# Anr 分析指导文档

# 1) 什么引发了 ANR?

在 Android 里,应用程序的响应性是由 Activity Manager 和 WindowManager 系统服务监视的。当它监测到以下情况中的一个时,Android 就会针对特定的应用程序显示 ANR:

在5秒內没有响应输入的事件(例如,按键按下,屏幕触摸) BroadcastReceiver 在10秒內没有执行完毕

一个 ANR 对话框显示给用户

#### 2) 如何避免 ANR?

考虑上面的 ANR 定义, 让我们来研究一下为什么它会在 Android 应用程序里发生和如何最佳构建应用程序来避免 ANR。

Android 应用程序通常是运行在一个单独的线程(例如,main)里。这意味着你的应用程序 所做的事情如果在主线程里占用了太长的时间的话,就会引发 ANR 对话框,因为你的应用程 序并没有给自己机会来处理输入事件或者 Intent 广播。

因此,运行在主线程里的任何方法都尽可能少做事情。特别是,Activity 应该在它的关键生命周期方法(如 onCreate()和 onResume())里尽可能少的去做创建操作。潜在的耗时操作,例如网络或数据库操作,或者高耗时的计算如改变位图尺寸,应该在子线程里(或者以数据 库操作为例,通过异步请求的方式)来完成。然而,不是说你的主线程阻塞在那里等待子线程的完成——也不是调用 Thread. wait()或是 Thread. sleep()。替代的方法是,主线程应该为子线程提供一个 Handler,以便完成时能够提交给主线程。以这种方式设计你的应用程序,将 能保证你的主线程保持对输入的响应性并能避免由于 5 秒输入事件的超时引发的 ANR 对话框。这种做法应该在其它显示 UI 的线程里效仿,因为它们都受相同的超 时影响。

IntentReceiver 执行时间的特殊限制意味着它应该做:在后台里做小的、琐碎的工作如保存设定或者注册一个 Notification。和在主线程里调用的其它方法一样,应用程序应该避免在 BroadcastReceiver 里做耗时的操作或计算。但不再是在子线程里做这些任务(因为 BroadcastReceiver 的生命周期短),替代的是,如果响应 Intent 广播需要执行一个耗时的动作的话,应用程序应该启动一个 Service。顺便提及一句,你也应该避免在 IntentReceiver 里启动一个 Activity,因为它会创建一个新的画面,并从当前用户正在运行的程序上抢夺焦点。如果你的应用程序在响应 Intent 广播时需要向用户展示什么,你应该使用 Notification Manager 来实现。

# 3) 增强响应灵敏性

一般来说,在应用程序里,100到200ms是用户能感知阻滞的时间阈值。因此,这里有一些额外的技巧来避免ANR,并有助于让你的应用程序看起来有响应性。

如果你的应用程序为响应用户输入正在后台工作的话,可以显示工作的进度(ProgressBar 和 ProgressDialog 对这种情况来说很有用)。

特别是游戏, 在子线程里做移动的计算。

如果你的应用程序有一个耗时的初始化过程的话,考虑可以显示一个 SplashScreen 或者快速显示主画面并异步来填充这些信息。在这两种情况下,你都应该显示正在进行的进度,以免用户认为应用程序被冻结了。

15:59:37 I/ActivityManager(130): ANR in process: com.android.email(last in com.android.email)

- $=> frameworks \base\services \java \com\android\server\am\Activity Manager Service. java$
- =>提示输出 cpu 信息

Annotation: keyDispatchingTimedOut

CPU usage:

- =>frameworks\base\services\java\com\android\server\ProcessStats.java
- =>输出 cpu 当前状态
- =>/proc/loadavg 显示 cpu 负荷
- =>1-分钟平均负载 / 5-分钟平均负载 / 15-分钟平均负载

Load: 4.37 /4.55 / 3.97

=>cpu 状态的时间段

CPU usage from 10987ms to 27ms ago:

- =>/proc/state 读取 cpu 的使用情况
- =>http://linux.die.net/man/5/proc
- =>user
- =>kernel
- =>iowait
- =>irq ->0
- =>softirg ->0
- =>minor

The number of minor faults the process has madewhich have not required loading a memory page fromdisk.

