# 线程池源码解析:

• 线程池内部的线程池状态有几种含义:

RUNNING(111): 表示运行状态,可接受新的任务,也可以处理队列中的任务;

STOP(001): 停止状态,不接收新任务也不处理阻塞队列中的任务,并且会尝试结束执行中的任务,当

工作线程数为0时,进入TIDYING状态;

TIDYING(010): 整理状态,此时任务都已经执行完毕,并且也没有工作线程,执行terminated方法后进

入TERMINATED状态;

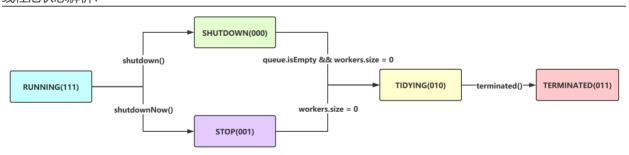
TERMINATED(011): 终止状态,此时线程池完全终止了,并完成了所有资源的释放;

#### • 线程池核心数据结构

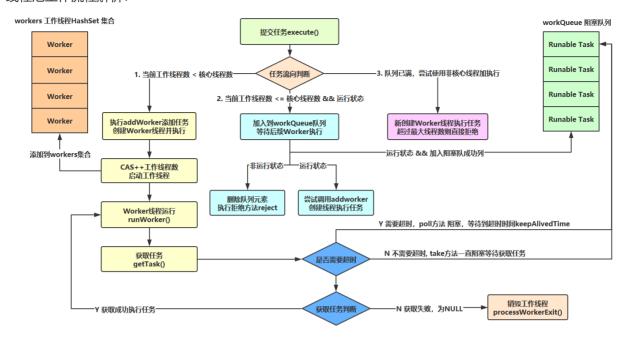
(1) BlockingQueue<Runnable> workQueue, 任务队列, 负责保存任务并将任务交给工作线程处理;

- (2) ReentrantLock mainLock, 在更新内部数据时要使用的锁,如:线程数量,运行状态,工作线程添加减少等:
- (3) Condition termination, 用于支持awaitTermination的等待条件;
- (4) Worker类: (Worker类是可以重复使用的,一般情况下只有线程池超过空闲时间或异常时才会中断线程) class Worker extends AbstractQueuedSynchronizer implements Runnable; 任务内部包装类,包含当前执行任务和当前执行线程的引用,最终执行任务的是run方法内部的runWorker()方法:
- (5) HashSet<Worker> workers, 包含所有工作类的集合, worker只能在持有mainLock的情况下使用(所有的 worker对象都会进入这个集合);

## • 线程池状态解析:



## • 线程池工作流程解析:



#### • 线程池源码解析:

```
package com.bfxy.thread.design.concurrent;
import java.util.*;
import com.bfxy.thread.design.concurrent.atomic.AtomicInteger;
import com.bfxy.thread.design.concurrent.locks.AbstractQueuedSynchronizer;
import com.bfxy.thread.design.concurrent.locks.Condition;
import com.bfxy.thread.design.concurrent.locks.ReentrantLock;
/**
* $ThreadPoolExecutor
* @author hezhuo.bai-JiFeng
* @since 2020年2月12日 下午9:06:49
public class ThreadPoolExecutor extends AbstractExecutorService {
   // ctl 这个变量用于保存当前容器的运行状态和容器大小,并将存在于ThreadPoolExecutor的整个生命周
期
   private final AtomicInteger ctl = new AtomicInteger(ctlof(RUNNING, 0));
   // Integer.SIZE = 32 bit, COUNT_BITS = 29
   private static final int COUNT_BITS = Integer.SIZE - 3;
   // 高三位表示运行状态,低29位表示容器的当前大小(也就是工作线程数的大小);
   // 从而实现了使用一个int同时保存两种信息的功能;
   // CAPACITY相当于掩码
   private static final int CAPACITY = (1 << COUNT_BITS) - 1;</pre>
   // runState is stored in the high-order bits
   /** 运行状态,该状态下线程池可以接受新的任务,也可以处理阻塞队列中的任务
   private static final int RUNNING = -1 << COUNT_BITS;</pre>
                                                       // 111
   /** 待关闭状态,不再接受新的任务,继续处理阻塞队列中的任务; */
```

```
private static final int SHUTDOWN = 0 << COUNT_BITS; // 000
* 停止状态,不接收新任务也不处理阻塞队列中的任务,并且会尝试结束执行中的任务;
* 当工作线程数为0时,进入 TIDYING 状态;
private static final int STOP = 1 << COUNT_BITS; // 001
/**
* 整理状态, 此时任务都已经执行完毕, 并且也没有工作线程;
* 执行terminated方法后进入 TERMINATED 状态
*/
private static final int TIDYING = 2 << COUNT_BITS; // 010
/** 终止状态,此时线程池完全终止了,并完成了所有资源的释放; */
private static final int TERMINATED = 3 << COUNT_BITS; // 011</pre>
// Packing and unpacking ctl
// ~CAPACITY表示取反,获得c的高三位,得到运行状态
private static int runStateOf(int c) { return c & ~CAPACITY; }
// 用来获得c的低29位,获得当前工作线程数量的大小
private static int workerCountOf(int c) { return c & CAPACITY; }
private static int ctlof(int rs, int wc) { return rs | wc; }
/**
* <B>方法名称: </B>runStateLessThan<BR>
* <B>概要说明: </B>根据运行状态值进行比对, 前者小于后者<BR>
* @author hezhuo.bai-JiFeng
* @since 2020年2月13日 下午8:00:59
* @param c 状态c
* @param s 状态s
* @return c < s
*/
private static boolean runStateLessThan(int c, int s) {
  return c < s;
}
/**
* <B>方法名称: </B>runStateAtLeast<BR>
* <B>概要说明: </B>根据运行状态值进行比对, 前者大于等于后者<BR>
* @author hezhuo.bai-JiFeng
* @since 2020年2月13日 下午7:59:33
* @param c 状态c
* @param s 状态s
* @return c >= s
private static boolean runStateAtLeast(int c, int s) {
   return c >= s;
}
private static boolean isRunning(int c) {
```

```
// RUNNING = 0, c < 0;
   return c < SHUTDOWN;</pre>
}
/**
* <B>方法名称: </B>compareAndIncrementWorkerCount<BR>
* <B>概要说明: </B>操作工作线程数CAS递增<BR>
* @author hezhuo.bai-JiFeng
* @since 2020年2月13日 下午8:11:31
* @param expect 期望的原始值
* @return CAS操作结果
*/
private boolean compareAndIncrementWorkerCount(int expect) {
   return ctl.compareAndSet(expect, expect + 1);
}
/**
* <B>方法名称: </B>compareAndDecrementWorkerCount<BR>
* <B>概要说明: </B>操作工作线程数CAS递减<BR>
* @author hezhuo.bai-JiFeng
* @since 2020年2月13日 下午8:11:56
* @param expect 期望的原始值
* @return CAS操作结果
*/
private boolean compareAndDecrementWorkerCount(int expect) {
   return ctl.compareAndSet(expect, expect - 1);
}
/**
* <B>方法名称: </B>decrementWorkerCount<BR>
* <B>概要说明: </B>do while 方式递减,也就是一定会执行递减成功,否则一直做CAS操作<BR>
* @author hezhuo.bai-JiFeng
* @since 2020年2月13日 下午8:13:42
private void decrementWorkerCount() {
   do {} while (! compareAndDecrementWorkerCount(ctl.get()));
}
/** workQueue 任务队列,负责保存任务并将任务交给工作线程处理 */
private final BlockingQueue<Runnable> workQueue;
/** mainLock 在更新内部数据时要使用的锁(如: 线程数量, 运行状态, 工作线程集等)
private final ReentrantLock mainLock = new ReentrantLock();
/**
* 用于支持awaitTermination的等待条件
private final Condition termination = mainLock.newCondition();
/**
* 包含所有工作类的集合,只能在持有mainLock的情况下使用
private final HashSet<Worker> workers = new HashSet<Worker>();
