

Parallel Programming in Java

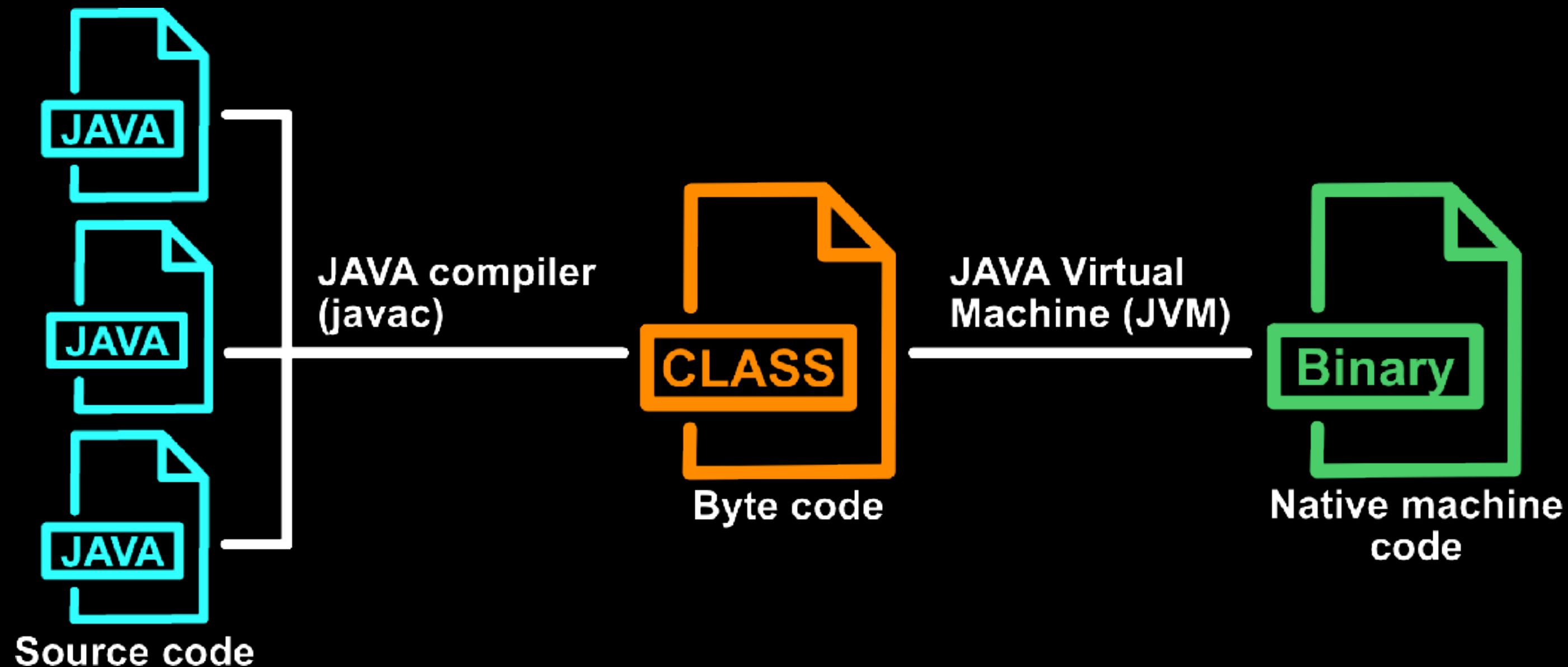
“Java is still not dead—and people are starting to figure that out.”

Neco Kriel (n9702806)

Java Programming

The Environment

- Object Orientated Programming (OOP)
- Java compiled code can run on any Java supported platform



Java Programming

Designing Parallel Programs

- The *java.util.concurrent* package provides support for concurrency
- *Locks* are provided to protect shared resources in multithreaded programs

```
public synchronized void criticalSection() {  
    // critical code goes here  
    //  
    //  
}
```

```
public int add(int val_1, int val_2) {  
    synchronized (this) {  
        return val_1 + val_2;  
    }  
}
```

Code Snippets: the keyword *synchronized* makes a code block thread safe.

