MICROOH 麦可网

Android-从程序员到架构师之路

出品人: Sundy

讲师:高焕堂(台湾)

http://www.microoh.com

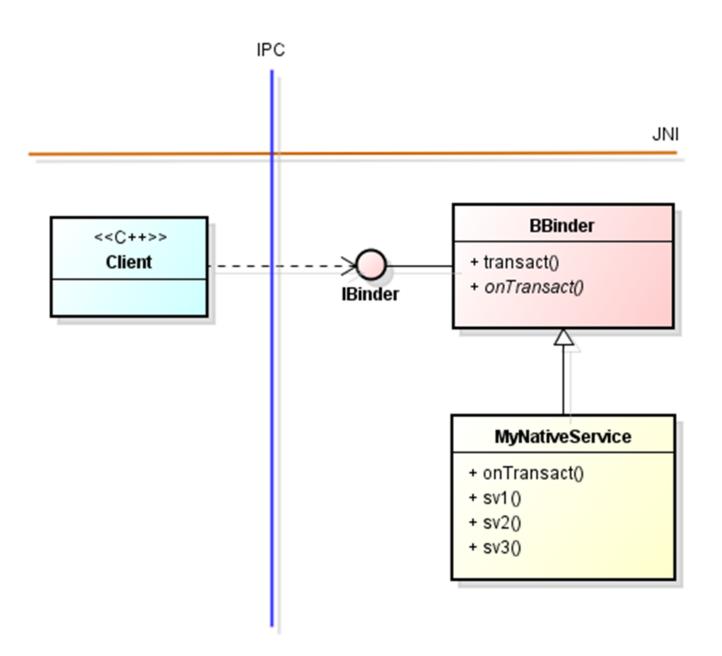
F01_c

观摩: Session模式与 Proxy-Stub模式的搭配(c)

By 高煥堂

4、复习: Proxy-Stub模式

- Proxy-Stub模式的主要用途在于封装接口
 以便提供更好的新接口。
- 也因而,它成为<挟天子以令诸侯>的主要 架构设计模块。例如,有个Native系统服 务,如下:



- Android提供了BpInterface<T>和 BnInterface<T>两个模板,来协助创建 Proxy和Stub两个类。
- 例如,BnInterface<T>模板定义如下:

• 基于这个模板,并定义接口如下:

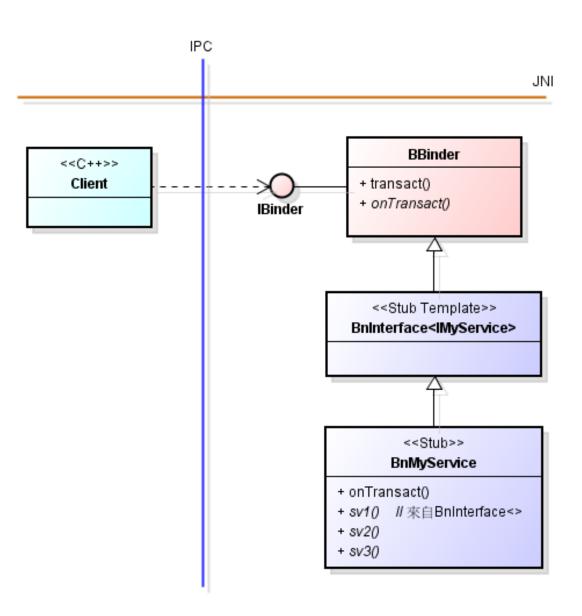
```
class IMyService :public IInterface {
   public:
        DECLARE_META_INTERFACE(MyService);
        virtual void sv1(...) = 0;
        virtual void sv1(...) = 0;
        virtual void sv1(...) = 0;
};
```

• 此时可使用BnInterafce<T>模板来产生BnInterafce<IMyService>类别。如下:

BnInterface < IMyService >

• 它一方面继承了Binder框架基类来得到 IBinder接口。同时。也继承了IMyService 接口所定义的sv1(), sv2()和sv3()函数。 • 基于这个模板产生的类别,就可衍生出 Stub类别,如下:

