Лекция 13

Многонишково
 Програмиране

Основни теми

- Какво представляват нишките и за какво се използват.
- Как нишките позволяват да се извършва съпътстваща (паралелна) обработка.
- Етапите в изпълнението на една нишка.
- Приоритети в изпълнението на нишки и програмиране.
- Създаване и изпълнение на Runnable обекти.



Основни теми

- Синхронизация на нишки.
- Задачата за Producer/ Consumer и нейното решение с многонишково програмиране.
- Многонишково програмиране и коректна (thread-safe) работа със Swing GUI компоненти.
- Използване на интерфейси Callable и
 Future, позволяващи нишка да връща данни в резултат от изпълнението си.



23.1	Въведение
23.2	Състояния на нишка: Етапи в изпълнение на нишка
23.3	Приоритети на нишка и изпълнение на нишка (Thread) от
	процесора
23.4	Създаване и изпълнение на нишки
	23.4.1 Интерфейс Runnable и клас Thread
	23.4.2 Управление на изпълнението на нишки с
	Executor система от класове и интерфейси
23.5	Синхронизация на нишки
23.6	Задачата Producer/Consumer без синхронизация
	23.5.1 Несинхронизиран достъп до споделени данни
	(условия за надпревара- " <i>racing conditions</i> ")
	23.5.2 Синхронизиран достъп до споделени данни-
	използване на " <i>неделими</i> " (atomic) команди



- 23.7 Задачата Producer/Consumer: ArrayBlockingQueue
- 23.8 Задачата Producer/Consumer със синхронизация
- 23.9 Задачата Producer/Consumer: Ограничен буфер
- 23.10 Задачата Producer/Consumer: Lock и Condition интерфейси
- 23.11 Многонишково програмиране на GUI
- 23.12 Други класове и интерфейси в библиотеката java.util.concurrent
 - 23.11.1 Изпълняване на пресмятания в Worker Thread
 - 23.11.2 Обработка н амеждинни резултати с SwingWorker

Задачи

Литература:

Java How to Program, 7 Edition, глава 23



- Известно е, че човек може да изпълнява много дейности едновременно- паралелно или съпътстващо с други (ходим и говорим, гледаме и пишем)
- Компютрите също могат да изпълняват операции паралелно (parallel) или съпътстващо (concurrent) с други
- Компютрите с един процесор изпълняват множество от операции съпътстващо (concurrent), а тези с повече от един процесор изпълняват множество от операции паралелно (parallel)



- ОС на компютрите с един процесор създават илюзия за едновременно изпълнение на множество задачи, чрез бързо превключване на процесора между контекстите на тези задачи, но в крайна сметка във всеки даден момент процесора изпълнява точно една инструкция принадлежаща на някоя от тези задачи.
- Редът за превключване на процесора между контекстите на изпълняваните задачи се нарича Управление на заданията на процесора и не може да се задава от потребителя на едно задание.

- Повечето програмни езици не дават възможност за паралелна обработка на задачи
- Преди години това изискваше експертни познания за програмиране на ниско ниво на ОС
- Езикът Ada е първият език, който включва средства за за едновременна обработка на задачи за целите на военната индустрия (системи за наблюдение и управление)
 - Строго ограничено засекретено приложение
- Java прави достъпно многонишково програмиране,
 чрез пакет от приложния програмен интерфейс (API)



- Приложение на едновременно изпълнение на операции (нишки) като част от задача
 - Изпълнение на аудио клип докато той се изтегля от Интернет
 - Изисква синхронизиране (координиране на действията) на нишките, така че нишката изпълняваща озвучаването да не започне преди достатъчно голяма част от клипа не е изтеглен от Интернет, а също на реагира при закъснения при изтегяне на файла
- Виртуалната машина на Java(JVM) създава нишки при изпълнение на всяка програма, JVM използва и допълнителни нишки за обслужване на изпълнението на програмата("събиране на боклук", управление на събитията в графичния интерфейс и др.)



- Повечето съвременни ОС подържат изпълнението на задания като съвъкупност от няколко операции
- Всяка от от изпълнението на дадена програмна задача се нарича нишка
- Всяка програма започва изпълнението си като една основна нишка. В процеса на изпълнението й може да се дефинират ответни операции (нишки) и те да стартират независимото си изпълнение в рамките на програмата (разклонение на изпълнението на основната нишка)



Писането на многонишкова програма изисква повече усилия.

Да допуснем, че за подготовката си за изпит развивате даден въпрос като четете от две книги. Прочитате пасаж от първата книга, прехвърляте се на втората, записвате прочетеното и пак се връщате към една от двете книги.

При това извършвате:

- преминаване от една книга към друга
- преминаване от книга към записване
- запомняне къде и докъде е четено и записвано за последните няколко операции



- Многонишковото програмиране изисква повече усилия за избягване на логически грешки
 - Някои общи правила
 - Използвайте thread-safe класове от библиотеката на Java API като например, class ArrayBlockingQueue за гарантиране на синхронизация. Тези класове са тествани и оптимизирани за използваните ресурси на ОС.
 - За реализация на нишки в потребителски класове се използват редица конструкции (класове и интерфейси) на езика и ключови думи например synchronized, методите wait, notify и notifyAll на клас Object
 - Допълнително, за реализация на условия при синхронизацията на нишките може да се използват интерфейси като Lock и Condition

Съвет за по- добро качество 23.1

Програма реализирана като една нишка може да доведе до дълго чакане при взамодействи ес потребителя – попродължителните операции трябва да приключат преди да се изпълни някоя с по- кратко време за изполнение. В многонишково задание нишките се изпълняват върху отделни процесори и отделните операции се изпълняват в паралел и ресурсите на компютъра с еизползват поефективно. Многонишковото програмиране повишава производителността на едно процесорните машини (с изключение на входно изходните операции).



- Всяка нишка се намира е едно от следните състояния (Fig. 23.1)
- Нова нишка преди започване на изпълнение е в състояние new.
- При започване на изпълнението си преминава в състояние runnable.
- Всяка runnable нишка преминава в състояние waiting докато чака друга нишка да се изпълни (на процесора)
 - Преход обратно в състояние runnable става когато друга нишка изпрати сигнал на waiting нишката да продължи изпълнение.



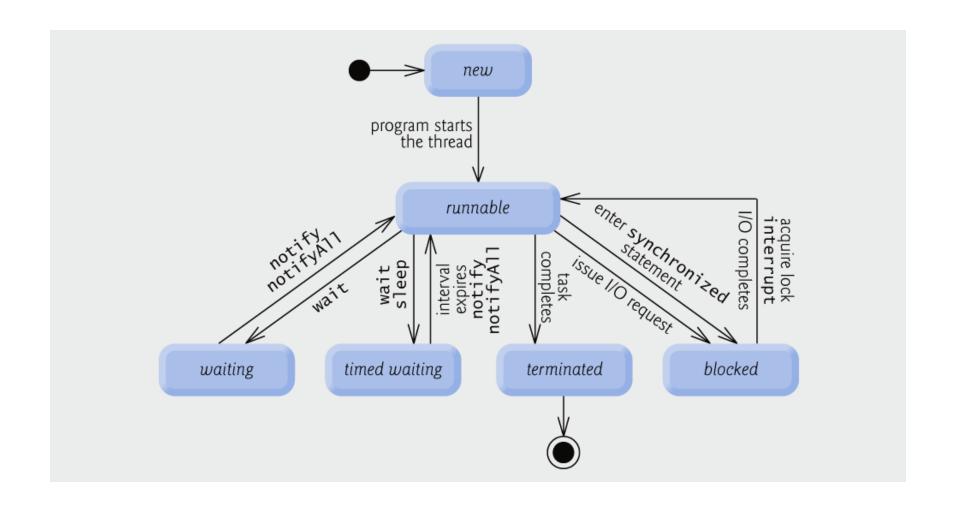


Fig. 23.1 | Основни състояния при изпълнение на нишка в Java.

- Една runnable нишка може да премине в timed waiting състояние за предефиниран период от време или до настъпване на определено събитие
 - Преход обратно в *runnable* състояние се извършва когато зададеното време изтече или събитие, за което се изчаква настъпи
- Timed waiting и waiting нишки не използват процесорно време, дори, ако процесора е свободен да изпълнява задачи.
- Една runnable нишка може да преминава в timed waiting състояние, ако зададе по избор и параметър за време на чакане на друга нишка да приключи изпълнение.
 - Връща се в runnable състояние когато
 - Известена от друга нишка за настъпване на събитие или
 - Интервала на времето за чакане изтече
- Една нишка преминава в състояние на timed waiting когато е "приспана"
 - Остава в timed waiting състояние за зададен пероид от време и после се връща в runnable състояние



- Една runnable нишка преминава в blocked състояние, когато текущо изпълнявана от нея операция не може да се изпълни веднага и тя трябва да чака докато тази операция е възможно да се поднови- обикновено входно изходни операции водят до попадане в това състояние.
 - Една blocked нишка не може да използва процесора, дори да е свободен
- Една runnable нишка преминава в terminated състояние (още наричано dead състояние) ако е приключила изпълнението си успешно или неуспешно (вероятно в резултат на грешка).



- На ниво Операционна система, състоянието *runnable* нишка в Java обикновено обхваща две състояния (Fig. 23.2).
 - ОС скрива тези състояния от JVM
 - Една runnable нишка първо влиза в ready състояние
 - Когато нишката се разпредели за изпълнение от процесора, то тя преминава в *running* състояние
 - Всички нишки получават част (*quantum*) от времето отредено за дадена задача за изпълнението й на процесора
 - Когато quantum за нишката изтече, нишката преминава отново в ready състояние, а ОС разпределя за изпълнение друга нишка
 - Прехода от *ready* в *runnable* и обратно се управлява от изцяло и единствено от ОС



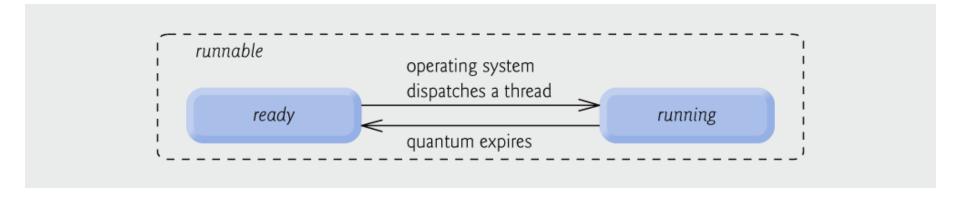


Fig. 23.2 | Представа за *runnable* състояние на ниво ОС.

23.3 Приоритети на нишка и изпълнение на нишка (Thread) от процесора

- Всяка нишка на Java има thread приоритет, който позволява на ОС да *определи* (но не гарантира!) редът за изпълнение на нишките
- Приоритетите са в интервал от MIN_PRIORITY (константата 1) до MAX_PRIORITY (константата 10)
- По подразбиране на всяка нишка се дава NORM_PRIORITY (константата 5)
- Всяка нова нишка наследява приоритета на нишката, която я създава.



23.3 Приоритети на нишка и изпълнение на нишка (Thread) от процесора

- По правило, нишките с по- висок приоритет са по- важни за изпълнението на задачата и следва да използват процесора преди нишките с по- нисък приоритет
- Режим на Времеделене на работа на ОС
 - Позволява на нишки с еднакъв приоритет да се редуват при използване на процесора за част от време (quantum)
 - Когато *quantum* изтече процесора се разпределя на друга нишка с равен приоритет (ако има такава)
- Програмата на ОС за разпределение на нишките определя коя е следващата нишка за изпълнение
- Нишките с по- висок приоритет прекъсват (preempt) текущо изпълняваната нишка, ако е с по- нисък приоритет
 - Алгоритъм известен като preemptive scheduling
 - <u>Проблем</u>: възможно е продължително отлагане на изпълнението на нишки с по- нисък приоритет



Съвет за преносимост 23.1

Разпределението на нишки за изпълнение зависи от ОС и поведението на многонишковата програма на Java може да е различно за различно като производителност в различните ОС среди.

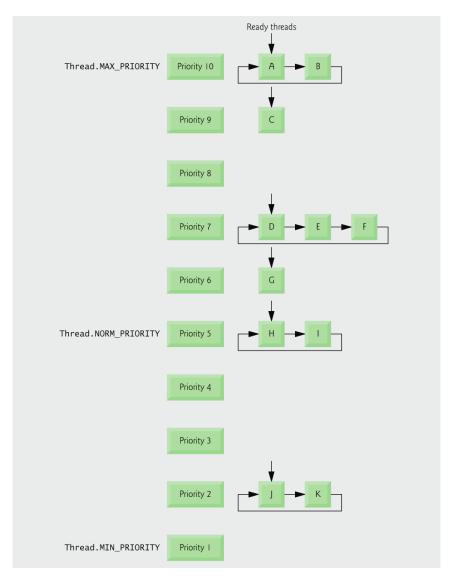


Fig. 23.3 | Разпределение на нишки за изпълнение с приоритети.

Съвет за преносимост 23.2

При моделиране на многонишкови програми с цел изпълнение на различни платформи, използването на приоритети различни от този по подразбиране може да доведе до големи различи в производителността на програмата.



23.4 Създаване и изпълнение на нишки

- След J2SE 5.0, предпочитаният начин за реализиране на многонишково приложение е да се имплементира interface Runnable (package java.lang) в класа, който ще дефинира метод (операция) за изпълнение в нишка
- interface Runnable декларира единствен метод run, който задава операцията изпълнявана от нишката
- Нишките изпълняват операции, дефинирани в Runnable обекти



23.4 Създаване и изпълнение на нишки

- Всяка нишка е обект от class Thread, чиито конструктор приема Runnable обект
- Runnable обекта задава "операцията",
 която да се изпълни едновременно с други операции
- Mетодът run на интерфейс Runnable дефинира командите за изпълнение в нишка



23.4.1 Интерфейс Runnable и Клас Thread

• Пример:

Клас PrintTask (Fig. 23.4) имплементира Runnable (ред 5), така че всеки PrintTask обект да може да се изпълнява в отделна нишка.

Променливата SleepTime (ред 7) генерира случайно число за "спане" (ред 17) дефинирано в конструктора на PrintTask.

