006.使用AIO实现网络通信

I/0 与 NIO 一个比较重要的区别:

使用 I/O 的时候往往会引入多线程,每个连接使用一条单独的线程,

NIO 则是使用单线程或者只使用少量的多线程,很多连接共用一条线程。

NIO能使用单线程的同时又不阻塞就需要一直轮询,比较消耗系统资源,所以异步非阻塞模式 AIO 就诞生了。

阻塞、非阻塞、同步和异步,四个概念,我在上一门课《I0模型和NI0、AI0入门》一开始就给大家说明白了,

在这里,我在强调一下同步和异步的区别:

如果I0的实际操作是由操作系统完成,在将结果返回给程序,就是异步。 如果实际的I0需要应用程序本身去执行,会阻塞线程,就是同步。

在上一门的课程《IO模型和NIO、AIO入门》中,AIO的文件通道

AsynchronousFileChannel,

读写数据方法都给大家讲清楚了,到现在网络编程的环境里,

对应的AsynchronousSocketChannel和AsynchronousServerSocketChannel,实际上,在数据的处理方式上,大同小异的!

AIO的核心类:除了上面三个以外,还有一个AsynchronousChannelGroup这个类。

- Asynchronous File Channel 类是异步的方式处理本地文件的文件通道。
- AsynchronousSocketChannel和AsynchronousServerSocketChannel两个个类是javaAIO为TCP通信提供的异步Channel。
- Asynchronous Channel Group 是异步 Channel 的分组管理器,它可以实现资源共享。

创建AsynchronousServerSocketChannel的代码如下:

AsynchronousServerSocketChannel serverChannel

= AsynchronousServerSocketChannel.open().bind(new InetSocketAddress(PORT));

其中open()有一个重载方法,可以使用指定的AsynchronousChannelGroup来创建AsynchronousServerSocketChannel。

创建AsynchronousChannelGroup时,需要传入一个ExecutorService,

也就是绑定一个线程池,该线程池负责两个任务:处理10事件和触发

CompletionHandler回调接口。

```
serverSocketChannel = AsynchronousServerSocketChannel.open(channelGroup).bind(new
InetSocketAddress(9000));
     } catch (IOException ioe) {
        ioe.printStackTrace();
}
```

AsynchronousServerSocketChannel创建成功后,类似于ServerSocket,

也是调用accept()方法来接受来自客户端的连接,由于异步I0实际的I0操作是交给操作系统来做的,

用户进程只负责通知操作系统进行10和接受操作系统10完成的通知。

所以异步的ServerChannel调用accept()方法后,当前线程不会阻塞,

程序也不知道accept()方法什么时候能够接收到客户端请求并且操作系统完成网络I0,为解决这个问题,

AIO为accept方法提供两个版本:

Future〈AsynchronousSocketChannel〉accept(): 开始接收客户端请求,如果当前线程需要进行网络IO,

即获得AsynchronousSocketChannel,则应该调用该方法返回的Future对象的get()方法,但是get方法会阻塞该线程,所以这种方式是阻塞式的异步IO。

void accept(A attachment , CompletionHandler < AsynchronousSocketChannel, ?
super A> handler):

开始接受来自客户端请求,连接成功或失败都会触发CompletionHandler对象的相应方法。

CompletionHandler接口中定义了两个方法:

- completed(V result, A attachment): 当IO完成时触发该方法。
- faild(Throwable exc, A attachment): 当I0失败时触发该方法,第一个参数代表 I0操作失败引发的异常或错误。

