原 RTMPdump (libRTMP) 源代码分析 8: 发送消息 (Message)

2013年10月23日 15:03:32 阅读数:16506

RTMPdump(libRTMP)源代码分析系列文章:

RTMPdump 源代码分析 1: main()函数

RTMPDump (libRTMP) 源代码分析2:解析RTMP地址——RTMP_ParseURL()

RTMPdump (libRTMP) 源代码分析3: AMF编码

RTMPdump (libRTMP) 源代码分析4: 连接第一步——握手 (HandShake)

RTMPdump (libRTMP) 源代码分析5: 建立一个流媒体连接 (NetConnection部分)

RTMPdump (libRTMP) 源代码分析6: 建立一个流媒体连接 (NetStream部分 1)

RTMPdump (libRTMP) 源代码分析7: 建立一个流媒体连接 (NetStream部分 2)

RTMPdump (libRTMP) 源代码分析8: 发送消息 (Message)

RTMPdump (libRTMP) 源代码分析9: 接收消息 (Message) (接收视音频数据)

RTMPdump (libRTMP) 源代码分析10: 处理各种消息 (Message)

函数调用结构图

RTMPDump (libRTMP)的整体的函数调用结构图如下图所示。

单击查看大图

详细分析

之前写了一系列的文章介绍RTMPDump各种函数。比如怎么建立网络连接(NetConnection),怎么建立网络流(NetStream)之类的,唯独没有介绍这些发送或接收的数据,在底层到底是怎么实现的。本文就是要剖析一下其内部的实现。即这些消息(Message)到底是怎么发送和接收的。 先来看看发送消息吧。

- 发送connect命令使用函数SendConnectPacket()
- 发送createstream命令使用RTMP_SendCreateStream()
- 发送realeaseStream命令使用SendReleaseStream()
- 发送publish命令使用SendPublish()
- 发送deleteStream的命令使用SendDeleteStream()
- 发送pause命令使用RTMP_SendPause()