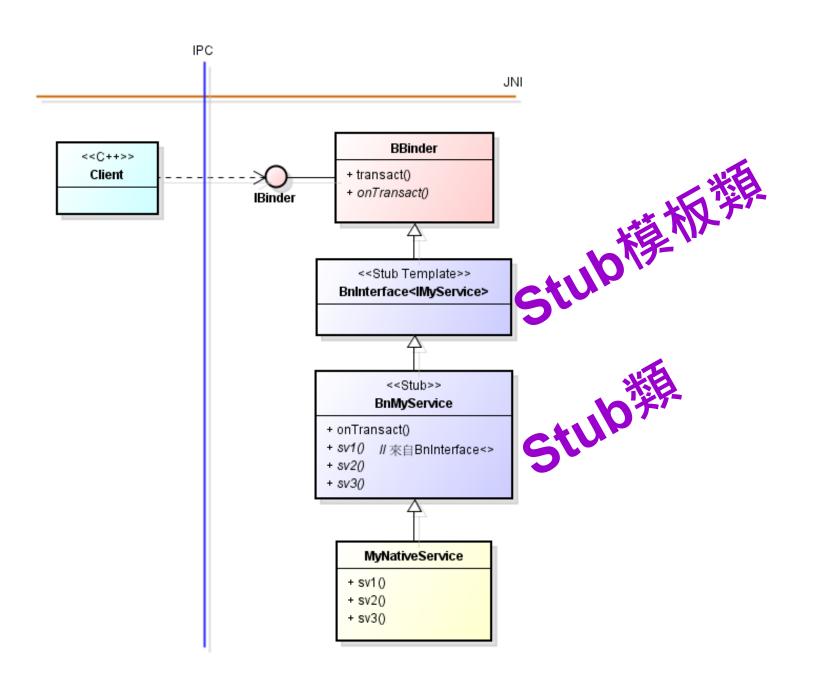
• 如下图所示:



• 基于这个Stub类别(即BnMyService),我们只要撰写MyNativeService类别,它来继承上述的BnMyService类别即可,如下定义:

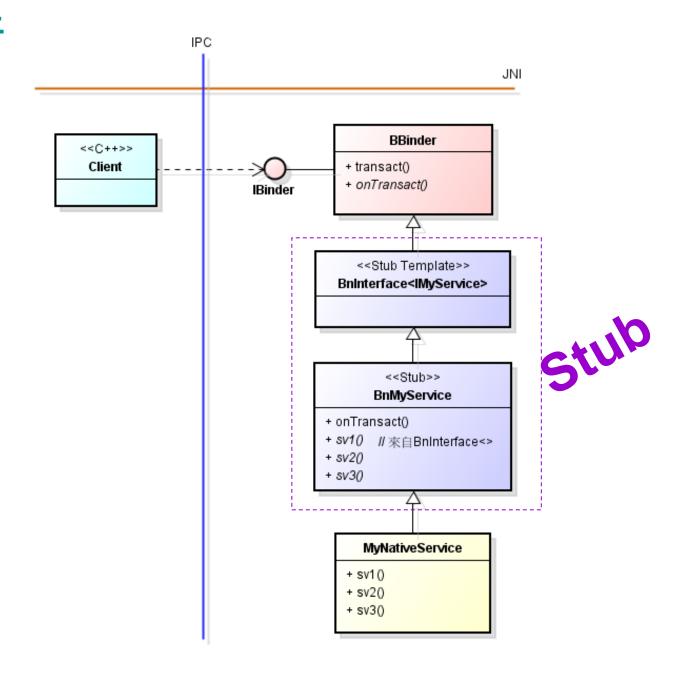
```
class MyNativeService : public BnMyService
  {
     //.........
}
```

