

# Basic Thread Synchronization

**Programación Concurrente  
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**Ing. Ventre, Luis O.**

# Running concurrent phased tasks

- PHASER es una de las primitivas mas potentes y complejas es la que nos brinda java, para ejecutar tareas concurrentes por fases.
- Este mecanismo es muy util cuando tenemos tareas concurrentes divididas en etapas.
- Esta primitiva provee el mecanismo de sincronizacion al final de cada etapa, para que ningun hilo comienze la siguiente etapa hasta que no lleguen todos.

# Running concurrent phased tasks

- Como otras primitivas, PHASER debe ser inicializado con la cantidad de participantes a esperar para avanzar de etapa.
- Con la gran ventaja de poder modificar este valor DINAMICAMENTE DURANTE LA EJECUCION.
- Veremos un ejemplo de sincronizacion de 3 tareas, las 3 buscan archivos con extension .log modificados en las ultimas 24 hs.

# Running concurrent phased tasks

- La tarea es dividida en 3 etapas:
  - Obtener una lista con los archivos extension .log en el directorio y subdirectorios asignados.
  - Filtrar los archivos, dejando solo los modificados las ultimas 24 horas.
  - Imprimir los resultados en la consola.
- Las primeras dos etapas, si el hilo actuante no puede cumplirlas, avisa y se desregistra del phaser.

# Running concurrent phased tasks

- Metodos de la clase PHASER:
  - `arriveAndAwaitAdvance()`: metodo que decrementa el contador interno y avisa que el hilo ha llegado al punto de sincronizacion y se duerme a la espera del resto.
  - `arriveAndDeregister()`: esto notifica al Phaser, que el hilo ha cumplido la etapa en cuestion, pero que no quiere participar en las proximas sincronizaciones. El Phaser no debera esperar mas por ese hilo.
  - `isTerminated()`: este metodo retorna `True`, solo si todos los hilos se han desregistrado del Phaser.
  - `arrive()`: avisa que llego, pero no espera a nadie, ojo con la implementacion.

# Running concurrent phased tasks

- Métodos de la clase PHASER:
  - `register()`: este método, agrega un participante al phaser. Es considerado como no arriado para la fase actual().
  - `bulkRegister(int Parties)`: este método, agrega el número especificado de participantes al phaser.

# Running concurrent phased tasks

- Clase Main

```
Main.java FileSearch.java
1 package com.packtpub.java7.concurrency.chapter3.recipe5.core;
2 import java.util.concurrent.Phaser;
3 import com.packtpub.java7.concurrency.chapter3.recipe5.task.FileSearch;
4 * Main class of the example
5 public class Main {
6     public static void main(String[] args) {
7
8         // Creates a Phaser with three participants
9         Phaser phaser=new Phaser(3);
10        // Creates 3 FileSearch objects. Each of them search in different directory
11        FileSearch system=new FileSearch("C:\\Windows", "log", phaser);
12        FileSearch apps=new FileSearch("C:\\Program Files", "log", phaser);
13        FileSearch documents=new FileSearch("C:\\Documents And Settings", "log", phaser);
14
15        // Creates a thread to run the system FileSearch and starts it
16        Thread systemThread=new Thread(system, "System");
17        systemThread.start();
18
19        // Creates a thread to run the apps FileSearch and starts it
20        Thread appsThread=new Thread(apps, "Apps");
21        appsThread.start();
22
23        // Creates a thread to run the documents FileSearch and starts it
24        Thread documentsThread=new Thread(documents, "Documents");
25        documentsThread.start();
26
27        try {
28            systemThread.join();
29            appsThread.join();
30            documentsThread.join();
31        } catch (InterruptedException e) {
32            e.printStackTrace();
33        }
34
35        System.out.printf("Terminated: %s\\n", phaser.isTerminated());
36    }
37 }
```

# Running concurrent phased tasks

- Clase

## FileSearch

```
Main.java  FileSearch.java ✕
1 package com.packtpub.java7.concurrency.chapter3.recipe5.task;
2 import java.io.File;
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10 * This class search for files with an extension in a directory
11
12 public class FileSearch implements Runnable {
13
14
15     * Initial path for the search
16     private String initPath;
17
18     * Extension of the file we are searching for
19     private String end;
20
21     * List that stores the full path of the files that have the extension we are searching for
22     private List<String> results;
23
24     * Phaser to control the execution of the FileSearch objects. Their execution will be divided
25     private Phaser phaser;
26
27
28
29
30
31
32
33
34
35
36 * Constructor of the class. Initializes its attributes
37 public FileSearch(String initPath, String end, Phaser phaser) {
38     this.initPath = initPath;
39     this.end = end;
40     this.phaser=phaser;
41     results=new ArrayList<>();
42 }
43
44
45
46
47
```



