简介

zygote是受精卵的意思,它是Android中的一个非常重要的守护进程服务(Daem Service),所有的其他 Dalvik虚拟机进程都是通过zygote孵化(fork)出来的。Android应用程序是由Java语言编写的,运行在 各自独立的Dalvik虚拟机中。如果每个应用程序在启动之时都需要单独运行和初始化一个虚拟机,会大 大降低系统性能,因此Android首先创建一个zygote虚拟机,然后通过它孵化出其他的虚拟机进程,进 而共享虚拟机内存和框架层资源,这样大幅度提高应用程序的启动和运行速度。

Zygote是Android中最重要的一个进程,和Init进程,SystemServer进程是支撑Android世界的三极。 Zygote进程在Init进程中以service的方式启动的。

启动流程

ZygoteInit类负责Zygote进程Java的初始化工作,首先来看下ZygoteInit类的入口main()方法:

```
public static void main(String argv[]) {
  // Mark zygote start. This ensures that thread creation will throw
  ZygoteHooks.startZygoteNoThreadCreation();
  try {
      Trace.traceBegin(Trace.TRACE_TAG_DALVIK, "ZygoteInit");
      //开启DDMS
      RuntimeInit.enableDdms();
      // Start profiling the zygote initialization.
      SamplingProfilerIntegration.start();
      //1) 注册zygote的socket监听端口
      registerZygoteSocket(socketName);
      Trace.traceBegin(Trace.TRACE_TAG_DALVIK, "ZygotePreload");
      EventLog.writeEvent(LOG_BOOT_PROGRESS_PRELOAD_START,
           SystemClock.uptimeMillis());
      //2)预加载系统资源
      preload();
      EventLog.writeEvent(LOG_BOOT_PROGRESS_PRELOAD_END,
           SystemClock.uptimeMillis());
      Trace.traceEnd(Trace.TRACE_TAG_DALVIK);
      //3) 启动startServier进程
      if (startSystemServer) {
           startSystemServer(abiList, socketName);
      }
      Log.i(TAG, "Accepting command socket connections");
      //4) 进入监听和接受消息的循环
      runSelectLoop(abiList);
      closeServerSocket();
  } catch (MethodAndArgsCaller caller) {
      caller.run();
```

```
} catch (RuntimeException ex) {
}
```

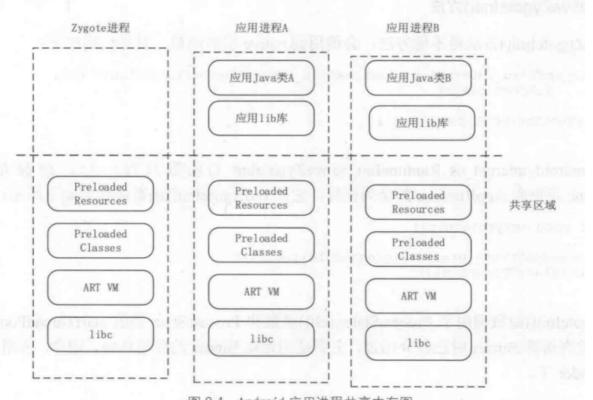
主要做了以下几件事: 1) 注册zygote的socket端口监听; 2) 预加载系统资源; 3) 启动SystemServer 进程; 4) 进入监听和接受消息的循环; 依次看下这四个方法:

1) registerZygoteSocket()方法

```
private static void registerZygoteSocket(String socketName) {
    if (sServerSocket == null) {
        int fileDesc;
        final String fullSocketName = ANDROID_SOCKET_PREFIX + socketName;
        try {
            String env = System.getenv(fullSocketName);
            fileDesc = Integer.parseInt(env);
        }
        try {
            FileDescriptor fd = new FileDescriptor();
            fd.setInt$(fileDesc);
            sServerSocket = new LocalServerSocket(fd);
        }
    }
}
12345678910111213141516
```

创建一个本地的socket,然后等待调用runSelectLoop()来进入等待socket等待连接的循环中;

