanClassName() {
    Object beanClassObject = this.beanClass;
    if (beanClassObject instanceof Class) {
        return ((Class<?>) beanClassObject).getName();
    }
    else {
        return (String) beanClassObject;
    }
}

```

...

...

```
/**
 * Specify the class for this bean.
 * @see #setBeanClassName(String)
 */
public void setBeanClass(@Nullable Class<?> beanClass) {
    this.beanClass = beanClass;
}

```

...

...

```
public Class<?> getBeanClass() throws IllegalStateException {
    Object beanClassObject = this.beanClass;
    if (beanClassObject == null) {

```

```

        throw new IllegalStateException("No bean class specified on bean
definition");
    }
    if (!(beanClassObject instanceof Class)) {
        throw new IllegalStateException(
            "Bean class name [" + beanClassObject + "] has not been
resolved into an actual Class");
    }
    return (Class<?>) beanClassObject;
}
...

```

## 关于bean指定初始化方法注意的点

---

### 1. bean有三种初始化方法:

\* 一：通过注解@PostConstruct注解来指定当前 Bean的初始化方法，这里稍微注意一下该注解的提供方不是spring，而是java原生的注解，来自javax.annotation包下。

```

...
@PostConstruct
public void annotationMethod(){
    System.out.println("invoke annotation init a");
}
...

```

\* 二：是通过实现spring提供的InitializingBean接口，来重写该接口的afterPropertiesSet()方法来描述你想要指定该的类的初始化方法。

```

...
public class A implements InitializingBean {
    @Override
    public void afterPropertiesSet() throws Exception {
        System.out.println("interface initMethod init A");
    }
}
...

```

\* 三：通过指定初始方法来创建：通过在需要指定初始化方法的类中提供一个自己指定的初始化方法，并且在注册这个Bean之前创建该bean的BeanDefinition的时候指定初始化方法，比如下面的案例中我们指定了initMethodClass()方法来作为A类的初始化方法。

```
...  
// A类中自定义的初始化方法  
public void initMethodClass(){  
System.out.println("invoke custom method init a");  
}  
public class Start {  
public static void main(String[] args) {  
AnnotationConfigApplicationContext context = new  
AnnotationConfigApplicationContext();  
GenericBeanDefinition genericBeanDefinition = new  
GenericBeanDefinition();  
genericBeanDefinition.setBeanClass(A.class);  
genericBeanDefinition.setInitMethodName("initMethodClass");  
context.registerBeanDefinition("a", genericBeanDefinition);  
context.refresh();  
}  
}
```

...

\* 这里说一下，上述介绍的三种对于一个bean指定初始化方法顺序(也就是三种初始化bean的方式同时存在)，他们的执行方式按照上述的介绍顺序来：



2. 下面我们看看对于上述三种bean的初始化方法spring会放在BeanDefinition的哪里：

\* @PostConstruct：注解来指定某个类的初始化方法是有些特殊的，他会单独的存在在一个set集合中：

...

```
@Nullable
private Set<String> externallyManagedInitMethods;
```

...

```

```

\* InitializingBean接口：对于实现InitializingBean接口的方法来说spring是不会进行记录的，原因很简单，因为这是spring内置的对于bean自定义初始化方法的实现，并且对于单个bean来说只会有一个初始化方法，也只能有一个初始化方法。所以spring在执行Bean生命周期中的初始化回调的时候就会发现当前的类，比如说A类就实现InitializingBean接口，然后就会指定你写的逻辑来初始化该bean。

```

```

\* 指定初始方法：这个时候我们可以看到initMethodName字段上面就是咱们说的自己实现该类的初始化方法并且在注册该Bean的时候指定初始化方法，和上面实现了InitializingBean接口不一样吧。

```

```

RootBeanDefinition

=====

...

```
@Nullable
private BeanDefinitionHolder decoratedDefinition;
```

...

```
...
@Nullable
private AnnotatedElement qualifiedElement;
...

...
boolean allowCaching = true;
...

...
boolean isFactoryMethodUnique = false;
...

...
volatile Class<?> resolvedTargetType;
...

...
final Object constructorArgumentLock = new Object();
...

...
Executable resolvedConstructorOrFactoryMethod;
...

...
boolean constructorArgumentsResolved = false;
...

...
Object[] resolvedConstructorArguments;
...
```

```

...
Object[] preparedConstructorArguments;
...

...

final Object postProcessingLock = new Object();
...

...

boolean postProcessed = false;
...

...

volatile Boolean beforeInstantiationResolved;
...

...

private Set<Member> externallyManagedConfigMembers;
...

...

private Set<String> externallyManagedInitMethods;
...

...

private Set<String> externallyManagedDestroyMethods;
...

```

## ChildBeanDefinition =====

继承 AbstractBeanDefinition,用来描述一个子beandefinition, \*\*不可以单独存在\*\*, 必须依赖一个父 BeanDetintion, 构造 ChildBeanDefinition 时, 通

过构造方法传入父 BeanDefinition 的名称或通过 setParentName 设置父名称。它可以从父类继承方法参数、属性值，并可以重写父类的方法，同时也可以增加新的属性或者方法。若重新定义 init 方法，destroy 方法或者静态工厂方法，ChildBeanDefinition 会重写父类的设置。

## GenericBeanDefinition

=====

从ChildBeanDefinition的javadoc当中可以知道；这个beanDefinition是2.5版本后用来替代ChildBeanDefinition的；可以单独存在，也可以用来作为子类beanDefinition。

## AnnotatedBeanDefinition

=====

AnnotatedBeanDefinition 是 BeanDefinition 子接口之一，该接口扩展了 BeanDefinition 的功能，其用来操作注解元数据。一般情况下，通过注解方式得到的 Bean (@Component、@Bean)，其 BeanDefinition 类型都是该接口的实现类。

...

```
// 获得当前 Bean 的注解元数据  
AnnotationMetadata getMetadata();
```

```
// 获得当前 Bean 的工厂方法上的元数据  
@Nullable  
MethodMetadata getFactoryMethodMetadata();
```

...

原文链接: <https://juejin.cn/post/7383029698115158067>