不再一一例举,发现函数命名有两种规律:RTMP_Send***()或者Send***(),其中*号代表命令的名称。

SendConnectPacket()这个命令是每次程序开始运行的时候发送的第一个命令消息,内容比较多,包含了很多AMF编码的内容,在此不多做分析,贴上代码:

```
[cpp] 📳 📑
1.
      //发送"connect"命令
      static int
      SendConnectPacket(RTMP *r, RTMPPacket *cp)
3.
4.
     {
5.
       RTMPPacket packet;
6.
      char pbuf[4096], *pend = pbuf + sizeof(pbuf);
7.
       char *enc:
8.
9.
       if (cp)
      return RTMP_SendPacket(r, cp, TRUE);
10.
11.
     packet.m_nChannel = 0x03; /* control channel (invoke) */
12.
13.
        packet.m_headerType = RTMP_PACKET_SIZE_LARGE;
14.
       packet.m_packetType = 0x14; /* INVOKE */
        nacket m nTimeStamn - A.
```

```
16.
         packet.m_nInfoField2 = 0;
 17.
         packet.m hasAbsTimestamp = 0;
         packet.m body = pbuf + RTMP MAX HEADER SIZE;
 18.
 19.
 20.
         enc = packet.m body;
 21.
         enc = AMF_EncodeString(enc, pend, &av_connect);
 22.
         enc = AMF_EncodeNumber(enc, pend, ++r->m_numInvokes);
23.
         *enc++ = AMF OBJECT;
 24.
 25.
         \verb"enc = AMF_EncodeNamedString(enc, pend, \&av_app, \&r->Link.app)";
 26.
         if (!enc)
 27.
           return FALSE;
 28.
         if (r->Link.protocol & RTMP_FEATURE_WRITE)
 29.
           {
 30.
            enc = AMF_EncodeNamedString(enc, pend, &av_type, &av_nonprivate);
 31.
             if (!enc)
 32.
          return FALSE:
 33.
       if (r->Link.flashVer.av_len)
 34.
 35.
 36.
             enc = AMF_EncodeNamedString(enc, pend, &av_flashVer, &r->Link.flashVer);
 37.
             if (lenc)
 38.
       return FALSE;
 39.
 40.
       if (r->Link.swfUrl.av_len)
 41.
 42.
       enc = AMF_EncodeNamedString(enc, pend, &av_swfUrl, &r->Link.swfUrl
 43.
             if (!enc)
 44.
           return FALSE;
 45.
 46.
       if (r->Link.tcUrl.av len)
 47.
           {
           enc = AMF_EncodeNamedString(enc, pend, &av_tcUrl, &r->Link.tcUrl);
48.
 49.
             if (!enc)
 50.
       return FALSE;
51.
       if (!(r->Link.protocol & RTMP_FEATURE_WRITE))
 52.
 53.
 54.
         enc = AMF_EncodeNamedBoolean(enc, pend, &av_fpad, FALSE);
 55.
             if (!enc)
 56.
          return FALSE;
 57.
             enc = AMF_EncodeNamedNumber(enc, pend, &av_capabilities, 15.0);
 58.
            if (!enc)
 59.
           return FALSE;
       enc = AMF EncodeNamedNumber(enc, pend, &av audioCodecs, r->m fAudioCodecs);
 60.
 61.
             if (!enc)
       return FALSE;
62.
             enc = AMF EncodeNamedNumber(enc, pend, &av videoCodecs, r->m fVideoCodecs);
 63.
 64.
           if (!enc)
 65.
           return FALSE:
 66.
            enc = AMF_EncodeNamedNumber(enc, pend, &av_videoFunction, 1.0);
 67.
             if (!enc)
 68.
           return FALSE;
 69.
             if (r->Link.pageUrl.av_len)
 70.
 71.
             enc = AMF_EncodeNamedString(enc, pend, &av_pageUrl, &r->Link.pageUrl);
 72.
             if (!enc)
 73.
               return FALSE;
 74.
 75.
 76.
        if (r->m_fEncoding != 0.0 || r->m_bSendEncoding)
           { /* AMF0, AMF3 not fully supported yet */
 77.
            enc = AMF_EncodeNamedNumber(enc, pend, &av_objectEncoding, r->m_fEncoding);
 78.
 79.
             if (!enc)
       return FALSE;
 80.
 81.
 82.
         if (enc + 3 >= pend)
 83.
           return FALSE;
 84.
         *enc++ = 0:
 85.
         *enc++ = 0;
                               /* end of object - 0x00 0x00 0x09 */
 86.
         *enc++ = AMF_OBJECT_END;
87.
88.
         /* add auth string */
 89.
         if (r->Link.auth.av len)
 90.
       {
91.
             enc = AMF_EncodeBoolean(enc, pend, r->Link.lFlags & RTMP_LF_AUTH);
            if (!enc)
92.
93.
           return FALSE:
             enc = AMF_EncodeString(enc, pend, &r->Link.auth);
94.
95.
             if (!enc)
96.
          return FALSE;
97.
98.
       if (r->Link.extras.o_num)
99.
           {
100.
             int i:
101.
             for (i = 0; i < r->Link.extras.o_num; i++)
102.
103.
             enc = AMFProp Encode(&r->Link.extras.o props[i], enc, pend);
             if (!enc)
104.
               return FALSE;
105.
106
```

packer.m milmearamp -

RTMP_SendCreateStream()命令相对而言比较简单,代码如下:

```
[cpp]
      //发送"createstream"命令
2.
      int
      RTMP SendCreateStream(RTMP *r)
3.
4.
       RTMPPacket packet:
5.
      char pbuf[256], *pend = pbuf + sizeof(pbuf);
6.
        char *enc;
8.
        packet.m_nChannel = 0x03; /* control channel (invoke) */
9.
        packet.m_headerType = RTMP_PACKET_SIZE_MEDIUM;
10.
11.
        packet.m_packetType = 0x14; /* INVOKE */
        packet.m_nTimeStamp = 0;
12.
13.
        packet.m_nInfoField2 = 0;
14.
     packet.m_hasAbsTimestamp = 0;
15.
        packet.m_body = pbuf + RTMP_MAX_HEADER_SIZE;
16.
17.
        enc = packet.m_body;
18.
        enc = AMF_EncodeString(enc, pend, &av_createStream);
        enc = AMF_EncodeNumber(enc, pend, ++r->m_numInvokes);
*enc++ = AMF_NULL;  /* NULL */
19.
20.
21.
22.
        packet.m_nBodySize = enc - packet.m_body;
23.
24.
        r->dlg->AppendMLInfo(20,1,"命令消息","CreateStream");
25.
26.
        return RTMP_SendPacket(r, &packet, TRUE);
27. }
```

