

我是一段不羁的公告！
记得给苏苏这 3 个项目加油，添加一个 STAR 噢。
<https://github.com/YunaiV/SpringBoot-Labs>
<https://github.com/YunaiV/oneMail>
<https://github.com/YunaiV/ruoyi-vue-pro>

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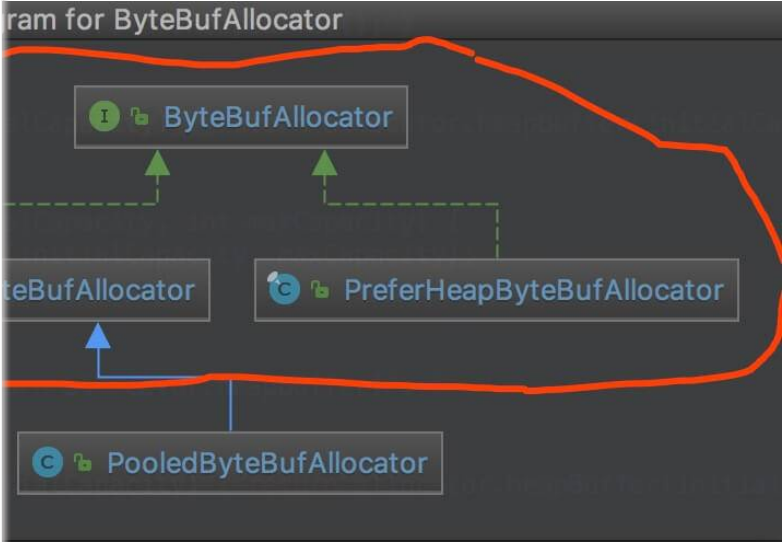
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Buffer 之 ByteBufAllocator（一）简

的分配器，负责创建 ByteBuf 对象。它的子类类图如下：



- PreferHeapByteBufAllocator，倾向创建 **Heap** ByteBuf 的分配器。
- PooledByteBufAllocator，基于**内存池**的 ByteBuf 的分配器。
- UnpooledByteBufAllocator，**普通**的 ByteBuf 的分配器。

本文分享上面类图红框部分，后面两篇文章再分别分享 UnpooledByteBufAllocator 和 PooledByteBufAllocator 。

2. ByteBufAllocator

`io.netty.buffer.ByteBufAllocator`，ByteBuf 分配器**接口**。

还是老样子，我们逐个来看看每个方法。

2.1 DEFAULT

```
ByteBufAllocator DEFAULT = ByteBufUtil.DEFAULT_ALLOCATOR;
```

- 默认 ByteBufAllocator 对象，通过 `ByteBufUtil.DEFAULT_ALLOCATOR` 中获得。代码如下：

```

static final ByteBufAllocator DEFAULT_ALLOCATOR;

static {
    // 读取 ByteBufAllocator 配置
    String allocType = SystemPropertyUtil.get("io.netty.allocator.type", PlatformDependent.isAndroid() ? "pooled" : "direct");
    allocType = allocType.toLowerCase(Locale.US).trim();

    // 读取 ByteBufAllocator 对象
    ByteBufAllocator alloc;
    if ("unpooled".equals(allocType)) {
        alloc = UnpooledByteBufAllocator.DEFAULT;
    } else if ("pooled".equals(allocType)) {
        alloc = PooledByteBufAllocator.DEFAULT;
    } else if ("direct".equals(allocType)) {
        alloc = DirectByteBufAllocator.DEFAULT;
    } else {
        alloc = PooledByteBufAllocator.DEFAULT;
    }
    DEFAULT_ALLOCATOR = alloc;
}

```

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```

/**
 * Allocate a {@link ByteBuf}. If it is a direct or heap buffer
 * depends on the actual implementation.
 */
ByteBuf buffer();
ByteBuf buffer(int initialCapacity);
ByteBuf buffer(int initialCapacity, int maxCapacity);

```

ioBuffer 作为默认 ByteBufAllocator 对象。
 heapBuffer 作为默认 ByteBufAllocator 对象。因为 Android 客户端的内
 存有限，所以堆内存的分配会比较谨慎。
 具体创建的是 Heap ByteBuf 还是 Direct ByteBuf，由实现类决定。

2.2.1 ioBuffer

#ioBuffer(...) 方法，创建一个用于 IO 操作的 ByteBuf 对象。倾向于 Direct ByteBuf，因为对于 IO 操作来说，性能更优。

```
/**
 * Allocate a {@link ByteBuf}, preferably a direct buffer which is suitable for I/O.
 */
ByteBuf ioBuffer();
ByteBuf ioBuffer(int initialCapacity);
ByteBuf ioBuffer(int initialCapacity, int maxCapacity);
```

2.2.2 heapBuffer

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由实现类决定。

对象。代码如下：

```
y);
y, int maxCapacity);
```

ct 对象。代码如下：

```
with the given initial capacity.
it ;
it int maxCapacity);
```

Composite ByteBuf 对象。具体创建的是 Heap ByteBuf 还是 Direct ByteBuf ,

