一、介绍

1、传统IO特点

(1)代码执行时会存在两个阻塞点:

```
server.accept();   等待链接
inputStream.read(bytes);   等待输入
```

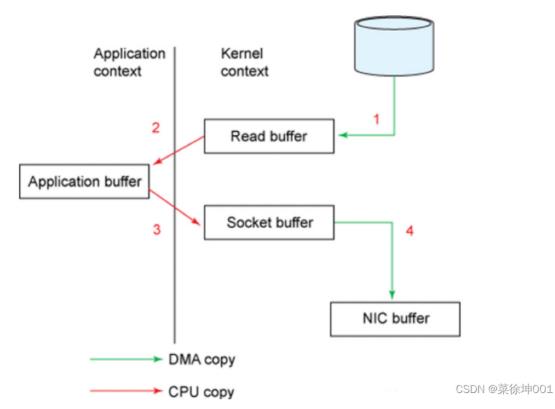
- (2)单线程情况下只能为一个客户端服务;
 - (3)用线程池可以有多个客户端连接,但是非常消耗性能;
 - (4)使用传统的I/O程序读取文件内容,并写入到另一个文件(或Socket),如下程序:

```
File.read(fileDesc, buf, len);
Socket.send(socket, buf, len);
```

会有较大的性能开销, 主要表现在一下两方面:

- 1. 上下文切换(context switch), 此处有4次用户态和内核态的切换
- 2. Buffer内存开销,一个是应用程序buffer,另一个是系统读取buffer以及socket buffer

其运行示意图如下:



• 1. 先将文件内容从磁盘中拷贝到操作系统buffer

- 2. 再从操作系统buffer拷贝到程序应用buffer
- 3. 从程序buffer拷贝到socket buffer
- 4. 从socket buffer拷贝到协议引擎. 传统IO代码实现:

```
public class OioServer {
@SuppressWarnings("resource")
public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {
    ExecutorService newCachedThreadPool = Executors.newCachedThreadPool();
    //创建socket服务,监听10101端口
   ServerSocket server=new ServerSocket(10101);
    System.out.println("服务器启动!");
   while(true){
       //获取一个套接字(阻塞)
       final Socket socket = server.accept();
       System.out.println("来个一个新客户端!");
       newCachedThreadPool.execute(new Runnable() {
            @override
            public void run() {
               //业务处理
               handler(socket);
            }
       });
   }
}
/**
* 读取数据
* @param socket
* @throws Exception
*/
public static void handler(Socket socket){
       try {
            byte[] bytes = new byte[1024];
            InputStream inputStream = socket.getInputStream();
           while(true){
               //读取数据(阻塞)
               int read = inputStream.read(bytes);
               if(read != -1){
                   System.out.println(new String(bytes, 0, read));
               }else{
                   break;
               }
       } catch (Exception e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
       }finally{
           try {
               System.out.println("socket关闭");
               socket.close();
           } catch (IOException e) {
               e.printStackTrace();
```

```
}
}
```

2、NIO的特点

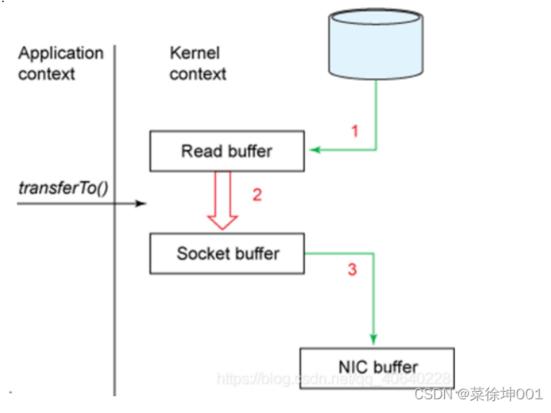
- 1、NIO在单线程下可以同时为多个客户端服务
- 2、NIO技术省去了将操作系统的read buffer拷贝到程序的buffer, 以及从程序buffer拷贝到socket buffer的步骤, 直接将 read buffer 拷贝到 socket buffer. java 的 FileChannel.transferTo() 方法就是这样的实现, 这个实现是依赖于操作系统底层的sendFile()实现的.

```
public void transferTo(long position, long count, WritableByteChannel
target);
```

他的底层调用的是系统调用sendFile()方法:

```
sendfile(int out_fd, int in_fd, off_t *offset, size_t count);
```

