# Jetpack-Lifecycle 笔记

源码版本 lifecycle 2.6.1

# 1. 认识 Lifecycle



👍 Lifecycle 是多个 Jetpack 组件的基础,为 Android 的生命周期定义一套标准的行为模式。 从 Android 应用开发者的角度来看,Lifecycle 框架的主要作用是简化实现生命周期感知型组 件的复杂度。

假设有这么一个需求: 开发一个定位组件,要求页面可见时连接定位服务来获取定位信息更新 UI,页 面不可见时断开连接。在传统的实现方式中,需要手动从宿主(Activity、Fragment)中将生命周期 事件分发到组件内部:

LocationComponent.kt

```
1 class LocationComponent(
       private val context: Context,
       private val callback: (Location) -> Unit
  ) {
       fun start() {
           // connect to system location service
 7
 8
       fun stop() {
9
           // disconnect from system location service
10
11
12 }
```

### MyActivity.kt (宿主)

```
1 class MyActivity : AppCompatActivity() {
      private lateinit var locationComponent: LocationComponent
2
3
      override fun onCreate(...) {
          locationComponent = LocationComponent(this) { location ->
              // update UI
6
```

```
8
 9
       public override fun onStart() {
10
            super.onStart()
11
            locationComponent.start()
12
13
       226
14
       public override fun onStop() {
15
16
            super.onStop()
            locationComponent.stop()
17
18
       }
19 }
```

在真实的项目中,往往有多个组件需要感知宿主的生命周期,同样需要手动在宿主生命周期回调中注入代码,这会导致如 onStart() 、 onStop() 中包含大量代码,难以维护

此外,以定位组件为例,如果在 locationComponent.start() 之前需要执行耗时操作,如检查某种配置,那么就无法保证 locationComponent.start() 会在 onStop() 之前执行,比如:

```
1 class MyActivity : AppCompatActivity() {
     private lateinit var locationComponent: LocationComponent
 3
       override fun onCreate(...) {
 4
           locationComponent = LocationComponent(this) { location ->
 5
               // update UI
 6
 7
           }
 8
       }
 9
       public override fun onStart() {
10
11
           super.onStart()
           Util.checkUserStatus { result ->
12
               // 如果该回调在 Activity onStop() 之后执行会怎么样
13
              if (result) {
14
                   locationComponent.start()
15
               }
16
17
18
       }
19
       public override fun onStop() {
20
           super.onStop()
21
           locationComponent.stop()
22
23
     1
24 }
```

回想初衷,之所以将定位组件的方法暴露给宿主调用,是因为组件自身无法感知宿主的生命周期。借助 Lifecycle 框架改进一下定位组件:

```
1 class LocationComponent(
   private val context: Context,
       private val callback: (Location) -> Unit
 4 ): DefaultLifecycleObserver {
       override fun onStart(owner: LifecycleOwner) {
           start()
 6
7
       }
 8
       override fun onStop(owner: LifecycleOwner) {
 9
10
           stop()
11
       }
12
       private fun start() {
13
           // connect to system location service
14
       }
15
16
17
       private fun stop() {
           // disconnect from system location service
18
19
20 }
```

改进后,定位组件将原先暴露给宿主的方法收敛到组件内部,并且宿主不需要直接参与调整定位组件 的生命周期:

对于第二个问题,在 locationComponent.start() 之前需要执行耗时操作,如检查某种配置,则无法保证 locationComponent.start() 会在 onStop() 之前执行,Lifecycle 提供了查询宿主当前状态的方法:

```
1 public abstract class Lifecycle {
2    // 宿主当前状态
3    public abstract val currentState: State
4 }
```

