# Android消息处理机制(Handler、Looper、MessageQueue与Message)

Android是消息驱动的,实现消息驱动有几个要素:

- 1. 消息的表示: Message
- 2. 消息队列: MessageQueue
- 3. 消息循环,用于循环取出消息进行处理: Looper
- 4. 消息处理,消息循环从消息队列中取出消息后要对消息进行处理: Handler

平时我们最常使用的就是Message与Handler了,如果使用过HandlerThread或者自己实现类似HandlerThread的东西可能还会接触到Looper,而MessageQueue是Looper内部使用的,对于标准的SDK,我们是无法实例化并使用的(构造函数是包可见性)。

我们平时接触到的Looper、Message、Handler都是用JAVA实现的,Android做为基于Linux的系统,底层用C、C++实现的,而且还有NDK的存在,消息驱动的模型怎么可能只存在于JAVA层,实际上,在Native层存在与Java层对应的类如Looper、MessageQueue等。

## 初始化消息队列

首先来看一下如果一个线程想实现消息循环应该怎么做,以HandlerThread为例:

```
public void run() {
    mTid = Process.myTid();
    Looper.prepare();
    synchronized (this) {
        mLooper = Looper.myLooper();
            notifyAll();
        }
        Process.setThreadPriority(mPriority);
        onLooperPrepared();
        Looper.loop();
        mTid = -1;
}
```

主要是红色标明的两句,首先调用prepare初始化MessageQueue与Looper,然后调用loop进入消息循环。先看一下Looper.prepare。

```
public static void prepare() {
    prepare(true);
}
```

```
private static void prepare(boolean quitAllowed) {
   if (sThreadLocal.get() != null) {
      throw new RuntimeException("Only one Looper may be created per thread");
   }
   sThreadLocal.set(new Looper(quitAllowed));
}
```

重载函数,quitAllowed默认为true,从名字可以看出来就是消息循环是否可以退出,默认是可退出的,Main线程(UI线程)初始化消息循环时会调用prepareMainLooper,传进去的是false。使用了ThreadLocal,每个线程可以初始化一个Looper。

再来看一下Looper在初始化时都做了什么:

```
private Looper(boolean quitAllowed) {
    mQueue = new MessageQueue(quitAllowed);
    mRun = true;
    mThread = Thread.currentThread();
}

MessageQueue(boolean quitAllowed) {
    mQuitAllowed = quitAllowed;
    nativeInit();
}
```

在Looper初始化时,新建了一个MessageQueue的对象保存了在成员mQueue中。 MessageQueue的构造函数是包可见性,所以我们是无法直接使用的,在MessageQueue 初始化的时候调用了nativeInit,这是一个Native方法:

```
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```

```
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```

在nativeInit中,new了一个Native层的MessageQueue的对象,并将其地址保存在了Java层MessageQueue的成员mPtr中,Android中有好多这样的实现,一个类在Java层与Native层都有实现,通过JNI的GetFieldID与SetIntField把Native层的类的实例地址保存到Java层类的实例的mPtr成员中,比如Parcel。

#### 再看NativeMessageQueue的实现:

```
NativeMessageQueue::NativeMessageQueue() : mInCallback(false), mExceptionObj(NULL) {
    mLooper = Looper::getForThread();
    if (mLooper == NULL) {
        mLooper = new Looper(false);
        Looper::setForThread(mLooper);
    }
}
```

在NativeMessageQueue的构造函数中获得了一个Native层的Looper对象,Native层的Looper也使用了线程本地存储,注意new Looper时传入了参数false。

```
Looper::Looper(bool allowNonCallbacks) :

    mAllowNonCallbacks(allowNonCallbacks), mSendingMessage(false),
    mResponseIndex(0), mNextMessageUptime(LLONG_MAX) {

    int wakeFds[2];
    int result = pipe(wakeFds);

    LOG_ALWAYS_FATAL_IF(result != 0, "Could not create wake pipe. errno=%d", errno);
```

```
mWakeReadPipeFd = wakeFds[0];
   mWakeWritePipeFd = wakeFds[1];
   result = fcntl(mWakeReadPipeFd, F SETFL, O NONBLOCK);
   LOG ALWAYS FATAL IF(result != 0, "Could not make wake read pipe non-blocking.
errno=%d",
            errno);
   result = fcntl(mWakeWritePipeFd, F SETFL, O NONBLOCK);
   LOG ALWAYS FATAL IF(result != 0, "Could not make wake write pipe non-blocking.
errno=%d",
            errno);
   // Allocate the epoll instance and register the wake pipe.
   mEpollFd = epoll create(EPOLL SIZE HINT);
   LOG ALWAYS FATAL IF(mEpollFd < 0, "Could not create epoll instance. errno=%d",
errno);
   struct epoll event eventItem;
   memset(& eventItem, 0, sizeof(epoll event)); // zero out unused members of data
field union
   eventItem.events = EPOLLIN;
   eventItem.data.fd = mWakeReadPipeFd;
   result = epoll ctl(mEpollFd, EPOLL CTL ADD, mWakeReadPipeFd, & eventItem);
   LOG ALWAYS FATAL IF (result != 0, "Could not add wake read pipe to epoll instance.
errno=%d",
            errno);
}
```

