

# Java 面向对象程序设计

软件学院 贾伟峰

第四次课的内容

try{}catch{}

finally

throws

捕捉异常

编译时

运行时

自定义异常

异常分类

包

package

import

用途

jar

### 访问控制

private

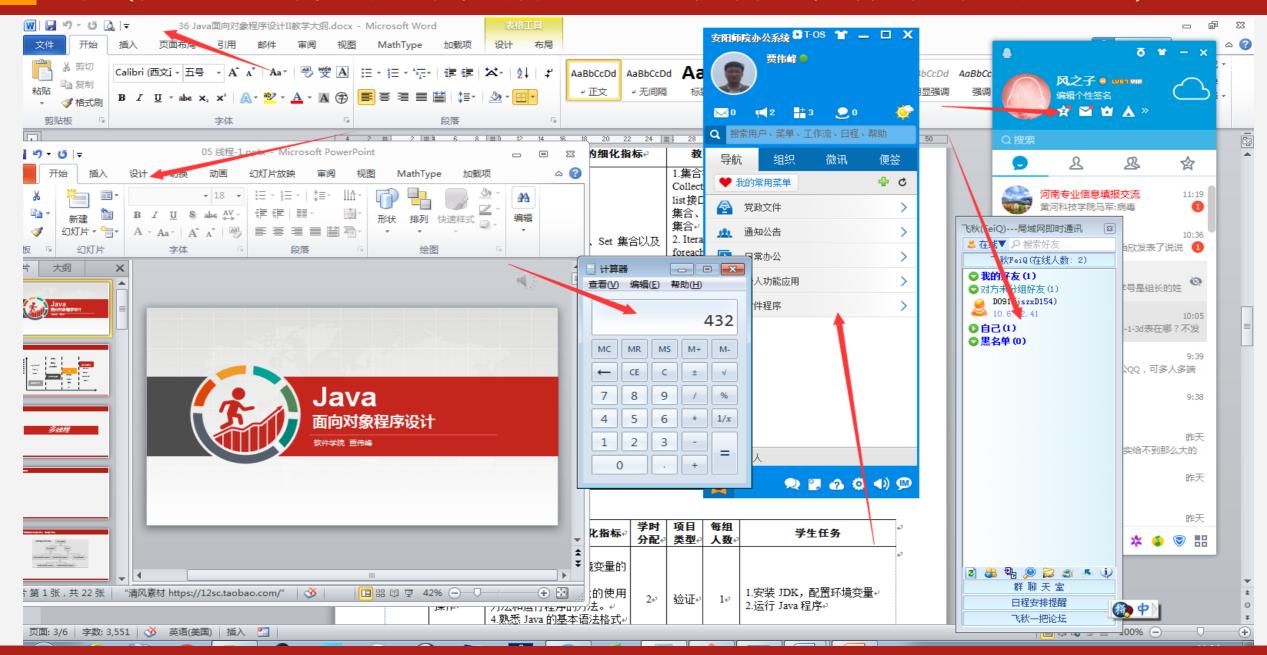
default

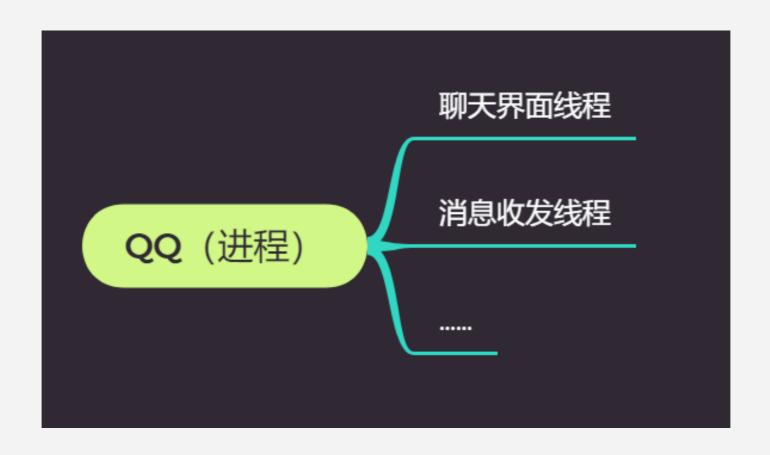
protected

public

# 多线程

#### 进程(程序运行起来,就是进程;计算机同时运行多个程序,即多个进程并发执行。)





进程"重"、线程"轻",都有"并发"执行的特点。



## 我们什么时候用线程?

#### Java中的非多线程编程 (普通编程、单线程)

```
1 public class Example01
       public static void main(String[] args) {
           MyThread myThread = new MyThread();
           myThread.run();
           while(true){
               System.out.println("Main方法在执行");
 9
10
   class MyThread
12
                                            永远得不到执行,why?
       public void run(){
13
14
           while(true) {
               System.out.println("MyThread类的run()方法在运行。");
1.5
16
17
·18 }
```