# Running concurrent phased tasks

- Clase  
FileSearch

```
51  @Override
52  public void run() {
53
54      // Waits for the creation of all the FileSearch objects
55      phaser.arriveAndAwaitAdvance();
56
57      System.out.printf("%s: Starting.\n", Thread.currentThread().getName());
58
59      // 1st Phase: Look for the files
60      File file = new File(initPath); // en file obtengo un path abstracto
61      if (file.isDirectory()) {
62          directoryProcess(file);
63      }
64
65      // If no results, deregister in the phaser and ends
66      if (!checkResults()){
67          return;
68      }
69
70      // 2nd Phase: Filter the results
71      filterResults();
72
73      // If no results after the filter, deregister in the phaser and ends
74      if (!checkResults()){
75          return;
76      }
77
78      // 3rd Phase: Show info
79      showInfo();
80      phaser.arriveAndDeregister();
81      System.out.printf("%s: Work completed.\n", Thread.currentThread().getName());
82
83  }
```

# Running concurrent phased tasks

- Clase FileSearch

```
86⊕    * This method prints the final results of the search[]
88⊖    private void showInfo() {
89        for (int i=0; i<results.size(); i++){
90            File file=new File(results.get(i));
91            System.out.printf("%s: %s\n",Thread.currentThread().getName(),file.getAbsolutePath());
92        }
93        // Waits for the end of all the FileSearch threads that are registered in the phaser
94        phaser.arriveAndAwaitAdvance();
95    }
96
98⊕    * This method checks if there are results after the execution of a phase. If there aren't[]
102⊖    private boolean checkResults() {
103        if (results.isEmpty()) {
104            System.out.printf("%s: Phase %d: 0 results.\n",Thread.currentThread().getName(),phaser.getPhase());
105            System.out.printf("%s: Phase %d: End.\n",Thread.currentThread().getName(),phaser.getPhase());
106            // No results. Phase is completed but no more work to do. Deregister for the phaser
107            phaser.arriveAndDeregister();
108            return false;
109        } else {
110            // There are results. Phase is completed. Wait to continue with the next phase
111            System.out.printf("%s: Phase %d: %d results.\n",Thread.currentThread().getName(),
112                phaser.getPhase(),results.size());
113            phaser.arriveAndAwaitAdvance();
114            return true;
115        }
116    }
---
```

# Running concurrent phased tasks

- Class FileSearch

```
Main.java  FileSearch.java X
11/
119+ * Method that filter the results to delete the files modified more than a day before now.
121- private void filterResults() {
122     List<String> newResults=new ArrayList<>();
123     long actualDate=new Date().getTime();
124     for (int i=0; i<results.size(); i++){
125         File file=new File(results.get(i));
126         long fileDate=file.lastModified();
127
128         if (actualDate-fileDate<TimeUnit.MILLISECONDS.convert(1,TimeUnit.DAYS)){
129             newResults.add(results.get(i));
130         }
131     }
132     results=newResults;
133 }
135+ * Method that process a directory.
140- private void directoryProcess(File file) {
141
142     // Get the content of the directory
143     File list[] = file.listFiles();
144     if (list != null) {
145         for (int i = 0; i < list.length; i++) {
146             if (list[i].isDirectory()) {
147                 // If is a directory, process it
148                 directoryProcess(list[i]);
149             } else {
150                 // If is a file, process it
151                 fileProcess(list[i]);
152             }
153         }
154     }
155 }
```

# Running concurrent phased tasks

- Clase FileSearch

```
163 private void fileProcess(File file) {  
164     if (file.getName().endsWith(end)) {  
165         results.add(file.getAbsolutePath());  
166     }  
167 }  
168  
169 }
```