Native层的Looper使用了epoll。初始化了一个管道,用mWakeWritePipeFd与mWakeReadPipeFd分别保存了管道的写端与读端,并监听了读端的EPOLLIN事件。注意下初始化列表的值,mAllowNonCallbacks的值为false。

mAllowNonCallback是做什么的?使用epoll仅为了监听mWakeReadPipeFd的事件? 其实Native Looper不仅可以监听这一个描述符,Looper还提供了addFd方法:

```
int addFd(int fd, int ident, int events, ALooper_callbackFunc callback, void* data);
int addFd(int fd, int ident, int events, const sp<LooperCallback>& callback, void*
data);
```

fd表示要监听的描述符。ident表示要监听的事件的标识,值必须>=0或者为ALOOPER\_POLL\_CALLBACK(-2),event表示要监听的事件,callback是事件发生时的回调函数,mAllowNonCallbacks的作用就在于此,当mAllowNonCallbacks为true时允许callback为NULL,在pollOnce中ident作为结果返回,否则不允许callback为空,当

#### callback不为NULL时, ident的值会被忽略。还是直接看代码方便理解:

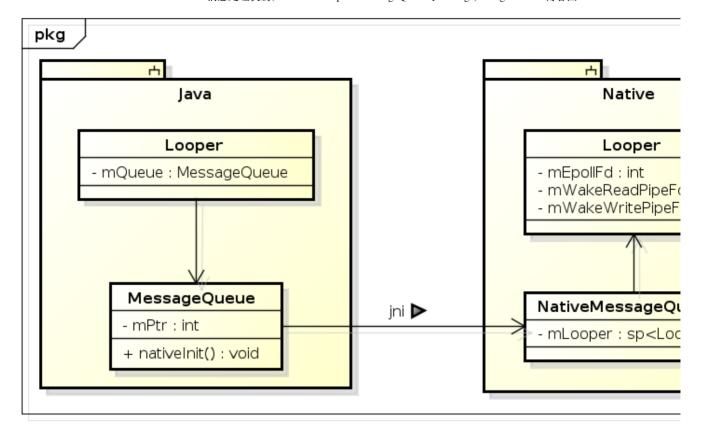
```
int Looper::addFd(int fd, int ident, int events, const sp<LooperCallback>& callback,
void* data) {
#if DEBUG CALLBACKS
    ALOGD("%p ~ addFd - fd=%d, ident=%d, events=0x%x, callback=%p, data=%p", this,
fd, ident,
            events, callback.get(), data);
#endif
   if (!callback.get()) {
        if (! mAllowNonCallbacks) {
            ALOGE ("Invalid attempt to set NULL callback but not allowed for this
looper.");
            return -1;
        if (ident < 0) {
            ALOGE ("Invalid attempt to set NULL callback with ident < 0.");
            return -1;
    } else {
        ident = ALOOPER POLL CALLBACK;
    int epollEvents = 0;
    if (events & ALOOPER EVENT INPUT) epollEvents |= EPOLLIN;
    if (events & ALOOPER EVENT OUTPUT) epollEvents |= EPOLLOUT;
    { // acquire lock
        AutoMutex 1 (mLock);
        Request request;
        request.fd = fd;
        request.ident = ident;
        request.callback = callback;
        request.data = data;
        struct epoll event eventItem;
        memset(& eventItem, 0, sizeof(epoll event)); // zero out unused members of
data field union
        eventItem.events = epollEvents;
        eventItem.data.fd = fd;
        ssize t requestIndex = mRequests.indexOfKey(fd);
        if (requestIndex < 0) {</pre>
```

```
int epollResult = epoll_ctl(mEpollFd, EPOLL_CTL_ADD, fd, & eventItem);
if (epollResult < 0) {
        ALOGE("Error adding epoll events for fd %d, errno=%d", fd, errno);
        return -1;
    }
    mRequests.add(fd, request);
} else {
    int epollResult = epoll_ctl(mEpollFd, EPOLL_CTL_MOD, fd, & eventItem);
    if (epollResult < 0) {
        ALOGE("Error modifying epoll events for fd %d, errno=%d", fd, errno);
        return -1;
    }
    mRequests.replaceValueAt(requestIndex, request);
}
} // release lock
return 1;
}</pre>
```

如果callback为空会检查mAllowNonCallbacks看是否允许callback为空,如果允许callback为空还会检测ident是否>=0。如果callback不为空会把ident的值赋值为ALOOPER POLL CALLBACK,不管传进来的是什么值。

接下来把传进来的参数值封装到一个Request结构体中,并以描述符为键保存到一个KeyedVector mRequests中,然后通过epoll\_ctl添加或替换(如果这个描述符之前有调用addFD添加监听)对这个描述符事件的监听。

类图:



## 发送消息

通过Looper.prepare初始化好消息队列后就可以调用Looper.loop进入消息循环了,然后我们就可以向消息队列发送消息,消息循环就会取出消息进行处理,在看消息处理之前,先看一下消息是怎么被添加到消息队列的。