```

```
/**
   * 记录曾经达到的最大的线程数量
   private int largestPoolSize;
   /**
   * 统计任务完成数量的计数器,在工作线程终止的时候才会更新
   private long completedTaskCount;
   /** 线程工厂,用于创建新线程 */
   private volatile ThreadFactory threadFactory;
   /**
   * 当线程池饱和或者关闭时,负责处理新来任务的处理器,称为拒绝任务处理器
   private volatile RejectedExecutionHandler handler;
   /**
    * 空闲回收线程池中线程时间
   private volatile long keepAliveTime;
   /**
    * 如果为false(默认情况下),核心线程就算空闲也会一直存活;
    * 如果为true,等待任务的核心线程会使用keepAliveTime作为超时时间;如果超时,线程被回收;
   private volatile boolean allowCoreThreadTimeOut;
   /**
    * 核心线程数量,只能在持有mainLock的情况下修改,volatile可以保证可见性;
   private volatile int corePoolSize;
   /**
    * 最大线程数量,只能在持有mainLock的情况下修改,volatile可以保证可见性;
   private volatile int maximumPoolSize;
   /**
   * 默认拒绝策略defaultHandler = AbortPolicy
   private static final RejectedExecutionHandler defaultHandler = new AbortPolicy();
   private static final RuntimePermission shutdownPerm = new
RuntimePermission("modifyThread");
   /**
   * $worker
    * 任务内部包装类,包含当前执行任务和执行线程,最终执行任务的是run方法内部的runworker()方法
   * @author hezhuo.bai-JiFeng
    * @since 2020年2月13日 下午3:20:34
```

```
private final class Worker extends AbstractQueuedSynchronizer implements Runnable {
       private static final long serialVersionUID = 6138294804551838833L;
       /** 执行task任务的线程,此线程是由ThreadFactury创建的 */
       final Thread thread;
       /** task任务引用
       Runnable firstTask;
       /** 完成的任务数,用于线程池统计 */
       volatile long completedTasks;
       /**
        * <B>构造方法</B>Worker<BR>
        * 每个worker其实就是一个线程(thread),同时包含了一个任务(firstTask),即初始化时要被首先
执行的任务<BR>
        * 这个worker对象是以单线程的方式重复执行不同的任务的<BR>
        * @param firstTask
        */
       Worker(Runnable firstTask) {
          // 初始状态-1, 防止在调用runworker(), 也就是真正执行task前中断thread
           setState(-1); // inhibit interrupts until runWorker
           this.firstTask = firstTask;
           this.thread = getThreadFactory().newThread(this);
       }
       /** Delegates main run loop to outer runWorker */
       public void run() {
          //
           runWorker(this);
       }
       // Lock methods
       // The value 0 represents the unlocked state.
       // The value 1 represents the locked state.
       protected boolean isHeldExclusively() {
           return getState() != 0;
       }
       // 获取许可
       protected boolean tryAcquire(int unused) {
           // 获取许可方法, compareAndSetState设置为1
           if (compareAndSetState(0, 1)) {
              // 设置为独占线程
              setExclusiveOwnerThread(Thread.currentThread());
              return true;
          return false;
       }
       // 释放许可
       protected boolean tryRelease(int unused) {
           setExclusiveOwnerThread(null);
```

```
setState(0):
       return true;
   }
   // AQS加锁
   public void lock() { acquire(1); }
   // AQS尝试加锁
   public boolean tryLock() { return tryAcquire(1); }
   // AQS释放锁
   public void unlock()
                        { release(1); }
   // 是否正处于加锁状态(独占状态)
   public boolean isLocked() { return isHeldExclusively(); }
   // 打断当前线程方法
   void interruptIfStarted() {
       Thread t;
       // 如果当前线程处于空闲状态,并且当前线程不为空,并且不是打断状态;则进行打断当前线程;
       if (getState() >= 0 && (t = thread) != null && !t.isInterrupted()) {
           try {
              t.interrupt();
           } catch (SecurityException ignore) {
       }
   }
}
 * Methods for setting control state
*/
private void advanceRunState(int targetState) {
   for (;;) {
       int c = ctl.get();
       // 将当前线程池运行状态和targetState状态进行比对;
       // 如果c >= s,也就是当前状态大于等于targetState状态,则break
       // 否则执行后面的逻辑比对, CAS操作改变状态
       if (
              runStateAtLeast(c, targetState) ||
              ctl.compareAndSet(c, ctlOf(targetState, workerCountOf(c)))
           )
           break;
   }
}
// 尝试停止线程池
final void tryTerminate() {
   for (;;) {
       int c = ctl.get();
       if (isRunning(c) ||
           runStateAtLeast(c, TIDYING) ||
           (runStateOf(c) == SHUTDOWN && ! workQueue.isEmpty()))
       if (workerCountOf(c) != 0) { // Eligible to terminate
           interruptIdleWorkers(ONLY_ONE);
```

```
return;
        }
        final ReentrantLock mainLock = this.mainLock;
        mainLock.lock();
        try {
            if (ctl.compareAndSet(c, ctlof(TIDYING, 0))) {
                try {
                    terminated();
                } finally {
                    ctl.set(ctlof(TERMINATED, 0));
                    termination.signalAll();
                return;
        } finally {
            mainLock.unlock();
        // else retry on failed CAS
    }
}
 * Methods for controlling interrupts to worker threads.