AsynchronousSocketChannel的的用法与Socket类似

有三个方法,但是不同的是每个方法又分为Future版本与CompletionHandler版本。

connect():用于连接到指定端口,指定IP地址的服务器 read()、write():完成读写。

注意! 使用异步Channel时, accept()、connect()、read()、write()等方法都不会阻塞,

也就是说如果使用返回Future的这些方法,程序并不能知道什么时候成功I0, 必须要使用get方法,等get方法的阻塞结束后才能确保I0完成,继续执行下面的操作。

```
先看简单的应用代码:
```

```
public class SimpleAIOServer {
   public static void main(String[] args) {
       //创建AsynchronousServerSocketChanne1对象
       try( AsynchronousServerSocketChannel serverChannel =
                    AsynchronousServerSocketChannel. open();) {
           //绑定ip和端口
           serverChannel.bind(new InetSocketAddress("127.0.0.1", 5000));
           //循环接受客户的的链接
           while (true) {
               Future (Asynchronous Socket Channel) future = server Channel. accept ();
               //拿到future后,通过get方法获取到客户端对应的socketChannel
               AsynchronousSocketChannel socketChannel = future.get();
               //拿到socketChanne1就可以收发数据
               ByteBuffer wbuffer = ByteBuffer. allocate(1024);
               wbuffer.clear();
               wbuffer.put("这里是服务器端".getBytes());
               wbuffer.flip();
               socketChannel.write(wbuffer).get(); //异步模式,必须用get方法,把线程阻塞,不
然程序就结束了
       } catch (Exception e) {
           e. printStackTrace();
public class SimpleAIOClient {
   public static void main(String[] args) {
       try (AsynchronousSocketChannel socketChannel =
                   AsynchronousSocketChannel. open();) {
           //读数据的缓冲
           ByteBuffer buffer = ByteBuffer. allocate(1024);
           //链接服务器
           socketChannel.connect(new InetSocketAddress("127.0.0.1", 5000)).get();
           //读数据
           buffer. clear();
           socketChannel.read(buffer).get();
           buffer. flip();
           String content = Charset. forName("UTF-8"). decode(buffer). toString();
           System. out. println("服务器发送来的信息: " + content);
       } catch (Exception e) {
           e. printStackTrace():
       }
实现聊天室案例:
public class Server {
   private static final int SERVER PORT = 31000;
   private static final String CHARSET = "UTF-8";
   private Charset charset = Charset. forName(CHARSET);
   //链接进来的客户端要保存到统一的集合
   public static ChatRoomMap<String, AsynchronousSocketChannel> clients = new ChatRoomMap<>();
   //对服务器进行初始化
   public void init() {
      try {
          //创建线程池
```

