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

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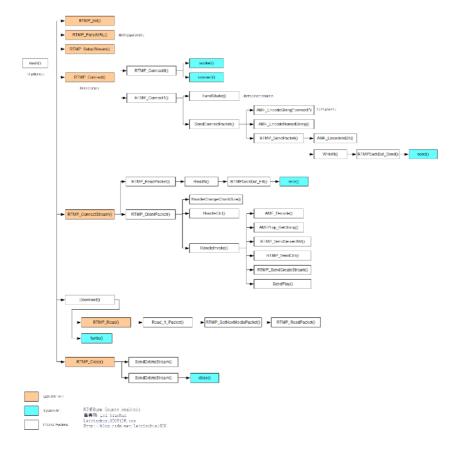
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函数调用结构图

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

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
2.
      static int
3.
      SendConnectPacket(RTMP *r, RTMPPacket *cp)
 4.
 5.
6.
      char pbuf[4096], *pend = pbuf + sizeof(pbuf);
7.
        char *enc;
8.
9.
        if (cp)
10.
      return RTMP_SendPacket(r, cp, TRUE);
11.
      packet.m nChannel = 0x03; /* control channel (invoke)
12.
        packet.m_headerType = RTMP_PACKET SIZE LARGE;
13.
        packet.m_packetType = 0x14; /* INVOKE */
14.
        packet.m_nTimeStamp = 0;
15.
16.
        packet.m_nInfoField2 = 0;
17.
        packet.m_hasAbsTimestamp = 0;
18.
        packet.m_body = pbuf + RTMP_MAX_HEADER_SIZE;
19.
20.
        enc = packet.m_body;
        enc = AMF_EncodeString(enc, pend, &av_connect);
21.
22.
        enc = AMF_EncodeNumber(enc, pend, ++r->m_numInvokes);
23.
        *enc++ = AMF OBJECT;
24.
        enc = AMF_EncodeNamedString(enc, pend, &av_app, &r->Link.app);
25.
        if (!enc)
26.
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.
34.
      if (r->Link.flashVer.av_len)
35.
          {
36.
           enc = AMF_EncodeNamedString(enc, pend, &av_flashVer, &r->Link.flashVer);
37.
            if (!enc)
38.
      return FALSE;
39.
       if (r->Link.swfUrl.av len)
40.
41.
           enc = AMF_EncodeNamedString(enc, pend, &av_swfUrl, &r->Link.swfUrl);
42.
            if (!enc)
43.
44
         return FALSE;
45.
46.
       if (r->Link.tcUrl.av_len)
47.
48.
            enc = AMF_EncodeNamedString(enc, pend, &av_tcUrl, &r->Link.tcUrl);
49.
            if (!enc)
50.
      return FALSE;
51.
52.
       if (!(r->Link.protocol & RTMP_FEATURE_WRITE))
53.
          {
54.
           enc = AMF EncodeNamedBoolean(enc, pend, &av fpad, FALSE);
55.
            if (!enc)
      return FALSE;
56.
57.
            enc = AMF_EncodeNamedNumber(enc, pend, &av_capabilities, 15.0);
58.
          if (!enc)
59.
          return FALSE:
60.
      enc = AMF_EncodeNamedNumber(enc, pend, &av_audioCodecs, r->m_fAudioCodecs);
61.
            if (!enc)
62.
      return FALSE;
63.
            enc = AMF_EncodeNamedNumber(enc, pend, &av_videoCodecs, r->m_fVideoCodecs);
64.
65.
          return FALSE;
66.
         enc = AMF_EncodeNamedNumber(enc, pend, &av_videoFunction, 1.0);
67.
            if (!enc)
68.
          return FALSE;
            if (r->Link.pageUrl.av len)
69.
```

