

第五章 服务通信

基于异步消息模式的通信



异步&线程池

初始化线程的 4 种方式

- 1) 、继承 Thread
- 2) 、实现 Runnable 接口
- 3) 、实现 Callable 接口 + FutureTask （可以拿到返回结果，可以处理异常）
- 4) 、线程池

方式 1 和方式 2：主进程无法获取线程的运算结果。不适合电子商城这类微服务应用场景

方式 3：主进程可以获取线程的运算结果，但是不利于控制服务器中的线程资源。可以导致服务器资源耗尽。

1. 继承 Thread

```
public class ThreadTest {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        System.out.println("main.....start.....");  
        Thread thread = new Thread01();  
        thread.start();  
        System.out.println("main.....end.....");  
    }  
  
    public static class Thread01 extends Thread {  
        @Override  
        public void run() {  
            System.out.println("当前线程: " + Thread.currentThread().getId());  
            int i = 10 / 2;  
            System.out.println("运行结果: " + i);  
        }  
    }  
}
```

运行结果

main.....start.....

main.....end.....

当前线程: 9

运行结果: 5



2. 实现 Runnable 接口

```
public class ThreadTest {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        System.out.println("main.....start.....");  
        Runnable01 runnable01 = new Runnable01();  
        new Thread(runnable01).start();  
        System.out.println("main.....end.....");  
    }  
    public static class Runnable01 implements Runnable {  
        @Override  
        public void run() {  
            System.out.println("当前线程: " + Thread.currentThread().getId());  
            int i = 10 / 2;  
            System.out.println("运行结果: " + i);  
        }  
    }  
}
```

运行结果

```
main.....start.....  
main.....end.....  
当前线程: 9  
运行结果: 5
```

3. 实现 Callable 接口 + FutureTask

```
public class ThreadTest {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        System.out.println("main.....start.....");  
        FutureTask<Integer> futureTask = new FutureTask<>(new Callable01());  
        new Thread(futureTask).start();  
        System.out.println("main.....end.....");  
    }  
    public static class Callable01 implements Callable<Integer> {  
        @Override  
        public Integer call() throws Exception {  
            System.out.println("当前线程: " + Thread.currentThread().getId());  
            int i = 10 / 2;  
            System.out.println("运行结果: " + i);  
            return i;  
        }  
    }  
}
```

运行结果

main.....start.....

main.....end.....

当前线程: 9

运行结果: 5



3. 实现 Callable 接口 + FutureTask

```
public class ThreadTest {  
    public static void main(String[] args) throws ExecutionException, InterruptedException {  
        System.out.println("main.....start.....");  
        FutureTask<Integer> futureTask = new FutureTask<>(new Callable01());  
        new Thread(futureTask).start();  
        // 等待整个线程执行完成，获取返回结果  
        Integer integer = futureTask.get();  
        System.out.println("main.....end....."+ integer);  
    }  
}
```

运行结果

```
main.....start.....  
当前线程： 9  
运行结果： 5  
main.....end.....5
```



2. 线程池

问题？只要有一个任务就开一个线程，最终耗尽资源

```
new Thread (()->System.out.println("hello")).start();
```

业务代码里，前面三种启动线程的方式都不用，应该将所有的多线程异步任务都交给线程池执行

//当前系统中池只有一两个，每个异步任务，提交给线程池

```
public static ExecutorService service =  
Executors.newFixedThreadPool(10);
```

```
service.submit(Runnable task);
```

submit有返回值

```
service.submit( Callable<T> task);
```

execute无返回值

```
service.execute(Runnable command);
```



```
public class ThreadTest {  
    // 当前系统中池只有一两个，每个异步任务，提交给线程池  
    public static ExecutorService service = Executors.newFixedThreadPool( nThreads: 10);  
    public static void main(String[] args) throws ExecutionException, InterruptedException {  
        System.out.println("main.....start.....");  
        service.execute(new Runnable01());  
        System.out.println("main.....end.....");  
    }  
}
```

