多线程进阶=>JUC并发编程

1、什么是JUC

java.util.concurrent java.util.concurrent.atomic java.util.concurrent.locks

java.util 工具包、包、分类

业务: 普通的线程代码 Thread

Runnable 没有返回值、效率相比于 Callable 相对较低!

2、线程和进程

进程:一个程序, QQ.exe Music.exe 程序的集合;

一个进程往往可以包含多个线程,至少包含一个!

lava默认有几个线程? 2个 mian、GC

线程:开了一个进程 Typora,写字,自动保存(线程负责的)

对于Java而言: Thread、Runnable、Callable

Java 真的可以开启线程吗? 开不了

```
public synchronized void start() {
   /**
   * This method is not invoked for the main method thread or "system"
   * group threads created/set up by the VM. Any new functionality added
   * to this method in the future may have to also be added to the VM.
   * A zero status value corresponds to state "NEW".
   if (threadStatus != 0)
       throw new IllegalThreadStateException();
   /* Notify the group that this thread is about to be started
   * so that it can be added to the group's list of threads
   * and the group's unstarted count can be decremented. */
   group.add(this);
   boolean started = false;
   try {
       start0();
       started = true;
   } finally {
       try {
            if (!started) {
                group.threadStartFailed(this);
       } catch (Throwable ignore) {
```

```
/* do nothing. If start0 threw a Throwable then it will be passed up the call stack */

}
}

// 本地方法,底层的C++ , Java 无法直接操作硬件 private native void start0();
```

并发、并行

并发编程: 并发、并行

并发 (多线程操作同一个资源)

• CPU 一核,模拟出来多条线程,天下武功,唯快不破,**快速交替**

并行 (多个人一起行走)

• CPU 多核 , 多个线程可以同时执行; 线程池

```
package com.kuang.demo01;
public class Test1 {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        // 获取cpu的核数
        // CPU 密集型, IO密集型
        System.out.println(Runtime.getRuntime().availableProcessors());
    }
}
```

并发编程的本质: 充分利用CPU的资源

线程有几个状态

```
public enum State {
       /**
        * Thread state for a thread which has not yet started.
        */
       NEW,// 新生
        /**
         * Thread state for a runnable thread. A thread in the runnable
        * state is executing in the Java virtual machine but it may
        * be waiting for other resources from the operating system
         * such as processor.
         */
       RUNNABLE,// 运行
        /**
        * Thread state for a thread blocked waiting for a monitor lock.
        * A thread in the blocked state is waiting for a monitor lock
         * to enter a synchronized block/method or
        * reenter a synchronized block/method after calling
        * {@link Object#wait() Object.wait}.
        */
       BLOCKED,// 阻塞
         * Thread state for a waiting thread.
        * A thread is in the waiting state due to calling one of the
         * following methods:
```

```
* <u1>
      {@link Object#wait() Object.wait} with no timeout
        {@link #join() Thread.join} with no timeout
    * {@link LockSupport#park() LockSupport.park}
    * </u1>
    * A thread in the waiting state is waiting for another thread to
    * perform a particular action.
    * For example, a thread that has called <tt>Object.wait()</tt>
    * on an object is waiting for another thread to call
    * <tt>Object.notify()</tt> or <tt>Object.notifyAll()</tt> on
    * that object. A thread that has called <tt>Thread.join()</tt>
    * is waiting for a specified thread to terminate.
   WAITING,// 等待, 死死地等
   /**
    * Thread state for a waiting thread with a specified waiting time.
    * A thread is in the timed waiting state due to calling one of
    * the following methods with a specified positive waiting time:
       {@link #sleep Thread.sleep}
       {@link Object#wait(long) Object.wait} with timeout
    * {@link #join(long) Thread.join} with timeout
        {@link LockSupport#parkNanos LockSupport.parkNanos}
    * {@link LockSupport#parkUntil LockSupport.parkUntil}
    * </u1>
    */
   TIMED_WAITING,// 超时等待
    * Thread state for a terminated thread.
    * The thread has completed execution.
   TERMINATED;// 终止
}
```

wait/sleep 区别

1、来自不同的类

wait => Object
sleep => Thread

2、关于锁的释放

wait 会释放锁, sleep 睡觉了, 抱着锁睡觉, 不会释放!

3、使用的范围是不同的

wait:必须在同步代码块中, wait需要被唤醒

sleep: 可以在任何地方使用, sleep不用被唤醒

3、Lock锁 (重点)

传统 Synchronized

```
package com.kuang.demo01;
// 基本的卖票例子
import java.time.OffsetDateTime;
* 真正的多线程开发,公司中的开发,降低耦合性
* 线程就是一个单独的资源类,没有任何附属的操作!
* 1、 属性、方法
public class SaleTicketDemo01 {
   public static void main(String[] args) {
       // 并发: 多线程操作同一个资源类, 把资源类丢入线程
       Ticket ticket = new Ticket();
       // @FunctionalInterface 函数式接口, jdk1.8 lambda表达式 (参数)->{ 代码 }
       new Thread(() -> {
           for (int i = 0; i < 60; i++) {
               ticket.sell();
           }
       },"A").start();
       new Thread(() -> {
           for (int i = 0; i < 60; i++) {
               ticket.sell();
           }
       },"B").start();
       new Thread(() -> {
           for (int i = 0; i < 60; i++) {
               ticket.sell();
       },"C").start();
}
// 资源类 OOP
class Ticket {
// 属性、方法
   private int number = 30;
   // 卖票的方式
   // synchronized 本质: 队列,锁
   public synchronized void sale(){
       if (number>0){
       System.out.println(Thread.currentThread().getName()+"卖出了"+(number-
-)+"票,剩余: "+number);
       }
   }
}
```

Lock 接口



```
public ReentrantLock() {
     sync = new NonfairSync();
                                                              公平锁
   * Creates an instance of {@code ReentrantLock} with the
   * given fairness policy.
   * @param fair {@code true} if this lock should use a fair or ering policy
  public ReentrantLock(boolean fair) { sync = fair } new FairSync() : new NonfairSync(); }
公平锁: 十分公平: 可以先来后到
非公平锁:十分不公平:可以插队 (默认)
 package com.lwq.juc;
 //卖票
 import java.util.concurrent.locks.Lock;
 import java.util.concurrent.locks.ReentrantLock;
 public class Test {
     public static void main(String[] args) {
         Ticket ticket = new Ticket();
         new Thread(() -> {
             for (int i = 0; i < 60; i++) {
                 ticket.sell();
         },"A").start();
         new Thread(() -> {
             for (int i = 0; i < 60; i++) {
                 ticket.sell();
             }
         },"B").start();
         new Thread(() -> {
             for (int i = 0; i < 60; i++) {
                 ticket.sell();
         },"C").start();
     }
 }
 // Lock三部曲
 // 1\ new ReentrantLock();
 // 2、 lock.lock(); // 加锁
 // 3、finally=> lock.unlock(); // 解锁
 class Ticket{
     private int number =50;
     Lock lock = new ReentrantLock();
     public void sell(){
         lock.lock();
         if (number>0){
             System.out.println(Thread.currentThread().getName()+"卖出了第"+number-
 -+"张票,剩余"+number+"张");
         }
         lock.unlock();
```

Synchronized 和 Lock 区别

- 1、Synchronized 内置的Java关键字,Lock 是一个Java类
- 2、Synchronized 无法判断获取锁的状态, Lock 可以判断是否获取到了锁
- 3、Synchronized 会自动释放锁, lock 必须要手动释放锁! 如果不释放锁, 死锁
- 4、Synchronized 线程 1(获得锁,阻塞)、线程2(等待,傻傻的等);Lock锁就不一定会等待下去;
- 5、Synchronized 可重入锁,不可以中断的,非公平; Lock ,可重入锁,可以 判断锁,非公平 (可以自己设置);
- 6、Synchronized 适合锁少量的代码同步问题, Lock 适合锁大量的同步代码!

锁是什么, 如何判断锁的是谁!

4、生产者和消费者问题

面试的: 单例模式、排序算法、生产者和消费者、死锁

生产者和消费者问题 Synchronized 版

```
package com.lwq.juc;
* 线程之间的通信问题: 生产者和消费者问题! 等待唤醒,通知唤醒
* 线程交替执行 A B 操作同一个变量 num = 0
* A num+1
* B num-1
*/
public class Test {
   public static void main(String[] args) {
       Data data = new Data();
       new Thread(()->{
           for (int i = 0; i < 20; i++) {
               try {
                   data.increment();
               } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                   e.printStackTrace();
               }
           }
       },"A").start();
       new Thread(()->{
           for (int i = 0; i < 20; i++) {
               try {
                   data.decrement();
               } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                   e.printStackTrace();
       },"B").start();
   }
```

```
// 判断等待,业务,通知
class Data{// 数字 资源类
   private int number = 0;
   public synchronized void increment() throws InterruptedException {
       if (number!=0){
           System.out.println(Thread.currentThread().getName()+"==>"+number);
           this.wait();// 等待
       number++;
       this.notifyAll();// 通知其他线程,我+1完毕了
   }
   public synchronized void decrement() throws InterruptedException {
       if (number==0){
           System.out.println(Thread.currentThread().getName()+"==>"+number);
           this.wait();// 等待
       }
       number--;
       this.notifyAll();// 通知其他线程,我-1完毕了
   }
}
```

