

# 1 代理模式

为其他对象提供一个代理以控制对某个对象的访问。代理类主要负责为委托了（真实对象）预处理消息、过滤消息、传递消息给委托类，代理类不现实具体服务，而是利用委托类来完成服务，并将执行结果封装处理。

其实就是代理类为被代理类预处理消息、过滤消息并在此之后将消息转发给被代理类，之后还能进行消息的后置处理。代理类和被代理类通常会存在关联关系(即上面提到的持有的被带离对象的引用)，代理类本身不实现服务，而是通过调用被代理类中的方法来提供服务。

## 2 静态代理

创建一个接口，然后创建被代理的类实现该接口并且实现该接口中的抽象方法。之后再创建一个代理类，同时使其也实现这个接口。在代理类中持有一个被代理对象的引用，而后在代理类方法中调用该对象的方法。

接口：

```
public interface HelloInterface {  
    void sayHello();  
}
```

被代理类：

```
public class Hello implements HelloInterface{  
    @Override  
    public void sayHello() {  
        System.out.println("Hello zhanghao!");  
    }  
}
```

代理类：

```
public class HelloProxy implements HelloInterface{  
    private HelloInterface helloInterface = new Hello();  
    @Override  
    public void sayHello() {  
        System.out.println("Before invoke sayHello" );  
        helloInterface.sayHello();  
        System.out.println("After invoke sayHello");  
    }  
}
```

代理类调用：

被代理类被传递给了代理类HelloProxy，代理类在执行具体方法时通过所持用的被代理类完成调用。

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    HelloProxy helloProxy = new HelloProxy();
    helloProxy.sayHello();
}
```

输出:

```
Before invoke sayHello
Hello zhanghao!
After invoke sayHello
```

使用静态代理很容易就完成了对一个类的代理操作。但是静态代理的缺点也暴露了出来：由于代理只能为一个类服务，如果需要代理的类很多，那么就需要编写大量的代理类，比较繁琐。

## 3 动态代理

利用反射机制在运行时创建代理类。

接口、被代理类不变，我们构建一个handler类来实现InvocationHandler接口。

```
public class ProxyHandler implements InvocationHandler{
    private Object object;
    public ProxyHandler(Object object){
        this.object = object;
    }
    @Override
    public Object invoke(Object proxy, Method method, Object[] args) throws
Throwable {
        System.out.println("Before invoke " + method.getName());
        method.invoke(object, args);
        System.out.println("After invoke " + method.getName());
        return null;
    }
}
```

执行动态代理:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {

    System.getProperties().setProperty("sun.misc.ProxyGenerator.saveGeneratedFiles"
, "true");

    HelloInterface hello = new Hello();

    InvocationHandler handler = new ProxyHandler(hello);

    HelloInterface proxyHello = (HelloInterface)
Proxy.newProxyInstance(hello.getClass().getClassLoader(),
hello.getClass().getInterfaces(), handler);

    proxyHello.sayHello();
}

输出:
Before invoke sayHello
```

```
Hello zhanghao!  
After invoke sayHello
```

通过Proxy类的静态方法newProxyInstance返回一个接口的代理实例。针对不同的代理类，传入相应的代理程序控制器InvocationHandler。

如果新来一个被代理类Bye，如：

```
public interface ByeInterface {  
    void sayBye();  
}  
public class Bye implements ByeInterface {  
    @Override  
    public void sayBye() {  
        System.out.println("Bye zhanghao!");  
    }  
}
```

那么执行过程：

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
  
    System.getProperties().setProperty("sun.misc.ProxyGenerator.saveGeneratedFiles"  
        , "true");  
  
    HelloInterface hello = new Hello();  
    ByeInterface bye = new Bye();  
  
    InvocationHandler handler = new ProxyHandler(hello);  
    InvocationHandler handler1 = new ProxyHandler(bye);  
  
    HelloInterface proxyHello = (HelloInterface)  
Proxy.newProxyInstance(hello.getClass().getClassLoader(),  
    hello.getClass().getInterfaces(), handler);  
  
