从前面一篇创建注册中心的流程当中,我们知道在从注册中心获取到 provider的连接信息后,会通过连接创建Invoker。代码见 com.alibaba.dubbo.registry.integration.RegistryDirectory的toInvokers方法:

```
[java] view plain copy

1. // protocol实现为com.alibaba.dubbo.rpc.Protocol$Adpative,
2. // 之前已经讲过,这是dubbo在运行时动态创建的一个类;
3. // serviceType为服务类的class,如demo中的
com.alibaba.dubbo.demo.DemoService;
4. // providerUrl为服务提供方注册的连接;
5. // url为providerUrl与消费方参数的合并
6. invoker = new InvokerDelegete<T>(protocol.refer(serviceType, url), url, providerUrl);
```

此处url的protocol为dubbo,因此protocol.refer最终会调用 com.alibaba.dubbo.rpc.protocol.dubbo.DubboProtocol.refer,同时 Protocol存在两个wrapper类,分别为: com.alibaba.dubbo.rpc.protocol.ProtocolListenerWrapper、com.alibaba.dubbo.rpc.protocol.ProtocolFilterWrapper。在dubbo中存在 wrapper类的类会被wrapper实例包装后返回,因此在protocol.refer方法调用的时候,会先经过wrapper类。由于这里的复杂性,我们先不讲wrapper 类里的refer实现,直接跳到DubboProtocol.refer。

