发件人: 方堃 fangkun119@icloud.com 主题: CH04 Guarded Suspension 日期: 2017年5月2日 上午11:59

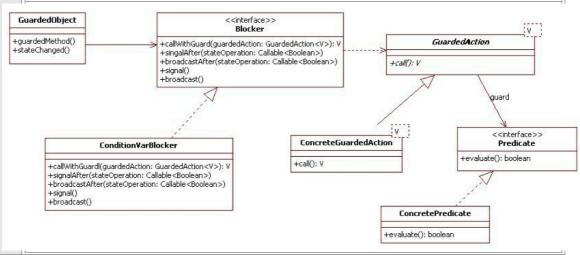
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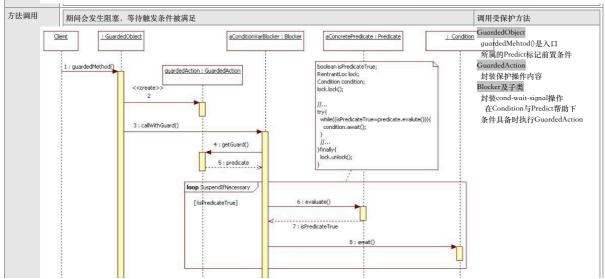
CH04 Guarded Suspension

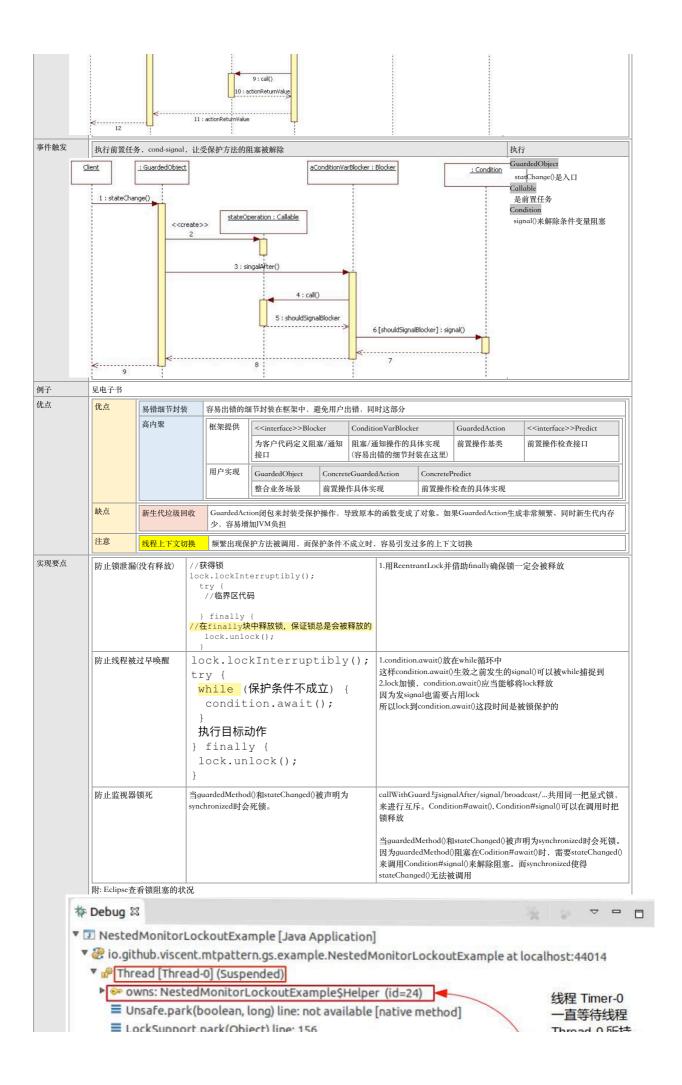
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Guarded Suspension模式的核心是一个<mark>受保护方法(Guarded Method)。</mark>该方法执行其所要真正执行的操作时需要满足特定的条件(Predicate,以下称之为保护条件)。当该条件不满足时,执行受保护方法的线程会被挂起进入等待(WAITING)状态,直到该条件满足时该线程才会继续运行。此时,受保护方法才会真正执行其所要执行的操作。为方便起见,以下称受保护方法所要真正执行的操作为目标动作。









AbstractQueuedSynchronizer\$ConditionObject.await() line: 1987 ConditionVarBlocker.callWithGuard(GuardedAction<V>) line: 49 NestedMonitorLockoutExample\$Helper.xGuarededMethod(String) line: 69 ■ NestedMonitorLockoutExample\$1.run() line: 24 Thread.run() line: 662