```
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)
 77.
          { /* AMF0, AMF3 not fully supported yet */
 78.
            enc = AMF_EncodeNamedNumber(enc, pend, &av_objectEncoding, r->m_fEncoding);
 79.
             if (!enc)
       return FALSE;
 80.
 81.
       if (enc + 3 >= pend)
 82.
 83.
           return FALSE;
         *enc++ = 0;
 84.
         *enc++ = 0;
                              /* end of object - 0x00 0x00 0x09 */
 85.
       *enc++ = AMF_OBJECT_END;
 86.
 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;
 94.
       enc = AMF_EncodeString(enc, pend, &r->Link.auth);
 95.
             if (!enc)
 96.
       return FALSE;
 97.
       if (r->Link.extras.o_num)
 98.
 99.
100.
         int i:
101.
             for (i = \theta; i < r->Link.extras.o_num; i++)
102.
103.
             enc = AMFProp_Encode(&r->Link.extras.o_props[i], enc, pend);
104.
             if (!enc)
105.
              return FALSE;
106.
107.
108.
         packet.m nBodvSize = enc - packet.m bodv:
109.
         r->dlg->AppendMLInfo(20,1,"命令消息","Connect");
110.
111.
         //----
         return RTMP_SendPacket(r, &packet, TRUE);
112.
113.
```

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

```
[cpp] 📳 📑
      //发送"createstream"命令
2.
     int
3.
     RTMP_SendCreateStream(RTMP *r)
4.
5.
       RTMPPacket packet;
6.
     char pbuf[256], *pend = pbuf + sizeof(pbuf);
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.
       packet.m_hasAbsTimestamp = 0;
14.
        packet.m_body = pbuf + RTMP_MAX_HEADER_SIZE;
15.
16.
17.
        enc = packet.m_body;
18.
        enc = AMF_EncodeString(enc, pend, &av_createStream);
19.
        enc = AMF_EncodeNumber(enc, pend, ++r->m_numInvokes);
20.
        *enc++ = AMF_NULL; /* NULL */
21.
22.
        packet.m_nBodySize = enc - packet.m_body;
23.
24.
        r->dlg->AppendMLInfo(20,1,"命令消息","CreateStream");
25.
        return RTMP_SendPacket(r, &packet, TRUE);
26.
27.
```

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

```
[cpp] 📳 📑
      //发送RealeaseStream命令
 2.
      static int
 3.
      SendReleaseStream(RTMP *r)
 4.
 5.
        RTMPPacket packet;
 6.
       char pbuf[1024], *pend = pbuf + sizeof(pbuf);
        char *enc;
 7.
 8.
        packet.m_nChannel = 0x03; /* control channel (invoke) */
 9.
        packet.m_headerType = RTMP_PACKET_SIZE MEDIUM;
10.
        packet.m_packetType = 0x14; /* INVOKE */
11.
        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.
       enc = packet.m_body;
17.
18.
      //对"releaseStream"字符串进行AMF编码
19.
        enc = AMF_EncodeString(enc, pend, &av_releaseStream);
      //对传输ID(0)进行AMF编码?
20.
21.
        enc = AMF_EncodeNumber(enc, pend, ++r->m_numInvokes);
      //命令对象
22.
23.
        *enc++ = AMF_NULL;
      //对播放路径字符串进行AMF编码
24.
        enc = AMF_EncodeString(enc, pend, &r->Link.playpath);
25.
      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. }
```

再来看一个SendPublish()函数,用于发送"publish"命令

```
[cpp] 📳 👔
      //发送Publish命令
2.
      static int
      SendPublish(RTMP *r)
3.
4.
       RTMPPacket packet;
5.
     char pbuf[1024], *pend = pbuf + sizeof(pbuf);
6.
7.
       char *enc;
     //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
12.
       packet.m_packetType = 0x14;  /* INVOKE */
13.
       packet.m_nTimeStamp = 0;
14.
       //流ID
15.
       packet.m_nInfoField2 = r->m_stream_id;
16.
       packet.m_hasAbsTimestamp = 0;
17.
       packet.m_body = pbuf + RTMP_MAX_HEADER_SIZE;
      //指向Chunk的负载
18.
19.
       enc = packet.m body;
       //对"publish"字符串进行AMF编码
20.
21.
       enc = AMF_EncodeString(enc, pend, &av_publish);
       enc = AMF_EncodeNumber(enc, pend, ++r->m_numInvokes);
22.
23.
       //命令对象为空
24.
      *enc++ = AMF NULL:
25.
        enc = AMF_EncodeString(enc, pend, &r->Link.playpath);
26.
     if (!enc)
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.
      r->dlg->AppendMLInfo(20,1,"命令消息","Pulish");
36.
37.
38.
      return RTMP_SendPacket(r, &packet, TRUE);
39. }
```

其他的命令不再——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)。

