

Transactional Memory in Java

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Transactions

Database transactions

- Atomic
- Consistent
- Isolated
- Durable

Isolation levels

- No locking
- Uncommitted reads
- Committed reads
- Repeatable reads
- Serializable

Transactions - internals

- Locking - 2 phase locking
 - shared and exclusive locks
- Multi version concurrency control (MVCC)
 - global version clock
 - row stamps
- Mix of both

MVCC

- Snapshot of the data at some point in time
 - global version clock
 - two values per row:
 - created at
 - expired at

Concurrency in Java?

- < 1.5: Plain threads
 - mutex, monitor
- >= 1.5: High-level APIs (`java.util.concurrent`)
 - tasks, synchronizers, new data structures

Application

```
public class Account {  
    private long balance;  
  
    public void deposit(long amount) {  
        this.balance += amount;  
    }  
  
    public void withdraw(long amount) {  
        if (balance - amount > 0) {  
            this.balance -= amount;  
        } else {  
            throw new IllegalStateException("Not enough money");  
        }  
    }  
  
    public long getBalance() {  
        return this.balance;  
    }  
}
```


Concurrent access

```
public class Account {  
    private long balance;  
  
    public synchronized void deposit(long amount) {  
        this.balance += amount;  
    }  
  
    public synchronized void withdraw(long amount) {  
        if (balance - amount > 0) {  
            this.balance -= amount;  
        } else {  
            throw new IllegalStateException("Not enough money");  
        }  
    }  
  
    public synchronized long getBalance() {  
        return this.balance;  
    }  
}  
  
public class Bank {  
    public void transfer(Account from, Account to, long amount) {  
        from.withdraw(amount);  
        to.deposit(amount);  
    }  
}
```

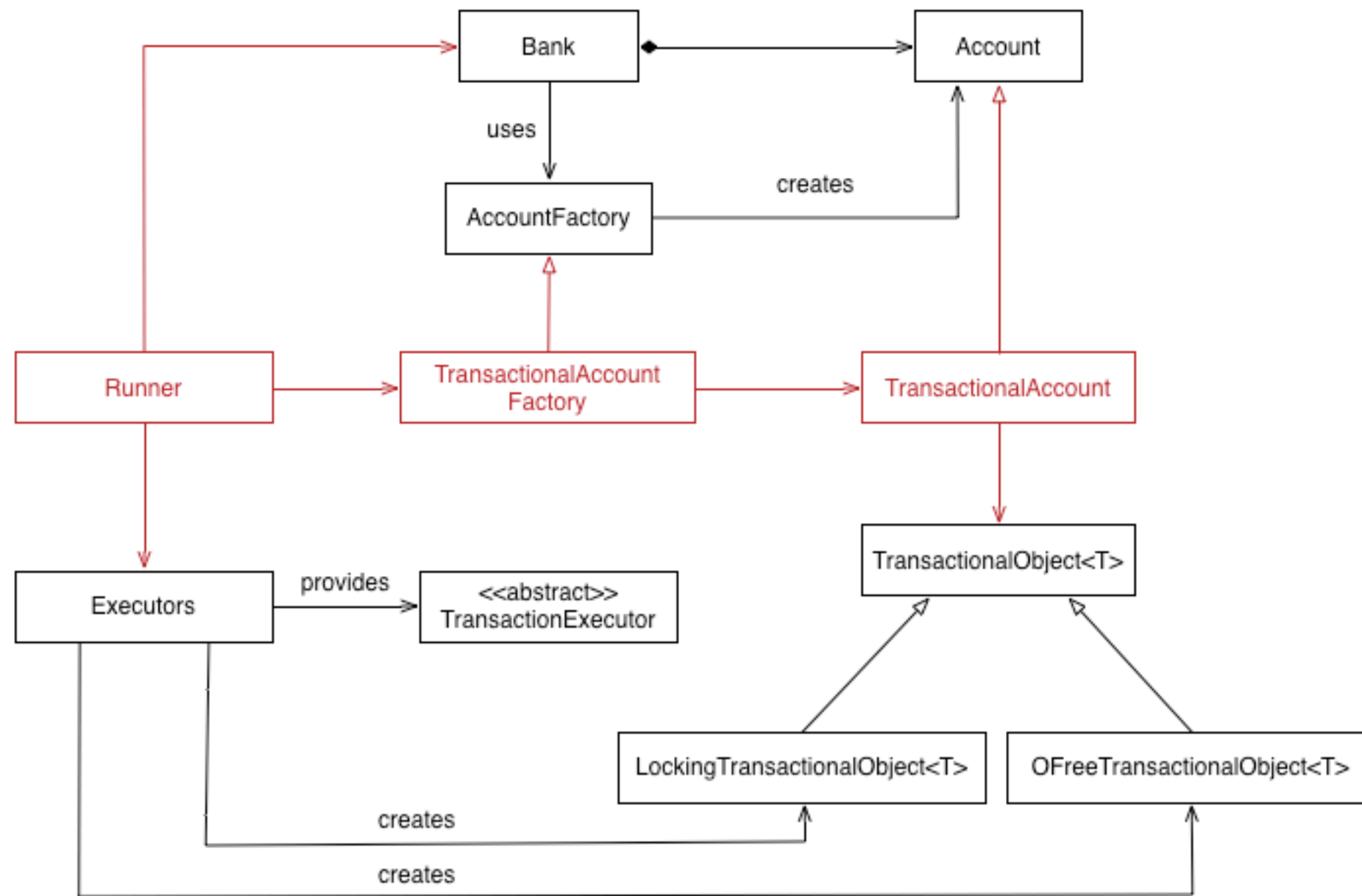
Transactional bank

```
public void transfer(Account from, Account to, long amount) {  
    transactional {  
        from.withdraw(amount);  
        to.deposit(amount);  
    }  
}
```

