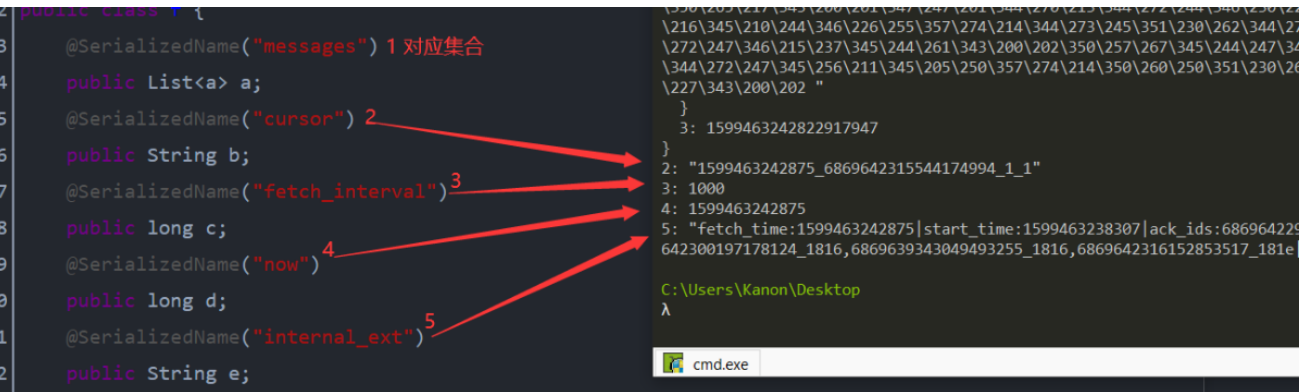


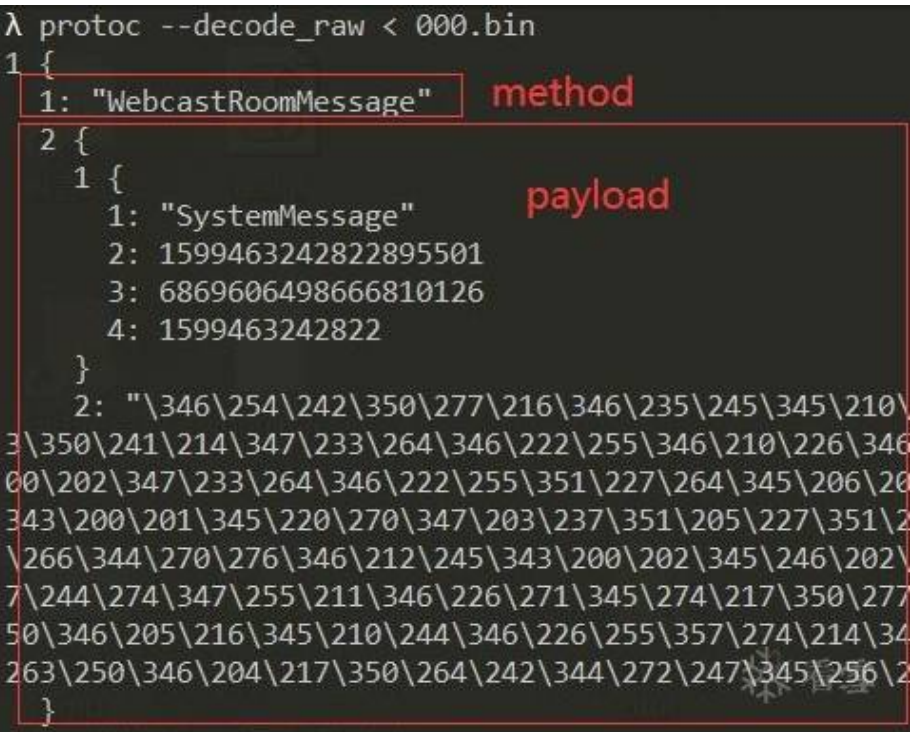


```
1 package com.bytedance.android.livesdkapi.message;
2 public class f {
3     @SerializedName("messages")
4     public List<a> a;
5     @SerializedName("cursor")
6     public String b;
7     @SerializedName("fetch_interval")
8     public long c;
9     @SerializedName("now")
10    public long d;
11    @SerializedName("internal_ext")
12    public String e;
13    public static final class a {
14        @SerializedName("method") //这个实际上是类名,根据这个字段获取对应解析的类.
15        public String a;
16        @SerializedName("payload") //解析的数据内容,同样是protobuf.
17        public byte[] b;
18    }
19 }
```