*/
// 检查是否允许进行Shutdown
private void checkShutdownAccess() {
    SecurityManager security = System.getSecurityManager();
    if (security != null) {
        security.checkPermission(shutdownPerm);
        final ReentrantLock mainLock = this.mainLock;
        mainLock.lock();
        try {
            for (Worker w : workers)
                security.checkAccess(w.thread);
        } finally {
            mainLock.unlock();
        }
    }
}
// 打断所有工作workers
private void interruptWorkers() {
    final ReentrantLock mainLock = this.mainLock;
    mainLock.lock();
    try {
        for (Worker w : workers)
            w.interruptIfStarted();
    } finally {
        mainLock.unlock();
    }
}
```

```
// 打断工作workers
private void interruptIdleWorkers(boolean onlyOne) {
   final ReentrantLock mainLock = this.mainLock;
   mainLock.lock();
   try {
       for (Worker w : workers) {
           Thread t = w.thread;
           // 如果当前线程不是中断状态并且尝试加锁成功,则进行打断
           if (!t.isInterrupted() && w.tryLock()) {
               try {
                   t.interrupt();
               } catch (SecurityException ignore) {
               } finally {
                   w.unlock();
               }
           }
           // 仅仅作用于一个worker之后就退出
           if (onlyOne)
               break;
       }
   } finally {
       mainLock.unlock();
   }
}
* Common form of interruptIdleWorkers, to avoid having to
* remember what the boolean argument means.
*/
private void interruptIdleWorkers() {
   interruptIdleWorkers(false);
}
private static final boolean ONLY_ONE = true;
* Misc utilities, most of which are also exported to
* ScheduledThreadPoolExecutor
*/
// 内部方法执行拒绝
final void reject(Runnable command) {
   handler.rejectedExecution(command, this);
}
// 子类需重新方法
void onShutdown() {
}
// 判断是运行或者将要停止状态
final boolean isRunningOrShutdown(boolean shutdownOK) {
   int rs = runStateOf(ctl.get());
```

```
return rs == RUNNING | (rs == SHUTDOWN && shutdownOK);
   }
   // 把workQueue里面的元素取出来
   private List<Runnable> drainQueue() {
       BlockingQueue<Runnable> q = workQueue;
       ArrayList<Runnable> taskList = new ArrayList<Runnable>();
       q.drainTo(taskList);
       if (!q.isEmpty()) {
          for (Runnable r : q.toArray(new Runnable[0])) {
              if (q.remove(r))
                  taskList.add(r);
          }
       }
       return taskList;
   }
    * Methods for creating, running and cleaning up after workers
    */
   /**
    * <B>方法名称: </B>addworker<BR>
    * <B>概要说明: </B>把任务添加到队列<BR>
    * @author hezhuo.bai-JiFeng
    * @since 2020年2月13日 下午3:46:11
    * @param firstTask 执行的任务
    * @param core
                    线程是否是一个core线程
    * @return
    */
   private boolean addWorker(Runnable firstTask, boolean core) {
       retry:
       for (;;) {
          int c = ctl.get();
           // 获取运行状态
          int rs = runStateOf(c);
           // Check if queue empty only if necessary.
           /**
           * 1. 线程池已经shutdown后,还要添加新的任务则直接拒绝;
             2. SHUTDOWN状态虽然不接受新任务,但仍然会执行已经加入任务队列的任务;
                  所以当进入SHUTDOWN状态,而传进来的任务为空,并且任务队列不为空的时候,是允许添
加新线程的;
                  如果把这个条件取反,就表示不允许添加 worker;
           */
           if (rs >= SHUTDOWN &&
              ! (rs == SHUTDOWN &&
                 firstTask == null &&
                 ! workQueue.isEmpty()))
              return false;
          for (;;) {
```

```
// 获得 Worker工作线程数
              int wc = workerCountOf(c);
              // 如果工作线程数大于默认容量大小或者大于动态线程数大小,则直接返回false;表示不能
再添加worker;
             // 动态线程数大小取决于core参数:
             // core = true 则为corePoolSize
             // core = false 则为 maximumPoolSize
              if (wc >= CAPACITY ||
                 wc >= (core ? corePoolSize : maximumPoolSize))
                 return false:
              // 通过 cas来增加工作线程数,如果 cas失败,则直接重试
             if (compareAndIncrementWorkerCount(c))
                 break retry:
             // 再次获取ctl的值,通过新的ctl值获取运行状态
             c = ctl.get();
             // 如果新的运行状态和旧的运行状态不相等,说明线程的状态发生了变化,继续重试
             if (runStateOf(c) != rs)
                 continue retry;
             // else CAS failed due to workerCount change; retry inner loop
          }
      }
      // 上面这段代码主要是对worker数量做CAS+1操作,接下来才是构建worker对象
      boolean workerStarted = false; // 工作线程是否启动的标识
      boolean workerAdded = false; // 工作线程是否已经添加成功的标识
      Worker w = null;
                                  // worker对象
      try {
          // 构建一个 Worker, 传入task对象
          w = new Worker(firstTask);
          // 获取当前worker的线程引用
          final Thread t = w.thread;
          if (t != null) {
             final ReentrantLock mainLock = this.mainLock;
              // 加锁阻塞,避免并发
             mainLock.lock();
             try {
                 // Recheck while holding lock.
