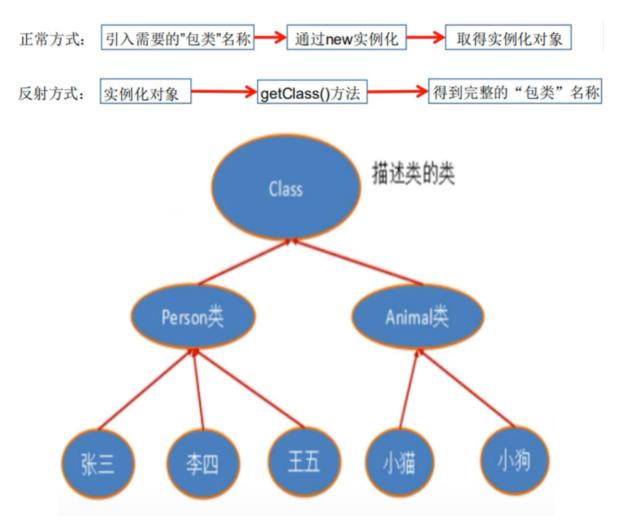
# 注解和反射学习笔记

#### 初始注解--如何写

```
import java.lang.annotation.*;
//注解可以显示赋值,如果没有默认值,我们必须给注解赋值
@MyAnnotation(id = 1)
public class AnnotationTest01 {
   @MyAnnotation(id = 1)
   public void test() {
   }
   //默认value可以省略
   @MyAnnotation2("123")
   public void test2() {
   }
}
// 定义一个注解
//Target 表示我们的注解可以用在哪些地方
@Target(value = {ElementType.METHOD, ElementType.TYPE})
//Retention 表示我们的注解在什么地方有效
//Retention>class>sources
@Retention(value = RetentionPolicy.RUNTIME)
// 说明该注释将被包含在javadoc中
@Documented
//Inherited 说明子类可以继承父类中的该注解
@Inherited
@interface MyAnnotation {
   //注解的参数:参数类型 + 参数名();
   String name() default "";
   int id();
   String[] schools() default {"哔哩哔哩大学"};
}
@Target(value = {ElementType.METHOD})
@Retention(value = RetentionPolicy.RUNTIME)
```

```
@interface MyAnnotation2 {
    String value();
}
```

#### 初始反射--什么叫反射



```
// 什么叫反射
public class ReflectionTest01 {
   public static void main(String[] args) throws
ClassNotFoundException {
       // 通过反射获取类的class对象
       Class<?> c1 = Class.forName("com.wll.reflection.User");
       System.out.println(c1);
       // 一个类在内存中只有一个Class对象
       //一个类被加载后,类的整个结构都会被封装在Class对象中
       Class<?> c2 = Class.forName("com.wll.reflection.User");
       Class<?> c3 = Class.forName("com.wll.reflection.User");
       System.out.println(c2.hashCode());
       System.out.println(c3.hashCode());
   }
}
// 实体类pojo, entity
class User {
```

```
public String sex;
private String name;
private int id;
private int age;
private void test() {
}
public User() {
}
public String getSex() {
   return sex;
}
public void setSex(String sex) {
   this.sex = sex;
}
public User(String sex, String name, int id, int age) {
    this.sex = sex;
   this.name = name;
   this.id = id;
   this.age = age;
}
@Override
public String toString() {
    return "User{" +
            "sex='" + sex + '\'' +
            ", name='" + name + '\'' +
            ", id=" + id +
            ", age=" + age +
            '}';
}
public String getName() {
   return name;
}
public void setName(String name) {
   this.name = name;
}
public int getId() {
   return id;
}
public void setId(int id) {
```

```
this.id = id;
}

public int getAge() {
    return age;
}

public void setAge(int age) {
    this.age = age;
}
```