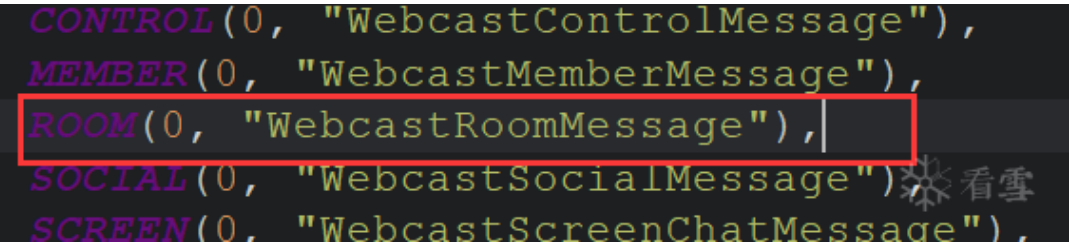
对比一下解析出来的数据图,发现对应tag:2,3,4,5



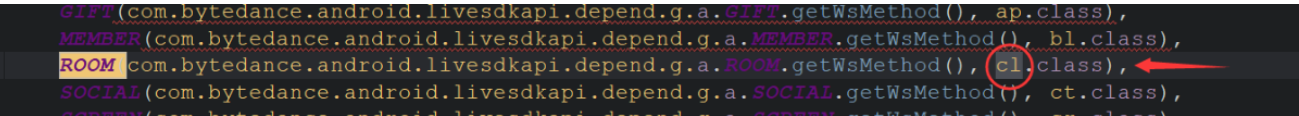
tag1是个数组,类型是内部类a, 内部类中剩下的2个字段是用于动态定位接下来解析的类:
method => 解析剩下数据包中的类名, payload => 数据内容,method 也就是这部分:



分析到此数据结构有了大致了解,com.bytedance.android.livesdkapi.message.f是某音弹幕数据的最外层,用来保存直播间弹幕所有的消息类型,从格式上不难理解,会有多种method,这里先以"WebcastRoom Message"为例查找对应关系:
在代码里搜索一下很快找到了 com.bytedance.android.livesdkapi.depend.g.a:



找到对这个枚举的引用,定位到 com.bytedance.android.livesdk.chatroom.bl.a:



```
1 public class c1 extends d { //注意继承关系
2     public static ChangeQuickRedirect a;
3     @SerializedName("content")
4     public String b;
5     @SerializedName("supprot_landscape")
6     public boolean c;
7     public c1() {
8         this.type = com.bytedance.android.livesdkapi.depend.g.a.ROOM; <- 枚举类型
9     }
10 }
```



5



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"WebcastRoomMessage"中只有2个字段,"content"和"supprot_landscape",可是根据工具解析出来的数据可以看到,还有一大坨呢,剩下的数据在哪,并且这2个的tag排列关系又是什么?那只能继续查找cl这个类是怎么解析的,经过一番查找,找到了解析对应关系,com.bytedance.android.live.base.model.proto.d,在这里可以看到负责解析cl.class的类是 gw.class:

```
map.put(ch.class, new gs());
map.put(cj.class, new gu());
map.put(bv.class, new gh());
map.put(cl.class, new gw());
map.put(cq.class, new hc());
map.put(s.class, new dx());
map.put(cb.class, new gl());
```

进入gw.class:

```

cl clVar = new cl();
long a = gVar.a();
while (true) {
    int b = gVar.b();
    if (b != -1) {
        switch (b) {
            case 1:
                clVar.baseMessage = _CommonMessageData_ProtoDecoder.decodeStatic(gVar);
                break;
            case 2:
                clVar.b = h.e(gVar); // @SerializedName("content")
                break;
            case 3:
                clVar.c = h.a(gVar); // @SerializedName("supprot_landscape")
                break;
            default:
                h.g(gVar);
                break;
        }
    }
    gVar.a(a);
    return clVar;
}

```

在这里知道了"content"和"supprot_landscape"分别对应tag 2和3,还有第三个名为"baseMessage"的字段要解析,这个是cl.class的基类成员,通过多个数据包验证得知,所有method中,都继承同一个基类:

```
package com.bytedance.android.livesdkapi.message;

import ...

public class a {
    public static ChangeQuickRedirect changeQuickRedirect;
    @SerializedName("common")
    public b baseMessage;
}
```

