

Java锁机制

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(1) 目录



- 常见的并发模型
- 实现Java锁的基础
- Java中锁的实现机制
- QA

(6) 常见的并发模型



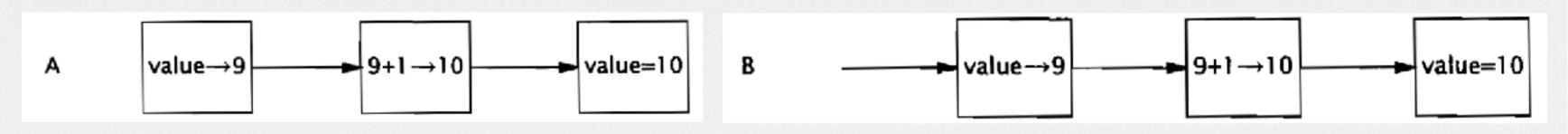
- 线程与锁 (Java, C, C++)
- •消息传递 (Akka, Erlang)
- CSP模型(Go)
- •函数式并发 (Clojure)

(1) 一个典型的并发问题



```
@NotThreadSafe
public class UnsafeSequence {
    private int value;

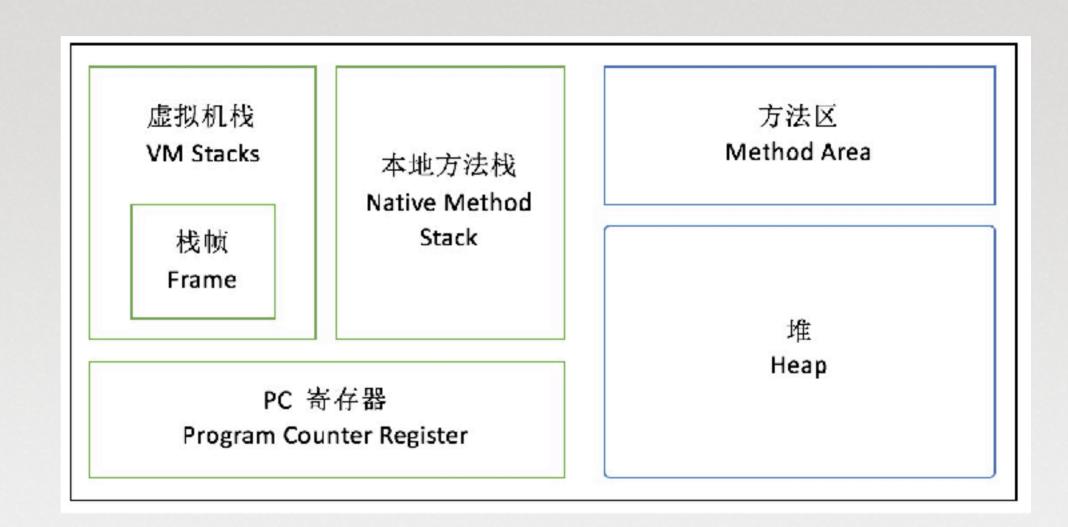
    /** 返回一个唯一的数值。*/
    public int getNext() {
       return value++;
    }
}
```