问题存在, ABCD4个线程! 虚假唤醒

if 改为 while 判断

```
package com.lwq.juc;
/**
* 线程之间的通信问题: 生产者和消费者问题! 等待唤醒,通知唤醒
* 线程交替执行 A B 操作同一个变量 num = 0
* A num+1
* B num-1
*/
public class Test {
   public static void main(String[] args) {
       Data data = new Data();
       new Thread(()->{
           for (int i = 0; i < 20; i++) {
               try {
                   data.increment();
               } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                   e.printStackTrace();
               }
       },"A").start();
```

```
new Thread(()->{
           for (int i = 0; i < 20; i++) {
               try {
                   data.decrement();
               } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                   e.printStackTrace();
               }
       },"B").start();
   }
}
// 判断等待,业务,通知
class Data{// 数字 资源类
   private int number = 0;
    public synchronized void increment() throws InterruptedException {
       while (number!=0){
           System.out.println(Thread.currentThread().getName()+"==>"+number);
           this.wait();// 等待
       number++;
       this.notifyAll();// 通知其他线程,我+1完毕了
   }
    public synchronized void decrement() throws InterruptedException {
       while (number==0){
           System.out.println(Thread.currentThread().getName()+"==>"+number);
           this.wait();// 等待
       }
       number--;
       this.notifyAll();// 通知其他线程,我-1完毕了
}
```

JUC版的生产者和消费者问题

代码实现:

```
package com.kuang.pc;
import java.util.concurrent.locks.Condition;
import java.util.concurrent.locks.Lock;
import java.util.concurrent.locks.ReentrantLock;
public class B {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Data2 data = new Data2();
        new Thread(()->{
            for (int i = 0; i < 10; i++) {
                try {
                    data.increment();
                } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                    e.printStackTrace();
                }
            }
        },"A").start();
        new Thread(()->{
            for (int i = 0; i < 10; i++) {
                try {
```

```
data.decrement();
                } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                    e.printStackTrace();
                }
            }
        },"B").start();
        new Thread(()->{
            for (int i = 0; i < 10; i++) {
               try {
                   data.increment();
                } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                   e.printStackTrace();
            }
        },"C").start();
        new Thread(()->{
            for (int i = 0; i < 10; i++) {
                try {
                   data.decrement();
                } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                e.printStackTrace();
                }
        },"D").start();
   }
}
// 判断等待,业务,通知
class Data2{ // 数字 资源类
   private int number = 0;
    Lock lock = new ReentrantLock();
   Condition condition = lock.newCondition();
    //condition.await(); // 等待
   //condition.signalAll(); // 唤醒全部
   //+1
    public void increment() throws InterruptedException {
        lock.lock();
        try {
            // 业务代码
            while (number!=0){ //0
                // 等待
                condition.await();
            number++;
            System.out.println(Thread.currentThread().getName()+"=>"+number);
            // 通知其他线程,我+1完毕了
            condition.signalAll();
        } catch (Exception e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        } finally {
           lock.unlock();
        }
    }
    //-1
    public synchronized void decrement() throws InterruptedException {
        lock.lock();
        try {
            while (number==0){ // 1
                // 等待
```

```
condition.await();
}
number--;
System.out.println(Thread.currentThread().getName()+"=>"+number);
// 通知其他线程, 我-1完毕了
condition.signalAll();
} catch (Exception e) {
    e.printStackTrace();
} finally {
    lock.unlock();
}
```

任何一个新的技术,绝对不是仅仅只是覆盖了原来的技术,优势和补充!

Condition 精准的通知和唤醒线程

代码测试:

```
package com.lwq.juc;
import java.util.concurrent.locks.Condition;
import java.util.concurrent.locks.Lock;
import java.util.concurrent.locks.ReentrantLock;
public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Data data = new Data();
        new Thread(()->{
            for (int i = 0; i < 10; i++) {
                data.printA();
        },"A").start();
        new Thread(()->{
            for (int i = 0; i < 10; i++) {
                data.printB();
        },"B").start();
        new Thread(()->{
            for (int i = 0; i < 10; i++) {
                data.printC();
        },"C").start();
    }
}
class Data{
    private Lock lock = new ReentrantLock();
    private Condition condition1 = lock.newCondition();
    private Condition condition2 = lock.newCondition();
    private Condition condition3 = lock.newCondition();
    private int number = 1;
    // 业务, 判断-> 执行-> 通知
    public void printA(){
```

```
lock.lock();
       try {
           while (number!=1){
               condition1.await();
            System.out.println(Thread.currentThread().getName()+"=>AAAAAAA");
           number=2;
           condition2.signal();//精准唤醒
       } catch (Exception e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
       } finally {
           lock.unlock();
       }
   }
   // 业务, 判断-> 执行-> 通知
   public void printB(){
       lock.lock();
       try {
           while (number!=2){
               condition2.await();
            System.out.println(Thread.currentThread().getName()+"=>BBBBBBBB");
           number=3;
           condition3.signal();//精准唤醒
       } catch (Exception e) {
           e.printStackTrace();
       } finally {
           lock.unlock();
       }
   }
   // 业务, 判断-> 执行-> 通知
   public void printC(){
       lock.lock();
       try {
           while (number!=3){
               condition3.await();
            System.out.println(Thread.currentThread().getName()+"=>CCCCCCC");
            number=1;
           condition1.signal();//精准唤醒
       } catch (Exception e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
       } finally {
           lock.unlock();
       }
   }
}
```

5、8锁现象

如何判断锁的是谁!永远的知道什么锁,锁到底锁的是谁!

深刻理解我们的锁

```
package com.lwq.juc;
import java.util.concurrent.TimeUnit;
```

```
/**
 * 8锁, 就是关于锁的8个问题
 * 1、标准情况下,两个线程先打印 发短信还是 打电话? 1/发短信 2/打电话
* 2、sendSms延迟4秒,两个线程先打印 发短信还是 打电话? 1/发短信 2/打电话
public class Test {
   public static void main(String[] args) {
       Phone phone = new Phone();
       new Thread(()->{
           phone.sendSms();
           try {
              TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(1);
           } catch (InterruptedException e) {
              e.printStackTrace();
       },"A").start();
       new Thread(()->{
           phone.call();
       },"A").start();
   }
}
class Phone{
   // synchronized 锁的对象是方法的调用者!、
   // 两个方法用的是同一个锁, 谁先拿到谁执行!
   public synchronized void sendSms(){
       try {
           TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(4);
       } catch (InterruptedException e) {
           e.printStackTrace();
       System.out.println("发短信");
   }
   public synchronized void call(){
       System.out.println("打电话");
   }
}
```

```
package com.lwq.juc;
import java.util.concurrent.TimeUnit;
/**
* 3、 增加了一个普通方法后! 先执行发短信还是Hello? 普通方法
* 4、 两个对象, 两个同步方法, 发短信还是 打电话? // 打电话
*/
public class Test {
   public static void main(String[] args) {
       Phone2 phone1 = new Phone2();
       Phone2 phone2 = new Phone2();
       new Thread(()->{
           phone1.sendSms();
           try {
               TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(1);
           } catch (InterruptedException e) {
               e.printStackTrace();
           }
```

```
},"A").start();
       new Thread(()->{
           phone2.call();
       },"B").start();
   }
}
class Phone2{
   // synchronized 锁的对象是方法的调用者!
   public synchronized void sendSms(){
       try {
           TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(4);
       } catch (InterruptedException e) {
           e.printStackTrace();
       System.out.println("发短信");
   }
   public synchronized void call(){
       System.out.println("打电话");
   }
   // 这里没有锁! 不是同步方法, 不受锁的影响
   public void hello(){
       System.out.println("hello");
   }
}
```

```
package com.lwq.juc;
import java.util.concurrent.TimeUnit;
* 5、增加两个静态的同步方法,只有一个对象,先打印 1--发短信?打电话?
 * 6、两个对象!增加两个静态的同步方法, 先打印 1--发短信?打电话?
*/
public class Test {
   public static void main(String[] args) {
       // 两个对象的Class类模板只有一个, static, 锁的是Class
       Phone3 phone1 = new Phone3();
       Phone3 phone2 = new Phone3();
       new Thread(()->{
           phone1.sendSms();
          try {
              TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(1);
           } catch (InterruptedException e) {
              e.printStackTrace();
           }
       },"A").start();
       new Thread(()->{
          phone2.call();
       },"B").start();
   }
}
// Phone3唯一的一个 Class 对象
class Phone3{
   // synchronized 锁的对象是方法的调用者!
   // static 静态方法
```

```
// 类一加载就有了! 锁的是Class
public static synchronized void sendSms(){
    try {
        TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(4);
    } catch (InterruptedException e) {
        e.printStackTrace();
    }
    System.out.println("发短信");
}

public static synchronized void call(){
    System.out.println("打电话");
}
```

```
package com.lwq.juc;
import java.util.concurrent.TimeUnit;
/**
* 7、1个静态的同步方法,1个普通的同步方法,一个对象,先打印 发短信?1--打电话?
* 8、1个静态的同步方法,1个普通的同步方法 ,两个对象,先打印 发短信?1--打电话?
*/
public class Test {
   public static void main(String[] args) {
       // 两个对象的Class类模板只有一个, static, 锁的是Class
       Phone4 phone1 = new Phone4();
       Phone4 phone2 = new Phone4();
       new Thread(()->{
           phone1.sendSms();
           try {
              TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(1);
           } catch (InterruptedException e) {
              e.printStackTrace();
           }
       },"A").start();
       new Thread(()->{
           phone2.call();
       },"B").start();
   }
}
// Phone3唯一的一个 Class 对象
class Phone4{
   // 静态的同步方法 锁的是 Class 类模板
   public static synchronized void sendSms(){
           TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(4);
       } catch (InterruptedException e) {
           e.printStackTrace();
       }
       System.out.println("发短信");
   }
   // 普通的同步方法 锁的调用者
   public synchronized void call(){
       System.out.println("打电话");
   }
```

