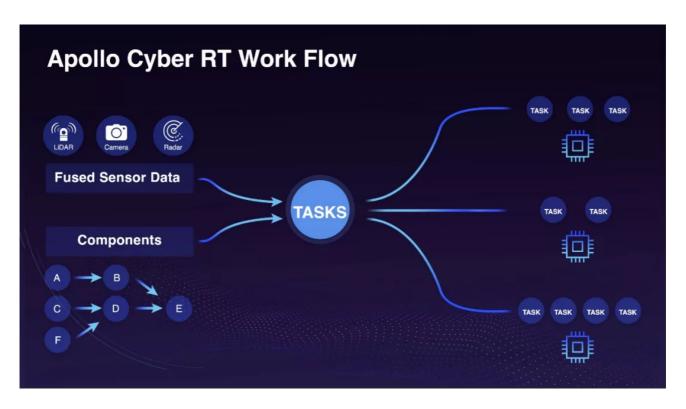
# 开发者说 | Apollo 3.5各功能模块启动过程解析

Apollo Cyber RT框架便是为Apollo构建此类框架的第一步,也是第一个专为自动驾驶技术设计的开源框架。



Apollo Cyber RT框架

Apollo Cyber RT 框架核心理念是基于的组件,组件有预先设定的输入输出。

实际上,每个组件就代表一个专用得算法模块。框架可以根据所有预定义的组件生成有向无环图 (DAG)。

在运行时刻,框架把融合好的传感器数据和预定义的组件打包在一起形成用户级轻量任务,之后,框架的调度器可以根据资源可用性和任务优先级来派发这些任务。

Apollo 3.5彻底摒弃ROS,改用自研的Cyber作为底层通讯与调度平台。各功能模块的启动过程与之前版本天壤之别。

感谢社区荣誉布道师—贺博士 对Apollo 3.5 各功能模块的启动过程进行解析(关闭过程可作类似分析,不再赘述),希望给感兴趣的同学带来帮助。

# DREAMVIEW模块启动过程

# Opollo 开发者社区

先从启动脚本文件scripts/bootstrap.sh开始剖析。

服务启动命令bash scripts/bootstrap.sh start实际上执行了scripts/bootstrap.sh脚本中的start函数:

```
dfunction start() {
2
         ./scripts/monitor.sh start
 3
         ./scripts/dreamview.sh start
        if [ $? -eq 0 ]; then
 4
 5
            http_status="$(curl -o -I -L -s -w '%{http_code}' ${DREAMVIEW URL})"
             if [ $http_status -eq 200 ]; then
 6
 7
                 echo "Dreamview is running at" $DREAMVIEW URL
8
             else
 9
                 echo "Failed to start Dreamview. Please check /apollo/data/log or /apollo/da
10
             fi
11
         fi
12
```

start函数内部分别调用脚本文件scripts/monitor.sh与scripts/dreamview.sh内部的start函数启动monitor与dreamview模块。

monitor 模块的启动过程暂且按下不表,下面专门研究 dreamview 模块的 start 函数。scripts/dreamview.sh文件内容如下:

```
DIR="$( cd "$( dirname "${BASH_SOURCE[0]}" )" && pwd )"

cd "${DIR}/.."

source "${DIR}/apollo_base.sh"

# run function from apollo_base.sh

# run command_name module_name

run dreamview "$@"
```

里面压根没有start函数,但我们找到一个apollo\_base.sh脚本文件,并且有一条调用语句:run dreamview "\$@"(展开以后就是run dreamview start)。

我们有理由判断,run函数存在于apollo\_base.sh脚本文件,现在到里面一探究竟,不出意外果然有一个run函数:

```
function run() {
local module=$1
shift
run_customized_path $module $module "$@"
}
```

上述代码中, module的值为 dreamview, \$@的值为 start, 因此后面继续调用run\_customized\_path dreamview dreamview start。继续顺藤摸瓜查看run\_customized\_path函数:

```
function run customized path() {
2
    local module path=$1
 3
    local module=$2
    local cmd=$3
    shift 3
 5
 6
    case $cmd in
 7
       start)
         start customized path $module path $module "$@"
9
10
      # ...
11 }
```

实际调用的是start customized path dreamview dreamview。

# 再来查看 start customized path函数:

```
function start customized path() {
     MODULE PATH=$1
    MODULE=$2
     shift 2
4
 5
     is_stopped_customized_path "${MODULE_PATH}" "${MODULE}"
 6
7
      if [ $? -eq 1 ]; then
       eval "nohup cyber launch start /apollo/modules/${MODULE PATH}/launch/${MODULE}.launc
8
9
       is_stopped_customized_path "${MODULE_PATH}" "${MODULE}"
10
11
       if [ $? -eq 0 ]; then
         echo "Launched module ${MODULE}."
12
```

```
13
          return 0
14
         else
15
           echo "Could not launch module ${MODULE}. Is it already built?"
16
17
         fi
18
       else
19
         echo "Module ${MODULE} is already running - skipping."
2.0
         return 2
21
       fi
22
```

