多线程的同时启动

# 多线程

通过for循环创造多个线程，但是由于主循环中都是顺序执行代码，如何等到多个线程都创建完毕之后，一起启动呢？

方法1：利用CountDownLatch类：

# CountDownLatch类(锁存器)介绍

latch 英 [lætʃ] 美 [lætʃ]

n.**门闩;弹簧锁**

vt.& vi.闩上;用碰锁锁上（门等）;抓住，占有

## CountDownLatch类：锁存器

java.lang.Object

java.util.concurrent.CountDownLatch

**public class CountDownLatch extends Object**

**CountDownLatch**类存在于**java.util.concurrent**并发包中，直接继承与Object类。

## 功能介绍：

**CountDownLatch**：**A synchronization aid** that **allows one or more threads to wait until a set of operations being performed in other threads completes.**

**等待一个或多个线程创建完毕，然后一起启动。**

**CountDownLatch是一个同步辅助类，在完成一组正在其他线程中执行的操作之前，它允许一个或多个线程一直等待。**

A CountDownLatch is initialized with a given count. The await methods block until the current count reaches zero due to invocations of the **countDown()** method, after which all waiting threads are released and any subsequent invocations of await return immediately. **This is a one-shot phenomenon -- the count cannot be reset**. If you need a version that resets the count, consider using a **CyclicBarrier**.

**A CountDownLatch is a versatile synchronization tool** and can be used for a number of purposes. A CountDownLatch initialized with a count of one serves as a simple on/off latch, or gate: all threads invoking await wait at the gate until it is opened by a thread invoking **countDown()**. A CountDownLatch initialized to N can be used to make one thread wait until N threads have completed some action, or some action has been completed N times.

A useful property of a CountDownLatch is that it doesn't require that threads calling countDown wait for the count to reach zero before proceeding, it simply prevents any thread from proceeding past an await until all threads could pass.

## 构造方法：只有1个

**CountDownLatch(int count)**

Constructs a CountDownLatch initialized with the given count.

给定一个初始化的数量，创建一个CountDownLatch对象。

**Parameters**:

**count** - the number of times countDown() must be invoked **before threads can pass through await()**

Throws: **IllegalArgumentException** - if count is negative

## CountDownLatch的方法

**一共5个：await()、await()、countDown()、getCount()、toString()**

主要方法

**await();** // 调用此方法会一直阻塞当前线程，不会向下执行，直到计数值为0的时候该线程才会继续向下执行；使当前线程在锁存器倒计数至零之前一直等待

**countDown();** // 当前线程调用此方法，就会**递减锁存器的计数**；如果计数到达零，则释放所有等待的线程，否则计数值减一。

### public void await() throws InterruptedException

**Causes the current thread to wait** until the latch has counted down to zero, unless the thread is interrupted.

If the current count is zero then this method returns immediately.

If the current count is greater than zero then the current thread becomes disabled for **thread scheduling purposes** and lies dormant until **one of two things happen**:

* 1. The count reaches zero due to invocations of the **countDown**() method; or
  2. Some other thread **interrupts** the current thread.

If the current thread:

has its interrupted status set on entry to this method; or

is interrupted while waiting,

then **InterruptedException** is thrown and the current thread's interrupted status is cleared.

**Throws**:**InterruptedException** - if the current thread is interrupted while waiting

### public boolean await(long timeout, TimeUnit unit) throws InterruptedException

Causes the current thread to wait **until the latch has counted down to zero**, unless the thread is interrupted, or **the specified waiting time elapses**.

If the current count is zero then this method returns immediately with the value **true**.

If the current count is greater than zero then the current thread becomes disabled for thread scheduling purposes and lies dormant until **one of three things happen**:

The count reaches zero due to invocations of the countDown() method; or

Some other thread interrupts the current thread; or

The specified waiting time **elapses**.

If the count reaches zero then the method returns with the value true.

If the current thread:

has its interrupted status set on entry to this method; or

is interrupted while waiting,

then **InterruptedException** is thrown and the current thread's interrupted status is cleared.