                 // Back out on ThreadFactory failure or if
                 // shut down before lock acquired.
                 // 获取运行状态
                 int rs = runStateOf(ctl.get());
                  * 只有当前线程池是正在运行状态,
                  * 或是SHUTDOWN且firstTask为空,才能添加到workers集合中;
                 if (rs < SHUTDOWN | | (rs == SHUTDOWN && firstTask == null)) {
                    // 任务刚封装到 work里面,还没 start,如果是alive状态则直接抛出异常
                     if (t.isAlive()) // precheck that t is startable
                        throw new IllegalThreadStateException();
                     // 将新创建的worker添加到workers集合中;
                     workers.add(w);
```

```
// 如果集合中的工作线程数大于最大线程数, 这个最大线程数表示线程池曾经出现
过的最大线程数
                    int s = workers.size();
                    if (s > largestPoolSize)
                       // 更新线程池出现过的最大线程数
                        largestPoolSize = s;
                    // 工作线程是否已经添加成功的标识,设置为成功
                    workerAdded = true;
                }
             } finally {
                // 释放锁
                mainLock.unlock();
             }
             // 如果workerAdded=true 标记成功,则启动工作线程
             if (workerAdded) {
                t.start();
                // 线程启动成功标记,设置为成功
                workerStarted = true;
             }
          }
      } finally {
          // 线程启动成功标记如果为失败,则调用addworkerFailed方法
          // 如果添加失败,就需要做一件事; 就是递减实际工作线程数(还原之前的CAS+1操作)
          if (! workerStarted)
             addworkerFailed(w);
      }
      // 最终返回是否启动成功标记,也就是添加成功标记,表示addworker方法成功添加了任务并且任务已
经执行
      return workerStarted;
   }
   /**
    * <B>方法名称: </B>addworkerFailed<BR>
    * <B>概要说明: </B>如果添加worker并且启动线程失败,则会做失败后的处理,CAS-1操作<BR>
    * @author hezhuo.bai-JiFeng
    * @since 2020年2月13日 下午5:33:50
    * @param w
    */
   private void addWorkerFailed(Worker w) {
      final ReentrantLock mainLock = this.mainLock;
      mainLock.lock();
      try {
          // 如果worker已经构造好了,则从workers集合中移除这个worker
          if (w != null)
             workers.remove(w);
          // 原子递减容器工作线程数
          decrementWorkerCount();
          // 尝试结束线程池
          tryTerminate();
      } finally {
          mainLock.unlock();
      }
   }
```

```
/**
    * <B>方法名称: </B>processWorkerExit<BR>
    * <B>概要说明: </B>Worker退出的后续处理工作,比如销毁工作线程<BR>
    * @author hezhuo.bai-JiFeng
    * @since 2020年2月13日 下午6:06:13
    * @param w
    * @param completedAbruptly
    */
   private void processWorkerExit(Worker w, boolean completedAbruptly) {
      // 如果出现了异常情况,强制打断worker运行,workerCount(线程工作数量执行CAS--操作)
      // 如果线程执行时没有出现异常,说明在getTask()方法中已经已经对workerCount进行了减1操作,
这里就不必再减了
      if (completedAbruptly) // If abrupt, then workerCount wasn't adjusted
          decrementWorkerCount();
      final ReentrantLock mainLock = this.mainLock:
      mainLock.lock();
      try {
          // 非强制打断worker运行,也就是工作线程正常运行完成退出时,统计任务完成数量
          completedTaskCount += w.completedTasks;
          // 删除工作线程;
          workers.remove(w);
      } finally {
          mainLock.unlock();
      }
      // 尝试中断操作
      tryTerminate();
      // 再次获取ctl,并确定当前容器状态是否小于STOP状态(RUNNING或SHUTDOWN状态:处于可以执行任
务的状态)
      int c = ctl.get();
      if (runStateLessThan(c, STOP)) {
          // 如果worker是正常结束运行
          if (!completedAbruptly) {
             // allowCoreThreadTimeOut: 默认为false, workerCount空闲也要至少要保持核心线
程数量, 反之则核心线程就算空闲也会存活;
             // 如果allowCoreThreadTimeOut=false, 那么workerCount不少于corePoolSize
             // 如果allowCoreThreadTimeOut=true,并且等待队列有任务,至少保留一个worker用
于执行任务
             int min = allowCoreThreadTimeOut ? 0 : corePoolSize;
             // 如果队列里还有剩余任务排队,则分配一个线程
             if (min == 0 && ! workQueue.isEmpty())
                 min = 1;
             // 如果当前工作线程数大于等于最小线程数,说明任务肯定会被剩余的工作线程执行完,直接
return即可
             if (workerCountOf(c) >= min)
                 return; // replacement not needed
          }
          // 如果worker是异常退出: 则直接addworker进行处理, 可能是新建一个线程去继续处理队列中
的任务;
          // 如果worker是正常退出: 也是一样等待后续处理任务;
```

```
addworker(null, false);
      }
   }
   /**
    * <B>方法名称: </B>getTask<BR>
    * <B>概要说明: </B>获取任务方法<BR>
    * @author hezhuo.bai-JiFeng
    * @since 2020年2月13日 下午6:44:29
    * @return Runnable返回任务
   private Runnable getTask() {
      boolean timedOut = false; // Did the last poll() time out?
      for (;;) {
         // 获取当前线程池运行状态
          int c = ctl.get();
          int rs = runStateOf(c);
          /**
           * 对线程池状态的判断,两种情况会workerCount-1并且返回null:
             1. 线程池状态为SHUTDOWN, 且workQueue为空;
                SHUTDOWN状态的线程池还是要执行workQueue中剩余的任务;
           * 2. 线程池状态为STOP, shutdownNow()会导致变成 STOP;
                此时不用考虑 workQueue的情况;
          if (rs >= SHUTDOWN && (rs >= STOP || workQueue.isEmpty())) {
             decrementWorkerCount();
             // 这里返回空,则上层的runworker方法中自旋获取任务为null,
             // 就会执行runworker的finally中的processworkerExit方法,对worker进行彻底回
收处理工作
             return null:
          // 获取当前工作线程数量
          int wc = workerCountOf(c);
          // Are workers subject to culling?
