

## PushClientTestMain.java

```
PushClientTestMain.java × PushClient.java × MPushClient.java × PushRequest.java × GatewayTCP
PushClientTestMain testPush()
40      new PushClientTestMain().testPush();
41    }
42
43    @Test
44    public void testPush() throws Exception {
45        Logs.init();
46        PushSender sender = PushSender.create();
47        sender.start().join(); 1
48        Thread.sleep(1000);
49
50        for (int i = 0; i < 1; i++) {
51
52            PushMsg msg = PushMsg.build(MsgType.MESSAGE, "this a first push.");
53            msg.setMsgId("msgId_" + i);
54
55            PushContext context = PushContext.build(msg)
56                .setAckModel(AckModel.AUTO_ACK)
57                .setUserId("user-" + i)
58                .setBroadcast(false)
59                //.setTags(Sets.newHashSet("test"))
60                //.setCondition("tags&&tags.indexOf('test')!=-1")
61                //.setUserIds(Arrays.asList("user-0", "user-1"))
62                .setTimeout(2000)
63                .setCallback(new PushCallback() {
64                    @Override
65                    public void onResult(PushResult result) {
66                        System.err.println("\n\n" + result);
67                    }
68                })
69            };
70            sender.push(context);
71        }
72    }
73}
```

1、start()方法进入PushClient的父类BaseService#start()方法，BaseService#start(listener)方法，子类PushClient#doStart()方法；

### BaseService#start()方法:

初始化FutureListener，继承JDK中的CompletableFuture类，主要是防止重复启动多个服务，并利用join()等待所有的(PushClient#doStart()方法内的)启动动作都完成；

```
public final CompletableFuture<Boolean> start() {
    FutureListener listener = new FutureListener(started);
    start(listener);
    return listener;
}
```

### PushClient#doStart()方法:

```

@Override
protected void doStart(Listener listener) throws Throwable {
    if (mPushClient == null) {
        mPushClient = new MPushClient(); 1
    }

    pushRequestBus = mPushClient.getPushRequestBus(); 2
    cachedRemoteRouterManager = mPushClient.getCachedRemoteRouterManager(); 3
    gatewayConnectionFactory = mPushClient.getGatewayConnectionFactory(); 4

    ServiceDiscoveryFactory.create().syncStart(); 5
    CacheManagerFactory.create().init(); 6
    pushRequestBus.syncStart(); 7
    gatewayConnectionFactory.start(listener); 8
}

```

```

public MPushClient() {
    monitorService = new MonitorService(); 1.1

    EventBus.create(monitorService.getThreadPoolManager().getEventBusExecutor()); 1.2

    pushRequestBus = new PushRequestBus(this); 1.3

    cachedRemoteRouterManager = new CachedRemoteRouterManager(); 1.4
    gatewayConnectionFactory = GatewayConnectionFactory.create(this); 1.5
}

```

## 1、初始化MPushClient

### 1.1 初始化监控服务MonitorService

初始化并不启动ThreadPoolManager连接池工厂(集中管理连接池)、初始化并不启动监控收集器ResultCollector(JVM/连接池)

### 1.2 用初始化好的连接池对象，创建guava的EventBus实例AsyncEventBus

### 1.3 初始化PushRequestBus服务

主要用于发送消息的超时控制、异步回调

### 1.4 初始化cachedRemoteRouterManager对象

主要是查找远程路由信息，并缓存一份到本地内存中(guava的cache)；

### 1.5 创建网关连接

主要是根据配置创建GatewayTCPConnectionFactory或者

GatewayUDPConnectionFactory连接工厂，实现获取连接、普通消息/广播消息发送；

## 2、获取已经初始化好的PushRequestBus对象

## 3、获取已经初始化好的cachedRemoteRouterManager对象

## 4、获取已经初始化好的gatewayConnectionFactory对象

## 5、初始化服务发现实现类，并调用syncStart启动

利用SPI机制，找到ServiceDiscoveryFactory接口实现SimpleDiscoveryFactory或者ZKDiscoveryFactory，得到FileSrd(本地cache.dat)或者ZKServiceRegistryAndDiscovery实例；

调用FileSrd或者ZKServiceRegistryAndDiscovery的doStart(Listener listener)方法启动（实在搞不懂为什么这么设计，有的有doStart，有的没有，这种抽象有点蛋疼）；

## 6、初始化缓存实现类，并调用init()

利用SPI机制，找到CacheManagerFactory接口实现SimpleCacheMangerFactory或者RedisCacheManagerFactory，得到FileCacheManger或者RedisManager实例，该实例都是些缓存的存取操作；