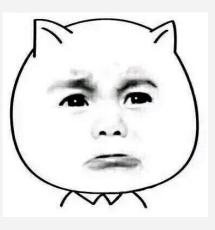
#### Java中的多线程编程(并发)

```
public class Example02
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        MyThread myThread = new MyThread();
        myThread.start();
        while(true){
            System.out.println("main()方法在运行");
class MyThread extends Thread
   public void run() {
        while (true) {
            System.out.println("MyThread类的run方法在运行");
```

MyThread类的run方法在运行main()方法在运行main()方法在运行MyThread类的run方法在运行MyThread类的run方法在运行MyThread类的run方法在运行MyThread类的run方法在运行main()方法在运行main()方法在运行main()方法在运行main()方法在运行main()方法在运行main()方法在运行main()方法在运行main()方法在运行main()方法在运行



线程就是继承自Thread的子类,重写run方法,实例化为对象,然后调用start方法运行。相当于进程在此"兵分两路"。



可是Java是单继承啊,这意味着继承后的子类无法作为线程执行啊……

# Thread(Runnable target)

#### 另外一种方法实现线程,不再受单继承的限制!

```
public class Example03
       public static void main(String[] args) {
           MyThread myThread = new MyThread();
           Thread thread = new Thread(myThread);
           thread.start();
           while(true){
               System.out.println("main 方法在运行");
10
11 }
12
   class MyThread implements Runnable
14 {
15
       public void run(){
           while (true) {
16
               System.out.println("MyThread run方法运行");
17
18
19
20 }
```



写一个多线程程序,模拟4个窗口卖票。

#### 多线程模拟4个窗口卖票

```
public class Example04
2 {
       public static void main(String[] args){
           new TicketWindow().start();
           new TicketWindow().start();
                                                 分别启动4个线程
           new TicketWindow().start();
           new TicketWindow().start();
                                            只能是单继承
9
10 class TicketWindow extends Thread
11 {
      private int tickets = 100;
12
13
       public void run() {
           while(true) {
14
                                                                当前线程
15
               if(tickets > 0) {
16
                   Thread th = Thread.currentThread();
17
                   String th name = th.getName();
                   System.out.println(th name + "正在发售第 " + tickets -- +"张票");
18
19
20
21
22 }
```

Thread-0正在发售第 Thread-0正在发售第 Thread-0正在发售第 Thread-0正在发售 Thread-1正在发售 Thread-2正在发售第 Thread-2正在发 Thread-1正在发售 Thread-1正在发售 Thread-1正在发 Thread-0正在发售第 Thread-0正在发 Thread-0正在发售 Thread-0正在发售 Thread-3正在发售第 Thread-3正在发售第

#### 多线程模拟4个窗口卖票

```
public class Example05
       public static void main(String[] args) {
           TicketWindow tw = new TicketWindow();
           new Thread(tw, "窗口1").start();
           new Thread(tw, "窗口2").start();
           new Thread(tw, "窗口3").start();
                                                              借助tw同时开启了4个线程,
           new Thread(tw, _ "窗口4") start()
                                                              共享余额tickets。
10 }
11 class TicketWindow implements Runnable
12 {
       private int tickets = 100;
13
       public void run() {
14
15
           while(true) {
16
               if(tickets > 0){
                   Thread th = Thread.currentThread();
18
                   String th name = th.getName();
                   System.out.println(th name + "正在发售" + tickets-- +"张票");
19
20
23 }
```





