

Effective Java Study

Woowacourse_study 4th



Item 76 by 알파

실패 원자성이란..?

**호출된 메서드가 실패해도 해당 객체가 메서드 호출 전 상태를
유지하는 특성**

굳이..?

**만약 실패 원자성을 띄지 않는다면, 어떠한 상태를 가지는 지
알기 힘들다**

Rollback을 위해 추가적인 작업이 필요하다

How to 1

메서드를 불변 객체로 설계한다

How to 1

불변 객체는 태생적으로

실패 원자적!

Validate 이후 객체를 생성하니까

```
public class Boxer() {
    private final int height;
    private final int weight;
    private final int reach;
    private final List<Result> history;

    private Boxer(int height, int weight, int reach, List<Result> history) {
        this.height = height;
        this.weight = weight;
        this.history = List.copyOf(history);
    }

    public static Boxer of(int height, int weight, int reach, List<Result> history) {
        return new Boxer(height, weight, reach, history);
    }

    public List<Result> getHistory() {
        return Collection.unmodifiableList(this.history);
    }

    private void validateRange(int value) {
        if (value < 1 || value > 300) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException();
        }
    }
}
```

How to 1

불변 객체는 태생적으로

실패 원자적!

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}
```

How to 1

그럼 가변 객체는?

How to 2

매개변수의 유효성을 검사한다

```
public Object pop() {  
    if (size == 0) {  
        throw new EmptyStackException();  
    }  
    Object result = elements[--size];  
    elements[size] = null;  
    return result;  
}
```


How to 2

**일반화한다면, 실패할만한 모든 코드를 객체의
상태가 바뀌기 전에 배치한다**

How to 2

Ex) TreeMap

Associates the specified value with the specified key in this map. If the map previously contained a mapping for the key, the old value is replaced.

Params: `key` – key with which the specified value is to be associated
`value` – value to be associated with the specified key

Returns: the previous value associated with key, or `null` if there was no mapping for key. (A `null` return can also indicate that the map previously associated `null` with key.)

Throws: `ClassCastException` – if the specified key cannot be compared with the keys currently in the map
`NullPointerException` – if the specified key is `null` and this map uses natural ordering, or its comparator does not permit `null` keys

```
535 public V put(K key, V value) {  
536     Entry<K,V> t = root;  
537     if (t == null) {  
538         compare(key, key); // type (and possibly null) check  
539  
540         root = new Entry<>(key, value, parent: null);  
541         size = 1;  
542         modCount++;  
543         return null;  
544     }  
545     int cmp;
```

How to 2

인터페이스 A 타입으로
묶이는 B와 C!

```
public class B implements A {
    private int value;

    @Override
    public void someAbstract() {
        System.out.println("Override Done");
    }

    public B(int value) {
        this.value = value;
    }
}

public class C implements A {
    private int value;

    @Override
    public void someAbstract() {
        System.out.println("Override Done");
    }

    public C(int value) {
        this.value = value;
    }
}
```

How to 2

**TreeMap<A, Integer>로 선언된 TreeMap에
B객체와 C객체를 넣으면..?**

How to 2

TreeMap의 put에서 알려진 ClassCastException

```
Exception in thread "main" java.lang.ClassCastException: Create breakpoint : com.company.B cannot be cast to java.lang.Comparable
    at java.util.TreeMap.compare(TreeMap.java:1294)
    at java.util.TreeMap.put(TreeMap.java:538)
    at com.company.MyStack.main(MyStack.java:14)
```

How to 2

디버깅의 세계로..

```
public V put(K key, V value) { key: B@506 value: 1
    Entry<K,V> t = root; t (slot_3): null
    if (t == null) { t (slot_3): null
        compare(key, key); // type (and possibly null) check key: B@506

        root = new Entry<>(key, value, parent: null);
        size = 1;
        modCount++;
        return null;
    }
```

How to 2

디버깅의 세계로..

Compares two keys using the correct comparison method for this TreeMap.

/unchecked/

```
final int compare(Object k1, Object k2) { k1: B@506 k2: B@506
```

```
    return comparator==null ? ((Comparable<? super K>k1).compareTo((K)k2) k1: B@506 k2: B@506
```

```
        : comparator.compare((K)k1, (K)k2);
```

```
}
```

How to 2

디버깅의 세계로..

