# 【安卓源码】Binder机制3 -- Binder线程池



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Binder 本身是C/S架构,就可能存在多个Client会同时访问Server的情况。在这种情况下,如果Server只有一个线程处理响应,就会导致客户端的证要排队而导致响应过慢的现象发生。解决这个问题的方法就是引入多线程。【多个客户端不同线程去请求,服务端需要使用多线程机制,binder线程为个线程去回复多个客户端的请求】

Binder机制 的设计从最底层—驱动层,就考虑到了对于多线程的支持。具体内容如下:

- a. 使用 Binder 的进程在启动之后,通过 BINDER\_SET\_MAX\_THREADS 告知驱动其支持的最大线程数量
- b. 驱动会对线程进行管理。在 binder\_proc 结构中,这些字段记录了进程中线程的信息:max\_threads,requested\_threads, requested threads started, ready threads
- c. binder thread 结构对应了 Binder 进程中的线程
- d. 驱动通过 BR\_SPAWN\_LOOPER 命令告知进程需要创建一个新的线程
- c. 进程通过 BC\_ENTER\_LOOPER 命令告知驱动其主线程已经ready
- d. 进程通过 BC REGISTER LOOPER 命令告知驱动其子线程 (非主线程) 已经ready
- e. 进程通过 BC EXIT LOOPER 命令告知驱动其线程将要退出
- f. 在线程退出之后,通过 BINDER\_THREAD\_EXIT 告知Binder驱动。驱动将对应的 binder\_thread 对象销毁

# 1. 最大的binder 数量

在每个进程启动时候,都会创建 ProcessState 对象,获得ProcessState对象是单例模式,从而保证每一个进程只有一个ProcessState对象。因此一个binder设备一次,其中ProcessState的成员变量mDriverFD记录binder驱动的fd,用于访问binder设备。

/frameworks/native/libs/binder/ProcessState.cpp

```
// 在创建 ProcessState 对象的时候,会去打开driver
2
   sp<ProcessState> ProcessState::self()
3
       Mutex::Autolock _l(gProcessMutex);
4
       if (gProcess != nullptr) {
5
           return gProcess;
6
7
       gProcess = new ProcessState(kDefaultDriver);
8
       return gProcess;
10
   }
11
   // 打开驱动设备
12
   static int open_driver(const char *driver)
13
14
15
       int fd = open(driver, 0_RDWR | 0_CLOEXEC);
       if (fd >= 0) {
16
17
           int vers = 0;
           status_t result = ioctl(fd, BINDER_VERSION, &vers);
18
19
           if (result == -1) {
20
               ALOGE("Binder ioctl to obtain version failed: %s", strerror(errno));
21
               close(fd);
22
                fd = -1;
23
24
           if (result != 0 || vers != BINDER_CURRENT_PROTOCOL_VERSION) {
25
              ALOGE("Binder driver protocol(%d) does not match user space protocol(%d)! ioctl() return value: %d",
26
                    vers, BINDER_CURRENT_PROTOCOL_VERSION, result);
27
                close(fd);
28
                fd = -1;
           }
29
30
```

```
// 设置最大的线程数量为: ^{15}32 \mid // #define <code>DEFAULT_MAX_BINDER_THREADS 15</code>
 33
             size_t maxThreads = DEFAULT_MAX_BINDER_THREADS;
 34
     // 与binder 驱动交互,设置驱动的线程数量为 15个
 35
             result = ioctl(fd, BINDER_SET_MAX_THREADS, &maxThreads);
 36
 37
             if (result == -1) {
 38
                 ALOGE("Binder ioctl to set max threads failed: %s", strerror(errno));
 39
             }
 40
         } else {
             ALOGW("Opening '%s' failed: %s\n", driver, strerror(errno));
 41
 42
         }
 43
         return fd;
 44 }
与binder 驱动交互,设置最大线程数量
/drivers/staging/android/binder.c
  1 static long binder_ioctl(struct file *filp, unsigned int cmd, unsigned long arg)
  2
  3
         int ret:
         struct binder_proc *proc = filp->private_data;
  4
  5
         struct binder_thread *thread;
         unsigned int size = _IOC_SIZE(cmd);
  6
         void __user *ubuf = (void __user *)arg;
  7
  8
  9
 10
         trace_binder_ioctl(cmd, arg);
 11
         ret = wait_event_interruptible(binder_user_error_wait, binder_stop_on_user_error < 2);</pre>
 12
         if (ret)
 13
             goto err_unlocked;
 14
 15
 16
         binder_lock(__func__);
 17
     // 这里可以通过进程获取对应的线程
 18
 19
         thread = binder get thread(proc);
 20
         if (thread == NULL) {
 21
             ret = -ENOMEM;
 22
             goto err;
 23
 24
 25
         switch (cmd) {
 26
 27
 28
         case BINDER SET MAX THREADS:
 29
 30
     // 保存到 proc->max threads
             if (copy_from_user(&proc->max_threads, ubuf, sizeof(proc->max_threads))) {
 31
 32
                 ret = -EINVAL;
 33
                 goto err;
 34
 35
             break;
设置 binder proc 结构体的 max threads 为 15, 结构体为如下:
  1 struct binder_proc {
  2
         struct hlist_node proc_node;
  3
     // 使用红黑树保存 threads 线程
  4
  5
        struct rb_root threads;
  6
  7
     // 进程的pid 号
  8
        int pid;
  9
 10
     // 进程需要做的事项
 11
         struct list_head todo;
 12
```

```
13 // 保存最大的线程数量

15 | int max_threads;

16 // 请求的线程数量

17 int requested_threads;

18 int requested_threads_started;

19 int ready_threads;

20 | 21 };
```

