# J.U.C

## 一、AQS原理

## 1.1 概述

全称AbstractQueuedSynchronizer,是阻塞式锁(和synchronized相同)和相关的同步器工具的框架

#### 特点:

- 用state属性来表示资源的状态(分独占模式和共享模式),子类需要定义如何维护这个状态,控制如何获取锁和释放锁
  - 独占模式是只有一个线程能够访问资源,而共享模式可以允许多个线程访问资源
  - 。 getState 获取state状态
  - setState 设置state状态
  - 。 compareAndSetStatus 乐观锁机制设置 state 状态
- 提供了基于FIFO的等待队列
- 条件变量来实现等待、唤醒机制, 支持多个条件变量

子类主要实现这样一些方法(默认抛出 UnsupportedOperationException)

- tryAcquire
- tryRelease
- tryAcquireShared
- tryReleaseShared
- isHeldExclusively

```
//获取锁的姿势

// 如果获取锁失败
if (!tryAcquire(arg)) {
    // 入队,可以选择阻塞当前线程 通过park unpark来阻塞或者恢复当前进程
}

//释放锁的姿势

// 如果释放锁成功
if (tryRelease(arg)) {
    // 让阻塞线程恢复运行
}
```

下面实现一个不可重入的阻塞式锁:使用 AbstractQueuedSynchronizer 自定义一个同步器来实现自定义锁!

```
@Slf4j(topic = "guizy.TestAQS")
@SuppressWarnings("all")
public class TestAqs {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        MyLock lock = new MyLock();
        new Thread(() -> {
            lock.lock();
            log.debug("locking...");
            // 不可重入锁,同一线程在锁释放前,只能加一次锁
//
             lock.lock();
             log.debug("locking...");
//
            try {
                log.debug("locking...");
                Sleeper.sleep(1);
            } finally {
                log.debug("unlocking...");
                lock.unlock();
        }, "t1").start();
        new Thread(() -> {
            lock.lock();
            try {
                log.debug("locking...");
            } finally {
                log.debug("unlocking...");
                lock.unlock();
            }
```

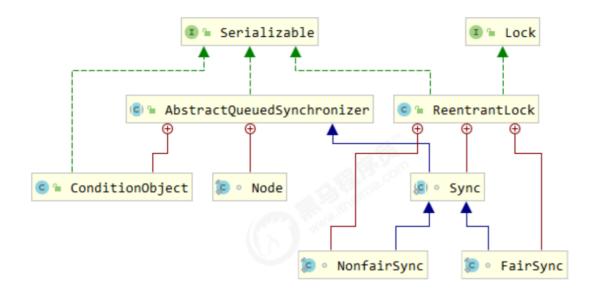
```
}, "t2").start();
   }
}
// 自定义锁 (不可重入锁)
class MyLock implements Lock {
   // 独占锁 同步器类
   class MySync extends AbstractQueuedSynchronizer {
       @override
       protected boolean tryAcquire(int arg) {
           // 确保原子性
           if (compareAndSetState(0, 1)) {
              // 加上了锁,并设置 owner 为当前线程
              setExclusiveOwnerThread(Thread.currentThread());
              return true;
           }
           return false;
       }
       @override
       protected boolean tryRelease(int arg) {
           // 这里不需要确定原子性,因为是是独占锁,由持锁者进行释放
           // 在setState(0)上面设置Owner为null, 防止指令重排序带来的问
题
           setExclusiveOwnerThread(null);
           setState(0); // state是volatile修饰的,在setState(0)前面
的属性修改,对于其他线程也是可见的,具体见volatile原理(写屏障)
           return true;
       }
       @Override // 是否持有独占锁
       protected boolean isHeldExclusively() {
           return getState() == 1;
       }
       public Condition newCondition() {
           return new ConditionObject();
       }
   }
   private MySync sync = new MySync();
   @Override // 加锁 (不成功会进入等待队列)
   public void lock() {
```

```
sync.acquire(1);
   }
   @Override // 加锁, 可打断
    public void lockInterruptibly() throws InterruptedException {
        sync.acquireInterruptibly(1);
   }
   @Override // 尝试加锁 (一次)
   public boolean tryLock() {
        return sync.tryAcquire(1);
   }
   @Override // 尝试加锁, 带超时
   public boolean tryLock(long time, TimeUnit unit) throws
InterruptedException {
       return sync.tryAcquireNanos(1, unit.toNanos(time));
   }
   @Override // 解锁
   public void unlock() {
       sync.release(1);
   }
   @Override // 创建条件变量
   public Condition newCondition() {
       return sync.newCondition();
   }
}
```

## 二、ReentrantLock

## 2.1 概述

ReentrantLock提供了两个同步器,实现公平锁和非公平锁,默认是非公平锁!



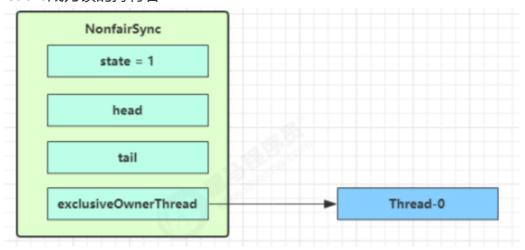
## 2.2 非公平锁实现原理

• 加锁,解锁 流程,先从构造器开始看,默认为非公平锁实现

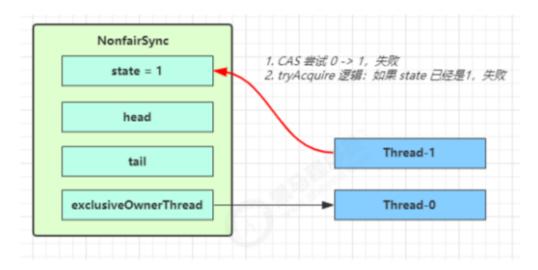
```
public ReentrantLock() {
    sync = new NonfairSync();
}
```

#### 没有竞争时

• Thread-0成为锁的持有者



第一个线程Thread-0竞争出现时,查看源码的 NonfairSync 的 lock 方法, Thread-0将state改成1,并且设置自己独占锁



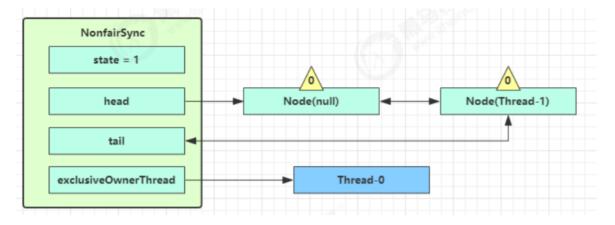
```
abstract void lock();

// 非公平锁的lock
final void lock() {
    if (compareAndSetState(0, 1))
        setExclusiveOwnerThread(Thread.currentThread());
    else
        acquire(1);
}

public final void acquire(int arg) {
    if (!tryAcquire(arg) &&
        acquireQueued(addWaiter(Node.EXCLUSIVE), arg))
        selfInterrupt();
}
```

#### 当第二个进程Thread-1 进行加锁流程时,会发生失败

- lock方法中CAS 尝试将 state 由 0 改为 1,结果失败 (因为此时CAS操作, 已经 state已经为1了)
- lock方法中进一步调用 acquire 方法,进入 tryAcquire 逻辑,这里我们认为这时 state 已经是1,结果仍然失败
- 接下来进入 acquire方法的addWaiter逻辑,构造Node 队列 (双向链表实现)
  - 下图中 黄色三角 表示该 Node 的 waitStatus 状态,其中 0 为默认正常状态
  - o Node 的创建是懒惰的
  - 其中第一个 Node 称为 Dummy (哑元) 或哨兵,用来占位,并不关联线 程



