Report for CNNS Lab Assignment 3

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answer all questions specified above

Part 1a: Simple Client

Think about how to collect statistics from multiple threads.

在管理多个 thread 的类(即主类)中建立 HashMap 用于存储,在进程开始时将 HashMap 作为形式参数 传入在线程内修改来收集多线程的数据。

Part 1b: Sequential and Per-thread HTTP Servers

how to handle multiple threads reading and adding to the Map.

在管理多个 thread 的进程中建立 HashMap 用于存储,层层传递,在创建 request 对象时初始化类中的 HashMap 进行管理。

Heartbeat monitoring: Please describe a particular design and implement it.

Part 2b (Option 1): Async Server: Multiplexed, Nonblocking Server (Reactive Server)

• **Design question:** a production-level server should have a timeout thread. Upon accepting a new connection, the accept handler should register a timeout event with the timeout thread with a callback function. The timeout value is specified by IncompleteTimeout. The default timeout value is 3 seconds. If the connection does not give a complete request to the server approximately within timeout from the time of being accepted, the server should disconnect the connection. Note that the timeout monitoring thread should not directly close a channel that the dispatcher thread is still monitoring (why?). You need to think very carefully about the exact details of the interaction between these two threads, and describe your software design in your final report. You DO not need to implement it, but if you do, please let us know in your report, and you will receive a 5% bonus points if your implementation pass the functionality test.

Part 2c: Comparison of Designs

• Netty provides multiple event loop implementations. In a typical server channel setting, two event loop groups are created, with one typically called the boss group and the second worker group. What are they? How does Netty achieve synchronization among them?

boss group and worker group:

两个从类 io.netty.channel.nio.NioEventLoopGroup 创建的 NioEventLoopGroup 对象。
NioEventLoopGroup 是用来处理I/O操作的多线程事件循环器, 'boss' 用来接收进来的连接, 'worker'
用来处理已经被接收的连接,一旦'boss'接收到连接,就会把连接信息注册到'worker'上。

achieve synchronization:

NioEventLoop 是NIO框架的 Reactor 线程,它聚合了一个多路复用器对象,它的 Selector 定义如下图。boss group 和 worker group 里面每个 NioEventLoop 都绑定一个多路复用器,不管是boss group 同时接受多个连接,还是 worker group 里有多个已经被接受的连接,都由 NioEventLoop的 Selector 来决定 Group 里面的连接如何映射到已经创建的 Channels 上。从而解决竞争问题,实现synchronization。

/**

* The NIO {@link Selector}.

*/

Selector selector;

private SelectedSelectionKeySet selectedKeys;

private final SelectorProvider provider;

图 18-9 NioEventLoop 的 Selector 定义

参考自:

- 1. Netty user's guide
- 1. NioEventLoopGroup 是用来处理I/O操作的多线程事件循环器,Netty提供了许多不同的EventLoopGroup的实现用来处理不同 传输协议。在这个例子中我们实现了一个服务端的应用,因此会有2个NioEventLoopGroup会被使用。第一个经常被叫做 'boss',用来接收进来的连接。第二个经常被叫做'worker',用来处理已经被接收的连接,一旦'boss'接收到连接,就会把连接 信息注册到'worker'上。如何知道多少个线程已经被使用,如何映射到已经创建的Channels上都需要依赖于EventLoopGroup 的实现,并且可以通过构造函数来配置他们的关系。
 - 2. CSDN https://blog.csdn.net/shenchaohao12321/article/details/89713518
 - 3. 知乎 https://zhuanlan.zhihu.com/p/367218937

一个 NioEventLoop 可以处理多个 Channel 中的 IO 操作,而其只有一个线程。所以对于这个线程资源的使用,就存在了竞争。此时为每一个 NioEventLoop都绑定了一个多跑复用器 Selector,由 Selector 来决定当前 NioEventLoop 的线程为哪些 Channel 服务。

```
@Override
@Deprecated
List<Runnable> shutdownNow();
```

• Method calls such as bind return ChannelFuture. Please describe how one may implement the sync method of a future.

