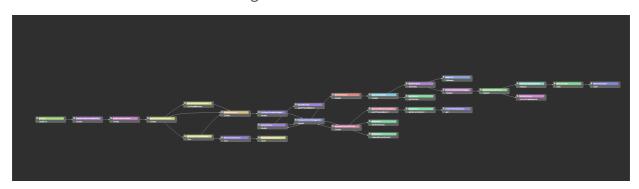
写在前面

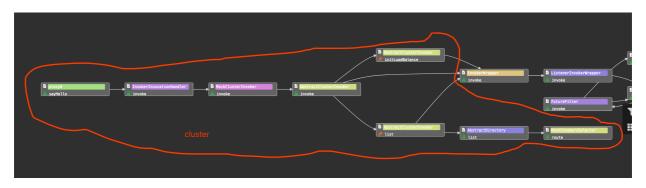
在分析整个调用过程时会发现 Invoker 和 Invocation 贯穿始末,层层调用的invoke的方法更是让人不知所措。先补充下dubbo的哲学思想,Invoker 作为dubbo 真正的执行单元,且可以同时为provider和consumer使用。Invoker 是实体域,它是 Dubbo 的核心模型,其它模型都向它靠扰,或转换成它,它代表一个可执行体,可向它发起 invoke 调用。个人觉得这种思想的优处是代码组织起来更方便,有很好的扩展性,但是可读性会变很差,除非功能描述能再类上完全体现出来,这要求了实现类必须遵守最小化和单一职责。Invocation则是会话域,它持有调用过程中的变量,比如方法名,参数等。附上Invoker 类图

下图是主线程的一次调用过程,略去部分流程,根据测<u>dubbo分层设计的思想</u>,逐层对这个过程进行分析,本次我只关注调用过程,dubbo顶层的 配置层(Config)服务代理层(Proxy)不做分析,直接从集群层(Cluster)开始入手,其实下面分析的过程大致是三层,集群层(Cluster),远程调用层(Protocol)、信息交换层(Exchange)



集群层 (Cluster)

下图是集群层涉及到的方法调用,Cluster是外围概念,所以Cluster的目的是将多个Invoker伪装成一个Invoker,这样其它人只要关注Protocol层Invoker即可。



InvokerInvocationHandler.invoke()

服务的代理类,主要是判断了是不是object 的基本方法并判断了是否为异步调用,最后将方法签名和 参数封装成了 Invocation 传递给了MockClusterInvoker

```
public Object invoke(Object proxy, Method method, Object[] args) throws
Throwable {
   String methodName = method.getName();
   Class<?>[] parameterTypes = method.getParameterTypes();
   // 如果是Object的基本方法直接返回
   if (method.getDeclaringClass() == Object.class) {
        return method.invoke(invoker, args);
    }
   if ("toString".equals(methodName) && parameterTypes.length == 0) {
       return invoker.toString();
   if ("hashCode".equals(methodName) && parameterTypes.length == 0) {
       return invoker.hashCode();
   if ("equals".equals(methodName) && parameterTypes.length == 1) {
       return invoker.equals(args[0]);
    }
   RpcInvocation invocation;
    // 如果方法有@AsyncFor注解 && 方法名以异步后缀结尾 && 返回类型是
FutureReturnType
   // 则认为该方法是异步调用
   if (RpcUtils.hasGeneratedFuture(method)) {
        Class<?> clazz = method.getDeclaringClass();
        String syncMethodName = methodName.substring(0, methodName.length()
- Constants.ASYNC SUFFIX.length());
        Method syncMethod = clazz.getMethod(syncMethodName,
method.getParameterTypes());
        invocation = new RpcInvocation(syncMethod, args);
        invocation.setAttachment(Constants.FUTURE_GENERATED_KEY, "true");
        invocation.setAttachment(Constants.ASYNC_KEY, "true");
    } else {
        invocation = new RpcInvocation(method, args);
        //这是干啥的??
        if (RpcUtils.hasFutureReturnType(method)) {
            invocation.setAttachment(Constants.FUTURE RETURNTYPE KEY,
"true");
           invocation.setAttachment(Constants.ASYNC_KEY, "true");
       }
    }
    //同步调用MockClusterInvoker 的invoke方法
   return invoker.invoke(invocation).recreate();
}
```

