

1.多线程

1.1 进程和线程

进程：正在运行的程序就是一个进程，单一的顺序控制流，有独立的代码运行空间。

线程：轻量级的进程，单一的顺序控制，有独立的代码运行空间。

进程之间的通信开销比较大，线程之间的通信(进程内部的通信)开销比较小。

1.2 创建线程、多线程

1.2.1 创建线程

1. 实现Runnable接口，重写run方法（业务）
2. 创建线程对象
3. 启动线程 start();

```
public class MyRunnable implements Runnable {  
    @Override  
    public void run() {  
        // TO DO 业务  
        System.out.println("子线程: " + Thread.currentThread().getName() + ":" +  
new Date());  
    }  
}
```

```
public class Test {  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
  
        // 获取当前线程的名称  
        System.out.println("主线程:" + Thread.currentThread().getName());  
  
        MyRunnable mr = new MyRunnable();  
        Thread t = new Thread(mr);  
        t.start();  
  
    }  
  
}
```

1.2.2创建多线程

```

public class MyRunnable implements Runnable {
    @Override
    public void run() {
        // TO DO 业务
        System.out.println("子线程: " + Thread.currentThread().getName() + ":" +
new Date());
    }
}

```

```

public class Test {

    public static void main(String[] args) {

        // 业务接口
        MyRunnable mr = new MyRunnable();

        // 启动多线程
        Thread t1 = new Thread(mr, "A");
        Thread t2 = new Thread(mr, "B");
        Thread t3 = new Thread(mr, "C");

        t1.start(); // 告诉 JVM 我们需要一个子线程, 由JVM向CPU去申请一个线程
        t2.start();
        t3.start();

        // 现在在执行后会自动销毁
        // t1.start(); // 抛出异常 IllegalStateException
    }

}

```

线程的执行顺序和线程的启动顺序无关。

The screenshot shows an IDE with a project structure on the left and a code editor on the right. The code editor shows the following code:

```

// 启动多线程
Thread t1 = new Thread(mr, "A");
Thread t2 = new Thread(mr, "B");
Thread t3 = new Thread(mr, "C");
t1.start(); // 告诉 JVM 我们需要一个子线程, 由JVM向CPU去申请一个线程

```

The console output at the bottom shows the following lines:

```

子线程: C:Thu Apr 29 10:51:43 CST 2021
子线程: B:Thu Apr 29 10:51:43 CST 2021
子线程: A:Thu Apr 29 10:51:43 CST 2021

```

Red boxes highlight the thread names "A", "B", and "C" in the code and the corresponding output lines. An arrow points from the text "线程的执行顺序程序员不能指定" to the output.

使用Thread类来创建线程: 编写方便, 扩展性没有 Runnable接口号。

```
public class MyThread extends Thread {

    @Override
    public void run() {
        System.out.println(Thread.currentThread().getName());
    }

}
```

```
public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Thread t = new MyThread();
        t.start();
    }
}
```

1.3 线程调度

sleep(long time): 休眠, 让出CPU的资源一定时间后, 重新获取线程资源。

编写一个业务类

```
public class MyRunnable implements Runnable {

    @Override
    public void run() {

        for (int i = 0; i < 5; i++) {
            System.out.println(Thread.currentThread().getName());
        }

    }

}
```

