

理解 String 及 String.intern() 在实际中的应用

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Java 代码 

```
1. 1. 首先 String 不属于 8 种基本数据类型，String 是一个对象。
2.
3.     因为对象的默认值是 null，所以 String 的默认值也是 null；但它又是一种特殊的对象，
    有其它对象没有的一些特性。
4.
5.     2. new String()和 new String("")都是申明一个新的空字符串，是空串不是 null;
6.
7.     3. String str="kvill";
8. String str=new String ("kvill");的区别：
9.
10.    在这里，我们不谈堆，也不谈栈，只先简单引入常量池这个简单的概念。
11.
12.    常量池(constant pool)指的是在编译期被确定，并被保存在已编译的.class 文件中的一些
    数据。它包括了关于类、方法、接口等中的常量，也包括字符串常量。
13.
14.    看例 1:
15.
16. String s0="kvill";
17. String s1="kvill";
18. String s2="kv" + "ill";
19. System.out.println( s0==s1 );
20. System.out.println( s0==s2 );
21.
22.    结果为：
23.
24. true
25. true
26.
27.    首先，我们要知道 Java 会确保一个字符串常量只有一个拷贝。
28.
29.    因为例子中的 s0 和 s1 中的"kvill"都是字符串常量，它们在编译期就被确定了，所以 s0=
    =s1 为 true；而"kv"和"ill"也都是字符串常量，当一个字符串由多个字符串常量连接而成
    时，它自己肯定也是字符串常量，所以 s2 也同样在编译期就被解析为一个字符串常量，所以 s2
    也是常量池中"kvill"的一个引用。
30.
31.    所以我们得出 s0==s1==s2;
```

```
32.
33.     用 new String() 创建的字符串不是常量，不能在编译期就确定，所以 new String() 创
    建的字符串不放入常量池中，它们有自己的地址空间。
34.
35.     看例 2：
36.
37. String s0="kvill";
38. String s1=new String("kvill");
39. String s2="kv" + new String("ill");
40. System.out.println( s0==s1 );
41. System.out.println( s0==s2 );
42. System.out.println( s1==s2 );
43.
44.     结果为：
45.
46. false
47. false
48. false
49.
50.     例 2 中 s0 还是常量池中"kvill"的应用，s1 因为无法在编译期确定，所以是运行时创建的
    新对象"kvill"的引用，s2 因为有后半部分 new String("ill")所以也无法在编译期确定，所
    以也是一个新建对象"kvill"的应用；明白了这些也就知道为何得出此结果了。
51.
52.     4. String.intern():
53.
54.     再补充介绍一点：存在于.class 文件中的常量池，在运行期被 JVM 装载，并且可以扩充。
    String 的 intern()方法就是扩充常量池的一个方法；当一个 String 实例 str 调用 intern()
    方法时，Java 查找常量池中是否有相同 Unicode 的字符串常量，如果有，则返回其的引用，如
    果没有，则在常量池中增加一个 Unicode 等于 str 的字符串并返回它的引用；看例 3 就清楚
    了
55.
56.     例 3：
57.
58. String s0= "kvill";
59. String s1=new String("kvill");
60. String s2=new String("kvill");
61. System.out.println( s0==s1 );
62. System.out.println( "*****" );
63. s1.intern();
64. s2=s2.intern(); //把常量池中"kvill"的引用赋给 s2
65. System.out.println( s0==s1);
66. System.out.println( s0==s1.intern() );
67. System.out.println( s0==s2 );
68.
```

```
69.     结果为:
70.
71. false
72. *****
73. false //虽然执行了 s1.intern(),但它的返回值没有赋给 s1
74. true //说明 s1.intern()返回的是常量池中"kvill"的引用
75. true
76.
77.     最后我再破除一个错误的理解:
78.
79.     有人说,“使用 String.intern()方法则可以将一个 String 类的保存到一个全局 String
表中,如果具有相同值的 Unicode 字符串已经在这个表中,那么该方法返回表中已有字符串的
地址,如果在表中没有相同值的字符串,则将自己的地址注册到表中“如果我把他说的这个全局
的 String 表理解为常量池的话,他的最后一句话,“如果在表中没有相同值的字符串,则将自
己的地址注册到表中”是错的:
80.
81.     看例 4:
82.
83. String s1=new String("kvill");
84. String s2=s1.intern();
85. System.out.println( s1==s1.intern() );
86. System.out.println( s1+" "+s2 );
87. System.out.println( s2==s1.intern() );
88.
89.     结果:
90.
91. false
92. kvill kvill
93. true
94.
95.     在这个类中我们没有声名一个“kvill”常量,所以常量池中一开始是没有“kvill”的,当我
们调用 s1.intern()后就在常量池中新添加了一个“kvill”常量,原来的不在常量池中的“kvil
l”仍然存在,也就不是“将自己的地址注册到常量池中”了。
96.
97.     s1==s1.intern()为 false 说明原来的“kvill”仍然存在;
98.
99.     s2 现在为常量池中“kvill”的地址,所以有 s2==s1.intern()为 true。
100.
101.     5. 关于 equals()和==:
102.
103.     这个对于 String 简单来说就是比较两字符串的 Unicode 序列是否相当,如果相等返回 t
rue;而==是比较两字符串的地址是否相同,也就是是否是同一个字符串的引用。
104.
105.     6. 关于 String 是不可变的
```