在Java层,Message类表示一个消息对象,要发送消息首先就要先获得一个消息对象,Message类的构造函数是public的,但是不建议直接new Message,Message内部保存了一个缓存的消息池,我们可以用obtain从缓存池获得一个消息,Message使用完后系统会调用recycle回收,如果自己new很多Message,每次使用完后系统放入缓存池,会占用很多内存的,如下所示:

```
public static Message obtain() {
    synchronized (sPoolSync) {
        if (sPool != null) {
            Message m = sPool;
            sPool = m.next;
            m.next = null;
            sPoolSize--;
            return m;
        }
    }
    return new Message();
}
```

```
public void recycle() {
    clearForRecycle();

    synchronized (sPoolSync) {
        if (sPoolSize < MAX_POOL_SIZE) {
            next = sPool;
            sPool = this;
            sPoolSize++;
        }
    }
}</pre>
```

Message内部通过next成员实现了一个链表,这样sPool就了为了一个Messages的缓存链表。

消息对象获取到了怎么发送呢,大家都知道是通过Handler的post、sendMessage等方法,其实这些方法最终都是调用的同一个方法sendMessageAtTime:

sendMessageAtTime获取到消息队列然后调用enqueueMessage方法,消息队列mQueue是从与Handler关联的Looper获得的。

```
private boolean enqueueMessage(MessageQueue queue, Message msg, long
uptimeMillis) {
    msg.target = this;
    if (mAsynchronous) {
        msg.setAsynchronous(true);
    }
    return queue.enqueueMessage(msg, uptimeMillis);
}
```



enqueueMessage将message的target设置为当前的handler,然后调用MessageQueue的enqueueMessage,在调用queue.enqueueMessage之前判断了mAsynchronous,从名字看是异步消息的意思,要明白Asynchronous的作用,需要先了解一个概念Barrier。

## Barrier与Asynchronous Message

Barrier是什么意思呢,从名字看是一个拦截器,在这个拦截器后面的消息都暂时无法执行,直到这个拦截器被移除了,MessageQueue有一个函数叫enqueueSyncBarier可以添加一个Barrier。

```
int enqueueSyncBarrier(long when) {
        // Enqueue a new sync barrier token.
        // We don't need to wake the queue because the purpose of a barrier is to
stall it.
        synchronized (this) {
            final int token = mNextBarrierToken++;
            final Message msg = Message.obtain();
            msg.arg1 = token;
            Message prev = null;
            Message p = mMessages;
            if (when != 0) {
                while (p != null && p.when <= when) {</pre>
                    prev = p;
                    p = p.next;
                }
            if (prev != null) { // invariant: p == prev.next
                msg.next = p;
                prev.next = msg;
            } else {
                msg.next = p;
                mMessages = msg;
            return token;
        }
   }
```

在enqueueSyncBarrier中,obtain了一个Message,并设置msg.arg1=token,token 仅是一个每次调用enqueueSyncBarrier时自增的int值,目的是每次调用 enqueueSyncBarrier时返回唯一的一个token,这个Message同样需要设置执行时间,然后插入到消息队列,特殊的是这个Message没有设置target,即msg.target为null。

进入消息循环后会不停地从MessageQueue中取消息执行,调用的是MessageQueue的next函数,其中有这么一段:

```
Message msg = mMessages;
if (msg != null && msg.target == null) {
    // Stalled by a barrier. Find the next asynchronous message in the queue.
    do {
        prevMsg = msg;
        msg = msg.next;
    } while (msg != null && !msg.isAsynchronous());
}
```

如果队列头部的消息的target为null就表示它是个Barrier,因为只有两种方法往mMessages中添加消息,一种是enqueueMessage,另一种是enqueueBarrier,而enqueueMessage中如果mst.target为null是直接抛异常的,后面会看到。

所谓的异步消息其实就是这样的,我们可以通过enqueueBarrier往消息队列中插入一个Barrier,那么队列中执行时间在这个Barrier以后的同步消息都会被这个Barrier拦截住无法执行,直到我们调用removeBarrier移除了这个Barrier,而异步消息则没有影响,消息默认就是同步消息,除非我们调用了Message的setAsynchronous,这个方法是隐藏的。只有在初始化Handler时通过参数指定往这个Handler发送的消息都是异步的,这样在Handler的enqueueMessage中就会调用Message的setAsynchronous设置消息是异步的,从上面Handler.engueueMessage的代码中可以看到。

所谓异步消息,其实只有一个作用,就是在设置Barrier时仍可以不受Barrier的影响被正常处理,如果没有设置Barrier,异步消息就与同步消息没有区别,可以通过removeSyncBarrier移除Barrier:

```
void removeSyncBarrier(int token) {
    // Remove a sync barrier token from the queue.
    // If the queue is no longer stalled by a barrier then wake it.
    final boolean needWake;
    synchronized (this) {
        Message prev = null;
        Message p = mMessages;
    }
}
```

```
while (p != null && (p.target != null || p.arg1 != token)) {
            prev = p;
           p = p.next;
        if (p == null) {
            throw new IllegalStateException("The specified message queue
synchronization "
                    + " barrier token has not been posted or has already been
removed.");
        if (prev != null) {
           prev.next = p.next;
            needWake = false;
        } else {
            mMessages = p.next;
            needWake = mMessages == null || mMessages.target != null;
        p.recycle();
   if (needWake) {
       nativeWake(mPtr);
```