如下图:



• 3、使用NIO遇到的一些问题

```
(1)客户端关闭的时候会抛出异常,死循环

解决方案:
int read = channel.read(buffer);
if(read > 0){
    byte[] data = buffer.array();
    String msg = new String(data).trim();
    System.out.println("服务端收到信息: " + msg);
```

```
//回写数据

ByteBuffer outBuffer = ByteBuffer.wrap("好的".getBytes());
channel.write(outBuffer);// 将消息回送给客户端
}else{
System.out.println("客户端关闭");
key.cancel();
}

(2)selector.select();阻塞,那为什么说nio是非阻塞的IO?
selector.select()
selector.select(1000);不阻塞
selector.wakeup();也可以唤醒selector
selector.selectNow();也可以唤到多短回数据

(3)SelectionKey.OP_WRITE是代表什么意思
OP_WRITE表示底层缓冲区是否有空间,是则响应返还true
```

Nio代码实现:

```
public class NIOServer {
// 通道管理器
private Selector selector;
/**
* 获得一个ServerSocket通道,并对该通道做一些初始化的工作
* @param port
           绑定的端口号
* @throws IOException
public void initServer(int port) throws IOException {
   // 获得一个ServerSocket通道
   ServerSocketChannel serverChannel = ServerSocketChannel.open();
   // 设置通道为非阻塞
   serverChannel.configureBlocking(false);
   // 将该通道对应的ServerSocket绑定到port端口
   serverChannel.socket().bind(new InetSocketAddress(port));
   // 获得一个通道管理器
   this.selector = Selector.open();
   // 将通道管理器和该通道绑定,并为该通道注册SelectionKey.OP_ACCEPT事件,注册该事件后,
   // 当该事件到达时, selector.select()会返回, 如果该事件没到达selector.select()会一直阻
塞。
   serverChannel.register(selector, SelectionKey.OP_ACCEPT);
}
/**
* 采用轮询的方式监听selector上是否有需要处理的事件,如果有,则进行处理
* @throws IOException
*/
public void listen() throws IOException {
   System.out.println("服务端启动成功!");
   // 轮询访问selector
   while (true) {
      // 当注册的事件到达时,方法返回;否则,该方法会一直阻塞
       selector.select();
```

```
// 获得selector中选中的项的迭代器,选中的项为注册的事件
       Iterator<?> ite = this.selector.selectedKeys().iterator();
       while (ite.hasNext()) {
           SelectionKey key = (SelectionKey) ite.next();
           // 删除已选的key,以防重复处理
           ite.remove();
           handler(key);
       }
   }
}
/**
 * 处理请求
* @param key
* @throws IOException
public void handler(SelectionKey key) throws IOException {
   // 客户端请求连接事件
   if (key.isAcceptable()) {
       handlerAccept(key);
       // 获得了可读的事件
   } else if (key.isReadable()) {
       handelerRead(key);
   }
}
* 处理连接请求
 * @param key
 * @throws IOException
public void handlerAccept(SelectionKey key) throws IOException {
   ServerSocketChannel server = (ServerSocketChannel) key.channel();
   // 获得和客户端连接的通道
   SocketChannel channel = server.accept();
   // 设置成非阻塞
   channel.configureBlocking(false);
   // 在这里可以给客户端发送信息哦
   System.out.println("新的客户端连接");
   // 在和客户端连接成功之后,为了可以接收到客户端的信息,需要给通道设置读的权限。
   channel.register(this.selector, SelectionKey.OP_READ);
}
/**
 * 处理读的事件
 * @param key
* @throws IOException
public void handelerRead(SelectionKey key) throws IOException {
   // 服务器可读取消息:得到事件发生的Socket通道
   SocketChannel channel = (SocketChannel) key.channel();
   // 创建读取的缓冲区
```

```
ByteBuffer buffer = ByteBuffer.allocate(1024);
    int read = channel.read(buffer);
    if(read > 0){
       byte[] data = buffer.array();
       String msg = new String(data).trim();
       System.out.println("服务端收到信息: " + msg);
       //回写数据
       ByteBuffer outBuffer = ByteBuffer.wrap("好的".getBytes());
       channel.write(outBuffer);// 将消息回送给客户端
   }else{
       System.out.println("客户端关闭");
       key.cancel();
   }
}
 * 启动服务端测试
* @throws IOException
public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException {
   NIOServer server = new NIOServer();
    server.initServer(8000);
    server.listen();
}}
```

