

# 再论Android中的广播和RPC

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## 内容:

- All is about information
- 广播
- IPC和RPC-Theory
- 解密Binder
- commonRPC展示

# All is about information

The Information: A History, a Theory, a Flood  
—by James Gleick



# All is about information

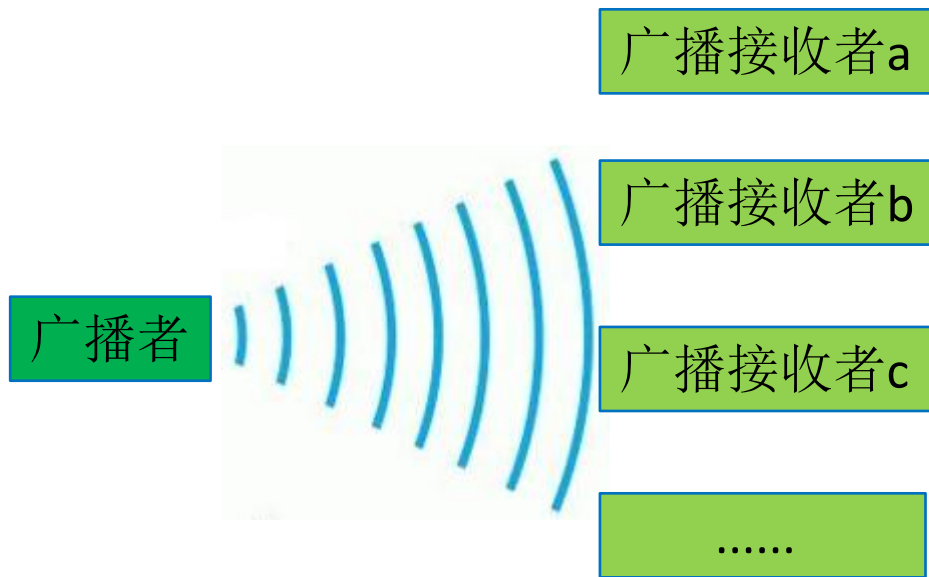
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## Take a closer look at:

- ① “贾君鹏，你妈妈喊你回家吃饭”
- ② “@贾君鹏，你妈妈喊你回家吃饭”

# 广播——原理

## ① “贾君鹏，你妈妈喊你回家吃饭”



广播系统的特点：

- 发送者只管发送消息，不考虑谁接收
- 接收者只关注自己感兴趣的消息

Android平台里的实现方式

发送者：

- Context.sendBroadcast系列API

接收者：

- AndroidManifest.xml中编写**静态**BroadcastReceiver标签，设置广播过滤条件
- 程序通过registerReceiver**动态**注册广播接收者

# 广播——Android平台示例

## A: 广播者发送广播

```
sendBroadcast(Intent)
sendBroadcast(Intent, String)
sendOrderedBroadcast(Intent, String)
sendStickyBroadcast(Intent)
sendStickyOrderedBroadcast(Intent, BroadcastReceiver, Handler, int, String, Bundle)
```

## B: 广播接收者的处理——注册广播接收者

静态注册者

```
<receiver android:name="com.tesla.tunguska.cpossetupwizard.UninstallBCReceiver"
  android:enabled="true">
  <intent-filter>
    <action android:name="android.intent.action.BOOT_COMPLETED"/>
  </intent-filter>
</receiver>
```

对什么广播感兴趣

动态注册者

```
static public MerchantConfig registerMerchantInfoListener(Context context,
  BroadcastReceiver br){
  checkPermission(context, Key.PERMISSION_GETMERCHANTINFO);
  IntentFilter filter = new IntentFilter(
    Key.ACTION_GETMERCHANTINFO);
  merchantConfigBr = br;
  Intent info = context.registerReceiver(br, filter,
    Key.PERMISSION_SENDMERCHANTINFO, scheduler: null);
  if(info != null && info.hasExtra(Key.EXTRA_MERCHANTCONFIG)){
    MerchantConfig config = MerchantConfig.parse(
      info.getStringExtra(Key.EXTRA_MERCHANTCONFIG));
    return config;
  }
  return null;
}
```