ExecutorService executorService = Executors, newFixedThreadPool(20):

```
//创建channe1Group
           AsynchronousChannelGroup channelGroup
                  = AsynchronousChannelGroup. withThreadPool(executorService);
           //拿到服务器的套接字通道
           AsynchronousServerSocketChannel serverSocketChannel
                  = AsynchronousServerSocketChannel. open(channelGroup);
           //绑定ip和端口
           serverSocketChannel.bind(new InetSocketAddress(SERVER PORT));
           //循环接收客户端的链接
           serverSocketChannel.accept(null, new AcceptHandler(serverSocketChannel));
       }catch (Exception e) {
           System. out. println("服务器启动失败,可能端口号被占用!");
   private class AcceptHandler implements CompletionHandler<AsynchronousSocketChannel, Object>{
       private AsynchronousServerSocketChannel serverSocketChannel;
       public AcceptHandler(AsynchronousServerSocketChannel serverSocketChannel) {
           this.serverSocketChannel = serverSocketChannel;
       //接收客户端的信息,发送信息的缓冲区
       private ByteBuffer rbuffer = ByteBuffer. allocate(1024);
       private ByteBuffer wbuffer = ByteBuffer. allocate(1024);
        * 操作系统完成了指定的io后,回调completed
        */
       @Override
       public void completed(AsynchronousSocketChannel clientSocketChannel, Object attachment) {
           //操作系统调用这里的completed方法,表示,服务器有客户端连进来了
           //作系统调用这里的completed方法,表示,服务器有客户端连进来了,递归,又让操作系统给我们准备接
  一个客户端
           serverSocketChannel.accept(null, this);
           clientSocketChannel.read(rbuffer, null, new CompletionHandler<Integer, Object>() {
              @Override
              public void completed(Integer hasRead, Object attachment) {
                  //读取数据成功
                  rbuffer.flip();
                  String content = charset.decode(rbuffer).toString();
//StandardCharsets.UTF_8.decode(rbuffer).toString();//Charset.forName("UTF-
8"). decode (rbuffer). toString (); //String. valueOf (Charset. forName ("UTF-8"). decode (rbuffer)); //new
String (rbuffer. array (), 0, result);
                  //服务器收到客户端的信息,有两类:客户端注册来的用户名;聊天的信息
                  if (content. startsWith (ChatRoomProtocol. USER ROUND) &&
                         content. endsWith(ChatRoomProtocol. USER ROUND)) {
                      //信息是注册来的用户名
                      //要进行一系列的处理
                      login(clientSocketChannel, content);
                  else if (content.startsWith(ChatRoomProtocol. PRIVATEMSG ROUND) &&
content. endsWith(ChatRoomProtocol. PRIVATEMSG_ROUND)) {
                      sendMsyToUser(clientSocketChannel, content);
                  }else if (content.startsWith(ChatRoomProtocol.PUBLICMSG ROUND) &&
content. endsWith(ChatRoomProtocol. PUBLICMSG_ROUND)) {
                      dispatch(clientSocketChannel, content);
                  rbuffer.clear();
                  //由来递归实现重复,循环读取数据
                  clientSocketChannel.read(rbuffer, null, this);
              @Override
              public void failed(Throwable ex, Object attachment) {
                  System. out. println("数据读取失败: " + ex);
                  //方可能是客户端关闭了,要把失效的客户端从集合里移除
                  Server. clients. removeByValue (clientSocketChannel);
```

```
});
        * 操作系统完成了指定的io过程中,出现异常,回调failed
        * @param exc
         * @param attachment
       @Override
       public void failed(Throwable exc, Object attachment) {
          System. out. println("链接失败: " + exc);
        * 服务器实现客户端登录功能
        * @param client
         * @param content
       private void login(AsynchronousSocketChannel client, String content) {
           System. out. println("登录来啦....");
           try {
              //接受到的是用户名称
              //拿到真正的用户名称
              String userName = getRealMsg(content);
              //判断用户不能重复
              if (Server. clients. map. containsKey(userName)) {
                  System. out. println("用户名重复了");
                  wbuffer.clear();
                  wbuffer.put(charset.encode(ChatRoomProtocol. USER_ROUND+ChatRoomProtocol.NAME_REP
                             +ChatRoomProtocol. USER ROUND));
                  wbuffer.flip():
                  client.write(wbuffer).get():
              } else {
                  System. out. println("用户登录成功!");
                  wbuffer.clear();
wbuffer.put(charset.encode(ChatRoomProtocol. USER_ROUND+ChatRoomProtocol.LOGIN_SUCCESS
                            +ChatRoomProtocol. USER_ROUND));
                  wbuffer.flip();
                  client.write(wbuffer).get();
                  Server. clients. put (userName, client);
          }catch (Exception e) {
              e. printStackTrace();
       }
       /**
        * 对私聊信息的转发
        * @param client
         * @param str
       private void sendMsyToUser(AsynchronousSocketChannel client, String str) {
          try {
              //客户端发送来的信息是私聊
               //拿到真正的信息,信息里包含了目标用户和消息
              String userAndMsg = getRealMsg(str);
              //上面的信息是用ChatRoomProtocol. SPLIT_SIGN来隔开的
              String targetUser = userAndMsg.split(ChatRoomProtocol. SPLIT SIGN)[0];
              String privatemsg = userAndMsg.split(ChatRoomProtocol.SPLIT_SIGN)[1];
              //服务器就可以转发给指定的用户了三
              wbuffer.clear();
              wbuffer.put(charset.encode(Server.clients.getKeyByValue(client) +"悄悄地说:" +
privatemsg));
              wbuffer.flip();
              Server. clients. map. get(targetUser). write(wbuffer). get();
          }catch (Exception e) {
              Server. clients. removeByValue(client);
```

```
/**
        * 对公聊信息的广播
        * @param client
         * @param str
       private void dispatch(AsynchronousSocketChannel client, String str) {
          try {
               //拿到真正的信息
              String publicmsg = getRealMsg(str);
              Set<AsynchronousSocketChannel> valueSet = Server. clients. getValueSet();
              for (AsynchronousSocketChannel cli : valueSet) {
                  wbuffer.clear();
                  wbuffer.put(charset.encode(Server.clients.getKeyByValue(client) +"说: " +
publicmsg));
                  wbuffer.flip();
