# Java并发编程与高并发解决方案

## 前期准备

### 1.1并发编程初体验

|  |
| --- |
| G:\concurrent\_programming>mvn -B archetype:generate -DarchetypeGroupId=org.apache.maven.archetypes -DgroupId=com.byf -DartifactId=concurrent |

实现一个计数器

|  |
| --- |
| @Slf4j **public class** CountExample {  **private static int** *threadTotal* = 200;  **private static int** *clientTotal* = 5000;   **private static long** *count* = 0;   **public static void** main(String[] args) {  ExecutorService exec = Executors.*newCachedThreadPool*();  **final** Semaphore semaphore = **new** Semaphore(*threadTotal*);  **for** (**int** index=0; index<*clientTotal*; index++){  exec.execute(() -> {  **try** {  semaphore.acquire();  *add*();  semaphore.release();  } **catch** (Exception e) {  ***log***.error(**"exception"**, e);  }  });  }  exec.shutdown();  ***log***.info(**"count:{}"**,*count*);  }   **private static void** add() {  *count*++;  } } |

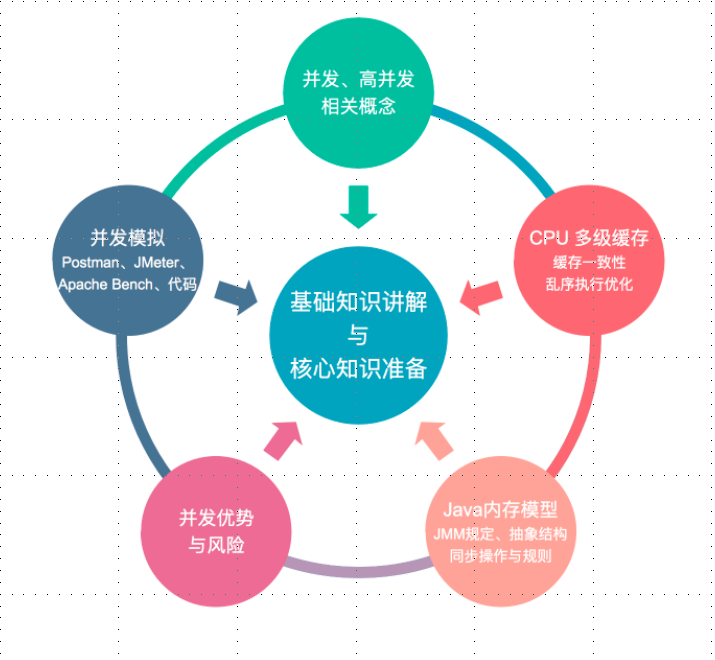
### 1.2并发与高并发基本概念

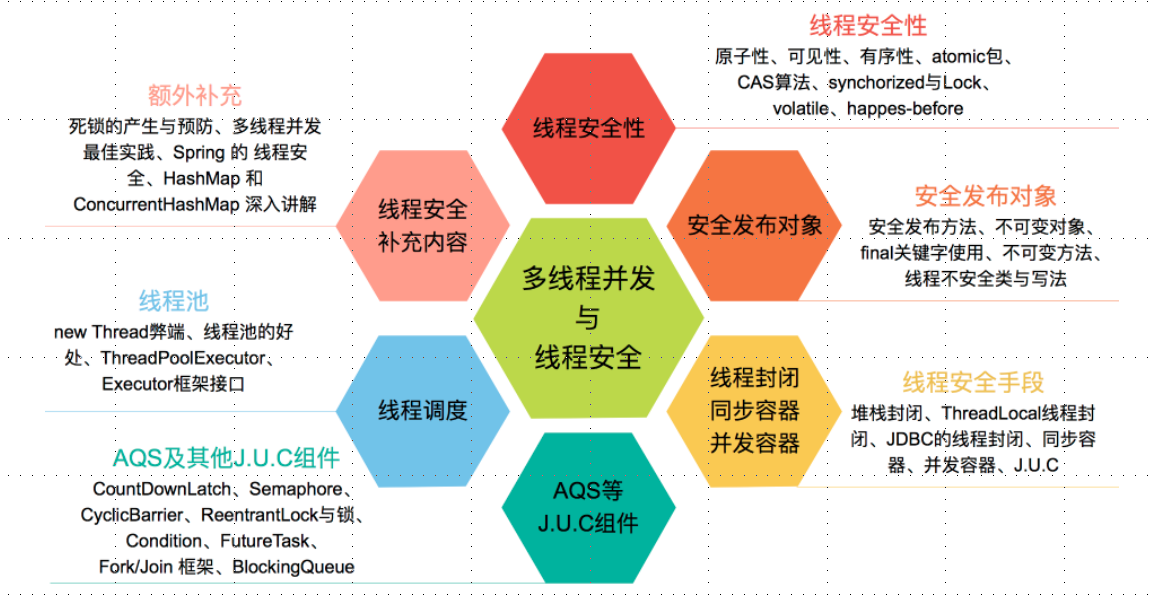
·并发：单核，多个线程交替执行；多核，每个线程分配到一个处理器。

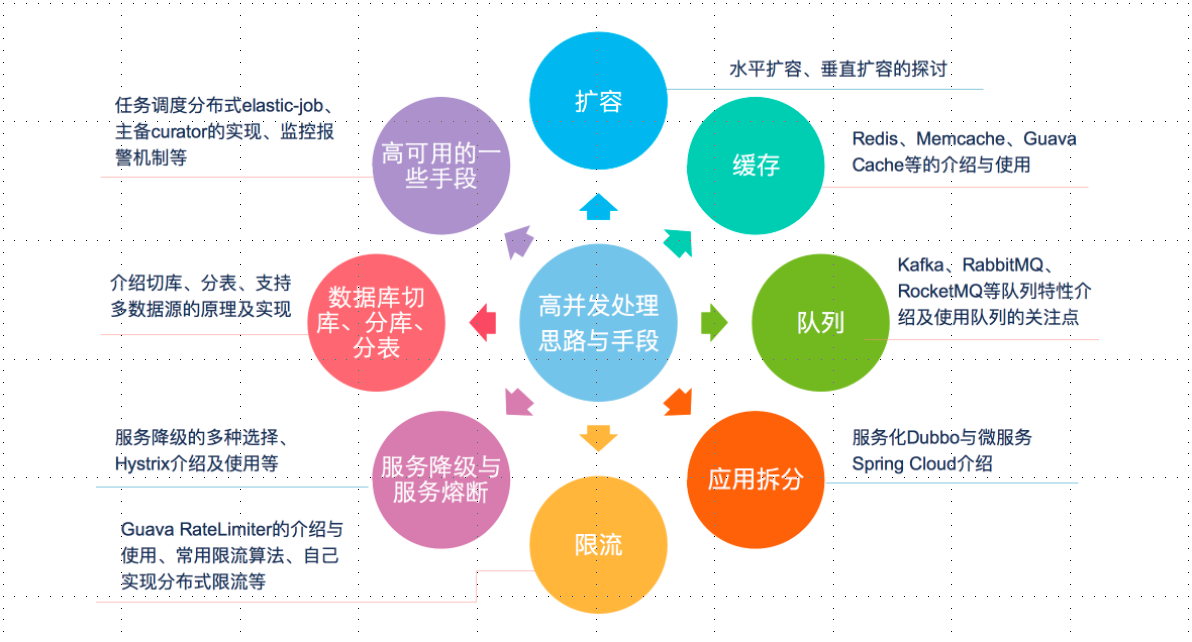
·高并发：互联网分布式架构设计必须考虑的因素，通常指，通过设计保证系统能够同时并行处理多个请求。