=>maior

The number of major faults the process has madewhich have required loading a memory page from disk.

```
system_server: 12% = 4% user + 7% kernel /faults: 1886 minor m. android.email: 12% = 6% user + 5% kernel /faults: 2716 minor
```

```
sensorserver ya: 7% = 0% user + 7%kernel
 breeze.launcher: 3% = 0% user + 3% kernel /faults: 94 minor
 ocess.msn.shell: 0% = 0% user + 0% kernel /faults: 38 minor
 m. android. phone: 0% = 0% user + 0%kernel
 alog: 0\% = 0\% user + 0\% kernel
 rpcrotuer_smd_x: 0% = 0% user + 0%kernel
 rild: 0\% = 0\% user + 0\% kernel
 alog: 0\% = 0\% user + 0\% kernel
 events/0: 0\% = 0\% user + 0\% kernel
 port-bridge: 0% = 0% user + 0% kernel
TOTAL: 81% = 13% user + 25% kernel + 42% iowait
15:59:37 I/ActivityManager(130): Removing old ANR trace file
from/data/anr/traces.txt
Android ANR 这个错误大家并不陌生,但是从 Android2.2 开始出错的 ANR 信息会自动上传
给 Google 进行系统分析改进, 当然了你的应用 ANR 错误其实保存在一个文件中, 在
/data/anr/traces.txt 文件中.
下面一起来分析下错误吧,第一行为出错的时间,第二行都会写上发生 ANR 的 packageName,
下文是 com. android. systemui 这个 包, 里面的部分线程出了问题, 通过下面的的 xxx 方法
以及对应的 java 文件,后面的数字为 xxx. java 文件的第几行,是不是很方便呢?
---- pid 125 at 2011-02-22 05:18:01 -----
Cmd line: com. android. systemui
DALVIK THREADS:
(mutexes: t11=0 ts1=0 tsc1=0 gh1=0 hw1=0 hw11=0)
"main" prio=5 tid=1 NATIVE
  group="main" sCount=1 dsCount=0 obj=0x4001f1a8self=0xce48
  sysTid=125 nice=0 sched=0/0 cgrp=defaulthandle=-1345006528
  schedstat=( 981213067 8042604425 151 )
 at android. os. BinderProxy. transact (NativeMethod)
 atandroid.os.storage.IMountService$Stub$Proxy.isUsbMassStorageConnected(IMoun
tService. java:95)
 atandroid. os. storage. StorageManager. isUsbMassStorageConnected (StorageManager.
 atcom. android. systemui. usb. StorageNotification. <init>(StorageNotification. jav
a:71)
 atcom. android. systemui. statusbar. policy. StatusBarPolicy. <init>(StatusBarPolic
v. java:412)
 atcom. android. systemui. statusbar. StatusBarService. onCreate(StatusBarService. j
ava:239)
 atandroid. app. ActivityThread. handleCreateService (ActivityThread. java: 1920)
 atandroid. app. ActivityThread. access$2500 (ActivityThread. java:117)
```

