保护性暂停模式

定义 (Guarded Suspension Design Pattern)

- 1. 某个结果需要在多线程之间传递,则可以让这些线程关联到一个对象 Guarded Object
- 2. 但是如果这个结果需要不断的从一个线程到另一个线程那么可以使用消息队列(见生产者/消费者)
- 3. 我们前面前面说的join、future采用的就是这个模式

如何实现

最简单的实现

1、首先编写一个简单的GuardedObject

```
package com.shadow.guarded;
import lombok.extern.slf4j.Slf4j;
@slf4j(topic = "enjoy")
public class GuardedObject {
    private Object response;
   Object lock = new Object();
    /**
    * 加锁获取 response的值 如果response 没有值则等待
    * @return
    */
    public Object getResponse(){
        synchronized (lock) {
            log.debug("主线程 获取 response 如果为null则wait");
           while (response == null) {
               try {
                   lock.wait();
               } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                   e.printStackTrace();
               }
            }
        }
        return response;
    }
    * t1 给response设置值
    * @param response
    */
    public void setResponse(Object response) {
        synchronized (lock) {
```

```
this.response = response;
//设置完成之后唤醒主线程
lock.notifyAll();
}
}
}
```

2、编写模拟耗时操作

```
package com.shadow.guarded;
import java.util.concurrent.TimeUnit;

public class Operate {
    public static String dbOprate(){
        try {
            TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(4);
        } catch (InterruptedException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
        return "result";
    }
}
```

3、编写测试类

```
package com.shadow.guarded;

import lombok.extern.slf4j.Slf4j;

@slf4j(topic = "enjoy")
public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        GuardedObject guardedObject = new GuardedObject();
        new Thread(() -> {
            String result = Operate.dbOprate();
            log.debug("tl set完毕...");
            guardedObject.setResponse(result);
            }, "t1").start();

        log.debug("主线程等待tl set");

        Object response = guardedObject.getResponse();
        log.debug("response: [{}] lines",response);
    }
```

结果

```
17:36:15.856 [main] DEBUG enjoy - 主线程等待t1 set
17:36:15.859 [main] DEBUG enjoy - 主线程 获取 response 如果为null则wait
17:36:19.856 [t1] DEBUG enjoy - t1 set完毕...
17:36:19.856 [main] DEBUG enjoy - response: [result] lines
Process finished with exit code 0
```

超时实现

如果想要实现超时,那么在get的时候需要定义一个超时时间

```
public Object getResponse(long millis)
```

然后wait的不能无限的等待

```
lock.wait(millis);
```

继而结束while循环

```
public Object getResponse(long millis){
    synchronized (lock) {
        log.debug("主线程 获取 response 如果为null则wait");
        while (response == null) {
            try {
                lock.wait(millis);
                break;
        } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                e.printStackTrace();
        }
    }
    return response;
}
```

分析1

这种做法的问题在于如果主线程被别人叫醒了;就会立马返回;比如超时时间是5s;但是在第2s的时候别人把主线程叫醒了,那么主线程会立马返回没有等足5s

所以需要设计一个经历时间;也就是从他wait到被别人叫醒中间一共经历了多少时间;判断这个时间是否符合超时;如果要计算这个经历时间必须知道开始时间和结束时间;

- 1、首先定一个开始时间等于当前时间 long begin = System.currentTimeMillis();
- 2、定一个经历时间 默认为0 long timePassed = 0;
- 3、判断是否满足条件,满足则返回结果不阻塞;不满足则然后进入while循环 首先计算等待时间(也就是wait的时间) millis-timePassed
- 4、判断等待时间是否小于0;小于0标识超时了直接结束while循环返回不等待了

最终代码实现

```
package com.shadow.guarded;
import lombok.extern.slf4j.Slf4j;
@slf4j(topic = "enjoy")
public class GuardedObjectTimeOut {
   private Object response;
   Object lock = new Object();
   /**
    * 加锁获取 response的值 如果response 没有值则等待
    * @return
    */
   public Object getResponse(long millis){
       synchronized (lock) {
           //开始时间
           long begin = System.currentTimeMillis();
           //经历了多少时间 开始肯定是0
           long timePassed = 0;
           while (response == null) {
               long waitTime = millis-timePassed;
               log.debug("主线程 判断如果没有结果则wait{}毫秒",waitTime);
               if (waitTime <= 0) {</pre>
                   log.debug("超时了 直接结束while 不等了");
                   break;
               }
               try {
                   lock.wait(waitTime);
               } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                   e.printStackTrace();
               //如果被别人提前唤醒 先不结束 先計算一下经历时间
               timePassed = System.currentTimeMillis() - begin;
               log.debug("经历了: {}", timePassed);
           }
       return response;
   }
   /**
    * t1 给response设置值
    * @param response
   public void setResponse(Object response) {
       synchronized (lock) {
           this.response = response;
           //设置完成之后唤醒主线程
           lock.notifyAll();
       }
   }
```

死锁

如果线程需要获取多把锁那么就很可能会发现死锁

```
package com.shadow.lock;
import jdk.nashorn.internal.ir.Block;
import lombok.extern.slf4j.slf4j;
import java.util.concurrent.TimeUnit;
@slf4j(topic = "enjoy")
public class LockTest {
   //定义两把锁
   static Object x = new Object();
   static Object y = new Object();
   public static void main(String[] args) {
       //线程1启动
       new Thread(()->{
           //获取x的锁
            synchronized (x){
               log.debug("locked x");
               try {
                   TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(1);
               } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                    e.printStackTrace();
               }
               synchronized (y){
                   log.debug("locked x");
                    log.debug("t1----");
               }
            }
       },"t1").start();
       new Thread(()->{
            synchronized (y){
                log.debug("locked y");
               try {
                   TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(2);
               } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                    e.printStackTrace();
               }
               synchronized (x){
                   log.debug("locked x");
                    log.debug("t2----");
               }
            }
```

```
},"t2").start();
}
```