# 2. binder 主线程的创建

进程调用下列 startThreadPool 方法,去启动binder 主线程

ProcessState::self()->startThreadPool();

/frameworks/native/libs/binder/ProcessState.cpp

```
1
   void ProcessState::startThreadPool()
2
   {
       AutoMutex _l(mLock);
3
4
   // mThreadPoolStarted 初始值为 false
5
       if (!mThreadPoolStarted) {
6
7
   // 设置为true, 走到 spawnPooledThread(true)
8
           mThreadPoolStarted = true;
9
10
           spawnPooledThread(true);
11
       }
12 }
```

走到 spawnPooledThread(true)

```
1 void ProcessState::spawnPooledThread(bool isMain)
2
3
4
   // 如果没有执行: startThreadPool,则 mThreadPoolStarted 为false,不走下列的代码
5
   // 此时是为 true 的
6
       if (mThreadPoolStarted) {
7
   // 设置binder thread 的名字
8
           String8 name = makeBinderThreadName();
9
           ALOGV("Spawning new pooled thread, name=%s\n", name.string());
10
11
   // 创建一个线程PoolThread, isMain 为true 表示是主线程
12
13
           sp<Thread> t = new PoolThread(isMain);
   // run 这个线程
14
           t->run(name.string());
15
16
17
   }
18
19
20 String8 ProcessState::makeBinderThreadName() {
21
       int32_t s = android_atomic_add(1, &mThreadPoolSeq);
22
       pid_t pid = getpid();
23
       String8 name;
24
25
   // 主线程的binder 名字为: Binder:pid号_1, 如: Binder:9320_1
       name.appendFormat("Binder:%d_%X", pid, s);
26
27
       return name;
28 }
```

创建一个线程PoolThread, isMain 为true 表示是主线程

PoolThread 继承了 Thread:

```
1 28 #include <utils/AndroidThreads.h>
2
   29
3
   30 #ifdef __cplusplus
4
   31 #include <utils/Condition.h>
   32 #include <utils/Errors.h>
5
6
   33 #include <utils/Mutex.h>
7
   34 #include <utils/RWLock.h>
8
   35 #include <utils/Thread.h>
9
   36 #endif
10
   37
11 38 #endif // _LIBS_UTILS_THREADS_H
```

