

《Java性能优化与面试21讲》

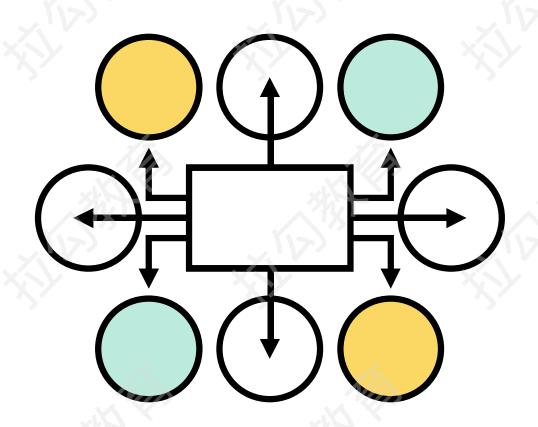
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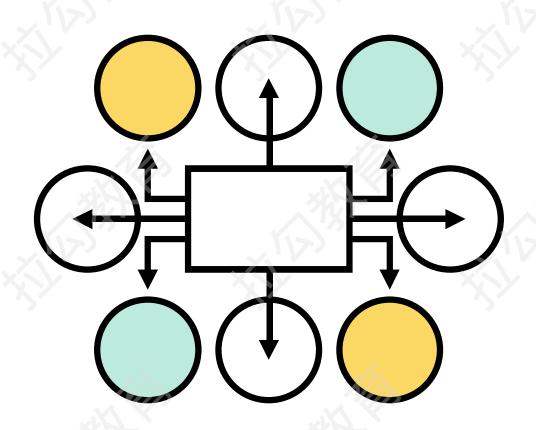


12 案例分析: 并行计算让代码"飞"起来





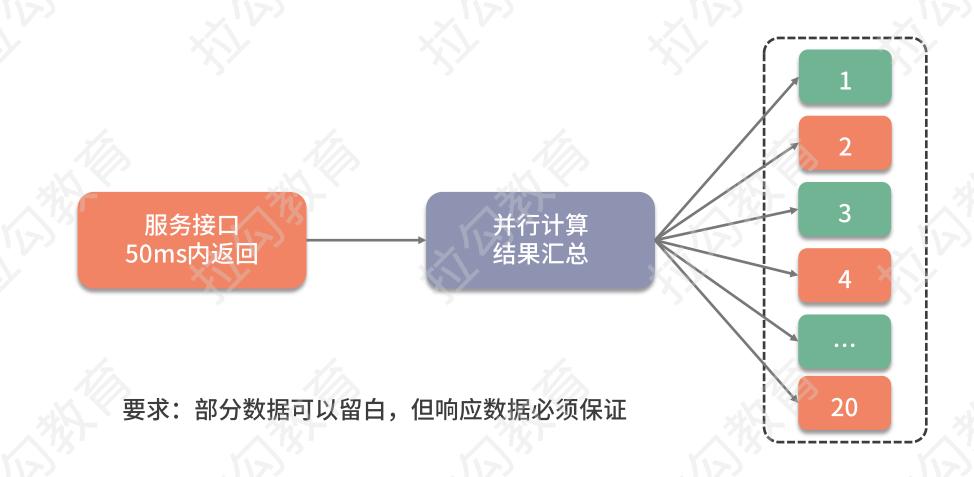
通过多进程和多线程的手段可以让多个 CPU 核同时工作加快任务的执行



多线程是Java程序员面试和工作中必备的技能

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```
public class ParallelFetcher {
 final long timeout;
 final CountDownLatch latch
 final ThreadPoolExecutor executor = new ThreadPoolExecutor(100, 200, 1,
     TimeUnit.HOURS, new ArrayBlockingQueue<>(100));
  public ParallelFetcher(int jobSize, long timeoutMill) {
   latch = new CountDownLatch(jobSize);
   timeout = timeoutMill;
 public void submitJob(Runnable runnable) {
   executor.execute(() -> {
     runnable.run();
     latch.countDown();
  public void await
   trv⊦
     this latch await (timeout, TimeUnit MILLISECONDS)
    catch (InterruptedException e)
     throw new IllegalStateException();
```

```
latch = new CountDownLatch(jobSize);
 timeout = timeoutMill;
public void submitJob(Runnable runnable) {
 executor.execute(() -> {
   runnable.run();_
   latch.countDown();
public void await() {
 try {
   this latch await (timeout, TimeUnit MILLISECONDS)
  } catch (InterruptedException e) {
   throw new IllegalStateException();
public void dispose() {
 this executor shutdown();
```