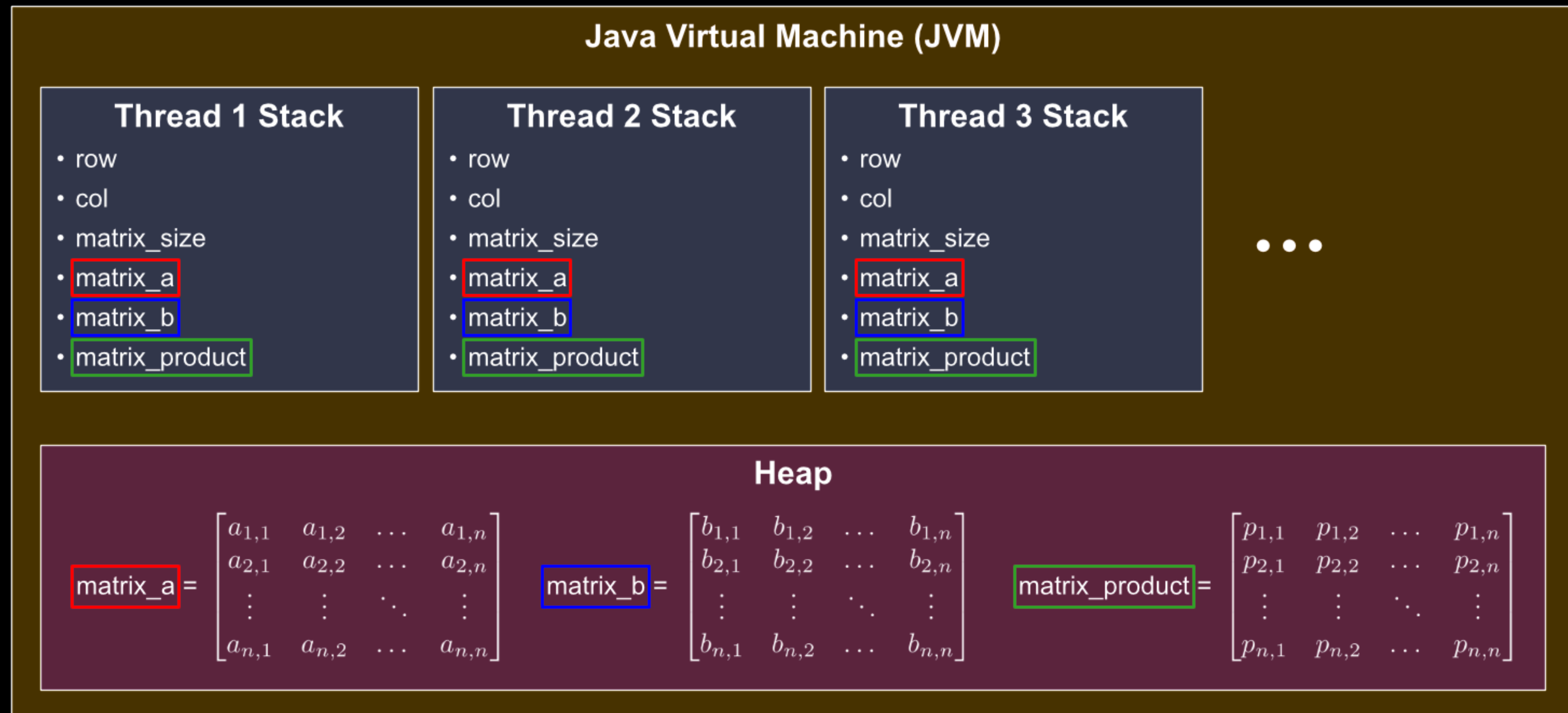
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The Java Memory Model in Multithreaded Programs

- Operations on shared resources should be *atomic*
 - *Atomic operation*: a single unit of work that can't be interrupted
 - *AtomicIntegerArray*, *AtomicLong*, ect
 - *get()*, *set()*, *getAndIncrement()*, *compareAndSet()*, ect
- *Primitive* variables that are local to a thread are stored on the thread's stack
- *Static* variables are stored on the heap
 - Allows threads to share resources
 - Atomic variables ensure that shared resources are thread safe