    ByeInterface proxyBye = (ByeInterface)  
Proxy.newProxyInstance(bye.getClass().getClassLoader(),  
    bye.getClass().getInterfaces(), handler1);  
    proxyHello.sayHello();  
    proxyBye.sayBye();  
}  
输出：  
Before invoke sayHello  
Hello zhanghao!  
After invoke sayHello  
Before invoke sayBye  
Bye zhanghao!  
After invoke sayBye
```

## 4 动态代理底层实现

动态代理具体步骤：

1. 通过实现 InvocationHandler 接口创建自己的调用处理器；
2. 通过为 Proxy 类指定 ClassLoader 对象和一组 interface 来创建动态代理类；
3. 通过反射机制获得动态代理类的构造函数，其唯一参数类型是调用处理器接口类型；
4. 通过构造函数创建动态代理类实例，构造时调用处理器对象作为参数被传入。

既然生成代理对象是用的Proxy类的静态方法newProxyInstance，那么我们就去它的源码里看一下它到底都做了些什么？

```

public static Object newProxyInstance(ClassLoader loader,
                                      Class<?>[] interfaces,
                                      InvocationHandler h)
    throws IllegalArgumentException
{
    Objects.requireNonNull(h);

    final Class<?>[] intfs = interfaces.clone();
    final SecurityManager sm = System.getSecurityManager();
    if (sm != null) {
        checkProxyAccess(Reflection.getCallerClass(), loader, intfs);
    }
    //生成代理类对象
    Class<?> cl = getProxyClass0(loader, intfs);

    //使用指定的调用处理器获取代理类的构造函数对象
    try {
        if (sm != null) {
            checkNewProxyPermission(Reflection.getCallerClass(), cl);
        }

        final Constructor<?> cons = cl.getConstructor(constructorParams);
        final InvocationHandler ih = h;
        //如果Class作用域为私有，通过 setAccessible 支持访问
        if (!Modifier.isPublic(cl.getModifiers())) {
            AccessController.doPrivileged(new PrivilegedAction<Void>() {
                public void run() {
                    cons.setAccessible(true);
                    return null;
                }
            });
        }
        //获取Proxy class构造函数，创建Proxy代理实例。
        return cons.newInstance(new Object[]{h});
    } catch (IllegalAccessException|InstantiationException e) {
        throw new InternalError(e.toString(), e);
    } catch (InvocationTargetException e) {
        Throwable t = e.getCause();
        if (t instanceof RuntimeException) {
            throw (RuntimeException) t;
        } else {
            throw new InternalError(t.toString(), t);
        }
    } catch (NoSuchMethodException e) {
        throw new InternalError(e.toString(), e);
    }
}

```

利用getProxyClass0(loader, intfs)生成代理类Proxy的Class对象。

```
private static Class<?> getProxyClass0(ClassLoader loader,
                                         Class<?>... interfaces) {
    //如果接口数量大于65535，抛出非法参数错误
    if (interfaces.length > 65535) {
        throw new IllegalArgumentException("interface limit exceeded");
    }

    //如果指定接口的代理类已经存在与缓存中，则不用新创建，直接从缓存中取即可；
    //如果缓存中没有指定代理对象，则通过ProxyClassFactory来创建一个代理对象。
    return proxyClassCache.get(loader, interfaces);
}
```

ProxyClassFactory内部类创建、定义代理类，返回给定ClassLoader 和interfaces的代理类。

```
private static final class ProxyClassFactory
    implements BiFunction<ClassLoader, Class<?>[], Class<?>>{
    // 代理类的名字的前缀统一为“$Proxy”
    private static final String proxyClassNamePrefix = "$Proxy";

    // 每个代理类前缀后面都会跟着一个唯一的编号，如$Proxy0、$Proxy1、$Proxy2
    private static final AtomicLong nextUniqueNumber = new AtomicLong();

