

## Java 面向对象程序设计

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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

#### 多线程模拟4个窗口卖票

```
public class Example05
 2 {
       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。
 9
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();
17
                   String th name = th.getName();
18
                   System.out.println(th name + "正在发售" + tickets-- +"张票");
19
20
21
22
23 }
```



理论上讲,这个线程程序是不安全的,为什么呢?

#### 同一张票被发售多次、票卖完了还会再卖(为把进度放慢,用了sleep方法),为什么?

```
class TicketWindow implements Runnable
12
    □ {
13
         private int tickets = 100;
14
         Object lock = new Object();
         public void run() {
15
16
             while (true) {
17
18
                     if(tickets > 0) {
19
                          try
20
                             Thread.sleep(10);
21
                          }catch(InterruptedException e) {
22
                             e.printStackTrace();
23
24
                         Thread th = Thread.currentThread();
25
                          String th name = th.getName();
26
                          System.out.println(th name + "正在发售" + tickets-- +"张票");
27
28
29
30
```







### 有什么好的解决办法吗?

# 同步synchronized

#### 加了同步 (synchronized) 的代码

```
class TicketWindow implements Runnable
13
          private int tickets = 100;
14
          Object lock = new Object();
15
          public void run() {
16
              while (true) {
17
                   synchronized(lock){
18
                       if(tickets > 0) {
19
                            try{
20
                                Thread.sleep (10);
21
                            }catch(InterruptedException e) {
22
                                e.printStackTrace();
23
24
                            Thread th = Thread.currentThread();
                            String th_name = th.getName();
System.out.println(th_name + "正在发售" + tickets-- +"张票");
25
26
27
28
29
30
31
```





#### 或者,提出代码,写到方法中,给方法加synchronized

```
public class Example13
    日(
3
          public static void main(String[] args) {
 4
              TicketWindow tw = new TicketWindow();
              new Thread(tw, "窗□1").start();
5
              new Thread(tw, "窗□2").start();
 6
              new Thread(tw, "窗□3").start();
              new Thread(tw, "\overline \square 4").start();
8
9
10
      class TicketWindow implements Runnable
11
12
    □ {
13
          private int tickets = 100;
14
          Object lock = new Object();
15
          public void run() {
16
              while (true) {
17
                  saleTicket();
                                                 这里lock的,是调用该方法的对象!
18
                  if(tickets <= 0){
19
                                                 谁调用saleTicket,就"lock"谁,其他
                      break;
20
                                                 想调用saleTicket的,就得等。
21
22
23
          private synchronized void saleTicket() {
24
              if(tickets > 0){
25
                  try{
26
                      Thread.sleep(10);
27
                  }catch(InterruptedException e) {
28
                      e.printStackTrace();
29
30
                  Thread th = Thread.currentThread();
31
                  String th name = th.getName();
                  System.out.println(th name + "正在发售" + tickets-- +"张票");
32
33
34
35
```

### 同步使用不当,会造成"死锁"!

#### 死锁

```
⊟class DeadLockThread implements Runnable {
                                                                     □public class Example14{
         static Object chopsticks = new Object();
                                                                 33
                                                                          public static void main(String[] args) {
         static Object knifeAndFork = new Object();
 3
                                                                 34
                                                                              DeadLockThread d1 = new DeadLockThread(true);
         private boolean flag;
                                                                              DeadLockThread d2 = new DeadLockThread(false);
                                                                 35
         DeadLockThread(boolean flag) {
                                                                 36
                                                                              new Thread(d1, "Chinese").start();
             this.flag = flag;
                                                                              new Thread(d2, "American").start();
                                                                 37
                                                                 38
         public void run() {
                                                                 39
9
             if(flag){
10
                  while (true) {
11
                      synchronized(chopsticks){
12
                          System.out.println(Thread.currentThread().getName()+"---if---chopsticks");
13
                          synchronized(knifeAndFork){
                              System.out.println(Thread.currentThread().getName()+"---if---knifeAndFork");
14
15
16
17
              lelse
18
19
20
                  while (true) {
                      synchronized(knifeAndFork){
                          System.out.println(Thread.currentThread().getName()+"---if---knifeAndFork");
23
                          synchronized (chopsticks) {
                              System.out.println(Thread.currentThread().getName()+"---if---chopsticks");
30
31
```