          // timed变量用于判断是否需要进行超时控制:
          // 对于allowCoreThreadTimeOut = true,或者超过核心线程数量的这些线程需要进行超时控
制;
          // allowCoreThreadTimeOut, 默认是false, 也就是核心线程不允许进行超时;
          // wc > corePoolSize,表示当前线程池中的线程数量大于核心线程数量;
          boolean timed = allowCoreThreadTimeOut | wc > corePoolSize;
          /**
             1. 线程数量超过maximumPoolSize的情况:
                可能是线程池在运行时被调用了setMaximumPoolSize()被改变了大小,
                否则不会超过maximumPoolSize;
            2. timed && timedOut, 如果为true表示当前操作需要进行超时控制;
                并且上次从阻塞队列中获取任务发生了超时, 其实就是体现了空闲线程的存活时间;
```

```
* 如果发生1,2条件命中,并且workQueue为null,则首先对workerCount做CAS--操作;
          * 然后则退出当前for循环, return null;
          * 如果没有成功对WorkerCount做CAS--操作;则执行continue,继续for循环;
          */
          if ((wc > maximumPoolSize || (timed && timedOut))
             && (wc > 1 \mid | workQueue.isEmpty())) {
             if (compareAndDecrementWorkerCount(c))
                return null;
             continue;
          }
          try {
             /**
              * timed=true,则通过阻塞队列 poll方法进行超时控制;
                如果在keepaliveTime时间内没有获取到任务,则返回 null;
              * 否则通过take方法阻塞式获取队列中的任务;
              */
             Runnable r = timed?
                workQueue.poll(keepAliveTime, TimeUnit.NANOSECONDS) :
                workQueue.take();
             // 返回任务数据
             if (r != null) {
                return r;
             }
             // 如果r==null则说明已经超时了,设置timedOut=true并在下次自旋的时候进行回收;
             // 注意: 下次自旋操作本方法只是对计数器进行CAS--操作, 而返回空后由runworker方进
行回收Worker处理
             timedOut = true;
          } catch (InterruptedException retry) {
              * 如果获取任务时当前线程发生了中断,则设置timedOut为false,并返回循环重试;
              * 注意虽然poll和take方法均支持InterruptedException打断当前worker内部的线程对
象,
              * 但是这里catch到了这个打断异常,所以不会出现跳出自旋的情况;
              */
             timedOut = false;
          }
      }
   }
   /**
    * <B>方法名称: </B>runWorker => Main worker run loop<BR>
    * <B>概要说明: </B>执行任务方法<BR>
      ThreadPoolExecutor的核心方法addworker主要作用是增加工作线程,
      而worker则其实就是一个线程里面重写了run方法,由runworker方法真正执行任务对象(worker);
      runWorker这个方法主要做几件事:
    * 1. 如果task不为空,则开始执行task;
    * 2. 如果task为空,则通过getTask()再去取任务并赋值给task,如果取到的Runnable不为空则执行该
任务;
```

```
3. 执行完毕后, 通过while循环继续 getTask()取仟务:
      4. 如果getTask()取到的任务依然是空,那么整个runworker()方法执行完毕;
    * @author hezhuo.bai-JiFeng
    * @since 2020年2月13日 下午5:40:49
    * @param w
    */
   final void runWorker(Worker w) {
      Thread wt = Thread.currentThread();
      Runnable task = w.firstTask;
      w.firstTask = null;
      /**
       * unlock表示当前worker线程允许中断,因为 new Worker默认的 state=-1;
       * 此处是调用Worker类的tryRelease()方法,将state置为0;
       * 而interruptIfStarted()中只有state>=0才允许调用中断;
       */
      w.unlock(); // allow interrupts
      // 标记变量,表示在执行任务过程中是否出现了异常
      boolean completedAbruptly = true;
      try {
          // while循环在这里实现了线程复用,如果task为空则通过getTask来获取任务;
          while (task != null || (task = getTask()) != null) {
              /**
              * 上锁的目的不是为了防止并发执行任务,因为worker本身就是单线程执行的;
                 而是为了在shutdown()时不终止正在运行的worker任务;
              * 线程池为stop状态时不接受新任务,不执行已经加入任务队列的任务并且还会尝试中断正
在执行的任务
              * 所以对于stop状态以上的状态是要中断线程的,比如TIDYING、TERMINATED状态;
              */
             w.lock();
             // If pool is stopping, ensure thread is interrupted;
             // if not, ensure thread is not interrupted. This
             // requires a recheck in second case to deal with
             // shutdownNow race while clearing interrupt
             // 1. 如果是STOP或以上运行状态
             // 或者情况:
             // 2. 首先中断线程,然后判断是否是STOP或以上运行状态;
                    如果不是(!wt.isInterrupted())
             // 1和2的条件成立, 最终还要则还需要再次中断
             if ((runStateAtLeast(ctl.get(), STOP) ||
                  (Thread.interrupted() &&
                   runStateAtLeast(ctl.get(), STOP))) &&
                 !wt.isInterrupted())
                 wt.interrupt();
             try {
                 // 任务运行前的前置处理器
                 beforeExecute(wt, task);
                 Throwable thrown = null;
                 try {
```

```
// 执行仟务中的run方法
                      task.run();
                  } catch (RuntimeException x) {
                      thrown = x; throw x;
                  } catch (Error x) {
                      thrown = x; throw x;
                  } catch (Throwable x) {
                      thrown = x; throw new Error(x);
                  } finally {
                      // 任务运行后的后置处理器
                      afterExecute(task, thrown);
                  }
               } finally {
                  // 运行完成后,置空任务;这样下次循环开始时,task依然为 null,需要再通过
getTask()获取任务
                  task = null;
                  // 记录该worker完成任务数量
                  w.completedTasks++;
                  // 解锁操作
                  w.unlock();
               }
           }
           // 表示执行过了while循环之后的completedAbruptly状态,没有出现异常情况,正常执行完毕
任务
           completedAbruptly = false;
       } finally {
           // 1.将入参 worker从数组 workers里删除掉;
           // 2.根据布尔值allowCoreThreadTimeOut来决定是否补充新的Worker进数组worker
           processWorkerExit(w, completedAbruptly);
       }
   }
   // Public constructors and methods
   public ThreadPoolExecutor(int corePoolSize,
                            int maximumPoolSize,
                            long keepAliveTime,
                            TimeUnit unit,
                            BlockingQueue<Runnable> workQueue) {
       this(corePoolSize, maximumPoolSize, keepAliveTime, unit, workQueue,
            Executors.defaultThreadFactory(), defaultHandler);
   }
   public ThreadPoolExecutor(int corePoolSize,
                            int maximumPoolSize,
                            long keepAliveTime,
                            TimeUnit unit,
                            BlockingQueue<Runnable> workQueue,
                            ThreadFactory threadFactory) {
       this(corePoolSize, maximumPoolSize, keepAliveTime, unit, workQueue,
            threadFactory, defaultHandler);
   }
```

```
public ThreadPoolExecutor(int corePoolSize.