活锁

不可避免 但是我可以错开他们的执行时间

```
package com.shadow.lock;
import lombok.extern.slf4j.Slf4j;
import java.util.concurrent.TimeUnit;
@slf4j(topic = "enjoy")
public class LockTest1 {
    static volatile int count = 10;
    static final Object lock = new Object();
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        //t1线程对count一直做减法 直到减为0才结束
        new Thread(() -> {
           while (count > 0) {
               try {
                   TimeUnit.NANOSECONDS.sleep(2000);
               } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                   e.printStackTrace();
               }
               count--;
               log.debug("count: {}", count);
        }, "t1").start();
        //t2线程对count一直做加法 直到加为20才结束
        new Thread(() -> {
           while (count < 20) {
               try {
                   TimeUnit.NANOSECONDS.sleep(2000);
               } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                   e.printStackTrace();
               }
               count++;
               log.debug("count: {}", count);
       }, "t2").start();
   }
}
```

Lock--应用

特点:

- 1. 可打断,可重入
- 2. 可以设置超时时间
- 3. 可以设置为公平锁
- 4. 支持多个条件变量
- 5. 支持读写锁(单独的篇章来讲)

基本语法

```
// 获取锁
reentrantLock.lock();
try {
// 临界区
} finally {
// 释放锁
reentrantLock.unlock();
}
```

重入

```
package com.shadow.lock;
import lombok.extern.slf4j.Slf4j;
import java.util.concurrent.locks.ReentrantLock;
@slf4j(topic = "enjoy")
public class LockTest3 {
   //首先定义一把锁
   static ReentrantLock lock = new ReentrantLock();
   public static void main(String[] args) {
        lock1();
    public static void lock1() {
        lock.lock();
        try {
            log.debug("执行lock1");
            //重入
           lock2();
        } finally {
           lock.unlock();
   }
```

```
public static void lock2() {
    lock.lock();
    try {
        log.debug("执行lock2");
    } finally {
        lock.unlock();
    }
}
```

可打断

```
package com.shadow.lock;
import lombok.extern.slf4j.Slf4j;
import java.util.concurrent.TimeUnit;
import java.util.concurrent.locks.ReentrantLock;
@slf4j(topic = "enjoy")
public class LockTest4 {
   public static void main(String[] args) throws InterruptedException {
       ReentrantLock lock = new ReentrantLock();
       //t2首先获取锁 然后阻塞5s
       new Thread(()->{
           try {
               lock.lock();
               log.debug("获取锁----");
               TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(5);
               log.debug("t2 5s 之后继续执行");
           } catch (InterruptedException e) {
               e.printStackTrace();
           } finally {
               lock.unlock();
           }
       },"t2").start();
       TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(1);
       //t1加锁失败因为被t2持有
       Thread t1 = new Thread(() \rightarrow \{
           try {
               lock.lockInterruptibly();
               log.debug("获取了锁--执行代码");
           } catch (InterruptedException e) {
               e.printStackTrace();
               log.debug("被打断了没有获取锁");
```

```
return;
           } finally {
               lock.unlock();
           }
       }, "t1");
       t1.start();
       //由于t1 可以被打断 故而1s之后打断t1 不在等待t2释放锁了
       try {
           log.debug("主线程-----1s后打断t1");
           TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(2);
           t1.interrupt();
       } catch (InterruptedException e) {
           e.printStackTrace();
       }
   }
}
```

```
t---线程
lock.lockInterruptibly();
标识可以打断

怎么打断

t.interrupt();
```

超时

```
} catch (InterruptedException e) {
               e.printStackTrace();
            try {
               log.debug("获得了锁");
            } finally {
               lock.unlock();
       }, "t1");
       lock.lock();
       log.debug("主綫程获得了锁");
       t1.start();
       try {
           TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(3);
       } finally {
           lock.unlock();
       }
   }
}
```

多個條件

synchronized 中也有条件变量,就是以前讲的waitSet 不满足条件的线程进入waitSet; 而Lock也有waitSet而且有多个

```
package com.shadow.lock;
import lombok.extern.slf4j.Slf4j;
import java.util.concurrent.locks.Condition;
import java.util.concurrent.locks.ReentrantLock;
@slf4j(topic = "enjoy")
public class TestWait5 {
    static final ReentrantLock lock = new ReentrantLock();
    static boolean isPrettyGril = false; // 女人
    static boolean isMoney = false;//工资
   //没有女人的 waitSet
   static Condition waitpg = lock.newCondition();
    // 没有钱的waitSet
    static Condition waitm = lock.newCondition();
    public static void main(String[] args) throws InterruptedException {
        new Thread(() -> {
          try {
               lock.lock();
                   log.debug("有没有女人[{}]", isPrettyGril);
                  while (!isPrettyGril) {
                      log.debug("没有女人! 等女人");
                      try {
                           waitpg.await();
```

```
} catch (InterruptedException e) {
                          e.printStackTrace();
                  }
                  log.debug("男女搭配干活不累;啪啪啪写完了代码");
          }finally {
              lock.unlock();
       }, "jack").start();
       new Thread(() -> {
           try {
               lock.lock();
               log.debug("有没有工资[{}]", isMoney);
               while (!isMoney) {
                   log.debug("没有工资!等发工资");
                   try {
                       waitm.await();
                   } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                       e.printStackTrace();
                   }
               log.debug("----卧槽好多钱;啪啪啪写完了代码");
           }finally {
               lock.unlock();
       }, "rose").start();
      Thread.sleep(1000);
       new Thread(() -> {
           try {
               lock.lock();
               isMoney = true;
               log.debug("钱来哦了");
               waitm.signal();
               isPrettyGril=true;
               waitpg.signal();
           }finally {
               lock.unlock();
       }, "boss").start();
   }
}
```

读写锁

读读并发

读写互斥

写写互斥

读写锁读锁不支持条件

```
读锁的条件直接调用ReentrantReadWriteLock的 newCondition 会直接exception public Condition newCondition() {
    throw new UnsupportedOperationException();
}
```

