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# Android-从程序员到架构师之路

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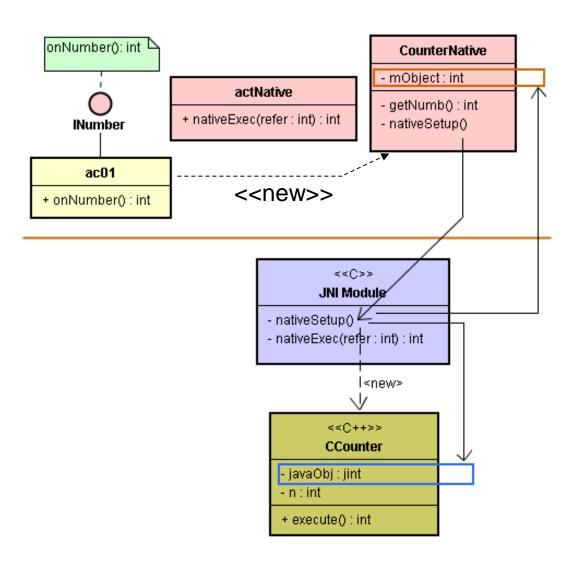
JNI:必要的优化设计(d)

By 高煥堂

# 5、Java与C++对象之间的 <双向>对称关连

#### 举例说明

- 上一节里,将C++对象指针储存于Java对 象的属性里;成为<单向>的对称联结关系。
- 接下来,也可以将Java对象的参考储存于 C++对象里。

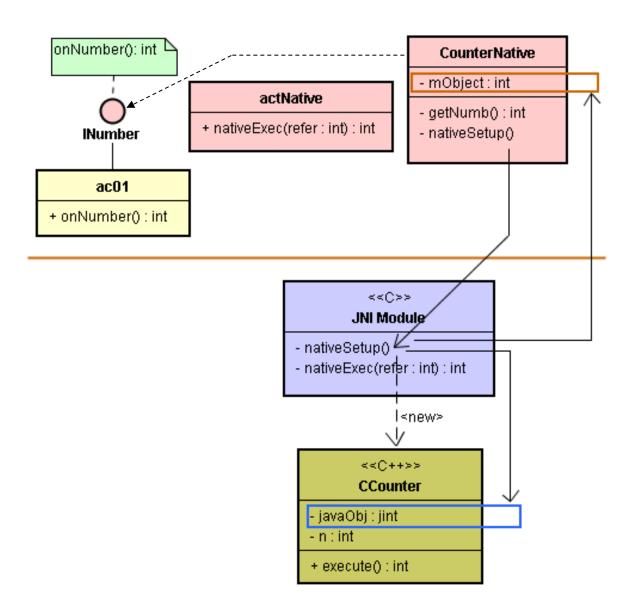


```
// INumber.java
package com.misoo.counter;
public interface INumber {
    int onNumber();
}
```

```
@Override public void onClick(View v) {
      int sum;
      switch(v.getId()){
      case 101:
            sum = actNative.nativeExec(cn.mObject);
            setTitle("Sum = " + sum);
            break;
      case 103:
            finish(); break;
@Override public int onNumber() { return 17; }
```

指令:

```
@Override public void onCreate(Bundle
    savedInstanceState){
    //....-
    cn = new CounterNative();
    cn.setOnNumber(this);
}
```



```
// CounterNative.java
package com.misoo.counter;
public class CounterNative {
        public int mObject;
        private INumber listener;
       static {
             System.loadLibrary("MyCounter8"); }
        public CounterNative()
                     { nativeSetup(); }
        public void setOnNumber(INumber plis)
                      { listener = plis; }
        private int getNumb()
                      { return listener.onNumber();
        private native void nativeSetup();
```

```
/* com.misoo.counter.CounterNative.cpp */
#include "com_misoo_counter_actNative.h"
#include "com_misoo_counter_CounterNative.h"
class CCounter{
 public:
    int n;
    jint javaObj;
 public:
    CCounter() {}
    int execute() {
            int i, sum = 0;
            for(i=0; i \le n; i++) sum+=i;
            return sum;
```

```
JNIEXPORT void JNICALL

Java_com_misoo_counter_CounterNative_nativeSetup

(JNIEnv *env, jobject thiz) {

    CCounter *obj = new CCounter();
    jclass clazz = (jclass)env->GetObjectClass(thiz);
    jfieldID fid =

        (jfieldID)env->GetFieldID(clazz, "mObject", "I");
        env->SetIntField(thiz, fid, (jint)obj);
        jobject gThiz = (jobject)env->NewGlobalRef(thiz);
        obj->javaObj = (jint)gThiz;
}
```

```
JNIEXPORT jint JNICALL
Java_com_misoo_counter_actNative_nativeExec
 (JNIEnv *env, jclass clazz, jint refer) {
    CCounter *co = (CCounter*)refer;
    jobject jo = (jobject)co->javaObj;
    jclass joClazz = (jclass)env->GetObjectClass(jo);
    jmethodID mid = env->GetMethodID(joClazz,
                     "getNumb", "()I");
    int numb = (int)env->CallIntMethod(jo, mid);
    co->n = numb;
    return (jint)co->execute();
```