运行结果

```
main.....start.....  
main.....end.....  
当前线程： 9  
运行结果： 5
```

总结区别：方式 1 和方式 2：不能得到返回值

方式 3：可以获得返回值

1， 2， 3都不能控制资源

4可以控制资源，性能稳定



线程池创建方法：

1) Executors

2) ThreadPoolExecutor



ThreadPoolExecutor七大参数

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

- 1) corePoolSize: 核心线程数; 线程池创建好之后, 池中一直保持的线程的数量, 即使线程空闲。除非设置allowCoreThreadTimeOut允许核心线程超时回收。
- 2) maximumPoolSize: 池中允许的最大的线程数
- 3) keepAliveTime: 存活时间; 当线程数大于核心线程数的时候, 线程在最大多长时间没有接到新任务就会终止释放 (可释放的是maximumPoolSize-corePoolSize这部分)

4) `unit`: 时间单位;

5) `BlockingQueue<Runnable> workQueue`:阻塞队列, 用来存储等待执行的任务, 如果当前对线程的需求超过了`corePoolSize`大小, 就会放在这里等待空闲线程执行。

6) `threadFactory`: 创建线程的工厂, 比如指定线程名等

7) `handler`: 拒绝策略, 如果线程满了, 线程池就会使用拒绝策略。



运行流程：

1、线程池创建，准备好 core 数量的核心线程，准备接受任务

2、新的任务进来，用 core 准备好的空闲线程执行。

(1)、core 满了，就将再进来的任务放入阻塞队列中。空闲的 core 就会自己去阻塞队列获取任务执行

(2)、阻塞队列满了，就直接开新线程执行，最大只能开到 max 指定的数量

(3)、max 都执行好了。Max-core 数量空闲的线程会在keepAliveTime 指定的时间后自动销毁。最终保持到 core 大小

(4)、如果线程数开到了 max 的数量，还有新任务进来，就会使用 reject 指定的拒绝策略进行处理

3、所有的线程创建都是由指定的 factory 创建的。

```
ThreadPoolExecutor executor = new ThreadPoolExecutor( corePoolSize: 5,
    maximumPoolSize: 200,    maximumPoolSize: 200,
    keepAliveTime: null,    keepAliveTime: 10,
    unit: null,              TimeUnit.SECONDS,
    workQueue: null,         new LinkedBlockingQueue<>( capacity: 100000),
    threadFactory: null,     Executors.defaultThreadFactory(),
    handler: null            new ThreadPoolExecutor.AbortPolicy());
```



问题：

一个线程池 core 7; max 20 , queue: 50, 100 并发进来怎么分配的;

先有 7 个能直接得到执行，接下来 50 个进入阻塞队列排队，再多开 13 个继续执行。现在 70 个被安排上了。剩下 30 个默认拒绝策略。

常见的 4 种线程池

1) `newCachedThreadPool`: `core` 是0, 所有都可回收

`Executors.newCachedThreadPool()`; 创建一个可缓存线程池, 如果线程池长度超过处理需要, 可灵活回收空闲线程。

2) `newFixedThreadPool`: 固定大小, `core=max`, 都不可回收

`Executors.newFixedThreadPool()`; 创建一个定长线程池, 可控制线程最大并发数, 超出的线程会在队列中等待。

3) `newScheduledThreadPool`: 定时任务线程池

`Executors.newScheduledThreadPool()`; 创建一个定长线程池, 支持定时及周期性任务执行。

4) `newSingleThreadExecutor`: 单个线程池, `core=max=1`

`Executors.newSingleThreadExecutor()`; 创建一个单线程化的线程池, 它只会用唯一的工作线程来执行任务, 保证所有任务按照指定顺序(FIFO, LIFO, 优先级)执行。



开发中为什么使用线程池

- 降低资源的消耗

通过重复利用已经创建好的线程降低线程的创建和销毁带来的损耗

- 提高响应速度

因为线程池中的线程数没有超过线程池的最大上限时，有的线程处于等待分配任务的状态，当任务来时无需创建新的线程就能执行

- 提高线程的可管理性

线程池会根据当前系统特点对池内的线程进行优化处理，减少创建和销毁线程带来的系统开销。无限的创建和销毁线程不仅消耗系统资源，还降低系统的稳定性，使用线程池进行统一分配。