读写锁使用的例子

```
package com.shadow.lock;
import com.shadow.aqs.CustomSync;
import lombok.extern.slf4j.Slf4j;
import java.util.concurrent.TimeUnit;
import java.util.concurrent.locks.*;
@slf4j(topic = "enjoy")
public class LockTest10 {
      static ReentrantReadWriteLock rwl = new ReentrantReadWriteLock();
      static Lock r = rwl.readLock();
      static Lock w = rwl.writeLock();
    public static void main(String[] args) throws InterruptedException {
        //读
        new Thread(()->{
            log.debug("read 获取 锁");
            r.lock();
            try {
                for (int i = 0; i < 10; i++) {
                    m1(i);
           }finally {
                r.unlock();
            }
        },"t1").start();
        //写
        new Thread(()->{
            log.debug("write 获取 锁");
           w.lock();
            try {
```

```
for (int i = 0; i < 20; i++) {
                    m1(i);
            }finally {
                w.unlock();
            }
       },"t2");
        //读
        new Thread(()->{
            log.debug("write 获取 锁");
            r.lock();
            try {
                for (int i = 0; i < 20; i++) {
                    m1(i);
                }
            }finally {
                r.unlock();
            }
       },"t3").start();
   }
    public static void m1(int i){
            log.debug("exe"+i);
       try {
            TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(1);
        } catch (InterruptedException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
   }
}
```

读写支持重入但是只支持降级不止升级

```
package com.shadow.lock;
import lombok.extern.slf4j.Slf4j;
import java.util.concurrent.TimeUnit;
import java.util.concurrent.locks.Lock;
import java.util.concurrent.locks.ReentrantReadWriteLock;

@slf4j(topic = "enjoy")
public class LockTest11 {
    static ReentrantReadWriteLock rwl = new ReentrantReadWriteLock();
```

```
static Lock r = rwl.readLock();
      static Lock w = rwl.writeLock();
    public static void main(String[] args) throws InterruptedException {
        new Thread(() -> {
            log.debug("read");
           w.lock();
            try {
                log.debug("read 已经获取");
                r.lock();
                log.debug("write 已经获取");
           } finally {
                r.unlock();
                w.unlock();
           }
       }, "t1").start();
   }
}
```

```
//缓存
class CachedData {
   Object data;
   //判断缓存是否过期
   volatile boolean cachevalid;
   //定义一把读写锁
   final ReentrantReadWriteLock rwl = new ReentrantReadWriteLock();
   //处理缓存的方法
    void processCachedData() {
     rwl.readLock().lock();
     //如果缓存没有过期则调用 use(data);
     if (!cachevalid) {//要去load真实数据 set给缓存拿到写锁
       //释放读锁 因为不止升级 所以需要先释放
       rwl.readLock().unlock();
       rwl.writeLock().lock();
       try {
         //双重检查
        if (!cacheValid) {
          data = "数据库得到真实数据"
          cacheValid = true;
         }
         //更新缓存之后接着读取 所以先加锁
         rwl.readLock().lock();
       } finally {
         rwl.writeLock().unlock(); // Unlock write, still hold read
       }
     }
```

AQS框架

定义

- 1、全称是 AbstractQueuedSynchronizer
- 2、阻塞式锁和相关的同步器工具的框架;
- 3、AQS用一个变量 (volatile state) 属性来表示锁的状态, 子类去维护这个状态
- 3、getState、compareAndSetState cas改变这个变量
- 4、独占模式是只有一个线程能够访问资源
- 5、而共享模式可以允许多个线程访问资源(读写锁)
- 6、内部维护了一个FIFO等待队列,类似于 synchronized关键字当中的 Monitor 的 EntryList
- 7、条件变量来实现等待、唤醒机制,支持多个条件变量,类似于 Monitor 的 WaitSet
- 8、内部维护了一个Thread exclusiveOwnerThread 来记录当前持有锁的那个线程

功能

- 1、实现阻塞获取锁 acquire 拿不到锁就去阻塞 等待锁被释放再次获取锁
- 2、实现非阻塞尝试获取锁 tryAcquire 拿不到锁则直接放弃
- 3、实现获取锁超时机制
- 4、实现通过打断来取消
- 5、实现独占锁及共享锁
- 6、实现条件不满足的时候等待

自定义实现AQS框架

继承AQS 实现其主要方法

```
package com.shadow.aqs;
import java.util.concurrent.locks.AbstractQueuedLongSynchronizer;
```

```
import java.util.concurrent.locks.Condition;
public class CustomSync extends AbstractQueuedLongSynchronizer {
   @override
    public boolean tryAcquire(long acquires) {
        if (compareAndSetState(0, acquires)) {
            setExclusiveOwnerThread(Thread.currentThread());
            return true;
       return false;
   }
   @override
    protected boolean tryRelease(long arg) {
        if(getState() == 0) {
            throw new IllegalMonitorStateException();
        setExclusiveOwnerThread(null);
        setState(0);
        return true;
   }
   @override
    protected boolean isHeldExclusively() {
        return getState()==1;
   }
    public Condition newCondition() {
        return new ConditionObject();
   }
}
```

实现Lock接口实现加锁解锁

```
package com.shadow.lock;
import com.shadow.aqs.CustomSync;
import lombok.extern.slf4j.Slf4j;

import java.util.concurrent.TimeUnit;
import java.util.concurrent.locks.*;

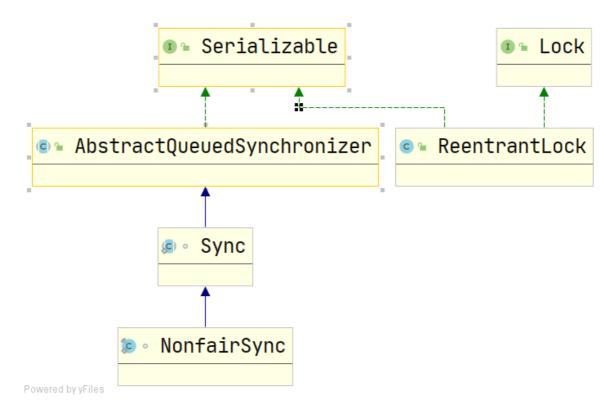
@slf4j(topic = "enjoy")
public class LockTest10 implements Lock{
    CustomSync customSync = new CustomSync();

@override
public void lock() {
    customSync.acquire(1);
```

```
@override
    public void lockInterruptibly() throws InterruptedException {
        customSync.acquireInterruptibly(1);
    }
    @override
    public boolean tryLock() {
        return customSync.tryAcquire(1);
    }
    @override
    public boolean tryLock(long time, TimeUnit unit) throws InterruptedException
{
        return customSync.tryAcquireNanos(1, unit.toNanos(time));
    }
    @override
    public void unlock() {
        customSync.release(1);
    }
    @override
    public Condition newCondition() {
        return customSync.newCondition();
    }
    public static void main(String[] args) throws InterruptedException {
        LockTest10 1 = new LockTest10();
        new Thread(()->{
            1.lock();
            log.debug("xxx");
            try {
                TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(5);
            } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                e.printStackTrace();
            }
            1.unlock();
        },"t1").start();
        TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(1);
        1.lock();
        log.debug("main");
        1.unlock();
    }
}
```

