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服务端事件组成

· 网络io事件

o linux: epoll, poll, select

o mac: kqueue

o window: iocp

• 定时事件

。 红黑树

○ 最小堆: 二叉树、四叉树

。跳表

。 时间轮

• 信号事件

libevent 与 libev 概述:

概述

libevent和libev都是c语言实现的异步事件库;通过注册异步事件,库检测事件触发,从而库根据发生事件的先后顺序,调用相应回调函数进行处理;

事件包括: 网络io事件, 定时事件, 信号事件;

事件循环: 等待并分发事件; 用于管理事件;

libevent 和 libev 主要封装了异步事件库与操作系统的交互;让用户不用关注平台的差异,只需着手事件的具体处理;

libevent 和 libev 对window支持都比较差,因此产生 libuv 库,libuv 基于 libev,但是 window 上封装了 iocp; node.js基于libuv;

区别

从设计理念出发,libev 是为了改进 libevent 中的一些架构决策,例如,全局变量的使用使得在多线程环境中很难安全地使用 libevent,watcher 的数据结构设计太大,因为它们将 I/O、时间和信号处理放在一个结构体中,额外的组件如 http、dns、openssl, 服务器由于实现质量差以及由此产生的安全问题,计时器不精确,不能很好地处理时间事件。

libev 通过不使用全局变量,而是对所有回调函数传参的方式传递上下文;并且根据不同事件类型构建不同的数据结构,这样以来减低事件的耦合性;

libev 小而高效;只关注事件处理;

libevent

编译

```
aclocal
libtoolize --force
autoheader
automake --add-missing
autoconf
./configure && make && make install
```

特色

bufferevent

提供 bufferevent, 进一步提供管理读写事件(包括连接断开事件),以及读写数据缓冲;

- bufferevent_socket_new
- bufferevent_socket_connect
- bufferevent free
- bufferevent setcb
- bufferevent enable
- bufferevent disable
- bufferevent_get_input
- bufferevent_get_output
- bufferevent_write
- bufferevent_write_buffer
- bufferevent_read
- bufferevent_read_buffer

evconnlistener

提供了监听和接受 tcp 连接的方法

- evconnlistener new
- evconnlistener_new_bind
- evconnlistener free

```
typedef void (*evconnlistener_cb)(struct evconnlistener *, evutil_socket_t,
struct sockaddr *, int socklen, void *);
struct evconnlistener *evconnlistener_new(struct event_base *base,
    evconnlistener_cb cb, void *ptr, unsigned flags, int backlog,
    evutil_socket_t fd);
struct evconnlistener *evconnlistener_new_bind(struct event_base *base,
    evconnlistener_cb cb, void *ptr, unsigned flags, int backlog,
    const struct sockaddr *sa, int socklen);
void evconnlistener_free(struct evconnlistener *lev);
/** Flag: Indicates that we should not make incoming sockets nonblocking
* before passing them to the callback. */
#define LEV_OPT_LEAVE_SOCKETS_BLOCKING (1u<<0)</pre>
/** Flag: Indicates that freeing the listener should close the underlying
 * socket. */
#define LEV_OPT_CLOSE_ON_FREE
                                    (1u << 1)
```

```
/** Flag: Indicates that we should set the close-on-exec flag, if possible */
#define LEV_OPT_CLOSE_ON_EXEC
                                   (1u << 2)
/** Flag: Indicates that we should disable the timeout (if any) between when
 * this socket is closed and when we can listen again on the same port. */
#define LEV_OPT_REUSEABLE
                               (1u << 3)
/** Flag: Indicates that the listener should be locked so it's safe to use
 * from multiple threadcs at once. */
#define LEV_OPT_THREADSAFE
                                (1u << 4)
/** Flag: Indicates that the listener should be created in disabled
 * state. Use evconnlistener_enable() to enable it later. */
#define LEV_OPT_DISABLED
                              (1u << 5)
/** Flag: Indicates that the listener should defer accept() until data is
 * available, if possible. Ignored on platforms that do not support this.
 * This option can help performance for protocols where the client transmits
 * immediately after connecting. Do not use this option if your protocol
 * _doesn't_ start out with the client transmitting data, since in that case
 * this option will sometimes cause the kernel to never tell you about the
 * connection.
 * This option is only supported by evconnlistener_new_bind(): it can't
 * work with evconnlistener_new_fd(), since the listener needs to be told
 * to use the option before it is actually bound.
 */
#define LEV_OPT_DEFERRED_ACCEPT
                                    (1u << 6)
/** Flag: Indicates that we ask to allow multiple servers (processes or
 * threads) to bind to the same port if they each set the option.
 * SO_REUSEPORT is what most people would expect SO_REUSEADDR to be, however
 * SO_REUSEPORT does not imply SO_REUSEADDR.
 * This is only available on Linux and kernel 3.9+
#define LEV_OPT_REUSEABLE_PORT
                                  (1u << 7)
```