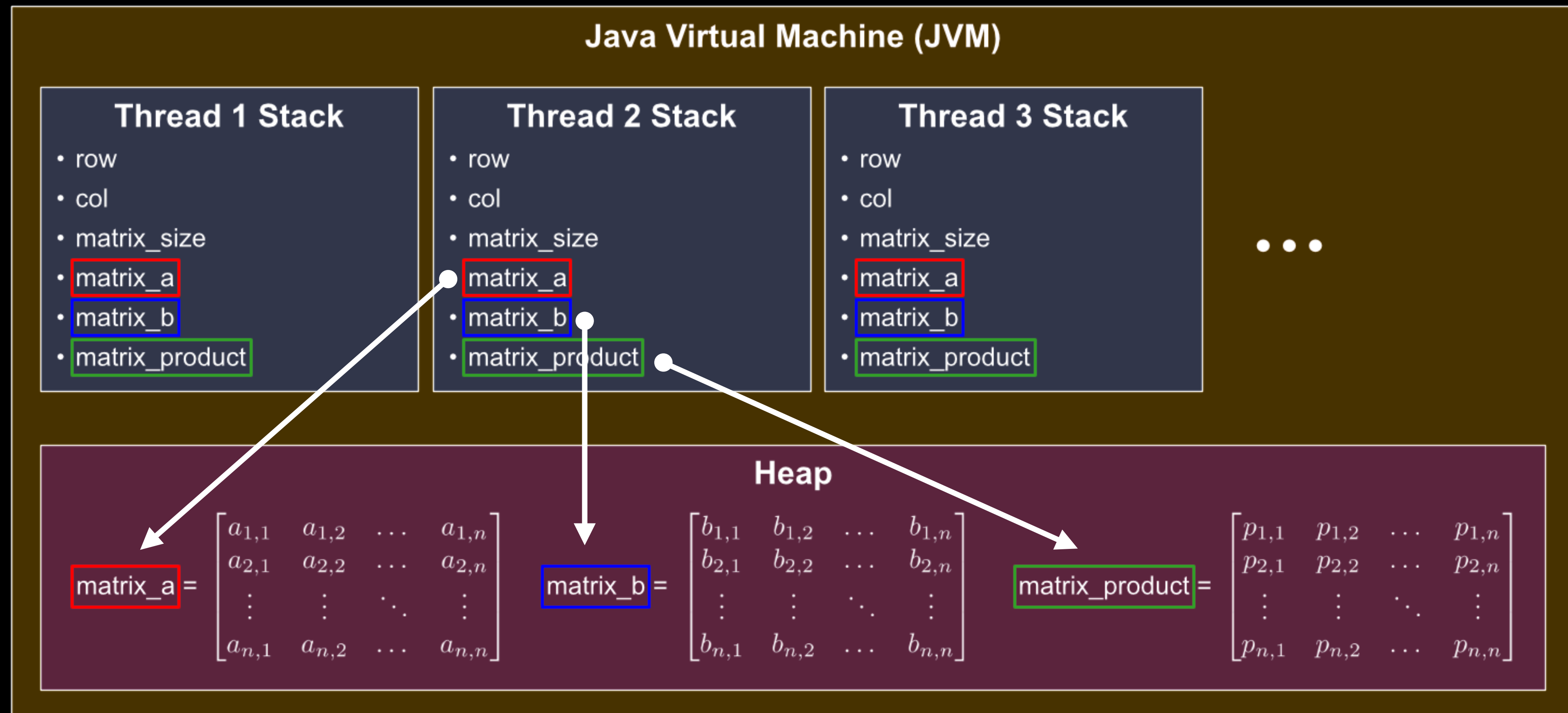
Java Programming

Memory Management



Java Programming

Memory Management



Static variables are stored on the heap.

