

# 《Java性能优化实战 21 讲》

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# 15 案例分析:从BIO到NIO,再到AIO



案例分析:从BIO到NIO,再到AIO

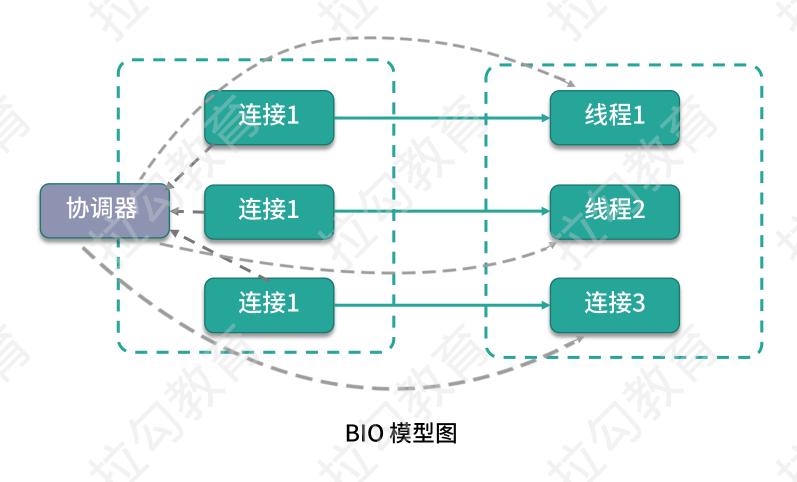


Netty 的高性能架构,是基于一个网络编程设计模式 Reactor 进行设计的 大多数与 I/O 相关的组件,都会使用 Reactor 模型,比如 Tomcat、Redis、Nginx 等 为什么 NIO 的性能就能够比传统的阻塞 I/O 性能高呢





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```
public class BIO
 static boolean stop = false;
 public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {
   int connectionNum = 0;
   int port = 8888;
   ExecutorService service = Executors.newCachedThreadPool();
   ServerSocket serverSocket = new ServerSocket(port);
   while (!stop)
     if (10 == connectionNum) {
       stop = true;
     Socket socket = serverSocket accept();
     service.execute(() -> {
       try
         Scanner scanner = new Scanner(socket.getInputStream());
         PrintStream printStream = new PrintStream(socket.getOutputStream());
         while (!stop){
           String s = scanner.next().trim()
           printStream.println("PONG:"
       catch (Exception ex)
```

```
if (10 == connectionNum) {
   stop = true;
  Socket socket = serverSocket.accept();
  service.execute(() -> {
    try
     Scanner scanner new Scanner(socket getInputStream());
     PrintStream printStream = new PrintStream(socket.getOutputStream());
     while (!stop)
       String s = scanner.next().trim()
       printStream.println("PONG:" *s);
    } catch (Exception ex) {
     ex.printStackTrace();
  connectionNum+
service shutdown()
serverSocket close();
```

| \$ nc -v localhos | st 8888            | <b>√</b> 7   |
|-------------------|--------------------|--|
| Connection to l   | ocalhost port 8888 | [tcp/ddi-tcp-1]  |
| succeeded!        |                    | A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR |
| hello             | XX                 | XXI  |
| PONG:hello        | ***                | 3  |
| nice              | •                  | •  |
| PONG:nice         |                    |  |
|                   |                    |  |

| read                 | Thread Group      |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| o null               |                   |
| pool-1-thread-7      | main              |
| pool-1-thread-8      | main              |
| pool-1-thread-10     | main              |
| PRMI TCP Connection  | RMI Runtime       |
| Monitor Ctrl-Break   | main              |
| Notification Thread  | system            |
| Sweeper thread       | system            |
| © C1 CompilerThread0 | system            |
| © Common-Cleaner     | InnocuousThreadGr |
| RMI TCP Connection   | RMI Runtime       |
| pool-1-thread-6      | main              |
| Signal Dispatcher    | system            |
| Service Thread       | system            |
| pool-1-thread-9      | main              |
| © C2 CompilerThread0 | system            |
| main main            | main              |
| Finalizer            | system            |
| Reference Handler    | system            |
| © GC Thread#0        | 7                 |
| JFR Recorder Thread  | system            |
| JFR Recording Sche   | RMI Runtime       |

## 非阻塞 I/O 模型





socket 连接要花费很长时间进行连接操作,在完成连接的这段时间内,它只能阻塞等待在线程中

epoll 是一个高性能的多路复用 I/O 工具通过 epoll\_create 和 epoll\_ctl 等函数的操作可以构造描述符(fd)相关的事件组合(event)

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# 非阻塞 I/O 模型





#### Fd

每条连接、每个文件,都对应 着一个描述符,比如端口号



#### event

当 fd 对应的资源,有状态或 者数据变动,会更新 epoll\_item 结构 相对于 select,epoll 有哪些改进