### 当前线程进入 acquire方法的 acquireQueued 逻辑

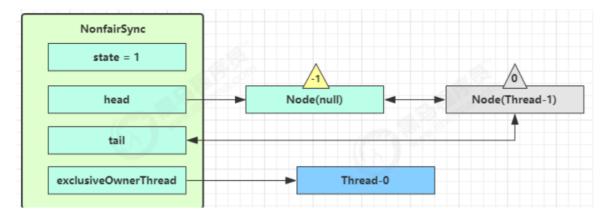
- 1. acquireQueued 会在一个死循环中不断尝试获得锁,失败后进入 park 阻塞
- 2. 如果自己是紧邻着 head(排第二位),那么再次 tryAcquire 尝试获取锁,我们 这里设置这时 state 仍为 1,失败
- 3. 进入 shouldParkAfterFailedAcquire 逻辑,将 前驱 node,即 head 的 waitStatus 改为 -1 (waitStatus value to indicate successor's thread needs unparking),这次返回 false

```
final boolean acquireQueued(final Node node, int arg) {
   boolean failed = true;
   try {
       boolean interrupted = false;
       for (;;) {
            final Node p = node.predecessor(); // 寻找前驱结点
            if (p == head && tryAcquire(arg)) { //如果紧邻head, 可以
再次通过tryAcquire获得锁
               setHead(node);
               p.next = null; // help GC
                failed = false:
                return interrupted;
            if (shouldParkAfterFailedAcquire(p, node) &&
                parkAndCheckInterrupt())
               interrupted = true;
       }
    } finally {
       if (failed)
            cancelAcquire(node);
    }
}
```

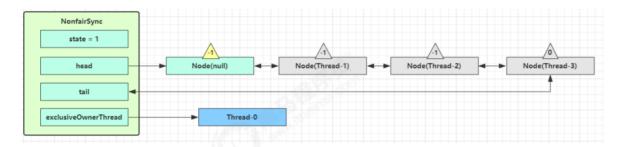
4. shouldParkAfterFailedAcquire 执行完毕回到 **acquireQueued** , 再次 tryAcquire 尝试获取锁, 当然这时 state 仍为 1, 失败

- 5. 当再次进入 shouldParkAfterFailedAcquire 时,这时因为其前驱 node 的 waitStatus 已经是 -1,这次返回 true
- 6. 进入 parkAndCheckInterrupt , Thread-1 被 park 挂起 (灰色表示已经阻塞)

```
private final boolean parkAndCheckInterrupt() {
   LockSupport.park(this);
   return Thread.interrupted();
}
```



#### 后续有多个线程经历上述过程竞争失败,变成这个样子



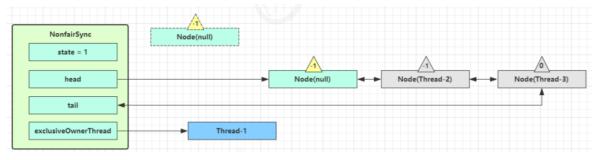
Thread-0 调用 unlock方法 里的 release方法 释放锁,进入 tryRelease 流程,如果成功,

- 设置 exclusiveOwnerThread 为 null
- 设置 state 为 0

```
public void unlock() {
    sync.release(1);
}
```

```
public final boolean release(int arg) {
   if (tryRelease(arg)) {
      Node h = head;
      if (h != null && h.waitStatus != 0)
            unparkSuccessor(h); // 唤醒后继节点
      return true;
   }
   return false;
}
```

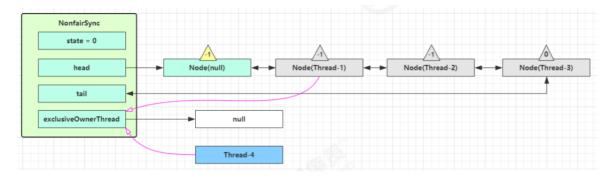
unlock方法里的release方法方法中,如果当前队列不为 null,并且 head 的 waitStatus = -1,进入 unparkSuccessor 流程: unparkSuccessor中会找到队列中离 head 最近的一个 Node (没取消的)即后继节点,unpark 唤醒Thread-1 恢复其运行,本例中即为 Thread-1 回到 Thread-1 阻塞的位置继续执行,会继续执行 acquireQueued 流程



### 如果加锁成功(没有竞争),会设置(acquireQueued 方法中)

- 1. exclusiveOwnerThread 为 Thread-1, state = 1
- 2. head 指向刚刚 Thread-1 所在的 Node,该 Node 清空 Thread
- 3. 原本的 head 因为从链表断开,而可被垃圾回收

### 如果这时候有其它线程来竞争 (非公平的体现) ,例如这时有 Thread-4 来了



### 如果不巧又被 Thread-4 占了先

- 1. Thread-4 被设置为 exclusiveOwnerThread, state = 1
- 2. Thread-1 再次进入 acquireQueued 流程,获取锁失败,重新进入 park 阻塞

## 2.3 可重入原理

所谓重入锁,指的是以线程为单位,当一个线程获取对象锁之后,这个线程可以再次 获取本对象上的锁,而其他的线程是不可以的

同一个线程, 锁重入, 会对 **state** 进行自增. 释放锁的时候, state进行自减; 当state自减为0的时候. 此时线程才会将锁释放成功, 才会进一步去唤醒其他线程来竞争锁

```
final boolean nonfairTryAcquire(int acquires) {
   // 获取当前进程
   final Thread current = Thread.currentThread();
   int c = getState();
   // 当前进程状态是0 (未获得锁),会将其设置为acquires
   if (c == 0) {
       if (compareAndSetState(0, acquires)) {
           // 设置状态成功,会将owner进程设置为当前进程
           setExclusiveOwnerThread(current);
           return true;
       }
   }
   // 如果当前进程已经获得锁,线程还是当前线程,表示发生锁重入,会将当前状态
在加上acquires
   else if (current == getExclusiveOwnerThread()) {
       int nextc = c + acquires;
       if (nextc < 0) // overflow</pre>
           throw new Error("Maximum lock count exceeded");
       setState(nextc);
       return true;
   return false;
}
protected final boolean tryRelease(int releases) {
   int c = getState() - releases;
   if (Thread.currentThread() != getExclusiveOwnerThread())
       throw new IllegalMonitorStateException();
   boolean free = false;
   // 只有state为0,才释放成功
   if (c == 0) {
       free = true:
       setExclusiveOwnerThread(null);
   setState(c);
```

```
return free;
}
```

## 2.4 可打断原理

### 2.4.1 不可打断原理 (默认模式)

在此模式下,即使它被打断(只是将打断标记被设置为true),仍然会驻留在AQS队列中,**等获得锁后方能继续运行** 

AbstractQueuedSynchronizer.java

```
private final boolean parkAndCheckInterrupt() {
    LockSupport.park(this);
    return Thread.interrupted();
}
final boolean acquireQueued(final Node node, int arg) {
    boolean failed = true:
    try {
        boolean interrupted = false;
        for (;;) {
            final Node p = node.predecessor();
            if (p == head && tryAcquire(arg)) {
                setHead(node);
                p.next = null; // help GC
                failed = false;
                return interrupted;
            }
            if (shouldParkAfterFailedAcquire(p, node) &&
                parkAndCheckInterrupt())
                interrupted = true;
        }
    } finally {
        if (failed)
            cancelAcquire(node);
    }
}
```

### 2.4.2 可打断模式

```
static final class NonfairSync extends Sync {
    public final void acquireInterruptibly(int arg) throws
InterruptedException {
       if (Thread.interrupted())
           throw new InterruptedException();
       // 如果没有获得到锁, 进入 (一)
       if (!tryAcquire(arg))
           doAcquireInterruptibly(arg);
   }
   //(一) 可打断的获取锁流程
   private void doAcquireInterruptibly(int arg) throws
InterruptedException {
       final Node node = addwaiter(Node.EXCLUSIVE);
       boolean failed = true;
       try {
           for (;;) {
               final Node p = node.predecessor();
               if (p == head && tryAcquire(arg)) {
                    setHead(node);
                   p.next = null; // help GC
                   failed = false;
                   return;
               }
               if (shouldParkAfterFailedAcquire(p, node) &&
                       parkAndCheckInterrupt()) {
                   // 在 park 过程中如果被 interrupt, 这时候抛出异常,
而不会再次进入 for (;;)
                   throw new InterruptedException();
               }
           }
       } finally {
           if (failed)
               cancelAcquire(node);
       }
   }
}
```