atandroid. app. ActivityThread\$H. handleMessage (ActivityThread. java: 982)

```
atandroid. os. Handler. dispatchMessage (Handler. java:99)
  at android. os. Looper. loop (Looper. java: 123)
  atandroid.app. ActivityThread.main(ActivityThread.java:3647)
  at java. lang. reflect. Method. invokeNative (NativeMethod)
  at java. lang. reflect. Method. invoke (Method. java: 507)
  atcom. android. internal. os. ZygoteInit$MethodAndArgsCaller.run(ZygoteInit. java:
839)
  atcom. android. internal. os. ZygoteInit. main(ZygoteInit. java: 597)
 at dalvik. system. NativeStart. main (NativeMethod)
"Binder Thread #2" prio=5 tid=8 NATIVE
  group="main" sCount=1 dsCount=0 obj=0x40511270self=0x1c1100
  sysTid=153 nice=0 sched=0/0 cgrp=defaulthandle=1141608
  schedstat=( 27181321 64708345 5 )
 at dalvik. system. NativeStart. run (NativeMethod)
"Binder Thread #1" prio=5 tid=7 NATIVE
  group="main" sCount=1 dsCount=0 obj=0x405111a8self=0x1349c8
  sysTid=152 nice=0 sched=0/0 cgrp=defaulthandle=1264008
  schedstat=( 31857510 74284459 5 )
  at dalvik. system. NativeStart. run (NativeMethod)
"Compiler" daemon prio=5 tid=6 VMWAIT
  group="system" sCount=1 dsCount=0obj=0x4050dd10 self=0x116538
  sysTid=144 nice=0 sched=0/0 cgrp=defaulthandle=982520
  | schedstat=( 7319346 103454345 12 )
  at dalvik. system. NativeStart. run (NativeMethod)
"JDWP" daemon prio=5 tid=5 VMWAIT
  group="system" sCount=1 dsCount=0obj=0x4050dc60 self=0x116400
  sysTid=142 nice=0 sched=0/0 cgrp=defaulthandle=986536
  schedstat=( 32876840 393298925 20 )
  at dalvik. system. NativeStart. run (NativeMethod)
"Signal Catcher" daemon prio=5 tid=4 RUNNABLE
  group="system" sCount=0 dsCount=0obj=0x4050dba0 self=0x253ab0
  sysTid=141 nice=0 sched=0/0 cgrp=defaulthandle=2439792
  schedstat=( 94447996 796994478 19 )
  at dalvik. system. NativeStart. run (NativeMethod)
"GC" daemon prio=5 tid=3 VMWAIT
  group="system" sCount=1 dsCount=0obj=0x4050daf8 self=0x8fd40
  sysTid=128 nice=0 sched=0/0 cgrp=defaulthandle=2439592
  schedstat=( 103352102 819201761 21 )
  at dalvik. system. NativeStart. run (NativeMethod)
```

"HeapWorker" daemon prio=5 tid=2 VMWAIT

| group="system" sCount=1 dsCount=0obj=0x4050da40 self=0xf0c70

| sysTid=127 nice=0 sched=0/0 cgrp=defaulthandle=2439528

| schedstat=( 971134410 6445300652 103 )
at dalvik.system.NativeStart.run(NativeMethod)

# 二: ANR 的常见类型

ANR 一般有三种类型:

# 1: KeyDispatchTimeout(5 seconds) --主要类型

按键或触摸事件在特定时间内无响应

# 2: BroadcastTimeout(10 seconds)

BroadcastReceiver 在特定时间内无法处理完成

# 3: ServiceTimeout(20 seconds) -- 小概率类型

Service 在特定的时间内无法处理完成

# 三: KeyDispatchTimeout

Akey or touch event was not dispatched within the specified time(按键或触摸事件在特定时间内无响应)

具体的超时时间的定义在 framework 下的

ActivityManagerService.java

//How long we wait until we timeout on key dispatching.

staticfinal int KEY\_DISPATCHING\_TIMEOUT = 5\*1000

# 四: 为什么会超时呢?

超时时间的计数一般是从按键分发给 app 开始。超时的原因一般有两种:

- (1)当前的事件没有机会得到处理(即 UI 线程正在处理前一个事件,没有及时的完成或者 looper 被某种原因阻塞住了)
- (2)当前的事件正在处理,但没有及时完成

- 五:如何避免 KeyDispatchTimeout
- 1: UI 线程尽量只做跟 UI 相关的工作
- 2: 耗时的工作(比如数据库操作,I/O,连接网络或者别的有可能阻碍 UI 线程的操作)把它放入单独的线程处理
- 3: 尽量用 Handler 来处理 UIthread 和别的 thread 之间的交互

六: UI 线程

说了那么多的 UI 线程,那么哪些属于 UI 线程呢?