```
public class NIO
 static boolean stop = false;
 public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {
   int connectionNum = 0;
   int port = 8888;
   ExecutorService service = Executors newCachedThreadPool
   ServerSocketChannel ssc = ServerSocketChannel.open()
   ssc.configureBlocking(false);
   ssc.socket().bind(new InetSocketAddress("localhost", port));
   Selector selector = Selector.open();
   ssc.register(selector, ssc.validOps());
   while (!stop);
     if (10 == connectionNum)
       stop = true;
```

```
int num = selector.select();
if (num == 0) {
  continue:
Iterator<SelectionKey> events = selector.selectedKeys().iterator();
while (events.hasNext()) {
  SelectionKey event = events next(
  if (event isAcceptable()) {
    SocketChannel sc = ssc.accept();
   sc configureBlocking(false);
    sc register (selector, SelectionKey.OP_READ)
    connectionNum++;
  else if (event.isReadable()) {
    trv {
     SocketChannel sc = (SocketChannel) event channel
     ByteBuffer-buf = ByteBuffer allocate(1024);
     int size > sc.read(buf);
      f(1=size){
        sc.close();
```

```
1==size){
          sc.close();
       String result = new String(buf.array()).trim();
       ByteBuffer wrap = ByteBuffer.wrap(("PONG:" + result).getBytes());
       sc.write(wrap);
      catch (Exception ex) {
       ex.printStackTrace();
    else if (event.isWritable()
     SocketChannel sc = (SocketChannel) event.channel();
    events.remove();
service shutdown()
ssc.close();
```



### 建了一个服务端 ssc,并开启一个新的事件选择器 监听它的 OP\_ACCEPT 事件

ServerSocketChannel.ssc = ServerSocketChannel.open();

Selector selector = Selector.open();

ssc.register(selector, ssc.validOps());

```
Selector selector = Selector.open():
ssc.register(selector, Selection ey.ssc.validOps());
                                     (n) OP_READ (1 << 0)
                                     ) OP_ACCEPT ( = 1 << 4)
    e (!stop) {
                                     🐌 OP_WRITE ( = 1 << 2)
    if (10 == connectionNum) {
                                       OP_CONNECT ( = 1 <<
        stop = true;
                                                     expr instanceof Type ?
                                       inst
    int num = selector.select();
                                                     expr instanceof Type ? ((Type)
                                       instanceof
    if (num == 0) {
                                     △↓ and △↑ will move caret down and up in the editor Next Tip
        continue;
      Grator<SelectionKey events = selector (selectedKeys().iterator();
       le (events has Next())
```



阻塞——操作系统不再分配 CPU 时间片到当前线程中

int num = selector.select();



如果事件不删除的话,或者漏掉了某个事件的处理,

会有什么后果?



```
Iterator<SelectionKey> events = selector.selectedKeys().iterator();

while (events hasNext()) {
    SelectionKey event = events next();
    events.remove();
}
```

```
SocketChannel sc = ssc.accept();
sc.configureBlocking(false);
sc.register(selector, SelectionKey.OP_READ);
```