同样,SendReleaseStream()内容也比较简单,我对其中部分内容作了注释:

```
[cpp] 📳 📑
 1.
      //发送RealeaseStream命令
 2.
      static int
 3.
      SendReleaseStream(RTMP *r)
 4.
     {
 5.
        RTMPPacket packet;
      char pbuf[1024], *pend = pbuf + sizeof(pbuf);
 6.
 7.
        char *enc;
 8.
        packet.m nChannel = 0x03; /* control channel (invoke) */
 9.
     packet.m headerType = RTMP PACKET SIZE MEDIUM;
10.
11.
        packet.m_packetType = 0x14; /* INVOKE */
       packet.m_nTimeStamp = 0;
12.
        packet.m_nInfoField2 = 0;
13.
14.
     packet.m_hasAbsTimestamp = 0;
15.
        packet.m_body = pbuf + RTMP_MAX_HEADER_SIZE;
16.
      enc = packet.m_body;
17.
18.
      //对"releaseStream"字符串进行AMF编码
19.
        enc = AMF_EncodeString(enc, pend, &av_releaseStream);
      20.
21.
        enc = AMF_EncodeNumber(enc, pend, ++r->m_numInvokes);
22.
      //命令对象
23.
        *enc++ = AMF NULL:
      //对播放路径字符串进行AMF编码
24.
25.
        enc = AMF_EncodeString(enc, pend, &r->Link.playpath);
      if (!enc)
26.
27.
         return FALSE:
28.
29.
        packet.m_nBodySize = enc - packet.m_body;
30.
31.
        r->dlg->AppendMLInfo(20,1,"命令消息","ReleaseStream");
32.
33.
        return RTMP_SendPacket(r, &packet, FALSE);
34. }
```

```
[cpp]
      //发送Publish命令
2.
      static int
3.
      SendPublish(RTMP *r)
4.
5.
       RTMPPacket packet;
6.
      char pbuf[1024], *pend = pbuf + sizeof(pbuf);
        char *enc;
7.
      //块流ID为4
8.
        packet.m nChannel = 0x04; /* source channel (invoke) */
9.
        packet.m_headerType = RTMP_PACKET_SIZE_LARGE;
10.
11.
        //命令消息,类型20
        packet.m_packetType = 0x14; /* INVOKE */
12.
13.
        packet.m_nTimeStamp = 0;
     //流ID
14.
15.
        packet.m_nInfoField2 = r->m_stream_id;
16.
        packet.m_hasAbsTimestamp = 0;
17.
        packet.m_body = pbuf + RTMP_MAX_HEADER_SIZE;
18.
     //指向Chunk的负载
19.
        enc = packet.m_body;
     //对"publish"字符串进行AMF编码
20.
21.
        enc = AMF_EncodeString(enc, pend, &av_publish);
22.
     enc = AMF EncodeNumber(enc, pend, ++r->m numInvokes);
23.
        //命令对象为空
        *enc++ = AMF NULL;
24.
        enc = AMF_EncodeString(enc, pend, &r->Link.playpath);
25.
      if (!enc)
26.
27.
         return FALSE:
28.
29.
        /* FIXME: should we choose live based on Link.lFlags & RTMP LF LIVE? */
30.
        enc = AMF_EncodeString(enc, pend, &av_live);
31.
        if (!enc)
32.
      return FALSE;
33.
34.
        packet.m_nBodySize = enc - packet.m_body;
35.
36.
      r->dlg->AppendMLInfo(20,1,"命令消息","Pulish");
37.
        return RTMP_SendPacket(r, &packet, TRUE);
38.
39.
```

