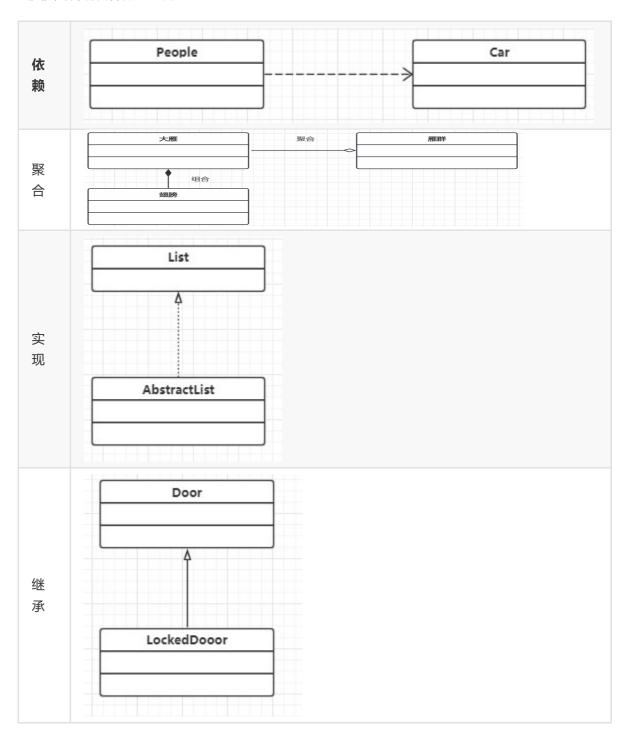
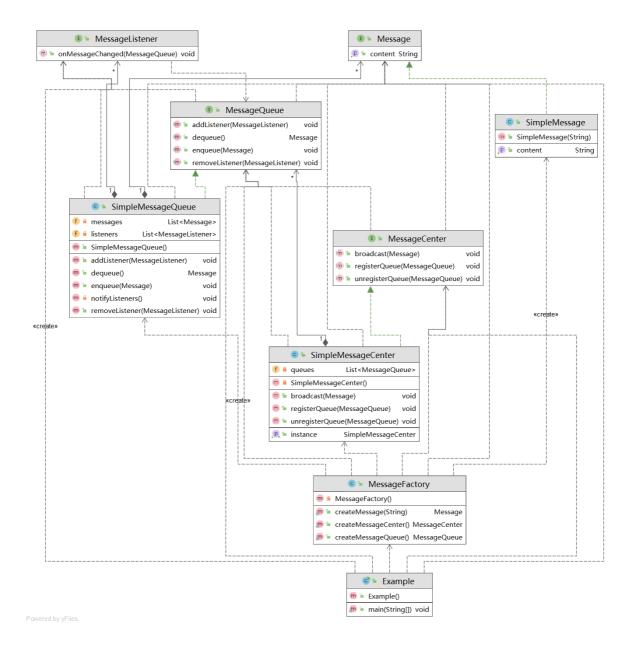
画类图时弄清各种符号的含义



双重校验Volatile关键字:保证可见性 ; 防止创建对象过程的指令重排

	线程1	线程2
t1	分配内存	
t2	变量赋值	
t3		判断对象是否为 null
t4		由于对象不为 null,访问改对象
t5	初始化对象	

simple1类图



simple1改进

1. 出队后进行message的非空判断

2.添加和删除监听器时进行非空判断

```
@override
public void addListener(MessageListener listener) {
    if(listener != null)
        listeners.add(listener);
}

@override
public void removeListener(MessageListener listener) {
    if(listener != null)
        listeners.remove(listener);
}
```

simple2改进

3.SimpleMessageQueue的入队和出队操作加锁步骤过于繁琐,可以使用保证线程安全的队列 LinkedBlockingQueue,使用两个ReentrantLock保证

方法名	做法	
put()	如果队列满了,就阻塞,当队列不满的时候,会再执行入队操作	
offer()	如果队列满了,返回false	
take()	如果队列为空,就阻塞,当队列不空的时候,会再执行出队操作	
poll()	如果队列空了,返回null	
peek()	返回队列首元素,不会出队	

```
import org.example.interfaces.Message;
import org.example.interfaces.MessageListener;
import org.example.interfaces.MessageQueue;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.concurrent.BlockingQueue;
import java.util.concurrent.LinkedBlockingQueue;
* @description: 简单的消息队列类,实现了 MessageQueue 接口,使用 LinkedBlockingQueue
实现队列操作,提高可靠性和性能
public class SimpleMessageQueue implements MessageQueue
   private int capacity; // 队列容量
   private BlockingQueue<Message> messages; // 使用 LinkedBlockingQueue 代替 List
   private List<MessageListener> listeners = new CopyOnWriteArrayList<>();
   public SimpleMessageQueue(int capacity) {
       this.capacity = capacity;
       this.messages = new LinkedBlockingQueue<>(capacity);
   }
   @override
```

```
public void enqueue(Message message) throws InterruptedException {
       messages.put(message); // 使用阻塞操作插入元素
   }
   @override
   public Message dequeue() throws InterruptedException {
       Message message = messages.take(); // 使用阻塞操作移除元素
       return message;
   }
   @override
   public void addListener(MessageListener listener) {
       listeners.add(listener);
   }
   @override
   public void removeListener(MessageListener listener) {
       listeners.remove(listener);
   }
   private void notifyListeners() {
       for (MessageListener listener: listeners) {
           if (listener != null) {
               listener.onMessageChanged(this);
           }
       }
   }
}
```

