JBK1017-Reflection

A simple Java program to demonstrate the use of reflection import java.lang.reflect.Method; import java.lang.reflect.Field; import java.lang.reflect.Constructor; // class whose object is to be created class Test{ // creating a private field private String s; // creating a public constructor public Test() { s = "GeeksforGeeks"; // Creating a public method with no argumentsjkllkkkkkkkkkkkkkkkkkkkkk public void method1() { System.out.println("The string is " + s); // Creating a public method with int as argument public void method2(int n) { System.out.println("The number is " + n); } // creating a private method private void method3() { System.out.println("Private method invoked"); **}**} class Demo{ public static void main(String args[]) throws Exception { // Creating object whose property is to be checked Test obj = new Test(); // Creating class object from the object using // getclass method Class cls = obj.getClass(); System.out.println("The name of class is " +cls.getName()); // Getting the constructor of the class through the // object of the class Constructor constructor = cls.getConstructor(); System.out.println("The name of constructor is "+ constructor.getName());

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   System.out.println("The public methods of class are : ");
   // Getting methods of the class through the object
   // of the class by using getMethods
   Method[] methods = cls.getMethods();
   // Printing method names
   for (Method method:methods)
     System.out.println(method.getName());
   // creates object of desired method by providing the
   // method name and parameter class as arguments to
   // the getDeclaredMethod
   Method methodcall1 =
cls.getDeclaredMethod("method2", int.class);
   // invokes the method at runtime
   methodcall1.invoke(obj, 19);
   // creates object of the desired field by providing
   // the name of field as argument to the
   // getDeclaredField method
   Field field = cls.getDeclaredField("s");
   // allows the object to access the field irrespective
   // of the access specifier used with the field
   field.setAccessible(true);
   // takes object and the new value to be assigned
   // to the field as arguments
   field.set(obj, "JAVA");
   // Creates object of desired method by providing the
   // method name as argument to the getDeclaredMethod
   Method methodcall2 = cls.getDeclaredMethod("method1");
   // invokes the method at runtime
   methodcall2.invoke(obj);
   // Creates object of the desired method by providing
   // the name of method as argument to the
   // getDeclaredMethod method
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    Method methodcall3 = cls.getDeclaredMethod("method3");
    // allows the object to access the method irrespective
    // of the access specifier used with the method
    methodcall3.setAccessible(true):
    // invokes the method at runtime
   methodcall3.invoke(obj);
Example on reflection ,load the Java class, call its methods or
analysis the class at runtime.
public class AppTest{
private int counter;
public void printIt(){
             System.out.println("printIt() no param");
      public void printItString(String temp){
             System.out.println("printIt() with param String: " +
temp);
      public void printItInt(int temp){
             System.out.println("printIt() with param int: " +
temp);
      public void setCounter(int counter){
             this.counter = counter;
             System.out.println("setCounter() set counter to : " +
counter);
      public void printCounter(){
             System.out.println("printCounter(): " + this.counter);
      }}
import java.lang.reflect.Method;
public class ReflectApp{
      public static void main(String[] args) {
       //no paramater
      Class noparams[] = {};
      //String parameter
      Class[] paramString = new Class[1];
      paramString[0] = String.class;
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      //int parameter
      Class[] paramInt = new Class[1];
      paramInt[0] = Integer.TYPE;
      try{
          //load the AppTest at runtime
             Class cls =
Class.forName("com.mkyong.reflection.AppTest");
             Object obj = cls.newInstance();
             //call the printIt method
      Method method = cls.getDeclaredMethod("printIt",
noparams);
             method.invoke(obj, null);
             //call the printItString method, pass a String param
      method = cls.getDeclaredMethod("printItString",
paramString);
             method.invoke(obj, new String("mkyong"));
             //call the printItInt method, pass a int param
             method = cls.getDeclaredMethod("printItInt",
paramInt);
             method.invoke(obj, 123);
             //call the setCounter method, pass a int param
             method = cls.getDeclaredMethod("setCounter",
paramInt);
             method.invoke(obj, 999);
             //call the printCounter method
             method = cls.getDeclaredMethod("printCounter",
noparams);
             method.invoke(obj, null);
      }catch(Exception ex){
             ex.printStackTrace();
      }}}
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Finding Out About Methods of a Class