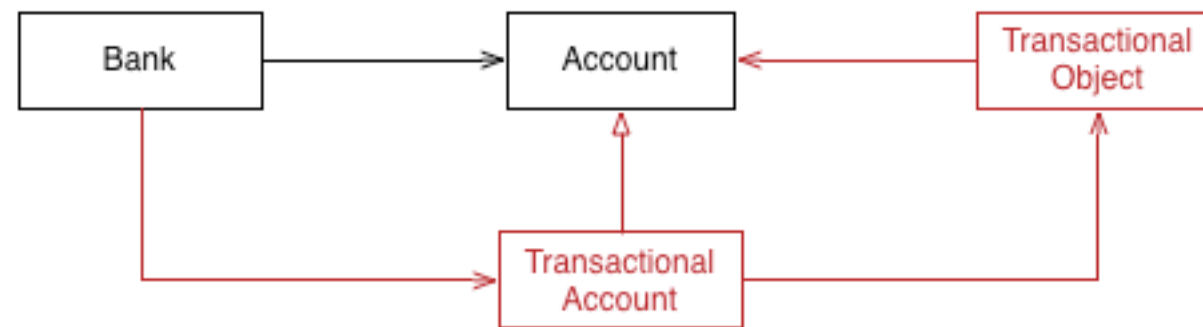
```
@Transactional  
public void transfer(Account from, Account to, long amount) {  
    from.withdraw(amount);  
    to.deposit(amount);  
}
```

```
public void transfer(final Account from, final Account to, final long amount) {  
    TransactionExecutor.execute(new Runnable() {  
        public void run() {  
            from.withdraw(amount);  
            to.deposit(amount);  
        }  
    });  
}
```

