## new MediaPlayer()

frameworks\base\media\java\android\media\MediaPlayer.java

static {

System.loadLibrary("media\_jni"); //1.加载so

native\_init();//2.调用native\_init()方法

}

/\*\*

\* Default constructor. Consider using one of the create() methods for

\* synchronously instantiating a MediaPlayer from a Uri or resource.

\* <p>When done with the MediaPlayer, you should call {@link #release()},

\* to free the resources. If not released, too many MediaPlayer instances may

\* result in an exception.</p>

\*/

public MediaPlayer() {

Looper looper;

if ((looper = Looper.myLooper()) != null) {

mEventHandler = new EventHandler(this, looper);

} else if ((looper = Looper.getMainLooper()) != null) {

mEventHandler = new EventHandler(this, looper);

} else {

mEventHandler = null;

}

mTimeProvider = new TimeProvider(this);

mOpenSubtitleSources = new Vector<InputStream>();

IBinder b = ServiceManager.getService(Context.APP\_OPS\_SERVICE);

mAppOps = IAppOpsService.Stub.asInterface(b);

if (SystemProperties.get("ro.target.product").equals("tablet")&&SystemProperties.get("ro.board.platform").equals("rk3399")) {

IBinder binder = ServiceManager.getService("device");

mDeviceManager = IDeviceManager.Stub.asInterface(binder);

}

/\* Native setup requires a weak reference to our object.

\* It's easier to create it here than in C++.

\*/

native\_setup(new WeakReference<MediaPlayer>(this)); //3.调用native\_setup()方法传入当前对象的弱引用

}

### native\_init

frameworks\base\media\jni\android\_media\_MediaPlayer.cpp

static void

android\_media\_MediaPlayer\_native\_init(JNIEnv \*env)

{

jclass clazz;

clazz = env->FindClass("android/media/MediaPlayer");

if (clazz == NULL) {

return;

}

fields.context = env->GetFieldID(clazz, "mNativeContext", "J");

if (fields.context == NULL) {

return;

}

fields.post\_event = env->GetStaticMethodID(clazz, "postEventFromNative",

"(Ljava/lang/Object;IIILjava/lang/Object;)V");

if (fields.post\_event == NULL) {

return;

}

fields.surface\_texture = env->GetFieldID(clazz, "mNativeSurfaceTexture", "J");

if (fields.surface\_texture == NULL) {

return;

}

env->DeleteLocalRef(clazz);

clazz = env->FindClass("android/net/ProxyInfo");

if (clazz == NULL) {

return;

}

fields.proxyConfigGetHost =

env->GetMethodID(clazz, "getHost", "()Ljava/lang/String;");

fields.proxyConfigGetPort =

env->GetMethodID(clazz, "getPort", "()I");

fields.proxyConfigGetExclusionList =

env->GetMethodID(clazz, "getExclusionListAsString", "()Ljava/lang/String;");

env->DeleteLocalRef(clazz);

gPlaybackParamsFields.init(env);

gSyncParamsFields.init(env);

}

// ----------------------------------------------------------------------------

struct fields\_t {

jfieldID context;

jfieldID surface\_texture;

jmethodID post\_event;

jmethodID proxyConfigGetHost;

jmethodID proxyConfigGetPort;

jmethodID proxyConfigGetExclusionList;

};

static fields\_t fields;

初始化fields,成员变量赋值

android/media/MediaPlayer类中long类型的mNativeContext-> context

android/media/MediaPlayer类中postEventFromNative函数->post\_event

android/media/MediaPlayer类中long类型的long类型的->surface\_texture

### native\_setup

frameworks\base\media\jni\android\_media\_MediaPlayer.cpp

static void

android\_media\_MediaPlayer\_native\_setup(JNIEnv \*env, jobject thiz, jobject weak\_this)

{

ALOGV("native\_setup");

sp<MediaPlayer> mp = new MediaPlayer();

if (mp == NULL) {

jniThrowException(env, "java/lang/RuntimeException", "Out of memory");

return;

}

// create new listener and give it to MediaPlayer

sp<JNIMediaPlayerListener> listener = new JNIMediaPlayerListener(env, thiz, weak\_this);

mp->setListener(listener);

// Stow our new C++ MediaPlayer in an opaque field in the Java object.

setMediaPlayer(env, thiz, mp);

}

static sp<MediaPlayer> setMediaPlayer(JNIEnv\* env, jobject thiz, const sp<MediaPlayer>& player)

{

Mutex::Autolock l(sLock);

sp<MediaPlayer> old = (MediaPlayer\*)env->GetLongField(thiz, fields.context);

if (player.get()) {

player->incStrong((void\*)setMediaPlayer);

}

if (old != 0) {

old->decStrong((void\*)setMediaPlayer);

}

env->SetLongField(thiz, fields.context, (jlong)player.get());//设置当前这个MediaPlay的属性的值为MediaPlayer指针

return old;

}

## setDataSource

private void setDataSource(String path, String[] keys, String[] values)

throws IOException, IllegalArgumentException, SecurityException, IllegalStateException {

final Uri uri = Uri.parse(path);

final String scheme = uri.getScheme();

if ("file".equals(scheme)) {

path = uri.getPath();

} else if (scheme != null) {

// handle non-file sources

nativeSetDataSource(

MediaHTTPService.createHttpServiceBinderIfNecessary(path),

path,

keys,

values);

return;

}else{

if("box".equals(SystemProperties.get("ro.target.product", "unknown")))

{

boolean isBD = ISOManager.isBDDirectory(path);

if(isBD)

{

nativeSetDataSource(null,path,keys,values);

return;

}

}

}

final File file = new File(path);

if (file.exists()) {

FileInputStream is = new FileInputStream(file);

FileDescriptor fd = is.getFD();

setDataSource(fd);

is.close();

} else {

throw new IOException("setDataSource failed.");

}

}

private native void nativeSetDataSource(

IBinder httpServiceBinder, String path, String[] keys, String[] values)

throws IOException, IllegalArgumentException, SecurityException, IllegalStateException;

/\*\*

\* Sets the data source (FileDescriptor) to use. It is the caller's responsibility

\* to close the file descriptor. It is safe to do so as soon as this call returns.

\*

\* @param fd the FileDescriptor for the file you want to play

\* @throws IllegalStateException if it is called in an invalid state

\*/

public void setDataSource(FileDescriptor fd)

throws IOException, IllegalArgumentException, IllegalStateException {

// intentionally less than LONG\_MAX

setDataSource(fd, 0, 0x7ffffffffffffffL);

}

/\*\*

\* Sets the data source (FileDescriptor) to use. The FileDescriptor must be

\* seekable (N.B. a LocalSocket is not seekable). It is the caller's responsibility

\* to close the file descriptor. It is safe to do so as soon as this call returns.