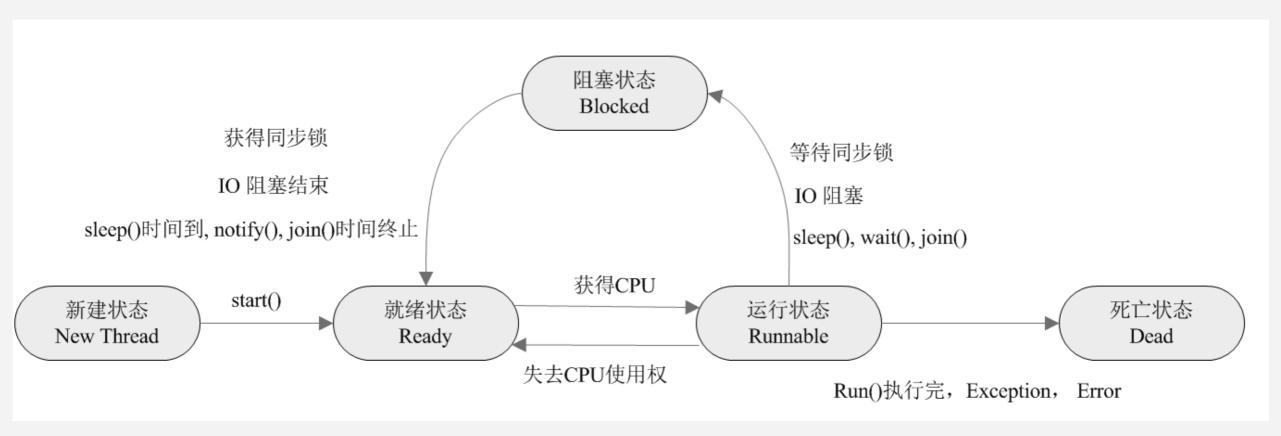




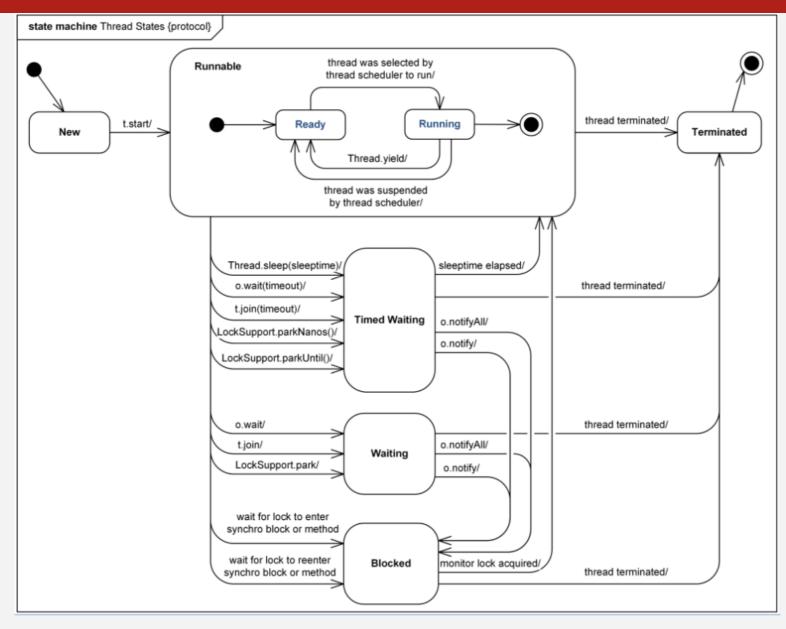
卖的票数一样吗?



#### 线程生命周期及状态转换



#### 线程生命周期及状态转换(英文详细版)





线程多了如何调度? 谁先谁后? 能不能让步? 能不能插队?



## 谁先谁后(优先级)?

#### 线程的调度——基于优先级的调度

```
public class Example07
       public static void main(String[] args)
           Thread minPriority = new Thread(new MinPriority(), "优先级较低的线程");
           Thread maxPriority = new Thread(new MaxPriority(), "优先级较高的线程");
           minPriority.setPriority(Thread.MIN PRIORITY);
          maxPriority.setPriority(10);
           maxPriority.start();
           minPriority.start();
12
13 }
14
15 class MaxPriority implements Runnable
16 {
       public void run(){
17
           for (int i = 0; i < 10; i++) {
18
19
               System.out.println(Thread.currentThread().getName() + "止在输出:
                                                                               " +i);
20
21
22 }
23 class MinPriority implements Runnable
24 {
25
       public void run() {
           for (int. i = 0; i < 10; i++) {
26
               System.out.println(Thread.currentThread().getName() + "正在输出: " +i);
27
28
29
30 }
```