参数token就是enqueueSyncBarrier的返回值,如果没有调用指定的token不存在是会抛异常的。

## enqueueMessage

接下来看一下是怎么MessageQueue的enqueueMessage。

```
final boolean enqueueMessage (Message msg, long when) {
   if (msg.isInUse()) {
        throw new AndroidRuntimeException(msg + " This message is already in
   use.");
   }
   if (msg.target == null) {
        throw new AndroidRuntimeException("Message must have a target.");
   }
   boolean needWake;
   synchronized (this) {
```

```
if (mQuiting) {
                RuntimeException e = new RuntimeException(
                        msg.target + " sending message to a Handler on a dead
thread");
                Log.w("MessageQueue", e.getMessage(), e);
                return false;
            }
            msg.when = when;
            Message p = mMessages;
            if (p == null \mid \mid when == 0 \mid \mid when < p.when) {
                // New head, wake up the event queue if blocked.
                msg.next = p;
                mMessages = msg;
                needWake = mBlocked;
            } else {
                // Inserted within the middle of the queue. Usually we don't have to
wake
                // up the event queue unless there is a barrier at the head of the
queue
                // and the message is the earliest asynchronous message in the queue.
                needWake = mBlocked && p.target == null && msg.isAsynchronous();
                Message prev;
                for (;;) {
                    prev = p;
                    p = p.next;
                    if (p == null \mid \mid when < p.when) {
                        break;
                    if (needWake && p.isAsynchronous()) {
                        needWake = false;
                }
                msg.next = p; // invariant: p == prev.next
                prev.next = msg;
        if (needWake) {
            nativeWake(mPtr);
        return true;
    }
```

注意上面代码红色的部分,当msg.target为null时是直接抛异常的。

在enqueueMessage中首先判断,如果当前的消息队列为空,或者新添加的消息的执行时间when是0,或者新添加的消息的执行时间比消息队列头的消息的执行时间还早,就把消息添加到消息队列头(消息队列按时间排序),否则就要找到合适的位置将当前消息添加到消息队列。

#### Native发送消息

消息模型不只是Java层用的,Native层也可以用,前面也看到了消息队列初始化时也同时初始化了Native层的Looper与NativeMessageQueue,所以Native层应该也是可以发送消息的。与Java层不同的是,Native层是通过Looper发消息的,同样所有的发送方法最终是调用sendMessageAtTime:

```
void Looper::sendMessageAtTime(nsecs t uptime, const sp<MessageHandler>& handler,
        const Message& message) {
#if DEBUG CALLBACKS
    ALOGD("%p ~ sendMessageAtTime - uptime=%lld, handler=%p, what=%d",
            this, uptime, handler.get(), message.what);
#endif
   size t i = 0;
    { // acquire lock
        AutoMutex 1 (mLock);
        size t messageCount = mMessageEnvelopes.size();
        while (i < messageCount && uptime >= mMessageEnvelopes.itemAt(i).uptime) {
            i += 1;
        MessageEnvelope messageEnvelope(uptime, handler, message);
        mMessageEnvelopes.insertAt(messageEnvelope, i, 1);
        // Optimization: If the Looper is currently sending a message, then we can
skip
        // the call to wake() because the next thing the Looper will do after
processing
        // messages is to decide when the next wakeup time should be. In fact, it
does
        // not even matter whether this code is running on the Looper thread.
        if (mSendingMessage) {
            return:
    } // release lock
    // Wake the poll loop only when we enqueue a new message at the head.
```

```
if (i == 0) {
    wake();
}
```

Native Message只有一个int型的what字段用来区分不同的消息,sendMessageAtTime指定了Message,Message要执行的时间when,与处理这个消息的Handler:MessageHandler,然后用MessageEnvelope封装了time,MessageHandler与Message,Native层发的消息都保存到了mMessageEnvelopes中,mMessageEnvelopes是一个Vector<MessageEnvelope>。Native层消息同样是按时间排序,与Java层的消息分别保存在两个队列里。