## Class类的创建方式

```
// 测试Class 类的创建方式有哪些
public class ReflectionTest02 {
   public static void main(String[] args) throws
ClassNotFoundException {
       Person person = new Student();
       System.out.println("This is"+person.name);
       //方式一:通过对象获得
       Class c1 = person.getClass();
       System.out.println(c1.hashCode());
       //方式二: forName 获得
       Class c2 = Class.forName("com.wll.reflection.Student");
       System.out.println(c2.hashCode());
       // 方式三: 通过类名.class 获得
       Class c3 = Student.class;
       System.out.println(c3.hashCode());
       //方式四:基本内置类型的包装类都有一个Type属性
       Class c4 = Integer.TYPE;
       System.out.println(c4);
       // 获得父类类型
       Class c5 = c1.getSuperclass();
       System.out.println(c5);
   }
}
class Person {
   String name;
   @Override
   public String toString() {
```

```
return "Person{" +
                "name='" + name + '\'' +
                '}';
    }
    public Person(String name) {
        this.name = name;
    }
    public Person() {
}
class Student extends Person{
   public Student(){
        this.name = "学生";
   }
}
class Teacher extends Person{
    public Teacher(){
       this.name = "教师";
    }
}
```

## 所有类型的Class

```
import java.lang.annotation.ElementType;
// 所有类型的Class
public class ReflectionTest03 {
   public static void main(String[] args) {
       Class c1 = Object.class;
       Class c2 = Comparable.class;
                                     // 接口
       Class c3 = String[].class; //一维数组
       Class c4 = int[][].class; //二维数组
       Class c5 = Override.class; // 注解
       Class c6 = ElementType.class; //枚举
       Class c7 = Integer.class; //基本数据类型
       Class c8 = void.class; //void
       Class c9 = Class.class; //class
       System.out.println(c1);
       System.out.println(c2);
       System.out.println(c3);
       System.out.println(c4);
       System.out.println(c5);
       System.out.println(c6);
```

```
System.out.println(c7);
System.out.println(c8);
System.out.println(c9);

//只要元素类型与维度一样,就是同一个Class
int[] a = new int[100];
int[] b = new int[200];
System.out.println(a.getClass().hashCode());
System.out.println(b.getClass().hashCode());
}

}
```

#### 类加载器

```
public class ReflectionTest04 {
   public static void main(String[] args) throws
ClassNotFoundException {
       // 获取系统类的加载器
       ClassLoader classLoader =
ClassLoader.getSystemClassLoader();
       System.out.println(classLoader);
       // 获取系统加载类的父类加载器── 扩展类加载器
       ClassLoader parent = classLoader.getParent();
       System.out.println(parent);
       // 获取扩展类加载器的父类加载器─→根加载器(不可直接获取)
       ClassLoader parent1 = parent.getParent();
       System.out.println(parent1);
       //测试当前类是哪个加载器加载的
       ClassLoader classLoader1 =
Class.forName("com.wll.reflection.ReflectionTest04").getClassLoade
r();
       System.out.println(classLoader1);
       //测试JDK内置的类是谁加载的
       classLoader1 =
Class.forName("java.lang.Object").getClassLoader();
       System.out.println(classLoader1);
       // 如何获得系统类加载器可以加载的路径
       System.out.println(System.getProperty("java.class.path"));
   }
}
```