CompletableFuture 异步编排

复杂异步调用场景

三个异步请求：

A A需要等异步任务C的结果再执行

B 可以直接执行

C

异步任务之间有关系组合

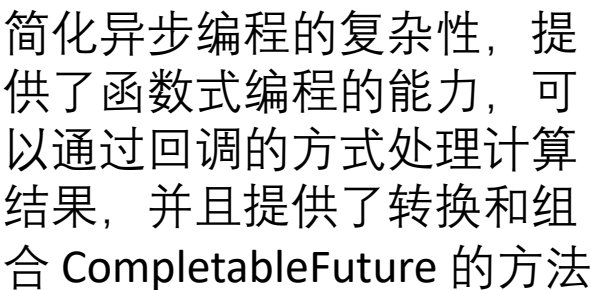
业务场景：

查询商品详情页的逻辑比较复杂，有些数据还需要远程调用，必然需要花费更多的时间。

```
// 1. 获取sku的基本信息      0.5s  
  
// 2. 获取sku的图片信息      0.5s  
  
// 3. 获取sku的促销信息      1s  
  
// 4. 获取spu的所有销售属性  1s  
  
// 5. 获取规格参数组及组下的规格参数  1.5s  
  
// 6. spu详情                1s
```

假如商品详情页的每个查询，需要如下标注的时间才能完成那么，用户需要 5.5s 后才能看到商品详情页的内容。很显然不能接受的。

如果有多个线程同时完成这 6 步操作，也许只需要 1.5s 即可完成响应。





CompletableFuture 启动异步任务

创建异步操作对象

CompletableFuture 提供了四个静态方法来创建一个异步操作。

```
static CompletableFuture<Void> runAsync(Runnable runnable)
public static CompletableFuture<Void> runAsync(Runnable runnable, Executor executor)
public static <U> CompletableFuture<U> supplyAsync(Supplier<U> supplier)
public static <U> CompletableFuture<U> supplyAsync(Supplier<U> supplier, Executor
executor)
```

- 1、runXxxx 都是没有返回结果的，supplyXxx 都是可以获取返回结果的
- 2、可以传入自定义的线程池，否则就用默认的线程池；



```
public class ThreadTest {
```

```
//当前系统中池只有一两个，每个异步任务，提交给线程池
```

```
public static ExecutorService executor = Executors.newFixedThreadPool(nThreads: 10);
```

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

```
    System.out.println("main.....start.....");
```

```
    CompletableFuture<Void> future = CompletableFuture.runAsync(() -> {
```

```
        System.out.println("当前线程: " + Thread.currentThread().getId());
```

```
        int i = 10 / 2;
```

```
        System.out.println("运行结果: " + i);
```

```
    }, executor);
```

```
    System.out.println("main.....end.....");
```

运行结果

main.....start.....

main.....end.....

当前线程: 9

运行结果: 5



```
public class ThreadTest {
```

```
// 当前系统中池只有一两个，每个异步任务，提交给线程池
```

```
public static ExecutorService executor = Executors.newFixedThreadPool(n
```

```
public static void main(String[] args) throws ExecutionException, Interruptio
```

```
System.out.println("main.....start.....");
```

```
CompletableFuture<Integer> future = CompletableFuture.supplyAsync(() ->
```

```
System.out.println("当前线程: " + Thread.currentThread().getId());
```

```
int i = 10 / 2;
```

```
System.out.println("运行结果: " + i);
```

```
return i;
```

```
}, executor);
```

```
Integer integer = future.get();
```

```
System.out.println("main.....end....." + integer);
```

运行结果

main.....start.....

当前线程: 9

运行结果: 5

main.....end.....5



计算完成时回调方法

```
public CompletableFuture<T> whenComplete(BiConsumer<? super T,? super Throwable> action);  
public CompletableFuture<T> whenCompleteAsync(BiConsumer<? super T,? super Throwable>  
action);  
public CompletableFuture<T> whenCompleteAsync(BiConsumer<? super T,? super Throwable>  
action, Executor executor);  
  
public CompletableFuture<T> exceptionally(Function<Throwable,? extends T> fn);
```

