# Netty粘包拆包解决方案 ☆

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java (http://cxytiandi.com/article/search/java)

netty (http://cxytiandi.com/article/search/netty)

## 前言

本篇文章是Netty专题的第六篇,前面五篇文章如下:

- 高性能NIO框架Netty入门篇 (http://cxytiandi.com/blog/detail/17345)
- 高性能NIO框架Netty-对象传输 (http://cxytiandi.com/blog/detail/17403)
- 高性能NIO框架Netty-整合kryo高性能数据传输 (http://cxytiandi.com/blog/detail/17436)
- 高性能NIO框架Netty-整合Protobuf高性能数据传输 (http://cxytiandi.com/blog/detail/17469)
- Netty4自带编解码器详解 (http://cxytiandi.com/blog/detail/17547)

# TCP黏包拆包

TCP是一个流协议,就是没有界限的一长串二进制数据。TCP作为传输层协议并不不了解上层业务数据的具体含义,它会根据TCP缓冲区的实际情况进行数据包的划分,所以在业务上认为是一个完整的包,可能会被TCP拆分成多个包进行发送,也有可能把多个小的包封装成一个大的数据包发送,这就是所谓的TCP粘包和拆包问题。

## 怎么解决?

- 1. 消息定长度,传输的数据大小固定长度,例如每段的长度固定为100字节,如果不够空位补空格
- 2. 在数据包尾部添加特殊分隔符,比如下划线,中划线等
- 3. 将消息分为消息头和消息体,消息头中包含表示信息的总长度

Netty提供了多个解码器,可以进行分包的操作,分别是:

- LineBasedFrameDecoder (回车换行分包)
- DelimiterBasedFrameDecoder (特殊分隔符分包)
- FixedLengthFrameDecoder (固定长度报文来分包)
- LengthFieldBasedFrameDecoder (自定义长度来分包)

# 制造粘包和拆包问题

为了验证我们的解码器能够解决这种粘包和拆包带来的问题,首先我们就制造一个这样的问题,以此用来做对比。

#### 服务端:

```
1. public static void main(String[] args) {
2.
            EventLoopGroup bossGroup = new NioEventLoopGroup();
            EventLoopGroup workerGroup = new NioEventLoopGroup();
3.
4.
            ServerBootstrap bootstrap = new ServerBootstrap();
5.
            bootstrap.group(bossGroup, workerGroup)
6.
                    .channel(NioServerSocketChannel.class)
7.
                    .childHandler(new ChannelInitializer<SocketChannel>() {
8.
                        @Override
9.
                        public void initChannel(SocketChannel ch) throws Exception {
10.
                            ch.pipeline().addLast("decoder", new StringDecoder());
11.
                            ch.pipeline().addLast("encoder", new StringEncoder());
12.
                            ch.pipeline().addLast(new ChannelInboundHandlerAdapter() {
13.
                                 @Override
14.
                                 public void channelRead(ChannelHandlerContext ctx, Object msg)
15.
                                     System.err.println("server:" + msg.toString());
16.
                                     ctx.writeAndFlush(msg.toString() + "你好");
17.
                                 }
18.
                            });
19.
20.
                        }
                    })
21.
                    .option(ChannelOption.SO_BACKLOG, 128)
22.
                    .childOption(ChannelOption.SO KEEPALIVE, true);
23.
24.
            try {
25.
                ChannelFuture f = bootstrap.bind(2222).sync();
26.
27.
                 f.channel().closeFuture().sync();
            } catch (InterruptedException e) {
28.
                e.printStackTrace();
29.
            } finally {
30.
                workerGroup.shutdownGracefully();
31.
                bossGroup.shutdownGracefully();
32.
            }
33.
       }
34.
```

客户端我们发送一个比较长的字符串,如果服务端收到的消息是一条,那么就是对的,如果是多条,那么就有问题了。

```
1. public static void main(String[] args) {
            EventLoopGroup workerGroup = new NioEventLoopGroup();
2.
            Channel channel = null:
3.
            try {
4.
                Bootstrap b = new Bootstrap();
5.
                b.group(workerGroup);
6.
7.
                b.channel(NioSocketChannel.class);
                b.option(ChannelOption.SO_KEEPALIVE, true);
8.
                b.handler(new ChannelInitializer<SocketChannel>() {
9.
                    @Override
10.
                    public void initChannel(SocketChannel ch) throws Exception {
11.
                        ch.pipeline().addLast("decoder", new StringDecoder());
12.
                        ch.pipeline().addLast("encoder", new StringEncoder());
13.
                        ch.pipeline().addLast(new ChannelInboundHandlerAdapter() {
14.
                             @Override
15.
16.
                             public void channelRead(ChannelHandlerContext ctx, Object msg) {
                                 System.err.println("client:" + msg.toString());
17.
                             }
18.
                        });
19.
                    }
20.
                });
21.
22.
                ChannelFuture f = b.connect("127.0.0.1", 2222).sync();
23.
                channel = f.channel();
24.
                StringBuilder msg = new StringBuilder();
25.
                for (int i = 0; i < 100; i++) {
26.
                    msg.append("hello yinjihuan");
27.
                }
28.
                channel.writeAndFlush(msg);
29.
            } catch(Exception e) {
30.
                e.printStackTrace();
31.
            }
32.
33.
       }
```

首先启动服务端,然后再启动客户端,通过控制台可以看到服务接收的数据分成了2次,这就是我们要解决的问题。

```
    server:hello yinjihuanhello...
    server:o yinjihuanhello...
```