```
//Chunk信息
2.
       typedef struct RTMPPacket
3.
         uint8_t m_headerType;//ChunkMsgHeader的类型 (4种)
4.
         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)
5.
         uint8_t m_hasAbsTimestamp; /* Timestamp 是绝对值还是相对值? */
6.
         int m nChannel;
                            //块流ID
7.
         uint32 t m nTimeStamp; // Timestamp
8.
         int32_t m_nInfoField2; /* last 4 bytes in a long header,消息流ID */
9.
         uint32_t m_nBodySize; //消息长度
10.
11.
         uint32_t m_nBytesRead;
         RTMPChunk *m chunk:
12.
13.
         char *m body;
14.
       } RTMPPacket;
```

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.
2.
      //非常常用
3.
      int
4.
      RTMP_SendPacket(RTMP *r, RTMPPacket *packet, int queue)
5.
6.
       const RTMPPacket *prevPacket = r->m_vecChannelsOut[packet->m_nChannel];
        uint32 t last = 0:
8.
        int nSize;
9.
        int hSize, cSize;
        char *header, *hptr, *hend, hbuf[RTMP MAX HEADER SIZE], c;
10.
11.
        uint32 t t;
        char *buffer, *tbuf = NULL, *toff = NULL;
12.
13.
        int nChunkSize:
14.
        int tlen:
15.
        //不是完整ChunkMsgHeader
16.
       if (prevPacket && packet->m_headerType != RTMP_PACKET_SIZE_LARGE)
17.
18.
           /* compress a bit by using the prev packet's attributes */
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
            && prevPacket->m packetType == packet->m packetType
22.
            && 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.
30.
           //上一个packet的TimeStamp
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.
        //chunk包头大小; packetSize[] = { 12, 8, 4, 1 }
40.
41.
        nSize = packetSize[packet->m_headerType];
        hSize = nSize; cSize = 0;
42.
43.
        //相对的TimeStamp
        t = packet->m_nTimeStamp - last;
44.
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.
          {
56.
         header = hbuf + 6:
57.
            hend = hbuf + sizeof(hbuf);
58.
        //当ChunkStreamTD大干319时
59.
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.
         {
          //header指针指向ChunkMsgHeader
69.
```

```
neader -= cSize;
   71.
                     //hsize加上ChunkBasicHeader的长度
  72.
                        hSize += cSize;
  73.
  74.
               //相对TimeStamp大于0xfffffff,此时需要使用ExtendTimeStamp
   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
  83.
                 c = packet->m headerType << 6;</pre>
  84.
                 switch (cSize)
  85.
  86.
                   //把ChunkBasicHeader的低6位设置成ChunkStreamID
  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;
                     //同理,但低6位设置成000001
  93.
                    case 2:
  94.
                        c |= 1;
  95.
  96.
                      break:
  97.
                 //可以拆分成两句*hptr=c;hptr++,此时hptr指向第2个字节
  98.
                  *hptr++ = c;
  99.
100.
                 //CSize>0,即ChunkBasicHeader大于1字节
101.
                 if (cSize)
102.
103.
                     //将要放到第2字节的内容tmp
104.
                        int tmp = packet->m_nChannel - 64;
105.
                     //获取低位存储与第2字节
                        *hptr++ = tmp & 0xff;
106.
107.
                     //ChunkBasicHeader是最大的3字节时
108.
                     if (cSize == 2)
                     //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)
109.
                     *hptr++ = tmp >> 8;
110.
111.
                 //ChunkMsgHeader。注意一共有4种,包含的字段数不同。
112.
113.
                 //TimeStamp(3B)
114
                 if (nSize > 1)
115.
116
                     //相对TimeStamp和绝对TimeStamp?
117.
                        hptr = AMF\_EncodeInt24(hptr, hend, t > 0xfffffff ? 0xfffffff : t);
118.
119.
                 //MessageLength+MessageTypeID(4B)
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.
140.
                 \label{eq:rtmp_log} $$RTMP\_Log(RTMP\_LOGDEBUG2, "\$s: fd=\$d", size=\$d", \_FUNCTION\_, r->m\_sb.sb\_socket, $$RTMP\_Log(RTMP\_LogDEBUG2, "$s: fd=\$d", __FUNCTION\_, r->m\_sb.sb\_socket, $$RTMP\_LogDEBUG2, "$s: fd=\$d", __FUNCTION\_, r->m\_sb.sb\_socket, $$RTMP\_Log(RTMP\_LogDEBUG2, "$s: fd=\$d", __FUNCTION\_, r->m\_sb.sb\_socket, $$RTMP\_LogDEBUG2, "$s: fd=
                        nSize):
141.
                  /st send all chunks in one HTTP request st/
142.
143.
                 //使用HTTP
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
149.
                     //为什么+nChunkSize-1?因为除法会只取整数部分!
150.
                        int chunks = (nSize+nChunkSize-1) / nChunkSize;
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.
157.
                     //实际中只有第一个Chunk是完整的,剩下的只有ChunkBasicHeader
158.
                        tlen = chunks * (cSize + 1) + nSize + hSize;
                     //分配内存
159.
160.
                        tbuf = (char *) malloc(tlen);
                        if (Ithuf)
```

```
162.
              return FALSE;
163.
             toff = tbuf;
164.
           //消息的负载+头
165.
166.
167.
         while (nSize + hSize)
168.
        {
169.
             int wrote;
170.
             //消息负载<Chunk大小(不用分块)
171.
             if (nSize < nChunkSize)</pre>
172.
           //Chunk可能小于设定值
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.
              {
179.
           //void *memcpy(void *dest, const void *src, int n);
           //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);
182.
             toff += nChunkSize + hSize;
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;
             //Buffer指针前移1个Chunk负载长度
192.
             buffer += nChunkSize;
193.
             hSize = 0;
194.
195.
             //如果消息没有发完
196.
             if (nSize > 0)
197.
198.
199.
           //ChunkBasicHeader
200.
             header = buffer - 1;
201.
             hSize = 1;
202.
             if (cSize)
203.
               {
204.
                header -= cSize;
205.
                 hSize += cSize;
206.
             }
207.
             //ChunkBasicHeader第1个字节
             *header = (0xc0 | c);
208.
209.
             //ChunkBasicHeader大干1字节
             if (cSize)
210.
211.
               {
212.
                int tmp = packet->m_nChannel - 64;
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)
223.
             free(tbuf);
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);
236.
             RTMP_Log(RTMP_LOGDEBUG, "Invoking %s", method.av_val);
237.
             /* keep it in call queue till result arrives */
             if (queue) {
238.
239.
               int txn:
               ptr += 3 + method.av len:
240.
               txn = (int)AMF_DecodeNumber(ptr);
241.
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));
249.
         return TRUE;
250.
```