- Salida por pantalla:

```
Console X  
<terminated> Main (22) [Java Application] C:\Program Files\Java\jre7\bin\javaw.exe  
System: Starting.  
Apps: Starting.  
Documents: Starting.  
Documents: Phase 1: 0 results.  
Documents: Phase 1: End.  
Apps: Phase 1: 10 results.  
System: Phase 1: 29 results.  
Apps: Phase 2: 0 results.  
Apps: Phase 2: End.  
System: Phase 2: 5 results.  
System: C:\Windows\setupact.log  
System: C:\Windows\SoftwareDistribution\DataStore\Logs\edb.log  
System: C:\Windows\System32\catroot2\edb.log  
System: C:\Windows\System32\wbem\Logs\wmiprov.log  
System: C:\Windows\WindowsUpdate.log  
System: Work completed.  
Terminated: true
```

# Changing data between concurrent tasks

- Java brinda un mecanismo que permite el intercambio de datos entre dos tareas concurrentes. Primitiva Exchanger.
- Esta primitiva permite la sincronización entre dos hilos en un determinado punto.
- Cuando los dos hilos llegan a este punto, la estructura de datos de un hilo va al otro y viceversa.

# Changing data between concurrent tasks

- Esta primitiva sincroniza solo dos hilos, por lo tanto puede ser utilizada en el caso productor consumidor con solo una instancia de cada uno.
- Veremos un ejemplo producer consumer.
  - El consumidor comienza con un buffer vacío, y llama al EXCHANGER para sincronizarse. Necesita datos para consumir.
  - El productor comienza con un buffer vacío, genera 10 strings, almacena en un buffer, y llama la primitiva para intercambiar.

# Changing data between concurrent tasks

- En este punto ambos hilos estan en el EXCHANGER, e intercambian estructuras
- El primer hilo que ejecuta el EXCHANGER por cuestiones logicas se duerme para el intercambio en espera del arribo del otro.
- La clase EXCHANGER tiene otra version que permite indicar el tiempo maximo que estara el hilo esperando para la sincronización.



# Changing data between concurrent tasks

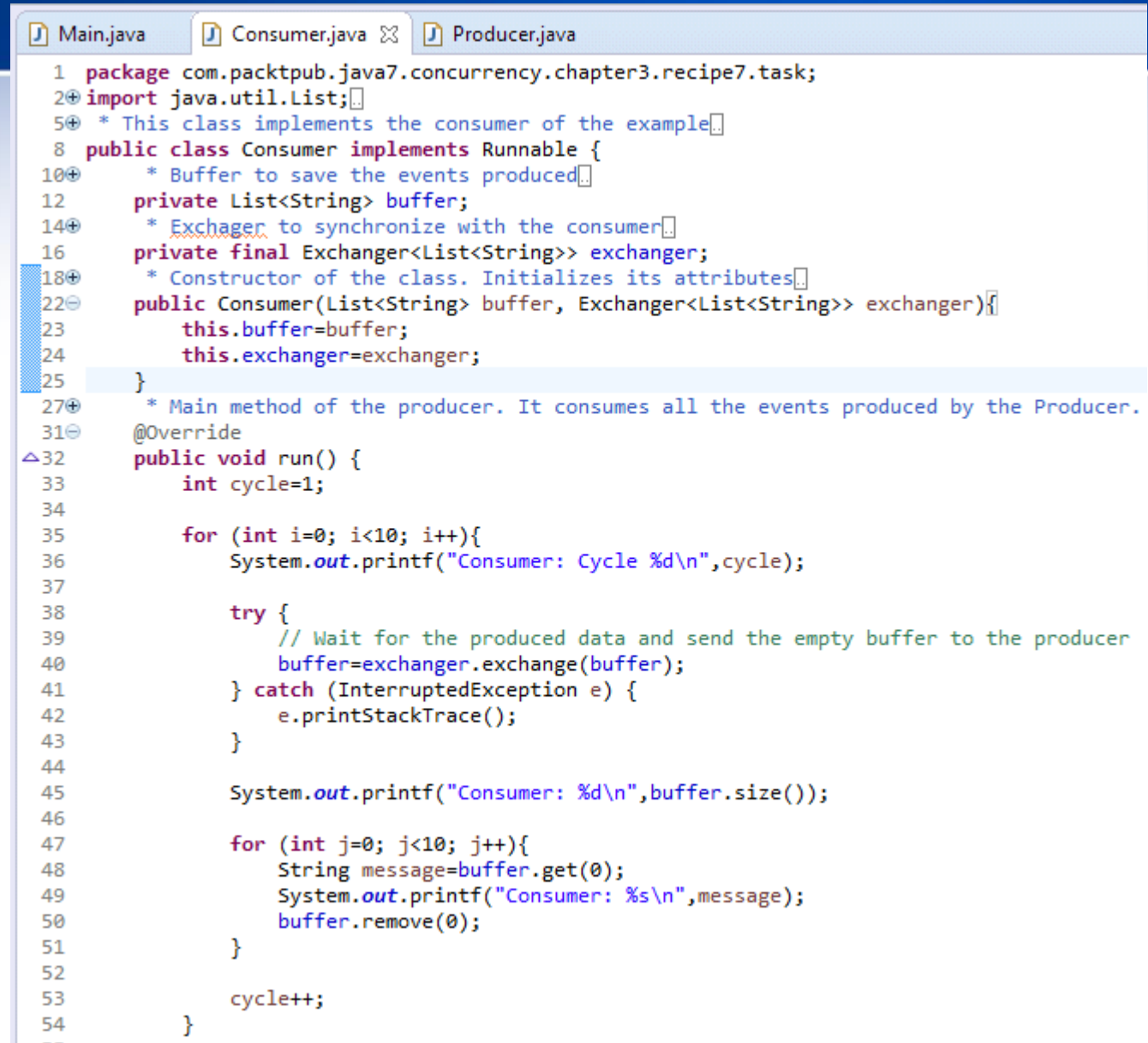
- El proyecto:

```
Main.java Consumer.java Producer.java
1 package com.packtpub.java7.concurrency.chapter3.recipe7.core;
2
3 import java.util.ArrayList;
4 import java.util.List;
5 import java.util.concurrent.Exchanger;
6
7 import com.packtpub.java7.concurrency.chapter3.recipe7.task.Consumer;
8 import com.packtpub.java7.concurrency.chapter3.recipe7.task.Producer;
9
10 * Main class of the example
11 public class Main {
12
13     * Main method of the example
14     public static void main(String[] args) {
15         // Creates two buffers
16         List<String> buffer1=new ArrayList<>();
17         List<String> buffer2=new ArrayList<>();
18         // Creates the exchanger
19         Exchanger<List<String>> exchanger=new Exchanger<>();
20         // Creates the producer
21         Producer producer=new Producer(buffer1, exchanger);
22         // Creates the consumer
23         Consumer consumer=new Consumer(buffer2, exchanger);
24         // Creates and starts the threads
25         Thread threadProducer=new Thread(producer);
26         Thread threadConsumer=new Thread(consumer);
27
28         threadProducer.start();
29         threadConsumer.start();
30
31     }
```