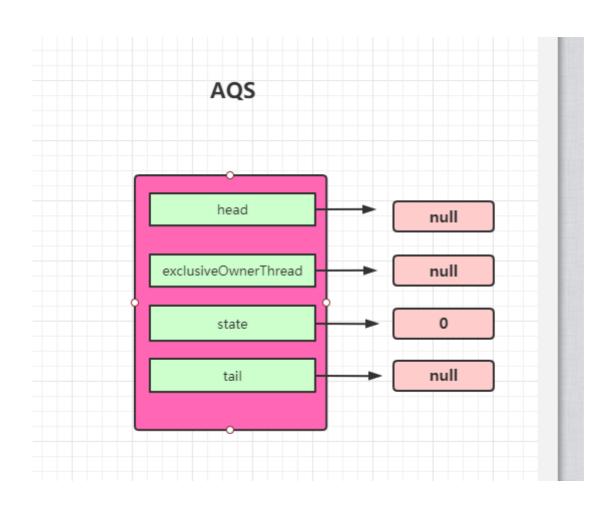
ReentrantLock

和Aqs的关系

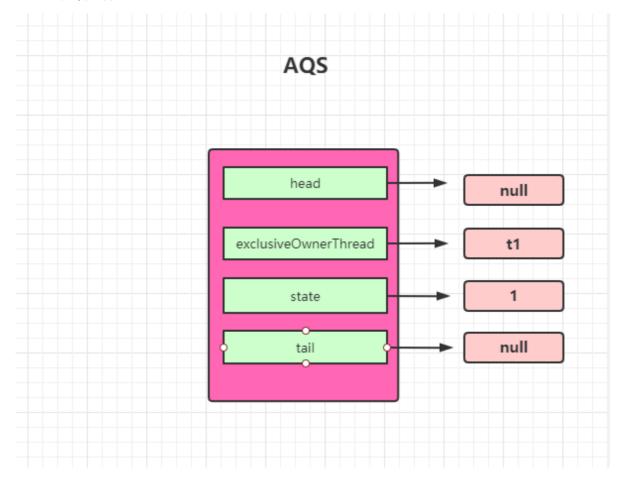


非公平锁加锁流程

1、第一个线程t1、第一次加锁,没有加锁之前 aqs(NonfairSync)的状态

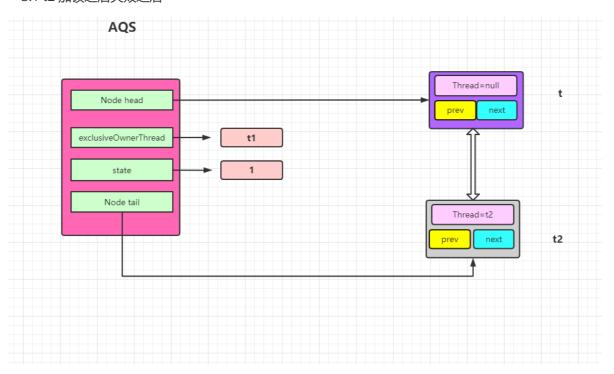


2、t1、加锁之后

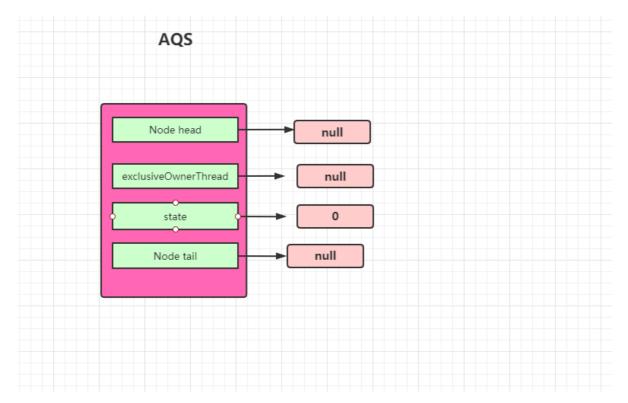


3、第二个线程t2 如果没有释放 AQS状态和2一样

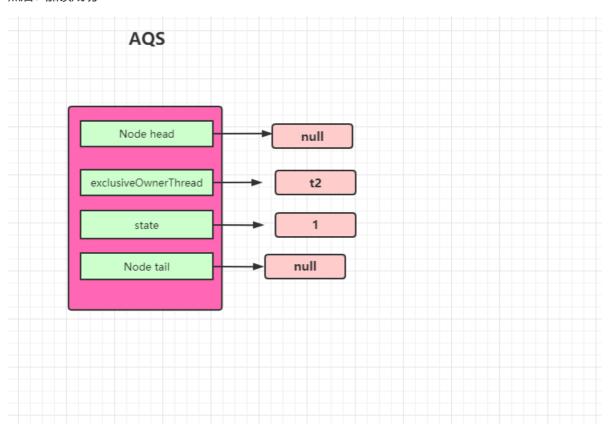
3.1 t2 加锁之后失败之后



3.2 t2 加锁成功之后

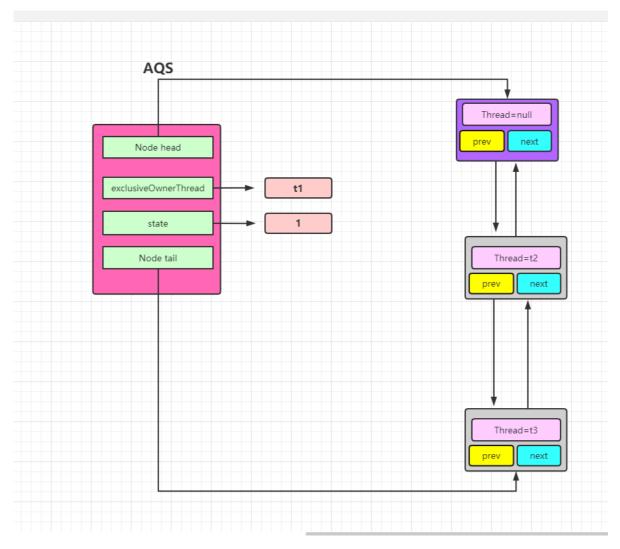


然后t2加锁成功



结论: ReentrantLock如果线程之间没有竞争效率非常高; 甚至队列都没有初始化

4、t3来加锁



解锁流程

线程打断

sleep wait join这种线程如果被打断则会直接清除打断标记;什么叫做打断标记 他有什么用?