调用FileCacheManger或者RedisManager的init()方法进行缓存相关始化；

## 7、启动PushRequestBus服务

调用doStart()方法，启动监听、获得pushClient连接池对象；

## 8、启动gatewayConnectionFactory网关服务

调用GatewayTCPConnectionFactory或者GatewayUDPConnectionFactory的start(listener)

这里的设计也有些奇怪，为什么不是直接调用start()，而是start(Listener)

```
GatewayTCPConnectionFactory doStart()

private final AttributeKey<String> attrKey = AttributeKey.valueOf("host_port");
private final Map<String, List<Connection>> connections = Maps.newConcurrentMap();

private ServiceDiscovery discovery;
private GatewayClient gatewayClient;

private MPushClient mPushClient;

public GatewayTCPConnectionFactory(MPushClient mPushClient) {
    this.mPushClient = mPushClient;
}

@Override
protected void doStart(Listener listener) throws Throwable {
    EventBus.register(this); 8.1

    gatewayClient = new GatewayClient(mPushClient); 8.2
    gatewayClient.start().join(); 8.3
    discovery = ServiceDiscoveryFactory.create(); 8.4
    discovery.subscribe(GATEWAY_SERVER, this); 8.5
    discovery.lookup(GATEWAY_SERVER).forEach(this::syncAddConnection); 8.6
    listener.onSuccess(); 8.7
}
```

### 8.1、注册本对象到EventBus，同时@Subscribe订阅ConnectionConnectEvent事件

### 8.2、client实例化

```

public class GatewayClient extends NettyMFCClient {
    private final GatewayClientChannelHandler handler;
    private GlobalChannelTrafficShapingHandler trafficShapingHandler;
    private ScheduledExecutorService trafficShapingExecutor;
    private final ConnectionManager connectionManager;
    private final MessageDispatcher messageDispatcher;

    public GatewayClient(MPushClient mPushClient) {
        messageDispatcher = new MessageDispatcher(); 8.2.1
        messageDispatcher.register(Command.OK, () -> new GatewayOKHandler(mPushClient)); 8.2.2
        messageDispatcher.register(Command.ERROR, () -> new GatewayErrorHandler(mPushClient)); 8.2.3
        connectionManager = new NettyConnectionManager(); 8.2.4
        handler = new GatewayClientChannelHandler(connectionManager, messageDispatcher); 8.2.5
        if (enabled) {
            trafficShapingExecutor = Executors.newSingleThreadScheduledExecutor(new NamedPoolThreadFactory(T_TRAFFIC_SHAPING));
            trafficShapingHandler = new GlobalChannelTrafficShapingHandler( 8.2.6
                trafficShapingExecutor,
                write_global_limit, read_global_limit,
                write_channel_limit, read_channel_limit,
                check_interval);
            8.2.7
        }
    }
}

```

### 8.2.1 消息转发类初始化

MessageDispatcher#register注册消息命令和对应的消息处理类；

MessageDispatcher#onReceive消息处理，根据接收到的消息命令，得到相应的消息处理类方法进行处理

### 8.2.2 注册消息发送成功处理类GatewayOKHandler

发送成功有两种情况：成功(返回结果)、成功且超时(不做处理)

### 8.2.3 注册消息发送失败处理类GatewayErrorHandler

发送失败有几种情况：超时(不做处理)、用户离线、发送失败、用户路由信息更改

### 8.2.4 初始化Netty连接池管理

存放connection到map中，并提供对conn的查找、添加、删除操作；

### 8.2.5 初始化Netty的channel处理类

该类标注@ChannelHandler.Sharable，是一个共享的处理器；

**channelActive事件方法**：建立连接成功，初始化NettyConnection并加入到连接池、EventBus推送 ConnectionConnectEvent事件到GatewayTCPConnectionFactory#on()方法;

**channelRead事件方法**：接收到(解码后的)消息，调用MessageDispatcher#onReceive做消息处理

**exceptionCaught方法**：打印conn错误日志，关闭ChannelHandlerContext上下文

**channelInactive事件方法**：连接关闭，删除连接池中的NettyConnection、EventBus推送ConnectionCloseEvent事件到LocalRouterManager#on()、RemoteRouterManager#on()