ChannelFuture 实例提供IO操作的结果信息或状态,即将 Netty 异步计算的状态回调,sync()使程序阻塞等待任务结束,如果任务失败,将"导致失败的异常"重新抛出来。

sync() 方法一般用于需要等待异步非阻塞任务结束时,在 Future 和继承自 Future 的类中使用即可。Netty 官方相关使用如下,其中,第一个 sync() 用于等待 bind() 的完成执行,第二个用于等待 NioEventLoop 的正确关闭。

```
// Bind and start to accept incoming connections.
    ChannelFuture f = b.bind(port).sync(); // (7)

// Wait until the server socket is closed.

// In this example, this does not happen, but you can do that to gracefully

// shut down your server.
    f.channel().closeFuture().sync();

} finally {
    workerGroup.shutdownGracefully();
    bossGroup.shutdownGracefully();
}
```

• Instead of using ByteBuffer, Netty introduces a data structure called ByteBuf. Please give one key difference between ByteBuffer and ByteBuf.

ByteBuf 没有 flip() 方法,不会因为没有调用flip方法而引起没有数据或者错误数据被发送。因为 ByteBuf 有两个指针,一个对应读操作一个对应写操作,向ByteBuf里写入数据的时候写指针的索引就会增加,同时读指针的索引没有变化。而读指针索引和写指针索引分别代表了消息的开始和结束,即写完可以直接从读指针开始读取到写指针结束。

• A major novel, interesting feature of Netty which we did not cover in class is ChannelPipeline. A pipeline may consist of a list of ChannelHander. Compare HTTP Hello World Server and HTTP Snoop Server, what are the handlers that each includes?

```
HTTP Hello World Server 处理 handler 的代码:
@Override

33    public void initChannel(SocketChannel ch) {

34         ChannelPipeline p = ch.pipeline();

35         if (sslCtx != null) {
```

```
36
               p.addLast(sslCtx.newHandler(ch.alloc()));
37
           }
           p.addLast(new HttpServerCodec());
38
           p.addLast(new HttpHelloWorldServerHandler());
39
40
       }
可以看出,使用了:
HttpServerCodec(): 来自 io.netty.handler.codec.http.HttpServerCodec, A combination
of HttpRequestDecoder and HttpResponseEncoder which enables easier server side
HTTP implementation.
HttpHelloWorldServerHandler(): Server 内的一个类,里面含有一个方法
channelRead(ChannelHandlerContext ctx, Object msg) 用来处理 response。
```

```
HTTP Snoop Server 处理 handler 的代码:
33
       @Override
34
       public void initChannel(SocketChannel ch) {
           ChannelPipeline p = ch.pipeline();
35
           if (sslCtx != null) {
36
37
               p.addLast(sslCtx.newHandler(ch.alloc()));
38
           p.addLast(new HttpRequestDecoder());
39
40
           //p.addLast(new HttpObjectAggregator(1048576));
41
42
           p.addLast(new HttpResponseEncoder());
43
           //p.addLast(new HttpContentCompressor());
44
           p.addLast(new HttpSnoopServerHandler());
45
46
       }
可以看出,使用了:
HttpRequestDecoder(), new HttpResponseEncoder(): 与上面类似,处理请求和回复
HttpSnoopServerHandler(): 同样为 Server 内的一个类,含有检测读取是否完成,编解码和检查结果
等方法
```

Compare:

从 HTTP Snoop Server 的名字就可以看出来,它相比与 Hello World Server 多了监听 Client 状态的功能,在 handler 的 channelReadComplete(ChannelHandlerContext ctx) 等方法中也体现了这一特点。

 Please scan Netty implementation and give a high-level description of how ChannelPipeline is implemented.

忽略掉最初始的设计,ChannelPipeline 的实现从一个线程开始。当一个线程被分配时,可以对线程中的 pipeline 分配空间并添加 handler,代码如上一题。而当 pipeline 被 connect 时,里面的 handler 按照 List 的顺序执行从而实现信息处理。pipeline 处理结束后交由线程调节。boss group and worker group 进行同步处理。