# 阻塞队列-SynchronousQueue

### 简介

参考: https://blog.csdn.net/chenssy/article/details/77371992

SynchronousQueue是一个不存储元素的队列。每一个put操作必须等待一个take操作,反之亦然。所以其特定是没有容量,不能peek查看,不支持空元素。

默认情况下,线程的等待唤醒是非公平的,可以设置成公平模式,保证线程是先入先出(先到先得)。通常两种模式的性能差不多,非公平模式可以维持更多的线程,公平模式则支持更高的吞吐量。

它支持公平访问队列。默认情况下线程采用非公平性策略访问队列。SynchronousQueue类只有两个构造方法:

1. 通过TransferQueue来实现公平, TransferStack实现非公平。

```
public SynchronousQueue(boolean fair) {
   transferer = fair ? new TransferQueue<E>() : new TransferStack<E>();
}
```

```
public SynchronousQueue() {
    this(false);
}
```

2.

公共的父类Transferer

```
abstract static class Transferer<E> {
    /**
    * Performs a put or take.
    *
    * @param e if non-null, the item to be handed to a consumer;
    * if null, requests that transfer return an item
    * offered by producer.
    * @param timed if this operation should timeout
    * @param nanos the timeout, in nanoseconds
    * @return if non-null, the item provided or received; if null,
    * the operation failed due to timeout or interrupt --
    * the caller can distinguish which of these occurred
    * by checking Thread.interrupted.
    */
    abstract E transfer(E e, boolean timed, long nanos);
}
```

3.put,不能插入null。中断返回。向队列中插入元素,直到有消费者消费才返回。 transferer.transfer(e, false, 0) e不为空,为空则变成了take了。

```
public void put(E e) throws InterruptedException {
   if (e == null) throw new NullPointerException();
   if (transferer.transfer(e, false, 0) == null) {
      Thread.interrupted();
      throw new InterruptedException();
   }
}
```

4.take 检索并返回队列中的头节点,如果没有匹配的,则等待别的线程插入。

transferer.transfer(null, false, 0); e为null

```
/**
 * Retrieves and removes the head of this queue, waiting if necessary
 * for another thread to insert it.
 *
 * @return the head of this queue
 * @throws InterruptedException {@inheritDoc}
 */
public E take() throws InterruptedException {
    E e = transferer.transfer(null, false, 0);
    if (e != null)
        return e;
    Thread.interrupted();
    throw new InterruptedException();
}
```

## 非公平的实现

```
static final class TransferStack<E> extends Transferer<E> {
    /*

    * This extends Scherer-Scott dual stack algorithm, differing,
    * among other ways, by using "covering" nodes rather than
    * bit-marked pointers: Fulfilling operations push on marker
    * nodes (with FULFILLING bit set in mode) to reserve a spot
    * to match a waiting node.

    */
    static final int REQUEST = 0; //代表消费者
    static final int DATA = 1; //代表生产者
    static final int FULFILLING = 2; //正在交易
```