#### /system/core/libutils/Threads.cpp

```
status_t Thread::run(const char* name, int32_t priority, size_t stack)
2
3
       LOG_ALWAYS_FATAL_IF(name == nullptr, "thread name not provided to Thread::run");
4
5
       Mutex::Autolock _l(mLock);
6
7
       if (mRunning) {
8
            // thread already started
9
            return INVALID_OPERATION;
10
       }
11
12
       // reset status and exitPending to their default value, so we can
13
       // try again after an error happened (either below, or in readyToRun())
14
       mStatus = OK;
15
       mExitPending = false;
16
       mThread = thread_id_t(-1);
17
18
       // hold a strong reference on ourself
       mHoldSelf = this;
19
20
21
       mRunning = true;
22
       bool res;
23
24
       if (mCanCallJava) {
25
            res = createThreadEtc(_threadLoop,
26
                    this, name, priority, stack, &mThread);
27
28
            res = androidCreateRawThreadEtc(_threadLoop,
29
                   this, name, priority, stack, &mThread);
30
       }
31
32
   int Thread::_threadLoop(void* user)
33
34
35
       Thread* const self = static_cast<Thread*>(user);
36
37
       sp<Thread> strong(self->mHoldSelf);
38
       wp<Thread> weak(strong);
39
       self->mHoldSelf.clear();
40
41
   #if defined(__ANDROID__)
42
       // this is very useful for debugging with \operatorname{\mathsf{gdb}}
43
       self->mTid = gettid();
   #endif
44
45
       bool first = true;
46
47
48
       do {
49
           bool result;
50
           if (first) {
51
                first = false;
52
               self->mStatus = self->readyToRun();
53
               result = (self->mStatus == OK);
54
               if (result && !self->exitPending()) {
55
```

```
// Binder threads (and maybe others) rely on threadLoop
56
                 // running at least once after a successful ::readyToRun()58
                 // (unless, of course, the thread has already been asked to exit59
                                                                                                     // at that point).
60
                   // This is because threads are essentially used like this:
61
                        (new ThreadSubclass())->run();
62
                   // The caller therefore does not retain a strong reference to
63
                   // the thread and the thread would simply disappear after the
                   // successful ::readyToRun() call instead of entering the
64
                   // threadLoop at least once.
65
66
                   result = self->threadLoop();
67
               }
68
           } else {
                result = self->threadLoop();
69
70
           }
```

执行run 方法,循环回调 threadLoop 方法

```
1 class PoolThread : public Thread
2
   {
3
   public:
4
       explicit PoolThread(bool isMain)
5
           : mIsMain(isMain)
6
        {
7
       }
8
9
   protected:
10
       virtual bool threadLoop()
11
12
   // 一个线程只有一个 IPCThreadState 实例,调用 joinThreadPool 方法
13
           IPCThreadState::self()->joinThreadPool(mIsMain);
14
           return false;
15
16
       }
17
18
       const bool mIsMain;
19 };
```

调用 joinThreadPool 方法

/frameworks/native/libs/binder/IPCThreadState.cpp

```
1
    void IPCThreadState::joinThreadPool(bool isMain)
2
    {
3
        LOG_THREADPOOL("**** THREAD %p (PID %d) IS JOINING THE THREAD POOL\n", (void*)pthread_self(), getpid());
4
5
6
    // 如果 isMain 为true , 则为 BC_ENTER_LOOPER
7
    // false 为: BC_REGISTER_LOOPER
8
        mOut.writeInt32(isMain ? BC_ENTER_LOOPER : BC_REGISTER_LOOPER);
9
10
        status_t result;
        do {
11
12
            processPendingDerefs();
13
            // now get the next command to be processed, waiting if necessary
14
15
    // talkwithdriver 去驱动设备交互,执行命令
16
            result = getAndExecuteCommand();
17
             if (result < NO\_ERROR \&\& result != TIMED\_OUT \&\& result != -ECONNREFUSED \&\& result != -EBADF) \{ (result < NO\_ERROR &\& result != -EBADF) \} 
18
19
                ALOGE("getAndExecuteCommand(fd=%d) returned unexpected error %d, aborting",
20
                       mProcess->mDriverFD, result);
21
                 abort();
22
            }
23
24
            if(result == TIMED_OUT && !isMain) {
25
                break;
26
```

