# 深入理解 ConcurrentHashmap (JDK1.6到1.7)



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concurrentHashmap是JDK提供的一个线程安全的Map容器类,因为它是线程安全的,同时获取和释放锁的代价很低,所以被广泛的应用在各种场景下。在开源项目中随处可见。对于concurrentHashmap,以前都是只会用,但是从来没有深入了解和学习,最近抽出时间分析一番。ps:对于concurrentHashmap,JDK1.6和JDK1.7的实现是不一样的,这里主要以JDK1.7的分析为主。

## concurrentHashmap和HashMap的区别:

concurrentHashmap和HashMap大多数下的使用场景基本一致,但最大的区别就是 concurrentHashmap是线程安全的HashMap则不是,在并发的场景下HashMap存在死循环的问题。具体的成因,我会总结一篇这样的笔记。

## concurrentHashmap和HashTable的区别:

HashTable是一个线程安全的容器类,在HashTable所有方法都是用synchronized关键字修饰的,也就是说它是线程安全的。但是HashTable的性能十分低下,对于每一个操作都要做家锁操作,即使操作的是不同的bucket内的Entry也要全局枷锁,在高并发场景下性能低下。而concurrentHashmap引入了分段锁的概念,对于不同Bucket的操作不需要全局锁来保证线程安全。

## concurrentHashmap在JDK1.6和JDK1.7的实现异同点:

在学习源码之前,我也看了很多博客,发现上面说法不一,后来对比了代码才知道,原来JDK1.7将concurrentHashmap的实现机制改变了,但是代码确实比原来好懂了一下。

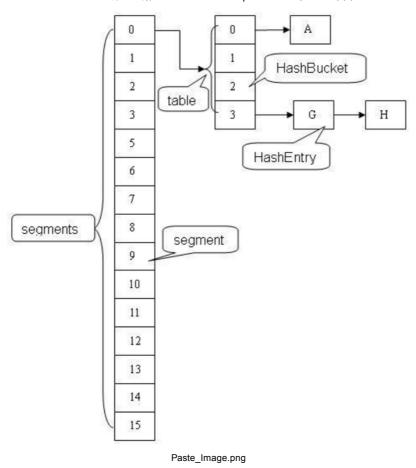
## 初始化:

```
* The default initial capacity for this table,
* used when not otherwise specified in a constructor.
* 默认的初始化容量
static final int DEFAULT_INITIAL_CAPACITY = 16;
* The default load factor for this table, used when not
\ensuremath{^*} otherwise specified in a constructor.
* 默认负载因子
static final float DEFAULT_LOAD_FACTOR = 0.75f;
* The default concurrency level for this table, used when not
* otherwise specified in a constructor.
* 默认的并发等级
static final int DEFAULT_CONCURRENCY_LEVEL = 16;
* The maximum capacity, used if a higher value is implicitly
\ensuremath{^{*}} specified by either of the constructors with arguments. MUST
* be a power of two <= 1<<30 to ensure that entries are indexable
* using ints.
* 最大容量
static final int MAXIMUM_CAPACITY = 1 << 30;</pre>
st The minimum capacity for per-segment tables. Must be a power
\boldsymbol{\ast} of two, at least two to avoid immediate resizing on next use
* after lazy construction.
* 一个Segment中Table数组最小长度为2
static final int MIN_SEGMENT_TABLE_CAPACITY = 2;
\ensuremath{^{*}} The maximum number of segments to allow; used to bound
* constructor arguments. Must be power of two less than 1 << 24.
* Segment的最大数
static final int MAX_SEGMENTS = 1 << 16; // slightly conservative</pre>
```

```
/**
    st Creates a new, empty map with the specified initial
    * capacity, load factor and concurrency level.
    \ensuremath{^*} @param initialCapacity the initial capacity. The implementation
    * performs internal sizing to accommodate this many elements.
    * @param loadFactor the load factor threshold, used to control resizing.
    * Resizing may be performed when the average number of elements per
    \ ^{*} bin exceeds this threshold.
    \ensuremath{^{*}} @param concurrencyLevel the estimated number of concurrently
    \ensuremath{^{*}}\xspace updating threads. The implementation performs internal sizing
    * to try to accommodate this many threads.
    * @throws IllegalArgumentException if the initial capacity is
    * negative or the load factor or concurrencyLevel are
    * nonpositive.
   @SuppressWarnings("unchecked")
   public ConcurrentHashMap(int initialCapacity,
                            float loadFactor, int concurrencyLevel) {
       //首先检查入参的有效性
       if (!(loadFactor > 0) || initialCapacity < 0 || concurrencyLevel <= 0)</pre>
           throw new IllegalArgumentException();
       //限制并发度
       if (concurrencyLevel > MAX_SEGMENTS)
           concurrencyLevel = MAX_SEGMENTS;
       // Find power-of-two sizes best matching arguments
       //Segment的段寻址的因子
       int sshift = 0:
       //Segments数组的长度
       int ssize = 1;
       //根据并发等级来确定Segment的数组长度和段段寻址的因子
       while (ssize < concurrencyLevel) {</pre>
           ++sshift:
           ssize <<= 1;
       //默认并发等级下ssize为16, sshift为4, 这里有一个关系就是2的sshift次方等于ssize, 主要是为了
       //segmentShift为Segment寻址的偏移量
       this.segmentShift = 32 - sshift;
       //Segment掩码, ssize为16时, segmentMask为0xFF
       this.segmentMask = ssize - 1;
       //判断初始化容量的有效性
       \quad \text{if (initialCapacity > MAXIMUM\_CAPACITY)} \\
           initialCapacity = MAXIMUM_CAPACITY;
       //计算一个Segment的容量
       int c = initialCapacity / ssize;
       //保证容量足够。ps: /是整除,所以需要通过下面语句保证
       if (c * ssize < initialCapacity)</pre>
           ++c;
       //计算Segment中的table容量,最小为2,如果小于c,那么x2
       int cap = MIN_SEGMENT_TABLE_CAPACITY;
       while (cap < c)
           cap <<= 1;
       // create segments and segments[0]
       //创建一个Segment0,以后以此为镜像,新建Segment
       Segment<K,V> s0 =
           new Segment<K,V>(loadFactor, (int)(cap * loadFactor),
                            (HashEntry<K,V>[])new HashEntry[cap]);
       //创建Segment数组,长度为ssize
       Segment<K,V>[] ss = (Segment<K,V>[])new Segment[ssize];
       //用UNSAFE的方法将SØ放到ss[0],相当于初始化ss
       UNSAFE.putOrderedObject(ss, SBASE, s0); // ordered write of segments[0]
       this.segments = ss;
```

