

## Java 核心技术(进阶)

第五章 Java 多线程和并发编程 第四节 Java 多线程管理 华东师范大学 陈良育

#### 多线程管理(1)

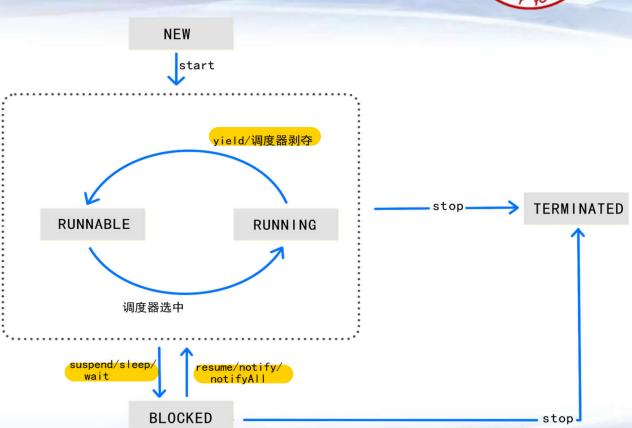


- 线程类
  - 通过继承Thread或实现Runnable
  - 通过start方法,调用run方法,run方法工作
  - 线程run结束后,线程退出
- · 粗粒度: 子线程与子线程之间、和main线程之间缺乏同步
- 细粒度: 线程之间有同步协作
  - 等待
  - 一通知/唤醒
  - -终止

#### 多线程管理(2)



- 线程状态
  - -NEW 刚创建(new)
  - RUNNABLE 就绪态(start)
  - -RUNNING 运行中(run)
  - -BLOCK 阻塞(sleep)
  - TERMINATED 结束



### 多线程管理(3)



- · Thread的部分API已经废弃
  - 暂停和恢复 suspend/resume
  - 消亡 stop/destroy
- 线程阻塞/和唤醒
  - sleep, 时间一到, 自己会醒来
  - wait/notify/notifyAll, 等待, 需要别人来唤醒
  - join, 等待另外一个线程结束
  - interrupt, 向另外一个线程发送中断信号,该线程收到信号,会触发InterruptedException(可解除阻塞),并进行下一步处理

#### 多线程管理(4)



- 线程被动地暂停和终止
  - 依靠别的线程来拯救自己 ②②②
  - 没有及时释放资源
- 线程主动暂停和终止
  - 定期监测共享变量
  - 如果需要暂停或者终止,先释放资源,再主动动作②②②
  - 暂停: Thread.sleep(), 休眠
  - -终止: run方法结束, 线程终止

### 多线程管理(5)



- 多线程死锁
  - 每个线程互相持有别人需要的锁(哲学家吃面问题)
  - 预防死锁,对资源进行等级排序
- 守护(后台)线程
  - -普通线程的结束,是run方法运行结束
  - 守护线程的结束,是run方法运行结束,或main函数结束
  - 守护线程永远不要访问资源,如文件或数据库等
- 线程查看工具 jvisualvm

#### 总结



#### • 总结

- 了解线程的多个状态
- 了解线程协作机制
- 线程协作尽量简单化,采用粗粒度协作
- 了解死锁和后台线程概念
- 使用jvisualvm查看线程执行情况

#### 代码(1) ProductTest.java



```
public class ProductTest {
    public static void main(String[] args) throws InterruptedException {
        Storage storage = new Storage();
        Thread consumer1 = new Thread(new Consumer(storage));
        consumer1.setName("消费者1");
        Thread consumer2 = new Thread(new Consumer(storage));
        consumer2.setName("消费者2");
        Thread producer1 = new Thread(new Producer(storage));
        producer1.setName("生产者1");
        Thread producer2 = new Thread(new Producer(storage));
        producer2.setName("生产者2");
        producer1.start();
        producer2.start();
        Thread.sleep(1000);
        consumer1.start();
        consumer2.start();
```

#### 代码(2) Storage.java



```
class Storage {
   // 仓库容量为10
   private Product[] products = new Product[10];
   private int top = 0;
   // 生产者往仓库中放入产品
   public synchronized void push(Product product) {
       while (top == products.length) {
           trv {
               System.out.println("producer wait");
              wait();//仓库已满,等待
           } catch (InterruptedException e) {
               // TODO Auto-generated catch block
               e.printStackTrace();
       //把产品放入仓库
       products[top++] = product;
       System.out.println(Thread.currentThread().getName() + " 生产了产品"
               + product);
       System.out.println("producer notifyAll");
       notifyAll();//唤醒等待线程
```