filter:IntentFilter, 对什么广播感兴趣

# 广播——Android平台示例

## B: 广播接收者的处理——坐等广播

```
public class UninstallBCReceiver extends BroadcastReceiver {
    private final String TAG = "CPos-" + UninstallBCReceiver.class.getSimpleName();

    @Override
    public void onReceive(final Context context, Intent intent) {
        Log.e(TAG, "Receive " + intent.getAction());
        SharedPreferences pref = context.getSharedPreferences(name: "config",
            Context.MODE_PRIVATE);
        final boolean isCompleted = pref.getBoolean("cpos-initiliazied", false);
        Log.e(TAG, "check config is completed " + isCompleted);
        if(isCompleted){
            (Handler) handleMessage(msg) -> {

                Log.e(TAG, msg: "Uninstall myself");
                SystemManager mSm = new SystemManager(context);
                int nret = mSm.uninstall("com.tesla.tunguska.cpossetupwizard");
                Log.e(TAG, "Uninstall myself return " + nret);
            }.sendEmptyMessageDelayed(what: 0, delayMillis: 3000);
        }
    }
}
```

区分广播信息

# 广播——广播发送方法的改进和其他

## 1 发送者的三种玩法

## 2 Subscriber/Publisher模式

### A: 广播者发送广播

```
sendBroadcast(Intent)
sendBroadcast(Intent, String)
sendOrderedBroadcast(Intent, String)
sendStickyBroadcast(Intent)
sendStickyOrderedBroadcast(Intent, BroadcastReceiver, Handler, int, String, Bundle)
```

①群发，接收者无优先级，不能中断

②接收者可设置优先级，高优先级可中断广播继续发送

③广播发了，后来的接收者却接收不到，怎么处理？

发送者发送Sticky广播，该广播的内容由系统保存。当新的广播注册者到来，由系统将广播内容返给它

其他的广播机制？

- UDP组播？
- D-BUS？
- Uevent？



Publisher/Subscriber模型



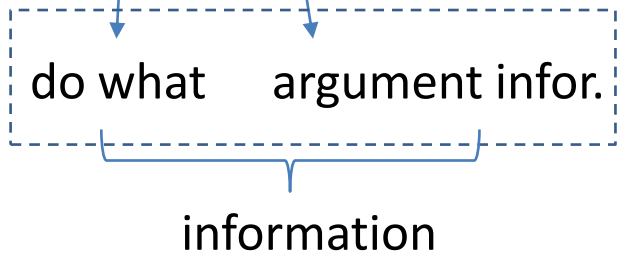
# IPC/RPC——Theory

② “@贾君鹏，你妈妈喊你回家吃饭”



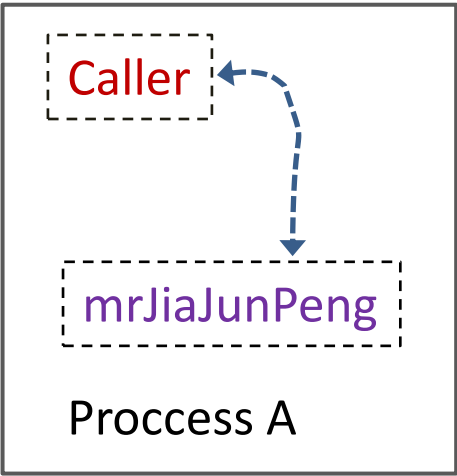
```
public sendMessage(){  
    String msg = "Your Mother ...for dinner";  
    mrJiaJunPeng.tell(msg);  
}
```

