# Android消息机制-Handler(下篇)

Jan 1, 2016

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本文基于Android 6.0的源代码,来分析native层的消息处理机制

#### 相关源码

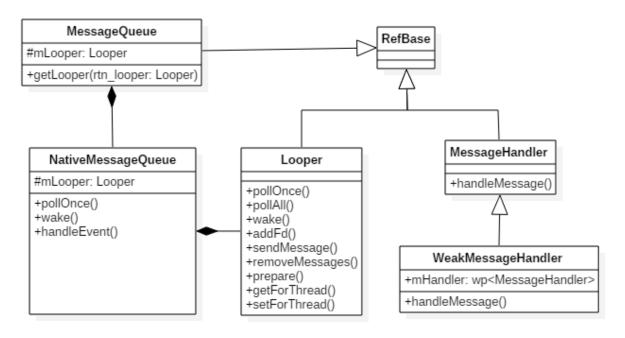
```
framework/base/core/java/andorid/os/MessageQueue.java
framework/base/core/jni/android_os_MessageQueue.h
framework/base/core/jni/android_os_MessageQueue.cpp
system/core/include/utils/Looper.h
system/core/libutils/Looper.cpp
system/core/libutils/RefBase.cpp
framework/native/include/android/looper.h
framework/base/native/android/looper.cpp
```

# 一、概述

在文章Android消息机制-Handler(上篇)

(http://www.yuanhh.com/2015/12/26/handler-message/#looper-1)中讲解了 Java层的消息处理机制,其中 MessageQueue 类里面涉及到多个native方法,除了 MessageQueue的native方法,native层本身也有一套完整的消息机制,用于处理 native的消息。在整个消息机制中,而 MessageQueue 是连接Java层和Native层的纽带,换言之,Java层可以向 MessageQueue 消息队列中添加消息,Native层也可以 向 MessageQueue 消息队列中添加消息。

#### Native层的关系图:



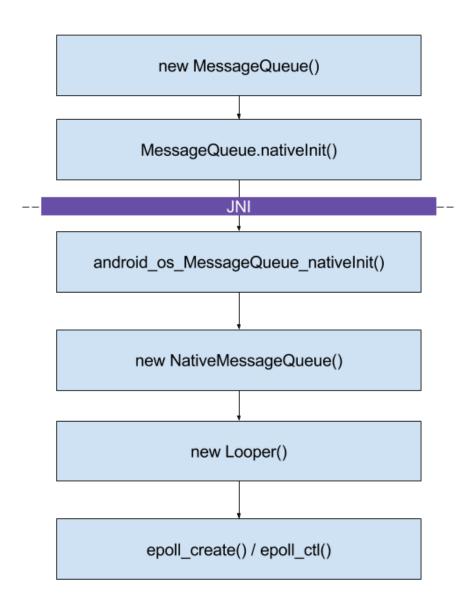
# 二、MessageQueue

在MessageQueue中的native方法如下:

```
private native static long nativeInit();
private native static void nativeDestroy(long ptr);
private native void nativePollOnce(long ptr, int timeoutMillis); //该方
法不是static
private native static void nativeWake(long ptr);
private native static boolean nativeIsPolling(long ptr);
private native static void nativeSetFileDescriptorEvents(long ptr, int fd, int events);
```

## 2.1 nativeInit()

初始化过程的调用链如下:



### [1] new MessageQueue()

==> MessageQueue.java

```
MessageQueue(boolean quitAllowed) {
    mQuitAllowed = quitAllowed;
    mPtr = nativeInit(); //mPtr记录native消息队列的信息 【2】
}
```

## [2] android\_os\_MessageQueue\_nativeInit()

==> android\_os\_MessageQueue.cpp

```
static jlong android_os_MessageQueue_nativeInit(JNIEnv* env, jclass cl
azz) {
    NativeMessageQueue* nativeMessageQueue = new NativeMessageQueue();
//初始化native消息队列 【3】
    if (!nativeMessageQueue) {
        jniThrowRuntimeException(env, "Unable to allocate native queu
e");
        return 0;
    }
    nativeMessageQueue->incStrong(env);
    return reinterpret_cast<jlong>(nativeMessageQueue);
}
```

