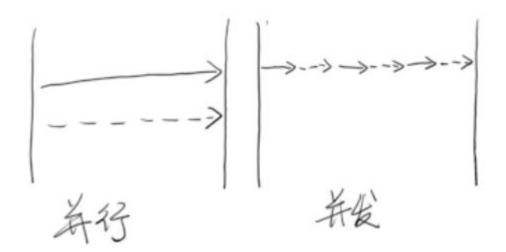
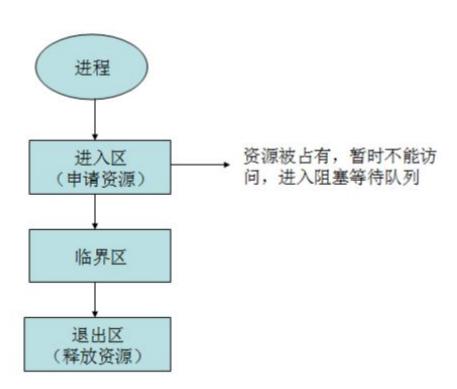
Multithreading Interview by Java

Parallel vs Concurrent



Critical Section临界区



Blocking vs Non-Blocking

阻塞:一个线程占用了临界区资源,那么其它所有需要这个资源的线程就必须在这个临界区中进行等待,等待会导致线程挂起。

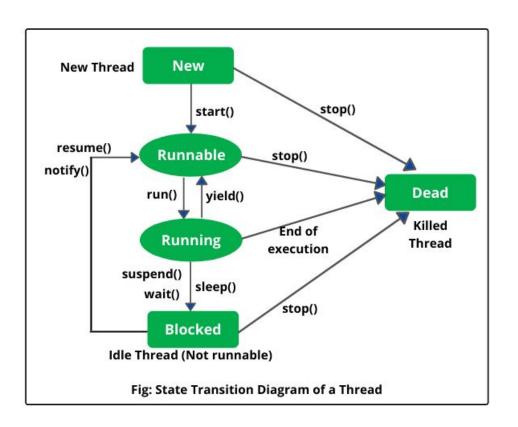
非阻塞:允许多个线程同时进入临界区。

Other Terms

- Deadlock
- Livelock
- Starvation

Thread Life Cycle

- New 创建状态
- Runnable 可运行状态
- Non-Runnable (Blocked) 不可 运行状态
- Running
- Terminated



线程的优先级

线程优先级及设置

- 线程创建时,子继承父的优先级;
- 线程创建后,可通过调用 setPriority() 方法改变优先级;
- 线程的优先级是1-10之间的正整数。

线程的Scheduling策略

- 线程体中调用了 yield() 方法, 让出了对 CPU 的占用权;
- 线程体中调用了 sleep() 方法, 使线程进入睡眠状态;
- 线程由于 I/O 操作而受阻塞;
- 另一个更高优先级的线程出现;
- 在支持时间片的系统中, 该线程的时间片用完。

1. Extends Thread

```
public class MyThread extends Thread {
    public void run() {
        System.out.println("thread run...");
    public static void main(String[] args) {
       new MyThread().start();
```

2. Implements Runnable

```
public class MyThread implements Runnable{
    @Override
    public void run() {
        System.out.println("thread run...");
    }
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        new Thread(new MyThread()).start();
    }
}
```

3. 实现 Callable 接口, 并结合 Future

```
. .
public class TestFuture {
    public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {
       FutureTask<Integer> task = new FutureTask<>(new MyThread());
       new Thread(task).start();
       Integer result = task.get(); //获取线程的执行结果, 阻塞式
       System.out.println(result);
class MyThread implements Callable<Integer>{
   @Override
    public Integer call() throws Exception {
       return new Random().nextInt(100);
```

4. 线程池

```
public class MyThread implements Runnable{
   public void run() {
       System.out.println(Thread.currentThread().getName() + " thread run...");
   public static void main(String[] args) {
       ExecutorService = Executors.newFixedThreadPool(10);
       for (int i = 0; i < 10; i++) {
           executorService.execute(new MyThread());
       executorService.shutdown();
```

http://hg.openjdk.java.net/jdk8/jdk8/jdk/file/tip/src/share/classes/java/lang/Thread.java