- 1、怎么看线程的打断标记 t1.isInterrupted()
- 2、打断标记顾名思义就是标记自己在这个线程是否被别人打断过了清除标记改为false

```
package com.shadow.aqs;
import lombok.extern.slf4j.Slf4j;
import java.util.concurrent.TimeUnit;

@slf4j(topic = "enjoy")
public class Lock3 {

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

       Thread t1 = new Thread(() -> {
            log.debug("t1-----");
            try {
                TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(100);
            } catch (InterruptedException e) {
```

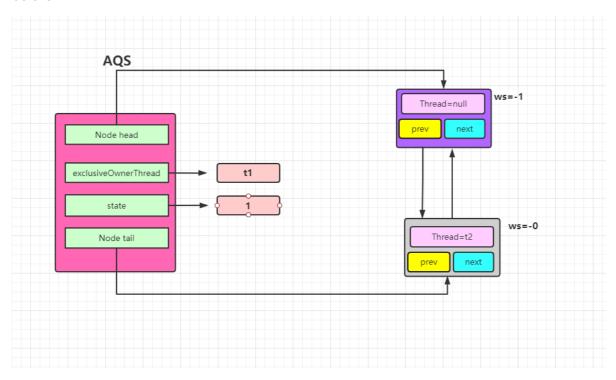
```
package com.shadow.aqs;
import lombok.extern.slf4j.Slf4j;
import java.util.concurrent.TimeUnit;
@slf4j(topic = "enjoy")
public class Lock3 {
   public static void main(String[] args) throws InterruptedException {
       Thread t1 = new Thread(() \rightarrow {
           log.debug("t1----");
           try {
               TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(100);
           } catch (InterruptedException e) {
               e.printStackTrace();
       }, "t1");
       t1.start();
       //主要为了让子线程 t1先运行
       //TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(1);
       //本来你这里做了对t1的打断操作 为什么sleep要清除
       t1.interrupt();
       //true?因为你打断是一个正常的线程(非sleep)
       log.debug("t1的打断标记[{}]",t1.isInterrupted());
   }
}
```

为什么sleep的线程被打断之后会清除打断标记,正常线程调用interrupt()不能被打断 给你一个打断标记你自己根据标记去判断,如果是sleep则会响应打断所以会清除打断标记;

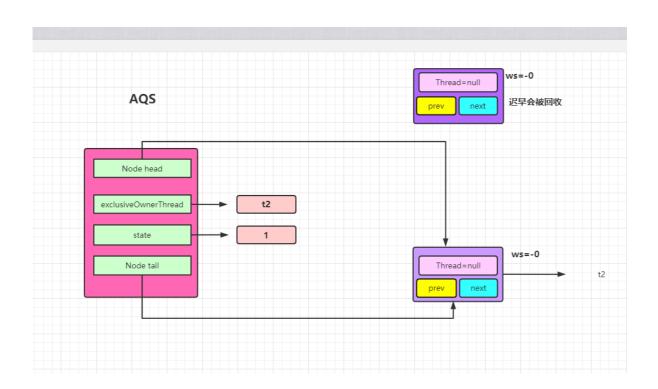
解锁流程

1、t1持有锁t2在park 然后 t1释放锁唤醒t2

before



解锁之后



读写锁的原理

关于读读并发需要注意的

比如先有一个t1写锁拿到锁,后面有一些其他锁或许是读或许是写在park;当t1释放锁之后活安装FIFO的原则唤醒等待的线程;如果第一个被唤醒的是t2写锁则无可厚非;不会再跟着唤醒t3,只有等t2执行完成之后才会去唤醒T3;假设被唤醒的t3是读锁,那么t3会去判断他的下一个t4是不是读锁如果是则把t4唤醒;t4唤醒之后会判断t5是不是读锁;如果t5也是则唤醒t5;依次类推;但是假设t6是写锁则不会唤醒t6了;即使后面的t7是读锁也不会唤醒t7;下面这个代码说明了这个现象

```
package com.shadow.aqs;
import lombok.extern.slf4j.slf4j;
import java.util.concurrent.TimeUnit;
import java.util.concurrent.locks.Condition;
import java.util.concurrent.locks.Lock;
import java.util.concurrent.locks.ReentrantLock;
import java.util.concurrent.locks.ReentrantReadWriteLock;
@slf4j(topic = "enjoy")
public class Lock2 {
   //读写锁
    static ReentrantReadWriteLock rwl = new ReentrantReadWriteLock();
    static Lock r = rwl.readLock();
    static Lock w = rwl.writeLock();
    public static void main(String[] args) throws InterruptedException {
        /**
         * t1 最先拿到写(W)锁 然后睡眠了5s
         * 之后才会叫醒别人
         */
        Thread t1 = new Thread(() \rightarrow \{
            w.lock();
            try {
                log.debug("t1 +");
                TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(5);
                log.debug("5s 之后");
            } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                e.printStackTrace();
            } finally {
                w.unlock();
        }, "t1");
        t1.start();
        TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(1);
```

```
/**
 * t1在睡眠的过程中 t2不能拿到 读写互斥
* t2 一直阻塞
*/
Thread t2 = new Thread(() -> {
   try {
       r.lock();
       log.debug("t2----+锁-----");
       TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(1);
   } catch (Exception e) {
       e.printStackTrace();
   } finally {
       log.debug("t2----解锁-----");
       r.unlock();
   }
}, "t2");
t2.start();
TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(1);
/**
 * t1在睡眠的过程中 t3不能拿到 读写互斥
* t3 一直阻塞
* 当t1释放锁之后 t3和t2 能同时拿到锁
* 读读并发
*/
Thread t3 = new Thread(() -> {
   try {
       r.lock();
       log.debug("t3----+锁-----");
       TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(1);
   } catch (Exception e) {
       e.printStackTrace();
   } finally {
       log.debug("t3----释放-----");
       r.unlock();
   }
}, "t3");
t3.start();
/**
* 拿写锁
* t1睡眠的时候 t4也页阻塞
* 顺序应该 t2 t3 t4
*/
Thread t4 = new Thread(() -> {
   try {
```

```
w.lock();
               log.debug("t4-----");
               TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(10);
               log.debug("t4-----醒来---");
           } catch (Exception e) {
               e.printStackTrace();
           } finally {
               log.debug("t4-----解锁---");
               w.unlock();
       }, "t4");
       t4.start();
       /**
        * t5 是读锁
        * 他会不会和t2 t3 一起执行
       Thread t5 = new Thread(() -> {
           try {
               r.lock();
               log.debug("t5-----+锁---");
           } catch (Exception e) {
               e.printStackTrace();
           } finally {
              log.debug("t5-----解锁---");
               r.unlock();
       }, "t5");
       t5.start();
   }
}
```