4.监听器ArrayList存在线程安全问题,若多线程同时同时添加listener,可能会导致数据丢失问题的出现,结果只有一个监听器添加上,所以使用线程安全的CopyOnWriteArrayList代替ArrayList,CopyOnWriteArrayList读取时不加锁,写时加锁,适合读多写少的场景,MessageListener仅创建时添加一次,之后都是遍历读取,符合当前的应用场景。

5.添加出队和入队的异常处理

```
@override
public Message dequeue() throws InterruptedException {
   synchronized (lock) {
       try {
           while (messages.isEmpty()) {
               lock.wait();
            }
           Message message = messages.remove(0);
            notifyListeners();
            lock.notifyAll();
            return message;
       } catch (InterruptedException e) {
            // 记录日志
            logger.error("Dequeue operation was interrupted: ", e);
            // 释放资源
           cleanup();
            // 重新抛出中断异常
            Thread.currentThread().interrupt();
            throw e;
```

```
}
}

// 释放资源的方法
private void cleanup() {
    // 在这里进行资源释放操作,例如关闭文件、数据库连接等
    // 注意要在 finally 块中调用 cleanup() 方法,以保证资源能够得到释放
}
```

6.手动创建线程池复杂而繁琐,可以使用 java.util.concurrent.Executors 类来创建线程池

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
   // 创建消息中心
   MessageCenter center = MessageFactory.createMessageCenter();
   // 创建一个消息队列并注册到消息中心
   MessageQueue queue = MessageFactory.createMessageQueue(10);
   center.registerQueue(queue);
   // 创建线程池
   ExecutorService executor = Executors.newFixedThreadPool(4);
   // 提交生产者和消费者任务到线程池
   executor.submit(new Producer(queue, "Producer 1"));
   executor.submit(new Producer(queue, "Producer 2"));
   executor.submit(new Consumer(queue, "Consumer 1"));
   executor.submit(new Consumer(queue, "Consumer 2"));
   // 稍微等待一段时间后,注销消息队列
   try {
       Thread.sleep(5000);
   } catch (InterruptedException e) {
       e.printStackTrace();
   center.unregisterQueue(queue);
   // 关闭线程池
   executor.shutdown();
}
```

在观察者模式中,观察者对象通常不会直接操作被观察对象,而是通过被观察对象提供的接口来获取信息或改变状态。观察者模式的核心思想是,当被观察对象的状态发生改变时,所有观察者都会接收到通知并进行相应的处理。

```
private void notifyListeners() {
    for (MessageListener listener : listeners) {
        if (listener != null) {
            listener.onMessageChanged(this);
        }
    }
}
```

在上述代码中,onMessageChanged()方法的参数是被观察对象 this ,那么观察者对象就可以通过该参数访问被观察对象的状态或方法,并进行相应的操作,这样就会破坏观察者模式中观察者和被观察者之间的松耦合设计。

业务场景

假设快递公司需要实时追踪每个包裹的物流信息,并及时更新包裹的状态。在这种情况下,我们可以使用上述消息中间件来实现消息的传递和事件通知。

具体来说,我们可以将物流系统中的各个模块(例如订单管理、仓库管理、快递配送等)注册到消息中间件中,并为它们创建一个共享的消息队列。当一个包裹的物流状态发生变化时,例如包裹已出库、包裹已发货、包裹已签收等,相应的模块(生产者)可以向消息队列中发送一个消息,包含相应的物流信息和状态更新。消费者来监听消息队列中的消息变化,并在收到新消息时触发相应的处理逻辑。

物流基础类

```
public class LogisticsInfo {
    private String packageId; // 包裹编号
    private String status; // 包裹状态

public LogisticsInfo(String packageId, String status) {
        this.packageId = packageId;
        this.status = status;
    }

public String getPackageId() {
        return packageId;
    }

public String getStatus() {
        return status;
    }

public void setStatus(String status) {
        this.status = status;
    }
}
```

```
// 消息中心接口,表示一个消息中心
public interface MessageCenter {
    void registerQueue(MessageQueue queue);
    void unregisterQueue(MessageQueue queue);
}
```

```
public interface MessageListener {
    void onMessageChanged(LogisticsInfo logisticsInfo) throws
InterruptedException;
}
```