Така всяка нишка, изпълняваща PrintTask обект, спи за времето дефинирано в конструктора на PrintTask обекта и после извежда името си на печат



23.4.1 Интерфейс Runnable и Клас Thread

- При създаване на нишката като Thread обект тя преминава в New състояние
- За преминаване в състояние Runnable нишката, която е Thread обект трябва за изпълни метода start() на class Thread

23.4.1 Интерфейс Runnable и Клас Thread

- Mетодът sleep хвърля изключение (checked) InterruptedException когато друга нишка изпълни метода interrupt на "спящата" нишка и така нишка се събужда и преминава отново в състояние Runnable
- Командите на метода main се изпълняват в основната нишка, която поражда други нишки посредством JVM



```
// Fig. 23.4: PrintTask.java
  // PrintTask class sleeps for a random time from 0 to 5 seconds
                                                                                   Резюме
  import java.util.Random;
  public class PrintTask implements Runnable
6
                                                                                   PrintTask.java
     private final int sleepTime; // random sleep time for thread
     private final String taskName; // name of task
                                                                                   (1 \text{ or } 2)
     private final static Random generator = new Random();
10
                                                              Имплементира Runnable за
     public PrintTask( String name )
11
                                                              дефиниране на операция и
12
        taskName = name; // set task name
13
                                                              изпълнението й в нишка
14
        // pick random sleep time between 0 and 5 seconds
15
        sleepTime = generator.nextInt( 5000 ); // milliseconds
16
     } // end PrintTask constructor
17
18
```



```
<u>31</u>
```

```
19
     // method run contains the code that a thread will execute
     public void run()
20
                                                                                     Резюме
21
        try // put thread to sleep for sleepTime amount of time
22
23
            System.out.printf( "%s going to sleep for %d milliseconds.\n",
24
                                                                                     PrintTask.java
              taskName, sleepTime );
25
26
           Thread.sleep( sleepTime ); // put thread to sleep
                                                                                     (2 \text{ ot } 2)
        } // end try
27
        catch ( InterruptedException exception )
28
                                                                   Дефинира командите за
29
                                                                   изпълнениев нишка в метода
            System.out.printf( "%s %s\n", taskName,
30
               "terminated prematurely due to interruption" );
31
                                                                   run
        } // end catch
32
33
34
        // print task name
        System.out.printf( "%s done sleeping\n", taskName );
35
     } // end method run
36
37 } // end class PrintTask
```



```
// Fig. 23.5: ThreadCreator.java
  // Creating and starting three threads to execute Runnables.
                                                                                  Резюме
  import java.lang.Thread;
  public class ThreadCreator
6
                                                                                  ThreadCreator
     public static void main( String[] args )
                                                                                  .java
        System.out.println( "Creating threads" );
                                                                                  (1 \text{ ot } 2)
10
        // create each thread with a new targeted runnable
11
        Thread thread1 = new Thread( new PrintTask( "task1" ) );
12
                                                                        Създава Thread
        Thread thread2 = new Thread( new PrintTask( "task2" ) );
13
                                                                        обекти за
        Thread thread3 = new Thread( new PrintTask( "task3" ) );
14
                                                                        изпълнение на
15
16
        System.out.println( "Threads created, starting tasks." );
                                                                        всеки нов Runnable
17
                                                                        обект
        // start threads and place in runnable state
18
        thread1.start(); // invokes task1's run method
19
        thread2.start(); // invokes task2's run method
20
                                                               Стартира Thread
        thread3.start(); // invokes task3's run method
21
                                                               обектите – нишките
22
        System.out.println( "Tasks started, main ends.\n" );
23
                                                               преминават в Runnable
     } // end main
24
                                                               състояние
25 } // end class RunnableTester
```



Creating threads Threads created, starting tasks Tasks started, main ends

task3 going to sleep for 491 milliseconds task2 going to sleep for 71 milliseconds task1 going to sleep for 3549 milliseconds task2 done sleeping task3 done sleeping task1 done sleeping

Creating threads
Threads created, starting tasks
task1 going to sleep for 4666 milliseconds
task2 going to sleep for 48 milliseconds
task3 going to sleep for 3924 milliseconds
Tasks started, main ends

thread2 done sleeping thread3 done sleeping thread1 done sleeping

<u>Резюме</u>

ThreadCreator .java

(2 or 2)



Е. Кръстев, *OOP Java*,ФМИ, СУ"Кл. Охридски"2007

23.4.2 Управление на изпълнението на нишки с Executor система от класове и интерфейси

- Препоръчва се изпълнението на interface Executor за управлението на Runnable обекти
- Всеки Executor създава управлява множество от Thread обекти, готови да изпълняват Runnable обекти
- Предимства от използване на Executor
 - Повторно използане на нишките без да се губи време за създаването им наново
 - Подобрява производителността на процесораоптимизира броя на необходимите нишки



23.4.2 Управление на изпълнението на нишки с Executor система от класове и интерфейси

- Методът execute на Executor приема Runnable обект като аргумент
 - Задава този Runnable обект на някоя от свободните нишки от множеството (thread pool)
 - Ако няма свободна нишка, то се създава нова нишка или се чака нишка от множеството (thread pool) да приключи изпълнението си

23.4.2 с Executor система от класове и интерфейси

- Interface ExecutorService
 - package java.util.concurrent
 - Производен на Executor
 - Декларира методи за управление на състоянието на Executor обекти
 - Executor обекти се създават от static методи (например execute()) на class Executors (package java.util.concurrent)
- Mетодът newCachedThreadPool на Executors връща ExecutorService обект, който може да създава нишки при необходимост
- Методът execute на ExecutorService връща веднага след изпълнението си
- Meтодът shutdown на ExecutorService известява ExecutorService да спре приемането на нови задания, но да изчака приключване на текущо изпълняваните и тогава за приключи изпълнението си.



```
import java.util.concurrent.ExecutorService;
                                                                                    TaskExecutor
  public class TaskExecutor
                                                                                     .java
     public static void main( String[] args )
8
                                                                                     (1 \text{ of } 2)
        // create and name each runnable
10
        PrintTask task1 = new PrintTask( "task1" ):
11
        PrintTask task2 = new PrintTask( "task2" );
12
13
        PrintTask task3 = new PrintTask( "task3" );
14
                                                                            Създава
        System.out.println( "Starting Executor" );
15
                                                                            ExecutorService
16
17
        // create ExecutorService to manage threads
                                                                            за управляване на
        ExecutorService threadExecutor = Executors.newCachedThreadPool();
18
                                                                            кеширано множество
19
                                                                            от нишки (thread
                                                                            pool)
```

1 // Fig. 23.6: TaskExecutor.java

2 // Using an ExecutorService to execute Runnables.

import java.util.concurrent.Executors;



```
20
         // start threads and place in runnable state
         threadExecutor.execute( task1 ); // start task1
21
        threadExecutor.execute( task2 ); // start task2 ←
22
         threadExecutor.execute( task3 ); // start task3
23
24
        // shut down worker threads when their tasks complete
25
         threadExecutor.shutdown();
26
27
         System.out.println( "Tasks started, main ends.\n" );
28
     } // end main
```

Използва метод execute на ExecutorService за задаване на изпълнение на всеки нов Runnable обект като нишка от множество thread pool

TaskExecutor .java

```
Tasks started, main ends

task1 going to sleep for 4806 milliseconds
task2 going to sleep for 2513 milliseconds
task3 going to sleep for 1132 milliseconds
thread3 done sleeping
thread2 done sleeping
```

30 } // end class TaskExecutor

Starting Executor

thread1 done sleeping

ExecutorService спира получаване на нови заявки за изпълнение на нишки чрез нови Runnable обекти

```
Starting Executor
task1 going to sleep for 1342 milliseconds
task2 going to sleep for 277 milliseconds
task3 going to sleep for 2737 milliseconds
Tasks started, main ends
```

task2 done sleeping task1 done sleeping task3 done sleeping



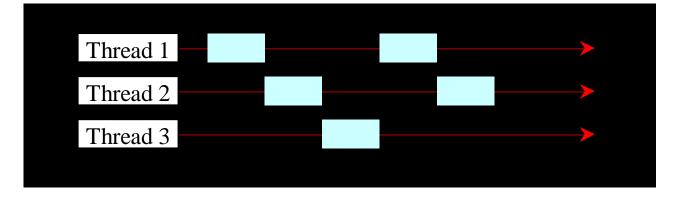
Е. Кръстев, *OOP Java*,ФМИ, СУ"Кл. Охридски"2007

23.4 Обобщение

Нишки, изпълнявани на отделни CPU



Нишки, изпълнявани на едно CPU



23.4 Обобщение

```
// Client class
 java.lang.Runnable 🕻
                             TaskClass
                                                public class Client {
// Custom task class
                                                  public void someMethod() {
public class TaskClass implements Runnable {
                                                    // Create an instance of TaskClass
  public TaskClass(...) {
                                                  TaskClass task = new TaskClass(...);
                                                    // Create a thread
                                                    Thread thread = new Thread(task);
  // Implement the run method in Runnable
  public void run() {
                                                    // Start a thread
    // Tell system how to run custom thread
                                                    thread.start();
```

- Thread pool (множество нишки за многократно използване)
- Стартиране на нова нишка за всяка нова операция може да влоши изпълнението и да намали производителността на програмата
- Поддържане на множество от готови за стартиране обекти- нишки. JDK 1.5 използва:
 - интерфейс Executor за изпълняване на операции посредством Thread pool
 - интерфейс **ExecutorService** за управление и обработка на операции
 - ExecutorService е производен интерфейс на Executor



- Thread pool видове
 - Cached (създават се нови нишки, ако няма свободни, при завършване на операция се добавят към множеството от нишки, готови да обсляжват други операции)
 - Fixed (при създаването на Executor обект се създава фиксиран брой нишки, готови да обслужват операции и техният брой не се мени- ако има нужда да се изпълни операция, а няма свободна нишка в множеството се изчаква изпълнявана операция да приключи и се използва освободената от нея нишка)



«interface»

java.util.concurrent.Executor

+execute(Runnable object): void



«interface»

java.util.concurrent.ExecutorService

+shutdown(): void

+shutdownNow(): List<Runnable>

+isShutdown(): boolean

+isTerminated(): boolean

Executes the runnable task.

Shuts down the executor, but allows the tasks in the executor to complete. Once shutdown, it cannot accept new tasks.

Shuts down the executor immediately even though there are unfinished threads in the pool. Returns a list of unfinished tasks.

Returns true if the executor has been shutdown.

Returns true if all tasks in the pool are terminated.



- Препоръчва се изпълнението на interface Executor за управлението на Runnable обекти
- Всеки Executor създава управлява множество от Thread обекти, готови да изпълняват Runnable обекти
- Предимства от използване на Executor
 - Повторно използане на нишките без да се губи време за създаването им наново
 - Подобрява производителността на процесораоптимизира броя на необходимите нишки



- Методът execute на Executor приема Runnable обект като аргумент
 - Задава този Runnable обект на някоя от свободните нишки от множеството (thread pool)
 - Ако няма свободна нишка, то се създава нова нишка или се чака нишка от множеството (thread pool) да приключи изпълнението си

23.4.2 с Executor система от класове и интерфейси

- Interface ExecutorService
 - package java.util.concurrent
 - Производен на Executor
 - Декларира методи за управление на състоянието на Executor обекти
 - Executor обекти се създават от static методи (например execute()) на class Executors (package java.util.concurrent)
- Mетодът newCachedThreadPool на Executors връща ExecutorService обект, който може да създава нишки при необходимост
- Методът execute на ExecutorService връща веднага след изпълнението си
- Meтодът shutdown на ExecutorService известява ExecutorService да спре приемането на нови задания, но да изчака приключване на текущо изпълняваните и тогава за приключи изпълнението си.



```
1 // Fig. 23.6: TaskExecutor.java
2 // Using an ExecutorService to execute Runnables.
                                                                                      Резюме
  import java.util.concurrent.Executors;
  import java.util.concurrent.ExecutorService;
5
                                                                                      TaskExecutor
  public class TaskExecutor
                                                                                      .java
      public static void main( String[] args )
8
                                                                                      (1 \text{ of } 2)
        // create and name each runnable
10
         PrintTask task1 = new PrintTask( "task1" ):
11
        PrintTask task2 = new PrintTask( "task2" );
12
13
        PrintTask task3 = new PrintTask( "task3" );
14
                                                                             Създава
         System.out.println( "Starting Executor" );
15
                                                                             ExecutorService 3a
16
                                                                             управляване на
17
        // create ExecutorService to manage threads
```

ExecutorService threadExecutor = Executors.newCachedThreadPool();

18

19



кеширано множество от

нишки (thread pool)

```
20
        // start threads and place in runnable state
        threadExecutor.execute( task1 ); // start task1
21
                                                                 Използва метод execute на
        threadExecutor.execute( task2 ); // start task2 ←
22
                                                                  ExecutorService за задаване
        threadExecutor.execute( task3 ); // start task3
23
                                                                 на изпълнение на всеки нов
24
                                                                 Runnable обект като нишка от
        // shut down worker threads when their tasks complete
25
        threadExecutor.shutdown();
26
                                                                 множество thread pool
27
                                                                 TaskExecutor .java
        System.out.println( "Tasks started, main ends.\n" );
28
     } // end main
29
30 } // end class TaskExecutor
Starting Executor
Tasks started, main ends
                                                  ExecutorService
task1 going to sleep for 4806 milliseconds
                                                  спира получаване на нови
task2 going to sleep for 2513 milliseconds
                                                  заявки за изпълнение на
task3 going to sleep for 1132 milliseconds
thread3 done sleeping
                                                  нишки чрез нови
thread2 done sleeping
                                                  Runnable обекти
thread1 done sleeping
Starting Executor
task1 going to sleep for 1342 milliseconds
task2 going to sleep for 277 milliseconds
task3 going to sleep for 2737 milliseconds
Tasks started, main ends
task2 done sleeping
```

task1 done sleeping

task3 done sleeping



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- Задача: Да се координира достъпа на множество от едновременно изпълнявани нишки до данна споделена от тези нишки
 - При отсъствие на синхронизиран достъп да споделени данни се получават неопределени резултати ри изпълнение на програма
 - Данна споделена между няколко нишки остава в неопределено състояние при едновременен достъп от няколко нишки

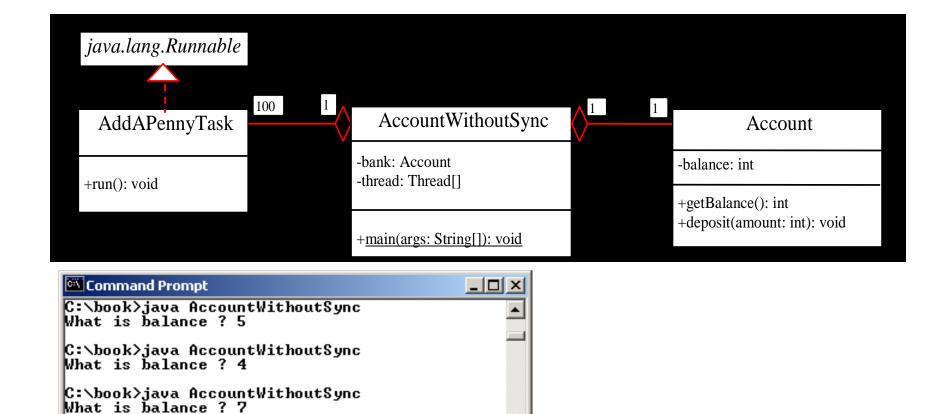
Пример: Две нишки обработващи една и съща банкова сметка



- Да предположим, че 100 нишки изпълняват операция с дадена банкова сметка, при което към банковата сметка се добавя по стотинка. Нека в началото банковата сметка да е празна
- След изпълнението си всяка от нишките проверява баланса на банковата сметка. Оказва се ,че балансът е с неопределена стойност.