·并发：多个线程操作相同资源，保证线程安全，合理使用资源；

·高并发：服务能够同时处理很多请求，提高程序性能。



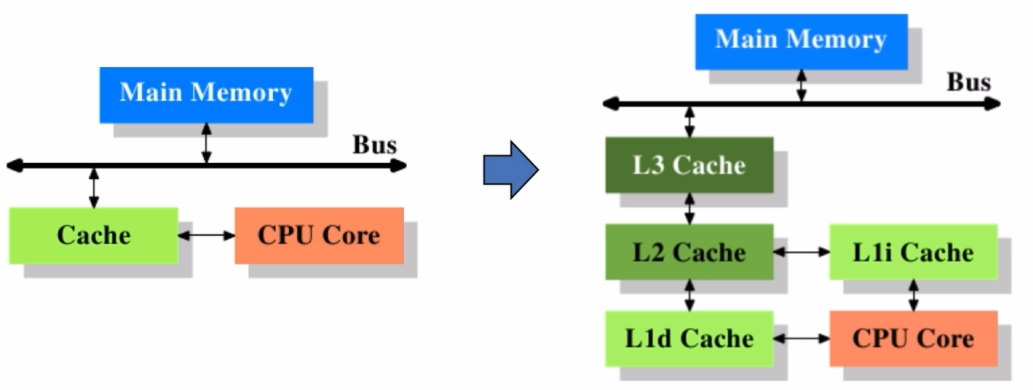


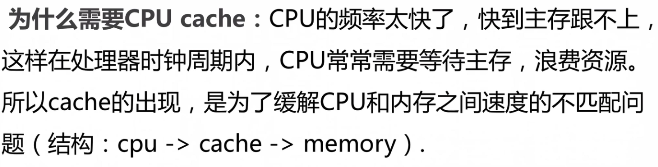


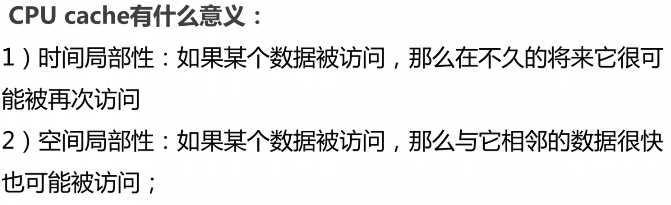


## 第2节并发基础

### 2.1CPU多级缓存--缓存一致性







·缓存一致性（MESI，Cache line的四种状态）

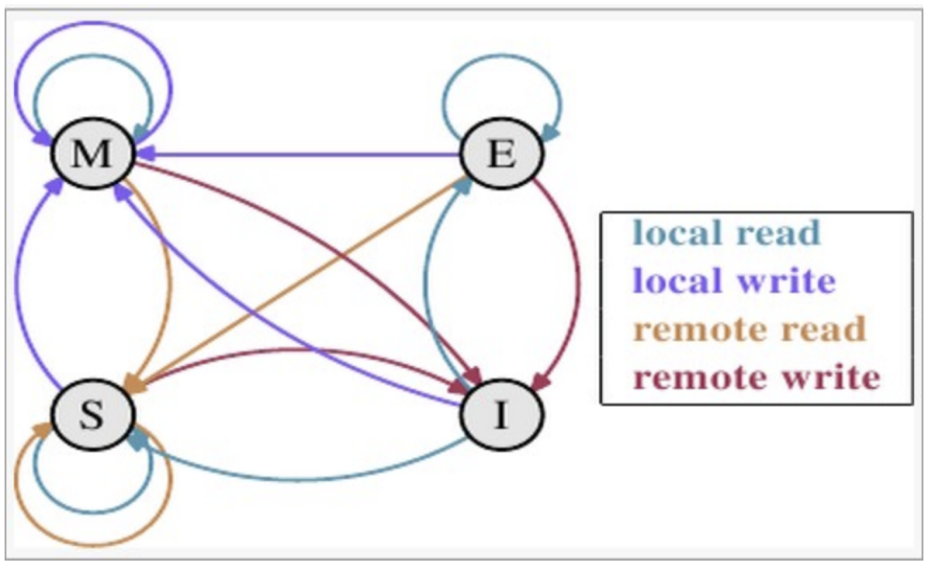
M：Modified，被修改

E：Exclusive，独享

S：Shared，共享

I：Invalid，无效

·CPU对缓存的四种操作可能会产生不一致的状态，因此缓存控制器监听到本地操作和远程操作，需要对地址一定的Cache line做出一定的修改。



M E S I

M × × × √

E × × × √

S × × √ √

I √ √ √ √

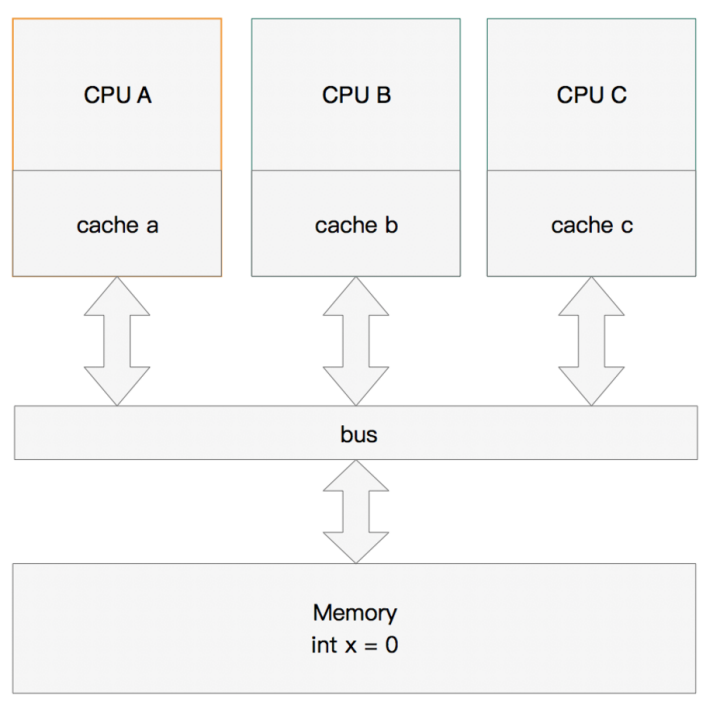
举个栗子来说：

假设cache 1 中有一个变量x = 0的cache line 处于S状态(共享)。

那么其他拥有x变量的cache 2、cache 3等x的cache line调整为S状态（共享）或者调整为 I 状态（无效）。

**多核缓存协同操作**

假设有三个CPU A、B、C，对应三个缓存分别是cache a、b、 c。在主内存中定义了x的引用值为0。

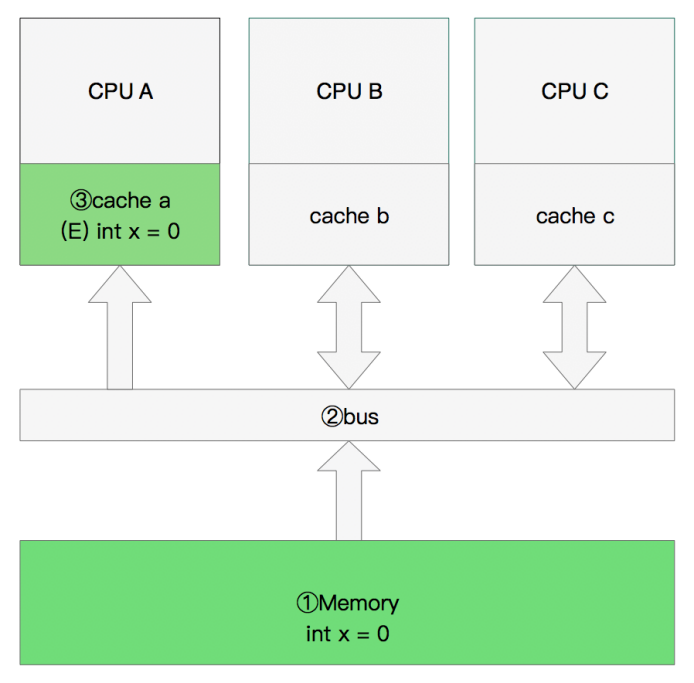


**单核读取**

那么执行流程是：

CPU A发出了一条指令，从主内存中读取x。

从主内存通过bus读取到缓存中（远端读取Remote read）,这是该Cache line修改为E状态（独享）.



**双核读取**

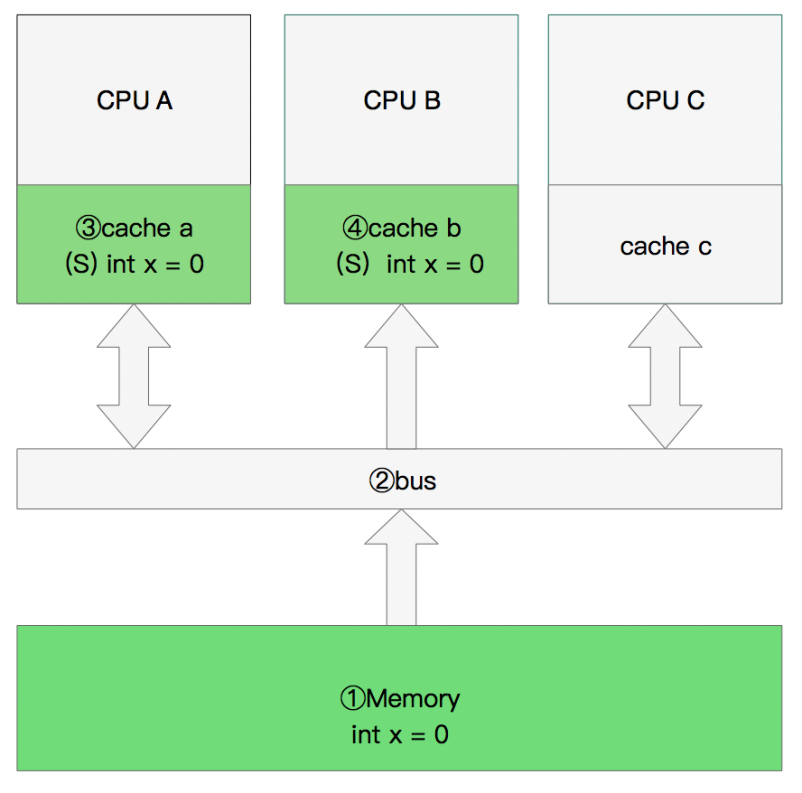
那么执行流程是：

CPU A发出了一条指令，从主内存中读取x。

CPU A从主内存通过bus读取到 cache a中并将该cache line 设置为E状态。

CPU B发出了一条指令，从主内存中读取x。

CPU B试图从主内存中读取x时，CPU A检测到了地址冲突。这时CPU A对相关数据做出响应。此时x 存储于cache a和cache b中，x在chche a和cache b中都被设置为S状态(共享)。



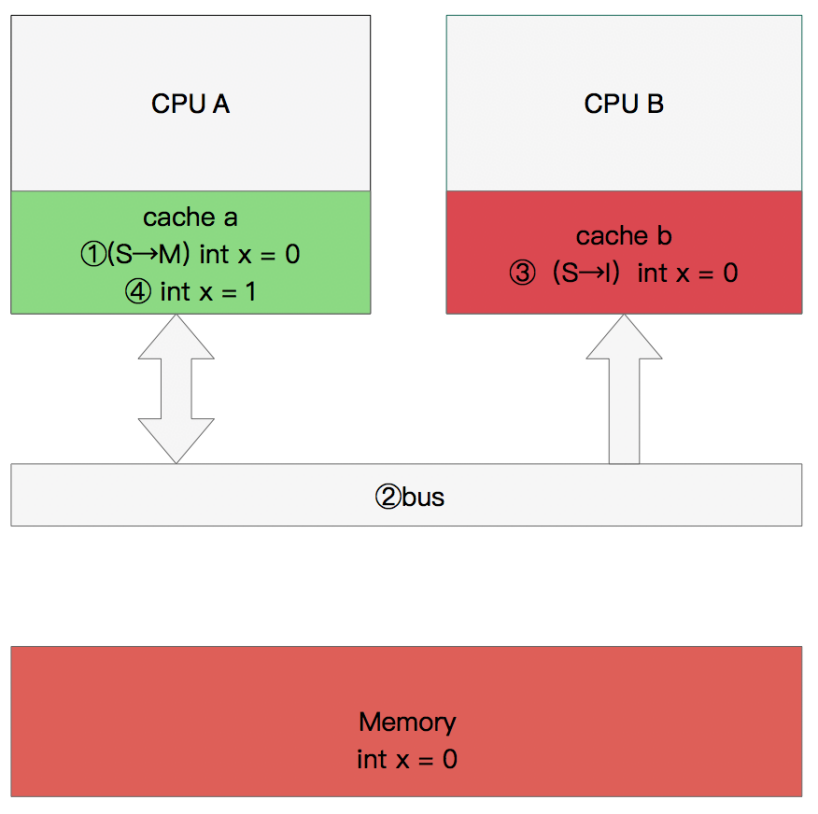
**修改数据**

那么执行流程是：

CPU A 计算完成后发指令需要修改x.

