

# Java8 ConcurrentHashMap 源码解析

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<p>最近组内技术分享，我分到讲解 ConcurrentHashMap。<br>

结合网上看到的一些资料，整理了点东西，分享一下。<br>

主要参考下面文章：</p>

<p><a href="https://ld246.com/forward?goto=http%3A%2F%2F" target="\_blank" rel="nofollow ugc"></a><a href="https://ld246.com/forward?goto=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.javadoop.com%2Fpost%2Fhashmap%23%25E5%2588%259D%25E5%25A7%258B%25E5%258C%2596" target="\_blank" rel="nofollow ugc">https://www.javadoop.com/post/hashmap#%E5%88%9D%5%A7%8B%E5%8C%96</a><br>

<a href="https://ld246.com/forward?goto=http%3A%2F%2F" target="\_blank" rel="nofollow ugc"></a><a href="https://ld246.com/forward?goto=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.cnblogs.com%2Fnullzx%2Fp%2F8647220.html" target="\_blank" rel="nofollow ugc">https://www.cnblogs.com/nullzx/p/8647220.html</a></p>

<h3 id="有解释错误的地方-欢迎指摘-">有解释错误的地方，欢迎指摘。</h3>

<hr>

<h2 id="Unsafe里的CAS-操作相关">Unsafe 里的 CAS 操作相关</h2>

<p>首先介绍的 cas，主要是因为 8 的 ConcurrentHashMap 主要用的就是 cas。</p>

<p>CAS(compare-and-swap 比较交换)操作。CAS 是一种低级别的、细粒度的技术,它允许多个线程更新一个内存位置,同时能够检测其他线程的冲突并进行恢复。它是许多高性能并发算法的基础。CAS 是一些 CPU 直接支持的指令，操作都封装在 java 不公开的类库中,sun.misc.Unsafe。此类包含了对原子操作的封装,具体用本地代码实现。本地的 C 代码直接利用到了硬件上的原子操作，在 Java 中无锁作 CAS 基于以下 3 个方法实现。</p>

```
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">//第一个参数o为给定对象，offset为对象内存的偏移量，通过这个偏移量迅速定位字段并设置或取该字段的值，
```

```
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">//expected表示期望值，x表示要设置的值，下面3个方法都通过CAS原子指令执行操作。
```

```
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">public final native boolean compareAndSwapObject(Object o, long offset,Object expected, Object x);
```

```
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
```

```
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">public final native boolean compareAndSwapInt(Object o, long offset,int expected,int x);
```

```
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
```

```
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">public final native boolean compareAndSwapLong(Object o, long offset,long expected,long x);
```

```
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
```

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

<p><strong>挂起与恢复</strong></p>

<p>将一个线程进行挂起是通过 park 方法实现的，调用 park 后，线程将一直阻塞直到超时或者中等条件出现。unpark 可以终止一个挂起的线程，使其恢复正常。Java 对线程的挂起操作被封装在 LockSupport 类中，LockSupport 类中有各种版本 pack 方法，其底层实现最终还是使用 Unsafe.park(方法和 Unsafe.unpark()方法</p>

<h2 id="ConcurrentHashMap">ConcurrentHashMap</h2>

<p></p>

<h3 id="1-重要参数及初始化">1.重要参数及初始化</h3>

<p>桶的树化阈值：即 链表转成红黑树的阈值，在存储数据时，当链表长度 > 该值时，则将链表换成红黑树</p>

```
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">static final int TREEIFY_THRESHOLD = 8;
```

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

<p>桶的链表还原阈值：即 红黑树转为链表的阈值，当在扩容 (resize () ) 时 (此时 HashMap 的据存储位置会重新计算)，在重新计算存储位置后，当原有的红黑树内数量 < 6 时，则将 红黑树

换成链表

```
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">static final int UNTREEIFY_THRESHOLD = 6;
</span></span></code></pre>
```

最小树形化容量阈值：即当哈希表中的容量  $>$  该值时，才允许树形化链表（即将链表转换为红黑树）

否则，若桶内元素太多时，则直接扩容，而不是树形化

为了避免进行扩容、树形化选择的冲突，这个值不能小于  $4 * TREEIFY\_THRESHOLD$

```
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">static final int MIN_TREEIFY_CAPACITY = 64;
</span></span></code></pre>
```

默认加载因子

```
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">private static final float LOAD_FACTOR = 0.75f;
</span></span></code></pre>
```

```
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">static final int MOVED = -1; // hash值是-1, 表示这是一个forwardNode节点
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">static final int TREEBIN = -2; // hash值是-2 表示这时一个TreeBin节点
</span></span></code></pre>
```

和 HashMap 中的语义一样，代表整个哈希表。

```
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">transient volatile Node<K,V>[] table;
</span></span></code></pre>
```

这是一个连接表，用于哈希表扩容，扩容完成后会被重置为 null。

```
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">/**
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">* The next table to use; non-null only while resizing.
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">*/
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">private transient volatile Node<K,V>[] nextTable;
</span></span></code></pre>
```

该属性保存着整个哈希表中存储的所有结点的个数总和，有点类似于 HashMap 的 size 属性

```
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">private transient volatile long baseCount;
</span></span></code></pre>
```

这是一个重要的属性，无论是初始化哈希表，还是扩容 rehash 的过程，都是需要依赖这个关键性的。该属性有以下几种取值：

<ul>

<li>负数代表正在进行初始化或扩容操作</li>

<li>-1 代表正在初始化</li>

<li>-N 表示有 N-1 个线程正在进行扩容操作</li>

<li>正数或 0 代表 hash 表还没有被初始化，这个数值表示初始化或下一次进行扩容的大小，类似于容量阈值。它的值始终是当前 ConcurrentHashMap 容量的 0.75 倍，这与 loadfactor 是对应的。实容量  $>=$  sizeCtl，则扩容</li>

</ul>

```
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">private transient volatile int sizeCtl;
</span></span></code></pre>
```

线程迁移 bin 的起始位置，CAS(transferIndex)成功者可迁移 transferIndex 前置 stride 个 bin 见 transfer)

```
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
```

```
cl">private transient volatile int transferIndex;
```