Step	balance	thread[i]	thread[j]	
1 2	0 0	<pre>newBalance = bank.getBalance() + 1;</pre>	newBalance = bank.getBalance() + 1;	
3	1	bank.setBalance(newBalance);		
4	1		bank.setBalance(newBalance);	

C:\book>



• Race Conditions (условия за надпревара между нишките за използване на процесора във всеки един момент водят до неопределен резултат в обработването на споделена данна)

Step	balance	Task 1	Task 2
1	0	newBalance = balance + 1;	
3	0 1	balance = newBalance;	newBalance = balance + 1;
4	1		balance = newBalance;

Заради липса на синхронизация, ефектът от изпълнение на Task 2 е нулев, понеже на Спъпка 4 балансът променен с Task 2 се изтрива с резултатът от Task 1. Проблемът е, че Task 1 и Task 2 имат конфликт при достъп до данната баланс. Този проблем се нарича race condition при многонишково програмиране.

Един клас се нарича thread-safe ако обект от този клас не се влияе om race condition при многонишков достъп до него. В дадения пример клас Account class не е thread-safe.



- Задача: Да се координира достъпа на множество от едновременно изпълнявани нишки до данна споделена от тези нишки
 - При отсъствие на синхронизиран достъп да споделени данни се получават неопределени резултати ри изпълнение на програма

Решение:

- Да се разреши изключителен достъп до споделената данна на една единствена нишка във всеки отделен момент
- През това време останалите нишки, изискващи достъп до данната преминават в състояние **WAITING** (изчакват на опашка)
- Когато нишката с изключителен достъп до данната приключи работа с данната, една от изчакващите на опашка нишки получава достъп до данната
- Взаимно изключващ достъп до данната



- Java използва вградени "наблюдател"-и ("monitor")
 за реолизиране на синхронизация на достъп до данни
- Всеки обект има monitor и monitor lock (ключ)
 - Мониторът осигурява достъп до ключа на обекта до една единствена нишка във всеки отделен момент
 - Използва се за реализиране на взаимно изключван достъп до споделяна данна
- За налагане на взаимно изключване
 - Една нишка трябва да получи достъп до ключа за обекта
 - Нишката заключва достъп до обекта, до приключване на работа с него
 - Други нишки, опитващи да извършане на операция с този обект изчакват ключа на обекта да стане свободен



- synchronized команда
 - Задава взаимно изключван достъп до данна
 - synchronized (object)
 {
 statements
 } // end synchronized statement
 - Където *object* е обектът, чиито ключ ще е необходим преди получаване на достъп до обекта)
- Eдин synchronized метод е еквивалентен на synchronized команда, обхващаща тялото на метода



23.5.1 Пример за несинхронизиран достъп

- Meтодът awaitTermination на ExecutorService налага програмата да изчака всички нишки от Thread pool да приключат изпълнение
 - Връща управление на извикващата програма, когато всички изпълнявани операции от нишките на ExecutorService завършат или изтече зададено време
 - Ако операциите приключат преди граничното време awaitTermination връща true; в противен случай връща false

```
// Fig. 23.7: SimpleArray.java
  // Class that manages an integer array to be shared by multiple threads.
                                                                                    Outline
  import java.util.Random;
  public class SimpleArray // CAUTION: NOT THREAD SAFE!
6
                                                                                    SimpleArray.java
     private final int array[]; // the shared integer array
     private int writeIndex = 0; // index of next element to be written
                                                                                    (1 \text{ ot } 2)
     private final static Random generator = new Random();
10
     // construct a SimpleArray of a given size
11
     public SimpleArray( int size )
12
13
        array = new int[ size ];
14
     } // end constructor
15
16
     // add a value to the shared array
17
18
     public void add( int value )
19
                                                                     Задава индексът за
        int position = writeIndex; // store the write index
20
21
                                                                     записване на
22
        try
                                                                     следващия елемент
23
           // put thread to sleep for 0-499 milliseconds
24
           Thread.sleep( generator.nextInt( 500 ) );
25
                                                              Текущата нишка спи
        } // end try
26
                                                              500 ms преди да
        catch ( InterruptedException ex )
27
                                                              запише стойност
28
           ex.printStackTrace();
29
                                                                                    E. Кръстев, OOP Java,
        } // end catch
30
                                                                                    ФМИ, СУ"Кл. Охридски"
                                                                                    2007
```

```
// put value in the appropriate element
32
                                                         Добавя нова стойност
        array[ position ] = value;
33
         System.out.printf( "%s wrote %2d to element %d.\n",
34
           Thread.currentThread().getName(), value, position );
35
                                                                                 SimpleArray.java
36
        ++writeIndex; // increment index of element to be written next
37
                                                                                 (2 \text{ or } 2)
        System.out.printf( "Next write index: %d\n", writeIndex );
38
      } // end method add
39
40
                                                                             Задава
     // used for outputting the contents of the shared integer array
41
                                                                             индекс за
42
     public String toString()
43
                                                                             записване
        String arrayString = "\nContents of SimpleArray:\n";
44
                                                                             на
45
                                                                             следващата
        for ( int i = 0; i < array.length; <math>i++ )
46
                                                                             стойност
           arrayString += array[ i ] + " ";
47
48
         return arrayString;
49
      } // end method toString
50
51 } // end class SimpleArray
```

31



```
// Fig. 23.8: ArrayWriter.java
 // Adds integers to an array shared with other Runnables
  import java.lang.Runnable;
  public class ArrayWriter implements Runnable
6
      private final SimpleArray sharedSimpleArray;
      private final int startValue;
8
      public ArrayWriter( int value, SimpleArray array )
10
11
         startValue = value;
12
         sharedSimpleArray = array;
13
      } // end constructor
14
15
      public void run()
16
17
         for ( int i = startValue; i < startValue + 3; i++ )</pre>
18
19
            sharedSimpleArray.add( i ); // add an element to the shared array
20
```

} // end for

23 } // end class ArrayWriter

} // end method run

21

22

<u>Outline</u>

ArrayWriter.java



```
// Fig 23.9: SharedArrayTest.java
 // Executes two Runnables to add elements to a shared SimpleArray.
  import java.util.concurrent.Executors;
  import java.util.concurrent.ExecutorService;
  import java.util.concurrent.TimeUnit;
6
7 public class SharedArrayTest
                                                                                       .java
8
  {
      public static void main( String[] arg )
9
10
        // construct the shared object
11
         SimpleArray sharedSimpleArray = new SimpleArray( 6 );
12
13
        // create two tasks to write to the shared SimpleArray
14
15
         ArrayWriter writer1 = new ArrayWriter( 1, sharedSimpleArray );
         ArrayWriter writer2 = new ArrayWriter( 11, sharedSimpleArray );
16
17
18
         // execute the tasks with an ExecutorService
         ExecutorService executor = Executors.newCachedThreadPool();
19
         executor.execute( writer1 );
20
         executor.execute( writer2 );
21
22
23
         executor.shutdown();
24
25
        try
26
            // wait 1 minute for both writers to finish executing
27
            boolean tasksEnded = executor.awaitTermination(
28
               1, TimeUnit.MINUTES );
29
30
                                                                                      2007
```

Outline

SharedArrayTest

(1 ot 2)

Двата обекта ArrayWriter споделят същия SimpleArray oбект





E. Кръстев, OOP Java, ФМИ, СУ"Кл. Охридски"

```
31
            if ( tasksEnded )
                System.out.println( sharedSimpleArray ); // print contents
32
            else
33
                System.out.println(
34
                   "Timed out while waiting for tasks to finish." );
35
         } // end try
36
         catch ( InterruptedException ex )
37
38
            System.out.println(
39
                "Interrupted while wait for tasks to finish." );
40
41
         } // end catch
      } // end main
42
43 } // end class SharedArrayTest
pool-1-thread-1 wrote 1 to element 0.
Next write index: 1
                                                   First pool-1-thread-1 wrote the value
pool-1-thread-1 wrote 2 to element 1.
                                                   1 to element 0. Later pool-1-thread-2
Next write index: 2
                                                   wrote the value 11 to element 0, thus
pool-1-thread-1 wrote
                         3 to element 2.
Next write index: 3
                                                   overwriting the previously stored value.
pool-1-thread-1 wrote 11 to element 0.
Next write index: 4
pool-1-thread-2 wrote 12 to element 4.
Next write index: 5
pool-1-thread-2 wrote 13 to element 5.
Next write index: 6
Contents of SimpleArray:
11 2 3 0 12 13
```

<u>Outline</u>

SharedArrayTest .java

(2 of 2)



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23.5.2 Синхронизиране на данни

- Симулираме неделимост на операцията като налагаме ограничението една единствена нишка да има достъп до споделената данна във всеки отделен момент
- Immutable данни могат да се споделят между нишки
 - Декларираме данните на обекта като final за да отбележим, че те не трябва да се променят след първоначалната им инициализация

23.5.2 Синхронизиране на данни

The sleep method 'Causes the currently executing thread to sleep (temporarily cease execution) for the specified number of milliseconds. The thread does not lose ownership of any monitors." (SUN)

Software Engineering факт 23.1

Поставете всеки възможен достъп до изменяеми споделени данни между няколко нишки вътре в synchronized блокове или synchronized методи за да бъдат синхронизирани по отношение на един и същ ключ. При извършване на няколко операции с даден обект, пазете ключа по време на цялата операция, за да бъде тя изпълнена наистина неделима на процесора.



```
// Fig. 23.10: SimpleArray.java
  // Class that manages an integer array to be shared by multiple threads.
                                                                                     Outline
  import java.util.Random;
  public class SimpleArray
6
                                                                                     SimpleArray.java
     private final int array[]; // the shared integer array
     private int writeIndex = 0; // index of next element to be written
                                                                                     (1 \text{ or } 3)
     private final static Random generator = new Random();
10
     // construct a SimpleArray of a given size
11
     public SimpleArray( int size )
12
13
        array = new int[ size ];
14
     } // end constructor
15
                                                              Използване на
16
                                                              synchronized не допуска
     // add a value to the shared array
17
                                                              повече от една нишка да
     public synchronized void add( int value )
18
                                                              извика този метод за даден
19
                                                              SimpleArray of ekt
        int position = writeIndex; // store the write index
20
21
22
        try
23
           // put thread to sleep for 0-499 milliseconds
24
           Thread.sleep( generator.nextInt( 500 ) );
25
        } // end try
26
        catch ( InterruptedException ex )
27
28
            ex.printStackTrace();
29
                                                                                     Е. Кръстев, ООР Java,
         } // end catch
30
                                                                                     ФМИ, СУ"Кл. Охридски"
                                                                                     2007
```

```
31
32
         // put value in the appropriate element
         array[ position ] = value;
33
         System.out.printf( "%s wrote %2d to element %d.\n",
34
            Thread.currentThread().getName(), value, position );
35
36
         ++writeIndex: // increment index of element to be written next
37
         System.out.printf( "Next write index: %d\n", writeIndex );
38
      } // end method add
39
40
      // used for outputting the contents of the shared integer array
41
      public String toString()
42
43
         String arrayString = "\nContents of SimpleArray:\n";
44
45
         for ( int i = 0; i < array.length; i++ )</pre>
46
            arrayString += array[ i ] + " ";
47
48
         return arrayString;
49
      } // end method toString
50
51 } // end class SimpleArray
```

<u>Outline</u>

SimpleArray.java

(2 or 3)



```
pool-1-thread-1 wrote 1 to element 0.

Next write index: 1
pool-1-thread-2 wrote 11 to element 1.

Next write index: 2
pool-1-thread-2 wrote 12 to element 2.

Next write index: 3
pool-1-thread-2 wrote 13 to element 3.

Next write index: 4
pool-1-thread-1 wrote 2 to element 4.

Next write index: 5
pool-1-thread-1 wrote 3 to element 5.

Next write index: 6
```

Contents of SimpleArray: 1 11 12 13 2 3

<u>Outline</u>

SimpleArray.java

(3 or 3)



Е. Кръстев, *OOP Java*, ФМИ, СУ"Кл. Охридски" 2007

Съвет за добро качество 23.2

Ограничавайте използването на synchronized команди до възможно найкратко време, необходимо за Това минимизира времето за чакане на блокираните нишки. Избягвайте използване на дълги I/O, пресмятания и други с тази команда, които не изискват синхронизация с ключ.



Добра практика на програмиране 23.1

Винаги декларирайте данните на обект, които няма да се променят като final. Примитивни данни, декларирани като final могат да се споделят без проблем между нишки. Референция към обект, декларирана като final гарантира, че този обект ще се създаде и инициализира преди да се използва и предпазва да се смени тази референция към друг обект



23.6 Задачата Производител-Потребител без синхронизация

- Многонишково producer/consumer приложение
 - Producer нишка създава данни и ги записва последователно в буфер споделян с друга нишка
 - Consumer нишката чете последователно (по веднъж) от споделения буфер
- Операциите по обработка на буфера зависят от неговото състояние
 - Могат да се извършат, ако буферът е в подходящо състояние
 - Производителят може да работи ако буферът не е пълен
 - Потребителят може да работи ако буферът не е празен
- Трябва да се синхронизира достъпа, така че операциите да могат да извършват или не в зависимост от състоянието на буфера





```
// Fig. 23.12: Producer.java
  // Producer with a run method that inserts the values 1 to 10 in buffer.
                                                                                  Outline
  import java.util.Random;
  public class Producer implements Runnable
                                                                                  Producer.java
     private final static Random generator = new Random();
     private final Buffer sharedLocation; // reference to shared object
                                                                                  (1 \text{ or } 2)
                                                     Клас Producer e
     // constructor
10
                                                     Runnable и записва
     public Producer( Buffer shared )
11
                                                     данни в Buffer
12
         sharedLocation = shared:
13
     } // end Producer constructor
14
15
     // store values from 1 to 10 in sharedLocation
16
     public void run()
17
                                             Дефинира операцията
18
                                             на Producer
        int sum = 0;
19
20
        for ( int count = 1; count <= 10; count++ )</pre>
21
                                                                       Записва стойност
22
                                                                       вBuffer
           try // sleep 0 to 3 seconds, then place value in Buffer
23
24
              Thread.sleep( generator.nextInt( 3000)); // random sleep
25
              sharedLocation.set( count );
26
              sum += count; // increment sum of values
27
              System.out.printf( "\t%2d\n", sum );
28
           } // end try
29
                                                                                  E. Кръстев, OOP Java,
                                                                                  ФМИ, СУ"Кл. Охридски"
                                                                                  2007
```

```
// if lines 25 or 26 get interrupted, print stack trace
30
            catch ( InterruptedException exception )
31
32
               exception.printStackTrace();
33
            } // end catch
34
         } // end for
35
36
         System.out.println(
37
            "Producer done producing\nTerminating Producer" );
38
      } // end method run
39
40 } // end class Producer
```