在start\_customized\_path函数内部,首先调用is\_stopped\_customized\_path函数来判断(在内部实际通过指令\$(pgrep -c -f "modules/dreamview/launch/dreamview.launch")来判断)dreamview模块是否已启动。

# 若该模块未启动,则使用指令

nohup cyber\_launch start/apollo/modules/dreamview/launch/dreamview.launch &以非挂断方式启动后台进程模块dreamview。

```
cyber_launch是Cyber平台提供的一个python工具程序,其完整路径为:
```

\${APOLLO\_HOME}/cyber/tools/cyber\_launch/cyber\_launch.

可通过sudo find / -name cyber launch查找, \${APOLLO HOME}表示Apollo项目的根目录。

以我的机器为例,Docker外部为/home/davidhopper/code/apollo, Docker内部自不必说,全部为/apollo。为描述简单起见,下文全部以Docker内部的路径/apollo为准。

# 下面继续研究cyber launch中的main函数:

```
1
    def main():
        """ main function """
 2
 3
         cyber path = os.getenv('CYBER PATH')
         if cyber path == None:
 4
 5
             logger.error('Error: environment variable CYBER PATH not found, set environment
 6
             sys.exit(1)
 7
         os.chdir(cyber path)
         parser = argparse.ArgumentParser(description='cyber launcher')
 8
9
         subparsers = parser.add subparsers(help='sub-command help')
10
11
         start parser = subparsers.add parser('start', help='launch/benchmark.launch')
         start_parser.add_argument('file', nargs='?', action='store', help='launch file, defa
12
13
```

```
stop parser = subparsers.add parser('stop', help='stop all the module in launch file
14
          stop parser.add argument('file', nargs='?', action='store', help='launch file, defau
15
16
          #restart parser = subparsers.add parser('restart', help='restart the module')
          #restart_parser.add_argument('file', nargs='?', action='store', help='launch file, d
18
19
20
         params = parser.parse_args(sys.argv[1:])
21
22
         command = sys.argv[1]
23
         if command == 'start':
2.4
             start(params.file)
25
         elif command == 'stop':
              stop launch(params.file)
26
          #elif command == 'restart':
27
28
             restart(params.file)
29
         else:
             logger.error('Invalid command %s' % command)
3.0
31
              sys.exit(1)
32
4
```

该函数无非进行一些命令行参数解析,

然后调用start(/apollo/modules/dreamview/launch/dreamview.launch)函数启动dreamview模块。

继续查看start函数,该函数内容很长,不再详细解释,

其主要功能是解析XML文件/apollo/modules/dreamview/launch/dreamview.launch中的各项元

素: name、dag conf、type、process name、exception handler,

# 其值分别为:

```
dreamview、null、binary、/apollo/bazel-bin/modules/dreamview/dreamview --flagfile =/apollo/modules/common/data/global_flagfile.txt、respawn,然后调用

ProcessWrapper(process_name.split()[0], 0, [""], process_name, process_type, exception handler)创建一个ProcessWrapper对象pw,
```

# 然后调用pw.start()函数启动dreamview模块:

```
def start(launch_file = ''):
    # ...

process_list = []

root = tree.getroot()

for module in root.findall('module'):
    module_name = module.find('name').text

dag conf = module.find('dag conf').text
```

```
9
              process name = module.find('process name').text
              sched name = module.find('sched name')
10
11
              process type = module.find('type')
              exception handler = module.find('exception handler')
12
13
              # ...
14
              if process_name not in process_list:
                  if process_type == 'binary':
1.5
16
                      if len(process_name) == 0:
17
                         logger.error('Start binary failed. Binary process name is null')
18
                         continue
                      pw = ProcessWrapper(process_name.split()[0], 0, [""], process_name, proc
19
                  # default is library
2.0
21
                  else:
22
                      pw = ProcessWrapper(g binary name, 0, dag dict[str(process name)], proce
23
                  result = pw.start()
24
                  if result != 0:
                      logger.error('Start manager [%s] failed. Stop all!' % process name)
2.5
26
                      stop()
27
                  pmon.register(pw)
28
                  process_list.append(process_name)
29
30
          # no module in xml
31
         if not process list:
              logger.error("No module was found in xml config.")
32
33
              return
         all died = pmon.run()
34
35
          if not all died:
36
              logger.info("Stop all processes...")
37
             stop()
38
          logger.info("Cyber exit.")
4
```

