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LRU 缓存实现(Java) LRU Cache的LinkedHashMap实现 LRU Cache的链表+HashMap实现
· LinkedHashMap的FIFO实现 · 调用示例 LRU是Least Recently Used 的缩写,翻译过来就是"最近最少使用",LRU缓存就是使用这种原理实现,简单的说就是缓存一定量的数据,当超过设定的阈值时就把一些过期的数据删除掉,比如我们缓存10000条数据,当数据小于10000时可以随意添加,当超过10000时就需要把新的数据添加进来,同时要把过期数据删除,以确 保我们最大缓存10000条,那怎么确定删除哪条过期数据呢,采用LRU算法实现的话就是将最老的数据删掉,废话不多说,下面来说下Java版的LRU缓存实现
Java里面实现LRU缓存通常有两种选择,一种是使用LinkedHashMap,一种是自己设计数据结构,使用链表+HashMap  LRU Cache的LinkedHashMap实现
LinkedHashMap自身已经实现了顺序存储,默认情况下是按照元素的添加顺序存储,也可以启用按照访问顺序存储,即最近读取的数据放在最前面,最早读取的数据放在最后面,然后它还有一个判断是否删除最老数据的方法,默认是返回false,即不删除数据,我们使用LinkedHashMap实现LRU缓存的方法就是对 LinkedHashMap实现简单的扩展,扩展方式有两种,一种是inheritance,一种是delegation,具体使用什么方式看个人喜好
//LinkedHashMap的一个构造函数,当参数accessOrder为true时,即会按照访问顺序排序,最近访问的放在后面 public LinkedHashMap(int initialCapacity, float loadFactor, boolean accessOrder) {     super(initialCapacity, loadFactor);     this.accessOrder = accessOrder; }
//LinkedHashMap自带的判断是否删除最老的元素方法,默认返回false,即不删除老数据 //我们要做的就是重写这个方法,当满足一定条件时删除老数据 protected boolean removeEldestEntry(Map.Entry <k,v> eldest) {     return false; }</k,v>
LRU缓存LinkedHashMap(inheritance)实现
采用inheritance方式实现比较简单,而且实现了Map接口,在多线程环境使用时可以使用 Collections.synchronizedMap()方法实现线程安全操作
<pre>package cn.lzrabbit.structure.lru; import java.util.LinkedHashMap;</pre>
<pre>import java.util.Map;  /**     * Created by liuzhao on 14-5-15.     */ public class LPUCache26K, V2 extends LinkedHashMapcK, V2 (</pre>
<pre>public class LRUCache2<k, v=""> extends LinkedHashMap<k, v=""> {     private final int MAX_CACHE_SIZE;  public LRUCache2(int cacheSize) {     super((int) Math.ceil(cacheSize / 0.75) + 1, 0.75f, true);     MAX_CACHE_SIZE = cacheSize; }</k,></k,></pre>
<pre>@Override protected boolean removeEldestEntry(Map.Entry eldest) {     return size() &gt; MAX_CACHE_SIZE; }</pre>
<pre>@Override public String toString() {     StringBuilder sb = new StringBuilder();     for (Map.Entry<k, v=""> entry : entrySet()) {         sb.append(String.format("%s:%s ", entry.getKey(), entry.getValue()));     } }</k,></pre>
<pre>return sb.toString(); } </pre>
这样算是比较标准的实现吧,实际使用中这样写还是有些繁琐,更实用的方法时像下面这样写,省去了单独见一个类的麻烦
<pre>final int cacheSize = 100; Map<string, string=""> map = new LinkedHashMap<string, string="">((int) Math.ceil(cacheSize / 0.75f) + 1, 0.75f, true) {     @Override     protected boolean removeEldestEntry(Map.Entry<string, string=""> eldest) {</string,></string,></string,></pre>
<pre>return size() &gt; cacheSize; } </pre>
LRU缓存LinkedHashMap(delegation)实现
delegation方式实现更加优雅一些,但是由于没有实现Map接口,所以线程同步就需要自己搞定了
<pre>package cn.lzrabbit.structure.lru; import java.util.LinkedHashMap; import java.util.Map;</pre>
<pre>import java.util.Set;  /**   * Created by liuzhao on 14-5-13.   */</pre>
<pre>public class LRUCache3<k, v=""> {     private final int MAX_CACHE_SIZE;     private final float DEFAULT_LOAD_FACTOR = 0.75f;     LinkedHashMap<k, v=""> map;</k,></k,></pre>
public LRUCache3(int cacheSize) {     MAX_CACHE_SIZE = cacheSize;     //根据cacheSize和加载因子计算hashmap的capactiy, +1确保当达到cacheSize上限时不会触发hashmap的扩容,     int capacity = (int) Math.ceil(MAX_CACHE_SIZE / DEFAULT_LOAD_FACTOR) + 1;     map = new LinkedHashMap(capacity, DEFAULT_LOAD_FACTOR, true) {         @Override         protected boolean removeEldestEntry(Map.Entry eldest) {             return size() > MAX_CACHE_SIZE;
