



链滴

android 的 IdleHandler 你了解嘛？？

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在Android中，Handler是我们最常用的消息处理类，也是系统中非常重要的类，所以它的原理我们应该十分的清楚了解，所以Handler，Looper，MessageQueue成了我们必须学习和理解的东西，常我们都通过Handler向Looper包含的MessageQueue投递Message，比如这样：

```
new Handler(Looper.getMainLooper()).post(new Runnable() {
    @Override public void run() {do something}
});
```

但是其中有一个接口很少被提及和使用，那就是IdleHandler，其实它内部的IdleHandler接口有很多有的用法，首先看看它的定义：

```
/** 
 * Callback interface for discovering when a thread is going to block
 * waiting for more messages.
 */
public static interface IdleHandler {
    /**
     * Called when the message queue has run out of messages and will now
     * wait for more. Return true to keep your idle handler active, false
     * to have it removed. This may be called if there are still messages
     * pending in the queue, but they are all scheduled to be dispatched
     * after the current time.
    */
    boolean queueIdle();
}
```

简而言之，就是在looper里面的message暂时处理完了，这个时候会回调这个接口，返回false，那就会移除它，返回true就会在下次message处理完了的时候继续回调

下面我们来看下IdleHandler在Handler空闲时执行案例代码：

```
public class MainActivity extends Activity {
    private Handler mHandler;

    private int mWhat = 0;
    @Override
    protected void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
        super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);
        setContentView(R.layout.activity_main);
        mHandler = new Handler(){
            @Override
            public void handleMessage(Message msg) {
                Log.d("main", "我在执行，你想回来，我用平底锅打飞你！ ");
                try {
                    Thread.sleep(1500);
                } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                    e.printStackTrace();
                }
                super.handleMessage(msg);
            }
        };
    }
}
```

```

Button btn = (Button) findViewById(R.id.but);
btn.setOnClickListener(new View.OnClickListener() {

    @Override
    public void onClick(View v) {
        for(int i=0;i<10;i++){
            mHandler.sendMessage(mWhat);
        }
    }
});

@Override
protected void onResume() {
    super.onResume();

    Looper.myQueue().addIdleHandler(new MyIdleOnce());
    Looper.myQueue().addIdleHandler(new MyIdleKeep());

}

class MyIdleKeep implements MessageQueue.IdleHandler{
    /**
     *返回值为true，则保持此Idle一直在Handler中，否则，执行一次后就从Handler线程中remov
掉。
     */
    @Override
    public boolean queueIdle() {
        Log.d("main","我是空闲线程,我还会回来的！");
        return true;
    }
}

class MyIdleOnce implements MessageQueue.IdleHandler{

    @Override
    public boolean queueIdle() {
        Log.d("main","我是初恋，我只在你的生命中出现一次，我发誓，你会想我的！");
        return false;
    }
}
}

```

此Activity有两个IdleHandler消息，我们执行此Activity时，MyIdleKeep消息和MyIdleOnce会依次行。如果IdleHandler的queueIdle方法返回false，那么IdleHandler执行完，就会从IdleHandler移。

Log输出如下：

2019-10-24 11:29:22.439 8936-8936/com.example.myapplication D/main: 我是空闲线程,我還

回来的!
2019-10-24 11:29:22.617 8936-8936/com.example.myapplication D/main: 我是空闲线程,我还回来的!
2019-10-24 11:29:22.617 8936-8936/com.example.myapplication D/main: 我是初恋,我只在的生命中出现一次,我发誓,你会想我的!
2019-10-24 11:29:22.617 8936-8936/com.example.myapplication D/main: 我是空闲线程,我还回来的!
2019-10-24 11:29:22.680 8936-8936/com.example.myapplication D/main: 我是空闲线程,我还回来的!
2019-10-24 11:29:22.798 8936-8936/com.example.myapplication D/main: 我是空闲线程,我还回来的!
2019-10-24 11:29:22.798 8936-8936/com.example.myapplication D/main: 我是空闲线程,我还回来的!
2019-10-24 11:29:51.819 8936-8936/com.example.myapplication D/main: 我是空闲线程,我还回来的!
2019-10-24 11:29:51.819 8936-8936/com.example.myapplication D/main: 我是空闲线程,我还回来的!
2019-10-24 11:29:51.857 8936-8936/com.example.myapplication D/main: 我在执行,你想回,我用平底锅打飞你!
2019-10-24 11:29:59.364 8936-8936/com.example.myapplication D/main: 我在执行,你想回,我用平底锅打飞你!
2019-10-24 11:30:00.866 8936-8936/com.example.myapplication D/main: 我在执行,你想回,我用平底锅打飞你!
2019-10-24 11:30:02.367 8936-8936/com.example.myapplication D/main: 我在执行,你想回,我用平底锅打飞你!
2019-10-24 11:30:03.868 8936-8936/com.example.myapplication D/main: 我在执行,你想回,我用平底锅打飞你!
2019-10-24 11:30:05.369 8936-8936/com.example.myapplication D/main: 我在执行,你想回,我用平底锅打飞你!
2019-10-24 11:30:06.892 8936-8936/com.example.myapplication D/main: 我是空闲线程,我还回来的!
2019-10-24 11:30:07.004 8936-8936/com.example.myapplication D/main: 我是空闲线程,我还回来的!