# Changing data between concurrent tasks

- El proyecto:

A screenshot of an IDE window with three tabs: Main.java, Consumer.java, and Producer.java. The Consumer.java tab is active, showing the following code:

```
1 package com.packtpub.java7.concurrency.chapter3.recipe7.task;
2 import java.util.List;
3
4 * This class implements the consumer of the example
5
6 public class Consumer implements Runnable {
7     * Buffer to save the events produced
8     private List<String> buffer;
9     * Exchanger to synchronize with the consumer
10    private final Exchanger<List<String>> exchanger;
11    * Constructor of the class. Initializes its attributes
12    public Consumer(List<String> buffer, Exchanger<List<String>> exchanger){
13        this.buffer=buffer;
14        this.exchanger=exchanger;
15    }
16
17    * Main method of the producer. It consumes all the events produced by the Producer.
18    @Override
19    public void run() {
20        int cycle=1;
21
22        for (int i=0; i<10; i++){
23            System.out.printf("Consumer: Cycle %d\n",cycle);
24
25            try {
26                // Wait for the produced data and send the empty buffer to the producer
27                buffer=exchanger.exchange(buffer);
28            } catch (InterruptedException e) {
29                e.printStackTrace();
30            }
31
32            System.out.printf("Consumer: %d\n",buffer.size());
33
34            for (int j=0; j<10; j++){
35                String message=buffer.get(0);
36                System.out.printf("Consumer: %s\n",message);
37                buffer.remove(0);
38            }
39
40            cycle++;
41        }
42    }
43 }
```

# Changing data between concurrent tasks

- El proyecto:

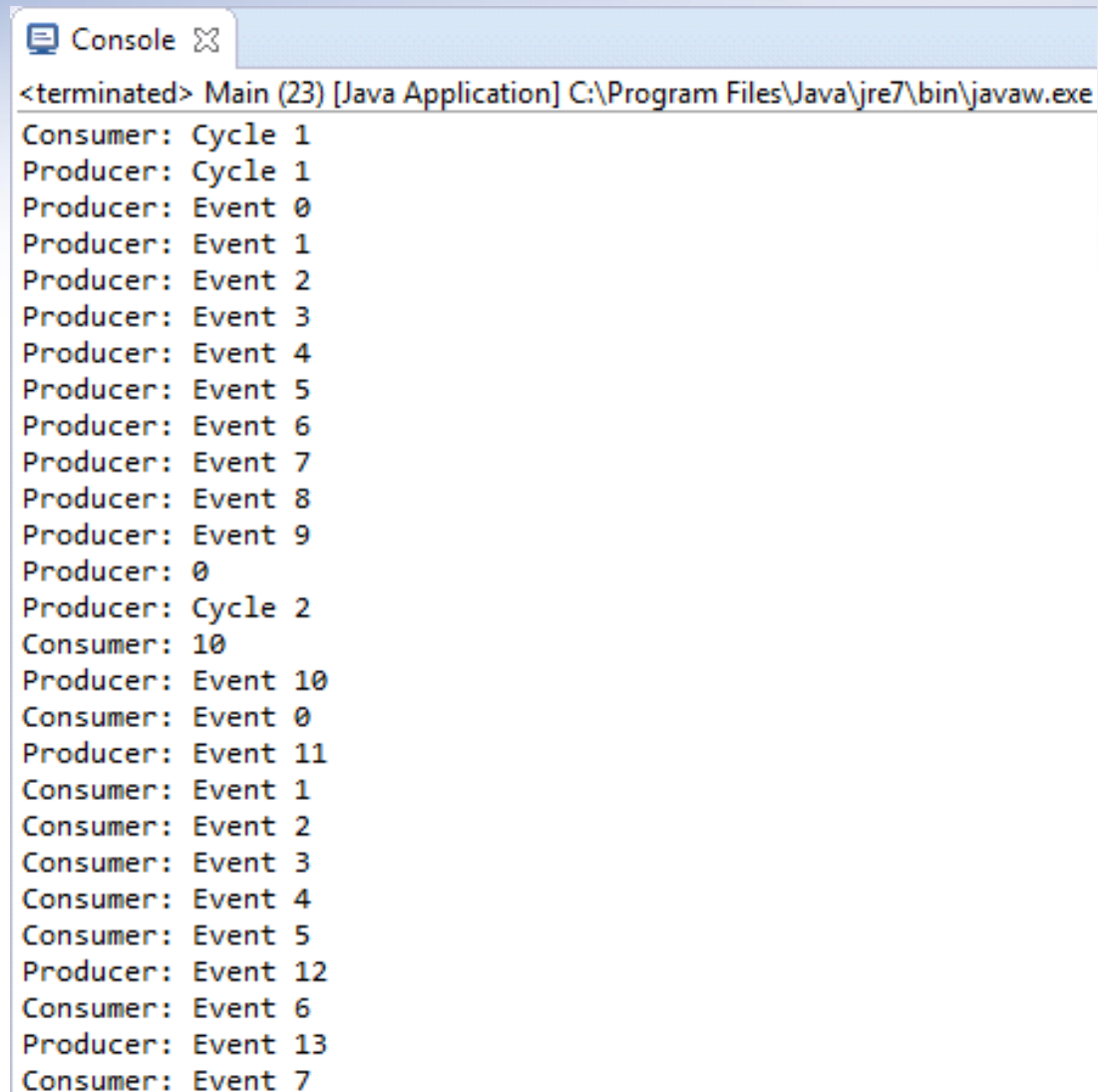
```

Main.java Consumer.java Producer.java
1 package com.packtpub.java7.concurrency.chapter3.recipe7.task;
2 import java.util.List;
3 * This class implements the producer
4 public class Producer implements Runnable {
5     * Buffer to save the events produced
6     private List<String> buffer;
7     * Exchanger to synchronize with the consumer
8     private final Exchanger<List<String>> exchanger;
9     * Constructor of the class. Initializes its attributes
10    public Producer (List<String> buffer, Exchanger<List<String>> exchanger){
11        this.buffer=buffer;
12        this.exchanger=exchanger;
13    }
14    * Main method of the producer. It produces 100 events. 10 cycles of 10 events.
15    @Override
16    public void run() {
17        int cycle=1;
18
19        for (int i=0; i<10; i++){
20            System.out.printf("Producer: Cycle %d\n",cycle);
21
22            for (int j=0; j<10; j++){
23                String message="Event "+((i*10)+j);
24                System.out.printf("Producer: %s\n",message);
25                buffer.add(message);
26            }
27            try {
28                /*
29                 * Change the data buffer with the consumer
30                 */
31                buffer=exchanger.exchange(buffer);
32            } catch (InterruptedException e) {
33                e.printStackTrace();
34            }
35
36            System.out.printf("Producer: %d\n",buffer.size());
37
38            cycle++;
39        }
40    }