#### [3] new NativeMessageQueue()

==> android\_os\_MessageQueue.cpp

```
NativeMessageQueue::NativeMessageQueue(): mPollEnv(NULL), mPollObj(NULL), mExceptionObj(NULL) {
    mLooper = Looper::getForThread(); //获取TLS中的Looper对象
    if (mLooper == NULL) {
        mLooper = new Looper(false); //创建native层的Looper【4】
        Looper::setForThread(mLooper); //保存native层的Looper到TLS中
    }
}
```

- Looper::getForThread(), 功能类比于Java层的Looper.myLooper();
- Looper::setForThread(mLooper),功能类比于Java层的ThreadLocal.set();

MessageQueue是在Java层与Native层有着紧密的联系,但是此次Native层的 Looper与Java层的Looper没有任何的关系,可以发现native基本等价于用C++重 写了Java的Looper逻辑,故可以发现很多功能类似的地方。

## [4] new Looper()

==> Looper.cpp

## [5] epoll\_create/epoll\_ctl

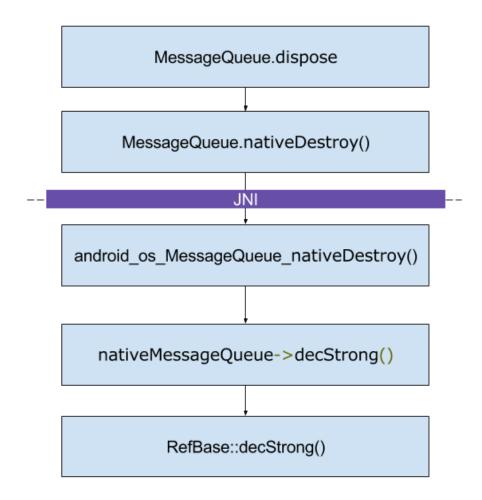
```
void Looper::rebuildEpollLocked() {
    if (mEpollFd >= 0) {
       close(mEpollFd); //关闭旧的epoll实例
   mEpollFd = epoll_create(EPOLL_SIZE_HINT); //创建新的epoll实例,并注册
wake管道
   struct epoll_event eventItem;
   memset(& eventItem, 0, sizeof(epoll_event)); //把未使用的数据区域进行
置0操作
   eventItem.events = EPOLLIN; //可读事件
   eventItem.data.fd = mWakeEventFd;
   //将唤醒事件(mWakeEventFd)添加到epoll实例(mEpollFd)
    int result = epoll_ctl(mEpollFd, EPOLL_CTL_ADD, mWakeEventFd, & ev
entItem);
   for (size_t i = 0; i < mRequests.size(); i++) {</pre>
       const Request& request = mRequests.valueAt(i);
       struct epoll_event eventItem;
       request.initEventItem(&eventItem);
       //将request队列的事件,分别添加到epoll实例
       int epollResult = epoll_ctl(mEpollFd, EPOLL_CTL_ADD, request.f
d, & eventItem);
       if (epollResult < 0) {</pre>
           ALOGE("Error adding epoll events for fd %d while rebuildin
g epoll set, errno=%d", request.fd, errno);
    }
}
```

关于epoll的原理以及为什么选择epoll的方式,可查看文章select/poll/epoll对比分析 (http://www.yuanhh.com/2015/12/06/linux\_epoll/)。

另外,需要注意 Request 队列,也添加到epoll的监控范围内。

## 2.2 nativeDestroy()

清理回收的调用链如下:



### [1] MessageQueue.dispose()

==> MessageQueue.java

```
private void dispose() {
   if (mPtr != 0) {
      nativeDestroy(mPtr); [2]
      mPtr = 0;
   }
}
```

## [2] android\_os\_MessageQueue\_nativeDestroy()

==> android\_os\_MessageQueue.cpp

```
static void android_os_MessageQueue_nativeDestroy(JNIEnv* env, jclass
clazz, jlong ptr) {
   NativeMessageQueue* nativeMessageQueue = reinterpret_cast<NativeMe
ssageQueue*>(ptr);
   nativeMessageQueue->decStrong(env); [3]
}
```

nativeMessageQueue继承自RefBase类,所以decStrong最终调用的是RefBase.decStrong().