小结

new this 具体的一个手机 static Class 唯一的一个模板

6、集合类不安全

List 不安全

```
package com.lwq.juc;
import java.util.*;
import java.util.concurrent.CopyOnWriteArrayList;
//ConcurrentModificationException 并发修改异常
public class Test {
   public static void main(String[] args) {
//
        List<String> list = new Vector<String>();
//
        List<String> list = Collections.synchronizedList(new ArrayList<String>
());
       // 并发下 ArrayList 不安全的吗, Synchronized;
/**
*解决方案;
* 1. List<String> list = new Vector<>();
* 2、List<String> list = Collections.synchronizedList(new ArrayList<>
* 3. List<String> list = new CopyOnWriteArrayList<>();
*/
// CopyOnwrite 写入时复制 COw 计算机程序设计领域的一种优化策略;
// 多个线程调用的时候, list, 读取的时候, 固定的, 写入 (覆盖)
// 在写入的时候避免覆盖,造成数据问题!
// 读写分离
// CopyOnWriteArrayList 比 Vector Nb 在哪里?
       List<String> list = new CopyOnWriteArrayList<>();
       for (int i = 1; i \le 10; i++) {
           new Thread(()->{
               list.add(UUID.randomUUID().toString().substring(0,5));
               System.out.println(list);
           },String.valueOf(i)).start();
       }
   }
}
```

小狂神的学习方法推荐: 1、先会用、2、货比3家,寻找其他解决方案,3、分析源码!

Set 不安全

```
package com.kuang.unsafe;
```

```
import java.util.Collections;
import java.util.HashSet;
import java.util.Set;
import java.util.UUID;
import java.util.concurrent.CopyOnWriteArraySet;
/**
* 同理可证 : ConcurrentModificationException
* //1、Set<String> set = Collections.synchronizedSet(new HashSet<>());
* //2、
public class SetTest {
public static void main(String[] args) {
// Set<String> set = new HashSet<>();
// Set<String> set = Collections.synchronizedSet(new HashSet<>());
Set<String> set = new CopyOnWriteArraySet<>();
for (int i = 1; i <=30; i++) {
new Thread(()->{
set.add(UUID.randomUUID().toString().substring(0,5));
System.out.println(set);
},String.valueOf(i)).start();
}
}
}
```

hashSet 底层是什么?

```
public HashSet() {
map = new HashMap<>();
}
// add set 本质就是 map key是无法重复的!
public boolean add(E e) {
return map.put(e, PRESENT)==null;
}
private static final Object PRESENT = new Object(); // 不变得值
```

Map 不安全

```
package com.kuang.unsafe;
import java.util.Collections;
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.Map;
import java.util.UUID;
import java.util.concurrent.ConcurrentHashMap;
// ConcurrentModificationException
public class MapTest {
public static void main(String[] args) {
// map 是这样用的吗? 不是,工作中不用 HashMap
// 默认等价于什么? new HashMap<>(16,0.75);
// Map<String, String> map = new HashMap<>();
// 唯一的一个家庭作业:研究ConcurrentHashMap的原理
Map<String, String> map = new ConcurrentHashMap<>();
   for (int i = 1; i <=30; i++) {
       new Thread(()->{
```

回顾Map基本操作

```
static final int DEFAULT_INITIAL_CAPACITY = 1 << 4; // aka 16

/**

* The maximum capacity, used if a righer value is implicitly specified

* by either of the constructors with arguments.

* MUST be a power of two <= 1<<30.

*/

static final int MAXIMUM_CAPACITY = 1 << 30;

/**

* The load factor used when none specified in constructor.

*/

static final float DEFAULT_LOAD_FACTOR = 0.75f.

默认的加载因子
```

7、Callable (简单)

- 1、可以有返回值
- 2、可以抛出异常
- 3、方法不同, run()/ call()

代码测试

```
package com.kuang.callable;
import java.util.concurrent.Callable;
import java.util.concurrent.ExecutionException;
import java.util.concurrent.FutureTask;
import java.util.concurrent.locks.ReentrantLock;
/**
* 1、探究原理
* 2、觉自己会用
*/
public class CallableTest {
   public static void main(String[] args) throws ExecutionException,
       InterruptedException {
           // new Thread(new Runnable()).start();
           // new Thread(new FutureTask<V>()).start();
           // new Thread(new FutureTask<V>( Callable )).start();
           new Thread().start(); // 怎么启动Callable
           MyThread thread = new MyThread();
           FutureTask futureTask = new FutureTask(thread); // 适配类
           new Thread(futureTask,"A").start();
           new Thread(futureTask,"B").start(); // 结果会被缓存,效率高
```

```
Integer o = (Integer) futureTask.get(); //这个get 方法可能会产生阻塞! 把他放到最后

// 或者使用异步通信来处理!
System.out.println(o);
}
class MyThread implements Callable<Integer> {
@Override
public Integer call() {
System.out.println("call()"); // 会打印几个call
// 耗时的操作
return 1024;
}
}
```

细节:

1、有缓存 2、结果可能需要等待,会阻塞!

8、常用的辅助类(必会)

8.1、CountDownLatch

```
package com.lwq.juc;
import java.util.concurrent.CountDownLatch;
public class Test {
   public static void main(String[] args) throws InterruptedException {
       // 总数是6, 必须要执行任务的时候, 再使用!
       CountDownLatch countDownLatch = new CountDownLatch(6);
       for (int i = 0; i < 6; i++) {
           new Thread(()->{
               System.out.println(Thread.currentThread().getName()+" GO out");
               countDownLatch.countDown();// 数量-1
           },String.valueOf(i)).start();
       }
       countDownLatch.await();// 等待计数器归零,然后再向下执行
       System.out.println("close");
   }
}
```

原理:

countDownLatch.countDown(); // 数量-1

countDownLatch.await(); // 等待计数器归零,然后再向下执行

每次有线程调用 countDown() 数量-1,假设计数器变为0,countDownLatch.await() 就会被唤醒,继续执行!

8.2、CyclicBarrier

```
public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) throws InterruptedException {
        CyclicBarrier barrier = new CyclicBarrier(7, () -> {
            System.out.println("召唤神龙成功");
        });
        for (int i = 1; i < 8; i++) {
            final int temp = i;
            new Thread(()->{
                System.out.println(Thread.currentThread().getName()+"收集
了"+temp+"颗龙珠");
                try {
                    barrier.await();
                } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                    e.printStackTrace();
                } catch (BrokenBarrierException e) {
                    e.printStackTrace();
           }).start();
       }
   }
}
```

8.3、Semaphore

Semaphore: 信号量

抢车位! 6车---3个停车位置

```
package com.lwq.juc;
import java.util.concurrent.*;
public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) throws InterruptedException {
        Semaphore semaphore = new Semaphore(3);
        for (int i = 0; i < 6; i++) {
            new Thread(()->{
                try {
                    semaphore.acquire();
                    System.out.println(Thread.currentThread().getName()+"拿到了车
位");
                    TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(2);
                    System.out.println(Thread.currentThread().getName()+"离开车
位");
                } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                    e.printStackTrace();
                }finally {
                    semaphore.release();
            },String.valueOf(i)).start();
        }
```

```
}
}
```

原理:

semaphore.acquire() 获得,假设如果已经满了,等待,等待被释放为止!

semaphore.release();释放,会将当前的信号量释放 + 1,然后唤醒等待的线程!作用:多个共享资源 互斥的使用!并发限流,控制最大的线程数!

9、读写锁

ReadWriteLock

IIII EII III EI IVERUVVIII EEUUN

所有已知空刑迷・

ReentrantReadWriteLock

读可以被多线程同时读 写的时候只能有一个线程去写

public interface ReadWriteLock

A ReadWriteLock维护一对关联的locks,一个用于只读操作,一个用于写入。 write lock是独家的。 read lock可以由多个阅读器线程同时进行,

