

1, Linphone初始化工作;

入口: linphone_core_new(...) --

```
>linphone_core_init(core,vtable,config_path, factory_config_path,  
userdata);
```

l, 首先就是与oRTP(基于RFC3550的一个实现)协议栈相关的初始化操作: 如: ortp_init();

在这个函数里面做的工作有:

[A]av_profile_init()即负载类型的初始化。rtp最大支持128种负载类型。这里有个概念:

RtpProfile:

* The RTP profile is a table RTP_PROFILE_MAX_PAYLOADS entries to make the matching

* between RTP payload type number and the PayloadType that defines the type of

* media.

[B]rtp全局统计信息初始化

```
typedef struct rtp_stats
```

```
{
```

```
uint64_t packet_sent;
```

```

uint64_t sent;      /* bytes sent */

uint64_t recv;      /* bytes of payload received and delivered in
time to the application */

uint64_t hw_recv;    /* bytes of payload received */

uint64_t packet_recv; /* number of packets received */

uint64_t outoftime;   /* number of packets that were received
too late */

uint64_t cum_packet_loss; /* cumulative number of packet lost
*/

uint64_t bad;         /* packets that did not appear to be RTP */

uint64_t discarded;   /* incoming packets discarded because
the queue exceeds its max size */

uint64_t sent_rtcp_packets; /* sent RTCP packets counter
(only packets that embed a report block are considered) */

} rtp_stats_t;

```

接下来是Linphone所用的一些负载类型的初始话（assign）,包括音频，视频的，与number相关的及无关的两类；

II, 其次是mediastream2的一些初始化。ms_init();

包括日志相关的设置，

```
ortp_set_log_level_mask(ORTP_MESSAGE|ORTP_WARNING|ORTP_ERROR|ORTP_FATAL);
```

```
    ortp_set_log_handler(ms_android_log_handler);
```

Filter初始化/注册：

```
/* register builtin MSFilter's */
```

```
for (i=0;ms_filter_descs[i]!=NULL;i++){
```

```
    ms_filter_register(ms_filter_descs[i]);
```

```
}
```

声卡初始化,

```
cm=ms_snd_card_manager_get();
```

```
for (i=0;ms_snd_card_descs[i]!=NULL;i++){
```

```
    
```

```
ms_snd_card_manager_register_desc(cm,ms_snd_card_descs[i]);
```

```
}
```

网络摄像头的初始化,

```
MSWebCamManager *wm;
```

```
wm=ms_web_cam_manager_get();
```

```
for (i=0;ms_web_cam_descs[i]!=NULL;i++){
```

```
ms_web_cam_manager_register_desc(wm,ms_web_cam_descs[i]);  
  
}
```

绘制视频图像初始化（opengl）：

```
libmsandroidopengldisplay_init();
```

还要初始化一个mediastream2的事件队列：

```
ms_event_queue_new（）；
```

III，再次就是初始化一个很重要的结构体对象：

```
struct Sal{
```

```
    SalCallbacks callbacks;
```

```
    MSList *calls; /*MSList of SalOp */
```

```
    MSList *registers; /*MSList of SalOp */
```

```
    MSList *out_subscribes; /*MSList of SalOp */
```

```
    MSList *in_subscribes; /*MSList of SalOp */
```

```
    MSList *pending_auths; /*MSList of SalOp */
```

```
    MSList *other_transactions; /*MSList of SalOp */
```

```
    int running;
```

```
int session_expires;

int keepalive_period;

void *up;

bool_t one_matching_codec;

bool_t double_reg;

bool_t use_rports;

bool_t use_101;

bool_t reuse_authorization;

char* rootCa; /* File _or_ folder containing root CA */

};
```

这个对象很重要，在全局只有一个。是sip信号处理抽象层；初始化它的同时进行exosip的初始化：eXosip_init();