CPU A 将x设置为M状态（修改）并通知缓存了x的CPU B, CPU B将本地cache b中的x设置为I状态(无效)

CPU A 对x进行赋值。



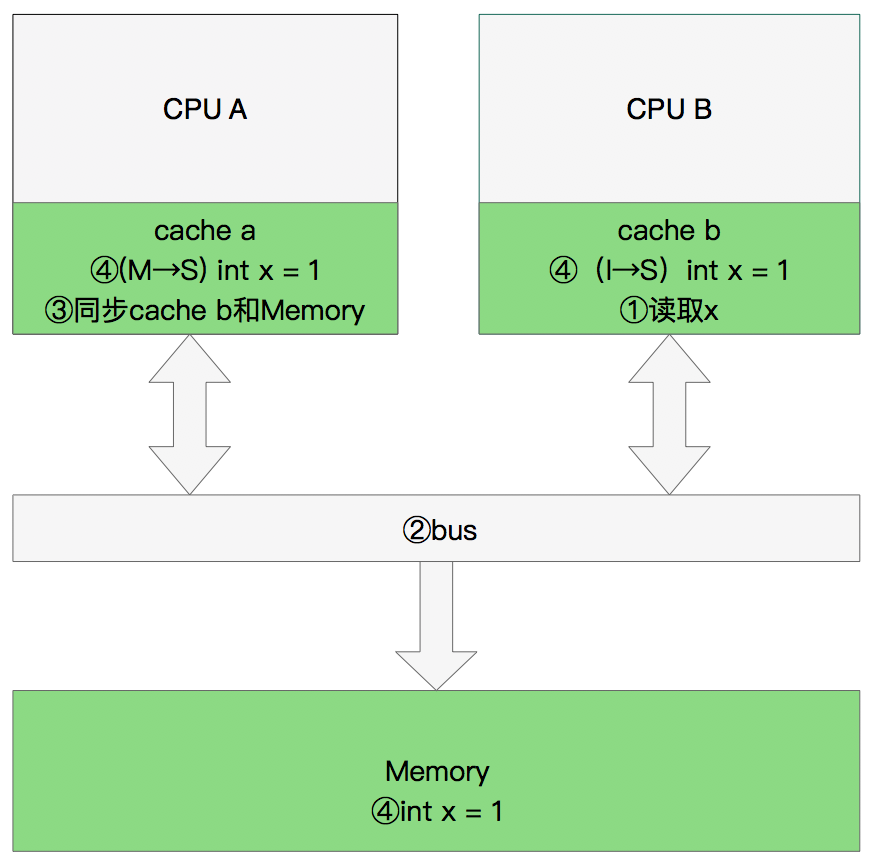
**同步数据**

那么执行流程是：

CPU B 发出了要读取x的指令。

CPU B 通知CPU A,CPU A将修改后的数据同步到主内存时cache a 修改为E（独享）

CPU A同步CPU B的x,将cache a和同步后cache b中的x设置为S状态（共享）。



**MESI优化和他们引入的问题**

缓存的一致性消息传递是要时间的，这就使其切换时会产生延迟。当一个缓存被切换状态时其他缓存收到消息完成各自的切换并且发出回应消息这么一长串的时间中CPU都会等待所有缓存响应完成。可能出现的阻塞都会导致各种各样的性能问题和稳定性问题。

**CPU切换状态阻塞解决-存储缓存（Store Bufferes）**

为了避免这种CPU运算能力的浪费，Store Bufferes被引入使用。处理器把它想要写入到主存的值写到缓存，然后继续去处理其他事情。当所有失效确认（Invalidate Acknowledge）都接收到时，数据才会最终被提交。

这么做有两个风险

1. 就是处理器会尝试从存储缓存（Store buffer）中读取值，但它还没有进行提交。这个的解决方案称为Store Forwarding，它使得加载的时候，如果存储缓存中存在，则进行返回。  
   第二、保存什么时候会完成，这个并没有任何保证。

|  |
| --- |
| value = 3；  void exeToCPUA(){  value = 10;  isFinsh = true;  }  void exeToCPUB(){  if(isFinsh){  //value一定等于10？！  assert value == 10;  }  } |

写屏障 Store Memory Barrier(a.k.a. ST, SMB, smp\_wmb)是一条告诉处理器在执行这之后的指令之前，应用所有已经在存储缓存（store buffer）中的保存的指令。

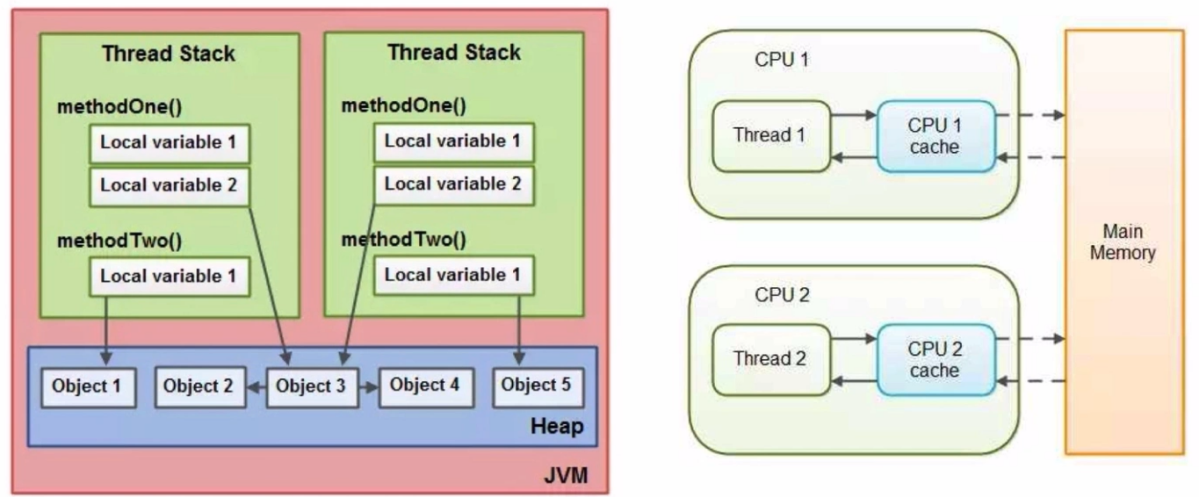
读屏障Load Memory Barrier (a.k.a. LD, RMB, smp\_rmb)是一条告诉处理器在执行任何的加载前，先应用所有已经在失效队列中的失效操作的指令。

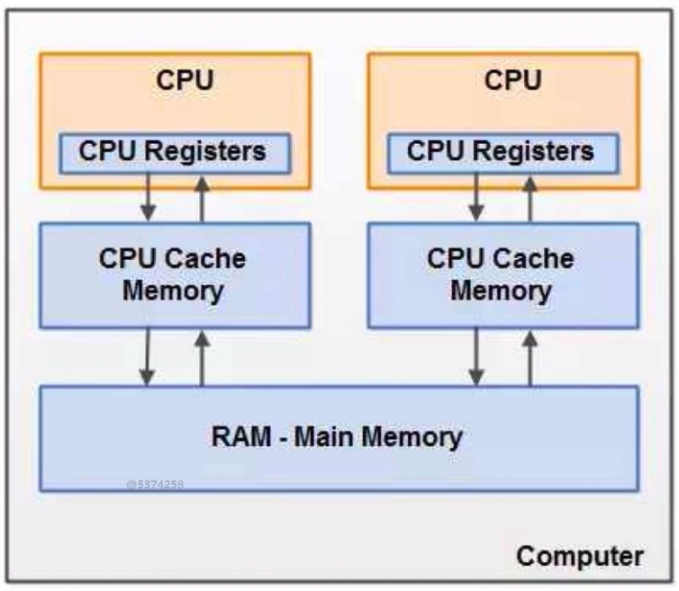
|  |
| --- |
| void executedOnCpu0() {  value = 10;  //在更新数据之前必须将所有存储缓存（store buffer）中的指令执行完毕。  storeMemoryBarrier();  finished = true;  }  void executedOnCpu1() {  while(!finished);  //在读取之前将所有失效队列中关于该数据的指令执行完毕。  loadMemoryBarrier();  assert value == 10;  } |