url的demo如下:

```
2. // 创建一个DubboInvoker
     DubboInvoker<T> invoker = new DubboInvoker<T>(serviceType,
url, getClients(url), invokers);
4. // 将invoker加入到invokers这个Set中
    invokers.add(invoker);
6. return invoker;
7. }
8.
9. // 创建连接Client,该Client主要负责建立连接,发送数据等
10. private ExchangeClient[] getClients(URL url){
      //是否共享连接
12. boolean service share connect = false;
     int connections =
url.getParameter(Constants.CONNECTIONS KEY, 0);
14. // 如果connections不配置,则共享连接,否则每服务每连接,
     // 共享连接的意思是对于同一个ip+port的所有服务只创建一个连接,
16. // 如果是非共享连接则每个服务+(ip+port)创建一个连接
     if (connections == 0) {
18. service share connect = true;
19.
        connections = 1;
20.
21.
22. ExchangeClient[] clients = new
ExchangeClient[connections];
   for (int i = 0; i < clients.length; i++) {</pre>
24. if (service share connect) {
            clients[i] = getSharedClient(url);
26. } else {
27.
            clients[i] = initClient(url);
28.
29. }
30. return clients;
31. }
32.
33. /**
34. *获取共享连接
35. */
36. private ExchangeClient getSharedClient(URL url) {
      // 以address(ip:port)为key进行缓存
38. String key = url.getAddress();
     ReferenceCountExchangeClient client =
referenceClientMap.get(key);
40. if ( client != null ) {
        // 如果连接存在了则引用数加1,引用数表示有多少个服务使用了此
41.
client,
```

```
42. // 当某个client调用close()时,引用数减一,
        // 如果引用数大于0,表示还有服务在使用此连接, 不会真正关闭
43.
client
44. // 如果引用数为0,表示没有服务在用此连接,此时连接彻底关闭
     if (!client.isClosed()){
     client.incrementAndGetCount();
47.
            return client;
48. } else {
              logger.warn(new IllegalStateException("client
is closed, but stay in clientmap .client :"+ client));
50. referenceClientMap.remove(key);
51. }
52. }
53. // 调用initClient来初始化Client
54. ExchangeClient exchagneclient = initClient(url);
     // 使用ReferenceCountExchangeClient进行包装
56. client = new ReferenceCountExchangeClient(exchagneclient,
ghostClientMap);
57. referenceClientMap.put(key, client);
58. ghostClientMap.remove(key);
59. return client;
60.}
61.
62. /**
63. * 创建新连接.
64. */
65. private ExchangeClient initClient(URL url) {
66. // 获取client参数的值,为空则获取server参数的值,默认为netty
67.
      String str = url.getParameter(Constants.CLIENT KEY,
url.getParameter(Constants.SERVER KEY,
Constants.DEFAULT REMOTING CLIENT));
68.
69. String version =
url.getParameter(Constants.DUBBO VERSION KEY);
70. // 如果是1.0.x版本,需要兼容
      boolean compatible = (version != null &&
version.startsWith("1.0."));
72. // 加入codec参数,默认为dubbo,即DubboCodec
      url = url.addParameter(Constants.CODEC KEY,
Version.isCompatibleVersion() && compatible ?
COMPATIBLE CODEC NAME : DubboCodec.NAME);
74. //默认开启心跳,默认每60s发送一次心跳包
      url = url.addParameterIfAbsent(Constants.HEARTBEAT KEY,
String.valueOf(Constants.DEFAULT HEARTBEAT));
76.
```

```
77. // BIO存在严重性能问题, 暂时不允许使用
         78. if (str != null && str.length() > 0 &&!
        {\tt ExtensionLoader.getExtensionLoader(Transporter. \textbf{class}).} \ has {\tt ExtensionLoader.getExtensionLoader.getExtensionLoader.getExtensionLoader.getExtensionLoader.getExtensionLoader.getExtensionLoader.getExtensionLoader.getExtensionLoader.getExtensionLoader.getExtensionLoader.getExtensionLoader.getExtensionLoader.getExtensionLoader.getExtensionLoader.getExtensionLoader.getExtensionLoader.getExtensionLoader.getExtensionLoader.getExtensionLoader.getExtensionLoader.getExtensionLoader.getExtensionLoader.getExtensionLoader.getExtensionLoader.getExtensionLoader.getExtensionLoader.getExtensionLoader.getExtensionLoader.getExtensionLoader.getExtensionLoader.getExtensionLoader.getExtensionLoader.getExtensionLoader.getExtensionLoader.getExtensionLoader.getExtensionLoader.getExtensionLoader.getExtensionLoader.getExtensionLoader.getExtensionLoader.getExtensionLoader.getExtensionLoader.getExtensionLoader.getExtensionLoader.getExtensionLoader.getExtensionLoader.getExtensionLoader.getExtensionLoader.getExtensionLoader.getExtensionLoader.getExtensionLoader.getExtensionLoader.getExtensionLoader.getExtensionLoader.getExtensionLoader.getExtensionLoader.getExtensionLoader.getExtensionLoader.getExtensionLoader.getExtensionLoader.getExtensionLoader.getExtensionLoader.getExtensionLoader.getExtensionLoader.getExtensionLoader.getExtensionLoader.getExtensionLoader.getExtensionLoader.getExtensionLoader.getExtensionLoader.getExtensionLoader.getExtensionLoader.getExtensionLoader.getExtensionLoader.getExtensionLoader.getExtensionLoader.getExtensionLoader.getExtensionLoader.getExtensionLoader.getExtensionLoader.getExtensionLoader.getExtensionLoader.getExtensionLoader.getExtensionLoader.getExtensionLoader.getExtensionLoader.getExtensionLoader.getExtensionLoader.getExtensionLoader.getExtensionLoader.getExtensionLoader.getExtensionLoader.getExtensionLoader.getExtensionLoader.getExtensionLoader.getExtensionLoader.getExtensionLoader.getExtensionLoader.getExtensionLoader.getExtensionLoader.getExtensionLoader.getExtensionLoader.getExtensionLoader
         79. throw new RpcException("Unsupported client type: " +
         str + "," +
        80. " supported client type is " +
         StringUtils.join(ExtensionLoader.getExtensionLoader(Transporter.c
        lass).getSupportedExtensions(), " "));
         81. }
        82.
         83. ExchangeClient client;
         84. try {
                                //设置连接应该是lazy的
         86. if (url.getParameter(Constants.LAZY CONNECT KEY,
        false)){
        87.
                                             client = new LazyConnectExchangeClient(url
         , requestHandler);
         88. } else {
                                             client = Exchangers.connect(url , requestHandler);
         90.
                         } catch (RemotingException e) {
         92. throw new RpcException("Fail to create remoting
         client for service(" + url
                                                      + "): " + e.getMessage(), e);
        93.
         94.
         95. return client;
         96. }
          可以看到client创建由
com.alibaba.dubbo.remoting.exchange.Exchanges处理,其代码如下:
[java] view plain copy
         1. public static ExchangeClient connect(URL url, ExchangeHandler
        handler) throws RemotingException {
         2. if (url == null) {
                                 throw new IllegalArgumentException("url == null");
         4. }
                         if (handler == null) {
         6. throw new IllegalArgumentException("handler == null");
                         }
         8. url = url.addParameterIfAbsent(Constants.CODEC KEY,
         "exchange");
```

