Android 异步处理

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第一部分: 线程相关知识

简单说下:

多线程开发是每个程序员不可避免的开发方式,或 多或少的,都会遇到多线程问题。采用多线程开发有诸 多好处,例如:提高程序运行效率,提升用户体验,使 项目结构更加解耦,功能模块代码复用率更高等等。但 是开发的过程,也会带来很多复杂的和不易察觉的问题。 所以对待线程开发问题,我们要慎重。

实现线程的方式:

- · 继承Thread类,并重写 run()方法
- · 实现Runnable接口,并重写run()方法

实现Runnable接口比继承Thread类所具有的优势:

- 1)适合多个相同的程序代码的线程去处理同一个资源
- 2) 可以避免java中的单继承的限制
- 3) 增加程序的健壮性,代码可以被多个线程共享,代码和数据独立

开启线程有很多方式:

- new Thread().start();
- new Thread(new RunnableXXX()).start();
- Executors.newCachedThreadPool().submit(new RunnableXXX());

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ThreadGroup 线程组

- · 对一批线程进行分类管理
- · 不指定默认为Main线程组
- · 只有创建之前才能制定其所在的线程组
- · 线程组与线程之间的结构类似于树形的结构
- · 统一处理线程组未捕获的异常(ThreadGroup实现了 Thread.UncaughtExceptionHandler 接口)
- · 可以设置线程组的最高优先级 (setMaxPriority(int pri))
- · 只能访问自己线程组的信息,不能访问父线程组或者其他线 程组信息

ThreadPool 线程池

线程池类似于数据库连接池,是为了提高效率而采用的一种可配置、可动态调节的资源容量池

创建线程池的两种方式:

- · 使用Java API 提供的 Executors 工厂类创建
- ・自定义创建

自定义创建线程池

```
线程池中最核心的一个类:
public class ThreadPoolExecutor extends AbstractExecutorService {
  public ThreadPoolExecutor(int corePoolSize,int maximumPoolSize,long keepAliveTime,TimeUnit unit,
      BlockingQueue<Runnable> workQueue);
  public ThreadPoolExecutor(int corePoolSize,int maximumPoolSize,long keepAliveTime,TimeUnit unit,
      BlockingQueue<Runnable> workQueue,ThreadFactory threadFactory);
  public ThreadPoolExecutor(int corePoolSize,int maximumPoolSize,long keepAliveTime,TimeUnit unit,
      BlockingQueue<Runnable> workQueue,RejectedExecutionHandler handler);
  public ThreadPoolExecutor(int corePoolSize,int maximumPoolSize,long keepAliveTime,TimeUnit unit,
    BlockingQueue<Runnable> workQueue,ThreadFactory threadFactory,RejectedExecutionHandler
handler);
```

自定义创建线程池

参数详解:

- · corePoolSize:核心池的大小,对线程池的实现原理有非常大的关系。相关方法: prestartAllCoreThreads()和 prestartCoreThread()
- · maximumPoolSize: 线程池最大线程数
- · keepAliveTime:表示线程没有任务执行时最多保持多久时间会终止。相关方法: allowCoreThreadTimeOut(boolean)
- · unit:参数keepAliveTime的时间单位 TimeUnit
- ·workQueue:一个阻塞队列,用来存储等待执行的任务
- · threadFactory: 线程工厂,主要用来创建线程

handler:

表示当拒绝处理任务时的策略,取下面的四个值:

- 1. ThreadPoolExecutor.AbortPolicy:丢弃任务并抛出RejectedExecutionException异常。
- 2. ThreadPoolExecutor.DiscardPolicy: 也是丢弃任务, 但是不抛出异常。
- 3. ThreadPoolExecutor.DiscardOldestPolicy: 丢弃队列 最前面的任务,然后重新尝试执行任务(重复此过程)
- 4. ThreadPoolExecutor.CallerRunsPolicy:由调用线程处理该任务

使用API提供的 Executors 工厂类来创建线程池

- · newCachedThreadPool(): 创建一个具有缓存功能的线程 池,系统根据需要创建线程,这些线程将会被缓存在线程 池中。
- newFixedThreadPool(int nThreads): 创建一个可重用的、 具有固定线程数的线程池
- · newScheduledThreadPool(int corePoolSize): 创建具有指定线程数的线程池,它可以在指定延迟后执行线程任务。
- · newWorkStealingPool(int parallelism): 创建持有足够的线程的线程池来支持给定的并行级别,该方法还会使用多个队列来减少竞争。

