线程池ThreadPoolExecutor代码分析

ThreadPoolExecutor初始化

```
public ThreadPoolExecutor(int corePoolSize,
                          int maximumPoolSize,
                          long keepAliveTime,
                          TimeUnit unit,
                          BlockingQueue<Runnable> workQueue,
                          ThreadFactory threadFactory,
                          RejectedExecutionHandler handler) {
    if (corePoolSize < 0 ||</pre>
        maximumPoolSize <= 0 ||</pre>
        maximumPoolSize < corePoolSize ||</pre>
        keepAliveTime < 0)</pre>
        throw new IllegalArgumentException();
    if (workQueue == null || threadFactory == null || handler == null)
        throw new NullPointerException();
    //核心线程数
    this.corePoolSize = corePoolSize;
    //最大线程数
    this.maximumPoolSize = maximumPoolSize;
    //请求等待队列
    this.workQueue = workQueue;
    //线程存活时间
    this.keepAliveTime = unit.toNanos(keepAliveTime);
    //线程创建工厂类
    this.threadFactory = threadFactory;
    this.handler = handler;
}
```

可以看出ThreadPoolExecutor主要包括corePoolSize、maximumPoolSize、workQueue、keepAliveTime、threadFactory 属性。以及一个很重要的属性ctl,AtomicInteger类型,原子数,保证原子操作,下面是对该属性注释的部分解释。

```
* 整个线程池的控制状态,包含了两个属性:有效线程的数量、线程池的状态(runStat
e) 。
    * workerCount,有效线程的数量
    * runState, 线程池的状态
    * ctl 包含32位数据,低29位存线程数,高3位存runState,这样runState有5个值:
      RUNNING: 接受新任务,处理任务队列中的任务
      SHUTDOWN: 不接受新任务,处理任务队列中的任务
    * STOP: 不接受新任务,不处理任务队列中的任务
    * TIDYING: 所有任务完成,线程数为0,然后执行terminated()
    * TERMINATED: terminated() 已经完成
    * 具体值:
    * RUNNING:-536870912
    * SHUTDOWN:0
    * STOP:536870912
    * TIDYING:1073741824
    * TERMINATED:1610612736
   */
   private final AtomicInteger ctl = new AtomicInteger(ctlOf(RUNNING, 0))
));
 // Packing and unpacking ctl
  //获取runState值,线程池的运行状态
   private static int runStateOf(int c) { return c & ~CAPACITY; }
```

//获取workerCount值,有效线程的数量

/**

```
private static int workerCountOf(int c) { return c & CAPACITY; }

//将运行状态和线程池数组合成新的ctl值。

private static int ctlOf(int rs, int wc) { return rs | wc; }

//是否运行中

private static boolean isRunning(int c) {

return c < SHUTDOWN;

}
```

· corePoolSize:

这些线程一直存活,就是只要当前线程数小于corePoolSize ,那么就会添加 ,而且就算当前没有任务 ,只要线程数不大于当前corePoolSize ,那么这些线程就会一直存活 ,当然如果调用allowCoreThreadTimeOut (true)方法 ,那么这些线程在没有任务的时候也会释放掉。

- maximumPoolSize :
 - 最大线程数,顾名思义就算当前线程池所持有的最多线程,如果超出这个数就会报异常。
- workQueue :

请求等待队列,当当前线程数不小于corePoolSize 时,而workQueue 队列没有满,那么这时就会把请求放到workQueue 队列中,等待执行。

· keepAliveTime:

线程等待存活时间,也就是当线程闲置下来时等待下次任务最长时间,默认情况下,这时对核心线程之外的线程的处理,也就是大于corePoolSize 的线程等待时间,当调用allowCoreThreadTimeOut (true)方法,如果当前没有任务,核心线程也会有存活时间。

threadFactory :

线程创建工厂类,创建线程,一般就是调用new Thread()创造线程,当然也可以自己继承 Thread,添加自己需要的属性以及操作。

```
public class ThreadPoolExecutor extends AbstractExecutorService {
   // 线程池的控制状态(用来表示线程池的运行状态(整形的高3位)和运行的worker
数量(低29位))
   private final AtomicInteger ctl = new AtomicInteger(ctlOf(RUNNIN
G, 0));
   // 29位的偏移量
   private static final int COUNT_BITS = Integer.SIZE - 3;
   // 最大容量(2^29 - 1)
   private static final int CAPACITY = (1 << COUNT_BITS) - 1;</pre>
   // runState is stored in the high-order bits
   // 线程运行状态,总共有5个状态,需要3位来表示(所以偏移量的29 = 32 - 3)
   private static final int RUNNING = -1 << COUNT_BITS;</pre>
   private static final int SHUTDOWN = 0 << COUNT_BITS;</pre>
   private static final int STOP = 1 << COUNT_BITS;</pre>
   private static final int TIDYING = 2 << COUNT_BITS;</pre>
   private static final int TERMINATED = 3 << COUNT_BITS;</pre>
   // 阻塞队列
   private final BlockingQueue<Runnable> workQueue;
   // 可重入锁
   private final ReentrantLock mainLock = new ReentrantLock();
   // 存放工作线程集合
   private final HashSet<Worker> workers = new HashSet<Worker>();
   // 终止条件
   private final Condition termination = mainLock.newCondition();
   // 最大线程池容量
   private int largestPoolSize;
   // 已完成任务数量
   private long completedTaskCount;
   // 线程工厂
   private volatile ThreadFactory threadFactory;
   // 拒绝执行处理器
   private volatile RejectedExecutionHandler handler;
   // 线程等待运行时间
   private volatile long keepAliveTime;
   // 是否运行核心线程超时
   private volatile boolean allowCoreThreadTimeOut;
   // 核心池的大小
   private volatile int corePoolSize;
   // 最大线程池大小
   private volatile int maximumPoolSize;
   // 默认拒绝执行处理器
   private static final RejectedExecutionHandler defaultHandler =
       new AbortPolicy();
   //
   private static final RuntimePermission shutdownPerm =
       new RuntimePermission("modifyThread");
```

添加任务以及执行

```
public void execute(Runnable command) {
      if (command == null)
         throw new NullPointerException();
      /*
   * 进行下面三步
   * 1. 如果运行的线程小于corePoolSize,则尝试使用用户定义的Runnalbe对象创建一个新
的线程
  *
        调用addWorker函数会原子性的检查runState和workCount,通过返回false来防
止在不应
       该添加线程时添加了线程
   * 2. 如果一个任务能够成功入队列,在添加一个线城时仍需要进行双重检查(因为在前一次
检查后
       该线程死亡了),或者当进入到此方法时,线程池已经shutdown了,所以需要再次检
查状态,
      若有必要,当停止时还需要回滚入队列操作,或者当线程池没有线程时需要创建一个新
线程
   * 3. 如果无法入队列,那么需要增加一个新线程,如果此操作失败,那么就意味着线程池已
        down或者已经饱和了, 所以拒绝任务
   // 获取线程池控制状态
   int c = ctl.get();
   if (workerCountOf(c) < corePoolSize) { // worker数量小于corePoolSize
      if (addWorker(command, true)) // 添加worker
         // 成功则返回
         return;
      // 不成功则再次获取线程池控制状态
      c = ctl.get();
   if (isRunning(c) && workQueue.offer(command)) { // 线程池处于RUNNING状
态,将命令(用户自定义的Runnable对象)添加进workQueue队列
      // 再次检查, 获取线程池控制状态
      int recheck = ctl.get();
      if (! isRunning(recheck) && remove(command)) // 线程池不处于RUNNING
状态,将命令从workQueue队列中移除
         // 拒绝执行命令
         reject(command);
      else if (workerCountOf(recheck) == 0) // worker数量等于0
         // 添加worker
         addWorker(null, false);
   else if (!addWorker(command, false)) // 添加worker失败
      // 拒绝执行命令
      reject(command);
   }
```

```
private boolean addWorker(Runnable firstTask, boolean core) {
   for (;;) { // 外层无限循环
       // 获取线程池控制状态
       int c = ctl.get();
       // 获取状态
       int rs = runStateOf(c);
       // Check if queue empty only if necessary.
                             // 状态大于等于SHUTDOWN, 初始的ctl为
       if (rs >= SHUTDOWN &&
RUNNING, 小于SHUTDOWN
          ! (rs == SHUTDOWN && // 状态为SHUTDOWN
             firstTask == null && // 第一个任务为null
! workQueue.isEmpty())) // worker队列不为空
           // 返回
           return false;
       for (;;) {
          // worker数量
          int wc = workerCountOf(c);
          if (wc >= CAPACITY ||
                                                           // worke
r数量大于等于最大容量
              wc >= (core ? corePoolSize : maximumPoolSize)) // work
er数量大于等于核心线程池大小或者最大线程池大小
              return false;
           if (compareAndIncrementWorkerCount(c))
                                                             // 比较
并增加worker的数量
              // 跳出外层循环
              break retry;
           // 获取线程池控制状态
           c = ctl.get(); // Re-read ctl
           if (runStateOf(c)!= rs) // 此次的状态与上次获取的状态不相同
              // 跳过剩余部分,继续循环
              continue retry;
           // else CAS failed due to workerCount change; retry inner loo
р
      }
   }
   // worker开始标识
   boolean workerStarted = false;
   // worker被添加标识
   boolean workerAdded = false;
   Worker w = null;
   try {
       // 初始化worker
       w = new Worker(firstTask);
       // 获取worker对应的线程
       final Thread t = w.thread;
       if (t != null) { // 线程不为null
```

```
// 线程池锁
           final ReentrantLock mainLock = this.mainLock;
           // 获取锁
           mainLock.lock();
           try {
               // Recheck while holding lock.
               // Back out on ThreadFactory failure or if
               // shut down before lock acquired.
               // 线程池的运行状态
               int rs = runStateOf(ctl.get());
               if (rs < SHUTDOWN ||</pre>
// 小于SHUTDOWN
                   (rs == SHUTDOWN && firstTask == null)) {
// 等于SHUTDOWN并且firstTask为null
                  if (t.isAlive()) // precheck that t is startable
// 线程刚添加进来,还未启动就存活
                       // 抛出线程状态异常
                       throw new IllegalThreadStateException();
                   // 将worker添加到worker集合
                   workers.add(w);
                   // 获取worker集合的大小
                   int s = workers.size();
                   if (s > largestPoolSize) // 队列大小大于largestPoolSize
                       // 重新设置largestPoolSize
                       largestPoolSize = s;
                   // 设置worker已被添加标识
                   workerAdded = true;
               }
           } finally {
               // 释放锁
               mainLock.unlock();
           if (workerAdded) { // worker被添加
               // 开始执行worker的run方法
               t.start();
               // 设置worker已开始标识
               workerStarted = true;
           }
   } finally {
       if (! workerStarted) // worker没有开始
           // 添加worker失败
           addWorkerFailed(w);
   return workerStarted;
}
```

```
private final class Worker
       extends AbstractQueuedSynchronizer
       implements Runnable
   {
       /**
        * This class will never be serialized, but we provide a
        * serialVersionUID to suppress a javac warning.
       private static final long serialVersionUID = 6138294804551838833
L;
       /** worker持有的线程 */
       final Thread thread;
       /** worker正在执行的任务 , 可能为null. */
       Runnable firstTask;
       /** Per-thread task counter */
       volatile long completedTasks;
       /**
        * 创建Worker时会同时创建一个新线程.
        * @param firstTask the first task (null if none)
        */
       Worker(Runnable firstTask) {
           setState(-1); // inhibit interrupts until runWorker
           this.firstTask = firstTask;
          //把Worker传递给新建的线程,当线程执行是会调用Worker的run方法。
           this.thread = getThreadFactory().newThread(this);
       }
       /** 线程执行时会调用该方法 */
       public void run() {
           runWorker(this);
       protected boolean isHeldExclusively() {
           return getState() != 0;
       protected boolean tryAcquire(int unused) {
           if (compareAndSetState(0, 1)) {
               setExclusiveOwnerThread(Thread.currentThread());
               return true:
           }
           return false;
       }
       protected boolean tryRelease(int unused) {
           setExclusiveOwnerThread(null);
           setState(0);
           return true;
       }
```

```
public void lock() { acquire(1); }
public boolean tryLock() { return tryAcquire(1); }
public void unlock() { release(1); }
public boolean isLocked() { return isHeldExclusively(); }

void interruptIfStarted() {
    Thread t;
    if (getState() >= 0 && (t = thread) != null && !t.isInterrupt
ed()) {
    try {
        t.interrupt();
        } catch (SecurityException ignore) {
        }
    }
}
```