106.

107. 这一说又要说很多,大家只要知道 `String` 的实例一旦生成就不会再改变了,比如说: `String str="kv"+"ill"+" "+"ans";`

108. 就是有 4 个字符串常量,首先"kv"和"ill"生成了"kvill"存在内存中,然后"kvill"又和" " 生成 "kvill "存在内存中,最后又和生成了"kvill ans";并把这个字符串的地址赋给了 `str`,就是因为 `String` 的“不可变”产生了很多临时变量,这也就是为什么建议用 `StringBuffer` 的原因了,因为 `StringBuffer` 是可改变的

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By the way,关于 `String.intern()` 在实际中的应用,我在 `tomcat` 的源码中找到了一个地方用到了,如下:

Java 代码 

```
1. /*
2.  * Copyright 1999,2004-2005 The Apache Software Foundation.
3.  *
4.  * Licensed under the Apache License, Version 2.0 (the "License");
5.  * you may not use this file except in compliance with the License.
6.  * You may obtain a copy of the License at
7.  *
8.  *     http://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0
9.  *
10. * Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software
11. * distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS,
12. * WITHOUT WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied.
13. * See the License for the specific language governing permissions and
14. * limitations under the License.
15. * =====
16. *
17. * This software consists of voluntary contributions made by many
18. * individuals on behalf of the Apache Software Foundation and was
19. * originally based on software copyright (c) 1999, International
20. * Business Machines, Inc., http://www.apache.org. For more
21. * information on the Apache Software Foundation, please see
22. * <http://www.apache.org/>.
23. */
24.
25. package org.apache.jasper.xmlparser;
26.
27. /**
28.  * This class is a symbol table implementation that guarantees that
29.  * strings used as identifiers are unique references. Multiple calls
```

```

30. * to addSymbol will always return the same string
31. * reference.
32. * <p>
33. * The symbol table performs the same task as String.intern()
34. * with the following differences:
35. * <ul>
36. * <li>
37. *   A new string object does not need to be created in order to
38. *   retrieve a unique reference. Symbols can be added by using
39. *   a series of characters in a character array.
40. * </li>
41. * <li>
42. *   Users of the symbol table can provide their own symbol hashing
43. *   implementation. For example, a simple string hashing algorithm
44. *   may fail to produce a balanced set of hashcodes for symbols
45. *   that are mostly unique. Strings with similar leading
46. *   characters are especially prone to this poor hashing behavior.
47. * </li>
48. * </ul>
49. *
50. * @author Andy Clark
51. * @version $Id: SymbolTable.java 306179 2005-07-27 15:12:04Z yoavs $
52. */
53. public class SymbolTable {
54.
55.     //
56.     // Constants
57.     //
58.
59.     /** Default table size. */
60.     protected static final int TABLE_SIZE = 101;
61.
62.     //
63.     // Data
64.     //
65.
66.     /** Buckets. */
67.     protected Entry[] fBuckets = null;
68.
69.     // actual table size
70.     protected int fTableSize;
71.
72.     //
73.     // Constructors