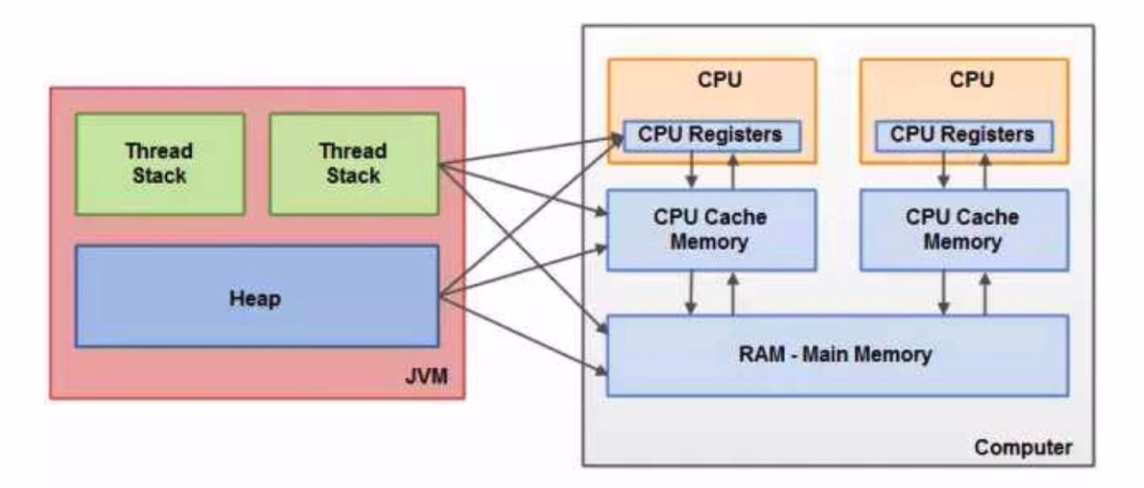
### 2.2CPU多级缓存--乱序执行优化

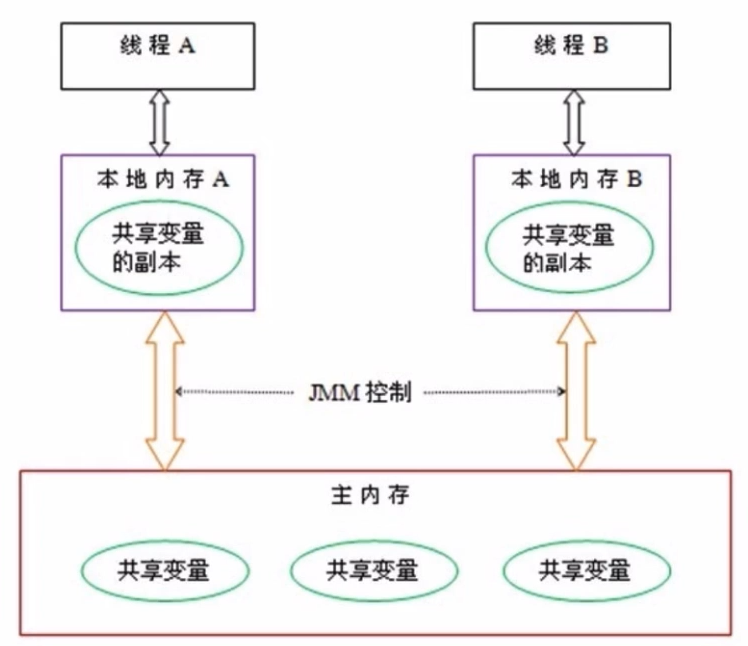


### 2.3Java内存模型

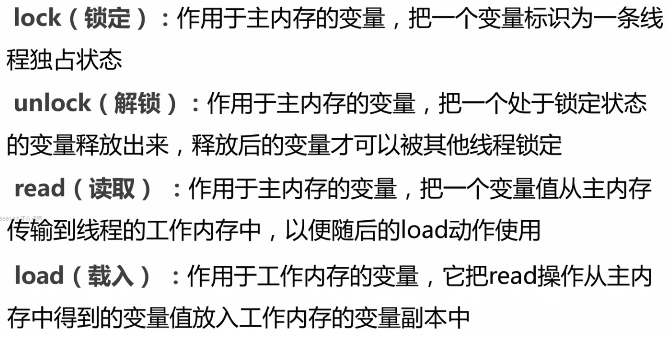


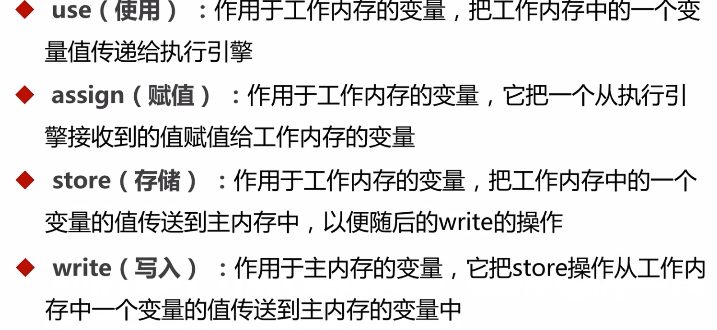




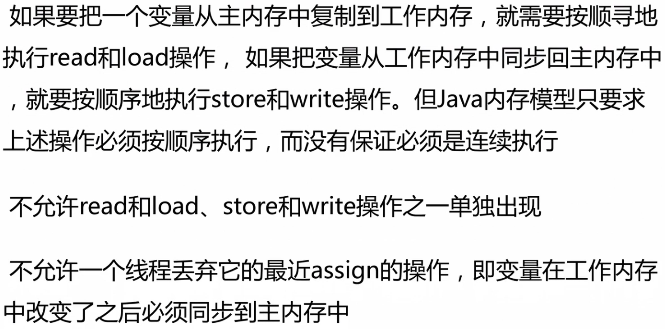


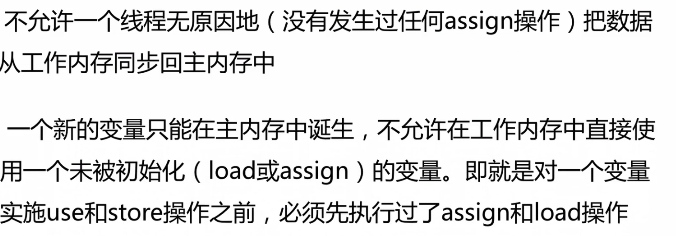
同步八种操作

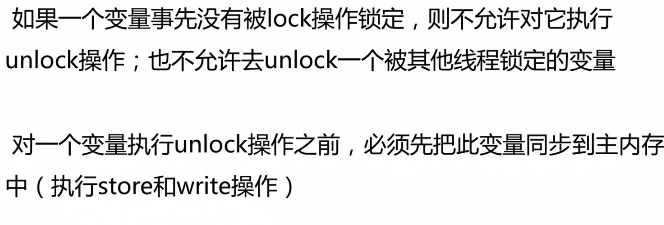


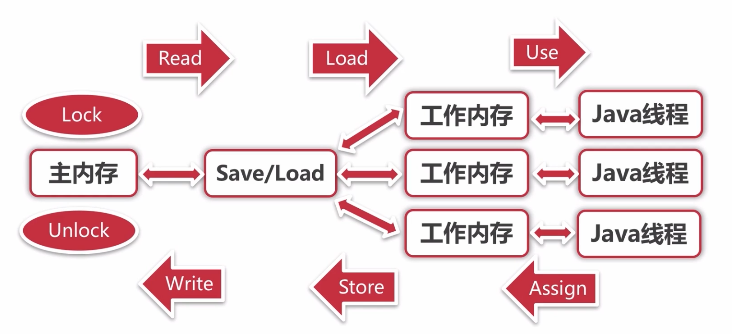


同步规则

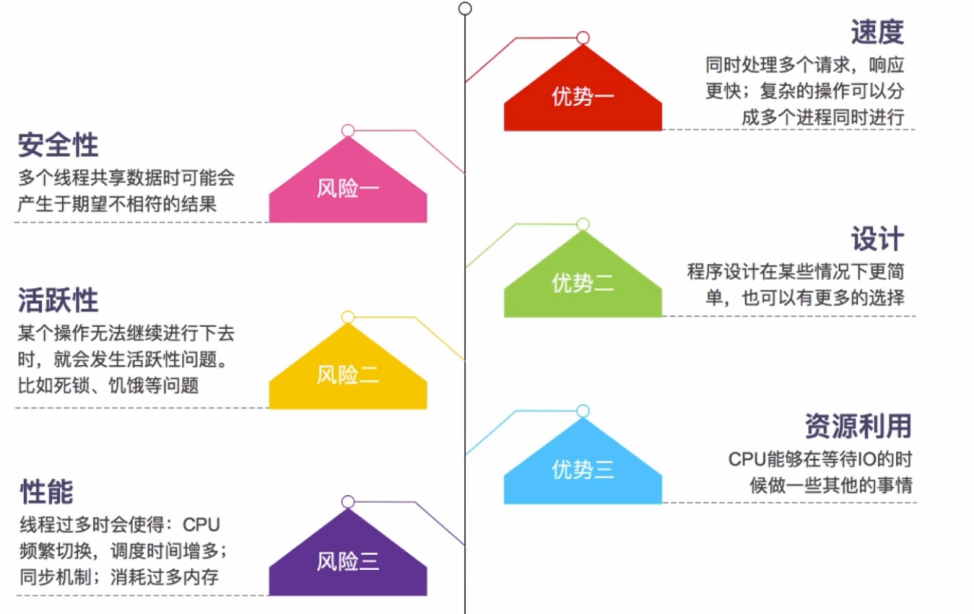








### 2.4并发的优势与风险



## 第3节 项目准备

### 3.1环境初始化

|  |
| --- |
| *<?***xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"***?>* <**project xmlns="http://maven.apache.org/POM/4.0.0" xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"  xsi:schemaLocation="http://maven.apache.org/POM/4.0.0 http://maven.apache.org/xsd/maven-4.0.0.xsd"**>  <**modelVersion**>4.0.0</**modelVersion**>  <**parent**>  <**groupId**>org.springframework.boot</**groupId**>  <**artifactId**>spring-boot-starter-parent</**artifactId**>  <**version**>1.5.21.RELEASE</**version**>  <**relativePath**/> *<!-- lookup parent from repository -->* </**parent**>  <**groupId**>com.byf</**groupId**>  <**artifactId**>concurrency</**artifactId**>  <**version**>0.0.1-SNAPSHOT</**version**>  <**packaging**>war</**packaging**>  <**name**>concurrency</**name**>  <**description**>Demo project for Spring Boot</**description**>   <**properties**>  <**java.version**>1.8</**java.version**>  </**properties**>   <**dependencies**>  <**dependency**>  <**groupId**>org.springframework.boot</**groupId**>  <**artifactId**>spring-boot-starter-web</**artifactId**>  </**dependency**>   <**dependency**>  <**groupId**>org.springframework.boot</**groupId**>  <**artifactId**>spring-boot-starter-test</**artifactId**>  <**scope**>test</**scope**>  </**dependency**>  <**dependency**>  <**groupId**>org.springframework.boot</**groupId**>  <**artifactId**>spring-boot</**artifactId**>  <**version**>1.5.21.RELEASE</**version**>  </**dependency**>  </**dependencies**>   <**build**>  <**plugins**>  <**plugin**>  <**groupId**>org.springframework.boot</**groupId**>  <**artifactId**>spring-boot-maven-plugin</**artifactId**>  </**plugin**>  </**plugins**>  </**build**>  *<!-- 配置jar包的私服仓库 -->* <**repositories**>  <**repository**>  <**id**>app\_repository</**id**>  <**name**>app\_repository</**name**>  <**url**>http://127.0.0.1:8081/nexus/content/groups/public/</**url**>  <**releases**>  <**enabled**>true</**enabled**>  </**releases**>  <**snapshots**>  <**enabled**>true</**enabled**>  </**snapshots**>  </**repository**>  </**repositories**>  *<!-- 配置插件的私服仓库 -->* <**pluginRepositories**>  <**pluginRepository**>  <**id**>app\_repository</**id**>  <**name**>app\_repository</**name**>  <**url**>http://127.0.0.1:8081/nexus/content/groups/public/</**url**>  <**releases**>  <**enabled**>true</**enabled**>  </**releases**>  <**snapshots**>  <**enabled**>true</**enabled**>  </**snapshots**>  </**pluginRepository**>  </**pluginRepositories**> </**project**> |