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

#### 1.1 初始化

```
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">public ConcurrentHashMap() {
```

```
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">public ConcurrentHashMap(int initialCapacity) {
```

```
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    if (initialCapacity < 0)
```

```
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">        throw new IllegalArgumentException();
```

```
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">        int cap = ((initialCapacity >= (MAXIMUM_CAPACITY >>> 1)) ?
```

```
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">            MAXIMUM_CAPACITY :
```

```
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">            tableSizeOr(initialCapacity + (initialCapacity >>> 1) + 1));
```

```
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">        this.sizeCtl = cap;
```

```
;
```

```
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    }
```

```
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    }
```

```
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">public ConcurrentHashMap(int initialCapacity, float loadFactor) {
```

```
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    this(initialCapacity, loadFactor, 1);
```

```
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    }
```

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

通过提供初始容量，计算了 sizeCtl，sizeCtl = 【(1.5 \* initialCapacity + 1)，然后向上取最近的 2 的 n 次方】。如 initialCapacity 为 10，那么得到 sizeCtl 为 16，如果 initialCapacity 为 11，得到 sizeCtl 为 32。

#### 1.2 重要的内部类

##### Node

```
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">static class Node<K,V> implements Map.Entry<K,V> {
```

```
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    final int hash;
```

```
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    final K key;
```

```
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    volatile V val;
```

```
// Java8增加volatile，保证可见性
```

```
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    volatile Node<K,V> next;
```

```
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    Node(int hash, K key, V val, Node<K,V> next) {
```

```
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">        this.hash = hash;
```

```
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">        this.key = key;
```

```
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">        this.val = val;
```

```
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">        this.next = next;
```

```
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    }
```

```
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    }
```

```

next;
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
getKey() { return key; }
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
getValue() { return val; }
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
用Objects.hashCode(), 最终也是调用Object.hashCode(); 效果一样
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
hashCode() { returnkey.hashCode() ^ val.hashCode(); }
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
ing toString(){ returnkey + "=" + val; }
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
setValue(V value) { // 不允许修改value值, HashMap允许
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
UnsupportedOperationException();
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
// HashMap
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
public final in
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
public final St
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
public final V
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
throw new
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
}
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
// HashMap
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
public final b
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
Object k, v,
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
return ((oi
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
stanceof Map.Entry) &&
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
(k = (
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
= (Map.Entry&&o).getKey()) != null &&
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
(v = e
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
getValue()) != null &&
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
(k ==
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
key || k.equals(key)) &&
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
(v ==
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
u = val) || v.equals(u));
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
}
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
/**
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
* Virtualized
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
*/
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
Node&&K,V
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
Node&&K
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
if (k != null
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
{
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
do {
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
K ek;
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
if (e.h
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
sh == h &&
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
((ek
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
= e.key) == k || (ek != null && k.equals(ek)))
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
ret
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
rne;

```

```

</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">        } while (
e = e.next) != null);
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">        }
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">        return null;
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    }
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    }
</span></span></code></pre>

```

- <li>这个 Node 内部类与 HashMap 中定义的 Node 类很相似，但是有一些差别</li>
- <li>它对 value 和 next 属性设置了 volatile 同步锁</li>
- <li>它不允许调用 setValue 方法直接改变 Node 的 value 域</li>
- <li>它增加了 find 方法辅助 map.get()方法</li>

## <h5 id="TreeNode">TreeNode</h5>

```

<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">// Nodes for use in TreeBins, 链表<span style="font-size: 0.8em; font-weight: normal; color: #ccc;">&gt;8, 才可能转为TreeNode.
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">// HashMap的Tre
Node继承至LinkedHashMap.Entry; 而这里继承至自己实现的Node, 将带有next指针, 便于treebi
访问。
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    static final class
TreeNode<span style="font-size: 0.8em; font-weight: normal; color: #ccc;">&lt;K,V&gt;&lt;K,V&gt;&lt;
K,V&gt;&lt;
K,V&gt;&lt;
K,V&gt;&lt;
K,V&gt;&lt;K,V&gt;&lt;K,V&gt;&lt;K,V
&gt;

```

```

</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
e<K,V> findTreeNode(int h, Object k, Class<?> kc) {
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
{ // 比HMap增加判空
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
e<K,V> p = this;
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
dir; K pk; TreeNode<K,V> q;
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
ode<K,V> pl = p.left, pr = p.right;
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
= p.hash) &gt; h)
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
    p =
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
elseif
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
    p =
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
elseif
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
    ret
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
elseif
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
    p =
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
elseif
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
    p =
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
elseif
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
(kc != null ||
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
kc = comparableClassFor(k)) != null) &&
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
dir = compareComparables(kc, k, pk) != 0)
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
    p =
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
elseif
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
(q = pr.findTreeNode(h, k, kc)) != null)
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
    ret
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
    rnrq;
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
    else
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
    p =
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
} while (
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
}
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
return null;
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
}
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
}
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
}
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
}
</span></span></code></pre>

```

树节点类，另外一个核心的数据结构。当链表长度过长的時候，会转换为TreeNode。但是与HashMap不相同的是，它并不是直接转换为红黑树，而是把这些结点包装成TreeNode放在TreeBin象中，由TreeBin完成对红黑树的包装。而且TreeNode在ConcurrentHashMap集成自Node类而并非HashMap中的集成自LinkedHashMap.Entry<K,V>类，也就是说TreeNode带有next指针，这样做的目的是方便基于TreeBin的访问

TreeBin

```

TreeBin(TreeNode<K,V> b) {
    super(TREEBIN,
        null, null, null); //hash值为常量TREEBIN=-2,表示roots of trees
    this.first = b;
    TreeNode<K,
    &gt; r = null;
    for (TreeNode<
    t;K,V> x = b, next; x != null; x = next) {
        next = (Tree
        ode<K,V>);x.next;
        x.left = x.righ
        = null;
        if (r == null) {
            x.parent =
            null;
            x.red = fal
            e;
            r = x;
        }
        else {
            K k = x.key
            inth = x.ha
            h;
            Class<?
            &gt; kc = null;
            for (TreeN
            de<K,V> p = r;;) {
                intdir, p
                ;
                K pk = p
                key;
                if ((ph =
                p.hash) &gt; h)
                    dir =
                    1;
                elseif (p
                &lt; h)
                    dir =
                    ;
                elseif ((k
                == null & &
                (k
                = comparableClassFor(k)) == null) ||
                (di
                = compareComparables(kc, k, pk)) == 0)
                    dir = t
    
```



```

eBreakOrder(k, pk);
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
ode<&lt;K,V&&gt; xp = p;
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
ir &&lt;= 0) ? p.left : p.right) == null) {
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
nt = xp;
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
&&lt;= 0)
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
eft = x;
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
ght = x;
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
ancelInsertion(r, x);
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
riants(root);
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
</span></span></code></pre>