## 2.5 公平锁实现原理

非公平锁下,线程竞争锁的时候不回去查看AQS队列,直接竞争锁

公平锁下,线程会查看AQS队列中,自己有没有前驱节点,以及该节点不是占位的哨兵节点;如果有就不去竞争锁.如果没有,才会去CAS操作

 if (!hasQueuedPredecessors() && compareAndSetState(0, acquires)) { setExclusiveOwnerThread(current); return true; }

```
static final class FairSync extends Sync {
   private static final long serialVersionUID =
-3000897897090466540L;
   final void lock() {
       acquire(1);
   }
   // AQS 继承过来的方法,方便阅读,放在此处
   public final void acquire(int arg) {
       if (
               !tryAcquire(arg) &&
                       acquireQueued(addwaiter(Node.EXCLUSIVE),
arg)
       ) {
           selfInterrupt();
       }
   }
   // 与非公平锁主要区别在于 tryAcquire 方法的实现
   protected final boolean tryAcquire(int acquires) {
       final Thread current = Thread.currentThread();
       int c = getState();
       if (c == 0) {
           // 先检查 AQS 队列中是否有前驱节点,没有才去竞争
           if (!hasQueuedPredecessors() &&
                   compareAndSetState(0, acquires)) {
               setExclusiveOwnerThread(current);
               return true;
           }
       }
       else if (current == getExclusiveOwnerThread()) {
           int nextc = c + acquires;
           if (nextc < 0)
```

```
throw new Error("Maximum lock count exceeded");
           setState(nextc);
           return true;
       }
       return false;
   }
   // (一) AQS 继承过来的方法,方便阅读,放在此处
   public final boolean hasQueuedPredecessors() {
       Node t = tail;
       Node h = head;
       Node s;
       // h != t 时表示队列中有 Node
       return h != t &&
               (
                      // (s = h.next) == null 表示队列中还有没有老
                       (s = h.next) == null || // 或者队列中老二线
程不是此线程
                              s.thread !=
Thread.currentThread()
               );
   }
}
```

## 2.6 条件变量实现原理

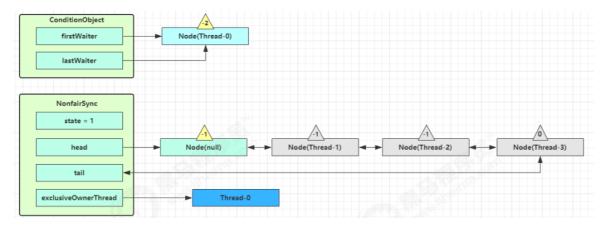
每个条件变量其实就对应着一个等待队列,其实现类是 ConditionObject

### 2.6.1 await流程

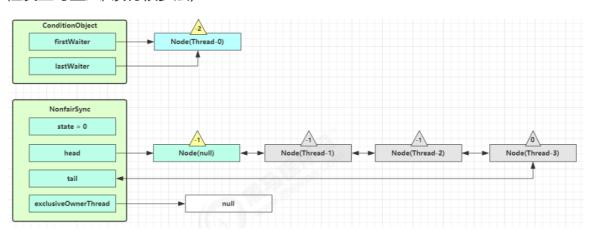
开始 Thread-0 持有锁, conditionObject对象调用 await, 进入
 ConditionObject 的 addConditionWaiter 流程 (将线程加入
 ConditionWaiter) 创建新的 Node 状态为 -2 (Node.CONDITION, waitStatus value to indicate thread is waiting on condition), 关联 Thread-0, 加入等待队列尾部

```
public final void await() throws InterruptedException {
   if (Thread.interrupted())
        throw new InterruptedException();
   Node node = addConditionWaiter();
   int savedState = fullyRelease(node);
   int interruptMode = 0;
   while (!isOnSyncQueue(node)) {
```

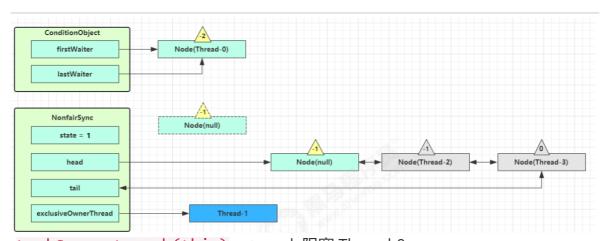
```
LockSupport.park(this);
        if ((interruptMode = checkInterruptWhileWaiting(node)) !=
0)
            break;
    }
    if (acquireQueued(node, savedState) && interruptMode !=
THROW_IE)
        interruptMode = REINTERRUPT;
    if (node.nextwaiter != null) // clean up if cancelled
        unlinkCancelledWaiters();
    if (interruptMode != 0)
        reportInterruptAfterWait(interruptMode);
}
final int fullyRelease(Node node) {
    boolean failed = true;
    try {
        int savedState = getState();
        if (release(savedState)) {
            failed = false;
            return savedState;
        } else {
            throw new IllegalMonitorStateException();
        }
    } finally {
        if (failed)
            // Node.CANCELLED, waitStatus value to indicate thread
has cancelled
            node.waitStatus = Node.CANCELLED;
    }
}
public final boolean release(int arg) {
    if (tryRelease(arg)) {
        Node h = head;
        if (h != null && h.waitStatus != 0)
            unparkSuccessor(h);
        return true;
    }
    return false;
}
```



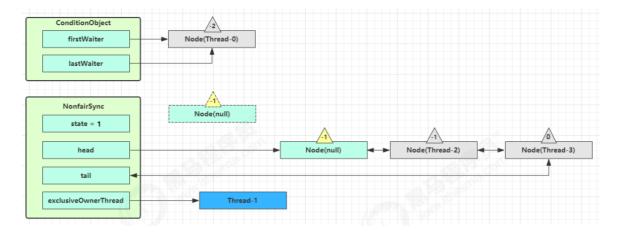
接下来进入 AQS 的 fullyRelease 流程,释放同步器上的所有的锁(因为可能线程发生可重入,锁有很多层)



unparkSuccessor(h); —> unpark唤醒 AQS 队列中的下一个节点,竞争锁,假设没有其他竞争线程,那么 Thread-1 竞争成功



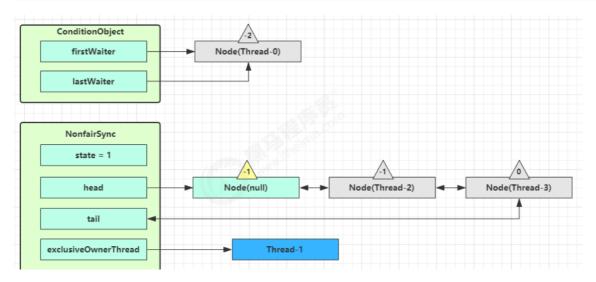
LockSupport.park(this) —> park 阻塞 Thread-0



## 2.6.2 signal 流程

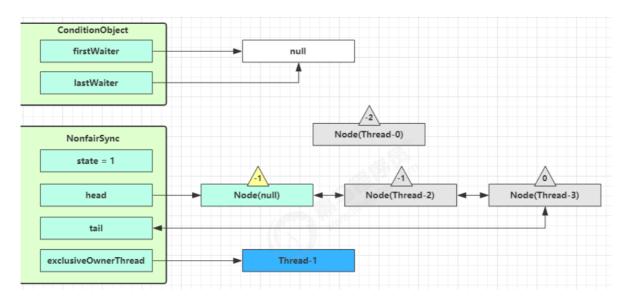
假设 Thread-1 要来唤醒 Thread-0,此时Thread-0的条件满足,需要加入AQS队列竞争锁

```
// 如果没有持有锁, 会抛出异常 --> 这里表示Thread-1要持有锁,
//才可以去条件变量中去唤醒等待的线程
public final void signal() {
    if (!isHeldExclusively())
        throw new IllegalMonitorStateException();
    Node first = firstWaiter;
    if (first != null)
        doSignal(first);
}
```