binder 驱动对: BC\_ENTER\_LOOPER 的处理

```
static int binder_thread_write(struct binder_proc *proc,
2
               struct binder_thread *thread,
3
               binder_uintptr_t binder_buffer, size_t size,
4
               binder_size_t *consumed)
5
   {
       uint32_t cmd;
6
7
       void __user *buffer = (void __user *)(uintptr_t)binder_buffer;
       void __user *ptr = buffer + *consumed;
8
9
       void __user *end = buffer + size;
10
11
       while (ptr < end && thread->return_error == BR_OK) {
           if (get_user(cmd, (uint32_t __user *)ptr))
12
13
               return -EFAULT;
14
           ptr += sizeof(uint32_t);
15
           trace_binder_command(cmd);
16
17
           switch (cmd) {
18
19
           case BC_ENTER_LOOPER:
20
21
   // 如果 thread->looper 有设置 binder 普通线程的值: BINDER_LOOPER_STATE_REGISTERED, 则回复error
22
23
               if (thread->looper & BINDER LOOPER STATE REGISTERED) {
                   thread->looper |= BINDER_LOOPER_STATE_INVALID;
24
                   binder_user_error("%d:%d ERROR: BC_ENTER_LOOPER called after BC_REGISTER_LOOPER\n",
25
                       proc->pid, thread->pid);
26
27
               }
28
29
   // 设置 thread->looper 为: BINDER LOOPER STATE ENTERED: 0x02, 位运算来保存
               thread->looper |= BINDER_LOOPER_STATE_ENTERED;
30
31
               break:
32
33
   // 如果是退出线程的话,则设置为: BINDER LOOPER STATE EXITED 0x04
           case BC EXIT LOOPER:
34
35
               binder debug(BINDER DEBUG THREADS,
36
                         "%d:%d BC EXIT LOOPER\n",
37
                        proc->pid, thread->pid);
38
               thread->looper |= BINDER LOOPER STATE EXITED;
39
               break;
```

# 3. binder 普通线程的创建

线程池是在service端,用于响应处理client端的众多请求。binder线程池中的线程都是由Binder驱动来控制创建的。

创建binder 普通线程是由binder 驱动控制的,**驱动通过 BR\_SPAWN\_LOOPER 命令告知进程需要创建一个新的线程**,然后**进程通过 BC\_REGISTER\_LOOPER 命令告知驱动其子线程**(非主线程)已经ready

#### service 端创建线程的2种情况:

- BC\_TRANSACTION: client进程向binderDriver发送IPC调用请求的时候。
- BC\_REPLY: client进程收到了binderDriver的IPC调用请求,逻辑执行结束后发送返回值。

首先客户端调用 IPCThreadState::transact:

# • 客户端进程

```
1 status_t IPCThreadState::transact(int32_t handle, 2 |
                                                                                              uint32_t code, const Parcel& da
                                        Parcel* reply, uint32_t flags)
  3
  4
     {
  5
         status_t err;
  6
         flags |= TF_ACCEPT_FDS;
  7
  8
  9
     // 封装data 值
         err = writeTransactionData(BC TRANSACTION, flags, handle, code, data, nullptr);
  10
  11
  12
             if (reply) {
  13
  14
     // 与binder 驱动交互 waitForResponse
  15
                 err = waitForResponse(reply);
  16
             } else {
  17
                 Parcel fakeReply;
  18
                 err = waitForResponse(&fakeReply);
             }
  19
// 与binder 驱动交互 waitForResponse
  1 status_t IPCThreadState::waitForResponse(Parcel *reply, status_t *acquireResult)
  2
     {
  3
         uint32_t cmd;
  4
         int32_t err;
  5
  6
         while (1) {
  7
             if ((err=talkWithDriver()) < NO_ERROR) break;</pre>
  8
             err = mIn.errorCheck();
  9
             if (err < NO_ERROR) break;</pre>
  10
             if (mIn.dataAvail() == 0) continue;
  11
             cmd = (uint32_t)mIn.readInt32();
  12
  13
  14
     status_t IPCThreadState::talkWithDriver(bool doReceive)
  15
  16
          if (mProcess->mDriverFD <= 0) {</pre>
  17
             return -EBADF;
  18
  19
  20
  21
         binder_write_read bwr;
  22
  23
  24
         const bool needRead = mIn.dataPosition() >= mIn.dataSize();
  25
  26
  27
         const size_t outAvail = (!doReceive || needRead) ? mOut.dataSize() : 0;
  28
  29
         bwr.write_size = outAvail;
  30
         bwr.write_buffer = (uintptr_t)mOut.data();
  31
  32
         // This is what we'll read.
  33
          if (doReceive && needRead) {
  34
              bwr.read_size = mIn.dataCapacity();
  35
              bwr.read_buffer = (uintptr_t)mIn.data();
  36
          } else {
  37
             bwr.read_size = 0;
  38
              bwr.read_buffer = 0;
  39
         }
  40
  41
         if ((bwr.write_size == 0) && (bwr.read_size == 0)) return NO_ERROR;
  42
  43
         bwr.write_consumed = 0;
  44
  45
         bwr.read_consumed = 0;
  46
          status_t err;
```