<u>Outline</u>

Producer.java

(2 or 2)



Е. Кръстев, *OOP Java*, ФМИ, СУ"Кл. Охридски" 2007

```
// Fig. 23.13: Consumer.java
  // Consumer with a run method that loops, reading 10 values from buffer.
                                                                                     Outline
  import java.util.Random;
  public class Consumer implements Runnable ▼
6
                                                                                    Consumer.java
      private final static Random generator = new Random();
      private final Buffer sharedLocation; // reference to shared object
                                                                                    (1 \text{ ot } 2)
     // constructor
10
     public Consumer( Buffer shared )
11
                                                         Клас Consumer
12
                                                         Runnable и чете данни
        sharedLocation = shared;
13
                                                         от Buffer
      } // end Consumer constructor
14
15
16
      // read sharedLocation's value 10 times and sum the values
     public void run()
17
                                                       Дефинира операцията на
18
                                                       Consumer
        int sum = 0;
19
20
21
        for ( int count = 1; count <= 10; count++ )</pre>
22
           // sleep 0 to 3 seconds, read value from buffer and add to sum
23
24
           try
25
                                                              Чете стойност
              Thread.sleep( generator.nextInt( 3000 ) );
26
              sum += sharedLocation.get();
                                                              от Buffer
27
              System.out.printf( "\t\t\2d\n", sum );
28
            } // end try
29
```



E. Кръстев, OOP Java, ФМИ, СУ"Кл. Охридски" 2007

```
77
```

```
// if lines 26 or 27 get interrupted, print stack trace
30
            catch ( InterruptedException exception )
31
32
               exception.printStackTrace();
33
            } // end catch
34
         } // end for
35
36
37
         System.out.printf( "\n%s %d\n%s\n",
            "Consumer read values totaling", sum, "Terminating Consumer");
38
      } // end method run
39
40 } // end class Consumer
```

<u>Outline</u>

Consumer.java

(2 or 2)



Е. Кръстев, *OOP Java*, ФМИ, СУ"Кл. Охридски" 2007

```
// Fig. Fig. 23.14: UnsynchronizedBuffer.java
2 // UnsynchronizedBuffer maintains the shared integer that is accessed by
  // a producer thread and a consumer thread via methods set and get.
  public class UnsynchronizedBuffer implements Buffer _
  {
5
     private int buffer = -1; // shared by producer and consumer threads
6
     // place value into buffer
      public void set( int value ) throws InterruptedException
10
         System.out.printf( "Producer writes\t%2d", value );
11
        buffer = value;
12
      } // end method set
13
14
     // return value from buffer
15
      public int get() throws InterruptedException
16
17
18
         System.out.printf( "Consumer reads\t%2d", buffer );
         return buffer;
19
      } // end method get
20
```

21 } // end class UnsynchronizedBuffer

Outline

Unsynchronized Buffer.java

Несинхронизирана версия на interface Buffer



```
// Fig. 23.15: SharedBufferTest.java
  // Application with two threads manipulating an unsynchronized buffer.
                                                                                  Outline
  import java.util.concurrent.ExecutorService;
  import java.util.concurrent.Executors;
  public class SharedBufferTest
                                                                                  SharedBufferTest
  {
7
                                                                                   .java
     public static void main( String[] args )
8
                                                                                  (1 \text{ or } 3)
        // create new thread pool with two threads
10
        ExecutorService application = Executors.newCachedThreadPool();
11
12
        // create UnsynchronizedBuffer to store ints
13
        Buffer sharedLocation = new UnsynchronizedBuffer();
14
15
        System.out.println(
16
           "Action\t\tValue\tSum of Produced\tSum of Consumed" );
17
                                                                        Producer и Consumer
        System.out.println(
18
           "----\t\t----\n" ):
19
                                                                        споделят
20
                                                                        несихронизирания
        // execute the Producer and Consumer, giving each of them access
21
                                                                        Buffer
        // to sharedLocation
22
        application.execute( new Producer( sharedLocation ) );
23
        application.execute( new Consumer( sharedLocation ) );
24
25
        application.shutdown(); // terminate application when tasks complete
26
     } // end main
27
28 } // end class SharedBufferTest
```

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Action	Value 	Sum of Produced Sum of Consumed
Producer writes	1	1
Producer writes	2	∣ is lost
Producer writes	3	2 is lost
Consumer reads	3	3
Producer writes	4	10
Consumer reads	4	7
Producer writes	5	15
Producer writes	6	21 — 5 is lost
Producer writes	2	28 — 6 is lost
Consumer reads	7	14
Consumer reads	7	21 — 7 read again
Producer writes	8	36
Consumer reads	8	29
Consumer reads	8	37 — 8 read again
Producer writes	9	45
Producer writes	10	55 — 9 is lost
Producer done p Terminating Pro Consumer reads Consumer reads Consumer reads Consumer reads Consumer read v Terminating Con	ducer 10 10 10 10 alues to	47 57 — 10 read again 67 — 10 read again 77 — 10 read again
		(continued on next slide)

Outline

SharedBufferTest .java

(2 or 3)



Action	Value	Sum of Produced	Sum of Consumed			
Concumon noods	1		1 seeds the didete			
Consumer reads Producer writes	<mark>-1</mark> 1	1	−1 — reads - I bad data			
Consumer reads	1	1	0			
Consumer reads	1		0			
Consumer reads	1		1 — I read again 2 — I read again			
Consumer reads	1		2 — I read again3 — I read again			
Consumer reads	1		4 — I read again			
Producer writes		3	- I Icau agaiii			
Consumer reads	2	5	6			
Producer writes		6	o			
Consumer reads	3	V	9			
Producer writes	_	10				
Consumer reads	4		13			
Producer writes		15				
Producer writes	6	21	—— 5 is lost			
Consumer reads	6		19			
Consumer read v	alues to	taling 19				
Terminating Con		_				
Producer writes	7	<mark>28</mark>	— 7 never read			
Producer writes		<mark>36</mark>	— 8 never read			
Producer writes	-	45	— 9 never read			
Producer writes	10	<mark>55</mark>	—— 10 never read			
Producer done p	roducina	1				
Terminating Producer						

<u>Outline</u>

SharedBufferTest .java

(3 or 3)



23.7 Задачата Производител- Потребител без синхронизация: ArrayBlockingQueue

- ArrayBlockingQueue (package java.util.concurrent)
 - Thread-safe структура, удобна за реализиране на общ буфер (фиксира максимален брой елементи в опашката)
 - Имплементира interface BlockingQueue, който е производен на interface Queue и има методи put и take



23.7 Задачата Производител- Потребител без синхронизация: ArrayBlockingQueue

Приложение

- Mетодът put добавя елемент в края на опашката BlockingQueue, като чака при пълна опашка
- Mетодът take изтрива елемент от началото на BlockingQueue, като чака при празна опашка
- Съхранява споделени данни в масив
- Размерът на масива се задава в конструктора на ArrayBlockingQueue
- Масивът е с фиксиран брой



```
// Fig. 23.16: BlockingBuffer.java
  // Creates a synchronized buffer using an ArrayBlockingQueue.
                                                                                   Outline
  import java.util.concurrent.ArrayBlockingQueue;
                                                          Синхронизирана
  public class BlockingBuffer implements Buffer ◆
                                                          имплементация на interface
6
                                                          Buffer използваща
     private final ArrayBlockingQueue<Integer> buffer; //
                                                          ArrayBlockingQueue 3a
     public BlockingBuffer()
                                                          реализиране на
10
                                                          синхронизация
        buffer = new ArrayBlockingQueue<Integer>( 1 );
11
     } // end BlockingBuffer constructor
12
13
                                                                    Създава буфер с един
     // place value into buffer
14
                                                                    елемент от тип Integer
     public void set( int value ) throws InterruptedException
15
                                                                    B ArrayBlockingQueue
16
        buffer.put( value ); // place value in buffer
17
        System.out.printf( "%s%2d\t%s%d\n", "Producer writes ", value,
18
           "Buffer cells occupied: ", buffer.size() );
19
                                                                                   BlockingBuffer
     } // end method set
20
                                                                                   .java
                                                                                   (1 \text{ ot } 2)
```



```
21
      // return value from buffer
22
      public int get() throws InterruptedException
23
24
         int readValue = 0; // initialize value read from buffer
25
26
         readvalue = buffer.take(); // remove value from buffer
27
         System.out.printf( "%s %2d\t%s%d\n", "Consumer reads ",
28
            readValue, "Buffer cells occupied: ", buffer.size() );
29
30
31
         return readValue;
      } // end method get
32
33 } // end class BlockingBuffer
```

<u>Outline</u>

BlockingBuffer .java

(2 or 2)



```
// Fig. 23.17: BlockingBufferTest.java
2 // Two threads manipulating a blocking buffer.
                                                                                     Outline
  import java.util.concurrent.ExecutorService;
  import java.util.concurrent.Executors;
  public class BlockingBufferTest
                                                                                    BlockingBuffer
  {
7
                                                                                    Test.java
8
     public static void main( String[] args )
                                                                                    (1 \text{ ot } 2)
        // create new thread pool with two threads
10
        ExecutorService application = Executors.newCachedThreadPool();
11
12
        // create BlockingBuffer to store ints
13
        Buffer sharedLocation = new BlockingBuffer();
14
15
                                                                        Producer M Consumer
        application.execute( new Producer( sharedLocation ) );
16
        application.execute( new Consumer( sharedLocation ) );
17
                                                                        споделят един и същ
18
                                                                        Buffer
        application.shutdown();
19
     } // end main
20
```

21 } // end class BlockingBufferTest



(2 or 2)

```
Producer writes
                        Buffer cells occupied: 1
                        Buffer cells occupied: 0
Consumer reads
                2
Producer writes
                        Buffer cells occupied: 1
                        Buffer cells occupied: 0
Consumer reads
Producer writes
                        Buffer cells occupied: 1
                        Buffer cells occupied: 0
                 3
Consumer reads
Producer writes
                        Buffer cells occupied: 1
                        Buffer cells occupied: 0
Consumer reads
                 4
                        Buffer cells occupied: 1
Producer writes
                        Buffer cells occupied: 0
Consumer reads
Producer writes
                        Buffer cells occupied: 1
Consumer reads
                        Buffer cells occupied: 0
                        Buffer cells occupied: 1
Producer writes
Consumer reads
                        Buffer cells occupied: 0
                        Buffer cells occupied: 1
Producer writes
                        Buffer cells occupied: 0
Consumer reads
                        Buffer cells occupied: 1
Producer writes 9
                        Buffer cells occupied: 0
Consumer reads
Producer writes 10
                        Buffer cells occupied: 1
```

Producer done producing Terminating Producer

Consumer reads 10 Buffer cells occupied: 0

Consumer read values totaling 55 Terminating Consumer



23.8 Producer/Consumer задача със синхронизация

- Реализация на буфера посредством synchronized и методите wait, notify и notifyAllObject на Object
 - Може да се използват за реализиране на условия, при което нишките да изчакват преди да продължат изпълнение
- Нишка, която не може да продължи извиква метода wait на клас Object
 - Освобождава ключа на обекта
 - Нишката преминава в Waiting и руга нишка може да получи достъп до обекта
- Нишка, която осигури изпълнението на условие по което друга нишка чака, може да информира тази нишка за изпълненото условие с извикване на метода notify на Object
 - Позволява на чакаща нишка да премине в състояние runnable
 - Събудената нишка може да вземе отново ключа на споделената данна
- При извикване на notifyAll, всички чакащи нишки преминават в състояние runnable



Грешка при програмиране 23.1

Грешка е да се извика wait, notify или notifyAll без да е придобит ключ към обект. Това води до IllegalMonitorStateException.



Съвет за избягване на грешки 23.1

При наличие на повече от една чакащи нишки е препоръчително да с еизползва notifyAll за събуждане на waiting нишки и преминаването им в runnable състояние. Това гарантира, че няма да остане неизпълнявана нишка.



```
91
```

```
// Fig. 23.18: SynchronizedBuffer.java
// Synchronizing access to shared data using Object
                                                                                Outline
// methods wait and notify.
public class SynchronizedBuffer implements Buffer
   private int buffer = -1; // shared by producer and consumer threads
                                                                                Synchronized
   private boolean occupied = false; // whether the buffer is occupied
                                                                                Buffer.java
                                                                   Синхронизирана версия на
   // place value into buffer
                                                                   буфера
   public synchronized void set( int value )
      // while there are no empty locations, place thread in waiting state
      while ( occupied )
         // output thread information and buffer information, then wait
         System.out.println( "Producer tries to write." );
                                                                Синхронизиран метод,
         displayState( "Buffer full. Producer waits." );
                                                                позволяващ на Producer
         wait();
                         Producer не може да
                                                                да пише ако буферът е
      } // end while
                         пише- изчаква
                                                                пълен
      buffer = value; // set new buffer value
      // indicate producer cannot store another value
      // until consumer retrieves current buffer value
      occupied = true;
                                                       Сигнализира на Consumer че има нова
                                                       стойност за четене
      displayState( "Producer writes " + buffer );
      notifyAll(); // tell waiting thread(s) to enter runnable state
                                                                                Е. Кръстев, ООР Java,
   } // end method set; releases lock on SynchronizedBuffer
                                                                                ФМИ, СУ"Кл. Охридски"
                                                                                2007
```

10 11

12

13 14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

2526

2728

29

30

```
// return value from buffer
public synchronized int get()
{

// while no data to read, place thr while (!occupied)
{

// output thread information and buffer information, then wait System.out.println( "Consumer tries to read." );
displayState( "Buffer empty. Consumer waits." );
wait();
} // end while

Cинхронизиран метод на Сопѕитег за четене на стойност, ако буферът не празен

Празен

("Consumer tries to read." );
wait();

Vonsumer waits." );

Wait();

Vonsumer не може да чете
```

<u>Outline</u>

Synchronized Buffer.java

(2 or 3)



```
44
        // indicate that producer can store another value
         // because consumer just retrieved buffer value
45
                                                                                      Outline
        occupied = false;
46
47
        displayState( "Consumer reads " + buffer );
48
49
                                                                                     Synchronized
        notifyAll(); 
tell waiting thread(s) to enter runnable state
50
                                                                                     Buffer.java
51
         return buffer;
52
                                                                                     (3 \text{ or } 3)
     } // end method get; releases lock on SynchronizedBuffer
53
54
                                                          Сигнализира на
     // display current operation and buffer state
55
                                                          Producer че буферът е
      public void displayState( String operation )
56
     {
                                                          празен
57
         System.out.printf( "%-40s%d\t\t%b\n\n", operation, buffer,
58
59
            occupied );
      } // end method displayState
60
61 } // end class SynchronizedBuffer
```



Съвет за избягване на грешки 23.2

Винаги изпълнявайте wait в цикъл проверяващ условието, за което се чака. Възможно е нишката отново да влезе в runnable състояние (timed wait или notifyAll) преди условието да е изпълнено. Тестването на състоянието няма да позволи на нишката да се събуди, ако й е сигнализирано по- рано.