(b) Java中哪些数据是共享的



- 线程间共享变量
 - 实例域
 - •静态域
 - •数组元素
- 非共享变量
 - 局部变量
 - 方法参数
 - 异常处理参数

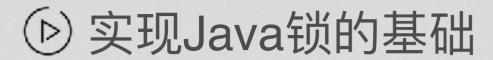


Java虚拟机运行时数据区

(b) Java中有哪些锁

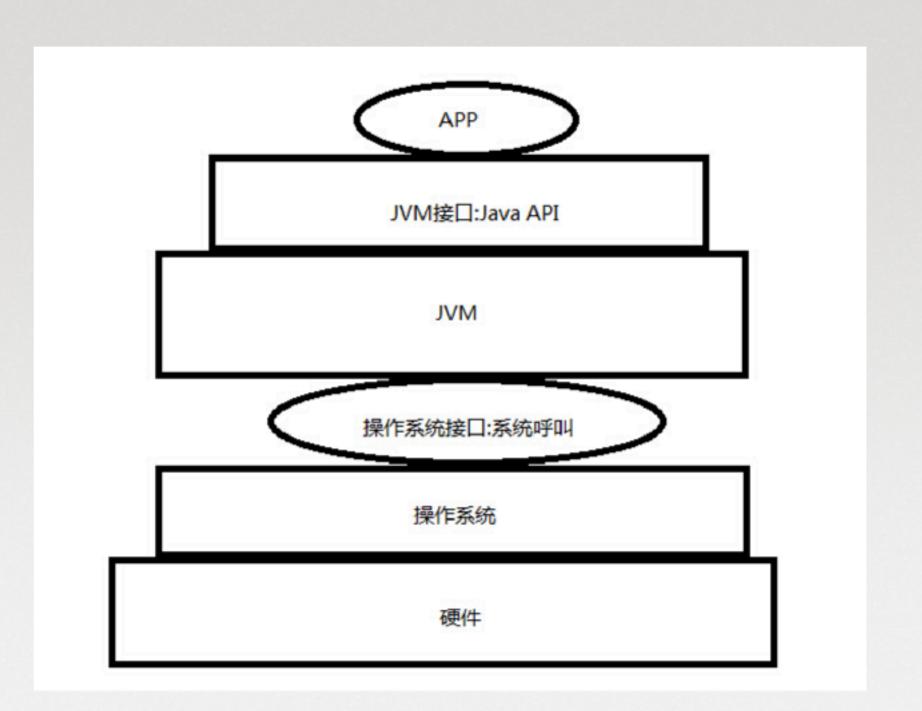


- JDK 1.5之前
 - √ synchronized
- JDK 1.5 ~ 至今
 - **√** ReentrantLock
 - ✓ ReentrantReadWriteLock
- 其它一些并发工具
 - **✓** CountDownLatch
 - **✓** CyclicBarrier
 - **√**Semaphore
 - ✓ AtomicX (Integer, Long, Reference)
 - ✓ AtomicXFieldUpdater(Integer, Long, Reference)





- •特殊指令
 - CPU级别CAS指令
- 中断机制
- 内存模型
 - CPU
 - Java



⑤ 实现Java锁的基础



- CAS(Compare and swap)
 - •基于CMPXCHG指令 (Intel)
 - sun.misc.Unsafe.compareAndSwapX
- LockSupport(park, unpark)
- volatile
 - •共享变量的"可见性"
 - 当一个线程修改一个共享变量时,另外一个线程能读到这个修改的值

```
int CompareAndSwap(int *ptr, int expected, int new) {
    int actual = *ptr;
    if (actual == expected)
        *ptr = new;
    return actual;
}
```

⑥ 评估锁的实现



- 互斥
- 公平性
- 性能

(b) SpinLock实现



- 互斥
- 非公平
- 性能
 - •消耗CPU时间
 - 适用于保持锁时间 比较短的情况

```
public class SpinLock {
   private AtomicReference<Thread> owner = new AtomicReference<~</pre>
   public void lock() {
       Thread currentThread = Thread.currentThread();
       // 如果锁未被占用,则设置当前线程为锁的拥有者
       while (!owner.compareAndSet(null, currentThread)) {}
   public void unlock() {
       Thread currentThread = Thread.currentThread();
       // 只有锁的拥有者才能释放锁
       owner.compareAndSet(currentThread, null);
```

(b) SpinLock实现



- AtomicInteger
- AtomicX

```
* Atomically increments by one the current value.
 * @return the updated value
public final int incrementAndGet() {
    for (;;) {
        int current = get();
        int next = current + 1;
        if (compareAndSet(current, next))
            return next;
```