```

# Changing data between concurrent tasks

- La salida:



The screenshot shows a Java console window titled "Console" with a close button. The output text is as follows:

```
<terminated> Main (23) [Java Application] C:\Program Files\Java\jre7\bin\javaw.exe
Consumer: Cycle 1
Producer: Cycle 1
Producer: Event 0
Producer: Event 1
Producer: Event 2
Producer: Event 3
Producer: Event 4
Producer: Event 5
Producer: Event 6
Producer: Event 7
Producer: Event 8
Producer: Event 9
Producer: 0
Producer: Cycle 2
Consumer: 10
Producer: Event 10
Consumer: Event 0
Producer: Event 11
Consumer: Event 1
Consumer: Event 2
Consumer: Event 3
Consumer: Event 4
Consumer: Event 5
Producer: Event 12
Consumer: Event 6
Producer: Event 13
Consumer: Event 7
```

# Creating a thread executor

- Generalmente en una aplicación concurrente uno debe implementar:
  - Debe implementar todo el código relacionado con la creación y el manejo de Threads.
  - Se crea un Thread por cada tarea, en caso de aplicaciones con muchas tareas esto puede afectar el Throughput.
- Java brinda un mecanismo para resolver esto:
  - Executor Framework
  - Clase ThreadPoolExecutor

# Creating a thread executor

- Con este mecanismo, solo debemos preocuparnos de la creación de los objetos runnables. Y enviarlos al ThreadPoolExecutor.
  - El executor es el responsable de la ejecución, instanciación, y uso de los threads necesarios. Pero además de esto, tiene como objetivo mejorar la performance con un pool de Threads.
  - Cuando uno envía una tarea un Executor, intenta ejecutarla con un Thread del pool ocioso

# Creating a thread executor

- Otra ventaja del ThreadPoolExecutor es la interfaz Callable.
  - El metodo principal de esta interfaz es el metodo call() puede retornar un resultado.
  - Cuando uno envia una tarea callable() a un Executor, obtenemos un objeto que implementa la interfaz FUTURE, el cual nos permite controlar el estado y los resultados del objeto enviado.

# Creating a thread executor

- El primer paso para trabajar con un Executor es crear un objeto de la clase `ThreadPoolExecutor`.
- Hay varios metodos para la creacion del Executor.
- Una vez creado el Executor podemos enviarle tareas `runnables` y `callable`s.
- La clave de este ejemplo es la clase `Server`. Esta clase crea y usa el `ThreadPoolExecutor` para ejecutar tareas.

# Creating a thread executor

- La clase `ThreadPoolExecutor` tiene varios constructores y tipos.
- El ejemplo crea un `newCachedThreadPool`
- Este `ThreadPool` crea hilos a medida que necesita. La ventaja de reutilizar es el ahorro el tiempo de creación de los hilos.
- Una vez creado se pueden enviar tareas para ejecución con el método `execute()`.