3、Netty简介

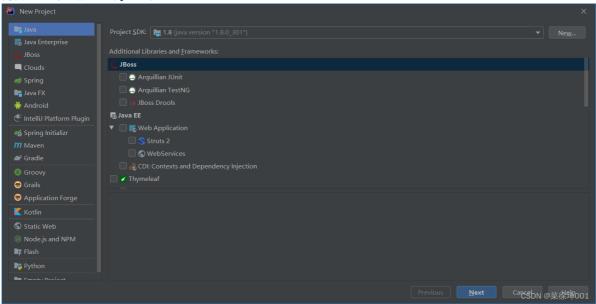
- Netty是基于Java NIO的网络应用框架.
- Netty是一个NIO client-server(客户端服务器)框架,使用Netty可以快速开发网络应用,例如服务器和客户端协议。
- Netty提供了一种新的方式来使开发网络应用程序,这种新的方式使得它很容易使用和有很强的扩展性。
- Netty的内部实现是很复杂的,但是Netty提供了简单易用的api从网络处理代码中解耦业务逻辑。
- Netty是完全基于NIO实现的,所以整个Netty都是异步的。
- 2、netty可以运用在那些领域?
 - 1. 分布式进程通信

例如: hadoop、dubbo、akka等具有分布式功能的框架,底层RPC通信都是基于netty实现的。

- 2. 游戏服务器开发
- 3. netty服务端hello world案例

二、IO示例

打开IDEA,新建两个Java项目。



server端代码:

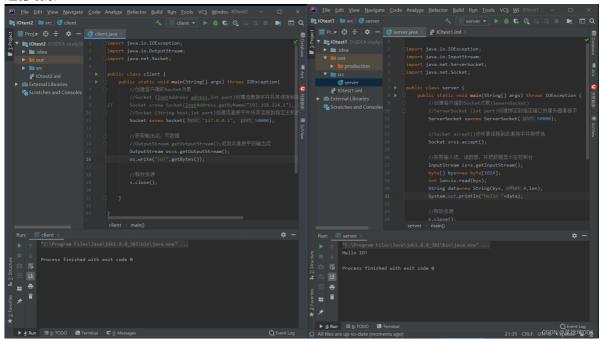
```
import java.io.IOException;
import java.io.InputStream;
import java.net.ServerSocket;
import java.net.Socket;
public class server {
   public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException {
       //创建客户端的Socket对象(SevereSocket)
       //ServerSocket (int port)创建绑定到指定端口的服务器套接字
       ServerSocket ss=new ServerSocket(50000);
       //Socket accept()侦听要连接到此套接字并接受他
       Socket s=ss.accept();
       //获取输入流,读数据,并把数据显示在控制台
       InputStream is=s.getInputStream();
       byte[] bys=new byte[1024];
       int len=is.read(bys);
       String data=new String(bys,0,len);
       System.out.println("Hello "+data);
       //释放资源
       s.close();
       ss.close();
   }
}
```

client端代码:

```
import java.io.IOException;
import java.io.OutputStream;
import java.net.Socket;
```

```
public class client {
   public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException{
       //创建客户端的Socket对象
       //Socket (InetAddress adress, int port)创建流套接字并将其连接到指定IP地址的指定
端口号
//
       Socket s=new Socket(InetAddress.getByName("192.168.224.1"), 10000);
       //Socket (String host, int port)创建流套接字并将其连接到指定主机的指定端口号
       Socket s=new Socket("127.0.0.1", 50000);
       //获取输出流,写数据
       //OutputStream getOutputStream();返回此套接字的输出流
       OutputStream os=s.getOutputStream();
       os.write("IO!".getBytes());
       //释放资源
       s.close();
   }
}
```

运行结果:



