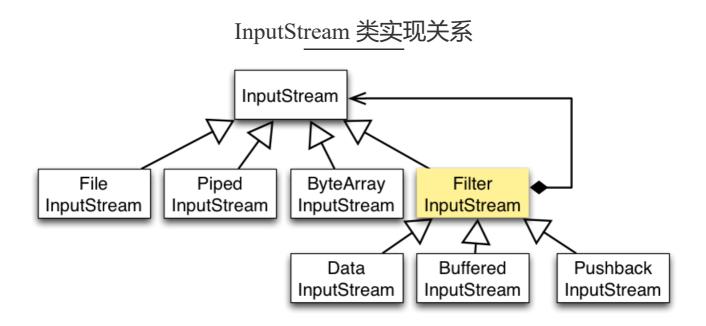
Java IO - 源码: InputStream

主要从JDK源码角度分析InputStream。



InputStream 抽象类

InputStream 类

```
public abstract int read()
// 读取数据

public int read(byte b[])
// 将读取到的数据放在 byte 数组中,该方法实际上是根据下面的方法实现的,off 为 0, len 为数组的长度

public int read(byte b[], int off, int len)
// 从第 off 位置读取 len 长度字节的数据放到 byte 数组中,流是以 -1 来判断是否读取结束的

public long skip(long n)
// 跳过指定个数的字节不读取,想想看电影跳过片头片尾

public int available()
// 返回可读的字节数量

public void close()
// 读取完,关闭流,释放资源

public synchronized void mark(int readlimit)
// 标记读取位置,下次还可以从这里开始读取,使用前要看当前流是否支持,可以使用 markSupport() 方法判断
```

```
public synchronized void reset()
// 重置读取位置为上次 mark 标记的位置
public boolean markSupported()
// 判断当前流是否支持标记流,和上面两个方法配套使用
```

源码实现

InputStream

```
public abstract class InputStream implements Closeable {
   private static final int SKIP_BUFFER_SIZE = 2048; //用于skip方法,和skipBuffer相关
   private static byte[] skipBuffer; // skipBuffer is initialized in skip(long), if needed.
   //从输入流中读取下一个字节,
   //正常返回0-255,到达文件的末尾返回-1
   //在流中还有数据,但是没有读到时该方法会阻塞(block)
   //Java IO和New IO的区别就是阻塞流和非阻塞流
   //抽象方法! 不同的子类不同的实现!
   public abstract int read() throws IOException;
   //将流中的数据读入放在byte数组的第off个位置先后的len个位置中
   //返回值为放入字节的个数。
   //这个方法在利用抽象方法read,某种意义上简单的Templete模式。
   public int read(byte b[], int off, int len) throws IOException {
      //检查输入是否正常。一般情况下,检查输入是方法设计的第一步
      if (b == null) {
          throw new NullPointerException();
      } else if (off < 0 | len < 0 | len > b.length - off) {
          throw new IndexOutOfBoundsException();
      } else if (len == 0) {
           return 0;
      //读取下一个字节
      int c = read();
      //到达文件的末端返回-1
      if (c == -1) {
                   return -1; }
      //返回的字节downcast
      b[off] = (byte)c;
      //已经读取了一个字节
      int i = 1;
      try {
          //最多读取len个字节,所以要循环len次
          for (; i < len ; i++) {
             //每次循环从流中读取一个字节
             //由于read方法阻塞,
             //所以read(byte[],int,int)也会阻塞
             c = read();
             //到达末尾,理所当然返回-1
             if (c == -1) {
                                                }
                                   break;
             //读到就放入byte数组中
             b[off + i] = (byte)c;
      } catch (IOException ee) {
      return i;
   }
```

```
//利用上面的方法read(byte[] b)
   public int read(byte b[]) throws IOException {
       return read(b, 0, b.length);
   //方法内部使用的、表示要跳过的字节数目,
    public long skip(long n) throws IOException {
      long remaining = n;
      int nr;
      if (skipBuffer == null)
      //初始化一个跳转的缓存
      skipBuffer = new byte[SKIP_BUFFER_SIZE];
      //本地化的跳转缓存
      byte[] localSkipBuffer = skipBuffer;
      //检查输入参数,应该放在方法的开始
      if (n <= 0) { return 0;
      //一共要跳过n个,每次跳过部分,循环
      while (remaining > 0) {
          nr = read(localSkipBuffer, 0, (int) Math.min(SKIP_BUFFER_SIZE, remaining));
          //利用上面的read(byte[],int,int)方法尽量读取n个字节
          //读到流的末端,则返回
          if (nr < 0) { break;</pre>
          //没有完全读到需要的,则继续循环
          remaining -= nr;
      }
      return n - remaining;//返回时要么全部读完,要么因为到达文件末端,读取了部分
   //查询流中还有多少可以读取的字节
   //该方法不会block。在java中抽象类方法的实现一般有以下几种方式:
   //1. 抛出异常(java.util); 2. "弱"实现。像上面这种。子类在必要的时候覆盖它。
   //3."空"实现。
   public int available() throws IOException {
      return 0;
   //关闭当前流、同时释放与此流相关的资源
   //关闭当前流、同时释放与此流相关的资源
   public void close() throws IOException {}
   //markSupport可以查询当前流是否支持mark
   public synchronized void mark(int readlimit) {}
   //对mark过的流进行复位。只有当流支持mark时才可以使用此方法。
   public synchronized void reset() throws IOException {
                throw new IOException("mark/reset not supported");
}
   //查询是否支持mark
   //绝大部分不支持,因此提供默认实现,返回false。子类有需要可以覆盖。
   public boolean markSupported() {
      return false;
   }
}
```