Thread [DestroyJavaVM] (Suspended)

▼ P Thread [Timer-0] (Suspended)

► X waiting for: NestedMonitorLockoutExample\$Helper (id=24)

NestedMonitorLockoutExample\$Helper.xStateChanged() line: 78

■ NestedMonitorLockoutExample\$2.run() line: 37

TimerThread.mainLoop() line: 512

TimerThread.run() line: 462

/home/viscent/apps/java/jdk1.6.0_45/bin/java (Apr 3, 2015, 11:24:23 PM)

图4-4. 嵌套监视器锁死的线程示例

IIIIcau-o Milia

Thread-0 持有

的锁一直未释

有的锁 (id=24) ,

而线程

放。

```
可复用代码
       日录
                               <<interface>>Blocker
                                            ConditionVarBlocker
                                                           GuardedAction
                                                                      <<interface>>Predict
                        (可复用)
                               为客户代码定义阻塞/通 阻塞/通知操作的具体实现 前置操作基类
                                                                      前置操作检查接口
                                            (容易出错的细节封装在这
                              GuardedObject
                                         ConcreteGuardedAction
                                                        ConcretePredict
                                                        前置操作检查的具体实现
                              整合业务场景
                                         前置操作具体实现
        Predict
                       public interface Predicate {
                         boolean evaluate();
                    public abstract class GuardedAction<V> implements Callable<V> {
        GuardedAction
                     protected final Predicate guard;
                     public GuardedAction(Predicate guard) {
                      this.guard = guard;
                     }
        Blocker
                     public interface Blocker {
                       * 在保护条件成立时执行目标动作;否则阻塞当前线程,直到保护条件成立。
                       * @param guardedAction 带保护条件的目标动作
                       * @return
                       * @throws Exception
                      <V> V callWithGuard(GuardedAction<V> guardedAction) throws Exception;
                       * 执行stateOperation所指定的操作后,决定是否唤醒本Blocker
                       * 所暂挂的所有线程中的一个线程。
                       * @param stateOperation
                                 更改状态的操作,其call方法的返回值为true时,该方法才会唤醒被暂挂的线程
                      void signalAfter(Callable<Boolean> stateOperation) throws Exception;
                      void signal() throws InterruptedException;
                       * 执行stateOperation所指定的操作后,决定是否唤醒本Blocker
                       * 所暂挂的所有线程。
                       * @param stateOperation
                                 更改状态的操作,其call方法的返回值为true时,该方法才会唤醒被暂挂的线程
                       * /
                      void broadcastAfter(Callable<Boolean> stateOperation) throws Exception;
        ConditionVarBroker
                    public class ConditionVarBlocker implements Blocker {
```

```
PIIVALE IIIIAI DOCK TOCK,
private final Condition condition;
public ConditionVarBlocker(Lock lock) {
 this.lock = lock;
 this.condition = lock.newCondition();
public ConditionVarBlocker() {
this.lock = new ReentrantLock();
 this.condition = lock.newCondition();
public <V> V callWithGuard(GuardedAction<V> guardedAction) throws Exceptio
lock.lockInterruptibly();
V result;
 try {
 final Predicate guard = guardedAction.guard;
 while (! guard.evaluate()) {
  condition.await();
 result = guardedAction.call();
 return result;
 } finally {
 lock.unlock();
public void signalAfter(Callable<Boolean> stateOperation) throws Exception
 lock.lockInterruptibly();
 try
 if (stateOperation.call()) {
  condition.signal();
 } finally {
 lock.unlock();
public void broadcastAfter(Callable<Boolean> stateOperation) throws Except
ion {
lock.lockInterruptibly();
try {
 if (stateOperation.call()) {
  condition.signalAll();
} finally {
 lock.unlock();
public void signal() throws InterruptedException {
lock.lockInterruptibly();
try {
 condition.signal();
} finally {
  lock.unlock();
}
```

Java标准 JDK 1.5开始提供的阻塞队列类java.util.concurrent.LinkedBlockingQueue就使用了Guarded Suspension模式。该类的take方法用于从队列中 即出一个元素。如果take方法被调用时,队列是空的,则当前线程会被阻塞;直到队列不为空时,该方法才返回一个出队列的元素。只不过 LinkedBlockingQueue在实现Guarded Suspension模式时,直接使用了java.concurrent.locks.Condition。