读写锁 写锁上锁流程

```
*/
@Slf4j(topic = "enjoy")
public class RWLock2 {
   //读写锁
   static ReentrantReadWriteLock rwl = new ReentrantReadWriteLock();
   static Lock r = rwl.readLock();
   static Lock w = rwl.writeLock();
   public static void main(String[] args) throws InterruptedException {
       Thread t1 = new Thread(() \rightarrow \{
          w.lock();
          try {
              log.debug("t1 w---加锁成功");
          } finally {
              w.unlock();
          }
       }, "t1");
       t1.start();
   }
}
//写锁在加锁的时候要么锁没有被人持有则会成功,要么锁是重入 否则都失败
protected final boolean tryAcquire(int acquires) {
   /*
    *1、获取当前线程
    */
   Thread current = Thread.currentThread();
   //获取锁的状态----默认是0
   int c = getState();
   //因为读写锁是同步一把锁(同一个对象),所以为了标识读写锁他把锁的前16位标识读锁的状态 后16位
标识写锁的状态
   //获取写锁的状态
   int w = exclusiveCount(c);
   //标识有人上了锁(maybe w or r)
   if (c != 0) {
      // (Note: if c != 0 and w == 0 then shared count != 0)
       *1、判断当前锁是什么锁。如果是只有读锁直接加锁失败
       *为什么呢?因为w==0 标识这把锁从来没有上过写锁,只能是读锁
       *而当前自己是来上写锁的所以只能是升级 故而失败
        * 2、如果需要进到第二个判断|| 标识第一个失败了也就是这把锁有可能上了写锁 也有可能上了
读写锁
       * 判断是否重入 如果不是重入失败
       if (w == 0 || current != getExclusiveOwnerThread())
          return false;
       //重入了把w+1 标识的长度有限 但是这个判断基本没用
       if (w + exclusiveCount(acquires) > MAX_COUNT)
          throw new Error("Maximum lock count exceeded");
       // Reentrant acquire
       //没用超出重入的最大限制 则把w+1
       setState(c + acquires);
```

```
return true;
   }
   //writerShouldBlock 要不要排队
   //如果正常情况下就是当前这个例子第一次加锁
   //writerShouldBlock 判断队列当中是有有人排队 如果有人排队 如果是公平锁则自己去排队 非公
平锁则不排队
   //如果是非公平则不管有没有人排队直接抢锁
   //公平 如果队列当中没人 则不需要排队则(writerShouldBlock()=false) 加锁
   //公平 如果队列当中有人 则需要排队则(writerShouldBlock()=true) 加锁 会执行 if快当
中的reture false 标识加锁失败
   if (writerShouldBlock() ||
      !compareAndSetState(c, c + acquires)){
       return false;
   }
   //加锁成功则把当前持有锁的线程设置自己
   setExclusiveOwnerThread(current);
   return true;
}
```

讀鎖上锁流程

```
加锁失败则返回-1 成功则返回>0
tryAcquireShared(arg) < 0
```

```
//这里主要是为了性能 缓存了第一次和最后一次加锁的信息
Thread current = Thread.currentThread();
int c = getState();
//首先判断是否被上了写锁
//exclusiveCount(c) != 0 标识上了写锁
// 但是还会继续判断为什么上了写锁还要继续判断----》重入降级
//然后再判断是否是重入如果这里是重入则一定是降级 如果不是重入则失败 读写需要互斥
if (exclusiveCount(c) != 0 &&
   getExclusiveOwnerThread() != current)
   return -1;
//如果上面代码没有返回执行到这里有两种情况标识1、没有人上写锁 2、重入降级
int r = sharedCount(c);//得到r的上锁次数
if (!readerShouldBlock() &&
   r < MAX_COUNT &&
   compareAndSetState(c, c + SHARED_UNIT)) {
   //r 是加锁之前的
   //r == 0 标识 这是第一次给这把锁加读锁 之前没有人加锁
   if (r == 0) {
      //如果是第一个线程第一次加锁(之前没有人加过锁),则把这个线程付给firstReader 局部变
量
      firstReader = current;
      //记录一下当前线程的加锁次数
      firstReaderHoldCount = 1;
```

```
} else if (firstReader == current) {
    firstReaderHoldCount++;
} else {
    HoldCounter rh = cachedHoldCounter;
    if (rh == null || rh.tid != getThreadId(current))
        cachedHoldCounter = rh = readHolds.get();
    else if (rh.count == 0)
        readHolds.set(rh);
    rh.count++;
}
//加锁成功
return 1;
}
return fullTryAcquireShared(current);
```

高性能读写锁StampedLock

ReentrantReadWriteLock 的性能已经很好了但是他底层还是需要进行一系列的cas操作去加锁; StampedLock如果是读锁上锁是没有这种cas操作的性能比ReentrantReadWriteLock 更好

也称为乐观读锁;即读获取锁的时候是不加锁直接返回一个值;然后执行临界区的时候去验证这个值是否有被人修改(写操作加锁)