主动休眠(真睡,会"阻塞"),让出资源。

#### 线程的调度——线程休眠

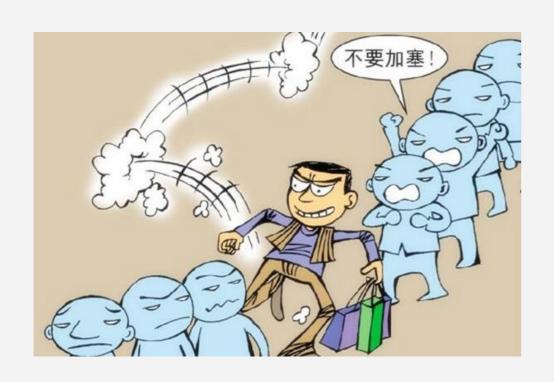
```
1 public class Example08
                                                            26 class SleepThread implements Runnable
                                                             27 {
       public static void main(String[] args) {
                                                            28
                                                                   public void run(){
           new Thread(new SleepThread()).start();
                                                             29
                                                                        for (int i = 1; i <=10; i++) {
           for (int i = 1; i <=10; i++) {
                                                             30
                                                                           if (i == 3)
                if(i == 5) {
                                                             31
                                                                                try{
                                                             32
                                                                                   Thread.sleep(2000);
                    try{
                                                             33
                                                                                }catch(InterruptedException e) {
                        Thread.sleep(2000);
                                                             34
                                                                                   e.printStackTrace();
                    }catch(InterruptedException e){
                        e.printStackTrace();
                                                             36
                                                             37
                                                                           System.out.println("线程一正在输出: " + i);
                                                             39
                System.out.println("主线程正在输出" + i);
                                                                           try{
15
                                                                                   Thread.sleep(500);
16
                try{
                                                             42
                                                                            }catch(InterruptedException e) {
                        Thread.sleep(500);
17
                                                                                e.printStackTrace();
                                                             43
                }catch(InterruptedException e){
                                                             44
                    e.printStackTrace();
                                                             45
                                                             46
20
                                                             47
                                                             48
22
                                                            49 }
23
24 }
```



主动让出(不阻塞,重新参与调度)。

#### 线程的调度——线程让步

```
class YieldThread extends Thread
       public YieldThread(String name) {
           super(name);
       public void run(){
 6
           for (int i = 0; i < 5; i++) {
               System.out.println(Thread.currentThread().getName() + "---" + i);
               if(i == 3) {
                   System.out.print("线程让步");
10
11
                   Thread.yield();
12
13
14
                                                 类似Thread.sleep()方法,但yield不会阻塞当
15 }
                                                 前线程,而是让其转为就绪状态继续参与调
16
                                                 度.
17 public class Example09
18 {
19
       public static void main(String[] args) {
           Thread t1 = new YieldThread("线程A");
20
           Thread t2 = new YieldThread("线程B");
21
           t1.start();
22
23
           t2.start();
24
25 }
```



## 线程的世界里,是可以"插队"的

#### 线程的调度——线程插队

```
1 public class Example10
2 {
       public static void main(String[] args) {
          Thread t = new Thread(new EmergencyThread(), "线程一");
           t.start();
           for (int i = 1; i < 6; i++) {
               System.out.println(Thread.currentThread().getName()+"输入" + i);
 9
              if(i == 2){
10
                  try{
                      t.join();//t对应的线程在此插队,当前线程阻塞。
                  }catch(InterruptedException e) {
                      e.printStackTrace();
16 异常
                  Thread.sleep(500);//线程休眠500毫秒, 即半秒
17
18
               }catch(InterruptedException e) {
19
                  e.printStackTrace();
20
21
22
23 }
24 class EmergencyThread implements Runnable
25 {
26
       public void run() {
27
           for (int i = 1; i < 6; i++) {
28
               System.out.println(Thread.currentThread().getName()+"输入"+i);
29
               try{
                  Thread.sleep(500);//线程休眠500毫秒, 即半秒
30
31
               }catch(InterruptedException e) {
32
                  e.printStackTrace();
33
34
35
36 }
```



第五次课的内容

进程

线程

并发

概念

继承Thread

实现 Runnable

区别

创建线程

线程状态

新建 就绪 阻塞 运行 死亡

线程调度

优先级

休眠

让步

插队