If the specified waiting time elapses then the value false is returned. If the time is less than or equal to zero, the method will not wait at all.

Parameters: **timeout** - the maximum time to wait

**unit** - the time unit of the timeout argument

Returns:true if the count reached zero and false if the waiting time elapsed before the count reached zero

Throws:**InterruptedException** - if the current thread is interrupted while waiting

### void countDown():使当前门闩的数值减1。

**Decrements the count of the latch**, releasing all waiting threads if the count reaches zero.

If the current count is greater than zero **then it is decremented**. If the new count is zero then all waiting threads **are re-enabled for thread scheduling purposes**.If the current count equals zero then nothing happens.

如果当前数值大于0，那么就减1;若新的数值等于1，那么所有等待的线程就是同时执行；若当前数值等于0，什么也不发生。

### long getCount()方法：返回初始化的数目

**long getCount()**：Returns the current count.

This method is typically used for debugging and testing purposes.

### String toString()：

Returns a string identifying this latch, as well as its state.

The state, in brackets, includes the String "**Count ="** followed by the current count.

**Overrides**: toString in class Object

**Returns**: a string identifying this latch, as well as its state

### 继承的方法



## API示例1介绍：

**Sample usage**: Here is a pair of classes in which a group of worker threads use two countdown latches: The first is **a start signal** that prevents any worker from proceeding until the driver is ready for them to proceed;The second is a completion signal that allows the driver to wait until all workers have completed.

class Driver { // ...

void main() throws InterruptedException {

CountDownLatch **startSignal** = new CountDownLatch(1);//用于开启所有线程

CountDownLatch doneSignal = new CountDownLatch(N);//等待所有线程结束之后，继续主线程

for (int i = 0; i < N; ++i)**{** // create and start threads

**new Thread(new Worker(startSignal, doneSignal)).start();**

**}**

doSomethingElse(); // **don't let run yet**

startSignal.countDown(); // **let all threads proceed**

doSomethingElse();

doneSignal.await(); // wait for all to finish

// …等待所有线程执行完毕后，再继续执行

}

}

class Worker implements Runnable {

private final CountDownLatch startSignal;

private final CountDownLatch doneSignal;

Worker(CountDownLatch startSignal, CountDownLatch doneSignal) {

this.startSignal = startSignal;

this.doneSignal = doneSignal;

}

public void run() {

try {

**startSignal.await();**

doWork();

**doneSignal.countDown();**

} catch (InterruptedException ex) {} // return;

}

void doWork() { ... }

}

## API示例2介绍

Another typical usage would be to divide a problem into N parts, describe each part with a Runnable that executes that portion and counts down on the latch, and queue all the Runnables to an Executor. When all sub-parts are complete, the coordinating thread will be able to pass through await. (When threads must repeatedly count down in this way, instead use a CyclicBarrier.)

class Driver2 { // ...

void main() throws InterruptedException {

CountDownLatch doneSignal = new CountDownLatch(N);

Executor e = ...

for (int i = 0; i < N; ++i) // create and start threads

e.execute(new WorkerRunnable(doneSignal, i));

doneSignal.await(); // wait for all to finish

}

}

class WorkerRunnable implements Runnable {

private final CountDownLatch doneSignal;

private final int i;

WorkerRunnable(CountDownLatch doneSignal, int i) {

this.doneSignal = doneSignal;

this.i = i;

}

public void run() {

try {

doWork(i);

doneSignal.countDown();

} catch (InterruptedException ex) {} // return;

}

void doWork() { ... }

}

Memory consistency effects: Until the count reaches zero, actions in a thread prior to calling countDown() happen-before actions following a successful return from a corresponding await() in another thread.