### 3.2案例准备

·github新建仓库concurrency

·本地在G:\concurrent\_programming下克隆项目

|  |
| --- |
| > git clone git@github.com:byf312358196/concurrency.git |

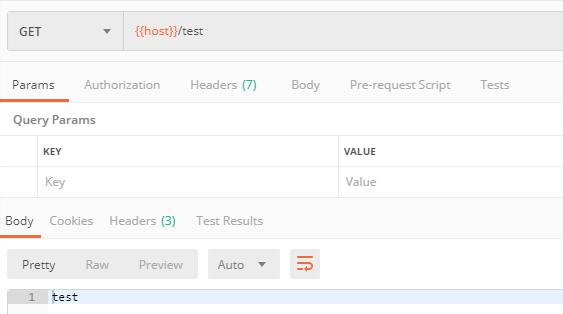
·start.spring.io新建springboot项目

·git提交代码

### 3.3并发模拟-工具



·postman



·ab

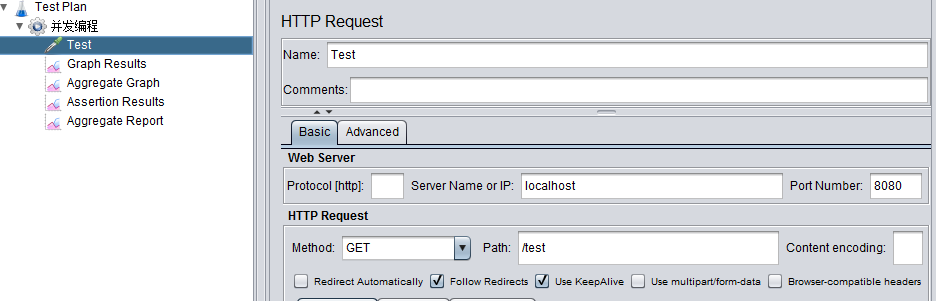
ab -n 100 -c 5 <http://localhost:8080/test>

·Jmeter

|  |
| --- |
| Error: Java version -- 1.7.0\_80 -- is too low to run JMeter. Needs a Java version greater than or eq |

Jmeter指定jdk版本

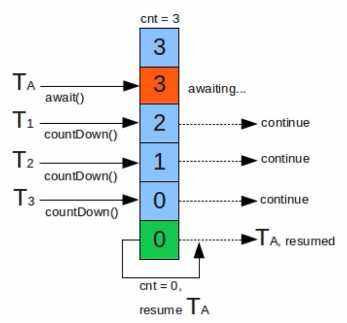
|  |
| --- |
| setlocal  set MINIMAL\_VERSION=1.8.0  set JAVA\_HOME=F:\Program Files\Java\jdk1.8.0\_172  set PATH=%JAVA\_HOME%\bin;%PATH% |



### 3.4并发模拟-代码

·CountDownLatch

等待countdown线程执行完，再进行其他处理



·Semaphore

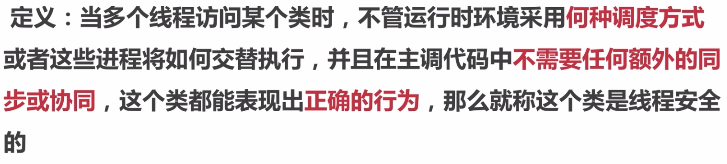
控制线程的并发数，同一时间仅有两个线程在抢占CPU，一个执行，一个阻塞，其他线程处于挂起，等待被唤醒



|  |
| --- |
| @Slf4j @NotThreadSafe **public class** ConcurrencyTest {  **private final static int *clientTotal*** = 5000;  **private final static int *threadTotal*** = 200;  **private static int** *count* = 0;   **private static void** add(){  *count*++;  }   **public static void** main(String[] args) **throws** InterruptedException {  ExecutorService exec = Executors.*newCachedThreadPool*();  **final** Semaphore semaphore = **new** Semaphore(***threadTotal***);  **final** CountDownLatch countDownLatch = **new** CountDownLatch(***clientTotal***);  **for** (**int** i=0; i<***clientTotal***;i++){  exec.execute(()->{  **try** {  semaphore.acquire();  *add*();  semaphore.release();  } **catch** (InterruptedException e) {  ***log***.error(**"exception"**,e);  }  countDownLatch.countDown();  });  }  countDownLatch.await();  exec.shutdown();  ***log***.info(**"count:{}"**,*count*);  } } |
| 10:04:01.783 [main] INFO com.byf.concurrency.counter.ConcurrencyTest - count:4963 |

## 第4节线程安全性

### 4.1原子性-AtomicLong、LongAdder



|  |
| --- |
| **private static** AtomicInteger *count* = **new** AtomicInteger(0);  **private static void** add(){  *count*.getAndIncrement(); } |
| **public final int** getAndAddInt(Object var1, **long** var2, **int** var4) {  **int** var5;  **do** {  // 从底层获取对象var1当前的值var2，赋给var5  var5 = **this**.getIntVolatile(var1, var2);  // 比较从对象var1取得当前值var2如果期待的是var5，就把var5加上var4，与预期不符，则重新从底层获取对象var1当前的值var2赋给var5，继续比较  } **while**(!**this**.compareAndSwapInt(var1, var2, var5, var5 + var4));   **return** var5; } |

|  |
| --- |
| **private static** LongAdder *count* = **new** LongAdder();  **private static void** add(){  *count*.increment(); } |
| **原理：LongAdder将不同线程通过Hash算法对数组中的Hash坐标对应的值进行增加，最后求和，分散了Atomic单点统计的压力。但并发更新可能导致统计的数据有些误差。**  **实际使用中，低并发使用Atomic优先，无需分cell求和计算；**  **高并发统计如果不是要求全局唯一，高精度的统计，优先使用LongAdder。** |

### 4.2原子性-AtomicReference、AtomicReferenceFieldUpdater

|  |
| --- |
| @Slf4j @ThreadSafe **public class** AtomicReferenceTest {  **private static** AtomicReference<Integer> *count* = **new** AtomicReference<>(0);   **public static void** main(String[] args) {  *count*.compareAndSet(0,2); *// 2  count*.compareAndSet(0,2); *// no  count*.compareAndSet(1,3); *// no  count*.compareAndSet(2,4); *// 4  count*.compareAndSet(3,5); *// no* ***log***.info(**"count:{}"**,*count*);  } } |
| 11:01:07.790 [main] INFO com.byf.concurrency.counter.atomic.AtomicReferenceTest - count:4 |

|  |
| --- |
| @Slf4j @ThreadSafe **public class** AtomicReferenceFieldUpdaterTest {   @Getter  **private volatile int count** = 100;  **private static** AtomicIntegerFieldUpdater<AtomicReferenceFieldUpdaterTest> *updater* =  AtomicIntegerFieldUpdater.*newUpdater*(AtomicReferenceFieldUpdaterTest.**class**, **"count"**);   **private static** AtomicReferenceFieldUpdaterTest *test* = **new** AtomicReferenceFieldUpdaterTest();  **public static void** main(String[] args) {  **if** (*updater*.compareAndSet(*test*,100,200)){  ***log***.info(**"count{}"**, *test*.getCount());  }   **if** (*updater*.compareAndSet(*test*,100,200)){  ***log***.info(**"update success count:{}"**, *test*.getCount());  } **else** {  ***log***.error(**"update failed count:{}"**, *test*.getCount());  }  } } |
| 11:00:13.660 [main] INFO com.byf.concurrency.counter.atomic.AtomicReferenceFieldUpdaterTest - count200  11:00:13.660 [main] ERROR com.byf.concurrency.counter.atomic.AtomicReferenceFieldUpdaterTest - update failed count:200 |

AtomicStampReference：CAS的ABA问题

线程1在访问共享数据是的值时，线程2将A的值改为B，很快又将B改回A，此时，线程1操作的值的版本其实已经发生了改变，这与设计思想不符。

线程1：我期望的值是A时，才进行修改；

线程2：我期望是A改成B，然后期望是B改成A；

线程1：比较与自己期望的值，发现此时是A，进行修改操作；

期望并发场景下，某段代码只执行一次

|  |
| --- |
| **private static** AtomicBoolean *isHappend* = **new** AtomicBoolean(**false**);  **private static void** test(){  **if** (*isHappend*.compareAndSet(**false**,**true**)){  ***log***.info(**"execute, isHaddped:{}"**, *isHappend*);  } } |
| **11:13:11.391 [pool-1-thread-1] INFO com.byf.concurrency.counter.atomic.ConcurrencyAtomicBooleanTest - execute, isHaddped:true**  **11:13:11.407 [main] INFO com.byf.concurrency.counter.atomic.ConcurrencyAtomicBooleanTest - isHapped:true** |

