

考试指导：java多线程设计模式详解之四 PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式，建议阅读原文

https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/138/2021_2022__E8_80_83_E8_AF_95_E6_8C_87_E5_c97_138816.htm

ReadWriteLock 多线程读写同一个对象的数据是很普遍的，通常，要避免读写冲突，必须保证任何时候仅有一个线程在写入，有线程正在读取的时候，写入操作就必须等待。简单说，就是要避免“写-写”冲突和“读-写”冲突。但是同时读是允许的，因为“读-读”不冲突，而且很安全。要实现以上的ReadWriteLock，简单的使用synchronized就不行，我们必须自己设计一个ReadWriteLock类，在读之前，必须先获得“读锁”，写之前，必须先获得“写锁”。举例说明：DataHandler对象保存了一个可读写的char[]数组：

```
package
```

```
com.crackj2ee.thread.public class DataHandler { // store data:
private char[] buffer = "AAAAAAAAAAA".toCharArray(). private
char[] doRead() { char[] ret = new char[buffer.length]. for(int i=0. i
ret[i] = buffer[i]. sleep(3). } return ret. } private void doWrite(char[]
data) { if(data!=null) { buffer = new char[data.length]. for(int i=0. i
buffer[i] = data[i]. sleep(10). } } } private void sleep(int ms) { try {
Thread.sleep(ms). } catch(InterruptedException ie) { } }}doRead()
```

和doWrite()方法是非线程安全的读写方法。为了演示，加入了sleep()，并设置读的速度大约是写的3倍，这符合通常的情况。为了让多线程能安全读写，我们设计了一个ReadWriteLock：

```
package com.crackj2ee.thread.public class
ReadWriteLock { private int readingThreads = 0. private int
writingThreads = 0. private int waitingThreads = 0. // waiting for
```

```
write private boolean preferWrite = true. public synchronized void
readLock() throws InterruptedException { while(writingThreads>0
|| (preferWrite amp. waitingThreads>0)) this.wait(). readingThreads
. } public synchronized void readUnlock() { readingThreads--.
preferWrite = true. notifyAll(). } public synchronized void
writeLock() throws InterruptedException { waitingThreads . try {
while(readingThreads>0 || writingThreads>0) this.wait(). } finally {
waitingThreads--. } writingThreads . } public synchronized void
writeUnlock() { writingThreads--. 100Test 下载频道开通，各类
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