whenComplete 可以处理正常和异常的计算结果，exceptionally 处理异常情况。

whenComplete 和 whenCompleteAsync 的区别：

whenComplete：是执行当前任务的线程继续执行 whenComplete 的任务。

whenCompleteAsync：是把 whenCompleteAsync 这个任务继续提交给线程池来进行执行。

方法不以 Async 结尾，意味着 Action 使用相同的线程执行，而 Async 可能会使用其他线程执行（如果是使用相同的线程池，也可能被同一个线程选中执行）



```
public class ThreadTest {
```

```
// 当前系统中池只有一两个，每个异步任务，提交给线程池
```

```
public static ExecutorService executor = Executors.newFixedThreadPool( nThreads: 10);  
public static void main(String[] args) throws ExecutionException, InterruptedException  
    System.out.println("main.....start.....");  
    CompletableFuture<Integer> future = CompletableFuture.supplyAsync(() -> {  
        System.out.println("当前线程: " + Thread.currentThread().getId());  
        int i = 10 / 2;  
        System.out.println("运行结果: " + i);  
        return i;  
    }, executor).whenComplete((res, exception) -> {  
        System.out.println("异步任务成功完成了...结果是: " + res + "异常是: " + exception);
```

运行结果

main.....start.....

当前线程: 9

运行结果: 5

异步任务成功完成了...结果是: 5异常是: null



```
public static ExecutorService executor = Executors.newFixedThreadPool( nThreads: 10);
public static void main(String[] args) throws ExecutionException, InterruptedException
    System.out.println("main.....start.....");
    CompletableFuture<Integer> future = CompletableFuture.supplyAsync(() -> {
        System.out.println("当前线程: " + Thread.currentThread().getId());
        int i = 10 / 0;
        System.out.println("运行结果: " + i);
        return i;
    }, executor).whenComplete((res,exception) -> {
        System.out.println("异步任务成功完成了...结果是: " + res + "异常是: " + exception);
    });
```

运行结果

main.....start.....

当前线程: 9

异步任务成功完成了...结果是: null异常是: java.util.concurrent.CompletionException: java.lang.ArithmeticException: / by zero



```
CompletableFuture<Integer> future = CompletableFuture.supplyAsync(() -> {
    System.out.println("当前线程: " + Thread.currentThread().getId());
    int i = 10 / 0;
    System.out.println("运行结果: " + i);
    return i;
}, executor).whenComplete((res, exception) -> {
    // 虽然能得到异常信息, 但是没法修改返回数据
    System.out.println("异步任务成功完成了...结果是: " + res + "异常是: " + exception);
}).exceptionally(throwable -> {
    // 可以感知异常, 同时返回默认值
    return 10;
});

Integer integer = future.get();
System.out.println("main.....end....." + integer);
```

运行结果

main.....start.....

当前线程: 9

异步任务成功完成了...结果是: null异常是: java.util.concurrent.CompletionException: java.lang.ArithmeticException: / by zero

main.....end.....10



handle 方法

和 complete 一样，但handle可对结果做最后的处理（可处理异常），可改变返回值。

```
public <U> CompletionStage<U> handle(BiFunction<? super T, Throwable, ? extends U> fn);  
public <U> CompletionStage<U> handleAsync(BiFunction<? super T, Throwable, ? extends U>  
fn);  
public <U> CompletionStage<U> handleAsync(BiFunction<? super T, Throwable, ? extends U>  
fn,Executor executor);
```



```
public class ThreadTest {
    //当前系统中池只有一两个，每个异步任务，提交给线程池
    public static ExecutorService executor = Executors.newFixedThreadPool( nThreads: 10);
    public static void main(String[] args) throws ExecutionException, InterruptedException
    {
        System.out.println("main.....start.....");
        CompletableFuture<Integer> future = CompletableFuture.supplyAsync(() -> {
            System.out.println("当前线程: " + Thread.currentThread().getId());
            int i = 10 / 0;
            System.out.println("运行结果: " + i);
            return i;
        }, executor).handle((res,thr) -> {
            if (res != null) {
                return res * 2;
            }
            if (thr != null) {
                System.out.println("异步任务成功完成了...结果是: " + res + "异常是: " + thr);
                return 0;
            }
            return 0;
        });
        Integer integer= future.get();
        System.out.println("main.....end....." + integer);
    }
}
```

main.....start.....