### LineBasedFrameDecoder

用LineBasedFrameDecoder 来解决需要在发送的数据结尾加上回车换行符,这样LineBasedFrameDecoder 才知道这段数据有没有读取完整。

改造服务端代码,只需加上LineBasedFrameDecoder 解码器即可,构造函数的参数是数据包的最大长度。

```
public void initChannel(SocketChannel ch) throws Exception {
1.
         ch.pipeline().addLast(new LineBasedFrameDecoder(10240));
2.
         ch.pipeline().addLast("decoder", new StringDecoder());
3.
         ch.pipeline().addLast("encoder", new StringEncoder());
4.
         ch.pipeline().addLast(new ChannelInboundHandlerAdapter() {
5.
                @Override
6.
                public void channelRead(ChannelHandlerContext ctx, Object msg) {
7.
                    System.err.println("server:" + msg.toString());
8.
                    ctx.writeAndFlush(msg.toString() + "你好");
9.
                }
10.
        });
11.
12. }
```

改造客户端发送代码,再数据后面加上回车换行符

```
1. ChannelFuture f = b.connect("127.0.0.1", 2222).sync();
2. channel = f.channel();
3. StringBuilder msg = new StringBuilder();
4. for (int i = 0; i < 100; i++) {
5.    msg.append("hello yinjihuan");
6. }
7. channel.writeAndFlush(msg + System.getProperty("line.separator"));</pre>
```

### **DelimiterBasedFrameDecoder**

DelimiterBasedFrameDecoder和LineBasedFrameDecoder差不多,DelimiterBasedFrameDecoder可以自己定义需要分割的符号,比如下划线,中划线等等。

改造服务端代码,只需加上DelimiterBasedFrameDecoder解码器即可,构造函数的参数是数据包的最大长度。我们用下划线来分割。

```
public void initChannel(SocketChannel ch) throws Exception {
1.
         ch.pipeline().addLast(new DelimiterBasedFrameDecoder(10240, Unpooled.copiedBuffer(
2.
   " ".getBytes())));
         ch.pipeline().addLast("decoder", new StringDecoder());
3.
         ch.pipeline().addLast("encoder", new StringEncoder());
4.
         ch.pipeline().addLast(new ChannelInboundHandlerAdapter() {
5.
                @Override
6.
                public void channelRead(ChannelHandlerContext ctx, Object msg) {
7.
                    System.err.println("server:" + msg.toString());
8.
                    ctx.writeAndFlush(msg.toString() + "你好");
9.
10.
                }
        });
11.
12. }
```

改造客户端发送代码,再数据后面加上下划线

```
1. ChannelFuture f = b.connect("127.0.0.1", 2222).sync();
2. channel = f.channel();
3. StringBuilder msg = new StringBuilder();
4. for (int i = 0; i < 100; i++) {
5.    msg.append("hello yinjihuan");
6. }
7. channel.writeAndFlush(msg + "_");</pre>
```

## **FixedLengthFrameDecoder**

FixedLengthFrameDecoder是按固定的数据长度来进行解码的,也就是说你客户端发送的每条消息的长度是固定的,下面我们看看怎么使用。

服务端还是一样,增加FixedLengthFrameDecoder解码器即可。

```
public void initChannel(SocketChannel ch) throws Exception {
1.
         ch.pipeline().addLast(new FixedLengthFrameDecoder(1500));
2.
         ch.pipeline().addLast("decoder", new StringDecoder());
3.
         ch.pipeline().addLast("encoder", new StringEncoder());
4.
         ch.pipeline().addLast(new ChannelInboundHandlerAdapter() {
5.
                @Override
6.
7.
                public void channelRead(ChannelHandlerContext ctx, Object msg) {
                    System.err.println("server:" + msg.toString());
8.
                    ctx.writeAndFlush(msg.toString() + "你好");
9.
                }
10.
        });
11.
12. }
```

```
1. ChannelFuture f = b.connect("127.0.0.1", 2222).sync();
2. channel = f.channel();
3. StringBuilder msg = new StringBuilder();
4. for (int i = 0; i < 100; i++) {
5.    msg.append("hello yinjihuan");
6. }
7. System.out.println(msg.length());
8. channel.writeAndFlush(msg);</pre>
```

# LengthFieldBasedFrameDecoder

#### 服务端代码:

```
public void initChannel(SocketChannel ch) throws Exception {
         ch.pipeline().addLast("frameDecoder", new LengthFieldBasedFrameDecoder(Integer.MAX_V
   ALUE, 0, 4, 0, 4));
         ch.pipeline().addLast("frameEncoder", new LengthFieldPrepender(4));
3.
         ch.pipeline().addLast("decoder", new StringDecoder());
4.
         ch.pipeline().addLast("encoder", new StringEncoder());
5.
         ch.pipeline().addLast(new ChannelInboundHandlerAdapter() {
6.
               @Override
7.
               public void channelRead(ChannelHandlerContext ctx, Object msg) {
8.
                    System.err.println("server:" + msg.toString());
9.
                    ctx.writeAndFlush(msg.toString() + "你好");
10.
               }
11.
12.
        });
13. }
```

### 客户端,直接发送就行

```
1. ChannelFuture f = b.connect("127.0.0.1", 2222).sync();
2. channel = f.channel();
3. StringBuilder msg = new StringBuilder();
4. for (int i = 0; i < 100; i++) {
5.  msg.append("hello yinjihuan");
6. }
7. channel.writeAndFlush(msg);</pre>
```