# Creating a thread executor

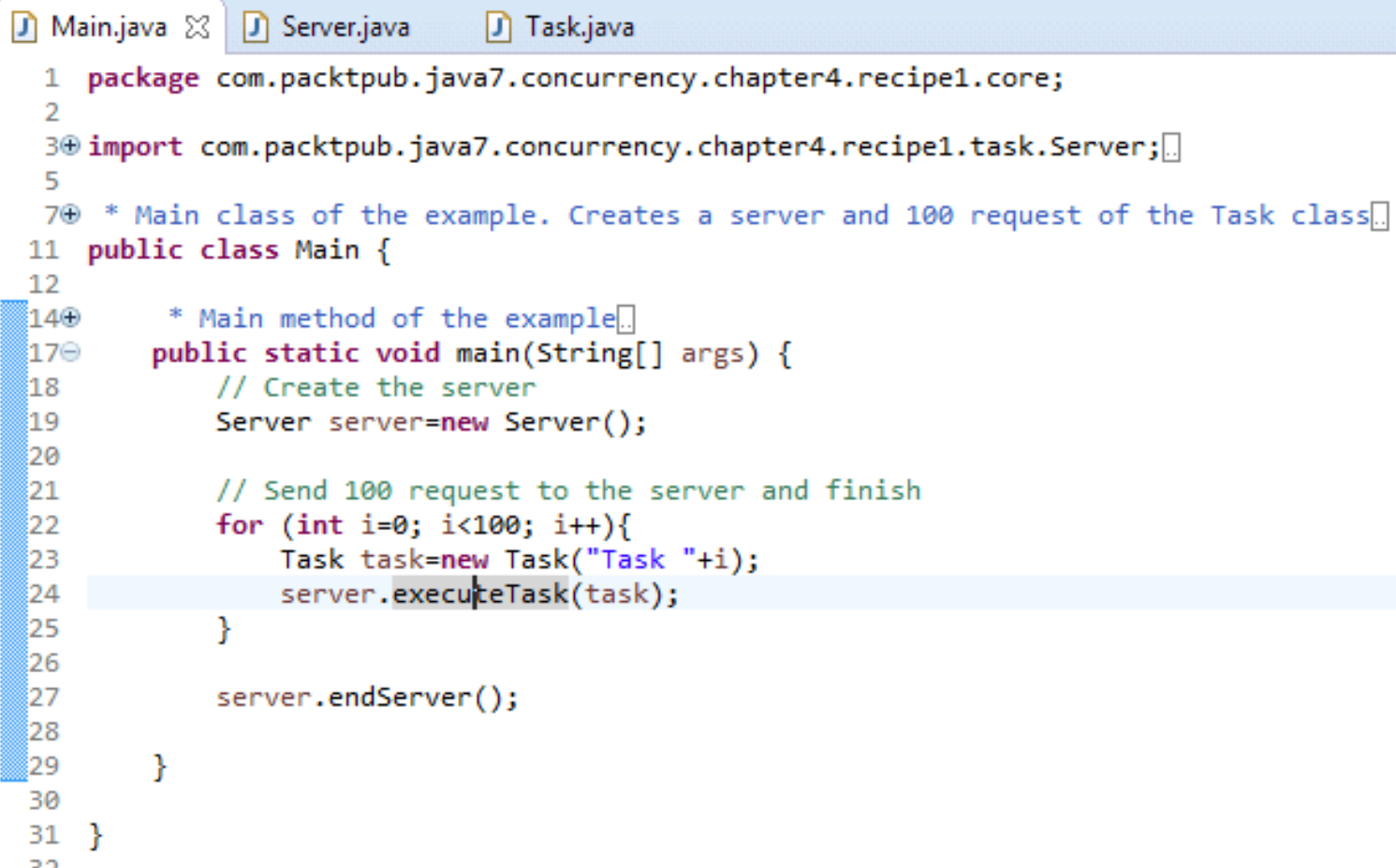
- Se utilizan varios metodos:
  - `getPoolSize()`: devuelve el numero actual de hilos en el pool.
  - `getActiveCount()`: devuelve el numero de hilos que estan efectivamente en ejecucion.
  - `getCompleteTaskAccount()`: devuelve el numero de tareas finalizadas por el executor.
- Es importante FINALIZAR los executors. Si no tiene tareas, seguira esperando el envio de nuevas.

# Creating a thread executor

- Si queremos finalizar el executor podemos utilizar los metodos:
  - shutdown(): cuando el executor recibe esta primitiva, no acepta nueva tareas y una vez que finaliza las que esta ejecutando se cierra.
  - shutdownNow(): este metodo finaliza el executor de inmediato. No ejecuta las tareas pendientes. Devuelve una lista de tareas pendientes. Pero las tareas que estaban en ejecucion se finalizan.