如果没有被人修改则直接执行临界区的代码;如果被人修改了则需要升级为读写锁(ReentrantReadWriteLock--->readLock);

基本语法:

```
//获取戳 不存在锁
long stamp = lock.tryOptimisticRead();
//验证戳
if(lock.validate(stamp)){
    //成立则执行临界区的代码
    //返回
}
//如果没有返回则表示被人修改了 需要升级成为readLock
lock.readLock();
```

代码示例

```
package com.shadow.stampedLock;

import lombok.SneakyThrows;
import lombok.extern.slf4j.Slf4j;

import java.util.Random;
import java.util.concurrent.TimeUnit;
import java.util.concurrent.locks.StampedLock;

/**

* 一个数据容器

* 不支持重入

* 不支持集件
```

```
@slf4j(topic = "enjoy")
public class DataContainer {
   int i;
   long stampw=01;
   public void setI(int i) {
       this.i = i;
   }
   private final StampedLock lock = new StampedLock();
   //首先 加 StampedLock
   @SneakyThrows
   public int read() {
       //尝试一次乐观读
       long stamp = lock.tryOptimisticRead();
       log.debug("StampedLock 读锁拿到的戳{}", stamp);
       //1s之后验戳
       TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(1);
       //验戳
       if (lock.validate(stamp)) {
           log.debug("StampedLock 验证完毕stamp{}, data.i:{}", stamp, i);
           return i;
       }
       //一定验证失败
       log.debug("验证失败 被写线程给改变了{}", stampw);
       try {
           //锁的升级 也会改戳
           stamp = lock.readLock();
           log.debug("升级之后的加锁成功 {}", stamp);
           TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(1);
           log.debug("升级读锁完毕{}, data.i:{}", stamp, i);
           return i;
       } finally {
           log.debug("升级锁解锁 {}", stamp);
           lock.unlockRead(stamp);
       }
   }
   @SneakyThrows
   public void write(int i) {
       //cas 加鎖
       stampw = lock.writeLock();
       log.debug("写锁加锁成功 {}", stampw);
       try {
           TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(5);
           this.i = i;
       } finally {
           log.debug("写锁解锁 {},data.i{}", stampw,i);
           lock.unlockWrite(stampw);
       }
   }
}
```

```
package com.shadow.stampedLock;
import java.util.concurrent.TimeUnit;
public class StampedLockTest {
    public static void main(String[] args) throws InterruptedException {
       //实例化数据容器
       DataContainer dataContainer = new DataContainer();
       //给了一个初始值 不算写 构造方法赋值
       dataContainer.setI(1);
       //读取
       new Thread(() -> {
          dataContainer.read();
       }, "t1").start();
//
       new Thread(() -> {
//
            dataContainer.read();
//
        }, "t2").start();
       TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(1);
       new Thread(() -> {
           dataContainer.write(9);
       }, "t2").start();
   }
}
```

那么StampedLock的性能这么好能否替代ReentrantReadWriteLock?

- 1、他不支持重入
- 2、不支持条件队列
- 3、存在一定的并发问题

samephore

来限制对资源访问的线程的上限;好比洗浴店里面的手牌,比如你进去一个洗浴店里,服务生首先会给你一个手牌;如果手牌没有了你则需要去喝茶等待;等他其他问洗完你才可以去享受服务;手牌相当于你一个许可;你去享受服务的时候先要获取手牌,服务完成之后需要归还手牌;

基本语法

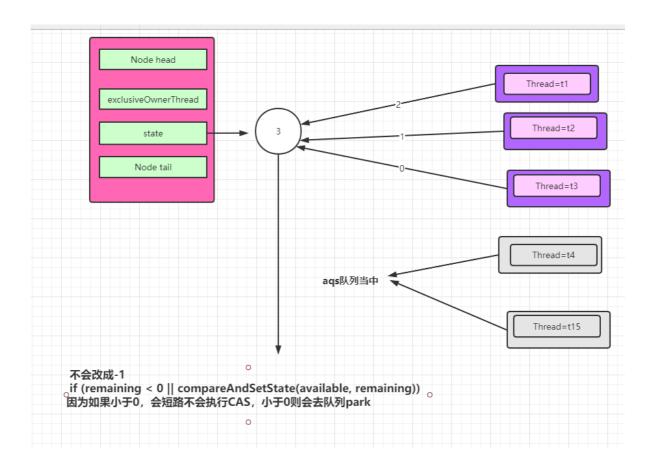
```
//线程的上限
Semaphore semaphore = new Semaphore(3);
//获取一个许可 -
semaphore.acquire();
//释放 +
semaphore.release();
```

代码示例

```
package com.shadow.semaphore;
import lombok.extern.slf4j.Slf4j;
import java.util.concurrent.*;
import java.util.concurrent.atomic.AtomicInteger;
/**
* 来限制对资源访问的线程上线
@Slf4j(topic = "enjoy")
public class SemaphoreTest {
   public static void main(String[] args) {
       //每次访问的线程上限是3
       Semaphore semaphore = new Semaphore(3);
       for (int i = 0; i < 15; i++) {
            new Thread(() -> {
               try {
                    semaphore.acquire();
               } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                    e.printStackTrace();
               }
               try {
                    log.debug("start...");
                   TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(1);
                   log.debug("end...");
               } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                   e.printStackTrace();
               } finally {
                    semaphore.release();
           }).start();
       }
   }
}
```

注意只能限制手牌上限,就是客人的数量,你架不住有的技师今天心情不好不想工作;所以可能店里有100个技师;但是只有60个手牌也就是只能最多服务60个客人;

samephore原理分析



CountDownLatch

倒计时锁;某个线程x等待倒计时为0的时候才执行;所谓的倒计时其实就是一个int类型的变量,在初始化CountDownLatch的时候会给他一个初始值(程序员定的);在多线程工作的时候可以通过countDown()方法来对计数器-1;当等于0的时候x则会解阻塞运行