\*

\* @param fd the FileDescriptor for the file you want to play

\* @param offset the offset into the file where the data to be played starts, in bytes

\* @param length the length in bytes of the data to be played

\* @throws IllegalStateException if it is called in an invalid state

\*/

public void setDataSource(FileDescriptor fd, long offset, long length)

throws IOException, IllegalArgumentException, IllegalStateException {

\_setDataSource(fd, offset, length);

}

http/rtsp调用nativeSetDataSource

文件描述符调用\_setDataSource

### \_setDataSource

static void

android\_media\_MediaPlayer\_setDataSourceFD(JNIEnv \*env, jobject thiz, jobject fileDescriptor, jlong offset, jlong length)

{

sp<MediaPlayer> mp = getMediaPlayer(env, thiz);

if (mp == NULL ) {

jniThrowException(env, "java/lang/IllegalStateException", NULL);

return;

}

if (fileDescriptor == NULL) {

jniThrowException(env, "java/lang/IllegalArgumentException", NULL);

return;

}

int fd = jniGetFDFromFileDescriptor(env, fileDescriptor);

ALOGV("setDataSourceFD: fd %d", fd);

process\_media\_player\_call( env, thiz, mp->setDataSource(fd, offset, length), "java/io/IOException", "setDataSourceFD failed." );

}

最后调用了MediaPlayer的setDataSource方法

## prepareAsync

\* Prepares the player for playback, synchronously.

\*

\* After setting the datasource and the display surface, you need to either

\* call prepare() or prepareAsync(). For files, it is OK to call prepare(),

\* which blocks until MediaPlayer is ready for playback.

\*

\* @throws IllegalStateException if it is called in an invalid state

\*/

public void prepare() throws IOException, IllegalStateException {

\_prepare();

scanInternalSubtitleTracks();

}

private native void \_prepare() throws IOException, IllegalStateException;

/\*\*

\* Prepares the player for playback, asynchronously.

\*

\* After setting the datasource and the display surface, you need to either

\* call prepare() or prepareAsync(). For streams, you should call prepareAsync(),

\* which returns immediately, rather than blocking until enough data has been

\* buffered.

\*

\* @throws IllegalStateException if it is called in an invalid state

\*/

public native void prepareAsync() throws IllegalStateException;

jni

static void

android\_media\_MediaPlayer\_prepare(JNIEnv \*env, jobject thiz)

{

sp<MediaPlayer> mp = getMediaPlayer(env, thiz);

if (mp == NULL ) {

jniThrowException(env, "java/lang/IllegalStateException", NULL);

return;

}

// Handle the case where the display surface was set before the mp was

// initialized. We try again to make it stick.

sp<IGraphicBufferProducer> st = getVideoSurfaceTexture(env, thiz);

mp->setVideoSurfaceTexture(st);

process\_media\_player\_call( env, thiz, mp->prepare(), "java/io/IOException", "Prepare failed." );

}

static void

android\_media\_MediaPlayer\_prepareAsync(JNIEnv \*env, jobject thiz)

{

sp<MediaPlayer> mp = getMediaPlayer(env, thiz);

if (mp == NULL ) {

jniThrowException(env, "java/lang/IllegalStateException", NULL);

return;

}

// Handle the case where the display surface was set before the mp was

// initialized. We try again to make it stick.

sp<IGraphicBufferProducer> st = getVideoSurfaceTexture(env, thiz);

mp->setVideoSurfaceTexture(st);

process\_media\_player\_call( env, thiz, mp->prepareAsync(), "java/io/IOException", "Prepare Async failed." );

}

最后调用了MediaPlayer的prepareAsync方法

## setDisplay

/\*\*

\* Sets the {@link SurfaceHolder} to use for displaying the video

\* portion of the media.

\*

\* Either a surface holder or surface must be set if a display or video sink

\* is needed. Not calling this method or {@link #setSurface(Surface)}

\* when playing back a video will result in only the audio track being played.

\* A null surface holder or surface will result in only the audio track being

\* played.

\*

\* @param sh the SurfaceHolder to use for video display

\*/

public void setDisplay(SurfaceHolder sh) {

mSurfaceHolder = sh;

Surface surface;

if (sh != null) {

surface = sh.getSurface();

} else {

surface = null;

}

\_setVideoSurface(surface);

updateSurfaceScreenOn();

}

static void

setVideoSurface(JNIEnv \*env, jobject thiz, jobject jsurface, jboolean mediaPlayerMustBeAlive)

{

sp<MediaPlayer> mp = getMediaPlayer(env, thiz);

if (mp == NULL) {

if (mediaPlayerMustBeAlive) {

jniThrowException(env, "java/lang/IllegalStateException", NULL);

}

return;

}

decVideoSurfaceRef(env, thiz);

sp<IGraphicBufferProducer> new\_st;

if (jsurface) {

sp<Surface> surface(android\_view\_Surface\_getSurface(env, jsurface));

if (surface != NULL) {

new\_st = surface->getIGraphicBufferProducer();

if (new\_st == NULL) {

jniThrowException(env, "java/lang/IllegalArgumentException",

"The surface does not have a binding SurfaceTexture!");

return;

}

new\_st->incStrong((void\*)decVideoSurfaceRef);

} else {

jniThrowException(env, "java/lang/IllegalArgumentException",

"The surface has been released");

return;

}

}

env->SetLongField(thiz, fields.surface\_texture, (jlong)new\_st.get());

// This will fail if the media player has not been initialized yet. This

// can be the case if setDisplay() on MediaPlayer.java has been called

// before setDataSource(). The redundant call to setVideoSurfaceTexture()

// in prepare/prepareAsync covers for this case.

mp->setVideoSurfaceTexture(new\_st);

}

static void

android\_media\_MediaPlayer\_setVideoSurface(JNIEnv \*env, jobject thiz, jobject jsurface)

{

setVideoSurface(env, thiz, jsurface, true /\* mediaPlayerMustBeAlive \*/);

}

MediaPlayer设置IGraphicBufferProducer

## start

/\*\*

\* Starts or resumes playback. If playback had previously been paused,

\* playback will continue from where it was paused. If playback had

\* been stopped, or never started before, playback will start at the

\* beginning.

\*

\* @throws IllegalStateException if it is called in an invalid state

\*/

public void start() throws IllegalStateException {

if (SystemProperties.get("ro.target.product").equals("tablet")&&SystemProperties.get("ro.board.platform").equals("rk3399")) {

try{

mDeviceManager.update("video", "start:"+getVideoWidth()+":"+getVideoHeight(), 1);

}catch(RemoteException e){

Log.d(TAG,"update exception "+e);

}

}

if (isRestricted()) {

\_setVolume(0, 0);

}

stayAwake(true);

\_start();

}

private native void \_start() throws IllegalStateException;

static void

android\_media\_MediaPlayer\_start(JNIEnv \*env, jobject thiz)

{

ALOGV("start");

sp<MediaPlayer> mp = getMediaPlayer(env, thiz);

if (mp == NULL ) {

jniThrowException(env, "java/lang/IllegalStateException", NULL);

return;

}

process\_media\_player\_call( env, thiz, mp->start(), NULL, NULL );

}

## MediaPlayer::setDataSource

status\_t MediaPlayer::setDataSource(int fd, int64\_t offset, int64\_t length)

{

ALOGV("setDataSource(%d, %" PRId64 ", %" PRId64 ")", fd, offset, length);

status\_t err = UNKNOWN\_ERROR;

const sp<IMediaPlayerService>& service(getMediaPlayerService());

if (service != 0) {

sp<IMediaPlayer> player(service->create(this, mAudioSessionId));

if ((NO\_ERROR != doSetRetransmitEndpoint(player)) ||

(NO\_ERROR != player->setDataSource(fd, offset, length))) {

player.clear();

}

err = attachNewPlayer(player);

}

return err;

}

### attachNewPlayer

status\_t MediaPlayer::attachNewPlayer(const sp<IMediaPlayer>& player)

{

status\_t err = UNKNOWN\_ERROR;

sp<IMediaPlayer> p;

{ // scope for the lock

Mutex::Autolock \_l(mLock);

if ( !( (mCurrentState & MEDIA\_PLAYER\_IDLE) ||

(mCurrentState == MEDIA\_PLAYER\_STATE\_ERROR ) ) ) {

ALOGE("attachNewPlayer called in state %d", mCurrentState);

return INVALID\_OPERATION;

}

clear\_l();

p = mPlayer;

mPlayer = player;

if (player != 0) {

mCurrentState = MEDIA\_PLAYER\_INITIALIZED;

err = NO\_ERROR;

} else {

ALOGE("Unable to create media player");

}

}

if (p != 0) {

p->disconnect();

}

return err;

}

logger\_aio\_write日志设备读取函数，file\_operations结构体的aio\_read、aio\_write和read、write都能处理同步和异步I/O操作。只是aio\_read和aio\_write函数可以获取更多的异步I/O的数据，并可以更好地控制异步I/O

ssize\_t logger\_aio\_write(struct kiocb \*iocb, const struct iovec \*iov,

unsigned long nr\_segs, loff\_t ppos)

{

struct logger\_log \*log = file\_get\_log(iocb->ki\_filp); //取出logger\_log

size\_t orig = log->w\_off; //当前log设备文件写入的位置

struct logger\_entry header; //初始化一条日志,下面是赋值操作

struct timespec now;

ssize\_t ret = 0;

now = current\_kernel\_time();

header.pid = current->tgid;

header.tid = current->pid;

header.sec = now.tv\_sec;

header.nsec = now.tv\_nsec;

header.len = min\_t(size\_t, iocb->ki\_left, LOGGER\_ENTRY\_MAX\_PAYLOAD); //日志长度和最大长度取一个最小值

/\* null writes succeed, return zero \*/

if (unlikely(!header.len))

return 0;

mutex\_lock(&log->mutex);

/\*

\* Fix up any readers, pulling them forward to the first readable

\* entry after (what will be) the new write offset. We do this now

\* because if we partially fail, we can end up with clobbered log

\* entries that encroach on readable buffer.

\*/

fix\_up\_readers(log, sizeof(struct logger\_entry) + header.len); //

static void fix\_up\_readers(struct logger\_log \*log, size\_t len)

{

size\_t old = log->w\_off;//写入位置

size\_t new = logger\_offset(old + len);//写入这条后，更新写入位置

struct logger\_reader \*reader;

if (clock\_interval(old, new, log->head))//这里判断读取的地方是否是新写入会覆盖的区域

log->head = get\_next\_entry(log, log->head, len);//如果是，那么更新log读取的位置

list\_for\_each\_entry(reader, &log->readers, list)

if (clock\_interval(old, new, reader->r\_off))

reader->r\_off = get\_next\_entry(log, reader->r\_off, len);//更新所有正在读取日志的进程的位置

}

do\_write\_log(log, &header, sizeof(struct logger\_entry)); //写入日志头部

static void do\_write\_log(struct logger\_log \*log, const void \*buf, size\_t count)

{

size\_t len;

len = min(count, log->size - log->w\_off);//取这个写入的长度，和缓冲区剩余长度比较，较小的那个

memcpy(log->buffer + log->w\_off, buf, len);//拷贝len

if (count != len)//如果count!=len说明写入内容被分成了2部分，把剩下那部分，写到缓冲区的头上

memcpy(log->buffer, buf + len, count - len);

log->w\_off = logger\_offset(log->w\_off + count);//更新log的写入位置

}

while (nr\_segs-- > 0) {//根据参数的个数

size\_t len;

ssize\_t nr;

/\* figure out how much of this vector we can keep \*/

len = min\_t(size\_t, iov->iov\_len, header.len - ret); //写入参数内容和剩余需要写入长度比较取最小

/\* write out this segment's payload \*/

nr = do\_write\_log\_from\_user(log, iov->iov\_base, len); //

static ssize\_t do\_write\_log\_from\_user(struct logger\_log \*log,

const void \_\_user \*buf, size\_t count)

{

size\_t len;

len = min(count, log->size - log->w\_off);

if (len && copy\_from\_user(log->buffer + log->w\_off, buf, len))

return -EFAULT;

if (count != len)

if (copy\_from\_user(log->buffer, buf + len, count - len))

return -EFAULT;

log->w\_off = logger\_offset(log->w\_off + count);

return count;

}

if (unlikely(nr < 0)) {

log->w\_off = orig;

mutex\_unlock(&log->mutex);

return nr;

}

iov++;

ret += nr;

}

mutex\_unlock(&log->mutex);

/\* wake up any blocked readers \*/

wake\_up\_interruptible(&log->wq); //唤醒前面读的在等待的进程

return ret;

}

/system/core/liblog/logd\_write.c

main \_\_android\_log\_assert \_\_android\_log\_vprint \_\_android\_log\_print 这三个最后调用\_\_android\_log\_write

events \_\_android\_log\_btwrite \_\_android\_log\_bwrite

\_\_android\_log\_buf\_print 最后调到\_\_android\_log\_buf\_write

write\_to\_log \_\_weite\_to\_log\_init \_\_write\_to\_log\_kernel或者\_\_write\_to\_log\_null

static int \_\_write\_to\_log\_init(log\_id\_t, struct iovec \*vec, size\_t nr);

static int (\*write\_to\_log)(log\_id\_t, struct iovec \*vec, size\_t nr) = \_\_write\_to\_log\_init; //write\_to\_log刚开始初始化指向\_\_write\_to\_log\_init

static int \_\_write\_to\_log\_init(log\_id\_t log\_id, struct iovec \*vec, size\_t nr)

{

#ifdef HAVE\_PTHREADS

pthread\_mutex\_lock(&log\_init\_lock);

#endif

if (write\_to\_log == \_\_write\_to\_log\_init) {

log\_fds[LOG\_ID\_MAIN] = log\_open("/dev/"LOGGER\_LOG\_MAIN, O\_WRONLY);

log\_fds[LOG\_ID\_RADIO] = log\_open("/dev/"LOGGER\_LOG\_RADIO, O\_WRONLY);

log\_fds[LOG\_ID\_EVENTS] = log\_open("/dev/"LOGGER\_LOG\_EVENTS, O\_WRONLY);

log\_fds[LOG\_ID\_SYSTEM] = log\_open("/dev/"LOGGER\_LOG\_SYSTEM, O\_WRONLY);

#define LOGGER\_LOG\_MAIN "log/main"

#define LOGGER\_LOG\_RADIO "log/radio"

#define LOGGER\_LOG\_EVENTS "log/events"

#define LOGGER\_LOG\_SYSTEM "log/system"

write\_to\_log = \_\_write\_to\_log\_kernel; //将write\_to\_log指向\_\_write\_to\_log\_kernel

if (log\_fds[LOG\_ID\_MAIN] < 0 || log\_fds[LOG\_ID\_RADIO] < 0 ||

log\_fds[LOG\_ID\_EVENTS] < 0) {

log\_close(log\_fds[LOG\_ID\_MAIN]);

log\_close(log\_fds[LOG\_ID\_RADIO]);

log\_close(log\_fds[LOG\_ID\_EVENTS]);

log\_fds[LOG\_ID\_MAIN] = -1;

log\_fds[LOG\_ID\_RADIO] = -1;

log\_fds[LOG\_ID\_EVENTS] = -1;

write\_to\_log = \_\_write\_to\_log\_null; //main、radio、events有一个没打开，就将write\_to\_log指向\_\_write\_to\_log\_null

