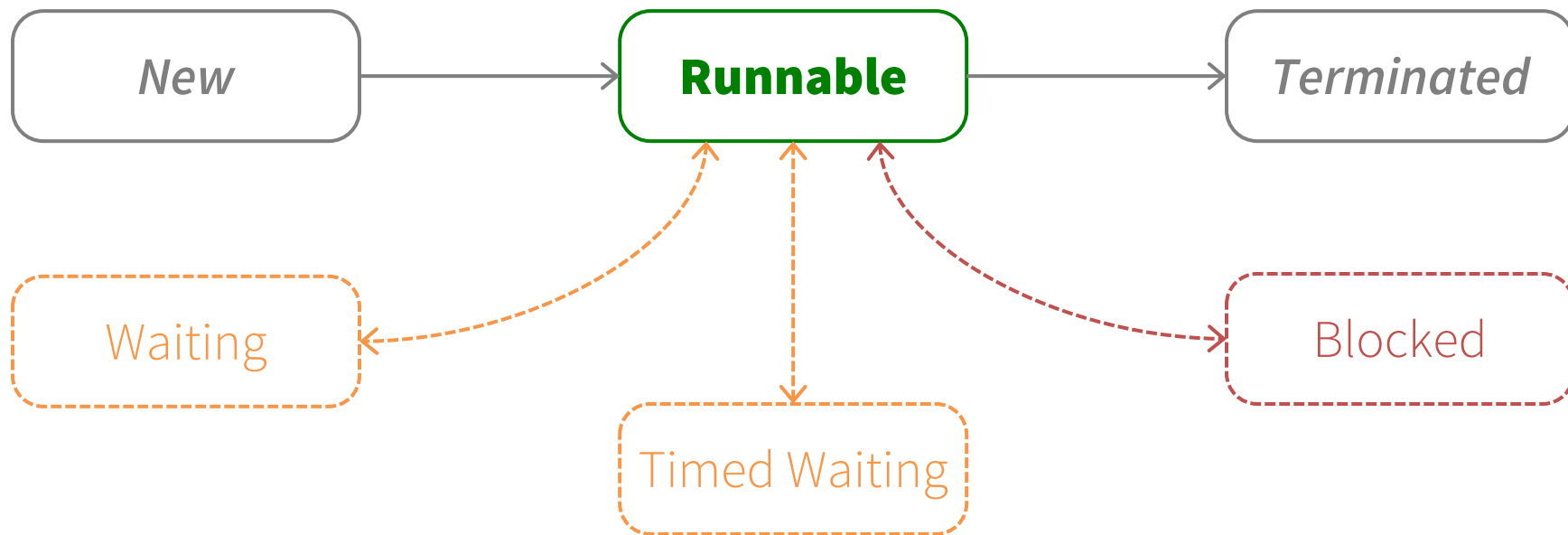


Multithreading

Thread Pools and Work Queues



Thread States



<http://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/lang/Thread.State.html>

Motivation

- **Goal: Web Server**

- Must handle multiple simultaneous requests
- Must be **responsive** AND **efficient**
(e.g. respond quickly, finish quickly)

- **Implementation: Multithreading**

- One thread per request?



Problems

- Overhead cost to **creating objects**
 - Initialization in constructor (and super () calls)
- Overhead cost to **destroying objects**
 - Garbage collection
- Overhead cost to **excessive memory usage**
 - Causes thrashing



Solutions

- Keep Threads Around
 - Initialize a "wise" number of threads once
 - Reuse threads for other tasks instead of destroying
- Two Approaches
 - Thread pool
 - Work queue



Thread Pools

- Create a fixed number of worker threads
- When have work to do...
 - Get available thread from pool and assign task
 - Thread runs assigned task
 - Thread returns to pool of available threads
- What if there are no available threads?



Work Queue

- Add a work queue to thread pool
- Threads check for available work in queue
 - Usually remove work in FIFO fashion
 - If no work, thread waits until queue is not empty
- When have work to do...
 - Add work to queue and return



Keeping Threads Around

- **Thread Pools**

- Basically an array of threads that sticks around
- Simple, but causes blocking

- **Work Queues**

- Adds a queue of "work" (runnable objects)
- More complicated, but responsive



IBM Work Queue

Java Theory and Practice: Thread Pools and Work Queues

IBM developerWorks

<http://www.ibm.com/developerworks/library/j-jtp0730/index.html>





CHANGE THE WORLD FROM HERE