47

48

do {

与binder 驱动交互: BC\_TRANSACTION

```
static int binder_thread_write(struct binder_proc *proc,
1
2
               struct binder thread *thread,
3
               binder uintptr t binder buffer, size t size,
4
               binder size t *consumed)
5
   {
6
       uint32 t cmd;
7
8
9
   // 只有cmd 命令是 BC TRANSACTION 和 BC REPLY 才会调用 binder transaction 函数
10
           case BC_TRANSACTION:
11
           case BC_REPLY: {
12
              struct binder_transaction_data tr;
13
14
15
               if (copy_from_user(&tr, ptr, sizeof(tr)))
                   return - EFAULT;
16
17
               ptr += sizeof(tr);
18
               binder_transaction(proc, thread, &tr, cmd == BC_REPLY);
19
20
           }
```

只有cmd 命令是 BC TRANSACTION 和 BC REPLY 才会调用 binder transaction 函数

```
static void binder_transaction(struct binder_proc *proc,
2
                      struct binder_thread *thread,
3
                      struct binder_transaction_data *tr, int reply)
4
   {
5
       struct binder_transaction *t;
       struct binder_work *tcomplete;
6
7
       binder_size_t *offp, *off_end;
8
       binder_size_t off_min;
9
10
11
12
13
   // 设置工作类型为 BINDER_WORK_TRANSACTION,增加到工作的双向链表中
14
       t->work.type = BINDER_WORK_TRANSACTION;
15
       list_add_tail(&t->work.entry, target_list);
16
       tcomplete->type = BINDER_WORK_TRANSACTION_COMPLETE;
17
       list_add_tail(&tcomplete->entry, &thread->todo);
18
   // 唤醒对应的进程处理
19
20
       if (target_wait)
21
           wake_up_interruptible(target_wait);
22
       return:
```

## • service 服务端处理消息

```
1
   static int binder_thread_read(struct binder_proc *proc,
2
                      struct binder_thread *thread,
3
                      binder_uintptr_t binder_buffer, size_t size,
4
                      binder_size_t *consumed, int non_block)
5
        void __user *buffer = (void __user *)(uintptr_t)binder_buffer;
6
7
        void __user *ptr = buffer + *consumed;
8
        void __user *end = buffer + size;
10
   // 如果返回有 error,则有可能 执行到 done
       if (thread->return_error != BR_OK && ptr < end) {</pre>
11
```

```
if (thread->return_error2 != BR_0K) { _{13} |
12
                                                                  if (put_user(thread->return_error2, (uint32_t __user *)p
14
                    return -EFAULT;
15
                ptr += sizeof(uint32_t);
16
                binder_stat_br(proc, thread, thread->return_error2);
17
                if (ptr == end)
18
                    goto done;
19
                thread->return_error2 = BR_OK;
20
            }
            if (put_user(thread->return_error, (uint32_t __user *)ptr))
21
22
                return -EFAULT;
            ptr += sizeof(uint32_t);
23
            binder_stat_br(proc, thread, thread->return_error);
24
25
            thread->return_error = BR_0K;
26
            goto done;
27
        }
28
29
30
    // 执行while 循环
31
        while (1) {
32
            uint32_t cmd;
            struct binder_transaction_data tr;
33
            struct binder_work *w;
34
35
   // 初始值 t 为 null
36
37
           struct binder_transaction *t = NULL;
38
            if (!list_empty(&thread->todo)) {
39
40
                w = list_first_entry(&thread->todo, struct binder_work,
41
                             entry);
42
            } else if (!list_empty(&proc->todo) && wait_for_proc_work) {
43
                w = list_first_entry(&proc->todo, struct binder_work,
44
                             entry);
45
            } else {
46
                /* no data added */
47
                if (ptr - buffer == 4 \&\&
48
                    !(thread->looper & BINDER_LOOPER_STATE_NEED_RETURN))
49
                    goto retry;
50
                break;
51
            }
52
53
            if (end - ptr < sizeof(tr) + 4)
54
                break;
55
56
            switch (w->type) {
57
    // 执行 BINDER_WORK_TRANSACTION, t 不为空, 不走cotinue, 回走到 done 分支
58
            case BINDER_WORK_TRANSACTION: {
59
60
                t = container_of(w, struct binder_transaction, work);
61
           } break;
62
   // 如果命令是 BR DEAD BINDER, 也会走到 done
63
64
                if (cmd == BR DEAD BINDER)
                    goto done; /* DEAD BINDER notifications can cause transactions */
65
66
            } break;
67
            }
68
    // 如果 t 为null,则执行 continue,不退出循环
69
70
           if (!t)
71
               continue;
72
73
            } else {
                t->buffer->transaction = NULL;
74
75
                kfree(t):
                binder_stats_deleted(BINDER_STAT_TRANSACTION);
76
77
            }
78
            break;
79
    // 下列括号是 while 的括号
80
81
        }
82
```

