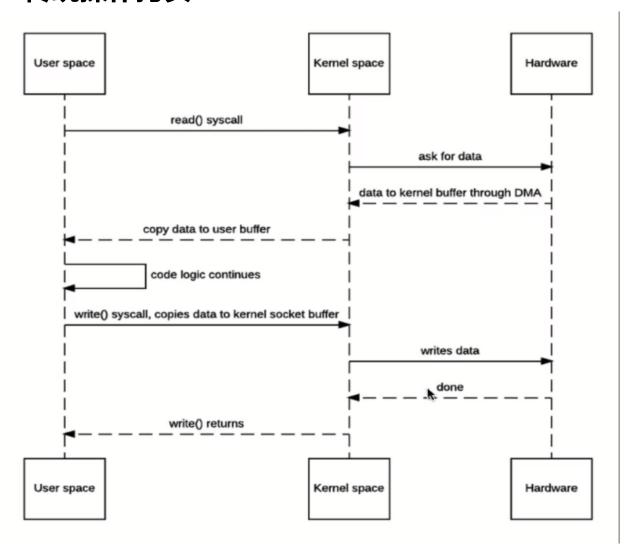
1.传统操作拷贝:



User space: 用户空间

Kemel space: 内核空间

Hardware: 磁盘空间

read:

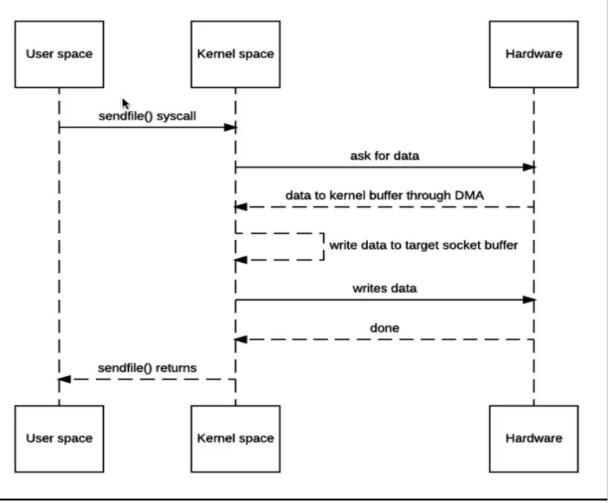
用户空间通过调用native方法调用底层库方法(根据操作系统,大多都是c文件),从用户空间切换到内核空间(上下文切换一次),调用操作系统的read(),内核空间从磁盘copy数据到内核缓冲区内存空间(拷贝一次数据),再将内核空间缓冲区的数据copy到用户空间缓冲区(拷贝一次数据),内核空间也需要切换到用户空间(上下文切换一次),一次read操作执行了两次上下文切换,两次拷贝数据。

write:

用户空间缓冲区copy到内核空间socket缓冲区(上下文切换一次),用户空间切换到内核空间(拷贝一次数据),内核空间写数据到磁盘空间(拷贝一次数据),内核空间切换到用户空间(上下文切换一次),一次write操作执行了两次上下文切换,两次拷贝数据。

<u>一次读写操作执行了四次次上下文切换,四次拷贝数据。</u>

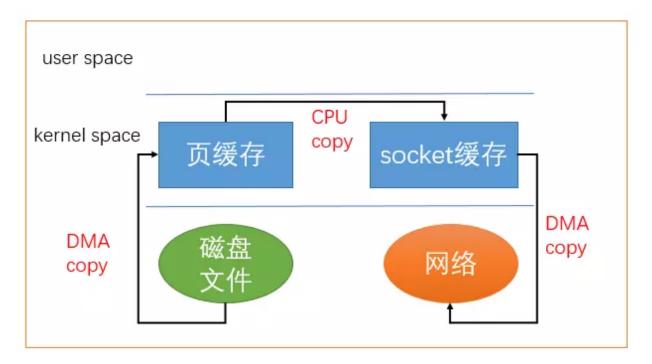
2.零拷贝 (操作系统意义上)



操作系统意义上的零拷贝,没有内核空间copy到用户空间

所有的操作都是在内核空间中进行操作,没有内核和用户之间的拷贝过程

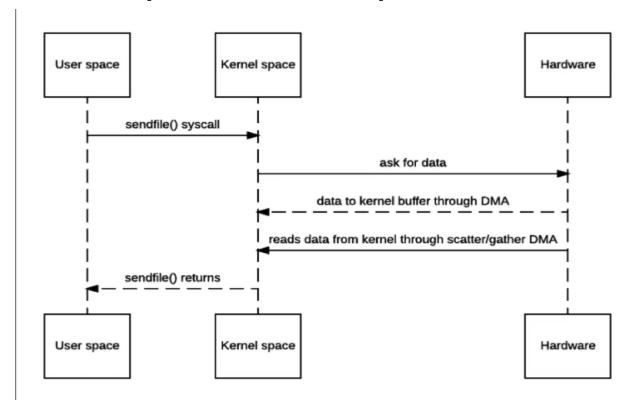
但是在内核空间中有拷贝(内核缓冲区拷贝到socket缓冲区)过程



此时数据进行了三次拷贝,两次是内核空间到磁盘文件,

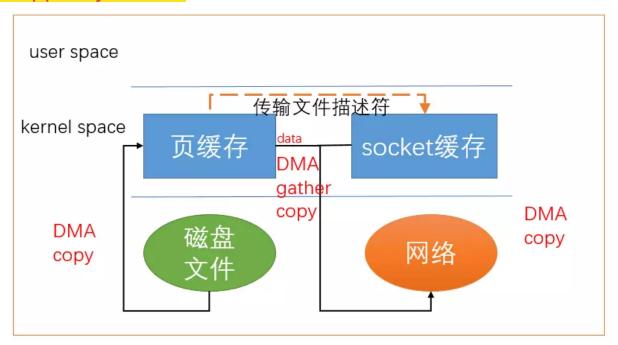
一次是内核空间到socket缓存

3.零拷贝(直接操作磁盘空间)