## ConcurrentHashmap的结构图:





## 元素定位:

初始化之后,我们需要看看concurrentHashmap是怎么定位元素的,比较关键的是hash 算法。

```
\ensuremath{^*} Applies a supplemental hash function to a given hashCode, which
\ensuremath{^{*}} defends against poor quality hash functions. This is critical
 * because ConcurrentHashMap uses power-of-two length hash tables,
 * that otherwise encounter collisions for hashCodes that do not
 * differ in lower or upper bits.
private int hash(Object k) {
    int h = hashSeed;
    if ((0 != h) && (k instanceof String)) {
        return sun.misc.Hashing.stringHash32((String) k);
    h ^= k.hashCode();
    // Spread bits to regularize both segment and index locations,
    // using variant of single-word Wang/Jenkins hash.
    h += (h << 15) ^ 0xffffcd7d;
    h ^= (h >>> 10);
    h += (h << 3);
    h ^= (h >>> 6);
    h += (h << 2) + (h << 14);
    return h ^ (h >>> 16);
}
```

看到这里,绝大多数人都和我一样是懵逼的,的确我现在也没弄明白是什么逻辑,但是这里有一个疑问,就是Object本身是有hashcode,那么为什么不用Object的HashCode呢?看过《算法导论》的人应该明白,这种算法可能是有问题的,那就是在hash取模的时候,主要是根据后几位确定取模之后的index,所以会很不均匀。所以需要重新设计hash算法。