```
public ClassCastException(String s) { s: "com.company.B cannot be cast to java.lang.Comparable"  
    super(s); s: "com.company.B cannot be cast to java.lang.Comparable"  
}  
}
```


How to 2

디버깅의 세계로..

Reader Mode

Constructs a new runtime exception with the specified detail message. The cause is not initialized, and may subsequently be initialized by a call to `initCause`.

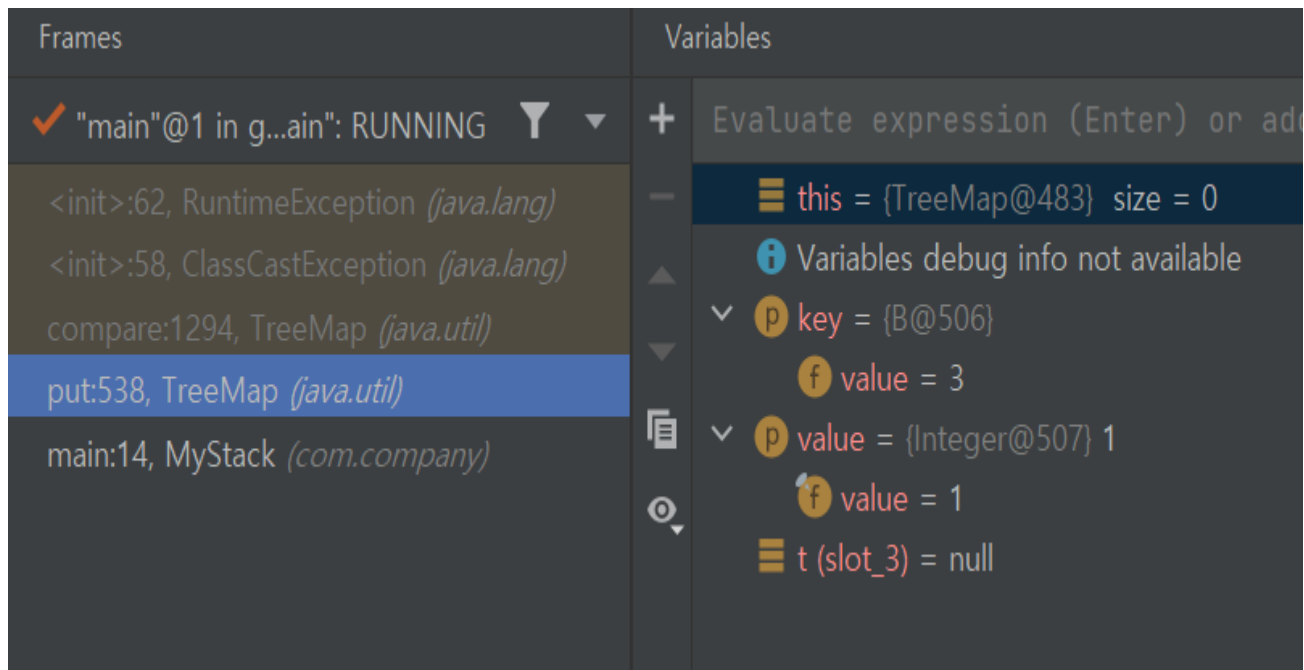
Params: message – the detail message. The detail message is saved for later retrieval by the `getMessage()` method.

```
61 @ public RuntimeException( @Nonnull String message) { message: "com.company.B cannot be cast to java.la
62     super(message); message: "com.company.B cannot be cast to java.lang.Comparable"
63 }
64
```

Constructs a new runtime exception with the specified detail message and cause.

How to 2

에러가 발생하나,
TreeMap에 변화는 없다
= 실패원자성!



How to 3

로직을 실행하기 전,

복사본에 로직을 수행 후,

성공적으로 수행이 완료되면

원래의 객체와 swap

How to 3

Ex) 정렬 메서드

How to 3

디버깅의 세계로..

```
@Override
/unchecked/
public void sort(Comparator<? super E> c) {  c: null
    final int expectedModCount = modCount;  expectedModCount (slot_2): 4
    Arrays.sort((E[]) elementData, fromIndex: 0, size, c);  c: null
    if (modCount != expectedModCount) {
        throw new ConcurrentModificationException();
    }
    modCount++;
}
```

How to 3

디버깅의 세계로..

```
@Contract(mutates = param1)
public static <T> void sort( @NotNull T[] a, @Range(from = 0, to = java.lang.Integer.MAX_VALUE) int fromIndex,
    @Nullable Comparator<? super T> c) { c: null

    if (c == null) { c: null
        sort(a, fromIndex, toIndex);
    } else {
        rangeCheck(a.length, fromIndex, toIndex);
        if (LegacyMergeSort.userRequested)
            legacyMergeSort(a, fromIndex, toIndex, c);
        else
            TimSort.sort(a, fromIndex, toIndex, c, work: null, workBase: 0, workLen: 0);
    }
}
```

How to 3

디버깅의 세계로..

To be removed in a future release.

```
private static <T> void legacyMergeSort(T[] a, int fromIndex, int toIndex,
                                         Comparator<? super T> c) {
    T[] aux = copyOfRange(a, fromIndex, toIndex);
    if (c==null)
        mergeSort(aux, a, fromIndex, toIndex, -fromIndex);
    else
        mergeSort(aux, a, fromIndex, toIndex, -fromIndex, c);
}
```

How to 4

작업 도중의 에러를 가로채는

복구 코드를 작성하여 Rollback

그러나..

멀티 스레드 환경의 경우

동기화 없이 같은 객체를 수정하는 경우

ConcurrentModificationException을 잡아도

해당 객체가 쓸 수 있다고 생각하면 안된다

그러나..

**항상 실패 원자성을 갖게 하는 것이 권장되나,
실패 원자성을 갖기 위해 너무나 많은 복잡도와 비용이 추가된다면
할 필요는 없다**

결론

**메서드 명세에서 기술한 예외라면, 예외가 발생해도
발생하기 전의 객체와 동등한 상황이어야 한다**

결론

그러나, 실패 원자성을 담보할 수 없다면

예외 이후 객체의 상황을 API 설명에 명시해야 한다

References

Joshua Bloch, 『Effective Java 3/E』, 이복연 역 (서울 : 인사이트, 2018), pp. 407 – 409

E.O.D



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