基本语法

```
//初始化对象,给一个初始值
CountDownLatch latch = new CountDownLatch(3);

//x线程 调用await阻塞 等待计数器为0的时候才会解阻塞
latch.await();

//其他线程调用countDown();对计数器-1
latch.countDown();
```

```
package com.shadow.countDownLatch;
import lombok.extern.slf4j.slf4j;
import java.util.concurrent.CountDownLatch;
import java.util.concurrent.TimeUnit;
@slf4j(topic = "enjoy")
public class CountDownLatchTest1 {
    public static void main(String[] args) throws InterruptedException {
        //计数器=3
        CountDownLatch latch = new CountDownLatch(3);
        new Thread(() -> {
            log.debug("t1 thread start");
            try {
                TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(1);
            } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                e.printStackTrace();
            }
            //t1 把计数器-1
            latch.countDown();
            log.debug("t1 thread end;count[{}]", latch.getCount());
        },"t1").start();
        new Thread(() -> {
            log.debug("t2 thread start");
           try {
                TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(2);
            } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                e.printStackTrace();
            latch.countDown();
            log.debug("t2 thread end;count[{}]", latch.getCount());
        },"t2").start();
        new Thread(() -> {
           log.debug("t3 thread start");
            try {
                TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(3);
            } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                e.printStackTrace();
            latch.countDown();//主线程可以执行了
            log.debug("t3 thread end;count[{}]", latch.getCount());
        },"t3").start();
        log.debug("main watiing");
        latch.await();
        log.debug("main wait end...");
    }
```

CountDownLatch和join 区别

- 1、join是一定等待线程执行完成才解阻塞
- 2、当线程对象Thread对象不明确的时候不能用join ExecutorService

```
package com.shadow.countDownLatch;
import lombok.extern.slf4j.slf4j;
import java.util.concurrent.CountDownLatch;
import java.util.concurrent.ExecutorService;
import java.util.concurrent.Executors;
import java.util.concurrent.TimeUnit;
@Slf4j(topic = "enjoy")
public class CountDownLatchTest2 {
   public static void main(String[] args) throws InterruptedException {
       //线程池里面创建4个线程 其中三个是计算的 第四个是汇总的
       ExecutorService executorService = Executors.newFixedThreadPool(4);
       CountDownLatch latch = new CountDownLatch(3);
       executorService.submit(()->{
            log.debug("t1 thread start");
           try {
               TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(1);
            } catch (InterruptedException e) {
               e.printStackTrace();
            latch.countDown();
            log.debug("t1 thread end;count[{}]", latch.getCount());
       });
       executorService.submit(()->{
            log.debug("t2 thread start");
           try {
               TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(2);
            } catch (InterruptedException e) {
               e.printStackTrace();
            latch.countDown();
            log.debug("t2 thread end;count[{}]", latch.getCount());
       });
       executorService.submit(()->{
            log.debug("t3 thread start");
            try {
```

```
TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(3);
            } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                e.printStackTrace();
            latch.countDown();
            log.debug("t3 thread end;count[{}]", latch.getCount());
        });
        executorService.submit(()->{
            log.debug("t4 watiing");
            try {
                latch.await();
            } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                e.printStackTrace();
            log.debug("t4 wait end...");
        });
        executorService.shutdown();
    }
}
```

```
package com.shadow.countDownLatch;
import lombok.extern.slf4j.Slf4j;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.Arrays;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.Random;
import java.util.concurrent.*;
import java.util.concurrent.atomic.AtomicInteger;
@slf4j(topic = "enjoy")
public class CountDownLatchTest3 {
   public static void main(String[] args) throws InterruptedException {
       //线程池里面创建3个线程
       List<String> list = new ArrayList<>();
       list.add("Angel");
       list.add("baby");
       list.add("rose");
       list.add("joyce");
       AtomicInteger i= new AtomicInteger();
       ExecutorService executorService = Executors.newFixedThreadPool(4,
(runnable)->{
            //技师的名字
            return new Thread(runnable, list.get(i.getAndIncrement()));
       });
       //让你先去沙发上休息
       CountDownLatch latch = new CountDownLatch(4);
       Random random = new Random();
```

```
for (int j = 0; j <4; j++) {//new 4个线程 并发执行
           int temp =j;
           executorService.submit(()->{
               //k标识的是准备进度 直到准备到100% 才开始服务 这个时间每个技师不固定 因为
是random
               for (int k = 0; k < 100; k++) {
                  try {
                      //模拟每一个技师准备的时间
                      TimeUnit.MILLISECONDS.sleep(random.nextInt(200));
                  } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                      e.printStackTrace();
                  }
                  String name = Thread.currentThread().getName();
                  name=name+"("+k+"%)";//angel(3%) baby(10%) ...
                  list.set(temp, name);
                  System.out.print("\r"+Arrays.toString(list.toArray()));
               //某个人准备好了
               latch.countDown();
           });
       }
       latch.await();
       System.out.println("\n 登上人生巅峰...");
       executorService.shutdown();
   }
}
```

CyclicBarrier

cyclicBarrier 重复栅栏(CountDownLatch),语法和CountDownLatch差不多

基本语法

```
//初始化一个cyclicBarrier 计数器为2
CyclicBarrier cyclicBarrier = new CyclicBarrier(2);
//阻塞 计数器不为0的时候并且会把计数器-1
cyclicBarrier.await();
```

示例代码:

```
package com.shadow.cyclic;
import lombok.extern.slf4j.Slf4j;
import java.util.concurrent.*;
import java.util.concurrent.atomic.AtomicInteger;
@slf4j(topic = "enjoy")
```

```
public class CyclicBarrierTest {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        AtomicInteger i= new AtomicInteger();
        CyclicBarrier cyclicBarrier = new CyclicBarrier(2,()->{
            log.debug("t1 t2 end");
       });
        ExecutorService service = Executors.newFixedThreadPool(2);
        for (int j = 0; j < 2; j++) {
            service.submit(()->{
                log.debug("start");
                try {
                    TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(1);
                    log.debug("working");
                    cyclicBarrier.await();
                } catch (Exception e) {
                    e.printStackTrace();
                }
           });
            service.submit(()->{
                log.debug("start");
                try {
                    TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(3);
                    log.debug("working");
                    cyclicBarrier.await();
                } catch (Exception e) {
                    e.printStackTrace();
                }
           });
        }
        service.shutdown();
   }
}
```

和CountDownLatch区别可以重复执行然后构造方法可以直接提供一个阻塞的线程等待计数器为0的时候再执行