一种是继承 Thread 类, 一种是实现 Runnable接口

新手注意点

- 不管是继承 Thread 类还是实现 Runable 接口, 业务逻辑是写在 run 方法里面, 线程启动的时候是执行 start() 方法;
- 开启新的线程,不影响主线程的代码执行顺序也不会阻塞主线程的执行;
- 新的线程和主线程的代码执行顺序是不能够保证先后的;
- 对于多线程程序, 从微观上来讲某一时刻只有一个线程在工作, 多线程目的是让 CPU 忙起来;
- 通过查看 Thread 的源码可以看到. Thread 类是实现了 Runnable 接口的. 所以这两种本质上来讲是一个

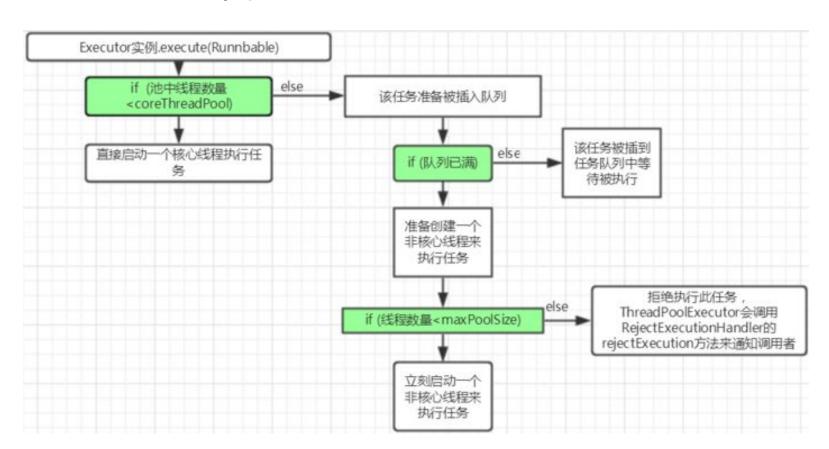
为什么要用Thread Pool

- 方便管理和调度,调优,监控
- 创建T1, 执行T2, 销毁T3 T1 + T3 >> T2
- 高峰低谷的效率

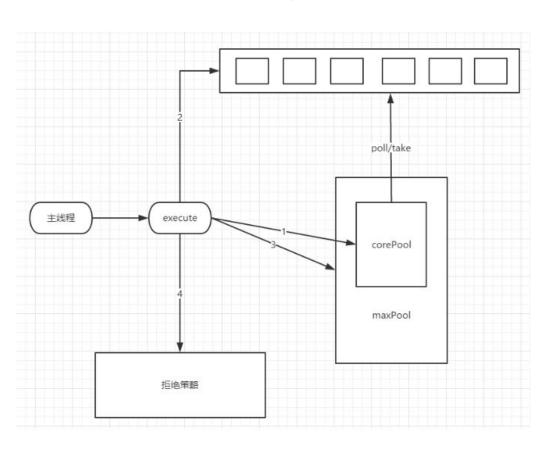
ThreadPoolExecutor

各个参数一览 + threadFactory, handler

线程池工作流程图



线程池中各个参数的工作

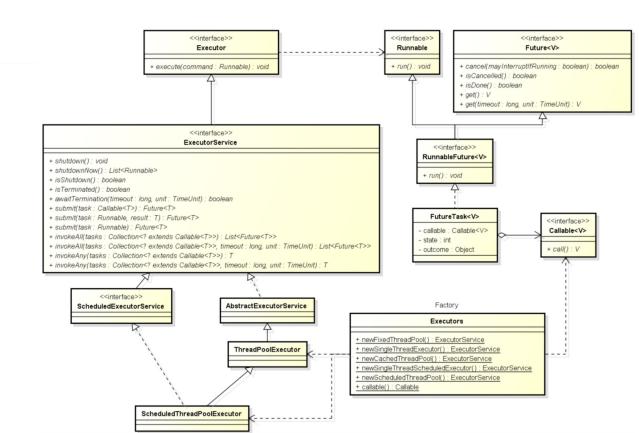


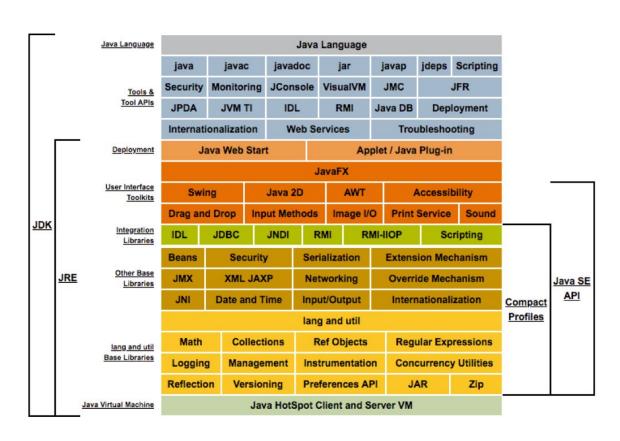
Handler拒绝策略

- 1. ThreadPoolExecutor.AbortPolicy: 丢弃任务并抛 出 RejectedExecutionException 异常;
- 2. ThreadPoolExecutor.DiscardPolicy:也是丢弃任务,但是不抛出异常;
- 3. ThreadPoolExecutor.DiscardOldestPolicy: 丢弃 队列最前面的任务, 然后重新尝试执行任务(重 复此过程);