UI 线程主要包括如下:

- 1. Activity:onCreate(), onResume(), onDestroy(), onKeyDown(), onClick(),etc
- 2. AsyncTask: onPreExecute(), onProgressUpdate(), onPostExecute(), onCancel,etc
- 3. Mainthread handler: handleMessage(), post\*(runnable r), etc
- 4. other

七:如何去分析 ANR

先看个 LOG:

04-01 13:12:11.572 I/InputDispatcher( 220): Application is not

**responding**:Window{2b263310com.android.email/com.android.email.activity.SplitScreenActivitypaused=false}. 5009.8ms since event, 5009.5ms since waitstarted

04-0113:12:11.572 I/WindowManager(220): Input event dispatching timedout sending tocom.android.email/com.android.email.activity.SplitScreenActivity

04-01 **13:12:14.123 I/Process**( **220): Sending signal. PID: 21404 SIG: 3---**发生 ANR 的时间 和生成 trace.txt 的时间

04-01 13:12:14.123 I/dalvikvm(21404):threadid=4: reacting to signal 3

••••

04-0113:12:15.872 E/ActivityManager( 220): ANR in com.android.email(com.android.email/.activity.SplitScreenActivity)

04-0113:12:15.872 E/ActivityManager( 220): Reason:keyDispatchingTimedOut

04-0113:12:15.872 E/ActivityManager( 220): Load: 8.68 / 8.37 / 8.53

# 04-0113:12:15.872 E/ActivityManager( 220):**CPUusage from 4361ms to 699ms ago----**CPU 在 ANR 发生前的使用情况

04-0113:12:15.872 E/ActivityManager( 220): 5.5%21404/com.android.email: 1.3% user + 4.1% kernel / faults: 10 minor 04-0113:12:15.872 E/ActivityManager( 220): 4.3%220/system\_server: 2.7% user + 1.5% kernel / faults: 11 minor 2 major 04-0113:12:15.872 E/ActivityManager( 220): 0.9%52/spi\_qsd.0: 0% user + 0.9% kernel 04-0113:12:15.872 E/ActivityManager( 220): 0.5%65/irq/170-cyttsp-: 0% user + 0.5% kernel 04-0113:12:15.872 E/ActivityManager( 220): 0.5%296/com.android.systemui: 0.5% user + 0% kernel 04-0113:12:15.872 E/ActivityManager( 220): **100%TOTAL: 4.8% user + 7.6% kernel + 87%** iowait 04-0113:12:15.872 E/ActivityManager( 220):CPUusage from 3697ms to 4223ms later:-- ANR 后 CPU 的使用量 04-0113:12:15.872 E/ActivityManager( 220): 25%21404/com.android.email: 25% user + 0% kernel / faults: 191 minor 04-0113:12:15.872 E/ActivityManager( 220): 16% 21603/\_\_eas(par.hakan: 16% user + 0% kernel 04-0113:12:15.872 E/ActivityManager( 220): 7.2% 21406/GC: 7.2% user + 0% kernel 04-0113:12:15.872 E/ActivityManager( 220): 1.8% 21409/Compiler: 1.8% user + 0% kernel 04-0113:12:15.872 E/ActivityManager( 220): 5.5%220/system\_server: 0% user + 5.5% kernel / faults: 1 minor 04-0113:12:15.872 E/ActivityManager( 220): 5.5% 263/InputDispatcher: 0% user + 5.5% kernel

从 LOG 可以看出 ANR 的类型,CPU 的使用情况,如果 CPU 使用量接近 100%,说明当前设备很忙,有可能是 CPU 饥饿导致了 ANR

04-0113:12:15.872 E/ActivityManager( 220): **32%TOTAL: 28% user** + **3.7% kernel** 

如果 CPU 使用量很少,说明主线程被 BLOCK 了

如果 IOwait 很高,说明 ANR 有可能是主线程在进行 I/O 操作造成的

除了看 LOG,解决 ANR 还得需要 trace.txt 文件,

如何获取呢?可以用如下命令获取

- 1. \$chmod 777 /data/anr
- 2. \$rm /data/anr/traces.txt
- 3. \$ps
- 4. \$kill -3PID
- 5. adbpull data/anr/traces.txt ./mytraces.txt

从 trace.txt 文件,看到最多的是如下的信息:

----pid 21404 at 2011-04-01**13:12:14** -----

Cmdline: com.android.email

# **DALVIK THREADS:**

(mutexes: tll=0tsl=0 tscl=0 ghl=0 hwl=0 hwll=0)