之前没解析出来的数据也在其中,看下这个名为baseMessage成员的内部结构,并找一下"tag表":

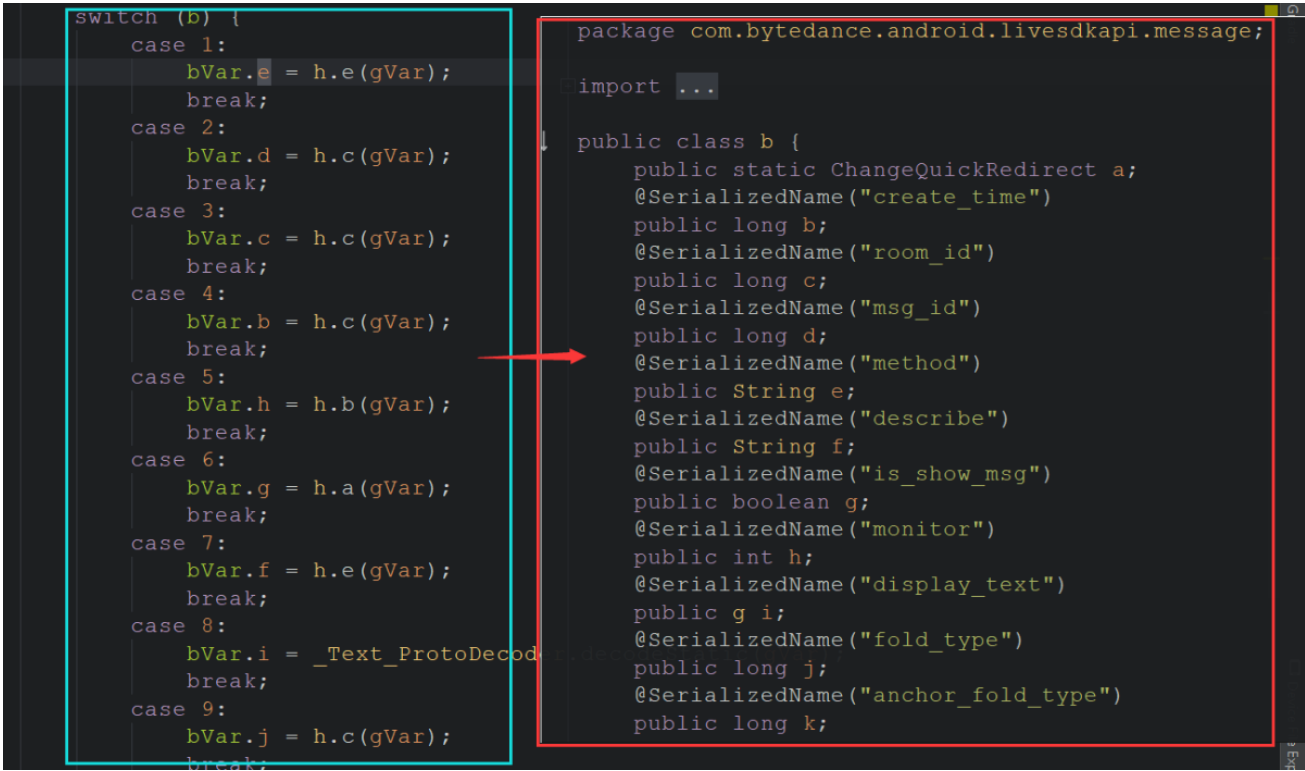
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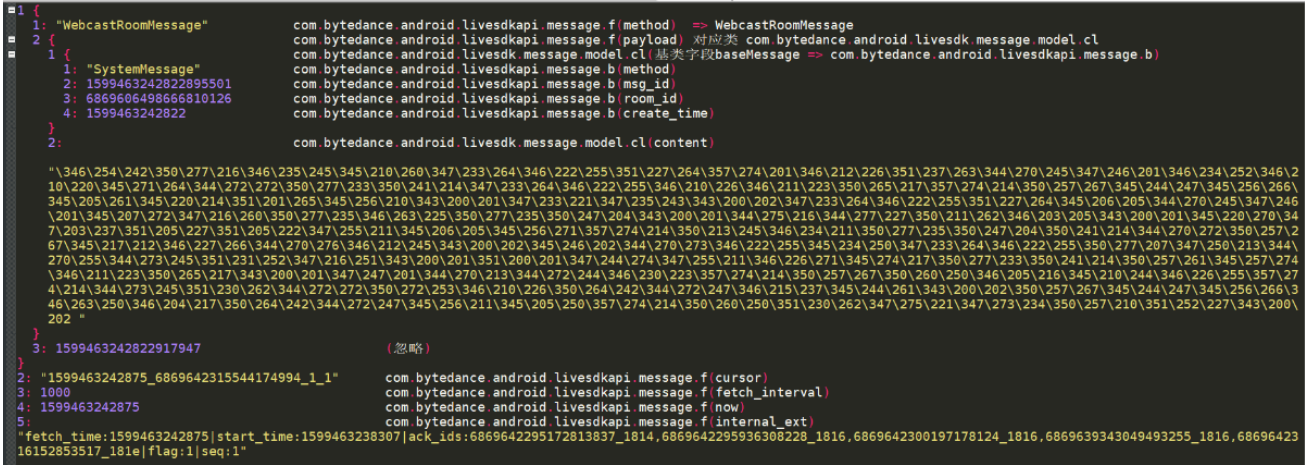
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分析到此,弹幕结构渐渐清晰了, 如下图:



现在可以根据分析结果开始写proto文件了.

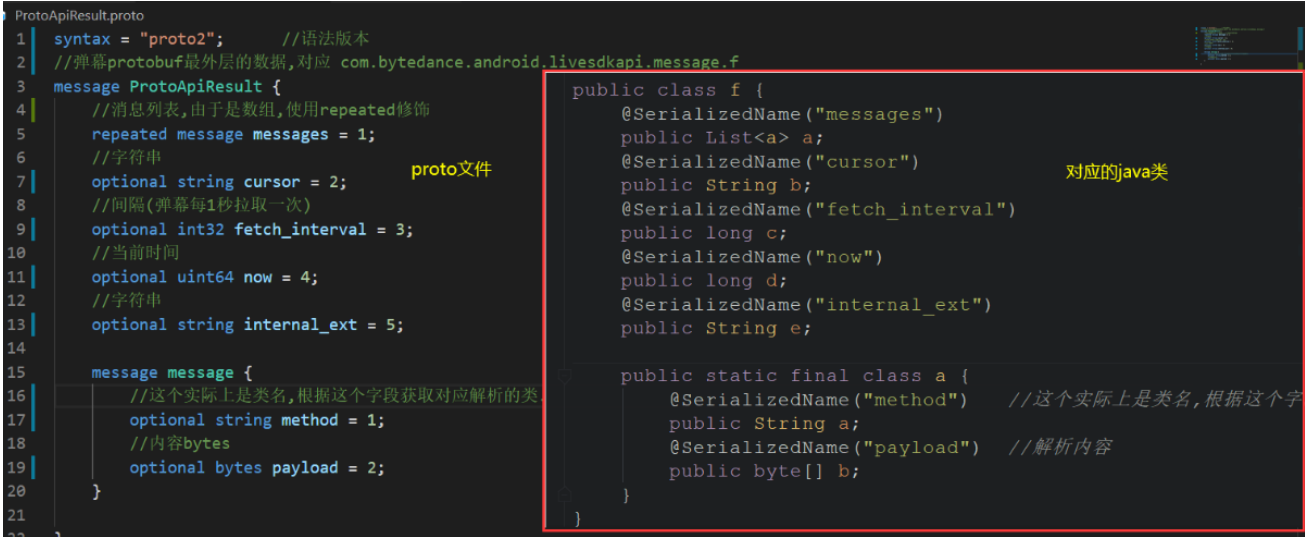
0x03 : proto文件编写

关于proto文件语法规网上资料很多,这里先说几个关键的,proto语法有"proto2"和"proto3",我没看出来对于咱们逆向人员选择"proto3"有什么用处,并且3的语法是不需要字段修饰符的,这只会让我们在写proto文件的时候更加迷糊,所以我们选择"proto2"来写.

或许你已经发现,基类(baseMessage)有很多字段,怎么解析出来的就"method","msg_id","room_id","create_time"这么几个,其实这也是很正常的情况,并不是每一个字段都是必选的.proto有3个字段修饰符required(必选),optional(可选),repeated(重复),说白了就是咱们的proto文件不使用required,只用optional,因为咱们也不知道哪个字段什么时候才有值,如果是数组一律用repeated修饰.

注意proto的数据类型,以java为例.String => string ; int => int32; long => uint64;...更多类型可自行查找资料.