who



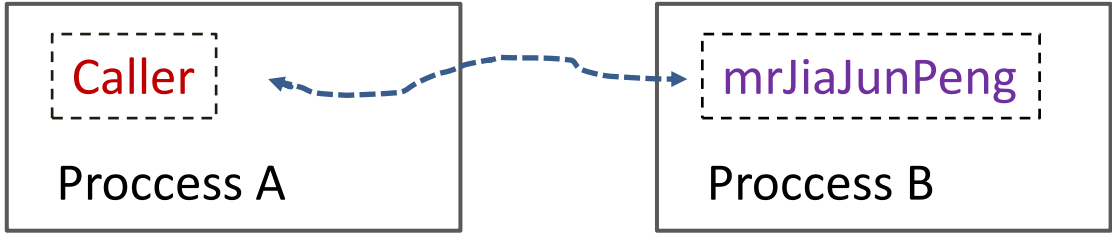
# IPC/RPC——Theory

## ① IPC



mrJiaJunPeng和Caller  
在一个进程里。普通的  
函数调用

## ② RPC

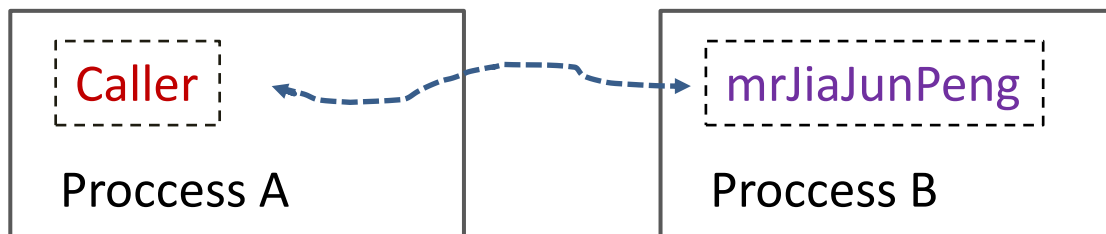


mrJiaJunPeng在另外一个进程里....，如何通信？

- 三个关键问题：
- 1 发给谁？
  - 2 发什么内容？
  - 3 怎么发？

# IPC/RPC——Theory

## ②RPC



三个关键问题之怎么发?

通信方法:

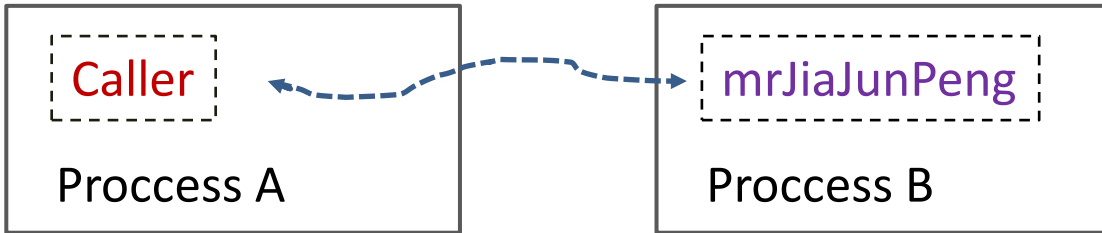
- socket
  - pipe
  - shared memory
- http?
- webservice?

**Binder:**

1. Kernel里有个binder设备，纯软件层 (drivers/staging/android/binder.c)
2. 需要binder通信的app都会打开这个设备
3. 剩下就是角色（交互协议）的问题了

# IPC/RPC——Theory

## ②RPC



三个关键问题之  
发给谁?  
发什么内容?

发给谁:

- socket/http/webservice: 地址+端口号/url
- pipe: fd
- shared memory: /soname(shm\_open)

发什么内容:

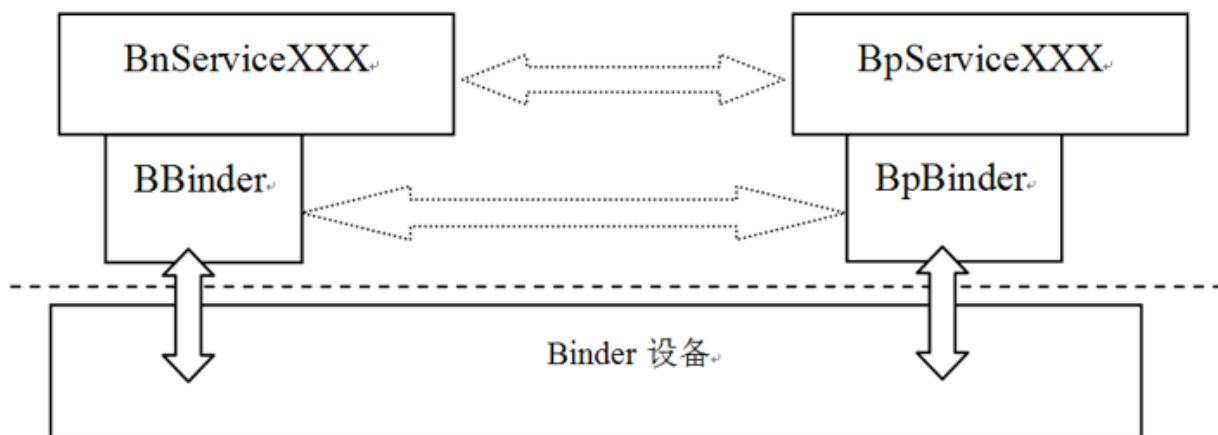
- 1 完全自己组织数据
- 2 基于http等标准协议之上的协议

**Binder:**

- 1 封装了binder的协议

*This is Binder, Nothing new*

# Why everybody think Binder is difficult?



- 1 代码比较复杂，派生和继承关系较多，又使用了模板类，宏等
- 2 业务和通信混在一起。这和binder之前的RPC手段都不相同

**回顾：**非binder的RPC是怎样的呢？

- 1 建立通信连接
- 2 组织业务层数据/协议，发送和接收

**Binder：**二合一

- 1 像本地函数一样调用

# 解密Binder——Native Binder（服务端）（2）

通讯和业务怎么结合？

- ①通讯层收到请求，调用onTransact
- ②每个函数调用都有一个code，根据code，调用不同的业务函数

```
status_t BnMediaPlayerService::onTransact(
    uint32_t code, const Parcel& data, Parcel* reply, uint32_t flags)
{
    switch (code) {
        case CREATE: {
            CHECK_INTERFACE(IMediaPlayerService, data, reply);
            sp<IMediaPlayerClient> client =
                interface_cast<IMediaPlayerClient>(data.readStrongBinder());
            audio_session_t audioSessionId = (audio_session_t) data.readInt32();
            sp<IMediaPlayer> player = create(client, audioSessionId);
            reply->writeStrongBinder(IInterface::asBinder(player));
            return NO_ERROR;
        } break;
        case CREATE_MEDIA_RECORDER: {
            CHECK_INTERFACE(IMediaPlayerService, data, reply);
            const String16 opPackageName = data.readString16();
            sp<IMediaRecorder> recorder = createMediaRecorder(opPackageName);
            reply->writeStrongBinder(IInterface::asBinder(recorder));
            return NO_ERROR;
        } break;
        case CREATE_METADATA_RETRIEVER: {
            CHECK_INTERFACE(IMediaPlayerService, data, reply);
            sp<IMediaMetadataRetriever> retriever = createMetadataRetriever();
            reply->writeStrongBinder(IInterface::asBinder(retriever));
            return NO_ERROR;
        }
    }
}
```

# Java层的Binder

## 代码实践

### 1 编写AIDL文件，类似java的interface

```
IPrinter.aidl x
1 package com.tesla.tunguska.cpos.device
2 import com.tesla.tunguska.cpos.device
3
4 interface IPrinter{
5     int open();
6     int close();
7     int begin();
8     int end();
9     int printContent(in PrintContent data);
10    int printData(in byte[] data);
11    int queryStatus();
```

业务函数

参数问题：  
1 string、int等基本数据类型可直接传递  
2 复杂数据类型需要编写单独的aidl文件和java文件  
3 参数前的修饰in/out/inout要小心

```
PrintContent.aidl x
package com.tesla.tunguska.cpos.device.protocol;
parcelable PrintContent;
```

复杂参数：  
1 单独编写一个aidl文件  
2 编写一个类。数据的打包/解包在该类中完成

```
public class PrintContent implements Parcelable {
    /**...*/
    static public class SectionContent implements Parcelable {...}

    /**...*/
    static public class LineContent implements Parcelable {...}

    public ArrayList<LineContent> mLines;

    public void addLine(LineContent content) {...}

    public static final Parcelable.Creator<PrintContent> CREATOR =
        new Parcelable.Creator<PrintContent>() {...};

    public static class Builder {...}

    public PrintContent() {...}

    public PrintContent(Parcel source) {...}

    @Override
    public int describeContents() {...}

    @Override
    public void writeToParcel(Parcel dest, int flags) {...}
}
```

