Redis分布式锁

1、常见分布式锁实现原理

setnx key value

通过setnx命令,当且仅当key不存在时,将key的值设置为value;当key已经存在时,不执行set操作

SETNX是【SET If Not Exists】(如果不存在,则set)的简写;

返回值:

1设置key成功

0 设置key失败

使用:

使用setnx,加锁成功后,通过expire给锁增加过期时间,使用完解锁

优点: 简单, 在并发不高的场景下, 可以使用

缺点:加锁和设置过期时间非原子操作,可能出现加锁之后,程序异常,没有设置过期时

间,导致程序阻塞

• SET实现的分布式锁

语法:

SET key value [EX seconds | PX milliseconds] [NX | XX]

将键 key 设定为指定的"字符串"值。如果 key 已经保存了一个值,那么这个操作会直接覆盖原来的值,并且忽略原始类型。当 set 命令执行成功之后,之前设置的过期时间都将失效。

使用:通过命令加锁,加锁的同时会设置过期时间,用完之后进行解锁

优点:加锁和设置过期时间是原子操作,不会出现程序一直阻塞的问题

缺点:过期时间内,线程A加锁的业务还没有执行完,可能其它线程线程B会获取锁,然后之前的线程A执行完进行解锁,导致线程B的锁被释放了

2、Redisson实现的分布式锁

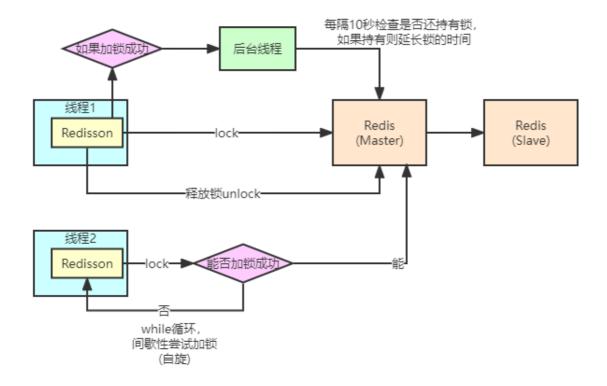
示例:

```
1
    @Bean
 2
        public Redisson redisson() {
 3
            // 此为单机模式
 4
            Config config = new Config();
     config.useSingleServer().setAddress("redis://localhost:6379").setDatabase(
    0);
 6
            return (Redisson) Redisson.create(config);
 7
        }
 8
9
10
    //获取锁对象
11
            RLock redissonLock = redisson.getLock(lockKey);
```

```
12
            //加分布式锁
13
            redissonLock.lock(); // .setIfAbsent(lockKey, clientId, 30,
    TimeUnit.SECONDS);
14
           try {
15
                int stock =
    Integer.parseInt(stringRedisTemplate.opsForValue().get("stock")); //
    jedis.get("stock")
                if (stock > 0) {
16
17
                    int realStock = stock - 1;
18
                    stringRedisTemplate.opsForValue().set("stock", realStock +
    ""); // jedis.set(key,value)
19
                    System.out.println("扣减成功,剩余库存:" + realStock);
20
                } else {
21
                    System.out.println("扣减失败,库存不足");
22
23
            } finally {
24
                //解锁
25
                redissonLock.unlock();
            }
26
```

底层逻辑:

- 锁续命
- 锁重入



加锁逻辑:

```
//加分布式锁
1
2
   redissonLock.lock();
   ---->加锁
3
4
  public void lock() {
5
           try {
               lockInterruptibly();/** [0] */
6
7
           } catch (InterruptedException e) {
               Thread.currentThread().interrupt();
8
```

```
9
10
        }
11
    ---->加锁【0】
12
    public void lockInterruptibly() throws InterruptedException {
13
            lockInterruptibly(-1, null);/** [1] */
14
        }
15
    ---->加锁【1】
    public void lockInterruptibly(long leaseTime, TimeUnit unit) throws
16
    InterruptedException {
17
            long threadId = Thread.currentThread().getId(); // 线程id
            Long ttl = tryAcquire(leaseTime, unit, threadId);/** [2] */
18
19
            // lock acquired
            if (ttl == null) { // 加锁成功
21
                return;
22
            }
            // redis的发布/订阅 抢锁失败 订阅channel 【redisson_lock__channel】
23
            RFuture<RedissonLockEntry> future = subscribe(threadId);
24
            commandExecutor.syncSubscription(future);
25
26
27
            try {
               while (true) { // 没加锁成功 自旋 非公平锁实现
28
29
                    ttl = tryAcquire(leaseTime, unit, threadId); // 又尝试加一次
    锁
30
                   // lock acquired
31
                   if (ttl == null) { // 加锁成功 跳出循环
32
                       break;
33
                   }
34
35
                   // waiting for message
36
                   if (tt1 >= 0) {
37
                       getEntry(threadId).getLatch().tryAcquire(ttl,
    TimeUnit.MILLISECONDS); // 调用Semaphore信号量 许可数量为0 获取许可逻辑 获取不到
    阻塞ttl s 阻塞等待 让出cpu 不会占用cpu ---->唤醒 见 【7】
38
                   } else {
39
                       getEntry(threadId).getLatch().acquire();
40
                    }
41
                }
42
            } finally {
43
               unsubscribe(future, threadId);
44
            }
              get(lockAsync(leaseTime, unit));
45
    //
46
47
    ---->加锁【2】
48
    private Long tryAcquire(long leaseTime, TimeUnit unit, long threadId) {
49
            return get(tryAcquireAsync(leaseTime, unit, threadId)/** [3] */);
50
        }
51
    ---->加锁【3】
52
    private <T> RFuture<Long> tryAcquireAsync(long leaseTime, TimeUnit unit,
    final long threadId) {
53
            if (leaseTime != -1) { // 默认-1 会走下面逻辑
54
                return tryLockInnerAsync(leaseTime, unit, threadId,
    RedisCommands.EVAL_LONG);
55
            }
56
            RFuture<Long> ttlRemainingFuture =
    tryLockInnerAsync(commandExecutor.getConnectionManager().getCfg().getLockW
    atchdogTimeout(), TimeUnit.MILLISECONDS, threadId,
    RedisCommands.EVAL_LONG);/** [4] */
57
            ttlRemainingFuture.addListener(new FutureListener<Long>() {
```

```
58
                 @override
 59
                 public void operationComplete(Future<Long> future) throws
     Exception {
 60
                    if (!future.isSuccess()) {
 61
                         return;
                    }
 62
 63
                    Long ttlRemaining = future.getNow();
 64
                    // lock acquired
 65
 66
                    if (ttlRemaining == null) { // 加锁成功
                         scheduleExpirationRenewal(threadId); /** [5] */
 67
                     }
 68
 69
                 }
 70
             });
 71
             return ttlRemainingFuture;
         }
 72
     ---->加锁【4】
 73
     <T> RFuture<T> tryLockInnerAsync(long leaseTime, TimeUnit unit, long
 74
     threadId, RedisStrictCommand<T> command) {
 75
             internalLockLeaseTime = unit.toMillis(leaseTime);
             // 通过lua脚本加锁
 76
 77
             return commandExecutor.evalWriteAsync(getName(),
     LongCodec.INSTANCE, command,
                       "if (redis.call('exists', KEYS[1]) == 0) then " +
78
     key不存在 往hash中添加数据 同时设置过期时间
                          "redis.call('hset', KEYS[1], ARGV[2], 1); " +
 79
                           "redis.call('pexpire', KEYS[1], ARGV[1]); " +
 80
                          "return nil; " + // 加锁成功 ,返回null
 81
                       "end; " +
 82
                       "if (redis.call('hexists', KEYS[1], ARGV[2]) == 1) then
 83
     " + // key 和filed存在 value值自增 重新设置过期时间【锁重入逻辑】
 84
                           "redis.call('hincrby', KEYS[1], ARGV[2], 1); " +
                           "redis.call('pexpire', KEYS[1], ARGV[1]); " +
 85
 86
                          "return nil; " +
 87
                       "end; " +
 88
                       "return redis.call('pttl', KEYS[1]);", // 没有加锁成功 返回
     这个key剩余的过期时间
 89
                        Collections.<Object>singletonList(getName()/**redis
     key getLock()方法传入*/), internalLockLeaseTime/**过期时间,默认30s*/,
     getLockName(threadId)/**设置一个值 */);
 90
         }
 91
 92
     ---->加锁【5】
 93
     private void scheduleExpirationRenewal(final long threadId) {
 94
             if (expirationRenewalMap.containsKey(getEntryName())) {
 95
                 return;
 96
             }
 97
             Timeout task =
98
     commandExecutor.getConnectionManager().newTimeout(new TimerTask() {
99
                 @override
100
                 public void run(Timeout timeout) throws Exception {
101
102
                     RFuture<Boolean> future =
     commandExecutor.evalWriteAsync(getName(), LongCodec.INSTANCE,
     RedisCommands.EVAL_BOOLEAN,
```

```
"if (redis.call('hexists', KEYS[1], ARGV[2]) == 1)
103
     then " + // 判断hash的key 对应的field是否存在[存在表明没有执行完],存在则设置key过
                                "redis.call('pexpire', KEYS[1], ARGV[1]); " +
104
105
                                "return 1; " +
                            "end; " +
106
107
                            "return 0;",
108
                              Collections.<Object>singletonList(getName()),
     internalLockLeaseTime, getLockName(threadId));
109
110
                    future.addListener(new FutureListener<Boolean>() { // 延时
     任务 延时执行
111
                        @override
112
                        public void operationComplete(Future<Boolean> future)
     throws Exception {
113
                            expirationRenewalMap.remove(getEntryName());
114
                            if (!future.isSuccess()) {
115
                                log.error("Can't update lock " + getName() + "
     expiration", future.cause());
116
                                return;
117
                            }
118
119
                            if (future.getNow()) {
120
                                // reschedule itself
121
                                scheduleExpirationRenewal(threadId); // 此处自
     我调用 达到了类似定时任务执行的效果 值得借鉴 好处是时间间隔可控,这里是续命逻辑,通过类似
     定时任务逻辑达到续命的目的
122
                            }
123
                        }
124
                    });
125
                }
126
            }, internalLockLeaseTime / 3 【值为10】, TimeUnit.MILLISECONDS);
127
128
            if (expirationRenewalMap.putIfAbsent(getEntryName(), task) !=
     null) {
129
                task.cancel();
130
131
         }
132
133
```