带返回参数的CallBack 和 Future接口

```
public interface Callable<V> {
  V call() throws Exception;
public interface Future<V> {
  boolean cancel(boolean mayInterruptIfRunning);
  boolean isCancelled();
  boolean isDone();
  V get() throws InterruptedException, ExecutionException;
  V get(long timeout, TimeUnit unit)
    throws InterruptedException, ExecutionException, TimeoutException;
```

FutureTask

```
public class FutureTask<V> implements RunnableFuture<V> {
public interface RunnableFuture<V> extends Runnable, Future<V> {
  /**
   * Sets this Future to the result of its computation
   * unless it has been cancelled.
  void run();
```

```
public class CallableAndFuture {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
     Callable<Integer> callable = new Callable<Integer>() {
       public Integer call() throws Exception {
          return new Random().nextInt(100);
    };
    FutureTask<Integer> future = new FutureTask<Integer>(callable);
    new Thread(future).start();
    try {
       Thread.sleep(5000);// 可能做一些事情
       System.out.println(future.get());
    } catch (InterruptedException e) {
       e.printStackTrace();
    } catch (ExecutionException e) {
       e.printStackTrace();
```

第二部分: Android中的线程运用

Android中能实现操作的方式有哪些:

- 1、AsyncTask
- 2. HandlerThread
- 3、ThreadPool
- 4. IntentService
- 5. LoaderManager.LoaderCallbacks

.

AsyncTask

定义:

public abstract class AsyncTask<Params, Progress, Result> {} 对线程池的包装,是对Thread+Handler良好的封装

使用AsyncTask必须注意的几个地方:

- 1.异步任务的实例必须在UI线程中创建。
- 2.execute(Params... params)方法必须在UI线程中调用。
- 3.不要手动调用onPreExecute(), doInBackground(Params... params), onProgressUpdate(Progress... values), onPostExecute(Result result)这几个方法。
- 4.不能在doInBackground(Params... params)中更改UI组件的信息。
- 5.一个任务实例只能执行一次,如果执行第二次将会抛出异常。
- 6.在创建匿名内部类的时候,注意内存泄漏

C > AsyncTask Serial Executor E & Status 🔊 🔒 InternalHandler 🕭 🔒 WorkerRunnable AsyncTaskResult static class initializer ThreadPoolExecutor t... m a AsyncTask() @ @ getHandler(): Handler setDefaultExecutor(Executor): void m & postResultIfNotInvoked(Result): void m a postResult(Result): Result 🛅 🚡 getStatus(): Status ¬ doInBackground(Params...): Result m ? onPreExecute(): void onPostExecute(Result): void m 🕝 onProgressUpdate(Progress...): void onCancelled(Result): void m 🖁 onCancelled(): void 🛅 🚡 isCancelled(): boolean 🛅 🚡 cancel(boolean): boolean 🛅 🚡 get(): Result n get(long, TimeUnit): Result 🛅 🚡 execute(Params...): AsyncTask<Params, Progress, Result> 🛅 🚡 executeOnExecutor(Executor, Params...): AsyncTask<Params, Progress, Result> m & execute(Runnable): void 🛅 🚏 publishProgress(Progress...): void m & finish(Result): void

AsyncTask源码浅析

```
//初始状态
private volatile Status mStatus = Status.PENDING;
public enum Status {
   * Indicates that the task has not been executed yet.
  PENDING,
   * Indicates that the task is running.
  RUNNING,
   * Indicates that {@link AsyncTask#onPostExecute} has finished.
  FINISHED,
* Returns the current status of this task.
* @return The current status.
public final Status getStatus() {
  return mStatus;
```

```
public final AsyncTask<Params, Progress, Result> execute(Params... params) {
  if (mStatus != Status.PENDING) {
    switch (mStatus) {
      case RUNNING:
        //如果该任务正在被执行则抛出异常
        //值得一提的是,在调用cancel取消任务后,状态仍未RUNNING
        throw new IllegalStateException("Cannot execute task:"
            + " the task is already running.");
      case FINISHED:
        //如果该任务已经执行完成则抛出异常
        throw new IllegalStateException("Cannot execute task:"
            + " the task has already been executed "
            + "(a task can be executed only once)");
  //改变状态为RUNNING
  mStatus = Status.RUNNING;
  //调用onPreExecute方法,这个地方也解释了为什么要在UI线程调用这个方法
  onPreExecute();
  mWorker.mParams = params;
  sExecutor.execute(mFuture);
  return this;
```

```
private static final int CORE_POOL_SIZE = 5;
private static final int MAXIMUM_POOL_SIZE = 128;
private static final int KEEP_ALIVE = 10;
//新建一个队列用来存放线程
private static final BlockingQueue<Runnable> sWorkQueue =
    new LinkedBlockingQueue<Runnable>(10);
//新建一个线程工厂
private static final ThreadFactory sThreadFactory = new ThreadFactory() {
  private final AtomicInteger mCount = new AtomicInteger(1);
  //新建一个线程
  public Thread newThread(Runnable r) {
    return new Thread(r, "AsyncTask #" + mCount.getAndIncrement());
};
//新建一个线程池执行器,用于管理线程的执行
private static final ThreadPoolExecutor sExecutor = new ThreadPoolExecut
or(CORE_POOL_SIZE, MAXIMUM_POOL_SIZE, KEEP_ALIVE, TimeUnit.S
ECONDS, sWorkQueue, sThreadFactory);
```

AsyncTask总结

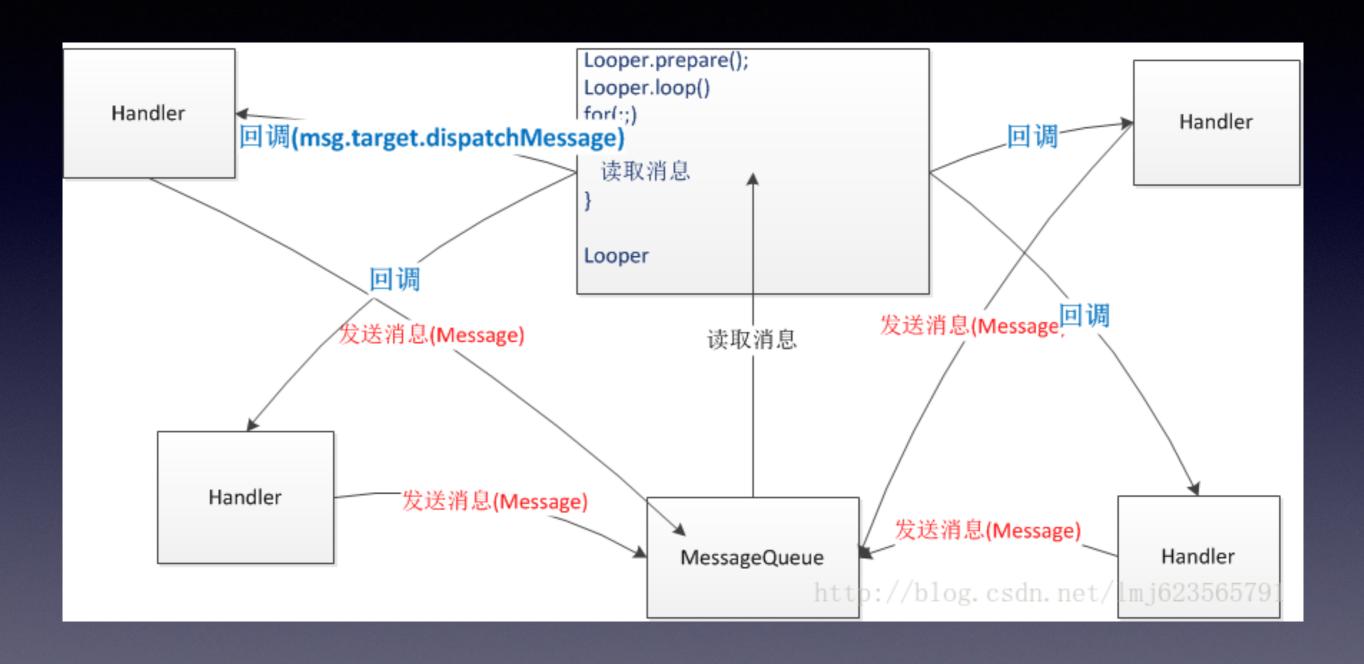
优点:

简单、方便快捷、过程可控

缺点:

- 1、如果不指定线程池,异步任务会串行执行
- 2、在使用多个异步操作和并需要进行Ui变更时,就变得复杂起来
 - 3、在doInBackground()方法中,需要做isCancelled()判断,代码耦合度增高

