## Simple Concurrency in Java

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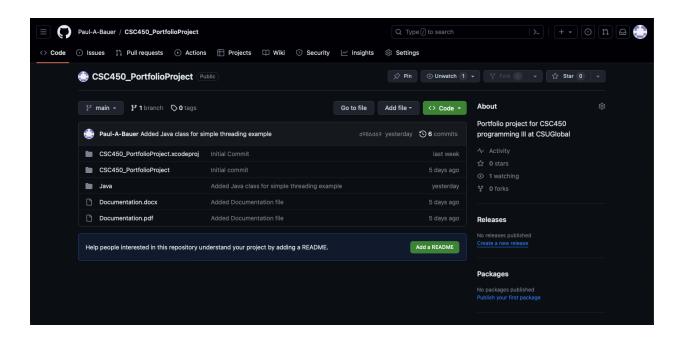
## Simple Concurrency in Java

For this project I have built a simple java program demonstrating basic concurrency concepts including launching threads using executor service submit function, using CountDownLatch.await() to wait for resources to finish, and use of the Runnable interface. A common performance concern with concurrency is ensuring that multiple threads remain in sync with each other and execute in the correct order. The threads in this project are coordinated using the CountDownLatch class which allows for a counter to be made available to multiple threads so that it can be used to count how many threads are currently in progress. This ability to count threads enables us to manage and coordinate multiple tasks. The CountDownLatch is created in the main thread and set with a number of threads, then in each thread when the thread exits the counter is decreased. If this program were handling sensitive information like password and username for users then it would be important to manage memory usage as well and make sure that strings are properly cleared before exiting each thread so that information is not left in memory where it could be maliciously retrieved.

```
module-info.java
                         30 import java.util.concurrent.CountDownLatch;[]
 8 public class Main {
           public static void main(String[] args) {
    //Set number of threads to be used
10⊖
                int totalThreads = 2;
                // Create an ExecutorService with a fixed thread pool of size 2
ExecutorService executorService = Executors.newFixedThreadPool(totalThreads);
CountDownLatch latch = new CountDownLatch(1);
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                executorService.submit(new CountingRunnable(latch, 0, 20));
                      latch.await();
                } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                      // Print messagef
e.printStackTrace();
                }
                executorService.submit(new CountingRunnable(latch, 20, 0));
                executorService.shutdown();
           }
36 }
```

```
package com.CSC450_PortfolioProject;
     import java.util.concurrent.CountDownLatch;
    public class CountingRunnable implements Runnable {
         int start = 0;
         int end = 0;
         int increment = 1;
         CountDownLatch latch;
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         public CountingRunnable(CountDownLatch latch) {
             super();
this.latch = latch;
         }
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         public CountingRunnable(CountDownLatch latch, int start, int end) {
             super();
             this.start = start;
             this.end = end;
this.latch = latch;
         }
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         public CountingRunnable(CountDownLatch latch, int start, int end, int increment) {
             super();
this.start = start;
             this.end = end;
             this.increment = increment;
             this.latch = latch;
         }
 32⊜
         @Override
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         public void run() {
             if(start > end && increment > 0) {
                 increment *=-1;
             for (int i = start; i != (end + increment); i+=increment) {
                 System.out.println(Thread.currentThread().getName() + ": " + i);
```

```
<terminated> Main (1) [Java Application] /Users/paulbauer/.p2/pool/plugins/org.ed
pool-1-thread-1: 0
pool-1-thread-1: 1
pool-1-thread-1: 2
pool-1-thread-1: 3
pool-1-thread-1: 4
pool-1-thread-1: 5
pool-1-thread-1: 6
pool-1-thread-1: 7
pool-1-thread-1: 8
pool-1-thread-1: 9
pool-1-thread-1: 10
pool-1-thread-1: 11
pool-1-thread-1: 12
pool-1-thread-1: 13
pool-1-thread-1: 14
pool-1-thread-1: 15
pool-1-thread-1: 16
pool-1-thread-1: 17
pool-1-thread-1: 18
pool-1-thread-1: 19
pool-1-thread-1: 20
pool-1-thread-2: 20
pool-1-thread-2: 19
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pool-1-thread-2: 15
pool-1-thread-2: 14
pool-1-thread-2: 13
pool-1-thread-2: 12
pool-1-thread-2: 11
pool-1-thread-2: 10
pool-1-thread-2: 9
pool-1-thread-2: 8
pool-1-thread-2: 7
pool-1-thread-2: 6
pool-1-thread-2: 5
pool-1-thread-2: 4
pool-1-thread-2: 3
pool-1-thread-2: 2
pool-1-thread-2: 1
pool-1-thread-2: 0
```



## Conclusion

Using the runnable interface, ExecutorService, and CountDownLatch this project demonstrates how to coordinate two threads and force one thread to wait for another to end before executing. Using CountDownLatch to track when threads have completed I can coordinate the two threads and manage their use of resources.

## References