                      cli.write(wbuffer).get();
              }
          }catch (Exception e) {
              Server. clients. removeByValue(client);
       //去除协议字符的方法
       private String getRealMsg(String lines) {
          return lines.substring(ChatRoomProtocol. PROTOCOL_LEN, lines.length() -
ChatRoomProtocol. PROTOCOL LEN);
       }
   }
   //服务器的程序执行入口
   public static void main(String[] args) {
       Server server = new Server();
       server.init();
       try {
           Thread. sleep(100000);
       } catch (InterruptedException e) {
          e.printStackTrace();
   }
public class Client {
   private static final int SERVER_PORT = 31000;
   private static final String CHARSET = "UTF-8";
   private Charset charset = Charset. forName(CHARSET);
   //与服务器链接的通道
   AsynchronousSocketChannel clientChannel;
   //定义主窗体
   JFrame mainWin = new JFrame("多人聊天室");
   //定义显示聊天内容的文本域
   JTextArea jta = new JTextArea(16, 48);
   //定义输入聊天内容的文本框
   JTextField jtf = new JTextField(40);
   //定义发送聊天内容的按钮
   JButton sendBtn = new JButton("发送");
   //loing的tip
   String tip = "";
   //写缓冲器
   ByteBuffer wbuffer = ByteBuffer. allocate(1024);
   //读缓冲器
   ByteBuffer rbuffer = ByteBuffer. allocate(1024);
   //上面的皮肤的,整个客户端程序初始化
   public void init() {
```

```
mainWin.setLayout(new BorderLayout());
   jta.setEditable(false);
   mainWin.add(new JScrollPane(jta), BorderLayout. CENTER);
   JPanel jp = new JPanel();
   jp. add(jtf);
   jp. add(sendBtn);
   //按钮我们要给他定义点击后的事件响应
   Action sendAction = new AbstractAction() {
       public void actionPerformed(ActionEvent e) {
          String content = jtf.getText();
          content = content.trim();
          if (content.length() > 0) {
              try {
                  if (content.index0f(":") > 0 && content.startsWith("//")) {
                     //私聊信息
                     content = content. substring(2);
                     wbuffer.clear();
                     wbuffer.put(charset.encode(ChatRoomProtocol.PRIVATEMSG ROUND +
                            content.split(":")[0] + ChatRoomProtocol.SPLIT_SIGN +
                            content.split(":")[1] + ChatRoomProtocol. PRIVATEMSG_ROUND));
                     wbuffer.flip();
                     clientChannel.write(wbuffer).get();
                 } else {
                     //公聊信息
                     wbuffer.clear();
                     wbuffer.put(charset.encode(ChatRoomProtocol.PUBLICMSG ROUND +
                            content + ChatRoomProtocol. PUBLICMSG ROUND));
                     wbuffer.flip();
                     clientChannel.write(wbuffer).get();
              }catch (Exception ex) {
                 System. out. println("发送数据异常!");
          //把发送出去的信息,从文本框中清除
          jtf.setText("");
   };
   //把自己定义的发送信息的事件响应和按钮本身关联
   sendBtn.addActionListener(sendAction);
   //还是定义一个Ctr1+Enter快捷键给发送信息
   jtf.getInputMap().put(KeyStroke.getKeyStroke('\n', InputEvent.CTRL_MASK), "send");
   //上面定义了一个快捷键,把快捷键和发送信息的事件响应关联起来
   jtf.getActionMap().put("send", sendAction);
   mainWin.add(jp, BorderLayout. SOUTH);
   mainWin.setDefaultCloseOperation(JFrame. EXIT_ON_CLOSE);
   mainWin.pack();//把窗体自动调整大小,根据包裹在里面的组件自动调整到合适的大小
   mainWin.setVisible(true):
//链接服务器
public void connect() {
   try {
       //定义线程池
       ExecutorService executorService =
              Executors. newFixedThreadPool(80);
       //定义channelGroup
       AsynchronousChannelGroup channelGroup =
              AsynchronousChannelGroup. withThreadPool(executorService);
       //获取客户端的套接字通道,因为我们用了GUI,客户端套接字应该保存到上面的属性上去
       clientChannel =
              AsynchronousSocketChannel. open(channelGroup);
       //链接服务器
       clientChannel.connect(new InetSocketAddress("127.0.0.1", SERVER PORT)).get();
       System. out. println("客户端链接服务器成功!");
       //链接上服务器后,就要登录服务器
       login(clientChannel, tip);
```

```
rbuffer.clear();
          clientChannel.read(rbuffer, null, new CompletionHandler Integer, Object > () {
              @Override
              public void completed(Integer result, Object attachment) {
                  //进到这里就表示读出来了
                  rbuffer.flip();
                  String content = charset.decode(rbuffer).toString();
                  //content也是有类型: 登录后响应信息, 聊天信息
                  if (content.startsWith(ChatRoomProtocol.USER_ROUND) &&
                         content.endsWith(ChatRoomProtocol. USER_ROUND)) {
                      //拿到真正的登录回复信息
                      String loginRes = getRealMsg(content);
                      if (loginRes.equals(ChatRoomProtocol.NAME_REP)) {
                         tip = "用户名重复,请重新";
                         login(clientChannel, tip);
                      } else if (loginRes.equals(ChatRoomProtocol.LOGIN_SUCCESS)) {
                         System. out. println("客户端登录成功!");
                  } else {
                      //回来的是聊天信息
                      jta.append(content + "\n");
                  rbuffer.clear();
                  clientChannel.read(rbuffer, null, this);
              }
              @Override
              public void failed(Throwable exc, Object attachment) {
                  System. out. println("读取数据失败" + exc);
          }):
       }catch (Exception e) {
          e. printStackTrace();
   }
   //去除协议字符的方法
   private String getRealMsg(String lines) {
       return lines.substring(ChatRoomProtocol. PROTOCOL_LEN, lines.length() -
ChatRoomProtocol. PROTOCOL_LEN);
   private void login(AsynchronousSocketChannel client, String tip) {
           //虽然我们还没见过到GUI,这里小小用一个gui里的弹出对话框
          String userName = JOptionPane. showInputDialog(tip + "输入用户名:");
           //把userName发送到服务器上去
          wbuffer.clear():
           wbuffer.put(charset.encode(ChatRoomProtocol. USER_ROUND + userName +
ChatRoomProtocol. USER ROUND));
          wbuffer.flip();
           client.write(wbuffer).get();
       } catch (Exception e) {
           e.printStackTrace();
   //客户端的程序入口
   public static void main(String[] args) {
       Client client = new Client();
       client.init();
       client.connect();
```

//接收服务器传来的信息