}

if (log\_fds[LOG\_ID\_SYSTEM] < 0) {

log\_fds[LOG\_ID\_SYSTEM] = log\_fds[LOG\_ID\_MAIN]; //system这里设置为main描述符，因为syste,和main的日志都写入日志设备文件/dev/log/main中

}

}

#ifdef HAVE\_PTHREADS

pthread\_mutex\_unlock(&log\_init\_lock);

#endif

return write\_to\_log(log\_id, vec, nr);

}

static int \_\_write\_to\_log\_kernel(log\_id\_t log\_id, struct iovec \*vec, size\_t nr)

{

ssize\_t ret;

int log\_fd;

if (/\*(int)log\_id >= 0 &&\*/ (int)log\_id < (int)LOG\_ID\_MAX) {

log\_fd = log\_fds[(int)log\_id];

} else {

return EBADF;

}

do {

ret = log\_writev(log\_fd, vec, nr);

} while (ret < 0 && errno == EINTR);

return ret;

}

/system/core/logcat/logcat.cpp

日志记录队列，每一种类型的日志记录都对应一个日志记录队列

struct queued\_entry\_t {

union {

unsigned char buf[LOGGER\_ENTRY\_MAX\_LEN + 1] \_\_attribute\_\_((aligned(4))); //分配空间时采用4 字节对齐方式

struct logger\_entry entry \_\_attribute\_\_((aligned(4)));

};

queued\_entry\_t\* next;

queued\_entry\_t() {

next = NULL;

}

};

log\_device\_t描述一个日志设备

struct log\_device\_t {

char\* device; //日志设备文件名称

bool binary; //日志内容是否是二进制

int fd; //对应的设备文件描述符

bool printed; //是否处于输出状态

char label; //标号’m’、‘s’、‘r’、’e’

queued\_entry\_t\* queue; //日志记录队列

log\_device\_t\* next; //连接下一个设备文件

log\_device\_t(char\* d, bool b, char l) {

device = d;

binary = b;

label = l;

queue = NULL;

next = NULL;

printed = false;

}

void enqueue(queued\_entry\_t\* entry) {//将一条日志记录保存到队列中

if (this->queue == NULL) {

this->queue = entry;

} else {

queued\_entry\_t\*\* e = &this->queue;

while (\*e && cmp(entry, \*e) >= 0) {

e = &((\*e)->next);

}

entry->next = \*e;

\*e = entry;

}

}

};

int main(int argc, char \*\*argv)

{

int err;

int hasSetLogFormat = 0;

int clearLog = 0;

int getLogSize = 0;

int mode = O\_RDONLY;

const char \*forceFilters = NULL;

log\_device\_t\* devices = NULL;

log\_device\_t\* dev;

bool needBinary = false;

g\_logformat = android\_log\_format\_new();

if (argc == 2 && 0 == strcmp(argv[1], "--test")) {

logprint\_run\_tests();

exit(0);

}

if (argc == 2 && 0 == strcmp(argv[1], "--help")) {

android::show\_help(argv[0]);

exit(0);

}

for (;;) {

int ret;

ret = getopt(argc, argv, "cdt:gsQf:r::n:v:b:B");

if (ret < 0) {

break;

}

switch(ret) {

case 's':

// default to all silent

android\_log\_addFilterRule(g\_logformat, "\*:s");

break;

case 'c':

clearLog = 1;

mode = O\_WRONLY;

break;

case 'd':

g\_nonblock = true;

break;

case 't':

g\_nonblock = true;

g\_tail\_lines = atoi(optarg);

break;

case 'g':

getLogSize = 1;

break;

case 'b': {

char\* buf = (char\*) malloc(strlen(LOG\_FILE\_DIR) + strlen(optarg) + 1);

strcpy(buf, LOG\_FILE\_DIR);

strcat(buf, optarg);

bool binary = strcmp(optarg, "events") == 0;

if (binary) {

needBinary = true;

}

if (devices) {

dev = devices;

while (dev->next) {

dev = dev->next;

}

dev->next = new log\_device\_t(buf, binary, optarg[0]);

} else {

devices = new log\_device\_t(buf, binary, optarg[0]);

}

android::g\_devCount++;

}

break;

case 'B':

android::g\_printBinary = 1;

break;

case 'f':

// redirect output to a file

android::g\_outputFileName = optarg;

break;

case 'r':

if (optarg == NULL) {

android::g\_logRotateSizeKBytes

= DEFAULT\_LOG\_ROTATE\_SIZE\_KBYTES;

} else {

long logRotateSize;

char \*lastDigit;

if (!isdigit(optarg[0])) {

fprintf(stderr,"Invalid parameter to -r\n");

android::show\_help(argv[0]);

exit(-1);

}

android::g\_logRotateSizeKBytes = atoi(optarg);

}

break;

case 'n':

if (!isdigit(optarg[0])) {

fprintf(stderr,"Invalid parameter to -r\n");

android::show\_help(argv[0]);

exit(-1);

}

android::g\_maxRotatedLogs = atoi(optarg);

break;

case 'v':

err = setLogFormat (optarg);

if (err < 0) {

fprintf(stderr,"Invalid parameter to -v\n");

android::show\_help(argv[0]);

exit(-1);

}

hasSetLogFormat = 1;

break;

case 'Q':

/\* this is a \*hidden\* option used to start a version of logcat \*/

/\* in an emulated device only. it basically looks for androidboot.logcat= \*/

/\* on the kernel command line. If something is found, it extracts a log filter \*/

/\* and uses it to run the program. If nothing is found, the program should \*/

/\* quit immediately \*/

#define KERNEL\_OPTION "androidboot.logcat="

#define CONSOLE\_OPTION "androidboot.console="

{

int fd;

char\* logcat;

char\* console;

int force\_exit = 1;

static char cmdline[1024];

fd = open("/proc/cmdline", O\_RDONLY);

if (fd >= 0) {

int n = read(fd, cmdline, sizeof(cmdline)-1 );

if (n < 0) n = 0;

cmdline[n] = 0;

close(fd);

} else {

cmdline[0] = 0;

}

logcat = strstr( cmdline, KERNEL\_OPTION );

console = strstr( cmdline, CONSOLE\_OPTION );

if (logcat != NULL) {

char\* p = logcat + sizeof(KERNEL\_OPTION)-1;;

char\* q = strpbrk( p, " \t\n\r" );;

if (q != NULL)

\*q = 0;

forceFilters = p;

force\_exit = 0;

}

/\* if nothing found or invalid filters, exit quietly \*/

if (force\_exit)

exit(0);

/\* redirect our output to the emulator console \*/

if (console) {

char\* p = console + sizeof(CONSOLE\_OPTION)-1;

char\* q = strpbrk( p, " \t\n\r" );

char devname[64];

int len;

if (q != NULL) {

len = q - p;