```

- TreeBin 用于封装维护 TreeNode，包含 putTreeVal、lookRoot、UNlookRoot、remove、baancelInsetion、balanceDeletion 等方法。
- 这里只分析其构造函数，可以看到在构造 TreeBin 节点时，仅仅指定了它的 hash 值为 TREEBIN 常量，这也就是个标识为。同时也看到我们熟悉的红黑树构造方法
- 当链表转树时，用于封装 TreeNode，也就是说，ConcurrentHashMap 的红黑树存放的是 Tree in，而不是 treeNode。

### ForwardingNode

```

<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
// A node inserted at head of bins during transfer operations.连接两个table
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
// 并不是我们传统
包含key-value的节点，只是一个标志节点，并且指向nextTable，提供find方法而已。生命周期：仅
活于扩容操作且bin不为null时，一定会出现在每个bin的首位。
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
static final class Fo
wardingNode&&lt;K,V&&gt; extends Node&&lt;K,V&&gt; {
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
//新表的引用
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
final Node&&lt;K
V&&gt;[] nextTable;
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
ForwardingNod
(Node&&lt;K,V&&gt;[] tab) {
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
super(MOVE
, null, null, null); // 此节点hash=-1，key、value、next均为null
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
this.nextTable
= tab;
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
}
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
</span></span></code></pre>

```

```

</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> //进行get操作
线程若发现槽中的节点为ForwardingNode类型
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> //说明该桶中所
结点已迁移完成, 会调用ForwardingNode的find方法在新表中进行查找
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> Node&lt;K,V&gt;
  find(int h, Object k) {
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> // 查nextTabl
节点, outer避免深度递归
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> outer: for (N
de&lt;K,V&gt;[] tab = nextTable;;) {
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> // n表示新
的长度
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> Node&lt;K
V&gt; e; int n;
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> if (k == nul
|| tab == null || (n = tab.length) == 0 ||
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> (e = tab
t(tab, (n - 1) &amp; h)) == null)
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> return n
||;
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> for (;;) { //
AS算法多和死循环搭配! 直到查到或null
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> int eh; K
ek;
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> if ((eh =
e.hash) == h &amp;&amp;
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> ((ek =
e.key) == k || (ek != null &amp;&amp; k.equals(ek))))
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> return
e;
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> if (eh &lt;
0) {
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> if (e i
stanceof ForwardingNode) {
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> tab
= ((ForwardingNode&lt;K,V&gt;)e).nextTable;
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> con
inue outer;
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> }
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> else
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> ret
urn e.find(h, k);
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> }
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> if ((e = e
next) == null)
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> return
null;
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> }
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> }
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> }
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">>
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">>
</span></span></code></pre>

```

<p>一个用于连接两个 table 的节点类。它包含一个 nextTable 指针, 用于指向下一张表。而且这个

点的 key value next 指针全部为 null，它的 hash 值为-1。这里面定义的 find 的方法是从 nextTable 里进行查询节点，而不是以自身为头节点进行查找

#### 1.3 三个核心方法

```
@SuppressWarnings("unchecked")
//获得在i位置的Node节点
static final <K,V> Node<K,V> tabAt(Node<K,V>[] tab, int i) {
    return (Node<K,V>)U.getObjectVolatile(tab, ((long)i <<< ASHIFT) + ABASE);
}
//利用CAS算法置i位置上的Node节点。之所以能实现并发是因为他指定了原来这个节点的值是多少
//在CAS算法中会比较内存中的值与你指定的这个值是否相等，如果相等才接受你的修改，否则拒绝你的修改
//因为当前线程的值已经不是最新的值，你的修改很可能会覆盖掉其他线程修改的结果。这一点与乐观锁，SVN的思想是比较类似的
static final <K,V> boolean casTabAt(Node<K,V>[] tab, int i, Node<K,V> c, Node<K,V> v) {
    return U.compareAndSwapObject(tab, ((long)i <<< ASHIFT) + ABASE, c, v);
}
//利用volatile法设置节点位置的val
static final <K,V> void setTabAt(Node<K,V>[] tab, int i, Node<K,V> v) {
    U.putObjectVolatile(tab, ((long)i <<< ASHIFT) + ABASE, v);
}
```

### 2. put 过程分析

#### 2.1 初始化数组：initTable

主要就是初始化一个合适大小的数组，然后会设置 sizeCtl。

初始化方法中的并发问题是通过对比 sizeCtl 进行一个 CAS 操作来控制的。

该方法的核心思想就是，只允许一个线程对表进行初始化，如果不巧有其他线程进来了，那么会其他线程交出 CPU 等待下次系统调度。这样，保证了表同时只会被一个线程初始化。

```
private final Node<K,V>[] initTable() {
    Node<K,V>[] tab; int sc;
    while ((tab = table) == null || tab.length == 0) {
        // sizeCtl 小零说明已经有线程正在进行初始化操作
        // 当前线程该放弃 CPU 的使用
        if ((sc = sizeCtl) < 0)
            Thread.yield();
    }
}
```

```

d()); // lost initialization race; just spin
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> // CAS 一下
将 sizeCtl 设置为 -1, 代表抢到了锁
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> else if (U.co
pareAndSwapInt(this, SIZECTL, sc, -1)) {
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> try {
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> if ((tab =
table) == null || tab.length == 0) {
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> // sc
大于零说明容量已经初始化了, 否则使用默认 DEFAULT_CAPACITY 默认初始容量是 16
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> int n
(sc &gt; 0) ? sc : DEFAULT_CAPACITY;
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> // 初
化数组, 长度为 16 或初始化时提供的长度
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> Nod
<&lt;K,V&&gt;[] nt = (Node<&lt;K,V&&gt;[])new Node<&lt;?,?&&gt;[n];
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> // 将
个数组赋值给 table, table 是 volatile 的
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> table
= tab = nt;
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> // 如
n 为 16 的话, 那么这里 sc = 12
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> // 其
就是 0.75 * n
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> sc = n
- (n &gt;&gt;&gt; 2);
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> }
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> } finally {
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> // 设置 s
izeCtl 为 sc, 我们就当是 12 吧
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> sizeCtl =
sc;
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> }
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> break;
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> }
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> }
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> return tab;
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">>}
</span></span></code></pre>

