

Lecture 4: February 13

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4.1 Concurrency in Java

- Unlike C/C++, Java has built in concurrency support;
- Various concurrency patterns available.

4.1.1 Java Objects and Concurrency

- Every Java Object has a lock
- Very convenient! but obvious space overhead
- Can always lock an object with synchronized reserved word
- JVM implements 'thin locks', status bit with every object, 0 or 1, only 1 if ever locked
- Benefit+ No accidental double locking
- Benefit+ Unlocks implicit, these are Scoped Locks
- Benefit+ Thread specific data becomes private local data to object

4.1.2 Built in CV

- `obj.wait();`
- `obj.wait(long timeout);`
- `obj.notify();`
- `obj.notifyall();`

4.1.3 Using Java Threads

- Simply Extend Thread;
- implement `run()` method;
- call `start()` on the object;
- Each thread has name, priority, and more: <http://java.sun.com/j2se/1.3/docs/api/java/lang/Thread.html>;

4.1.4 Note on Priority

- Unlike UNIX, higher priority == higher value!;
- `setPriority(int)`, `getPriority()`, example `setPriority(Thread.MAX_PRIORITY)`
- If any thread is runnable at level `i`, run instead of any thread less than `i`
- Fixed priority scheduling, although not guaranteed to always hold
 - Use for performance reasons, NOT safety
- Java will not change priority levels on you

4.2 Concurrency and Java 1.5 aka 'Tiger'

- Built on Doug Lea's concurrency library;

4.2.1 More Concurrency Constructs

- Semaphores
 - Ordinary counting
 - `acquire()`, `tryAcquire()`, `release()`
 - Fair (FIFO) ordering
- Linked Blocking Queue
 - Blocks on `put()` if full, Blocks on `take()` if empty
 - Allows for producer consumer threads to add and remove work from a shared structure
 - Linked implementation, queue does not need a limit
 - Does allow for max capacity
 - WebServer example, through `put` declines after some number of clients
 - Solution: Use Blocking Queue, reject new clients by setting capacity of pipeline
- Array Blocking Queue
 - Blocks on `put()` if full, Blocks on `take()` if empty
 - Same idea, except an array implementation
 - Ideal for fixed number of tasks
- Synchronus Queue
 - Each `put()` waits for a `take()`, Also called a Rendezvous channel
 - If you come back from a `put()` you can be sure there was a `take()`
 - CSP - Communicating Sequential Processes
 - Tony Hoare, inspired a language called OCCAM
- Priority Blocking Queue
 - Unbounded Queue, based on heap
 - Head = item with 'lowest priority'
 - Useful for concurrent simulation applications

- Delay Queue
 - Time based scheduling queue
 - Only expired elements can be removed
 - Head = Element that expired furthest into the past
 - Element is expired when its `getDelay(TimeUnit)` method returns 0, -1
 - Useful for simulators or when managing objects with timeouts
- Copy on Write ArrayList
 - Mutations on this list copy the entire backing array, updating one element
 - Cost of copying array
 - useful when traversals vastly overwhelm new changes
 - useful when you do not want to synchronize traversals
- Exchanger
 - Simple rendezvous
 - Each thread gives object to exchange, gets other
 - `yours = exchanger.exchange(mine)`
- Barrier
 - all threads reach synch point before continuing, 'Barrier'
 - Very common for loops and scientific apps
 - Also for SOR (Successive Over Relaxation) aka Gaussian Smoothing
 - Each location gets possibly weighted average of neighboring locations
 - Image processing, convolutions, etc..
 - Barrier code example in slides
- FutureTask
 - Asynchronously executes some function to compute value
 - `run()`, `get()`, `cancel()`, `isDone()`
 - Way to set up synch points and check if Future is complete
 - if (`f.isDone()`) ...
 - `v1 = f.get()`, `v2 = g.get()`, waits for tasks to complete

4.3 Thread Pools

- Group of always living threads used repeatedly
- Example: Servers don't create or destroy threads, too costly
- Instead keep a 'pool' of threads and take a thread when a new task arrives
- Benefit+ Faster with many tasks
- Also limits max threads

4.4 Further Links

- Concurrent Java 1.5 Package Listing
<http://java.sun.com/j2se/1.5.0/docs/api/java/util/concurrent/package-summary.html>
- Info about OCCAM
<http://www.wotug.org/occam/>
- Original Slides for this lecture:
<http://www.cs.umass.edu/emery/classes/cmpsci691w-spring2006/lectures/cmpsci691w-lecture04-java.pdf>