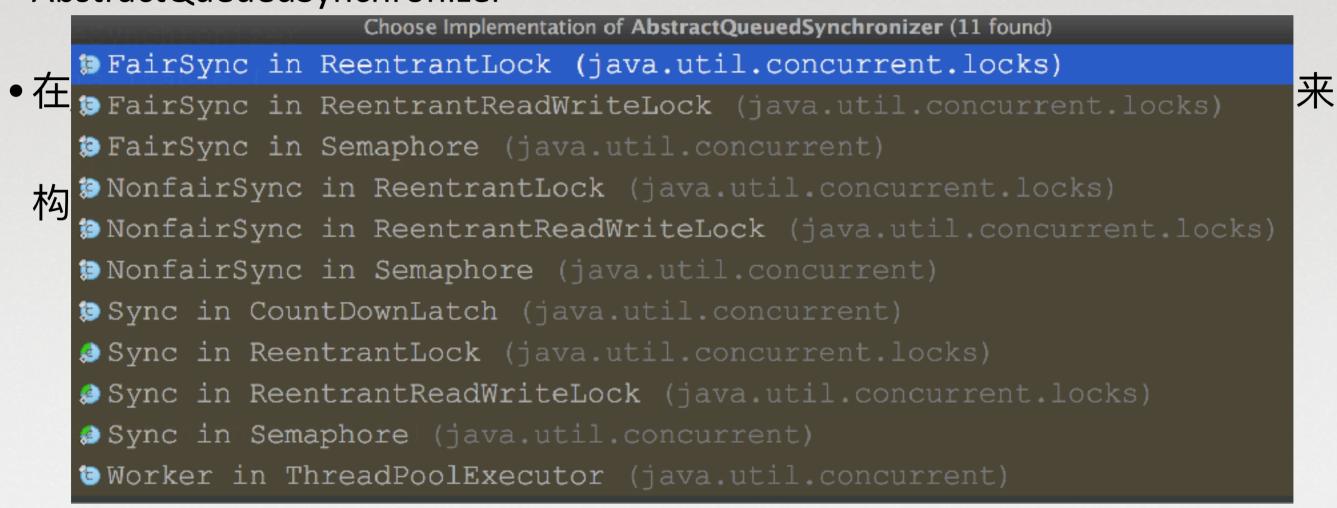
Q: Too much spinning?

A: Using Queues: Sleeping Instead Of Spinning





AbstractQueuedSynchronizer



(b) AQS



- 同步状态的原子性管理
- 线程的阻塞与解除阻塞
- 队列的管理





- AQS类使用state变量(int)来保存同步状态(AQLS)
- 同步状态的含义是在子类中赋予的
- 提供getState、setState以及compareAndSet操作

同步状态在子类中的作用

- ReentrantLock中表示获得锁的线程对锁的重入次数
- CountDownLatch中表示计数器的初始大小
- Semaphore表示初始化的许可数

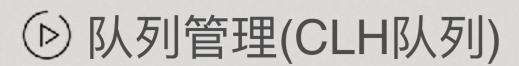
⑤ 线程的阻塞与解除阻塞



- Java中的线程对应操作系统中的线程
- j.u.c.locks.LockSupport
- sun.misc.Unsafe

```
public static void park() {
    unsafe.park(false, OL);
}

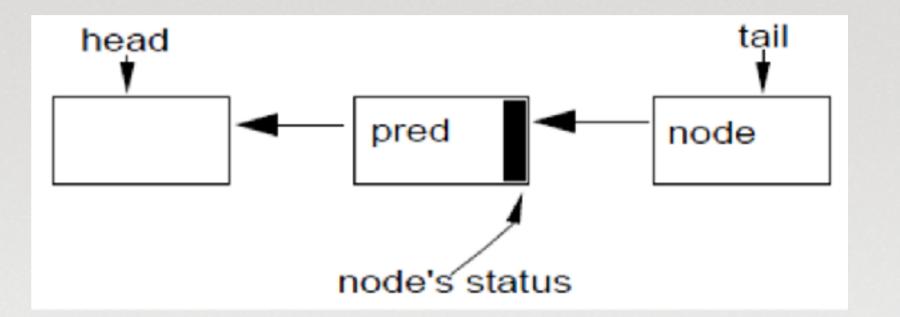
public static void unpark(Thread thread) {
    if (thread != null)
        unsafe.unpark(thread);
}
```