                         int maximumPoolSize,
                          long keepAliveTime,
                         TimeUnit unit,
                          BlockingQueue<Runnable> workQueue,
                          RejectedExecutionHandler handler) {
   this(corePoolSize, maximumPoolSize, keepAliveTime, unit, workQueue,
         Executors.defaultThreadFactory(), handler);
}
/**
* <B>构造方法</B>ThreadPoolExecutor<BR>
* @param corePoolSize
                           核心线程数
* @param maximumPoolSize   最大线程数
* @param keepAliveTime 空闲超时时间
* @param unit
                           时间单位
                         工作队列
 * @param workQueue
 * @param threadFactory
                           线程工厂
* @param handler
                          拒绝策略
*/
public ThreadPoolExecutor(int corePoolSize,
                         int maximumPoolSize,
                          long keepAliveTime,
                          TimeUnit unit,
                          BlockingQueue<Runnable> workQueue,
                         ThreadFactory threadFactory,
                          RejectedExecutionHandler handler) {
   if (corePoolSize < 0 ||
       maximumPoolSize <= 0 ||</pre>
        maximumPoolSize < corePoolSize ||</pre>
        keepAliveTime < 0)
        throw new IllegalArgumentException();
   if (workQueue == null || threadFactory == null || handler == null)
        throw new NullPointerException();
   this.corePoolSize = corePoolSize;
   this.maximumPoolSize = maximumPoolSize;
   this.workQueue = workQueue;
   this.keepAliveTime = unit.toNanos(keepAliveTime);
   this.threadFactory = threadFactory;
   this.handler = handler;
}
* <B>方法名称: </B>execute<BR>
* <B>概要说明: </B>执行execute方法<BR>
* @author hezhuo.bai-JiFeng
* @since 2020年2月13日 下午3:52:55
* @see com.bfxy.thread.design.concurrent.Executor#execute(java.lang.Runnable)
*/
public void execute(Runnable command) {
   if (command == null)
        throw new NullPointerException();
```

```
int c = ctl.get();
      /**
       * 1. 如果当前线程池(或者说容器)中的线程数少于corePoolSize,
             则调用addworker(command, true)去创建一个核心线程, 并执行任务;
       */
      if (workerCountOf(c) < corePoolSize) {</pre>
          if (addworker(command, true))
             return;
          c = ctl.get();
      }
      /**
       *
          2. 如果不满足条件1,则说明核心线程已满,则调用workQueue.offer(command)方法,
             把当前要执行的任务加入到队列中,加入成功返回true;
             如果一个任务可以成功排队(加入成功),我们仍然需要再次检查我们是否应该添加一个线程;
             因为上次检查过后可能现在线程池已经关闭了, 所以要再次检查;
      // 如果是运行状态 && 加入到队列成功
      if (isRunning(c) && workQueue.offer(command)) {
          int recheck = ctl.get();
          // 如果不是运行状态,进行删除队列元素并且执行拒绝策略
          if (! isRunning(recheck) && remove(command))
             reject(command);
          /**
          * workerCountOf(recheck) == 0 表示当前工作线程数已经没有了,
          * 但是由上一个条件得知任务已经添加队列成功, workQueue.offer(command) = true;
          * 接下来则调用addworker方法,尝试执行任务:
             addworker第一个参数是null,表示没有新任务加入;
          * addworker第二个参数是false,说明当前线程池(或者说容器)中的工作线程数大于
corePoolSize,
             这时如果是运行状态或SHUTDOWN状态, 会新创建线程来执行加入的任务;
          * 否则会执行内部addworkerFailed方法添加失败记录;
          else if (workerCountOf(recheck) == 0)
             addworker(null, false);
      }
      /**
       * 3. 如果加入队列失败,说明这时候 核心池已满,队列已经满,试着创建一个新线程;
       *
             如果创建新线程失败了,说明线程池被关闭或者线程池完全满了,拒绝任务
       */
      else if (!addworker(command, false))
          reject(command);
   }
   /**
    * <B>方法名称: </B>shutdown<BR>
    * <B>概要说明: </B>停止<BR>
    * @author hezhuo.bai-JiFeng
    * @since 2020年2月13日 下午3:24:32
    * @see com.bfxy.thread.design.concurrent.ExecutorService#shutdown()
    */
   public void shutdown() {
      final ReentrantLock mainLock = this.mainLock;
```

```
mainLock.lock();
   try {
        checkShutdownAccess();
        advanceRunState(SHUTDOWN);
        interruptIdleWorkers();
       onShutdown(); // hook for ScheduledThreadPoolExecutor
   } finally {
       mainLock.unlock();
   }
   tryTerminate();
}
* <B>方法名称: </B>shutdownNow<BR>
* <B>概要说明: </B>立即停止,并且返回在队列里等待的元素集合<BR>
* @author hezhuo.bai-JiFeng
* @since 2020年2月13日 下午3:24:42
* @see com.bfxy.thread.design.concurrent.ExecutorService#shutdownNow()
*/
public List<Runnable> shutdownNow() {
   List<Runnable> tasks;
   final ReentrantLock mainLock = this.mainLock;
   mainLock.lock();
   try {
        checkShutdownAccess();
       advanceRunState(STOP);
       interruptWorkers();
       // 返回取出来的元素,也就是正在等待的队列
       tasks = drainQueue();
   } finally {
       mainLock.unlock();
   }
   tryTerminate();
   return tasks;
}
public boolean isShutdown() {
   return ! isRunning(ctl.get());
}
public boolean isTerminating() {
   int c = ctl.get();
   return ! isRunning(c) && runStateLessThan(c, TERMINATED);
}
public boolean isTerminated() {
   return runStateAtLeast(ctl.get(), TERMINATED);
}
public boolean awaitTermination(long timeout, TimeUnit unit)
   throws InterruptedException {
   long nanos = unit.toNanos(timeout);
   final ReentrantLock mainLock = this.mainLock;
```

```