Съвет за избягване на грешки 23.2

The wait method "The thread releases ownership of this monitor and waits until another thread notifies threads waiting on this object's monitor to wake up either through a call to the notify method or the notifyAll method. The thread then waits until it can reobtain ownership of the monitor and resumes execution." (SUN)



```
// Fig. 23.19: SharedBufferTest2.java
 // Two threads manipulating a synchronized buffer.
                                                                                    Outline
  import java.util.concurrent.ExecutorService;
  import java.util.concurrent.Executors;
  public class SharedBufferTest2
                                                                                    SharedBuffer
  {
7
                                                                                    Test2.java
     public static void main( String[] args )
8
                                                                                    (1 \text{ or } 3)
        // create a newCachedThreadPool
10
        ExecutorService application = Executors.newCachedThreadPool();
11
12
        // create SynchronizedBuffer to store ints
13
        Buffer sharedLocation = new SynchronizedBuffer();
14
15
        System.out.printf( "%-40s%s\t\t%s\n%-40s%s\n\n", "Operation",
16
            "Buffer", "Occupied", "-----", "----\t\t-----");
17
18
        // execute the Producer and Consumer tasks
19
                                                                       Producer и Consumer
        application.execute( new Producer( sharedLocation ) );
20
        application.execute( new Consumer( sharedLocation ) );
21
                                                                       споделят синхронизиран
22
                                                                       буфер Buffer
        application.shutdown();
23
     } // end main
24
```

25 } // end class SharedBufferTest2



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Operation 	Buffer 	Occupied 	<u>C</u>
Consumer tries to read. Buffer empty. Consumer waits.	-1	false	
Producer writes 1	1	true	S
Consumer reads 1	1	false	T
Consumer tries to read. Buffer empty. Consumer waits.	1	false	(2
Producer writes 2	2	true	
Consumer reads 2	2	false	
Producer writes 3	3	true	
Consumer reads 3	3	false	
Producer writes 4	4	true	
Producer tries to write. Buffer empty. Consumer waits.	4	true	
Consumer reads 4	4	false	
Producer writes 5	5	true	
Consumer reads 5	5	false	
Producer writes 6	6	true	
Producer tries to write. Buffer empty. Consumer waits.	6	true	
		(continued on next slide)	
			— Е Ф

<u>Outline</u>

SharedBuffer Test2.java

(2 or 3)



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		(communa from previous smac)	
Consumer reads 6	6	false	<u>C</u>
Producer writes 7	7	true	
Producer tries to write. Buffer full. Producer waits.	7	true	Sł
Consumer reads 7	7	false	Te
Producer writes 8	8	true	(3
Consumer reads 8	8	false	(3
Consumer tries to read. Buffer empty. Consumer waits.	8	false	
Producer writes 9	9	true	
Consumer reads 9	9	false	
Consumer tries to read. Buffer empty. Consumer waits.	9	false	
Producer writes 10	10	true	
Consumer reads 10	10	false	
Producer done producing Terminating Producer Consumer read values totaling 55 Terminating Consumer			



(continued from previous slide...)

SharedBuffer est2.java

3 от 3)



23.9 Producer/Consumer Relationship: Bounded Buffers

- Cannot make assumptions about the relative speeds of concurrent
- Bounded buffer
 - Used to minimize the amount of waiting time for threads that share resources and operate at the same average speeds
 - Key is to provide the buffer with enough locations to handle the anticipated "extra" production
 - ArrayBlockingQueue is a bounded buffer that handles all of the synchronization details for you



Performance Tip 23.3

Even when using a bounded buffer, it is possible that a producer thread could fill the buffer, which would force the producer to wait until a consumer consumed a value to free an element in the buffer. Similarly, if the buffer is empty at any given time, a consumer thread must wait until the producer produces another value. The key to using a bounded buffer is to optimize the buffer size to minimize the amount of thread wait time, while not wasting space.



```
// Fig. 23.20: CircularBuffer.java
2 // Synchronizing access to a shared three-element bounded buffer.
                                                                                      Outline
3 public class CircularBuffer implements Buffer
  {
      private final int[] buffer = \{-1, -1, -1\}; // shared buffer
                                                                                      CircularBuffer
      private int occupiedCells = 0; // count number of buffers used
                                                                                      .java
      private int writeIndex = 0; // index of next element to write to
      private int readIndex = 0; // index of next element to read
                                                                                      (1 \text{ of } 3)
10
      // place value into buffer
11
      public synchronized void set( int value ) throws InterruptedException
12
13
         // output thread information and buffer information, then wait;
14
         // while no empty locations, place thread in bloc Determine whether buffer is
15
         while ( occupiedCells == buffer.length )
16
                                                            full
         {
17
            System.out.printf( "Buffer is full. Producer waits.\n" );
18
            wait(); // wait until a buffer cell is free
19
         } // end while
20
21
         buffer[ writeIndex ] = value; // set new buffer value
22
23
         // update circular write index
24
                                                                    Specify next write position
         writeIndex = ( writeIndex + 1 ) % buffer.length;
25
                                                                   in buffer
26
         ++occupiedCells; // one more buffer cell is full
27
         displayState( "Producer writes " + value );
28
         notifyAll(); // notify threads waiting to read from buffer
29
      } // end method set
30
                                                                                        E. Кръстев, OOP Java,
```

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```
// return value from buffer
                                                                               Outline
public synchronized int get() throws InterruptedException
  // wait until buffer has data, then read value;
  // while no data to read, place threa Determine whether buffer is
                                                                               CircularBuffer
  while ( occupiedCells == 0 ) ◄
                                                                               .java
                                         empty
      System.out.printf( "Buffer is empty. Consumer waits.\n" );
                                                                               (2 of 3)
     wait(); // wait until a buffer cell is filled
   } // end while
   int readValue = buffer[ readIndex ]: // read value from buffer
  // update circular read index
                                                           Specify the next read
  readIndex = ( readIndex + 1 ) % buffer.length;
                                                           location in the buffer
   --occupiedCells; // one fewer buffer cells are occupied
   displayState( "Consumer reads " + readValue );
   notifyAll(); // notify threads waiting to write to buffer
   return readValue;
} // end method get
// display current operation and buffer state
public void displayState( String operation )
  // output operation and number of occupied buffer cells
   System.out.printf( "%s%s%d)\n%s", operation,
      " (buffer cells occupied: ", occupiedCells, "buffer cells: ");
```

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```
for ( int value : buffer )
            System.out.printf( " %2d ", value ); // output values in buffer
                                             ");
         System.out.print( "\n
         for ( int i = 0; i < buffer.length; i++ )</pre>
            System.out.print( "---- " );
                                             ");
         System.out.print( "\n
         for ( int i = 0; i < buffer.length; i++ )</pre>
         {
            if ( i == writeIndex && i == readIndex )
               System.out.print( " WR" ); // both write and read index
            else if ( i == writeIndex )
               System.out.print( " W " ); // just write index
            else if ( i == readIndex )
               System.out.print( " R " ); // just read index
            else
               System.out.print( " " ); // neither index
         } // end for
         System.out.println( "\n" );
      } // end method displayState
86 } // end class CircularBuffer
```

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Outline

CircularBuffer .java

(3 of 3)



```
// Fig. 23.21: CircularBufferTest.java
 // Producer and Consumer threads manipulating a circular buffer.
                                                                                     Outline
  import java.util.concurrent.ExecutorService;
  import java.util.concurrent.Executors;
  public class CircularBufferTest
                                                                                     CircularBuffer
  {
7
                                                                                     Test.java
     public static void main( String[] args )
8
                                                                                     (1 \text{ of } 5)
        // create new thread pool with two threads
10
        ExecutorService application = Executors.newCachedThreadPool();
11
12
        // create CircularBuffer to store ints
13
        CircularBuffer sharedLocation = new CircularBuffer();
14
15
        // display the initial state of the CircularBuffer
16
        sharedLocation.displayState( "Initial State" );
17
18
        // execute the Producer and Consumer tasks
19
                                                                         Producer and
        application.execute( new Producer( sharedLocation ) );
20
        application.execute( new Consumer( sharedLocation ) );
                                                                        Consumer share the same
21
22
                                                                        synchronized circular
23
        application.shutdown();
                                                                        Buffer
     } // end main
24
25 } //end class CircularBufferTest
```



```
Initial State (buffer cells occupied: 0)
buffer cells: -1 -1 -1
              WR
Producer writes 1 (buffer cells occupied: 1)
buffer cells:
             1 -1 -1
                R W
Consumer reads 1 (buffer cells occupied: 0)
buffer cells:
             1 -1 -1
                   WR
Buffer is empty. Consumer waits.
Producer writes 2 (buffer cells occupied: 1)
buffer cells:
             1
                    R W
Consumer reads 2 (buffer cells occupied: 0)
buffer cells:
                        WR
```

(continued on next slide...)

Producer writes 3 (buffer cells occupied: 1)

R

buffer cells:

<u>Outline</u>

CircularBuffer Test.java

(2 of 5)



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CircularBuffer

(3 of 5)

```
Test.java
```

```
R
                          W
Consumer reads 4 (buffer cells occupied: 1)
buffer cells:
```

Consumer reads 3 (buffer cells occupied: 0)

WR

R

2

Producer writes 4 (buffer cells occupied: 1)

W

Producer writes 5 (buffer cells occupied: 2)

buffer cells:

buffer cells:

buffer cells:

buffer cells:

R W Producer writes 6 (buffer cells occupied: 2)

R W

(continued on next slide...)



Outline

CircularBuffer Test.java

(4 of 5)

```
WR
Consumer reads 5 (buffer cells occupied: 2)
buffer cells:
                     W
                           R
Producer writes 8 (buffer cells occupied: 3)
buffer cells:
                          WR
Consumer reads 6 (buffer cells occupied: 2)
buffer cells:
                 R
                          W
Consumer reads 7 (buffer cells occupied: 1)
buffer cells:
                      R
                          W
Producer writes 9 (buffer cells occupied: 2)
buffer cells:
               7
                      R
                                                      (continued on next slide...)
```

Producer writes 7 (buffer cells occupied: 3)

buffer cells:



CircularBuffer Test.java

(5 of 5)

```
Consumer reads 8 (buffer cells occupied: 1) buffer cells: 7 8 9
```

W R

Consumer reads 9 (buffer cells occupied: 0) buffer cells: 7 8 9

WR

Producer writes 10 (buffer cells occupied: 1) buffer cells: 10 8 9

R W

Producer done producing
Terminating Producer
Consumer reads 10 (buffer cells occupied: 0)
buffer cells: 10 8 9
---- ---WR

Consumer read values totaling: 55 Terminating Consumer



A block of code can acquire three types of lock:

- none at all
- an "instance lock", attached to a single object
- a "static lock", attached to a class

If a method is declared as synchronized, then it will acquire either the instance lock or the static lock when it is invoked, according to whether it is an instance method or a static method.

Acquiring the instance lock only blocks other threads from invoking a synchronized instance method; it does *not* block other threads from invoking an *un-synchronized* method, nor does it block them from invoking a static synchronized method.

Similarly, acquiring the static lock only blocks other threads from invoking a static synchronized method; it does *not* block other threads from invoking an *un-synchronized* method, nor does it block them from invoking a synchronized *instance* method.

The two types of lock have similar behaviour, but are completely independent of each other.

Outside of a method header, synchronized (this) acquires the instance lock. The static lock can be acquired outside of a method header in two ways:

synchronized(Blah.class), using the class literal
synchronized(this.getClass()), if an object is available



Java Tutorial:

A synchronized method acquires a monitor before it executes. For a class (static) method, the monitor associated with the Class object for the method's class is used. For an instance method, the monitor associated with this (the object for which the method was invoked) is used.



Example 1:

There is no link between synchronized static methods and synchronized instance methods:

```
class A {
  static synchronized f() {...}
  synchronized g() {...}
}
Assume A a = new A();
and Thread 1 runs A.f() while Thread 2 runs a.g()
```

Then f() and g() cannot not be synchronized with each other and these thread can execute totally concurrently

Example 2:

```
To implement mutual exclusion between different instances of
the object (which is needed when accessing an external resource,
for example) use the following pattern
 g() {
          synchronized(getClass())
```

- Introduced in Java SE 5
- Give programmers more precise control over thread synchronization, but are more complicated to use
- Any object can contain a reference to an object that implements the Lock interface (of package java.util.concurrent.locks)
- Call Lock's lock method to acquire the lock
 - Once obtained by one thread, the Lock object will not allow another thread to obtain the Lock until the first thread releases the Lock
- Call Lock's unlock method to release the lock
- All other threads attempting to obtain that Lock on a locked object are placed in the waiting state



- Class ReentrantLock (of package java.util.concurrent.locks) is a basic implementation of the Lock interface.
- ReentrantLock constructor takes a boolean argument that specifies whether the lock has a fairness policy
 - If true, the ReentrantLock's fairness policy is "the longest-waiting thread will acquire the lock when it is available"—prevents starvation
 - If false, there is no guarantee as to which waiting thread will acquire the lock when it is available
- A thread that owns a Lock and determines that it cannot continue with its task until some condition is satisfied can wait on a condition object
- LOCk objects allow you to explicitly declare the condition objects on which a thread may need to wait



Note that Lock instances are just normal objects and can themselves be used as the target in a synchronized statement. Acquiring the monitor lock of a Lock instance has no specified relationship with invoking any of the lock() methods of that instance.

It is recommended that to avoid confusion you never use Lock instances in this way, except within their own implementation



The ReentrantLock.lock() ReetrantLock.unlock() and the synchronized()
locking are implementation/performance wise different:

- the synchronized mechanism uses a locking mechanism that is "built into" the JVM; the underlying mechanism is subject to the particular JVM implementation
- the lock classes such as ReentrantLock are basically coded in pure Java (via a library introduced in Java 5 which exposes CAS instructions and thread descheduling to Java) and so is somewhat more standardised across OS's and more controllable).



Functionality-wise:

- the synchronized mechanism provides minimal functionality (you can lock and unlock, locking is an all-or-nothing operation, you're more subject to the algorithm the OS writers decided on), though with the advantage of built-in syntax and some monitoring built into the JVM;
- the explicit lock classes provide more control, notably you can specify a "fair" lock, lock with a timeout, override if you need to alter the lock's behaviour...