- 基于链表的FIFO队列
- CLH的头节点的线程是锁的持有者
- 没有获得锁的线程会被包装成Node

放入CLH的尾部进行排队并休眠

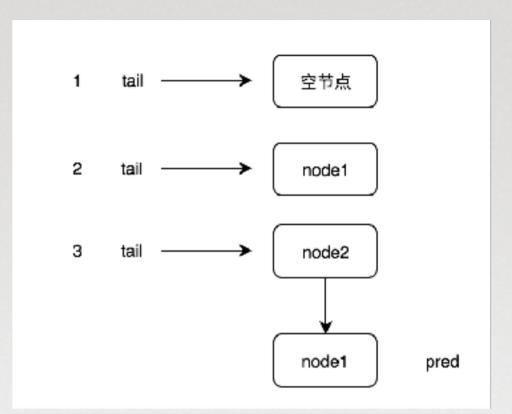




```
public class CLHLock {
    private static class QNode {
        // 是否拿到锁
        volatile boolean locked;
    private final AtomicReference<QNode> tail; // 队列尾
    private final ThreadLocal<QNode> myNode; // 当前节点
    private final ThreadLocal<QNode> myPred; // 前置节点
    public CLHLock() {
        tail = new AtomicReference < QNode > (new QNode ());
        myNode = new ThreadLocal<QNode>() {
           protected QNode initialValue() {
               return new QNode();
        };
        myPred = new ThreadLocal<QNode>();
```

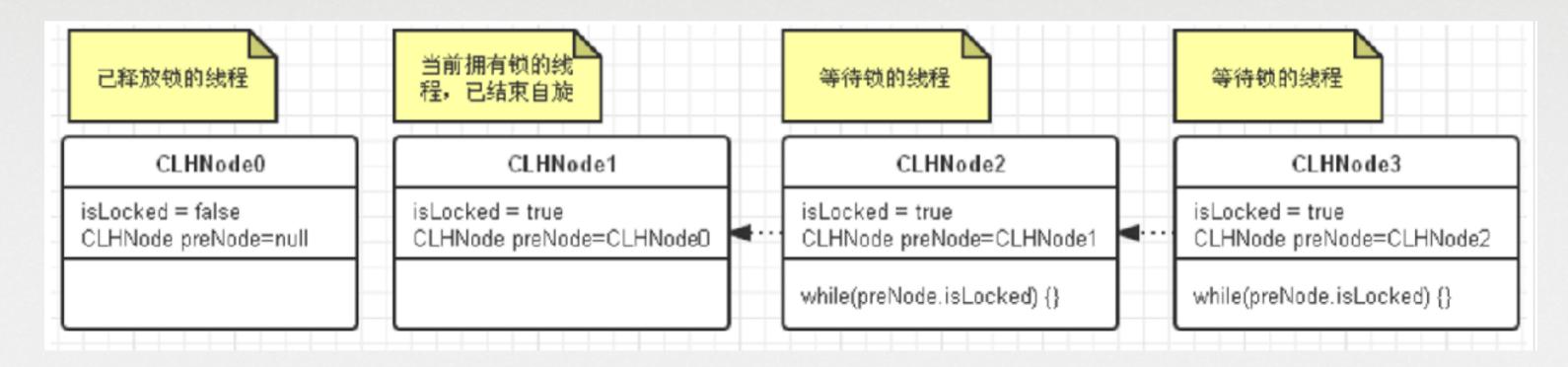


```
public void lock() {
   QNode node = myNode.get();
   node.locked = true; // 设置为已拿到锁
   // CAS获取到前驱节点,并设置tail为当前节点
   QNode pred = tail.getAndSet(node);
   myPred.set(pred); // 设置前驱节点
   while (pred.locked) {} // 没有拿到锁, 自旋
public final V getAndSet(V newValue) {
    while (true) {
       V x = qet();
       if (compareAndSet(x, newValue))
           return x;
```





```
public void unlock() {
    QNode node = myNode.get(); // 获取当前线程对应的node
    node.locked = false; // 释放锁
    myNode.set(myPred.get()); // 当前节点设置为空
}
```