IdleHandler 在 MessageQueue 与 Looper 和 Handler 是什么关系?

- 原理源码分析如下：

```
/**  
 * 获取当前线程队列使用Looper.myQueue(), 获取主线程队列可用getMainLooper().myQueue()  
 */  
public final class MessageQueue {  
    ....  
    /**  
     * 当前队列将进入阻塞等待消息时调用该接口回调, 即队列空闲  
     */  
    public static interface IdleHandler {  
        /**  
         * 返回true就是单次回调后不删除, 下次进入空闲时继续回调该方法, false只回调单次。  
         */  
        boolean queuelidle();  
    }  
}
```

```

/**
 * <p>This method is safe to call from any thread.
 * 判断当前队列是不是空闲的，辅助方法
 */
public boolean isIdle() {
    synchronized (this) {
        final long now = SystemClock.uptimeMillis();
        return mMessages == null || now < mMessages.when;
    }
}

/**
 * <p>This method is safe to call from any thread.
 * 添加一个IdleHandler到队列，如果IdleHandler接口方法返回false则执行完会自动删除,
 * 否则需要手动removIdleHandler。
 */
public void addIdleHandler(@NonNull IdleHandler handler) {
    if (handler == null) {
        throw new NullPointerException("Can't add a null IdleHandler");
    }
    synchronized (this) {
        mIdleHandlers.add(handler);
    }
}

/**
 * <p>This method is safe to call from any thread.
 * 删除一个之前添加的 IdleHandler。
 */
public void removIdleHandler(@NonNull IdleHandler handler) {
    synchronized (this) {
        mIdleHandlers.remove(handler);
    }
}

.....
//Looper的prepare()方法会通过ThreadLocal准备当前线程的MessageQueue实例,
//然后在loop()方法中死循环调用当前队列的next()方法获取Message。
Message next() {
    .....
    for (;;) {
        .....
        nativePollOnce(ptr, nextPollTimeoutMillis);
        synchronized (this) {
            .....
            //把通过addIdleHandler添加的IdleHandler转成数组存起来在mPendingIdleHandlers中
            // If first time idle, then get the number of idlers to run.
            // Idle handles only run if the queue is empty or if the first message
            // in the queue (possibly a barrier) is due to be handled in the future.
            if (pendingIdleHandlerCount < 0
                && (mMessages == null || now < mMessages.when)) {
                pendingIdleHandlerCount = mIdleHandlers.size();
            }
            if (pendingIdleHandlerCount <= 0) {
                // No idle handlers to run. Loop and wait some more.

```

```
        mBlocked = true;
        continue;
    }

    if (mPendingIdleHandlers == null) {
        mPendingIdleHandlers = new IdleHandler[Math.max(pendingIdleHandlerCount, 4
];
    }
    mPendingIdleHandlers = mIdleHandlers.toArray(mPendingIdleHandlers);
}

// Run the idle handlers.
// We only ever reach this code block during the first iteration.
//循环遍历所有IdleHandler
for (int i = 0; i < pendingIdleHandlerCount; i++) {
    final IdleHandler idler = mPendingIdleHandlers[i];
    mPendingIdleHandlers[i] = null; // release the reference to the handler

    boolean keep = false;
    try {
        //调用IdleHandler接口的queueIdle方法并获取返回值。
        keep = idler.queueIdle();
    } catch (Throwable t) {
        Log.wtf(TAG, "IdleHandler threw exception", t);
    }
    //如果IdleHandler接口的queueIdle方法返回false说明只执行一次需要删除。
    if (!keep) {
        synchronized (this) {
            mIdleHandlers.remove(idler);
        }
    }
}
.....
}
}
```