并设置协议信号处理回调函数结构体对象：linphone_sal_callbacks，用以处理各种sip消息。

IV，最后就是初始化一些配置信息：

```
sip_setup_register_all(); //linphone_sip_login 【注册上去】。

sound_config_read(lc);
```

```
net_config_read(lc);
```

```
rtp_config_read(lc);
```

```
codecs_config_read(lc);
```

```
sip_config_read(lc); /* this will start eXosip*/
```

IP，端口，协议配置。

```
linphone_core_set_sip_transports(lc,&tr);监听
```

```
sal_root_ca();认证
```

代理配置信息：lc->sip_conf.proxies

默认代理：linphone_core_set_default_proxy_index();

授权信息：

```
/* read authentication information */
```

```
for(i=0;; i++){
```

```
    LinphoneAuthInfo
```

```
*ai=linphone_auth_info_new_from_config_file(lc->config,i);
```

```
    if (ai!=NULL){
```

```
        linphone_core_add_auth_info(lc,ai);
```

```
        linphone_auth_info_destroy(ai);
```

```
    }else{
```

```
break;
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

其它配置信息： /*for tuning or test*/等等。。。

```
}
```

```
video_config_read(lc);
```

Linphone 进入“Read” 状态。。。。。。。

2，注册到服务器的过程。

在linphone_core_iterate()中 proxy_update(lc); 就是注册的触发函数，依次循环每个代理配置，判断commit=true && reg_sendregistry = true;

l,linphone_proxy_config_activate_sip_setup:激活一个sipsetup环境

ll,linphone_proxy_config_register(LinphoneProxyConfig *cfg);生成一个用于注册的SalOp,并设置其contact和

user_pointer 如:

```
sal_op_set_contact(obj->op,contact);
```

```
ms_free(contact);
```

```
sal_op_set_user_pointer(obj->op,obj);
```

然后发出注册消息：sal_register(obj->op,obj->reg_proxy,obj->reg_identity,obj->expires)，开始了注册过程...

首次注册没有授权信息，所以会失败,收到sip消息：
EXOSIP_REGISTRATION_FAILURE:

case 401:case 407:process_authentication(sal,ev);就会提出授权要求(有sip信号处理回调函数来处理)：auth_requested，并添加到：op->pending_auth=ev;

如果其它原因的错误就需要其它的处理了。比如case 423:case 606,当用户收到授权请求时，就会判断当前的授权信息是否满足，

```
LinphoneAuthInfo *ai=  
(LinphoneAuthInfo*)linphone_core_find_auth_info(lc,realm,username)  
; 然后给注册操作授权：sal_op_authenticate(h,&sai);
```

如果当前没有满足的授权信息，则可能需要用户输入授权信息。。。。

如果注册成功：则需要首先提示授权工作了
authentication_ok(sal,ev)。再确定回应里面的请求-是否需要重新注册新的contact.(register_again_with_updated_contact),

如果需要，就重新注册，
update_contact_from_response(op,last_answer);contact do not
match, need to update the register ? ? 。。。。

不需要的話，就可以提示注册成功的消息了。至此，注册完毕；

3, 一次呼叫建立的过程(重点,内容很多呀...);

```
LinphoneCall * linphone_core_invite(LinphoneCore *lc, const char
*url) :
```

```
LinphoneCall * linphone_core_invite(LinphoneCore *lc, const char
*url);
```

```
LinphoneCall * linphone_core_invite_address(LinphoneCore *lc,
const LinphoneAddress *addr);
```

```
LinphoneCall * linphone_core_invite_with_params(LinphoneCore
*lc, const char *url, const LinphoneCallParams *params);
```

```
LinphoneCall *
linphone_core_invite_address_with_params(LinphoneCore *lc, const
LinphoneAddress *addr, const LinphoneCallParams *params);
```

四个出发函数。最终要依赖

linphone_core_invite_address_with_params，中间可能多一些地址转换，呼叫参数（如是否支持视频等）的初始化工作。

进入到呼叫函数linphone_core_invite_address_with_params后，首先判断当前是否有呼叫，以及是否达到呼叫数目的最大限。