- 能够快速入队和出队
- 在前驱节点的属性上自旋
- CLH的队列是隐式的,并不实际持有下个节点
- CLH锁释放时只需要改变自己的属性





- acquire操作会阻塞调用的线程,直到同步状态允许其继续执行
- release操作是通过某种方式改变同步状态,使得一或多个被acquire阻塞的线程继续执行

acquire伪代码

while (当前线程没有获得执行许可) 将当前线程入队,如果当前线程不在等待队列 可能会阻塞当前线程

可能更新同步状态 如果当前线程在等待队列中,将其移除队列

release伪代码

更新同步器状态

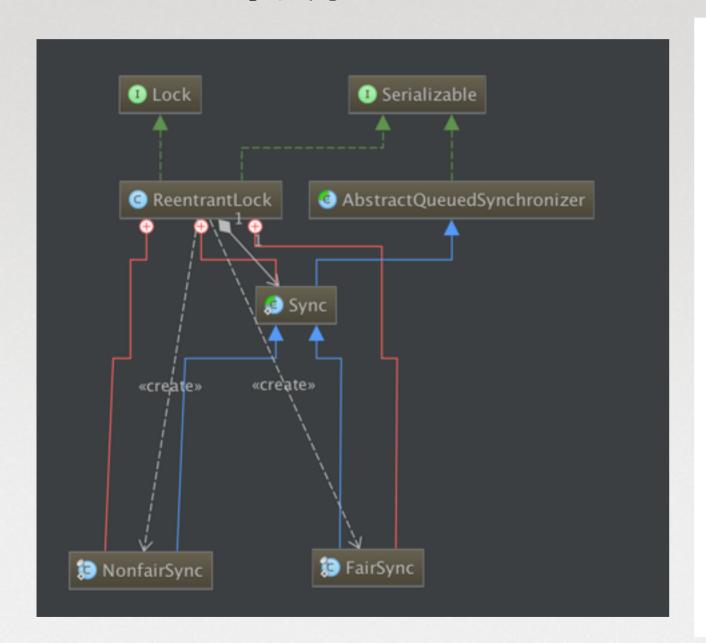
if (某一被阻塞线程被允许执行acquire操作) 激活一个或多个等待队列中的线程