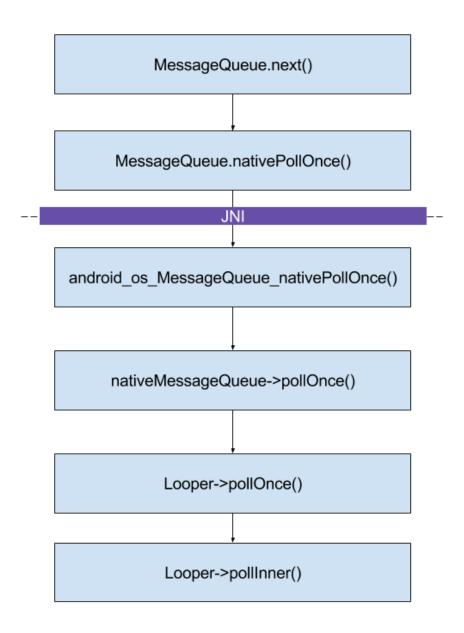
## [3] RefBase::decStrong()

==> RefBase.cpp

```
void RefBase::decStrong(const void* id) const
{
    weakref_impl* const refs = mRefs;
    refs->removeStrongRef(id); //移除强引用
    const int32_t c = android_atomic_dec(&refs->mStrong);
    if (c == 1) {
        refs->mBase->onLastStrongRef(id);
        if ((refs->mFlags&OBJECT_LIFETIME_MASK) == OBJECT_LIFETIME_STR
ONG) {
        delete this;
        }
    }
    refs->decWeak(id); // 移除弱引用
}
```

## 2.3 nativePollOnce()

nativePollOnce用于提取消息队列中的消息,提取消息的调用链,如下:



## [1] MessageQueue.next()

==> MessageQueue.java

```
Message next() {
    final long ptr = mPtr;
    if (ptr == 0) {
        return null;
    }

    for (;;) {
        ...
        nativePollOnce(ptr, nextPollTimeoutMillis); //阻塞操作 【2】
        ...
}
```

## [2] android\_os\_MessageQueue\_nativePollOnce()

==> android\_os\_MessageQueue.cpp

```
static void android_os_MessageQueue_nativePollOnce(JNIEnv* env, jobjec
t obj, jlong ptr, jint timeoutMillis) {
    //将Java层传递下来的mPtr转换为nativeMessageQueue
    NativeMessageQueue* nativeMessageQueue = reinterpret_cast<NativeMe
ssageQueue*>(ptr);
    nativeMessageQueue->pollOnce(env, obj, timeoutMillis); 【3】
}
```

#### [3] NativeMessageQueue::pollOnce()

==> android\_os\_MessageQueue.cpp

## [4] Looper::pollOnce()

==> Looper.h

```
inline int pollOnce(int timeoutMillis) {
   return pollOnce(timeoutMillis, NULL, NULL, NULL); [5]
}
```

### [5] Looper::pollOnce()

==> Looper.cpp

```
int Looper::pollOnce(int timeoutMillis, int* outFd, int* outEvents, vo
id** outData) {
    int result = 0;
    for (;;) {
        // 先处理没有Callback方法的 Response事件
        while (mResponseIndex < mResponses.size()) {</pre>
            const Response& response = mResponses.itemAt(mResponseInde
x++);
            int ident = response.request.ident;
            if (ident >= 0) { //ident大于0,则表示没有callback,因为POL
L_{CALLBACK} = -2,
                int fd = response.request.fd;
                int events = response.events;
                void* data = response.request.data;
                if (outFd != NULL) *outFd = fd;
                if (outEvents != NULL) *outEvents = events;
                if (outData != NULL) *outData = data;
                return ident;
            }
        }
        if (result != 0) {
            if (outFd != NULL) *outFd = 0;
            if (outEvents != NULL) *outEvents = 0;
            if (outData != NULL) *outData = NULL;
            return result;
        // 再处理内部轮询
        result = pollInner(timeoutMillis); [6]
    }
}
```

