Múltiplas Variáveis de Condição por Monitor

Sistemas Distribuídos





Exclusão Mútua com monitor

```
synchronized void metodo(){
}
```

Exclusão Mútua explícita

```
import java.util.concurrent.locks.ReentrantLock;
lock = new ReentrantLock();

void metodo(){
  this.lock.lock();
   ...
  this.lock.unlock();
}
```





- Variáveis de condição:
 - suspensão/retoma de execução dentro de zona crítica
 - usadas em conjunto com o ReentrantLock:
 - java.util.concurrent.locks.ReentrantLock
 métodos lock(), unlock(), newCondition()
 - java.util.concurrent.locks.Condition
 métodos relevantes: await(), signal(), signal()





Variáveis de condição com monitor

```
synchronized void metodo(){
    ...
    while(...){
        this.wait();
    }
    this.notify();
}
```

Variáveis de condição explícitas

```
import java.util.concurrent.locks.ReentrantLock;
import java.util.concurrent.locks.Condition;
ReentrantLock lock = new ReentrantLock();
Condition condition = lock.newCondition();
void metodo(){
  this.lock.lock();
  while(...){
     this.condition.await();
  }
  this.condition.signal();
  this.lock.unlock();
```





Variáveis de condição com monitor

```
synchronized void metodo(){
    ...
    while(...){
        this.wait();
    }
    this.notify();
}
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Variáveis de condição explícitas

```
import java.util.concurrent.locks.ReentrantLock;
import java.util.concurrent.locks.Condition;
ReentrantLock lock = new ReentrantLock();
Condition condition = lock.newCondition();
void metodo(){
  this.lock.lock();
  while(...){
    his.condition.await();
 his.condition.signal();
  this.lock.unlock();
```





Exercícios

1) Reimplemente a classe BoundedBuffer, de modo de modo a evitar acordar threads desnecessariamente, distinguindo as situações de bloqueio pelo array estar vazio e cheio.





Exercícios

- 2) Implemente uma classe Warehouse para permitir a gestão de um armazém acedido concorrentemente. Deverão ser disponibilizados os métodos:
- supply(String item, int quantity) abastecer o armazém com uma dada quantidade de um item;