烯右Daadlirital ock亦如必然促还的方棣思同生物的urital ock塌作(加在悼字) ock掉口)地促转相对工能没相关联的raadl o

```
package com.lwq.juc;
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.Map;
import java.util.concurrent.locks.*;
* 独占锁(写锁) 一次只能被一个线程占有
* 共享锁(读锁) 多个线程可以同时占有
* ReadWriteLock
* 读-读 可以共存!
* 读-写 不能共存!
* 写-写 不能共存!
*/
public class Test {
   public static void main(String[] args) throws InterruptedException {
         MyCache myCache = new MyCache();
       MyCacheLock myCacheLock = new MyCacheLock();
       for (int i = 1; i < 5; i++) {
           final int temp = i;
           new Thread(()->{
              myCacheLock.put(temp+"",temp+"");
           },String.valueOf(i)).start();
       }
       for (int i = 1; i < 5; i++) {
           final int temp = i;
           new Thread(()->{
              myCacheLock.get(temp+"");
          },String.valueOf(i)).start();
       }
         System.out.println("=======");
```

```
for (int i = 1; i < 5; i++) {
//
//
              final int temp=i;
//
              new Thread(()->{
                  myCache.put(temp+"",temp+"");
//
//
              },String.valueOf(i)).start();
//
          }
//
          for (int i = 1; i < 5; i++) {
//
              final int temp=i;
//
//
              new Thread(()->{
                  myCache.get(temp+"");
//
//
              },String.valueOf(i)).start();
//
          }
    }
}
class MyCacheLock{
    private ReadWriteLock readWriteLock = new ReentrantReadWriteLock();
    private volatile Map<String,Object> map = new HashMap<>();
    public void put(String key,Object value){
        readWriteLock.writeLock().lock();
        try {
            System.out.println(Thread.currentThread().getName()+"写入"+key);
            map.put(key,value);
            System.out.println(Thread.currentThread().getName()+"写入ok");
        } catch (Exception e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        } finally {
            readWriteLock.writeLock().unlock();
        }
    }
    public void get(String key){
        readWriteLock.readLock().lock();
        try {
            System.out.println(Thread.currentThread().getName()+"读取"+key);
            Object o = map.get(key);
            System.out.println(Thread.currentThread().getName()+"读取ok");
        } catch (Exception e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        } finally {
            readWriteLock.readLock().unlock();
        }
    }
}
class MyCache{
    private volatile Map<String,Object> map = new HashMap<>();
    public void put(String key,Object value){
        System.out.println(Thread.currentThread().getName()+"写入"+key);
        map.put(key,value);
        System.out.println(Thread.currentThread().getName()+"写入ok");
```

```
}

public void get(String key){

    System.out.println(Thread.currentThread().getName()+"读取"+key);

    Object o = map.get(key);

    System.out.println(Thread.currentThread().getName()+"读取ok");

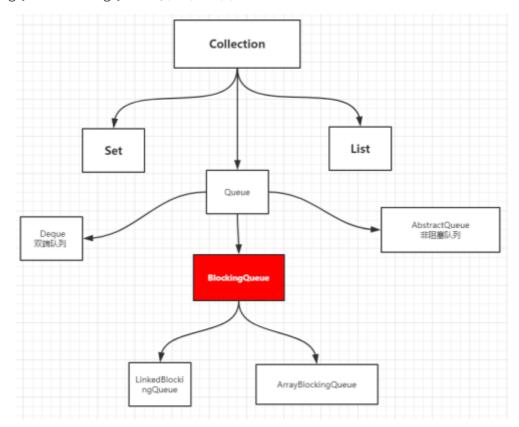
}
```

10、阻塞队列



阻塞队列:

```
安卓帮助文档。
Interface BlockingQueue<E>
参数类型
E - 此集合中保存的元素的类型
All Superinterfaces:
Collection <E>, Iterable <E>, Queue <E>
All Known Subinterfaces:
BlockingDeque <E>, TransferQueue <E>
所有已知实现类:
ArrayBlockingQueue , DelayQueue , LinkedBlockingDeque , LinkedBlockingQueue ,
                                                                             LinkedTransferQueue ,
PriorityBlockingQueue , SynchronousQueue
  java.util
                                                                                              QQ群:86
                                                                                                 安卓帮
  Interface Queue<E>
  参数类型
  E - 保存在此集合中的元素的类型
  All Superinterfaces:
  Collection <E>,Iterable <E>
  All Known Subinterfaces:
  BlockingDeque <E>, BlockingQueue <E>, Deque <E>,
                                                    TransferQueue ←>
  <sub>断有已知实现来</sub> 非阳寒队列
                 ArrayBlockingQueue , ArrayDeque , ConcurrentLinkedDeque , ConcurrentLinkedQueue ,
  DelayQueue , LinkedBlockingDeque , LinkedBlockingQueue , LinkedList , LinkedTransferQueue ,
  {\tt PriorityBlockingQueue}~,~{\tt PriorityQueue}~,~{\tt SynchronousQueue}
```



什么情况下我们会使用 阻塞队列: 多线程并发处理, 线程池!

学会使用队列

添加、移除

方式	抛出异常	有返回值,不抛出异常	阻塞 等待	超时等待
添加	add	offer()	put()	offer(,,)
移除	remove	poll()	take()	poll(,)
检测队首元素	element	peek()	-	-

```
/**
* 抛出异常
*/
public static void test1(){
// 队列的大小
ArrayBlockingQueue blockingQueue = new ArrayBlockingQueue<>(3);
System.out.println(blockingQueue.add("a"));
System.out.println(blockingQueue.add("b"));
System.out.println(blockingQueue.add("c"));
// IllegalStateException: Queue full 抛出异常!
// System.out.println(blockingQueue.add("d"));
System.out.println("=-====");
System.out.println(blockingQueue.remove());
System.out.println(blockingQueue.remove());
System.out.println(blockingQueue.remove());
// java.util.NoSuchElementException 抛出异常!
// System.out.println(blockingQueue.remove());
}
```

```
/**
* 有返回值,没有异常
public static void test2(){
// 队列的大小
ArrayBlockingQueue blockingQueue = new ArrayBlockingQueue<>(3);
System.out.println(blockingQueue.offer("a"));
System.out.println(blockingQueue.offer("b"));
System.out.println(blockingQueue.offer("c"));
// System.out.println(blockingQueue.offer("d")); // false 不抛出异常!
System.out.println(blockingQueue.element());//检测队首元素
System.out.println(blockingQueue.peek());//检测队首元素
System.out.println("=======");
System.out.println(blockingQueue.poll());
System.out.println(blockingQueue.poll());
System.out.println(blockingQueue.poll());
System.out.println(blockingQueue.poll()); // null 不抛出异常!
}
```

```
/**

* 等待,阻塞(一直阻塞)

*/
public static void test3() throws InterruptedException {

// 队列的大小
ArrayBlockingQueue blockingQueue = new ArrayBlockingQueue<>>(3);

// 一直阻塞
blockingQueue.put("a");
blockingQueue.put("b");
blockingQueue.put("c");

// blockingQueue.put("d"); // 队列没有位置了,一直阻塞
System.out.println(blockingQueue.take());
System.out.println(blockingQueue.take());
System.out.println(blockingQueue.take());
System.out.println(blockingQueue.take());

System.out.println(blockingQueue.take());
// 没有这个元素,一直阻塞
}
```

```
/**

* 等待,阻塞(等待超时)

*/
public static void test4() throws InterruptedException {

// 队列的大小

ArrayBlockingQueue blockingQueue = new ArrayBlockingQueue<>>(3);
blockingQueue.offer("a");
blockingQueue.offer("b");
blockingQueue.offer("d",2,TimeUnit.SECONDS); // 等待超过2秒就退出

System.out.println("===========");
System.out.println(blockingQueue.poll());
System.out.println(blockingQueue.poll());
System.out.println(blockingQueue.poll());
blockingQueue.poll(2,TimeUnit.SECONDS); // 等待超过2秒就退出

}
```

SynchronousQueue 同步队列

讲去一个元素,必须等待取出来之后,才能再往里面放一个元素!

put, take

```
package com.lwq.juc;
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.Map;
import java.util.concurrent.ArrayBlockingQueue;
import java.util.concurrent.SynchronousQueue;
import java.util.concurrent.TimeUnit;
import java.util.concurrent.locks.*;
/**
* 同步队列
* 和其他的BlockingQueue 不一样, SynchronousQueue 不存储元素
* put了一个元素,必须从里面先take取出来,否则不能在put进去值!
*/
public class Test {
   public static void main(String[] args) throws InterruptedException {
       SynchronousQueue<Object> synchronousQueue = new SynchronousQueue<>();
       new Thread(()->{
            try {
               System.out.println(Thread.currentThread().getName()+" put 1");
                synchronousQueue.put("A");
               System.out.println(Thread.currentThread().getName()+" put 2");
               synchronousQueue.put("B");
               System.out.println(Thread.currentThread().getName()+" put 3");
                synchronousQueue.put("C");
            } catch (InterruptedException e) {
               e.printStackTrace();
           }
       },"T1").start();
       new Thread(()->{
            try {
               TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(2);
               System.out.println(Thread.currentThread().getName()+"
"+synchronousQueue.take());
               TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(2);
               System.out.println(Thread.currentThread().getName()+"
"+synchronousQueue.take());
               TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(2);
               System.out.println(Thread.currentThread().getName()+"
"+synchronousQueue.take());
            } catch (InterruptedException e) {
               e.printStackTrace();
       },"T2").start();
   }
```

11、线程池(重点)

线程池:三大方法、7大参数、4种拒绝策略

池化技术

程序的运行,本质:占用系统的资源!优化资源的使用!=>池化技术

线程池、连接池、内存池、对象池///..... 创建、销毁。十分浪费资源

池化技术:事先准备好一些资源,有人要用,就来我这里拿,用完之后还给我。

线程池的好处:

- 1、降低资源的消耗
- 2、提高响应的速度
- 3、方便管理。

线程复用、可以控制最大并发数、管理线程

线程池:三大方法

4. 【强制】线程池不允许使用 Executors 去创建,而是通过 ThreadPoolExecutor 的方式,这样的处理方式让写的同学更加明确线程池的运行规则 规避资源耗尽的风险。 说明: Executors 返回的线程池对象的弊端如下:

1) FixedThreadPool 和 SingleThreadPool: 约为21亿 允许的请求队列长度为 Integer.MAX_VALUE,可能会堆积大量的请求,从而导致 00M。

2) CachedThreadPool 和 ScheduledThreadPool:

允许的创建线程数量为 Integer.MAX VALUE, 可能会创建大量的线程, 从而导致 OOM。

```
package com.kuang.pool;
import java.util.concurrent.ExecutorService;
import java.util.concurrent.Executors;
// Executors 工具类、3大方法
public class Demo01 {
   public static void main(String[] args) {
       ExecutorService threadPool = Executors.newSingleThreadExecutor();// 单个线
程
       // ExecutorService threadPool = Executors.newFixedThreadPool(5); // 创建一
个固定的线程池的大小
       // ExecutorService threadPool = Executors.newCachedThreadPool(); // 可伸缩
的, 遇强则强, 遇弱则弱
       try {
           for (int i = 0; i < 100; i++) {
               // 使用了线程池之后,使用线程池来创建线程
               threadPool.execute(()->{
               System.out.println(Thread.currentThread().getName()+" ok");
           });
       }
       } catch (Exception e) {
           e.printStackTrace();
       } finally {
           // 线程池用完,程序结束,关闭线程池
           threadPool.shutdown();
       }
   }
}
```