其他的命令不再一一例举,总体的思路是声明一个RTMPPacket类型的结构体,然后设置各种属性值,最后交给RTMP_SendPacket()进行发送。

RTMPPacket类型的结构体定义如下,一个RTMPPacket对应RTMP协议规范里面的一个块(Chunk)。

```
[cpp] 📳 📑
      //Chunk信息
 1.
 2.
      typedef struct RTMPPacket
 3.
      uint8_t m_headerType;//ChunkMsgHeader的类型(4种)
 4.
 5.
          uint8_t m_packetType;//Message type ID (1-7协议控制;8,9音视频;10以后为AMF编码消息)
     uint8 t m hasAbsTimestamp; /* Timestamp 是绝对值还是相对值? */
 6.
 7.
          int m_nChannel; //块流ID
 8.
     uint32_t m_nTimeStamp; // Timestamp
     int32_t m_nInfoField2; /* last 4 bytes in a long header,消息流ID */uint32_t m_nBodySize; //消息长度
 9.
10.
11.
          uint32_t m_nBytesRead;
      RTMPChunk *m chunk;
12.
          char *m body:
13.
      } RTMPPacket;
14.
```

下面我们来看看RTMP_SendPacket()吧,各种的RTMPPacket(即各种Chunk)都需要用这个函数进行发送。

```
[cpp] 📳 📑
      //自己编一个数据报发送出去!
1.
     //非常常用
2.
3.
      int
     RTMP_SendPacket(RTMP *r, RTMPPacket *packet, int queue)
4.
5.
6.
      const RTMPPacket *prevPacket = r->m_vecChannelsOut[packet->m_nChannel];
7.
        uint32_t last = 0;
8.
       int nSize;
9.
        int hSize, cSize;
10.
      char *header, *hptr, *hend, hbuf[RTMP_MAX_HEADER_SIZE], c;
11.
        uint32 t t;
       char *buffer, *tbuf = NULL, *toff = NULL;
12.
        int nChunkSize;
13.
      int tlen;
14.
        //不是完整ChunkMsgHeader
15.
16.
     if (prevPacket && packet->m headerType != RTMP PACKET SIZE LARGE)
17.
           /st compress a bit by using the prev packet's attributes st/
18.
19.
          //获取ChunkMsgHeader的类型
        //前一个Chunk和这个Chunk对比
20.
21.
            if (prevPacket->m_nBodySize == packet->m_nBodySize
22.
           && prevPacket->m packetType == packet->m packetType
```

```
&& packet->m_headerType == RTMP_PACKET_SIZE_MEDIUM)
 23.
          packet->m headerType = RTMP PACKET SIZE SMALL;
 24.
 25.
 26.
 27.
            if (prevPacket->m nTimeStamp == packet->m nTimeStamp
           && packet->m_headerType == RTMP_PACKET_SIZE SMALL)
 28.
           packet->m_headerType = RTMP_PACKET_SIZE_MINIMUM;
 29.
            //上一个packet的TimeStamp
 30.
 31.
            last = prevPacket->m_nTimeStamp;
 32.
 33.
 34.
       if (packet->m_headerType > 3) /* sanity */
 35.
          {
 36.
            RTMP_Log(RTMP_LOGERROR, "sanity failed!! trying to send header of type: 0x%02x.",
 37.
             (unsigned char)packet->m_headerType);
 38.
            return FALSE;
 39.
 40.
        //chunk包头大小; packetSize[] = { 12, 8, 4, 1 }
 41.
         nSize = packetSize[packet->m_headerType];
         hSize = nSize; cSize = 0;
 42.
         //相对的TimeStamp
 43.
 44.
        t = packet->m_nTimeStamp - last;
 45.
 46.
       if (packet->m_body)
 47.
 48.
       //Header的Start
 49.
           //m_body是指向负载数据首地址的指针;"-"号用于指针前移
 50.
            header = packet->m_body - nSize;
 51.
           //Header的End
 52.
          hend = packet->m body;
 53.
 54.
        else
 55.
           {
           header = hbuf + 6:
 56.
 57.
            hend = hbuf + sizeof(hbuf):
 58.
 59.
         //当ChunkStreamID大于319时
 60.
        if (packet->m nChannel > 319)
 61.
           //ChunkBasicHeader是3个字节
 62.
          cSize = 2:
 63.
         //当ChunkStreamID大于63时
 64.
         else if (packet->m_nChannel > 63)
 65.
           //ChunkBasicHeader是2个字节