____ (: LDUI)

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;
6.
    #ifdef CRYPTO
       char *encrypted = 0;
8.
     char buf[RTMP_BUFFER_CACHE_SIZE];
9.
10.
    if (r->Link.rc4keyOut)
     {
   if (n > sizeof(buf))
11.
12.
         encrypted = (char *)malloc(n);
13.
     else
14.
15.
         encrypted = (char *)buf;
     ptr = encrypted;
16.
17.
          RC4_encrypt2((RC4_KEY *)r->Link.rc4keyOut, n, buffer, ptr);
     }
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.
27.
            nBytes = HTTP_Post(r, RTMPT_SEND, ptr, n);
     else
28.
            nBytes = RTMPSockBuf_Send(&r->m_sb, ptr, n);
29.
         /*RTMP_Log(RTMP_LOGDEBUG, "%s: %d\n", __FUNCTION__, nBytes); */
30.
31.
           //成功发送字节数<0
     if (nBytes < 0)</pre>
32.
33.
34.
     int sockerr = GetSockError();
35.
           RTMP_Log(RTMP_LOGERROR, "%s, RTMP send error %d (%d bytes)", __FUNCTION__,
36.
          sockerr, n);
37.
38.
         if (sockerr == EINTR && !RTMP ctrlC)
39.
            continue;
40.
           RTMP Close(r);
41.
         n = 1;
42.
43.
           break:
     }
44.
45.
     if (nBytes == 0)
46.
47.
         break;
48.
49.
           n -= nBytes;
50.
     ptr += nBytes;
51.
52.
     #ifdef CRYPTO
53.
54.
     if (encrypted && encrypted != buf)
55.
         free(encrypted);
     #endif
56.
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

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个人分类: libRTMP

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