当前线程: 9

异步任务成功完成了...结果是: null异常是: java.util.concurrent.CompletionException: java.lang.ArithmeticException: / by zero

main.....end.....0

```
public static void main(String[] args) throws ExecutionException, InterruptedException {
    System.out.println("main.....start.....");
    CompletableFuture<Integer> future = CompletableFuture.supplyAsync(() -> {
        System.out.println("当前线程: " + Thread.currentThread().getId());
        int i = 10 / 4;
        System.out.println("运行结果: " + i);
        return i;
    }, executor).handle((res, thr) -> {
        if (res != null) {
            return res * 2;
        }
        if (thr != null) {
            System.out.println("异步任务成功完成了...结果是: " + res + "异常是: " + thr);
            return 0;
        }
        return 0;
    });
    Integer integer = future.get();
    System.out.println("main.....end....." + integer);
}
```

运行结果

```
main.....start.....
当前线程: 9
运行结果: 2
main.....end.....4
```



线程串行化方法

以下方法可以将两个异步任务串联起来：

```
public <U> CompletableFuture<U> thenApply(Function<? super T,? extends U> fn)
public <U> CompletableFuture<U> thenApplyAsync(Function<? super T,? extends U> fn)
public <U> CompletableFuture<U> thenApplyAsync(Function<? super T,? extends U> fn,
Executor executor)
```

```
public CompletionStage<Void> thenAccept(Consumer<? super T> action);
public CompletionStage<Void> thenAcceptAsync(Consumer<? super T> action);
public CompletionStage<Void> thenAcceptAsync(Consumer<? super T> action,Executor
executor);
```

```
public CompletionStage<Void> thenRun(Runnable action);
public CompletionStage<Void> thenRunAsync(Runnable action);
public CompletionStage<Void> thenRunAsync(Runnable action,Executor executor);
```

thenApply 方法： 当一个线程依赖另一个线程时， 获取上一个任务返回的结果， 并返回当前任务的返回值。

thenAccept 方法： 消费处理结果。接收任务的处理结果， 并消费处理， 无返回结果。

thenRun 方法： 只要上面的任务执行完成， 就开始执行 thenRun， 只是处理完任务后， 执行thenRun 的后续操作。

带有 Async 默认是异步执行的。同之前。

以上都要前置任务成功完成。

Function<? super T,? extends U>

T: 上一个任务返回结果的类型

U: 当前任务的返回值类型



```
public class ThreadTest {  
    //当前系统中池只有一两个，每个异步任务，提交给线程池  
    public static ExecutorService executor = Executors.newFixedThreadPool( nThreads: 10);  
    public static void main(String[] args) throws ExecutionException, InterruptedException {  
        System.out.println("main.....start.....");  
        CompletableFuture<Void> future = CompletableFuture.supplyAsync(() -> {  
            System.out.println("当前线程: " + Thread.currentThread().getId());  
            int i = 10 / 4;  
            System.out.println("运行结果: " + i);  
            return i;  
        }, executor).thenRunAsync(() -> {  
            System.out.println("任务2启动了..." );  
        }, executor);  
        System.out.println("main.....end....." );  
    }  
}
```

运行结果

```
main.....start.....  
当前线程: 9  
运行结果: 2  
main.....end.....  
任务2启动了...
```



```
public class ThreadTest {
```

```
//当前系统中池只有一两个，每个异步任务，提交给线程池
```

```
public static ExecutorService executor = Executors.newFixedThreadPool( nThreads: 10);
```

```
public static void main(String[] args) throws ExecutionException, InterruptedException
```

```
System.out.println("main.....start.....");
```

```
CompletableFuture<Void> future = CompletableFuture.supplyAsync(() -> {
```

```
    System.out.println("当前线程: " + Thread.currentThread().getId());
```

```
    int i = 10 / 4;
```

```
    System.out.println("运行结果: " + i);
```

```
    return i;
```

```
}, executor).thenAcceptAsync((res) -> {
```

```
    System.out.println("任务2启动了..." + res );
```

```
}, executor);
```

```
System.out.println("main.....end....." );
```

运行结果

main.....start.....

当前线程: 9

运行结果: 2

main.....end.....