<pre>} };  public synchronized void put(K key, V value) {</pre>
<pre>map.put(key, value); }  public synchronized V get(K key) {     return map.get(key); }</pre>
<pre>public synchronized void remove(K key) {    map.remove(key); }</pre>
<pre>public synchronized Set<map.entry<k, v="">&gt; getAll() {     return map.entrySet(); }  public synchronized int size() {</map.entry<k,></pre>
<pre>return map.size(); }  public synchronized void clear() {    map.clear();</pre>
<pre> @Override public String toString() {     StringBuilder sb = new StringBuilder();     for (Map.Entry entry : map.entrySet()) { </pre>
<pre>sb.append(String.format("%s:%s ", entry.getKey(), entry.getValue()));  return sb.toString(); } </pre>
LRU Cache的链表+HashMap实现
注:此实现为非线程安全,若在多线程环境下使用需要在相关方法上添加synchronized以实现线程安全操作
<pre>package cn.lzrabbit.structure.lru;</pre>
<pre>import java.util.HashMap;  /**     * Created by liuzhao on 14-5-12.     */ public class LRUCachel<k, v=""> {</k,></pre>
<pre>private final int MAX_CACHE_SIZE; private Entry first; private Entry last;</pre>
<pre>private HashMap<k, entry<k,="" v="">&gt; hashMap;  public LRUCachel(int cacheSize) {     MAX_CACHE_SIZE = cacheSize;     hashMap = new HashMap<k, entry<k,="" v="">&gt;();</k,></k,></pre>
<pre>public void put(K key, V value) {     Entry entry = getEntry(key);     if (entry == null) {         if (hashMap.size() &gt;= MAX_CACHE_SIZE) {             hashMap.remove(last.key);             removeLast();         } }</pre>
<pre>entry = new Entry(); entry.key = key; } entry.value = value;</pre>
<pre>moveToFirst(entry); hashMap.put(key, entry); }  public V get(K key) {    Entry<k, v=""> entry = getEntry(key);    if (entry == null) return null;    moveToFirst(entry);</k,></pre>
<pre>return entry.value; }  public void remove(K key) {     Entry entry = getEntry(key);     if (entry != null) {         if (entry.pre != null) entry.pre.next = entry.next;     } }</pre>
<pre>if (entry.next != null) entry.next.pre = entry.pre;     if (entry == first) first = entry.next;     if (entry == last) last = entry.pre; } hashMap.remove(key); }</pre>
<pre>private void moveToFirst(Entry entry) {     if (entry == first) return;     if (entry.pre != null) entry.pre.next = entry.next;     if (entry.next != null) entry.next.pre = entry.pre;     if (entry == last) last = last.pre;  if (first == null    last == null) {         first = last = entry;         return;     } } </pre>
<pre>return; }  entry.next = first; first.pre = entry; first = entry; entry.pre = null;</pre>
<pre>private void removeLast() {     if (last != null) {         last = last.pre;         if (last == null) first = null;         else last.next = null;     } }</pre>
<pre>private Entry<k, v=""> getEntry(K key) {     return hashMap.get(key); }</k,></pre>
<pre>@Override public String toString() {    StringBuilder sb = new StringBuilder();    Entry entry = first;    while (entry != null) {        sb.append(String.format("%s:%s ", entry.key, entry.value));        entry = entry.next;    }    return sb.toString();</pre>
<pre>class Entry<k, v=""> {    public Entry pre;    public Entry next;    public K key;    public V value; }</k,></pre>