83

done:

```
84
     85
             *consumed = ptr - buffer;
86
    // 需要满足 3 个条件:
87
   // 1. 当前进程没有可请求的线程,也没有已经ready可用的线程
88
89
   // 2. 启动的线程要小于 15;
   // 3. 对应的client中的线程不能已经启动过。
91
        if (proc->requested_threads + proc->ready_threads == 0 &&
92
           proc->requested_threads_started < proc->max_threads &&
93
           (thread->looper & (BINDER_LOOPER_STATE_REGISTERED |
94
            BINDER_LOOPER_STATE_ENTERED)) /* the user-space code fails to */
95
            /*spawn a new thread if we leave this out */) {
96
    // 设置请求线程的数量 + 1
97
98
           proc->requested_threads++;
99
100 // 拷贝 BR_SPAWN_LOOPER 到用户空间
101
           if (put_user(BR_SPAWN_LOOPER, (uint32_t __user *)buffer))
102
               return -EFAULT;
103
           binder_stat_br(proc, thread, BR_SPAWN_LOOPER);
104
105
       return 0;
106 }
```

当发生以下3种情况之一,便会进入done分支:

- 1. 当前线程的return error发生error的情况;
- 2. 当Binder驱动向client端发送死亡通知的情况;
- 3. 当类型为BINDER\_WORK\_TRANSACTION(即收到命令是BC\_TRANSACTION或BC\_REPLY)的情况;

### 线程的含义:

- 1. ready\_threads: 表示当前线程池中有多少可用的空闲线程。
- 2. requested threads: 请求开启线程的数量。
- 3. requested\_threads\_started:表示当前已经接受请求开启的线程数量。

创建 Binder 普通线程的条件有3个:

- 1. 当前进程没有可请求的线程,也没有已经ready可用的线程
- 2. 启动的线程要小于 15;
- 3. 对应的client中的线程不能已经启动过

拷贝 BR\_SPAWN\_LOOPER 到用户空间,执行用户空间的代码创建普通线程:

/frameworks/native/libs/binder/IPCThreadState.cpp

```
status t IPCThreadState::getAndExecuteCommand()
1
2
   {
3
        status_t result;
4
        int32_t cmd;
5
        result = talkWithDriver();
6
7
        if (result >= NO_ERROR) {
8
            size_t IN = mIn.dataAvail();
9
            if (IN < sizeof(int32_t)) return result;</pre>
           cmd = mIn.readInt32();
10
11
            IF LOG COMMANDS() {
                alog << "Processing top-level Command: "</pre>
12
13
                     << getReturnString(cmd) << endl;
14
            }
15
```

```
\verb|pthread_mutex_lock(\&mProcess->mThreadCountLock);_{17}||
 16
                                                                         mProcess->mExecutingThreadsCount++;
             if (mProcess->mExecutingThreadsCount >= mProcess->mMaxThreads &&
 18
 19
                     mProcess->mStarvationStartTimeMs == 0) {
 20
                 mProcess->mStarvationStartTimeMs = uptimeMillis();
 21
             }
             pthread_mutex_unlock(&mProcess->mThreadCountLock);
 22
 23
 24
             result = executeCommand(cmd);
executeCommand
  1 status_t IPCThreadState::executeCommand(int32_t cmd)
  2
     {
         BBinder* obj;
  3
         RefBase::weakref type* refs;
  5
         status t result = NO ERROR;
  6
  7
         switch ((uint32_t)cmd) {
  8
         case BR_SPAWN_LOOPER:
  9
             mProcess->spawnPooledThread(false);
 10
 11
             break:
执行 mProcess->spawnPooledThread(false)
/frameworks/native/libs/binder/ProcessState.cpp
  1 void ProcessState::spawnPooledThread(bool isMain)
  2
  3
     // isMain 为false
  4
  5
         if (mThreadPoolStarted) {
  6
  7
     // 设置binder 的名字:
  8
             String8 name = makeBinderThreadName();
  9
             ALOGV("Spawning new pooled thread, name=%s\n", name.string());
 10
 11
     // 创建 PoolThread对象,指向run 方法
 12
             sp<Thread> t = new PoolThread(isMain);
 13
             t->run(name.string());
 14
         }
     }
 15
 16
 17
 18 | String8 ProcessState::makeBinderThreadName() {
 19
 20
     // 递增加1
 21
         int32_t s = android_atomic_add(1, &mThreadPoolSeq);
 22
         pid_t pid = getpid();
 23
         String8 name;
 24
 25
     // 这里为: Binder:9032_2
 26
         name.appendFormat("Binder:%d_%X", pid, s);
 27
         return name;
 28 }
创建 PoolThread对象, 指向run 方法
  1 class PoolThread : public Thread
  2
  3
     public:
         explicit PoolThread(bool isMain)
  5
             : mIsMain(isMain)
```