C

```
// 默认通过HeaderExchanger.connect创建
10. return getExchanger(url).connect(url, handler);
11. }
12.
13. public static Exchanger getExchanger(URL url) {
14. // 默认type为header,因此默认的Exchanger为
com.alibaba.dubbo.remoting.exchange.support.header.HeaderExchange
15.
       String type = url.getParameter(Constants.EXCHANGER KEY,
Constants.DEFAULT EXCHANGER);
16. return getExchanger(type);
17. }
18.
19. public static Exchanger getExchanger(String type) {
20. return
ExtensionLoader.getExtensionLoader(Exchanger.class).getExtension(
21. }
```

HeaderExchanger的connect代码如下:

```
I public ExchangeClient connect(URL url, ExchangeHandler handler) throws RemotingException {
2. return new HeaderExchangeClient(Transporters.connect(url, new DecodeHandler(new HeaderExchangeHandler(handler))));
3. }
这里简单介绍下这些类的作用:
```

HeaderExchangeHandler: ExchangeHandler的代理,

HeaderExchangeHandler将数据封装后调用ExchangeHandler的连接/断开/发送请求/接收返回数据/捕获异常等方法;

DecodeHandler: 也是一个代理,在HeaderExchangeHandler的功能之上加入了解码功能;

Transporters.connect默认得到的是NettyTransporter: 创建NettyClient, 该client是真正的发起通讯的类;

NettyClient在初始化的时候会做一些比较重要的事情,我们先看下: [java] view plain copy

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```
وبإ
   1. public NettyClient(final URL url, final ChannelHandler
   handler) throws RemotingException {
   2. super(url, wrapChannelHandler(url, handler));
   3. }
   4.
   5. protected static ChannelHandler wrapChannelHandler(URL url,
   ChannelHandler handler) {
   6. // 设置threadName, 设置默认的threadpool类型,
   7.
         //
   8. url = ExecutorUtil.setThreadName(url,
   CLIENT THREAD POOL NAME);
        url = url.addParameterIfAbsent(Constants.THREADPOOL KEY,
   Constants.DEFAULT CLIENT THREADPOOL);
   10. // 对handler再次进行包装
          return ChannelHandlers.wrap(handler, url);
   12. }
   我们知道前面得到的包装对象DecodeHandler、而
ChannelHandlers.wrap对该Handler再次进行包装:
[java] view plain copy
C
   1. protected ChannelHandler wrapInternal (ChannelHandler handler,
   URL url) {
   2. return new MultiMessageHandler(new
   HeartbeatHandler(ExtensionLoader.getExtensionLoader(Dispatcher.cl
   ass)
   .getAdaptiveExtension().dispatch(handler, url)));
   4. }
   这些包装类在之前handler的基础上加入的功能:
   dispatch生成的对象AllChannelHandler: 加入线程池, 所有方法都异
步的调用;
   HeartbeatHeandler: 心跳包的发送和接收到心跳包后的处理;
   MultiMessageHandler: 如果接收到的消息为MultiMessage,则将其
拆分为单个Message给后面的Handler处理;
```

再看看NettyClient在构造方法中还做了哪些操作:

[java] view plain copy

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```
وبإ
```

```
1. // 调用了父类com.alibaba.dubbo.remoting.transport.AbstractClient
的构造方法
2. public AbstractClient(URL url, ChannelHandler handler) throws
RemotingException {
3.
     ...省略部分代码...
4. try {
        //
6. doOpen();
     } catch (Throwable t) {
8. close();
        throw new RemotingException(url.toInetSocketAddress(),
null,
10.
                       "Failed to start " +
getClass().getSimpleName() + " " + NetUtils.getLocalAddress()
                                 + " connect to the server
" + getRemoteAddress() + ", cause: " + t.getMessage(), t);
12. }
     try {
14. // connect.
        connect();
15.
16. if (logger.isInfoEnabled()) {
             logger.info("Start " + getClass().getSimpleName()
17.
+ " " + NetUtils.getLocalAddress() + " connect to the server " +
getRemoteAddress());
18.
     } catch (RemotingException t) {
20. if (url.getParameter(Constants.CHECK KEY, true)) {
21.
             close();
22. throw t;
23.
         } else {
24.
     // 如果check为false,则连接失败时Invoker依然可以创建
             logger.warn("Failed to start " +
getClass().getSimpleName() + " " + NetUtils.getLocalAddress()
+ " connect to the server " +
getRemoteAddress() + " (check == false, ignore and retry later!),
cause: " + t.getMessage(), t);
27.
        }
28. } catch (Throwable t) {
         close();
30. throw new
RemotingException(url.toInetSocketAddress(), null,
               "Failed to start " +
getClass().getSimpleName() + " " + NetUtils.getLocalAddress()
32. + " connect to the server " +
```