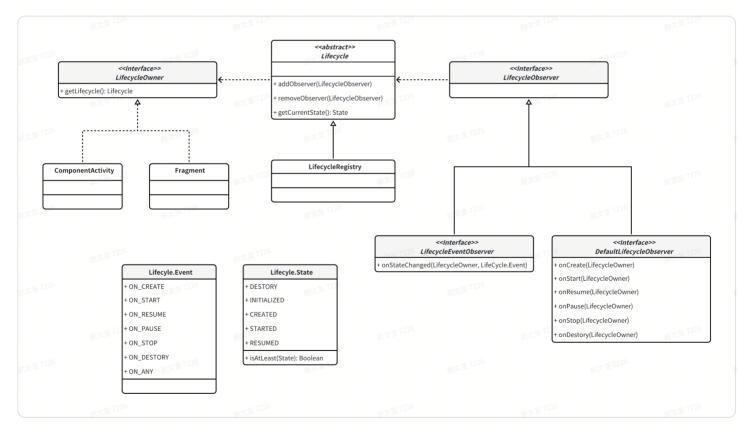
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#### 啥时候取消注册观察者?

Lifecycle 的合理使用可赋予我们的代码显著的优点:

- 无需在生命周期提供者(Activity、Fragment)生命周期回调里写大量代码,即可实现对生命周期 的监听处理,即解耦又可维护
- Lifecycle 的实现类 LifecycleRegister 不会直接持有生命周期提供者(Activity、Fragment)的强引用,而是以弱引用的形式存在,避免内存泄漏问题

# 2. Lifecycle 设计思想



Lifecycle 整体上采用了观察者模式,核心 API 有 LifecycleObserver 、 LifecycleOwner 、 LifecycleOwner 、

• LifecycleObserver:观察者,自定义生命周期感知型组件需要间接实现该接口以观察宿主的 生命周期

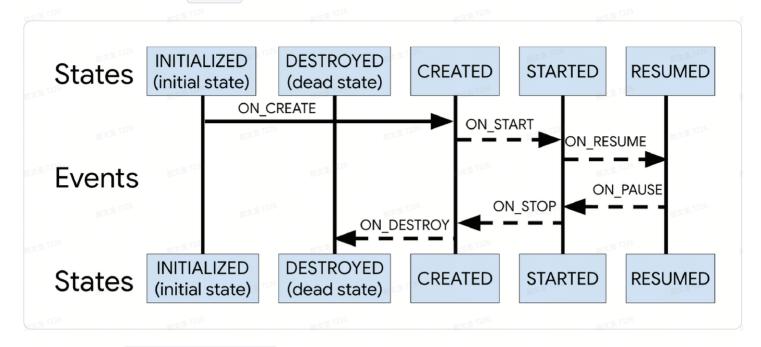
- LifecycleOwner:被观察者,宿主需要实现该接口,并将生命周期分发给 Lifecycle ,从 而间接分发给观察者
- Lifecyle:定义了生命周期的标准行为模式,属于 Lifecycle 框架的核心类,实现类 LifecycleRegister

# 3. Lifecycle 实现分析

### 3.1 Lifecycle

```
1 public abstract class Lifecycle {
       // 添加观察者
       @MainThread
       public abstract fun addObserver(observer: LifecycleObserver)
 5
       // 移除观察者
 6
 7
       @MainThread
8
       public abstract fun removeObserver(observer: LifecycleObserver)
 9
      // 获取宿主当前生命周期状态
10
       @get:MainThread
11
12
       public abstract val currentState: State
13
       // 生命周期事件
14
       public enum class Event {
15
           ON_CREATE,
16
           ON_START,
17
           ON_RESUME,
18
           ON_PAUSE,
19
20
           ON_STOP,
           ON_DESTROY,
21
           ON ANY;
22
       }
23
24
       // 生命周期状态
25
       public enum class State {
26
27
           DESTROYED,
           INITIALIZED,
28
           CREATED,
29
           STARTED,
30
           RESUMED;
31
32
33 }
```

Lifecycle 将生命周期信息抽象为 Event 与 State 。从有限状态机的角度理解, State 代表着生命周期的状态, Event 代表着不同状态之间流转所需的事件,对应关系如下图。