2) 预加载系统资源, preload()方法; 先来看下Android应用进程共享内存图



▲图 8.4 Android 应用进程共享内存图n. net/fengluoye2012

通过上图可以很容易理解在Zygote进程预加载系统资源后,然后通过它孵化出其他的虚拟机进程,进而

共享虚拟机内存和框架层资源,这样大幅度提高应用程序的启动和运行速度。 现在来看下preload()方法:

```
static void preload() {
   Log.d(TAG, "begin preload");
   Trace.traceBegin(Trace.TRACE_TAG_DALVIK, "BeginIcuCachePinning");
   beginIcuCachePinning();
   Trace.traceEnd(Trace.TRACE_TAG_DALVIK);
   Trace.traceBegin(Trace.TRACE_TAG_DALVIK, "PreloadClasses");
   //2.1)预加载系统类
   preloadClasses();
   Trace.traceEnd(Trace.TRACE_TAG_DALVIK);
   Trace.traceBegin(Trace.TRACE_TAG_DALVIK, "PreloadResources");
    //2.2) 预加载系统资源
    preloadResources();
   Trace.traceEnd(Trace.TRACE_TAG_DALVIK);
   Trace.traceBegin(Trace.TRACE_TAG_DALVIK, "PreloadOpenGL");
   //预加载OpenGL资源
    preloadOpenGL();
   Trace.traceEnd(Trace.TRACE_TAG_DALVIK);
    //2.3) 预加载共享的so库
    preloadSharedLibraries();
    preloadTextResources();
    // Ask the WebViewFactory to do any initialization that must run in the
zygote process,
    // for memory sharing purposes.
    //预加载webview资源库
   WebViewFactory.prepareWebViewInZygote();
    endIcuCachePinning();
   warmUpJcaProviders();
   Log.d(TAG, "end preload");
}
```

主要是预加载各种系统资源,主要看下2.1) 预加载系统类; 2.2) 预加载系统资源; 2.3) 预加载so库 2.1 preloadClasses();

```
private static final String PRELOADED_CLASSES = "/system/etc/preloaded-classes";
private static void preloadClasses() {
   final VMRuntime runtime = VMRuntime.getRuntime();
   InputStream is;
    try {
        is = new FileInputStream(PRELOADED_CLASSES);
    } catch (FileNotFoundException e) {
        Log.e(TAG, "Couldn't find " + PRELOADED_CLASSES + ".");
        return;
   }
    float defaultUtilization = runtime.getTargetHeapUtilization();
   runtime.setTargetHeapUtilization(0.8f);
    try {
        BufferedReader br= new BufferedReader(new InputStreamReader(is), 256);
        int count = 0;
        String line;
```

```
while ((line = br.readLine()) != null) {
            // Skip comments and blank lines.
            line = line.trim();
            if (line.startsWith("#") || line.equals("")) {
                continue;
            }
             . . . . . .
            try {
                //装载Java类信息
                Class.forName(line, true, null);
                count++;
            } catch (ClassNotFoundException e) {}
      . . . . .
    } finally {
        Trace.traceBegin(Trace.TRACE_TAG_DALVIK, "PreloadDexCaches");
        runtime.preloadDexCaches();
        Trace.traceEnd(Trace.TRACE_TAG_DALVIK);
    }
}
```

去读PRELOADED_CLASSES文件下的文件,得到InputStream对象,在转换为BufferedReader,逐行读取文件的内容,每行通过trim(),过滤掉空行,然后调用 Class.forName()方法,加载Java类信息,而不是创建一个对象;

2.2 preloadResources();预加载系统资源

```
private static void preloadResources() {
   final VMRuntime runtime = VMRuntime.getRuntime();
   try {
       mResources = Resources.getSystem();
       mResources.startPreloading();
       if (PRELOAD_RESOURCES) {
           //加载系统Drawable资源
           TypedArray ar =
mResources.obtainTypedArray(com.android.internal.R.array.preloaded_drawables);
           int N = preloadDrawables(ar);
            ar.recycle();
           //加载系统颜色资源
            ar =
mResources.obtainTypedArray(com.android.internal.R.array.preloaded_color_state_l
ists);
            N = preloadColorStateLists(ar);
            ar.recycle();
       }
       mResources.finishPreloading();
   } catch (RuntimeException e) {
   }
}
```

```
private static void preloadSharedLibraries() {
    Log.i(TAG, "Preloading shared libraries...");
    System.loadLibrary("android");
    System.loadLibrary("compiler_rt");
    System.loadLibrary("jnigraphics");
}
```