不需要从内核缓冲区拷贝到socket缓冲区 用户只能发送指令,无法参与修改文件。 此时就需要通过内存映射文件加以实现

MappedByteBuffer



此时不需要copy文件到socket缓存,只需要将文件描述符传输到socket缓存(文件长度,文件在内存空间地址),此时只需要拷贝2次,磁盘到内核,内核到磁盘,真正实现了零拷贝,用户空间通过socket缓存的文件描述符操作文件。

比较传统io和新io操作效率比较

传统服务端

```
public class OldIOServer {
  public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception{
   ServerSocket serverSocket = new ServerSocket(8899);

  while (true){
   Socket socket = serverSocket.accept();

  DataInputStream dataInputStream = new DataInputStream(socket.getInputStream());

  try {
    try {
        byte[] byteArray = new byte[4096];
        long totalCount = 0;
        while (true){
        int readCount = dataInputStream.read(byteArray, 0, byteArray.length);
    }
}
```

传统客户端

```
public class OldIOClient {
   public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception{
   String filePath = "D:\\BaiduNetdiskDownload\\cn visio 2010 x64
516562.exe";//测试用文件大约500MB
   try (Socket client = new Socket("localhost", 8899);
   InputStream inputStream = new FileInputStream(filePath);
   DataOutputStream dataOutputStream = new
DataOutputStream(client.getOutputStream()))
   byte[] buffer = new byte[4096];
   long readCount;
   long totalCount = 0;
   long startTime = System.currentTimeMillis();
   while ((readCount = inputStream.read(buffer)) >= 0){
   totalCount += readCount;
   dataOutputStream.write(buffer);
    System.out.println("发送总字节数" + totalCount + ", 耗时: " + (S
ystem.currentTimeMillis() - startTime));
```

新IO服务端

```
public class NewIOServer {
public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {
  InetSocketAddress address = new InetSocketAddress(8899);
   ServerSocketChannel serverSocketChannel = ServerSocketChannel.o
pen();
   ServerSocket serverSocket = serverSocketChannel.socket();
   serverSocket.setReuseAddress(true);
   serverSocket.bind(address);
   ByteBuffer byteBuffer = ByteBuffer.allocate(4096);
   while (true){
   SocketChannel = serverSocketChannel.accept();
   socketChannel.configureBlocking(true);
   int readCount = 0;
   while (readCount != -1){
   try {
   readCount = socketChannel.read(byteBuffer);
   }catch (Exception e){
   e.printStackTrace();
   byteBuffer.rewind();
```

```
27 }
28 }
```

新IO客户端

```
public class NewIOClient {
   public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception{
   InetSocketAddress address = new InetSocketAddress("localhost",
8899);
   SocketChannel socketChannel = SocketChannel.open();
   socketChannel.connect(address);
   socketChannel.configureBlocking(true);
   String filePath = "D:\\BaiduNetdiskDownload\\cn visio 2010 x64
516562.exe";//测试用文件大约500MB
   FileChannel fileChannel = new FileInputStream(filePath).getChan
nel();
   long startTime = System.currentTimeMillis();
   //从0开始,写入整个长度,写到socketChannel
   * 会把长度设置为2147483647L也就是大概2GB的大小
   * 所以需要对FileChannel.size()返回值进行判断,当它返回值大于②时始终
要执行transferTo方法
   * 因为transferTo单次只能处理2gb左右的长度,同时计算position偏移量
   fileChannel.transferTo(0, fileChannel.size(), socketChannel);
   System.out.println("发送总字节数" + fileChannel.size() + ", 耗
时: " + (System.currentTimeMillis() - startTime));
   fileChannel.close();
   }
22 }
```

比较结果

```
■ NewlOClient × ■ NewlOServer ×

"C:\Program Files\Java\jdk1.8.0_202\bin\java.exe"
发送总字节数515232976,耗时: 20

Process finished with exit code 0
```

需要注意点

transferTo()

方法需要注意**单次最大传输2G**即2147483647L

根据源码:

```
public long transferTo(long var1, long var3, WritableByteChannel
var5) throws IOException {
this.ensureOpen();
3 if (!var5.is0pen()) {
4 throw new ClosedChannelException();
5 } else if (!this.readable) {
6 throw new NonReadableChannelException();
  } else if (var5 instanceof FileChannelImpl && !((FileChannelImp
1)var5).writable) {
  throw new NonWritableChannelException();
   } else if (var1 >= 0L && var3 >= 0L) {
   long var6 = this.size();
   if (var1 > var6) {
   return 0L;
   } else {
   int var8 = (int)Math.min(var3, 2147483647L);
if (var6 - var1 < (long)var8) {</pre>
```

```
var8 = (int)(var6 - var1);

var8 = (int)(var6 - var1);

long var9;

if ((var9 = this.transferToDirectly(var1, var8, var5)) >= 0L)

return var9;

length length
```