FilterInputStream

```
public class FilterInputStream extends InputStream {
   //装饰器的代码特征:被装饰的对象一般是装饰器的成员变量
   protected volatile InputStream in; //将要被装饰的字节输入流
   protected FilterInputStream(InputStream in) { //通过构造方法传入此被装饰的流
       this.in = in;
   //下面这些方法,完成最小的装饰—0装饰,只是调用被装饰流的方法而已
   public int read() throws IOException {
       return in.read();
   }
   public int read(byte b[]) throws IOException {
       return read(b, 0, b.length);
   public int read(byte b[], int off, int len) throws IOException {
       return in.read(b, off, len);
   public long skip(long n) throws IOException {
       return in.skip(n);
   public int available() throws IOException {
       return in.available();
   public void close() throws IOException {
       in.close();
   public synchronized void mark(int readlimit) {
       in.mark(readlimit);
   public synchronized void reset() throws IOException {
       in.reset();
   }
   public boolean markSupported() {
       return in.markSupported();
   }
}
```

ByteArrayInputStream

```
public class ByteArrayInputStream extends InputStream {
                                    //内部的buffer,一般通过构造器输入
   protected byte buf[];
                                    //当前位置的cursor。从0至byte数组的长度。
   protected int pos;
   //byte[pos]就是read方法读取的字节
   protected int mark = 0;
                                //mark的位置。
   protected int count;
                                //流中字节的数目。
   //构造器,从一个byte[]创建一个ByteArrayInputStream
    public ByteArrayInputStream(byte buf[]) {
      //初始化流中的各个成员变量
       this.buf = buf;
      this.pos = 0;
      this.count = buf.length;
    }
   //构造器
    public ByteArrayInputStream(byte buf[], int offset, int length) {
```

```
this.buf = buf;
       this.pos = offset; //与上面不同
      this.count = Math.min(offset + length, buf.length);
      this.mark = offset; //与上面不同
   //从流中读取下一个字节
    public synchronized int read() {
      //返回下一个位置的字节//流中没有数据则返回-1
      return (pos < count) ? (buf[pos++] & 0xff) : -1;</pre>
   // ByteArrayInputStream要覆盖InputStream中可以看出其提供了该方法的实现
   //某些时候,父类不能完全实现子类的功能,父类的实现一般比较通用。
   //当子类有更有效的方法时,我们会覆盖这些方法。
   public synchronized int read(byte b[], int off, int len) {
      //首先检查输入参数的状态是否正确
      if(b==null){
          throw new NullPointerException();
       } else if (off < 0 | len < 0 | len > b.length - off) {
          throw new IndexOutOfBoundsException();
      }
      if (pos >= count) {
                                 return -1;
                               len = count - pos;
      if (pos + len > count) {
      if (len <= 0) {
                             return 0;
                                        }
      //java中提供数据复制的方法
       //出于速度的原因! 他们都用到System.arraycopy方法
      System.arraycopy(buf, pos, b, off, len);
      pos += len;
      return len;
   //下面这个方法,在InputStream中也已经实现了。
   //但是当时是通过将字节读入一个buffer中实现的,好像效率低了一点。
   //比InputStream中的方法简单、高效
   public synchronized long skip(long n) {
      //当前位置,可以跳跃的字节数目
      if (pos + n > count) { n = count - pos;
      //小于0,则不可以跳跃
       if (n < 0) {
                       return 0; }
      //跳跃后,当前位置变化
      pos += n;
      return n;
   }
   //查询流中还有多少字节没有读取。
public synchronized int available() {
   return count - pos;
   //ByteArrayInputStream支持mark所以返回true
   public boolean markSupported() {
                return true;
}
   //在流中当前位置mark。
   public void mark(int readAheadLimit) {
      mark = pos;
   //重置流。即回到mark的位置。
   public synchronized void reset() {
      pos = mark;
   }
   //关闭ByteArrayInputStream不会产生任何动作。
   public void close() throws IOException {    }
```