           cSize = 1;
 66.
 67.
         if (cSize)
 68.
       {
 69.
           //header指针指向ChunkMsgHeader
            header -= cSize;
 70.
           //hsize加上ChunkBasicHeader的长度
 71.
           hSize += cSize:
 72.
 73.
       //相对TimeStamp大于0xfffffff,此时需要使用ExtendTimeStamp
 74.
 75.
         if (nSize > 1 \&\& t >= 0xffffff)
 76.
 77.
            header -= 4;
 78.
            hSize += 4;
 79.
 80.
 81.
         hptr = header;
 82.
        //把ChunkBasicHeader的Fmt类型左移6位
         c = packet->m headerType << 6;</pre>
 83.
         switch (cSize)
 84.
 85.
       //把ChunkBasicHeader的低6位设置成ChunkStreamID
 86.
 87.
           case 0:
 88.
          c |= packet->m_nChannel;
 89.
            break;
 90.
          //同理,但低6位设置成000000
 91.
           case 1:
 92.
          break;
 93.
           //同理,但低6位设置成000001
 94.
       case 2:
 95.
            c |= 1;
 96.
            break;
 97.
         //可以拆分成两句*hptr=c;hptr++,此时hptr指向第2个字节
 98.
 99.
         *hptr++ = c:
        //CSize>0, 即ChunkBasicHeader大于1字节
100.
101.
         if (cSize)
102.
          {
           //将要放到第2字节的内容tmp
103
104.
            int tmp = packet->m_nChannel - 64;
105.
           //获取低位存储与第2字节
106.
            *hptr++ = tmp & 0xff;
107.
           //ChunkBasicHeader是最大的3字节时
108.
            if (cSize == 2)
109.
           //获取高位存储于最后1个字节(注意:排序使用大端序列,和主机相反)
110.
           *hptr++ = tmp >> 8;
111.
        //ChunkMsgHeader。注意一共有4种,包含的字段数不同。
112.
        //TimeStamp(3B)
113.
```

```
114.
        if (nSize > 1)
115.
116.
           //相对TimeStamp和绝对TimeStamp?
117.
             \label{eq:hptr} \mbox{hptr} = \mbox{AMF\_EncodeInt24(hptr, hend, t > 0xffffff ? 0xffffff : t);}
118.
         //MessageLength+MessageTypeID(4B)
119.
120.
         if (nSize > 4)
121.
           {
122.
           //MessageLength
123.
             hptr = AMF EncodeInt24(hptr, hend, packet->m nBodySize);
124.
           //MessageTypeID
125.
             *hptr++ = packet->m packetType;
126.
127.
         //MessageStreamID(4B)
128.
         if (nSize > 8)
129.
           hptr += EncodeInt32LE(hptr, packet->m_nInfoField2);
130.
131.
         //ExtendedTimeStamp
132.
         if (nSize > 1 && t >= 0xffffff)
133.
           hptr = AMF_EncodeInt32(hptr, hend, t);
134.
         //负载长度,指向负载的指针
135.
         nSize = packet->m_nBodySize;
         buffer = packet->m_body;
136.
137.
         //Chunk大小,默认128字节
138.
         nChunkSize = r->m outChunkSize:
139.
         RTMP_Log(RTMP_LOGDEBUG2, "%s: fd=%d, size=%d", __FUNCTION__, r->m_sb.sb_socket,
140.
141.
             nSize):
         /st send all chunks in one HTTP request st/
142.
         //使用HTTP
143.
144.
         if (r->Link.protocol & RTMP_FEATURE_HTTP)
145.
146.
          //nSize:Message负载长度;nChunkSize:Chunk长度;
147.
           //例nSize:307, nChunkSize:128;
148.
           //可分为(307+128-1)/128=3个
           //为什么+nChunkSize-1?因为除法会只取整数部分!
149.
            int chunks = (nSize+nChunkSize-1) / nChunkSize;
150.
151.
           //Chunk个数超过一个
            if (chunks > 1)
152.
153.
               {
          //注意:CSize=1表示ChunkBasicHeader是2字节
154.
155.
           //消息分n块后总的开销:
           //n个ChunkBasicHeader, 1个ChunkMsgHeader, 1个Message负载
156.
           //实际中只有第一个Chunk是完整的,剩下的只有ChunkBasicHeader