final int cacheSize = 5;

return size() > cacheSize;

package cn.lzrabbit.structure.lru;

import java.util.LinkedHashMap;

\* Created by liuzhao on 14-5-15.

System.out.println("start...");

System.out.println("over...");

System.out.println(lru.toString());

System.out.println(lru.toString());

System.out.println(lru.toString());

System.out.println(lru.toString());

System.out.println(lru.toString());

System.out.println(lru.toString());

return size() > cacheSize;

System.out.println(lru.toString());

System.out.println(lru.toString());

7=77} over... Process finished with exit code 0

public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {

LRUCache1<Integer, String> lru = new LRUCache1(5);

LRUCache2<Integer, String> lru = new LRUCache2(5);

LRUCache3<Integer, String> lru = new LRUCache3(5);

"C:\Program Files (x86)\Java\jdk1.6.0\_10\bin\java" -Didea.launcher.port=7535 "-Didea.launcher.bin.path=C:\Program Files (x86)\Java\jdk1.6.0\_10\jre\lib\charsets.jar;C:\Program Files  $(x86) \ava jdk1.6.0_10 jre lib jes.jar; C: \Program Files (x86) \ava jdk1.6.0_10 jre lib jes.jar; C: \Program Files (x86) \ava jdk1.6.0_10 jre lib jes.jar; C: \Program Files (x86) \ava jdk1.6.0_10 jre lib jes.jar; C: \Program Files (x86) \ava jdk1.6.0_10 jre lib jes.jar; C: \Program Files (x86) \ava jdk1.6.0_10 jre lib jes.jar; C: \Program Files (x86) \ava jdk1.6.0_10 jre lib jes.jar; C: \Program Files (x86) \ava jdk1.6.0_10 jre lib jes.jar; C: \Program Files (x86) \Alpha a jdk1.6.0_10 jre$ 

(x86)\Java\jdk1.6.0\_10\jre\lib\ext\sunpkcs11.jar;D:\SVN\projects\Java\Java.Algorithm\target\test-classes;C:\Program Files (x86)\JetBrains\IntelliJ IDEA 13.0.2\lib\idea\_rt.jar" com.intellij.rt.execution.application.AppMain Main

agent.jar;C:\Program Files (x86)\Java\jdk1.6.0\_10\jre\lib\resources.jar;C:\Program Files (x86)\jre\lib\resources.jar;C:\Prog

(x86)\Java\jdk1.6.0\_10\jre\lib\ext\localedata.jar;C:\Program Files (x86)\Java\jdk1.6.0\_10\jre\lib\ext\sunmscapi.jar;C:\Program Files

LinkedHashMap<Integer, String> lru = new LinkedHashMap<Integer, String>() {

protected boolean removeEldestEntry(Map.Entry<Integer, String> eldest) {

public class LRUCacheTest {

lruCache1(); lruCache2(); lruCache3(); lruCache4();

static void lruCachel() {

System.out.println();

lru.put(1, "11"); lru.put(2, "11"); lru.put(3, "11"); lru.put(4, "11"); lru.put(5, "11");

lru.put(6, "66");

lru.put(7, "77");

static <T> void lruCache2() {

lru.put(1, "11"); lru.put(2, "11"); lru.put(3, "11"); lru.put(4, "11"); lru.put(5, "11");

lru.put(6, "66");

lru.put(7, "77");

System.out.println();

System.out.println();

lru.get(2);

lru.get(4);

static void lruCache3() {

lru.put(1, "11"); lru.put(2, "11"); lru.put(3, "11"); lru.put(4, "11"); lru.put(5, "11");

lru.put(6, "66");

lru.put(7, "77");

System.out.println();

System.out.println();

final int cacheSize = 5;

lru.get(2);

lru.get(4);

static void lruCache4() {

lru.put(1, "11"); lru.put(2, "11"); lru.put(3, "11"); lru.put(4, "11"); lru.put(5, "11");

lru.put(6, "66");

lru.put(7, "77");

System.out.println();

lru.get(2);

lru.get(4);

运行结果

} **;** 

System.out.println();

System.out.println();

lru.get(2);

lru.get(4);

import cn.lzrabbit.ITest;

import java.util.Map;

@Override

调用示例

测试代码

LinkedHashMap的FIFO实现

LinkedHashMap<Integer, String> lru = new LinkedHashMap<Integer, String>() {

protected boolean removeEldestEntry(Map.Entry<Integer, String> eldest) {

FIFO是First Input First Output的缩写,也就是常说的先入先出,默认情况下LinkedHashMap就是按照添加顺序保存,我们只需重写下removeEldestEntry方法即可轻松实现一个FIFO缓存,简化版的实现代码如下