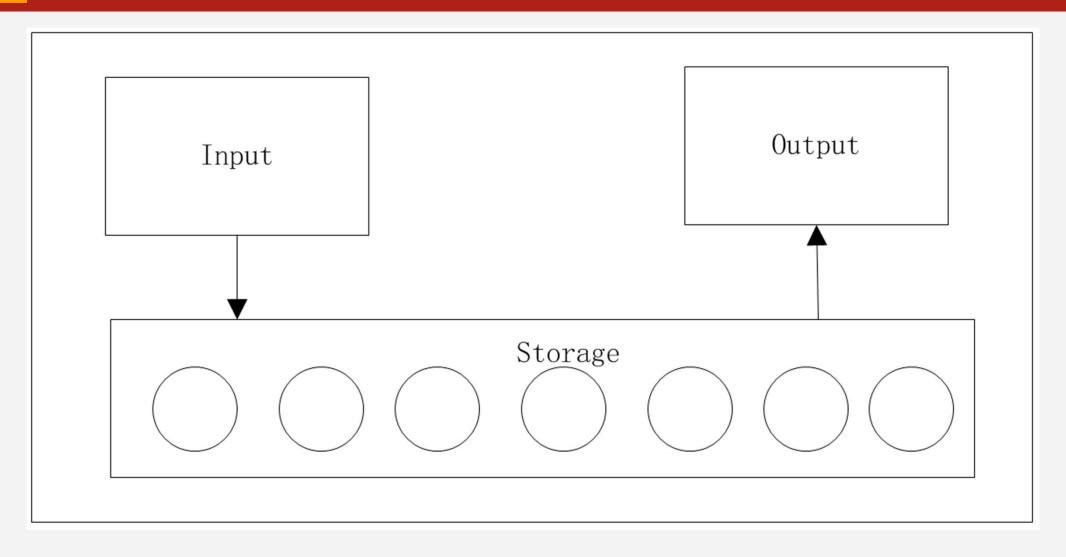
拓展思考:如何解决死锁?

死锁预防与诊断\*

一次封锁法,顺序封锁法;超时法,等待图法.....

## 线程问通信

#### 先来看看生产者和消费者问题



#### 代码实现

```
□class Storage{
         private int[] cells = new int[10];
 3
         private int inPos, outPos;
         public void put (int num) {
 4
                                           放入数据
             cells[inPos] = num;
 5
             System.out.println("在cells("+inPos+"]中放入数据---"+cells[inPos]);
 6
                                                                                Eclass Output_implements Runnable{
 7
             inPos++;
                                                                                     private St rage st;
             if(inPos == cells.length)
 8
                                                                             3
                                                                                     Output (Storage st) {
 9
                 inPos = 0;
                                                                             4
                                                                                         this.st = st,
                                                                             5
11
                                                                                                               模拟消费者, 只从
                                                                             6
                                                                                     public void run() {
12
         public void get(){
                                                                                                               Storage中取数据
                                                                                         while (true) {
13
             int data = cells[outles];
                                                                             8
                                                                                             st.get();
             System.out.println("从cells("+outPos+")中取出数据"+data);
14
                                                                             9
15
             outPos++;
                                                                             10
                                                 取出数据
             if(outPos == cells.length)
16
17
                 outPos = 0:
                                                                                 Eclass Input implements Runnable {
18
                                                                                      private Strage st;
19
                                                                                      private int n.m;
                                                                              4
                                                                                      Input (Storage st)
   □public class Example17{
                                                                              5
                                                                                          this.st = st;
        public static void main(String[] args) {
                                                                              6
             Storage st = new Storage();
                                                                                                                模拟生产者,只放数
                                                                                      public void run() {
                                                                                                                据到Storage
             Input input = new Input(st);
                                                                              8
                                                                                          while (true) {
             Output output = new Output(st);
                                                                              9
                                                                                              st.put(num++);
             new Thread(input).start()
                                                                             10
                                                                             11
             new Thread(output).start();
```



