Dispatcher类, 在Okhttp框架中, 起到了调度器的作用。管 理着请求队列,我们来看Dispatcher所持有的变量:

```
private int maxRequests = 64;//1
 private int maxRequestsPerHost = 5;//2
 private @Nullable Runnable idleCallback;//3
 /** Executes calls. Created lazily. */
 private @Nullable ExecutorService executorService;//4
 /** Ready async calls in the order they'll be run. */
 private final Deque<AsyncCall> readyAsyncCalls = new ArrayDeque<>();//5
 /** Running asynchronous calls. Includes canceled calls that haven't finished
vet. */
 private final Deque<AsyncCall> runningAsyncCalls = new ArrayDeque<>
()://6
/** Running synchronous calls. Includes canceled calls that haven't finished
yet. */
 private final Deque<RealCall> runningSyncCalls = new ArrayDeque<>();//7
1:最大并发请求数为64;
```

- 2:每个host最大请求数为5;
- 3:线程池为空时回调。Set a callback to be invoked each time the dispatcher becomes idle (when the number of running calls returns to zero).

4:线程池

- 2Integer.MAX_VALUE, 360, 4TimeUnit.SECONDS,
 - **5**new SynchronousQueue<Runnable>(),
- ⑥Util.threadFactory("OkHttp Dispatcher", false));
 }
 return executorService;

}

- ①corePoolSize:核心线程数量,保持在线程池中的线程数量(即使已经空闲),为0代表线程空闲后不会保留,等待一段时间后停止。
- ②maximumPoolSize:表示线程池可以容纳最大线程数量,这里Integer.MAX_VALUE
- ③和④:组合表示当线程池中的线程数量大于0(核心线程)时,空闲的线程就会等待60s才会被终止。如果小于,则会立刻停止
- ⑤线程等待队列。同步队列,按序排队,先来先服务
- ⑥Util.threadFactory("OkHttp Dispatcher", false):线程工厂,直接创建一个名为OkHttp Dispatcher的非守护线程。
- 5:预备队列、正准备准备消费的队列;
- 6:正在运行的异步请求队列;
- 7:正在运行的同步请求队列;

这里有两个数据结构,一个是ArrayDeque,一个是SynchronousQueue,这里不过多分析源码,主要了解这两种数据结构的概念和定义:

SynchronousQueue是同步队列接口BloueckingQueue的实现类 SynchronousQueue的特征是在队列里最多只能有一个元素。当一个线程往队列 里插入元素时,此线程将被阻塞直到另一个线程从队列中取出元素。如果一个线 程从空的队列里取出元素,此线程将被阻塞直到另一个线程往队列中插入元素。

ArrayDeque是双端队列Deque接口的实现类

ArrayDeque是一种具有队列和栈性质的抽象数据类型。双端队列中的元素可以从两端弹出,插入和删除操作限定在队列的两边进行。既能先进先出,也能先进后出,可以作为栈来使用,效率高于Stack;也可以作为队列来使用,效率高于LinkedList。

RealCall封装了每一次的请求,在执行请求时调用自身方法:

```
同步:
public Response execute() throws IOException {
  synchronized (this) {
//忽略code
....
client.dispatcher().executed(this);
 Response result = getResponseWithInterceptorChain();
//忽略code
  } finally {
  client.dispatcher().finished(this);
  }
 }
异步:
public void enqueue(Callback responseCallback) {
//忽略code
 client.dispatcher().enqueue(new AsyncCall(responseCallback));
}
均是调用的dispatcher对象内方法。回到dispatcher类内部:
同步:
/** Used by {@code Call#execute} to signal it is in-flight. */
 synchronized void executed(RealCall call) {
```

```
runningSyncCalls.add(call);
 }
finally:
 private <T> void finished(Deque<T> calls, T call, boolean promoteCalls) {
  int runningCallsCount;
  Runnable idleCallback;
  synchronized (this) {
   if (!calls.remove(call)) throw new AssertionError("Call wasn't in-flight!");
   if (promoteCalls) promoteCalls();
   runningCallsCount = runningCallsCount();
   idleCallback = this.idleCallback;
 }
  if (runningCallsCount == 0 && idleCallback != null) {
   idleCallback.run();
 }
 }
同步请求是直接将RealCall放入runningSyncCalls,并在finished中将其
remove 「finally中代码一定会执行」,finish中三个参数分别代表:队列;请求;是否优化在等
待队列中的calls到运行队列中(大概是这么个意思,分析promoteCalls方法时就
会明白这个参数的意思)。
同步请求调用的finished的方法是
void finished(RealCall call) { finished(runningSyncCalls, call, false);
}
异步:
synchronized void enqueue(AsyncCall call) {
  if (runningAsyncCalls.size() < maxRequests && runningCallsForHost(call) <
maxRequestsPerHost) {
   runningAsyncCalls.add(call);//1
   executorService().execute(call);//2
```

```
} else {
  readyAsyncCalls.add(call);//3
}
```

1, 2, 3:异步请求正在运行的请求小于64, 且这个call请求的host的请求数小于5的话, 异步运行队列加入这个call, 并用线程池去执行它。else, 异步预备队列中加入这个call。finished什么时候执行呢, 往下看

注:注意第二点的execute执行的是AsyncCall内的execute()方法。因为AsyncCall继承于NamedRunnable,NamedRunnable实现了Runnable接口,并在run方法内执行了execute();

```
protected void execute() {
   boolean signalledCallback = false;
   try {
   Response response = getResponseWithInterceptorChain();
   //忽略代码....
   } catch (IOException e) {
 //忽略代码...
   } finally {
    client.dispatcher().finished(this);
   }
  }
 }
在finally中执行了:
void finished(AsyncCall call) {
  finished(runningAsyncCalls, call, true);
 }
```

是否优化在等待队列中的calls到运行队列中:

```
private void promoteCalls() {
  if (runningAsyncCalls.size() >= maxRequests) return; // Already running
  max capacity.
```

```
if (readyAsyncCalls.isEmpty()) return; // No ready calls to promote.
  for (Iterator<AsyncCall> i = readyAsyncCalls.iterator(); i.hasNext(); ) {
   AsyncCall call = i.next();
   if (runningCallsForHost(call) < maxRequestsPerHost) {</pre>
   i.remove();
    runningAsyncCalls.add(call);
    executorService().execute(call);
   }
   if (runningAsyncCalls.size() >= maxRequests) return; // Reached max
capacity.
 }
 }
正在运行的异步calls大于等于64,不优化了,return。
准备队列中没有calls,没什么需要优化,return。
开始遍历预备异步队列:如果这个host的请求数还少于5:
准备队列remove,线程池执行。
如果runningAsyncCalls大于64了, return。
/**
* 这段抄的
*/
```

最后附带一张网图:

