

CONCURRENCY: MULTI-CORE PROGRAMMING & DATA PROCESSING

Lab03 - Atomic type and volatile

- Creating a Thread in Java
 - Implement Runnable interface
 - Extend Thread class
- Implicit locks
 - Synchronized methods
 - Synchronized statements
- Explicit locks
 - Lock interface
 - ReentrantLock class

- Lock-free thread safe programming on single variables
- Atomic equivalent for usual data types
 - AtomicBoolean
 - AtomicInteger
 - AtomicIntegerArray
- Direct use of hardware primitives
- Operations
 - Main: `get()` and `set(newValue)`
 - Conditional update: `compareAndSet(expected, update)`
 - Other utility functions:
 - `getAndIncrement()`, `getAndDecrement()`
 - `IncrementAndGet()`, `decrementAndGet()`
 - `addAndGet(delta)`

- Declaring a volatile Java variable means:
 - The value of this variable is **never cached thread-locally**
 - Access to the variable acts as enclosed in a synchronized block, **synchronized on itself**

- Atomic operations `get()` and `set()` has the memory effects of reading/writing a volatile variable
- ... but it extends volatile semantics with conditional update primitives
- ... and introduces atomic arrays
 - Array elements can be manipulated in an atomic manner
- **Attention!**

Declaring an array `volatile`, doesn't make each element `volatile`.

1. Implement a class `VolatileCounter` using Java's `volatile` keyword. Test your counter with several threads running in parallel and report whether the `VolatileCounter` is thread-safe or not. Justify your answer.
2. Implement a class `AtomicCounter` using Java's `AtomicInteger` type and its method `compareAndSet(expectedValue, updateValue)`. Test your counter with several threads running in parallel and report whether the `VolatileCounter` is thread-safe or not. Justify your answer.
3. Submit the two classes `VolatileCounter` and `AtomicCounter` together with a text file containing your explanations.