异步线程、同步并发:

异步线程: 就是普通的多线程同时运行, 没有锁约束。

同步并发:并发指是一个进行,再进行另一个。及通过synchronized或lock达到一个接一个的效果。

#### н Lock

传统的 synchronized 代码:

```
public class Counter {
    private int count;

public void add(int n) {
        synchronized(this) {
            count += n;
        }
    }
}
```

如果用 ReentrantLock 替代,可以把代码改造为:

```
public class Counter {
   private final Lock lock = new ReentrantLock();
   private int count;

public void add(int n) {
    lock.lock();
    try {
        count += n;
    } finally {
        lock.unlock();
    }
}
```

因为 synchronized 是Java语言层面提供的语法,所以我们不需要考虑异常,而 ReentrantLock 是Java 代码实现的锁,我们就必须先获取锁,然后在 finally 中正确释放锁。

顾名思义,ReentrantLock 是可重入锁,它和 synchronized 一样,一个线程可以多次获取同一个锁。

- ReentrantLock 可以替代 synchronized 进行同步;
- ReentrantLock 获取锁更安全;
- 必须先获取到锁,再进入 try {...} 代码块,最后使用 finally 保证释放锁。

## **™ Deadlock**

相互等待的两个以上的锁。

```
public class DeadLock {
   public static void main(String[] args) {
     Object obj1 = new Object();
```

```
Object obj2 = new Object();
        Thread t1 = new Thread(new Dead(obj1, obj2));
        Thread t2 = new Thread(new Dead(obj2, obj1));
        t1.start();
        t2.start();
   }
}
class Dead implements Runnable {
    Object obj1;
    Object obj2;
    public Dead(Object obj1, Object obj2) {
        super();
        this.obj1 = obj1;
        this.obj2 = obj2;
    }
    public void run() {
        synchronized (obj1) {
            System.out.println(Thread.currentThread().getName() + obj1);
            synchronized (obj2) {
                System.out.println(Thread.currentThread().getName() + obj2);
        }
   }
}
```

当t1开始时,obj1作为锁被占有;

然后t2开始,obj2作为锁被占有;

此时t1中需要等待obj2被释放,而t2则等待obj1被释放,两者相互等待,构成了死锁。

## ℍ 例子

# **异步线程-同时打印日志**

```
public static void main(String[] args) {

System.out.println("begin:" + (System.currentTimeMillis() / 1000));
final BlockingQueue<String> queue = new ArrayBlockingQueue<>(16);

// 循环16次, 打印16个目标对象
for (int i = 0; i < 16; i++) {
    final String log = "" + (i + 1);
    try {
        queue.put(log);//将日志信息放入队列
    } catch (InterruptedException e) {
        e.printStackTrace();
    }
}

// 启动4个线程
for (int i = 0; i < 4; i++) {//同时开启四个线程
```

```
new Thread(new Runnable() {
            @override
            public void run() {
               // 无限从堵塞队列中取出数据并打印
               while (true) {
                   String log;
                   try {
                        log = queue.take();
                       parseLog(log);
                    } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                        e.printStackTrace();
                   }
                   if(queue.isEmpty())
                        break;
               }
            }
       }).start();
   }
}
private static void parseLog(String log) {
   System.out.println(log + ":" + (System.currentTimeMillis() / 1000));
   try {
       Thread.sleep(1000);
   } catch (InterruptedException e) {
       e.printStackTrace();
   }
}
```

## H2 生产者-消费者模型

```
class Goods {}
class Producer implements Runnable {
    private Goods goods;
    @override
    public void run() {
        while (true) {
            try {
                Thread.sleep(2000);
            } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                e.printStackTrace();
            synchronized (TestPC.queue) {
                goods = new Goods();
                if (TestPC.queue.size() < 10) {</pre>
                    TestPC.queue.add(goods);
                    System.out.println(Thread.currentThread().getName() + "生产商
品");
                } else {
                        TestPC.queue.wait();//wait在锁上调用
                    } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                        e.printStackTrace();
```

```
}
            }
        }
   }
}
class Consumer implements Runnable {
   @override
    public void run() {
        while (true) {
            try {
                Thread.sleep(2000);
            } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                e.printStackTrace();
            }
            synchronized (TestPC.queue) {
                if (!TestPC.queue.isEmpty()) {
                    TestPC.queue.poll();
                    System.out.println(Thread.currentThread().getName() + "消费商
品");
                } else {
                    TestPC.queue.notifyAll();//notify
                }
            }
       }
    }
}
public class TestPC {
    public static final int MAX_POOL = 10;
    public static final int MAX_PRODUCER = 5;
    public static final int MAX_CONSUMER = 4;
    public static Queue<Goods> queue = new ArrayBlockingQueue<>(MAX_POOL);
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Producer producer = new Producer();
        Consumer consumer = new Consumer();
        for (int i = 0; i < MAX_PRODUCER; i++) {
            Thread threadA = new Thread(producer, "生产者线程" + i);
            threadA.start();
        for (int j = 0; j < MAX_CONSUMER; j++) {
            Thread threadB = new Thread(consumer, "消费者线程" + j);
            threadB.start();
        }
    }
}
```

producer生成产品,如果产品挤满了仓库则wait;consumer消费产品,如果产品没有库存了,则唤醒所有生产者开始生产。注意wait和notify都是对锁对象上进行的。

### H2 TaskQueue

```
public class Main {
   public static void main(String[] args) throws InterruptedException {
```

```
TaskQueue q = new TaskQueue();
       ArrayList<Thread> ts = new ArrayList<Thread>();
       for (int i = 0; i < 5; i++) {
           Thread t = new Thread() {
               public void run() {
                   // 执行task:
                   while (true) { //不断执行getTask任务
                       try {
                           String s = q.getTask();
                           System.out.println("execute task: " + s);
                       } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                           return;
                   }
               }
           };
           t.start();//开启多个一直getTask的线程
           ts.add(t);
       }
       Thread add1 = new Thread(() -> {
           for (int i = 0; i < 10; i++) {//一次放入10个task的线程
               // 放入task:
               String s = "t-" + Math.random();
               System.out.println("add task: " + s);
               q.addTask(s);
               try {
                   Thread.sleep(100);
               } catch (InterruptedException e) {
           }
       });
       Thread add2 = new Thread(() -> {
           for (int i = 0; i < 10; i++) {//一次放入10个task的线程
               // 放入task:
               String s = "t-" + Math.random();
               System.out.println("add task: " + s);
               q.addTask(s);
               try {
                   Thread.sleep(100);
               } catch (InterruptedException e) {
               }
           }
       });
       add1.start();//开始执行放入task的线程
       add2.start();//开始执行放入task的线程
       add1.join();//等待放入完之后再执行main线程
       add2.join();//等待放入完之后再执行main线程
       Thread.sleep(100);//让getTask的线程跑一会儿
       for (Thread t:ts) {//停止所有getTask线程
           t.interrupt();
       }
   }
}
```

```
class TaskQueue {
   Queue<String> queue = new LinkedList<>();

public synchronized void addTask(String s) {
    this.queue.add(s);
    this.notifyAll();
}

public synchronized String getTask() throws InterruptedException {
    while (queue.isEmpty()) {
        this.wait();
    }
    return queue.remove();
}
```

两个add线程,通过synchronized保证不会同时加入task;

10个get线程,通过synchronized保证不会同时get同一task;

且add线程和get线程之间有顺序关系,必须有task才get,空的时候add;

所以通过wait和notify达到效果。

输出有时两个add之后两个execute,有时一个add一个execute,看谁更能抢。