### 4.3原子性-Synchronized

1. 修饰代码块、修饰静态

|  |
| --- |
| @Slf4j @NotThreadSafe **public class** SynchronizedTest1 {   *// 修饰代码块* **public void** test1(**int** j){  **synchronized** (**this**){  **for** (**int** i=0;i<10;i++){  ***log***.info(**"test1 {} -> {}"**,j, i);  }  }  }  *// 修饰方法* **public synchronized void** test2(**int** j){  **for** (**int** i=0;i<10;i++){  ***log***.info(**"test2 {} -> {}"**, j, i);  }  }   **public static void** main(String[] args) {  SynchronizedTest1 t1 = **new** SynchronizedTest1();  SynchronizedTest1 t2 = **new** SynchronizedTest1();  ExecutorService exec = Executors.*newCachedThreadPool*();  exec.execute(()->{  t1.test1(1);  });   exec.execute(()->{  t2.test2(2);  });  exec.shutdown();  }  } |

1. 修饰静态方法、使用类锁

|  |
| --- |
| @Slf4j @ThreadSafe **public class** SynchronizedTest2 {   *// 修饰类* **public void** test1(**int** j){  **synchronized** (SynchronizedTest2.**class**){  **for** (**int** i=0;i<10;i++){  ***log***.info(**"test1 {} -> {}"**,j, i);  }  }  }  *// 修饰方法* **public synchronized static void** test2(**int** j){  **for** (**int** i=0;i<10;i++){  ***log***.info(**"test2 {} -> {}"**, j, i);  }  }   **public static void** main(String[] args) {  SynchronizedTest2 t1 = **new** SynchronizedTest2();  SynchronizedTest2 t2 = **new** SynchronizedTest2();  ExecutorService exec = Executors.*newCachedThreadPool*();  exec.execute(()->{  t1.test1(1);  });   exec.execute(()->{  t2.*test2*(2);  });  exec.shutdown();  }  } |

1. 修改计数器使成为线程安全

|  |
| --- |
| @Slf4j @ThreadSafe **public class** ConcurrencyTest3 {  **private final static int *clientTotal*** = 5000;  **private final static int *threadTotal*** = 200;  **private static int** *count* = 0;   **private synchronized static void** add(){  *count*++;  }   **public static void** main(String[] args) **throws** InterruptedException {  ExecutorService exec = Executors.*newCachedThreadPool*();  **final** Semaphore semaphore = **new** Semaphore(***threadTotal***);  **final** CountDownLatch countDownLatch = **new** CountDownLatch(***clientTotal***);  **for** (**int** i=0; i<***clientTotal***;i++){  exec.execute(()->{  **try** {  semaphore.acquire();  *add*();  semaphore.release();  } **catch** (InterruptedException e) {  ***log***.error(**"exception"**,e);  }  countDownLatch.countDown();  });  }  countDownLatch.await();  exec.shutdown();  ***log***.info(**"count:{}"**,*count*);  } } |

原子性--对比

·Synchronized：不可中断锁，适合竞争不激烈，可读性好。在并发高的场景下，性能下降，偏向锁-->轻量级锁-->自旋锁

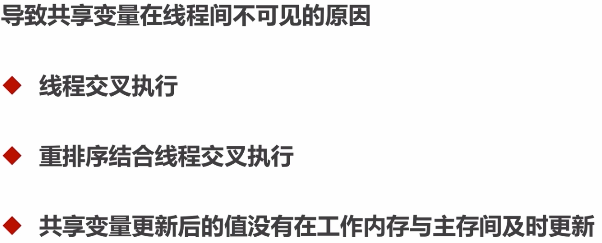
·Lock：可中断锁，多样化同步，竞争激烈能维持同步；

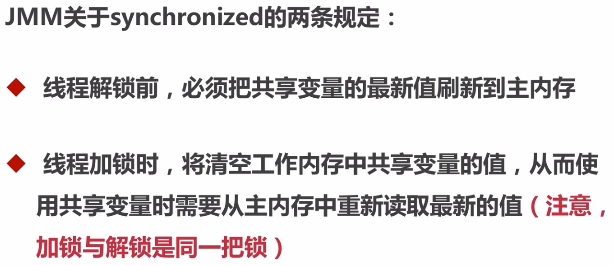
·Atomic：竞争激烈能维持常态，比Lock性能好（CAS，存在ABA问题）；只能维持同步一个值；

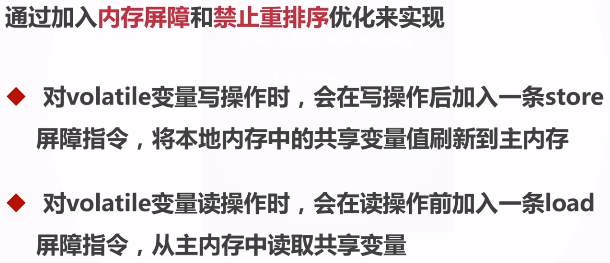
### 4.4可见性

1. 导致共享变量在线程间不可见的原因

·主内存与工作内存







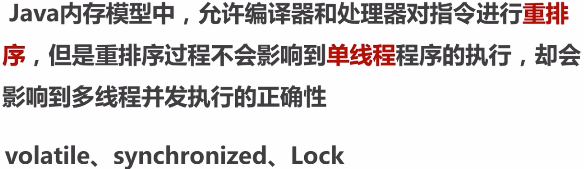




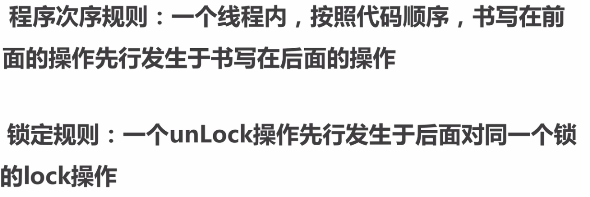
不适合做计数的修改型操作

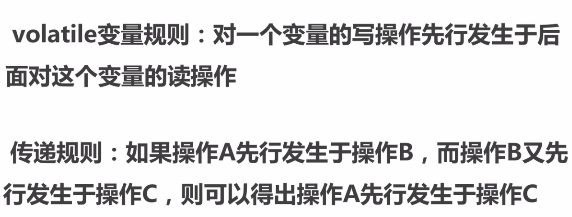
|  |
| --- |
| @Slf4j @NotThreadSafe **public class** ConcurrencyTest4 {  **private final static int *clientTotal*** = 5000;  **private final static int *threadTotal*** = 200;  **private volatile static int** *count* = 0;   **private static void** add(){  *count*++;  *// 1.读count值  // 2.count+1  // 3.写count值* }   **public static void** main(String[] args) **throws** InterruptedException {  ExecutorService exec = Executors.*newCachedThreadPool*();  **final** Semaphore semaphore = **new** Semaphore(***threadTotal***);  **final** CountDownLatch countDownLatch = **new** CountDownLatch(***clientTotal***);  **for** (**int** i=0; i<***clientTotal***;i++){  exec.execute(()->{  **try** {  semaphore.acquire();  *add*();  semaphore.release();  } **catch** (InterruptedException e) {  ***log***.error(**"exception"**,e);  }  countDownLatch.countDown();  });  }  countDownLatch.await();  exec.shutdown();  ***log***.info(**"count:{}"**,*count*);  } } |

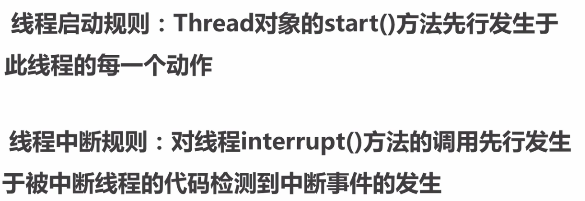
### 4.5有序性与总结

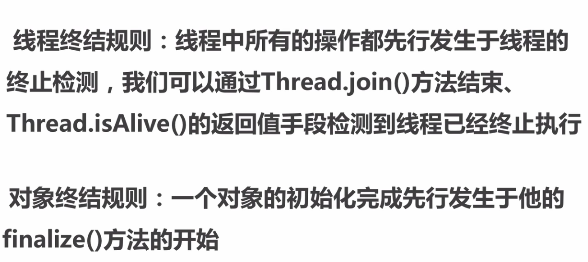


1. happens-before原则

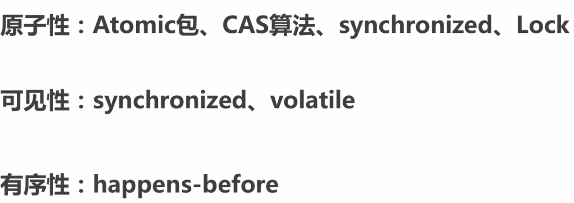






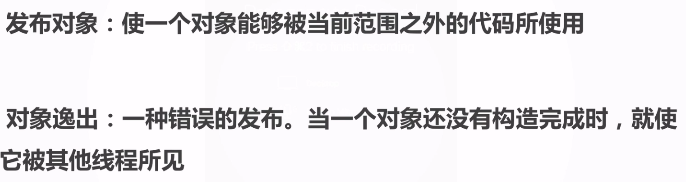


1. 总结



## 第5节安全发布对象

### 5.1发布与逸出



|  |
| --- |
| @Slf4j  @NotThreadSafe **public class** UnsafePublish {  **private** String[] **states** = {**"a"**, **"b"**, **"c"**};   **public** String[] getStates() {  **return states**;  }   **public static void** main(String[] args) {  UnsafePublish publish = **new** UnsafePublish();  ***log***.info(**"{}"**, Arrays.*toString*(publish.getStates()));   publish.getStates()[0] = **"d"**;  ***log***.info(**"{}"**, Arrays.*toString*(publish.getStates()));  } } |
| 17:34:20.254 [main] INFO com.byf.concurrency.publish.UnsafePublish - [a, b, c]  17:34:20.264 [main] INFO com.byf.concurrency.publish.UnsafePublish - [d, b, c] |