3 startSystemServer() 启动SystemServer进程

```
private static boolean startSystemServer(String abiList, String socketName)
       throws MethodAndArgsCaller, RuntimeException {
   //3.1 为启动SystemServer进程准备参数
   String args[] = {
       "--setuid=1000",
       "--setgid=1000",
setgroups=1001,1002,1003,1004,1005,1006,1007,1008,1009,1010,1018,1021,1032,3001,
3002,3003,3006,3007,3009,3010",
       "--capabilities=" + capabilities + "," + capabilities,
       "--nice-name=system_server",
       "--runtime-args",
       "com.android.server.SystemServer",
   };
   ZygoteConnection.Arguments parsedArgs = null;
   int pid;
   try {
       parsedArgs = new ZygoteConnection.Arguments(args);
       ZygoteConnection.applyDebuggerSystemProperty(parsedArgs);
       ZygoteConnection.applyInvokeWithSystemProperty(parsedArgs);
       //3.2 fork出SystemServer进程
       /* Request to fork the system server process */
       pid = Zygote.forkSystemServer(
               parsedArgs.uid, parsedArgs.gid,
               parsedArgs.gids,
               parsedArgs.debugFlags,
               null,
               parsedArgs.permittedCapabilities,
               parsedArgs.effectiveCapabilities);
   } catch (IllegalArgumentException ex) {
       throw new RuntimeException(ex);
   }
   /* For child process */
   if (pid == 0) {
       if (hasSecondZygote(abiList)) {
           waitForSecondaryZygote(socketName);
       }
       //3.3 fork出SystemServer进程之后,初始化SystemServer进程
       handleSystemServerProcess(parsedArgs);
   }
```

```
return true;
}
```

主要做了三件事, 3.1) 为启动SystemServer进程准备参数,可以看到SystemServer的进程Id和组Id均为1000, SystemServer的执行类是com.android.server.SystemServer; 3.2) fork出SystemServer进程; 3.3) fork出SystemServer进程之后,初始化SystemServer进程;

看下handleSystemServerProcess()方法

```
private static void handleSystemServerProcess( ZygoteConnection.Arguments
parsedArgs)
       throws ZygoteInit.MethodAndArgsCaller {
   //美闭zygote的socket
   closeServerSocket();
   //设置umask为0077; 只有SystemServer进程可以访问;
   // set umask to 0077 so new files and directories will default to owner-only
permissions.
   Os.umask(S_IRWXG | S_IRWXO);
   //由3.1可以看出nice-name=system_server,设置进程的名称为system_server;
   if (parsedArgs.niceName != null) {
       Process.setArgV0(parsedArgs.niceName);
   }
   final String systemServerClasspath = Os.getenv("SYSTEMSERVERCLASSPATH");
   if (systemServerClasspath != null) {
       performSystemServerDexOpt(systemServerClasspath);
   }
   //由3.1可以看出invokeWith为null;
   if (parsedArgs.invokeWith != null) {
   } else {
       ClassLoader cl = null;
       if (systemServerClasspath != null) {
           cl = createSystemServerClassLoader(systemServerClasspath,
                                              parsedArgs.targetSdkVersion);
           Thread.currentThread().setContextClassLoader(cl);
       }
       RuntimeInit.zygoteInit(parsedArgs.targetSdkVersion,
parsedArgs.remainingArgs, cl);
   }
}
```

4) runSelectLoop()方法

```
private static void runSelectLoop(String abiList) throws MethodAndArgsCaller {
    ArrayList<FileDescriptor> fds = new ArrayList<FileDescriptor>();
    ArrayList<ZygoteConnection> peers = new ArrayList<ZygoteConnection>();

fds.add(sServerSocket.getFileDescriptor());
    peers.add(null);
```

```
while (true) {
        StructPollfd[] pollFds = new StructPollfd[fds.size()];
        for (int i = 0; i < pollFds.length; ++i) {
            pollFds[i] = new StructPollfd();
            pollFds[i].fd = fds.get(i);
            pollFds[i].events = (short) POLLIN;
        }
        try {
            Os.poll(pollFds, -1);
        } catch (ErrnoException ex) {
            throw new RuntimeException("poll failed", ex);
        for (int i = pollFds.length - 1; i >= 0; --i) {
            if ((pollFds[i].revents & POLLIN) == 0) {
                continue;
            }
            //4.1) 接受连接请求
            if (i == 0) {
                ZygoteConnection newPeer = acceptCommandPeer(abiList);
                peers.add(newPeer);
                fds.add(newPeer.getFileDesciptor());
            //4.2) 接受消息
            } else {
                boolean done = peers.get(i).runOnce();
                if (done) {
                    peers.remove(i);
                    fds.remove(i);
                }
            }
        }
    }
}
```

主要做了两件事4.1)接受连接请求; i=0,说明请求连接的事件过来了,调用acceptCommandPeer()和客户端建立socket连接,然后加入监听数组,等待这个socket上命令的到来; 4.2)接受消息; i>0 说明已经连接上的socket已经有数据到了,调用ZygoteConnection类的runOnce()方法处理完成后,会断开和客户端的连接,并且从监听数组中移除;

以上就是Zygote进程的启动流程和在main()方法中主要做的四件事的解析,如有问题,请多指教,谢谢!

Android FrameWork的文章现在有很多,相关的书籍也有不少,都写的很通俗易懂,我写相关的文章主要是为了记录在学习FrameWork过程中的点滴。