#### 获取运行时类的完整结构

null

方法名	功能说明
static ClassforName(String name)	返回指定类名name的Class对象
Object newInstance()	调用缺省构造函数,返回Class对象的一个实例
getName()	返回此Class对象所表示的实体(类,接口,数组类或void)的名称。
Class getSuperClass()	返回当前Class对象的父类的Class对象
Class[] getinterfaces()	获取当前Class对象的接口
ClassLoader getClassLoader()	返回该类的类加载器
Constructor[] getConstructors()	返回一个包含某些Constructor对象的数组
Method getMothed(String name,Class T)	返回一个Method对象,此对象的形参类型为 paramType
Field[] getDeclaredFields()	返回Field对象的一个数组

```
import java.lang.reflect.Constructor;
import java.lang.reflect.Field;
import java.lang.reflect.Method;
// 获得类的信息
public class ReflectionTest05 {
   public static void main(String[] args) throws
ClassNotFoundException, NoSuchFieldException,
NoSuchMethodException {
       //forName获得
       Class c1 = Class.forName("com.wll.reflection.User");
       // 获取类的名字
       System.out.println(c1.getName()); // 获取包名+类名
       System.out.println(c1.getSimpleName()); // 获取类名
       // 获取类的属性
       System.out.println("1.----");
       Field[] fields = c1.getFields(); // 只能找到public属性
       for (Field field : fields) {
           System.out.println(field);
       System.out.println("========");
       fields = c1.getDeclaredFields(); // <u>找到全部属性</u>
       for (Field field : fields) {
           System.out.println(field);
       System.out.println("2.----");
       Field sex = c1.getField("sex"); //public属性
```

```
System.out.println(sex);
       System.out.println("========");
       Field name = c1.getDeclaredField("name"); //所有属性
       System.out.println(name);
       System.out.println("3.----");
       // 获取类的方法
       Method[] methods = c1.getMethods(); // 获得本类及其父类的全部
public 方法
       for (Method method : methods) {
           System.out.println(method);
       }
       System.out.println("========");
       methods = c1.getDeclaredMethods(); // 获得本类的所有方法
       for (Method method : methods) {
           System.out.println(method);
       }
       // 获得指定方法
       System.out.println("========");
       Method getName = c1.getMethod("getName", null);
       Method setName = c1.getMethod("setName", String.class);
       System.out.println(getName);
       System.out.println(setName);
       // 获取构造器
       System.out.println("4.----");
       Constructor[] constructors = c1.getConstructors();
       for (Constructor constructor : constructors) {
           System.out.println(constructor);
       System.out.println("========");
       constructors = c1.getDeclaredConstructors();
       for (Constructor constructor : constructors) {
           System.out.println(constructor);
       }
       // 获得指定的构造器
       System.out.println("========");
       Constructor declaredConstructor =
c1.getDeclaredConstructor(String.class, String.class, int.class,
int.class);
       System.out.println(declaredConstructor);
       //对象获得
       System.out.println("5.----");
       User user = new User();
       c1 = user.getClass();
       System.out.println(c1.getName()); // 获取包名+类名
       System.out.println(c1.getSimpleName()); // 获取类名
   }
```

### 动态创建对象执行方法

```
import java.lang.reflect.Constructor;
import java.lang.reflect.Field;
import java.lang.reflect.InvocationTargetException;
import java.lang.reflect.Method;
// 通过反射动态的创建对象
public class ReflectionTest06 {
   public static void main(String[] args) throws
ClassNotFoundException, IllegalAccessException,
InstantiationException, NoSuchMethodException,
InvocationTargetException, NoSuchFieldException {
       Class c1 = Class.forName("com.wll.reflection.User");
       // 构建一个对象
       User user = (User)
c1.getDeclaredConstructor().newInstance(); // 调用无参构造器
       System.out.println(user);
       user = (User) c1.newInstance(); // 本质是调用无参构造器
       System.out.println(user);
       Constructor declaredConstructor =
c1.getDeclaredConstructor(String.class, String.class, int.class,
int.class);
       Object o = declaredConstructor.newInstance("男", "jike",
1, 18);
           // 调用有参构造器
       System.out.println(o);
       // 通过反射调用普通方法
       Method setName = c1.getDeclaredMethod("setName",
String.class);
       //invoke: 激活 (对象, "方法的值")
       setName.invoke(user, "jack");
       System.out.println(user.getName());
       //通过反射操作属性
       Field name = c1.getDeclaredField("name");
       // 关闭程序访问安全检测,可以修改私有属性
       name.setAccessible(true);
       // 不能直接操作私有属性,需要关闭程序的访问安全检测
       name.set(user, "Jack");
       System.out.println(user.getName());
   }
```

