

[C]C 语言用 JVM 调起 Java 方法

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<p></p>

<p>一边重温写过的文章，一边整理到这边来。</p>

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<p>有个纯 C 项目，需要调用第三方的库，但是第三方目前只有 Java 的库，所以我只能在全 C 项目想办法调用这个 JAVA 库，那么这个时候就考虑用到 libjvm.so 来创建 JVM 来运行类。</p>

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<h3 id="1-在linux环境下安装jdk-在jdk中-包含以下文件--">1.在 linux 环境下安装 jdk，在 jdk 中包含以下文件：</h3>

<p>/usr/local/jdk1.8.0_131/include/jnk.h
/usr/local/jdk1.8.0_131/include/linux/jni_md.h
/usr/local/jdk1.8.0_131/jre/lib/i386/server/libjvm.so</p>

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<h3 id="2-编写需要被C调用的java类">2.编写需要被 C 调用的 java 类</h3>

```
<pre><code class="language-go highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span cla
s="highlight-cl"><span class="highlight-kn">package</span> <span class="highlight-nx">t
st</span><span class="highlight-p">;</span>
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"><span class="highl
ight-nx">public</span> <span class="highlight-nx">class</span> <span class="highli
ght-n">HelloWorld</span> <span class="highlight-p">{</span>
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    <span class=
highlight-nx">public</span> <span class="highlight-nx">static</span> <span class="highli
ght-kt">int</span> <span class="highlight-nf">intMethod</span><span class="highlight-p"
(</span><span class="highlight-kt">int</span> <span class="highlight-nx">n</span><spa
class="highlight-p">){</span>
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">        <span c
lass="highlight-k">return</span> <span class="highlight-nx">n</span><span class="highli
ht-o">*</span><span class="highlight-nx">n</span><span class="highlight-p">;</span>
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    <span class=
highlight-p">}</span>
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    <span class=
highlight-nx">public</span> <span class="highlight-nx">static</span> <span class="highli
ght-nx">boolean</span> <span class="highlight-nf">booleanMethod</span><span class="h
ghlight-p">(</span><span class="highlight-nx">boolean</span> <span class="highlight-kt
">bool</span><span class="highlight-p">)</span><span class="highlight-p">{</span>
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">        <span c
lass="highlight-k">return</span> <span class="highlight-p">!</span><span class="highligh
-kt">bool</span><span class="highlight-p">;</span>
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    <span class=
highlight-p">}</span>
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    <span class=
highlight-nx">public</span> <span class="highlight-nx">static</span> <span class="highli
ght-nx">void</span> <span class="highlight-nf">sayHello</span><span class="highlight-p"
()</span>
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    <span class=
highlight-p">{</span>
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">        <span c
lass="highlight-nx">System</span><span class="highlight-p">.</span><span class="highli
ht-nx">out</span><span class="highlight-p">.</span><span class="highlight-nb">println
</span><span class="highlight-p">(</span><span class="highlight-s">"say Hello from C."</
pan><span class="highlight-p">);</span>
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    <span class=
highlight-p">}</span></span>
```

```

</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"><span class="high
ight-p">}</span>
</span></span></code></pre>
<p>里面有三个静态函数，分别为不同返回值，不同参数，</p>
<hr>
<h3 id="3-开始编写创建调用JVM的C代码了-">3.开始编写创建调用 JVM 的 C 代码了。</h3>
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight
cl">#include &lt;jni.h&gt;
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">//jni.h文件包含在 C
代码中所需要的 JNI 的所有类型和函数定义
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">#ifdef _WIN32
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">#define PATH_SE
ARATOR ';'
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">#else
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">#define PATH_SE
ARATOR ':'
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">#endif
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">//1.包括准备本机
用程序以处理 Java 代码
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">//2.将 JVM 嵌入
机应用程序
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">//3.然后从该应用
序内找到并调用 Java 方法。
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">int main()
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">{
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">/*
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">接下来，声明所有
望在程序中使用的变量。
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">JavaVMOption opt
ions[] 具有用于 JVM 的各种选项设置。
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">当声明变量时，确
所声明的JavaVMOption options[] 数组足够大，以便能容纳您希望使用的所有选项。
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">在本例中，我们使
的唯一选项就是类路径选项。
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">因为在本示例中，
们所有的文件都在同一目录中，所以将类路径设置成当前目录。
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">可以设置类路径，
它指向任何您希望使用的目录结构。*/
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    JavaVMOption
ptions[1];
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    JNIEnv *env;
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    JavaVM *jvm;
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    JavaVMInitArgs
vm_args;
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">/*JNIEnv *env
表示 JNI 执行环境。
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">JavaVM jvm
是指向 JVM 的指针,我们主要使用这个指针来创建、初始化和销毁 JVM。
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">JavaVMInitArgs v
_args 表示可以用来初始化 JVM 的各种 JVM 参数。*/
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    long status;
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    jclass cls;
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    jmethodID mid;

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</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> jint square;
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> jboolean not;
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> /*avaVMInitArgs
构表示用于 JVM 的初始化参数。
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">在执行 Java 代码
前, 可以使用这些参数来定制运行时环境。
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">正如您所见, 这些
项是一个参数,而 Java 版本是另一个参数。
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">按如下所示设置了
些参数: */
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> /*为 JVM 设置类
径, 以使它能找到所需要的 Java 类。
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">在这个特定示例中
因为 Sample2.class 和Sample2.exe 都位于同一目录中, 所以将类路径设置成当前目录。
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">我们用来为 Sampl
2.c 设置类路径的代码如下所示: */
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> options[0].opti
nString = "-Djava.class.path=.";
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> memset(&amp;
m_args, 0, sizeof(vm_args));
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> vm_args.version
= JNI_VERSION_1_2;
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> vm_args.nOpti
ns = 1;
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> vm_args.option
= options;
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> /*创建 JVM
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">处理完所有设置之
, 现在就准备创建 JVM 了。先从调用方法开始
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">如果成功, 则这个
法返回零, 否则, 如果无法创建 JVM, 则返回JNI_ERR。*/
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> status = JNI_Cr
ateJavaVM(&amp;jvm, (void**)&amp;env, &amp;vm_args);
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> if (status != JNI
ERR)
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> {
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> /*
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">查找并装入 Java 类
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">一旦创建了 JVM
后, 就可以准备开始在本机应用程序中运行 Java 代码。
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">首先, 需要使用Fin
Class() 函数查找并装入 Java 类, 如下所示:
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">cls 变量存储执行Fi
ndClass() 函数后的结果,如果找到该类, 则 cls 变量表示该Java 类的句柄,
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">如果不能找到该类
则 cls 将为零。
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> */
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> cls = (*env)-
gt;FindClass(env, "test/HelloWorld");
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> printf("test1,c
s=%d...\n",cls);

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</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">        if(cls !=0)
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">        {
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">*/
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">查找 Java 方法
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">接下来, 我们希望
  GetStaticMethodID() 函数在该类中查找某个方法。
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">我们希望查找方法 i
tMethod, 它接收一个 int 参数并返回一个 int。
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">以下是查找 intMet
od 的代码:
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">*/
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">        mid = (*en
)-&gt;GetStaticMethodID(env, cls, "intMethod", "(I)I");
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">*/
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">mid 变量存储执行
etStaticMethodID() 函数后的结果。
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">如果找到了该方法
则 mid 变量表示该方法的句柄。
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">如果不能找到该方
, 则mid 将为零。
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">*/
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">        if(mid !=0)
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">        {
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">*/CallStaticIntMet
od() 方法接受 cls (表示类)、mid (表示方法) 以及用于该方法一个或多个参数。
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">在本例中参数是 int
5。 */
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">        square =
(*env)-&gt;CallStaticIntMethod(env, cls, mid, 5);
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">        printf("
esult of intMethod: %d\n", square);
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">        }
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">        mid = (*en
)-&gt;GetStaticMethodID(env, cls, "booleanMethod", "(Z)Z");
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">        if(mid !=0)
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">        {
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">            not = (*
nv)-&gt;CallStaticBooleanMethod(env, cls, mid, 1);
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">            printf("
esult of booleanMethod: %d\n", not);
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">        }
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">        mid = (*en
)-&gt;GetStaticMethodID(env, cls, "sayHello", "()V");
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">        if(mid !=0)
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">        {
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">            (*env)-
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">            gt;CallStaticVoidMethod(env, cls, mid);
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">            printf("
esult of voidMethod");
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">        }
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">        }
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    }