```

#### 2.2 链表转红黑树: treeifyBin

treeifyBin 不一定会进行红黑树转换, 也可能是仅仅做数组扩容

```

<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">private final void treeifyBin(Node<&lt;K,V&&gt;[] tab, int index) {
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> Node<&lt;K,V&&gt;
b; int n, sc;
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> if (tab != null) {
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> // MIN_TREEIFY_CAPACITY 为 64
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> // 所以, 如
数组长度小于 64 的时候, 其实也就是 32 或者 16 或者更小的时候, 会进行数组扩容
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> if ((n = tab.le
ngth) &lt; MIN_TREEIFY_CAPACITY)
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> // 后面我
再详细分析这个方法
</span></span></code></pre>

```

```

</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
    &lt;&lt; 1);
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
bAt(tab, index)) != null &amp;&amp; b.hash &gt;= 0) {
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
d (b) {
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
tab, index) == b) {
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
// 下
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
Tree
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
for (
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
Tre
Node&lt;K,V&gt; p =
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
ew TreeNode&lt;K,V&gt;(e.hash, e.key, e.val,
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
    null, null);
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
if (
p.prev == tl) == null)
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
d = p;
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
els
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
tl
next = p;
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
tl =
p;
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
}
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
// 将
黑树设置到数组相应位置中
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
setTa
At(tab, index, new TreeBin&lt;K,V&gt;(hd));
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
}
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
}
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
}
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
}
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
}
</span></span></code></pre>
<h4 id="2-3-扩容-tryPresize">2.3 扩容: tryPresize</h4>
<p>扩容也是做翻倍扩容的, 扩容后数组容量为原来的 2 倍</p>
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
// 首先要说明的是, 方法参数 size 传进来的时候就已经翻了倍了
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">private final void t
yPresize(int size) {
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
// c: size 的 1.5
倍, 再加 1, 再往上取最近的 2 的 n 次方。
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
int c = (size &gt;
= (MAXIMUM_CAPACITY &gt;&gt;&gt; 1)) ? MAXIMUM_CAPACITY :
</pre>

```

```

</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    tableSizeFor(s
ze + (size &gt;&gt;&gt; 1) + 1);
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    int sc;
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    while ((sc = siz
Ctl) &gt;= 0) {
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">        Node&lt;K,V
&gt;[] tab = table; int n;
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">        // 这个 if 分
和之前说的初始化数组的代码基本上是一样的, 在这里, 我们可以不用管这块代码
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">        if (tab == nul
|| (n = tab.length) == 0) {
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">            n = (sc &gt;
c) ? sc : c;
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">            if (U.comp
reAndSwapInt(this, SIZECTL, sc, -1)) {
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">                try {
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">                    if (tab
e == tab) {
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">                        @
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">                        No
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">                        tab
e = nt;
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">                        sc
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">                        n - (n &gt;&gt;&gt; 2); // 0.75 * n
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">                    }
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">                } finally {
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">                    sizeCt
= sc;
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">                }
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">            }
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">        }
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    }
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    else if (c &lt;=
sc || n &gt;= MAXIMUM_CAPACITY)
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">        break;
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    else if (tab ==
null) {
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">        int rs = res
ult.getStamp();
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">        if (sc &lt;= 0
|| (sc &gt;= MAXIMUM_CAPACITY &amp;
amp; rs &lt;= 0)) {
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">            Node&lt;
K,V&gt;[] nt;
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">            //RESIZE
STAMP_SHIFT=16,MAX_RESIZERS=2^15-1
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">            if ((sc &
t;&gt;&gt; RESIZE_STAMP_SHIFT) != rs || sc == rs + 1 ||
sc ==
rs + MAX_RESIZERS || (nt = nextTable) == null ||
rIndex &lt;= 0)
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">                transf
er(tab, nt);
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">            break;

```

```

</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> // 2. 用
AS 将 sizeCtl 加 1, 然后执行 transfer 方法
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> // 此时
nextTab 不为 null
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> if (U.co
pareAndSwapInt(this, SIZECTL, sc, sc + 1))
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> transf
r(tab, nt);
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> }
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> // 1. 将 siz
Ctl 设置为 (rs && RESIZE_STAMP_SHIFT) + 2)
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> // 计算出
结果是一个比较大的负数
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> // 调用 tra
sfer 方法, 此时 nextTab 参数为 null
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> else if (U.c
mpareAndSwapInt(this, SIZECTL, sc,
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
(rs && RESIZE_STAMP_SHIFT) + 2))
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> transfer(
ab, null);
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> }
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> }
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">>
</span></span></code></pre>

```

#### 2.4 数据迁移: transfer

我们在 putVal 方法中遍历整个 hash 表的桶结点, 如果遇到 hash 值等于 MOVED, 说明已经线程正在扩容 rehash 操作, 整体上还未完成, 不过我们要插入的桶的位置已经完成了所有节点的迁。

由于检测到当前哈希表正在扩容, 于是让当前线程去协助扩容。

```

<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">final Node<span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">[] helpTransfer(Node<span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">[] tab, Node<span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">[] nextTab; int sc;
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> if (tab != null &
mp;& (f instanceof ForwardingNode) &
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> (nextTab = ((
orwardingNode<span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">f).nextTable) != null) {
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> //返回一个 16
位长度的扩容校验标识
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> int rs = resiz
Stamp(tab.length);
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> while (nextT
b == nextTable &
table == tab &
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> (sc = siz
Ctl) & 0) {
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> //sizeCtl
果处于扩容状态的话
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> //前 16 位
数据校验标识, 后 16 位是当前正在扩容的线程总数
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> //这里判
校验标识是否相等, 如果校验符不等或者扩容操作已经完成了, 直接退出循环, 不用协助它们扩容了
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> // 如果 siz
Ctl 无符号右移 16 不等于 rs ( sc前 16 位如果不等于标识符, 则标识符变化了)