#### 参数说明:

• timeoutMillis: 超时时长

• outFd:发生事件的文件描述符

• outEvents: 当前outFd上发生的事件,包含以下4类事件

o EVENT INPUT 可读

○ EVENT OUTPUT 可写

o EVENT ERROR 错误

○ EVENT\_HANGUP 中断

• outData:上下文数据

### [6] Looper::pollInner()

```
==> Looper.cpp
```

```
int Looper::pollInner(int timeoutMillis) {
   int result = POLL_WAKE;
   mResponses.clear();
   mResponseIndex = 0;
   mPolling = true; //即将处于idle状态
   struct epoll event eventItems[EPOLL MAX EVENTS]; //fd最大个数为16
   //等待事件发生或者超时,在nativeWake()方法,向管道写端写入字符,则该方法会
返回;
   int eventCount = epoll wait(mEpollFd, eventItems, EPOLL MAX EVENT
S, timeoutMillis);
   mPolling = false; //不再处于idle状态
   mLock.lock(); //请求锁
   if (mEpollRebuildRequired) {
       mEpollRebuildRequired = false;
       rebuildEpollLocked(); // epoll重建,直接跳转Done;
       goto Done;
    if (eventCount < 0) {</pre>
       if (errno == EINTR) {
           goto Done;
       result = POLL_ERROR; // epoll事件个数小于0,发生错误,直接跳转Don
e;
       goto Done;
   if (eventCount == 0) { //epoll事件个数等于0,发生超时,直接跳转Done;
       result = POLL_TIMEOUT;
       goto Done;
    }
   //循环遍历,处理所有的事件
   for (int i = 0; i < eventCount; i++) {</pre>
       int fd = eventItems[i].data.fd;
       uint32_t epollEvents = eventItems[i].events;
       if (fd == mWakeEventFd) {
           if (epollEvents & EPOLLIN) {
               awoken(); //已经唤醒了,则读取并清空管道数据【7】
       } else {
           ssize_t requestIndex = mRequests.indexOfKey(fd);
           if (requestIndex >= 0) {
               int events = 0;
               if (epollEvents & EPOLLIN) events |= EVENT_INPUT;
               if (epollEvents & EPOLLOUT) events |= EVENT_OUTPUT;
               if (epollEvents & EPOLLERR) events |= EVENT_ERROR;
               if (epollEvents & EPOLLHUP) events |= EVENT_HANGUP;
```

```
//处理request,生成对应的reponse对象,push到响应数组
               pushResponse(events, mRequests.valueAt(requestIndex));
           }
       }
    }
Done: ;
   //再处理Native的Message,调用相应回调方法
    mNextMessageUptime = LLONG_MAX;
   while (mMessageEnvelopes.size() != 0) {
        nsecs_t now = systemTime(SYSTEM_TIME_MONOTONIC);
        const MessageEnvelope& messageEnvelope = mMessageEnvelopes.ite
mAt(0);
        if (messageEnvelope.uptime <= now) {</pre>
            {
               sp<MessageHandler> handler = messageEnvelope.handler;
               Message message = messageEnvelope.message;
               mMessageEnvelopes.removeAt(0);
               mSendingMessage = true;
               mLock.unlock(); //释放锁
               handler->handleMessage(message); // 处理消息事件
           }
           mLock.lock(); //请求锁
           mSendingMessage = false;
           result = POLL_CALLBACK; // 发生回调
        } else {
           mNextMessageUptime = messageEnvelope.uptime;
           break;
        }
    }
    mLock.unlock(); //释放锁
    //处理带有Callback()方法的Response事件,执行Reponse相应的回调方法
    for (size_t i = 0; i < mResponses.size(); i++) {</pre>
        Response& response = mResponses.editItemAt(i);
        if (response.request.ident == POLL_CALLBACK) {
            int fd = response.request.fd;
           int events = response.events;
           void* data = response.request.data;
           // 处理请求的回调方法
           int callbackResult = response.request.callback->handleEven
t(fd, events, data);
           if (callbackResult == 0) {
               removeFd(fd, response.request.seq); //移除fd
            }
           response.request.callback.clear(); //清除reponse引用的回调方
法
           result = POLL_CALLBACK; // 发生回调
        }
    }
```

```
return result;
}
```

