



链滴

Retrofit+Rxjava 服务器 IP 轮询重试机制实现

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```

    }

    public static <T> rx.Observable.Transformer<T, T>
    handleResult() {
        return Observable
        .Observable
        .flatMap(RxHelper::createData)
        .retryWhen(observable -> observable.compose(zipWithFlatMap()))
        .observeOn(AndroidSchedulers.mainThread())
        .subscribeOn(Schedulers.io());
    }

    public static <T> rx.Observable.Transformer<T, T>
    handleResultWithOutRetryPolicy() {
        return Observable.flatMap(RxHelper::createData)
        .observeOn(AndroidSchedulers.mainThread())
        .subscribeOn(Schedulers.io());
    }

    public static <T> Observable.Transformer<T, T>
    zipWithFlatMap() {
        return observable
        .zipWith(Observable.range(COUNTER_START, COUNTER_ATTEMPTS),
        (t, repeatAttempt) -> repeatAttempt)
        .flatMap(new Func1<Integer, Observable<Long>>() {
            @Override
            public Observable<Long> call(Integer repeatAttempt) {
                UrlManager.updateUrlIndex(repeatAttempt);
                return Observable.timer(repeatAttempt * 200, TimeUnit.MILLISECONDS);
            }
        });
    }

```

```

    }
    private static <T> Observable<T> createDefault(final T t) {
        return Observable.create(new Observable.OnSubscribe<T>() {
            @Override
            public void call(Subscriber<? super T> subscriber) {
                try {
                    subscriber.onNext(t);
                    subscriber.onCompleted();
                } catch (Exception e) {
                    LogUtils.logw("Rxhelper: " + e.toString());
                    subscriber.onError(e);
                }
            }
        });
    }
}

```

这样在每次请求错误时，会递增由表索引，继续下次请求，轮询的间隔为
 `Observable.timer(repeatAttempt * 200, TimeUnit.MILLISECONDS);`

 对RxJava的retryWhen不理解的同学请移步
 <http://www.jcodecraer.com/a/an Zhuokaifa/androidkaifa/2016/0206/3953.html>
 对RxJava中.repeatWhen()和.retryWhen()操作符的思考。

之前也说了，retrofit不能修改baseUrl反射的方式也不适合我的项目，至于利用builder生成新的retrofit对象的方式更不考虑了，那我是如何实现运行时修改请求地址的呢？别忘了okhttp是可以添加拦截器的，在OkHttpInterceptor中：

```

public class OkHttpInterceptor implements Interceptor {
    @Override
    public Response intercept(Chain chain) throws IOException {

```

```

    //配置request
    Request request = chain.request();
    Request.Builder requestBuilder = request.newBuilder();
    String url = Url.anager.getHostSite();
    Uri parse = Uri.parse(url);
    String host = parse.getHost();
    HttpUrl httpUrl = request.url().newBuilder().host(host).build();
    requestBuilder.url(httpUrl);
    Response.Builder responseBuilder = chain.proceed(requestBuilder.build()).newBuilder();
    Response response = responseBuilder.build();
    return response;
}

```

<p style="box-sizing: border-box; outline: none; line-height: 1.7em; color: rgb(51, 51, 51); font-family: -apple-system, 'PingFang SC', 'Hiragino Sans GB', Arial, 'Microsoft YaHei', 'Helvetica Neue', sans-serif; font-size: medium; white-space: normal; background-color: rgb(255, 255, 255);">拦截请求的url,修改其host, 这样一个流程就ok了, http的各种错误码的处理也是可以在拦截器中统一处理的, 至于其他健壮性的考虑此就不做过多阐述了。 </p>

<p style="box-sizing: border-box; outline: none; line-height: 1.7em; color: rgb(51, 51, 51); font-family: -apple-system, 'PingFang SC', 'Hiragino Sans GB', Arial, 'Microsoft YaHei', 'Helvetica Neue', sans-serif; font-size: medium; white-space: normal; background-color: rgb(255, 255, 255);">有同学问我, 如想处理最后一次error通知怎么办呢? 可以这样做, 修改过的RxHelper如下: </p>

```

public class RxHelper {
    private static final int COUNTER_START = 0;
    private static int COUNTER_ATTEMPT = 3;
    public static void setCounterAttempts(int counterAttempts) {
        COUNTER_ATTEMPTS = counterAttempts;
    }
    public static <T> rx.Observable.Transformer<T, T> handleResult() {
        return Observable.<T>Observable
            .flatMap(RxHelper::createData)
            .retryWhen(error -> delayedRetry(error))
            .observeOn(AndroidSchedulers.mainThread())
            .subscribeOn(Schedulers.io());
    }
}
//猫腻主要在这个方法

```

```

    private static Observable<Object> delayedRetry(Observable<?> extends Throwable error) {
        return error.zipWith(Observable.range(COUNTER_START, COUNTER_ATTEMPTS + 1),
            (i, repeatAttempt) -> repeatAttempt)
            .flatMap(o -> {
                UrlManager.updateUrlIndex(o);
                LogUtils.logw("repeat:" + o);
            })
            .return(o) <&lt; COUNTER_ATTEMPTS ? Observable.timer(o * 200, TimeUnit.MILLISECONDS)
            : error.flatMap(Observable::error);
    }

    public static <T> rx.Observable.Transformer<T, T> handleResultWithOutRetryPolicy() {
        return tObservable -> tObservable.flatMap(RxHelper::createData)
            .observeOn(AndroidSchedulers.mainThread())
            .subscribeOn(Schedulers.io());
    }

    private static <T> Observable<T> createData(final T t) {
        return Observable.create(new Observable.OnSubscribe<T>() {
            @Override
            void call(Subscriber<?> superT & subscriber) {
                try {
                    subscriber.onNext(t);
                    subscriber.onCompleted();
                } catch (Exception e) {
                    subscriber.onError(e);
                }
            }
        });
    }

```