"main" prio=5 tid=1**NATIVE** 

group="main" sCount=1 dsCount=0obj=0x2aad2248 self=0xcf70

| sysTid=21404 nice=0 sched=0/0cgrp=[fopen-error:2] handle=1876218976

atandroid.os.MessageQueue.nativePollOnce(Native Method)

atandroid.os.MessageQueue.next(MessageQueue.java:119)

atandroid.os.Looper.loop(Looper.java:110)

at android.app.ActivityThread.main(ActivityThread.java:3688)

at java.lang.reflect.Method.invokeNative(Native Method)

atjava.lang.reflect.Method.invoke(Method.java:507)

atcom.android.internal.os.ZygoteInit\$MethodAndArgsCaller.run(ZygoteInit.java:866)

at com.android.internal.os.ZygoteInit.main(ZygoteInit.java:624)

at dalvik.system.NativeStart.main(Native Method)

# 说明主线程在等待下条消息进入消息队列

# 八: Thread 状态

ThreadState (defined at "dalvik/vm/thread.h")

THREAD\_UNDEFINED = -1, /\* makes enum compatible with int32\_t \*/

THREAD **ZOMBIE** = 0, /\* TERMINATED \*/

THREAD\_RUNNING = 1, /\* RUNNABLE or running now \*/

```
THREAD_MONITOR = 3, /* BLOCKED on a monitor */

THREAD_WAIT = 4, /* WAITING in Object.wait() */

THREAD_INITIALIZING= 5, /* allocated, not yet running */

THREAD_STARTING = 6, /* started, not yet on thread list */

THREAD_NATIVE = 7, /* off in a JNI native method */

THREAD_VMWAIT = 8, /* waiting on a VM resource */

THREAD_SUSPENDED = 9, /* suspended, usually by GC or debugger */
```

- 九:如何调查并解决 ANR
- 1: 首先分析 log
- 2: 从 trace.txt 文件查看调用 stack.
- 3: 看代码
- 4: 仔细查看 ANR 的成因 (iowait?block?memoryleak?)
- 十:案例