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import java.lang.reflect.*;
```

public class method1 {

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  private int f1(
   Object p, int x) throws NullPointerException
    if (p == null)
     throw new NullPointerException();
    return x;
   public static void main(String args[]){
     Class cls = Class.forName("method1");
     Method methlist[]
       = cls.getDeclaredMethods();
     for (int i = 0; i < methlist.length;
       i++) {
       Method m = methlist[i];
       System.out.println("name
        = " + m.getName());
       System.out.println("decl class = " +
              m.getDeclaringClass());
       Class pvec[] = m.getParameterTypes();
       for (int j = 0; j < pvec.length; j++)
         System.out.println("
         param #" + j + " " + pvec[j]);
       Class evec[] = m.getExceptionTypes();
       for (int j = 0; j < \text{evec.length}; j++)
        System.out.println("exc #" + j
         + " " + evec[j]);
       System.out.println("return type = " +
                m.getReturnType());
       System.out.println("----");
     }}}
Obtaining Information About Constructors
import java.lang.reflect.*;
 public class constructor1 {
  public constructor1( {
  protected constructor1(int i, double d) {
   public static void main(String args[]){
     Class cls = Class.forName("constructor1");
```

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     Constructor ctorlist[]= cls.getDeclaredConstructors();
    for (int i = 0; i < ctorlist.length; i++) {
       Constructor ct = ctorlist[i];
       System.out.println("name= " + ct.getName());
       System.out.println("decl class = " + ct.getDeclaringClass());
       Class pvec[] = ct.getParameterTypes();
       for (int j = 0; j < pvec.length; j++)
         System.out.println("param #"+ j + " " + pvec[j]);
       Class evec[] = ct.getExceptionTypes();
       for (int j = 0; j < \text{evec.length}; j++)
         System.out.println("exc #" + j + " " + evec[i]);
       System.out.println("----");
      } }}
Finding Out About Class Fields
import java.lang.reflect.*;
 public class field1 {
   private double d;
   public static final int i = 37;
   String s = "testing";
   public static void main(String args[]){
      Class cls = Class.forName("field1");
      Field fieldlist[]
       = cls.getDeclaredFields();
      for (int i
       = 0; i < fieldlist.length; i++) {
       Field fld = fieldlist[i];
       System.out.println("name
         = " + fld.getName());
       System.out.println("decl class = " +
             fld.getDeclaringClass());
       System.out.println("type
         = " + fld.getType());
       int mod = fld.getModifiers();
       System.out.println("modifiers = " +
             Modifier.toString(mod)):
       System.out.println("----");
      } } }
```

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import java.lang.reflect.*;
 public class method2 {
  public int add(int a, int b){
    return a + b:
  public static void main(String args[]){
     Class cls = Class.forName("method2");
     Class partypes[] = new Class[2];
     partypes[0] = Integer.TYPE;
     partypes[1] = Integer.TYPE;
      Method meth = cls.getMethod(
       "add", partypes);
     method2 methobj = new method2();
     Object arglist[] = new Object[2];
     arglist[0] = new Integer(37);
     arglist[1] = new Integer(47);
      Object retobi
      = meth.invoke(methobj, arglist);
     Integer retval = (Integer)retobj;
     System.out.println(retval.intValue());
Creating New Objects
import java.lang.reflect.*;
 public class constructor2 {
  public constructor2(){
   public constructor2(int a, int b){
    System.out.println(
     a = a + a + b = + b;
  public static void main(String args[]){
    try {
     Class cls = Class.forName("constructor2");
     Class partypes[] = new Class[2];
     partypes[0] = Integer.TYPE;
     partypes[1] = Integer.TYPE;
      Constructor ct
      = cls.getConstructor(partypes);
     Object arglist[] = new Object[2];
     arglist[0] = new Integer(37);
     arglist[1] = new Integer(47);
      Object retobj = ct.newInstance(arglist);
```

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    catch (Throwable e) {
     System.err.println(e);
    Changing Values of Fields
import java.lang.reflect.*;
 public class field2 {
  public double d;
  public static void main(String args[]) {
    try {
     Class cls = Class.forName("field2");
     Field fld = cls.getField("d");
      field2 f2obj = new field2();
     System.out.println("d = " + f2obj.d);
     fld.setDouble(f2obj, 12.34);
     System.out.println("d = " + f2obj.d);
    catch (Throwable e) {
     System.err.println(e);
    }}}
reflection is in creating and manipulating arrays
import java.lang.reflect.*;
 public class array2 {
   public static void main(String args[]){
    int dims[] = new int[]\{5, 10, 15\};
    Object arr
     = Array.newInstance(Integer.TYPE, dims);
    Object arrobj = Array.get(arr, 3);
    Class cls =
     arrobj.getClass().getComponentType();
    System.out.println(cls);
    arrobj = Array.get(arrobj, 5);
    Array.setInt(arrobj, 10, 37);
    int arrcast[][][] = (int[][][])arr;
    System.out.println(arrcast[3][5][10]);
  } }
```