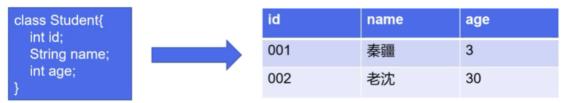
## 获取泛型信息

```
package com.wll.reflection;
import java.lang.reflect.Method;
import java.lang.reflect.ParameterizedType;
import java.lang.reflect.Type;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.Map;
public class ReflectionTest07 {
    public void test01(Map<String, User> map, List<User> list) {
        System.out.println("test01");
    }
    public Map<String, User> test02(){
        System.out.println("test02");
       return null;
   }
    public static void main(String[] args) throws
NoSuchMethodException {
        Method method = ReflectionTest07.class.getMethod("test01",
Map.class, List.class);
        // 获取泛型类型
        Type[] genericParameterTypes =
method.getGenericParameterTypes();
        for (Type genericParameterType : genericParameterTypes) {
            System.out.println("泛型类型:" +
genericParameterType);
            // 泛型类型是否是一种参数化类型
            if (genericParameterType instanceof ParameterizedType)
{
                Type[] actualTypeArguments = ((ParameterizedType)
genericParameterType).getActualTypeArguments();
                for (Type actualTypeArgument :
actualTypeArguments) {
                    System.out.println("真实参数信息:" +
actualTypeArgument);
                }
           }
        }
        method = ReflectionTest07.class.getMethod("test02", null);
        Type genericReturnType = method.getGenericReturnType();
```

```
if (genericReturnType instanceof ParameterizedType) {
        Type[] actualTypeArguments = ((ParameterizedType)
genericReturnType).getActualTypeArguments();
        for (Type actualTypeArgument : actualTypeArguments) {
            System.out.println("返回值信息:" +
            actualTypeArgument);
            }
        }
    }
}
```

## 获取注解信息

- ◆ 了解什么是ORM?
  - ◆ Object relationship Mapping --> 对象关系映射



- ◆ 类和表结构对应
- ◆ 属性和字段对应
- ◆ 对象和记录对应
- ◆ 要求: 利用注解和反射完成类和表结构的映射关系

```
import java.lang.annotation.*;
import java.lang.reflect.Field;
// 练习反射操作注解
public class ReflectionTest08 {
    public static void main(String[] args) throws
ClassNotFoundException, NoSuchFieldException {
       Class<?> c1 = Class.forName("com.wll.reflection.Room");
        // 反射获得注解
       Annotation[] annotations = c1.getAnnotations();
        for (Annotation annotation : annotations) {
           System.out.println(annotation);
       }
        // 获得注解的value的值
       Table table = c1.getAnnotation(Table.class);
        String value = table.value();
       System.out.println(value);
        // 获得类指定的注解
       Field f = c1.getDeclaredField("name");
        Filed filed = f.getAnnotation(Filed.class);
        System.out.println(filed.columnName());
```

```
System.out.println(filed.type());
        System.out.println(filed.length());
   }
}
@Table("db_room")
class Room{
    @Filed(columnName = "db_name", type = "varchar", length = 10)
    private String name;
    @Filed(columnName = "db_id", type = "int", length = 10)
    private int id;
    @Filed(columnName = "db_area", type = "int", length = 10)
    private int area;
    public Room() {
    }
    public Room(String name, int id, int area) {
        this.name = name;
        this.id = id;
        this.area = area;
    }
    public String getName() {
        return name;
    }
    public void setName(String name) {
        this.name = name;
    }
    public int getId() {
        return id;
    }
    public void setId(int id) {
       this.id = id;
    }
    public int getArea() {
       return area;
    }
    public void setArea(int area) {
        this.area = area;
    }
    @Override
```

```
public String toString() {
        return "Room{" +
                "name='" + name + '\'' +
                ", id=" + id +
                ", area=" + area +
                1}';
   }
}
// 类名注解
@Target(ElementType.TYPE)
@Retention(RetentionPolicy.RUNTIME)
@interface Table{
    String value();
}
//属性注解
@Target(ElementType.FIELD)
@Retention(RetentionPolicy.RUNTIME)
@interface Filed{
    String columnName();
    String type();
   int length();
}
```