```
public static void main(String[] args)
 final String userid = "123";
 final SlowInterfaceMock mock = new SlowInterfaceMock();
 ParallelFetcher fetcher = new ParallelFetcher(20, 50);
 final Map<String, String> result = new HashMap<>();
 fetcher.submitJob(() -> result.put("method0", mock.method0(userid)));
 fetcher.submitJob(() -> result.put("method1", mock.method1(userid)));
 fetcher.submitJob(() -> result.put("method2", mock.method2(userid)));
 fetcher.submitJob(() -> result.put("method3", mock.method3(userid)));
 fetcher.submitJob(() -> result.put("method4", mock.method4(userid)));
 fetcher submitJob(() -> result put("method5", mock method5(userid)));
 fetcher submitJob(() -> result put("method6", mock method6(userid)));
 fetcher.submitJob(() -> result.put("method7", mock.method7(userid)));
 fetcher.submitJob(() -> result.put("method8", mock.method8(userid)));
 fetcher.submitJob(() -> result.put("method9", mock.method9(userid)));
 fetcher.submitJob() -> result.put("method10", mock.method10(userid)));
 fetcher.submitJob(() -> result.put("method11", mock.method11(userid)));
 fetcher.submitJob(() -> result.put("method12", mock.method12(userid)));
 fetcher.submitJob(() -> result put("method13", mock method13(userid)));
 fetcher.submitJob(() -> result.put("method14", mock.method14(userid)));
 fetcher submitJob(() -> result,put("method15", mock,method15(userid)))
```



```
fetcher.submitJob(() -> result.put("method7", mock.method7(userid)));
fetcher.submitJob(() -> result put("method8", mock.method8(userid)));
fetcher.submitJob(() -> result.put("method9", mock.method9(userid)));
fetcher.submitJob(() -> result.put("method10", mock.method10(userid)));
fetcher.submitJob(() -> result.put("method11", mock.method11(userid)));
fetcher.submitJob(() -> result.put("method12", mock.method12(userid)));
fetcher.submitJob(() -> result.put("method13", mock.method13(userid)));
fetcher.submitJob(() -> result.put("method14", mock.method14(userid)));
fetcher.submitJob(() -> result.put("method15", mock.method15(userid)));
fetcher.submitJob(() -> result.put("method16", mock.method16(userid)));
fetcher.submitJob(() -> result.put("method17", mock.method17(userid)));
fetcher.submitJob(() -> result.put("method18", mock.method18(userid)));
fetcher.submitJob(() -> result.put("method19", mock.method19(userid)));
fetcher.await();
System out println (fetcher latch);
System out println(result size());
System out println(result);
fetcher.dispose();
```



I/O 密集型任务

对于常见的互联网服务来说,大多数是属于I/O 密集型的

比如等待数据库的 I/O,等待网络 I/O 等

计算密集型任务

计算密集型的任务却正好相反,比如一些耗时的算法逻辑 CPU 要想达到最高的利用率,提高吞吐量,最好的方式就是 让它尽量少地在任务之间切换,此时线程数等于 CPU 数量,是效率最高的

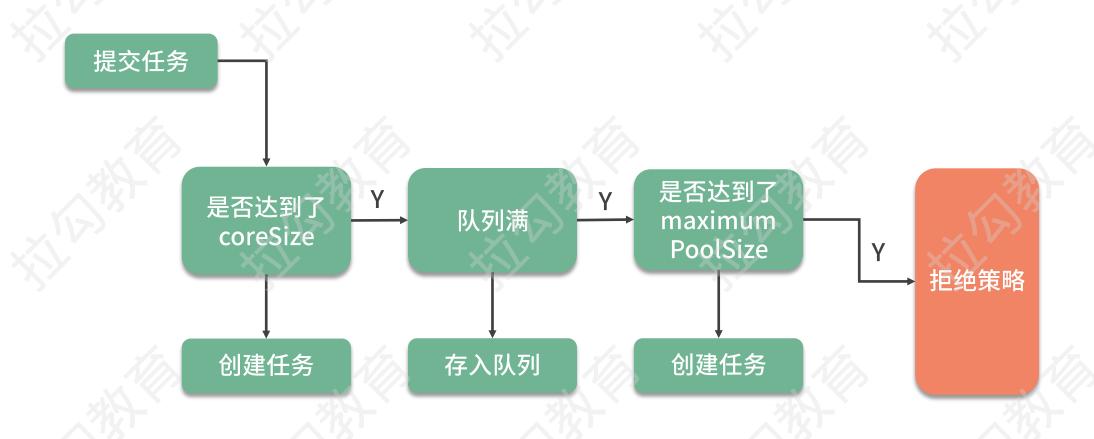
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public ThreadPoolExecutor(int corePoolSize, int maximumPoolSize, long keepAliveTime, TimeUnit unit, BlockingQueue<Runnable> workQueue, ThreadFactory threadFactory, RejectedExecutionHandler handler)



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固定大小线程池