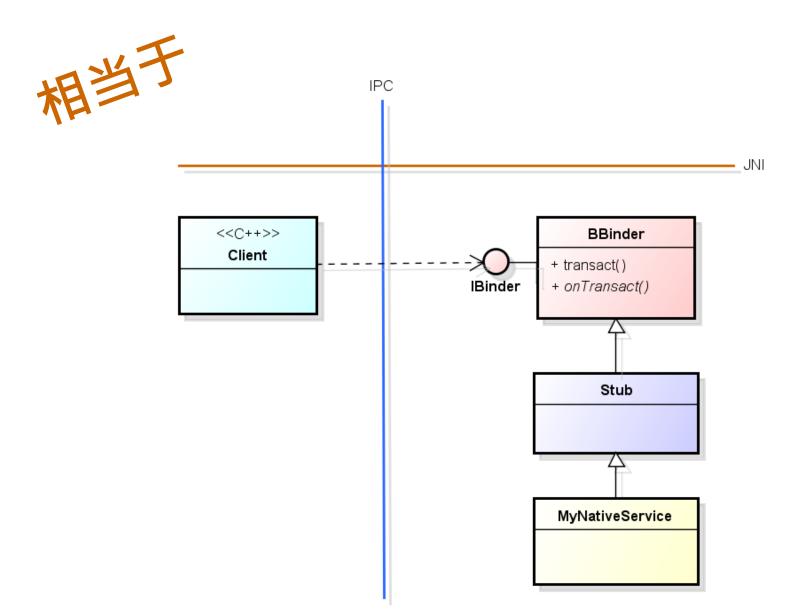
• 如下图所示:

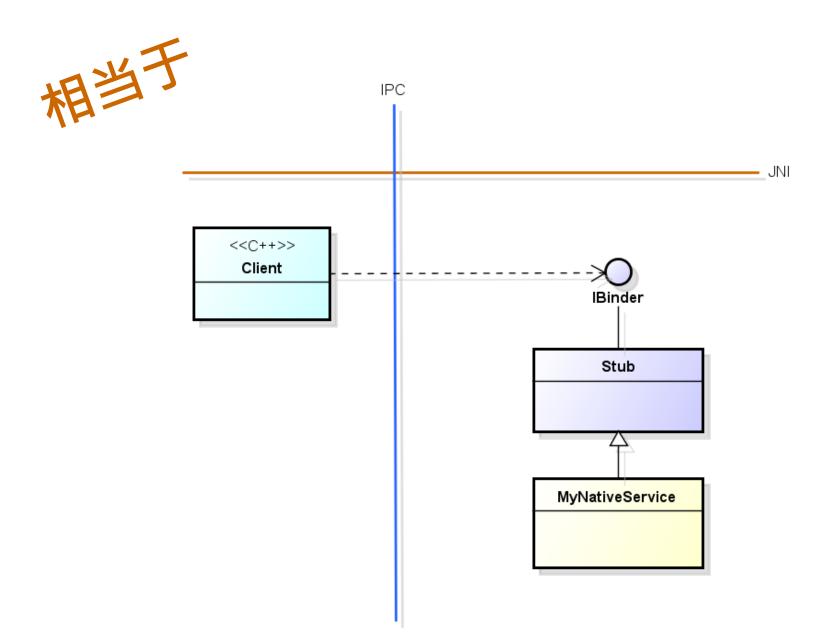


我所介述后提供 物源Stubhh

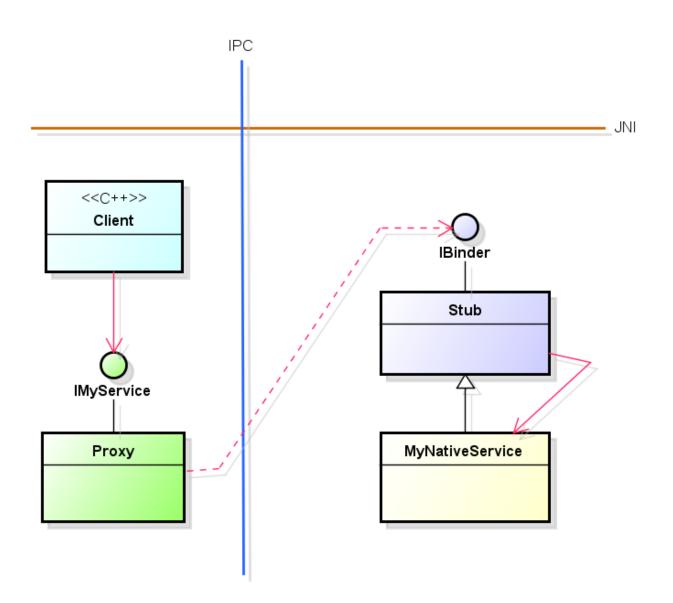
相当于





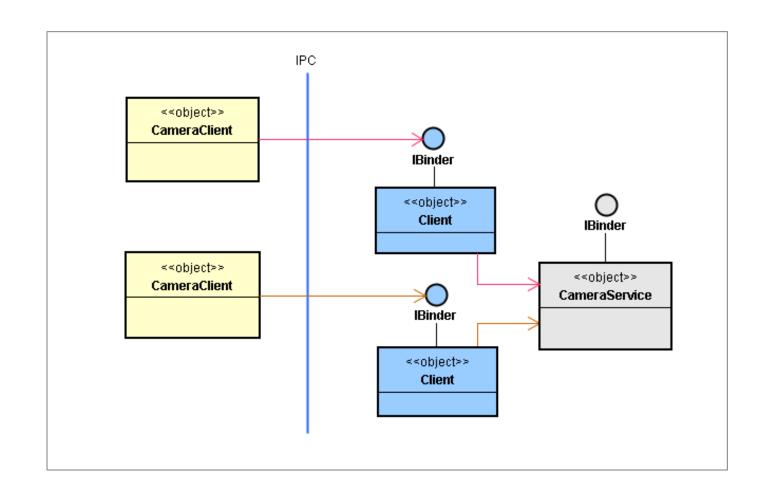


进而,使用BpInterface(T>模机, 来生成Proxy类