- consume(String[] items) obter do armazém um conjunto de itens, bloqueando enquanto tal não for possível.





Warehouse

Item

```
ReentrantLock lock;
Condition isEmpty;
int quantity;
Item()
void supply(int quantity)
void consume()
```



```
Warehouse wh;
run()
    this.wh.supply("item1",1)
    sleep(3s)
    this.wh.supply("item2",1)
    sleep(3s)
    this.wh.supply("item3",1)
```

```
Warehouse wh;
run()
   this.wh.consume(["item I","item2","item3"])
```

Main

//criar objecto Warehouse com 3 items
(com 0 unidades)
//criar e iniciar Producer e Consumer





Exercícios

- 3) Implemente a classe RWLock com os métodos readLock(), readUnlock(), writeLock() e writeUnlock() de modo a permitir o acesso simultâneo de múltiplos leitores a uma dada região crítica, ou em alternativa, o acesso de um único escritor.
 - Usar ReentrantLock e respectivas variáveis de condição.
 - Evitar o fenómeno de <u>starvation</u>.



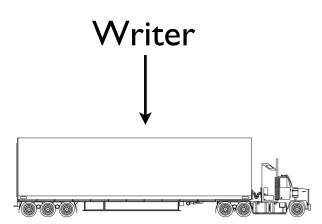




Writer Reader