BufferedInputStream

```
public class BufferedInputStream extends FilterInputStream {
   private static int defaultBufferSize = 8192;
                                               //默认缓存的大小
   protected volatile byte buf[]; //内部的缓存
                          //buffer的大小
   protected int count;
   protected int pos;
                         //buffer中cursor的位置
   protected int markpos = -1; //mark的位置
   protected int marklimit;
                             //mark的范围
   //原子性更新。和一致性编程相关
   private static final
   AtomicReferenceFieldUpdater<BufferedInputStream, byte[]> bufUpdater =
   AtomicReferenceFieldUpdater.newUpdater (BufferedInputStream.class, byte[].class,"buf");
   //检查输入流是否关闭,同时返回被包装流
    private InputStream getInIfOpen() throws IOException {
       InputStream input = in;
       if (input == null) throw new IOException("Stream closed");
       return input;
   //检查buffer的状态,同时返回缓存
   private byte[] getBufIfOpen() throws IOException {
       byte[] buffer = buf;
       //不太可能发生的状态
       if (buffer == null) throw new IOException("Stream closed");
       return buffer;
   }
   //构造器
public BufferedInputStream(InputStream in) {
   //指定默认长度的buffer
       this(in, defaultBufferSize);
   }
   //构造器
   public BufferedInputStream(InputStream in, int size) {
       super(in);
       //检查输入参数
       if(size<=0){</pre>
           throw new IllegalArgumentException("Buffer size <= 0");</pre>
       //创建指定长度的buffer
       buf = new byte[size];
   //从流中读取数据,填充如缓存中。
   private void fill() throws IOException {
       //得到buffer
       byte[] buffer = getBufIfOpen();
           if (markpos < 0)</pre>
           //mark位置小于0,此时pos为0
           pos = 0;
           //pos大于buffer的长度
           else if (pos >= buffer.length)
           if (markpos > 0) {
```

```
int sz = pos - markpos;
            System.arraycopy(buffer, markpos, buffer, 0, sz);
           pos = sz;
           markpos = 0;
       } else if (buffer.length >= marklimit) {
           //buffer的长度大于marklimit时,mark失效
           markpos = -1;
           //丢弃buffer中的内容
            pos = 0;
       }else{
           //buffer的长度小于marklimit时对buffer扩容
           int nsz = pos * 2;
           if (nsz > marklimit)
              nsz = marklimit;//扩容为原来的2倍,太大则为marklimit大小
              byte nbuf[] = new byte[nsz];
              //将buffer中的字节拷贝如扩容后的buf中
              System.arraycopy(buffer, 0, nbuf, 0, pos);
              if (!bufUpdater.compareAndSet(this, buffer, nbuf)) {
              //在buffer在被操作时,不能取代此buffer
              throw new IOException("Stream closed");
           }
           //将新buf赋值给buffer
           buffer = nbuf;
       }
       count = pos;
       int n = getInIfOpen().read(buffer, pos, buffer.length - pos);
       if (n > 0)
                     count = n + pos;
   }
   //读取下一个字节
   public synchronized int read() throws IOException {
   //到达buffer的末端
   if (pos >= count) {
       //就从流中读取数据,填充buffer
       fill();
