CountDownLatch CyclicBarrier 解析

CountDownLatch 是一个同步工具,它可以让一个或多个线程等待一系列线程执行完成。它通过一个给定的数值 count 进行初始化,直 到调用 countDown 方法使得 count 变为 0。此时,所有等待的线程会马上被释放去执行之后的操作。 适用场景:

- 1、开关控制场景,此时通过把CountDownLatch的count用1去初始化。
- 2、需要等待N个线程执行完后才能继续执行的场景。此时可利用N去初始化CountDownLatch。
- 3、分布计算,可以把一个问题分解为N部分,每个部分用一个线程去执行。然后用N去初始化CountDownLatch。等所有线程执行 完后再去调用协作线程进行相关操作。

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count 的值为一次性值,不能够重置。如果需要多次重复使用,可以使用 CyclicBarrier。
例子:
class Driver{
   void main() throws IntegerruptedException e{
    CountDownLatch startSignal = new CountDownLatch(1);
    CountDownLatch doneSignal = new CountDownLatch(N);
    for(int i = 0;i < N;++i) // create and start threads
       new Thread(new Worker(startSignal,doneSignal)).start();
    doSomethingElse(); // don't let run yet
    startSignal.countDown(); // let all threads proceed
    doSomethingElse();
    doneSignal.await(); //wait for all to finish
  }
class Worker implements Runnable{
  private final CountDownLatch startSignal;
  private final CountDownLatch doneSignal;
  Worker(CountDownLatch startSignal,CountDownLatch doneSignal){
    this.startSignal = startSignal;
    this.doneSignal = doneSignal;
  public void run(){
    try{
       startSignal.await();
       doWork();
       doneSignal.countDown();
    }catch(InterruptedException e){
         e.printStackTrace();
    }
  void doWork(){...}
class Driver2{
  void main() throws IntegerruptedException {
    CountDownLatch doneSignal = new CountDownLatch(N);
    ExecutorService e = ...
    for(int i = 0; i < N; ++i) //create and start threads
       e.execute(new WorkerRunnable(doneSignal,i));
     doneSignal.await(); // wait for all to finish
  }
}
class WorkerRunnable implements Runnable{
  private final CountDownLatch doneSignal;
  private final int i;
  WorkerRunnable(CountDownLatch doneSignal,int i){
    this.doneSignal = doneSignal;
    this.i = i;
  public void run(){
    try{
       doWork(i);
       doneSignal.countDown();
    }catch(IntegerruptedException e){
       e.printStackTrace(0;)
    }
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}
 void doWork(){...}
CyclicBarrier 是一个同步工具,它可以让一系列线程相互等待直到某一个屏障点,然后再开始执行。
适用场景:
 1、线程必须相互等待才能执行的场景。
 2、需要多线同步一系列线程,要求可复用的场景。
特性:
 1、count的值可复用,每次屏障被打破后,count会被重置,达到复用的目的。可用于复杂的业务场景
 2、提供一个可选的 Runnable 参数,当所有等待的线程达到 count (屏障值)时就会执行,即在最后一个等待线程到达之后,所有等
待线程得到释放之前执行。 这样一个 barrier action (屏幕响应)可以用来更新所有等待线程的共享状态值(共享信息)。
例子:
class Solver{
 final int N;
 final float[][] data;
 final CyclicBarrier barrier,
 class Worker implements Runnable(
   int myRow;
   Worker(int row){
      myRow = row;
   }
   public void run(){
      while(!done()){
        processRow(myRow);
        try{
          barrier.await();
       }catch(InterruptedException e){
          return;
       }catch(BrokenBarrierException ex){
          return;
     }
   }
 public Solver(float[][] matrix){
   data = matrix;
   N = matrix.length;
   barrier = new CyclicBarrier(N,new Runnable(){
      public void run(){
        mergeRows(....);
     }
   });
   for(int i = 0;i < N;++i){
     new Thread(new Worker(i)).start;
   }
   waitUntilDone();
 }
CyclicBarrier 使用一种全做或全不做的中断模型来应对同步线程失败的情况:如果一个线程由于中断、失败、超时而过早的离开了
barrier 那么其他所有在 barrier 上等待的线程也会通过 BrokenBarrierException 或者 InterruptedException (如果它们也全部同时被
打断)的方式非正常的离开。
public class HelloCyclicBarrierDemo {
 private static CyclicBarrier barrier = new CyclicBarrier(4, new Runnable() {
    @Override
   public void run() {
      System.out.println("barrier end...");
      System.out.println("end time:"+System.currentTimeMillis());
      System.out.println(barrier.getNumberWaiting());
   }
 });
 public static void main(String[] args) {
      System.out.println("start time:"+System.currentTimeMillis());
      System.out.println(barrier.getNumberWaiting());
      for (int i = 0; i < 3; i++) {
        Thread thread = new Thread(new Worker(barrier), "thread" +i);
        thread.start();
     1
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Thread thread4 = new Thread(new Worker2(barrier), "thread4");
      thread4.start();
      thread4.interrupt();
  static class Worker implements Runnable{
    private final CyclicBarrier barrier;
    public Worker(CyclicBarrier barrier){
      this.barrier = barrier;
    @Override
    public void run() {
      try {
         System.out.println("work start....");
         Thread.sleep(4000); // simulate doing work.
         System.out.println("work end....");
         System.out.println(Thread.currentThread().getName()+" barrier size:"+barrier.getNumberWaiting());
      }catch (InterruptedException e) {
         System.out.println(Thread.currentThread().getName()+" is Interrupted.");
         System.out.println(Thread.currentThread().getName() + "is Interrupted:" + Thread.currentThread().isInterrupted()); \\
        Thread.currentThread().interrupt();//reset interrupt state because of await will use it.
         System.out.println(Thread.currentThread().getName()+" is Interrupted:"+Thread.currentThread().isInterrupted());
      }
      try {
         barrier.await();
      } catch (InterruptedException e) {
         System.out.println(Thread.currentThread().getName()+" is Interrupted...");
      } catch (BrokenBarrierException e) {
         System.out.println(Thread.currentThread().getName()+" is Broken.");
      System.out.println(Thread.currentThread().getName()+" continue...");
    }
  static class Worker2 implements Runnable{
    private final CyclicBarrier barrier;
    public Worker2(CyclicBarrier barrier){
      this.barrier = barrier;
    @Override
    public void run() {
      try {
         for(int i = 0; i < 1000000; ++i){
           //an empty loop to simulate doing something.
         barrier.await();
      } catch (InterruptedException e) {
         System.out.println(Thread.currentThread().getName()+" is Interrupted...");
         return;// return after interrupted.
      } catch (BrokenBarrierException e) {
         System.out.println(Thread.currentThread().getName()+" is Broken.");
    }
  }
PS: JAVA中的中断机制是一种协作机制,只有被中断的线程才能对中断进行相应的操作和处理。所有如果一个例子中有多个地方涉及中
断,那么当其中一个捕获了中断后,要记得重设中断状态,如上例中所示,如果不重设会导致 barrier 无法感知中断从而所有等待的线程
无法通过 BrokenBarrier 释放。
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