可以看到在构造方法处已经开始创建连接,netty如何创建连接此处不再详细介绍,可以看看之前的netty介绍。需要注意的时连接失败的时候,如果check参数为false则Invoker依然可以创建,否则在初始化阶段会报异常。

回过头来看看HeaderExchangeClient,改类创建了一个发送心跳包的定时任务:

```
[java] view plain copy
C
٤٤
   1. public HeaderExchangeClient(Client client) {
   2. if (client == null) {
             throw new IllegalArgumentException("client == null");
   4. }
         this.client = client;
   6. this.channel = new HeaderExchangeChannel(client);
         String dubbo =
   client.getUrl().getParameter(Constants.DUBBO_VERSION_KEY);
   8. // 默认为60秒发一次心跳包,如果连续3个心跳包无响应则表示连接断开
         this.heartbeat = client.getUrl().getParameter(
   Constants.HEARTBEAT KEY, dubbo != null &&
   dubbo.startsWith("1.0.") ? Constants.DEFAULT HEARTBEAT : 0 );
   10. this.heartbeatTimeout = client.getUrl().getParameter(
   Constants.HEARTBEAT TIMEOUT KEY, heartbeat * 3 );
          if ( heartbeatTimeout < heartbeat * 2 ) {</pre>
   12. throw new IllegalStateException( "heartbeatTimeout <
   heartbeatInterval * 2" );
   14. startHeatbeatTimer();
   15. }
   16.
   17. private void startHeatbeatTimer() {
   18. stopHeartbeatTimer();
         if ( heartbeat > 0 ) {
   20. heatbeatTimer = scheduled.scheduleWithFixedDelay(
                     new HeartBeatTask( new
   HeartBeatTask.ChannelProvider() {
   22. public Collection<Channel> getChannels()
```

我们知道,在socket通讯时,数据发送方和接收方必须建立连接,而建立的连接是否可用,为了探测连接是否可用,可以通过发送简单的通讯包并看是否收到回包的方式,这就是心跳。如果没有心跳包,则很有可能连接的一方已经断开或者中间线路故障,双方都不知道这种情况。因此心跳包很有必要引入。心跳包的实现比较简单,这里简单介绍下,不再贴具体代码:通过拦截(代理)所有的发送/接收数据的方法,记录下最后一次read(接收数据)、write(发送数据)的时间,如果都大于心跳的时间阈值(如上面的60s)则发送一条数据给对方,该数据的格式不重要,只要有心跳的标识(即对方可以解析出这是一个心跳包)即可,对方接收到数据以后也会返回一个应答的包,如果发送方接收到回包,则最后一次read时间将会被充值为当前时间,表示连接未断开。如果发送方一直未收到回包,则指定时间(如上面的60s)后再次发送心跳包。如果多次(如上面的3次)发送均未收到回包(心跳超时),则判断连接已经断开。此时根据应用的需求断开连接或者重新连接。在dubbo中,如果心跳超时则进行重连。

除了心跳以外,我们可以看到HeaderExchangeChannel对client再次进行了封装,它的作用是将要发送的实际数据封装成com.alibaba.dubbo.remoting.exchange.Reguest对象。