对象未构造完成前，不可以发布，防止新线程在构造期间，拿到发布的过期对象。

|  |
| --- |
| @Slf4j @NotThreadSafe **public class** UnsafePublish {  **private** String[] **states** = {**"a"**, **"b"**, **"c"**};   **public** String[] getStates() {  **return states**;  }   **public static void** main(String[] args) {  UnsafePublish publish = **new** UnsafePublish();  ***log***.info(**"{}"**, Arrays.*toString*(publish.getStates()));   publish.getStates()[0] = **"d"**;  ***log***.info(**"{}"**, Arrays.*toString*(publish.getStates()));  } } |
| 18:03:09.618 [main] INFO com.byf.concurrency.publish.UnsafePublish - [a, b, c]  18:03:09.618 [main] INFO com.byf.concurrency.publish.UnsafePublish - [d, b, c] |

|  |
| --- |
| @Slf4j @NotRecommend **public class** Escape {    **public** Escape(){  **new** InnerClass();  }   **private class** InnerClass{  **public** InnerClass(){  ***log***.info(**"{}"**, Escape.**this**.**thisCanBeEsape**);  }  }  **private int thisCanBeEsape** = 0;   **public static void** main(String[] args) {  **new** Escape();  } } |

### 5.2安全发布对象

单例的几种模式：

1. 不安全懒汉模式；
2. 安全饿汉模式（构造单例逻辑复制时，存在程序加载性能问题）；
3. 安全懒汉模式(Synchronized,并发高时存在性能问题)；
4. 双重检测枷锁懒汉单例模式（volatile禁止指令重排序）；

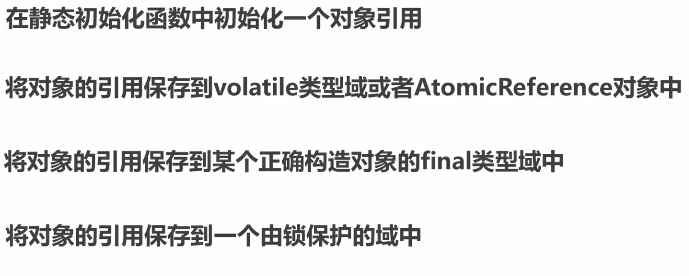
|  |
| --- |
| Instance = new Singleton();  // 1. memory = allocate() 分配对象的内存空间  // 2.ctorInstance() 初始化对象  // 3. instance = memory 设置instance指向刚分配的内存  如果上述步骤没有使用volatile，而指令重排序，步骤1和3执行后，步骤2还未执行，双重检测判断instance拿到的实例还未初始化构造，从而引入线程安全问题。 |

|  |
| --- |
| @Slf4j @ThreadSafe **public class** SingletonExample1 {  **private** SingletonExample1(){   }  **private volatile static** SingletonExample1 *instance* = **null**;   **public static** SingletonExample1 getInstance(){  **if** (*instance* == **null**){  **synchronized** (SingletonExample1.**class**){  **if** (*instance* == **null**){  *instance* = **new** SingletonExample1();  }  }  }  **return** *instance*;  }  **public static void** main(String[] args) {  SingletonExample1 singletonExample1 = **new** SingletonExample1();  }  } |

|  |
| --- |
| @Slf4j @ThreadSafe **public class** SingletonExample2 {  **private** SingletonExample2(){   }  *// 静态代码块的初始化顺序，从上往下；* **private static** SingletonExample2 *instance* = **null**;   **static** {  *instance* = **new** SingletonExample2();  }   **public static** SingletonExample2 getInstance(){  **return** *instance*;  }  **public static void** main(String[] args) {  System.***out***.println(*getInstance*().hashCode());  System.***out***.println(*getInstance*().hashCode());  } } |

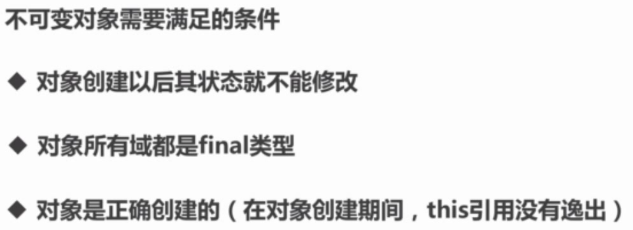
### 5.3推荐枚举单例模式

|  |
| --- |
| @Slf4j @ThreadSafe @Recommend **public class** SingletonExample3 {  *// 私有构造函数* **private** SingletonExample3(){   }   **public static** SingletonExample3 getInstance(){  **return** Singleton.***INSTANCE***.getInstance();  }   **private enum** Singleton {  INSTANCE;  **private** SingletonExample3 singleton = **null**;  *// JVM保证这个方法绝对只调用一次* Singleton(){  singleton = **new** SingletonExample3();  }  **private** SingletonExample3 getInstance(){  **return** singleton;  }  }   **public static void** main(String[] args) {  System.***out***.println(SingletonExample3.*getInstance*());  } } |



## 第6节线程安全策略

### 6.1不可变对象



1. final关键字：类、方法、变量

·修饰类：不能被继承

·修饰方法：

1. 锁定方法不能被继承类修改；
2. 效率：早期的java方法中，final会被转为内嵌调用（方法过于庞大，会引起效率问题），private方法会被隐式修饰为final；
3. 修饰变量：基本数据类型变量、引用类型变量；

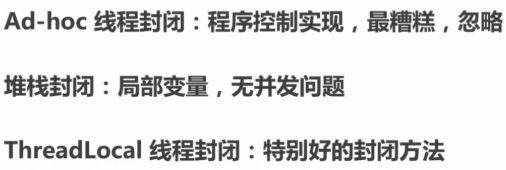
|  |
| --- |
| @Slf4j @NotThreadSafe **public class** ImmutableExample1 {  **private final static** Integer ***a*** = 1;  **private final static** String ***b*** = **"2"**;  **private final static** Map<Integer, Integer> ***map*** = Maps.*newHashMap*();   **static** {  ***map***.put(1,2);  ***map***.put(3,4);  ***map***.put(5,6);  }   **public static void** main(String[] args) {  */\*a = 2;  b = "3";  map = Maps.newHashMap();\*/* ***map***.put(1,3);  ***log***.info(**"{}"**,***map***.get(1));  }    **private void** test(**final int** a ){  *// a = 1;* } } |



|  |
| --- |
| @Slf4j @ThreadSafe **public class** ImmutableExample2 {  **private final static** Integer ***a*** = 1;  **private final static** String ***b*** = **"2"**;  **private static** Map<Integer, Integer> *map* = Maps.*newHashMap*();   **static** {  *map*.put(1,2);  *map*.put(3,4);  *map*.put(5,6);  *map* = Collections.*unmodifiableMap*(*map*);  }   **public static void** main(String[] args) {  *map*.put(1,3);  } } |
| Exception in thread "main" java.lang.UnsupportedOperationException  at java.util.Collections$UnmodifiableMap.put(Collections.java:1457)  at com.byf.concurrency.immutable.ImmutableExample2.main(ImmutableExample2.java:25) |

|  |
| --- |
| @Slf4j @ThreadSafe **public class** ImmutableExample3 {   **private final static** ImmutableList ***list*** = ImmutableList.*of*(1,2,3);  **private final static** ImmutableList ***set*** = ImmutableList.*copyOf*(***list***);  **private final static** ImmutableMap<Integer, Integer> ***map*** = ImmutableMap.*of*(1,3,2,4);  **private final static** ImmutableMap<Integer, Integer> ***map2*** = ImmutableMap.<Integer,Integer>*builder*().put(1,3).put(2,4).build();   **public static void** main(String[] args) {  *// list.add(1);  // set.add(4);  // map.put(1,4);* ***map2***.put(4,4);  } } |
| Exception in thread "main" java.lang.UnsupportedOperationException  at com.google.common.collect.ImmutableMap.put(ImmutableMap.java:407)  at java.util.Map.putIfAbsent(Map.java:744)  at com.byf.concurrency.immutable.ImmutableExample3.main(ImmutableExample3.java:25) |

### 6.2线程封闭



示例：通过ThreadLocal保存线程id或其他信息（Controller无需向下传递request对象中的数据），http响应结束后，将资源释放。

1. 定义线程封闭对象，保存Http请求的参数或线程id；

|  |
| --- |
| **public class** RequestHolder {  **private final static** ThreadLocal<Long> ***requestHolder*** = **new** ThreadLocal<Long>();   **public static void** add(Long id){  ***requestHolder***.set(id);  }   **public static** Long getId(){  **return *requestHolder***.get();  }   **public static void** remove(){  ***requestHolder***.remove();  } } |

2.Controller处理前过滤，将当前线程id保存下来；

|  |
| --- |
| @Slf4j **public class** HttpFilter **implements** Filter {  @Override  **public void** init(FilterConfig filterConfig) **throws** ServletException {   }   @Override  **public void** doFilter(ServletRequest servletRequest, ServletResponse servletResponse, FilterChain filterChain) **throws** IOException, ServletException {  HttpServletRequest request = (HttpServletRequest) servletRequest;  ***log***.info(**"do filter, {}, {}"**, Thread.*currentThread*().getId(), request.getServletPath());  *// request.getSession().getAttribute("user");* RequestHolder.*add*(Thread.*currentThread*().getId());  filterChain.doFilter(servletRequest,servletResponse);   }   @Override  **public void** destroy() {   } } |

3.Controller处理后将ThreadLocal保存的资源释放，防止线程泄漏；

|  |
| --- |
| @Slf4j **public class** HttpIntercepter **extends** HandlerInterceptorAdapter {  @Override  **public boolean** preHandle(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response, Object handler) **throws** Exception {  ***log***.info(**"preHandle"**);  **return true**;  }   @Override  **public void** afterCompletion(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response, Object handler, Exception ex) **throws** Exception {  ***log***.info(**"afterCompletion"**);  RequestHolder.*remove*();  **return**;  } } |

4.SpringBoot启动加载过滤器和拦截器的Bean

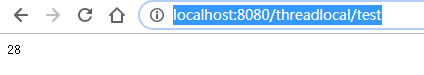
|  |
| --- |
| @SpringBootApplication **public class** ConcurrencyApplication **extends** WebMvcConfigurerAdapter {   **public static void** main(String[] args) {  SpringApplication.*run*(ConcurrencyApplication.**class**, args);  }   @Bean  **public** FilterRegistrationBean httpFilter(){  FilterRegistrationBean registrationBean = **new** FilterRegistrationBean();  registrationBean.setFilter(**new** HttpFilter());  registrationBean.addUrlPatterns(**"/threadlocal/\*"**);  **return** registrationBean;  }   @Override  **public void** addInterceptors(InterceptorRegistry registry) {  registry.addInterceptor(**new** HttpIntercepter()).addPathPatterns(**"/\*\*"**);  } } |