节点

#### 节点中的transfer方法:

```
/**
* Puts or takes an item.
*/
@SuppressWarnings("unchecked")
E transfer(E e, boolean timed, long nanos) {
   /*
    * Basic algorithm is to loop trying one of three actions:
    * 1. If apparently empty or already containing nodes of same
       mode, try to push node on stack and wait for a match,
         returning it, or null if cancelled.
    * 2. If apparently containing node of complementary mode,
         try to push a fulfilling node on to stack, match
         with corresponding waiting node, pop both from
         stack, and return matched item. The matching or
         unlinking might not actually be necessary because of
         other threads performing action 3:
    * 3. If top of stack already holds another fulfilling node,
         help it out by doing its match and/or pop
         operations, and then continue. The code for helping
         is essentially the same as for fulfilling, except
         that it doesn't return the item.
    */
   SNode s = null; // constructed/reused as needed
   int mode = (e == null) ? REQUEST : DATA; //是消费者, 还是生产者? (take, put?)
   for (;;) {
       SNode h = head;
       // 栈为空或者当前节点模式与头节点模式一样,将节点压入栈内,等待匹配
       if (h == null || h.mode == mode) { // empty or same-mode
           // 超时
           if (timed && nanos <= 0) {</pre>
                                        // can't wait
               // 节点被取消了,向前推进
               if (h != null && h.isCancelled())
```

```
// 重新设置头结点(弹出之前的头结点)
                casHead(h, h.next); // pop cancelled node
             else
                return null;
          // 不超时
         // 生成一个SNode节点,并尝试替换掉头节点head (head -> s)
          } else if (casHead(h, s = snode(s, e, h, mode))) {
             // 自旋,等待线程匹配
             SNode m = awaitFulfill(s, timed, nanos);
             // 返回的m == s 表示该节点被取消了或者超时、中断了
             if (m == s) {
                                    // wait was cancelled
                clean(s); // 清理节点S, return null
                return null;
             // 因为通过前面一步将S替换成了head,如果h.next == s ,则表示有其他节点插入到S前面了,变
成了head
             // 且该节点就是与节点S匹配的节点
             if ((h = head) != null && h.next == s)
                // 将s.next节点设置为head,相当于取消节点h、s
                casHead(h, s.next); // help s's fulfiller
             // 如果是请求则返回匹配的域,否则返回节点S的域
             return (E) ((mode == REQUEST) ? m.item : s.item);
         }
      // 如果栈不为null, 且两者模式不匹配(h!= null && h.mode!= mode)
      // 说明他们是一队对等匹配的节点,尝试用当前节点s来满足h节点
      } else if (!isFulfilling(h.mode)) { // try to fulfill
         // head 节点已经取消了,向前推进
         if (h.isCancelled())
                                   // already cancelled
             casHead(h, h.next); // pop and retry
          // 尝试将当前节点打上"正在匹配"的标记,并设置为head
         else if (casHead(h, s=snode(s, e, h, FULFILLING|mode))) {
             // 循环loop
             for (;;) { // loop until matched or waiters disappear
                // s为当前节点,m是s的next节点,
                // m节点是s节点的匹配节点
                SNode m = s.next;
                                   // m is s's match
                // m == null,其他节点把m节点匹配走了
                if (m == null) {  // all waiters are gone
                   // 将s弹出
                   casHead(s, null); // pop fulfill node
                   // 将s置空,下轮循环的时候还会新建
                                   // use new node next time
                    s = null;
                    // 退出该循环,继续主循环
                   break;
                              // restart main loop
                }
                // 获取m的next节点
                SNode mn = m.next;
                // 尝试匹配
                if (m.tryMatch(s)) {
                   // 匹配成功,将s 、 m弹出
                   casHead(s, mn);  // pop both s and m
                    return (E) ((mode == REQUEST) ? m.item : s.item);
                } else
                                   // lost match
```

```
// 如果没有匹配成功,说明有其他线程已经匹配了,把m移出
                 s.casNext(m, mn); // help unlink
   // 到这最后一步说明节点正在匹配阶段
   } else {
                                  // help a fulfiller
      // head 的next的节点,是正在匹配的节点,m 和 h配对
       SNode m = h.next;
                                 // m is h's match
       // m == null 其他线程把m节点抢走了,弹出h节点
       if (m == null)
                               // waiter is gone
          casHead(h, null);
                                 // pop fulfilling node
       else {
          SNode mn = m.next;
          if (m.tryMatch(h))
                                 // help match
                                // pop both h and m
             casHead(h, mn);
          else
                                 // lost match
                                 // help unlink
             h.casNext(m, mn);
       }
  }
}
```

#### 整个处理过程分为三种情况,具体如下:

- 1. 如果当前栈为空获取节点模式与栈顶模式一样,则尝试将节点加入栈内,同时通过自旋方式等待节点匹配, 最后返回匹配的节点或者null(被取消)
- 2. 如果栈不为空且节点的模式与首节点模式匹配,则尝试将该节点打上FULFILLING标记,然后加入栈中,与相应的节点匹配,成功后将这两个节点弹出栈并返回匹配节点的数据
- 3. 如果有节点在匹配,那么帮助这个节点完成匹配和出栈操作,然后在主循环中继续执行

### 公平

队列实现。ransferQueue队列中永远会存在一个 dummy node。

#### 整个transfer的算法如下:

- 1. 如果队列为null或者尾节点模式与当前节点模式一致,则尝试将节点加入到等待队列中(采用自旋的方式),直到被匹配或、超时或者取消。匹配成功的话要么返回null(producer返回的)要么返回真正传递的值(consumer返回的),如果返回的是node节点本身则表示当前线程超时或者取消了。
- 2. 如果队列不为null, 且队列的节点是当前节点匹配的节点,则进行数据的传递匹配并返回匹配节点的数据
- 3. 在整个过程中都会检测并帮助其他线程推进