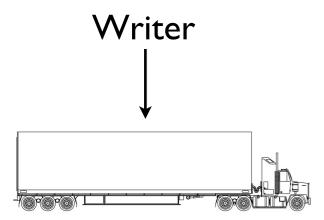


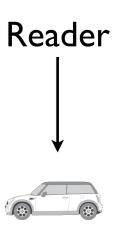






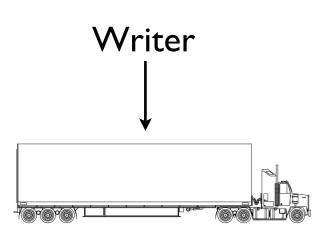




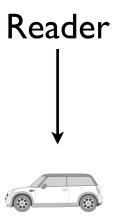






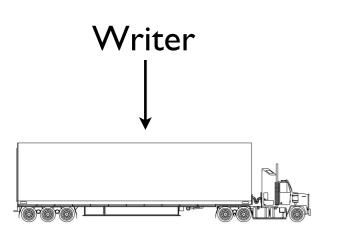


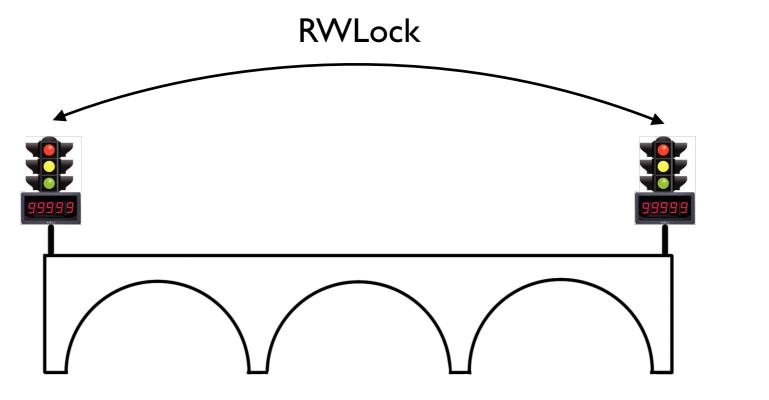


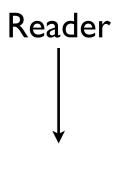








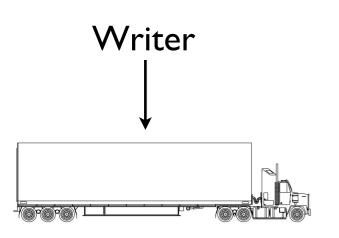


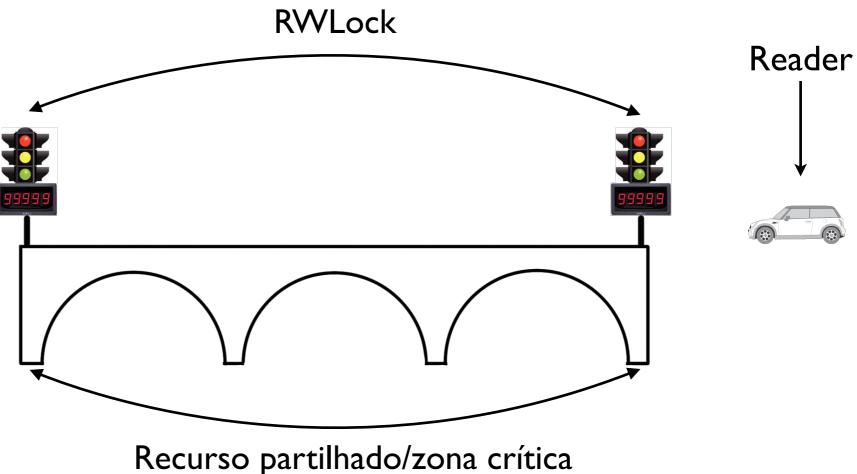


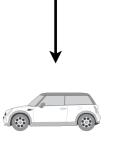








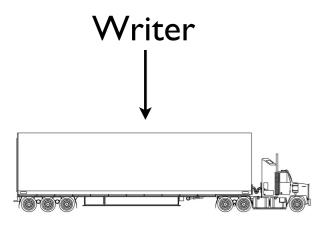


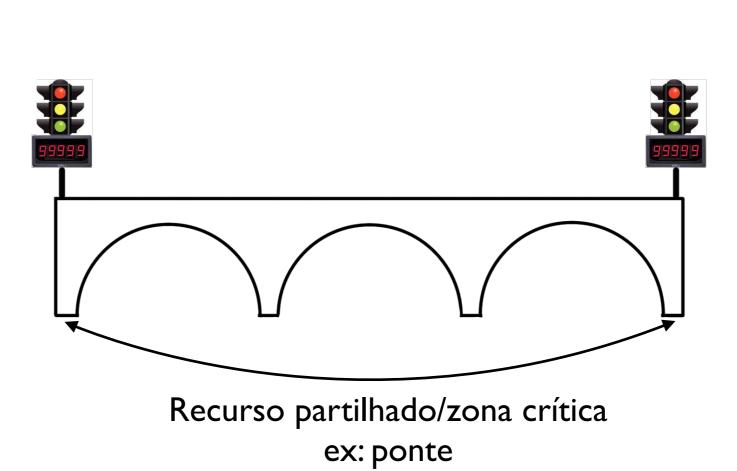


Recurso partilhado/zona crítica ex: ponte



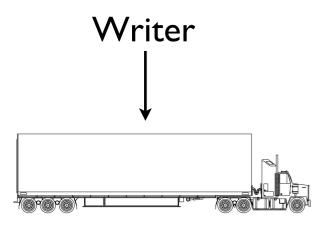


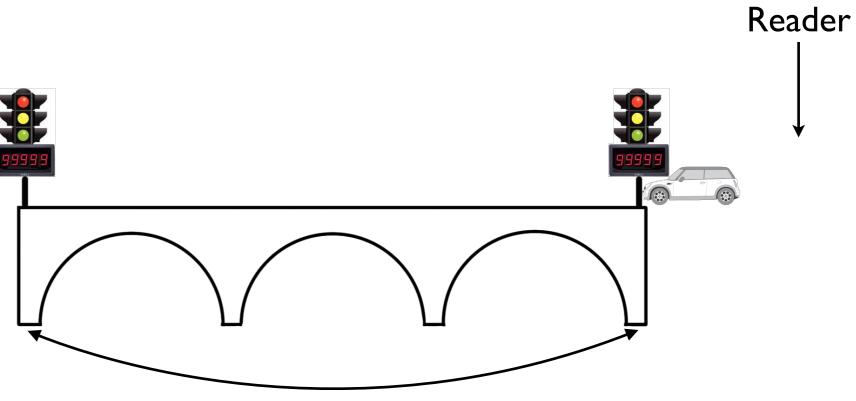


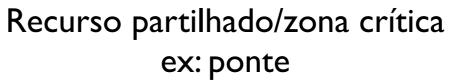






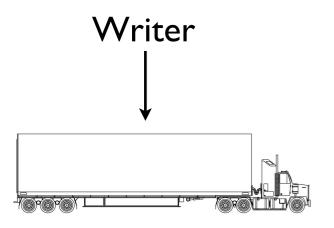


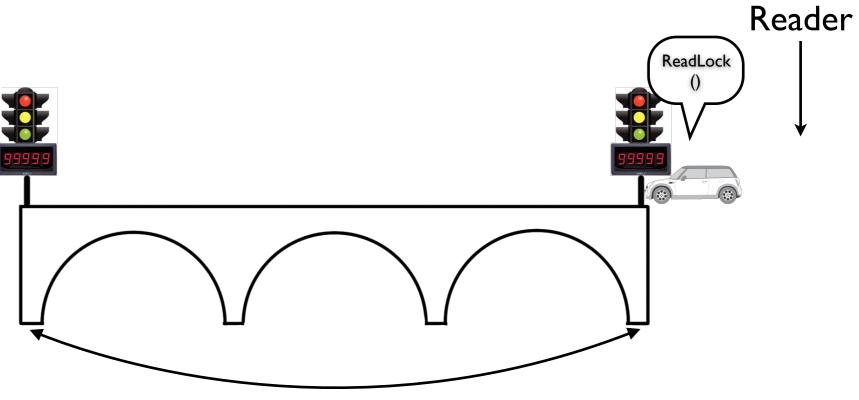








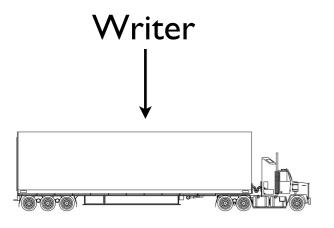


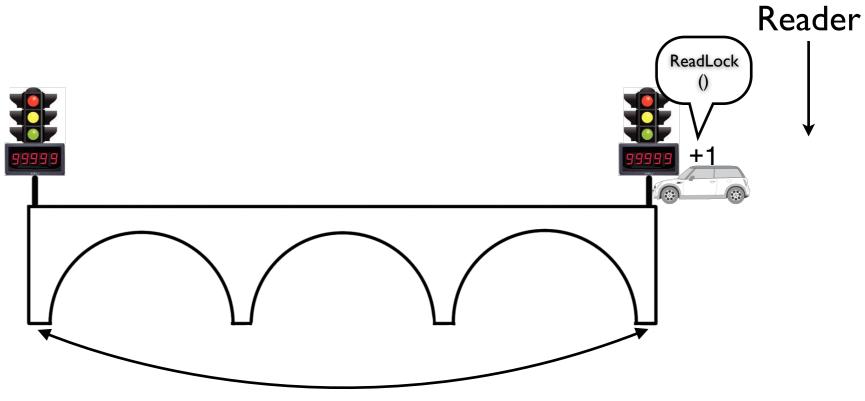


Recurso partilhado/zona crítica ex: ponte





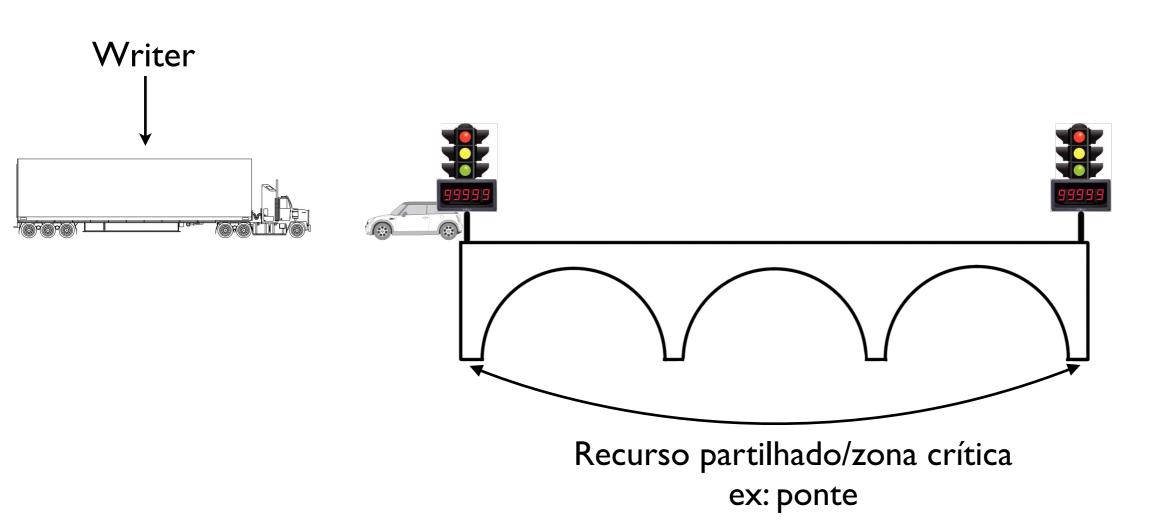


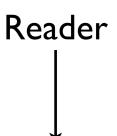