Java Programming

Parallelism with Multithreading - Defining the Task

- Two main ways of defining a task to be executed by multiple threads
 - Extending the *Thread* class
 - Each thread creates a unique copy of each object
 - Implementing the *Runnable* interface
 - Threads share the same object instance
- It is good practice to implement the *Runnable* interface
 - A class can only extend one other class in Java (i.e. multiple inheritance is not supported)
 - Avoid overhead associated with coupling your class with the Thread class

Java Programming

Parallelism with Multithreading - Executing the Task

- The Java *ExecutorService* abstracts away the low-level complexities associated with scheduling, executing and managing tasks
 - Creates a re-usable pool of threads
 - Runs submitted tasks asynchronously
 - Ensures predictability
- Create a pool of threads: *newFixedThreadPool()*
- Wait for tasks to finish execution: *awaitTermination()*

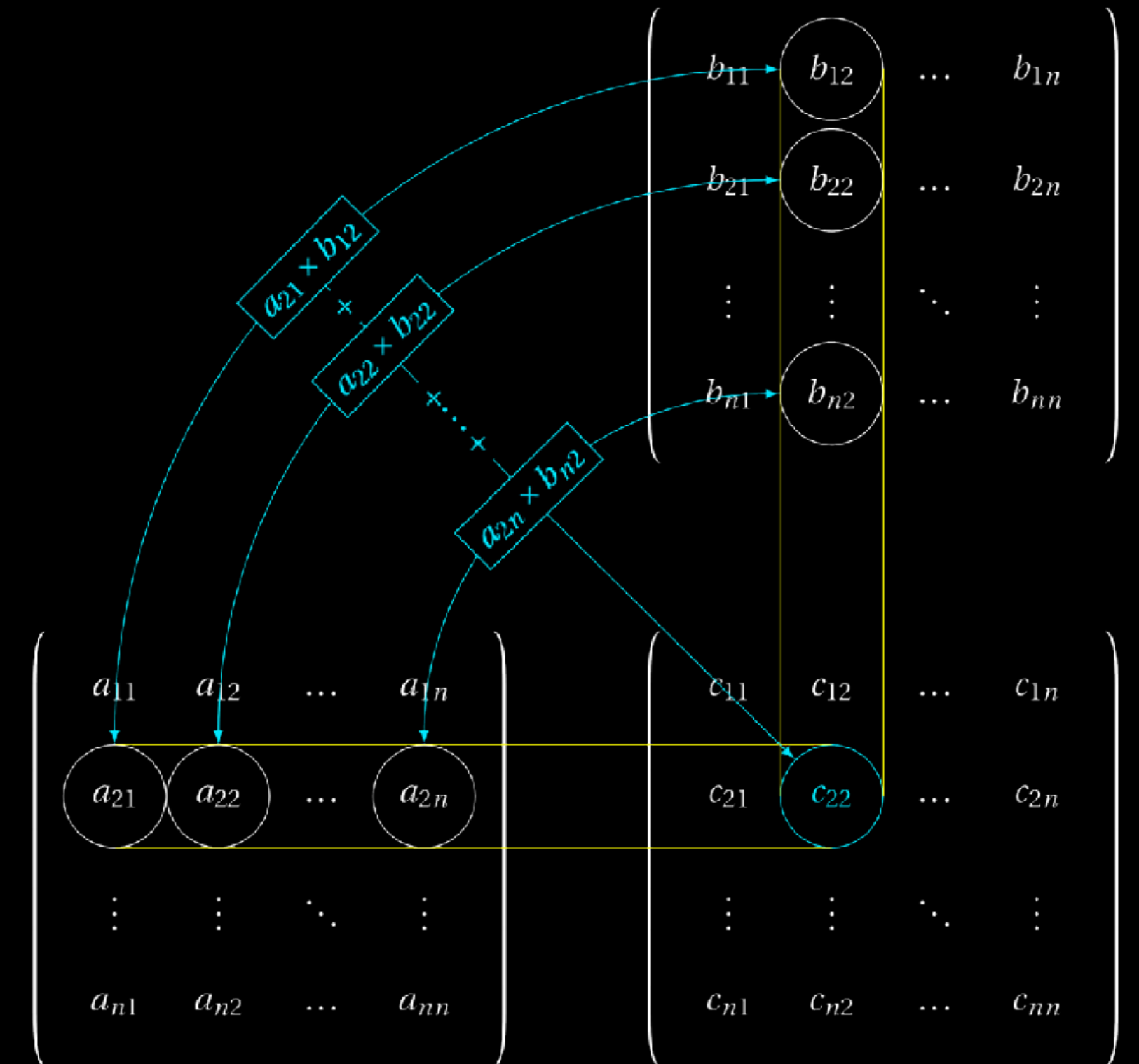
Parallelism with Multithreading

Example: Matrix Multiplication

- Compute each inner-product concurrently

```
for Each matrix A row  $i$  do
  for Each matrix B column  $j$  do
    Compute the inner-product of matrix A's row  $i$  and matrix B's
    column  $j$ ;
  end
end
```

Algorithm 1: Calculating the product of matrices A and B



Parallelism with Multithreading

Example: Matrix Multiplication

- Compute each inner-product concurrently

```
for Each matrix A row i do  
  for Each matrix B column j do  
    Compute the inner-product of matrix A's row  $i$  and matrix B's  
      column  $j$ ;  