1. Controller实现

|  |
| --- |
| @Controller @RequestMapping(**"/threadlocal"**) **public class** ThreadLocalController {  @RequestMapping(**"/test"**)  @ResponseBody  **public** Long test(){  **return** RequestHolder.*getId*();  } } |

访问：<http://localhost:8080/threadlocal/test>

返回线程ID：



日志打印：

|  |
| --- |
| 2019-07-09 22:27:57.738 INFO 4348 --- [nio-8080-exec-1] com.byf.concurrency.HttpFilter : do filter, 28, /threadlocal/test  2019-07-09 22:27:57.746 INFO 4348 --- [nio-8080-exec-1] c.b.concurrency.example.HttpIntercepter : preHandle  2019-07-09 22:27:57.803 INFO 4348 --- [nio-8080-exec-1] c.b.concurrency.example.HttpIntercepter : afterCompletion |

在JDBC连接池取Connection对象也是线程封闭，线程之间无需关注Connection是否线程安全，CURD使用完毕后，释放连接；

### 6.3线程不安全的类与写法

·StringBuilder -> StringBuffer

|  |
| --- |
| @Slf4j @NotThreadSafe **public class** StringExample1 {  **private final static int *clientTotal*** = 5000;  **private final static int *threadTotal*** = 200;  **private static** StringBuilder *stringBuilder* = **new** StringBuilder();   **private static void** add(){  *stringBuilder*.append(**"1"**);  }   **public static void** main(String[] args) **throws** InterruptedException {  ExecutorService exec = Executors.*newCachedThreadPool*();  **final** Semaphore semaphore = **new** Semaphore(***threadTotal***);  **final** CountDownLatch countDownLatch = **new** CountDownLatch(***clientTotal***);  **for** (**int** i=0; i<***clientTotal***;i++){  exec.execute(()->{  **try** {  semaphore.acquire();  *add*();  semaphore.release();  } **catch** (InterruptedException e) {  ***log***.error(**"exception"**,e);  }  countDownLatch.countDown();  });  }  countDownLatch.await();  exec.shutdown();  ***log***.info(**"length:{}"**,*stringBuilder*.length());  } } |
| 22:58:55.493 [main] INFO com.byf.concurrency.example.commonUnsafe.StringExample1 - length:4980 |

|  |
| --- |
| @Slf4j @ThreadSafe **public class** StringExample2 {  **private final static int *clientTotal*** = 5000;  **private final static int *threadTotal*** = 200;  **private static** StringBuffer *stringBuilder* = **new** StringBuffer();   **private static void** add(){  *stringBuilder*.append(**"1"**);  }   **public static void** main(String[] args) **throws** InterruptedException {  ExecutorService exec = Executors.*newCachedThreadPool*();  **final** Semaphore semaphore = **new** Semaphore(***threadTotal***);  **final** CountDownLatch countDownLatch = **new** CountDownLatch(***clientTotal***);  **for** (**int** i=0; i<***clientTotal***;i++){  exec.execute(()->{  **try** {  semaphore.acquire();  *add*();  semaphore.release();  } **catch** (InterruptedException e) {  ***log***.error(**"exception"**,e);  }  countDownLatch.countDown();  });  }  countDownLatch.await();  exec.shutdown();  ***log***.info(**"length:{}"**,*stringBuilder*.length());  } } |
| 22:59:50.155 [main] INFO com.byf.concurrency.example.commonUnsafe.StringExample2 - length:5000 |

·SimpleDateFormat -> JodaTime

|  |
| --- |
| @Slf4j @NotThreadSafe **public class** DateFormatExample1 {  **private static** SimpleDateFormat *simpleDateFormat* = **new** SimpleDateFormat(**"yyyy-mm-dd"**);   **private final static int *clientTotal*** = 5000;  **private final static int *threadTotal*** = 200;   **private static void** update(){  **try** {  *simpleDateFormat*.parse(**"2018-02-08"**);  } **catch** (ParseException e) {  ***log***.error(**"parse exception"**, e);  }   }   **public static void** main(String[] args) **throws** InterruptedException {  ExecutorService exec = Executors.*newCachedThreadPool*();  **final** Semaphore semaphore = **new** Semaphore(***threadTotal***);  **final** CountDownLatch countDownLatch = **new** CountDownLatch(***clientTotal***);  **for** (**int** i=0; i<***clientTotal***;i++){  exec.execute(()->{  **try** {  semaphore.acquire();  *update*();  semaphore.release();  } **catch** (InterruptedException e) {  ***log***.error(**"exception"**,e);  }  countDownLatch.countDown();  });  }  countDownLatch.await();  exec.shutdown();  ***log***.info(**"length:{}"**,*simpleDateFormat*);  }  } |
| java.lang.NumberFormatException: For input string: ""  at java.lang.NumberFormatException.forInputString(NumberFormatException.java:65)  at java.lang.Long.parseLong(Long.java:601)  at java.lang.Long.parseLong(Long.java:631)  at java.text.DigitList.getLong(DigitList.java:195)  at java.text.DecimalFormat.parse(DecimalFormat.java:2084)  at java.text.SimpleDateFormat.subParse(SimpleDateFormat.java:2160)  at java.text.SimpleDateFormat.parse(SimpleDateFormat.java:1514)  at java.text.DateFormat.parse(DateFormat.java:364)  at com.byf.concurrency.example.commonUnsafe.DateFormatExample1.update(DateFormatExample1.java:23)  at com.byf.concurrency.example.commonUnsafe.DateFormatExample1.lambda$main$0(DateFormatExample1.java:38)  at java.util.concurrent.ThreadPoolExecutor.runWorker(ThreadPoolExecutor.java:1149)  at java.util.concurrent.ThreadPoolExecutor$Worker.run(ThreadPoolExecutor.java:624)  at java.lang.Thread.run(Thread.java:748)  java.lang.NumberFormatException: multiple points  at sun.misc.FloatingDecimal.readJavaFormatString(FloatingDecimal.java:1890)  at sun.misc.FloatingDecimal.parseDouble(FloatingDecimal.java:110)  at java.lang.Double.parseDouble(Double.java:538)  at java.text.DigitList.getDouble(DigitList.java:169)  at java.text.DecimalFormat.parse(DecimalFormat.java:2089)  at java.text.SimpleDateFormat.subParse(SimpleDateFormat.java:2162)  at java.text.SimpleDateFormat.parse(SimpleDateFormat.java:1514)  at java.text.DateFormat.parse(DateFormat.java:364)  at com.byf.concurrency.example.commonUnsafe.DateFormatExample1.update(DateFormatExample1.java:23)  at com.byf.concurrency.example.commonUnsafe.DateFormatExample1.lambda$main$0(DateFormatExample1.java:38)  at java.util.concurrent.ThreadPoolExecutor.runWorker(ThreadPoolExecutor.java:1149)  at java.util.concurrent.ThreadPoolExecutor$Worker.run(ThreadPoolExecutor.java:624)  at java.lang.Thread.run(Thread.java:748) |

|  |
| --- |
| @Slf4j @NotThreadSafe **public class** DateFormatExample2 {   **private final static int *clientTotal*** = 5000;  **private final static int *threadTotal*** = 200;   **private static void** update(){  **try** {  SimpleDateFormat simpleDateFormat = **new** SimpleDateFormat(**"yyyy-mm-dd"**);  simpleDateFormat.parse(**"2018-02-08"**);  } **catch** (ParseException e) {  ***log***.error(**"parse exception"**, e);  }   }   **public static void** main(String[] args) **throws** InterruptedException {  ExecutorService exec = Executors.*newCachedThreadPool*();  **final** Semaphore semaphore = **new** Semaphore(***threadTotal***);  **final** CountDownLatch countDownLatch = **new** CountDownLatch(***clientTotal***);  **for** (**int** i=0; i<***clientTotal***;i++){  exec.execute(()->{  **try** {  semaphore.acquire();  *update*();  semaphore.release();  } **catch** (InterruptedException e) {  ***log***.error(**"exception"**,e);  }  countDownLatch.countDown();  });  }  countDownLatch.await();  exec.shutdown();  }  } |
| Process finished with exit code 0 |

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| @Slf4j @ThreadSafe **public class** DateFormatExample3 {   **private final static int *clientTotal*** = 5000;  **private final static int *threadTotal*** = 200;  **private static** DateTimeFormatter *dateTimeFormatter* = DateTimeFormat.*forPattern*(**"yyyy-mmm-dd"**);   **private static void** update(**final int** count){  ***log***.info(**"{}, {}"**, count, DateTime.*parse*(**"2018-02-28"**, *dateTimeFormatter*));  }   **public static void** main(String[] args) **throws** InterruptedException {  ExecutorService exec = Executors.*newCachedThreadPool*();  **final** Semaphore semaphore = **new** Semaphore(***threadTotal***);  **final** CountDownLatch countDownLatch = **new** CountDownLatch(***clientTotal***);  **for** (**int** i=0; i<***clientTotal***;i++){  **final int** count = i;  exec.execute(()->{  **try** {  semaphore.acquire();  *update*(count);  semaphore.release();  } **catch** (InterruptedException e) {  ***log***.error(**"exception"**,e);  }  countDownLatch.countDown();  });  }  countDownLatch.await();  exec.shutdown();  }  } |
| ......  23:12:30.191 [pool-1-thread-2639] INFO com.byf.concurrency.example.commonUnsafe.DateFormatExample3 - 4997, 2018-01-28T00:02:00.000+08:00  23:12:30.191 [pool-1-thread-2637] INFO com.byf.concurrency.example.commonUnsafe.DateFormatExample3 - 4999, 2018-01-28T00:02:00.000+08:00 |

·ArrayList、HashSet、HashMap等Collection