157.
158.
            tlen = chunks * (cSize + 1) + nSize + hSize;
159.
           //分配内存
160.
             tbuf = (char *) malloc(tlen);
161.
             if (!tbuf)
162.
              return FALSE;
163.
             toff = tbuf;
164.
           //消息的负载+头
165.
166.
167.
         while (nSize + hSize)
168.
169.
             int wrote:
             //消息负载<Chunk大小(不用分块)
170.
             if (nSize < nChunkSize)</pre>
171.
           //Chunk可能小于设定值
172.
173.
           nChunkSize = nSize:
174.
175.
             RTMP_LogHexString(RTMP_LOGDEBUG2, (uint8_t *)header, hSize);
176.
             RTMP_LogHexString(RTMP_LOGDEBUG2, (uint8_t *)buffer, nChunkSize);
177.
             if (tbuf)
178.
              {
           //void *memcpy(void *dest, const void *src, int n);
179.
          //由src指向地址为起始地址的连续n个字节的数据复制到以dest指向地址为起始地址的空间内
180.
181.
             memcpy(toff, header, nChunkSize + hSize);
            toff += nChunkSize + hSize;
182.
183.
184.
             else
185
               {
186.
             wrote = WriteN(r, header, nChunkSize + hSize);
187
             if (!wrote)
188.
              return FALSE;
189.
190.
             //消息负载长度-Chunk负载长度
191.
             nSize -= nChunkSize;
192.
             //Buffer指针前移1个Chunk负载长度
             buffer += nChunkSize;
193.
             hSize = 0;
194.
195.
196.
             //如果消息没有发完
197.
             if (nSize > 0)
198.
           //ChunkBasicHeader
199.
             header = buffer - 1;
200.
             hSize = 1:
201.
202.
             if (cSize)
203.
204.
                 header -= cSize:
```

```
205.
                 hSize += cSize;
206.
             }
207.
             //ChunkBasicHeader第1个字节
             *header = (0xc0 | c);
208.
             //ChunkBasicHeader大于1字节
209.
210.
             if (cSize)
211.
              int tmp = packet->m_nChannel - 64;
212.
213.
                 header[1] = tmp \& 0xff;
214.
                if (cSize == 2)
215.
               header[2] = tmp >> 8;
216.
217.
218.
219.
         if (tbuf)
220.
       {
221.
           //
222.
           int wrote = WriteN(r, tbuf, toff-tbuf);
             free(tbuf);
223.
224.
             tbuf = NULL:
225.
             if (!wrote)
226.
             return FALSE;
227.
           }
228.
229.
         /* we invoked a remote method */
230.
       if (packet->m_packetType == 0x14)
231.
          {
232.
            AVal method;
233.
             char *ptr;
234.
             ptr = packet->m body + 1;
235.
             AMF_DecodeString(ptr, &method);
             RTMP_Log(RTMP_LOGDEBUG, "Invoking %s", method.av_val);
236.
237.
             /* keep it in call queue till result arrives */
            if (queue) {
238.
239.
              int txn;
              ptr += 3 + method.av_len;
240.
241.
               txn = (int)AMF_DecodeNumber(ptr);
242.
           AV\_queue(\&r->m\_methodCalls, \&r->m\_numCalls, \&method, txn);\\
243.
             }
244.
245.
246.
       if (!r->m_vecChannelsOut[packet->m_nChannel])
247.
           r->m_vecChannelsOut[packet->m_nChannel] = (RTMPPacket *) malloc(sizeof(RTMPPacket));
248.
         memcpy(r->m vecChannelsOut[packet->m nChannel], packet, sizeof(RTMPPacket));
         return TRUE;
249.
250. }
```