#### 代码(3) Storage.java

}



```
// 消费者从仓库中取出产品
public synchronized Product pop() {
   while (top == 0) {
       try {
           System.out.println("consumer wait");
           wait();//仓库空,等待
       } catch (InterruptedException e) {
           // TODO Auto-generated catch block
           e.printStackTrace();
    }
   //从仓库中取产品
    --top;
   Product p = new Product(products[top].getId(), products[top].getName());
   products[top] = null;
   System.out.println(Thread.currentThread().getName() + " 消费了产品" + p);
   System.out.println("comsumer notifyAll");
   notifyAll();//唤醒等待线程
   return p;
```

#### 代码(4) Consumer.java



```
class Consumer implements Runnable {
    private Storage storage;
    public Consumer(Storage storage) {
        this.storage = storage;
    }
    public void run() {
        int i = 0;
        while(i<10)
        {
            i++;
            storage.pop();
            try {
                Thread.sleep(100);
            } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                e.printStackTrace();
```

#### 代码(5) Producer.java



```
class Producer implements Runnable {
    private Storage storage;
   public Producer(Storage storage) {
       this.storage = storage;
   @Override
   public void run() {
        int i = 0;
        Random r = new Random();
       while(i<10)
            i++;
            Product product = new Product(i, "电话" + r.nextInt(100));
           storage.push(product);
```

#### 代码(6) Product.java



```
class Product {
    private int id;// 产品id
    private String name;// 产品名称
    public Product(int id, String name) {
        this.id = id;
        this.name = name;
    public String toString() {
        return "(产品ID: " + id + " 产品名称: " + name + ")";
    public int getId() {
        return id;
    public void setId(int id) {
        this.id = id;
    public String getName() {
        return name;
    public void setName(String name) {
        this.name = name;
```

#### 代码(7) InterruptTest.java



```
public class InterruptTest {
   public static void main(String[] args) throws InterruptedException {
       TestThread1 t1 = new TestThread1();
       TestThread2 t2 = new TestThread2();
       t1.start();
       t2.start();
       // 让线程运行一会儿后中断
       Thread.sleep(2000);
       t1.interrupt();
       t2.flag = false;
       System.out.println("main thread is exiting");
```

#### 代码(8) TestThread1.java



```
class TestThread1 extends Thread {
    public void run() {
        // 判断标志、当本线程被别人interrupt后,JVM会被本线程设置interrupted标记
        while (!interrupted()) {
            System.out.println("test thread1 is running");
            try {
                Thread.sleep(1000);
            } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                e.printStackTrace();
                break;
            }
        }
        System.out.println("test thread1 is exiting");
    }
}
```

#### 代码(9) TestThread2.java



#### 代码(10) ThreadDemo5.java



```
public class ThreadDemo5
{
    public static Integer r1 = 1;
    public static Integer r2 = 2;
    public static void main(String args[]) throws InterruptedException
    {
        TestThread51 t1 = new TestThread51();
        t1.start();
        TestThread52 t2 = new TestThread52();
        t2.start();
    }
}
```

#### 代码(11) TestThread51.java



```
class TestThread51 extends Thread
   public void run()
        //先要r1,再要r2
        synchronized(ThreadDemo5.r1)
            trv {
               TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(3);
            } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                e.printStackTrace();
            synchronized(ThreadDemo5.r2)
                System.out.println("TestThread51 is running");
```

#### 代码(12) TestThread52.java



```
class TestThread52 extends Thread
   public void run()
       synchronized(ThreadDemo5.r1)
           try {
               TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(3);
           } catch (InterruptedException e) {
               e.printStackTrace();
           synchronized(ThreadDemo5.r2)
               System.out.println("TestThread52 is running");
```

#### 代码(13) ThreadDemo4.java



```
public class ThreadDemo4
{
    public static void main(String args[]) throws InterruptedException
    {
        TestThread4 t = new TestThread4();
        t.setDaemon(true);
        t.start();
        Thread.sleep(2000);
        System.out.println("main thread is exiting");
    }
}
```

#### 代码(14) TestThread4.java



```
class TestThread4 extends Thread
   public void run()
       while(true)
           System.out.println("TestThread4" +
             is running");
           try {
               Thread.sleep(1000);
           } catch (InterruptedException e) {
               // TODO Auto-generated catch block
               e.printStackTrace();
```



# 谢谢!