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```
// 设置连接时长, 读取超时时间, 以及其他必要参数设置
    OkHttpClient = new OkHttpClient.Builder()
        .connectTimeout(15, TimeUnit.SECONDS)
        .writeTimeout(20, TimeUnit.SECONDS)
        .readTimeout(20, TimeUnit.SECONDS)
        .sslSocketFactory(createSSLSocketFactory(trustManagers), (X509TrustM
anager) trustManagers[0])
        .hostnameVerifier((hostname, session) -> true)
        .retryOnConnectionFailure(true)
        .build();
    addHeader("User-Agent", "Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0;
Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko)
Chrome/78.0.3904.108 Safari/537.36");
    }
    }
}

// 发起请求
public OkHttpClient initPost() {
    RequestBody requestBody =
RequestBody.create(MediaType.parse("application/json; charset=utf-8"),
!param.equals("") ? param : "");
    request = new Request.Builder().post(requestBody).url(url);
    return this;
}

/**
 * @Description:同步请求
 * @Author: yn
 * @Date: 2023-01-04 18:06
 * @return: java.lang.String
 */
public String sync() {
    setHeader(request);
    try {
        Response result =
okHttpClient.newCall(request.build()).execute();
        if (Objects.nonNull(result)) {
            return result.body().string();
        }
    } catch (IOException e) {
        e.printStackTrace();
    }
    return "请求失败";
}
```

```

}

/**
 * @Description:异步请求，有返回值
 * @Author: yn
 * @Date: 2023-01-04 18:05
 * @return: java.lang.String
 **/
public String async() {
    StringBuffer buffer = new StringBuffer();
    setHeader(request);
    okHttpClient.newCall(request.build()).enqueue(new Callback() {
        @Override
        public void onFailure(Call call, IOException e) {
            buffer.append("请求出错").append(e.getMessage());
        }

        @Override
        public void onResponse(Call call, Response response) throws
IOException {
            if (Objects.nonNull(response.body())) {
                buffer.append(response.body().string());
                getSemaphore().release();
            }
        }
    });
}
...

```

结论与优化

虽然最后发现问题不大，由OkHttp引起，最终是 **OkHttp+Semaphore** 结合使用问题。

我们可以在此基础上再进行下优化，**假如不用Semaphore** 也照样可以实现
在异步线程中做到一个同步的效果。
刚才也举例了，可以用**CompletableFuture** 实现

```

...

public void async(BiConsumer<Call, String> onSuccess,
BiConsumer<Call, String> onFailure) {
    setHeader(request);
    okHttpClient.newCall(request.build()).enqueue(new Callback() {

```

```

    @Override
    public void onFailure(Call call, IOException e) {
        onFailure.accept(call, e.getMessage());
    }
    @Override
    public void onResponse(Call call, Response response) throws
IOException {
        try (ResponseBody responseBody = response.body()) {
            if (Objects.nonNull(responseBody)) {
                onSuccess.accept(call, responseBody.string());
            }
        }
    }
});
}
...

```

用 ****BiConsumer**** 函数做回调接收。

```

...
@RequestMapping("/test1")
public ResponseBO test1(){

    CompletableFuture<ResponseBO> future = new
CompletableFuture<>();
    JSONObject jsonObject = new JSONObject();
    jsonObject.put("userId","123456");
    OkHttpUtil.builder().url("https://api.example.com/data").addParam(jsonObject.toJSONString()).initPost()
        .async((call, response) -> {
            // 处理成功响应
            logger.info("数据推送成功, url -> {}, req -> {}, res -> {}",
"127.0.0.1", jsonObject.toJSONString(), response);
            future.complete(ResponseBO.responseOK());
        }, (call, error) -> {
            // 处理失败响应
            logger.info("数据推送失败, url -> {}, req -> {}, res -> {}",
"127.0.0.1", jsonObject.toJSONString(), error);
            future.complete(ResponseBO.responseFail("数据处理失败"));
        });

    try {
        return future.join();
    } catch (Exception e) {
        e.getMessage();
    }
}

```

```
// 处理异常情况
return ResponseBO.responseFail("数据推送失败");
}
```

...

原文链接: <https://juejin.cn/post/7374045077452996635>