## put的实现:



在了解了重新设计的Hashcode之后,我们需要知道是怎么根据hash定位到Segment和Segment里面table的索引。那么我们通过学习put方法,附带看一下元素定位的规则:

```
* Maps the specified key to the specified value in this table.
      * Neither the key nor the value can be null.
     *  The value can be retrieved by calling the <tt>get</tt> method
     * with a key that is equal to the original key.
      * @param key key with which the specified value is to be associated
     * @param value value to be associated with the specified key
     * @return the previous value associated with <tt>key</tt>, or
              <tt>null</tt> if there was no mapping for <tt>key</tt>
     * @throws NullPointerException if the specified key or value is null
    @SuppressWarnings("unchecked")
    public V put(K key, V value) {
        Segment<K,V> s;
        if (value == null)
           throw new NullPointerException():
        int hash = hash(key);
        //定位Segment,让Hash右移动segmentShift位,默认情况下就是28位(总长32位),之后和segmentMa
        int j = (hash >>> segmentShift) & segmentMask;
        //利用UNSAFE.getObject中的方法获取到目标的Segment。
        if ((s = (Segment<K,V>)UNSAFE.getObject
                                                      // nonvolatile: recheck
             (segments, (j << SSHIFT) + SBASE)) == null) // in ensureSegment
            //如果没有取到目标Segment,所以需要保证能取到这个Segment,没有的话创建一个Segment
            s = ensureSegment(j);
        //代理到Segment的put方法
        return s.put(key, hash, value, false);
4
```

上面的代码中其实是有一些点比较难理解,首先是

(Segment<K,V>)UNSAFE.getObject(segments, (j << SSHIFT) + SBASE)),
UNSAFE这种用法是在JDK1.6中没有的,主要是利用Native方法来快速的定位元素。看下SSHIFT和SBASE。

```
// Unsafe mechanics
   private static final sun.misc.Unsafe UNSAFE;
   private static final long SBASE;
   private static final int SSHIFT;
   private static final long TBASE;
   private static final int TSHIFT;
   private static final long HASHSEED_OFFSET;
   static {
       int ss. ts:
           UNSAFE = sun.misc.Unsafe.getUnsafe();
           Class tc = HashEntry[].class;
           Class sc = Segment[].class;
           TBASE = UNSAFE.arrayBaseOffset(tc);
           SBASE = UNSAFE.arrayBaseOffset(sc);
           ts = UNSAFE.arrayIndexScale(tc);
           ss = UNSAFE.arrayIndexScale(sc);
           HASHSEED OFFSET = UNSAFE.objectFieldOffset(
               ConcurrentHashMap.class.getDeclaredField("hashSeed"));
       } catch (Exception e) {
           throw new Error(e);
       if ((ss & (ss-1)) != 0 || (ts & (ts-1)) != 0)
           throw new Error("data type scale not a power of two");
       SSHIFT = 31 - Integer.numberOfLeadingZeros(ss);
       TSHIFT = 31 - Integer.numberOfLeadingZeros(ts);
```

这里我是有一些迷惑的,SBASE是基址,但是SSHIFT是什么其实我是不理解的,但是猜测应该是一种计算偏移量的方式(ps:如果有明白的大神,请留言我)。这样就获得了指定索引的Segment。

还有一个点是:ensureSegment()



```
* Returns the segment for the given index, creating it and
 * recording in segment table (via CAS) if not already present.
* @param k the index
* @return the segment
@SuppressWarnings("unchecked")
private Segment<K,V> ensureSegment(int k) {
   final Segment<K,V>[] ss = this.segments;
   long u = (k \ll SSHIFT) + SBASE; // raw offset
   Segment<K,V> seg;
   //getObjectVolatile是以Volatile的方式获得目标的Segment,Volatile是为了保证可见性。
   if ((seg = (Segment<K,V>)UNSAFE.getObjectVolatile(ss, u)) == null) {
       //如果没有取到,那么证明指定的Segment不存在,那么需要新建Segment,方式是以ss[0]为镜像包
       Segment<K,V> proto = ss[0]; // use segment 0 as prototype
       int cap = proto.table.length;
       float 1f = proto.loadFactor;
       int threshold = (int)(cap * lf);
       HashEntry < K,V > [] \ tab = (HashEntry < K,V > []) new \ HashEntry [cap];
       if ((seg = (Segment<K,V>)UNSAFE.getObjectVolatile(ss, u))
           == null) { // 再次检查
           Segment<K,V> s = new Segment<K,V>(lf, threshold, tab);//创建新Segment
           //以CAS的方式,将新建的Segment,set到指定的位置。
           while ((seg = (Segment<K,V>)UNSAFE.getObjectVolatile(ss, u))
                  == null) {
               if (UNSAFE.compareAndSwapObject(ss, u, null, seg = s))
                   break;
           }
       }
   }
   return seg;
```