源码分析

```
public static ExecutorService newSingleThreadExecutor() {
        return new FinalizableDelegatedExecutorService
            (new ThreadPoolExecutor(1, 1,
                                    OL, TimeUnit.MILLISECONDS,
                                    new LinkedBlockingQueue<Runnable>()));
   }
public static ExecutorService newCachedThreadPool() {
        return new ThreadPoolExecutor(0, Integer.MAX_VALUE,
                                      60L, TimeUnit.SECONDS,
                                      new SynchronousQueue<Runnable>());
   }
public static ExecutorService newFixedThreadPool(int nThreads) {
        return new ThreadPoolExecutor(nThreads, nThreads,
                                     OL, TimeUnit.MILLISECONDS,
                                      new LinkedBlockingQueue<Runnable>());
   }
// 本质ThreadPoolExecutor ()
public ThreadPoolExecutor(int corePoolSize,// 核心线程池大小
                              int maximumPoolSize,// 最大核心线程池大小
                              long keepAliveTime,// 超时了没有人调用就会释放
                              TimeUnit unit, // 超时单位
                              BlockingQueue<Runnable> workQueue,// 阻塞队列
                              ThreadFactory threadFactory,// 线程工厂: 创建线程的,一
般不用动
                              RejectedExecutionHandler handler) {//
RejectedExecutionHandler 拒绝策略
       if (corePoolSize < 0 ||
            maximumPoolSize <= 0 ||
            maximumPoolSize < corePoolSize ||</pre>
            keepAliveTime < 0)</pre>
            throw new IllegalArgumentException();
       if (workQueue == null || threadFactory == null || handler == null)
            throw new NullPointerException();
       this.acc = System.getSecurityManager() == null ?
               null:
               AccessController.getContext();
       this.corePoolSize = corePoolSize;
        this.maximumPoolSize = maximumPoolSize;
       this.workQueue = workQueue;
       this.keepAliveTime = unit.toNanos(keepAliveTime);
       this.threadFactory = threadFactory;
       this.handler = handler;
   }
```

手动创建一个线程池

```
package com.lwq.juc;
import java.util.concurrent.*;
// Executors 工具类、3大方法
```

```
* new ThreadPoolExecutor.AbortPolicy() // 银行满了,还有人进来,不处理这个人的,抛出异常
* new ThreadPoolExecutor.CallerRunsPolicy() // 哪来的去哪里!
* new ThreadPoolExecutor.DiscardPolicy() //队列满了, 丢掉任务, 不会抛出异常!
* new ThreadPoolExecutor.DiscardOldestPolicy() //队列满了,尝试去和最早的竞争,也不会抛
*/
public class Test {
   public static void main(String[] args){
       // 自定义线程池!工作 ThreadPoolExecutor
       ThreadPoolExecutor threadPoolExecutor = new ThreadPoolExecutor(
              2.
              5.
              TimeUnit.SECONDS,
              new LinkedBlockingDeque <> (3),
              Executors.defaultThreadFactory(),
              new ThreadPoolExecutor.AbortPolicy());//队列满了,尝试去和最早的竞争,
也不会抛出异常!
       // 最大承载: Deque + max
       // 超过 RejectedExecutionException
       for (int i = 1; i \le 9; i++) {
           // 使用了线程池之后,使用线程池来创建线程
           threadPoolExecutor.execute(()->{
              System.out.println(Thread.currentThread().getName()+" ok");
          });
       }
       // 线程池用完,程序结束,关闭线程池
       threadPoolExecutor.shutdown();
   }
}
```

小结和拓展

池的最大的大小如何去设置!

了解: IO密集型, CPU密集型: (调优)

```
// 自定义线程池! 工作 ThreadPoolExecutor
// 最大线程到底该如何定义
// 1、CPU 密集型,几核,就是几,可以保持CPu的效率最高!
// 2、IO 密集型 > 判断你程序中十分耗IO的线程,
// 程序 15个大型任务 io十分占用资源!
// 获取CPU的核数
System.out.println(Runtime.getRuntime().availableProcessors());
```

12、四大函数式接口(必需掌握)

新时代的程序员: lambda表达式、链式编程、函数式接口、Stream流式计算

函数式接口: 只有一个方法的接口

```
@FunctionalInterface
public interface Runnable {
public abstract void run();
}

// 泛型、枚举、反射

// lambda表达式、链式编程、函数式接口、Stream流式计算

// 超级多FunctionalInterface

// 简化编程模型,在新版本的框架底层大量应用!

// foreach(消费者类的函数式接口)
```

代码测试:

Function函数式接口

```
package com.lwq.juc;
import java.util.function.Function;
* Function 函数型接口,有一个输入参数,有一个输出
* 只要是 函数型接口 可以 用 lambda表达式简化
*/
public class Test {
   public static void main(String[] args){
       Function function = new Function<String,String>() {
           public String apply(String s) {
               return s;
           }
       };
       Function function = s -> s;
       System.out.println(predicate.apply("abc"));
   }
}
```

断定型接口:有一个输入参数,返回值只能是布尔值!

```
/**

* 断定型接口: 有一个输入参数,返回值只能是 布尔值!

*/
Predicate<String> stringPredicate = new Predicate<String>() {
          @Override
          public boolean test(String s) {
               return false;
          }
     };

Predicate predicate = s -> true;
System.out.println(predicate.test(""));
```

Consumer 消费型接口

```
/**
```

Supplier 供给型接口

```
/**

* Supplier 供给型接口 没有参数,只有返回值

*/
public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args){

        Supplier<Object> objectSupplier = new Supplier<Object>() {
            @Override
            public object get() {
                return null;
            }
        };
        Supplier supplier = ()->{ return 1024; };
        System.out.println(supplier.get());
    }
}
```

13、Stream流式计算

什么是Stream流式计算

大数据: 存储+计算

集合、MySQL本质就是存储东西的;

计算都应该交给流来操作!

```
package com.lwq.juc;
import java.util.Arrays;
import java.util.List;
/**

* 题目要求: 一分钟内完成此题,只能用一行代码实现!

* 现在有5个用户! 筛选:

* 1、ID 必须是偶数
```

```
* 2、年龄必须大于23岁
* 3、用户名转为大写字母
 * 4、用户名字母倒着排序
* 5、只输出一个用户!
public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args){
        User u1 = new User(1,11,"aa");
        User u2 = new User(2,22,"bb");
        User u3 = new User(3,33,"cc");
        User u4 = new User(4,44,"dd");
        User u5 = new User(5,55,"ee");
        User u6 = new User(6,66,"ff");
        // 集合就是存储
        List<User> list = Arrays.asList(u1,u2,u3,u4,u5,u6);
        // 计算交给流
        list.stream().filter(user -> user.getId()%2==0)
                .filter(user -> user.getAge()>23)
                .map(user -> user.getName().toUpperCase())
                .sorted((uu1,uu2) -> uu2.compareTo(uu1))
                .limit(1)
                .forEach(System.out::println);
   };
}
class User{
   private int id;
   private int age;
   private String name;
   public User() {
   }
    public User(int id, int age, String name) {
       this.id = id;
        this.age = age;
       this.name = name;
   }
   public int getId() {
        return id;
   }
   public void setId(int id) {
       this.id = id;
   public int getAge() {
       return age;
    public void setAge(int age) {
       this.age = age;
   }
    public String getName() {
        return name;
```

```
public void setName(String name) {
    this.name = name;
}
```

14、ForkJoin

ForkJoin 在 JDK 1.7 , 并行执行任务! 提高效率。大数据量!

大数据: Map Reduce (把大任务拆分为小任务)

ForkJoin 特点:工作窃取

这个里面维护的都是双端队列

```
/**
* 求和计算的任务!
* 3000 6000 (ForkJoin) 9000 (Stream并行流)
* // 如何使用 forkjoin
* // 1、forkjoinPool 通过它来执行
* // 2、计算任务 forkjoinPool.execute(ForkJoinTask task)
* // 3. 计算类要继承 ForkJoinTask
public class Test extends RecursiveTask<Long> {
   private Long start;
   private Long end;
   private Long sum = OL;
   public Test(Long start, Long end) {
       this.start = start;
       this.end = end;
   private Long temp=10000L;
   @override
   protected Long compute() {
       if (start-end<temp){</pre>
            for (Long i = start; i \le end; i++) {
               sum+=i;
            }
            return sum;
       }else {
           long mid = (start+end)/2;
           Test test = new Test(start, mid);
           test.fork();
           Test test1 = new Test(mid + 1, end);
           test1.fork();
           return test.join()+test1.join();
       }
   }
}
```

```
package com.lwq.juc;
```

```
import java.util.concurrent.ExecutionException;
import java.util.concurrent.ForkJoinPool;
import java.util.concurrent.ForkJoinTask;
import java.util.stream.LongStream;
public class Task {
   public static void main(String[] args) throws ExecutionException,
InterruptedException {
       test3();
   //普通方法计算
   public static void test1(){
       Long sum = 0L;
       long start = System.currentTimeMillis();
       for (Long i = 1L; i \le 10_{0000_{0000}}; i++) {
       }
       long end = System.currentTimeMillis();
       System.out.println("sum="+sum+" 时间:"+(end-start));
       //sum=500000000500000000 时间:7137
   }
   //使用forkjoin方法计算
   public static void test2() throws ExecutionException, InterruptedException {
       long start = System.currentTimeMillis();
       ForkJoinPool forkJoinPool = new ForkJoinPool();
       Test test = new Test(1L, 1_0000_0000L);
       ForkJoinTask<Long> submit = forkJoinPool.submit(test);
       Long aLong = submit.get();
       long end = System.currentTimeMillis();
       System.out.println("sum="+aLong+" 时间:"+(end-start));
       //sum=5000000050000000 时间:961
   }
   //使用stream并行流计算
   public static void test3(){
       long start = System.currentTimeMillis();
       long reduce = LongStream.rangeClosed(1L,
1_0000_0000L).parallel().reduce(0, Long::sum);
       long end = System.currentTimeMillis();
       System.out.println("sum="+reduce+" 时间:"+(end-start));
       //sum=5000000050000000 时间:77
   }
}
```