解锁逻辑:

```
1
    //解锁
 2
    redissonLock.unlock();
 3
    ----> [0]
       public void unlock() {
 4
            Boolean opStatus =
    get(unlockInnerAsync(Thread.currentThread().getId())/** [1] */);
 6
            if (opStatus == null) {
 7
                throw new IllegalMonitorStateException("attempt to unlock lock,
    not locked by current thread by node id: "
                        + id + " thread-id: " +
    Thread.currentThread().getId());
 9
10
            if (opStatus) {
                cancelExpirationRenewal();
11
```

```
12
13
              Future<Void> future = unlockAsync();
14
    //
15
   //
              future.awaitUninterruptibly();
16
    //
              if (future.isSuccess()) {
17
                  return;
   //
18
    //
              }
   //
19
              if (future.cause() instanceof IllegalMonitorStateException) {
20
                 throw (IllegalMonitorStateException)future.cause();
   //
21
    //
22
              throw commandExecutor.convertException(future);
23
        }
24
    ----> [1]
    protected RFuture<Boolean> unlockInnerAsync(long threadId) {
25
26
            return commandExecutor.evalWriteAsync(getName(),
    LongCodec.INSTANCE, RedisCommands.EVAL_BOOLEAN,
27
                    "if (redis.call('exists', KEYS[1]) == 0) then " + // key\overline{\wedge}
    存在,已经解锁了
                        "redis.call('publish', KEYS[2], ARGV[1]); " + // 发布消
28
    息,通知解锁,【解锁消息】
                        "return 1; " +
29
30
                    "end;" +
31
                    "if (redis.call('hexists', KEYS[1], ARGV[3]) == 0) then " +
    // 这个锁是不是当前线程加的 不是 返回nil
32
                        "return nil;" +
                    "end; " +
33
                    "local counter = redis.call('hincrby', KEYS[1], ARGV[3],
34
    -1); " + // 是当前线程 这个是重入逻辑,重入次数减1
                    "if (counter > 0) then " +
35
                                                               // 重入续命
36
                        "redis.call('pexpire', KEYS[1], ARGV[2]); " +
37
                        "return 0; " +
                    "else " +
                                                       // counter为0 删除key,发
38
    布消息
                        "redis.call('del', KEYS[1]); " +
39
40
                        "redis.call('publish', KEYS[2], ARGV[1]); " +
41
                        "return 1; "+
                    "end; " +
42
                    "return nil;",
43
44
                    Arrays.<Object>asList(getName(), getChannelName()),
    LockPubSub.unlockMessage, internalLockLeaseTime, getLockName(threadId));
45
46
        }
47
48
49
    ---->订阅监听【7】
    public class LockPubSub extends PublishSubscribe<RedissonLockEntry> {
50
51
52
        public static final Long unlockMessage = OL;
53
54
        @override
55
        protected RedissonLockEntry createEntry(RPromise<RedissonLockEntry>
    newPromise) {
56
            return new RedissonLockEntry(newPromise);
57
        }
        // 订阅的消息 消费逻辑
5.8
59
        @override
60
        protected void onMessage(RedissonLockEntry value, Long message) {
61
            if (message.equals(unlockMessage)) {
```

```
value.getLatch().release(); // 信号量解锁唤醒
62
63
                while (true) {
64
65
                    Runnable runnableToExecute = null;
66
                    synchronized (value) {
                        Runnable runnable = value.getListeners().poll();
67
                        if (runnable != null) {
68
69
                            if (value.getLatch().tryAcquire()) {
                                 runnableToExecute = runnable;
70
71
                            } else {
                                value.addListener(runnable);
72
73
                            }
74
                        }
75
                    }
76
                    if (runnableToExecute != null) {
77
78
                        runnableToExecute.run();
79
                    } else {
80
                        return;
81
82
                }
83
            }
84
        }
85
86
   }
```