```
/**
 * Allocate a {@link CompositeByteBuf}.
 * If it is a direct or heap buffer depends on the actual implementation.
 */
CompositeByteBuf compositeBuffer();
CompositeByteBuf compositeBuffer(int maxNumComponents);
```

2.3.1 compositeHeapBuffer

#compositeHeapBuffer(...) 方法, 创建一个 Composite Heap ByteBuf 对象。代码如下：

```
/**
 * Allocate a heap {@link CompositeByteBuf}.
 */
CompositeByteBuf compositeHeapBuffer();
CompositeByteBuf compositeHeapBuffer(int maxNumComponents);
```

2.3.2 compositeDirectBuffer

#compositeDirectBuffer(...) 方法, 创建一个 Composite Direct ByteBuf 对象。代码如下:

```
/**
 * Allocate a direct {@link CompositeByteBuf}.
 */
CompositeByteBuf compositeDirectBuffer();
CompositeByteBuf compositeDirectBuffer(int maxNumComponents);
```

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File Direct ByteBuf 对象池。代码如下:

in ByteBuf}'s are pooled

ci , int maxCapacity) 方法, 在 ByteBuf 扩容时, 计算新的容量, 该容
] 围内。代码如下:

lil ByteBuf} that is used when a {@link ByteBuf} needs to expand
Capacity} as upper-bound.

capacity, int maxCapacity);

io.netty.buffer.AbstractByteBufAllocator , 实现 ByteBufAllocator 接口, ByteBufAllocator 抽象实现类, 为 PooledByteBufAllocator 和 UnpooledByteBufAllocator 提供公共的方法。

3.1 构造方法

```
/**
 * 是否倾向创建 Direct ByteBuf
 */
private final boolean directByDefault;
/**
 * 空 ByteBuf 缓存
 */
private final ByteBuf emptyBuf;

/**
 * Instance use heap buffers by default
 */
```

```
protected AbstractByteBufAllocator() {
    this(false);
}

/**
 * Create new instance
 *
 * @param preferDirect {@code true} if {@link #buffer(int)} should try to allocate a direct buffer rather
 *                    than a heap buffer
 */
```

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```
return heapBuffer(initialCapacity);
}

@Override
public ByteBuf buffer(int initialCapacity, int maxCapacity) {
    if (directByDefault) {
        return directBuffer(initialCapacity, maxCapacity);
    }
    return heapBuffer(initialCapacity, maxCapacity);
}
```

- 根据 `directByDefault` 的值, 调用 `#directBuffer(...)` 方法, 还是调用 `#heapBuffer(...)` 方法。

3.2.1 ioBuffer

```
/**
 * 默认容量大小
 */
static final int DEFAULT_INITIAL_CAPACITY = 256;
```

```

@Override
public ByteBuf ioBuffer() {
    if (PlatformDependent.hasUnsafe()) {
        return directBuffer(DEFAULT_INITIAL_CAPACITY);
    }
    return heapBuffer(DEFAULT_INITIAL_CAPACITY);
}

```

```

@Override

```

```

ByteBuf ioBuffer(int initialCapacity) {
    if (PlatformDependent.hasUnsafe()) {

```

```

        return directBuffer(initialCapacity);
    }
    return heapBuffer(initialCapacity);
}

@Override
public ByteBuf ioBuffer(int initialCapacity, int maxCapacity) {
    if (PlatformDependent.hasUnsafe()) {
        return directBuffer(initialCapacity, maxCapacity);
    }
    return heapBuffer(initialCapacity, maxCapacity);
}

@Override
public ByteBuf pooledBuffer(int initialCapacity, int maxCapacity) {
    if (PlatformDependent.hasUnsafe()) {
        return directBuffer(initialCapacity, maxCapacity);
    }
    return heapBuffer(initialCapacity, maxCapacity);
}

```

directBuffer(...) 方法, 还是调用 #heapBuffer(...) 方法。

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```

/**
 * 默认最大容量大小，无限。
 */
static final int DEFAULT_MAX_CAPACITY = Integer.MAX_VALUE;

@Override
public ByteBuf heapBuffer() {
    return heapBuffer(DEFAULT_INITIAL_CAPACITY, DEFAULT_MAX_CAPACITY);
}

```

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```

    capacity) {
        return heapBuffer(DEFAULT_MAX_CAPACITY);
    }

```

```

    capacity, int maxCapacity) {

```

```

        capacity == 0) {

```

```

        capacity); // 校验容量的参数

```

```

        int maxCapacity);

```

capacity, int maxCapacity) 抽象方法，创建 Heap ByteBuf 对象。代

with the given initialCapacity and maxCapacity.

```

    buffer(int initialCapacity, int maxCapacity);