# 下面查看ProcessWrapper类里的start函数:

```
1
         def start(self):
 2
 3
             start a manager in process name
             11 11 11
 4
 5
             if self.process type == 'binary':
                 args list = self.name.split()
 6
 7
             else:
                 args_list = [self.binary_path, '-d'] + self.dag_list
8
9
                 if len(self.name) != 0:
10
                     args list.append('-p')
11
                     args list.append(self.name)
                 if len(self.sched name) != 0:
12
                     args list.append('-s')
13
                     args list.append(self.sched name)
14
15
16
             self.args = args list
17
18
             try:
                 self.popen = subprocess.Popen(args list, stdout=subprocess.PIPE, stderr=subp
19
```

```
20
              except Exception, e:
21
                  logger.error('Subprocess Popen exception: ' + str(e))
22
             else:
23
                  if self.popen.pid == 0 or self.popen.returncode is not None:
24
25
                      logger.error('Start process [%s] failed.' % self.name)
26
                      return 2
27
2.8
              th = threading.Thread(target=module monitor, args=(self, ))
              th.setDaemon(True)
29
3.0
              th.start()
              self.started = True
31
              self.pid = self.popen.pid
32
33
              logger.info('Start process [%s] successfully. pid: %d' % (self.name, self.popen.
34
              logger.info('-' * 120)
35
              return 0
4
```

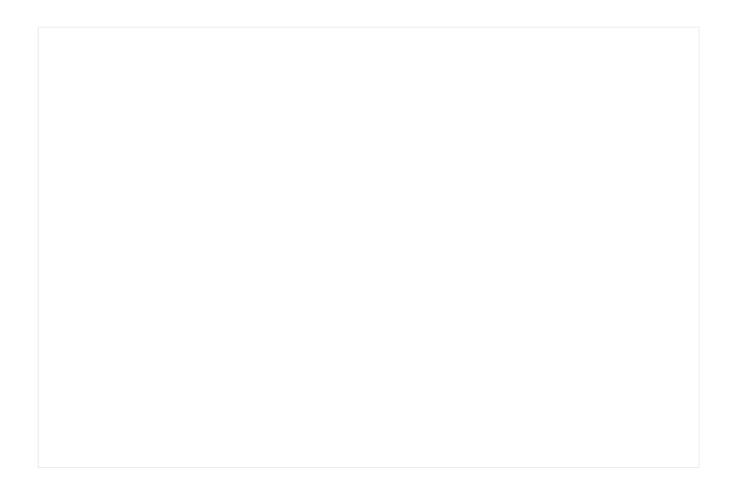
在该函数内部调用/apollo/bazel-bin/modules/dreamview/dreamview --flagfile=/apollo/modules/common/data/global flagfile.txt最终启动了dreamview进程。

dreamview进程的main函数位于/apollo/modules/dreamview/backend/main.cc中,内容如下所示:

```
1
        int main(int argc, char *argv[]) {
 2
      google::ParseCommandLineFlags(&argc, &argv, true);
 3
       // add by caros for dv performance improve
 4
       apollo::cyber::GlobalData::Instance()->SetProcessGroup("dreamview sched");
       apollo::cyber::Init(argv[0]);
 5
 6
 7
      apollo::dreamview::Dreamview dreamview;
 8
      const bool init success = dreamview.Init().ok() && dreamview.Start().ok();
9
      if (!init success) {
10
        AERROR << "Failed to initialize dreamview server";
11
        return -1;
12
13
      apollo::cyber::WaitForShutdown();
14
      dreamview.Stop();
15
      apollo::cyber::Clear();
16
      return 0;
17
```

该函数初始化Cyber环境,并调用Dreamview::Init()和Dreamview::Start()函数,启动Dreamview后台监护进程。

然后进入消息处理循环,直到等待cyber::WaitForShutdown()返回,清理资源并退出main函数。



Apollo 3.5使用Cyber启动Localization、Perception、Prediction、Planning、Control等功能模块。若只看各模块的BUILD文件,保证你无法找到该模块的启动入口main函数(Apollo 3.5之前的版本均是如此处理)。

下面以Planning模块为例具体阐述。

Planning模块BUILD文件中生成binary文件的配置项如下:

```
1     cc_binary(
2     name = "libplanning_component.so",
3     linkshared = True,
4     linkstatic = False,
5     deps = [":planning_component_lib"],
6  )
```

该配置项中没有source文件,仅包含一个依赖项:planning\_component\_lib。又注意到后者的定义如下:

```
5
         ],
         hdrs = [
 6
 7
             "planning component.h",
 8
         ],
 9
         copts = [
             "-DMODULE NAME=\\\"planning\\\"",
10
11
         ],
12
         deps = [
13
             ":planning lib",
             "//cyber",
14
             "//modules/common/adapters:adapter gflags",
1.5
             "//modules/common/util:message util",
16
             "//modules/localization/proto:localization proto",
17
             "//modules/map/relative map/proto:navigation proto",
18
             "//modules/perception/proto:perception proto",
19
             "//modules/planning/proto:planning proto",
20
             "//modules/prediction/proto:prediction_proto",
21
22
        ],
23
```

在srcs文件planning\_component.cc以及deps文件中均找不到main函数。

那么main函数被隐藏在哪里?如果没有main函数,binary文件libplanning\_component.so又是如何启动的?