与上图对应, Lifecycle. Event 定义了状态升级、降级的四个方法:

```
1 public companion object {
    // 从状态 state 降级所需的事件
       @JvmStatic
 3
       public fun downFrom(state: State): Event? {
           return when (state) {
 5
               State. CREATED -> ON DESTROY
              State. STARTED -> ON STOP
               State. RESUMED -> ON PAUSE
 8
              else -> null
9
10
       }
11
12
       // 降级至状态 state 所需的事件
13
       @JvmStatic
14
       public fun downTo(state: State): Event? {
15
           return when (state) {
16
               State. DESTROYED -> ON DESTROY
17
               State.CREATED -> ON STOP
18
              State.STARTED -> ON_PAUSE
19
              else -> null
20
           21
       }
22
23
       // 从状态 state 升级所需的事件
24
       @JvmStatic
25
```

```
26
       public fun upFrom(state: State): Event? {
27
           return when (state) {
               State.INITIALIZED -> ON_CREATE
28
               State.CREATED -> ON_START
29
               State. STARTED -> ON RESUME
30
               else -> null
31
32
           }
33
       }
34
       // 升级至状态 state 所需的事件
35
       @JvmStatic
36
       public fun upTo(state: State): Event? {
37
           return when (state) {
38
               State.CREATED -> ON_CREATE
39
               State. STARTED -> ON START
40
41
               State.RESUMED -> ON_RESUME
               else -> null
42
43
44
       }
45 }
```

### 3.2 LifecycleObserver

```
1 public interface LifecycleObserver
```

LifecycleObserver 是一个空接口,不建议直接实现该接口,而是通过实现
DefaultLifecycleObserver 或 LifecycleEventObserver 来观察宿主的生命周期。
DefaultLifecycleObserver.kt

```
public interface DefaultLifecycleObserver : LifecycleObserver {
   public fun onCreate(owner: LifecycleOwner) {}

public fun onStart(owner: LifecycleOwner) {}

public fun onResume(owner: LifecycleOwner) {}

public fun onPause(owner: LifecycleOwner) {}

public fun onPause(owner: LifecycleOwner) {}

public fun onStop(owner: LifecycleOwner) {}
```

```
public fun onDestroy(owner: LifecycleOwner) {}

13 }
```

#### LifecycleEventObserver.kt

```
public fun interface LifecycleEventObserver : LifecycleObserver {
   public fun onStateChanged(source: LifecycleOwner, event: Lifecycle.Event)
}
```

从 Lifecycle 声明的 addObserver(LifecyleObserver) 可知,添加的观察者都是 LifycyleObserver 类型的,且 DefaultLifecycleObserver 和 LifecycleEventObserver 的实现是不同的,那么 Lifecycle 通知生命周期事件时是如何区 分这些观察者的具体类型呢? 关于这一点,会在 LifecycleRegister 中分析。

# 3.3 LifecycleOwner

顾名思义,Lifecycle 的持有者。LifecycleOwner 接口中只有一个方法,由于对外提供 Lifecycle

```
public interface LifecycleOwner {
   public val lifecycle: Lifecycle
   }
}
```

### ComponentActivity 和 Fragment 均实现了该接口:

```
1 // ComponentActivity.java
 2 public class ComponentActivity extends Activity implements LifecycleOwner{
       private LifecycleRegistry mLifecycleRegistry = new LifecycleRegistry(this);
 5
       @Override
     public Lifecycle getLifecycle() {
           return mLifecycleRegistry;
 8
       }
9 }
10
11 // Fragment.java
12 public class Fragment implements LifecycleOwner{
    LifecycleRegistry mLifecycleRegistry;
13
14
15
       @Override
```

```
public Lifecycle getLifecycle() {

return mLifecycleRegistry;

}

}
```

# 3.4 LifecycleRegistry

对于被观察者,常规玩法是: 定义一个集合来存放所有观察者,事件产生时,迭代集合调用观察者对应的回调方法。但是在这里,状态管理涉及到的逻辑会更复杂,还需要考虑这些问题:

- 迭代集合调用观察者对应的回调方法时,可能需要增删集合中的观察者对象,所以集合需要支持迭代时增删元素
- 迭代集合调用观察者对应的回调方法时,新加入的观察者该如何处理
- 迭代集合调用观察者对应的回调方法时,删除观察者又该如何处理

