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芋道源码 —— 知识星球

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Q

我是一段不羁的公告!

记得给艿艿这3个项目加油,添加一个STAR噢。 https://github.com/YunaiV/SpringBoot-Labs https://github.com/YunaiV/onemall https://github.com/YunaiV/ruoyi-vue-pro

NETTY

## 精尽 Netty 源码解析 —— Util 之 Recycler

笔者先把 Netty 主要的内容写完,所以关于 Recycler 的分享,先放在后续的计划里。

老艿艿: 其实是因为,自己想去研究下 Service Mesh , 所以先简单收个小尾。

当然,良心如我,还是为对这块感兴趣的胖友,先准备好了一篇不错的文章:

• 沧行《Netty之Recycler》

为避免可能《Netty之Recycler》被作者删除,笔者这里先复制一份作为备份。

## 666. 备份

Recycler用来实现对象池,其中对应堆内存和直接内存的池化实现分别是PooledHeapByteBuf和PooledDirectByteBuf。Recycler主要提供了3个方法:

- get():获取一个对象。
- recycle(T, Handle):回收一个对象, T为对象泛型。
- newObject(Handle):当没有可用对象时创建对象的实现方法。

Recycler的UML图如下:



Recycler.png

Recycler关联了4个核心类:

- DefaultHandle:对象的包装类,在Recycler中缓存的对象都会包装成DefaultHandle类。
- Stack:存储本线程回收的对象。对象的获取和回收对应Stack的pop和push,即获取对象时从Stack中pop出1个
   DefaultHandle,回收对象时将对象包装成DefaultHandle push到Stack中。Stack会与线程绑定,即每个用到Recycler的线程都会拥有1个Stack,在该线程中获取对象都是在该线程的Stack中pop出一个可用对象。
- WeakOrderQueue:存储其它线程回收到本线程stack的对象,当某个线程从Stack中获取不到对象时会从
   WeakOrderQueue中获取对象。每个线程的Stack拥有1个WeakOrderQueue链表,链表每个节点对应1个其它线程的WeakOrderQueue,其它线程回收到该Stack的对象就存储在这个WeakOrderQueue里。
- Link: WeakOrderQueue中包含1个Link链表,回收对象存储在链表某个Link节点里,当Link节点存储的回收对象满了时会新建1个Link放在Link链表尾。

整个Recycler回收对象存储结构如下图所示:



Recycler.png

下面分析下源码,首先看下Recycler.recycle(T, Handle)方法,用于回收1个对象:

```
public final boolean recycle(T o, Handle handle) {
   if (handle == NOOP_HANDLE) {
      return false;
   }

   DefaultHandle h = (DefaultHandle) handle;
   if (h.stack.parent != this) {
      return false;
   }
   if (o != h.value) {
      throw new IllegalArgumentException("o does not belong to handle");
   }
   h.recycle();
   return true;
}
```

回收1个对象会调用该对象DefaultHandle.recycle()方法,如下:

```
public void recycle() {
   stack.push(this);
}
```

回收1个对象 (DefaultHandle) 就是把该对象push到stack中。

```
void push(DefaultHandle item) {
       Thread currentThread = Thread.currentThread();
       if (thread == currentThread) {
           // The current Thread is the thread that belongs to the Stack, we can try to push the obje
           /**
            * 如果该stack就是本线程的stack,那么直接把DefaultHandle放到该stack的数组里
            */
           pushNow(item);
       } else {
           // The current Thread is not the one that belongs to the Stack, we need to signal that the
           // happens later.
           /**
            * 如果该stack不是本线程的stack,那么把该DefaultHandle放到该stack的WeakOrderQueue中
           pushLater(item, currentThread);
       }
   }
```

这里分为两种情况,当stack是当前线程对应的stack时,执行pushNow(item)方法,直接把对象放到该stack的DefaultHandle数组中,如下:

```
/**
 * 直接把DefaultHandle放到stack的数组里,如果数组满了那么扩展该数组为当前2倍大小
```

```
* @param item
*/
private void pushNow(DefaultHandle item) {
    if ((item.recycleId | item.lastRecycledId) != 0) {
        throw new IllegalStateException("recycled already");
    item.recycleId = item.lastRecycledId = OWN THREAD ID;
   int size = this.size;
   if (size >= maxCapacity || dropHandle(item)) {
        // Hit the maximum capacity or should drop - drop the possibly youngest object.
        return;
    if (size == elements.length) {
        elements = Arrays.copyOf(elements, min(size << 1, maxCapacity));</pre>
   }
   elements[size] = item;
   this.size = size + 1;
}
```