15、异步回调

Future 设计的初衷: 对将来的某个事件的结果进行建模

```
//
//
              System.out.println(Thread.currentThread().getName()+"runAsync");
//
          }):
//
//
          System.out.println("1111");
//
          completableFuture.get();
        CompletableFuture<Integer> completableFuture =
CompletableFuture.supplyAsync(()->{
 System.out.println(Thread.currentThread().getName()+"supplyAsync==>Integer");
            return 1024;
        });
        completableFuture.whenComplete((t,u)->{
            System.out.println("t==>"+t);
            System.out.println("u==>"+u);
        }).exceptionally((e)->{
            e.printStackTrace();
            return 233;
        });
   }
}
```

16, JMM

请你谈谈你对 Volatile 的理解

Volatile 是 Java 虚拟机提供**轻量级的同步机制**

- 1、保证可见性
- 2、不保证原子性
- 3、禁止指令重排

什么是JMM

JMM: Java内存模型,不存在的东西,概念!约定!

关于JMM的一些同步的约定:

- 1、线程解锁前,必须把共享变量立刻刷回主存。
- 2、线程加锁前,必须读取主存中的最新值到工作内存中!
- 3、加锁和解锁是同一把锁

线程 工作内存、主内存

8种操作:

内存交互操作有8种,虚拟机实现必须保证每一个操作都是原子的,不可在分的(对于double和long类型的变量来说,load、store、read和write操作在某些平台上允许例外)

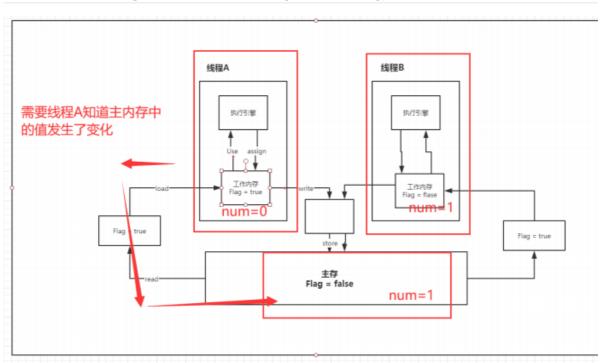
- lock (锁定): 作用于主内存的变量,把一个变量标识为线程独占状态
- unlock (解锁): 作用于主内存的变量,它把一个处于锁定状态的变量释放出来,释放后的变量才可以被其他线程锁定
- read (读取): 作用于主内存变量,它把一个变量的值从主内存传输到线程的工作内存中,以便随后的load动作使用

- load (载入):作用于工作内存的变量,它把read操作从主存中变量放入工作内存中
- use (使用): 作用于工作内存中的变量,它把工作内存中的变量传输给执行引擎,每当虚拟机遇到一个需要使用到变量的值,就会使用到这个指令
- assign (赋值): 作用于工作内存中的变量,它把一个从执行引擎中接受到的值放入工作内存的变量。 量副本中
- store (存储): 作用于主内存中的变量,它把一个从工作内存中一个变量的值传送到主内存中, 以便后续的write使用
- write (写入): 作用于主内存中的变量,它把store操作从工作内存中得到的变量的值放入主内存的变量中

JMM对这八种指令的使用,制定了如下规则:

- 不允许read和load、store和write操作之一单独出现。即使用了read必须load,使用了store必须write
- 不允许线程丢弃他最近的assign操作,即工作变量的数据改变了之后,必须告知主存
- 不允许一个线程将没有assign的数据从工作内存同步回主内存
- 一个新的变量必须在主内存中诞生,不允许工作内存直接使用一个未被初始化的变量。就是对变量实施use、store操作之前,必须经过assign和load操作
- 一个变量同一时间只有一个线程能对其进行lock。多次lock后,必须执行相同次数的unlock才能解锁
- 如果对一个变量进行lock操作,会清空所有工作内存中此变量的值,在执行引擎使用这个变量前, 必须重新load或assign操作初始化变量的值
- 如果一个变量没有被lock,就不能对其进行unlock操作。也不能unlock一个被其他线程锁住的变量
- 对一个变量进行unlock操作之前,必须把此变量同步回主内存

问题: 程序不知道主内存的值已经被修改过了



17, Volatile

1、保证可见性

package com.lwq.juc;

```
import java.util.concurrent.TimeUnit;
public class Task {
   // 不加 volatile 程序就会死循环!
   // 加 volatile 可以保证可见性
   volatile static int num = 0;
   public static void main(String[] args) {
        new Thread(()->{
           while (num==0){
           }
        }).start();
        try {
           TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(1);
        } catch (InterruptedException e) {
           e.printStackTrace();
        }
        num=1;
        System.out.println(num);
   }
}
```

2、不保证原子性

原子性:不可分割

线程A在执行任务的时候,不能被打扰的,也不能被分割。要么同时成功,要么同时失败。

```
package com.lwq.juc;
public class Task {
   // volatile 不保证原子性
   volatile static int num = 0;
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        for (int i = 0; i < 20; i++) {
            new Thread(()->{
               for (int j = 0; j < 1000; j++) {
                    add();
                }
           }).start();
       while (Thread.activeCount()>2){
           Thread.yield();
        System.out.println(Thread.currentThread().getName()+" "+num);
   }
    public static void add(){
        num++;
    }
}
```

如果不加 lock 和 synchronized ,怎么样保证原子性

```
ompiled from "VDemoO2. java" ublic class com. kuang. tvolatile. VDemoO2 { public com. kuang. tvolatile. VDemoO2();
// volatile 不保证原子性
public class VDemo02 {
                                                  Code
                                                     0: aload 0
                                                        invokespecial #1
                                                                                        // Meth
     // volatile 不保证原子性
                                                     4: return
     private volatile static_int num
                                                public static void add();
                                                        getstatic
                                                                                        // Fiel
     public static void add(){
                                                        iadd
                   // 不是获得这分恒操作
          num++;
                                                                                        // Fiel
                                                        putstatic
                        2. + 1
                                                     8: return
                        3、写回这个值
                                                 public static void main(java.lang.String[]);
     public static void main(String[]
                                                     0: iconst_1
                                                        istore
           // 理於 Lnum 经里应该为 2 万
```

使用原子类,解决原子性问题

```
package com.lwq.juc;
import java.util.concurrent.atomic.AtomicInteger;
public class Task {
   // volatile 不保证原子性
   // 原子类的 Integer
   volatile static AtomicInteger num = new AtomicInteger();
   public static void main(String[] args) {
       for (int i = 0; i < 20; i++) {
            new Thread(()->{
                for (int j = 0; j < 1000; j++) {
                    add();
           }).start();
       while (Thread.activeCount()>2){
           Thread.yield();
       System.out.println(Thread.currentThread().getName()+" "+num);
   public static void add(){
       num.getAndIncrement();//AtomicInteger + 1 方法, CAS
   }
```

这些类的底层都直接和操作系统挂钩!在内存中修改值! Unsafe类是一个很特殊的存在!

指令重排

什么是 指令重排: 你写的程序, 计算机并不是按照你写的那样去执行的。

源代码-->编译器优化的重排-->指令并行也可能会重排-->内存系统也会重排-->执行

处理器在进行指令重排的时候,考虑:数据之间的依赖性!

```
int x = 1; // 1
int y = 2; // 2
x = x + 5; // 3
y = x * x; // 4
我们所期望的: 1234 但是可能执行的时候回变成 2134 1324
可不可能是 4123!
```

可能造成影响的结果: a b x y 这四个值默认都是 0;

线程A	线程B
x=a	y=b
b=1	a=2

正常的结果: x=0; y=0; 但是可能由于指令重排

线程A	线程B
b=1	a=2
x=a	y=b

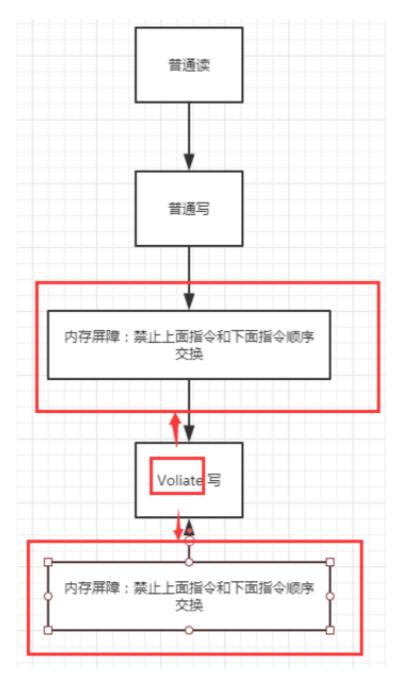
指令重排导致的诡异结果: x = 2; y = 1;

非计算机专业

volatile可以避免指令重排:

内存屏障。CPU指令。作用:

- 1、保证特定的操作的执行顺序!
- 2、可以保证某些变量的内存可见性(利用这些特性volatile实现了可见性)



Volatile 是可以保持可见性。不能保证原子性,由于内存屏障,可以保证避免指令重排的现象产生!