       //读过一次,没有数据则返回-1
       if (pos >= count) return -1;
   //返回buffer中下一个位置的字节
   return getBufIfOpen()[pos++] & 0xff;
}
//将数据从流中读入buffer中
private int read1(byte[] b, int off, int len) throws IOException {
   int avail = count - pos; //buffer中还剩的可读字符
   //buffer中没有可以读取的数据时
   if(avail<=0){</pre>
       //将输入流中的字节读入b中
       if (len >= getBufIfOpen().length && markpos < 0) {</pre>
           return getInIfOpen().read(b, off, len);
       fill();//填充
       avail = count - pos;
       if (avail <= 0) return -1;
   //从流中读取后,检查可以读取的数目
   int cnt = (avail < len) ? avail : len;</pre>
```

```
//将当前buffer中的字节放入b的末端
   System.arraycopy(getBufIfOpen(), pos, b, off, cnt);
   pos += cnt;
   return cnt;
}
public synchronized int read(byte b[], int off, int len)throws IOException {
   getBufIfOpen();
    // 检查buffer是否open
   //检查输入参数是否正确
   if ((off | len | (off + len) | (b.length - (off + len))) < 0) {
       throw new IndexOutOfBoundsException();
   } else if (len == 0) {
       return 0;
   }
   int n = 0;
   for (;;) {
       int nread = read1(b, off + n, len - n);
       if (nread <= 0) return (n == 0) ? nread : n;
       n += nread;
       if (n \ge len)
                      return n;
       InputStream input = in;
       if (input != null && input.available() <= 0) return n;</pre>
}
public synchronized long skip(long n) throws IOException {
   // 检查buffer是否关闭
   getBufIfOpen();
   //检查输入参数是否正确
   if (n <= 0) { return 0;
   //buffered中可以读取字节的数目
   long avail = count - pos;
   //可以读取的小于0,则从流中读取
   if (avail <= 0) {
       //mark小于0,则mark在流中
       if (markpos <0) return getInIfOpen().skip(n);</pre>
       // 从流中读取数据,填充缓冲区。
       //可以读的取字节为buffer的容量减当前位置
       avail = count - pos;
       if (avail <= 0)
                        return 0;
   long skipped = (avail < n) ? avail : n;</pre>
   pos += skipped;
    //当前位置改变
   return skipped;
//该方法不会block! 返回流中可以读取的字节的数目。
//该方法的返回值为缓存中的可读字节数目加流中可读字节数目的和
public synchronized int available() throws IOException {
   return getInIfOpen().available() + (count - pos);
}
//当前位置处为mark位置
public synchronized void mark(int readlimit) {
   marklimit = readlimit;
   markpos = pos;
}
```

```
public synchronized void reset() throws IOException {
       // 缓冲去关闭了,肯定就抛出异常!程序设计中经常的手段
       getBufIfOpen();
                          throw new IOException("Resetting to invalid mark");
       if (markpos < 0)
       pos = markpos;
   }
   //该流和ByteArrayInputStream一样都支持mark
   public boolean markSupported() {
       return true;
   //关闭当前流同时释放相应的系统资源。
   public void close() throws IOException {
       byte[] buffer;
       while ( (buffer = buf) != null) {
           if (bufUpdater.compareAndSet(this, buffer, null)) {
           InputStream input = in;
           in = null;
           if (input != null)
                               input.close();
           return;
       }
       // Else retry in case a new buf was CASed in fill()
   }
}
```