答案很简单,planning模块的binary文件libplanning\_component.so作为cyber的一个组件启动,不需要main函数。

下面详细阐述在DreamView界面中启动Planning模块的过程。

DreamView前端界面操作此处不表,后端的消息响应函数 HMI::RegisterMessageHandlers() 位于/apollo/modules/dreamview/backend/hmi/hmi.cc文件中:

```
void HMI::RegisterMessageHandlers() {
 1
 2
 3
      websocket ->RegisterMessageHandler(
 4
           "HMIAction",
 5
           [this](const Json& json, WebSocketHandler::Connection* conn) {
 6
             // Run HMIWorker::Trigger(action) if json is {action: ""}
 7
             // Run HMIWorker::Trigger(action, value) if "value" field is provided.
 8
             std::string action;
 9
             if (!JsonUtil::GetStringFromJson(json, "action", &action)) {
10
               AERROR << "Truncated HMIAction request.";
11
12
               return;
```

```
13
             HMIAction hmi action;
14
             if (!HMIAction Parse(action, &hmi action)) {
15
               AERROR << "Invalid HMIAction string: " << action;
16
17
18
             std::string value;
             if (JsonUtil::GetStringFromJson(json, "value", &value)) {
19
20
              hmi_worker_->Trigger(hmi_action, value);
21
             } else {
22
               hmi_worker_->Trigger(hmi_action);
23
24
25
             // Extra works for current Dreamview.
             if (hmi action == HMIAction::CHANGE MAP) {
26
               // Reload simulation map after changing map.
               CHECK(map service ->ReloadMap(true))
28
                   << "Failed to load new simulation map: " << value;
29
             } else if (hmi_action == HMIAction::CHANGE_VEHICLE) {
30
31
               // Reload lidar params for point cloud service.
32
               PointCloudUpdater::LoadLidarHeight(FLAGS lidar height yaml);
33
               SendVehicleParam();
34
35
          });
36
37
       // ...
38
```

其中, HMIAction\_Parse(action, &hmi\_action)用于解析动作参数,

hmi\_worker\_->Trigger(hmi\_action, value)用于执行相关动作。

对于Planning模块的启动而言,

hmi action的值为HMIAction::START MODULE, value的值为Planning。

实际上, DreamView将操作模式分为多种hmi mode,

这些模式位于目录/apollo/modules/dreamview/conf/hmi\_modes,每一个配置文件均对应一种hmi mode。

但不管处于哪种hmi mode,对于Planning模块的启动而言,

hmi action的值均为HMIAction::START MODULE, value的值均为Planning。

当然, Standard Mode 与 Navigation Mode 对应的 dag\_files 不一样, Standard Mode 的 dag\_files为/apollo/modules/planning/dag/planning.dag, Navigation Mode 的 dag\_files为/apollo/modules/planning/dag/planning\_navi.dag。

HMIWorker::Trigger(const HMIAction action, const std::string& value) 函数位于文

件/apollo/modules/dreamview/backend/hmi/hmi worker.cc中,其内容如下:

```
bool HMIWorker::Trigger(const HMIAction action, const std::string& value) {
    AINFO << "HMIAction " << HMIAction Name(action) << "(" << value
           << ") was triggered!";
 3
    switch (action) {
 4
 5
      // ...
       case HMIAction::START MODULE:
7
        StartModule(value);
         break;
8
9
       // ...
10
11
    return true;
12 }
```

继续研究HMIWorker::StartModule(const std::string& module) 函数:

```
void HMIWorker::StartModule(const std::string& module) const {
const Module* module_conf = FindOrNull(current_mode_.modules(), module);
if (module_conf != nullptr) {
    System(module_conf->start_command());
} else {
    AERROR << "Cannot find module " << module;
}
</pre>
```

上述函数中成员变量current mode 保存着当前hmi mode对应配置文件包含的所有配置项。

例如modules/dreamview/conf/hmi modes/mkz standard debug.pb.txt

里面就包含了MKZ标准调试模式下所有的功能模块,

该配置文件通过HMIWorker::LoadMode(const std::string& mode\_config\_path)函数读入到成员变量current\_mode\_中。