#### 3.4.1 存储观察者

LifecycleRegister 中,存放观察者的集合:

```
1 private var observerMap = FastSafeIterableMap<LifecycleObserver,
   ObserverWithState>(
```

### 3.4.1.1 FastSafeIterableMap

FastSafeIterableMap 继承 SafeIterableMap ,重写了三个方法

```
1 public class FastSafeIterableMap<K, V> extends SafeIterableMap<K, V> {
 2
       // 套了一层 HashMap 空间换时间,使得查找操作更快而
 3
       private final HashMap<K, Entry<K, V>> mHashMap = new HashMap<>();
 5
      @Override
 6
       protected Entry<K, V> get(K k) {
 8
           return mHashMap.get(k);
 9
       }
10
11
       @Override
       public V putIfAbsent(@NonNull K key, @NonNull V v) {
12
          Entry<K, V> current = get(key);
13
           if (current != null) {
14
15
               return current.mValue;
```

```
16
           mHashMap.put(key, put(key, v));
17
           return null;
18
19
       }
20
21
       @Override
       public V remove(@NonNull K key) {
22
           V removed = super.remove(key);
23
24
           mHashMap.remove(key);
25
           return removed;
26
       }
27
       public boolean contains(K key) {
28
           return mHashMap.containsKey(key);
29
30
31 }
```

对于 SafeIterableMap , 只需简单了解即可:

- 内部是双向链表实现,尾插法
- 能提供正序、逆序的迭代器
- 迭代器支持迭代时增删元素

再回到 observerMap ,它有一个特性: 依次添加 observer0 、 observer1 、 observer2 ,它可以保证<mark>在任意时刻 observer0.state >= observer1.state >= observer2.state ,理解这一点非常重要,严格要求这种关系,可以在 O(1) 的时间内判断所有的观察者们是否同步完成:</mark>

```
private val isSynced: Boolean

get() {
    if (observerMap.size() == 0) {
        return true
    }

    val eldestObserverState = observerMap.eldest()!!.value.state
    val newestObserverState = observerMap.newest()!!.value.state
    return eldestObserverState == newestObserverState && state ==
    newestObserverState
}
```

同样的,在同步所有观察者状态时,为升级、降级提供了两个方法, forwardPass() 、 backwardPass() 分别采用不用的迭代顺序同样是为了保证观察者集合中 State 的单调性。

#### 3.4.1.2 ObserverWithState

```
1 internal class ObserverWithState(observer: LifecycleObserver?, initialState:
   State) {
       var state: State // 标记观察者的状态
 2
       var lifecycleObserver: LifecycleEventObserver
 3
 4
       init {
 5
           lifecycleObserver = Lifecycling.lifecycleEventObserver(observer!!)
 6
           state = initialState
 7
 8
       }
 9
10
       // 统一的回调方法
       fun dispatchEvent(owner: LifecycleOwner?, event: Event) {
11
           val newState = event.targetState
12
           state = min(state, newState)
13
           lifecycleObserver.onStateChanged(owner!!, event)
14
           state = newState
15
16
       }
17 }
```