从名字即可看出MockClusterInvoker是支持 mock的 ClusterInvoker,这里主要做的事就是从url里判断这次调用是否为mock,MockClusterInvoker其实也是一个包装类,内部封装了 RegistoryDerectory和一个 Invoker接口

```
public Result invoke(Invocation invocation) throws RpcException {
   Result result = null;
   //检测url里是否有mock参数
   String value =
directory.getUrl().getMethodParameter(invocation.getMethodName(),
Constants.MOCK_KEY, Boolean.FALSE.toString()).trim();
   if (value.length() == 0 | value.equalsIgnoreCase("false")) {
       //no mock
        //走真实调用场景
       result = this.invoker.invoke(invocation);
    } else if (value.startsWith("force")) {
       if (logger.isWarnEnabled()) {
           logger.warn("force-mock: " + invocation.getMethodName() + "
force-mock enabled , url : " + directory.getUrl());
       //force:direct mock
       //强制mock
       result = doMockInvoke(invocation, null);
    } else {
       //fail-mock
        //mock 调用失败的场景
       try {
           result = this.invoker.invoke(invocation);
        } catch (RpcException e) {
           if (e.isBiz()) {
               throw e;
           } else {
               if (logger.isWarnEnabled()) {
                   logger.warn("fail-mock: " + invocation.getMethodName()
+ " fail-mock enabled , url : " + directory.getUrl(), e);
               result = doMockInvoke(invocation, e);
           }
       }
   return result;
}
```

FailOverClusterInvoker.invoke()--其实调用的是其父类AbstractClusterInvoker.invoke()

FailOverClusterInvoker的功能是支持 失败重试机制的ClusterInvoker

其作用就是获取可用provider对应的invoker,这些invoker其实是从RegisterDirectory注册目录中获取的,最后选择出负载算法(默认随机)

```
@Override
public Result invoke(final Invocation invocation) throws RpcException {
    //检查clusterInvoker 是否被销毁, 通过 类型为AtomicBoolean 的destroy 变量来判断
   checkWhetherDestroyed();
   // binding attachments into invocation.
   // debug 时, 返回的contextAttachments 为空,但从上面原始注释看不出其具体作用
   Map<String, String> contextAttachments =
RpcContext.getContext().getAttachments();
   if (contextAttachments != null && contextAttachments.size() != 0) {
       ((RpcInvocation) invocation).addAttachments(contextAttachments);
   }
   //列举出可用的invoker, 里面写的有点绕没看懂
   List<Invoker<T>> invokers = list(invocation);
   //根据服务提供者列表(invoker)和调用参数(invocation)决定使用哪种负载均衡方式,
默认随机
   //loadbalance 是通过ExtensionLoader 加载获得的
   LoadBalance loadbalance = initLoadBalance(invokers, invocation);
   //异步相关,不做深入研究
   RpcUtils.attachInvocationIdIfAsync(getUrl(), invocation);
   return doInvoke(invocation, invokers, loadbalance);
}
```

FailOverClusterInvoker.doInvoke()

实现了失败重试的功能,重试次数是从url中获取的。从provider提供的invoker list中选择一个调用

```
public Result doInvoke(Invocation invocation, final List<Invoker<T>>
invokers, LoadBalance loadbalance) throws RpcException {
    List<Invoker<T>> copyinvokers = invokers;
    checkInvokers(copyinvokers, invocation);
    String methodName = RpcUtils.getMethodName(invocation);

    //Murl中获取重试的次数
    int len = getUrl().getMethodParameter(methodName,

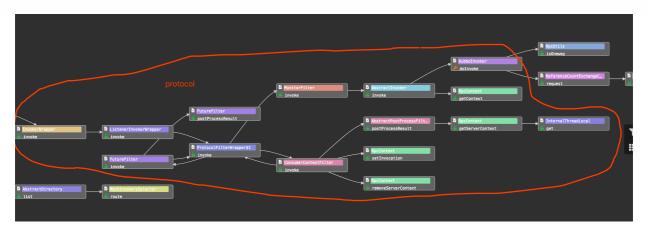
Constants.RETRIES_KEY, Constants.DEFAULT_RETRIES) + 1;
    if (len <= 0) {
        len = 1;
    }
    // retry loop.
    RpcException le = null; // last exception.

//用于存放已经调用过的invoker
    List<Invoker<T>> invoked = new ArrayList<Invoker<T>> (copyinvokers.size()); // invoked invokers.
```

```
Set<String> providers = new HashSet<String>(len);
   for (int i = 0; i < len; i++) {
        //Reselect before retry to avoid a change of candidate `invokers`.
        //NOTE: if `invokers` changed, then `invoked` also lose accuracy.
        if (i > 0) {
           checkWhetherDestroyed();
           copyinvokers = list(invocation);
           // check again
           //再做校验的目的的是 invokers有可能发生变化
           checkInvokers(copyinvokers, invocation);
       }
        //从候选invoker中选择一个
       Invoker<T> invoker = select(loadbalance, invocation, copyinvokers,
invoked);
        invoked.add(invoker);
       RpcContext.getContext().setInvokers((List) invoked);
            //调用RegistryDirectory 的 invoke方法
           Result result = invoker.invoke(invocation);
           if (le != null && logger.isWarnEnabled()) {
               logger.warn(#$%^&);
            }
           return result;
        } catch (RpcException e) {
           if (e.isBiz()) { // biz exception.
               throw e;
           }
           le = e;
        } catch (Throwable e) {
            le = new RpcException(e.getMessage(), e);
        } finally {
           providers.add(invoker.getUrl().getAddress());
        }
    }
   throw new RpcException($%^&*^);
}
```