# 案例 1: 关键词:ContentResolver in AsyncTask onPostExecute, high iowait

Process:com.android.email
Activity:com.android.email/.activity.MessageView
Subject:keyDispatchingTimedOut
CPU usage from 2550ms to -2814ms ago:
5%187/system\_server: 3.5% user + 1.4% kernel / faults: 86 minor 20major
4.4% 1134/com.android.email: 0.7% user + 3.7% kernel /faults: 38 minor 19 major
4% 372/com.android.eventstream: 0.7%user + 3.3% kernel / faults: 6 minor
1.1% 272/com.android.phone:0.9% user + 0.1% kernel / faults: 33 minor
0.9%252/com.android.systemui: 0.9% user + 0% kernel
0%409/com.android.eventstream.telephonyplugin: 0% user + 0% kernel /faults: 2 minor
0.1% 632/com.android.devicemonitor: 0.1% user + 0%kernel
100%TOTAL: 6.9% user + 8.2% kernel +84%iowait

```
----pid 1134 at 2010-12-17 17:46:51 -----
Cmd line:com.android.email
DALVIK THREADS:
(mutexes: tll=0 tsl=0tscl=0 ghl=0 hwl=0 hwll=0)
"main" prio=5 tid=1 WAIT
|group="main" sCount=1 dsCount=0 obj=0x2aaca180self=0xcf20
| sysTid=1134 nice=0 sched=0/0 cgrp=[fopen-error:2]handle=1876218976
at java.lang.Object.wait(Native Method)
-waiting on <0x2aaca218> (a java.lang.VMThread)
atjava.lang.Thread.parkFor(Thread.java:1424)
atjava.lang.LangAccessImpl.parkFor(LangAccessImpl.java:48)
atsun.misc.Unsafe.park(Unsafe.java:337)
atjava.util.concurrent.locks.LockSupport.park(LockSupport.java:157)
atjava.util.concurrent.locks.AbstractQueuedSynchronizer.parkAndCheckInterrupt(Abstr
actQueuedSynchronizer.java:808)
atjava.util.concurrent.locks. Abstract Queued Synchronizer.acquire Queued (Abstract Queued Synchronizer) acquire Queued Synchronizer acquire Abstract Abstract Queued Synchronizer acquire Abstract Queued Synchronizer acquire ac
edSynchronizer.java:841)
atjava.util.concurrent.locks.AbstractQueuedSynchronizer.acquire(AbstractQueuedSync
hronizer.java:1171)
atjava.util.concurrent.locks.ReentrantLock$FairSync.lock(ReentrantLock.java:200)
atjava.util.concurrent.locks.ReentrantLock.lock(ReentrantLock.java:261)
atandroid.database.sqlite.SQLiteDatabase.lock(SQLiteDatabase.java:378)
atandroid.database.sqlite.SQLiteCursor.<init>(SQLiteCursor.java:222)
at and roid. database. sqlite. SQLite Direct Cursor Driver. query (SQLite Direct Cursor Driver. javant database) and the sqlite of the sqlit
a:53)
atandroid.database.sqlite.SQLiteDatabase.rawQueryWithFactory(SQLiteDatabase.java:
1356)
atandroid.database.sqlite.SQLiteDatabase.queryWithFactory(SQLiteDatabase.java:1235)
atandroid.database.sqlite.SQLiteDatabase.query(SQLiteDatabase.java:1189)
atandroid.database.sqlite.SQLiteDatabase.query(SQLiteDatabase.java:1271)
atcom.android.email.provider.EmailProvider.query(EmailProvider.java:1098)
atandroid.content.ContentProvider$Transport.query(ContentProvider.java:187)
atandroid.content.ContentResolver.query(ContentResolver.java:268)
atcom.android.email.provider.EmailContent$Message.restoreMessageWithId(EmailCont
ent.java:648)
atcom.android.email.Controller.setMessageRead(Controller.java:658)
atcom.android.email.activity.MessageView.onMarkAsRead(MessageView.java:700)
atcom.android.email.activity.MessageView.access$2500(MessageView.java:98)
atcom.android.email.activity.MessageView$LoadBodyTask.onPostExecute(MessageVi
```

atcom.android.email.activity.MessageView\$LoadBodyTask.onPostExecute(MessageView

ew.java:1290)

```
.java:1255)
atandroid.os.AsyncTask.finish(AsyncTask.java:417)
atandroid.os.AsyncTask.access$300(AsyncTask.java:127)
atandroid.os.AsyncTask$InternalHandler.handleMessage(AsyncTask.java:429)
atandroid.os.Handler.dispatchMessage(Handler.java:99)
atandroid.os.Looper.loop(Looper.java:123)
atandroid.app.ActivityThread.main(ActivityThread.java:3652)
atjava.lang.reflect.Method.invokeNative(Native Method)
atjava.lang.reflect.Method.invoke(Method.java:507)
atcom.android.internal.os.Zygoteln
原因: IOWait 很高,说明当前系统在忙于 I/O,因此数据库操作被阻塞
原来:
final \texttt{Messagemessage=Message-Id}) ; \\
if(message==null) {
        return:
}
Accountaccount=Account.restoreAccountWithId(mProviderContext, message.mAccountKe
y);
if(account==null) {
        return;//isMessagingController returns false for null, but let's make itclear.
}
if(isMessagingController(account)) {
        new Thread() {
                   @Override
                   public void run() {
                            mLegacyController.processPendingActions(message.mAccountKey);
                   }
        }.start():
}
解决后:
newThread() {
           final {\tt Message message = Message.} \ restore {\tt Message With Id} \ ({\tt mProvider Context}, \ {\tt message Id}) \ and \ {\tt Message message = Mess
);
           if(message==null) {
                      return;
           }
```