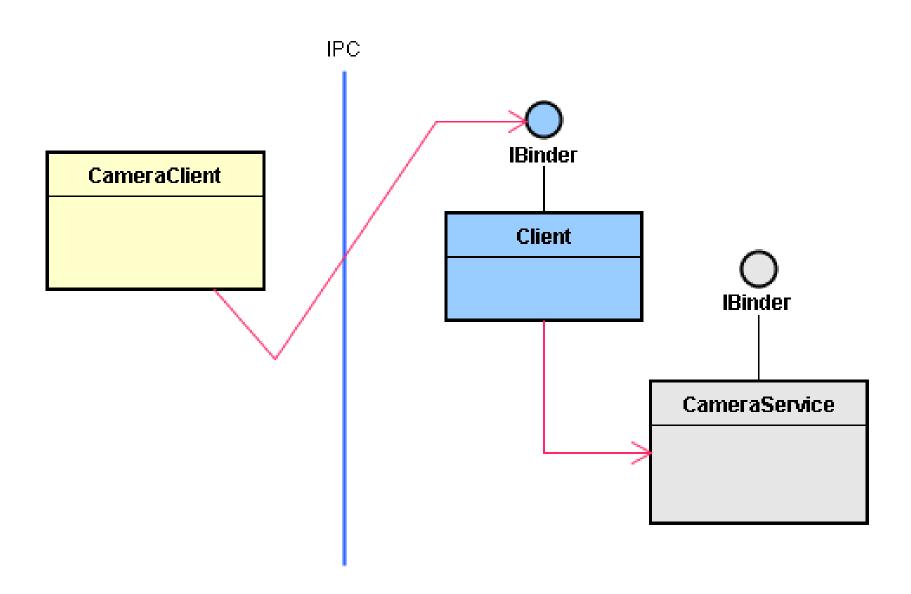


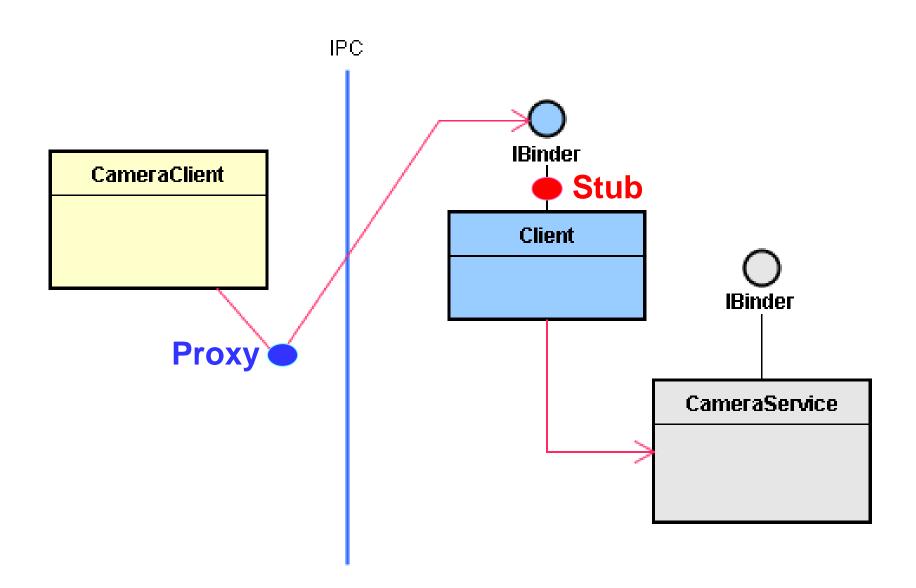
5、Proxy-Stub设计模式: 以CameraService为例

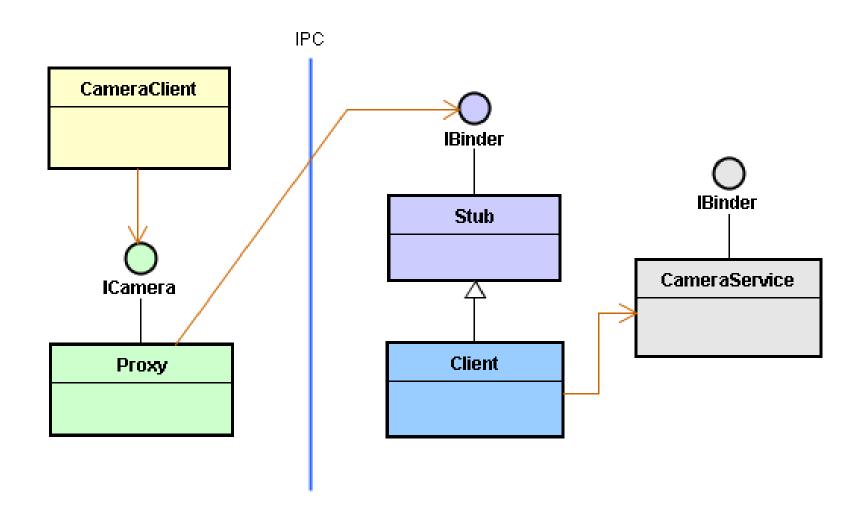
在Android里, CameraService采用了
 Session模式,如下图:

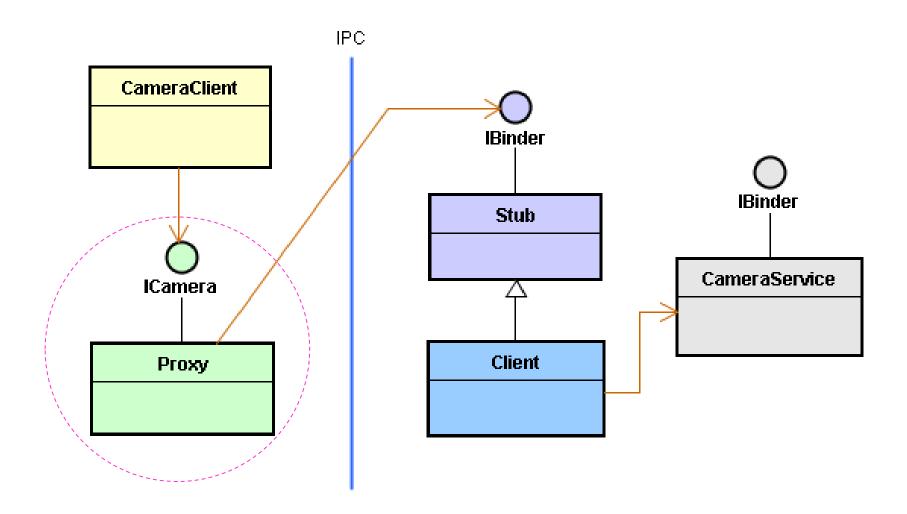


Session アウベソーStub構造形 Proxy - Stubing - Stu





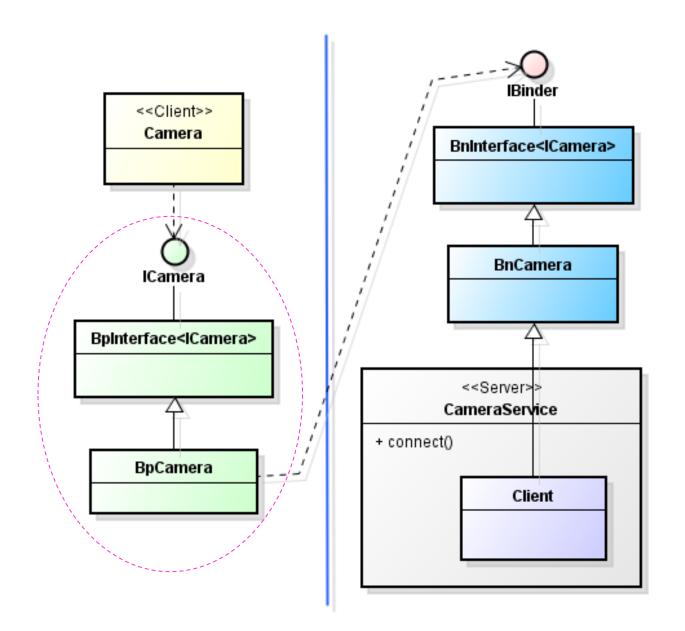




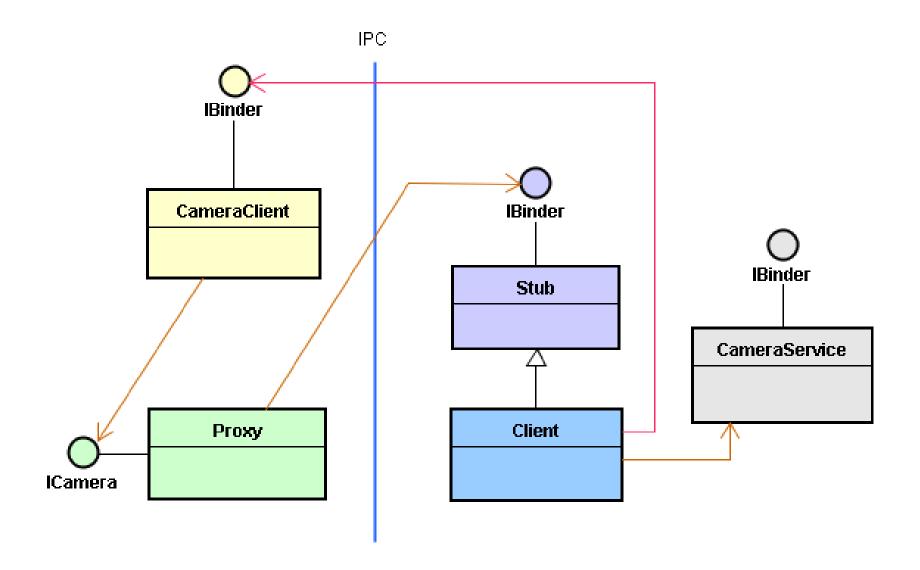
如果使用BpInterface < T > 模板,这Proxy 角色包含了两个类:

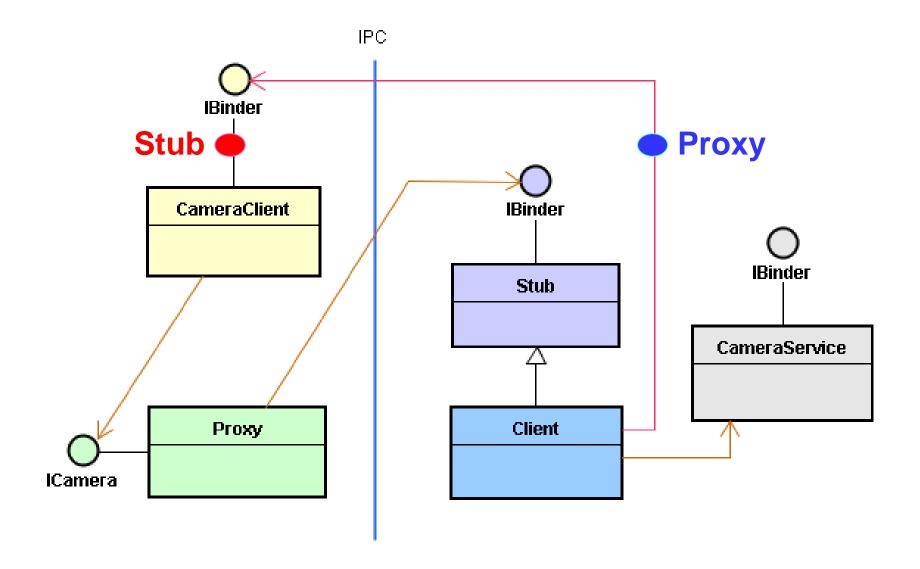
Proxy模板类:BpInterface<ICamera>

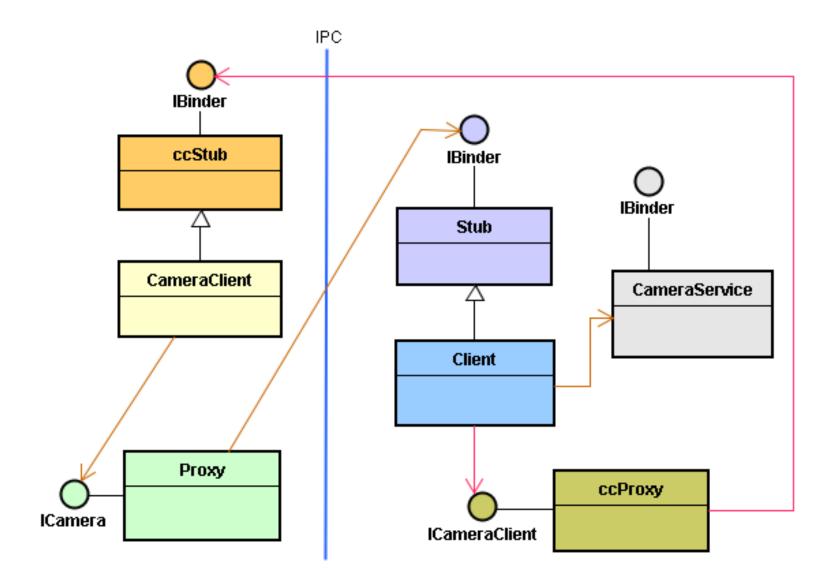
Proxy类: BpCamera

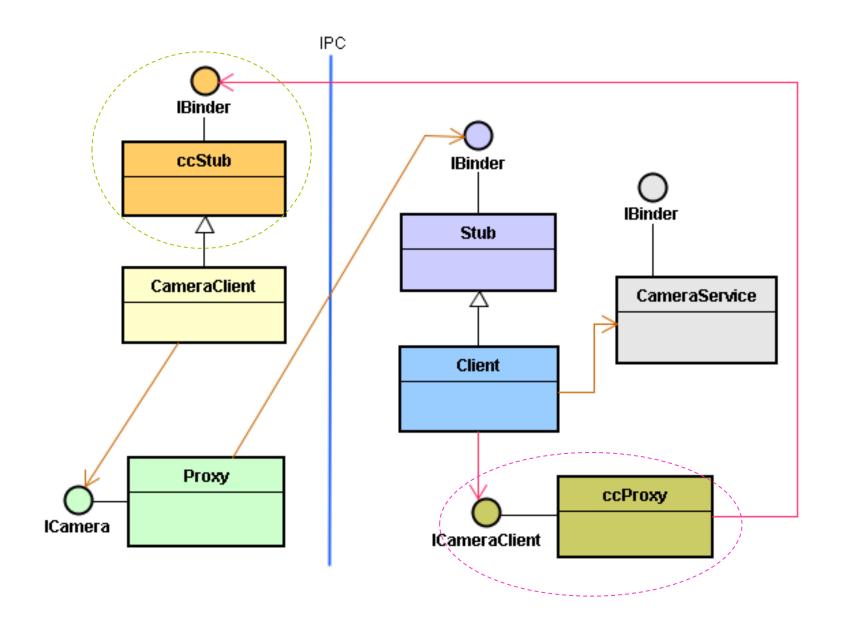


- 在上图的呼叫时,CameraClient可以将自己的IBinder接口传递给CameraService。
- 这让Client能调用CameraClient的IBinder 接口,如下图:









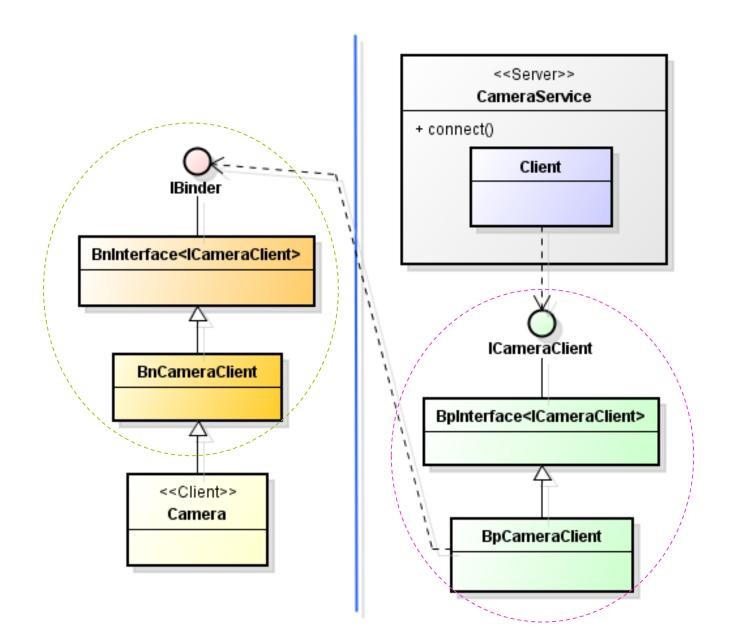
 如果使用模板,这Proxy和Stub角色各包含 了两个类:

