```
package com. sxt. reflection;
import java. lang. reflect. Constructor;
import java. lang. reflect. Field;
import java. lang. reflect. Method;
import com. sxt. bean. User:
/**
* 通过反射API动态的操作: 构造器,方法,属性
* @author 江
*/
public class Demo03 {
 public static void main(String[] args) {
        String path="com. sxt. bean. User";
        try {
               Class (User > clazz=(Class (User >) Class. for Name (path);
               //通过反射API动态调用构造方法,构造对象
               User ul=clazz.newInstance(); //获得无参实例对象
       Constructor (User)
constructor=clazz.getConstructor(int.class, int.class, String.class);
       User u2=constructor.newInstance(1001, 18, "莫崽");
               System. err. println(u2. getUname());
               //通过反射API调用普通方法
               User u3=clazz.getConstructor().newInstance();
               Method method=clazz.getDeclaredMethod("setUname", String.class);
               method.invoke(u3, "三玖");
                                            //u2. setUname("江");
               System.err.println(u3.getUname());
               //通过反射API操作属性
```

```
User u4=clazz.getConstructor().newInstance();
Field field=clazz.getDeclaredField("uname");
field.setAccessible(true); //禁止进行安全检查,可以对私有的属性进行操作,并且能提高性能
field.set(u4, "多罗罗");
System.err.println(u4.getUname());
System.err.println(field.get(u4));

} catch (Exception e) {
    e.printStackTrace();
}
```