#### pollOnce返回值说明:

- POLL\_WAKE: 表示由wake()触发,即pipe写端的write事件触发;
- POLL\_CALLBACK: 表示某个被监听fd被触发。
- POLL TIMEOUT: 表示等待超时;
- POLL\_ERROR:表示等待期间发生错误;

#### [7] Looper::awoken()

```
void Looper::awoken() {
    uint64_t counter;
    //不断读取管道数据,目的就是为了清空管道内容
    TEMP_FAILURE_RETRY(read(mWakeEventFd, &counter, sizeof(uint6
4_t)));
}
```

#### poll小结

pollInner()方法的处理流程:

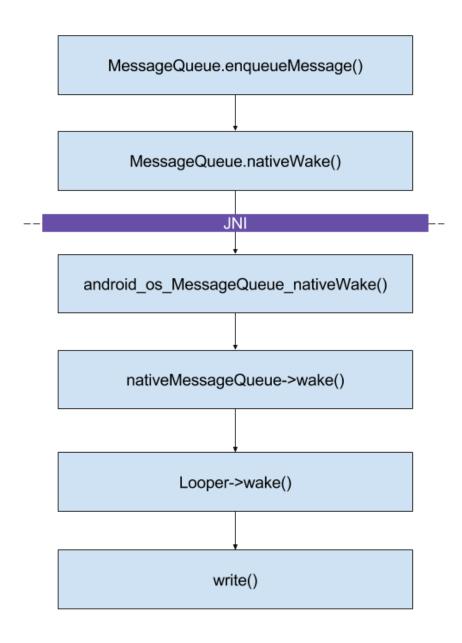
- 1. 先调用epoll\_wait(), 这是阻塞方法, 用于等待事件发生或者超时;
- 2. 对于epoll\_wait()返回,当且仅当以下3种情况出现:
  - 。 POLL\_ERROR, 发生错误, 直接跳转到Done;
  - 。 POLL\_TIMEOUT,发生超时,直接跳转到Done;
  - 检测到管道有事件发生,则再根据情况做相应处理:
    - 如果是管道读端产生事件,则直接读取管道的数据;
    - 如果是其他事件,则处理request,生成对应的reponse对象, push到reponse数组;
- 3. 进入Done标记位的代码段:
  - 。 先处理Native的Message , 调用Native 的Handler来处理该Message;
  - 再处理Response数组, POLL\_CALLBACK类型的事件;

从上面的流程,可以发现对于Request先收集,一并放入reponse数组,而不是马上执行。真正在Done开始执行的时候,是先处理native Message,再处理Request,说明native Message的优先级高于Request请求的优先级。

另外pollOnce()方法中,先处理Response数组中不带Callback的事件,再调用了pollInner()方法。

## 2.4 nativeWake()

nativeWake用于唤醒功能,在添加消息到消息队列 enqueueMessage(),或者把消息从消息队列中全部移除 quit(),再有需要时都会调用 nativeWake 方法。包含唤醒过程的添加消息的调用链,如下:



## [1] MessageQueue.enqueueMessage()

==> MessageQueue.java

往消息队列添加Message时,需要根据mBlocked情况来决定是否需要调用 nativeWake。

### [2] android\_os\_MessageQueue\_nativeWake()

==> android\_os\_MessageQueue.cpp

```
static void android_os_MessageQueue_nativeWake(JNIEnv* env, jclass cla
zz, jlong ptr) {
   NativeMessageQueue* nativeMessageQueue = reinterpret_cast<NativeMe
ssageQueue*>(ptr);
   nativeMessageQueue->wake(); [3]
}
```