```
SocketChannel sc = ssc.accept();
sc.configureBlocking(false);
sc.register(selector, SelectionKey.OP_READ);
```

注意: 服务端和客户端的实现方式,可以是不同的



SocketChannel sc = (SocketChannel) event.channel();

ByteBuffer buf = ByteBuffer allocate(1024);

int size = sc.read(buf);





水平触发 (level-triggered)

称作 LT 模式 只要缓冲区有数据,事 件就会一直发生

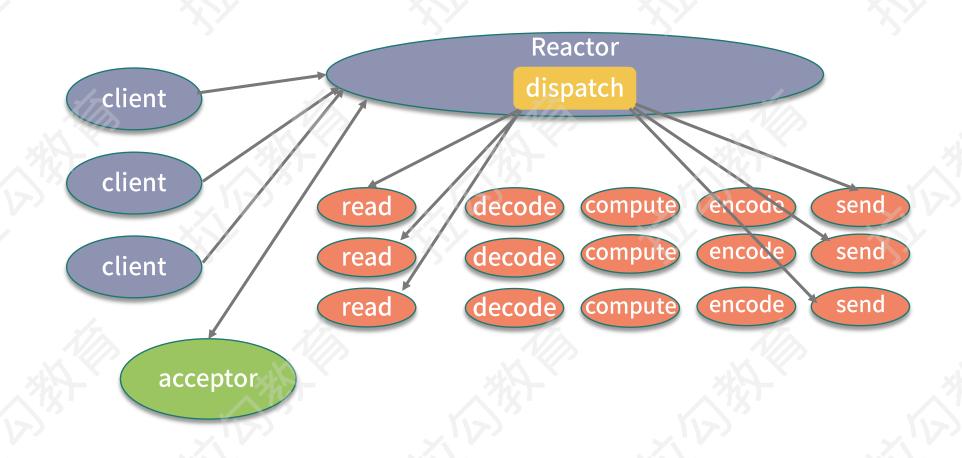


边缘触发 (edge-triggered)

称作 ET 模式 缓冲区有数据,仅会触 发一次

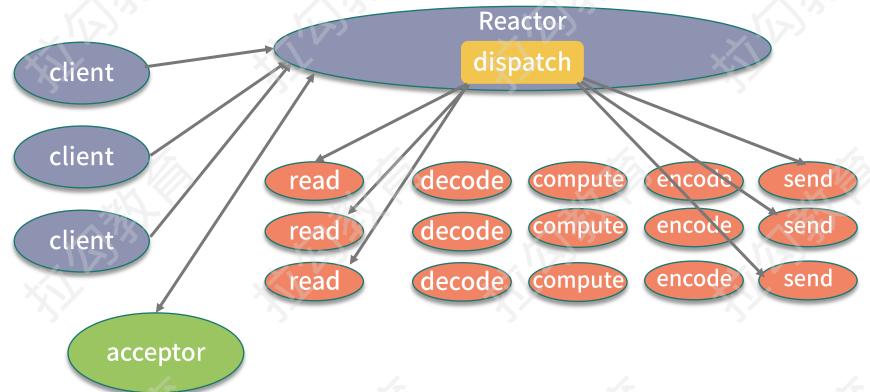
### Reactor 模式





#### Reactor 模式

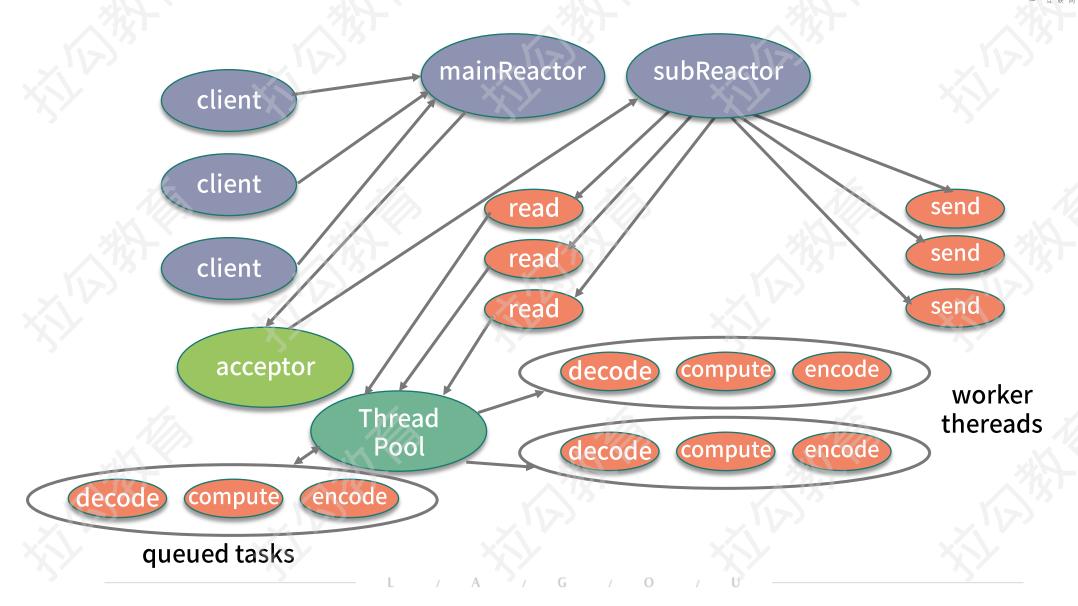




- Acceptor 处理 client 的连接,并绑定具体的事件处理器
- Event 具体发生的事件,比如图中 s 的 read、send 等
- · Handler 执行具体事件的处理者,比如处理读写事件的具体逻辑
- Reactor将具体的事件分配(dispatch)给 Handler

### Reactor 模式





为什么我在使用 NIO 时,使用 Channel 进行读写,socket 的操作 依然是阻塞的? NIO 的作用主要体现 在哪里?

//这行代码是阻塞的

int size = sc.read(buf)





水文行代码是阻塞的 int size = sc.read(buf); NIO 只负责对发生在 fd 描述符上的事件进行通知事件的获取和通知部分是非阻塞的,但收到通知之后的操作却是阻塞的,即使使用多线程去处理这些事件它依然是阻塞的

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```
public class AIO {
 public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {
   int port = 8888,
   AsynchronousServerSocketChannel ssc = AsynchronousServerSocketChannel.open();
   ssc.bind(new InetSocketAddress("localhost", port));
   ssc/accept(null, new CompletionHandler<AsynchronousSocketChannel, Object>() {
     void job (final Asynchronous Socket Channel sc)
       ByteBuffer buffer = ByteBuffer allocate (1024);
       sc.read(buffer, buffer, new CompletionHandler<Integer, ByteBuffer>() {
         @Override
         public void completed(Integer result, ByteBuffer attachment) {
           String str = new String(attachment.array()).trim();
           ByteBuffer wrap = ByteBuffer.wrap(("PONG:" + str).getBytes());
           sc.write(wrap, null, new CompletionHandler<Integer, Object>() {
            @Override
            public void completed (Integer result, Object attachment)
              job(sc);
            @Override
            public void failed (Throwable exc, Object attachment
```

```
System out println("error")
   @Override
    public void failed(Throwable exc, ByteBuffer attachment) {
     System out println "error");
@Override
public void completed(AsynchronousSocketChannel sc, Object attachment)
 ssc.accept(null, this);
  job(sc);
@Override
public void failed(Throwable exc, Object attachment) {
 exc printStackTrace();
  System.out.println("error");
```

```
@Override
     public void failed (Throwable exc. ByteBuffer attachment) {
       System out.println("error");
  @Override
 public void completed(AsynchronousSocketChannel sc, Object attachment) {
   ssc.accept(null, this);
   job(sc);
 @Override
 public void failed(Throwable exc, Object attachment) {
   exc.printStackTrace();
    System.out.println("error");
Thread sleep(Integer MAX_VALUE);
```