- 4. ThreadPoolExecutor.CallerRunsPolicy:由调用 线程处理该任务。

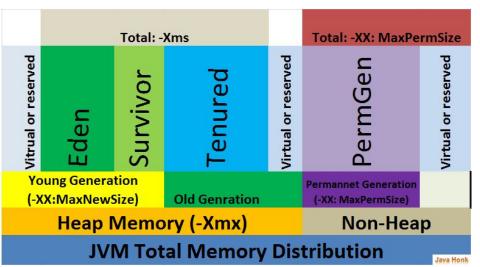
Important classes/interfaces

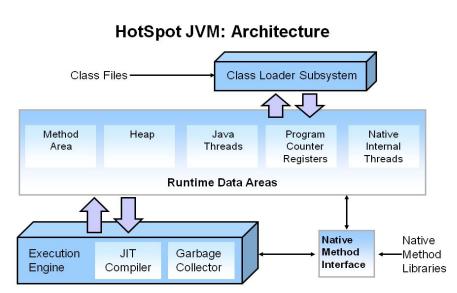
- Executors
- ExecutorService
- ScheduledExecutorService

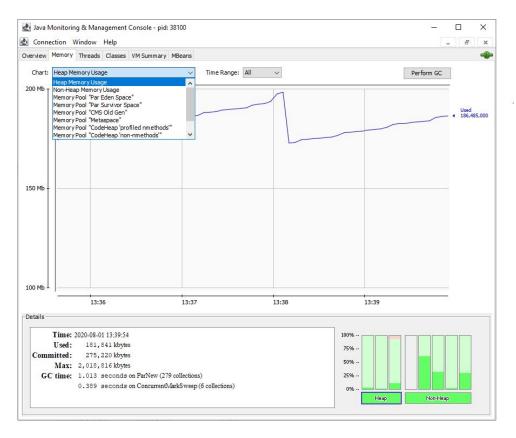




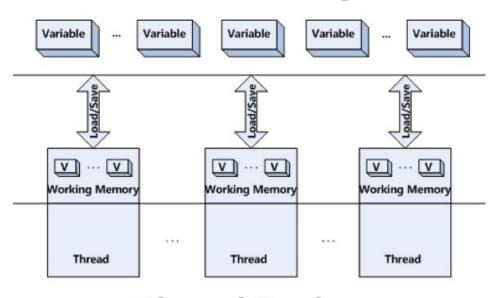








Main Memory

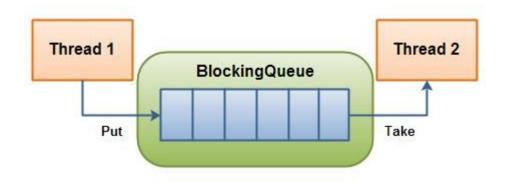


Thread Engine

保证可见性

- volatile
- synchronized
- final

Queue



阻塞队列: ArrayBlockingQueue

非阻塞队列: CocurrentLinkedQueue

并发编程模型

- Producer/Consumer
- Leader/Follower
- Disruptor

多线程常规问题debug

- top/jps, jstack
- Example:

```
死锁, Deadlock
```

执**行中**, Runnable

等待资源, Waiting on condition

等待获取监视器, Waiting on monitor entry

暂**停**, Suspended

对象等待中, Object.wait() 或 TIMED_WAITING

阻塞, Blocked

停止, Parked