## 使用场景1：（不如API示例）

类介绍有两个示例，见API介绍。

场景1：当需要等待**所有线程都准备好**之后，一起启动的场景（公平原则）。

import java.util.Scanner;

import java.util.concurrent.CountDownLatch;

import org.junit.Test;

public class **CountDownLatchTest** {

@Test

public void test() throws InterruptedException{

int N = 10;

CountDownLatch countDownLatch = new CountDownLatch(N);

for(int i = 0;i < N;i++ ){

**new Thread(new Target(countDownLatch)).start();//创建线程**

countDownLatch.countDown();

System.out.print(countDownLatch.getCount()+",");//获取计数值的大小

}

Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);

scanner.next();//阻塞主线程

}

}

/\*

\* 封装任务类

\*/

class Target implements Runnable{

private CountDownLatch countDownLatch;

**public Target(CountDownLatch countDownLatch){**

**this.countDownLatch = countDownLatch;**

**}**

@Override

public void run() {

try {

**countDownLatch.await();//线程等待,计数值为0**

doSomethingElse();//线程其他任务

}catch (InterruptedException e) {

e.printStackTrace();

}finally{

**countDownLatch.countDown();//目的：一旦发生异常，保证计数值减一**

}

}

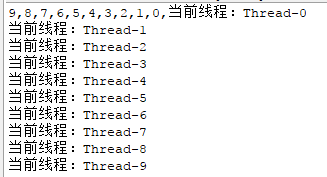
private void doSomethingElse() {

System.out.println("当前线程："+Thread.currentThread().getName());

}

}

执行结果：



实现方法：需要将创建的CountDownLatch锁存器对象传入到任务中，使多个线程同时共享一个CountDownLatch对象，这样锁存器对象才可以统一管理这多个线程。在Runnable实现类的run方法中首先执行countDownLatch.await()方法，阻塞线程。注意在**finally**中调用countDown()方法,避免异常发生，导致线程始终无法启动。在线程执行的外部，调用countDownLatch.countDown()正常递减计数值，等到减为0，同时启动多个线程。

## 使用场景2：（不如API示例）

程序启动的时候，根据业务**开启几个线程**去执行检查服务是否正常，主线程一直等待，当检查的线程都结束的时候，主线程才能去判断对应的所有的线程返回结果，检查是否正常。

比如有一个任务A，它要等待**其他3个检查任务执行完毕之后**才能执行，此时就可以利用**CountDownLatch**来实现这种功能了。

代码示例：

import java.util.concurrent.CountDownLatch;

import org.junit.Test;

public class **CountDownLatchTest** {

@Test

public void test() throws InterruptedException{

int N = 3;

CountDownLatch countDownLatch = new CountDownLatch(N);

**new Thread(new Check1(countDownLatch)).start();//执行检查1任务**

**new Thread(new Check2(countDownLatch)).start();//执行检查2任务**

**new Thread(new Check3(countDownLatch)).start();//执行检查3任务**

countDownLatch.await();//等待以上三次检查完毕，才能继续执行

System.out.print("三次检查完毕,继续执行.....");//获取计数值的大小

System.out.print("------end------");//获取计数值的大小

}

}

/\*

\* 封装任务类

\*/

class Check1 implements Runnable{

private CountDownLatch countDownLatch;

public Check1(CountDownLatch countDownLatch){

this.countDownLatch = countDownLatch;

}

public void run() {

try {

Thread.currentThread().sleep(1000);

} catch (InterruptedException e) {

e.printStackTrace();

}

System.out.println("第一步检查结束!");

countDownLatch.countDown();//目的：一旦发生异常，保证计数值减一

}

}

class Check2 implements Runnable{

private CountDownLatch countDownLatch;

public Check2(CountDownLatch countDownLatch){

this.countDownLatch = countDownLatch;

}

public void run() {

try {

Thread.currentThread().sleep(200);

} catch (InterruptedException e) {

e.printStackTrace();

}

System.out.println("第二步检查结束!");

countDownLatch.countDown();//目的：一旦发生异常，保证计数值减一

}

}

class Check3 implements Runnable{

private CountDownLatch countDownLatch;

public Check3(CountDownLatch countDownLatch){

this.countDownLatch = countDownLatch;

}

public void run() {

try {

Thread.currentThread().sleep(500);

} catch (InterruptedException e) {

e.printStackTrace();

}

System.out.println("第三步检查结束!");

countDownLatch.countDown();//目的：一旦发生异常，保证计数值减一

}

}