Spring MVC

Spring WebFlux

Imperative logic, simple to write and debug

JDBC, JPA, blocking deps

Occurrency model

Undertow

Spring WebFlux

Functional endpoints

Event loop concurrency model

Netty

#### 响应式编程

一种面向数据流和变化传播 的编程范式

#### 背压(Backpressure)

生产者与消费者之间的流量 控制,通过将操作全面异步 化,来减少无效的等待和资 源消耗

```
public RouteLocator customerRouteLocator (RouteLocatorBuilder builder)
   return builder.routes()
       .route(r -> r.path("/market/**")
           filters(f -> f filter(new RequestTimeFilter())
              .addResponseHeader("X-Response-Default-Foo", "Default-Bar")
           uri("http://localhost:8080/market/list")
           .order(0)
           .id("customer_filter_router")
       .build();
```

```
public RouteLocator customerRouteLocator (RouteLocatorBuilder builder)
   return builder.routes()
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```

#### 小结



BIO 的线程模型是一个连接 对应一个线程的,非常浪费 资源



NIO 通过对关键事件的监 听,通过主动通知的方式完 成非阻塞操作,但它对事件 本身的处理依然是非阻塞的



AIO 完全是异步非阻塞的, 但现实中使用很少



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AIO 完全是异步非阻塞的, 但现实中使用很少



Netty 的事件触发机制使用了高效的 ET 模式,使得支持的连接更多,性能更高

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