```

```

</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> // 或者 siz
Ctl == rs + 1 (扩容结束了, 不再有线程进行扩容) (默认第一个线程设置 sc ==rs 左移 16 位 +
, 当第一个线程结束扩容了, 就会将 sc 减一。这个时候, sc 就等于 rs + 1)
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> // 或者 siz
Ctl == rs + 65535 (如果达到最大帮助线程的数量, 即 65535)
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> // 或者转
下标正在调整 (扩容结束)
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> // 结束循
, 返回 table
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> if ((sc &gt;
&gt;&gt; RESIZE_STAMP_SHIFT) != rs || sc == rs + 1 ||
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> sc == rs
+ MAX_RESIZERS || transferIndex &lt;= 0)
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> break;
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> //否则调用
ransfer 帮助它们进行扩容
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> //sc + 1
识增加了一个线程进行扩容
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> if (U.comp
reAndSwapInt(this, SIZECTL, sc, sc + 1)) {
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> transfer(
ab, nextTab);
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> break;
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> }
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> }
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> return nextT
b;
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> }
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> return table;
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> }
</span></span></code></pre>

```

阅读源码之前, 先要理解并发操作的机制。原数组长度为 n, 所以我们有 n 个迁移任务, 让每个程每次负责一个小任务是最简单的, 每做完一个任务再检测是否有其他没做完的任务, 帮助迁移就可了, 而 Doug Lea 使用了一个 stride, 简单理解就是步长, 每个线程每次负责迁移其中的一部分, 如次迁移 16 个小任务。所以, 我们就需要一个全局的调度者来安排哪个线程执行哪几个任务, 这个就属性 transferIndex 的作用。

第一个发起数据迁移的线程会将 transferIndex 指向原数组最后的位置, 然后从后往前的 stride 任务属于第一个线程, 然后将 transferIndex 指向新的位置, 再往前的 stride 个任务属于第二个线程依此类推。当然, 这里说的第二个线程不是真的一定指代了第二个线程, 也可以是同一个线程, 这个者应该能理解吧。其实就是将一个大的迁移任务分为了一个个任务包。

ConcurrentHashMap 无锁多线程扩容, 减少扩容时的时间消耗。

transfer 扩容操作: 单线程构建两倍容量的 nextTable; 允许多线程复制原 table 元素到 nextTable

</p>

- 为每个内核均分任务, 并保证其不小于 16;

- 若 nextTab 为 null, 则初始化其为原 table 的 2 倍;

- 死循环遍历, 直到 finishing。

</ol>

- 节点为空, 则插入 ForwardingNode;

- 链表节点 (fh>=0), 分别插入 nextTable 的 i 和 i+n 的位置;

- TreeBin 节点 (fh<0), 判断是否需要 untreefi, 分别插入 nextTable 的 i 和 i+n 的位置;

>



</li>finishing 时，nextTab 赋给 table，更新 sizeCtl 为新容量的 0.75 倍，完成扩容。</li>

</ul>

<p>这个方法的核心在于 sizeCtl 值的操作，首先将其设置为一个负数，然后执行 transfer(tab, null) 再下一个循环将 sizeCtl 加 1，并执行 transfer(tab, nt)，之后可能是继续 sizeCtl 加 1，并执行 transfer(tab, nt)。</p>

<p>所以，可能的操作就是执行 1 次 transfer(tab, null) + 多次 transfer(tab, nt)，这里怎么结束循环的需要看完 transfer 源码才清楚。</p>

<p><strong>以上说的都是单线程，多线程又是如何实现的呢？</strong></p>

<p>遍历到 ForwardingNode 节点((fh = f.hash) == MOVED)，说明此节点被处理过了，直接跳过这是控制并发扩容的核心。由于给节点上了锁，只允许当前线程完成此节点的操作，处理完毕后，将应值设为 ForwardingNode (fwd)，其他线程看到 forward，直接向后遍历。如此便完成了多线程复制工作，也解决了线程安全问题。</p>

```
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">private final void transfer(Node&lt;K,V&gt;[] tab, Node&lt;K,V&gt;[] nextTab) {
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    int n = tab.leng
h, stride;
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    // stride 在单
下直接等于 n，多核模式下为 (n&gt;&gt;&gt;3)/NCPUI，最小值是 16
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    // stride 可以
解为“步长”，有 n 个位置是需要进行迁移的，
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    // 将这 n 个任
分为多个任务包，每个任务包有 stride 个任务
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    if ((stride = (NC
U &gt; 1) ? (n &gt;&gt;&gt; 3) / NCPUI : n) &lt; MIN_TRANSFER_STRIDE)
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">        stride = MIN
TRANSFER_STRIDE; // subdivide range
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    // 如果 nextTab
为 null，先进行一次初始化
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    // 前面我们说
，外围会保证第一个发起迁移的线程调用此方法时，参数 nextTab 为 null
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    // 之后参与
移的线程调用此方法时，nextTab 不会为 null
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    if (nextTab ==
ull) {
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">        try {
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">            // 容量翻倍
Node&lt;K
V&gt;[] nt = (Node&lt;K,V&gt;[])new Node&lt;?,&?&gt;[n &lt;&lt; 1];
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">            nextTab =
nt;
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">        } catch (Thro
able ex) { // try to cope with OOME
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">            sizeCtl = In
eger.MAX_VALUE;
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">            return;
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">        }
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    // nextTable
是 ConcurrentHashMap 中的属性
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    nextTable =
extTab;
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    // transferIn
ex 也是 ConcurrentHashMap 的属性，用于控制迁移的位置
</span></span></code></pre>
```

```

</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    transferIndex
= n;
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    }
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    int nextn = nex
Tab.length;
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    // ForwardingN
de 翻译过来就是正在被迁移的 Node
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    // 这个构造方
会生成一个Node, key、value 和 next 都为 null, 关键是 hash 为 MOVED
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    // 后面我们会
到, 原数组中位置 i 处的节点完成迁移工作后,
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    // 就会将位置 i
处设置为这个 ForwardingNode, 用来告诉其他线程该位置已经处理过了
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    // 所以它其实
当于是一个标志。
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    ForwardingNod
&&lt;K,V&&gt; fwd = new ForwardingNode&&lt;K,V&&gt;(nextTab);
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    // advance 指
是做完了一个位置的迁移工作, 可以准备做下一个位置的了
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    boolean advan
e = true;
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    boolean finishi
g = false; // to ensure sweep before committing nextTab
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    /*
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    * 下面这个 for
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    *
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    */
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    // i 是位置索引
bound 是边界, 注意是从后往前
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    for (int i = 0, b
ound = 0;;) {
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">        Node&&lt;K,V
&&gt; f; int fh;
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    // 下面这个 w
ile 真的是不好理解
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    // advance 为
true 表示可以进行下一个位置的迁移了
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    // 简单理解
局: i 指向了 transferIndex, bound 指向了 transferIndex-stride
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    while (advan
e) {
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">        int nextInd
x, nextBound;
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">        if (--i &&gt;
bound || finishing)
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">            advance