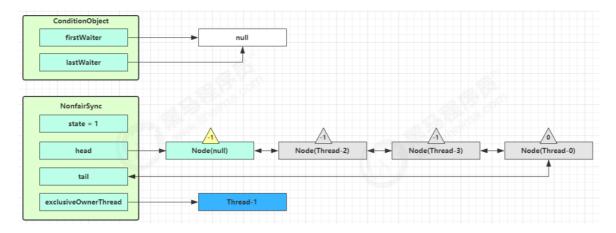


进入 ConditionObject 的 dosignal 流程,取得等待队列中第一个 Node,即 Thread-0 所在 Node

```
private void doSignal(Node first) {
    do {
        // 去firstWaiter条件变量中将等待的线程拿出来.
        if ( (firstWaiter = first.nextWaiter) == null)
            lastWaiter = null;
        first.nextWaiter = null;
        // 转移到AQS的队列中,等待竞争锁
    } while (!transferForSignal(first) &&
            (first = firstWaiter) != null);
}
```



执行 transferForSignal 流程, **将该 Node 加入 AQS 队列尾部, 将 Thread-0 的 waitStatus 改为 0, Thread-3 的waitStatus 改为 -1**, 改为 <mark>-1</mark> 就有责任去唤醒自己的后继节点



Thread-1 释放锁, 进入 unlock 流程, 略

### 2.6.3 源码分析

```
public class ConditionObject implements Condition,
java.io.Serializable {
```

```
private static final long serialVersionUID =
1173984872572414699L;
   // 第一个等待节点
   private transient Node firstWaiter;
   // 最后一个等待节点
   private transient Node lastWaiter;
   public ConditionObject() { }
   // (一) 添加一个 Node 至等待队列
   private Node addConditionWaiter() {
       Node t = lastWaiter;
       // 所有已取消的 Node 从队列链表删除, 见 (二)
       if (t != null && t.waitStatus != Node.CONDITION) {
           unlinkCancelledWaiters();
           t = lastWaiter;
       }
       // 创建一个关联当前线程的新 Node,添加至队列尾部
       Node node = new Node(Thread.currentThread(),
Node.CONDITION);
       if (t == null)
           firstWaiter = node;
       else
           t.nextWaiter = node;
       lastWaiter = node;
       return node;
   }
   // 唤醒 - 将没取消的第一个节点转移至 AQS 队列
   private void doSignal(Node first) {
       do {
           // 已经是尾节点了
           if ( (firstWaiter = first.nextWaiter) == null) {
              lastWaiter = null;
           first.nextWaiter = null;
       } while (
           // 将等待队列中的 Node 转移至 AQS 队列,不成功且还有节点则继
续循环(三)
               !transferForSignal(first) &&
                      // 队列还有节点
                      (first = firstWaiter) != null
       );
   }
   // 外部类方法,方便阅读,放在此处
```

```
// 🖃 如果节点状态是取消,返回 false 表示转移失败,否则转移成功
   final boolean transferForSignal(Node node) {
       // 设置当前node状态为0 (因为处在队列末尾) , 如果状态已经不是
Node.CONDITION, 说明被取消了
       if (!compareAndSetWaitStatus(node, Node.CONDITION, 0))
           return false;
       // 加入 AQS 队列尾部
       Node p = enq(node);
       int ws = p.waitStatus;
       if (
           // 插入节点的上一个节点被取消
              WS > 0 | |
                      // 插入节点的上一个节点不能设置状态为
Node.SIGNAL
                      !compareAndSetWaitStatus(p, ws,
Node.SIGNAL)
       ) {
           // unpark 取消阻塞,让线程重新同步状态
           LockSupport.unpark(node.thread);
       }
       return true;
   }
// 全部唤醒 - 等待队列的所有节点转移至 AQS 队列
private void doSignalAll(Node first) {
   lastWaiter = firstWaiter = null;
   do {
       Node next = first.nextWaiter;
       first.nextWaiter = null;
       transferForSignal(first);
       first = next;
   } while (first != null);
}
   // (二)
   private void unlinkCancelledWaiters() {
       // ...
   }
   // 唤醒 - 必须持有锁才能唤醒, 因此 doSignal 内无需考虑加锁
   public final void signal() {
       // 如果没有持有锁,会抛出异常
       if (!isHeldExclusively())
           throw new IllegalMonitorStateException();
       Node first = firstWaiter:
       if (first != null)
           doSignal(first);
```

```
// 全部唤醒 - 必须持有锁才能唤醒,因此 doSignalAll 内无需考虑加锁
   public final void signalAll() {
       if (!isHeldExclusively())
          throw new IllegalMonitorStateException();
       Node first = firstWaiter;
       if (first != null)
          doSignalAll(first);
   }
   // 不可打断等待 - 直到被唤醒
   public final void awaitUninterruptibly() {
       // 添加一个 Node 至等待队列, 见 (-)
       Node node = addConditionWaiter();
       // 释放节点持有的锁, 见 四
       int savedState = fullyRelease(node);
       boolean interrupted = false;
       // 如果该节点还没有转移至 AQS 队列, 阻塞
       while (!isOnSyncQueue(node)) {
          // park 阻塞
          LockSupport.park(this);
          // 如果被打断,仅设置打断状态
          if (Thread.interrupted())
              interrupted = true;
       }
       // 唤醒后,尝试竞争锁,如果失败进入 AQS 队列
       if (acquireQueued(node, savedState) || interrupted)
          selfInterrupt();
   }
   // 外部类方法,方便阅读,放在此处
   // 四 因为某线程可能重入,需要将 state 全部释放,获取state,然后把它全
部减掉,以全部释放
   final int fullyRelease(Node node) {
       boolean failed = true;
       try {
          int savedState = getState();
          // 唤醒等待队列队列中的下一个节点
          if (release(savedState)) {
              failed = false;
              return savedState;
           } else {
              throw new IllegalMonitorStateException();
          }
       } finally {
          if (failed)
              node.waitStatus = Node.CANCELLED;
```

```
}
   // 打断模式 - 在退出等待时重新设置打断状态
   private static final int REINTERRUPT = 1;
   // 打断模式 - 在退出等待时抛出异常
   private static final int THROW_IE = -1;
   // 判断打断模式
   private int checkInterruptWhileWaiting(Node node) {
       return Thread.interrupted() ?
               (transferAfterCancelledWait(node) ? THROW_IE :
REINTERRUPT):
               0;
   }
   // ⑤ 应用打断模式
   private void reportInterruptAfterWait(int interruptMode)
           throws InterruptedException {
       if (interruptMode == THROW_IE)
           throw new InterruptedException();
       else if (interruptMode == REINTERRUPT)
           selfInterrupt();
   }
   // 等待 - 直到被唤醒或打断
   public final void await() throws InterruptedException {
       if (Thread.interrupted()) {
           throw new InterruptedException();
       }
       // 添加一个 Node 至等待队列, 见 (-)
       Node node = addConditionWaiter();
       // 释放节点持有的锁
       int savedState = fullyRelease(node);
       int interruptMode = 0;
       // 如果该节点还没有转移至 AQS 队列, 阻塞
       while (!isOnSyncQueue(node)) {
           // park 阻塞
           LockSupport.park(this);
           // 如果被打断,退出等待队列
           if ((interruptMode =
checkInterruptWhileWaiting(node)) != 0)
               break;
       }
       // 退出等待队列后, 还需要获得 AQS 队列的锁
       if (acquireQueued(node, savedState) && interruptMode !=
THROW_IE)
           interruptMode = REINTERRUPT;
       // 所有已取消的 Node 从队列链表删除, 见 🗇
```

```
if (node.nextWaiter != null)
           unlinkCancelledWaiters():
       // 应用打断模式, 见 ⑤
       if (interruptMode != 0)
           reportInterruptAfterWait(interruptMode);
   }
   // 等待 - 直到被唤醒或打断或超时
   public final long awaitNanos(long nanosTimeout) throws
InterruptedException {
       if (Thread.interrupted()) {
           throw new InterruptedException();
       }
       // 添加一个 Node 至等待队列, 见 (一)
       Node node = addConditionWaiter();
       // 释放节点持有的锁
       int savedState = fullyRelease(node);
       // 获得最后期限
       final long deadline = System.nanoTime() + nanosTimeout;
       int interruptMode = 0;
       // 如果该节点还没有转移至 AQS 队列,阻塞
       while (!isOnSyncQueue(node)) {
           // 已超时,退出等待队列
           if (nanosTimeout <= 0L) {</pre>
               transferAfterCancelledWait(node);
               break;
           }
           // park 阻塞一定时间, spinForTimeoutThreshold 为 1000 ns
           if (nanosTimeout >= spinForTimeoutThreshold)
               LockSupport.parkNanos(this, nanosTimeout);
           // 如果被打断,退出等待队列
           if ((interruptMode =
checkInterruptWhileWaiting(node)) != 0)
               break:
           nanosTimeout = deadline - System.nanoTime();
       }
       // 退出等待队列后, 还需要获得 AQS 队列的锁
       if (acquireQueued(node, savedState) && interruptMode !=
THROW_IE)
           interruptMode = REINTERRUPT;
       // 所有已取消的 Node 从队列链表删除, 见 🗇
       if (node.nextWaiter != null)
           unlinkCancelledWaiters();
       // 应用打断模式, 见 ⑤
       if (interruptMode != 0)
           reportInterruptAfterWait(interruptMode);
```

```
return deadline - System.nanoTime();

}

// 等待 - 直到被唤醒或打断或超时,逻辑类似于 awaitNanos
public final boolean awaitUntil(Date deadline) throws

InterruptedException {

    // ...
}

// 等待 - 直到被唤醒或打断或超时,逻辑类似于 awaitNanos
public final boolean await(long time, TimeUnit unit) throws

InterruptedException {

    // ...
}

// 工具方法 省略 ...
}
```