```
public interface MessageQueue {
    void enqueue(LogisticsInfo logisticsInfo) throws InterruptedException;
    LogisticsInfo dequeue() throws InterruptedException;
    void addListener(MessageListener listener);
    void removeListener(MessageListener listener);
}
```

```
public class SimpleMessageCenter implements MessageCenter {
    private List<MessageQueue> queues = new ArrayList<>();
    private volatile static SimpleMessageCenter instance;
    private SimpleMessageCenter() {}
    public static SimpleMessageCenter getInstance() {
        if (instance == null) {
            synchronized (SimpleMessageCenter.class) {
                if (instance == null) {
                    instance = new SimpleMessageCenter();
                }
            }
        return instance;
    }
    @override
   public void registerQueue(MessageQueue queue) {
        queues.add(queue);
   }
   @override
    public void unregisterQueue(MessageQueue queue) {
        queues.remove(queue);
    }
}
```

```
public class SimpleMessageQueue implements MessageQueue {
    private int capacity; // 以列容量
    private BlockingQueue<LogisticsInfo> messages;
    private List<MessageListener> listeners = new ArrayList<>();
    private Object lock = new Object();

public SimpleMessageQueue(int capacity) {
        this.capacity = capacity;
        this.messages = new LinkedBlockingQueue<>>(capacity);
    }

@Override
public void enqueue(LogisticsInfo logisticsInfo) throws InterruptedException
{
```

```
messages.put(logisticsInfo); // 使用阻塞操作插入元素
   }
   @override
   public LogisticsInfo dequeue() throws InterruptedException {
       LogisticsInfo logisticsInfo = messages.take(); // 使用阻塞操作移除元素
       return logisticsInfo;
   }
   @override
   public void addListener(MessageListener listener) {
       listeners.add(listener);
   }
   @override
   public void removeListener(MessageListener listener) {
       listeners.remove(listener);
   }
}
```

```
public class MessageFactory {
   // 私有化构造函数,禁止外部创建对象
   private MessageFactory() {}
   // 创建一个Message对象
   public static LogisticsInfo createMessage(String id, String status) {
       return new LogisticsInfo(id, status);
   }
   // 创建一个MessageQueue对象
   public static MessageQueue createMessageQueue(int capacity) {
       return new SimpleMessageQueue(capacity);
   }
   // 创建一个MessageCenter对象
   public static MessageCenter createMessageCenter() {
       return SimpleMessageCenter.getInstance();
   }
}
```

```
public class Producer implements Runnable {
   private final MessageQueue queue;
   private final String name;
   public Producer(MessageQueue queue, String name) {
        this.queue = queue;
        this.name = name;
   }
   @Override
   public void run() {
```

```
System.out.println("thread id" + Thread.currentThread().getId());
       int temp = new Random().nextInt(100);
       for (int i = temp; i < temp + 3; i++) {
            LogisticsInfo message =
MessageFactory.createMessage(Integer.toString(i),"未出库");;
           try {
               PackageState(message);
               Thread.sleep(100);
           } catch (InterruptedException e) {
               e.printStackTrace();
           }
       }
   }
   public void PackageState(LogisticsInfo message) throws InterruptedException
{
       String[] statuses = {"未出库","已出库","已发货","已签收"};
       Random random = new Random();
       for (String status: statuses) {
            message.setStatus(status);
           queue.enqueue(message);
           System.out.println("生产者 " + name + " 将包裹信息放入消息队列中: "
+"Package "+ message.getPackageId() + " Status "+message.getStatus());
       }
   }
}
```

```
public class Consumer implements Runnable {
   private final MessageQueue queue;
   private final String name;
   public Consumer(MessageQueue queue, String name) {
       this.queue = queue;
       this.name = name;
   }
   @override
   public void run() {
       while (true) {
           try {
                LogisticsInfo message = queue.dequeue();
               System.out.println("消费者获" + name + "取到信息: Package ID: " +
message.getPackageId() + " Status: " + message.getStatus());
               Thread.sleep(200);
            } catch (InterruptedException e) {
               e.printStackTrace();
       }
   }
}
```

```
public class Main {
   public static void main(String[] args) {
     // 创建消息中心
```

```
MessageCenter center = MessageFactory.createMessageCenter();
       // 创建一个消息队列并注册到消息中心
       MessageQueue queue = MessageFactory.createMessageQueue(10);
       center.registerQueue(queue);
       //创建一个固定大小的线程池
       ExecutorService executor = Executors.newFixedThreadPool(4);
       // 提交生产者和消费者任务到线程池
       executor.submit(new Producer(queue, "Producer 1"));
       executor.submit(new Producer(queue, "Producer 2"));
       executor.submit(new Producer(queue, "Producer 3"));
       executor.submit(new Consumer(queue, "Consumer 1"));
       // 等待一段时间后,注销消息队列
       try {
           Thread.sleep(8000);
       } catch (InterruptedException e) {
           e.printStackTrace();
       }
       center.unregisterQueue(queue);
       // 关闭线程池
   }
}
```