如果基于字符串module查找到了对应的模块名以及对应的启动配置文件dag\_files,则调用System函数 (内部实际调用std::system函数)基于命令module conf->start command()启动一个进程。

这个start command从何而来?

```
HMIMode HMIWorker::LoadMode(const std::string& mode config path) {
 1
 2
      HMIMode mode;
      CHECK(common::util::GetProtoFromFile(mode config path, &mode))
 3
           << "Unable to parse HMIMode from file " << mode config path;
 4
      // Translate cyber modules to regular modules.
 5
      for (const auto& iter : mode.cyber modules()) {
 6
        const std::string& module name = iter.first;
        const CyberModule& cyber module = iter.second;
9
        // Each cyber module should have at least one dag file.
10
        CHECK(!cyber module.dag files().empty()) << "None dag file is provided for "</pre>
                                                  << module name << " module in "
11
12
                                                  << mode_config_path;
13
14
        Module& module = LookupOrInsert(mode.mutable modules(), module name, {});
1.5
        module.set_required_for_safety(cyber_module.required_for_safety());
16
        // Construct start command:
17
        // nohup mainboard -p -d ... &
18
19
        module.set start command("nohup mainboard");
         const auto& process group = cyber module.process group();
         if (!process group.empty()) {
21
          StrAppend(module.mutable_start_command(), " -p ", process_group);
22
23
         for (const std::string& dag : cyber_module.dag_files()) {
24
25
          StrAppend(module.mutable_start_command(), " -d ", dag);
26
         StrAppend(module.mutable start command(), " &");
27
28
        // Construct stop_command: pkill -f ''
29
        const std::string& first dag = cyber module.dag files(0);
30
        module.set stop command(StrCat("pkill -f \"", first dag, "\""));
31
        // Construct process monitor config.
32
        module.mutable process monitor config()->add command keywords("mainboard");
33
        module.mutable process monitor config()->add command keywords(first dag);
34
35
      mode.clear cyber modules();
36
      AINFO << "Loaded HMI mode: " << mode.DebugString();
37
38
      return mode;
39
```

通过该函数可以看到,构建出的start\_command格式为nohup mainboard -p-d... & , 其中, process group与dag均来自于当前hmi mode对应的配置文件。

以modules/dreamview/conf/hmi modes/mkz close loop.pb.txt为例,

它包含两个cyber\_modules配置项,对于Computer模块而言,它包含了11个dag\_files文件(对应11个子功能模块),这些子功能模块全部属于名为compute\_sched的process\_group。

dag自不必言,每个子功能模块对应一个dag files,

Planning子功能模块对应的dag files为/apollo/modules/planning/dag/planning.dag。

```
cyber modules {
       key: "Computer"
 3
       value: {
         dag files: "/apollo/modules/drivers/camera/dag/camera no compress.dag"
 4
 5
         dag files: "/apollo/modules/drivers/gnss/dag/gnss.dag"
         dag files: "/apollo/modules/drivers/radar/conti radar/dag/conti radar.dag"
 6
 7
         dag files: "/apollo/modules/drivers/velodyne/dag/velodyne.dag"
         dag files: "/apollo/modules/localization/dag/dag streaming msf localization.dag"
 8
         dag files: "/apollo/modules/perception/production/dag/dag streaming perception.dag"
 9
         dag files: "/apollo/modules/perception/production/dag/dag streaming perception traff
10
         dag files: "/apollo/modules/planning/dag/planning.dag"
11
         dag files: "/apollo/modules/prediction/dag/prediction.dag"
12
         dag files: "/apollo/modules/routing/dag/routing.dag"
13
         dag files: "/apollo/modules/transform/dag/static transform.dag"
14
15
         process group: "compute sched"
16
17
18
     cyber modules {
19
      key: "Controller"
2.0
       value: {
         dag files: "/apollo/modules/canbus/dag/canbus.dag"
21
22
         dag files: "/apollo/modules/control/dag/control.dag"
         dag files: "/apollo/modules/guardian/dag/guardian.dag"
23
         process group: "control sched"
24
25
26
27
     # ...
4
```

# 至此,我们终于找到了Planning功能模块的启动命令为:

1 nohup mainboard -p compute sched -d /apollo/modules/planning/dag/planning.dag &

nohup表示非挂断方式启动, mainboard无疑是启动的主程序, 入口main函数必定包含于其中。

process\_group的意义不是那么大,无非对功能模块分组而已;dag\_files才是我们启动相关功能模块的真正配置文件。

查看cyber模块的构建文件/apollo/cyber/BUILD,可发现如下内容:

```
1
    cc binary(
       name = "mainboard",
 2
 3
        srcs = [
 4
             "mainboard/mainboard.cc",
 5
             "mainboard/module argument.cc",
             "mainboard/module_argument.h",
 6
 7
             "mainboard/module controller.cc",
             "mainboard/module controller.h",
 8
 9
        ],
10
        copts = [
             "-pthread",
11
12
13
        linkstatic = False,
14
        deps = [
             ":cyber core",
15
16
             "//cyber/proto:dag_conf_cc_proto",
17
        ],
18 )
```