Looper、Handler、Message三者的关系



Looper 源码浅析

```
一个线程中只有一个Looper实例:
private static void prepare(boolean quitAllowed) {
 if (sThreadLocal.get() != null) {
    throw new RuntimeException("Only one Looper may be created per thread");
  sThreadLocal.set(new Looper(quitAllowed));
在构造方法中,创建了一个MessageQueue(消息队列):
private Looper(boolean quitAllowed) {
  mQueue = new MessageQueue(quitAllowed);
  mThread = Thread.currentThread();
```

```
public static void loop() {
  //获取 sThreadLocal.get();
  final Looper me = myLooper();
  if (me == null) {
    throw new RuntimeException("No Looper; Looper.prepare() wasn't called on this thread.");
  final MessageQueue queue = me.mQueue;
  for (;;) {
    //取出一条消息,可能会阻塞
    Message msg = queue.next(); // might block
    if (msg == null) {
       // No message indicates that the message queue is quitting.
      return;
    final long traceTag = me.mTraceTag;
    if (traceTag != 0 && Trace.isTagEnabled(traceTag)) {
       Trace.traceBegin(traceTag, msg.target.getTraceName(msg));
    try {
      msg.target.dispatchMessage(msg);
    } finally {
       if (traceTag != 0) {
         Trace.traceEnd(traceTag);
    msg.recycleUnchecked();
```

Looper主要作用:

- 1、与当前线程绑定,保证一个线程只会有一个Looper实例,同时一个Looper实例也只有一个 MessageQueue。
- 2、loop()方法,不断从MessageQueue中去取消息,交给消息的target属性的dispatchMessage去处理。

Handler源码浅析

```
public Handler(Callback callback, boolean async) {
  if (FIND_POTENTIAL_LEAKS) {
    final Class<? extends Handler> klass = getClass();
    if ((klass.isAnonymousClass() | klass.isMemberClass() | klass.isLocalClass()) &&
         (klass.getModifiers() & Modifier. STATIC) == 0) {
      Log. w(TAG, "The following Handler class should be static or leaks might occur: " +
         klass.getCanonicalName());
  mLooper = Looper.myLooper();
  if (mLooper == null) {
    throw new RuntimeException(
      "Can't create handler inside thread that has not called Looper.prepare()");
  //handler的实例与我们Looper实例中MessageQueue关联上
  mQueue = mLooper.mQueue;
  mCallback = callback;
  mAsynchronous = async;
```

```
public final boolean sendMessage(Message msg)
  return sendMessageDelayed(msg, 0);
public final boolean sendMessageDelayed(Message msg, long delayMillis)
  if (delayMillis < 0) {</pre>
    delayMillis = 0;
  return sendMessageAtTime(msg, SystemClock.uptimeMillis() + delayMillis);
public boolean sendMessageAtTime(Message msg, long uptimeMillis) {
  MessageQueue gueue = mQueue:
  if (queue == null) {
    RuntimeException e = new RuntimeException(
         this + " sendMessageAtTime() called with no mQueue");
    Log.w("Looper", e.getMessage(), e);
    return false;
  return enqueueMessage(queue, msg, uptimeMillis);
//最终把消息保存到消息队列中去
private boolean enqueueMessage(MessageQueue queue, Message msg, long uptimeMillis) {
  if (mAsynchronous) {
    msg.setAsynchronous(true);
  return queue.enqueueMessage(msg, uptimeMillis);
```