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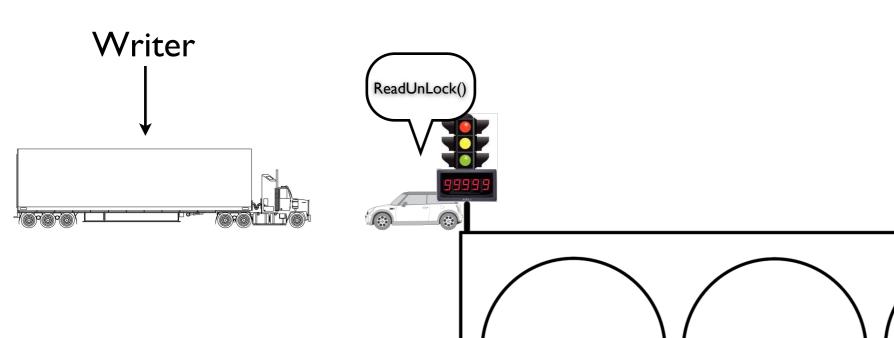


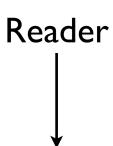








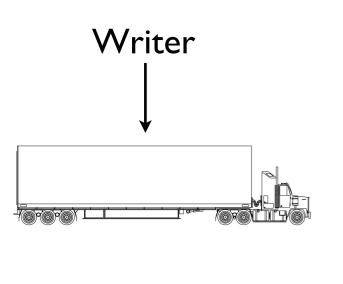


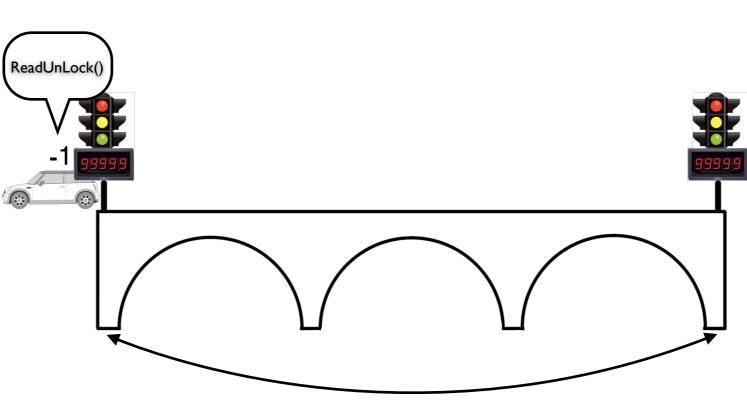


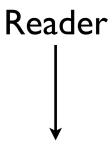
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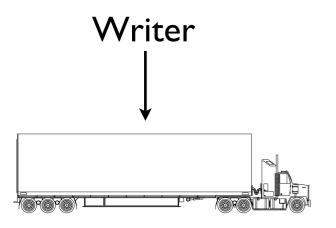


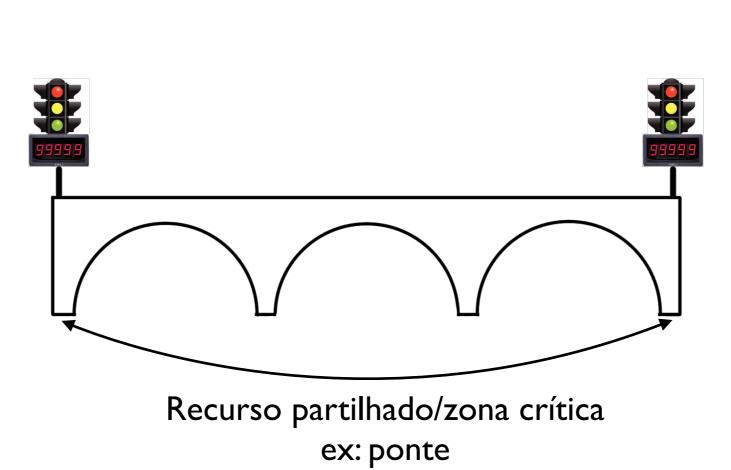


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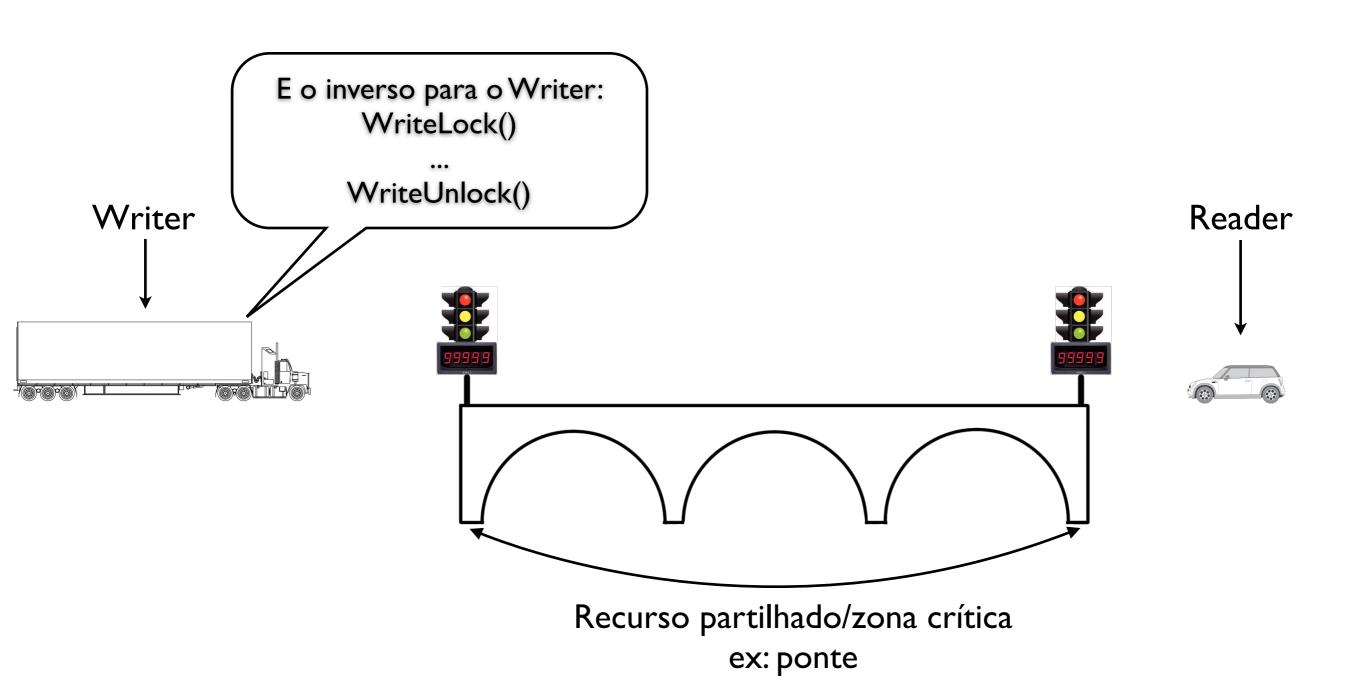






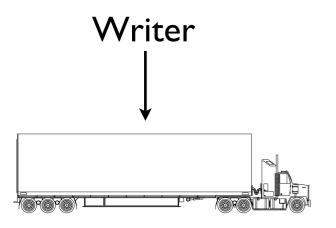


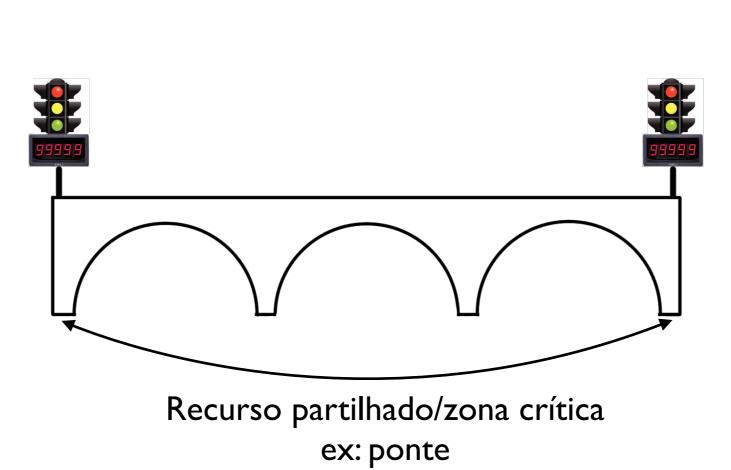






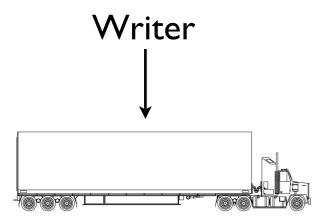


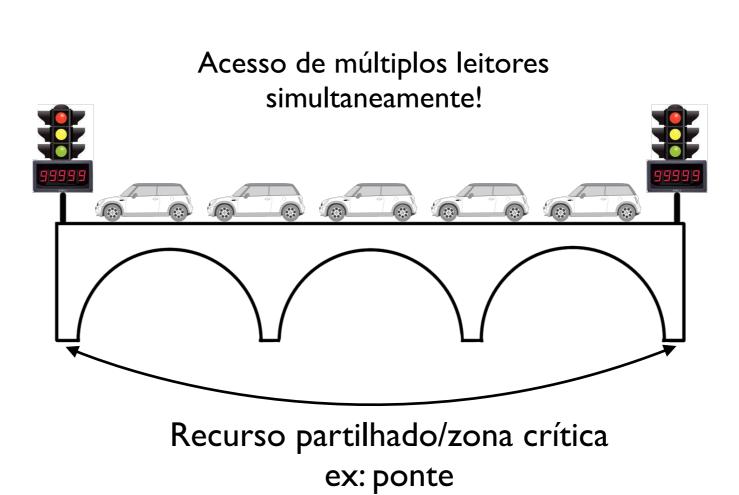


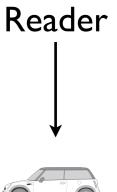






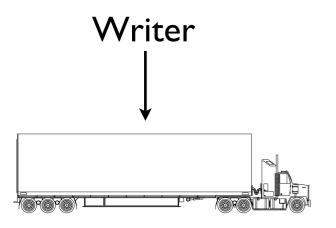


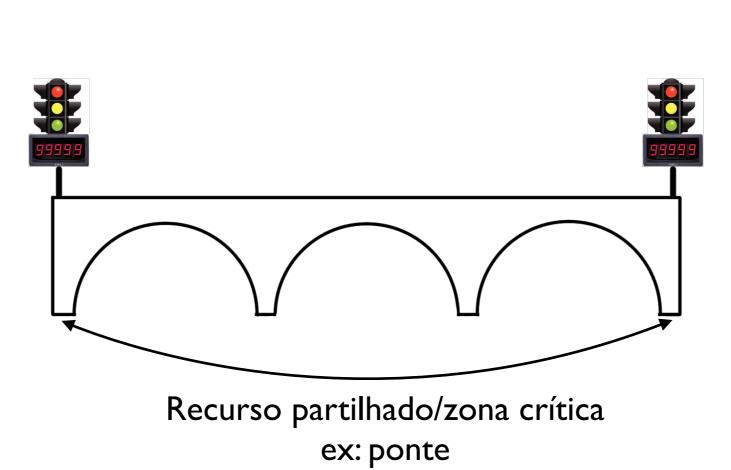






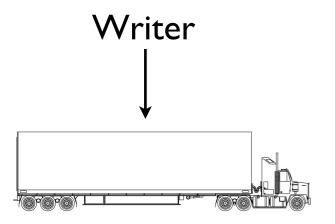


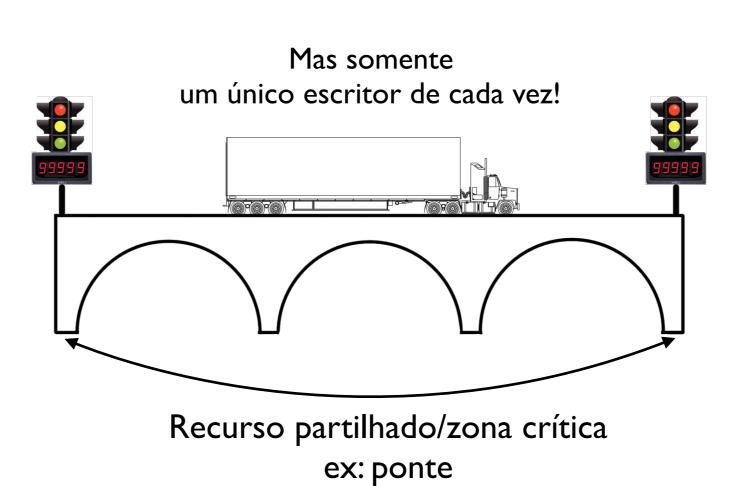


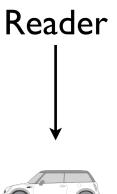






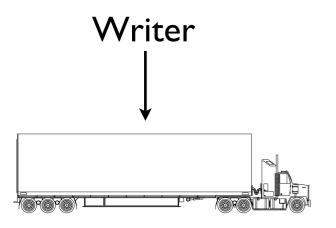


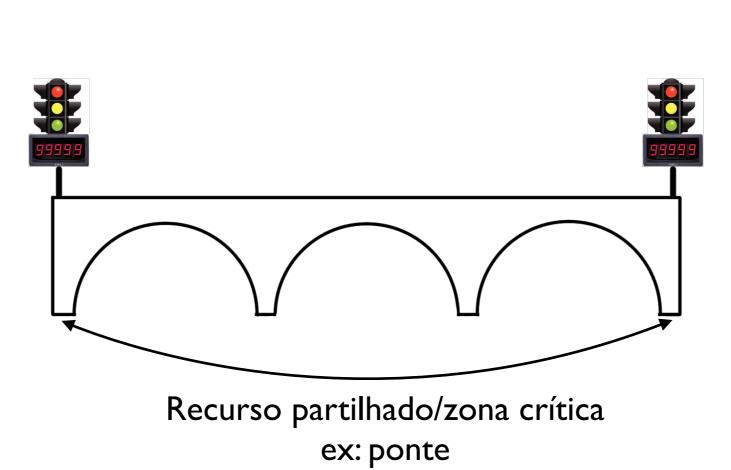