当stack是其它线程的stack时,执行pushLater(item, currentThread)方法,将对象放到WeakOrderQueue中,如下:

```
private void pushLater(DefaultHandle item, Thread thread) {
       * Recycler有1个stack->WeakOrderQueue映射,每个stack会映射到1个WeakOrderQueue,这个WeakOrderQueue具
       * 当其它线程回收对象到该stack时会创建1个WeakOrderQueue中并加到stack的WeakOrderQueue链表中。
       Map<Stack<?>, WeakOrderQueue> delayedRecycled = DELAYED_RECYCLED.get();
       WeakOrderQueue queue = delayedRecycled.get(this);
       if (queue == null) {
            * 如果delayedRecycled满了那么将1个伪造的WeakOrderQueue(DUMMY)放到delayedRecycled中,并丢弃计
           if (delayedRecycled.size() >= maxDelayedQueues) {
               // Add a dummy queue so we know we should drop the object
               delayedRecycled.put(this, WeakOrderQueue.DUMMY);
               return;
           }
           // Check if we already reached the maximum number of delayed queues and if we can allocate
            * 创建1个WeakOrderQueue
           if ((queue = WeakOrderQueue.allocate(this, thread)) == null) {
               // drop object
               return;
           delayedRecycled.put(this, queue);
       } else if (queue == WeakOrderQueue.DUMMY) {
           // drop object
           return;
       }
```

WeakOrderQueue的构造函数如下,WeakOrderQueue实现了多线程环境下回收对象的机制,当由其它线程回收对象到stack 时会为该stack创建1个WeakOrderQueue,这些由其它线程创建的WeakOrderQueue会在该stack中按链表形式串联起来,每次创建1个WeakOrderQueue会把该WeakOrderQueue作为该stack的head WeakOrderQueue:

```
private WeakOrderQueue(Stack<?> stack, Thread thread) {
    head = tail = new Link();
    owner = new WeakReference<Thread>(thread);
    /**
    * 每次创建WeakOrderQueue时会更新WeakOrderQueue所属的stack的head为当前WeakOrderQueue, 当前WeakOrderQueue,这样把该stack的WeakOrderQueue通过链表串起来了,当下次stack中没有可用对象需要从WeakOrderQueue中转
    */
    synchronized (stack) {
        next = stack.head;
        stack.head = this;
    }
    availableSharedCapacity = stack.availableSharedCapacity;
}
```

下面再看Recycler.get()方法:

```
public final T get() {
    if (maxCapacity == 0) {
        return newObject(NOOP_HANDLE);
    }
    Stack<T> stack = threadLocal.get();
    DefaultHandle handle = stack.pop();
    if (handle == null) {
        handle = stack.newHandle();
        handle.value = newObject(handle);
    }
    return (T) handle.value;
}
```

取出该线程对应的stack,从stack中pop出1个DefaultHandle,返回该DefaultHandle的真正对象。下面看stack.pop()方法:

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```
DefaultHandle pop() {
        int size = this.size;
        if (size == 0) {
            if (!scavenge()) {
                return null;
            }
            size = this.size;
        }
        size --;
        DefaultHandle ret = elements[size];
        elements[size] = null;
        if (ret.lastRecycledId != ret.recycleId) {
            throw new IllegalStateException("recycled multiple times");
        }
        ret.recycleId = 0;
        ret.lastRecycledId = 0;
        this.size = size;
        return ret;
    }
```

如果该stack的DefaultHandle数组中还有对象可用,那么从该DefaultHandle数组中取出1个可用对象返回,如果该DefaultHandle数组没有可用的对象了,那么执行scavenge()方法,将head WeakOrderQueue中的head Link中的DefaultHandle数组转移到stack的DefaultHandle数组,scavenge方法如下:

```
boolean scavenge() {
    // continue an existing scavenge, if any
    if (scavengeSome()) {
        return true;
    }