```

```

= false;
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> // 将 trans
erIndex 值赋给 nextIndex
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> // 这里 tra
sferIndex 一旦小于等于 0, 说明原数组的所有位置都有相应的线程去处理了
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> else if ((ne
tlIndex = transferIndex) &lt;= 0) {
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> i = -1;
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> advance
= false;
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> }
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> else if (U.c
mpareAndSwapInt
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> (this,
TRANSFERINDEX, nextIndex,
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> next
bound = (nextIndex &gt; stride ?
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
nextIndex - stride : 0)) {
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> // 看括
中的代码, nextBound 是这次迁移任务的边界, 注意, 是从后往前
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> bound =
nextBound;
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> i = next
index - 1;
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> advance
= false;
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> }
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> }
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> if (i &lt; 0 || i
&gt;= n || i + n &gt;= nextn) {
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> int sc;
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> if (finishing
{
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> // 所有
迁移操作已经完成
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> nextTab
e = null;
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> // 将新的
nextTab 赋值给 table 属性, 完成迁移
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> table =
extTab;
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> // 重新
算 sizeCtl: n 是原数组长度, 所以 sizeCtl 得出的值将是新数组长度的 0.75 倍
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> sizeCtl =
(n &lt;&lt; 1) - (n &gt;&gt; 1);
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> return;
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> }
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> // 之前我
说过, sizeCtl 在迁移前会设置为 (rs &lt;&lt; RESIZE_STAMP_SHIFT) + 2
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> // 然后,
有一个线程参与迁移就会将 sizeCtl 加 1,

```

```

</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> // 这里使用
CAS 操作对 sizeCtl 进行减 1, 代表做完了属于自己的任务
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> if (U.comp
reAndSwapInt(this, SIZECTL, sc = sizeCtl, sc - 1)) {
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> // 任务
束, 方法退出
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> if ((sc - 2
!= resizeStamp(n) &lt;&lt; RESIZE_STAMP_SHIFT)
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> return
}
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> // 到这
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> , 说明 (sc - 2) == resizeStamp(n) &lt;&lt; RESIZE_STAMP_SHIFT,
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> // 也就
说, 所有的迁移任务都做完了, 也就会进入到上面的 if(finishing){} 分支了
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> finishing
= advance = true;
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> i = n; //
echeck before commit
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> }
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> }
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> // 如果位置 i
处是空的, 没有任何节点, 那么放入刚刚初始化的 ForwardingNode " 空节点 "
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> else if ((f = t
bAt(tab, i)) == null)
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> advance =
casTabAt(tab, i, null, fwd);
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> // 该位置处
一个 ForwardingNode, 代表该位置已经迁移过了
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> else if ((fh = f
hash) == MOVED)
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> advance =
rue; // already processed
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> else {
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> // 对数组
位置处的结点加锁, 开始处理数组该位置处的迁移工作
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> synchroniz
d (f) {
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> if (tabAt
tab, i) == f) {
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> Nod
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> &lt;K,V&gt; ln, hn;
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> // 头
点的 hash 大于 0, 说明是链表的 Node 节点
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> if (fh
gt;= 0) {
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> //
面这一块和 Java7 中的 ConcurrentHashMap 迁移是差不多的,
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> //
要将链表一分为二,
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> //
找到原链表中的 lastRun, 然后 lastRun 及其之后的节点是一起进行迁移的
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> //
astRun 之前的节点需要进行克隆, 然后分到两个链表中

```

```

</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">                int
unBit = fh &amp; n;
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">                No
e&lt;K,V&gt; lastRun = f;
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">                for
Node&lt;K,V&gt; p = f.next; p != null; p = p.next) {
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">                i
t b = p.hash &amp; n;
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">                if
(b != runBit) {
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
runBit = b;
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
lastRun = p;
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">                }
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">                }
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">                if (
unBit == 0) {
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">                l
= lastRun;
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
n = null;
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">                }
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">                else
{
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
n = lastRun;
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">                l
= null;
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">                }
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">                for
Node&lt;K,V&gt; p = f; p != lastRun; p = p.next) {
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">                i
t ph = p.hash; K pk = p.key; V pv = p.val;
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">                if
((ph &amp; n) == 0)
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
ln = new Node&lt;K,V&gt;(ph, pk, pv, ln);
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">                e
se
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
hn = new Node&lt;K,V&gt;(ph, pk, pv, hn);
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">                }
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">                //
中的一个链表放在新数组的位置 i
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">                set
abAt(nextTab, i, ln);
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">                //
一个链表放在新数组的位置 i+n
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">                set
abAt(nextTab, i + n, hn);
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">                //
原数组该位置处设置为 fwd, 代表该位置已经处理完毕,
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">                //