最终获得的HeaderExchangeChannel被封装到HeaderExchangeClient中,传入到Dubbolnvoker,最终DubboProtocol.refer返回了Dubbolnvoker。但流程还未结束,还记得我们一开头提起的wrapper类吧。下面来看看这两个类还做了哪些操作。

DubboProtocol.refer执行后,进入到ProtocolFilterWrapper,其refer 代码如下:

[java] view plain copy

```
٧
```

```
1. public <T> Invoker<T> refer(Class<T> type, URL url) throws
RpcException {
2. if (Constants.REGISTRY PROTOCOL.equals(url.getProtocol()))
{
3.
          return protocol.refer(type, url);
4. }
      // protocol为dubbo时执行到这里
6. return buildInvokerChain(protocol.refer(type, url),
Constants.REFERENCE FILTER KEY, Constants.CONSUMER);
7. }
8.
9. private static <T> Invoker<T> buildInvokerChain(final
Invoker<T> invoker, String key, String group) {
10. // 初始的last为刚刚创建的DubboInvoker
      Invoker<T> last = invoker;
11.
12. // 加载group为consumer的Filter, 加载到的Filter依次为:
       // com.alibaba.dubbo.rpc.filter.ConsumerContextFilter
14. //
com.alibaba.dubbo.rpc.protocol.dubbo.filter.FutureFilter
       // com.alibaba.dubbo.monitor.support.MonitorFilter
15.
16. List<Filter> filters =
ExtensionLoader.getExtensionLoader(Filter.class).getActivateExten
sion(invoker.getUrl(), key, group);
17. if (filters.size() > 0) {
18. // filter从最后一个开始依次封装,最终形成一个链,调用顺序为
filters的顺序
19.
           for (int i = filters.size() - 1; i >= 0; i --) {
          final Filter filter = filters.get(i);
20.
21.
              final Invoker<T> next = last;
22.
              last = new Invoker<T>() {
23.
24.
                  public Class<T> getInterface() {
25.
                      return invoker.getInterface();
26.
27.
28.
                  public URL getUrl() {
29.
                      return invoker.getUrl();
30.
31.
                  public boolean isAvailable() {
32.
33.
                      return invoker.isAvailable();
34.
35.
36.
                  public Result invoke(Invocation invocation)
```

```
throws RpcException {
   37.
                         return filter.invoke(next, invocation);
   38.
   39.
   40.
                     public void destroy() {
   41.
                         invoker.destroy();
   42.
   43.
                     @Override
   44.
                     public String toString() {
   45.
                         return invoker.toString();
   46.
   47.
                     }
   48.
                 } ;
   49.
   50.
   51. return last;
   52.}
    再看看ProtocolListenerWrapper:
[java] view plain copy
C
8
   1. public <T> Invoker<T> refer(Class<T> type, URL url) throws
   RpcException {
   2. if (Constants.REGISTRY PROTOCOL.equals(url.getProtocol()))
   3.
            return protocol.refer(type, url);
   4. }
         return new ListenerInvokerWrapper<T>(protocol.refer(type,
   url),
   6. Collections.unmodifiableList(
   ExtensionLoader.getExtensionLoader(InvokerListener.class)
   8. .getActivateExtension(url,
   Constants.INVOKER LISTENER_KEY)));
   9. }
   10.
   11. // ListenerInvokerWrapper构造方法
   12. public ListenerInvokerWrapper(Invoker<T> invoker,
   List<InvokerListener> listeners) {
   13. if (invoker == null) {
   14. throw new IllegalArgumentException("invoker ==
   null");
   15.
       }
   16. this.invoker = invoker;
```

```
17.
        this.listeners = listeners;
       if (listeners != null && listeners.size() > 0) {
18.
            for (InvokerListener listener: listeners) {
19.
               if (listener != null) {
20.
21.
                   try {
22.
                       // 直接触发referred方法
                       listener.referred(invoker);
23.
                     catch (Throwable t) {
24.
25.
                        logger.error(t.getMessage(), t);
26.
27.
28.
29.
30. }
```

listener在consumer初始化和destroy时生效,不影响正常的执行,默 认情况下listeners为空。

到这里InvokerDelegete的生成基本上完成了,结合第一篇consumer的介绍,我们可以得到下图(后续我们再讲讲各个类的具体实现):