### 关于nativeSetup()函数的动作

• 上述nativeSetup()函数里的指令:

CCounter \*obj = new CCounter();

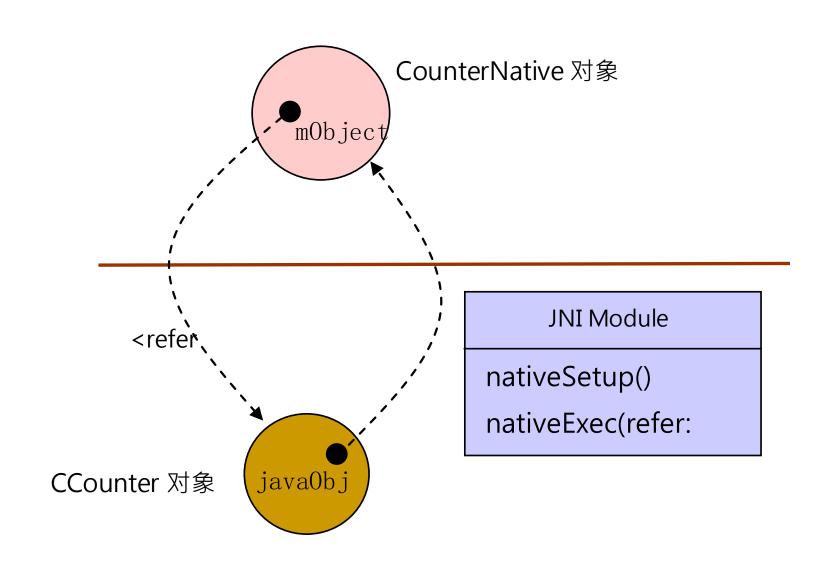
诞生一个CCounter对象。

指令:

• 就将CCounter对象的指针值储存于 CounterNative对象的mObject属性 里。 指令:

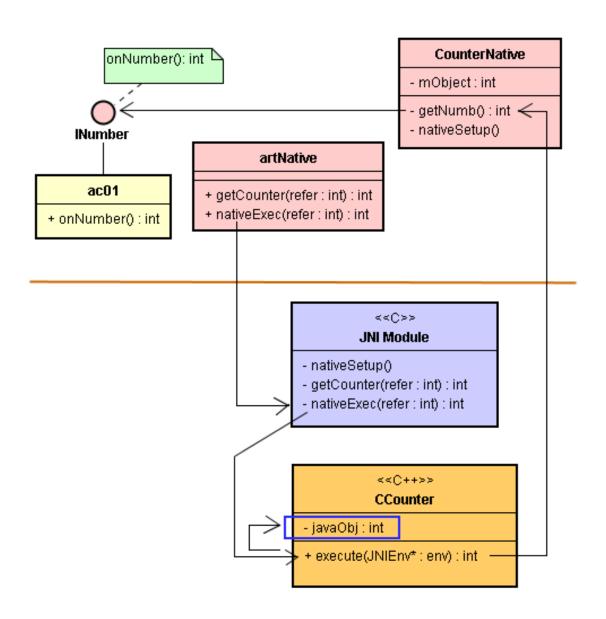
```
jobject gThiz = (jobject)env->NewGlobalRef(thiz);
obj->javaObj = (jint)gThiz;
```

 就将CounterNative对象的指针值储存于 CCounter对象的javaObj属性里,如此建 立了CounterNative对象与CCounter对象 之双向连结。如下图:



### 关于nativeExec()函数的动作

当ac01调用这个函数时,将CCounter对象的参考值传递给JNI层的nativeExec()本地函数。



```
// ac01.java
// .....
```

```
@Override public void onClick(View v) {
      int sum;
      switch(v.getId()){
      case 101:
            sum = actNative.nativeExec( cn.mObject );
            setTitle("Sum = " + sum);
            break;
      case 103:
            finish(); break;
@Override public int onNumber() { return 17; }
```

```
// actNative.java
package com.misoo.counter;
public class actNative {
        public static native int getCounter(int refer);
        public static native int nativeExec(int refer);
}
```

指令:
 actNative.nativeExec(cn.mObject);

这nativeExec()函数的参数refer则参考到
 CCounter的对象。当其执行到指令:

```
CCounter *co = (CCounter*)refer;
jobject jo = (jobject)co->javaObj;
```

 就从CCounter对象里取得javaObj属性值, 并存入jo变量里。 此jo值正是Java层CounterNative对象的参考,所以透过jo可以调用CounterNative对象的getNumb()函数,进而调用ac01的onNumber()函数,顺利取得n值(即numb值)。

最后,指令:co->n = numb;return (jint)co->execute();

 将取到的numb值存入CCounter对象里, 并调用其execute()函数算出结果,回传给 Java层。

