

线程的一生——6个状态（生命周期）

- ◆ 有哪6种状态？
- ◆ 每个状态是什么含义？
- ◆ 状态间的转化图示

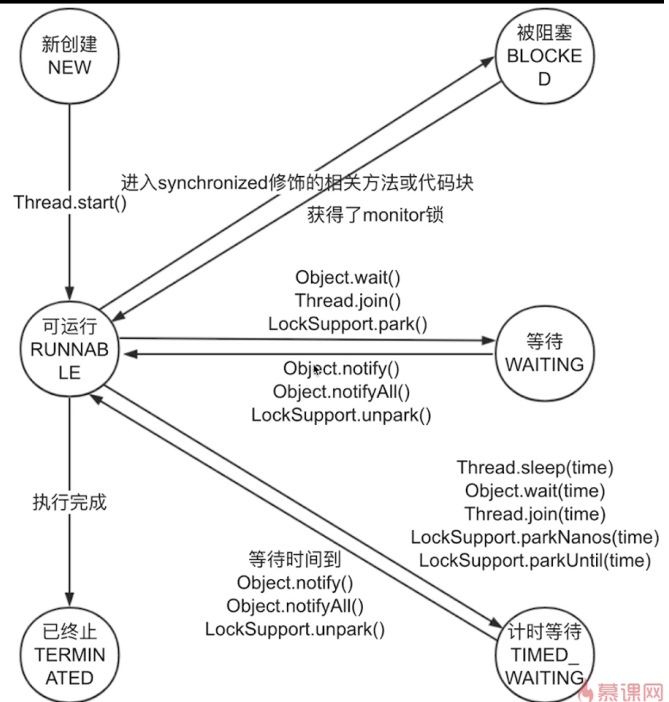
每个状态是什么含义？

- ◆ New
- ◆ Runnable
- ◆ Blocked
- ◆ Waiting
- ◆ Timed Waiting
- ◆ Terminated

- 1: new 也就是在 new Thread之后，还没有 start d的状态
- 2: Runnable
- 3: Blocked 被 synchronize 修饰的，且不占有 锁的情况

状态间的转化图示

- ◆ New
- ◆ Runnable
- ◆ Blocked
- ◆ Waiting
- ◆ Timed Waiting
- ◆ Terminated



展示 new Runnable terminated

```
/**
 * 展示三种状态: new RUNNABLE Terminated。即使正在运行,也是 Runnable 状态,不是Running
 */
public class NewRunnableTerminated implements Runnable{

    public static void main(String[] args) {

        Thread thread = new Thread(new NewRunnableTerminated());
        // new 一个线程, 线程的状态是 new
        System.out.println(thread.getState());

        // 启动线程, 线程的状态是 Runnable, 可运行的, 可能没有抢到 CPU 资源
        thread.start();
        System.out.println(thread.getState());

        try {
            Thread.sleep(10);
        } catch (InterruptedException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
        // 目前线程是正在运行, 但是状态是 Runnable, 而不是 Running状态
        System.out.println(thread.getState());

        try {
            Thread.sleep(100);
        } catch (InterruptedException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
        // 线程结束运行后的状态是 terminated
        System.out.println(thread.getState());

    }

    @Override
```

```

public void run() {
    for (int i = 0; i < 1000; i++) {
        System.out.println(i);
    }
}
}

```

展示 Time_waiting Blocked waiting

```

/**
 * 展示 blocked Timewaiting waiting状态
 */
public class BlockedWaitingTimedWaiting implements Runnable{

    public static void main(String[] args) {

        BlockedWaitingTimedWaiting runnable = new BlockedWaitingTimedWaiting();

        Thread thread1 = new Thread(runnable);
        thread1.start(); // 启动线程

        Thread thread2 = new Thread(runnable);
        thread2.start();

        try {
            Thread.sleep(200);
        } catch (InterruptedException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        }

        // 该线程获取 锁，但是在执行 Thread.sleep(5000); 处于 TIMED_WAITING 状态
        System.out.println(thread1.getState());
        // 没有获取 锁，处于Blocked
        System.out.println(thread2.getState());

        try {
            Thread.sleep(6000);
        } catch (InterruptedException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        }

        System.out.println(thread1.getState());
        System.out.println(thread2.getState());

    }

    // 被synchronize 修饰的方法
    private synchronized void syn(){
        try {
            Thread.sleep(5000);
            wait(); // 导致线程 进入 waiting状态
        } catch (InterruptedException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
    }
}

```

```
@Override  
public void run() {  
    syn(); // 线程启动执行的方法  
}  
}
```

阻塞状态

- ◆ 一般习惯而言，把Blocked(被阻塞)、Waiting(等待)、Timed_waiting(计时等待)都称为阻塞状态
- ◆ 不仅仅是Blocked

线程生命周期——常见面试问题

线程有哪几种状态？生命周期是什么？