PipedInputStream

```
public class PipedInputStream extends InputStream {
   //标识有读取方或写入方关闭
   boolean closedByWriter = false;
   volatile boolean closedByReader = false;
   //是否建立连接
   boolean connected = false;
   //标识哪个线程
   Thread readSide;
   Thread writeSide;
   //缓冲区的默认大小
   protected static final int PIPE SIZE = 1024;
   protected byte buffer[] = new byte[PIPE SIZE];
   //下一个写入字节的位置。0代表空, in==out代表满
   protected int in = -1;
   //下一个读取字节的位置
protected int out = 0;
   //给定源的输入流
   public PipedInputStream(PipedOutputStream src) throws IOException {
       connect(src);
   //默认构造器,下部一定要connect源
   public PipedInputStream() {
   //连接输入源
   public void connect(PipedOutputStream src) throws IOException {
       //调用源的connect方法连接当前对象
```

```
src.connect(this);
}
//只被PipedOuputStream调用
protected synchronized void receive(int b) throws IOException {
   //检查状态,写入
   checkStateForReceive();
   //永远是PipedOuputStream
   writeSide = Thread.currentThread();
   //输入和输出相等,等待空间
   if (in == out) awaitSpace();
   if (in < 0) {
       in = 0;
       out = 0;
   //放入buffer相应的位置
   buffer[in++] = (byte)(b & 0xFF);
   //in为0表示buffer已空
   if (in >= buffer.length) {      in = 0;
                                                }
}
synchronized void receive(byte b[], int off, int len) throws IOException {
   checkStateForReceive();
   //从PipedOutputStream可以看出
   writeSide = Thread.currentThread();
   int bytesToTransfer = len;
   while (bytesToTransfer > 0) {
       //满了,会通知读取的;空会通知写入
       if (in == out)
                        awaitSpace();
       int nextTransferAmount = 0;
       if (out < in) {</pre>
           nextTransferAmount = buffer.length - in;
       } else if (in < out) {</pre>
           if (in == -1) {
           in = out = 0;
           nextTransferAmount = buffer.length - in;
       } else {
           nextTransferAmount = out - in;
       }
   if (nextTransferAmount > bytesToTransfer) nextTransferAmount = bytesToTransfer;
   assert(nextTransferAmount > 0);
   System.arraycopy(b, off, buffer, in, nextTransferAmount);
   bytesToTransfer -= nextTransferAmount;
   off += nextTransferAmount;
   in += nextTransferAmount;
   if (in >= buffer.length) {     in = 0; }
//检查当前状态,等待输入
private void checkStateForReceive() throws IOException {
   if (!connected) {
       throw new IOException("Pipe not connected");
   } else if (closedByWriter | closedByReader) {
       throw new IOException("Pipe closed");
    } else if (readSide != null && !readSide.isAlive()) {
```

```
throw new IOException("Read end dead");
   }
}
//Buffer已满,等待一段时间
private void awaitSpace() throws IOException {
   //in==out表示满了,没有空间
   while (in == out) {
       //检查接受端的状态
       checkStateForReceive();
       //通知读取端
       notifyAll();
       try {
           wait(1000);
       } catch (InterruptedException ex) {
           throw new java.io.InterruptedIOException();
   }
}
//通知所有等待的线程()已经接受到最后的字节
synchronized void receivedLast() {
   closedByWriter = true;
                                                    //
   notifyAll();
}
public synchronized int read() throws IOException {
   //检查一些内部状态
   if (!connected) {
       throw new IOException("Pipe not connected");
   } else if (closedByReader) {
       throw new IOException("Pipe closed");
   } else if (writeSide != null && !writeSide.isAlive()&& !closedByWriter && (in < 0)) {
       throw new IOException("Write end dead");
   }
   //当前线程读取
   readSide = Thread.currentThread();
   //重复两次???
     int trials = 2;
   while (in < 0) {
   //输入断关闭返回-1
   if (closedByWriter) {
                                   return -1;
                                                 }
       //状态错误
       if ((writeSide != null) && (!writeSide.isAlive()) && (--trials < 0)) {</pre>
           throw new IOException("Pipe broken");
       notifyAll();
                          // 空了,通知写入端可以写入
                            try {
           wait(1000);
       } catch (InterruptedException ex) {
           throw new java.io.InterruptedIOException();
   int ret = buffer[out++] & 0xFF;
           if (out >= buffer.length) {
                                               out = 0;
   //没有任何字节
```

```
if (in == out) {
                     in = -1;
                                                }
   return ret;
}
public synchronized int read(byte b[], int off, int len) throws IOException {
   //检查输入参数的正确性
    if (b == null) {
       throw new NullPointerException();
   } else if (off < 0 || len < 0 || len > b.length - off) {
       throw new IndexOutOfBoundsException();
   } else if (len == 0) {
      return 0;
   //读取下一个
   int c = read();
   //已经到达末尾了,返回-1
   if (c < 0) { return -1;
                               }
   //放入外部buffer中
   b[off] = (byte) c;
   //return-len
   int rlen = 1;
   //下一个in存在,且没有到达len
   while ((in >= 0) && (--len > 0)) {
      //依次放入外部buffer
      b[off + rlen] = buffer[out++];
      rlen++;
       //读到buffer的末尾,返回头部
      if (out >= buffer.length) {
                                     out = 0;
       //读、写位置一致时,表示没有数据
       if (in == out) {
                       in = -1;
                                     }
   }
   //返回填充的长度
   return rlen;
}
//返回还有多少字节可以读取
public synchronized int available() throws IOException {
   //到达末端,没有字节
   if(in < 0)
       return 0;
   else if(in == out)
      //写入的和读出的一致,表示满
      return buffer.length;
   else if (in > out)
      //写入的大于读出
      return in - out;
   else
       //写入的小于读出的
       return in + buffer.length - out;
//关闭当前流,同时释放与其相关的资源
public void close() throws IOException {
   //表示由输入流关闭
   closedByReader = true;
   //同步化当前对象, in为-1
   synchronized (this) { in = -1; }
}
```