# 消息循环

消息队列初始化好了,也知道怎么发消息了,下面就是怎么处理消息了,看 Handler.loop函数:

```
public static void loop() {
       final Looper me = myLooper();
        if (me == null) {
           throw new RuntimeException("No Looper; Looper.prepare() wasn't called on
this thread.");
        final MessageQueue queue = me.mQueue;
        // Make sure the identity of this thread is that of the local process,
        // and keep track of what that identity token actually is.
       Binder.clearCallingIdentity();
        final long ident = Binder.clearCallingIdentity();
        for (;;) {
           Message msg = queue.next(); // might block
           if (msg == null) {
                // No message indicates that the message queue is quitting.
                return;
            }
           // This must be in a local variable, in case a UI event sets the logger
           Printer logging = me.mLogging;
            if (logging != null) {
                logging.println(">>>>> Dispatching to " + msg.target + " " +
                        msg.callback + ": " + msg.what);
```

```
msg.target.dispatchMessage(msg);
            if (logging != null) {
                logging.println("<<<<< Finished to " + msg.target + " " +</pre>
msq.callback);
            // Make sure that during the course of dispatching the
            // identity of the thread wasn't corrupted.
            final long newIdent = Binder.clearCallingIdentity();
            if (ident != newIdent) {
                Log.wtf(TAG, "Thread identity changed from 0x"
                        + Long.toHexString(ident) + " to 0x"
                        + Long.toHexString(newIdent) + " while dispatching to "
                        + msg.target.getClass().getName() + " "
                        + msg.callback + " what=" + msg.what);
            msg.recycle();
    }
```

loop每次从MessageQueue取出一个Message,调用msg.target.dispatchMessage(msg),target就是发送message时跟message关联的handler,这样就调用到了熟悉的dispatchMessage,Message被处理后会被recycle。当queue.next返回null时会退出消息循环,接下来就看一下MessageQueue.next是怎么取出消息的,又会在什么时候返回null。

```
final Message next() {
    int pendingIdleHandlerCount = -1; // -1 only during first iteration
    int nextPollTimeoutMillis = 0;

    for (;;) {
        if (nextPollTimeoutMillis != 0) {
            Binder.flushPendingCommands();
        }
        nativePollOnce(mPtr, nextPollTimeoutMillis);

        synchronized (this) {
            if (mQuiting) {
                 return null;
            }
        }
}
```

```
// Try to retrieve the next message. Return if found.
                final long now = SystemClock.uptimeMillis();
                Message prevMsg = null;
                Message msg = mMessages;
                if (msg != null && msg.target == null) {
                    // Stalled by a barrier. Find the next asynchronous message in
the queue.
                    do {
                        prevMsg = msg;
                        msg = msg.next;
                    } while (msg != null && !msg.isAsynchronous());
                }
                if (msg != null) {
                    if (now < msq.when) {</pre>
                        // Next message is not ready. Set a timeout to wake up when
it is ready.
                        nextPollTimeoutMillis = (int) Math.min(msg.when - now,
Integer.MAX VALUE);
                    } else {
                        // Got a message.
                        mBlocked = false;
                        if (prevMsg != null) {
                            prevMsg.next = msg.next;
                         } else {
                            mMessages = msg.next;
                         }
                        msg.next = null;
                        if (false) Log.v("MessageQueue", "Returning message: " +
msg);
                        msg.markInUse();
                        return msg;
                    }
                } else {
                    // No more messages.
                    nextPollTimeoutMillis = -1;
                }
                // If first time idle, then get the number of idlers to run.
                // Idle handles only run if the queue is empty or if the first
message
                // in the queue (possibly a barrier) is due to be handled in the
future.
                if (pendingIdleHandlerCount < 0</pre>
                        && (mMessages == null || now < mMessages.when)) {
```

```
pendingIdleHandlerCount = mIdleHandlers.size();
                }
                if (pendingIdleHandlerCount <= 0) {</pre>
                    // No idle handlers to run. Loop and wait some more.
                    mBlocked = true;
                    continue;
                }
                if (mPendingIdleHandlers == null) {
                    mPendingIdleHandlers = new
IdleHandler[Math.max(pendingIdleHandlerCount, 4)];
                mPendingIdleHandlers = mIdleHandlers.toArray(mPendingIdleHandlers);
            }
            // Run the idle handlers.
            // We only ever reach this code block during the first iteration.
            for (int i = 0; i < pendingIdleHandlerCount; i++) {</pre>
                final IdleHandler idler = mPendingIdleHandlers[i];
                mPendingIdleHandlers[i] = null; // release the reference to the
handler
                boolean keep = false;
                try {
                    keep = idler.queueIdle();
                } catch (Throwable t) {
                    Log.wtf("MessageQueue", "IdleHandler threw exception", t);
                }
                if (!keep) {
                    synchronized (this) {
                        mIdleHandlers.remove(idler);
                }
            }
            // Reset the idle handler count to 0 so we do not run them again.
            pendingIdleHandlerCount = 0;
            // While calling an idle handler, a new message could have been delivered
            // so go back and look again for a pending message without waiting.
            nextPollTimeoutMillis = 0;
        }
    }
```

MessageQueue.next首先会调用nativePollOnce,然后如果mQuiting为true就返回null,Looper就会退出消息循环。

接下来取消息队列头部的消息,如果头部消息是Barrier(target==null)就往后遍历找到第一个异步消息,接下来检测获取到的消息(消息队列头部的消息或者第一个异步消息),如果为null表示没有消息要执行,设置nextPollTimeoutMillis = -1; 否则检测这个消息要执行的时间,如果到执行时间了就将这个消息markInUse并从消息队列移除,然后从next返回到loop; 否则设置nextPollTimeoutMillis = (int) Math.min(msg.when - now, Integer.MAX\_VALUE),即距离最近要执行的消息还需要多久,无论是当前消息队列没有消息可以执行(设置了Barrier并且没有异步消息或消息队列为空)还是队列头部的消息未到执行时间,都会执行后面的代码,看有没有设置IdleHandler,如果有就运行IdleHandler,当IdleHandler被执行之后会设置nextPollTimeoutMillis = 0。