} else

len = strlen(p);

len = snprintf( devname, sizeof(devname), "/dev/%.\*s", len, p );

fprintf(stderr, "logcat using %s (%d)\n", devname, len);

if (len < (int)sizeof(devname)) {

fd = open( devname, O\_WRONLY );

if (fd >= 0) {

dup2(fd, 1);

dup2(fd, 2);

close(fd);

}

}

}

}

break;

default:

fprintf(stderr,"Unrecognized Option\n");

android::show\_help(argv[0]);

exit(-1);

break;

}

}

if (!devices) {

devices = new log\_device\_t(strdup("/dev/"LOGGER\_LOG\_MAIN), false, 'm');

android::g\_devCount = 1;

int accessmode =

(mode & O\_RDONLY) ? R\_OK : 0

| (mode & O\_WRONLY) ? W\_OK : 0;

// only add this if it's available

if (0 == access("/dev/"LOGGER\_LOG\_SYSTEM, accessmode)) {

devices->next = new log\_device\_t(strdup("/dev/"LOGGER\_LOG\_SYSTEM), false, 's');

android::g\_devCount++;

}

}

if (android::g\_logRotateSizeKBytes != 0

&& android::g\_outputFileName == NULL

) {

fprintf(stderr,"-r requires -f as well\n");

android::show\_help(argv[0]);

exit(-1);

}

android::setupOutput();

if (hasSetLogFormat == 0) {

const char\* logFormat = getenv("ANDROID\_PRINTF\_LOG");

if (logFormat != NULL) {

err = setLogFormat(logFormat);

if (err < 0) {

fprintf(stderr, "invalid format in ANDROID\_PRINTF\_LOG '%s'\n",

logFormat);

}

}

}

if (forceFilters) {

err = android\_log\_addFilterString(g\_logformat, forceFilters);

if (err < 0) {

fprintf (stderr, "Invalid filter expression in -logcat option\n");

exit(0);

}

} else if (argc == optind) {

// Add from environment variable

char \*env\_tags\_orig = getenv("ANDROID\_LOG\_TAGS");

if (env\_tags\_orig != NULL) {

err = android\_log\_addFilterString(g\_logformat, env\_tags\_orig);

if (err < 0) {

fprintf(stderr, "Invalid filter expression in"

" ANDROID\_LOG\_TAGS\n");

android::show\_help(argv[0]);

exit(-1);

}

}

} else {

// Add from commandline

for (int i = optind ; i < argc ; i++) {

err = android\_log\_addFilterString(g\_logformat, argv[i]);

if (err < 0) {

fprintf (stderr, "Invalid filter expression '%s'\n", argv[i]);

android::show\_help(argv[0]);

exit(-1);

}

}

}

dev = devices;

while (dev) {

dev->fd = open(dev->device, mode);

if (dev->fd < 0) {

fprintf(stderr, "Unable to open log device '%s': %s\n",

dev->device, strerror(errno));

exit(EXIT\_FAILURE);

}

if (clearLog) {

int ret;

ret = android::clearLog(dev->fd);

if (ret) {

perror("ioctl");

exit(EXIT\_FAILURE);

}

}

if (getLogSize) {

int size, readable;

size = android::getLogSize(dev->fd);

if (size < 0) {

perror("ioctl");

exit(EXIT\_FAILURE);

}

readable = android::getLogReadableSize(dev->fd);

if (readable < 0) {

perror("ioctl");

exit(EXIT\_FAILURE);

}

printf("%s: ring buffer is %dKb (%dKb consumed), "

"max entry is %db, max payload is %db\n", dev->device,

size / 1024, readable / 1024,

(int) LOGGER\_ENTRY\_MAX\_LEN, (int) LOGGER\_ENTRY\_MAX\_PAYLOAD);

}

dev = dev->next;

}

if (getLogSize) {

return 0;

}

if (clearLog) {

return 0;

}

//LOG\_EVENT\_INT(10, 12345);

//LOG\_EVENT\_LONG(11, 0x1122334455667788LL);

//LOG\_EVENT\_STRING(0, "whassup, doc?");

if (needBinary)

android::g\_eventTagMap = android\_openEventTagMap(EVENT\_TAG\_MAP\_FILE);

android::readLogLines(devices);

return 0;

}

## MediaPlayer::prepareAsync

// TODO: In case of error, prepareAsync provides the caller with 2 error codes,

// one defined in the Android framework and one provided by the implementation

// that generated the error. The sync version of prepare returns only 1 error

// code.

status\_t MediaPlayer::prepare()

{

ALOGV("prepare");

Mutex::Autolock \_l(mLock);

mLockThreadId = getThreadId();

if (mPrepareSync) {

mLockThreadId = 0;

return -EALREADY;

}

mPrepareSync = true;

status\_t ret = prepareAsync\_l();

if (ret != NO\_ERROR) {

mLockThreadId = 0;

return ret;

}

if (mPrepareSync) {

mSignal.wait(mLock); // wait for prepare done

mPrepareSync = false;

}

ALOGV("prepare complete - status=%d", mPrepareStatus);

mLockThreadId = 0;

return mPrepareStatus;

}

status\_t MediaPlayer::prepareAsync()

{

ALOGV("prepareAsync");

Mutex::Autolock \_l(mLock);

return prepareAsync\_l();

}

### MediaPlayer::prepareAsync\_l

// must call with lock held

status\_t MediaPlayer::prepareAsync\_l()

{

if ( (mPlayer != 0) && ( mCurrentState & (MEDIA\_PLAYER\_INITIALIZED | MEDIA\_PLAYER\_STOPPED) ) ) {

if (mAudioAttributesParcel != NULL) {

mPlayer->setParameter(KEY\_PARAMETER\_AUDIO\_ATTRIBUTES, \*mAudioAttributesParcel);

} else {

mPlayer->setAudioStreamType(mStreamType);

}

mCurrentState = MEDIA\_PLAYER\_PREPARING;

return mPlayer->prepareAsync();

}

ALOGE("prepareAsync called in state %d", mCurrentState);

return INVALID\_OPERATION;

}

## MediaPlayer:: start

status\_t MediaPlayer::start()

{

ALOGV("start");

status\_t ret = NO\_ERROR;

Mutex::Autolock \_l(mLock);

mLockThreadId = getThreadId();

if (mCurrentState & MEDIA\_PLAYER\_STARTED) {

ret = NO\_ERROR;

} else if ( (mPlayer != 0) && ( mCurrentState & ( MEDIA\_PLAYER\_PREPARED |

MEDIA\_PLAYER\_PLAYBACK\_COMPLETE | MEDIA\_PLAYER\_PAUSED ) ) ) {

mPlayer->setLooping(mLoop);

mPlayer->setVolume(mLeftVolume, mRightVolume);

mPlayer->setAuxEffectSendLevel(mSendLevel);

mCurrentState = MEDIA\_PLAYER\_STARTED;

ret = mPlayer->start();

if (ret != NO\_ERROR) {

mCurrentState = MEDIA\_PLAYER\_STATE\_ERROR;

} else {

if (mCurrentState == MEDIA\_PLAYER\_PLAYBACK\_COMPLETE) {

ALOGV("playback completed immediately following start()");

}

}

} else {

ALOGE("start called in state %d", mCurrentState);

ret = INVALID\_OPERATION;

}

mLockThreadId = 0;

return ret;

}

## MediaPlayerService::Client::setDataSource

status\_t MediaPlayerService::Client::setDataSource(int fd, int64\_t offset, int64\_t length)