6 7

8

}

protected:

又回到: IPCThreadState::self()->joinThreadPool(false), 此 IPCThreadState 对象是个新的对象,与主线程的 IPCThreadState 是不同的。

/frameworks/native/libs/binder/IPCThreadState.cpp

```
1 void IPCThreadState::joinThreadPool(bool isMain)
2
3
4
   // isMain 为false,与binder 驱动交互的命令是 BC REGISTER LOOPER
5
       mOut.writeInt32(isMain ? BC ENTER LOOPER : BC REGISTER LOOPER);
6
7
       status_t result;
8
       do {
9
10
           result = getAndExecuteCommand();
11
           if (result < NO_ERROR && result != TIMED_OUT && result != -ECONNREFUSED && result != -EBADF) {
12
               ALOGE("getAndExecuteCommand(fd=%d) returned unexpected error %d, aborting",
13
                     mProcess->mDriverFD, result);
14
15
               abort();
16
           }
17
18
           // Let this thread exit the thread pool if it is no longer
19
           // needed and it is not the main process thread.
20
21
   // 如果普通线程返回的结果是 TIMED OUT, 则回收该普通线程
22
          if(result == TIMED_OUT && !isMain) {
23
24
           }
       } while (result != -ECONNREFUSED && result != -EBADF);
25
26
       LOG THREADPOOL("**** THREAD %p (PID %d) IS LEAVING THE THREAD POOL err=%d\n",
27
28
           (void*)pthread_self(), getpid(), result);
29
30
   // 通知binder 驱动线程退出了: BC EXIT_LOOPER
31
       mOut.writeInt32(BC_EXIT_LOOPER);
32
       talkWithDriver(false);
33
   }
```

isMain 为false,与binder 驱动交互的命令是 BC REGISTER LOOPER

```
static int binder thread write(struct binder proc *proc,
2
               struct binder_thread *thread,
3
               binder_uintptr_t binder_buffer, size_t size,
4
               binder_size_t *consumed)
5
   {
6
       uint32 t cmd;
       void __user *buffer = (void __user *)(uintptr_t)binder_buffer;
7
8
       void __user *ptr = buffer + *consumed;
9
       void   user *end = buffer + size;
10
11
       while (ptr < end && thread->return error == BR OK) {
           if (get user(cmd, (uint32 t _ user *)ptr))
12
               return -EFAULT;
13
14
           ptr += sizeof(uint32_t);
15
16
            switch (cmd) {
17
18
           case BC_REGISTER_LOOPER:
19
20
```

```
21 // 如果是主线程,则报错。
                                        if (thread->looper & BINDER LOOPER STATE ENTERED) {
                   thread->looper |= BINDER_LOOPER_STATE_INVALID;
23
24
                   binder user error("%d:%d ERROR: BC REGISTER LOOPER called after BC ENTER LOOPER\n",
25
                       proc->pid, thread->pid);
26
   // 如果binder 驱动都没有请求创建线程,则报错
27
28
               } else if (proc->requested_threads == 0) {
29
                   thread->looper |= BINDER LOOPER STATE INVALID;
                   binder_user_error("%d:%d ERROR: BC_REGISTER_LOOPER called without request\n",
30
31
                       proc->pid, thread->pid);
               } else {
32
33
   // requested_threads减1, requested_threads_started开启的线程增加为 1;
34
35
                   proc->requested_threads--;
36
                   proc->requested threads started++;
37
               }
38
39
   // 设置looper 模式
40
               thread->looper |= BINDER_LOOPER_STATE_REGISTERED;
41
               break:
```