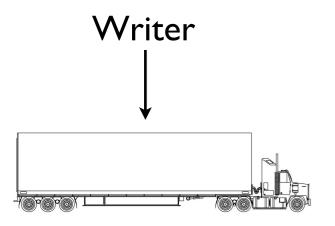


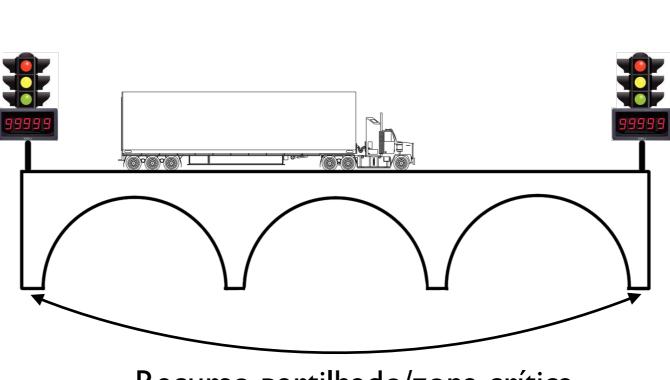


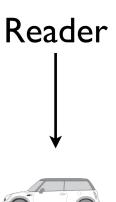




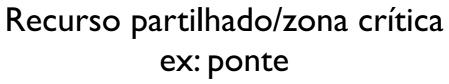






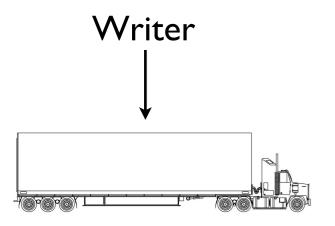


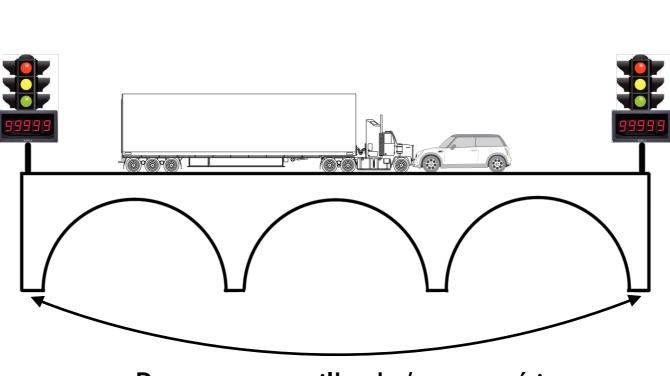


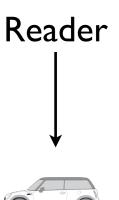


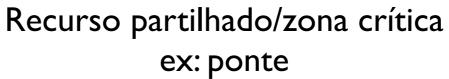






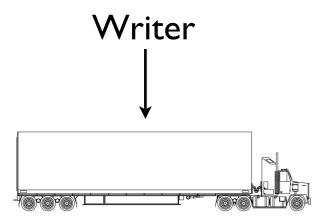


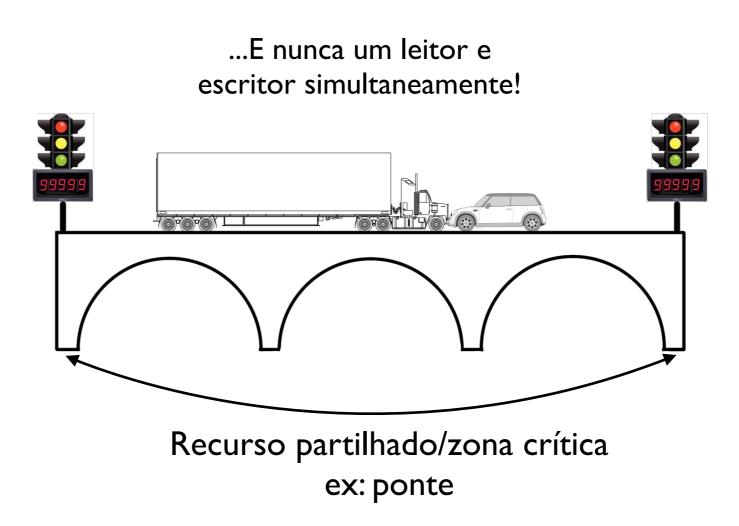






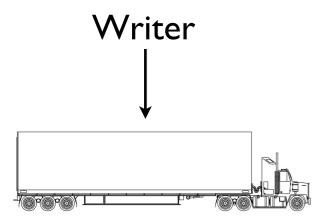


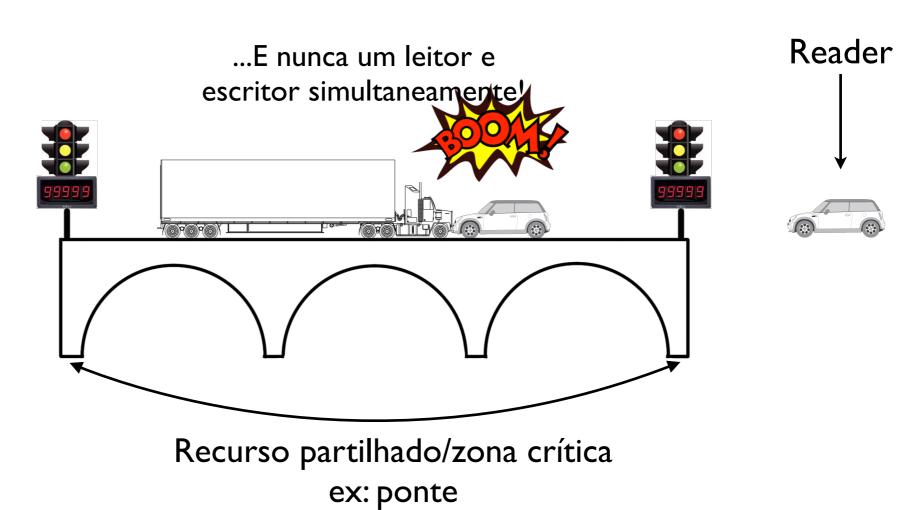


















Exemplo (Exercício 3):

Reader 1

rwlock.readLock()
//secção crítica
rwlock.readUnlock()

Reader 2

rwlock readLock()
//secção crítica
rwlock readUnlock()

Writer 1

rwlock.writeLock()
//secção crítica
rwlock.writeUnlock()

Writer 2

rwlock.writeLock()
//secção crítica
rwlock.writeUnlock()







Exemplo (Exercício 3):

Reader 1

rwlock.readLock()
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Reader 2

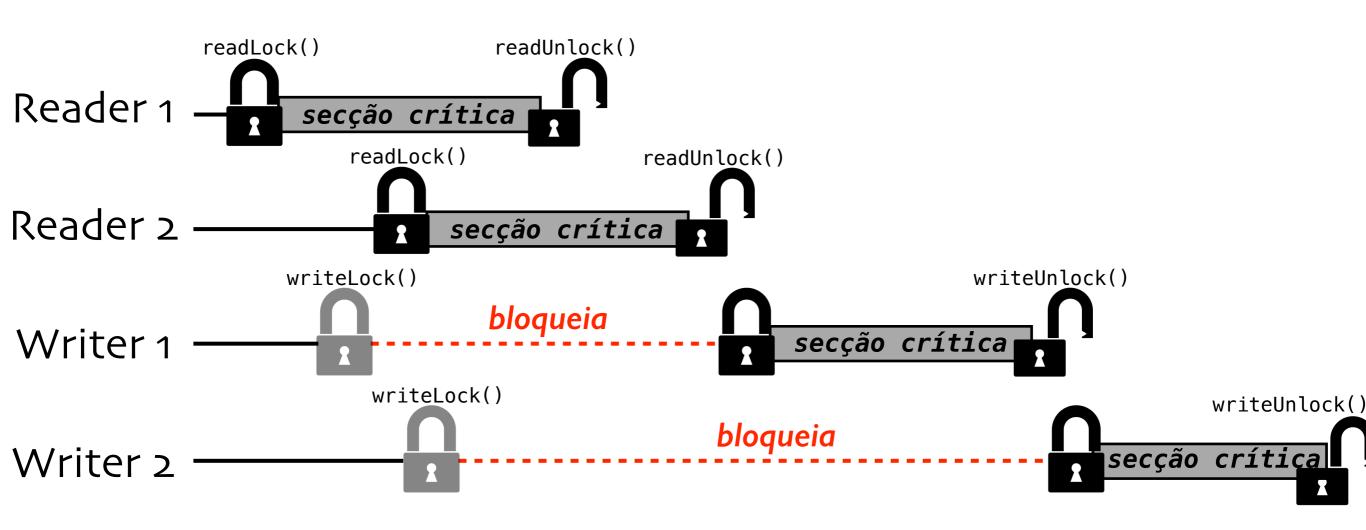
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//secção crítica