{

ALOGV("setDataSource fd=%d, offset=%lld, length=%lld", fd, offset, length);

struct stat sb;

int ret = fstat(fd, &sb);

if (ret != 0) {

ALOGE("fstat(%d) failed: %d, %s", fd, ret, strerror(errno));

return UNKNOWN\_ERROR;

}

ALOGV("st\_dev = %llu", static\_cast<uint64\_t>(sb.st\_dev));

ALOGV("st\_mode = %u", sb.st\_mode);

ALOGV("st\_uid = %lu", static\_cast<unsigned long>(sb.st\_uid));

ALOGV("st\_gid = %lu", static\_cast<unsigned long>(sb.st\_gid));

ALOGV("st\_size = %llu", sb.st\_size);

if (offset >= sb.st\_size) {

ALOGE("offset error");

::close(fd);

return UNKNOWN\_ERROR;

}

if (offset + length > sb.st\_size) {

length = sb.st\_size - offset;

ALOGV("calculated length = %lld", length);

}

player\_type playerType = MediaPlayerFactory::getPlayerType(this,

fd,

offset,

length);

sp<MediaPlayerBase> p = setDataSource\_pre(playerType);

if (p == NULL) {

return NO\_INIT;

}

// now set data source

setDataSource\_post(p, p->setDataSource(fd, offset, length));

return mStatus;

}

frameworks\av\media\libmediaplayerservice

frameworks\av\media\libstagefright

## AwesomePlayer::setDataSource

status\_t AwesomePlayer::setDataSource(

int fd, int64\_t offset, int64\_t length) {

Mutex::Autolock autoLock(mLock);

reset\_l();

sp<DataSource> dataSource = new FileSource(fd, offset, length);

status\_t err = dataSource->initCheck();

if (err != OK) {

return err;

}

err = getMimeFromFd(fd, &mMime,&filePath);

mFileSource = dataSource;

{

Mutex::Autolock autoLock(mStatsLock);

mStats.mFd = fd;

mStats.mURI = String8();

}

return setDataSource\_l(dataSource);

}

status\_t AwesomePlayer::setDataSource\_l(

const sp<DataSource> &dataSource) {

String8 mimeType;

float confidence;

sp<AMessage> dummy;

if (!dataSource->sniff(&mimeType, &confidence, &dummy)) {

ALOGD("dataSource sniff error,please check it !");

return UNKNOWN\_ERROR;

}

ALOGD("the format is mimeTypeï¼%s,confidence:%f",mimeType.string(),confidence);

sp<MediaExtractor> extractor = MediaExtractor::Create(dataSource, mMime.string(), true,filePath.string());

if (extractor == NULL) {

ALOGE("MediaExtractor create failed");

return UNKNOWN\_ERROR;

}

if (extractor->getDrmFlag()) {

checkDrmStatus(dataSource);

}

return setDataSource\_l(extractor);

}

int main(int argc, char\*\* argv) {

…

init\_parse\_config\_file("/init.rc");

….

}

### init\_parse\_config\_file

int init\_parse\_config\_file(const char\* path) {

INFO("Parsing %s...\n", path);

Timer t;

std::string data;

if (!read\_file(path, &data)) {//根据传入的路径/init.rc,把文件中的内容读出来，并让data这个string类型的变量指向它

return -1;

}

data.push\_back('\n'); // TODO: fix parse\_config.

parse\_config(path, data);

dump\_parser\_state();

NOTICE("(Parsing %s took %.2fs.)\n", path, t.duration());

//system\core\init\util.h中定义的类

class Timer {

public:

Timer() : t0(gettime\_ns()) {初始化的时候获取当前纳秒初始化一个t0变量

}

double duration() {调用该函数的时候，当前纳秒数减去初始化的时候的纳秒数，除以9个0。等于秒数

return static\_cast<double>(gettime\_ns() - t0) / 1000000000.0;

}

private:

uint64\_t t0;

};

return 0;

}

#### read\_file

bool read\_file(const char\* path, std::string\* content) {

content->clear();//清空字符串

int fd = TEMP\_FAILURE\_RETRY(open(path, O\_RDONLY|O\_NOFOLLOW|O\_CLOEXEC)); //只读打开文件，所指的文件为一符号连接,则会令打开文件失败，O\_CLOEXEC模式打开的文件描述符在执行exec调用新程序中关闭,且为原子操作

if (fd == -1) {

return false;

}

// For security reasons, disallow world-writable

// or group-writable files.

struct stat sb;

if (fstat(fd, &sb) == -1) {//从文件描述符取得文件状态

ERROR("fstat failed for '%s': %s\n", path, strerror(errno));

return false;

}

//S\_IWGRP 用户组用户拥有写权限

//S\_IWOTH 其他用户拥有写权限

//表明文件不能拥有这些权限，如果有，则与运算不为0，那么跳过不安全的文件 return false

if ((sb.st\_mode & (S\_IWGRP | S\_IWOTH)) != 0) {

ERROR("skipping insecure file '%s'\n", path);

return false;

}

bool okay = android::base::ReadFdToString(fd, content); //system\core\base\file.cpp

//bool ReadFdToString(int fd, std::string\* content) {

content->clear();

char buf[BUFSIZ];

ssize\_t n;

while ((n = TEMP\_FAILURE\_RETRY(read(fd, &buf[0], sizeof(buf)))) > 0) {

content->append(buf, n);

}

return (n == 0) ? true : false;

}

close(fd);

return okay;

}

#### parse\_config

static void parse\_config(const char \*fn, const std::string& data)

{

struct listnode import\_list; //创建一个双向链表system\core\include\cutils\list.h中

// ·struct listnode

{

struct listnode \*next;

struct listnode \*prev;

};

struct listnode \*node; //创建一个节点

char \*args[INIT\_PARSER\_MAXARGS]; //#define INIT\_PARSER\_MAXARGS 64

int nargs = 0;

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*parse\_state init start\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

此部分总结:parse\_state的初始化

parse\_state state; //感觉是描述解析状态信息的一个类\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

//struct parse\_state

{

char \*ptr;

char \*text;

int line;

int nexttoken;

void \*context;

void (\*parse\_line)(struct parse\_state \*state, int nargs, char \*\*args);

const char \*filename;

void \*priv;

};

state.filename = fn; //解析文件的名字赋值

state.line = 0; //行数置0

state.ptr = strdup(data.c\_str()); // TODO: fix this code! //将文件的所有内容拷贝到state里面的ptr成员

state.nexttoken = 0; //置0

state.parse\_line = parse\_line\_no\_op; //state里面的成员函数parse\_line指向parse\_line\_no\_op,是一个空函数

list\_init(&import\_list); //初始化链表

state.priv = &import\_list; //state的priv指向这个链表

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*parse\_state init end\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

for (;;) {//for循环开始解析

switch (next\_token(&state)) {

case T\_EOF:

state.parse\_line(&state, 0, 0);

goto parser\_done;

case T\_NEWLINE:

state.line++;//返回是新的一行，那么行数加1，然后继续循环，刚开始跳过注释

if (nargs) {//import返回新的一行的时候，nargs不为0

int kw = lookup\_keyword(args[0]); //返回K\_import

#define kw\_is(kw, type) (keyword\_info[kw].flags & (type))