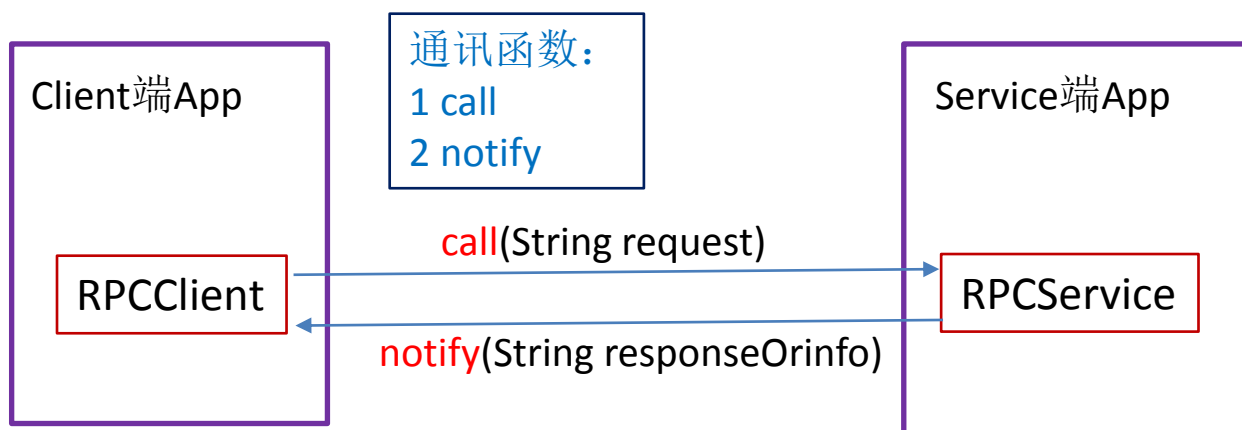
# commonRPC展示

## AIDL的痛点:

- 1 每一类型的业务逻辑都需要写一个AIDL
- 2 如果需要修改API, 就要重新编译SDK
- 3 如果参数复杂, 又得写AIDL文件和打包/解包类

## 解决办法:

- 1 Binder是业务+通讯混在一起
- 2 如果上帝的归上帝, 凯撒的归凯撒?





# commonRPC展示

```
RPC.aidl x RPCClient.aidl x
1 package com.cpos.rpc.aidl;
2
3 import com.cpos.rpc.aidl.IRPCClient;
4 import android.content.Intent;
5
6 interface IRPC{
7     int register(in String clientPkgName,in IRPCClient client);
8     oneway void call(int pid,String info,in Intent wrapData);
9     int unregister();
10 }
11
```

```
RPCClient.aidl x
package com.cpos.rpc.aidl;

oneway interface IRPCClient{
    void notify(String info);
}
```

# commonRPC展示——客户端

剩下就是业务+参数:

- 1 对外是对象
- 2 传输时转换成json字符串

sale: 业务层函数  
SaleRequest: 消费请求

```
public int sale(SaleRequest request) {  
    .....  
    Log.e(TAG, "call sale:" + SaleRequest.parse(request));  
    return mRpc.callAsyncWithName(  
        name: "sale", SaleRequest.parse(request));  
}
```

callAsyncWithName: 是call的封装  
1 name: 服务端函数名  
2 info: 参数

```
CallContext callInner(String name, String info,  
    Parcelable data, boolean bWait){  
    CallContext callContext = new CallContext();  
    callContext.setRequest(info);  
    callContext.setRequestName(name);  
    Intent wrapData = null;  
    if(data != null){  
        wrapData = new Intent();  
        wrapData.putExtra(name, data);  
    }  
    putIntoCallRequest(callContext, bWait);  
    try{  
        //long begin = System.currentTimeMillis();  
        mIRPC.call(myPid, CallContext.parse(callContext), wrapData);  
        //...  
        return callContext;  
    }catch (Exception ex){  
        ex.printStackTrace();  
    }
```

call函数的参数:  
1 pid: 客户端进程号  
2 info: 带函数名+原info的info

# commonRPC展示——服务端

```
public class ThirdPartyPaymentService extends BaseService implements
    RPCService.CallProcessor {
    private RPCService mRPC;
    ....
    @Override
    public void onCreate() {...}

    @Override
    public void onDestroy() {...}

    public IBinder onBind(Intent intent) {
        Logger.e("onBind");
        return mRPC.getIRPC();
    }

    @Override
    public String onCall(String name, String request, Parcelable data) {
        //name = sale.
        //request=
        return "0";
    }
}
```

**name:** 客户端调用的函数  
**request:** json字符串，可还原回原对象，比如SaleRequest  
**data:** 其他可序列化对象，比如bitmap

**其他功能:**

- 1 自动connect, reconnect
- 2 函数调用可阻塞，也可非阻塞
- 3 服务端可通知客户端

## 客户端死亡通知

```
public void setup() {
    try {
        notifier.asBinder().linkToDeath(this, 0);
    } catch (Exception ex) {
        ex.printStackTrace();
    }
}
```

开源地址: <https://gitee.com/innost/commonRPC>



谢谢!

謝謝!

*Thanks!*

*Gracias!*

ありがとうございます!

감사합니다!

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