Accountaccount=Account.restoreAccountWithId(mProviderContext, message.mAccou

```
ntKey);
         if(account==null) {
                return;//isMessagingController returns false for null, but let's make
itclear.
         if(isMessagingController(account)) {
                  mLegacyController.processPendingActions(message.mAccountKey);
}. start();
关于 AsyncTask:http://developer.android.com/reference/android/os/AsyncTask.html
案例 2: 关键词:在 UI 线程进行网络数据的读写
ANRin process: com.android.mediascape:PhotoViewer (last
incom.android.mediascape:PhotoViewer)
Annotation:keyDispatchingTimedOut
CPU usage:
Load: 6.74 / 6.89 / 6.12
CPUusage from 8254ms to 3224ms ago:
ovider.webmedia: 4% = 4% user +0% kernel / faults: 68 minor
system_server: 2% = 1% user + 0%kernel / faults: 18 minor
re-initialized>: 0% = 0% user + 0%kernel / faults: 50 minor
events/0: 0% = 0% user + 0%kernel
TOTAL:7% = 6% user + 1% kernel
DALVIKTHREADS:
""main"" prio=5 tid=3 NATIVE
|group=""main"" sCount=1 dsCount=0 s=Yobj=0x4001b240 self=0xbda8
sysTid=2579 nice=0 sched=0/0cgrp=unknown handle=-1343993184
atorg. apache. harmony. luni. platform. OSNetwork System. receive Stream Impl(Native Methology) and the stream of the stream o
atorg.apache.harmony.luni.platform.OSNetworkSystem.receiveStream(OSNetworkSyst
em.java:478)
atorg.apache.harmony.luni.net.PlainSocketImpl.read(PlainSocketImpl.java:565)
atorg.apache.harmony.luni.net.SocketInputStream.read(SocketInputStream.java:87)
atorg.apache.harmony.luni.internal.net.www.protocol.http.HttpURLConnection$Limite
dlnputStream.read(HttpURLConnection.java:303)
atjava.io.lnputStream.read(InputStream.java:133)
atjava.io.BufferedInputStream.fillbuf(BufferedInputStream.java:157)
atjava.io.BufferedInputStream.read(BufferedInputStream.java:346)
```

atandroid.graphics.BitmapFactory.nativeDecodeStream(Native Method)

atandroid.graphics.BitmapFactory.decodeStream(BitmapFactory.java:459)

 $atcom. and roid. medias cape. activity. Photo Viewer Activity. {\bf getPreviewImage} (Photo Viewer Activity) {\bf getPreview Activity} (Photo Viewer Act$ rActivity.java:4465)

atcom.android.mediascape.activity.PhotoViewerActivity.dispPreview(PhotoViewerActi vity.java:4406)

atcom.android.mediascape.activity.PhotoViewerActivity.access\$6500(PhotoViewerActiv ity.java:125)

atcom.android.mediascape.activity.PhotoViewerActivity\$33\$1.run(PhotoViewerActi vity.java:4558)

atandroid.os.Handler.handleCallback(Handler.java:587)

atandroid.os.Handler.dispatchMessage(Handler.java:92)

atandroid.os.Looper.loop(Looper.java:123)

atandroid.app.ActivityThread.main(ActivityThread.java:4370)

atjava.lang.reflect.Method.invokeNative(Native Method)

atjava.lang.reflect.Method.invoke(Method.java:521)

atcom.android.internal.os.ZygoteInit\$MethodAndArgsCaller.run(ZygoteInit.java:868)

atcom.android.internal.os.Zygotelnit.main(Zygotelnit.java:626)

atdalvik.system.NativeStart.main(Native Method)

关于网络连接,在设计的时候可以设置个 timeout 的时间或者放入独立的线程来处理。

关于 Handler 的问题,可以参考:

http://developer.android.com/reference/android/os/Handler.html

案例 3:

关键词: Memoryleak/Thread leak

11-1621:41:42.560 I/ActivityManager(1190): ANR in process:android.process.acore (last in android.process.acore)

11-1621:41:42.560 I/ActivityManager( 1190): Annotation:keyDispatchingTimedOut

11-16 21:41:42.560 I/ActivityManager(1190): CPU usage:

11-16 21:41:42.560 I/ActivityManager( 1190):Load: 11.5 / 11.1 / 11.09

11-16 21:41:42.560 I/ActivityManager(1190): CPU usage from 9046ms to 4018ms ago:

11-16 21:41:42.5601/ActivityManager( 1190): **d.process.acore:98%**= 97% user + 0%

kernel / faults: 1134 minor

11-16 21:41:42.560I/ActivityManager( 1190): system\_server: 0% = 0% user + 0% kernel