至此,可执行文件mainboard的踪迹水落石出。

果不其然,入口函数main位于文件cyber/mainboard/mainboard.cc中:

```
int main(int argc, char** argv) {
 1
 2
      google::SetUsageMessage("we use this program to load dag and run user apps.");
 3
 4
      // parse the argument
 5
      ModuleArgument module args;
      module_args.ParseArgument(argc, argv);
 6
 7
 8
      // initialize cyber
 9
      apollo::cyber::Init(argv[0]);
10
      // start module
11
     ModuleController controller (module args);
12
13
     if (!controller.Init()) {
14
       controller.Clear();
       AERROR << "module start error.";
15
       return -1;
16
17
     }
18
19
     apollo::cyber::WaitForShutdown();
      controller.Clear();
20
     AINFO << "exit mainboard.";
21
23
     return 0;
24 }
```

main函数十分简单,首先是解析参数,初始化cyber环境,

接下来创建一个ModuleController类对象controller,

最后,一直等待cyber::WaitForShutdown()返回,清理资源并退出main函数。

ModuleController::Init()函数十分简单,内部调用了ModuleController::LoadAll()函数:

```
bool ModuleController::LoadAll() {
     const std::string work root = common::WorkRoot();
      const std::string current path = common::GetCurrentPath();
 3
      const std::string dag root path = common::GetAbsolutePath(work root, "dag");
 4
 5
     for (auto& dag conf : args .GetDAGConfList()) {
 7
       std::string module path = "";
       if (dag_conf == common::GetFileName(dag_conf)) {
 8
 9
         // case dag conf argument var is a filename
10
         module_path = common::GetAbsolutePath(dag_root_path, dag_conf);
11
       } else if (dag_conf[0] == '/') {
         // case dag conf argument var is an absolute path
12
13
         module path = dag conf;
        } else {
14
15
         // case dag conf argument var is a relative path
          module path = common::GetAbsolutePath(current path, dag conf);
16
          if (!common::PathExists(module path)) {
17
            module path = common::GetAbsolutePath(work root, dag conf);
18
19
         }
2.0
21
       AINFO << "Start initialize dag: " << module path;
22
       if (!LoadModule(module path)) {
23
         AERROR << "Failed to load module: " << module path;
         return false;
2.4
2.5
       }
26
27
     return true;
28 }
```

上述函数处理一个dag conf配置文件循环,

读取配置文件中的所有dag\_conf,

#### 并逐一调用

bool ModuleController::LoadModule(const std::string& path)函数加载功能模块:

```
bool ModuleController::LoadModule(const std::string& path) {
   DagConfig dag_config;
   if (!common::GetProtoFromFile(path, &dag_config)) {
        AERROR << "Get proto failed, file: " << path;
        return false;
   }
}</pre>
```

```
7 return LoadModule(dag_config);
8 }
```

# 上述函数从磁盘配置文件读取配置信息,

并调用bool ModuleController::LoadModule(const DagConfig& dag\_config)

# 函数加载功能模块:

```
bool ModuleController::LoadModule(const DagConfig& dag config) {
      const std::string work root = common::WorkRoot();
 3
      for (auto module config : dag config.module config()) {
 4
5
        std::string load path;
6
        if (module_config.module_library().front() == '/') {
7
          load_path = module_config.module_library();
8
        } else {
9
         load_path =
10
              common::GetAbsolutePath(work root, module config.module library());
11
12
13
       if (!common::PathExists(load path)) {
14
         AERROR << "Path not exist: " << load path;
15
         return false;
16
17
18
        class_loader_manager_.LoadLibrary(load_path);
19
20
        for (auto& component : module config.components()) {
         const std::string& class name = component.class name();
21
22
          std::shared ptr base =
              class loader manager .CreateClassObj(class name);
23
          if (base == nullptr) {
24
           return false;
         }
26
27
28
          if (!base->Initialize(component.config())) {
            return false;
29
30
          }
          component list .emplace back(std::move(base));
31
32
        }
33
34
        for (auto& component : module config.timer components()) {
35
         const std::string& class name = component.class name();
          std::shared ptr base =
36
37
              class loader manager .CreateClassObj(class name);
38
          if (base == nullptr) {
39
           return false;
40
          }
41
42
          if (!base->Initialize(component.config())) {
43
           return false;
44
          }
```

上述函数看似很长,

核心思想无非是调用class\_loader\_manager\_.LoadLibrary(load\_path);

加载功能模块,创建并初始化功能模块类对象,并将该功能模块加入到cyber的组件列表中统一调度管理。

整个Planning模块的启动过程已阐述完毕,但仍有一个问题需要解决:

Planning模块是如何作为Cyber的一个组件注册并动态创建的?