```
public static ExecutorService newFixedThreadPool(int nThreads) {
    return new ThreadPoolExecutor(nThreads, nThreads,)
    OL, TimeUnit MILLISECONDS,
    new LinkedBlockingQueue<Runnable>());
}
```



无限大小线程池

```
public static ExecutorService newCachedThreadPool() {
   return new ThreadPoolExecutor(0, Integer.MAX_VALUE,
   60L, TimeUnit.SECONDS,
   new SynchronousQueue Runnable ());
}
```



无限大小线程池

```
public static ExecutorService newCachedThreadPool() {
    return new ThreadPoolExecutor(0, Integer MAX_VALUE,
    60L, TimeUnit SECONDS,
    new SynchronousQueue<Runnable>());
}
```

- 如果任务可以接受一定时间的延迟,那么使用 Linked Blocking Queue 指定一个队列的上限,缓存一部分任务是合理的
- 如果任务对实时性要求很高,比如 RPC 服务,就可以使用 SynchronousQueue 队列对任务进行传递,而不是缓存它们



拒绝策略

默认的拒绝策略是抛出异常的 AbortPolicy,与之类似的是 DiscardPolicy,非常不推荐

CallerRunsPolicy,当线程池饱和时,它会使用用户的线程执行任务

DiscardOldestPolicy,它在遇到线程饱和时,会先弹出队列里最旧的任务,然后把当前的任务添加到队列中

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在 SpringBoot 中如何使用异步?



```
@SpringBootApplication>
@EnableAsync
public class App {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        SpringApplication.run(App.class, args);
@Componen
@Async
public class AsyncJob -
   public String testJob(
            Thread.sleep( 1000 * 3);
           System. .println(Thread.currentThread().getName()
        } catch (InterruptedException e) {
            throw new IllegalStateException();
        return "aaa";
    public Future<String> test3052() -
       String result = this.testJob();
        return new AsyncResutt<>>(result);
```

在 SpringBoot 中如何使用异步?



```
@Bean
public ThreadPoolTaskExecutor getThreadPoolTaskExecutor() {
ThreadPoolTaskExecutor taskExecutor = new ThreadPoolTaskExecutor();
 taskExecutor.setCorePoolSize(100);
 taskExecutor setMaxPoolSize(200);
 taskExecutor.setQueueCapacity(100);
 taskExecutor.setKeepAliveSeconds(60);
 taskExecutor.setThreadNamePrefix("test-");
 taskExecutor.initialize();
  return taskExecutor
```





下面的每一个对比,都是面试中的知识点

想要更加深入地理解,你需要阅读 JDK 的源码

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线程安全的类

StringBuilder 对应着 StringBuffer

后者主要是通过 synchronized 关键字实现了线程的同步

值得注意的是,在单个方法区域里两者是没有区别的,JIT 的编译优化会去掉 synchronized 关键字的影响

HashMap 对应着 ConcurrentHashMap

ConcurrentHashMap的话题很大,这里提醒一下 JDK1.7 和 1.8 之间的实现已经不一样了

1.8 已经去掉了分段锁的概念(锁分离技术),并且使用 synchronized 来代替了 ReentrantLock



线程安全的类

- ArrayList 对应着 CopyOnWriteList 后者是写时复制的概念,适合读多写少的场景
- LinkedList 对应着 ArrayBlockingQueue ArrayBlockingQueue 对默认是不公平锁,可以修改构造参数,将其改成公平阻塞队列 它在 concurrent 包里使用的非常频繁
- HashSet 对应着 CopyOnWriteArraySet

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线程安全的类

