

3)要求生成有序且自然增长的ID——使用数据库自增ID(如各业务操作流水ID,高并发下可参考优化方案) 4)要求生成数值型无序定长ID —— 使用雪花算法(如对存储空间、查询效率、传输数据量等有较高要求的场景)

```
throw new RuntimeException("Clock moved backwards. Refusing to generate id");
 if (currTimeStamp == lastTimeStamp) {
   //相同毫秒内,序列号自增
   sequence = (sequence + 1) & MAX_SEQUENCE;
   //同一毫秒的序列数已经达到最大
   if (sequence == 01) {
     currTimeStamp = getNextMill();
 } else {
   //不同毫秒内,序列号置为0
   sequence = 0L;
 lastTimeStamp = currTimeStamp;
  return (currTimeStamp - START_TIMESTAMP) << TIMESTAMP LEFT //时间戳部分
      |dataCenterId << DATA_CENTER_LEFT //数据中心部分
      machineId << MACHINE_LEFT
                                     //机器标识部分
                              //序列号部分
      sequence;
public static void main(String[] args) {
 SnowFlakeShortUrl snowFlake = new SnowFlakeShortUrl(2, 3);
 for (int i = 0; i < (1 << 4); i++) {
   //10讲制
    System.out.println(snowFlake.nextId());
```