



链滴

ThreadLocal 笔记

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作用

ThreadLocal不是用来解决共享对象访问的多线程访问问题，而是用于解决不同线程保持各自独立的一个对象。典型的问题就是：当一个单例A持有某个属性对象a.b时，如果a.b在多个方法里面使用就有可能造成线程不安全，如果把b定义成 ThreadLocal b 就可以避免以上问题。

实现

一、ThreadLocal

实例方法：

```
public void set(T value) {
```

```
    Thread t = Thread.currentThread();
    ThreadLocalMap map = getMap(t);
    if (map != null)
        map.set(this, value);
    else
        createMap(t, value);
}
```

```
ThreadLocalMap getMap(Thread t) {
```

```
    return t.threadLocals;
```

```
}
```

```
void createMap(Thread t, T firstValue) {
```

```
    t.threadLocals = new ThreadLocalMap(this, firstValue);
```

```
}
```

```
public T get() {
```

```
    Thread t = Thread.currentThread();
```

```
    ThreadLocalMap map = getMap(t);
```

```
    if (map != null) {
```

```
        ThreadLocalMap.Entry e = map.getEntry(this);
```

```
        if (e != null)
```

```
            return (T)e.value;
```

```
    }
```

```
    return setInitialValue();
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

set()方法逻辑：获取当前线程对应的ThreadLocalMap map; 如果存在直接map.set; 否则new ThreadLocalMap给线程使用。

由此可知，每个线程都有一个自己的ThreadLocal.ThreadLocalMap对象。

get()方法逻辑：获取当前线程对应的ThreadLocalMap map; 如果存在，且当前ThreadLocal实例对应的值不为空，返回map拿到的值；否则，设置前ThreadLocal实例默认值并返回。

二、ThreadLocalMap

ThreadLocalMap构造函数：

```
private static final int INITIAL_CAPACITY = 16;
```

```
ThreadLocalMap(ThreadLocal firstKey, Object firstValue) {
```

```
    table = new Entry[INITIAL_CAPACITY];
```

```
    int i = firstKey.threadLocalHashCode & (INITIAL_CAPACITY - 1);
```

```
    table[i] = new Entry(firstKey, firstValue);
```

```
    size = 1;
```

```
    setThreshold(INITIAL_CAPACITY);
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

第一点：INITIAL_CAPACITY必须是2的N次幂，默认值为16。

为什么是2的N次幂值？

*ThreadLocalMap类保存着一个table *每一个ThreadLocal有自己的threadLocalHashCode值

<p>从ThreadLocalMap table里存/取值的时候会通过threadLocalHashCode值计算出一个i, 再通过able[i]得到ThreadLocal的值。如构造函数代码所示: </p>

```
<div class="highlight highlight-source-java">
```

```
<pre><span>int</span> i <span>=</span> firstKey<span>.</span>threadLocalHashCode
&&</span> (<span>INITIAL_CAPACITY</span> <span>-</span> <span>1</span>
);</pre>
```

```
</div>
```

<p>这是计算方法, 这个过程实际上是一个取模的过程。</p>

<p>举个例子</p>

```
<pre><code>十进制取模: 26 % 16 = 10
```

```
二进制取模:
```

```
00011010
```

```
&& 00001111
```

```
= 00001010
```

```
= 10
```

```
</code></pre>
```

<p>所以, 十进制的取模对于二进制, 只需要使用公式 $M \&\& (C-1)$ 即可, 这种与操作对于CPU算效率很高。当然, 一个大前提就是C-1的值转换为二进制时, 低位部分要求全是1才行。所以要求C须是2的N次幂。</p>

<p>第二点: threadLocalHashCode</p>

<p>看一下ThreadLocal这部分的代码: </p>

```
<div class="highlight highlight-source-java">
```

```
<pre class="brush: java">/**
```

```
* ThreadLocals rely on per-thread linear-probe hash maps attached
* to each thread (Thread.threadLocals and
* inheritableThreadLocals). The ThreadLocal objects act as keys,
* searched via threadLocalHashCode. This is a custom hash code
* (useful only within ThreadLocalMaps) that eliminates collisions
* in the common case where consecutively constructed ThreadLocals
* are used by the same threads, while remaining well-behaved in
* less common cases.
*/
```

```
private final int threadLocalHashCode = nextHashCode();
```

```
<p>/**</p>
```

```
<ul>
```

```
<li>The next hash code to be given out. Updated atomically. Starts at</li>
```

```
<li>zero.<br>
```

```
*/<br>
```

```
private static AtomicInteger nextHashCode = new AtomicInteger();</li>
```

```
</ul>
```

```
<p>/**</p>
```

```
<ul>
```

```
<li>The difference between successively generated hash codes - turns</li>
```

```
<li>implicit sequential thread-local IDs into near-optimally spread</li>
```

```
<li>multiplicative hash values for power-of-two-sized tables.<br>
```

```
*/<br>
```

```
private static final int HASH_INCREMENT = 0x61c88647;</li>
```

```
</ul>
```

```
<p>/**</p>
```

```
<ul>
```

```
<li>Returns the next hash code.<br>
```

```
*/<br>
```

```
private static int nextHashCode() {<br>
```

```
return nextHashCode.getAndAdd(HASH_INCREMENT);<br>
```

```
}</li></ul></pre>
```

</div>

<p>可以看出来，ThreadLocal第一次set值的时候，threadLocalHashCode得到的是0，之后每次到的数都是加了0x61c88647。这算一个16进制表示的数，转换成十进制是：1640531527。为什么这个数？本屌查过一些资料，貌似都是数学问题，还涉及到黄金比例，看的不是很懂，欢迎留言指教</p>

<p>简单的总结一下ThreadLocal：</p>

<p>1、每一个ThreadLocal实例有一个自己的threadLocalHashCode；</p>

<p>2、每一个Thread有一个自己的ThreadLocalMap threadLocals，threadLocals的key是ThreadLocal实例，value是ThreadLocal真正的实际保存的对象实例。</p>

<p>3、ThreadLocalMap使用table数组保存每一个Entry (key-value) 。</p>

<p>4、ThreadLocalMap计算ThreadLocal对应table[i]的i使用threadLocalHashCode取模获得。</p>