- Condition objects with Lock
 - Associated with a specific Lock
 - Created by calling a Lock's newCondition method
- To wait on a Condition object, call the Condition 's await method
 - immediately releases the associated Lock and places the thread in the waiting state for that Condition
- Another thread can call Condition method signal to allow a thread in that Condition's waiting state to return to the runnable state
 - Default implementation of Condition signals the longest-waiting thread
- Condition method signalAll transitions all the threads waiting for that condition to the *runnable* state
- When finished with a shared object, thread must call unlock to release the Lock



- Lock and Condition may be preferable to using the synchronized keyword
 - Lock objects allow you to interrupt waiting threads or to specify a timeout for waiting to acquire a lock
 - Lock object is not constrained to be acquired and released in the same block of code
- Condition objects can be used to specify multiple conditions on which threads may wait
 - Possible to indicate to waiting threads that a specific condition object is now true



Software Engineering Observation 23.2

Using a ReentrantLock with a fairness policy avoids indefinite postponement.

Performance Tip 23.4

Using a ReentrantLock with a fairness policy can decrease program performance significantly.

Common Programming Error 23.2

Deadlock occurs when a waiting thread (let us call this thread1) cannot proceed because it is waiting (either directly or indirectly) for another thread (let us call this thread2) to proceed, while simultaneously thread2 cannot proceed because it is waiting (either directly or indirectly) for thread1 to proceed. The two threads are waiting for each other, so the actions that would enable each thread to continue execution can never occur.



Error-Prevention Tip 23.3

When multiple threads manipulate a shared object using locks, ensure that if one thread calls method await to enter the waiting state for a condition object, a separate thread eventually will call Condition method signal to transition the thread waiting on the condition object back to the runnable state. If multiple threads may be waiting on the condition object, a separate thread can call Condition method signalall as a safeguard to ensure that all the waiting threads have another opportunity to perform their tasks. If this is not done, starvation might occur.



Common Programming Error 23.3

An IllegalMonitorStateException occurs if a thread issues an await, a signal, or a signalAll on a condition object without having acquired the lock for that condition object.



```
// Synchronizing access to a shared integer using the Lock and Condition
                                                                                    Outline
  // interfaces
                                                                                   Synchronized
  import java.util.concurrent.locks.Lock;
                                                                                   Buffer.java
  import java.util.concurrent.locks.ReentrantLock;
  import java.util.concurrent.locks.Condition;
7
                                                              Synchronized implementation of
  public class SynchronizedBuffer implements Buffer
                                                              interface Buffer that uses
9
                                                              Locks and Conditions
     // Lock to control synchronization with this buffer
10
     private final Lock accessLock = new ReentrantLock();
11
12
     // conditions to control reading and writing
13
                                                                           Condition indicating
     private final Condition canwrite = accessLock.newCondition(); 
14
                                                                           when a producer can write
     private final Condition canRead = accessLock.newCondition();
15
16
     private int buffer = -1; // shared by producer and consumer threads
17
                                                                             Condition indicating
     private boolean occupied = false; // whether buffer is occupied
18
19
                                                                             when a consumer can read
     // place int value into buffer
20
     public void set( int value ) throws InterruptedException
21
22
                                                        Manually acquire the lock
        accessLock.lock(); // lock this object 
23
                                                        to implement mutual
24
                                                        exclusion
        // output thread information and buffer informa
25
        try
26
27
```

// Fig. 23.22: SynchronizedBuffer.java

```
// while buffer is not empty, place thread in waiting state
      while ( occupied )
                                                                                 Outline
         System.out.println( "Producer tries to write." );
         displayState( "Buffer full. Producer waits." );
         canWrite.await(); // wait until buffer is empty
                                                                                 Synchronized
      } // end while
                                                                                 Buffer.java
      buffer = value; // set new buffer value
                                                                                 (2 \text{ of } 4)
      // indicate producer cannot store another value
      // until consumer retrieves current buffer value
      occupied = true;
                                                                        Producer must wait until
      displayState( "Producer writes " + buffer );
                                                                        buffer is empty and release
      // signal thread waiting
                                                                        the lock
                                 Producer signals the
      canRead.signal(); ←
                                 consumer that a value is
   } // end try
                                 available for reading
   finally
                                     Release the lock so
      accessLock.unlock(); <del>// unloc</del>
                                     consumer can read
   } // end finally
} // end method set
```

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```
53
      // return value from buffer
      public int get() throws InterruptedException
54
                                                                                        Outline
55
         int readValue = 0; // init
56
                                      Manually acquire the lock
         accessLock.lock(); <del>$\frack</del>
57
                                      to implement mutual
58
                                                                                        Synchronized
                                      exclusion
         // output thread information
                                                                   en wait
59
                                                                                        Buffer.java
60
         try
61
                                                                                        (3 \text{ of } 4)
            // while no data to read, place thread in waiting state
62
            while (!occupied)
63
64
               System.out.println( "Consumer tries to read." );
65
               displayState( "Buffer empty. Consumer waits." );
66
                                                                         Consumer must wait until
               canRead.await(); // wait until buffer is full 
67
                                                                         buffer is full and release
            } // end while
68
                                                                         the lock
69
            // indicate that producer can store another value
70
            // because consumer just retrieved buffer value
71
            occupied = false;
72
73
            readValue = buffer; // retrieve value from buffer
74
            displayState( "Consumer reads " + readValue );
75
76
            // signal thread waiting 1
77
                                         Consumer signals the
            canWrite.signal();
78
                                         producer that space is
         } // end try
79
                                         available for writing
```

```
finally
80
81
            accessLock.unlock(); // unlock this object
82
         } // end finally
83
84
         return readValue;
85
                                                  Release the lock so
      } // end method get
86
                                                  producer can write
87
     // display current operation and buffer state
88
     public void displayState( String operation )
89
90
         System.out.printf( "%-40s%d\t\t%b\n\n", operation, buffer,
91
            occupied);
92
      } // end method displayState
93
94 } // end class SynchronizedBuffer
```

<u>Outline</u>

Synchronized Buffer.java

(4 of 4)



Error-Prevention Tip 23.4

Place calls to Lock method unlock in a finally block. If an exception is thrown, unlock must still be called or deadlock could occur.

Common Programming Error 23.4

Forgetting to signal a waiting thread is a logic error. The thread will remain in the waiting state, which will prevent the thread from proceeding. Such waiting can lead to indefinite postponement or deadlock.



Outline

SharedBuffer Test2.java

(1 of 3)

```
ExecutorService application = Executors.newCachedThreadPool();
System.out.printf( "%-40s%s\t\t%s\n%-40s%s\n\n", "Operation",
   "Buffer". "Occupied". "-----". "----\t\t-----"):
application.execute( new Producer( sharedLocation ) );
application.execute( new Consumer( sharedLocation ) );
```

```
25 } // end class SharedBufferTest2
Operation
                                            Buffer
                                                              Occupied
Producer writes 1
                                            1
                                                              true
Producer tries to write.
Buffer full. Producer waits.
                                            1
                                                              true
                                                          (continued on next slide...)
```

// Fig. 23.23: SharedBufferTest2.java

import java.util.concurrent.Executors;

application.shutdown();

} // end main

public class SharedBufferTest2

{ 7

8

10

11 12

13

14 15

16

17 18

19

20 21

22 23

24

2 // Two threads manipulating a synchronized buffer.

public static void main(String[] args)

// create new thread pool with two threads

// create SynchronizedBuffer to store ints

// execute the Producer and Consumer tasks

Buffer sharedLocation = new SynchronizedBuffer();

import java.util.concurrent.ExecutorService;



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(continued from prevoius slide...)

false

SharedBuffer Test2.java

(2 of 3)

Producer writes 2	2	true	
Producer tries to write.			
Buffer full. Producer waits.	2	true	:
Consumer reads 2	2	false	
Consumer reads 2	۷	laise	
Producer writes 3	3	true	
Consumer reads 3	3	false	
Producer writes 4	4	true	
Consumer reads 4	4	false	
Consumer tries to read.			
Buffer empty. Consumer waits.	5	false	
Producer writes 5	5	true	
Consumer reads 5	5	false	
		(continued on next slide)	

1

Consumer reads 1



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edBuffer 2.java

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<u>Outil</u>
Share Test2
(3 of 3

Buffer empty. Consumer waits.	5	false	
Producer writes 6	6	true	
Consumer reads 6	6	false	S
Producer writes 7	7	true	
Consumer reads 7	7	false	(
Producer writes 8	8	true	
Consumer reads 8	8	false	
Producer writes 9	9	true	
Consumer reads 9	9	false	
Producer writes 10	10	true	
Producer done producing Terminating Producer Consumer reads 10	10	false	
Consumer read values totaling 55			

Consumer tries to read.

Terminating Consumer



23.11 Multithreading with GUI

- Event dispatch thread handles interactions with the application's GUI components
 - All tasks that interact with an application's GUI are placed in an event queue
 - Executed sequentially by the event dispatch thread
- Swing GUI components are not thread safe
 - Thread safety achieved by ensuring that Swing components are accessed from only the event dispatch thread—known as thread confinement
- Preferable to handle long-running computations in a separate thread, so the event dispatch thread can continue managing other GUI interactions
- Class SwingWorker (in package javax.swing) implements interface Runnable
 - Performs long-running computations in a worker thread
 - Updates Swing components from the event dispatch thread based on the computations' results



Method	Description
doInBackground	Defines a long computation and is called in a worker thread.
done	Executes on the event dispatch thread when doInBackground returns.
execute	Schedules the SwingWorker object to be executed in a worker thread.
get	Waits for the computation to complete, then returns the result of the computation (i.e., the return value of doInBackground).
publish	Sends intermediate results from the doInBackground method to the process method for processing on the event dispatch thread.
process	Receives intermediate results from the publish method and processes these results on the event dispatch thread.
setProgress	Sets the progress property to notify any property change listeners on the event dispatch thread of progress bar updates.

Fig. 23.24 | Commonly used SwingWorker methods.

23.10 Multithreading with GUI

- Swing GUI components
 - Not thread safe
 - Updates should be performed in the event-dispatching thread
 - Use static method invokeLater of class
 SwingUtilities and pass it a Runnable object



```
// Fig. 23.17: RunnableObject.java
  // Runnable that writes a random character to a JLabel
                                                                                     Outline
  import java.util.Random;
                                                                                    RunnableObject
  import java.util.concurrent.locks.Condition;
                                                                                     .java
  import java.util.concurrent.locks.Lock;
  import javax.swing.JLabel;
                                                               Implement the Runnable
  import javax.swing.SwingUtilities;
                                                                       interface
  import java.awt.Color;
9
10 public class RunnableObject implements Runnable
                                                               Lock to implement mutual
11 {
                                                                       exclusion
     private static Random generator = new Random(); //
12
     private Lock lockObject; // application lock; passe
13
                                                               Condition variable for
     private Condition suspend; #/ used to suspend and r
14
                                                                 suspending the threads
     private boolean suspended = false; // true if threa
15
     private JLabel output; // JLabel for output
16
                                                           Boolean to control whether thread
17
                                                                     is suspended
     public RunnableObject( Lock theLock, JLabel label )
18
19
        lockObject = theLock; // store the Lock for the application
20
        suspend = lockObject.newCondition(); // create new Condition
21
        output = label; // store JLabel for outputting c
22
                                                                 Create the Lock and a
     } // end RunnableObject constructor
23
                                                                 Condition variable
24
     // place random characters in GUI
25
     public void run()
26
                                                               Get name of current thread
27
        // get name of executing thread
28
        final String threadName = Thread.currentThread().getName();
29
30
```

```
while (true) // infinite loop; will be terminated from outside
                                                                             Outline
   try
      // sleep for up to 1 second
                                                   Obtain the lock to impose mutual
      Thread.sleep( generator.nextInt( 1000 ) );
                                                               exclusion
      lockObject.lock(); // obtain the lock
                                                     Wait while thread is suspended
      try
         while ( suspended ) // loop until not suspended
            suspend.await(); // suspend thread execution
                                                                             RunnableObject
         } // end while
                                                                             .java
      } // end try
      finally
                                                                             (2 \text{ of } 4)
         lockObject.unlock()
// unlock the lock
      } // end finally
                                                            Release the lock
   } // end try
   // if thread interrupted during wait/sleep
   catch ( InterruptedException exception )
      exception.printStackTrace(); // print stack trace
   } // end catch
```

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```
57
            // display character on corresponding JLabel
58
            SwingUtilities.invokeLater(
                                                                  Call invokeLater
               new Runnable()
59
60
                  // pick random character and display it
61
                                                                    Method invokeLater is passed
62
                  public void run()
                  {
63
                                                                              a Runnable
                     // select random uppercase letter
64
                     char displayChar =
65
                                                                                      RunnableObject
                        ( char ) ( generator.nextInt( 26 ) + 65 );
66
                                                                                      .java
67
                     // output character in JLabel
68
                     output.setText( threadName + ": " + displayChar );
69
                                                                                      (3 \text{ of } 4)
                  } // end method run
70
               } // end inner class
71
72
            ); // end call to SwingUtilities.invokeLater
         } // end while
73
     } // end method run
74
75
```

```
76
      // change the suspended/running state
      public void toggle()
77
                                                                                        Outline
78
         suspended = !suspended; // toggle boolean controlling state
79
80
         // change label color on suspend/resume
81
                                                                                       RunnableObject
         output.setBackground( suspended ? Color.RED : Color.GREEN );
82
                                                                                        .java
83
         lockObject.lock(); // obtain_lock
84
                                                                                       (4 \text{ of } 4)
85
         try
86
                                                               Obtain lock for the application
            if (!suspended) // if thread resumed
87
            {
88
               suspend.signal(); // resume thread
89
            } // end if
90
                                                                  Resume a waiting thread
         } // end try
91
         finally
92
93
            lockObject.unlock(); // release lock
94
95
         } // end finally
      } // end method toggle
                                                                      Release the lock
96
```

97 } // end class RunnableObject

```
// Fig. 23.18: RandomCharacters.java
  // Class RandomCharacters demonstrates the Runnable interface
                                                                                      Outline
  import java.awt.Color;
  import java.awt.GridLayout;
  import java.awt.event.ActionEvent;
  import java.awt.event.ActionListener;
                                                                                     RandomCharacters
  import java.util.concurrent.Executors;
                                                                                      .java
  import java.util.concurrent.ExecutorService;
  import java.util.concurrent.locks.Condition;
                                                                                     (1 \text{ of } 4)
10 import java.util.concurrent.locks.Lock;
11 import java.util.concurrent.locks.ReentrantLock;
12 import javax.swing.JCheckBox;
13 import javax.swing.JFrame;
14 import javax.swing.JLabel;
15
16 public class RandomCharacters extends JFrame implements ActionListener
17 {
     private final static int SIZE = 3; // number of threads
18
     private JCheckBox checkboxes[]; // array of JCheckBoxes
19
     private Lock lockObject = new ReentrantLock( true ); // single lock
20
21
     // array of RunnableObjects to display random characters
22
                                                                       Create Lock for the application
     private RunnableObject[] randomCharacters =
23
24
         new RunnableObject[ SIZE ];
25
```



```
// set up GUI and arrays
public RandomCharacters()
                                                                                Outline
   checkboxes = new JCheckBox[ SIZE ]; // allocate space for array
                                                                                RandomCharacters
   setLayout( new GridLayout( SIZE, 2, 5, 5 ) ); // set layout
                                                                                .java
   // create new thread pool with SIZE threads
                                                                                (2 \text{ of } 4)
   ExecutorService runner = Executors.newFixedThreadPool( SIZE );
  // loop SIZE times
                                                       Create thread pool for executing
   for ( int count = 0; count < SIZE; count++ )</pre>
                                                                   threads
   {
      JLabel outputJLabel = new JLabel(); // create JLabel
      outputJLabel.setBackground( Color.GREEN ); // set color
      outputJLabel.setOpaque( true ); // set JLabel to be opaque
      add( outputJLabel ); // add JLabel to JFrame
      // create JCheckBox to control suspend/resume state
      checkboxes[ count ] = new JCheckBox( "Suspended" );
      // add listener which executes when JCheckBox is clicked
      checkboxes[ count ].addActionListener( this );
      add( checkboxes[ count ] ); // add JCheckBox to JFrame
```