任务2启动了...2



```
public static ExecutorService executor = Executors.newFixedThreadPool( nThreads: 10);
public static void main(String[] args) throws ExecutionException, InterruptedException {
    System.out.println("main.....start.....");
    CompletableFuture<String> future = CompletableFuture.supplyAsync(() -> {
        System.out.println("当前线程: " + Thread.currentThread().getId());
        int i = 10 / 4;
        System.out.println("运行结果: " + i);
        return i;
    }, executor).thenApplyAsync((res) -> {
        System.out.println("任务2启动了..." + res );
        return "hello" + res;
    }, executor);
    System.out.println("main.....end....." + future.get());
}
```

运行结果

```
main.....start.....
当前线程: 9
运行结果: 2
任务2启动了...2
main.....end.....hello2
```



runAfterBoth: 组合两个 future，不需要获取 future 的结果，只需两个 future 处理完任务后，再处理该任务。

[illegible]



```
public static ExecutorService executor = Executors.newFixedThreadPool( nThreads: 10);
public static void main(String[] args) throws ExecutionException, InterruptedException {
    System.out.println("main.....start.....");
    CompletableFuture<Integer> future01 = CompletableFuture.supplyAsync(() -> {
        System.out.println("任务1线程: " + Thread.currentThread().getId());
        int i = 10 / 4;
        System.out.println("任务1结束: " );
        return i;
    }, executor);
    CompletableFuture<String> future02 = CompletableFuture.supplyAsync(() -> {
        System.out.println("任务2线程: " + Thread.currentThread().getId());
        System.out.println("任务2结束: " );
        return "hello";
    }, executor);
    future01.runAfterBothAsync(future02, ()->{
        System.out.println("任务3开始: ");
    }, executor);
    System.out.println("main.....end.....");
}
```

```
main.....start.....
任务1线程: 9
任务1结束:
任务2线程: 10
任务2结束:
main.....end.....
任务3开始:
```



thenAcceptBoth: 组合两个 future，获取两个 future 任务的返回结果，然后处理任务，没有返回值。

```
public <U> CompletableFuture<Void> thenAcceptBoth(
    CompletionStage<? extends U> other,
    BiConsumer<? super T, ? super U> action);
```

```
public <U> CompletableFuture<Void> thenAcceptBothAsync(
    CompletionStage<? extends U> other,
    BiConsumer<? super T, ? super U> action);
```

```
public <U> CompletableFuture<Void> thenAcceptBothAsync(
    CompletionStage<? extends U> other,
    BiConsumer<? super T, ? super U> action, Executor executor);
```




```
public static ExecutorService executor = Executors.newFixedThreadPool( nThreads: 10);
public static void main(String[] args) throws ExecutionException, InterruptedException {
    System.out.println("main.....start.....");
    CompletableFuture<Integer> future01 = CompletableFuture.supplyAsync(() -> {
        System.out.println("任务1线程: " + Thread.currentThread().getId());
        int i = 10 / 4;
        System.out.println("任务1结束: " );
        return i;
    }, executor);
    CompletableFuture<String> future02 = CompletableFuture.supplyAsync(() -> {
        System.out.println("任务2线程: " + Thread.currentThread().getId());
        System.out.println("任务2结束: " );
        return "hello";
    }, executor);
    future01.thenAcceptBothAsync(future02, (f1, f2)->{
        System.out.println("任务3开始...之前的结果: "+ f1+"-->"+f2);
    }, executor);
    System.out.println("main.....end.....");
```

任务1线程: 9

任务1结束:

任务2线程: 10

任务2结束:

main.....end.....