    // reset our scavenge cursor
    prev = null;
    cursor = head;
    return false;
}
```

具体执行了scavengeSome()方法,清理WeakOrderQueue中部分DefaultHandle到stack,每次尽可能清理head WeakOrderQueue的head Link的全部DefaultHandle,如下:

```
boolean scavengeSome() {

WeakOrderQueue cursor = this.cursor;

if (cursor == null) {

    cursor = head;

    if (cursor == null) {

        return false;

    }

}

boolean success = false;

WeakOrderQueue prev = this.prev;

do {

    /**

    * 将当前WeakOrderQueue的head Link的DefaultHandle数组转移到stack的DefaultHandle数组中
```

```
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         */
        if (cursor.transfer(this)) {
            success = true;
            break;
        }
       WeakOrderQueue next = cursor.next;
        if (cursor.owner.get() == null) {
            if (cursor.hasFinalData()) {
                for (;;) {
                    if (cursor.transfer(this)) {
                        success = true;
                    } else {
                        break;
                }
            }
            if (prev != null) {
                prev.next = next;
            }
       } else {
            prev = cursor;
       cursor = next;
    } while (cursor != null && !success);
   this.prev = prev;
   this.cursor = cursor;
    return success;
}
```

WeakOrderQueue.transfer()方法如下, 将WeakOrderQueue的head Link中的DefaultHandle数组迁移到stack中:

```
boolean transfer(Stack<?> dst) {
       Link head = this.head;
       if (head == null) {
           return false;
       }
        * 如果head Link的readIndex到达了Link的容量LINK_CAPACITY,说明该Link已经被scavengge完了。
        * 这时需要把下一个Link作为新的head Link。
        */
       if (head.readIndex == LINK CAPACITY) {
           if (head.next == null) {
               return false;
           this.head = head = head.next;
       }
       final int srcStart = head.readIndex;
```

```
* head Link的回收对象数组的最大位置
int srcEnd = head.get();
/**
 * head Link可以scavenge的DefaultHandle的数量
 */
final int srcSize = srcEnd - srcStart;
if (srcSize == 0) {
   return false;
}
final int dstSize = dst.size;
/**
 *每次会尽可能scavenge整个head Link,如果head Link的DefaultHandle数组能全部迁移到stack中,stack的I
final int expectedCapacity = dstSize + srcSize;
 * 如果预期容量大于stack的DefaultHandle数组最大长度,说明本次无法将head Link的DefaultHandle数组全部
 */
if (expectedCapacity > dst.elements.length) {
   final int actualCapacity = dst.increaseCapacity(expectedCapacity);
   srcEnd = min(srcStart + actualCapacity - dstSize, srcEnd);
}
if (srcStart != srcEnd) {
     * head Link的DefaultHandle数组
     */
   final DefaultHandle[] srcElems = head.elements;
    /**
     * stack的DefaultHandle数组
   final DefaultHandle[] dstElems = dst.elements;
   int newDstSize = dstSize;
    /**
     * 迁移head Link的DefaultHandle数组到stack的DefaultHandle数组
   for (int i = srcStart; i < srcEnd; i++) {</pre>
       DefaultHandle element = srcElems[i];
       if (element.recycleId == 0) {
           element.recycleId = element.lastRecycledId;
       } else if (element.recycleId != element.lastRecycledId) {
           throw new IllegalStateException("recycled already");
       }
       srcElems[i] = null;
       if (dst.dropHandle(element)) {
           // Drop the object.
           continue;
       }
       element.stack = dst;
       dstElems[newDstSize ++] = element;
```

```
}
       /**
        * 当head节点的对象全都转移给stack后,取head下一个节点作为head,下次转移的时候再从新的head转移回收
        */
       if (srcEnd == LINK_CAPACITY && head.next != null) {
          // Add capacity back as the Link is GCed.
          reclaimSpace(LINK_CAPACITY);
          this.head = head.next;
       }
       /**
        * 迁移完成后更新原始head Link的readIndex
       head.readIndex = srcEnd;
       if (dst.size == newDstSize) {
          return false;
       }
       dst.size = newDstSize;
       return true;
   } else {
       // The destination stack is full already.
       return false;
   }
}
```

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