三、NIO示例

还是上面那两个项目 server端代码:

```
import java.net.InetSocketAddress;
import java.nio.ByteBuffer;
import java.nio.channels.SelectionKey;
import java.nio.channels.Selector;
import java.nio.channels.ServerSocketChannel;
import java.nio.channels.SocketChannel;
import java.util.Iterator;
```

```
import java.util.Set;
public class server {
   //网络通信IO操作,TCP协议,针对面向流的监听套接字的可选择通道(一般用于服务端)
   private ServerSocketChannel serverSocketChannel;
   private Selector selector;
    *开启服务端
   public void start(Integer port) throws Exception {
       serverSocketChannel = ServerSocketChannel.open();
       selector = Selector.open();
       //绑定监听端口
       serverSocketChannel.socket().bind(new InetSocketAddress(port));
       //设置为非阻塞模式
       serverSocketChannel.configureBlocking(false);
       //注册到Selector上
       serverSocketChannel.register(selector, SelectionKey.OP_ACCEPT);
       startListener();
   }
       private void startListener() throws Exception {
           while (true) {
               // 如果客户端有请求select的方法返回值将不为零
               if (selector.select(1000) == 0) {
                   System.out.println("current not exists task");
                   continue;
               }
               // 如果有事件集合中就存在对应通道的key
               Set<SelectionKey> selectionKeys = selector.selectedKeys();
               Iterator<SelectionKey> iterator = selectionKeys.iterator();
               // 遍历所有的key找到其中事件类型为Accept的key
               while (iterator.hasNext()) {
                   SelectionKey key = iterator.next();
                   if (key.isAcceptable())
                       handleConnection();
                   if (key.isReadable())
                       handleMsg(key);
                   iterator.remove();
               }
           }
       }
    * 处理建立连接
   private void handleConnection() throws Exception {
       SocketChannel socketChannel = serverSocketChannel.accept();
       socketChannel.configureBlocking(false);
       socketChannel.register(selector, SelectionKey.OP_READ,
ByteBuffer.allocate(1024));
   }
   /*
    * 接收信息
    */
   private void handleMsg(SelectionKey key) throws Exception {
       SocketChannel channel = (SocketChannel) key.channel();
       ByteBuffer attachment = (ByteBuffer) key.attachment();
       channel.read(attachment);
```

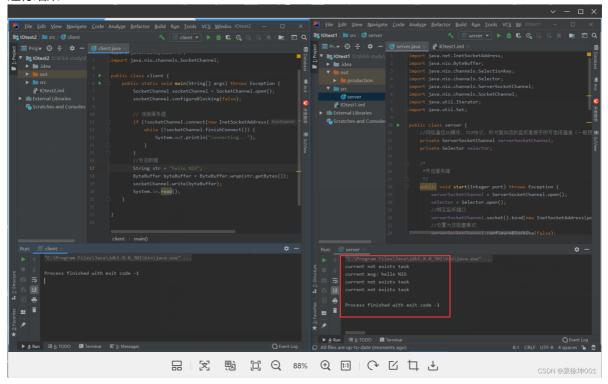
```
System.out.println("current msg: " + new String(attachment.array()));
}

public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {
    server myServer = new server();
    myServer.start(8888);
}
```

client端代码:

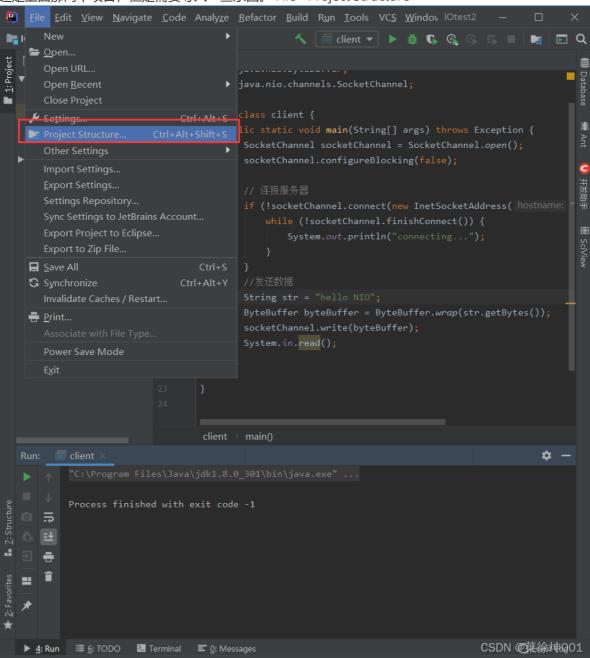
```
import java.net.InetSocketAddress;
import java.nio.ByteBuffer;
import java.nio.channels.SocketChannel;
public class client {
    public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {
        SocketChannel socketChannel = SocketChannel.open();
        socketChannel.configureBlocking(false);
        // 连接服务器
        if (!socketChannel.connect(new InetSocketAddress("127.0.0.1", 8888))) {
           while (!socketChannel.finishConnect()) {
                System.out.println("connecting...");
           }
        }
        //发送数据
        String str = "hello netty";
        ByteBuffer byteBuffer = ByteBuffer.wrap(str.getBytes());
        socketChannel.write(byteBuffer);
        System.in.read();
   }
}
```