其中 Lifecycling.lifecycleEventObserver(observer!!) 解决了观察者类型不一致的问题

```
1 public fun lifecycleEventObserver(`object`: Any): LifecycleEventObserver {
       val isLifecycleEventObserver = `object` is LifecycleEventObserver
       val isDefaultLifecycleObserver = `object` is DefaultLifecycleObserver
3
       // 同时实现了 LifecycleEventObserver 和 DefaultLifecycleObserver
4
       // 返回包装者 DefaultLifecycleObserverAdapter
5
       if (isLifecycleEventObserver && isDefaultLifecycleObserver) {
6
           return DefaultLifecycleObserverAdapter(
7
               `object` as DefaultLifecycleObserver,
8
9
               `object` as LifecycleEventObserver
10
11
       // 只实现了。DefaultLifecycleObserver,返回包装者
12
   DefaultLifecycleObserverAdapter
13
       if (isDefaultLifecycleObserver) {
           return DefaultLifecycleObserverAdapter(`object` as
14
   DefaultLifecycleObserver, null)
15
       // 只实现了 LifecycleEventObserver,直接返回
16
       if (isLifecycleEventObserver) {
17
           return `object` as LifecycleEventObserver
18
```

```
19
       // 通过反射处理自定义的回调实现
20
       val klass: Class<*> = `object`.javaClass
21
       val type = getObserverConstructorType(klass)
22
       if (type == GENERATED CALLBACK) {
23
           val constructors = classToAdapters[klass]!!
24
           if (constructors.size == 1) {
25
               val generatedAdapter = createGeneratedAdapter(
26
27
                   constructors[0], `object`
28
29
               return SingleGeneratedAdapterObserver(generatedAdapter)
30
           val adapters: Array<GeneratedAdapter> = Array(constructors.size) { i ->
31
               createGeneratedAdapter(constructors[i], `object`)
32
33
34
           return CompositeGeneratedAdaptersObserver(adapters)
35
       return ReflectiveGenericLifecycleObserver(`object`)
36
37 }
```

#### 看下 DefaultLifecycleObserverAdapter 做了什么

```
1 internal class DefaultLifecycleObserverAdapter(
       private val defaultLifecycleObserver: DefaultLifecycleObserver,
       private val lifecycleEventObserver: LifecycleEventObserver?
 4 ) : LifecycleEventObserver {
       override fun onStateChanged(source: LifecycleOwner, event: Lifecycle.Event)
 6
           when (event) {
               Lifecycle.Event.ON_CREATE ->
   defaultLifecycleObserver.onCreate(source)
               Lifecycle.Event.ON_START ->
   defaultLifecycleObserver.onStart(source)
               Lifecycle.Event.ON_RESUME ->
   defaultLifecycleObserver.onResume(source)
               Lifecycle.Event.ON_PAUSE ->
10
   defaultLifecycleObserver.onPause(source)
               Lifecycle.Event.ON_STOP -> defaultLifecycleObserver.onStop(source)
11
               Lifecycle.Event.ON DESTROY ->
12
   defaultLifecycleObserver.onDestroy(source)
               Lifecycle.Event.ON ANY ->
13
                   throw IllegalArgumentException("ON_ANY must not been send by
14
   anybody")
15
           lifecycleEventObserver?.onStateChanged(source, event)
```

#### 3.4.2 同步生命周期

总的来说,调用观察者回调方法的时机有两个:

- 添加观察者时,需要将观察者的生命周期状态同步至宿主当前状态
- 宿主生命周期变化时,需要将所有观察者的生命周期状态同步至宿主当前状态

如果只有以上两种场景,那么 LifecycleRegistry 的实现将会很简单,实际上还需要考虑一下场景:

调用观察者回调方法时,又添加了新的观察者,如何避免不必要的同步?如何保证观察者集合中 State 的单调性?

```
1 // 以下三个变量,用于避免不必要的同步
2 private var addingObserverCounter = 0 // 正在添加观察者的数量
3 private var handlingEvent = false // 是否正在处理宿主生命周期变化事件
4 private var newEventOccurred = false // 是否是宿主新生命周期事件到达
5
6 // 用于保证观察者集合中 State 的单调性
7 private var parentStates = ArrayList<State>()
```

对于 parentStates ,只提供了入栈、出栈操作:

```
1 private fun popParentState() {
2    parentStates.removeAt(parentStates.size - 1)
3 }
4 
5 private fun pushParentState(state: State) {
6    parentStates.add(state)
7 }
```

关于 parentStates 中的 parent 是谁,这里解释一下:如果在调用观察者 Observer1 的 onStart()时,onStart()内部又添加了新的观察者 NewObserver,此时相对于 NewObserver 来说,parent 就是 Observer1。保存 parentStates 的作用在于,此时 NewObserver 的状态必须同步至 parentState 而不是宿主的状态,才能保证观察者集合中 State 的单调性。

所以,在每次调用观察者回调方法之前,都会进行入栈操作;观察者回调方法调用结束,进行出栈操作:

```
pushParentState(event.targetState)
pobserver.dispatchEvent(lifecycleOwner, event)
popParentState()
```