```
linphone_core_in_call(lc);
```

```
linphone_core_can_we_add_call(lc);
```

接这对默认代理，和呼叫地址中的代理进行匹配，如果不一样，则进

行重写默认的代理，以呼叫地址中的代理为准。生成一个from字符串。

```
    如果都为空则from=linphone_core_get_primary_contact(lc);/* if no
proxy or no identity defined for this proxy, default to primary
contact*/
```

生成URL： parsed_url2=linphone_address_new(from);创建一个新的
Call:

```

call=linphone_call_new_outgoing(lc,parsed_url2,linphone_address_clo
ne(addr),params);里面包括一些设置：
```

```

linphone_core_get_local_ip(lc,linphone_address_get_domain(to),call-
>localip);
```

```
    linphone_call_init_common(call,from,to);//在这里计数： refcnt=1,
设置引用基数.
```

```
    call->params=*params;
```

```
    call->localdesc=create_local_media_description (lc,call); //本地
媒体类型描述
```

```
    call->camera_active=params->has_video;
```

```
    if (linphone_core_get_firewall_policy(call-
>core)==LinphonePolicyUseStun)
```

```
        linphone_core_run_stun_tests(call->core,call); //防火墙策略
```

```
        discover_mtu(lc,linphone_address_get_domain (to));
```

```
        if (params->referer){  
  
            sal_call_set_referer (call->op,params->referer->op); //是呼叫转移吗  
  
        }  
    }  
}
```

```
    设置route:sal_op_set_route(call->op,route);添加到  
LinphoneCore:linphone_core_add_call(lc,call),然后lc->  
current_call=call;
```

接下来，如果需要ping

就可以直接进行呼叫了：
linphone_core_start_invite(lc,call,dest_proxy);不然就接着进行ping操作：

```
    if (dest_proxy!=NULL || lc->sip_conf.ping_with_options==FALSE){  
  
        linphone_core_start_invite(lc,call,dest_proxy);  
  
    }else{  
  
        /*defer the start of the call after the OPTIONS ping*/  
  
        call->ping_op=sal_op_new(lc->sal);  
  
        sal_ping(call->ping_op,from,real_url); ///ping操作，，，  
        eXosip_options_build_request -->...-->  
        eXosip_options_send_request(options);  
  
        sal_op_set_user_pointer(call->ping_op,call);  
    }  
}
```

```
call->start_time=time(NULL);
```

```
}
```

linphone_core_iterator里面如果curtime-call->start_time>=2, 则会不等ping回来, 就呼叫linphone_core_start_invite(lc,call,NULL);

如果需要ping操作, 就需要处理Ping_op的回应, 消息处理函数是:
other_request_reply(sal,ev);

-->sal->callbacks.ping_reply(op);在ping_reply里面:
linphone_core_start_invite(call->core,call,NULL);

至此, 终于可以进行呼叫了。当对初始化了的call进行, 真正呼叫时要什么呢?

I, 为呼叫操作设置contact,sal_op_set_contact(call->op, contact);而这里的contact是从get_fixed_contact(lc,call,dest_proxy), 即dest_proxy而来的。

II, linphone_call_init_media_streams(call);初始化音频, 视频的媒体流,

第一部分: 初始化 audio_stream_new , 统计信息初始化:
ms_filter_enable_statistics(TRUE);ms_filter_reset_statistics();

创建配置session:stream->session=create_duplex_rtpsession(locport,ipv6);//RTP_SESSION_SENDRX 模式的

```
rtp=rtp_session_new(RTP_SESSION_SENDRX);[[[==
```

```
rtp_session_set_rcv_buf_size(rtp,MAX RTP_SIZE);
```

```
rtp_session_set_scheduling_mode(rtp,0);
```

```
rtp_session_set_blocking_mode(rtp,0);
```

```

rtp_session_enable_adaptive_jitter_compensation(rtp,TRUE);
```

```
rtp_session_set_symmetric_rtp(rtp,TRUE);
```

```
rtp_session_set_local_addr(rtp,ipv6 ? "::" :
"0.0.0.0",locport);
```

```
rtp_session_signal_connect(rtp,"timestamp_jump",
(RtpCallback)rtp_session_resync,(long)NULL);
```