任务3开始...之前的结果: 2-->hello



thenCombine: 组合两个 future，获取两个 future 的返回结果，并返回当前任务的返回值。

```
public <U,V> CompletableFuture<V> thenCombine(  
    CompletionStage<? extends U> other,  
    BiFunction<? super T,? super U,? extends V> fn);
```

```
public <U,V> CompletableFuture<V> thenCombineAsync(  
    CompletionStage<? extends U> other,  
    BiFunction<? super T,? super U,? extends V> fn);
```

```
public <U,V> CompletableFuture<V> thenCombineAsync(  
    CompletionStage<? extends U> other,  
    BiFunction<? super T,? super U,? extends V> fn, Executor executor);
```



```
public static ExecutorService executor = Executors.newFixedThreadPool( nThreads: 10);
public static void main(String[] args) throws ExecutionException, InterruptedException {
    System.out.println("main.....start.....");
    CompletableFuture<Integer> future01 = CompletableFuture.supplyAsync(() -> {
        System.out.println("任务1线程: " + Thread.currentThread().getId());
        int i = 10 / 4;
        System.out.println("任务1结束: " );
        return i;
    }, executor);
    CompletableFuture<String> future02 = CompletableFuture.supplyAsync(() -> {
        System.out.println("任务2线程: " + Thread.currentThread().getId());
        System.out.println("任务2结束: " );
        return "hello";
    }, executor);
    CompletableFuture<String> future=future01.thenCombineAsync(future02, (f1,f2)->{
        return f1+"",f2+"hahaha" ;
    },executor);
    System.out.println("main.....end....." + future.get());
}
```

main.....start.....

任务1线程: 9

任务1结束:

任务2线程: 10

任务2结束:

main.....end.....2,,hello hahaha



runAfterEither: 两个任务只要有一个执行完成，就处理后续任务，不需要获取 future 的结果，也没有返回值。

[illegible]



```
public static void main(String[] args) throws ExecutionException, InterruptedException {
    System.out.println("main.....start.....");
    CompletableFuture<Integer> future01 = CompletableFuture.supplyAsync(() -> {
        System.out.println("任务1线程: " + Thread.currentThread().getId());
        int i = 10 / 4;
        System.out.println("任务1结束: " );
        return i;
    }, executor);
    CompletableFuture<String> future02 = CompletableFuture.supplyAsync(() -> {
        System.out.println("任务2线程: " + Thread.currentThread().getId());
        try {
            Thread.sleep( millis: 3000);
            System.out.println("任务2结束: " );
        } catch (InterruptedException e) {
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
        return "hello";
    }, executor);
    future01.runAfterEitherAsync(future02, ()->{
        System.out.println("任务3开始: " );
    }, executor);
    System.out.println("main.....end.....");
}
```

```
main.....start.....
任务1线程: 9
任务1结束:
任务2线程: 10
main.....end.....
任务3开始:
任务2结束:
```



acceptEither: 两个任务只要有一个执行完成，获取它的返回值，处理任务，没有新的返回值。

```
public CompletableFuture<Void> acceptEither(  
    CompletionStage<? extends T> other, Consumer<? super T> action);  
  
public CompletableFuture<Void> acceptEitherAsync(  
    CompletionStage<? extends T> other, Consumer<? super T> action);  
  
public CompletableFuture<Void> acceptEitherAsync(  
    CompletionStage<? extends T> other, Consumer<? super T> action,  
    Executor executor);
```




```
public static void main(String[] args) throws ExecutionException, InterruptedException {
    System.out.println("main.....start.....");
    CompletableFuture<Object> future01 = CompletableFuture.supplyAsync(() -> {
        System.out.println("任务1线程: " + Thread.currentThread().getId());
        int i = 10 / 4;
        System.out.println("任务1结束: " );
        return i;
    }, executor);
    CompletableFuture<Object> future02 = CompletableFuture.supplyAsync(() -> {
        System.out.println("任务2线程: " + Thread.currentThread().getId());
        try {
            Thread.sleep( millis: 3000);
            System.out.println("任务2结束: " );
        } catch (InterruptedException e) {
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
        return "hello";
    }, executor);
    future01.acceptEitherAsync(future02, (res)->{
        System.out.println("任务3开始: " + res);
    }, executor);
    System.out.println("main.....end.....");
}
```

```
main.....start...
任务1线程: 9
任务1结束:
任务2线程: 10
main.....end.....
任务3开始: 2
任务2结束:
```