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41 42

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44 45

46

47

48 49

```
50
            // create a new RunnableObject
            randomCharacters[ count ] =
51
                                                                                        Outline
               new RunnableObject( lockObject, outputJLabel );
52
53
                                                                      Execute a Runnable
            // execute RunnableObject
54
            runner.execute( randomCharacters[ count ] );
55
                                                                                        RandomCharacters
         } // end for
56
                                                                                        .java
57
         setSize( 275, 90 ); // set size of window
58
                                                                                        (3 \text{ of } 4)
         setVisible( true ); // show window
59
60
         runner.shutdown(); // shutdown runner when threads finish
61
      } // end RandomCharacters constructor
62
63
                                                             Shutdown thread pool when threads
      // handle JCheckBox events
64
                                                                      finish their tasks
      public void actionPerformed( ActionEvent event )
65
66
         // loop over all JCheckBoxes in array
67
         for ( int count = 0; count < checkboxes.length; count++ )</pre>
68
         {
69
            // check if this JCheckBox was source of event
70
            if ( event.getSource() == checkboxes[ count ] )
71
72
               randomCharacters[ count ].toggle(); // toggle state
         } // end for
73
      } // end method actionPerformed
74
75
```

```
public static void main( String args[] )

// create new RandomCharacters object
RandomCharacters application = new RandomCharacters();

// set application to end when window is closed
application.setDefaultCloseOperation( EXIT_ON_CLOSE );

// end main

// end class RandomCharacters
```

RandomCharacters .java

(4 of 4)

```
pool-1-thread-1: P Suspended
pool-1-thread-2: Z Suspended
pool-1-thread-3: D Suspended
```





- The thread making calls to our event handlers is the event dispatch thread. This is a special thread that the GUI system sets up for performing UI tasks. Essentially, all user interface code will be executed by this special thread. Having a single designated thread handling the entire UI avoids a lot of issues that would occur if we tried to allow, say, different event handlers to be called by arbitrary threads.
 - if we're in our other thread and need to update the UI (e.g. to report progress to the user), we generally *need to arrange for that update code to happen in the event dispatch thread*;
 - by "manipulating the UI", we mean calling methods on or changing the state of any Swing components but also modifying any objects they *depend* on such as table models, cell renderers etc; firing events must also happen in the event dispatch thread.



There are essentially two rules of thumb that you need to remember:

- always manipulate your user interface from the event dispatch thread (with one or two safe exceptions);
- never block or delay the event dispatch thread- in other words, never call methods such as Thread.sleep(), Object.wait(), Condition.await() inside an event handler.



Example: Supposing we have a button that launches a series of database queries. We start up a new thread so that our queries won't block the user interface:

```
JButton b = new JButton("Run query");
b.addActionListener(new ActionListener() {
  public void actionPerformed(ActionEvent e) {
    Thread queryThread = new Thread() {
      public void run() {
        runQueries();
    };
    queryThread.start();
});
```

But now, from our query thread, we want to update a progress bar or some other component showing the current progress to the user.

How can we do this if we're no longer in the event dispatch thread?

Answer: The SwingUtilities class, which provides various useful little calls, includes a method called invokeLater(). This method allows us to post a "job" to Swing, which it will then run on the event dispatch thread at its next convenience



```
// Called from non-UI thread
private void runQueries() {
  for (int i = 0; i < noQueries; i++) {</pre>
    runDatabaseQuery(i);
    updateProgress(i);
private void updateProgress(final int queryNo) {
  SwingUtilities.invokeLater(new Runnable() {
    public void run() {
      // Here, we can safely update the GUI
      // because we'll be called from the
      // event dispatch thread
      statusLabel.setText("Query: " + queryNo);
    }
  });
```

There's one place where it's very easy to forget that we need SwingUtilities.invokeLater(), and that's on application startup.

Our applications main() method will always be called by a special "main" thread that the VM starts up for us. And this main thread is *not* the event dispatch thread! So:

The code that *initialises* our GUI must also take place in an invokeLater().



```
public class MyApplication extends JFrame {
private MyApplication() {
  // create UI here: add buttons, actions etc
public static void main(String[] args) {
  SwingUtilities.invokeLater(new Runnable() {
    public void run() {
      MyApplication app = new MyApplication();
      app.setVisible(true);
  });
```

- Event dispatch thread handles interactions with the application's GUI components
 - All tasks that interact with an application's GUI are placed in an event queue
 - Executed sequentially by the event dispatch thread
- Swing GUI components are not thread safe
 - Thread safety achieved by ensuring that Swing components are accessed from only the event dispatch thread—known as thread confinement
- Preferable to handle long-running computations in a separate thread, so the event dispatch thread can continue managing other GUI interactions
- Class SwingWorker (in package javax.swing) implements interface Runnable
 - Performs long-running computations in a worker thread
 - Updates Swing components from the event dispatch thread based on the computations' results



Method	Description
doInBackground	Defines a long computation and is called in a worker thread.
done	Executes on the event dispatch thread when doInBackground returns.
execute	Schedules the SwingWorker object to be executed in a worker thread.
get	Waits for the computation to complete, then returns the result of the computation (i.e., the return value of doinbackground).
publish	Sends intermediate results from the doInBackground method to the process method for processing on the event dispatch thread.
process	Receives intermediate results from the publish method and processes these results on the event dispatch thread.
setProgress	Sets the progress property to notify any property change listeners on the event dispatch thread of progress bar updates.

Fig. 23.24 | Commonly used SwingWorker methods.

23.11.1 Performing Computations in a Worker Thread

- To use a SwingWorker
 - Extend SwingWorker
 - Override methods doInBackground and done
 - doInBackground performs the computation and returns the result
 - done displays the results in the GUI after doInBackground returns
- SwingWorker is a generic class
 - First type parameter indicates the by doInBackground type returned
 - Second indicates the type passed between the publish and process methods to handle intermediate results
- ExecutionException thrown if an exception occurs during the computation



```
// Fig. 23.25: BackgroundCalculator.java
  // SwingWorker subclass for calculating Fibonacci numbers
  // in a background thread.
  import javax.swing.SwingWorker;
  import javax.swing.JLabel;
  import java.util.concurrent.ExecutionException;
7
  public class BackgroundCalculator extends SwingWorker< String, Object > )
9
      private final int n; // Fibonacci number to calculate
10
      private final JLabel resultJLabel; // JLabel to display the result
11
12
     // constructor
13
      public BackgroundCalculator( int number, JLabel label )
14
15
         n = number;
16
         resultJLabel = label:
17
      } // end BackgroundCalculator constructor
18
19
     // long-running code to be run in a worker thread
20
      public String doInBackground()
21
22
                                                  Possibly lengthy Fibonacci
         long nthFib = fibonacci( n );
23
                                                  calculation to perform in
         return String.valueOf( nthFib );
24
                                                  the background
      } // end method doInBackground
25
26
```

Background Calculator.java

(1 of 2)

Create a subclass of SwingWorker



```
27
      // code to run on the event dispatch thread when doInBackground returns
      protected void done()
28
29
30
         try
31
            // get the result of doInBackground and
32
                                                      Display the calculation
            resultJLabel.setText( get() ); ←
33
                                                      results when done
         } // end try
34
         catch ( InterruptedException ex )
35
36
            resultJLabel.setText( "Interrupted while waiting for results." );
37
         } // end catch
38
         catch ( ExecutionException ex )
39
40
            resultJLabel.setText(
41
               "Error encountered while performing calculation." );
42
         } // end catch
43
      } // end method done
44
45
      // recursive method fibonacci; calculates nth Fibonacci number
46
      public long fibonacci( long number )
47
48
         if ( number == 0 \mid \mid number == 1 )
49
            return number;
50
         else
51
            return fibonacci( number - 1 ) + fibonacci( number - 2 );
52
      } // end method fibonacci
53
54 } // end class BackgroundCalculator
```

Background Calculator.java

(2 of 2)



Software Engineering Observation 23.3

Any GUI components that will be manipulated by SwingWorker methods, such as components that will be updated from methods process or done, should be passed to the SwingWorker subclass's constructor and stored in the subclass object. This gives these methods access to the GUI components they will manipulate.



```
// Fig. 23.26: FibonacciNumbers.java
2 // Using SwingWorker to perform a long calculation with
  // intermediate results displayed in a GUI.
  import java.awt.GridLayout;
  import java.awt.event.ActionEvent;
  import java.awt.event.ActionListener;
7 import javax.swing.JButton;
 import javax.swing.JFrame;
 import javax.swing.JPanel;
10 import javax.swing.JLabel;
11 import javax.swing.JTextField;
12 import javax.swing.border.TitledBorder;
13 import javax.swing.border.LineBorder;
14 import java.awt.Color;
15 import java.util.concurrent.ExecutionException;
16
17 public class Fibonacci Numbers extends JFrame
18 {
     // components for calculating the Fibonacci of a user-entered number
19
     private final JPanel workerJPanel =
20
         new JPanel( new GridLayout( 2, 2, 5, 5 ) );
21
     private final JTextField numberJTextField = new JTextField();
22
     private final JButton goJButton = new JButton( "Go" );
23
     private final JLabel fibonacciJLabel = new JLabel();
24
25
     // components and variables for getting the next Fibonacci number
26
     private final JPanel eventThreadJPanel =
27
        new JPanel( new GridLayout( 2, 2, 5, 5 ) );
28
     private int n1 = 0; // initialize with first Fibonacci number
29
```

Outline

FibonacciNumbers .java

(1 of 5)





```
private int n2 = 1; // initialize with second Fibonacci number
     private int count = 1;
     private final JLabel nJLabel = new JLabel( "Fibonacci of 1: " );
     private final JLabel nFibonacciJLabel =
        new JLabel( String.valueOf( n2 ) );
     private final JButton nextNumberJButton = new JButton( "Next Number" );
     // constructor
37
     public FibonacciNumbers()
         super( "Fibonacci Numbers" );
40
         setLayout( new GridLayout( 2, 1, 10, 10 ) );
        // add GUI components to the SwingWorker panel
        workerJPanel.setBorder( new TitledBorder(
            new LineBorder( Color.BLACK ), "With SwingWorker" ) );
        workerJPanel.add( new JLabel( "Get Fibonacci of:" ) );
        workerJPanel.add( numberJTextField );
        goJButton.addActionListener(
           new ActionListener()
               public void actionPerformed( ActionEvent event )
52
                  int n;
```

30

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43

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45

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47

48

49 50

51

53 54

Outline

FibonacciNumbers .java

(2 of 5)



```
55
                  try
56
                     // retrieve user's input as an integer
57
                     n = Integer.parseInt( numberJTextField.getText() );
58
                  } // end try
59
                  catch( NumberFormatException ex )
60
                  {
61
                     // display an error message if the user did not
62
                     // enter an integer
63
                     fibonacciJLabel.setText( "Enter an integer." );
64
65
                     return;
                  } // end catch
66
67
                  // indicate that the calculation has begun
68
                  fibonacciJLabel.setText( "Calculating..." );
69
70
                  // create a task to perform calculation in background
71
                  BackgroundCalculator task =
72
                     new BackgroundCalculator( n, fibonacciJLabel );
73
                  task.execute(); // execute the task
74
               } // end method actionPerformed
75
            } // end anonymous inner class
76
         ); // end call to addActionListener
77
         workerJPanel.add( goJButton );
78
         workerJPanel.add( fibonacciJLabel );
79
```

80

<u>Outline</u>

FibonacciNumbers .java

(3 of 5)



```
81
         // add GUI components to the event-dispatching thread panel
         eventThreadJPanel.setBorder( new TitledBorder(
82
            new LineBorder( Color.BLACK ), "Without SwingWorker" ) );
83
         eventThreadJPanel.add( nJLabel );
84
         eventThreadJPanel.add( nFibonacciJLabel );
85
         nextNumberJButton.addActionListener(
86
            new ActionListener()
87
88
               public void actionPerformed( ActionEvent event )
89
90
                  // calculate the Fibonacci number after n2
91
                  int temp = n1 + n2;
92
                  n1 = n2:
93
                  n2 = temp;
94
95
                  ++count;
96
                  // display the next Fibonacci number
97
                  nJLabel.setText( "Fibonacci of " + count + ": " );
98
                  nFibonacciJLabel.setText( String.valueOf( n2 ) );
99
               } // end method actionPerformed
100
            } // end anonymous inner class
101
         ); // end call to addActionListener
102
103
         eventThreadJPanel.add( nextNumberJButton );
104
         add( workerJPanel );
105
         add( eventThreadJPanel );
106
         setSize( 275, 200 );
107
         setVisible( true );
108
      } // end constructor
109
110
```

FibonacciNumbers .java

(4 of 5)



163

Fibonacci Numbers .java

(5 of 5)



a) 🕌 Fibonacci Numbe	ers 🔲 🗆 🔀
-With SwingWorker —	
Get Fibonacci of:	40
Go	
-Without SwingWorke	r
Fibonacci of 1:	1
Next Number	

// main method begins program execution

public static void main(String[] args)

FibonacciNumbers application = new FibonacciNumbers(); application.setDefaultCloseOperation(EXIT_ON_CLOSE);