```

- 因为是否基于对象池的方式，创建 Heap ByteBuf 对象的实现会不同，所以需要抽象。

3.2.3 directBuffer

```

@Override
public ByteBuf directBuffer() {
    return directBuffer(DEFAULT_INITIAL_CAPACITY, DEFAULT_MAX_CAPACITY);
}

@Override
public ByteBuf directBuffer(int initialCapacity) {
    return directBuffer(initialCapacity, DEFAULT_MAX_CAPACITY);
}

@Override
public ByteBuf directBuffer(int initialCapacity, int maxCapacity) {
    // 空 ByteBuf 对象
    if (initialCapacity == 0 && maxCapacity == 0) {
        return emptyBuf;
    }

```

```

    }
    validate(initialCapacity, maxCapacity); // 校验容量的参数
    // 创建 Direct ByteBuffer 对象
    return newDirectBuffer(initialCapacity, maxCapacity);
}

```

- 最终调用 `#newDirectBuffer(int initialCapacity, int maxCapacity)` 抽象方法, 创建 Direct ByteBuffer 对象。代码如下:

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with the given initialCapacity and maxCapacity.

```

:ByteBuffer(int initialCapacity, int maxCapacity);

```

ByteBuffer 对象的实现会不同, 所以需要抽象。

```

    {

```

```

    );

```

```

    (int maxNumComponents) {

```

```

    maxNumComponents);

```

```

    (Components);

```

- 根据 `directByDefault` 的值, 调用 `#compositeDirectBuffer(...)` 方法, 还是调用 `#compositeHeapBuffer(...)` 方法。

3.3.1 compositeHeapBuffer

```

/**
 * Composite ByteBuffer 可包含的 ByteBuffer 的最大数量
 */
static final int DEFAULT_MAX_COMPONENTS = 16;

@Override
public CompositeByteBuffer compositeHeapBuffer() {
    return compositeHeapBuffer(DEFAULT_MAX_COMPONENTS);
}

@Override
public CompositeByteBuffer compositeHeapBuffer(int maxNumComponents) {

```



```

        return toLeakAwareBuffer(new CompositeByteBuf(this, false, maxNumComponents));
    }

```

- 创建 CompositeByteBuf 对象，并且方法参数 direct 为 false，表示 Heap 类型。
- 调用 #toLeakAwareBuffer(CompositeByteBuf) 方法，装饰成 LeakAware 的 ByteBuf 对象。

3.3.2 compositeDirectBuffer

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```

    ct ffer() {
        UL MAX_COMPONENTS);

    ct ffer(int maxNumComponents) {
        os eByteBuf(this, true, maxNumComponents));

```

数 direct 为 true，表示 Direct 类型。
 te f) 方法，装饰成 LeakAware 的 ByteBuf 对象。

buf 三) 内存泄露检测》中的 [3.1 创建 LeakAware ByteBuf 对象] 小节，

```

static final int CALCULATE_THRESHOLD = 48576 * 4; // 4 MiB page

1: @Override
2: public int calculateNewCapacity(int minNewCapacity, int maxCapacity) {
3:     if (minNewCapacity < 0) {
4:         throw new IllegalArgumentException("minNewCapacity: " + minNewCapacity + " (expected: 0+)");
5:     }
6:     if (minNewCapacity > maxCapacity) {
7:         throw new IllegalArgumentException(String.format(
8:             "minNewCapacity: %d (expected: not greater than maxCapacity(%d)",
9:             minNewCapacity, maxCapacity));
10:    }
11:    final int threshold = CALCULATE_THRESHOLD; // 4 MiB page
12:
13:    // <1> 等于 threshold，直接返回 threshold。
14:    if (minNewCapacity == threshold) {
15:        return threshold;
16:    }
17:
18:    // <2> 超过 threshold，增加 threshold，不超过 maxCapacity 大小。

```

```

19: // If over threshold, do not double but just increase by threshold.
20: if (minNewCapacity > threshold) {
21:     int newCapacity = minNewCapacity / threshold * threshold;
22:     if (newCapacity > maxCapacity - threshold) { // 不超过 maxCapacity
23:         newCapacity = maxCapacity;
24:     } else {
25:         newCapacity += threshold;
26:     }
27:     return newCapacity;

```

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64 开始两倍计算，不超过 4M 大小。
 e to 4 MiB, starting from 64.

```

apacity) {
    newCapacity);

```

, 或 3 种情况: <1> / <2> / <3> 。代码比较简单，胖友自己看注释。

allocator

allocator , 实现 ByteBufAllocator 接口, **倾向创建 Heap ByteBuf** 的分配器。
 .. 和 #compositeBuffer(...) 方法, 创建的都是 Heap ByteBuf 对象。

```

public PreferHeapByteBufAllocator(ByteBufAllocator allocator) {
    this.allocator = ObjectUtil.checkNotNull(allocator, "allocator");
}

@Override
public ByteBuf buffer() {
    return allocator.heapBuffer();
}

@Override
public ByteBuf ioBuffer() {
    return allocator.heapBuffer();
}

@Override
public CompositeByteBuf compositeBuffer() {
    return allocator.compositeHeapBuffer();
}

```

其它方法，就是调用 `allocator` 的对应的方法。

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😈 小水文一篇。铺垫铺垫，你懂的。

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