首先看一下nativePollOnce, native方法,调用JNI,最后调到了Native Looper::pollOnce,并从Java层传进去了nextPollTimeMillis,即Java层的消息队列中执行时间最近的消息还要多久到执行时间。

```
int Looper::pollOnce(int timeoutMillis, int* outFd, int* outEvents, void** outData) {
   int result = 0;
   for (;;) {
       while (mResponseIndex < mResponses.size()) {</pre>
            const Response& response = mResponses.itemAt(mResponseIndex++);
            int ident = response.request.ident;
            if (ident >= 0) {
                int fd = response.request.fd;
                int events = response.events;
                void* data = response.request.data;
#if DEBUG POLL AND WAKE
                ALOGD("%p ~ pollOnce - returning signalled identifier %d: "
                        "fd=%d, events=0x%x, data=%p",
                        this, ident, fd, events, data);
#endif
                if (outFd != NULL) *outFd = fd;
                if (outEvents != NULL) *outEvents = events;
                if (outData != NULL) *outData = data;
                return ident;
        if (result != 0) {
#if DEBUG POLL AND WAKE
            ALOGD("%p ~ pollOnce - returning result %d", this, result);
```

```
#endif

if (outFd != NULL) *outFd = 0;

if (outEvents != NULL) *outEvents = 0;

if (outData != NULL) *outData = NULL;

return result;
}

result = pollInner(timeoutMillis);
}
```

#### 先不看开始的一大串代码,先看一下pollInner:

```
int Looper::pollInner(int timeoutMillis) {
#if DEBUG POLL AND WAKE
   ALOGD("%p ~ pollonce - waiting: timeoutMillis=%d", this, timeoutMillis);
#endif
    // Adjust the timeout based on when the next message is due.
   if (timeoutMillis != 0 && mNextMessageUptime != LLONG MAX) {
        nsecs t now = systemTime(SYSTEM TIME MONOTONIC);
        int messageTimeoutMillis = toMillisecondTimeoutDelay(now,
mNextMessageUptime);
        if (messageTimeoutMillis >= 0
                && (timeoutMillis < 0 || messageTimeoutMillis < timeoutMillis)) {
            timeoutMillis = messageTimeoutMillis;
#if DEBUG POLL AND WAKE
        ALOGD("%p ~ pollOnce - next message in %lldns, adjusted timeout:
timeoutMillis=%d",
                this, mNextMessageUptime - now, timeoutMillis);
#endif
   }
   // Poll.
   int result = ALOOPER POLL WAKE;
   mResponses.clear();
   mResponseIndex = 0;
    struct epoll event eventItems[EPOLL MAX EVENTS];
    int eventCount = epoll wait(mEpollFd, eventItems, EPOLL MAX EVENTS,
timeoutMillis);
```

```
// Acquire lock.
   mLock.lock();
   // Check for poll error.
   if (eventCount < 0) {</pre>
        if (errno == EINTR) {
           goto Done;
        ALOGW("Poll failed with an unexpected error, errno=%d", errno);
        result = ALOOPER POLL ERROR;
       goto Done;
    }
   // Check for poll timeout.
   if (eventCount == 0) {
#if DEBUG POLL AND WAKE
       ALOGD("%p ~ pollOnce - timeout", this);
#endif
       result = ALOOPER POLL TIMEOUT;
       goto Done;
    // Handle all events.
#if DEBUG POLL AND WAKE
   ALOGD("%p ~ pollOnce - handling events from %d fds", this, eventCount);
#endif
    for (int i = 0; i < eventCount; i++) {</pre>
        int fd = eventItems[i].data.fd;
        uint32 t epollEvents = eventItems[i].events;
        if (fd == mWakeReadPipeFd) {
            if (epollEvents & EPOLLIN) {
                awoken();
            } else {
                ALOGW("Ignoring unexpected epoll events 0x%x on wake read pipe.",
epollEvents);
        } else {
            ssize t requestIndex = mRequests.indexOfKey(fd);
            if (requestIndex >= 0) {
                int events = 0;
                if (epollEvents & EPOLLIN) events |= ALOOPER EVENT INPUT;
                if (epollEvents & EPOLLOUT) events |= ALOOPER EVENT OUTPUT;
                if (epollEvents & EPOLLERR) events |= ALOOPER EVENT ERROR;
                if (epollEvents & EPOLLHUP) events |= ALOOPER EVENT HANGUP;
```

```
pushResponse(events, mRequests.valueAt(requestIndex));
            } else {
                ALOGW("Ignoring unexpected epoll events 0x%x on fd %d that is "
                        "no longer registered.", epollEvents, fd);
            }
Done: ;
    // Invoke pending message callbacks.
    mNextMessageUptime = LLONG MAX;
    while (mMessageEnvelopes.size() != 0) {
        nsecs t now = systemTime(SYSTEM TIME MONOTONIC);
        const MessageEnvelope& messageEnvelope = mMessageEnvelopes.itemAt(0);
        if (messageEnvelope.uptime <= now) {</pre>
            // Remove the envelope from the list.
            // We keep a strong reference to the handler until the call to
handleMessage
            // finishes. Then we drop it so that the handler can be deleted *before*
            // we reacquire our lock.
            { // obtain handler
                sp<MessageHandler> handler = messageEnvelope.handler;
                Message message = messageEnvelope.message;
                mMessageEnvelopes.removeAt(0);
                mSendingMessage = true;
                mLock.unlock();
#if DEBUG POLL AND WAKE || DEBUG CALLBACKS
                ALOGD("%p ~ pollOnce - sending message: handler=%p, what=%d",
                        this, handler.get(), message.what);
#endif
                handler->handleMessage(message);
            } // release handler
            mLock.lock();
            mSendingMessage = false;
            result = ALOOPER POLL CALLBACK;
        } else {
            // The last message left at the head of the queue determines the next
wakeup time.
            mNextMessageUptime = messageEnvelope.uptime;
            break;
        }
    // Release lock.
    mLock.unlock();
```

```
// Invoke all response callbacks.
    for (size t i = 0; i < mResponses.size(); i++) {</pre>
        Response& response = mResponses.editItemAt(i);
        if (response.request.ident == ALOOPER POLL CALLBACK) {
            int fd = response.request.fd;
            int events = response.events;
            void* data = response.request.data;
#if DEBUG POLL AND WAKE || DEBUG CALLBACKS
            ALOGD("%p ~ pollOnce - invoking fd event callback %p: fd=%d, events=0x%x,
data=%p",
                    this, response.request.callback.get(), fd, events, data);
#endif
            int callbackResult = response.request.callback->handleEvent(fd, events,
data):
            if (callbackResult == 0) {
                removeFd(fd);
            // Clear the callback reference in the response structure promptly
because we
            // will not clear the response vector itself until the next poll.
            response.request.callback.clear();
            result = ALOOPER POLL CALLBACK;
        }
    return result;
```