Application structure



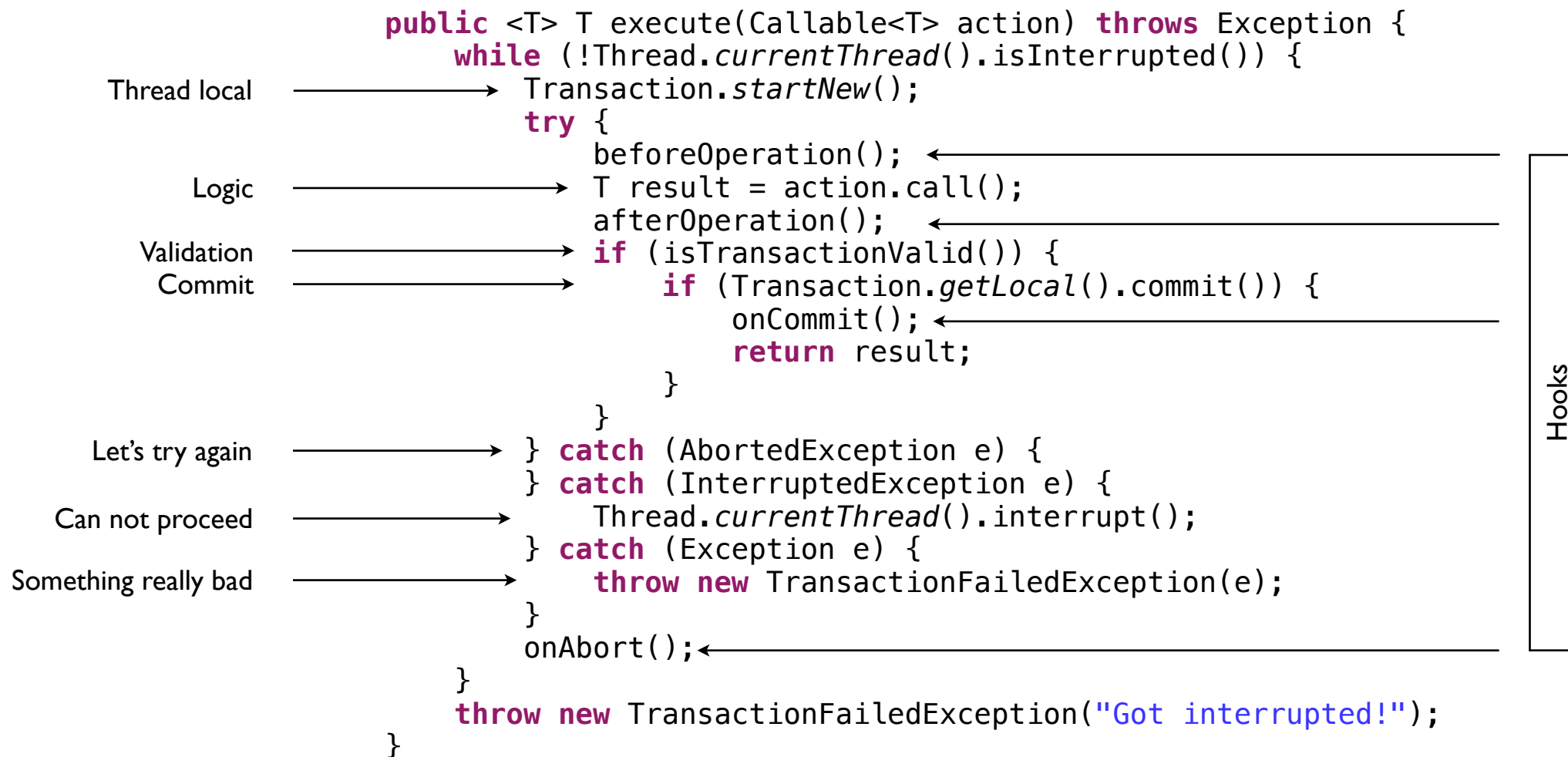
Objects composition



TransactionalObject

```
public interface TransactionalObject<T> {  
    T openForRead();  
    T openForWrite();  
    boolean isValid();  
}
```

TransactionExecutor



Algorithms

- Dynamic Software Transactional Memory
 - Maurice Herlihy, Victor Luchangco
- Transactional Locking 2
 - Dave Dice, Ori Shalev, Nir Shavit

