



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BrokenBarrierException

Understand the causes of BrokenBarrierException with runnable code examples in the browser.

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Overview

The `BrokenBarrierException` is usually an indication of a programming flaw. It occurs when:

1. A thread is already waiting on a barrier and the barrier enters the broken state.
2. A thread attempts to wait on a barrier that is in the broken state.

Example

Consider the program below that submits two tasks to the executor. Both the tasks `await()` on a `CyclicBarrier` object, which is initialized with a count of 3, i.e. three threads must `await()` the barrier object before they can proceed forward. The main thread `cancel()`s one of the tasks. The thread executing the task is already waiting on the barrier and experiences an `InterruptedException`. At this point the barrier is broken and the second task throws `BrokenBarrierException`. This sequence of events manifests the first condition described above i.e. `BrokenBarrierException` is thrown when a barrier is broken and there are threads already waiting on the barrier object.

The other condition when a `BrokenBarrierException` is thrown, is when a thread attempts to an `InterruptedException`. At this point the barrier is broken and the second task throws `BrokenBarrierException`. This sequence of events manifests the first condition described above i.e. `BrokenBarrierException` is thrown when a barrier is broken and there are threads already waiting on the barrier object.

The other condition when a `BrokenBarrierException` is thrown, is when a thread attempts to `await()` an already broken barrier. This is showcased by the main thread when it `await()`s the broken barrier object on **line#55** and the program exits with the `BrokenBarrierException`.

Java
The BrokenBarrierException is thrown when the program exits with the `BrokenBarrierException`.

```
1- import java.util.concurrent.*;
2-
3- class Demonstration {
4-
5-     public static void main( String args[] ) throws InterruptedException, BrokenBarrierExcept
6-     |
7-     |     CyclicBarrier barrier = new CyclicBarrier(3);
8-     |     ExecutorService executorService = Executors.newFixedThreadPool(5);
9-
10-    |     Runnable task1 = new Runnable() {
11-    |     |     @Override
12-    |     |     public void run() {
```

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CompletionException

Annotations