#### 计算目标状态:

```
1 private fun calculateTargetState(observer: LifecycleObserver): State {
2    // 获取前一个观察者的状态
3    val map = observerMap.ceil(observer)
4    val siblingState = map?.value?.state
5    // parentState
6    val parentState = if (parentStates.isNotEmpty())
    parentStates[parentStates.size - 1] else null
7    return min(min(state, siblingState), parentState)
8 }
```

#### 3.4.2.1 添加观察者时同步生命周期

```
1 override fun addObserver(observer: LifecycleObserver) {
2
       enforceMainThreadIfNeeded("add0bserver")
       val initialState = if (state == State. DESTROYED) State. DESTROYED else
   State. INITIALIZED
       val statefulObserver = ObserverWithState(observer, initialState) // 封装为
   ObserverWithState
       val previous = observerMap.putIfAbsent(observer, statefulObserver)
       if (previous != null) { // 重复添加,直接返回
6
           return
7
8
       }
9
       val lifecycleOwner = lifecycleOwner.get()?: return // 宿主已销毁,直接返回
       val isReentrance = addingObserverCounter != 0 || handlingEvent // 是否重入
10
       var targetState = calculateTargetState(observer)
11
       addingObserverCounter++
12
       // 逐步将观察者状态同步至目标状态
13
14
       while (statefulObserver.state < targetState &&</pre>
   observerMap.contains(observer)) {
           pushParentState(statefulObserver.state)
15
           val event = Event.upFrom(statefulObserver.state)
16
           statefulObserver.dispatchEvent(lifecycleOwner, event) // 调用观察者的回调
17
   方法
           popParentState()
18
           targetState = calculateTargetState(observer)
19
       }
20
```

#### 3.4.2.2 宿主生命周期变化时同步生命周期

```
1 private fun moveToState(next: State) {
       // 如果当前状态和接收到的状态一致,那么直接返回不做任何处理
2
       if (state == next) {
 3
          return
 5
       }
 6
       state = next
       // 如果正在分发状态或者有观察者正在添加,则标记有新事件发生
7
      if (handlingEvent || addingObserverCounter != 0) {
 8
9
          newEventOccurred = true
          return
10
     mx 3 1220
11
       // 标记正在处理事件
12
       handlingEvent = true
13
       // 同步所有观察者状态
14
       sync()
15
16
       // 还原标记
       handlingEvent = false
17
18 }
19
20 private fun sync() {
       val lifecycleOwner = lifecycleOwner.get()
21
       while (!isSynced) {
22
          newEventOccurred = false
23
          if (state < observerMap.eldest()!!.value.state) {</pre>
24
              backwardPass(lifecycleOwner) // 状态降级
25
26
          val newest = observerMap.newest()
27
          if (!newEventOccurred && newest != null && state > newest.value.state)
28
   {
29
             forwardPass(lifecycleOwner) // 状态升级
30
          }
31
       newEventOccurred = false
32
33 }
```

```
34
35 private fun backwardPass(lifecycleOwner: LifecycleOwner) {
       val descendingIterator = observerMap.descendingIterator() // 降序迭代器
       // 迭代所有观察者,如果有新事件发生,直接取消迭代,在sync()中重新决定如何迭代
37
       while (descendingIterator.hasNext() && !newEventOccurred) {
38
          val (key, observer) = descendingIterator.next()
39
           while (observer.state > state && !newEventOccurred &&
40
   observerMap.contains(key)
41
           ) {
              val event = Event.downFrom(observer.state)
42
               pushParentState(event.targetState)
43
               observer.dispatchEvent(lifecycleOwner, event)
44
               popParentState()
45
46
       }
47
48 }
```

# 参考资料

- 使用生命周期感知型组件处理生命周期
- Android Jetpack 开发套件 #1 Lifecycle: 生命周期感知型组件的基础 掘金
- 【Jetpack】学穿:Lifecycle → 生命周期 (原理篇) 掘金
- 理解 Lifecycle · @DaVinci42's Blog