111

112

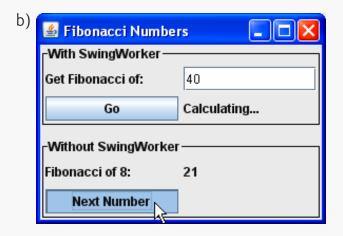
113 114

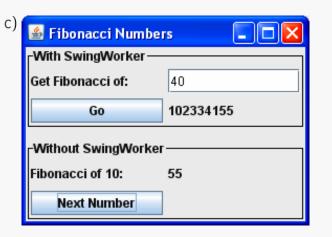
115

116

} // end main

117} // end class FibonacciNumbers







23.11.2 Processing Intermediate Results with SwingWorker

- SwingWorker methods
 - publish repeatedly sends intermediate results to method process
 - process executes in the event dispatch thread and receives data from method publish then displays the data in a GUI component
 - setProgress updates the progress property
- Values are passed asynchronously between publish in the worker thread and process in the event dispatch thread
- process is not necessarily invoked for every call to publish
- PropertyChangeListener
 - Interface from package java.beans
 - Defines method propertyChange
 - Each call to setProgress generates a PropertyChangeEvent to indicate that the progress property has changed



```
// Fig. 23.27: PrimeCalculator.java
2 // Calculates the first n primes, displaying them as they are found.
  import javax.swing.JTextArea;
 import javax.swing.JLabel;
 import javax.swing.JButton;
  import javax.swing.SwingWorker;
7 import java.util.Random;
8 import java.util.List;
 import java.util.concurrent.ExecutionException;
10
11 public class PrimeCalculator extends SwingWorker< Integer, Integer >
12 {
13
      private final Random generator = new Random();
      private final JTextArea intermediateJTextArea; // displays found primes
14
      private final JButton getPrimesJButton;
15
      private final JButton cancelJButton;
16
      private final JLabel statusJLabel; // displays status of calculation
17
      private final boolean primes[]; // boolean array for finding primes
18
      private boolean stopped = false; // flag indicating cancelation
19
20
      // constructor
21
      public PrimeCalculator( int max, JTextArea intermediate, JLabel status,
22
23
         JButton getPrimes, JButton cancel )
      {
24
         intermediateJTextArea = intermediate;
25
         statusJLabel = status;
26
         getPrimesJButton = getPrimes;
27
         cancelJButton = cancel:
28
         primes = new boolean[ max ];
29
30
```

PrimeCalculator .java

(1 of 5)



```
31
         // initialize all primes array values to true
         for ( int i = 0; i < max; i ++ )
32
                                                                                        Outline
            primes[ i ] = true;
33
      } // end constructor
34
35
      // finds all primes up to max using the Sieve of Eratosthenes
36
                                                                                        PrimeCalculator
      public Integer doInBackground()
37
                                                                                         .java
38
         int count = 0; // the number of primes found
39
                                                                                        (2 \text{ of } 5)
40
         // starting at the third value, cycle through the array and put
41
         // false as the value of any greater number that is a multiple
42
         for ( int i = 2; i < primes.length; i++ )</pre>
43
44
            if ( stopped ) // if calculation has been canceled
45
               return count;
46
            else
47
48
                                                                           Specify progress status as a
               setProgress( 100 * ( i + 1 ) / primes.length ); 
49
                                                                           percentage of the number
50
                                                                           of primes we are
51
               try
                                                                           calculating
52
                  Thread.currentThread().sleep( generator.nextInt( 5 ) );
53
               } // end try
54
               catch ( InterruptedException ex )
55
56
                  statusJLabel.setText( "Worker thread interrupted" );
57
58
                  return count;
               } // end catch
59
                                                                                        Е. Кръстев, ООР Java,
                                                                                        ФМИ, СУ"Кл. Охридски"
60
                                                                                        2007
```

```
if ( primes[ i ] ) // i is prime
61
62
                                                                                         Outline
                  publish( i ); // make i available for display in prime list
63
64
                  ++count;
65
                  for (int j = i + i; j < primes.length; <math>j += i)
66
                                                                                         PrimeCalculator
                      primes[ j ] = false; // i is not prime
67
                                                                                         .java
               } // end if
68
                                                Publish each prime as it is
            } // end else
69
                                                                                         (3 \text{ of } 5)
                                                 discovered
         } // end for
70
71
72
         return count;
      } // end method doInBackground
73
74
      // displays published values in primes list
75
                                                                          Process all the published
      protected void process( List< Integer > publishedVals ) 
76
                                                                          prime values
      {
77
         for ( int i = 0; i < publishedVals.size(); i++ )</pre>
78
            intermediateJTextArea.append( publishedVals.get( i ) + "\n" );
79
```

} // end method process

80



```
81
82
      // code to execute when doInBackground completes
      protected void done()
83
84
         getPrimesJButton.setEnabled( true ); // enable Get Primes button
85
         cancelJButton.setEnabled( false ); // disable Cancel button
86
87
         int numPrimes;
88
89
90
         try
91
            numPrimes = get(); // retrieve doInBackground return value
92
         } // end try
93
         catch ( InterruptedException ex )
94
95
            statusJLabel.setText( "Interrupted while waiting for results." );
96
            return;
97
         } // end catch
98
         catch ( ExecutionException ex )
99
         {
100
101
            statusJLabel.setText( "Error performing computation." );
102
            return;
         } // end catch
103
```

PrimeCalculator .java

(4 of 5)



```
105    statusJLabel.setText( "Found " + numPrimes + " primes." );
106    } // end method done
107
108    // sets flag to stop looking for primes
109    public void stopCalculation()
110    {
111         stopped = true;
112    } // end method stopCalculation
113} // end class PrimeCalculator
```

104

<u>Outline</u>

PrimeCalculator .java

(5 of 5)



```
// Fig 23.28: FindPrimes.java
2 // Using a SwingWorker to display prime numbers and update a JProgressBar
  // while the prime numbers are being calculated.
  import javax.swing.JFrame;
  import javax.swing.JTextField;
  import javax.swing.JTextArea;
  import javax.swing.JButton;
  import javax.swing.JProgressBar;
  import javax.swing.JLabel;
10 import javax.swing.JPanel;
11 import javax.swing.JScrollPane;
12 import javax.swing.ScrollPaneConstants;
13 import java.awt.BorderLayout;
14 import java.awt.GridLayout;
15 import java.awt.event.ActionListener;
16 import java.awt.event.ActionEvent;
17 import java.util.concurrent.ExecutionException;
18 import java.beans.PropertyChangeListener;
19 import java.beans.PropertyChangeEvent;
20
21 public class FindPrimes extends JFrame
22 {
     private final JTextField highestPrimeJTextField = new JTextField();
23
     private final JButton getPrimesJButton = new JButton( "Get Primes" );
24
     private final JTextArea displayPrimesJTextArea = new JTextArea();
25
     private final JButton cancelJButton = new JButton( "Cancel" );
26
     private final JProgressBar progressJProgressBar = new JProgressBar();
27
     private final JLabel statusJLabel = new JLabel();
28
     private PrimeCalculator calculator;
29
30
```

FindPrimes.java

(1 of 6)



```
31
      // constructor
      public FindPrimes()
32
33
         super( "Finding Primes with SwingWorker" );
34
         setLayout( new BorderLayout() );
35
36
         // initialize panel to get a number from the user
37
         JPanel northJPanel = new JPanel();
38
         northJPanel.add( new JLabel( "Find primes less than: " ) );
39
         highestPrimeJTextField.setColumns( 5 );
40
         northJPanel.add( highestPrimeJTextField );
41
         getPrimesJButton.addActionListener(
42
            new ActionListener()
43
44
               public void actionPerformed( ActionEvent e )
45
46
                  progressJProgressBar.setValue( 0 ); // reset JProgressBar
47
                  displayPrimesJTextArea.setText( "" ); // clear JTextArea
48
                  statusJLabel.setText( "" ); // clear JLabel
49
50
                  int number;
51
52
53
                  try
54
```

// get user input

} // end try

number = Integer.parseInt(

highestPrimeJTextField.getText());

55

56

57

58

<u>Outline</u>

FindPrimes.java

(2 of 6)



```
59
                  catch ( NumberFormatException ex )
60
                     statusJLabel.setText( "Enter an integer." );
61
62
                     return:
                  } // end catch
63
64
                  // construct a new PrimeCalculator object
65
                  calculator = new PrimeCalculator( number,
66
                     displayPrimesJTextArea, statusJLabel, getPrimesJButton,
67
                     cancelJButton );
68
69
70
                  // listen for progress bar property changes
                  calculator.addPropertyChangeListener(
71
                     new PropertyChangeListener()
72
73
74
                        public void propertyChange( PropertyChangeEvent e )
75
76
                           // if the changed property is progress,
                           // update the progress bar
77
                           if ( e.getPropertyName().equals( "progress" ) )
78
79
                              int newValue = ( Integer ) e.getNewValue();
80
                              progressJProgressBar.setValue( newValue );
81
                           } // end if
82
                        } // end method propertyChange
83
                     } // end anonymous inner class
84
                  ); // end call to addPropertyChangeListener
85
```

FindPrimes.java

(3 of 6)



```
86
                  // disable Get Primes button and enable Cancel button
87
                  getPrimesJButton.setEnabled( false );
88
                  cancelJButton.setEnabled( true );
89
90
                  calculator.execute(); // execute the PrimeCalculator object
91
               } // end method ActionPerformed
92
            } // end anonymous inner class
93
         ); // end call to addActionListener
94
         northJPanel.add( getPrimesJButton );
95
96
         // add a scrollable JList to display results of calculation
97
         displayPrimesJTextArea.setEditable( false );
98
         add( new JScrollPane( displayPrimesJTextArea,
99
            ScrollPaneConstants.VERTICAL_SCROLLBAR_ALWAYS.
100
101
            ScrollPaneConstants.HORIZONTAL_SCROLLBAR_NEVER ) );
102
103
         // initialize a panel to display cancelJButton,
         // progressJProgressBar, and statusJLabel
104
         JPanel southJPanel = new JPanel( new GridLayout( 1, 3, 10, 10 ) );
105
106
         cancelJButton.setEnabled( false );
         cancelJButton.addActionListener(
107
108
            new ActionListener()
109
               public void actionPerformed( ActionEvent e )
110
111
                  calculator.stopCalculation(); // cancel the calculation
112
113
               } // end method ActionPerformed
            } // end anonymous inner class
114
```

); // end call to addActionListener

115

<u>Outline</u>

FindPrimes.java

(4 of 6)



Outline

FindPrimes.java

(5 of 6)

```
FindPrimes application = new FindPrimes();
          application.setDefaultCloseOperation( EXIT_ON_CLOSE );
133} // end class FindPrimes
                                                      Finding Primes with SwingWorker
                           Find primes less than: 1000
                                                  Get Primes
                                          0%
                            Cancel
```

southJPanel.add(cancelJButton);

southJPanel.add(statusJLabel);

// main method begins program execution

public static void main(String[] args)

setSize(350, 300);

setVisible(true);

} // end constructor

} // end main

progressJProgressBar.setStringPainted(true);

southJPanel.add(progressJProgressBar);

add(northJPanel, BorderLayout.NORTH);

add(southJPanel, BorderLayout.SOUTH);

116

117

118 119

120 121

122

123

124

125 126

127

128 129 130

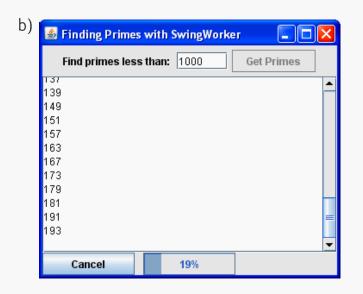
131

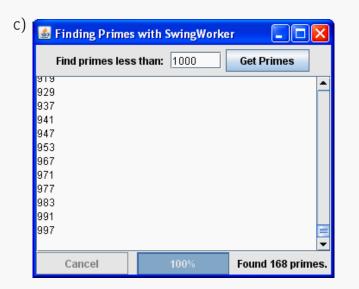
132



FindPrimes.java

(6 of 6)





23.12 Other Classes and Interfaces in java.util.concurrent

- Callable interface
 - package java.util.concurrent
 - declares a single method named call
 - similar to Runnable, but method call allows the thread to return a value or to throw a checked exception
- ExecutorService method submit executes a Callable
 - Returns an object of type Future (of package java.util.concurrent) that represents the executing Callable
 - Future declares method get to return the result of the Callable and other methods to manage a Callable's execution



• The new java.util.concurrent.Callable interface is much like Runnable but overcomes two drawbacks with Runnable. The run() method in Runnable cannot return a result (i.e. it returns void) and cannot throw a checked exception. If you try to throw an exception in a run() method, the javac compiler insists that you use a throws clause in the method signature. However, the superclass run() method doesn't throw an exception, so javac will not accept this.



```
// External means of getting that result
public MyRunnable implements Runnable
   private int fResult = 0;
   public void run () {
     fResult = 1;
   } // run
 // A getter method to provide the result
  // of the thread.
   public int getResult () { return fResult; }
} // class MyRunnable
```

The Callable interface solves these problems.

Instead of a run () method the Callable interface defines a single call() method that takes no parameters but is allowed to throw an exception.

A simple example is

```
import java.util.concurrent.*;
public class MyCallable implements Callable<Integer>
    {
       public Integer call () throws java.io.IOException {
           return 1;
       } // Note: returns Integer!
} // MyCallable
```



Getting the return value from a Callable depends upon the new generics feature:

```
FutureTask<Integer> task =
          new FutureTask<Integer> (new MyCallable ());
ExecutorService es=Executors.newFixedThreadPool (2);
es.execute (task);
try {
  int result = task.get (); // call() returns Integer!!
  System.out.println ("Result from task.get () = " +
result);
catch (Exception e) {
  System.err.println (e);
es.shutdown ();
```

Problem 1.

Write an application that uses 100 threads to add a penny to the balance of given account. Each thread executes after sleeping for some amount of time (5ms)

1a. Write a class Account. It has the balance (assume, integer value) of an account object and the following methods:

```
int getBalance()

// returns the current balance value,

//which is 0 by default

void deposit(int amount)

// makes the current thread sleep

// for 5ms and adds amount to balance
```



Problem 1.

1b. Write a class AccountDeposit that creates and executes 100 threads employing a CachedThreadPool each of which adds a penny to a given Account object (make this Account object data member of class AccountDeposit. Once all the threads complete display the current balance of the given account.

Write two versions of class AccountDeposit - one that makes use of synchronization and another without synchronization (employing the synchronized keyword or the Lock interface)

Problem 2.

Write an application that uses 2 cooperating threads. One of them, DepositTask adds a random amount in the interval [1,10] to a given Account object, while the other one, WithdrawalTask deducts a random amount in the interval [1,10] from the same Account object, when the balance of the Account object allows it.



<u>Problem 2</u> (continued).

4a. Inherit from class Account defined in Problem 1a. Let the newly defined class AccountWithLock have a reference for a Lock object and a Condition variable, allowing to block the WithdrawalTask when the balance does not allow withdrawal. Define the following methods to class AccountWithLock

```
public void withdraw(int amount)
  // executed by the WithdrawalTask in
  // a separate thread
  // output the current balance after each withdrawal
public void deposit(int amount)
  // executed by the DepositTask in a separate thread
  // output the current balance after each deposit
```

<u>Problem 2</u> (continued).

- 2b Write class WithdrawalTask that is Runnable and executes in an endless loop the withdraw() method of a shared Account object
- 2c Write class DepositTask that is Runnable and executes in an endless loop the deposit() method of a shared Account object
- 2d Write class AcountDepositWithdraw to create a FixedThreadPool for 2 threads. Execute in each of them respectively, WithdrawalTask and DepositTask