```
rtp_session_signal_connect(rtp,"ssrc_changed",
(RtpCallback)rtp_session_resync,(long)NULL);
```

```
rtp_session_set_ssrc_changed_threshold(rtp,0);
```

```
rtp_session_set_rtcp_report_interval(rtp,2500); /*at the
beginning of the session send more reports*/
```

```
disable_checksums(rtp_session_get_rtp_socket(rtp));
```

```
添加发送的filter:stream-
>rtpsend=ms_filter_new(MS RTP_SEND_ID);
```

```
添加回声消除的filter:stream-
>ec=ms_filter_new_from_desc(ec_desc);
```

```
    生成并初始化，为本stream注册rtp事件队列： stream->evq=ortp_ev_queue_new();rtp_session_register_event_queue(stream->session,stream->evq);
```

```
    其它初始化： stream->play_dtmfs=TRUE;
```

```
    stream->use_gc=FALSE;
```

```
    stream->use_agc=FALSE;
```

```
    stream->use_ng=FALSE;
```

```
    ===]]]
```

接着，如果支持回声限制,则根据配置信息设置一些相关参数，如： audio_stream_enable_echo_limiter(audiostream,ELControlFull);

接着，如果支持回声消除,则根据配置信息设置一些相关参数，如： audio_stream_set_echo_canceller_params;

接着，是否支持获取控制，以便不获取噪声，有个噪声的gateway要设置:

```
    int enabled=lp_config_get_int(lc->config,"sound","noisegate",0);
```

```
    audio_stream_enable_noise_gate(audiostream,enabled);
```

在就是为session设置if (lc->a_rtp)
rtp_session_set_transports(audiostream->session,lc->a_rtp,lc->a_rtcp);

```
给Call也注册一个ort事件队列: call->audiostream_app_evq =  
ortp_ev_queue_new();
```

```
    rtp_session_register_event_queue(audiostream-  
>session,call->audiostream_app_evq);
```

第二部分: 如果支持视频, 则需要call-

```
>videostream=video_stream_new(md-  
>streams[1].port,linphone_core_ipv6_enabled(lc));//初始化视频流
```

```
    具体: VideoStream *stream = (VideoStream *)ms_new0  
(VideoStream, 1);
```

```
    stream-  
>session=create_duplex_rtpsession(locport,use_ipv6);
```

```
    stream->evq=ortp_ev_queue_new();
```

```
    stream->rtpsend=ms_filter_new(MS_RTP_SEND_ID);
```

```
    rtp_session_register_event_queue(stream->session,stream-  
>evq);
```

```
    stream->sent_vsize.width=MS_VIDEO_SIZE_CIF_W;
```

```
    stream->sent_vsize.height=MS_VIDEO_SIZE_CIF_H;
```

```
    stream->dir=VideoStreamSendRecv;
```

```
    choose_display_name(stream);
```

接下来: 设置display_filter_name, 设置

```
video_stream_set_event_callback,设置rtp_session_set_transports,
```

```
    注册rtp事件队列:rtp_session_register_event_queue(call-  
>videostream->session,call->videostream_app_evq);
```

III, sal_call_set_local_media_description ,设置本地媒体格式描述。

解析地址from ,url,等, 然后开始真正呼叫。。err=sal_call(call->op,from,real_url);具体展开。。。:

```
int sal_call(SalOp *h, const char *from, const char *to){  
  
    int err;  
  
    osip_message_t *invite=NULL;  
  
    sal_op_set_from(h,from);  
  
    sal_op_set_to(h,to);  
  
    sal_exosip_fix_route(h);  
  
    err=eXosip_call_build_initial_invite(&invite,to,from,sal_op_get_route(h),  
    "Phone call");  
  
    if (err!=0){  
  
        ms_error("Could not create call.");  
  
        return -1;  
  