定义一个keyword\_info数组，数组大小等于枚举的大小，初始化第一个元素

其他的由keywords.h导入，由于#define KEYWORD(symbol, flags, nargs, func) \

[ K\_##symbol ] = { #symbol, func, nargs + 1, flags, },每个元素都由头文件初始化了

keyword\_info[KEYWORD\_COUNT] = {

[ K\_UNKNOWN ] = { "unknown", 0, 0, 0 },

#include "keywords.h"

};

\system\core\init

#define KEYWORD(symbol, flags, nargs, func) K\_##symbol,

enum {

K\_UNKNOWN,

KEYWORD(import, SECTION, 1, 0)

if (kw\_is(kw, SECTION)) {//import是SECTION

state.parse\_line(&state, 0, 0); //空实现

parse\_new\_section(&state, kw, nargs, args); state、K\_import..传入

} else {

state.parse\_line(&state, nargs, args);

}

nargs = 0;

}

break;

case T\_TEXT: //import走这里 #define INIT\_PARSER\_MAXARGS 64

if (nargs < INIT\_PARSER\_MAXARGS) {

args[nargs++] = state.text; //数组0，import字符串存这里

}

break;

}

}

parser\_done:

list\_for\_each(node, &import\_list) {

struct import \*import = node\_to\_item(node, struct import, list);

int ret;

ret = init\_parse\_config\_file(import->filename);

if (ret)

ERROR("could not import file '%s' from '%s'\n",

import->filename, fn);

}

}

#### next\_token

int next\_token(struct parse\_state \*state)

{

char \*x = state->ptr;

char \*s;

if (state->nexttoken) {//第一次进入这里0，跳过

int t = state->nexttoken;

state->nexttoken = 0;

return t;

}

for (;;) {

switch (\*x) {//取第一个字符

case 0:

state->ptr = x;

return T\_EOF;

case '\n':

x++;

state->ptr = x;

return T\_NEWLINE;

case ' ':

case '\t':

case '\r':

x++;

continue;

case '#': //表明此行是注释，会跳过

while (\*x && (\*x != '\n')) x++;//字符存在并且不等于换行，则一直加，加到行位

if (\*x == '\n') {//等于换行，表明一行结束

state->ptr = x+1; //+1.返回新的一行

return T\_NEWLINE;

} else {//不是换行符，表明文件已经到末尾，则返回T\_EOF

state->ptr = x;

return T\_EOF;

}

default: //import走这里

goto text;

}

}

textdone:

state->ptr = x;

\*s = 0;

return T\_TEXT;

text:

state->text = s = x;

textresume:

for (;;) {

switch (\*x) {

case 0: //import会一直加，最后走这里0表示结束符，没换行，只是import结束

goto textdone;

case ' ':

case '\t':

case '\r':

x++;

goto textdone;

case '\n':

state->nexttoken = T\_NEWLINE;

x++;

goto textdone;

case '"':

x++;

for (;;) {

switch (\*x) {

case 0:

/\* unterminated quoted thing \*/

state->ptr = x;

return T\_EOF;

case '"':

x++;

goto textresume;

default:

\*s++ = \*x++;

}

}

break;

case '\\':

x++;

switch (\*x) {

case 0:

goto textdone;

case 'n':

\*s++ = '\n';

break;

case 'r':

\*s++ = '\r';

break;

case 't':

\*s++ = '\t';

break;

case '\\':

\*s++ = '\\';

break;

case '\r':

/\* \ <cr> <lf> -> line continuation \*/

if (x[1] != '\n') {

x++;

continue;

}

case '\n':

/\* \ <lf> -> line continuation \*/

state->line++;

x++;

/\* eat any extra whitespace \*/

while((\*x == ' ') || (\*x == '\t')) x++;

continue;

default:

/\* unknown escape -- just copy \*/

\*s++ = \*x++;

}

continue;

default:

\*s++ = \*x++;

}

}

return T\_EOF;

}

## 严苛模式分析

检测程序中违例情况的开发者工具，比如检测主线程中本地磁盘和网络读写等耗时的操作，检测到违例的情况会做出相应的反应，如日志打印，弹出对话框亦或者崩溃等。

主要检测两大问题:

1.线程策略，TreadPolicy

2.VM策略，VmPolicy

常见用法举例:

private boolean DEV\_MODE = true;

public void onCreate() {

if (DEV\_MODE) {//开发模式下启用

StrictMode.setThreadPolicy(new StrictMode.ThreadPolicy.Builder()

.detectCustomSlowCalls() //API等级11，使用StrictMode.noteSlowCode 检测自定义的耗时调用 StrictMode.noteSlowCall("slowCall cost=" + cost);

.detectDiskReads()//检测磁盘读取操作

.detectDiskWrites()//检测磁盘写入操作

.detectNetwork() //检测网络操作

.penaltyDialog() //触发违规时，显示对违规信息对话框

.penaltyLog() //在Logcat中打印违规异常信息 adb logcat | grep StrictMode

.penaltyFlashScreen() //API等级11 闪屏

.penaltyDeathOnNetwork()//当触发网络违规时，Crash掉当前应用程序

.build());

StrictMode.setVmPolicy(new StrictMode.VmPolicy.Builder()

.detectActivityLeaks()//检测Activity泄露,举例 Activity中创建线程new Thread().start,线程未结束时，旋转屏幕。匿名内部类隐式持有外部对象，旋转屏幕，Activity会重新创建

.detectLeakedSqlLiteObjects()//检测Sqlite对象泄漏

.detectLeakedClosableObjects() //API等级11 检测未关闭的Closable对象泄露,举例 file读写未关闭

.setClassInstanceLimit(CastielClass.class, 2)//设置某个类的实例，在内存里的上限

.detectLeakedRegistrationObjects()//BroadcastReceiver 或者 ServiceConnection 注册类对象是否被正确释放

.penaltyLog()

.penaltyDeath()//当触发违规条件时，直接Crash掉当前应用程序

.build());

}

super.onCreate();

}

原理解析，通过StrictMode的setThreadPolicy方法，检测磁盘读取来分析

涉及的源码文件路径:

/frameworks/base/core/java/android/os/StrictMode.java

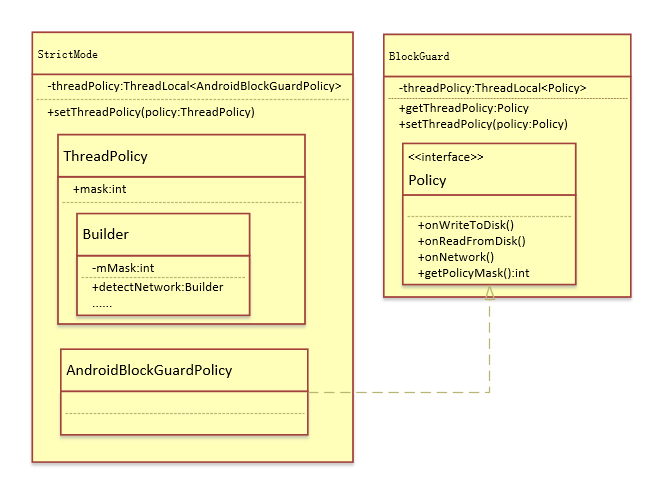
/libcore/dalvik/src/main/java/dalvik/system/BlockGuard.java

/libcore/luni/src/main/java/java/io/FileInputStream.java

/libcore/luni/src/main/java/libcore/io/Streams.java

/libcore/luni/src/main/java/libcore/io/IoBridge.java

/libcore/luni/src/main/java/libcore/io/Libcore.java



首先根据UML图可知，BlockGuard有个内部接口类Policy，和一个线程变量，变量存放的是Policy的一个空实现

看到StrictMode内setThreadPolicy方法

121public final class StrictMode {

....

