Summary of Part I

We've covered a lot of material so far! The following "concurrency cheat sheet" summarizes the main concepts and rules presented in Part I.

- It's the mutable state, stupid.1
 - All concurrency issues boil down to coordinating access to mutable state. The less mutable state, the easier it is to ensure thread safety.
- Make fields final unless they need to be mutable.
- Immutable objects are automatically thread-safe.
 Immutable objects simplify concurrent programming tremendously.
 They are simpler and safer, and can be shared freely without locking or defensive copying.
- Encapsulation makes it practical to manage the complexity.

 You could write a thread-safe program with all data stored in global variables, but why would you want to? Encapsulating data within objects makes it easier to preserve their invariants; encapsulating synchronization within objects makes it easier to comply with their synchronization policy.
- Guard each mutable variable with a lock.
- Guard all variables in an invariant with the same lock.
- Hold locks for the duration of compound actions.
- A program that accesses a mutable variable from multiple threads without synchronization is a broken program.
- Don't rely on clever reasoning about why you don't need to synchronize.
- Include thread safety in the design process—or explicitly document that your class is not thread-safe.
- Document your synchronization policy.

^{1.} During the 1992 U.S. presidential election, electoral strategist James Carville hung a sign in Bill Clinton's campaign headquarters reading "The economy, stupid", to keep the campaign on message.