#### 问题还不少,后果很严重。

```
从cells[0]中取出数据0
在cells[0]中取出数据---0
从cells[1]中取出数据---1
从cells[2]中取出数据---1
从cells[2]中取出数据---2
从cells[3]中取出数据---3
从cells[4]中取出数据---3
从cells[4]中取出数据---4
从cells[5]中取出数据0
```

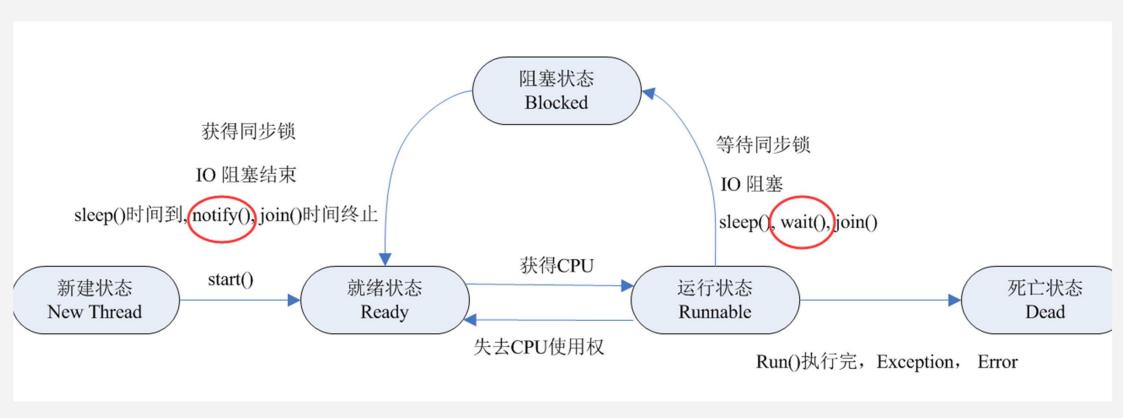




### 在Storage中引入计数的count, 要注意同步啊!



#### 不让提取和存入,那就(让调用它的线程)wait了。待有条件的时候,就notify它继续运行啦!



#### 改进后的代码

```
□class Storage{
2
         private int[] cells = new int[10];
3
         private int inPos, outPos;
4
         private int count;
5
    自自自
         public synchronized void put (int num) {
6
             try{
7
                while (count == cells.length) {
8
                    this.wait();
                                                     生产者如果遇到Storage满了,则
9
10
                cells[inPos] = num;
                System.out.println("在cells["+inPos+"]中放入数据---"+cells[inPos]);
11
12
                inPos++;
13
                if(inPos == cells.length) {
14
                    inPos = 0;
15
                                            生产一个数据后,个数加1,通知消费者
16
                count++;
17
                this.notify();
                                             (因为消费者可能因为Storage中没有数据
18
             }catch(Exception e) {
                                            了,从而在等待)。
19
                e.printStackTrace();
20
21
22
    自
         public synchronized void get() {
23
             try{
24
                while(count == 0) {
25
                    this.wait();
                                           消费者如果遇到Storage空了,则等待
26
27
                int data = cells[outPos];
28
                System.out.println("从cells["+outPos+"]中取出数据"+data);
29
                outPos++:
30
                if (outPos == cells.length)
31
                    outPos = 0;
32
                count--;
                                       消费一个数据后,个数减1,通知生产者(因为
33
                this.notify();
34
             }catch(Exception e) {
                                        生产者可能因为Storage中满了,从而在等待)。
35
                e.printStackTrace();
36
37
38
```



这,就是线程间的通信!wait后,被别的线程notify

第六次课的内容

操作同一数据

多线程

为何同步

synchronized

代码块

方法

如何同步

死锁

同步

互相等待

如何解决?

线程通信

生产者

消费者

wait

notify