  end  
end
```

Algorithm 1: Calculating the product of matrices A and B



Parallelism with Multithreading

Example: Matrix Multiplication

- Parallelise the inner-loop: compute each inner-product concurrently

```
// Send the information for matrix multiplication in parallel
public static void ParallelMatrixDistributor(ExecutorService executor, int matrix_size,
    AtomicIntegerArray[] matrix_a, AtomicIntegerArray[] matrix_b,
    AtomicIntegerArray[] matrix_product) {
    // for each matrix row
    for (int i = 0; i < matrix_size; i++) {
        // and column element in the row
        for (int j = 0; j < matrix_size; j++) {
            // calculate the product result for the PRODUCT[row, column] value
            ParallelMultiplier multiplyThread = new ParallelMultiplier(i, j, matrix_size, matrix_a[i], matrix_b, matrix_product);
            // submit the thread to pool for row-wise multiplication
            executor.execute(multiplyThread);
        }
    }
}
```

Parallelism with Multithreading

Example: Matrix Multiplication

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        }
    }
}
```

● Execute the job

● Create a new thread job

Parallelism with Multithreading

Example: Matrix Multiplication

- Calculating the inner-product

Initialise `total sum`;

for *Each element k in matrix A 's i th row and matrix B 's j th column* **do**

 | Sum the product of elements k and `total sum`;

end

Algorithm 2: Calculating the inner-product of row i in matrices A and column j in matrix B

Parallelism with Multithreading


Example: Matrix Multiplication