测试类

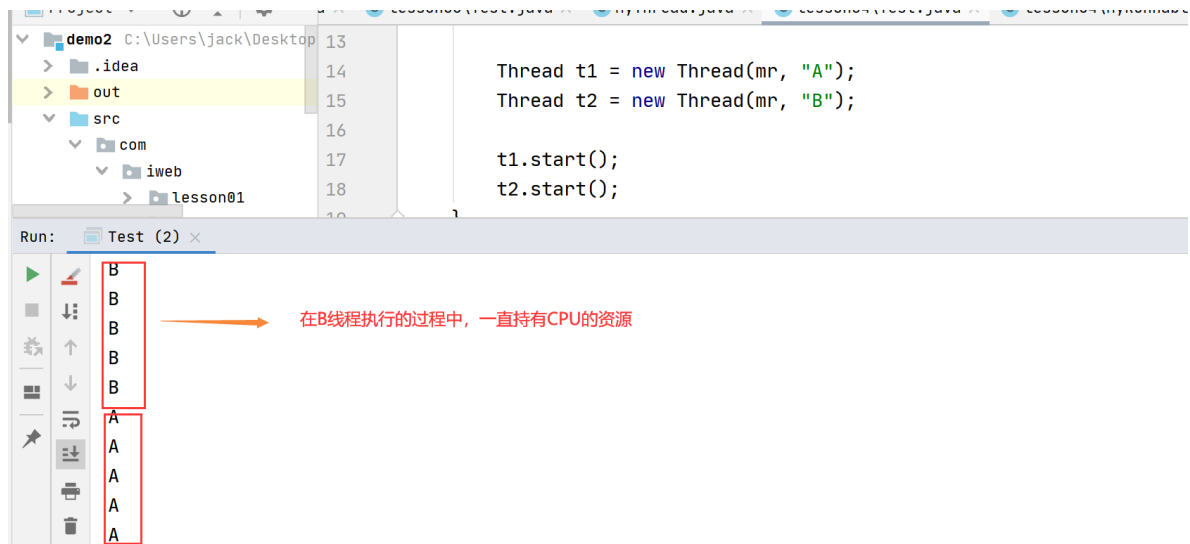
```
public class Test {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        // 启动2个线程来执行任务
        MyRunnable mr = new MyRunnable();

        Thread t1 = new Thread(mr, "A");
        Thread t2 = new Thread(mr, "B");

        t1.start();
        t2.start();
    }

}
```



代码修改

```

for (int i = 0; i < 5; i++) {
    System.out.println(Thread.currentThread().getName());
    try {
        Thread.sleep(1); // 当前线程休眠1ms，这个1ms期间其他线程有机会获取CPU的资源
    } catch (InterruptedException e) {
        e.printStackTrace();
    }
}

```

A
B
B
A
B
A
A
B
B
A

线程之前由切换

yield()：让步，让出CPU的资源一个计算频率。重新获取线程资源。



join(): 线程的加入, 一个线程强行加入另外一个线程, 直到加入的线程执行完毕后才释放线程资源。

```
public class MyRunnable1 implements Runnable {

    private Thread thread;

    public void setThread(Thread thread) {
        this.thread = thread;
    }

    @Override
    public void run() {
        // 当执行 i = 3 的时候 加入一个线程
        for (int i = 0; i < 5; i++) {
            if (i == 3) {
                try {
                    // 加入线程
                    thread.start();
                    thread.join();
                } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                    e.printStackTrace();
                }
            }
            System.out.println(Thread.currentThread().getName());
        }
    }
}
```

```
public class MyRunnable2 implements Runnable {

    @Override
    public void run() {
        for (int i = 0; i < 5; i++) {
            System.out.println(Thread.currentThread().getName());
            try {
                Thread.sleep(1000);
            } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                e.printStackTrace();
            }
        }
    }
}
```

```
    }  
    }  
}
```

```
public class Test {  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
  
        MyRunnable1 m1 = new MyRunnable1();  
        MyRunnable2 m2 = new MyRunnable2();  
  
        Thread t1 = new Thread(m1, "A");  
        Thread t2 = new Thread(m2, "B");  
  
        m1.setThread(t2);  
  
        t1.start();  
  
    }  
  
}
```

1.4 线程交互

1.5 线程的生命周期

1.6 守护线程

1.7 线程组（了解）

1.8 数据共享

1.9 线程同步与锁

2.0 Lock锁类

2.1 线程池

2.2 生产者消费者（设计模式）

2.3 定时任务