#### [3] NativeMessageQueue::wake()

==> android\_os\_MessageQueue.cpp

#### [4] Looper::wake()

==> Looper.cpp

```
void Looper::wake() {
    uint64_t inc = 1;
    // 向管道mWakeEventFd写入字符1
    ssize_t nWrite = TEMP_FAILURE_RETRY(write(mWakeEventFd, &inc, size
of(uint64_t)));
    if (nWrite != sizeof(uint64_t)) {
        if (errno != EAGAIN) {
            ALOGW("Could not write wake signal, errno=%d", errno);
        }
    }
}
```

其中 TEMP\_FAILURE\_RETRY 是一个宏定义, 当执行 write 失败后, 会不断重复执行, 直到执行成功为止。

## 2.5 Native sendMessage

在Android消息机制-Handler(上篇)

(http://www.yuanhh.com/2015/12/26/handler-message/#sendmessage)文中,讲述了Java层如何向MessageQueue类中添加消息,那么接下来讲讲Native层如何向MessageQueue发送消息。

## [1] sendMessage

```
void Looper::sendMessage(const sp<MessageHandler>& handler, const Mess
age& message) {
   nsecs_t now = systemTime(SYSTEM_TIME_MONOTONIC);
   sendMessageAtTime(now, handler, message);
}
```

#### [2] sendMessageDelayed

sendMessage(),sendMessageDelayed() 都是调用sendMessageAtTime()来完成消息插入。

### [3] sendMessageAtTime

```
void Looper::sendMessageAtTime(nsecs_t uptime, const sp<MessageHandle</pre>
r>& handler,
       const Message& message) {
    size_t i = 0;
   { //请求锁
       AutoMutex _1(mLock);
       size_t messageCount = mMessageEnvelopes.size();
       //找到message应该插入的位置i
       while (i < messageCount && uptime >= mMessageEnvelopes.itemA
t(i).uptime) {
           i += 1;
       MessageEnvelope messageEnvelope(uptime, handler, message);
       mMessageEnvelopes.insertAt(messageEnvelope, i, 1);
       //如果当前正在发送消息,那么不再调用wake(),直接返回。
       if (mSendingMessage) {
           return;
       }
    } //释放锁
   //当把消息加入到消息队列的头部时,需要唤醒poll循环。
   if (i == 0) {
       wake();
    }
}
```

## 2.6 小结

本节介绍MessageQueue的native()方法,经过层层调用:

- nativeInit()方法,最终实现由epoll机制中的epoll create()/epoll ctl()完成;
- nativeDestroy()方法,最终实现由RefBase::decStrong()完成;
- nativePollOnce()方法,最终实现由Looper::pollOnce()完成;
- nativeWake()方法,最终实现由Looper::wake()调用write方法,向管道字符 完成;

nativeIsPolling(), nativeSetFileDescriptorEvents()这两个方法类似,此处就不一一列举。

# 三、Native结构体和类

Looper.h/ Looper.cpp文件中,定义了Message结构体,消息处理类,回调类,Looper类。

## 3.1 Message结构体

```
struct Message {
    Message() : what(0) { }
    Message(int what) : what(what) { }
    int what; // 消息类型
};
```

## 3.2 消息处理类

MessageHandler类

```
class MessageHandler : public virtual RefBase {
protected:
    virtual ~MessageHandler() { }
public:
    virtual void handleMessage(const Message& message) = 0;
};
```

WeakMessageHandler类,继承于MessageHandler类

```
class WeakMessageHandler : public MessageHandler {
protected:
    virtual ~WeakMessageHandler();
public:
    WeakMessageHandler(const wp<MessageHandler>& handler);
    virtual void handleMessage(const Message& message);
private:
    wp<MessageHandler> mHandler;
};

void WeakMessageHandler::handleMessage(const Message& message) {
    sp<MessageHandler> handler = mHandler.promote();
    if (handler != NULL) {
        handler->handleMessage(message); // 调用MessageHandler类的处理方
法()
    }
}
```

## 3.3 回调类

### LooperCallback类

```
class LooperCallback : public virtual RefBase {
protected:
    virtual ~LooperCallback() { }
public:
    //用于处理指定的文件描述符的poll事件
    virtual int handleEvent(int fd, int events, void* data) = 0;
};
```