rwlock.writeUnlock()

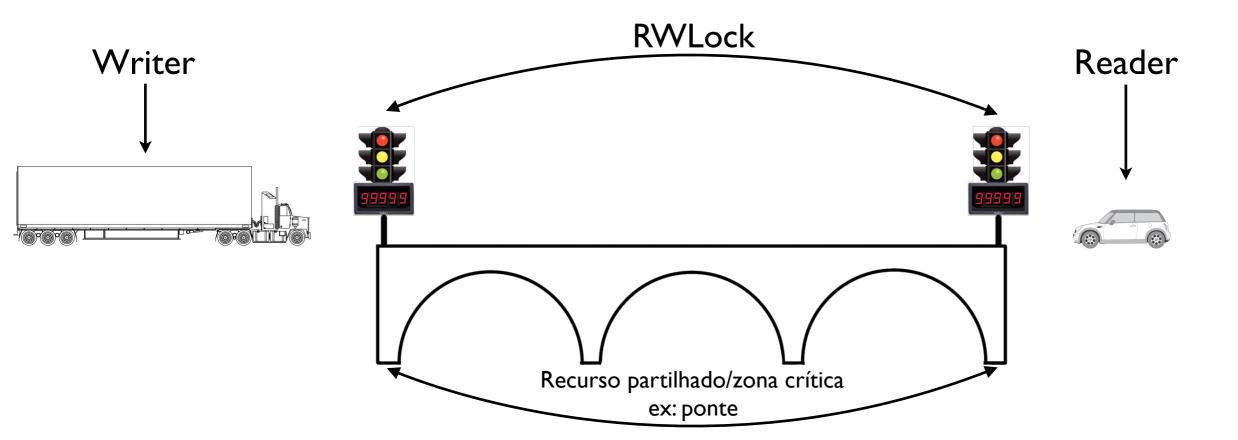
Writer 2

rwlock.writeLock()
//secção crítica
rwlock.writeUnlock()



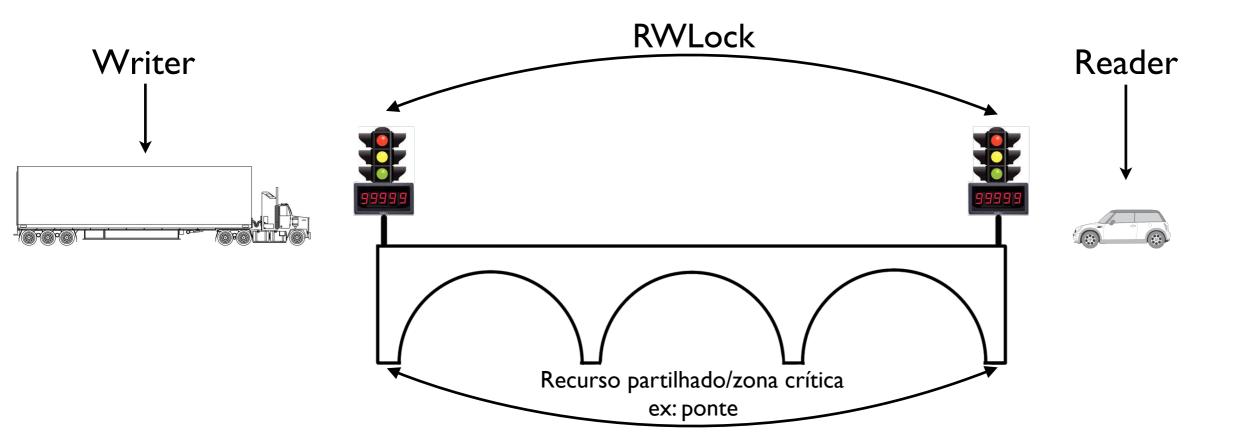


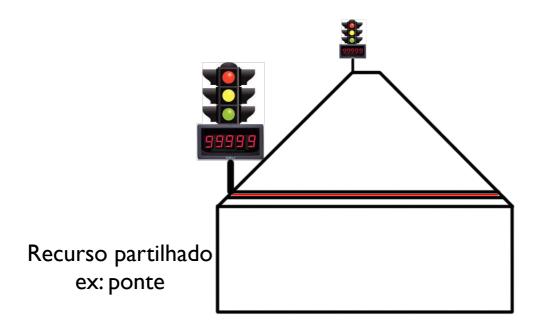






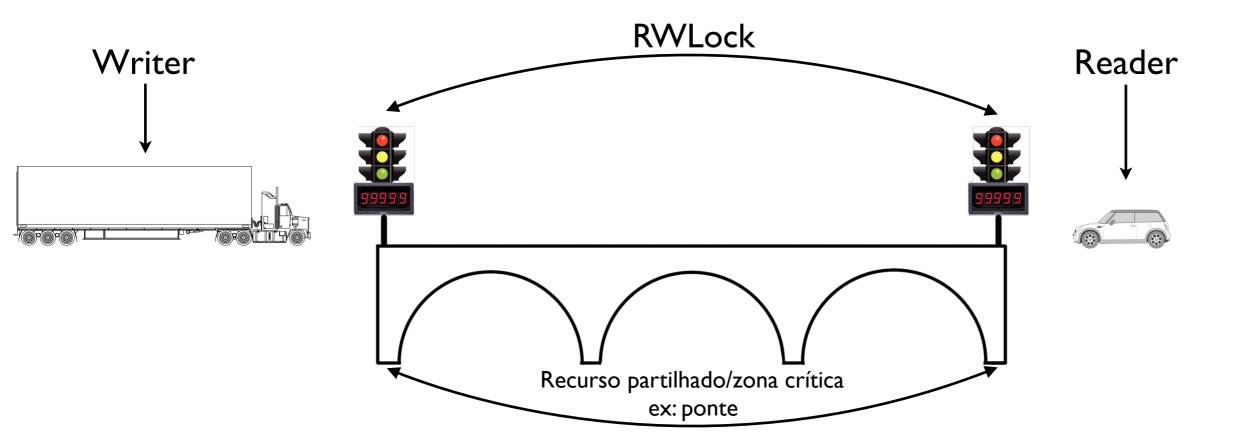


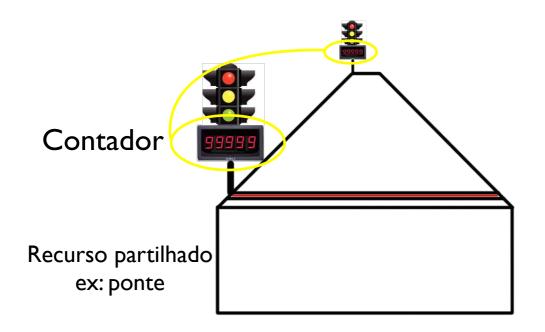






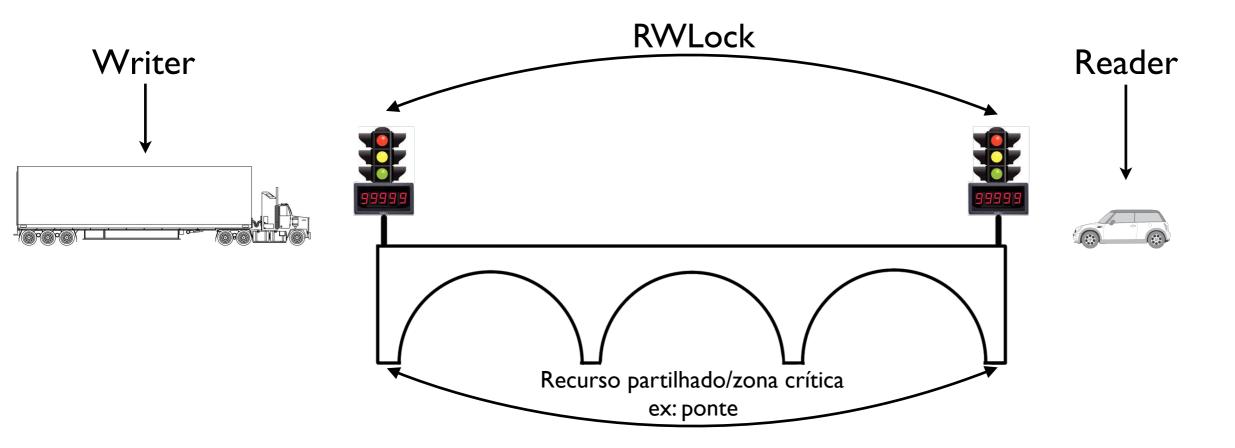


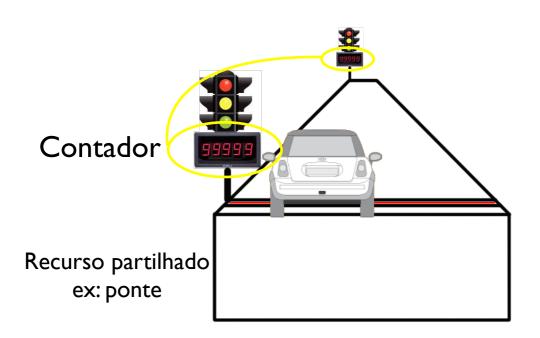






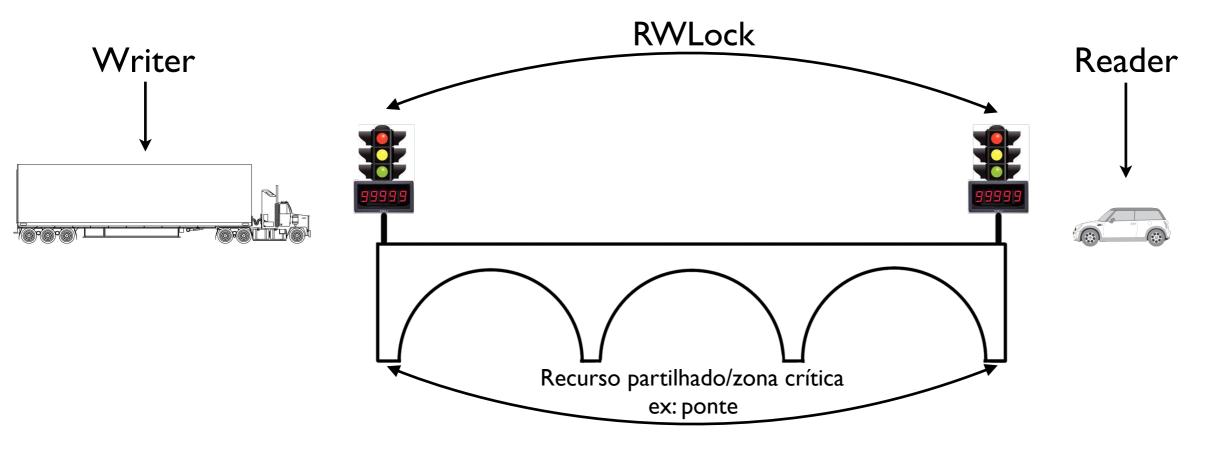


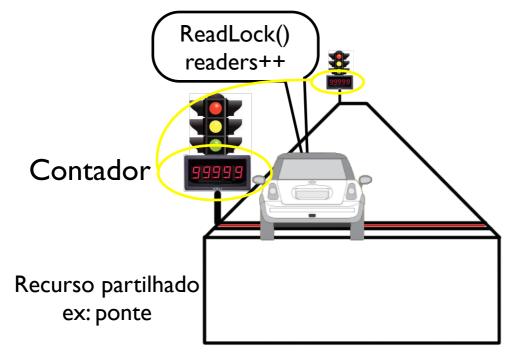






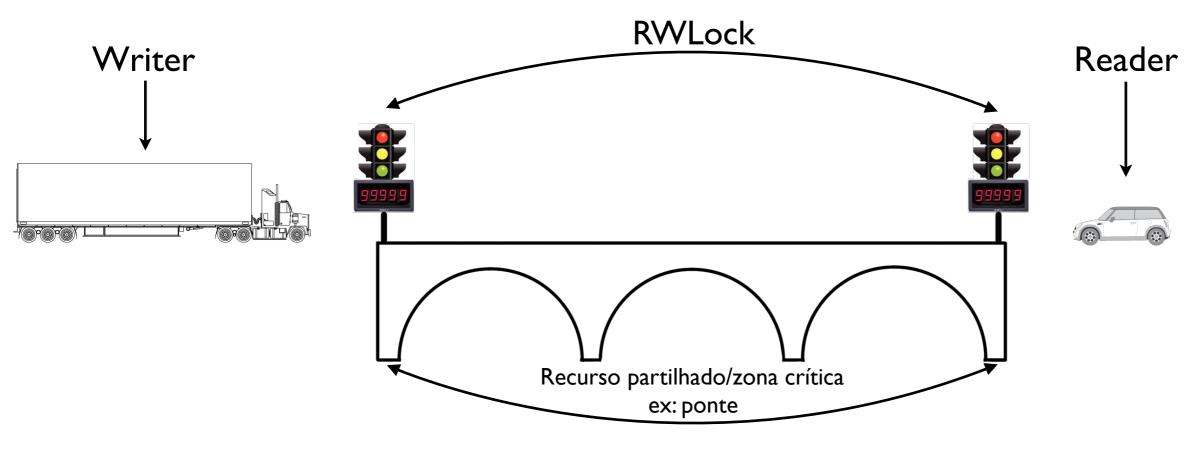


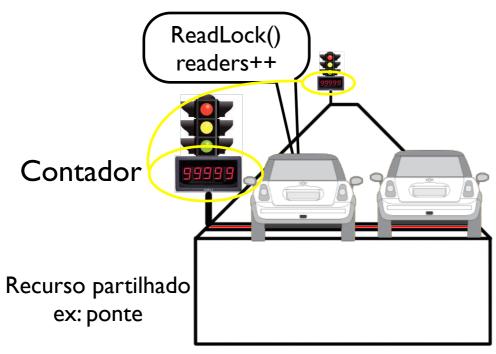






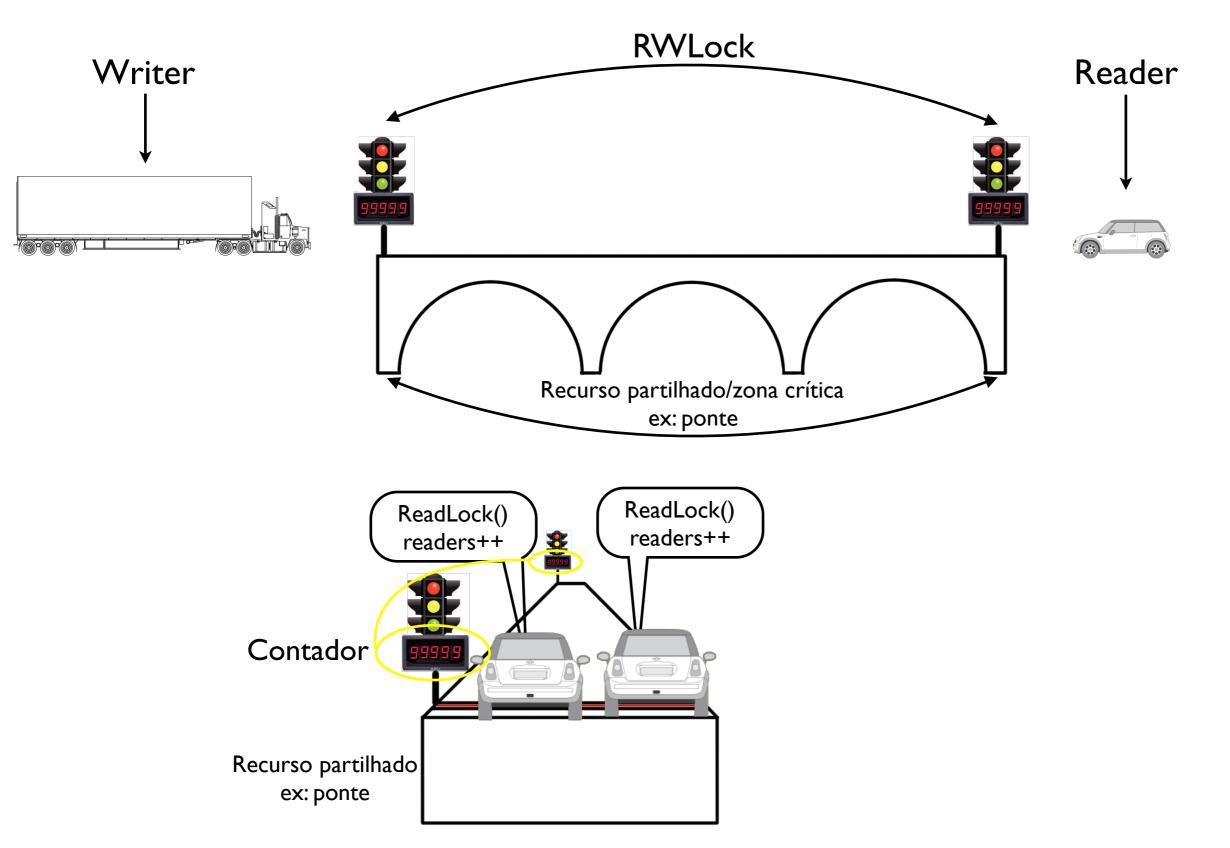






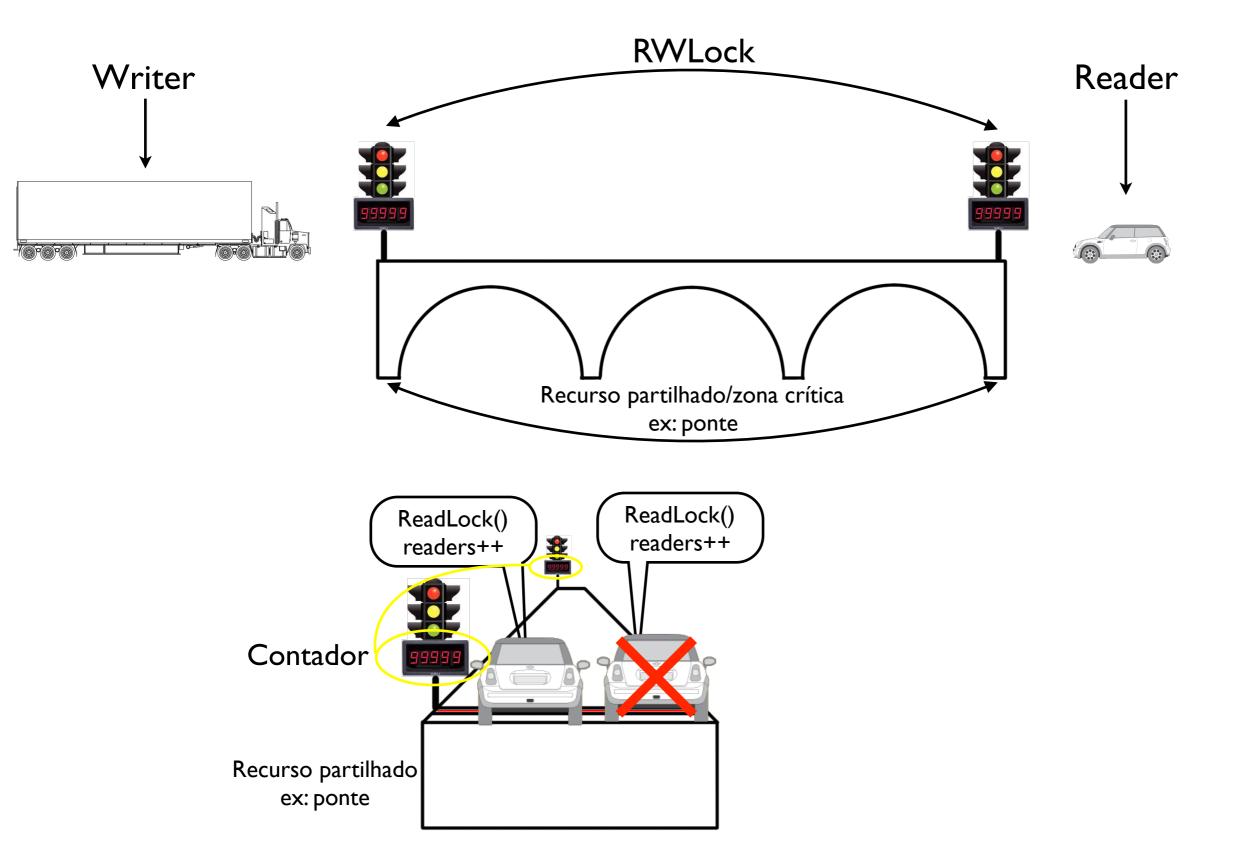






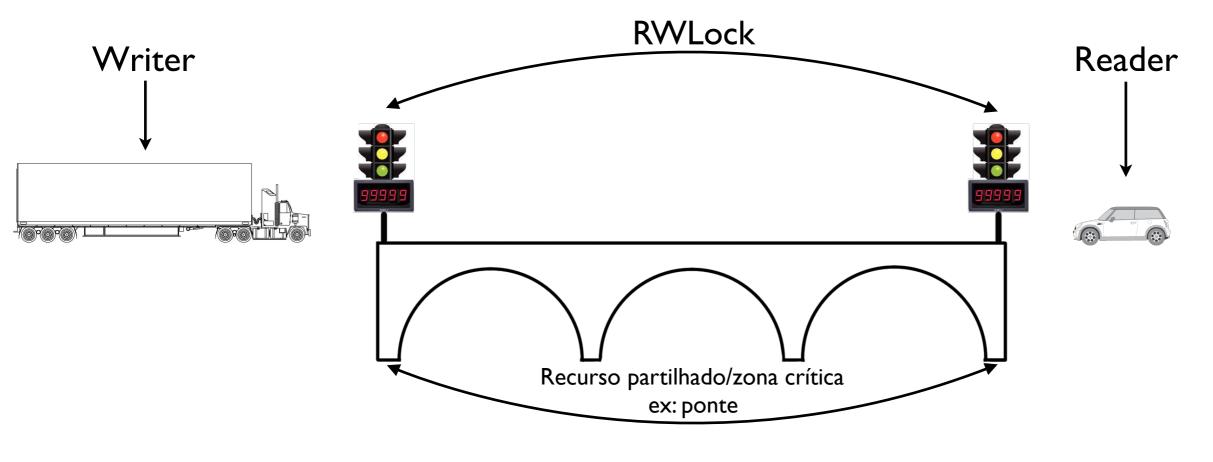


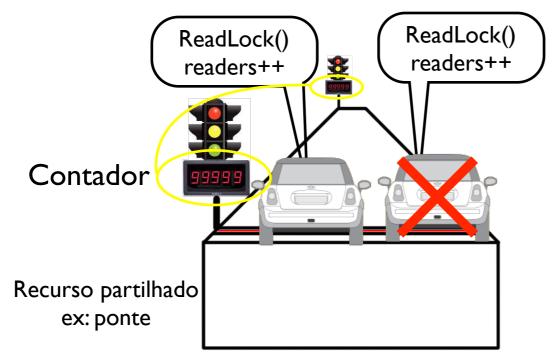












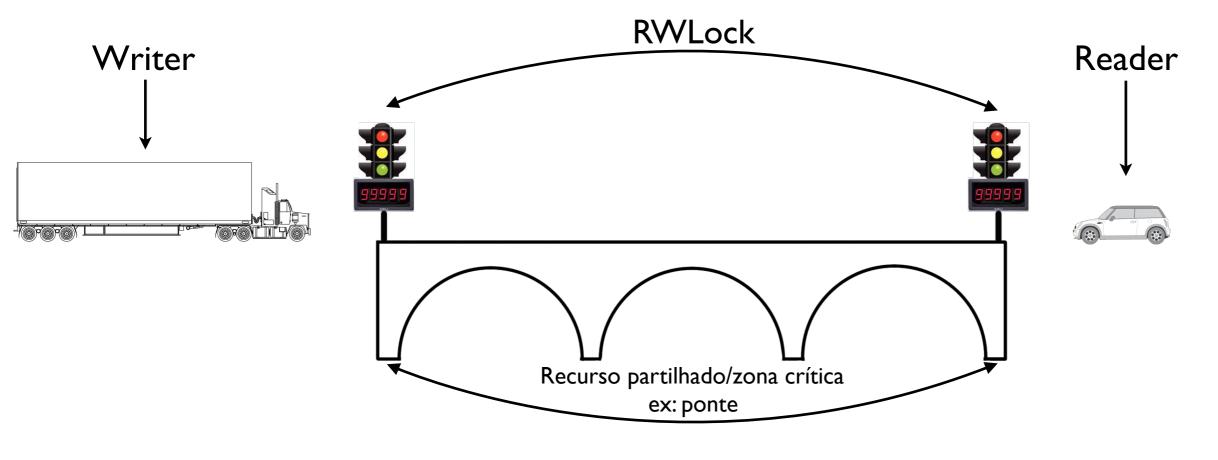
Aula 1 ex Contador: acessos concorrentes a um contador partilhado pode levar a "perdas" na contagem.

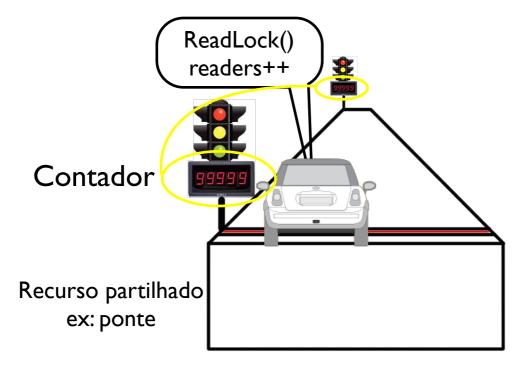
Logo...

Garantir exclusão mútua no acesso à zona crítica!