这个函数乍一看好像非常复杂,其实不然,他只是按照RTMP规范将数据编码成符合规范的块(Chunk),规范可以参考相关的文档。

具体怎么编码成块(Chunk)就不多分析了,在这里需要注意一个函数:WriteN()。该函数完成了将数据发送出去的功能。

来看一下WriteN()函数:

```
[cpp] 📳 📑
      //发送数据报的时候调用(连接,buffer,长度)
 2.
      static int
 3.
      WriteN(RTMP *r, const char *buffer, int n)
 4.
     {
 5.
       const char *ptr = buffer;
     #ifdef CRYPTO
 6.
       char *encrypted = 0;
 7.
     char buf[RTMP BUFFER CACHE SIZE];
 8.
 9.
10.
     if (r->Link.rc4key0ut)
      {
  if (n > sizeof(buf))
11.
12.
13.
         encrypted = (char *)malloc(n);
14.
          else
15.
         encrypted = (char *)buf;
      ptr = encrypted;
16.
           RC4_encrypt2((RC4_KEY *)r->Link.rc4keyOut, n, buffer, ptr);
17.
18.
19.
      #endif
20.
21.
        while (n > 0)
22.
      {
23.
           int nBytes;
24.
          //因方式的不同而调用不同函数
25.
           //如果使用的是HTTP协议进行连接
          if (r->Link.protocol & RTMP FEATURE HTTP)
26.
             nBytes = HTTP_Post(r, RTMPT_SEND, ptr, n);
27.
           else
28.
29.
             nBytes = RTMPSockBuf\_Send(\&r->m\_sb, ptr, n);
           /*RTMP_Log(RTMP_LOGDEBUG, "%s: %d\n", __FUNCTION__, nBytes); */
30.
31.
           //成功发送字节数<0
32.
      if (nBytes < 0)</pre>
33.
34.
      int sockerr = GetSockError();
35.
           RTMP_Log(RTMP_LOGERROR, "%s, RTMP send error %d (%d bytes)", __FUNCTION__,
36.
          sockerr, n);
37.
      if (sockerr == EINTR && !RTMP_ctrlC)
38.
39.
             continue:
40.
41.
           RTMP Close(r):
42.
        n = 1;
43.
           break;
44.
45.
46.
     if (nBytes == 0)
47.
48.
49.
           n -= nBytes;
50.
      ptr += nBytes;
51.
52.
53.
      #ifdef CRYPTO
54.
      if (encrypted && encrypted != buf)
55.
         free(encrypted);
56.
     #endif
57.
58.
      return n == 0;
59. }
```

该函数中,RTMPSockBuf_Send()完成了数据发送的功能,再来看看这个函数(函数调用真是好多啊。。。。。)

```
[cpp] 📳 📑
     //Socket发送(指明套接字,buffer缓冲区,数据长度)
2.
     //返回所发数据量
3.
4.
     RTMPSockBuf_Send(RTMPSockBuf *sb, const char *buf, int len)
5.
     {
     int rc;
6.
7.
8.
     #ifdef DEBUG
      fwrite(buf, 1, len, netstackdump);
9.
10.
     #endif
11.
    #if defined(CRYPTO) && !defined(NO SSL)
12.
13.
       if (sb->sb_ssl)
14.
15.
          rc = TLS_write((SSL *)sb->sb_ssl, buf, len);
     }
16.
17.
       else
18.
     #endif
19.
     //向一个已连接的套接口发送数据。
20.
21.
        //int send( SOCKET s, const char * buf, int len, int flags);
     //s:一个用于标识已连接套接口的描述字。
22.
23.
        //buf:包含待发送数据的缓冲区。
     //len:缓冲区中数据的长度。
24.
        //flags:调用执行方式。
25.
     //rc:所发数据量。
26.
27.
          rc = send(sb->sb_socket, buf, len, 0);
28.
29.
      return rc;
30.
     }
31.
32.
33.
     RTMPSockBuf_Close(RTMPSockBuf *sb)
34.
35.
     #if defined(CRYPTO) && !defined(NO_SSL)
36.
     if (sb->sb ssl)
37.
        {
          TLS shutdown((SSL *)sb->sb ssl);
38.
          TLS close((SSL *)sb->sb_ssl);
39.
     sb->sb_ssl = NULL;
40.
41.
42.
    #endif
43.
       return closesocket(sb->sb_socket);
44. }
```

到这个函数的时候,发现一层层的调用终于完成了,最后调用了系统Socket的send()函数完成了数据的发送功能。

之前贴过一张图总结这个过程,可能理解起来要方便一些: RTMPDump源代码分析 0: 主要函数调用分析

rtmpdump源代码(Linux): http://download.csdn.net/detail/leixiaohua1020/6376561

rtmpdump源代码(VC 2005 工程): http://download.csdn.net/detail/leixiaohua1020/6563163

版权声明:本文为博主原创文章,未经博主允许不得转载。 https://blog.csdn.net/leixiaohua1020/article/details/12958747

文章标签: rtmpdump rtmp 消息 源代码 send

个人分类: libRTMP

所属专栏: 开源多媒体项目源代码分析

此PDF由spygg生成,请尊重原作者版权!!!

我的邮箱:liushidc@163.com