    @Override
    public Class<?> apply(ClassLoader loader, Class<?>[] interfaces) {

        Map<Class<?>, Boolean> interfaceSet = new IdentityHashMap<>
            (interfaces.length);
        for (Class<?> intf : interfaces) {
            //验证类加载器加载接口得到对象是否与由apply函数参数传入的对象相同
            Class<?> interfaceClass = null;
            try {
                interfaceClass = Class.forName(intf.getName(), false,
                    loader);
            } catch (ClassNotFoundException e) {
            }
            if (interfaceClass != intf) {
                throw new IllegalArgumentException(
                    intf + " is not visible from class loader");
            }
            //验证这个Class对象是不是接口
            if (!interfaceClass.isInterface()) {
                throw new IllegalArgumentException(
                    interfaceClass.getName() + " is not an interface");
            }
            if (interfaceSet.put(interfaceClass, Boolean.TRUE) != null) {
                throw new IllegalArgumentException(
                    "repeated interface: " + interfaceClass.getName());
            }
        }
    }
}
```

```

        String proxyPkg = null;      // package to define proxy class in
        int accessFlags = Modifier.PUBLIC | Modifier.FINAL;

        /*
         * Record the package of a non-public proxy interface so that the
         * proxy class will be defined in the same package. Verify that
         * all non-public proxy interfaces are in the same package.
         */
        for (Class<?> intf : interfaces) {
            int flags = intf.getModifiers();
            if (!Modifier.isPublic(flags)) {
                accessFlags = Modifier.FINAL;
                String name = intf.getName();
                int n = name.lastIndexOf('.');
                String pkg = ((n == -1) ? "" : name.substring(0, n + 1));
                if (proxyPkg == null) {
                    proxyPkg = pkg;
                } else if (!pkg.equals(proxyPkg)) {
                    throw new IllegalArgumentException(
                        "non-public interfaces from different packages");
                }
            }
        }

        if (proxyPkg == null) {
            // if no non-public proxy interfaces, use com.sun.proxy package
            proxyPkg = ReflectUtil.PROXY_PACKAGE + ".";
        }

        /*
         * Choose a name for the proxy class to generate.
         */
        long num = nextUniqueNumber.getAndIncrement();
        String proxyName = proxyPkg + proxyClassNamePrefix + num;

        /*
         *
         * 生成指定代理类的字节码文件
         */
        byte[] proxyClassFile = ProxyGenerator.generateProxyClass(
            proxyName, interfaces, accessFlags);
        try {
            return defineClass0(loader, proxyName,
                               proxyClassFile, 0, proxyClassFile.length);
        } catch (ClassFormatError e) {
            /*
             * A ClassFormatError here means that (barring bugs in the
             * proxy class generation code) there was some other
             * invalid aspect of the arguments supplied to the proxy
             * class creation (such as virtual machine limitations
             * exceeded).
             */
            throw new IllegalArgumentException(e.toString());
        }
    }
}

```

一系列检查后，调用ProxyGenerator.generateProxyClass来生成字节码文件。

```
public static byte[] generateProxyClass(final String var0, Class<?>[] var1,
int var2) {
    ProxyGenerator var3 = new ProxyGenerator(var0, var1, var2);
    // 真正用来生成代理类字节码文件的方法在这里
    final byte[] var4 = var3.generateClassFile();
    // 保存代理类的字节码文件
    if(saveGeneratedFiles) {
        AccessController.doPrivileged(new PrivilegedAction<Void>() {
            public Void run() {
                try {
                    int var1 = var0.lastIndexOf(46);
                    Path var2;
                    if(var1 > 0) {
                        Path var3 = Paths.get(var0.substring(0,
var1).replace('.', File.separatorChar), new String[0]);
                        Files.createDirectories(var3, new FileAttribute[0]);
                        var2 = var3.resolve(var0.substring(var1 + 1,
var0.length()) + ".class");
                    } else {
                        var2 = Paths.get(var0 + ".class", new String[0]);
                    }
                    Files.write(var2, var4, new OpenOption[0]);
                    return null;
                } catch (IOException var4x) {
                    throw new InternalError("I/O exception saving generated
file: " + var4x);
                }
            }
        });
    }
    return var4;
}
```

生成代理类字节码文件的generateClassFile方法：