上面的代码就是保证,在put之前,要保证目标的Segment是存在的,不存在需要创建一个Segment。

put方法代理到了Segment的put方法, Segment extends 了ReentrantLock, 以至于它能当做一个Lock使用。那么我们看一下Segment的put的实现:

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```
final V put(K key, int hash, V value, boolean onlyIfAbsent) {
   //因为put操作会改变整体的结构,所以需要保证段的线程安全性,所以首先tryLock
   HashEntry<K,V> node = tryLock() ? null :
       scanAndLockForPut(key, hash, value);
   V oldValue;
   try {
       //新建tab引用,避免直接引用Volatile导致性能损耗,
       HashEntry<K,V>[] tab = table;
       int index = (tab.length - 1) & hash;
       //Volatile读,保证可见性
       HashEntry<K,V> first = entryAt(tab, index);
       for (HashEntry<K,V> e = first;;) {
           if (e != null) {
              K k:
              //遍历HashEntry数组,寻找可替换的HashEntry
              if ((k = e.key) == key ||
                  (e.hash == hash && key.equals(k))) {
                  oldValue = e.value;
                  if (!onlyIfAbsent) {
                     e.value = value;
                      ++modCount;
                  }
                  break;
              }
              e = e.next;
           }
           else {
              //如果不存在可替换的HashEntry,如果在scanAndLockForPut中建立了此Node直接
              if (node != null)
                  node.setNext(first);
                  //如果没有则新建一个Node,添加到链表头
                  node = new HashEntry<K,V>(hash, key, value, first);
              //容量计数+1
              int c = count + 1;
              //如果容量不足,那么扩容
              if (c > threshold && tab.length < MAXIMUM_CAPACITY)</pre>
                  rehash(node);
                  //以Volatile写的方式,替换tab[index]的引用
                  setEntryAt(tab, index, node);
              ++modCount;
              count = c;
              oldValue = null;
              break;
       }
   \} finally {
       unlock();
   return oldValue:
```



put方法是做了加锁操作的,所以不用过多的考虑线程安全的问题,但是get操作为了保证性能是没有加锁的,所以需要尽量的保证数据的可见性,能让get得到最新的数据。上面的方法里有一点是比较难理解的:

1.scanAndLockForPut(key, hash, value)在做什么:

```
/**
        * Scans for a node containing given key while trying to
        \ ^{*} acquire lock, creating and returning one if not found. Upon
        * return, guarantees that lock is held. UNlike in most
         * methods, calls to method equals are not screened: Since
        * traversal speed doesn't matter, we might as well help warm
        * up the associated code and accesses as well.
        * @return a new node if key not found, else null
       private HashEntry<K,V> scanAndLockForPut(K key, int hash, V value) {
           HashEntry<K,V> first = entryForHash(this, hash);
           HashEntry<K,V> e = first;
           HashEntry<K,V> node = null;
           int retries = -1; // negative while locating node
           while (!tryLock()) {
               HashEntry<K,V> f; // to recheck first below
               if (retries < 0) {
                   if (e == null) {
                       if (node == null) // speculatively create node
                           node = new HashEntry<K,V>(hash, key, value, null);
                       retries = 0;
                   else if (key.equals(e.key))
                       retries = 0;
                       e = e.next;
               else if (++retries > MAX_SCAN_RETRIES) {
                   lock();
                   break;
               }
               else if ((retries & 1) == 0 &&
                        (f = entryForHash(this, hash)) != first) {
                   e = first = f; // re-traverse if entry changed
                   retries = -1;
               }
           }
           return node;
```

从上面的逻辑可以看出来,其实就是在获取锁的时候顺便检查一下指定index的 HashEntry有没有变化,同时如果目标节点不存在创建一个新的目标节点。但是为什么做这样的检查,查了很多资料结合注释理解是,为了事先做数据的缓存,让这些数据缓存在CPU的cache中,这样后续在使用时能避免Cache missing。ps:scanAndLockForPut 有个孪生兄弟scanAndLock,作用都差不多。

## 和JDK1.6的实现的不同:

```
1. V put(K key, int hash, V value, boolean onlyIfAbsent) {
       lock();
2.
3.
       try {
4.
           if (c++ > threshold) // ensure capacity
5.
6.
               rehash():
           HashEntry<K,V>[] tab = table;
7.
8.
           int index = hash & (tab.length - 1);
9.
           HashEntry<K,V> first = tab[index];
            HashEntry<K,V> e = first;
10.
            while (e != null && (e.hash != hash || !key.equals(e.key)))
11.
12.
                e = e.next:
13.
14.
            V oldValue;
15.
            if (e != null) {
16.
                oldValue = e.value:
                if (!onlyIfAbsent)
17.
18.
                    e.value = value;
19.
            else {
20.
21.
                oldValue = null:
22.
                ++modCount:
23.
                tab[index] = new HashEntry<K,V>(key, hash, first, value);
24.
                count = c; // write-volatile
25.
            return oldValue:
26.
27.
        } finally {
28.
            unlock();
29.
        }
30. }
```



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JDK1.6的实现和JDK1.7的实现比较相似,但是主要区别是,没有使用一些UNSAFE的方法去保证内存的可见性,而是通过一个Volatile变量——count去实现。在开始的时候读count保证lock的内存语意,最后写count实现unlock的内存语意。

但是这里存在一个问题, new HashEntry操作存在重排序问题,导致在getValue的时候 tab[index]不为null,但是value为null。

#### get方法:

看过了put方法之后,接下来我们看比较关键的方法get():

```
* Returns the value to which the specified key is mapped,
 * or {@code null} if this map contains no mapping for the key.
 \ensuremath{^*} More formally, if this map contains a mapping from a key
* {@code k} to a value {@code v} such that {@code key.equals(k)},
 * then this method returns {@code v}; otherwise it returns
 * {@code null}. (There can be at most one such mapping.)
\ensuremath{^*} @throws NullPointerException if the specified key is null
public V get(Object key) {
    Segment<K,V> s; // manually integrate access methods to reduce overhead
    HashEntry<K,V>[] tab;
    int h = hash(key);
    long u = (((h >>> segmentShift) & segmentMask) << SSHIFT) + SBASE;
    if ((s = (Segment<K,V>)UNSAFE.getObjectVolatile(segments, u)) != null &&
        (tab = s.table) != null) {
        for (HashEntry<K,V> e = (HashEntry<K,V>) UNSAFE.getObjectVolatile
                 (tab, ((long)(((tab.length - 1) & h)) << TSHIFT) + TBASE);</pre>
             e != null; e = e.next) {
            K k:
            if ((k = e.key) == key \mid | (e.hash == h && key.equals(k)))
                return e.value;
        }
    return null;
}
```

可以看出来,get方法很简单,同时get是没有加锁的,那么get是如何保证可见性的呢? 首先获取指定index的Segment,利用getObjectVolatile获取指定index的first HashEntry,之后遍历HashEntry链表,这里比较关键的是HashEntry的数据结构:

```
volatile V value;
volatile HashEntry<K,V> next;
```

两个变量是volatile的,也就是说,两个变量的读写能保证数据的可见性。 所以在变量HashEntry时,总能保证得到最新的值。

JKD1.6的get方法的实现:

```
1. V get(Object key, int hash) {
2. if (count != 0) { // read-volatile 当前桶的数据个数是否为0
3. HashEntry<K,V> e = getFirst(hash); 得到头节点
4. while (e != null) {
5. if (e.hash == hash && key.equals(e.key)) {
6. V v = e.value;
7. if (v != null)
8. return v;
9. return readValueUnderLock(e); // recheck
10. }
11. e = e.next;
12. }
13. }
14. return null;
```

首先是读取count变量,因为内存的可见性,总是能返回最新的结构,但是对于getFirst可能得到的是过时的HashEntry。接下来获取到HashEntry之后getValue。但是这里为什么要做一个value的判空,原因就是上一步put的重排序问题,如果为null,那么只能加锁,加锁之后进行重新读取。但是这样确实会带来一些开销。

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## 为什么JDK1.6的实现是弱一致性的?

这里比较重要的一点就是,为什么JDK1.6的是弱一致性的?因为JDK1.6的所有可见性都是以count实现的,当put和get并发时,get可能获取不到最新的结果,这就是JDK1.6中ConcurrentHashMap弱一致性问题,主要问题是 tab[index] = new HashEntry<K,V>(key, hash, first, value);不一定 happened before getFirst(hash);盗图一张:

执行put的线程	执行get的线程
<pre> ®tab[index] = new HashEntry<k,v>(key, hash, first, value) </k,v></pre>	
	③if (count != 0)
②count = c	
	<pre>⑨HashEntry e = getFirst(hash);</pre>

Paste\_Image.png

而JDK1.7的实现,对于每一个操作都是Volatile变量的操作,能保证线程之间的可见性, 所以不存在弱一致性的问题。

## remove方法:

看了put方法之后,接下来看一下同样能改变结构的remove方法:

```
* Removes the key (and its corresponding value) from this map.
* This method does nothing if the key is not in the map.