远程调用层(Protocol):

Protocol是服务域,它是Invoker暴露和引用的主功能入口,它负责Invoker的生命周期管理。下图是 protocal涉及的方法调用过程



从上面选出的invoker 实际上是个包装类,内部实现了责任链模式,增加了filter过滤,如下图,默认实现下面三个过滤器,分别是

- ConsumerContextFilter
- FutureFilter
- MonitorFilter
- ▼ winvoker = {RegistryDirectory\$InvokerDelegate@2858}
 - • providerUrl = {URL@3348} "dubbo://192.168.0.103:20880/org.apache.dubbo.de...
 - ▼ 10 invoker = {ProtocolFilterWrapper\$1@2871} "interface org.apache.dubbo.demo.l...
 - ▶ 1 invoker = {ListenerInvokerWrapper@2880} "interface org.apache.dubbo.der...
 - ► * filter = {ConsumerContextFilter@2881}
 - ▼ 1 next = {ProtocolFilterWrapper\$1@2882} "interface org.apache.dubbo.demo...
 - ▶ 1 invoker = {ListenerInvokerWrapper@2880} "interface org.apache.dubbo...
 - ► * filter = {FutureFilter@2941}
 - ▼ 1 next = {ProtocolFilterWrapper\$1@2942} "interface org.apache.dubbo.de...
 - ▶ 1 invoker = {ListenerInvokerWrapper@2880} "interface org.apache.dul...
 - ► filter = {MonitorFilter@3000}
 - ▼ 1 next = {ListenerInvokerWrapper@2880} "interface org.apache.dubbc...
 - ► † invoker = {Dubbolnvoker@3037} "interface org.apache.dubbo.de...
 - ilisteners = {Collections\$UnmodifiableRandomAccessList@3319} si

ConsumerContextFilter 过滤器对Rpc调用上下文进行设值

```
public Result invoke(Invoker<?> invoker, Invocation invocation) throws
RpcException {
    RpcContext.getContext()
            .setInvoker(invoker)
            .setInvocation(invocation)
            .setLocalAddress(NetUtils.getLocalHost(), 0)
            .setRemoteAddress(invoker.getUrl().getHost(),
                    invoker.getUrl().getPort());
    if (invocation instanceof RpcInvocation) {
        ((RpcInvocation) invocation).setInvoker(invoker);
    }
    try {
        // TODO should we clear server context?
        RpcContext.removeServerContext();
        return postProcessResult(invoker.invoke(invocation), invoker,
invocation);
    } finally {
        // TODO removeContext? but we need to save future for
RpcContext.getFuture() API. If clear attachments here, attachments will not
available when postProcessResult is invoked.
        RpcContext.getContext().clearAttachments();
    }
}
```

FutureFilter 异步回调过滤器,同步调用场景没有作用

```
@Override
public Result invoke(final Invoker<?> invoker, final Invocation invocation)
throws RpcException {
    fireInvokeCallback(invoker, invocation);
    // need to configure if there's return value before the invocation in
    order to help invoker to judge if it's
        // necessary to return future.
    return postProcessResult(invoker.invoke(invocation), invoker,
    invocation);
}
```

MonitorFilter 监控过滤器, 监控耗时等信息

```
@Override
public Result invoke(Invoker<?> invoker, Invocation invocation) throws
RpcException {
    if (invoker.getUrl().hasParameter(Constants.MONITOR KEY)) {
        RpcContext context = RpcContext.getContext(); // provider must
fetch context before invoke() gets called
        String remoteHost = context.getRemoteHost();
        long start = System.currentTimeMillis(); // record start timestamp
        getConcurrent(invoker, invocation).incrementAndGet(); // count up
        try {
            Result result = invoker.invoke(invocation); // proceed
invocation chain
            collect(invoker, invocation, result, remoteHost, start, false);
            return result;
        } catch (RpcException e) {
            collect(invoker, invocation, null, remoteHost, start, true);
            throw e;
        } finally {
            getConcurrent(invoker, invocation).decrementAndGet(); // count
down
        }
    } else {
        return invoker.invoke(invocation);
    }
}
```

invocation经过层层过滤后,经过Dubbolnvoker的dolnvoker 将invocation传递给信息交换层(Exchange)的ReferenceCountExchangeClient