```
private byte[] generateClassFile() {
    //下面一系列的addProxyMethod方法是将接口中的方法和Object中的方法添加到代理方法中
    (proxyMethod)
    this.addProxyMethod(hashCodeMethod, Object.class);
    this.addProxyMethod>equalsMethod, Object.class);
    this.addProxyMethod(toStringMethod, Object.class);
    Class[] var1 = this.interfaces;
    int var2 = var1.length;

    int var3;
    Class var4;
    //获得接口中所有方法并添加到代理方法中
    for(var3 = 0; var3 < var2; ++var3) {
        var4 = var1[var3];
```

```
Method[] var5 = var4.getMethods();
int var6 = var5.length;

for(int var7 = 0; var7 < var6; ++var7) {
    Method var8 = var5[var7];
    this.addProxyMethod(var8, var4);
}
}

Iterator var11 = this.proxyMethods.values().iterator();

List var12;
while(var11.hasNext()) {
    var12 = (List)var11.next();
    checkReturnTypes(var12);
}

Iterator var15;
try {
    //生成代理类的构造函数
    this.methods.add(this.generateConstructor());
    var11 = this.proxyMethods.values().iterator();

    while(var11.hasNext()) {
        var12 = (List)var11.next();
        var15 = var12.iterator();

        while(var15.hasNext()) {
            ProxyGenerator.ProxyMethod var16 =
(ProxyGenerator.ProxyMethod)var15.next();
            this.fields.add(new
ProxyGenerator.FieldInfo(var16.methodFieldName, "Ljava/lang/reflect/Method;",
10));
            this.methods.add(var16.generateMethod());
        }
    }

    this.methods.add(this.generateStaticInitializer());
} catch (IOException var10) {
    throw new InternalError("unexpected I/O Exception", var10);
}

if(this.methods.size() > '\uffff') {
    throw new IllegalArgumentException("method limit exceeded");
} else if(this.fields.size() > '\uffff') {
    throw new IllegalArgumentException("field limit exceeded");
} else {
    this.cp.getClass(dotToSlash(this.className));
    this.cp.getClass("java/lang/reflect/Proxy");
    var1 = this.interfaces;
    var2 = var1.length;

    for(var3 = 0; var3 < var2; ++var3) {
        var4 = var1[var3];
        this.cp.getClass(dotToSlash(var4.getName()));
    }

    this.cp.setReadOnly();
}
```

```

ByteArrayOutputStream var13 = new ByteArrayOutputStream();
DataOutputStream var14 = new DataOutputStream(var13);

try {
    var14.writeInt(-889275714);
    var14.writeShort(0);
    var14.writeShort(49);
    this.cp.write(var14);
    var14.writeShort(this.accessFlags);
    var14.writeShort(this.cp.getClass(dotToSlash(this.className)));
    var14.writeShort(this.cp.getClass("java/lang/reflect/Proxy"));
    var14.writeShort(this.interfaces.length);
    Class[] var17 = this.interfaces;
    int var18 = var17.length;

    for(int var19 = 0; var19 < var18; ++var19) {
        Class var22 = var17[var19];

        var14.writeShort(this.cp.getClass(dotToSlash(var22.getName())));
    }

    var14.writeShort(this.fields.size());
    var15 = this.fields.iterator();

    while(var15.hasNext()) {
        ProxyGenerator.FieldInfo var20 =
(ProxyGenerator.FieldInfo)var15.next();
        var20.write(var14);
    }

    var14.writeShort(this.methods.size());
    var15 = this.methods.iterator();

    while(var15.hasNext()) {
        ProxyGenerator.MethodInfo var21 =
(ProxyGenerator MethodInfo)var15.next();
        var21.write(var14);
    }

    var14.writeShort(0);
    return var13.toByteArray();
} catch (IOException var9) {
    throw new InternalError("unexpected I/O Exception", var9);
}
}
}

```

字节码生成后，调用defineClass0来解析字节码，生成了Proxy的Class对象。在了解完代理类动态生成过程后，生产的代理类是怎样的，谁来执行这个代理类。

其中，在ProxyGenerator.generateProxyClass函数中 saveGeneratedFiles定义如下，其指代是否保存生成的代理类class文件，默认false不保存。

在前面的示例中，我们修改了此系统变量：

