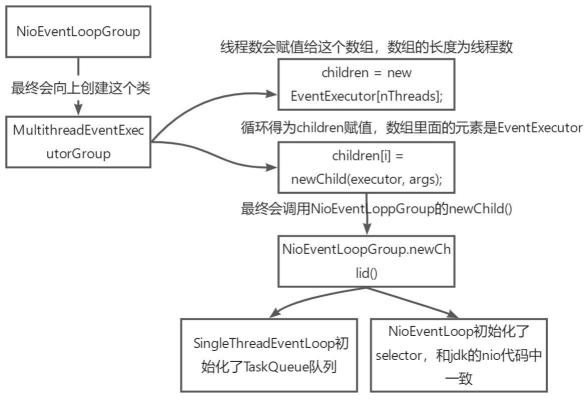
new NioEventLoopGroup最终会调用到MultithreadEventExecutorGroup()这个类的构造方法。

NioEventLoopGroup在初始化的时候会指定线程数,一般bossGroup指定为1,

workGroup会指定具体线程数,不填写默认是cpu逻辑核心数的2倍



```
server = new ServerBootstrap();
server.group(mainGroup, subGroup)
     * Set the {@link EventLoopGroup} for the parent (acceptor) and the child (client). These 
* {@link EventLoopGroup}'s are used to handle all the events and IO for {@link ServerChannel} and 
* {@link Channel}'s.
    if (this.childGroup != null) {
   throw new IllegalStateExce
                                             eption("childGroup set already");
          this.childGroup = childGroup;
group方法比较简单,只是把对应的NioEventLoopGroup赋值给对应的成员变量。
.channel (NioServerSocketChannel.class) //NioDatagramChannel.class 如果是udp使用这个类 下面设置的option也会不一样
    public B channelFactory(ChannelFactory<? extends C> channelFactory) {
   if (channelFactory == null) {
      throw new NullPointerException("channelFactory");
   }
         if (this.channelFactory != null) {
    throw new IllegalStateException("channelFactory set already");
         this.channelFactory = channelFactory;
return self();
}
, channel方法最终会调用到这个方法中来。会创建一个反射工厂。将我们的NioServerSocketChannel,class
赋值给一个成员变量。这个类在后面的源码中会进行初始化,这里只是把它当成成员变量暂时存放起来。
channel方法就是将我们传入的class对象保存在一个成员变量中。后面的代码里会通过反射初始化这个类。
.option(ChannelOption.SO_BACKLOG, 10240) // 服务端可连接队列大小
option方法是将我们的一些服务器参数设置到ServerBootstrap中,有点类似于tomcat里面的参数配置。
.childHandler(new ChannelInitializer<SocketChannel>() {
     ^\star Set the {@link ChannelHandler} which is used to serve the request for the {@link Channel}'s.
    public ServerBootstrap childHandler(ChannelHandler childHandler) {
   if (childHandler == null) {
      throw new NullPointerException("childHandler");
}
         this.childHandler = childHandler;
```