```

其他线程一旦看到该位置的 hash 值为 MOVED，就不会进行迁移了

```
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> set
abAt(tab, i, fwd);
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> //
dvance 设置为 true，代表该位置已经迁移完毕
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> ad
ance = true;
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> }
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> else if
(f instanceof TreeBin) {
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> //
黑树的迁移
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> Tre
Bin<&lt;K,V&&gt;; t = (TreeBin<&lt;K,V&&gt;);f;
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> Tre
Node<&lt;K,V&&gt;; lo = null, loTail = null;
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> Tre
Node<&lt;K,V&&gt;; hi = null, hiTail = null;
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> int
c = 0, hc = 0;
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> for
Node<&lt;K,V&&gt;; e = t.first; e != null; e = e.next) {
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> i
t h = e.hash;
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> T
eeNode<&lt;K,V&&gt;; p = new TreeNode<&lt;K,V&&gt;
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
(h, e.key, e.val, null, null);
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> if
((h & n) == 0) {
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
if ((p.prev = loTail) == null)
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
lo = p;
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
else
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
loTail.next = p;
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
loTail = p;
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
++lc;
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> }
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> e
se {
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
if ((p.prev = hiTail) == null)
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
hi = p;
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
else
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
hiTail.next = p;
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
```

```

        hiTail = p;
    }
    }
    //
    // 果一分为二后，节点数<= 6，那么将红黑树转换回链表
    // 放置在新数组的位置 i
    // 放置在新数组的位置 i+n
    // 代表该位置已经处理完毕，
    // 其他线程一旦看到该位置的 hash 值为 MOVED，就不会进行迁移了
    //
    // 设置为 true，代表该位置已经迁移完毕
    //
    }
    }
    }
    }
}

```

#### 2.5 put 方法

在多线程中可能有以下两个情况

<ol>

<li>如果一个或多个线程正在对 ConcurrentHashMap 进行扩容操作，当前线程也要进入扩容的操作。这个扩容的操作之所以能被检测到，是因为 transfer 方法中在空结点上插入 forward 节点，如检测到需要插入的位置被 forward 节点占有，就帮助进行扩容；</li>

<li>如果检测到要插入的节点是非空且不是 forward 节点，就对这个节点加锁，这样就保证了线程安全。尽管这个有一些影响效率，但是还是会比 hashTable 的 synchronized 要好得多。</li>

</ol>

<p>整体流程</p>

<ol>

<li>校验 key value 值，都不能是 null。这点和 HashMap 不同。</li>

<li>得到 key 的 hash 值。</li>

</li>死循环并更新 tab 变量的值。</li>

</li>如果容器没有初始化，则初始化。调用 initTable 方法。该方法通过一个变量 + CAS 来控制并发稍后我们分析源码。</li>

</li>根据 hash 值找到数组下标，如果对应的位置为空，就创建一个 Node 对象用 CAS 方式添加到器。并跳出循环。</li>

</li>如果 hash 冲突，也就是对应的位置不为 null，则判断该槽是否被扩容了（-1 表示被扩容了），果被扩容了，返回新的数组。</li>

</li>如果 hash 冲突且 hash 值不是 -1，表示没有被扩容。则进行链表操作或者红黑树操作，注意，里的 f 头节点被锁住了，保证了同时只有一个线程修改链表。防止出现链表成环。</li>

</li>和 HashMap 一样，如果链表树超过 8，则修改链表为红黑树。</li>

</li>将数组加 1（CAS 方式），如果需要扩容，则调用 transfer 方法进行移动和重新散列，该方法，如果是槽中只有单个节点，则使用 CAS 直接插入，如果不是，则使用 synchronized 进行同步，止并发成环。</li>

</ol>

```
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">public V put(K key, V value) {
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    return putVal(k
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    y, value, false);
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">}</span></span>
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"></span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"></span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">final V putVal(K k
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">y, V value, boolean onlyIfAbsent) {
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    //对传入的参数
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    行合法性判断 不允许 key或value为null
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    if (key == null ||
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    value == null) throw new NullPointerException();
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    // 计算键所对
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    的 hash 值
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    int hash = spre
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">d(key.hashCode());
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    // 用于记录相
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    链表的长度
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    int binCount =
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    ;
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    for (Node<K,
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    &gt;[] tab = table;;) {
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">        Node<K,V
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    &gt; f; int n, i, fh;
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">        // 如果数组"
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    ", 进行数组初始化
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">        if (tab == nul
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    || (n = tab.length) == 0)
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">            // 初始化
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">            tab = initT
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    ble();
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">        // 找该 hash
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    值对应的数组下标，得到第一个节点 f
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">        else if ((f = t
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    bAt(tab, i = (n - 1) & amp; hash)) == null) {
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">            // 如果数
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    该位置为空,
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">            // 用一次
</span></span></code></pre>
```



```

CAS 操作将这个新值放入其中即可，这个 put 操作差不多就结束了，可以拉到后面了
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> //
果 CAS 失败，那就是有并发操作，进到下一个循环就好了
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> if (casTabA
(tab, i, null,
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> n
w Node<K,V>(hash, key, value, null)))
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> break;
// no lock when adding to empty bin
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> }
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> // hash 居然
以等于 MOVED(MOVED = -1; hash for forwarding nodes)，这个需要到后面才能看明白，不过从
字上也能猜到，肯定是因为在扩容
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> else if ((fh = f
hash) == MOVED)
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> // 帮助数
迁移，这个等到看完数据迁移部分的介绍后，再理解这个就很简单了
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> tab = help
ransfer(tab, f);
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> else { // 到
里就是说，f 是该位置的头结点，而且不为空
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> V oldVal =
null;
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> // 获取数
该位置的头结点的监视器锁
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> synchroniz
d (f) {
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> if (tabAt
tab, i) == f) {
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> if (fh
gt;= 0) { // 头结点的 hash 值大于 0，说明是链表
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> //
于累加，记录链表的长度
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> bin
ount = 1;
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> //
历链表
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> for
Node<K,V> e = f; ++binCount) {
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> K
ek;
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> /
如果发现了"相等"的 key，判断是否要进行值覆盖，然后也就可以 break 了
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> if
(e.hash == hash &&
((ek = e.key) == key ||
(ek != null && key.equals(ek)))) {
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
oldVal = e.val;
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">