# Creating a thread executor

- El proyecto:



The screenshot shows an IDE with three tabs: Main.java, Server.java, and Task.java. The Main.java tab is active, displaying the following code:

```
1 package com.packtpub.java7.concurrency.chapter4.recipe1.core;
2
3 import com.packtpub.java7.concurrency.chapter4.recipe1.task.Server;
4
5
6 * Main class of the example. Creates a server and 100 request of the Task class
7
11 public class Main {
12
13     * Main method of the example
14     public static void main(String[] args) {
15         // Create the server
16         Server server=new Server();
17
18         // Send 100 request to the server and finish
19         for (int i=0; i<100; i++){
20             Task task=new Task("Task "+i);
21             server.executeTask(task);
22         }
23
24         server.endServer();
25     }
26 }
27
28 }
```

# Creating a thread executor

- Clase server

```

Main.java  Server.java  Task.java
1 package com.packtpub.java7.concurrency.chapter4.recipe1.task;|
2 import java.util.concurrent.Executors;|
4
6 * This class simulates a server, for example, a web server, that receives|
10 public class Server {
11
13 * ThreadPoolExecutors to manage the execution of the request|
15 private ThreadPoolExecutor executor;
16
18 * Constructor of the class. Creates the executor object|
20 public Server(){
21     executor=(ThreadPoolExecutor)Executors.newCachedThreadPool();
22 }
23
25 * This method is called when a request to the server is made. The |
29 public void executeTask(Task task){
30     System.out.printf("Server: A new task has arrived\n");
31     executor.execute(task);
32     System.out.printf("Server: Pool Size: %d\n",executor.getPoolSize());
33     System.out.printf("Server: Active Count: %d\n",executor.getActiveCount());
34     System.out.printf("Server: Completed Tasks: %d\n",executor.getCompletedTaskCount());
35 }
36
37 /**
38  * This method shuts down the executor
39  */
40 public void endServer() {
41     executor.shutdown();
42 }
43
44 }

```

# Creating a thread executor

- Clase task

```

Main.java  Server.java  Task.java
1 package com.packtpub.java7.concurrency.chapter4.recipe1.task;
2 import java.util.Date;
3
4
5
6 * This class implements a concurrent task
7
8
9 public class Task implements Runnable {
10
11
12 * The start date of the task
13
14 private Date initDate;
15
16 * The name of the task
17
18 private String name;
19
20
21 * Constructor of the class. Initializes the name of the task
22
23
24 public Task(String name){
25     initDate=new Date();
26     this.name=name;
27 }
28
29 * This method implements the execution of the task. Waits a random period of time and finish
30
31 @Override
32 public void run() {
33     System.out.printf("%s: Task %s: Created on: %s\n",
34         Thread.currentThread().getName(),name,initDate);
35     System.out.printf("%s: Task %s: Started on: %s\n",
36         Thread.currentThread().getName(),name,new Date());
37
38     try {
39         Long duration=(long)(Math.random()*10);
40         System.out.printf("%s: Task %s: Doing a task during %d seconds\n",
41             Thread.currentThread().getName(),name,duration);
42         TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(duration);
43     } catch (InterruptedException e) {
44         e.printStackTrace();
45     }
46
47     System.out.printf("%s: Task %s: Finished on: %s\n",
48         Thread.currentThread().getName(),name,new Date());
49 }
50
51 }

```

# Creating a thread executor

- Salida por consola

```
Console
<terminated> Main (24) [Java Application] C:\Program Files\Java\jre7\bin\javaw.exe (6 de jun.
Server: A new task has arrived
pool-1-thread-1: Task Task 0: Created on: Tue Jun 06 18:29:13 ART 2017
Server: Pool Size: 1
pool-1-thread-1: Task Task 0: Started on: Tue Jun 06 18:29:13 ART 2017
Server: Active Count: 1
Server: Completed Tasks: 0
pool-1-thread-1: Task Task 0: Doing a task during 5 seconds
Server: A new task has arrived
Server: Pool Size: 2
pool-1-thread-2: Task Task 1: Created on: Tue Jun 06 18:29:13 ART 2017
Server: Active Count: 2
pool-1-thread-2: Task Task 1: Started on: Tue Jun 06 18:29:13 ART 2017
Server: Completed Tasks: 0
pool-1-thread-2: Task Task 1: Doing a task during 9 seconds
Server: A new task has arrived
Server: Pool Size: 3
pool-1-thread-3: Task Task 2: Created on: Tue Jun 06 18:29:13 ART 2017
Server: Active Count: 3
pool-1-thread-3: Task Task 2: Started on: Tue Jun 06 18:29:13 ART 2017
pool-1-thread-3: Task Task 2: Doing a task during 5 seconds
Server: Completed Tasks: 0
Server: A new task has arrived
Server: Pool Size: 4
Server: Active Count: 4
Server: Completed Tasks: 0
Server: A new task has arrived
pool-1-thread-4: Task Task 3: Created on: Tue Jun 06 18:29:13 ART 2017
```