# 3.1 组件注册过程

首先看组件注册过程。

注意到modules/planning/planning\_component.h

的组件类PlanningComponent继承自

```
cyber::Component</prediction::predictionobstacles,>,
```

里面管理着 Planning Base 类对象指针 (Apollo 3.5 基于场景概念进行规划,目前从 Planning Base 类派生出三个规划类: StdPlanning (高精地图模式)、NaviPlanning (实时相对地图模式)、OpenSpacePlanning (自由空间模式),可通过目录modules/planning/dag下的配置文件指定选用何种场景)。

同时,使用宏CYBER\_REGISTER\_COMPONENT(PlanningComponent)将规划组件PlanningComponent注册到Cyber的组件类管理器。查看源代码可知:

```
# define CYBER_REGISTER_COMPONENT(name) \
CLASS_LOADER_REGISTER_CLASS(name, apollo::cyber::ComponentBase)
```

# 而后者的定义为:

```
1 #define CLASS_LOADER_REGISTER_CLASS(Derived, Base) \
2     CLASS_LOADER_REGISTER_CLASS_INTERNAL_1(Derived, Base, __COUNTER__)
```

# 继续展开得到:

```
#define CLASS_LOADER_REGISTER_CLASS_INTERNAL_1(Derived, Base, UniqueII)
CLASS_LOADER_REGISTER_CLASS_INTERNAL(Derived, Base, UniqueID)
```

# 仍然需要进一步展开:

```
#define CLASS LOADER REGISTER CLASS INTERNAL (Derived, Base, UniqueID,
1
 2
     namespace {
 3
      struct ProxyType##UniqueID {
 4
       ProxyType##UniqueID() {
5
          apollo::cyber::class loader::utility::RegisterClass(
              #Derived, #Base);
 6
 7
        }
8
      static ProxyType##UniqueID g register class ##UniqueID;
 9
10
```

# 注意两点:

第一,上述定义位于namespace apollo::planning内;

第二,\_\_\_COUNTER\_\_是c语言的一个计数器宏,这里仅代表一个占位符,实际展开时可能就是78之类的数字,亦即ProxyType\_\_COUNTER\_\_实际上应为ProxyType78之类的命名。

上述代码简洁明了,首先定义一个结构体ProxyType\_\_COUNTER\_\_,

该结构体仅包含一个构造函数,

在内部调用apollo::cyber::class\_loader::utility::RegisterClass

<planningcomponent,< span="">< span="">apollo::cyber::ComponentBase>注册a}

ComponentBase类的派生类PlanningComponent。

# 并定义一个静态全局结构体

```
ProxyType__COUNTER__变量: g_register_class___COUNTER__。
```

#### 继续观察

apollo::cyber::class loader::utility::RegisterClass函数:

```
template <typename Derived, typename Base>
    void RegisterClass(const std::string& class name,
 3
                       const std::string& base class name) {
      AINFO << "registerclass:" << class name << "," << base class name <
 4
            << GetCurLoadingLibraryName();
 5
 6
 7
      utility::AbstractClassFactory* new class factrory obj =
          new utility::ClassFactory(class name, base class name);
 8
 9
      new class factrory obj->AddOwnedClassLoader(GetCurActiveClassLoade:
10
     new class factrory obj->SetRelativeLibraryPath(GetCurLoadingLibrary
11
12
      GetClassFactoryMapMapMutex().lock();
13
      ClassClassFactoryMap& factory map =
          GetClassFactoryMapByBaseClass(typeid(Base).name());
1 4
```

```
factory_map[class_name] = new_class_factrory_obj;

GetClassFactoryMapMapMutex().unlock();

17 }
```

# 该函数创建一个模板类

4

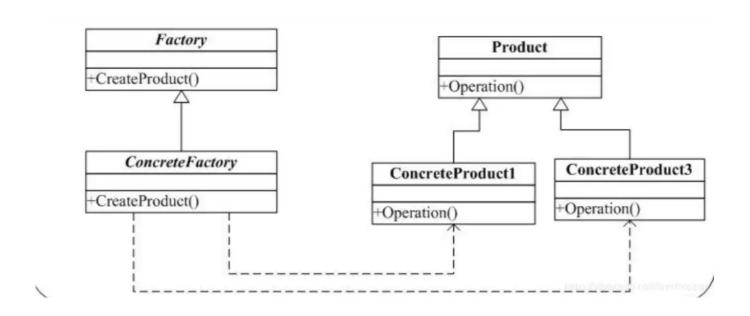
utility::ClassFactory对象new\_class\_factrory\_obj,