```

```

74.    //
75.
76.    /** Constructs a symbol table with a default number of buckets. */
77.    public SymbolTable() {
78.        this(TABLE_SIZE);
79.    }
80.
81.    /** Constructs a symbol table with a specified number of buckets. */
82.    public SymbolTable(int tableSize) {
83.        fTableSize = tableSize;
84.        fBuckets = new Entry[fTableSize];
85.    }
86.
87.    //
88.    // Public methods
89.    //
90.
91.    /**
92.     * Adds the specified symbol to the symbol table and returns a
93.     * reference to the unique symbol. If the symbol already exists,
94.     * the previous symbol reference is returned instead, in order
95.     * to guarantee that symbol references remain unique.
96.     *
97.     * @param symbol The new symbol.
98.     */
99.    public String addSymbol(String symbol) {
100.
101.        // search for identical symbol
102.        int bucket = hash(symbol) % fTableSize;
103.        int length = symbol.length();
104.        OUTER: for (Entry entry = fBuckets[bucket]; entry != null; entr
            y = entry.next) {
105.            if (length == entry.characters.length) {
106.                for (int i = 0; i < length; i++) {
107.                    if (symbol.charAt(i) != entry.characters[i]) {
108.                        continue OUTER;
109.                    }
110.                }
111.                return entry.symbol;
112.            }
113.        }
114.
115.        // create new entry
116.        Entry entry = new Entry(symbol, fBuckets[bucket]);

```

```

117.         fBuckets[bucket] = entry;
118.         return entry.symbol;
119.
120.     } // addSymbol(String):String
121.
122.     /**
123.      * Adds the specified symbol to the symbol table and returns a
124.      * reference to the unique symbol. If the symbol already exists,
125.      * the previous symbol reference is returned instead, in order
126.      * guarantee that symbol references remain unique.
127.      *
128.      * @param buffer The buffer containing the new symbol.
129.      * @param offset The offset into the buffer of the new symbol.
130.      * @param length The length of the new symbol in the buffer.
131.      */
132.     public String addSymbol(char[] buffer, int offset, int length) {
133.
134.         // search for identical symbol
135.         int bucket = hash(buffer, offset, length) % fTableSize;
136.         OUTER: for (Entry entry = fBuckets[bucket]; entry != null; entr
137.             y = entry.next) {
138.             if (length == entry.characters.length) {
139.                 for (int i = 0; i < length; i++) {
140.                     if (buffer[offset + i] != entry.characters[i]) {
141.                         continue OUTER;
142.                     }
143.                 }
144.                 return entry.symbol;
145.             }
146.
147.             // add new entry
148.             Entry entry = new Entry(buffer, offset, length, fBuckets[bucke
149.                 t]);
150.             fBuckets[bucket] = entry;
151.             return entry.symbol;
152.         } // addSymbol(char[],int,int):String
153.
154.     /**
155.      * Returns a hashCode value for the specified symbol. The value
156.      * returned by this method must be identical to the value returned
157.      * by the <code>hash(char[],int,int)</code> method when called
158.      * with the character array that comprises the symbol string.

```

```

159.      *
160.      * @param symbol The symbol to hash.
161.      */
162.      public int hash(String symbol) {
163.
164.          int code = 0;
165.          int length = symbol.length();
166.          for (int i = 0; i < length; i++) {
167.              code = code * 37 + symbol.charAt(i);
168.          }
169.          return code & 0x7FFFFFFF;
170.
171.      } // hash(String):int
172.
173.      /**
174.       * Returns a hashcode value for the specified symbol information.
175.       * The value returned by this method must be identical to the value
176.       * returned by the <code>hash(String)</code> method when called
177.       * with the string object created from the symbol information.
178.       *
179.       * @param buffer The character buffer containing the symbol.
180.       * @param offset The offset into the character buffer of the start
181.       *               of the symbol.
182.       * @param length The length of the symbol.
183.       */
184.      public int hash(char[] buffer, int offset, int length) {
185.
186.          int code = 0;
187.          for (int i = 0; i < length; i++) {
188.              code = code * 37 + buffer[offset + i];
189.          }
190.          return code & 0x7FFFFFFF;
191.
192.      } // hash(char[],int,int):int
193.
194.      /**
195.       * Returns true if the symbol table already contains the specified
196.       * symbol.
197.       *
198.       * @param symbol The symbol to look for.
199.       */
200.      public boolean containsSymbol(String symbol) {
201.
202.          // search for identical symbol