applyToEither: 两个任务有一个执行完成，获取它的返回值，处理任务，并有新的返回值。

```
public <U> CompletableFuture<U> applyToEither(  
    CompletionStage<? extends T> other, Function<? super T, U> fn);  
  
public <U> CompletableFuture<U> applyToEitherAsync(  
    CompletionStage<? extends T> other, Function<? super T, U> fn);  
  
public <U> CompletableFuture<U> applyToEitherAsync(  
    CompletionStage<? extends T> other, Function<? super T, U> fn,  
    Executor executor);
```



```
public static void main(String[] args) throws ExecutionException, InterruptedException {
    System.out.println("main.....start.....");
    CompletableFuture<Object> future01 = CompletableFuture.supplyAsync(() -> {
        System.out.println("任务1线程: " + Thread.currentThread().getId());
        int i = 10 / 4;
        System.out.println("任务1结束: " );
        return i;
    }, executor);
    CompletableFuture<Object> future02 = CompletableFuture.supplyAsync(() -> {
        System.out.println("任务2线程: " + Thread.currentThread().getId());
        try {
            Thread.sleep( millis: 3000);
            System.out.println("任务2结束: " );
        } catch (InterruptedException e) {
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
        return "hello";
    }, executor);
    CompletableFuture future = future01.applyToEitherAsync(future02, (res)->{
        return res.toString()+"--》任务3开始";
    }, executor);
    System.out.println("main.....end....." + future.get());
}
```

main.....start.....

任务1线程: 9

任务1结束:

任务2线程: 10

main.....end.....2--》任务3开始

任务2结束:

多任务组合

allOf: 等待所有任务完成

anyOf: 只要有一个任务完成

```
public static CompletableFuture<Void> allOf(CompletableFuture<?>... cfs);
```

```
public static CompletableFuture<Object> anyOf(CompletableFuture<?>... cfs);
```



```
CompletableFuture<String> futureImg = CompletableFuture.supplyAsync()->{
    System.out.println("查询商品的图片信息");
    return "hello.jsp";
});
CompletableFuture<String> futureAttr = CompletableFuture.supplyAsync()->{
    System.out.println("查询商品的属性");
    return "黑色+256G";
});
CompletableFuture<String> futureDesc = CompletableFuture.supplyAsync()->{
    System.out.println("查询商品介绍");
    return "华为";
});
futureImg.get();
futureAttr.get();
futureDesc.get();
```



```
public class ThreadTest {
    // 当前系统中池只有一两个，每个异步任务，提交给线程池
    public static ExecutorService executor = Executors.newFixedThreadPool( nThreads: 10);
    public static void main(String[] args) throws ExecutionException, InterruptedException {
        CompletableFuture<String> futureImg = CompletableFuture.supplyAsync()->{
            System.out.println("查询商品的图片信息");
            return "hello.jsp";
        };
        CompletableFuture<String> futureAttr = CompletableFuture.supplyAsync()->{
            System.out.println("查询商品的属性");
            return "黑色+256G";
        };
        CompletableFuture<String> futureDesc = CompletableFuture.supplyAsync()->{
            System.out.println("查询商品介绍");
            return "华为";
        };
        CompletableFuture<Void> allof = CompletableFuture.allOf(futureImg, futureAttr, futureDesc);
        allof.get();// 等待所有结果完成
        System.out.println("main.....end....."+ futureImg.get()+"-->"
            +futureAttr.get()+ "-->" +futureDesc.get());
    }
}
```

查询商品的图片信息

查询商品的属性

查询商品介绍

main.....end.....hello.jsp-->黑色+256G-->华为



```
public static void main(String[] args) throws ExecutionException, InterruptedException {
    CompletableFuture<Object> futureImg = CompletableFuture.supplyAsync()->{
        System.out.println("查询商品的图片信息");
        return "hello.jsp";
    },executor);
    CompletableFuture<Object> futureAttr = CompletableFuture.supplyAsync()->{
        System.out.println("查询商品的属性");
        return "黑色+256G";
    },executor);
    CompletableFuture<Object> futureDesc = CompletableFuture.supplyAsync()->{
        try {
            Thread.sleep( millis: 3000);
            System.out.println("查询商品介绍");
        } catch (InterruptedException e) {
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
        return "华为";
    },executor);
    CompletableFuture<Object> anyof = CompletableFuture.anyOf(futureImg,futureAttr,futureDesc);
    anyof.get();// 等待所有结果完成
    System.out.println("main.....end....."+ anyof.get());
}
```

查询商品的图片信息

查询商品的属性

main.....end.....hello.jsp

查询商品介绍