```
public class FaultDateFormat {
   SimpleDateFormat format = new SimpleDateFormat( pattern: "yyyy-MM-dd HH:mm:ss");
        ic static void main(String[] args) {
        inal FaultDateFormat faultDateFormat = new FaultDateFormat();
       ExecutorService executor = Executors.newCachedThreadPool();
       for(int i=0; i<1000; i++){}
          executor,submit(()-> {
                  System.out.println(faultDateFormat.format.parse( sawde: "2020-07-25 08:56:4
               } catch (ParseException e) {
                   throw new IllegalStateException();
       executor.shutdown(
```

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线程安全的类

Thu May 01 08:56:40 CST 618104

Thu May 01 08:56:40 CST 618104

Mon Jul 26 08:00:04 CST 1

Tue Jun 30 08 56:00 CST 2020

Thu Oct 01 14:45:20 CST 16

Sun Jul 13 01:55:40 CST 20220200

Wed Dec 25 08:56:40 CST 2019

Sun Jul 13 01:55:40 CST 20220200

线程安全的类

```
public class GoodDateFormat {
   ThreadLocal<SimpleDateFormat> format = new ThreadLocal<SimpleDateFormat>(){
       @Override
       protected SimpleDateFormat initialValue() {
            return new SimpleDateFormat( pattern: "yyyy-MM-dd
    oublic static void main(String[] args) {
       final GoodDateFormat faultDateFormat = new GoodDateFormat();
      ExecutorService executor = Executors.newCachedThreadPool();
      for(int i=0;i<1000;i++){
          executor.submit(()-> {
                  System.out.println(faultDateFormat.format.get().parse( source: "2020-07/25 08:56:40"));
               catch (ParseException e) {
                   throw new IllegalStateException()
```



- 使用 Object 类中的 wait、notify、notifyAll 等函数。由于这种编程模型非常复杂,现在已经很少用了 这里有一个关键点,那就是对于这些函数的调用,必须放在同步代码块里才能正常运行
- 使用 ThreadLocal 线程局部变量的方式,每个线程一个变量
- 使用 synchronized 关键字修饰方法或者代码块 这是 Java 中最常见的方式,有锁升级的概念



- 使用 Concurrent 包里的可重入锁 ReentrantLock。使用 CAS 方式实现的可重入锁
- 使用 volatile 关键字控制变量的可见性,这个关键字保证了变量的可见性,但不能保证它的原子性
- 使用线程安全的阻塞队列完成线程同步 比如使用 LinkedBlockingQueue 实现一个简单的生产者消费者
- 使用原子变量。Atomic*系列方法,也是使用 CAS 实现的
- 使用 Thread 类的 join 方法,可以让多线程按照指定的顺序执行

```
ublic class ProducerConsumer {
  private static final int Q_SIZE = 10;
  private LinkedBlockingQueue<String> queue = new LinkedBlockingQueue<String>(Q_SIZE);
  private volatile boolean stop = false;
   Runnable producer = 🕡
      while (!stop)
           try {
               greve.offer(UUID.randomUVID().toString(), timeout 1, TimeUnit.SECONDS),
           } cation (InterruptedException e) {
   unnable consumer =
      while (!stop)
           try {
               String value = queue.take
```

```
Runnable consumer = () -> {
    while (!stop) {
            String value = queue.take();
            System.out printin(Thread.currentThread().getName() + '
        } catch (InterruptedException e) {
void start() {
    www.Thread(producer / home: "Thread 1").start()
    new Thread(produce) (ame: "Thread 2").start();
    new Thread(consumer, name: "Thread 3").start();
    new Thread(consumer,
                         name: "Thread (1) start();
```



FastThreadLocal

```
Holder to support the {@code current transactionStatus()} method,
  and to support communication between different cooperating advices
 * (e.g. before and after advice) if the aspect involves more than a
 * single method (as will be the case for around advice).
private static final ThreadLocal<TransactionInfo> transactionInfoHolder =
   new NamedThreadLocal<>("Current aspect-driven transaction");
```



FastThreadLocal

```
public T get() {
   Thread t = Thread.currentThread();
   ThreadLocalMap map = getMap(t);
ThreadLocalMap getMap(Thread t) {
   return t threadLocals
```

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FastThreadLocal

```
* Double the capacity of the table.
private void resize() {
    Entry[] oldTab = table;
    int oldLen = oldTab.length;
    int newLen = oldLen * 2;
    Entry[] newTab = new Entry[newLen];/
    int count = 0;
        (int j = 0; j < oldLen; ++j)
        Entry e = oldTab[j];
if (e != null) {
            ThreadLocal <? > k = e.get();
            if (k == null) {
                e.value = null; // Help the GC
                int h = k, threadLocalHashCode & (newLen - 1);
                while (newTab[h] != null)
                     h = nextIndex(h, newLen);
                newTab[h] = e;
                count++;
      tThreshold(newLen);
    size = count;
    table = newTab;
```

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FastThreadLocal