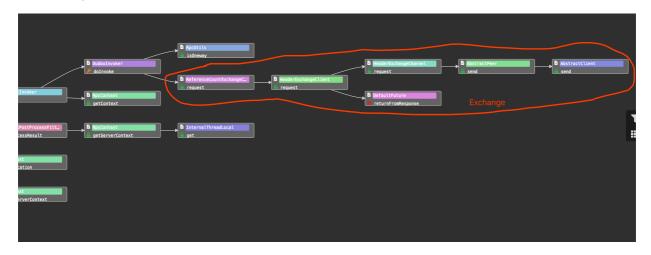
```
@Override
protected Result doInvoke(final Invocation invocation) throws Throwable {
   RpcInvocation inv = (RpcInvocation) invocation;
   final String methodName = RpcUtils.getMethodName(invocation);
   inv.setAttachment(Constants.PATH_KEY, getUrl().getPath());
   inv.setAttachment(Constants.VERSION KEY, version);
   ExchangeClient currentClient;
   if (clients.length == 1) {
       currentClient = clients[0];
    } else {
       currentClient = clients[index.getAndIncrement() % clients.length];
   try {
        //是否是异步 , 有个疑问, 前面已经判断了多次, 怎么还判断
        boolean isAsync = RpcUtils.isAsync(getUrl(), invocation);
       // 是否用future框架
       boolean isAsyncFuture = RpcUtils.isGeneratedFuture(inv) | |
RpcUtils.isFutureReturnType(inv);
       //是否是单程
```

```
boolean isOneway = RpcUtils.isOneway(getUrl(), invocation);
        int timeout = getUrl().getMethodParameter(methodName,
Constants.TIMEOUT KEY, Constants.DEFAULT TIMEOUT);
        if (isOneway) {
            boolean isSent = getUrl().getMethodParameter(methodName,
Constants.SENT KEY, false);
            currentClient.send(inv, isSent);
            RpcContext.getContext().setFuture(null);
            return new RpcResult();
        } else if (isAsync) {
            ResponseFuture future = currentClient.request(inv, timeout);
            // For compatibility
            FutureAdapter<Object> futureAdapter = new FutureAdapter<>
(future);
            RpcContext.getContext().setFuture(futureAdapter);
            Result result;
            if (isAsyncFuture) {
                // register resultCallback, sometimes we need the asyn
result being processed by the filter chain.
                result = new AsyncRpcResult(futureAdapter,
futureAdapter.getResultFuture(), false);
            } else {
               result = new SimpleAsyncRpcResult(futureAdapter,
futureAdapter.getResultFuture(), false);
           return result;
        } else {
            RpcContext.getContext().setFuture(null);
            //invocation继续向下传递
            return (Result) currentClient.request(inv, timeout).get();
    } catch (TimeoutException e) {
        throw new RpcException(RpcException.TIMEOUT EXCEPTION, "Invoke
remote method timeout. method: " + invocation.getMethodName() + ",
provider: " + getUrl() + ", cause: " + e.getMessage(), e);
    } catch (RemotingException e) {
        throw new RpcException(RpcException.NETWORK EXCEPTION, "Failed to
invoke remote method: " + invocation.getMethodName() + ", provider: " +
getUrl() + ", cause: " + e.getMessage(), e);
   }
}
```

信息交换层 (Exchange)

封装请求响应模式,同步转异步,以Request和Response为中心,扩展接口为Exchanger、ExchangeChannel、ExchangeClient和ExchangeServer。

从名字的Exchange 可以理解为 将Invocation封装成Request,下图为封装过程调用。invocation 经过ReferenceCountExchangeClient、HeaderExchangeClient、HeaderExchangeChannel传递最终变成了 request。过程比较简单就不赘述了



网络传输层(Transport)

接下来就是网络传输层(Transport),抽象mina和netty为统一接口,逻辑则是经过几次 send方法将 Request 封装成Message调用nettty了。

总结

前半程以invoker 为主线实现支持mock、重试等机制,以及监控,异步回调等默认过滤机制

后半程invocation 为主线 将方法签名封装成 RPCInvocation ,通过信息交换层 将invocation封装成 Request,再由网络传输层,将Request封装成message 有netty发出

参考资料:

https://zhouxiaowu.coding.me/2018/06/28/Dubbo%E6%BA%90%E7%A0%81%E5%88%86%E6%9E%90%E4%B9%8B%E6%9C%8D%E5%8A%A1%E6%B6%88%E8%B4%B9%E8%BF%87%E7%A8%8B/

http://yeming.me/2018/07/31/dubbo4/

https://github.com/aalansehaiyang/technology-talk/blob/master/middle-software/dubbo-sourcecode.md

https://cdn2.jianshu.io/p/d8338935a60e

https://my.oschina.net/u/1263326/blog/614852

https://www.cnblogs.com/aspirant/p/9002663.html