```

```

if (!onlyIfAbsent) //仅putIfAbsent()方法中onlyIfAbsent为true
</span></span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">
    e.val = value; //putIfAbsent()包含key则返回get, 否则put并返回
</span></span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">
break;
</span></span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">                                }
</span></span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">                                /
到了链表的最末端, 将这个新值放到链表的最后面
</span></span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">
ode<&lt;K,V&&gt;&gt; pred = e;
</span></span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">                                if
((e = e.next) == null) {
</span></span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">
pred.next = new Node<&lt;K,V&&gt;&gt;(hash, key,
</span></span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">
    value, null);
</span></span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">
break;
</span></span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">                                }
</span></span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">                                }
</span></span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">                                }
else if
(f instanceof TreeBin) { // 红黑树
</span></span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">                                No
e<&lt;K,V&&gt;&gt; p;
</span></span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">                                bin
ount = 2;
</span></span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">                                //
用红黑树的插值方法插入新节点
</span></span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">                                if (
p = ((TreeBin<&lt;K,V&&gt;&gt;)f).putTreeVal(hash, key,
</span></span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">
    value)) != null) {
</span></span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">                                o
dVal = p.val;
</span></span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">                                if
(!onlyIfAbsent)
</span></span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">
p.val = value;
</span></span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">                                }
</span></span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">                                }
</span></span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">                                }
</span></span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">                                }
</span></span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">                                }
</span></span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">                                //binCount
!= 0 说明向链表或者红黑树中添加或修改一个节点成功
</span></span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">                                //binCount
== 0 说明 put 操作将一个节点添加成为某个桶的首节点
</span></span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">                                if (binCoun
!= 0) {
</span></span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">                                // 判断
否要将链表转换为红黑树, 临界值和 HashMap 一样, 也是 8
</span></span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">                                if (binC
unt &&gt;= TREEIFY_THRESHOLD)

```

```

</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> // 这
方法和 HashMap 中稍微有一点点不同，那就是它不是一定会进行红黑树转换，
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> // 如
当前数组的长度小于 64，那么会选择进行数组扩容，而不是转换为红黑树
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> //
体源码我们就不看了，扩容部分后面说
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> treeif
Bin(tab, i);
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> if (oldVa
!= null)
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> return
oldVal;
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> break;
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> }
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> }
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> }
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> // CAS 式更新ba
eCount，并判断是否需要扩容
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> addCount(1L, b
nCount);
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> //程序走到这一
说明此次 put 操作是一个添加操作，否则早就 return 返回了
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> return null;
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">>
</span></span></code></pre>

```

### 3.get 过程分析

<ol>

<li>计算 hash 值</li>

<li>根据 hash 值找到数组对应位置:  $(n - 1) \&\& h$ </li>

<li>根据该位置处结点性质进行相应查找</li>

</ol>

<ul>

<li>3.1 如果该位置为 null，那么直接返回 null 就可以了</li>

<li>3.2 如果该位置处的节点刚好就是我们需要的，返回该节点的值即可</li>

<li>3.3 如果该位置节点的 hash 值小于 0，说明正在扩容，或者是红黑树，利用 Node 中的 find 方</li>

<li>3.4 如果以上 3 条都不满足，那就是链表，进行遍历比对即可</li>

</ul>

```

<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight">public V get(Object key) {
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> Node<K,V>
[] tab; Node<K,V> e, p; int n, eh; K ek;
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> int h = spread(
ey.hashCode());
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> if ((tab = table)
= null &\& (n = tab.length) > 0 &\&
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> (e = tabAt(ta
, (n - 1) &\& h)) != null) {
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> // 判断头结
是否就是我们需要的节点
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> if ((eh = e.ha
h) == h) {
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> if ((ek = e.
ey) == key || (ek != null &\& key.equals(ek)))
</pre>

```

```

</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">        return e.
al;
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    }
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    // 如果头结
的 hash 小于 0, 说明 正在扩容, 或者该位置是红黑树
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    else if (eh &&
0)
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">        // 参考 Fo
wardingNode.find(int h, Object k) 和 TreeBin.find(int h, Object k)
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">        return (p =
e.find(h, key)) != null ? p.val : null;
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    // 遍历链表
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    while ((e = e.
ext) != null) {
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">        if (e.hash
= h &&&
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">            ((ek = e.
ey) == key || (ek != null &&& key.equals(ek))))
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">                return e.
al;
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    }
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    }
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    return null;
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">>}
</span></span></code></pre>

```

<h3 id="看完源码-通过一张图直观展示一下扩容操作">看完源码, 通过一张图直观展示一下扩容操  
</h3>

<p>看懂上面了, 下面就不用看了: </p>

<p></p>

<p><b>我们这里假设旧表的长度是 8 (实际上代码中表的最小长度也是 16, 这样假设是为了画图便), 图中的数字表示结点的 hash 值。</b></p>

<p>从图中我们可以看出, 扩容后表的长度变成了 16。我们现在要对比观察扩容前后每个结点的位, 显然可以得到一个有意思的结论: 每个结点在扩容后要么留在了新表原来的位置上, 要么去了新表原位置 +8" 的位置上, 而 8 就是旧表的长度。比如扩容前 3 号槽有[3, 11,19]结点, 扩容后[3,19]点依然留在了原 3 号位置, 而节点[11]去了“原位置 3 + 8 = 11”的位置。计算新表中槽的位置有很妙的方法, 有兴趣的同学可以参照 transfer 函数的源代码。</p>

<p>扩容长度翻倍, 并且扩容后长度仍然是 2 的整数次幂的特性在多线程扩容有很大的优势。原表中同桶上的结点, 在新表上一定不会分配到相同位置的槽上。我们可以让不同线程负责原表不同位置的中所有结点的迁移, 这样两个线程的迁移操作是不会相互干扰的。</p>

<p>比如我们可以让一个线程负责原表中 3 号桶中所有结点的迁移, 另一个线程负责原表中 4 号桶有结点的迁移。原表中 3 号位置上的结点只能迁移到新表 3 号位置或 11 号位置上, 绝对不会映射到它位置上。而 4 号位置上的结点只能迁移到新表 4 号位置或 12 号位置上, 所以在迁移结点的过程中两个线程就不必在新表的对应槽上加锁了。</p>