```



```

203.         int bucket = hash(symbol) % fTableSize;
204.         int length = symbol.length();
205.         OUTER: for (Entry entry = fBuckets[bucket]; entry != null; entr
            y = entry.next) {
206.             if (length == entry.characters.length) {
207.                 for (int i = 0; i < length; i++) {
208.                     if (symbol.charAt(i) != entry.characters[i]) {
209.                         continue OUTER;
210.                     }
211.                 }
212.                 return true;
213.             }
214.         }
215.
216.         return false;
217.
218.     } // containsSymbol(String):boolean
219.
220.     /**
221.      * Returns true if the symbol table already contains the specified
222.      * symbol.
223.      *
224.      * @param buffer The buffer containing the symbol to look for.
225.      * @param offset The offset into the buffer.
226.      * @param length The length of the symbol in the buffer.
227.      */
228.     public boolean containsSymbol(char[] buffer, int offset, int lengt
        h) {
229.
230.         // search for identical symbol
231.         int bucket = hash(buffer, offset, length) % fTableSize;
232.         OUTER: for (Entry entry = fBuckets[bucket]; entry != null; entr
            y = entry.next) {
233.             if (length == entry.characters.length) {
234.                 for (int i = 0; i < length; i++) {
235.                     if (buffer[offset + i] != entry.characters[i]) {
236.                         continue OUTER;
237.                     }
238.                 }
239.                 return true;
240.             }
241.         }
242.
243.         return false;

```

```



244.
245.     } // containsSymbol(char[],int,int):boolean
246.
247.     //
248.     // Classes
249.     //
250.
251.     /**
252.      * This class is a symbol table entry. Each entry acts as a node
253.      * in a linked list.
254.      */
255.     protected static final class Entry {
256.
257.         //
258.         // Data
259.         //
260.
261.         /** Symbol. */
262.         public String symbol;
263.
264.         /**
265.          * Symbol characters. This information is duplicated here for
266.          * comparison performance.
267.          */
268.         public char[] characters;
269.
270.         /** The next entry. */
271.         public Entry next;
272.
273.         //
274.         // Constructors
275.         //
276.
277.         /**
278.          * Constructs a new entry from the specified symbol and next entry
279.          * reference.
280.          */
281.         public Entry(String symbol, Entry next) {
282.             this.symbol = symbol.intern();
283.             characters = new char[symbol.length()];
284.             symbol.getChars(0, characters.length, characters, 0);
285.             this.next = next;
286.         }
287.

```

```

288.      /**
289.      * Constructs a new entry from the specified symbol information an
      d
290.      * next entry reference.
291.      */
292.      public Entry(char[] ch, int offset, int length, Entry next) {
293.          characters = new char[length];
294.          System.arraycopy(ch, offset, characters, 0, length);
295.          symbol = new String(characters).intern();
296.          this.next = next;
297.      }
298.
299.  } // class Entry
300.
301. } // class SymbolTable

```

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评论

1 楼 [vk14311](#) 2014-03-06

```

String s1=new String("kvill");
String s2=s1.intern();
System.out.println( s1==s1.intern() );
System.out.println( s1+" "+s2 );
System.out.println( s2==s1.intern() );

```

这个例子应该改为:

```

String s1=new String("kv" + "ill");
String s2=s1.intern();
System.out.println( s1==s1.intern() );
System.out.println( s1+" "+s2 );
System.out.println( s2==s1.intern() );

```

因为在 `String s1=new String("kvill");` 这句的时候已经存在"kvill"常量了。