开始吧,先写一份 ProtoApiResult.proto,对应上面的
com.bytedance.android.livesdkapi.message.f ,用来保存弹幕整体数据:



外层有了,现在写"WebcastRoomMessage"对应的类:

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```
WebcastRoomMessage.proto
1 syntax = "proto2";
2 import "CommonMessageData.proto"; //引用其他proto文件
3 message WebcastRoomMessage{
4     //继承来的成员,放在这里就行.
5     repeated CommonMessageData baseMessage = 1;
6     //直播间内容
7     required string content = 2; proto文件
8     //可选字段
9     optional bool supprot_landscape = 3;
10 }
11
```

public class cl extends d { ← baseMessage在基类中
public static ChangeQuickRedirect a;
@SerializedName("content")
public String b; 对应java
@SerializedName("supprot_landscape")
public boolean c;

接下来最后一个"CommonMessageData":

CommonMessageData.proto
1 syntax = "proto2";
2 import "Text.proto";
3 //内部固定结构
4 //com.bytedance.android.livesdkapi.message.a
5 //com.bytedance.android.livesdkapi.message.b
6 //com.bytedance.android.livesdkapi.message._CommonMessageData
7 message CommonMessageData{
8 optional string method = 1;
9 optional uint64 msg_id = 2;
10 optional uint64 room_id = 3;
11 optional uint64 create_time = 4;
12 //以下全部为可选
13 optional int32 monitor = 5;
14 optional bool is_show_msg = 6;
15 optional string describe = 7;
16 //这里是个对象,先解析成bytes;
17 optional Text display_text = 8;
18 optional uint64 fold_type = 9;
19 optional uint64 anchor_fold_type = 10;
20 }
21

public class b {
public static ChangeQuickRedirect a;
@SerializedName("create_time")
public long b;
@SerializedName("room_id")
public long c;
@SerializedName("msg_id")
public long d;
@SerializedName("method")
public String e;
@SerializedName("describe")
public String f;
@SerializedName("is_show_msg")
public boolean g;
@SerializedName("monitor")
public int h;
@SerializedName("display_text")
public g i;
@SerializedName("fold_type")
public long j;
@SerializedName("anchor_fold_type")
public long k;

注意这里的display_text字段,这还是一个对象,里面又是N多字段,这里我已经解析过了,大家自己在分析过程中如果不想解析那么多,可以删除不需要的字段,或者将类型定义为bytes即可.只要tag不乱就行.

OK,将.proto打包成java文件: protoc --java_out=out *.proto
之后在out目录就生成了可以使用的java文件, 导入到项目中即可,最后看下解码效果:

```
{
  "cursor": "1599463242875_6869642315544174994_1_1",
  "fetch_interval": 1000,
  "now": 1599463242875,
  "messages": [
    {
      "supprot_landscape": false,
      "baseMessage": {
        "room_id": 6869606498666810126,
        "create_time": 1599463242822,
        "method": "SystemMessage",
        "fold_type": 0,
        "anchor_fold_type": 0,
        "is_show_msg": false,
        "monitor": 0,
        "describe": "",
        "msg_id": 1599463242822895501,
        "display_text": {
          "default_pattern": "",
          "default_format": {
            "color": "",
            "font_size": 0,
            "weight": 0,
            "italic": false
          },
          "key": ""
        },
        "content": ""
      },
      "content": ""
    }
  ],
  "internal_ext": {
    "fetch_time": 1599463242875 | start_time: 1599463238307 | ack_ids: 6869642295172813837_1814, 6869642295936308228_1816, 6869642300197178124_1816, 6869639343049493255_1816, 6869642316152853517_1816 | flag: 1 | seq: 1
  }
}
```

嗯,费了一大堆事最后只解码一个系统提示...,这也没办法,某音一次请求动辄数万字节的返回数据,用那些做例子的话,我这图都没法截,迫不得已找了个最小的,根据上述流程其实其他类型的数据解析都是一样的,没什么区别,最后上个最终演示效果:

```
ProtoApiResultOuterClass.ProtoApiResult protoApiResult;
BaseProtoMessage protoMessageResult = null;
try {
    protoApiResult = ProtoApiResultOuterClass.ProtoApiResult.parseFrom(bytes);
    protoMessageResult = BaseProtoMessage.Deserialization(protoApiResult);
    List<ProtoApiResultOuterClass.ProtoApiResult.message> messageList = protoApiResult.getMessageList();
    int size = messageList.size();
    for (int i = 0; i < size; i++) {
        String method = messageList.get(i).getMethod();
        ByteString payload = messageList.get(i).getPayload();
        switch (method) { //按照类型解码
            case "WebcastRoomMessage": //初次进入直播间的系统提示(有些直播间没有这个,例如四川观察的慢直播)
                WebcastRoomMessageOuterClass.WebcastRoomMessage webcastRoomMessage = WebcastRoomMessageOuterClass.WebcastRoomMessage.parseFrom(payload);
                protoMessageResult.messages.add(WebcastRoomMessage.Deserialization(webcastRoomMessage));
                break;
            case "WebcastChatMessage": //弹幕消息
                WebcastChatMessageOuterClass.WebcastChatMessage webcastChatMessage = WebcastChatMessageOuterClass.WebcastChatMessage.parseFrom(payload);
                protoMessageResult.messages.add(WebcastChatMessage.Deserialization(webcastChatMessage));
                break;
            case "WebcastMemberMessage": //成员消息, "xxx来了" 那种. 还有房间人数
                WebcastMemberMessageOuterClass.WebcastMemberMessage webcastMemberMessage = WebcastMemberMessageOuterClass.WebcastMemberMessage.parseFrom(payload);
                protoMessageResult.messages.add(WebcastMemberMessage.Deserialization(webcastMemberMessage));
                break;
            case "WebcastGiftMessage": //直播间gif,送礼物之类的消息都在这
                WebcastGiftMessageOuterClass.WebcastGiftMessage webcastGiftMessage = WebcastGiftMessageOuterClass.WebcastGiftMessage.parseFrom(payload);
                protoMessageResult.messages.add(WebcastGiftMessage.Deserialization(webcastGiftMessage));
                break;
        }
    }
}
```

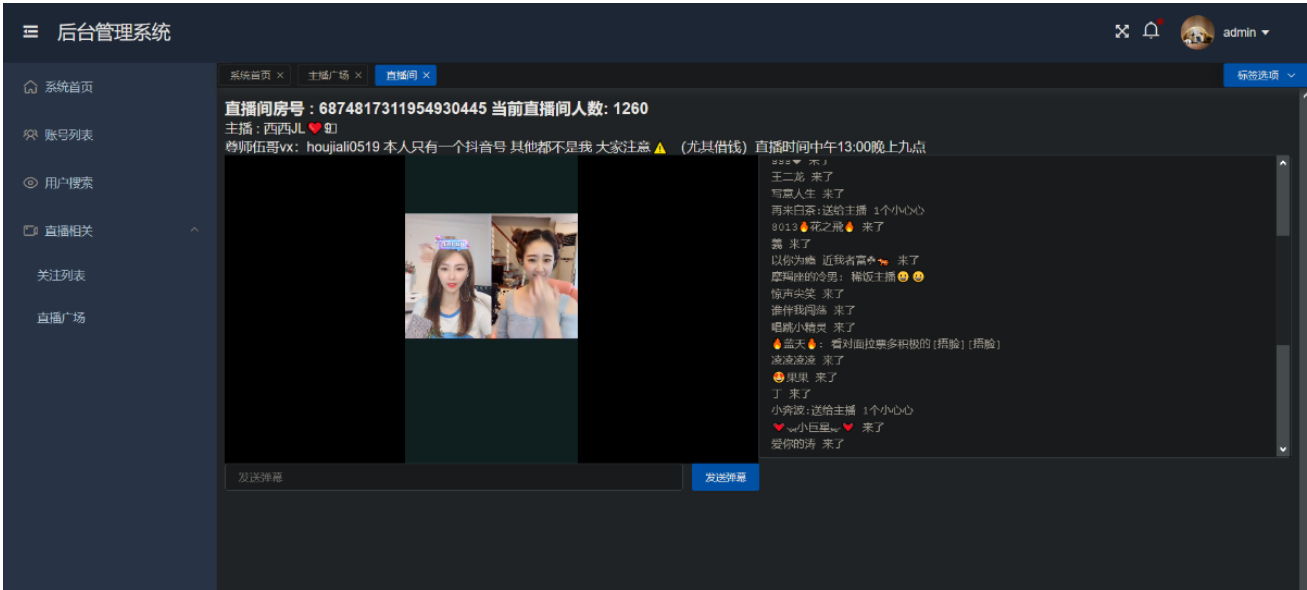
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