# 三、读写锁

### 3.1 ReentrantReadWriteLock

当读操作远远高于写操作时,这时候使用读写锁让 读-读 可以并发,提高性能。 类似于数据库中的 select ... from ... lock in share mode

提供一个数据容器类内部分别使用读锁保护数据的 read() 方法,写锁保护数据的 write() 方法

### 3.1.1 读-读操作

```
@Slf4j(topic = "c.DataContainer")
public class DataContainer {
    private Object data;
    private ReentrantReadWriteLock rw = new
ReentrantReadWriteLock();

    private ReentrantReadWriteLock.ReadLock r = rw.readLock();

    private ReentrantReadWriteLock.WriteLock w = rw.writeLock();

    public Object read() {
        log.debug("获取读锁");
        r.lock();
    }
}
```

```
try {
            log.debug("读取");
            Thread.sleep(1000);
        } catch (InterruptedException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        } finally {
            log.debug("释放读锁....");
            r.unlock();
            return data;
        }
   }
   public void write() {
        log.debug("获取写锁");
        w.lock();
        try {
            log.debug("写入");
        } finally {
            log.debug("释放写锁...");
            w.unlock();
        }
   }
   public static void main(String[] args) {
        DataContainer dataContainer = new DataContainer();
        new Thread(() -> {
            dataContainer.read();
        }, "t1").start();
        new Thread(() -> {
            dataContainer.read();
        }, "t2").start();
   }
}
```

#### 运行结果

```
      07:59:56.865 [t2] DEBUG c.DataContainer - 获取读锁

      07:59:56.865 [t1] DEBUG c.DataContainer - 获取读锁

      07:59:56.868 [t2] DEBUG c.DataContainer - 读取

      07:59:56.868 [t1] DEBUG c.DataContainer - 读取

      07:59:57.869 [t2] DEBUG c.DataContainer - 释放读锁....

      07:59:57.869 [t1] DEBUG c.DataContainer - 释放读锁....
```

### 3.1.2 读-写操作

```
@Slf4j(topic = "c.DataContainer")
public class DataContainer {
   private Object data;
   private ReentrantReadWriteLock rw = new
ReentrantReadWriteLock();
    private ReentrantReadWriteLock.ReadLock r = rw.readLock();
    private ReentrantReadWriteLock.WriteLock w = rw.writeLock();
   public Object read() {
        log.debug("获取读锁");
        r.lock();
        try {
           log.debug("读取");
           Thread.sleep(1000);
        } catch (InterruptedException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        } finally {
            log.debug("释放读锁....");
            r.unlock();
            return data;
        }
   }
   public void write() {
        log.debug("获取写锁");
        w.lock();
        try {
           log.debug("写入");
        } finally {
            log.debug("释放写锁...");
           w.unlock();
        }
   }
```

```
public static void main(String[] args) throws
InterruptedException {
    DataContainer dataContainer = new DataContainer();

    new Thread(() -> {
        dataContainer.read();
    }, "t1").start();

    Thread.sleep(100);

    new Thread(() -> {
        dataContainer.write();
    }, "t2").start();
}
```

#### 运行结果

```
08:03:56.182 [t1] DEBUG c.DataContainer - 获取读锁
08:03:56.185 [t1] DEBUG c.DataContainer - 读取
08:03:56.276 [t2] DEBUG c.DataContainer - 获取写锁
08:03:57.185 [t1] DEBUG c.DataContainer - 释放读锁....
08:03:57.185 [t2] DEBUG c.DataContainer - 写入
08:03:57.185 [t2] DEBUG c.DataContainer - 释放写锁...
```

从测试结果可以看出,读写操作互斥

### 3.1.3 写-写操作

```
@slf4j(topic = "c.DataContainer")
public class DataContainer {
    private Object data;

    private ReentrantReadWriteLock rw = new
ReentrantReadWriteLock();

    private ReentrantReadWriteLock.ReadLock r = rw.readLock();

    private ReentrantReadWriteLock.WriteLock w = rw.writeLock();

    public Object read() {
```

```
log.debug("获取读锁");
        r.lock();
        try {
           log.debug("读取");
        } finally {
           log.debug("释放读锁....");
            r.unlock();
        }
        return data;
   }
   public void write() {
        log.debug("获取写锁");
       w.lock();
        try {
           log.debug("写入");
           Thread.sleep(1000);
        } catch (InterruptedException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        } finally {
            log.debug("释放写锁...");
           w.unlock();
        }
   }
   public static void main(String[] args) throws
InterruptedException {
        DataContainer dataContainer = new DataContainer();
        new Thread(() -> {
            dataContainer.write();
        }, "t1").start();
        Thread.sleep(100);
        new Thread(() -> {
            dataContainer.write();
        }, "t2").start();
   }
}
```

```
08:10:50.799 [t1] DEBUG c.DataContainer - 获取写锁
08:10:50.802 [t1] DEBUG c.DataContainer - 写入
08:10:50.892 [t2] DEBUG c.DataContainer - 获取写锁
08:10:51.804 [t1] DEBUG c.DataContainer - 释放写锁...
08:10:51.804 [t2] DEBUG c.DataContainer - 写入
08:10:52.804 [t2] DEBUG c.DataContainer - 释放写锁...
```

可以看出,写-写操作之间互斥

#### 注:

- 读锁不支持条件变量
- 重入时升级不支持:即持有读锁的情况下去读取写锁,会导致获取写锁永久等待

```
r.lock();
try {
    w.lock();
    try {
        ...
    } finally {
        w.unlock();
    }
} finally {
    r.unlock();
}
```

• 重入时支持降级支持: 即拥有写锁的情况下可以获取读锁

```
class CachedData {
    Object data;
    // 是否有效,如果失效,需要重新计算 data
    volatile boolean cacheValid;
    final ReentrantReadWriteLock rwl = new
ReentrantReadWriteLock();
    void processCachedData() {
        rwl.readLock().lock();
        // 判断是否失效
        if (!cacheValid) {
            // 获取写锁前必须释放读锁
            rwl.readLock().unlock();
            rwl.writeLock().lock();
            try {
```

```
// double-check, 判断是否有其它线程已经获取了写锁、
更新了缓存, 避免重复更新
              if (!cachevalid) {
                  data = ...
                     cachevalid = true;
              }
              // 降级为读锁, 释放写锁, 这样能够让其它线程读取缓存
              rwl.readLock().lock();
          } finally {
              rwl.writeLock().unlock();
          }
       }
       // 自己用完数据,释放读锁
       try {
          use(data);
       } finally {
          rwl.readLock().unlock();
       }
   }
}
```