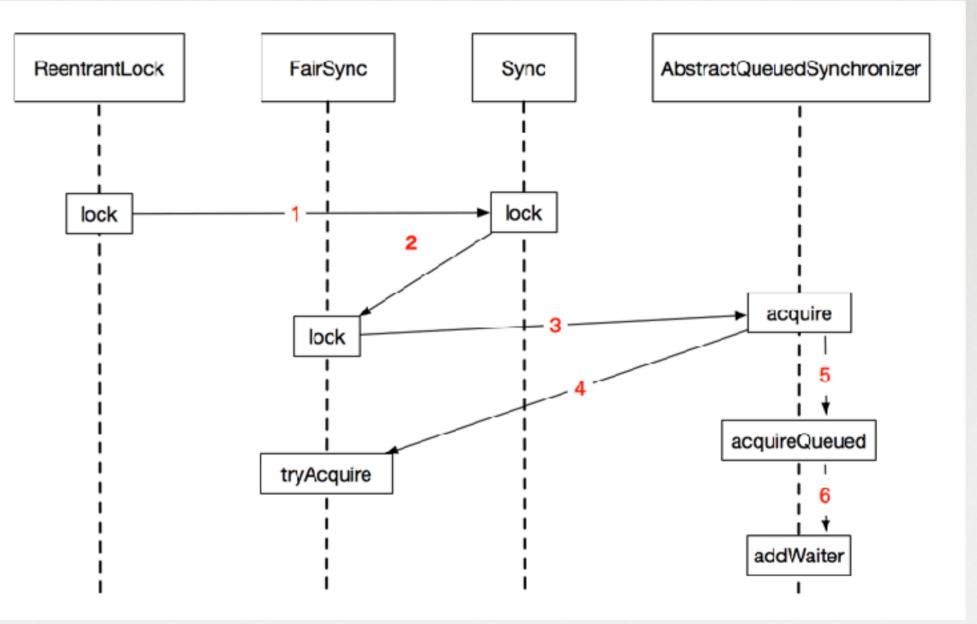
```
public class ReentrantLock implements Lock, java.io.Serializable {
   private final Sync sync; // API调用都委托给一个内部类 Sync, Sync继承了AQS
   public ReentrantLock(boolean fair) {
       // Sync分为两个子类: 公平锁和非公平锁
       sync = fair ? new FairSync() : new NonfairSync();
   public ReentrantLock() {
       sync = new NonfairSync();
   public void lock() {
       sync.lock();
   public void unlock() {
       sync.release(1);
```



继承关系



调用关系(以公平锁为例)



所以,AQS是基础



```
static final class FairSync extends Sync {
   private static final long serialVersionUID = -3000897897090466540L;
   final void lock() {
       acquire(1);
    public void unlock() {
        sync.release(1);
NonFairSync
final void lock() {
    if (compareAndSetState(0, 1))
         setExclusiveOwnerThread(Thread.currentThread());
    else
         acquire(1);
```





acquire操作尝试获取锁,没有获取成功就加入等待队列

```
if(!tryAcquire(arg)) {
   node = 创建等待队列新节点
   pred = 新节点的前继节点
   while (!(pred是头结点 && tryAcquire(arg))) {
      if (检查前一个节点的状态,判断是否要挂起当前线程) {
         park()
      } else {
         向前遍历, 找到合适的前继节点
      设置正确的前继承节点
   head = node
```





tryAcquire直接尝试获取锁

```
protected final boolean tryAcquire(int acquires) {
    final Thread current = Thread.currentThread();
   int c = getState();
    if (c == 0) {
       if (!hasQueuedPredecessors() && // 没有等待节点
            compareAndSetState(0, acquires)) {
            setExclusiveOwnerThread(current); // 拿到锁
            return true;
   else if (current == getExclusiveOwnerThread()) {
        int nextc = c + acquires; // 可重入,并计数
        if (nextc < 0)
            throw new Error ("Maximum lock count exceeded");
        setState(nextc);
        return true;
    return false;
```





release操作释放锁,并唤醒后继节点

```
public final boolean release(int arg) {
    if (tryRelease(arg)) {
        Node h = head;
        //如果waitStatus为0,则表示后面没阻塞线程了,没必要进行唤醒了
        if (h != null && h.waitStatus != 0)
            unparkSuccessor(h); // 唤醒线程
        return true;
    }
    return false;
}
```

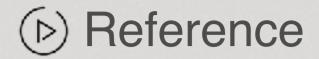


```
protected final boolean tryRelease(int releases) {
   int c = getState() - releases; // 更改同步器状态
   if (Thread.currentThread() != getExclusiveOwnerThread())
        throw new IllegalMonitorStateException();
   boolean free = false;
   if (c == 0) {
        free = true;
        setExclusiveOwnerThread(null);
   }
   setState(c);
   return free;
}
```

⑥ 还有哪些



- Shared
- Cancellation
- Timeout
- Condition





- The java.util.concurrent Synchronizer Framework
- 《Java并发编程实践》
- concurrent 包源码



Thanks

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