### 8.2.6 初始化流浪整形线程池

### 8.2.7 初始化Netty全局流量整形处理类GlobalChannelTrafficShapingHandler

针对所有的Channel, 通过参数设置：报文的接收速率、报文的发送速率、整形周期

## 8.3、client启动 ( Netty客户端启动 )

因GatewayClient 继承NettyTCPClient，并且未重写父类的doStart()方法，所以这里的gatewayClient.start()其实是调用NettyTCPClient类中的doStart()方法

```
@Override
protected void doStart(Listener listener) throws Throwable {
    if (useNettyEpoll()) {
        createEpollClient(listener);
    } else {
        createNioClient(listener);
    }
}
```

```
private void createNioClient(Listener listener) {
    NioEventLoopGroup workerGroup = new NioEventLoopGroup(
        getWorkThreadNum(), new DefaultThreadFactory(ThreadNames.T_TCP_CLIENT), getSelectorProvider()
    );
    workerGroup.setIoRatio(getIoRate());
    createClient(listener, workerGroup, getChannelFactory());
}

private void createEpollClient(Listener listener) {
    EpollEventLoopGroup workerGroup = new EpollEventLoopGroup(
        getWorkThreadNum(), new DefaultThreadFactory(ThreadNames.T_TCP_CLIENT)
    );
    workerGroup.setIoRatio(getIoRate());
    createClient(listener, workerGroup, EpollSocketChannel::new);
}
```

根据配置中心的设置，创建NioEventLoopGroup或者EpollEventLoopGroup，EventLoop主要工作是注册channel，并负责channel中读写等事件，这就涉及到不同的监听方式，linux下有3种事件监听方式：select/poll/epoll

而Netty呢则使用如下：

- NioEventLoop：采用的是jdk Selector接口（使用PollSelectorImpl的poll方式）来实现对Channel的事件检测
- EpollEventLoop：没有采用jdk Selector的接口实现EPollSelectorImpl，而是Netty自己实现的epoll方式来实现对Channel的事件检测，所以在EpollEventLoop中就不存在jdk的Selector。

### 2.2.1 NioEventLoop介绍

对于NioEventLoopGroup的功能，NioEventLoop都要做实际的实现，NioEventLoop既要实现注册功能，又要实现运行Runnable任务

对于注册Channel：NioEventLoop将Channel注册到NioEventLoop内部的PollSelectorImpl上，来监听该Channel的读写事件

对于运行Runnable任务：NioEventLoop的父类的父类SingleThreadEventExecutor实现了运行Runnable任务，在SingleThreadEventExecutor中，有一个任务队列还有一个分配的线程

```
private final Queue<Runnable> taskQueue;
private volatile Thread thread;
```

NioEventLoop在该线程中不仅要执行Selector带来的IO事件，还要不断的从上述taskQueue中取出任务来执行这些非IO事件。下面我们来详细看下这个过程

<https://my.oschina.net/pingpangkuangmo/blog/742929>

**关于ioRatio:** (默认50，io线程50% 业务线程50%，100代表100%IO线程)

用户为了简化线程处理模型，把所有的业务任务封装成Task，丢到Netty用的I/O线程

NioEventLoop中执行。为了防止过多的业务任务阻塞I/O线程的网络读写操作，

NioEventLoop提供了设置I/O任务和非I/O任务的处理比例，通过合理的调整处理比例，来保证更合理的资源调度。

关于IO线程与业务线程的精细控制，可以参考：

[https://mp.weixin.qq.com/s/Qia4LzaWLB\\_qIXIOek9DJg](https://mp.weixin.qq.com/s/Qia4LzaWLB_qIXIOek9DJg) 蚂蚁金服通信框架SOFABolt解析 | 序列化机制(Serializer)

```
private void createClient(Listener listener, EventLoopGroup workerGroup, ChannelFactory<? extends Channel> channelFactory) {
    this.workerGroup = workerGroup;
    this.bootstrap = new Bootstrap();
    bootstrap.group(workerGroup)//
        .option(ChannelOption.SO_REUSEADDR, true)//
        .option(ChannelOption.ALLOCATOR, PooledByteBufAllocator.DEFAULT)//
        .channelFactory(channelFactory);
    bootstrap.handler(new ChannelInitializer<Channel>() { // (4)
        @Override
        public void initChannel(Channel ch) throws Exception {
            initPipeline(ch.pipeline());
        }
    });
    initOptions(bootstrap);
    listener.onSuccess();
}

public ChannelFuture connect(String host, int port) {
    return bootstrap.connect(new InetSocketAddress(host, port));
}

public ChannelFuture connect(String host, int port, Listener listener) {
    return bootstrap.connect(new InetSocketAddress(host, port)).addListener(f -> {
        if (f.isSuccess()) {
            if (listener != null) listener.onSuccess(port);
            LOGGER.info("start netty client success, host={}, port={}", host, port);
        } else {
            if (listener != null) listener.onFailure(f.cause());
            LOGGER.error("start netty client failure, host={}, port={}", host, port, f.cause());
        }
    });
}
```

#### 8.4 初始化服务发现实例

根据SPI指定的实现类初始化FileSrd或者ZKServiceRegistryAndDiscovery

#### 8.5 订阅注册的服务节点信息变化

调用ZKServiceRegistryAndDiscovery#subscribe方法，订阅节点添加、删除、修改事件；

#### 8.6 查找注册的服务，并针对每个服务节点创建多个conn连接