### 3.1.4 应用之缓存

可以将其应用在缓存上,保证缓存和数据库上的一致性,具体看视频P249

将更新数据库和清除缓存这两步操作一起放在写锁内,两步先后无所谓,都执行完毕 后释放写锁

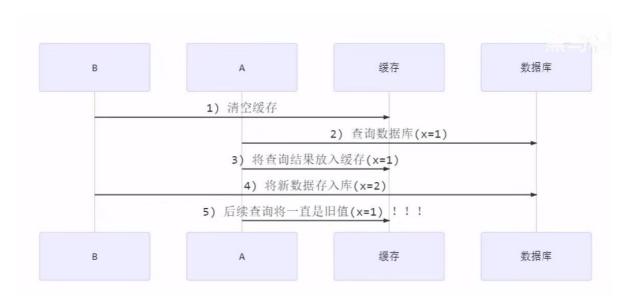
从**缓存中**获取值的操作上加上读锁,读取结束后解锁

从**数据库**获取值需要加上写锁,此时可能发生多个线程同时查询数据库中的数据,并且都向缓存中写入数据,故在获取锁后,需要用double-check检查此时缓存中是否有需要的数据,防止多次写入

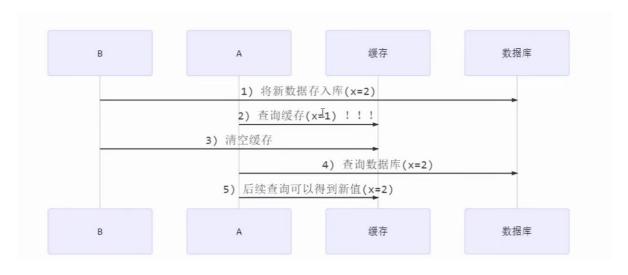
如果缓存中没有数据而去数据库中查询数据,因为查询缓存是获取读锁,查询数据库需要获取写锁,故在查询缓存之后**必须先释放读锁,再获取写锁,否则会发生永久等 待** 

#### 缓存更新策略

先清理缓存后更新数据库,这时候A线程将查询数据库时将旧值写入缓存,之后每次 查询都会读取缓存中的旧值,无法纠正过来



先清数据库后更新缓存,这时候虽然A线程第一次读取的是缓存中的旧值,但是之后 查询只会读取到新值了,可以纠正过来



#### 注意:

以上实现体现的是读写锁的应用,保证缓存和数据库的一致性,但下面的问题 没有考虑

- 上述实现适合读多写少,如果写操作比较频繁,性能会很低
- 没有考虑缓存容量
- 没有考虑缓存过期
- 只适合单机
- 并发性低,目前只用了一把锁,例如访问不同的表可以使用不同的锁

• 更新方法太过简单粗暴,清空了所有的key (应该考虑按照类型分区或者重新设计key)

## 3.2 读写锁原理

见 并发编程\_原理.pdf

## 3.3 StampedLock

### 3.3.1 概述

StampedLock 是JDK8引入的,为了进一步优化读性能,它的特点是在使用读锁、写锁时都必须配合 戳 (下面代码中的stamp就是戳)使用

加解读锁

```
long stamp = lock.readLock();
lock.unlockRead(stamp);
```

加解写锁

```
long stamp = lock.writeLock();
lock.unlockwrite(stamp);
```

乐观读, StampedLock 支持 tryOptimisticRead() 方法(乐观读), 读取完毕后需要做一次 戳校验 如果校验通 过,表示这期间确实没有写操作,数据可以安全使用,如果校验没通过,需要重新获取读锁,保证数据安全。

```
long stamp = lock.tryOptimisticRead();
// 验戳
if(!lock.validate(stamp)){
    // 锁升级
}
```

提供一个数据容器类内部分别使用读锁保护数据的 read()方法,写锁保护数据的write()方法

```
@Slf4j(topic = "c.DataContainerStamped")
public class DataContainerStamped {
    private int data;
```

```
private final StampedLock lock = new StampedLock();
public DataContainerStamped(int data) {
    this.data = data;
}
public int read(int readTime) {
    long stamp = lock.tryOptimisticRead();
    log.debug("optimistic read locking...{}", stamp);
    try {
        Thread.sleep(readTime);
    } catch (InterruptedException e) {
        e.printStackTrace();
    }
    if (lock.validate(stamp)) {
        log.debug("read finish....{}, data:{}", stamp, data);
        return data;
    }
    //锁升级 - 读锁
    log.debug("updating to read lock.... {}", stamp);
    try {
        stamp = lock.readLock();
        log.debug("read lock {}", stamp);
        try {
            Thread.sleep(readTime);
        } catch (InterruptedException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        log.debug("read finish...{}, data:{}", stamp, data);
        return data;
    } finally {
        log.debug("read unlock {}", stamp);
        lock.unlockRead(stamp);
    }
}
public void write(int newData) {
    long stamp = lock.writeLock();
    try {
        try {
            Thread.sleep(2000);
        } catch (InterruptedException e) {
```

```
e.printStackTrace();
}
this.data = newData;
} finally {
   log.debug("write unlock {}", stamp);
   lock.unlockWrite(stamp);
}
}
```

### 3.3.2 读-读操作

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    DataContainerStamped dataContainer = new
DataContainerStamped(1);
    new Thread(() -> {
        dataContainer.read(1000);
    }, "t1").start();

    try {
        Thread.sleep(500);
    } catch (InterruptedException e) {
        e.printStackTrace();
    }

    new Thread(() -> {
        dataContainer.read(0);
    }, "t2").start();
}
```

#### 运行结果

```
20:35:09.173 [t1] DEBUG c.DataContainerStamped - optimistic read locking...256
20:35:09.665 [t2] DEBUG c.DataContainerStamped - optimistic read locking...256
20:35:09.665 [t2] DEBUG c.DataContainerStamped - read finish....256, data:1
20:35:10.178 [t1] DEBUG c.DataContainerStamped - read finish....256, data:1
```

### 3.3.3 读-写操作

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    DataContainerStamped dataContainer = new
DataContainerStamped(1);
    new Thread(() -> {
        dataContainer.read(1000);
    }, "t1").start();

    try {
        Thread.sleep(500);
    } catch (InterruptedException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
    }

    new Thread(() -> {
            dataContainer.write(1000);
      }, "t2").start();
}
```

#### 运行结果

```
20:38:54.254 [t1] DEBUG c.DataContainerStamped - optimistic read locking...256
20:38:55.257 [t1] DEBUG c.DataContainerStamped - updating to read lock.... 256
20:38:56.749 [t2] DEBUG c.DataContainerStamped - write unlock 384
20:38:56.749 [t1] DEBUG c.DataContainerStamped - read lock 513
20:38:57.749 [t1] DEBUG c.DataContainerStamped - read finish...513, data:1000
20:38:57.749 [t1] DEBUG c.DataContainerStamped - read unlock 513
```

其中读取操作过程中发生了写操作,故在 lock.validate(stamp) 会返回false,因而会升级锁,但在升级过程中必须等待写锁释放才能继续获得读锁

#### 注意:

- StampedLock不支持条件变量
- StampedLock不支持可重入

# 四、Semaphore

## 4.1 概述

信号量,用来限制能同时访问共享资源的线程上限,例如停车场停车,车位(信号量)就是共享资源,并且是有限的,故需要在停车场外摆一个公示牌告诉要停车的人还有多少停车位,当车位数为0的时候,就不允许其他车过来停车,只有当停车场中的车开走了,有空位了才允许其他车进来

```
@s1f4j
public class SemaphoreTest {
   public static void main(String[] args) {
        Semaphore semaphore = new Semaphore(3);
        // 10个线程同时运行
        for (int i = 0; i < 10; i++) {
            new Thread(() -> {
                try {
                    // 获取信号量
                    semaphore.acquire();
                    log.debug("running...");
                    Thread.sleep(1000);
                    log.debug("end...");
                } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                    e.printStackTrace();
                } finally {
                    semaphore.release();
                }
            }).start();
        }
   }
}
```