```
// calculate result stored at matrix_product[row, col]
public void run() {
    // initialise the element total
    int tmp_product = 0;
    // evaluate the dot product of the vectors A[row, :] and B[:, col]
    for (int elem = 0; elem < matrix_size; elem++) {
        // find the total tmp_product
        tmp_product = tmp_product + (matrix_a.get(elem) * matrix_b[elem].get(col));
    }
    // assign the tmp_product to the product matrix
    matrix_product[row].set(col, tmp_product);
}
```

Parallelism with Multithreading

Example: Matrix Multiplication

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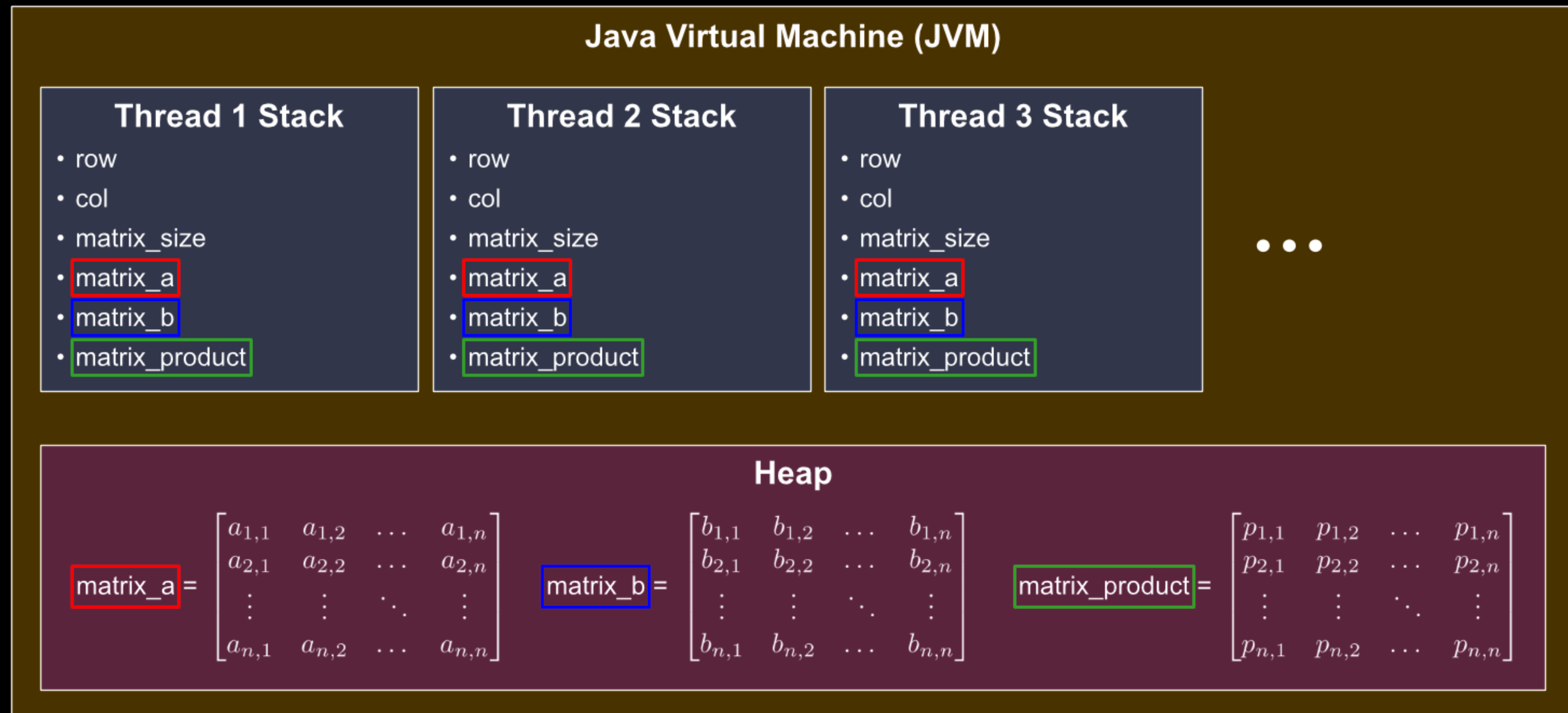


The diagram illustrates the concept of atomic operations in the provided code. A central dot at the bottom right has three arrows pointing to specific lines of code: the first arrow points to the line `tmp_product = tmp_product + (matrix_a.get(elem) * matrix_b[elem].get(col));`, the second arrow points to the line `matrix_product[row].set(col, tmp_product);`, and the third arrow points to the closing curly brace `}` of the `run()` method. These three lines represent the critical sections of the code where shared state is modified, and they are identified as atomic operations.

Atomic operations

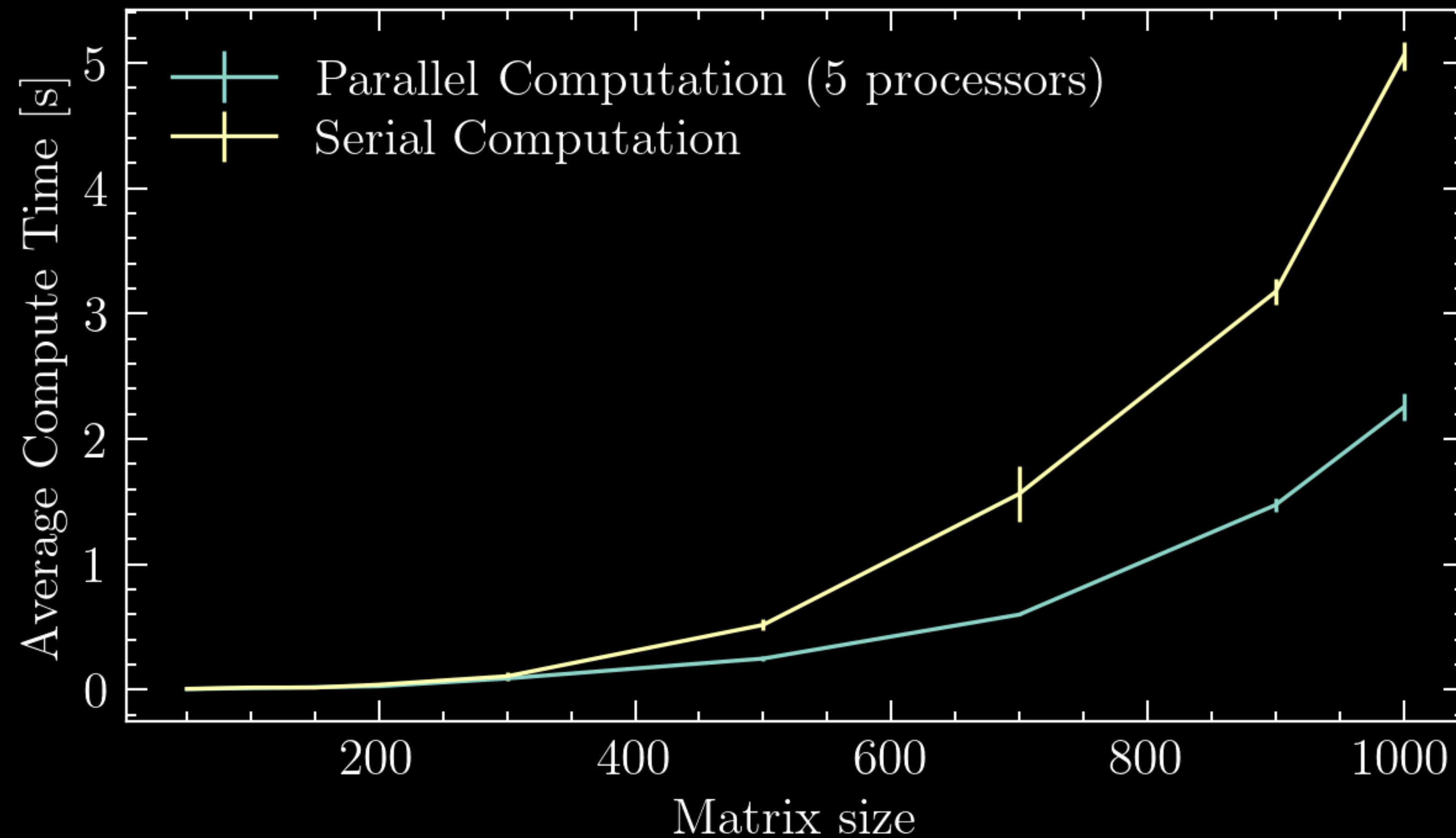
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Example: Matrix Multiplication



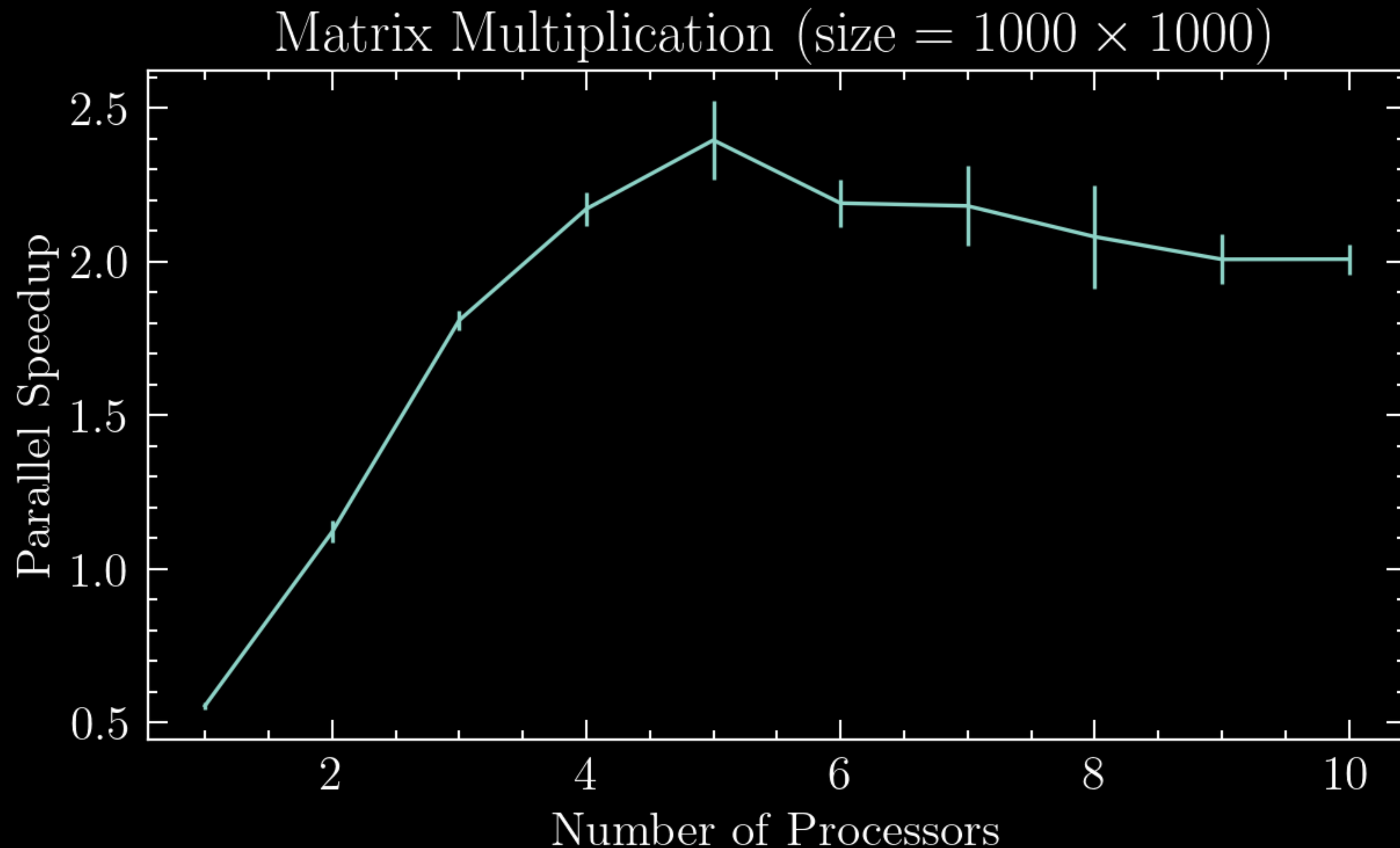
Performance & Scalability

Example: Matrix Multiplication



Performance & Scalability

Example: Matrix Multiplication



Summary

Key Results & Takeaways

- The *java.util.concurrent* package provides support for concurrency
- Resources shared by threads should be protected and the operations on them should be *atomic*
- Implement the *Runnable* interface
 - Extending the *Thread* class has performance overhead associated
- Manage the execution of tasks with the *ExecutorService*

Thank you

Useful Resources

- *Lesson: Concurrency (The Java™ Tutorials > Essential Classes)*. (2020). Oracle.
<https://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/essential/concurrency/>
- Winterberg, B. (2015, April 30). *Java 8 Concurrency Tutorial: Synchronization and Locks*. Winterbe. <https://winterbe.com/posts/2015/04/30/java8-concurrency-tutorial-synchronized-locks-examples/>
- GmbH, V. V. L.-. (2016). *Java concurrency (multi-threading) - Tutorial*. Vogella.
<https://www.vogella.com/tutorials/JavaConcurrency/article.html>
- Jenkov, J. (2020). *Java Concurrency and Multithreading Tutorial*. Tutorials.
<http://tutorials.jenkov.com/java-concurrency/index.html>