最后执行runWorker方法:

```
final void runWorker(Worker w) {
   // 获取当前线程
   Thread wt = Thread.currentThread();
   // 获取w的firstTask
   Runnable task = w.firstTask;
   // 设置w的firstTask为null
   w.firstTask = null;
   // 释放锁(设置state为0,允许中断)
   w.unlock(); // allow interrupts
   boolean completedAbruptly = true;
   try {
       while (task != null || (task = getTask()) != null) { // 任务不为nu
ll或者阻塞队列还存在任务
          // 获取锁
           w.lock();
           // If pool is stopping, ensure thread is interrupted;
           // if not, ensure thread is not interrupted. This
           // requires a recheck in second case to deal with
           // shutdownNow race while clearing interrupt
           if ((runStateAtLeast(ctl.get(), STOP) | // 线程池的运行状态
至少应该高于STOP
                                                     // 线程被中断
                (Thread.interrupted() &&
                runStateAtLeast(ctl.get(), STOP))) && // 再次检查,线程
池的运行状态至少应该高于STOP
              !wt.isInterrupted())
                                                    // wt线程(当前线
程)没有被中断
                                                       // 中断wt线程
              wt.interrupt();
(当前线程)
           try {
              // 在执行之前调用钩子函数
              beforeExecute(wt, task);
              Throwable thrown = null;
              try {
                  // 运行给定的任务
                  task.run();
              } catch (RuntimeException x) {
                  thrown = x; throw x;
              } catch (Error x) {
                  thrown = x; throw x;
              } catch (Throwable x) {
                  thrown = x; throw new Error(x);
              } finally {
                  // 执行完后调用钩子函数
                  afterExecute(task, thrown);
              }
           } finally {
              task = null;
              // 增加给worker完成的任务数量
              w.completedTasks++;
              // 释放锁
              w.unlock();
```

```
}
completedAbruptly = false;
} finally {
    // 处理完成后,调用钩子函数
    processWorkerExit(w, completedAbruptly);
}
```

线程获取待执行任务方法,从上面的分析可以看出,这里才是线程重用的关键,所以下面分析 getTask方法。

```
private Runnable getTask() {
   boolean timedOut = false; // Did the last poll() time out?
   for (;;) { // 无限循环,确保操作成功
      // 获取线程池控制状态
       int c = ctl.get();
       // 运行的状态
       int rs = runStateOf(c);
       // Check if queue empty only if necessary.
       if (rs >= SHUTDOWN && (rs >= STOP || workQueue.isEmpty())) { // 大
于等于SHUTDOWN(表示调用了shutDown)并且(大于等于STOP(调用了shutDownNow)或者wo
rker阻塞队列为空)
          // 减少worker的数量
          decrementWorkerCount();
          // 返回null,不执行任务
          return null;
       }
       // 获取worker数量
       int wc = workerCountOf(c);
       // Are workers subject to culling?
       boolean timed = allowCoreThreadTimeOut || wc > corePoolSize; // 是
否允许coreThread超时或者workerCount大于核心大小
       if ((wc > maximumPoolSize || (timed && timedOut)) // worker数
量大于maximumPoolSize
          && (wc > 1 || workQueue.isEmpty())) {
                                                     // workerCou
nt大于1或者worker阻塞队列为空(在阻塞队列不为空时,需要保证至少有一个wc)
          if (compareAndDecrementWorkerCount(c))
                                                     // 比较并减少
workerCount
              // 返回null, 不执行任务, 该worker会退出
              return null;
          // 跳过剩余部分,继续循环
          continue;
       }
       try {
          Runnable r = timed?
              workQueue.poll(keepAliveTime, TimeUnit.NANOSECONDS) :
// 等待指定时间
              workQueue.take();
// 一直等待,直到有元素
          if (r != null)
              return r;
          // 等待指定时间后,没有获取元素,则超时
          timedOut = true;
       } catch (InterruptedException retry) {
          // 抛出了被中断异常,重试,没有超时
          timedOut = false;
       }
```

```
}
```