```

```

</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">      (*jvm)-&gt;D
stroyJavaVM(jvm);
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">      return 0;
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    }
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    else
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">      return -1;
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">}
</span></span></code></pre>

```

对于 GetStaticMethodID 最后一个参数:
signature, 用字符串是描述了函数的参数和返回值。

"()V"

"(II)V"

"(Ljava/lang/String;Ljava/lang/String;)V"</p>

<p>实际上这些字符是与函数的参数类型——对应的。

"()" 中的字符表示参数, 后面的则代表返回值。例如"()V" 就表示 void Func();

"(II)V" 表示 void Func(int, int);</p>

<p>那其他情况呢? 请查看下表: </p>

| 类型 | 符号 |
|---------|----|
| boolean | Z |
| byte | B |
| char | C |
| short | S |
| int | I |
| long | L |
| float | F |

```

<tr>
<td>double</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>void</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>object 对象</td>
<td>LClassName;    L 类名;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arrays</td>
<td>[array-type    [数组类型</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>methods 方法</td>
<td>(argument-types)return-type    (参数类型)返回类型</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><a href="https://ld246.com/forward?goto=http%3A%2F%2Fzhiweiofli.iteye.com%2Fblo%2F1830321" target="_blank" rel="nofollow ugc">具体可以看这里，引用自 zhiweiofli 的博客</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

```

<p><code>话说是solo自带的markdown编辑器，和csdn语法还不一样呢。。 是不是要考虑换个Editor</code></p>

<p>写好了 java 和 C 的代码之后，就开始编译了。</p> ``` <pre><code class="highlight-chroma">javac HelloWorld.java </code></pre> ``` <p>将编译好的 HelloWorld.class 放到当前目录的 test/HelloWorld.class 下，接下来编译 C，</p> ``` <pre><code class="highlight-chroma">gcc -o Hello Hello.c -D_JNI_IMPLEMENTATION_ -I/usr/local/jdk1.8.0_131/include/ -I/usr/local/jdk1.8.0_131/include/linux/ -L/usr/local/jdk1.8.0_131/jre/lib/i386/server/ -ljvm </code></pre> ``` ``` <pre><code class="highlight-chroma">./Hello </code></pre> ``` <p>运行结果:
 test1,cls=142029704...
 Result of intMethod: 25
 Result of booleanMethod: 0
 say Hello from C.</p> 原文链接: [C]C 语言用 JVM 调起 Java 方法