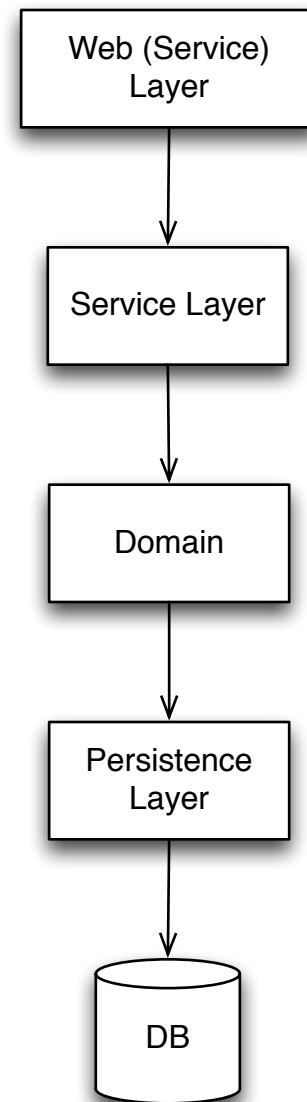
Progress conditions

- Non-blocking
 - wait-free
 - lock-free
 - obstruction-free
- Blocking

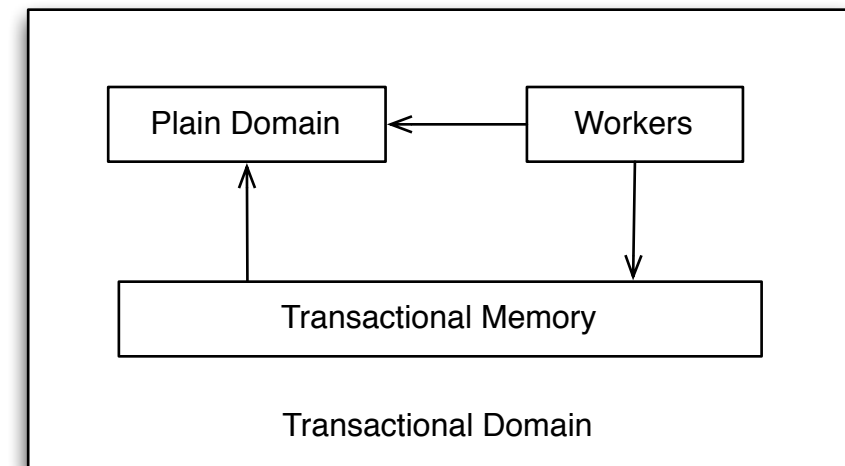
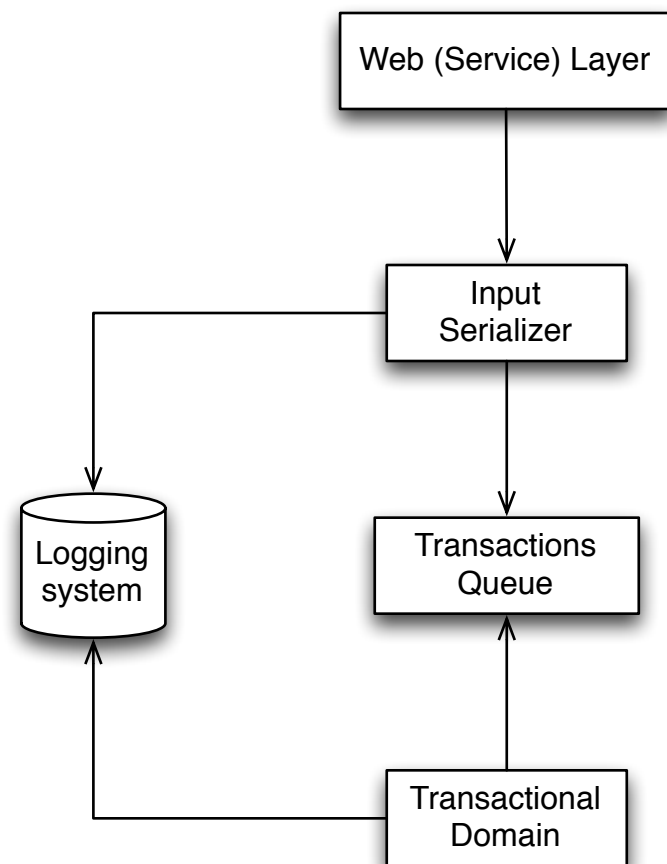
CAS

- CMPXCHG
- Java compareAndSet
 - `java.util.concurrent.atomic`
- ABA problem

Typical architecture



STM based architecture



Resources

- Transactional Locking II - Dave Dice, Ori Shalev, and Nir Shavit
- Software Transactional Memory for Dynamic-Sized Data Structures - Maurice Herlihy, Victor Luchangco, Mark Moir, William N. Scherer III
- A Flexible Framework for Implementing Software Transactional Memory - Maurice Herlihy, Victor Luchangco, Mark Moir
- Software Transactional Memory Should Not Be Obstruction-Free - Robert Ennals