```
System.getProperties().setProperty("sun.misc.ProxyGenerator.saveGeneratedFiles",  
"true");
```

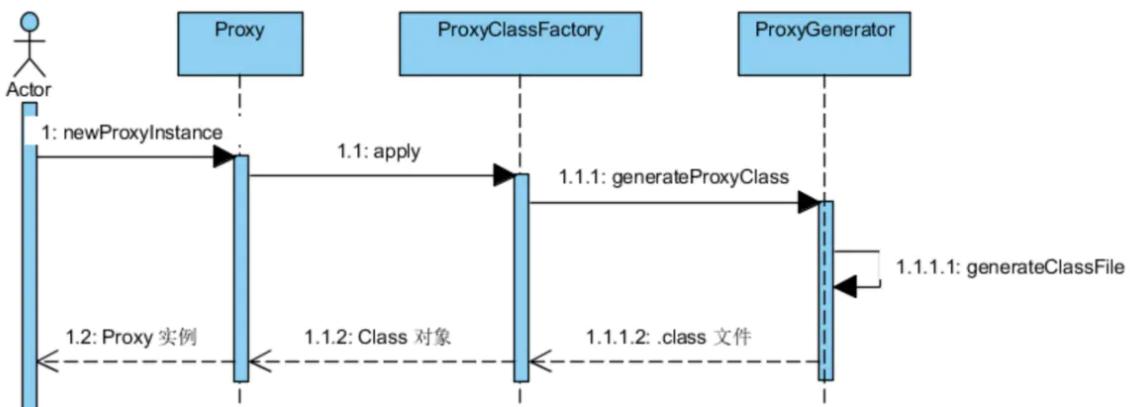
The screenshot shows a Java project structure in a file browser. Under the 'src' directory, there are several packages: 'com.sun.proxy', 'com.zhanghao', 'com.zhanghao.jdkdynamicproxy.test', and 'com.zhanghao.jdkstaticproxy.test'. Inside 'com.zhanghao.jdkdynamicproxy.test', there are classes for 'HelloInterface', 'Hello', 'HelloProxy', and 'HelloHandler'. Inside 'com.zhanghao.jdkstaticproxy.test', there are classes for 'Client', 'Hello', 'HelloInterface', and 'HelloProxy'. Two files are highlighted: '\$Proxy0.class' and '\$Proxy1.class'. To the right of the file browser is a code editor window displaying the generated proxy class code. The code is annotated with line numbers from 1 to 30. It includes imports for com.sun.proxy, java.lang.reflect, and java.lang.reflect.UndeclaredThrowableException. The class '\$Proxy0' extends Proxy and implements HelloInterface. It contains methods for equals and hashCode, both of which call super methods. A try-catch block handles runtime exceptions.

```
1 // Source code recreated from a .class file by IntelliJ IDEA  
2 // (powered by Fernflower decompiler)  
3 //  
4 package com.sun.proxy;  
5  
6 import com.zhanghao.jdkdynamicproxy.test.HelloInterface;  
7 import java.lang.reflect.InvocationHandler;  
8 import java.lang.reflect.Method;  
9 import java.lang.reflect.Proxy;  
10 import java.lang.reflect.UndeclaredThrowableException;  
11  
12 public final class $Proxy0 extends Proxy implements HelloInterface {  
13     private static Method m1;  
14     private static Method m3;  
15     private static Method m2;  
16     private static Method m0;  
17  
18     public $Proxy0(InvocationHandler var1) throws {  
19         super(var1);  
20     }  
21  
22     public final boolean equals(Object var1) throws {  
23         try {  
24             return ((Boolean)super.h.invoke(this, m1, new Object[]{var1})).booleanValue();  
25         } catch (RuntimeException | Error var3) {  
26             throw var3;  
27         } catch (Throwable var4) {  
28             throw new UndeclaredThrowableException(var4);  
29         }  
30     }  
31 }
```

image.png

如图，生成了两个名为 **Proxy0.class**、**Proxy1.class**的class文件。

动态代理流程图：



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链接：<https://www.jianshu.com/p/9bcac608c714>

来源：简书

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