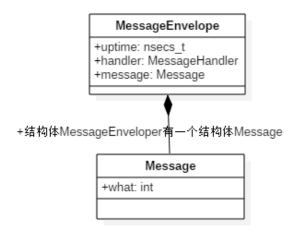
#### SimpleLooperCallback类,继承于LooperCallback类

```
class SimpleLooperCallback : public LooperCallback {
protected:
    virtual ~SimpleLooperCallback();
public:
    SimpleLooperCallback(Looper_callbackFunc callback);
    virtual int handleEvent(int fd, int events, void* data);
private:
    Looper_callbackFunc mCallback;
};
int SimpleLooperCallback::handleEvent(int fd, int events, void* data)
{
    return mCallback(fd, events, data); //调用回调方法
}
```

# 3.4 Looper类

```
static const int EPOLL_SIZE_HINT = 8; //每个epoll实例默认的文件描述符个数 static const int EPOLL_MAX_EVENTS = 16; //轮询事件的文件描述符的个数上限
```

其中Looper类的内部定义了Request, Response, MessageEnvelope这3个结构体,关系图如下:





#### 代码如下:

```
struct Request { //请求结构体
    int fd;
   int ident;
   int events;
   int seq;
    sp<LooperCallback> callback;
   void* data;
   void initEventItem(struct epoll_event* eventItem) const;
};
struct Response { //响应结构体
    int events;
    Request request;
};
struct MessageEnvelope { //信封结构体
   MessageEnvelope() : uptime(0) { }
   MessageEnvelope(nsecs_t uptime, const sp<MessageHandler> handler,
            const Message& message) : uptime(uptime), handler(handle
r), message(message) {
   nsecs_t uptime;
    sp<MessageHandler> handler;
   Message message;
};
```

MessageEnvelope正如其名字,信封。MessageEnvelope里面记录正收信人(handler),发信时间(uptime),信件内容(message)

## 3.5 ALooper类

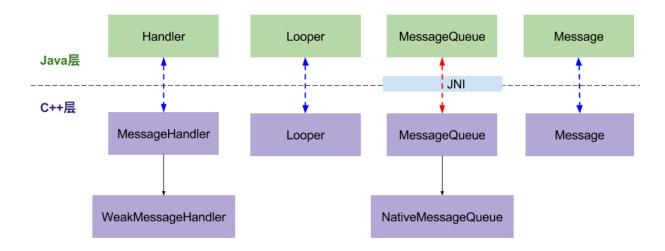
ALooper类定义在通过looper.cpp/looper.h (注意此文件是小写字母开头,与Looper.cpp不同,具体源码路径,可通过查看文章最开头的相关源码)

```
static inline Looper* ALooper_to_Looper(ALooper* alooper) {
    return reinterpret_cast<Looper*>(alooper);
}
static inline ALooper* Looper_to_ALooper(Looper* looper) {
    return reinterpret_cast<ALooper*>(looper);
}
```

ALooper类 与前面介绍的Looper类,更多的操作是通过ALooper\_to\_Looper(), Looper\_to\_ALooper()这两个方法转换完成的,也就是说ALooper类中定义的所有方法,都是通过转换为Looper类,再执行Looper中的方法。

# 总结

MessageQueue通过mPtr变量保存NativeMessageQueue对象,从而使得 MessageQueue成为Java层和Native层的枢纽,既能处理上层消息,也能处理 native层消息;下面列举Java层与Native层的对应图:



- 其中MessageQueue在Java层和Native层通过JNI建立关联,图中以红色虚线 代表这种关系;
- 而Handler/Looper/Message这些在Java层与Native层都是彼此独立的,没有任何的关联,图中只是以蓝色虚线代表这种关系。
- WeakMessageHandler继承于MessageHandler类,
   NativeMessageQueue继承于MessageQueue类

另外,消息处理流程是先处理Native Message,再处理Native Request,最后处理Java Message。理解了该流程,也就明白有时上层消息很少,但相应时间却比较长的真正缘由。

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