结束线程池

ThreadPoolExecutor有两个结束的方法shutdown、shutdownNow。shutdown是把线程池状态转为SHUTDOWN,这时等待队列中的任务可以继续执行;

shutdownNow方法是把线程池状态转为SHUTDOWN,这时等待队列中的任务不可以继续执行,只能执行已经执行的任务;

```
public void shutdown() {
       final ReentrantLock mainLock = this.mainLock;
       mainLock.lock();
       try {
           checkShutdownAccess();
           //把线程池状态改为SHUTDOWN
           advanceRunState(SHUTDOWN);
          // 中断所有空闲线程
           interruptIdleWorkers();
           onShutdown(); // hook for ScheduledThreadPoolExecutor
       } finally {
           mainLock.unlock();
       tryTerminate();
   public List<Runnable> shutdownNow() {
       List<Runnable> tasks;
       final ReentrantLock mainLock = this.mainLock;
       mainLock.lock();
       try {
           checkShutdownAccess();
          //把线程池状态改为STOP
           advanceRunState(STOP);
           // 中断所有空闲线程
           interruptWorkers();
           // 返回队列中还没有被执行的任务
           tasks = drainQueue();
       } finally {
           mainLock.unlock();
       tryTerminate();
       return tasks;
```

advanceRunState 改变线程池的状态

```
//把线程池状态改为目标状态targetState
private void advanceRunState(int targetState) {
    for (;;) {
        int c = ctl.get();
        if (runStateAtLeast(c, targetState) ||
            ctl.compareAndSet(c, ctlOf(targetState, workerCountOf(c))))
        break;
    }
}
```

interruptIdleWorkers中断线程

```
private void interruptIdleWorkers() {
       interruptIdleWorkers(false);
 private void interruptIdleWorkers(boolean onlyOne) {
       final ReentrantLock mainLock = this.mainLock;
       mainLock.lock();
       try {
           for (Worker w : workers) {
               Thread t = w.thread;
               //线程没有被中断并且Worker 正在获取任务中,就是空闲中。线程中断
               if (!t.isInterrupted() && w.tryLock()) {
                   try {
                       t.interrupt();
                   } catch (SecurityException ignore) {
                   } finally {
                       w.unlock();
               }
               if (onlyOne)
                  break;
           }
       } finally {
          mainLock.unlock();
   }
```

getTask方法中可以看出如果线程池处于STOP已经以上状态时不会继续获取任务,而是尝试中断线程,这也就是shutdown、shutdownNow的区别。我查找资料发现这些内容:

1、ReentrantLock.lockInterruptibly允许在等待时由其它线程调用等待线程的Thread.interrupt方法来中断等待线程的等待而直接返回,这时不用获取锁,而会抛出一个InterruptedException。

然后我们进入Executors的生成方法,发现使用的是LinkedBlockingQueue类,而LinkedBlockingQueue的take()方法如下

```
public E take() throws InterruptedException {
   E x;
   int c = -1;
   final AtomicInteger count = this.count;
   final ReentrantLock takeLock = this.takeLock;
   //调用了lockInterruptibly方法
   takeLock.lockInterruptibly();
   try {
       while (count.get() == 0) {
           notEmpty.await();
       }
       x = dequeue();
       c = count.getAndDecrement();
       if (c > 1)
          notEmpty.signal();
   } finally {
      takeLock.unlock();
   if (c == capacity)
       signalNotFull();
   return x;
}
```

所以当线程在获取任务阻塞时,如果该线程被调用了interupt方法,则该线程释放,所以说释放空闲 线程。