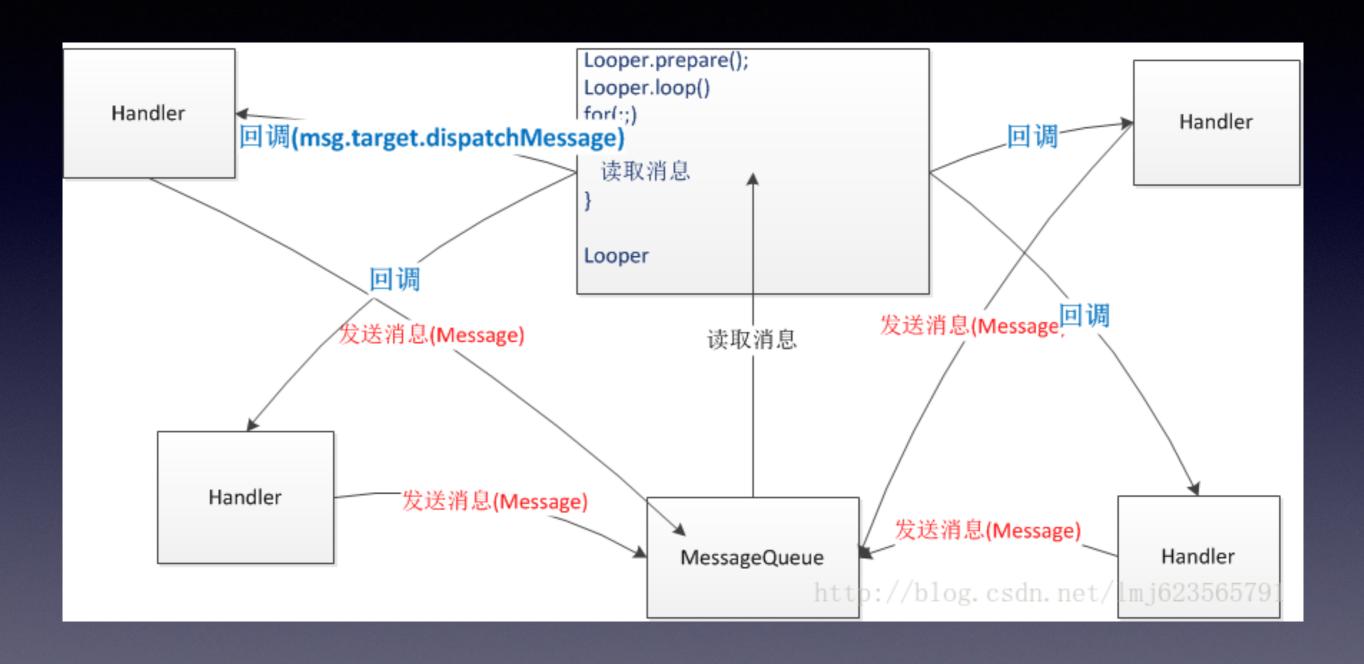
流程总结

- 1、首先Looper.prepare()在本线程中保存一个Looper实例,然后该实例中保存一个MessageQueue对象;因为Looper.prepare()在一个线程中只能调用一次,所以MessageQueue在一个线程中只会存在一个。
- 2、Looper.loop()会让当前线程进入一个无限循环,不端从MessageQueue的实例中读取消息,然后回调msg.target.dispatchMessage(msg)方法。
- 3、Handler的构造方法,会首先得到当前线程中保存的Looper实例,进而与Looper实例中的MessageQueue相关联。
- 4、Handler的sendMessage方法,会给msg的target赋值为handler自身,然后加入MessageQueue中。
- 5、在构造Handler实例时,我们会重写handleMessage方法,也就是msg.target.dispatchMessage(msg)最终调用的方法。

典型代码

```
class LooperThread extends Thread {
    public Handler mHandler;
    public void run() {
       Looper.prepare();
       mHandler = new Handler() {
         public void handleMessage(Message msg) {
           // process incoming messages here
      Looper.loop();
```

Looper、Handler、Message三者的关系



```
public class HandlerThread extends Thread {
  protected void onLooperPrepared() {
  @Override
  public void run() {
    mTid = Process.myTid();
    Looper.prepare();
    synchronized (this) {
       mLooper = Looper.myLooper();
       notifyAll();
    Process.setThreadPriority(mPriority);
    onLooperPrepared();
    Looper.loop();
    mTid = -1;
  public Looper getLooper() {
    if (!isAlive()) {
       return null;
    synchronized (this) {
       while (isAlive() && mLooper == null) {
         try {
            wait();
          } catch (InterruptedException e) {
    return mLooper;
```

```
public abstract class IntentService extends Service {
  private final class ServiceHandler extends Handler {
    public ServiceHandler(Looper looper) {
       super(looper);
    @Override
    public void handleMessage(Message msg) {
       onHandleIntent((Intent)msg.obj);
       stopSelf(msg.arg1);
  @Override
  public void onCreate() {
         super.onCreate();
    HandlerThread thread = new HandlerThread("IntentService[" + mName + "]");
    thread.start();
    mServiceLooper = thread.getLooper();
    mServiceHandler = new ServiceHandler(mServiceLooper);
  @Override
  public void onStart(Intent intent, int startId) {
    Message msg = mServiceHandler.obtainMessage();
    msg.arg1 = startId;
    msg.obj = intent;
  @Override
  public int onStartCommand(Intent intent, int flags, int startId) {
    onStart(intent, startId);
    return mRedelivery ? START_REDELIVER_INTENT : START_NOT_STICKY;
  protected abstract void onHandleIntent(Intent intent);
```

总结

AsyncTask: 为 UI 线程与工作线程之间进行快速的切换提供一种简单便捷的机制。适用于当下立即需要启动,但是异步执行的生命周期短暂的使用场景。

HandlerThread: 为某些回调方法或者等待某些任务的执行设置一个专属的线程,并提供线程任务的调度机制。

ThreadPool: 把任务分解成不同的单元,分发到各个不同的线程上,进行同时并发处理。

IntentService: 适合于执行由 UI 触发的后台 Service 任务,并可以把后台任务执行的情况通过一定的机制反馈给 UI。

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谢谢大家!