运行结果:

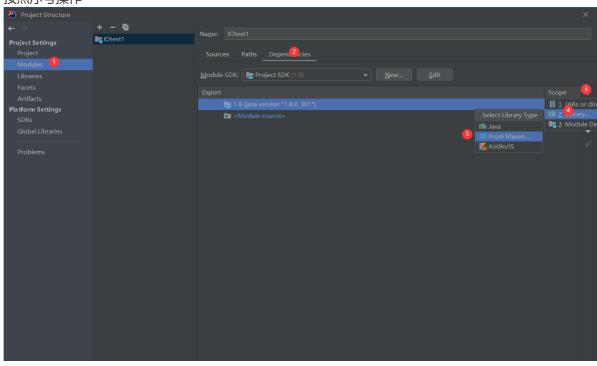


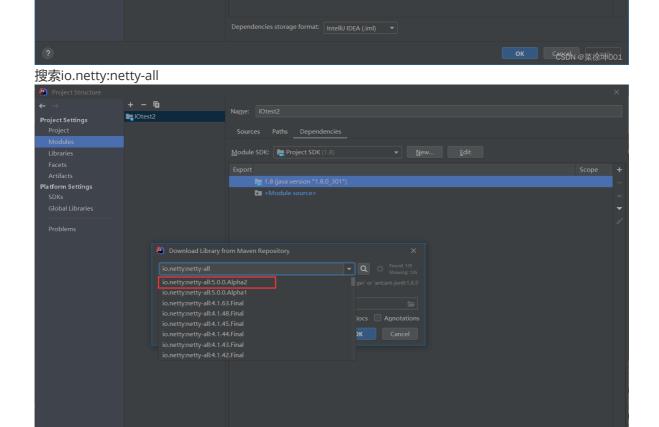
四、Netty示例

还是上面那两个项目,但是需要导入一些东西。 File->Project Structure

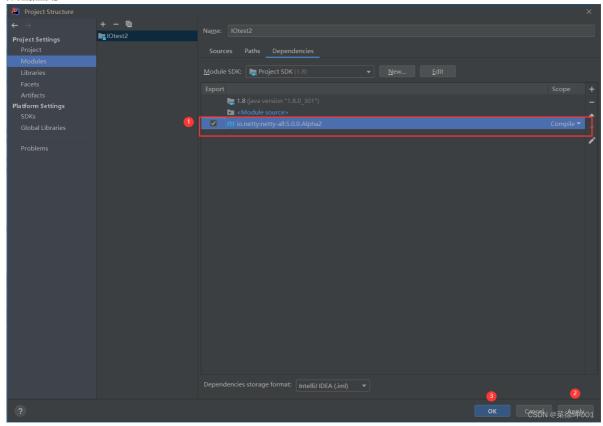


按照序号操作





点击应用



server端代码:

```
import io.netty.bootstrap.ServerBootstrap;
import io.netty.channel.*;
import io.netty.channel.nio.NioEventLoopGroup;
```

```
import io.netty.channel.socket.SocketChannel;
import io.netty.channel.socket.nio.NioServerSocketChannel;
import io.netty.handler.codec.string.StringDecoder;
import io.netty.handler.codec.string.StringEncoder;
import java.net.InetSocketAddress;
/**
*
*/
public class Server {
   private int port;
   public static void main(String[] args){
       new Server(18080).start();
   }
   public Server(int port) {
       this.port = port;
   }
   public void start() {
       /**
        * 创建两个EventLoopGroup,即两个线程池,boss线程池用于接收客户端的连接,
        * 一个线程监听一个端口,一般只会监听一个端口所以只需一个线程
        * work池用于处理网络连接数据读写或者后续的业务处理(可指定另外的线程处理业务,
        * work完成数据读写)
        */
       EventLoopGroup boss = new NioEventLoopGroup(1);
       EventLoopGroup work = new NioEventLoopGroup();
       try {
            * 实例化一个服务端启动类,
            * group () 指定线程组
            * channel () 指定用于接收客户端连接的类,对应java.nio.ServerSocketChannel
            * childHandler()设置编码解码及处理连接的类
            */
           ServerBootstrap server = new ServerBootstrap()
                   .group(boss, work).channel(NioServerSocketChannel.class)
                   .localAddress(new InetSocketAddress(port))
                   .option(ChannelOption.SO_BACKLOG, 128)
                   .childOption(ChannelOption.SO_KEEPALIVE, true)
                   .childHandler(new ChannelInitializer<SocketChannel>() {
                       @override
                      protected void initChannel(SocketChannel ch) throws
Exception {
                          ch.pipeline()
                                  .addLast("decoder", new StringDecoder())
                                  .addLast("encoder", new StringEncoder())
                                  .addLast(new HelloworldServerHandler());
                      }
                   });
           //绑定端口
           ChannelFuture future = server.bind().sync();
           System.out.println("server started and listen " + port);
           future.channel().closeFuture().sync();
       } catch (Exception e) {
```