Java层的消息都保存在了Java层MessageQueue的成员mMessages中,Native层的消息都保存在了Native Looper的mMessageEnvelopes中,这就可以说有两个消息队列,而且都是按时间排列的。timeOutMillis表示Java层下个要执行的消息还要多久执行,mNextMessageUpdate表示Native层下个要执行的消息还要多久执行,如果timeOutMillis为0,epoll\_wait不设置TimeOut直接返回;如果为-1说明Java层无消息直接用Native的time out;否则pollInner取这两个中的最小值作为timeOut调用epoll\_wait。当epoll\_wait返回时就可能有以下几种情况:

- 1. 出错返回。
- 2. Time Out
- 3. 正常返回,描述符上有事件产生。

如果是前两种情况直接goto DONE。

否则就说明FD上有事件发生了,如果是mWakeReadPipeFd的EPOLLIN事件就调用 awoken,如果不是mWakeReadPipeFd,那就是通过addFD添加的fd,在addFD中将要

监听的fd及其events,callback,data封装成了Request对象,并以fd为键保存到了KeyedVector mRequests中,所以在这里就以fd为键获得在addFD时关联的Request,并连同events通过pushResonse加入mResonse队列(Vector),Resonse仅是对events与Request的封装。如果是epoll\_wait出错或timeout,就没有描述符上有事件,就不用执行这一段代码,所以直接goto DONE了。

```
void Looper::pushResponse(int events, const Request& request) {
   Response response;
   response.events = events;
   response.request = request;
   mResponses.push(response);
}
```

接下来进入DONE部分,从mMessageEnvelopes取出头部的Native消息,如果到达了执行时间就调用它内部保存的MessageeHandler的handleMessage处理并从Native消息队列移除,设置result为ALOOPER\_POLL\_CALLBACK,否则计算mNextMessageUptime表示Native消息队列下一次消息要执行的时间。如果未到头部消息的执行时间有可能是Java层消息队列消息的执行时间小于Native层消息队列头部消息的执行时间,到达了Java层消息的执行时间epoll\_wait TimeOut返回了,或都通过addFd添加的描述符上有事件发生导致epoll\_wait返回,或者epoll\_wait是出错返回。Native消息是没有Barrier与Asynchronous的。

最后,遍历mResponses(前面刚通过pushResponse存进去的),如果 response.request.ident ==ALOOPER\_POLL\_CALLBACK,就调用注册的callback的 handleEvent(fd, events, data)进行处理,然后从mResonses队列中移除,这次遍历完之后,mResponses中保留来来的就都是ident>=0并且callback为NULL的了。在 NativeMessageQueue初始化Looper时传入了mAllowNonCallbacks为false,所以这次处理完后mResponses一定为空。