mainLock.lock();
   try {
       for (;;) {
           if (runStateAtLeast(ctl.get(), TERMINATED))
               return true;
           if (nanos \ll 0)
               return false;
           nanos = termination.awaitNanos(nanos);
       }
   } finally {
       mainLock.unlock();
   }
}
// 最终关闭线程
protected void finalize() {
   shutdown();
}
// 设置线程工厂
public void setThreadFactory(ThreadFactory threadFactory) {
   if (threadFactory == null)
       throw new NullPointerException();
   this.threadFactory = threadFactory;
}
// 获取线程工厂
public ThreadFactory getThreadFactory() {
   return threadFactory;
}
// 设置拒绝策略对象
public void setRejectedExecutionHandler(RejectedExecutionHandler handler) {
   if (handler == null)
       throw new NullPointerException();
   this.handler = handler;
}
// 返回拒绝策略对象
public RejectedExecutionHandler getRejectedExecutionHandler() {
   return handler;
// 设置corePoolSize
public void setCorePoolSize(int corePoolSize) {
   if (corePoolSize < 0)</pre>
       throw new IllegalArgumentException();
   int delta = corePoolSize - this.corePoolSize;
   // 设置新的corePoolSize
   this.corePoolSize = corePoolSize;
   // 如果新的corePoolSize小于旧的corePoolSize,则进行打断空闲的workers
   if (workerCountOf(ctl.get()) > corePoolSize)
       interruptIdleWorkers();
```

```
// 新的corePoolSize - 旧的corePoolSize > 0. 则添加新的worker对象
       else if (delta > 0) {
           // We don't really know how many new threads are "needed".
           // As a heuristic, prestart enough new workers (up to new
           // core size) to handle the current number of tasks in
           // queue, but stop if queue becomes empty while doing so.
           int k = Math.min(delta, workQueue.size());
           while (k-- > 0 \&\& addworker(null, true)) {
               if (workQueue.isEmpty())
                  break;
           }
       }
   }
   // 获取核心coreSize
   public int getCorePoolSize() {
       return corePoolSize;
   }
   // 如果所有核心线程已经启动则返回true, 否则返回未启动所有线程并启动一个worker
   public boolean prestartCoreThread() {
       return workerCountOf(ctl.get()) < corePoolSize &&</pre>
           addworker(null, true);
   }
   // 与prestartAllCoreThreads方法相同, 但是只会启动一个worker对象,即使coreSize=0;
   void ensurePrestart() {
       int wc = workerCountOf(ctl.get());
       if (wc < corePoolSize)</pre>
           addworker(null, true);
       else if (wc == 0)
           addworker(null, false);
   }
   // 启动所有核心线程,导致它们无所事事地等待工作;预启动策略
   public int prestartAllCoreThreads() {
       int n = 0;
       while (addworker(null, true))
           ++n:
       return n;
   }
   // 获取是否可以回收空闲的核心线程,默认为false,不可回收核心线程
   public boolean allowsCoreThreadTimeOut() {
       return allowCoreThreadTimeOut;
   }
   // 设置是是否可以回收空闲的核心线程, true则可以回收;
   public void allowCoreThreadTimeOut(boolean value) {
       if (value && keepAliveTime <= 0)
           throw new IllegalArgumentException("Core threads must have nonzero keep
alive times");
       if (value != allowCoreThreadTimeOut) {
```

```
allowCoreThreadTimeOut = value:
            if (value)
                interruptIdleWorkers();
       }
   }
   // 设置最大线程池数量
   public void setMaximumPoolSize(int maximumPoolSize) {
       if (maximumPoolSize <= 0 || maximumPoolSize < corePoolSize)</pre>
            throw new IllegalArgumentException();
       this.maximumPoolSize = maximumPoolSize;
       if (workerCountOf(ctl.get()) > maximumPoolSize)
            interruptIdleWorkers();
   }
   // 获取最大线程池数量
   public int getMaximumPoolSize() {
       return maximumPoolSize;
   }
   // 设置keepAliveTime
   public void setKeepAliveTime(long time, TimeUnit unit) {
       if (time < 0)
            throw new IllegalArgumentException();
       if (time == 0 && allowsCoreThreadTimeOut())
           throw new IllegalArgumentException("Core threads must have nonzero keep
alive times");
       long keepAliveTime = unit.toNanos(time);
       long delta = keepAliveTime - this.keepAliveTime;
       this.keepAliveTime = keepAliveTime;
       if (delta < 0)</pre>
            interruptIdleWorkers();
   }
   // 获取空闲时间keepAliveTime
   public long getKeepAliveTime(TimeUnit unit) {
       return unit.convert(keepAliveTime, TimeUnit.NANOSECONDS);
   }
   /* User-level queue utilities */
   // 获取队列workQueue
   public BlockingQueue<Runnable> getQueue() {
       return workQueue;
   }
   // remove 移除一个任务
   public boolean remove(Runnable task) {
       boolean removed = workQueue.remove(task);
       tryTerminate(); // In case SHUTDOWN and now empty
       return removed;
   }
```

```
// purge 清空队列元素,通常需先做取消操之后才可以删除
public void purge() {
    final BlockingQueue<Runnable> q = workQueue;
   try {
        Iterator<Runnable> it = q.iterator();
        while (it.hasNext()) {
           Runnable r = it.next();
           if (r instanceof Future<?> && ((Future<?>)r).isCancelled())
               it.remove();
        }
   } catch (ConcurrentModificationException fallThrough) {
        // Take slow path if we encounter interference during traversal.