Binder机制中的收发消息及线程池 - 腾讯云开发者社区-腾讯云

进程的Binder线程池工作过程-移动端开发

## Android、java面试技巧及常见性面试题型精编汇总.zip

Android、java面试技巧及常见性面试题型精编汇总.zip Java;基础知识点面试专题 java;深入源码级的面试题 大厂高端技术面试专题(有独立项目) 多线程面试专题及答

### Android 跨进程通信-(十) Binder机制传输数据限制—罪魁祸首Binder线程池

nihaomabmt的引

前言在Android跨进程通信-(三)Binder机制之Client中提到2.APP进程初始化在通过ProcessState来获取驱动设备文件"/dev/binder/"文件描述符,并且在用户和内核的虚

Android跨进程通信:图文详解 Binder机制 原理 android binder-CSDN...

Server进程会创建很多线程来处理Binder请求 Binder模型的线程管理 采用Binder驱动的线程池,并由Binder驱动自身进行管理 而不是由Server进程来管理的 一个进程的Binder驱动自身进行管理 而不是由Server进程来管理的 一个进程的Binder驱动

### Android 面试必备:高工必问Binder机制~\_binder机制原理面试

Binder线程池是ServiceManager提供的,利用的是Binder内核机制。 Binder机制是安卓为了提供更高效、稳定、可靠的方式实现的一套基于内核的IPC机制。 为什么zygote

## APP性能设计及优化专题——影响性能的不良实现

software\_test010的

本文将重点介绍影响性能的不良实现,主要包含Binder共享内存耗尽、Binder线程池耗尽、创建大量BpBinder或Binder对象等方面。为了更好地了解下文内容,我们先简单

#### 由浅入深 学习 Android Binder (十一) binder线程池

许佳佳的惊

Android Binder系列文章: 由浅入深 学习 Android Binder (一) - AIDL 由浅入深 学习 Android Binder (二) - bindService流程 由浅入深 学习 Android Binder (三) - java I

## Binder系列10 Binder线程池管理 binder set max threads

且本次创建的是 Binder 主线程,以变量 isMain 为 true 为标志. 其余 Binder 线程池中的线程都是由 Binder 驱动通过发送 BR\_SPAWN\_LOOPER 命令来通知应用进程创建的

#### Android Binder原理(一)学习Binder前必须要了解的知识点

Binder是基于内存映射来实现的,在前面我们知道内存映射通常是用在有物理介质的文件系统上的,Binder没有物理介质,它使用内存映射是为了跨进程传递数据。 Binder通信

## binder线程池demo

demo 是根据开发艺术探索这本书写的、主要讲解了线程池的使用

### Android Binder 线程池和线程池工作流程

低头赶路, 敬事如

介绍了android binder线程池的常见类和线程池的工作方式

### Android Binder机制浅谈以及使用Binder进行跨进程通信的俩种方式(AI...

Binder模型的线程管理采用Binder驱动的线程池,并由Binder驱动自身进行管理,而不是由Server进程来管理的一个进程的Binder线程数默认最大是16.超过的请求会被阻塞等

#### Binder机制深入理解

Binder基于Client-Server通信模式,传输过程只需一次拷贝,为发送发添加UID/PID身份,既支持实名Binder也支持匿名Binder,安全性高。 02.Binder工作流程 2.1 Binder运行机

#### 进程的Binder线程池工作过程

weixin 33709609#

基于Android 6.0源码剖析,分析Binder线程池以及binder线程启动过程。 frameworks/base/cmds/app\_process/app\_main.cpp frameworks/native/libs/binder/ProcessState

# Framework详解面试题之为什么Android要采用Binder作为IPC机制?和Binder线程池的工作过程是什么样?

bugyinyin的

Binder主线程: 进程创建过程会调用startThreadPool()过程中再进入spawnPooledThread(true),来创建Binder主线程。编号从1开始,也就是意味着binder主线程名为binder主线程