18、彻底玩转单例模式

饿汉式 DCL懒汉式,深究!

饿汉式

```
package com.lwq.juc;

// 饿汉式单例

public class Task {
    // 饿汉式单例
    private byte[] data1 = new byte[1024*1024];
    private byte[] data2 = new byte[1024*1024];
    private byte[] data3 = new byte[1024*1024];
    private byte[] data4 = new byte[1024*1024];

    private final static Task task = new Task();
```

```
private Task(){};

public static Task getInstance(){
    return task;
}
```

DCL 懒汉式

```
package com.lwq.juc;
public class Task {
   private Task(){}
   //必须加上volatile关键字
   private volatile static Task task;
   // 双重检测锁模式的 懒汉式单例 DCL懒汉式
   public static Task getInstance(){
       if (task==null){
          synchronized (task){
              if (task==null){
                 task=new Task();// 不是一个原子性操作
                  /**
                  * 1. 分配内存空间
                  * 2、执行构造方法,初始化对象
                  * 3、把这个对象指向这个空间
                  * 123
                  * 132 A
                  * B // 此时task还没有完成构造
              }
          }
       return task;
   }
}
```

反射,单例不安全

```
package com.lwq.juc;
import java.lang.reflect.Constructor;
import java.lang.reflect.Field;

public class Task {
    private boolean qinjiang = false;

    private Task(){
```

```
synchronized (Task.class){
           if (qinjiang==false){
               qinjiang=true;
           throw new RuntimeException("dont do this");
       }
   }
   private volatile static Task task;
   // 双重检测锁模式的 懒汉式单例 DCL懒汉式
   public static Task getInstance(){
       if (task==null){
           synchronized (Task.class){
               if (task==null){
                   task=new Task();// 不是一个原子性操作
                   /**
                    * 1. 分配内存空间
                    * 2、执行构造方法,初始化对象
                    * 3、把这个对象指向这个空间
                    * 123
                    * 132 A
                    * B // 此时task还没有完成构造
               }
           }
       return task;
   }
   public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {
         Task instance = Task.getInstance();
//
       Constructor<Task> declaredConstructor =
Task.class.getDeclaredConstructor(null);
       Field qinjiang = Task.class.getDeclaredField("qinjiang");
       qinjiang.setAccessible(true);
       declaredConstructor.setAccessible(true);
       Task instance = declaredConstructor.newInstance();
       qinjiang.set(instance, false);
       Task instance1 = declaredConstructor.newInstance();
       System.out.println(instance);
       System.out.println(instance1);
   }
}
```

静态内部类

```
public class Holder{
    private Holder(){

    }

    public static Holder getInstance(){
        return InnerClass.holder;
    }

    public static class InnerClass{
        private static final Holder holder = new Holder();
    }
}
```

枚举

```
package com.lwq.juc;
import java.lang.reflect.Constructor;
import java.lang.reflect.InvocationTargetException;
public enum Task {
   INSTANCE:
    public Task getInstance(){
        return INSTANCE;
    }
}
class Test1{
    public static void main(String[] args) throws NoSuchMethodException,
InvocationTargetException, InstantiationException, IllegalAccessException {
        Task instance = Task.INSTANCE;
        Constructor<Task> declaredConstructor =
Task.class.getDeclaredConstructor(String.class,int.class);
        declaredConstructor.setAccessible(true);
        Task instance1 = declaredConstructor.newInstance();
        System.out.println(instance);
        System.out.println(instance1);
    }
}
```

```
(c) 2016 Microsoft Corporation。保留所有权利。

C:\Users\Administrator\Desktop\并发编程\juc\target\classes\com\kuang\single>javap -p EnumSingle.class
Compiled from "EnumSinglo.java"
public final class com kuang.single.EnumSingle extends java.lang.Enum<com.kuang.single.EnumSingle INSTANCE;
private static final com.kuang.single.EnumSingle[] $VALUES;
public static com.kuang.single.EnumSingle[] values();
public static com.kuang.single.EnumSingle valueOf(java.lang.String);
private com.kuang.single.EnumSingle();
public com.kuang.single.EnumSingle();
static {};
}
```

枚举类型的最终反编译源码:

```
// Decompiled by Jad v1.5.8g. Copyright 2001 Pavel Kouznetsov.
// Jad home page: http://www.kpdus.com/jad.html
// Decompiler options: packimports(3)
// Source File Name: EnumSingle.java
package com.kuang.single;
public final class EnumSingle extends Enum
{
    public static EnumSingle[] values()
        return (EnumSingle[])$VALUES.clone();
    public static EnumSingle valueOf(String name)
        return (EnumSingle)Enum.valueOf(com/kuang/single/EnumSingle, name);
    }
    private EnumSingle(String s, int i)
    {
        super(s, i);
    }
    public EnumSingle getInstance()
        return INSTANCE;
    public static final EnumSingle INSTANCE;
    private static final EnumSingle $VALUES[];
    static
        INSTANCE = new EnumSingle("INSTANCE", 0);
        $VALUES = (new EnumSingle[] {
        INSTANCE
        });
    }
}
```

19、深入理解CAS

什么是 CAS

unsafe类就是CAS

大厂你必须要深入研究底层!有所突破! **修内功,操作系统,计算机网络原理**

```
package com.lwq.juc;
import java.util.concurrent.atomic.AtomicInteger;
public class Task {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        AtomicInteger atomicInteger = new AtomicInteger(2020);
        System.out.println(atomicInteger.compareAndSet(2020,2021));
        System.out.println(atomicInteger.get());
```

```
System.out.println(atomicInteger.compareAndSet(2020,2021));
System.out.println(atomicInteger.get());
}
```

Unsafe 类

```
public class AtomicInteger extends Number implements java.io.Serializable {
   private static final long serialVersionUID = 6214790243416807050L;
   // setup to use Unsafe compareAndSwapInt for undates
   private static final Unsafe unsafe = Unsafe.getUnsafe();
   private static final long valueOffset;
   static {
       try {
          valueOffset = unsafe.objectFieldOffset
              (AtomicInteger.class.getDeclaredField( name: "value"));
       } catch (Exception ex) { throw new Error(ex); }
                                                 Java 无法操作内存
                                                 Java 可以调用c++ native
   private volatile int value;
                                                 c++ 可以操作内存
                                                 Java 的后门,可以诵讨这个类操
 public native void putDoublevolatile(Ubject Vari, long Varz, double Var4);
 public na public final int getAndIncrement() {
              return unsafe.getAndAddInt( o: this, valueOffset, i: 1);
 public nat }
 public native void unpark(Object var1);
 public native void park(boolean var1, long /ar2);
 public native int getLoadAverage(double var1, int var2);
 public final int getAndAddInt(Object var1, long var2, int var4) {
    int var5; 获取内存地址中的值
    do {
        var5 = this.getIntVolatile(var1, var2);
    } while(!this.compareAndSwapInt var1, var2, var5, var5; var5 + var4));
    return var5;
                                                内存操作,效率很高
 }
public final int getAndAddInt(Object var1, long var2, int var4) {
      int var5;
      do {
          var5 = this.getIntVolatile(var1, var2);
      } while(!this.compareAndSwapInt(var1, var2, var5, var5: var5 + var4));
      return var5;
                                          自旋锁
  }
```

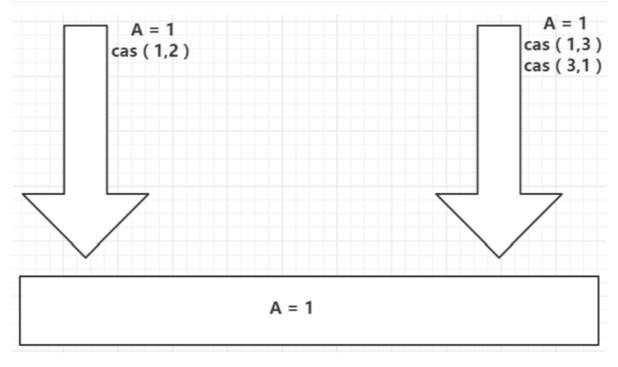
CAS: 比较当前工作内存中的值和主内存中的值,如果这个值是期望的,那么则执行操作!如果不是就一直循环!

缺点:

1、循环会耗时

- 2、一次性只能保证一个共享变量的原子性
- 3、ABA问题

CAS: ABA问题 (狸猫换太子)



```
package com.kuang.cas;
import java.util.concurrent.atomic.AtomicInteger;
public class CASDemo {
   // CAS compareAndSet : 比较并交换!
   public static void main(String[] args) {
       AtomicInteger atomicInteger = new AtomicInteger(2020);
       // 期望、更新
       // public final boolean compareAndSet(int expect, int update)
       // 如果我期望的值达到了,那么就更新,否则,就不更新,CAS 是CPU的并发原语!
       // ======= 捣乱的线程 =========
       System.out.println(atomicInteger.compareAndSet(2020, 2021));
       System.out.println(atomicInteger.get());
       System.out.println(atomicInteger.compareAndSet(2021, 2020));
       System.out.println(atomicInteger.get());
       System.out.println(atomicInteger.compareAndSet(2020, 6666));
       System.out.println(atomicInteger.get());
   }
}
```

20、原子引用

解决ABA 问题,引入原子引用!对应的思想:乐观锁!