接下来返回到pollOnce。pollOnce是一个for循环,pollInner中处理了所有 response.request.ident==ALOOPER\_POLL\_CALLBACK的Response,在第二次进入for 循环后如果mResponses不为空就可以找到ident>0的Response,将其ident作为返回值返回由调用pollOnce的函数自己处理,在这里我们是在NativeMessageQueue中调用的 Loope的pollOnce,没对返回值进行处理,而且mAllowNonCallbacks为false也就不可能进入这个循环。pollInner返回值不可能是0,或者说只可能是负数,所以pollOnce中的for循环只会执行两次,在第二次就返回了。

Native Looper可以单独使用,也有一个prepare函数,这时mAllowNonCallbakcs值可能为true,pollOnce中对mResponses的处理就有意义了。

#### wake与awoken

在Native Looper的构造函数中,通过pipe打开了一个管道,并用mWakeReadPipeFd与mWakeWritePipeFd分别保存了管道的读端与写端,然后

用epoll\_ctl(mEpollFd, EPOLL\_CTL\_ADD, mWakeReadPipeFd,& eventItem)监听了读端的EPOLLIN事件,在pollInner中通过

epoll\_wait(mEpollFd, eventItems, EPOLL\_MAX\_EVENTS, timeoutMillis)读取事件,那是在什么时候往mWakeWritePipeFd写,又是在什么时候读的mWakeReadPipeFd呢?

在Looper.cpp中我们可以发现如下两个函数:

```
void Looper::wake() {
#if DEBUG POLL AND WAKE
   ALOGD("%p ~ wake", this);
#endif
   ssize t nWrite;
   do {
       nWrite = write(mWakeWritePipeFd, "W", 1);
   } while (nWrite == -1 && errno == EINTR);
   if (nWrite != 1) {
        if (errno != EAGAIN) {
            ALOGW ("Could not write wake signal, errno=%d", errno);
        }
   }
}
void Looper::awoken() {
#if DEBUG POLL AND WAKE
   ALOGD("%p ~ awoken", this);
#endif
   char buffer[16];
   ssize_t nRead;
   do {
        nRead = read(mWakeReadPipeFd, buffer, sizeof(buffer));
    } while ((nRead == -1 && errno == EINTR) || nRead == sizeof(buffer));
}
```

wake函数向mWakeWritePipeFd写入了一个"W"字符,awoken从mWakeReadPipeFd读,往mWakeWritePipeFd写数据只是为了在pollInner中的epoll\_wait

可以监听到事件返回。在pollInner也可以看到如果是mWakeReadPipeFd的EPOLLIN事件只是调用了awoken消耗掉了写入的字符就往后处理了。

那什么时候调用wake呢?这个只要找到调用的地方分析一下就行了,先看Looper.cpp,在sendMessageAtTime即发送Native Message的时候,根据发送的Message的执行时间查找mMessageEnvelopes计算应该插入的位置,如果是在头部插入,就调用wake唤醒epoll\_wait,因为在进入pollInner时根据Java层消息队列头部消息的执行时间与Native层消息队列头部消息的执行时间计算出了一个timeout,如果这个新消息是在头部插入,说明执行时间至少在上述两个消息中的一个之前,所以应该唤醒epoll\_wait,epoll\_wait返回后,检查Native消息队列,看头部消息即刚插入的消息是否到执行时间了,到了就执行,否则就可能需要设置新的timeout。同样在Java层的MessageQueue中,有一个函数nativeWake也同样可以通过JNI调用wake,调用nativeWake的时机与在Native调用wake的时机类似,在消息队列头部插入消息,还有一种情况就是,消息队列头部是一个Barrier,而且插入的消息是第一个异步消息。

```
if (p == null \mid \mid when == 0 \mid \mid when < p.when) {}
   // New head, wake up the event queue if blocked.
   msg.next = p;
   mMessages = msg;
   needWake = mBlocked;
} else {
   // Inserted within the middle of the queue. Usually we don't have to wake
   // up the event queue unless there is a barrier at the head of the queue
   // and the message is the earliest asynchronous message in the queue.
   needWake = mBlocked && p.target == null && msg.isAsynchronous();//如果头部是Barrier
并且新消息是异步消息则"有可能"需要唤醒
   Message prev;
   for (;;) {
       prev = p;
       p = p.next;
       if (p == null || when < p.when) {</pre>
           break;
       if (needWake && p.isAsynchronous()) { // 消息队列中有异步消息并且执行时间在新消息之
前,所以不需要唤醒。
           needWake = false;
   msg.next = p; // invariant: p == prev.next
   prev.next = msq;
```

在头部插入消息不一定调用nativeWake,因为之前可能正在执行IdleHandler,如果执行了IdleHandler,就在IdleHandler执行后把nextPollTimeoutMillis设置为0,下次进入for循环就用0调用nativePollOnce,不需要wake,只有在没有消息可以执行(消息队列为空或没到执行时间)并且没有设置IdleHandler时mBlocked才会为true。

如果Java层的消息队列被Barrier Block住了并且当前插入的是一个异步消息有可能需要唤醒Looper,因为异步消息可以在Barrier下执行,但是这个异步消息一定要是执行时间最早的异步消息。

退出Looper也需要wake, removeSyncBarrier时也可能需要。