#### 运行结果

```
21:00:22.335 [Thread-1] DEBUG

com.ecifics.concurrent.part8.SemaphoreTest - running...
21:00:22.335 [Thread-0] DEBUG

com.ecifics.concurrent.part8.SemaphoreTest - running...
21:00:22.335 [Thread-2] DEBUG

com.ecifics.concurrent.part8.SemaphoreTest - running...
21:00:23.338 [Thread-2] DEBUG

com.ecifics.concurrent.part8.SemaphoreTest - end...
21:00:23.338 [Thread-0] DEBUG

com.ecifics.concurrent.part8.SemaphoreTest - end...
```

```
21:00:23.338 [Thread-1] DEBUG
com.ecifics.concurrent.part8.SemaphoreTest - end...
21:00:23.338 [Thread-3] DEBUG
com.ecifics.concurrent.part8.SemaphoreTest - running...
21:00:23.338 [Thread-4] DEBUG
com.ecifics.concurrent.part8.SemaphoreTest - running...
21:00:23.338 [Thread-5] DEBUG
com.ecifics.concurrent.part8.SemaphoreTest - running...
21:00:24.339 [Thread-4] DEBUG
com.ecifics.concurrent.part8.SemaphoreTest - end...
21:00:24.339 [Thread-5] DEBUG
com.ecifics.concurrent.part8.SemaphoreTest - end...
21:00:24.339 [Thread-3] DEBUG
com.ecifics.concurrent.part8.SemaphoreTest - end...
21:00:24.339 [Thread-6] DEBUG
com.ecifics.concurrent.part8.SemaphoreTest - running...
21:00:24.339 [Thread-8] DEBUG
com.ecifics.concurrent.part8.SemaphoreTest - running...
21:00:24.339 [Thread-7] DEBUG
com.ecifics.concurrent.part8.SemaphoreTest - running...
21:00:25.339 [Thread-6] DEBUG
com.ecifics.concurrent.part8.SemaphoreTest - end...
21:00:25.339 [Thread-8] DEBUG
com.ecifics.concurrent.part8.SemaphoreTest - end...
21:00:25.339 [Thread-7] DEBUG
com.ecifics.concurrent.part8.SemaphoreTest - end...
21:00:25.339 [Thread-9] DEBUG
com.ecifics.concurrent.part8.SemaphoreTest - running...
21:00:26.340 [Thread-9] DEBUG
com.ecifics.concurrent.part8.SemaphoreTest - end...
```

### 4.2 应用

- 使用Semaphore限流,在访问高峰期,让请求线程阻塞,高峰期过去再释放许可,当然它只适合限制单机线程数量,并且仅是限制线程数量,而不是限制资源数量
- 使用Semaphore实现简单连接池,相比用wait&notify实现的性能和可读性更好

```
@Slf4j
public class Pool {
    private final int poolSize;
```

```
private Connection[] connections;
private AtomicIntegerArray states;
private Semaphore semaphore;
public Pool(int poolSize) {
    this.semaphore = new Semaphore(poolSize);
    this.connections = new Connection[poolSize];
    this.states = new AtomicIntegerArray(new int[poolSize]);
    for (int i = 0; i < poolSize; i++) {
        connections[i] = new MockConnection("连接" + (i + 1));
    }
}
public Connection borrow() {
    try {
        semaphore.acquire();
    } catch (InterruptedException e) {
        e.printStackTrace();
    }
    for (int i = 0; i < poolSize; i++) {</pre>
        // 获取空闲连接
        if (states.get(i) == 0) {
            if (states.compareAndSet(i, 0, 1)) {
                log.debug("borrow {}", connections[i]);
                return connections[i];
            }
        }
    }
    return null;
}
public void free(Connection conn) {
    for (int i = 0; i < poolSize; i++) {
        if (connections[i] == conn) {
            states.set(i, 0);
            log.debug("free {}", conn);
            semaphore.release();
            break;
        }
    }
}
```

### 4.3 原理

见 并发编程\_原理

## 五、CountdownLatch

## 5.1 概述

用来进行线程同步协作,等待所有线程完成倒计时。

其中构造参数用来初始化等待计数值,await()用来等待计数归零,countDown()用来让计数减一

# 5.2 基本使用

```
@s1f4j
public class TestCountdownLatch {
    public static void main(String[] args) throws
InterruptedException {
        CountDownLatch countDownLatch = new CountDownLatch(3);
        new Thread(() -> {
            log.debug("begin ...");
            try {
                Thread.sleep(1000);
            } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                e.printStackTrace();
            }
            // 计数减一
            countDownLatch.countDown();
            log.debug("end ...");
        }, "t1").start();
        new Thread(() -> {
            log.debug("begin ...");
            try {
                Thread.sleep(2000);
            } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                e.printStackTrace();
```

```
// 计数减一
            countDownLatch.countDown();
            log.debug("end ...");
        }, "t2").start();
        new Thread(() -> {
            log.debug("begin ...");
            try {
                Thread.sleep(1500);
            } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                e.printStackTrace();
            }
            // 计数减一
            countDownLatch.countDown();
            log.debug("end ...");
        }, "t3").start();
        log.debug("waiting ...");
        countDownLatch.await();
        log.debug("end waiting....");
    }
}
```

```
08:26:46.300 [main] DEBUG
com.ecifics.concurrent.part8.TestCountdownLatch - waiting ...
08:26:46.300 [t1] DEBUG
com.ecifics.concurrent.part8.TestCountdownLatch - begin ...
08:26:46.300 [t3] DEBUG
com.ecifics.concurrent.part8.TestCountdownLatch - begin ...
08:26:46.300 [t2] DEBUG
com.ecifics.concurrent.part8.TestCountdownLatch - begin ...
08:26:47.304 [t1] DEBUG
com.ecifics.concurrent.part8.TestCountdownLatch - end ...
08:26:47.803 [t3] DEBUG
com.ecifics.concurrent.part8.TestCountdownLatch - end ...
08:26:48.303 [t2] DEBUG
com.ecifics.concurrent.part8.TestCountdownLatch - end ...
08:26:48.303 [main] DEBUG
com.ecifics.concurrent.part8.TestCountdownLatch - end waiting....
```

## 5.3 CountdownLatch改进

可以配合线程池一起使用

```
public static void main(String[] args) throws
InterruptedException {
    CountDownLatch latch = new CountDownLatch(3);
    ExecutorService service = Executors.newFixedThreadPool(4);
    service.submit(() -> {
        log.debug("begin...");
        sleep(1);
        latch.countDown();
        log.debug("end...{}", latch.getCount());
    });
    service.submit(() -> {
        log.debug("begin...");
        sleep(1.5);
        latch.countDown();
        log.debug("end...{}", latch.getCount());
    });
    service.submit(() -> {
        log.debug("begin...");
        sleep(2);
        latch.countDown();
        log.debug("end...{}", latch.getCount());
    });
    service.submit(()->{
        try {
            log.debug("waiting...");
            latch.await();
            log.debug("wait end...");
        } catch (InterruptedException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
    });
}
```

```
18:52:25.831 c.TestCountDownLatch [pool-1-thread-3] - begin...
18:52:25.831 c.TestCountDownLatch [pool-1-thread-1] - begin...
18:52:25.831 c.TestCountDownLatch [pool-1-thread-2] - begin...
18:52:25.831 c.TestCountDownLatch [pool-1-thread-4] - waiting...
18:52:26.835 c.TestCountDownLatch [pool-1-thread-1] - end...2
18:52:27.335 c.TestCountDownLatch [pool-1-thread-2] - end...1
18:52:27.835 c.TestCountDownLatch [pool-1-thread-3] - end...0
18:52:27.835 c.TestCountDownLatch [pool-1-thread-4] - wait end...
```

## 5.4 应用之同步等待多线程准备完毕

在游戏匹配时,必须等待所有的线程都加载完成才回开始游戏,这也可以应用在等待 多个线程准备的情况下

```
public class CountdownLatchApplication {
    public static void main(String[] args) throws
InterruptedException {
        ExecutorService service =
Executors.newFixedThreadPool(10);
        CountDownLatch countDownLatch = new CountDownLatch(10);
        Random random = new Random();
        String[] all = new String[10];
        for (int i = 0; i < 10; i++) {
            int k = i;
            service.submit(() -> {
                for (int j = 0; j \le 100; j++) {
                    try {
                        Thread.sleep(random.nextInt(100));
                    } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                        e.printStackTrace();
                    }
                    all[k] = j + "%";
                    System.out.print("\r" +
Arrays.toString(all));
                countDownLatch.countDown();
            });
        }
```

```
countDownLatch.await();
System.out.println("\n游戏开始");
service.shutdown();
}
```

```
[100%, 100%, 100%, 100%, 100%, 100%, 100%, 100%, 100%]
游戏开始
```