libevent的主要接口

event_base_new

初始化 libevent;对应理解 epoll_create

```
struct event_base *event_base_new(void);
```

event_new

创建事件,初始化event和相应的回调函数

```
struct event *
event_new(struct event_base *base, evutil_socket_t fd, short events, void (*cb)
(evutil_socket_t, short, void *), void *arg)
```

event set

设置事件

```
void
event_set(struct event *ev, evutil_socket_t fd, short events,
     void (*callback)(evutil_socket_t, short, void *), void *arg)
```

event_base_set

建立 event 与 event_base 的映射关系;

```
int event_base_set(struct event_base *eb, struct event *ev);
```

event_add

注册事件,包括时间事件;相当于epoll ctl;

```
int
event_add(struct event *ev, const struct timeval *tv)
```

event_del

注销事件

```
int
event_del(struct event *ev)
```

event_base_loop

进入事件循环

```
int
event_base_loop(struct event_base *base, int flags)
```

注意

event_new 相当于 malloc + event_set + event_base_set

libev的主要数据结构

EV_WATCHER

EV_WATCHER_LIST

```
#define EV_WATCHER_LIST(type) \\
EV_WATCHER (type) \\
struct ev_watcher_list *next; /* 同一个文件描述符上可以被注册多个 watcher, 比如: 监听是否可读/可写 */
作用: watcher 链表
```

ev_io

```
typedef struct ev_io
{
    EV_WATCHER_LIST (ev_io)

    int fd;
    int events;
} ev_io;
// 作用: 记录 IO 事件的基本信息。
// ev_io 相比 ev_watcher 增加了 next, fd, events 的属性。
```

ANFD

ANPENDING

```
/* stores the pending event set for a given watcher */
typedef struct
{
    W w;
    int events; /* the pending event set for the given watcher */
} ANPENDING;

// 作用: 存储已准备好的 watcher,等待回调函数被调用。
```

ev_loop

```
struct ev_loop {
    double ev_rt_now; /* 当前的时间戳 */

    int backend; /* 采用哪种多路复用方式, e.g. SELECT/POLL/EPOLL */
    int activecnt; /* total number of active events ("refcount") */
    int loop_done; /* 事件循环结束的标志, signal by ev_break */

    int backend_fd; /* e.g. epoll fd, created by epoll_create*/
    void (*backend_modify)(EV_P_ int fd, int oev, int nev)); /* 对应 epoll_ctl */
    void (*backend_poll)(EV_P_ ev_tstamp timeout)); /* 对应 epoll_wait */

    void (*invoke_cb)(struct ev_loop *loop);

ANFD *anfds; /* 把初始化后的 ev_io 结构体绑定在 anfds[fd].head 事件链表上, 方便根据 fd 直接查找。*/

    int *fdchanges; /* 存放需要 epoll 监听的 fd */
    ANPENDING *pendings [NUMPRI]; /* 存放等待被调用 callback 的 watcher */
}
// 作用: 基本包含了 loop 循环所需的所有信息, 为让注释更容易理解采用 epoll 进行说明。
```

libev的主要接口

ev_io_init

```
#define ev_io_init(ev,cb,fd,events) do { ev_init ((ev), (cb)); ev_io_set ((ev), (fd),(events)); } while (0)
```

初始化 watcher 的 fd/events/callback

ev_io_start

```
void ev_io_start(struct ev_loop *loop, ev_io *w)
```

注册并绑定 io watcher 到 ev_loop

ev_timer_start

```
void ev_timer_start(struct ev_loop *loop, ev_timer *w)
```

注册并绑定 timer watcher 到 ev_loop

ev_run

```
int ev_run(struct ev_loop *loop, int flags)
```

开启改 ev_loop 的事件循环