Proxy模板类: BpInterface < ICamera Client >

Proxy类: BpCameraClient

Stub模板类: BnInterface < ICamera Client >

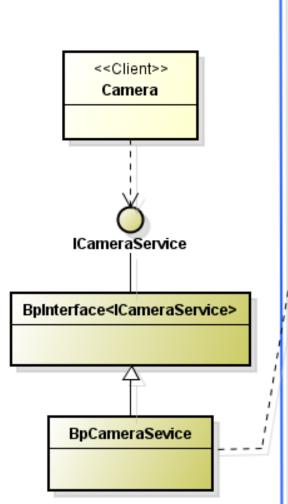
Stub类: BnCameraClient

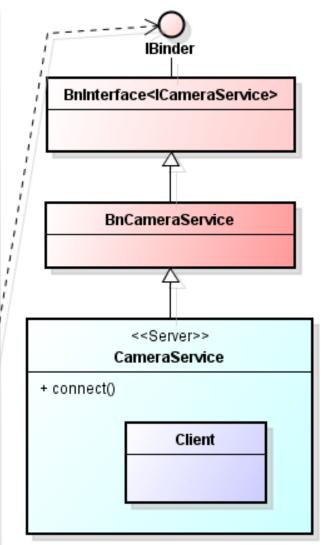


以上说明了CameraService服务幕后,使用BpInterface<T>和BnInterface<T>模板来生成Proxy和Stub两个类

还构建为接入

例如,CameraService也提供了 <ICameraService>接口







~ Continued ~