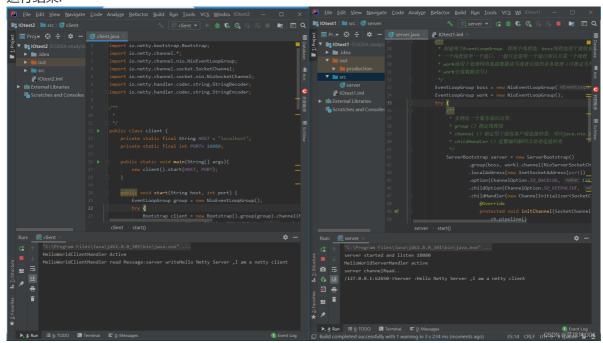
```
e.printStackTrace();
        }finally {
            boss.shutdownGracefully();
            work.shutdownGracefully();
        }
    }
    public static class HelloworldServerHandler extends
ChannelInboundHandlerAdapter {
        @override
        public void channelActive(ChannelHandlerContext ctx) throws Exception {
            System.out.println("HelloworldServerHandler active");
        }
        @override
        public void channelRead(ChannelHandlerContext ctx, Object msg) throws
Exception {
            System.out.println("server channelRead..");
            System.out.println(ctx.channel().remoteAddress()+"->Server :"+
msg.toString());
            ctx.write("server write"+msg);
            ctx.flush();
        }
    }
}
```

client端代码:

```
import io.netty.bootstrap.Bootstrap;
import io.netty.channel.*;
import io.netty.channel.nio.NioEventLoopGroup;
import io.netty.channel.socket.SocketChannel;
import io.netty.channel.socket.nio.NioSocketChannel;
import io.netty.handler.codec.string.StringDecoder;
import io.netty.handler.codec.string.StringEncoder;
/**
*
*/
public class Client {
   private static final String HOST = "localhost";
   private static final int PORT= 18080;
    public static void main(String[] args){
        new Client().start(HOST, PORT);
    public void start(String host, int port) {
        EventLoopGroup group = new NioEventLoopGroup();
        try {
            Bootstrap client = new
Bootstrap().group(group).channel(NioSocketChannel.class)
```

```
.option(ChannelOption.TCP_NODELAY, true).handler(new
ChannelInitializer<SocketChannel>() {
                        @override
                        protected void initChannel(SocketChannel ch) throws
Exception {
                            ch.pipeline()
                                    .addLast("decoder", new StringDecoder())
                                    .addLast("encoder", new StringEncoder())
                                    .addLast(new HelloworldClientHandler());
                    });
            ChannelFuture future = client.connect(host, port).sync();
            future.channel().writeAndFlush("Hello Netty Server ,I am a netty
client");
            future.channel().closeFuture().sync();
        } catch (Exception e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        } finally {
            group.shutdownGracefully();
        }
    }
    public static class HelloworldClientHandler extends
ChannelInboundHandlerAdapter {
        @override
        public void channelActive(ChannelHandlerContext ctx) throws Exception {
            System.out.println("HelloworldClientHandler Active");
        }
        @override
        public void channelRead(ChannelHandlerContext ctx, Object msg) throws
Exception {
            System.out.println("HelloworldClientHandler read Message:"+msg);
        }
    }
}
```

运行结果:



五、总结

学习过套接字,再学习IO、NIO就很好理解了,Netty可以看作是NIO的进化版。

六、参考链接

IO与NIO的区别 Netty Helloworld入门