/faults: 1 minor

11-16 21:41:42.560 I/ActivityManager( 1190): adbd:0% = 0% user + 0% kernel

11-16 21:41:42.560 I/ActivityManager(1190): logcat: 0% = 0% user + 0% kernel

11-16 21:41:42.560I/ActivityManager( 1190): TOTAL:100% = 98% user + 1% kernel

Cmdline: android.process.acore

```
DALVIK THREADS:
"main"prio=5 tid=3 VMWAIT
|group="main" sCount=1 dsCount=0 s=N obj=0x40026240self=0xbda8
| sysTid=1815 nice=0 sched=0/0 cgrp=unknownhandle=-1344001376
atdalvik.system.VMRuntime.trackExternalAllocation(NativeMethod)
atandroid.graphics.Bitmap.nativeCreate(Native Method)
atandroid.graphics.Bitmap.createBitmap(Bitmap.java:468)
atandroid.view.View.buildDrawingCache(View.java:6324)
atandroid.view.View.getDrawingCache(View.java:6178)
atandroid.view.ViewGroup.drawChild(ViewGroup.java:1541)
atcom.android.internal.policy.impl.PhoneWindow$DecorView.draw(PhoneWindow.java:
1830)
atandroid.view.ViewRoot.draw(ViewRoot.java:1349)
at and roid. view. View Root. perform Traversals (View Root. java: 1114)\\
atandroid.view.ViewRoot.handleMessage(ViewRoot.java:1633)
atandroid.os.Handler.dispatchMessage(Handler.java:99)
atandroid.os.Looper.loop(Looper.java:123)
atandroid.app.ActivityThread.main(ActivityThread.java:4370)
atjava.lang.reflect.Method.invokeNative(Native Method)
atjava.lang.reflect.Method.invoke(Method.java:521)
atcom.android.internal.os.ZygoteInit$MethodAndArgsCaller.run(ZygoteInit.java:868)
atcom.android.internal.os.Zygotelnit.main(Zygotelnit.java:626)
atdalvik.system.NativeStart.main(Native Method)
"Thread-408"prio=5 tid=329 WAIT
|group="main" sCount=1 dsCount=0 s=N obj=0x46910d40self=0xcd0548
| sysTid=10602 nice=0 sched=0/0 cgrp=unknownhandle=15470792
at java.lang.Object.wait(Native Method)
-waiting on <0x468cd420> (a java.lang.Object)
atjava.lang.Object.wait(Object.java:288)
at com. and roid. dialer. Call Log Content Helper \$ UiUp dater Executor \$ 1. run (Call Log Content Helper \$ UiUp dater Executor \$ 1. run (Call Log Content Helper \$ UiUp dater Executor \$ 1. run (Call Log Content Helper \$ UiUp dater Executor \$ 1. run (Call Log Content Helper \$ UiUp dater Executor \$ 1. run (Call Log Content Helper \$ UiUp dater Executor \$ 1. run (Call Log Content Helper \$ UiUp dater Executor \$ 1. run (Call Log Content Helper \$ UiUp dater Executor \$ 1. run (Call Log Content Helper \$ UiUp dater Executor \$ 1. run (Call Log Content Helper \$ UiUp dater Executor \$ 1. run (Call Log Content Helper \$ UiUp dater Executor \$ 1. run (Call Log Content Helper \$ UiUp dater Executor \$ 1. run (Call Log Content Helper \$ UiUp dater Executor \$ 1. run (Call Log Content Helper \$ 1. run
elper.java:289)
atjava.lang.Thread.run(Thread.java:1096)
分析:
atdalvik.system.VMRuntime.trackExternalAllocation(NativeMethod)内存不足导致 block
在创建 bitmap 上
```

\*\*MEMINFO in pid 1360 [android.process.acore] \*\*
native dalvik other total

size: 17036 **23111** N/A 40147 allocated: 16484 20675 N/A 37159

free: 296 2436 N/A 2732

解决:如果机器的内存族,可以修改虚拟机的内存为36M或更大,不过最好是复查代码,查看哪些内存没有释放