为其添加类加载器,设置加载库的路径,

最后将工厂类对象加入到ClassClassFactoryMap对象factory map统一管理。

通过该函数,我们可以清楚地看到,

Cyber使用工厂方法模式完成产品类(例如PlanningComponent)对象的创建:



#### 3.2 动态创建过程

根据第二节内容,

功能模块类PlanningComponent对象在

bool ModuleController::LoadModule(const DagConfig& dag\_config) 函数内部创建:

```
bool ModuleController::LoadModule(const DagConfig& dag_config) {
   const std::string work_root = common::WorkRoot();

for (auto module_config : dag_config.module_config()) {
   std::string load_path;

   // ...

class_loader_manager_.LoadLibrary(load_path);
```

```
for (auto& component : module config.components()) {
 8
 9
         const std::string& class name = component.class name();
10
         std::shared ptr base =
             class_loader_manager_.CreateClassObj(class_name);
11
         if (base == nullptr) {
12
           return false;
13
1 4
15
1 6
         if (!base->Initialize(component.config())) {
17
           return false;
18
         component list .emplace back(std::move(base));
19
20
21
       // ...
22
23
2 4
     return true;
25 }
己
     经
           知
                 道
                                                                   通
                     , PlanningComponent 对
                                                       象
                                                             是
过 class_loader_manager_.CreateClassObj(class_name) 创 建 出
而class_loader_manager_是一个class_loader::ClassLoaderManager类对象。
现在的问题是:class_loader::ClassLoaderManager与3.1节中的工厂
类utility::AbstractClassFactory如何联系起来的?
先看ClassLoaderManager::CreateClassObj函数
(位于文件 cyber/class_loader/class_loader_manager.h 中):
  template <typename Base>
    std::shared ptr ClassLoaderManager::CreateClassObj(
 3
       const std::string& class name) {
 4
     std::vector class loaders = GetAllValidClassLoaders();
     for (auto class_loader : class_loaders) {
 5
       if (class loader->IsClassValid(class name)) {
         return (class loader->CreateClassObj(class_name));
 7
       }
 8
 9
     AERROR << "Invalid class name: " << class name;
10
11
     return std::shared ptr();
12 }
上述函数中,从所有class loaders中找出一个正确的class loader,
```

并调用class loader->CreateClassObj(class name)

```
(位于文件cyber/class loader/class loader.h中)
```

# 创建功能模块组件类对象:

```
template <typename Base>
    std::shared ptr ClassLoader::CreateClassObj(
        const std::string& class name) {
 3
       if (!IsLibraryLoaded()) {
 4
       LoadLibrary();
 5
 6
 7
      Base* class object = utility::CreateClassObj(class name, this);
 8
 9
      if (nullptr == class_object) {
        AWARN << "CreateClassObj failed, ensure class has been registered
1.0
1 1
               << "classname: " << class name << ",lib: " << GetLibraryPat
12
       return std::shared_ptr();
13
      }
1 4
15
      std::lock guard<std::mutex> lck(classobj ref count mutex );
16
      classobj ref count = classobj ref count + 1;
       std::shared ptr classObjSharePtr(
17
           class object, std::bind(&ClassLoader::OnClassObjDeleter, this,
1.8
19
                                    std::placeholders:: 1));
20
      return classObjSharePtr;
21
4
```

上述函数继续调用utility::CreateClassObj(class name, this)

(位于文件cyber/class loader/utility/class loader utility.h中)

#### 创建功能模块组件类对象:

```
1
   template <typename Base>
    Base* CreateClassObj(const std::string& class name, ClassLoader* load
      GetClassFactoryMapMapMutex().lock();
 3
      ClassClassFactoryMap& factoryMap =
 4
 5
          GetClassFactoryMapByBaseClass(typeid(Base).name());
     AbstractClassFactory* factory = nullptr;
 6
 7
      if (factoryMap.find(class name) != factoryMap.end()) {
        factory = dynamic cast(
 8
 9
            factoryMap[class_name]);
10
      GetClassFactoryMapMapMutex().unlock();
1 1
12
13
     Base* classobj = nullptr;
      if (factory && factory->IsOwnedBy(loader)) {
14
15
        classobj = factory->CreateObj();
16
      }
17
      return classobj;
1 8
19
```

上述函数使用factory = dynamic\_cast( factoryMap[class\_name]); 获取对应的工厂对象指针,

至此终于将class\_loader::ClassLoaderManager与3.1节中的工厂 类utility::AbstractClassFactory联系起来了。

工厂对象指针找到后,使用classobj = factory->CreateObj();就顺理成章地将功能模块 类对象创建出来了。

\_\_\_\_\_ END \_\_\_\_