## **5.5 CyclicBarrier**

### 5.5.1 引入

等待两个线程完成可以用CountdownLatch,但是如果想让这个过程重复执行三次,由于CountdownLatch无法重用,故需要重新创建三次,也就是将下线代码中的 service.submit和CountdownLatch放在一个for循环中执行三次

```
@s1f4j
public class TestCyclicBarrier {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        ExecutorService service =
Executors.newFixedThreadPool(5);
        CountDownLatch countDownLatch = new CountDownLatch(2);
        service.submit(() -> {
            log.debug("task1 start ....");
            try {
                Thread.sleep(1000);
            } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                e.printStackTrace();
            countDownLatch.countDown();
        });
        service.submit(() -> {
            log.debug("task2 start ....");
            try {
                Thread.sleep(2000);
            } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                e.printStackTrace();
            }
```

```
countDownLatch.countDown();
});

try {
    countDownLatch.await();
} catch (InterruptedException e) {
    e.printStackTrace();
}
log.debug("task1 task2 finish...");
service.shutdown();
}
}
```

```
09:02:09.877 [pool-1-thread-2] DEBUG com.ecifics.concurrent.part8.TestCyclicBarrier - task2 start .... 09:02:09.877 [pool-1-thread-1] DEBUG com.ecifics.concurrent.part8.TestCyclicBarrier - task1 start .... 09:02:11.881 [main] DEBUG com.ecifics.concurrent.part8.TestCyclicBarrier - task1 task2 finish...
```

和CountdownLatch相比,CyclicBarrier可以重用

### 5.5.2 CyclicBarrier使用

循环栅栏,用来进行线程协作,等待线程满足某个计数。构造时设置计数个数,每个线程执行到某个需要"同步"的时刻调用 await() 方法进行等待,当等待的线程数满足计数个数时,继续执行

5.5.1中的代码可以写成下面这样,并且在构造器中第二个参数可以在计数减为0后执行:

```
@slf4j
public class TestCyclicBarrier {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        ExecutorService service =
Executors.newFixedThreadPool(5);
        CyclicBarrier cyclicBarrier = new CyclicBarrier(2, () ->
{
        log.debug("task1, task2 finish...");
     });
```

```
service.submit(() -> {
            log.debug("task1 start ....");
            try {
                Thread.sleep(1000);
                log.debug("task1 end ....");
            } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                e.printStackTrace();
            }
            try {
                cyclicBarrier.await();
            } catch (InterruptedException |
BrokenBarrierException e) {
                e.printStackTrace();
            }
        });
        service.submit(() -> {
            log.debug("task2 start ....");
            try {
                Thread.sleep(2000);
                log.debug("task2 end ....");
            } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                e.printStackTrace();
            }
            try {
                cyclicBarrier.await();
            } catch (InterruptedException |
BrokenBarrierException e) {
                e.printStackTrace();
            }
        });
        service.shutdown();
    }
}
```

```
09:11:35.542 [pool-1-thread-2] DEBUG
com.ecifics.concurrent.part8.TestCyclicBarrier - task2 start ....
09:11:35.543 [pool-1-thread-1] DEBUG
com.ecifics.concurrent.part8.TestCyclicBarrier - task1 start ....
09:11:36.547 [pool-1-thread-1] DEBUG
com.ecifics.concurrent.part8.TestCyclicBarrier - task1 end ....
09:11:37.546 [pool-1-thread-2] DEBUG
com.ecifics.concurrent.part8.TestCyclicBarrier - task2 end ....
09:11:37.546 [pool-1-thread-2] DEBUG
com.ecifics.concurrent.part8.TestCyclicBarrier - task1, task2
finish...
```

#### CyclicBarrier可以循环使用

```
@s1f4j
public class TestCyclicBarrier {
   public static void main(String[] args) {
        ExecutorService service =
Executors.newFixedThreadPool(2);
        // 线程数必须和CyclicBarrier的第一个参数相同
        CyclicBarrier cyclicBarrier = new CyclicBarrier(2, () ->
{
            log.debug("task1, task2 finish...");
        });
        for (int i = 0; i < 3; i++) {
            service.submit(() -> {
                log.debug("task1 start ....");
                try {
                    Thread.sleep(1000);
                } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                    e.printStackTrace();
                }
                try {
                    cyclicBarrier.await();
                } catch (InterruptedException |
BrokenBarrierException e) {
                    e.printStackTrace();
                }
            });
            service.submit(() -> {
                log.debug("task2 start ....");
```

```
try {
                    Thread.sleep(2000);
                } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                    e.printStackTrace();
                }
                try {
                     cyclicBarrier.await();
                } catch (InterruptedException |
BrokenBarrierException e) {
                    e.printStackTrace();
                }
            });
        }
        service.shutdown();
    }
}
```

```
21:09:37.257 [pool-1-thread-1] DEBUG
com.ecifics.concurrent.part8.TestCyclicBarrier - task1 start ....
21:09:37.257 [pool-1-thread-2] DEBUG
com.ecifics.concurrent.part8.TestCyclicBarrier - task2 start ....
21:09:39.260 [pool-1-thread-2] DEBUG
com.ecifics.concurrent.part8.TestCyclicBarrier - task1, task2
finish...
21:09:39.260 [pool-1-thread-2] DEBUG
com.ecifics.concurrent.part8.TestCyclicBarrier - task1 start ....
21:09:39.260 [pool-1-thread-1] DEBUG
com.ecifics.concurrent.part8.TestCyclicBarrier - task2 start ....
21:09:41.261 [pool-1-thread-1] DEBUG
com.ecifics.concurrent.part8.TestCyclicBarrier - task1, task2
finish...
21:09:41.261 [pool-1-thread-1] DEBUG
com.ecifics.concurrent.part8.TestCyclicBarrier - task1 start ....
21:09:41.261 [pool-1-thread-2] DEBUG
com.ecifics.concurrent.part8.TestCyclicBarrier - task2 start ....
21:09:43.262 [pool-1-thread-2] DEBUG
com.ecifics.concurrent.part8.TestCyclicBarrier - task1, task2
finish...
```

其中线程池的大小必须和CyclicBarrier的第一个参数大小相同,例如上面例子中都 是2

# 七、线程安全集合类

### 7.1 概述



#### 线程安全集合类可以分为三大类:

- 遗留的线程安全集合如 Hashtable , Vector (所有方法都用synchronized修 饰,并发性能较低,不推荐使用)
- 使用 Collections 装饰的线程安全集合(本质上是将对应集合方法上加上了 synchronzied修饰),如:
  - Collections.synchronizedCollection
  - Collections.synchronizedList
  - Collections.synchronizedMap
  - Collections.synchronizedSet
  - Collections.synchronizedNavigableMap
  - Collections.synchronizedNavigableSet
  - Collections.synchronizedSortedMap
  - Collections.synchronizedSortedSet
- 推荐 java.util.concurrent.\* 下的线程安全集合类,可以发现它们有规律,里面包含三类关键词: Blocking、CopyOnWrite、Concurrent
  - 。 Blocking 大部分实现基于锁,并提供用来阻塞的方法
  - 。 CopyOnWrite 之类容器修改开销相对较重 (适用于读多写少)
  - Concurrent 类型的容器 (性能高)
    - 内部很多操作使用 cas 优化,一般可以提供较高吞吐量
    - 弱一致性
      - 遍历时弱一致性,例如,当利用迭代器遍历时,如果容器发生修改,迭代器仍然可以继续进行遍历,这时内容是旧的
      - 求大小弱一致性, size 操作未必是 100% 准确
      - 读取弱一致性

遍历时如果发生了修改,对于非安全容器来讲,使用 fail-fast 机制也就是让遍历立刻失败,抛出 ConcurrentModificationException,不再继续遍历

# 7.2 ConcurrentHashMap

### 7.2.1 概述

该类和HashMap类的相关方法使用相同,故不再赘述

### 7.2.2 练习-单词计数