859 /\*\*

860 \* Sets the policy for what actions on the current thread should

861 \* be detected, as well as the penalty if such actions occur.

862 \*

863 \* <p>Internally this sets a thread-local variable which is

864 \* propagated across cross-process IPC calls, meaning you can

865 \* catch violations when a system service or another process

866 \* accesses the disk or network on your behalf.

867 \*

868 \* @param policy the policy to put into place

869 \*/

870 public static void setThreadPolicy(final ThreadPolicy policy) {

871 setThreadPolicyMask(policy.mask);// new StrictMode.ThreadPolicy.Builder().build返回的是一个ThreadPolicy对象，这里取出对象中的mask，在创建对象时，设置检测种类，其实是或上这个mask,比如检测磁盘的读取操作detectDiskReads，就是将mask|DETECT\_DISK\_READ

872 }

873

874 private static void setThreadPolicyMask(final int policyMask) {

875 // In addition to the Java-level thread-local in Dalvik's

876 // BlockGuard, we also need to keep a native thread-local in

877 // Binder in order to propagate the value across Binder calls,

878 // even across native-only processes. The two are kept in

879 // sync via the callback to onStrictModePolicyChange, below.

880 setBlockGuardPolicy(policyMask);

881

882 // And set the Android native version...

883 Binder.setThreadStrictModePolicy(policyMask);

884 }

885

886 // Sets the policy in Dalvik/libcore (BlockGuard)

887 private static void setBlockGuardPolicy(final int policyMask) {

888 if (policyMask == 0) {//mask等于0，就往BlockGuard里面设置一个Policy的空实现,然后返回

889 BlockGuard.setThreadPolicy(BlockGuard.LAX\_POLICY);

890 return;

891 }

892 final BlockGuard.Policy policy = BlockGuard.getThreadPolicy();//取出BlockGuard里面的Policy类型的线程变量

893 final AndroidBlockGuardPolicy androidPolicy;

894 if (policy instanceof AndroidBlockGuardPolicy) {

//如果BlockGuard中的线程变量是AndroidBlockGuardPolicy类型的,转化成AndroidBlockGuardPolicy ,

895 androidPolicy = (AndroidBlockGuardPolicy) policy;

896 } else {

//如果BlockGuard中的变量类型不是AndroidBlockGuardPolicy,那么从StrictMode中的AndroidBlockGuardPolicy类型的线程变量threadAndroidPolicy取出

//然后设置给BlockGuard

897 androidPolicy = threadAndroidPolicy.get();

898 BlockGuard.setThreadPolicy(androidPolicy);

899 }

//将StrictMode中的AndroidBlockGuardPolicy类型的线程变量threadAndroidPolicy 里面的mask设置成传进来的值

900 androidPolicy.setPolicyMask(policyMask);

901 }

....

以上过程就是将BlockGuard中的Policy本地变量，设置成StrictMode中的AndroidBlockGuardPolicy具体实现，并且设置了StrictMode的一个AndroidBlockGuardPolicy属性里mask值

当调用FileInputStream的read(),读取一个字节时

172 @Override public int read() throws IOException {

173 return Streams.readSingleByte(this);

174 }

175

176 @Override public int read(byte[] buffer, int byteOffset, int byteCount) throws IOException {

177 return IoBridge.read(fd, buffer, byteOffset, byteCount);

178 }

Streams的readSingleByte(this);最终还是回到了FileInputStream中的read(byte[] buffer, int byteOffset, int byteCount)函数

34 /\*\*

35 \* Implements InputStream.read(int) in terms of InputStream.read(byte[], int, int).

36 \* InputStream assumes that you implement InputStream.read(int) and provides default

37 \* implementations of the others, but often the opposite is more efficient.

38 \*/

39 public static int readSingleByte(InputStream in) throws IOException {

40 byte[] buffer = new byte[1];

41 int result = in.read(buffer, 0, 1);

42 return (result != -1) ? buffer[0] & 0xff : -1;

43 }

接下来调用到IoBridge.read函数

458 /\*\*

459 \* java.io thinks that a read at EOF is an error and should return -1, contrary to traditional

460 \* Unix practice where you'd read until you got 0 bytes (and any future read would return -1).

461 \*/

462 public static int read(FileDescriptor fd, byte[] bytes, int byteOffset, int byteCount) throws IOException {

463 Arrays.checkOffsetAndCount(bytes.length, byteOffset, byteCount);

464 if (byteCount == 0) {

465 return 0;

466 }

467 try {

468 int readCount = Libcore.os.read(fd, bytes, byteOffset, byteCount);

469 if (readCount == 0) {

470 return -1;

471 }

472 return readCount;

473 } catch (ErrnoException errnoException) {

474 if (errnoException.errno == EAGAIN) {

475 // We return 0 rather than throw if we try to read from an empty non-blocking pipe.

476 return 0;

477 }

478 throw errnoException.rethrowAsIOException();

479 }

480 }

Libcore.os实际是BlockGuardOs对象

19public final class Libcore {

20 private Libcore() { }

21

22 public static Os os = new BlockGuardOs(new Posix());

23}

24

BlockGuardOs

223 @Override public int read(FileDescriptor fd, ByteBuffer buffer) throws ErrnoException, InterruptedIOException {

224 BlockGuard.getThreadPolicy().onReadFromDisk();//从BlockGuard中获取到之前设置的AndroidBlockGuardPolicy,调用到他的onReadFromDisk具体实现

225 return os.read(fd, buffer);//os是Posix里面最终调用了read，native方法，最终调用了read系统调用

226 }

AndroidBlockGuardPolicy

1254 // Part of BlockGuard.Policy interface:

1255 public void onReadFromDisk() {

1256 if ((mPolicyMask & DETECT\_DISK\_READ) == 0) {//这个标志位是否设置

1257 return;

1258 }

1259 if (tooManyViolationsThisLoop()) {//

1260 return;

1261 }//抛出异常

1262 BlockGuard.BlockGuardPolicyException e = new StrictModeDiskReadViolation(mPolicyMask);

1263 e.fillInStackTrace();

1264 startHandlingViolationException(e);

1265 }

## DatabaseHelper

486 DatabaseHelper(Context context) {

487 super(context, LauncherFiles.LAUNCHER\_DB, null, DATABASE\_VERSION); // "launcher.db"

488 mContext = context;

489 mAppWidgetHost = new AppWidgetHost(context, Launcher.APPWIDGET\_HOST\_ID);

490

491 // In the case where neither onCreate nor onUpgrade gets called, we read the maxId from

492 // the DB here

493 if (mMaxItemId == -1) {

494 mMaxItemId = initializeMaxItemId(getWritableDatabase());//"SELECT MAX(\_id) FROM favorites"

495 }

496 if (mMaxScreenId == -1) {

497 mMaxScreenId = initializeMaxScreenId(getWritableDatabase());//"SELECT MAX(\_id) FROM workspaceScreens”

498 }

499 }