        // Make copy for traversal and call remove for cancelled entries.
        // The slow path is more likely to be O(N*N).
        for (Object r : q.toArray())
           if (r instanceof Future<?> && ((Future<?>)r).isCancelled())
               q.remove(r);
   }
   tryTerminate(); // In case SHUTDOWN and now empty
}
/* Statistics */
// 加锁获取线程池大小
public int getPoolSize() {
   final ReentrantLock mainLock = this.mainLock;
   mainLock.lock();
   try {
        // Remove rare and surprising possibility of
        // isTerminated() && getPoolSize() > 0
        return runStateAtLeast(ctl.get(), TIDYING) ? 0
            : workers.size();
   } finally {
        mainLock.unlock();
   }
}
// 加锁获取正在执行的任务数量
public int getActiveCount() {
    final ReentrantLock mainLock = this.mainLock;
   mainLock.lock();
   try {
        int n = 0;
        for (Worker w : workers)
            if (w.isLocked())
                ++n;
        return n;
   } finally {
        mainLock.unlock();
   }
}
```

```
// 加锁获取线程池中出现过的最大线程数值: largestPoolSize
public int getLargestPoolSize() {
    final ReentrantLock mainLock = this.mainLock;
   mainLock.lock();
   try {
        return largestPoolSize;
   } finally {
       mainLock.unlock();
   }
}
// 加锁方式获取 已经执行完成 + 正在执行 + 已经入队列的三者任务总数
public long getTaskCount() {
   final ReentrantLock mainLock = this.mainLock;
   mainLock.lock();
   try {
       long n = completedTaskCount;
        for (Worker w : workers) {
           n += w.completedTasks;
           if (w.isLocked())
               ++n;
       }
        return n + workQueue.size();
   } finally {
       mainLock.unlock();
   }
}
// 加锁方式获取线程池中所有worker对象已经完成的任务数量之和
public long getCompletedTaskCount() {
    final ReentrantLock mainLock = this.mainLock;
   mainLock.lock();
   try {
       long n = completedTaskCount;
        for (Worker w : workers)
           n += w.completedTasks;
        return n;
   } finally {
       mainLock.unlock();
   }
}
public String toString() {
   long ncompleted;
    int nworkers, nactive;
    final ReentrantLock mainLock = this.mainLock;
   mainLock.lock();
   try {
        ncompleted = completedTaskCount;
        nactive = 0;
        nworkers = workers.size();
       for (Worker w : workers) {
           ncompleted += w.completedTasks;
```

```
if (w.isLocked())
               ++nactive;
       }
   } finally {
       mainLock.unlock();
   int c = ctl.get();
   String rs = (runStateLessThan(c, SHUTDOWN) ? "Running" :
                (runStateAtLeast(c, TERMINATED) ? "Terminated" :
                 "Shutting down"));
   return super.toString() +
       "[" + rs +
       ", pool size = " + nworkers +
       ", active threads = " + nactive +
       ", queued tasks = " + workQueue.size() +
       ", completed tasks = " + ncompleted +
       "]":
}
/* Extension hooks */
/** 任务执行之前的前置处理器, 用于子类实现
protected void beforeExecute(Thread t, Runnable r) { }
/** 任务执行之后的后置处理器,用于子类实现
                                        */
protected void afterExecute(Runnable r, Throwable t) { }
/** 后置方法待子类实现
protected void terminated() { }
/* Predefined RejectedExecutionHandlers */
* $CallerRunsPolicy 拒绝策略,暂时不执行,等待后续执行
* @author hezhuo.bai-JiFeng
* @since 2020年2月13日 下午3:28:51
public static class CallerRunsPolicy implements RejectedExecutionHandler {
   public CallerRunsPolicy() { }
   public void rejectedExecution(Runnable r, ThreadPoolExecutor e) {
       if (!e.isShutdown()) {
           r.run();
   }
}
* $AbortPolicy 拒绝策略,直接抛出系统异常RejectedExecutionException
* @author hezhuo.bai-JiFeng
* @since 2020年2月13日 下午3:28:09
*/
```

```
public static class AbortPolicy implements RejectedExecutionHandler {
       public AbortPolicy() { }
       public void rejectedExecution(Runnable r, ThreadPoolExecutor e) {
           throw new RejectedExecutionException("Task " + r.toString() +
                                                " rejected from " +
                                                e.toString());
       }
    }
    /**
    * $DiscardPolicy 拒绝策略,不做任何处理直接丢弃
    * @author hezhuo.bai-JiFeng
    * @since 2020年2月13日 下午3:27:32
    public static class DiscardPolicy implements RejectedExecutionHandler {
       public DiscardPolicy() { }
       public void rejectedExecution(Runnable r, ThreadPoolExecutor e) {
    }
    /**
    * $DiscardOldestPolicy 拒绝策略,丟弃最老的任务
    * @author hezhuo.bai-JiFeng
    * @since 2020年2月13日 下午3:26:40
    public static class DiscardOldestPolicy implements RejectedExecutionHandler {
       public DiscardOldestPolicy() { }
       public void rejectedExecution(Runnable r, ThreadPoolExecutor e) {
           if (!e.isShutdown()) {
               e.getQueue().poll();
               e.execute(r);
           }
       }
   }
}
```