```
// Coche line padding (must be public)

// With CompressedOops enabled, an instance of this class should occupy at least 128 bytes

public long rp1, rp2, rp3, rp4, rp5, rp6, rp7, rp8, rp9;

private InternalThreadLocalMap() {
    super(newIndexedVariableTable());
}

private static Object[] newIndexedVariableTable() {
    Object[] array = new Object[
```



面试官会经常问你在多线程使用中遇到的一些问题,以此来判断你实际的应用情况



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线程池的不正确使用,造成了资源分配的不可控

I/O 密集型场景下,线程池开的过小,造成了请求的频繁失败

线程池使用了 CallerRunsPolicy 饱和策略,造成了业务线程的阻塞

SimpleDateFormat 造成的时间错乱



```
While (! isInterrupted () ) {
 }catch(Exception ex){
```



```
ExecutorService executor = Executors.newCachedThreadPool();

executor.submit(()-> {

Strings = null; s.substring(0);

});

executor.shutdown();
```

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```
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```

```
pool is stopping, posur thread is interrupted
//>if not, ensure thread is not interrupted. This
   requires a recheck in second case to deal with
if ((runStateAtteast(ctl.get(), STOP)
     (Thread.interrupted() &&
     runStateAtLeast(ctl.get(), 8
    !wt isInterrupted())
      .interrupt();
    beforeExecute(wt, tas
    try {
        task.run();
        afterExecute(task, to null);
    } catch (Throwable ex) {
        afterExecute(task, ex)
```



```
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
if ((runStateAtLeast(ctl.get(), STOP) ||
     (Thread.interrupted() &&
      runStateAtLeast(ctl.get(), STOR
    !wt.isInterrupted())
     t.interrupt();
    beforeExecute(wt, task)
        task.run();
        afterExecute(task)
                           t: null);
    } catch (Throwable ex) {
        afterExecute(task, ex)
```

protected void afterExecute(Runnable r, Throwable t) { }

。 异步,并没有减少任务的执行步骤,也没有算法上的改进,那么为什么说异步的速度更快呢?

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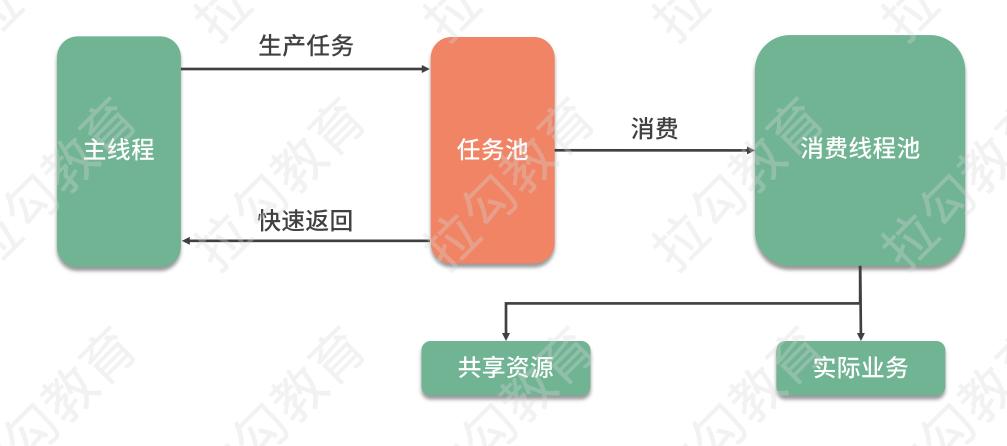
异步,并没有减少任务的执行步骤,也没有算法上的改进,那么为什么说异步的速度更快呢?

异步是一种编程模型,它通过将耗时的操作转移到后台线程运行

从而减少对主业务的堵塞,所以说异步让速度变快了

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小结



本课时默认你已经有了多线程的基础知识(否则看起来会比较吃力)

所以从 CountDownLatch 的一个实际应用场景说起

谈到了线程池的两个重点: 阻塞队列和拒绝策略

学习了如何在常见的框架 SpringBoot 中配置任务异步执行

对最常用的 ThreadLocal 进行了介绍,并了解了 Netty 对这个工具类的优化





Next: 第13讲《案例分析: 多线程锁的优化》

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