    }  
}
```



```
    osip_message_set_allow(invite, "INVITE, ACK, CANCEL,  
OPTIONS, BYE, REFER, NOTIFY, MESSAGE, SUBSCRIBE, INFO");  
  
    if (h->base.contact){  
  
        _osip_list_set_empty(&invite->contacts,(void (*)(  
void*))osip_contact_free);  
  
        osip_message_set_contact(invite,h->base.contact);  
  
    }  
  
    if (h->base.root->session_expires!=0){  
  
        osip_message_set_header(invite, "Session-expires", "200");  
  
        osip_message_set_supported(invite, "timer");  
  
    }  
  
    if (h->base.local_media){  
  
        h->sdp_offering=TRUE;  
  
        set_sdp_from_desc(invite,h->base.local_media);  
  
    }else h->sdp_offering=FALSE;  
  
    if (h->replaces){  
  
        osip_message_set_header(invite,"Replaces",h->replaces);  
  
        if (h->referred_by)
```

```

        osip_message_set_header(invite,"Referred-By",h-
>referred_by);

    }

    eXosip_lock();

    err=eXosip_call_send_initial_invite(invite);

    eXosip_unlock();

    h->cid=err;

    if (err<0){

        ms_error("Fail to send invite !");

        return -1;

    }else{

        sal_add_call(h->base.root,h);//把操作添加到sal中....

    }

    return 0;

}

```

最后设置状态：Contacting。。。

```
barmsg=ortp_strdup_printf("%s %s", _("Contacting"), real_url);
```

```
if (lc->vtable.display_status!=NULL)
```

```
lc->vtable.display_status(lc,barmsg);
```

如此，便开始了等待代理服务器返回消息的状态了。。。。

接下来分析，当接受到对放来的call-request的时候，怎么处理。。。。

```
case EXOSIP_CALL_INVITE:表示收到了一个呼叫的消息。执行：  
inc_new_call(Sal *sal, eXosip_event_t *ev);
```

首先为这个消息生成一个SalOp操作。得到sdp信息：
eXosip_get_sdp_info(ev->request);接着从request里面获取一些参数
如：origin

ua, replaces, from ,to ,sdp, call_info,tid,cid, did,等等,然后进入sip消息回调里面的call_received回调进行处理，进入这个函数后就是

和主动呼叫(outgoingcall)的模式很相像了，判断收处于呼叫状态，是否达到最大呼叫数目linphone_core_can_we_add_call，有传入的salop得到from

和to，进而判断是否是重复呼叫is_duplicate_call？如果都满足上述条件，就可以惊醒呼叫的创建了：

```
call=linphone_call_new_incoming(lc,from_addr,to_addr,h);
```

里面包括判决是否发ping指令，本地
medaidesc,linphone_call_init_common,create_local_media_descriptio


```
linphone_core_accept_call(LinphoneCore *lc, LinphoneCall *call);
```

```
里面会做：I,/* check if this call is supposed to replace an already  
running one*/replaced=sal_call_get_replaces(call->op);
```

```
II,/*try to be best-effort in giving real local or routable contact  
address*/ --->sal_op_set_contact(call->op,contact);
```

```
III,/*stop ringing */-->ring_stop(lc->ringstream);
```

```
IV,if (call->audiostream==NULL)
```

```
linphone_call_init_media_streams(call); //这个之前已经做过了，这  
里只是检查做没做，谨慎期间。
```

```
IIIV, sal_call_accept(call->op);//发送200OK消息
```

```
IIIV, new_md=sal_call_get_final_media_description(call->op);
```

```
linphone_core_update_streams(lc, call, new_md); //更新媒体  
流。。。
```

```
VI, 通知：ms_message("call answered.");
```

4,

到这里，一个呼叫的整个常规流程也就完事儿了。而整个linphone的主要功能框架也基本完成。但中间一些细节，如如何添加每个节点的filter, 如何维持更新媒体流，借助mediastream2,怎

么实现流媒体的过程，还需进一步分析。（2011-11-10 宣继托）