* @param key the key that needs to be removed

* @return the previous value associated with <tt>key</tt>, or

* <tt>null</tt> if there was no mapping for <tt>key</tt>

* @throws NullPointerException if the specified key is null

*/
public V remove(Object key) {
   int hash = hash(key);
   Segment<K,V> s = segmentForHash(hash);
   return s == null ? null : s.remove(key, hash, null);
}
```

^

```
final V remove(Object key, int hash, Object value) {
    if (!tryLock())
       scanAndLock(key, hash);
   V oldValue = null;
    try {
       HashEntry<K,V>[] tab = table;
       int index = (tab.length - 1) & hash;
       HashEntry<K,V> e = entryAt(tab, index);
       HashEntry<K,V> pred = null;
       while (e != null) {
           Κk;
           HashEntry<K,V> next = e.next;
           if ((k = e.key) == key ||
               (e.hash == hash && key.equals(k))) {
               V v = e.value;
               if (value == null || value == v || value.equals(v)) {
                   if (pred == null)
                       setEntryAt(tab, index, next);
                   else
                       pred.setNext(next);
                   ++modCount;
                   --count;
                   oldValue = v;
                }
               break;
           pred = e;
           e = next;
       }
    } finally {
       unlock();
    return oldValue;
}
```

remove方法,同样是代理到Segment的remove,在这里调用了scanAndLock方法,这个在前面已经说过了。这里的remove逻辑是比较简单的就不赘述了。

## size方法:

接下来看最后一个方法,也是一个跨Segment的方法:

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```
* Returns the number of key-value mappings in this map. If the
 * map contains more than <tt>Integer.MAX_VALUE</tt> elements, returns
 * <tt>Integer.MAX_VALUE</tt>.
* @return the number of key-value mappings in this map
public int size() {
   // Try a few times to get accurate count. On failure due to
    // continuous async changes in table, resort to locking.
    final Segment<K,V>[] segments = this.segments;
    boolean overflow; // true if size overflows 32 bits
                      // sum of modCounts
    long sum;
    long last = OL; // previous sum
    int retries = -1; // first iteration isn't retry
    try {
        for (;;) {
            if (retries++ == RETRIES_BEFORE_LOCK) {
                for (int j = 0; j < segments.length; ++j)
                    ensureSegment(j).lock(); // force creation
            }
            sum = 0L:
            size = 0;
            overflow = false;
            for (int j = 0; j < segments.length; ++j) {</pre>
                Segment<K,V> seg = segmentAt(segments, j);
                if (seg != null) {
                    sum += seg.modCount;
                    int c = seg.count;
                    if (c < 0 || (size += c) < 0)
                        overflow = true;
                }
            if (sum == last)
               break;
            last = sum;
       }
    } finally {
        if (retries > RETRIES_BEFORE_LOCK) {
            for (int j = 0; j < segments.length; ++j)</pre>
                segmentAt(segments, j).unlock();
    return overflow ? Integer.MAX_VALUE : size;
}
```

size是一个跨Segment的操作,所以避免不了多个锁的获取,这里主要是通过如下方法进行所有锁的获取:

获取所有锁之后,对每一个Segment的size获取,最后相加返回。

## 参考链接:

为什么ConcurrentHashMap是弱一致的 (http://ifeve.com/concurrenthashmap-weakly-consistent/)

Under The Covers Of Concurrent Hash Map

(https://bansihaudakari.wordpress.com/interview-zone/core-java/concurrency/under-

the-covers-of-concurrent-hash-map/)

Java集合---ConcurrentHashMap原理分析

(http://www.cnblogs.com/ITtangtang/p/3948786.html)

Java Core系列之ConcurrentHashMap实现(JDK 1.7)

(http://www.blogjava.net/DLevin/archive/2013/10/18/405030.html)

探索 ConcurrentHashMap 高并发性的实现机制

(http://www.ibm.com/developerworks/cn/java/java-lo-concurrenthashmap/)

■ java基础技术 (/nb/4489989)

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