带版本号 的原子操作!

```
package com.lwq.juc;
import java.util.concurrent.TimeUnit;
```

```
import java.util.concurrent.atomic.AtomicStampedReference;
public class Task {
   public static void main(String[] args) {
       //AtomicStampedReference 注意,如果泛型是一个包装类,注意对象的引用问题
       // 正常在业务操作,这里面比较的都是一个个对象
       AtomicStampedReference<Integer> reference = new AtomicStampedReference<>
(1, 1);
       // CAS compareAndSet : 比较并交换!
       new Thread(()->{
           int stamp = reference.getStamp();
           System.out.println("a1=>"+stamp);
           try {
               TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(2);
           } catch (InterruptedException e) {
               e.printStackTrace();
reference.compareAndSet(1,2,reference.getStamp(),reference.getStamp()+1);
           System.out.println("a2=>"+reference.getStamp());
           System.out.println(reference.compareAndSet(2, 1,
reference.getStamp(), reference.getStamp() + 1));
           System.out.println("a3=>"+reference.getStamp());
       },"a").start();
       // 乐观锁的原理相同!
       new Thread(()->{
           int stamp = reference.getStamp();
           System.out.println("b1=>"+stamp);
           try {
               TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(2);
           } catch (InterruptedException e) {
               e.printStackTrace();
           }
reference.compareAndSet(1,6,reference.getStamp(),reference.getStamp()+1);
           System.out.println("b2=>"+reference.getStamp());
       },"b").start();
   }
}
```

注意:

Integer 使用了对象缓存机制,默认范围是 -128 ~ 127 ,推荐使用静态工厂方法 valueOf 获取对象实例,而不是 new,因为 valueOf 使用缓存,而 new 一定会创建新的对象分配新的内存空间;

.【强制】所有的相同类型的包装类对象之间值的比较,全部使用 equals 方法比较。 说明:对于 Integer var = ?在-128 至 127 之间的赋值,Integer 对象是在 IntegerCache.cache 产生,会复用已有对象,这个区间内的 Integer 值可以直接使用==进行 判断,但是这个区间之外的所有数据,都会在堆上产生,并不会复用已有对象,这是一个大坑, 推荐使用 equals 方法进行判断。

21、各种锁的理解

1、公平锁、非公平锁

公平锁: 非常公平, 不能够插队, 必须先来后到!

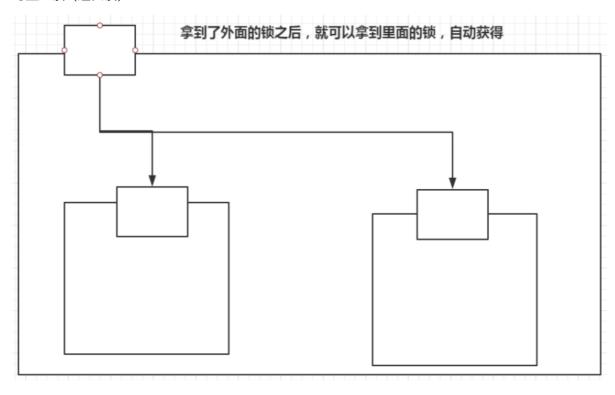
非公平锁: 非常不公平, 可以插队 (默认都是非公平)

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

public ReentrantLock(boolean fair) {
    sync = fair ? new FairSync() : new NonfairSync();
}
```

2、可重入锁

可重入锁 (递归锁)



Synchronized

```
public class Task {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
    Phone phone = new Phone();

    new Thread(()->{
       phone.sms();
    },"A").start();

    new Thread(()->{
       phone.call();
    },"B").start();
}
```

```
class Phone{
   public synchronized void sms() {
        System.out.println(Thread.currentThread().getName()+" sms ");
        call();
   }
   public synchronized void call() {
        System.out.println(Thread.currentThread().getName()+" call ");
   }
}
```

Lock 版

```
package com.lwq.juc;
import java.util.concurrent.locks.ReentrantLock;
public class Task {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Phone phone = new Phone();
        new Thread(()->{
            phone.sms();
        },"A").start();
        new Thread(()->{
            phone.call();
       },"B").start();
   }
}
class Phone{
    public void sms(){
        ReentrantLock reentrantLock = new ReentrantLock();
        reentrantLock.lock(); // 细节问题: lock.lock(); lock.unlock(); // lock 锁必
须配对, 否则就会死在里面
        try {
            System.out.println(Thread.currentThread().getName()+" sms ");
            call();
        } catch (Exception e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        } finally {
            reentrantLock.unlock();
        }
    public synchronized void call(){
        ReentrantLock reentrantLock = new ReentrantLock();
        reentrantLock.lock();
        try {
            System.out.println(Thread.currentThread().getName()+" call ");
        } catch (Exception e) {
```

```
e.printStackTrace();
} finally {
    reentrantLock.unlock();
}
}
```

3、自旋锁

spinlock

```
package com.lwq.juc;
import java.util.concurrent.atomic.AtomicReference;

public class Task {
    AtomicReference<Thread> atomicReference = new AtomicReference<>();
    public void myLock(){
        Thread thread = new Thread();
        while (!atomicReference.compareAndSet(null, thread)) {

        }
    }
    public void myUnLock(){
        Thread thread = new Thread();
        atomicReference.compareAndSet(thread,null);
    }
}
```

我们来自定义一个锁测试

```
package com.lwq.juc;
import java.util.concurrent.atomic.AtomicReference;
import java.util.concurrent.locks.ReentrantLock;
public class Task {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        ReentrantLock reentrantLock = new ReentrantLock();
        reentrantLock.lock();
        reentrantLock.unlock();
        Locks locks = new Locks();
        locks.myLock();
        locks.myUnLock();
    }
}
class Locks{
    AtomicReference<Thread> atomicReference = new AtomicReference<>();
    public void myLock(){
        Thread thread = new Thread();
        System.out.println(Thread.currentThread().getName()+" myLock");
        while (!atomicReference.compareAndSet(null, thread)) {
```

```
public void myUnLock() {
    Thread thread = new Thread();
    System.out.println(Thread.currentThread().getName()+" myUnLock");
    atomicReference.compareAndSet(thread,null);
}
```

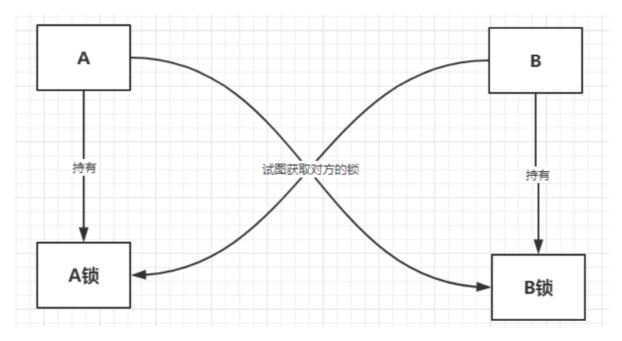
test

```
public class Task {
    public static void main(String[] args) throws InterruptedException {
//
          ReentrantLock reentrantLock = new ReentrantLock();
//
          reentrantLock.lock();
//
          reentrantLock.unlock();
        Locks locks = new Locks();
        new Thread(()->{
            locks.myLock();
            try {
                TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(3);
            } catch (Exception e) {
                e.printStackTrace();
            } finally {
                locks.myUnLock();
        },"T1").start();
        TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(1);
        new Thread(()->{
            locks.myLock();
            try {
                TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(3);
            } catch (Exception e) {
                e.printStackTrace();
            } finally {
                locks.myUnLock();
        },"T2").start();
   }
}
```

4、死锁

死锁是什么

两个人互相抢夺资源



死锁测试,怎么排除死锁:

```
package com.lwq.juc;
import java.util.concurrent.TimeUnit;
public class Task {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        String lockA = "lockA";
        String lockB = "lockB";
        new Thread(new MyThread(lockA, lockB), "T1").start();
        new Thread(new MyThread(lockB, lockA), "T2").start();
   }
}
class MyThread implements Runnable{
    private String lockA;
    private String lockB;
    public MyThread(String lockA, String lockB) {
        this.lockA = lockA;
        this.lockB = lockB;
    }
    @override
    public void run() {
        synchronized (lockA){
 System.out.println(Thread.currentThread().getName()+"lock"+lockA+"=>get"+lockB)
            try {
                TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(2);
            } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                e.printStackTrace();
            synchronized (lockB){
```

解决问题

1、使用 jps -l 定位进程号

```
X (c) 2016 Microsoft Corporation。保留所有权利。

C:\Users\Administrator\Desktop\并发编程\juc>jps -1
10048
1140 org.jetbrains.jps.cmdline.Launcher
11444 com.kuang.lock.DeadLockDemo
9400 org.jetbrains.idea.maven.server.RemoteMavenServer
7884 sun.tools.jps.Jps
```

2、使用 jstack 进程号 找到死锁问题

```
Found one Java-level deadlock:
  _____
  "T2":
   waiting to lock monitor 0x0000000018590f28 (object 0x00000000d5b86a90, a java.lang.String),
   which is held by "T1"
  "T1":
   waiting to lock monitor 0x00000000185932e8 (object 0x00000000d5b86ac8, a java.lang.String),
   which is held by "T2"
  Java stack information for the threads listed above:
  _____
  "T2":
         at com.kuang.lock.MyThread.run(DeadLockDemo.java:42)
         - waiting to lock k0x0000000005b86a90> (a java.lang.String)
         - locked <0x0000000005b86ac8> (a java.lang.String)
         at java.lang.Thread.run(Thread.java:748)
  "T1":
         at com.kuang.lock_MyThread_run(DeadLockDemo.java:42)
         - waiting to lock <0x000000000d5b86ac8> (a java.lang.String)

    locked <0x000000000d5b86a90> (a java.lang.String)

         at java.lang.Thread.run(Thread.java:748)
 Found 1 deadlock.
```

面试,工作中! 排查问题:

- 1、日志9
- 2、堆栈 1