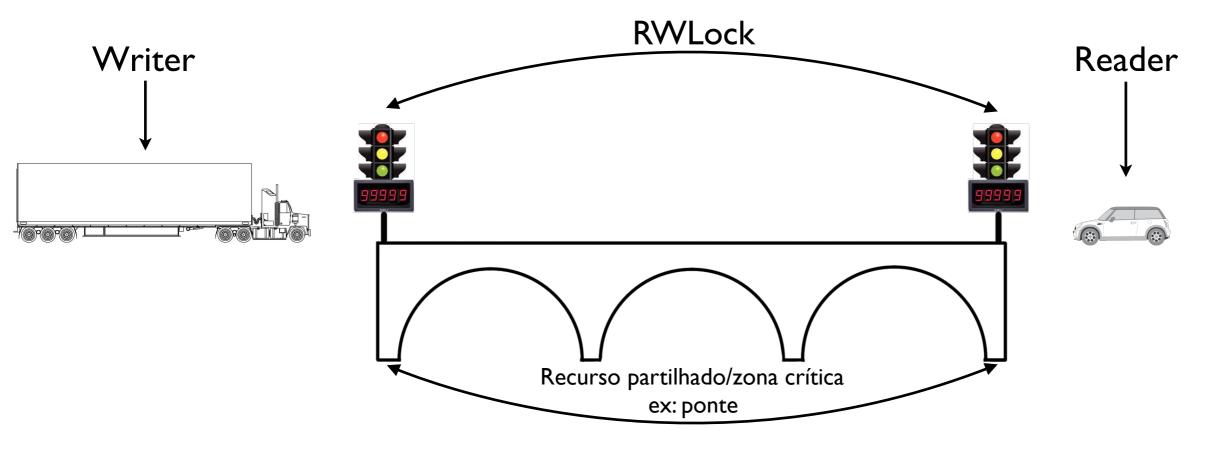
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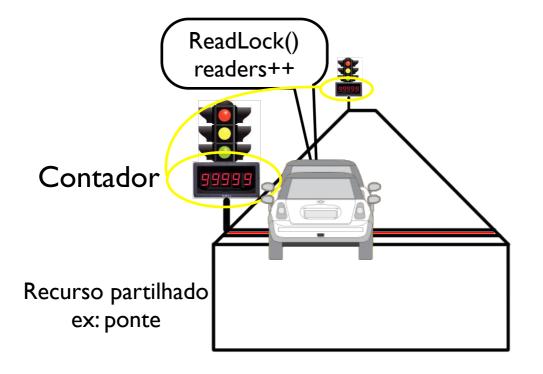
Logo...

Garantir exclusão mútua no acesso à zona crítica!









Aula 1 ex Contador: acessos concorrentes a um contador partilhado pode levar a "perdas" na contagem.

Logo...

Garantir exclusão mútua no acesso à zona crítica!





3) Implemente a classe RWLock com os métodos readLock(), readUnlock(), writeLock() e writeUnlock() de modo a permitir o acesso simultâneo de múltiplos leitores a uma dada região crítica, ou em alternativa, o acesso de um único escritor.

Usar ReentrantLock e respectivas variáveis de condição.

Main

//criar objecto RWLock
//criar e iniciar 15 Readers
void readLock()
void readLock()

RWLock

(...)

Void readLock()

void readUnlock()

void writeLock()

void writeUnlock()

Reader

RWlock rwlock;
run()
rwlock.readLock();
sleep(1s);
rwlock.readUnlock();

Writer

implements

Runnable

RWlock rwlock;
run()
 rwlock.writeLock();
 sleep(Is);
 rwlock.writeUnlock();







Exemplo (Exercício 3):

Reader 1

rwlock readLock()
//secção crítica
rwlock readUnlock()

Reader 2

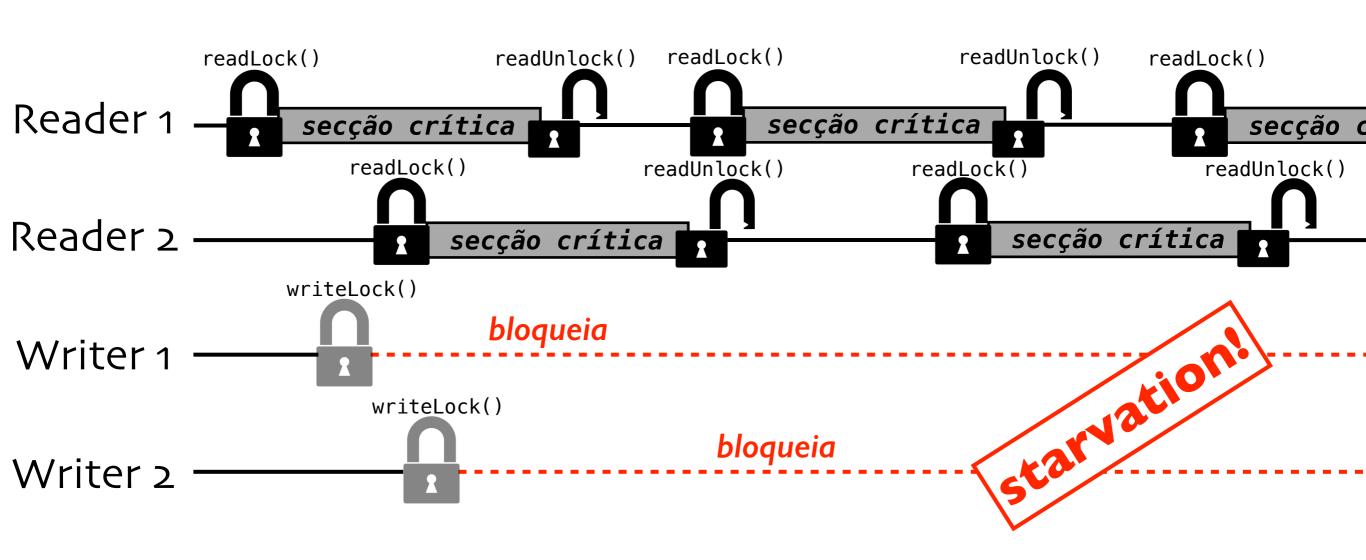
rwlock.readLock()
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Writer 1

rwlock.writeLock()
//secção crítica
rwlock.writeUnlock()

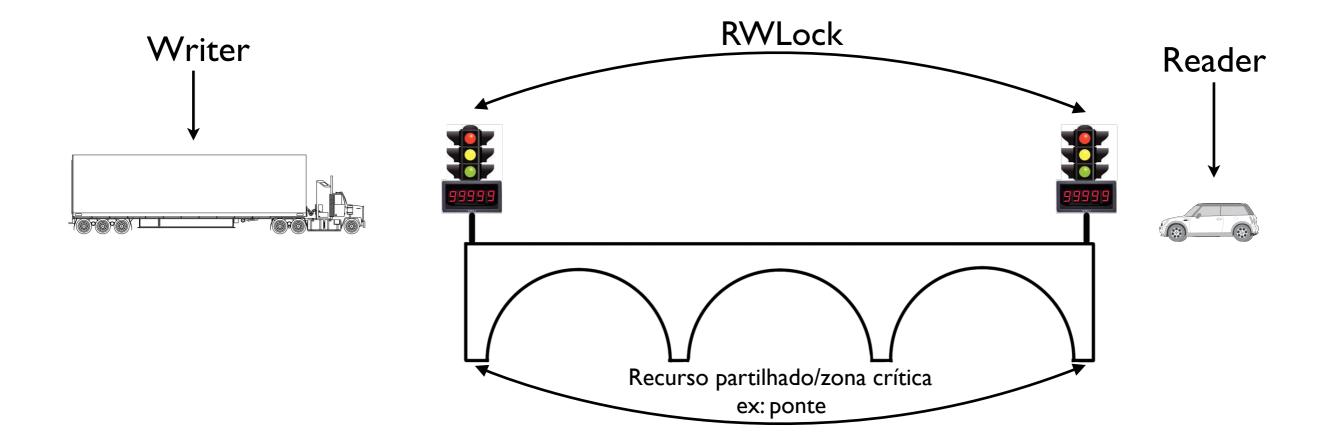
Writer 2

rwlock.writeLock()
//secção crítica
rwlock.writeUnlock()



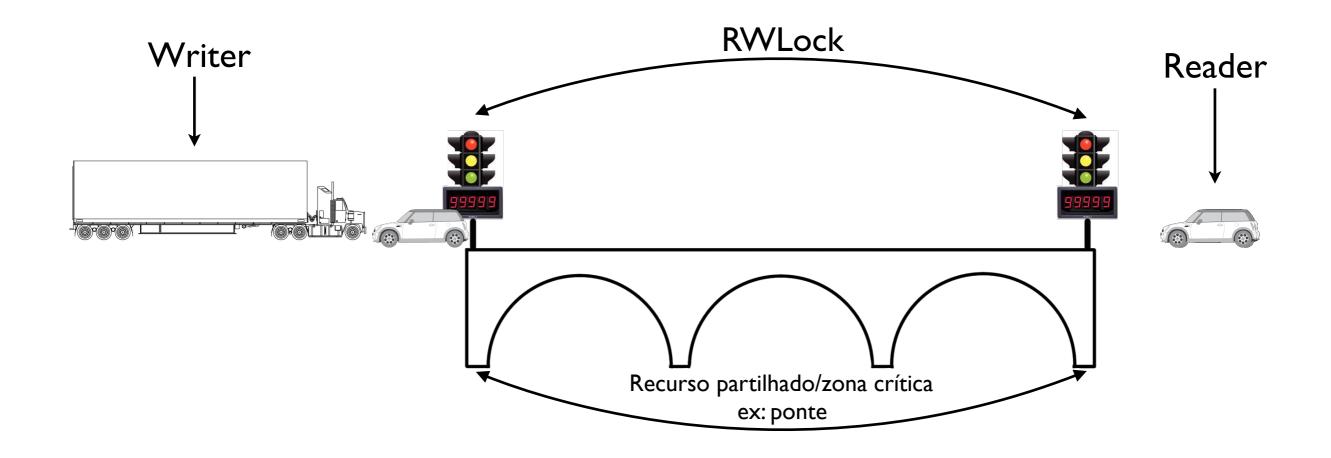






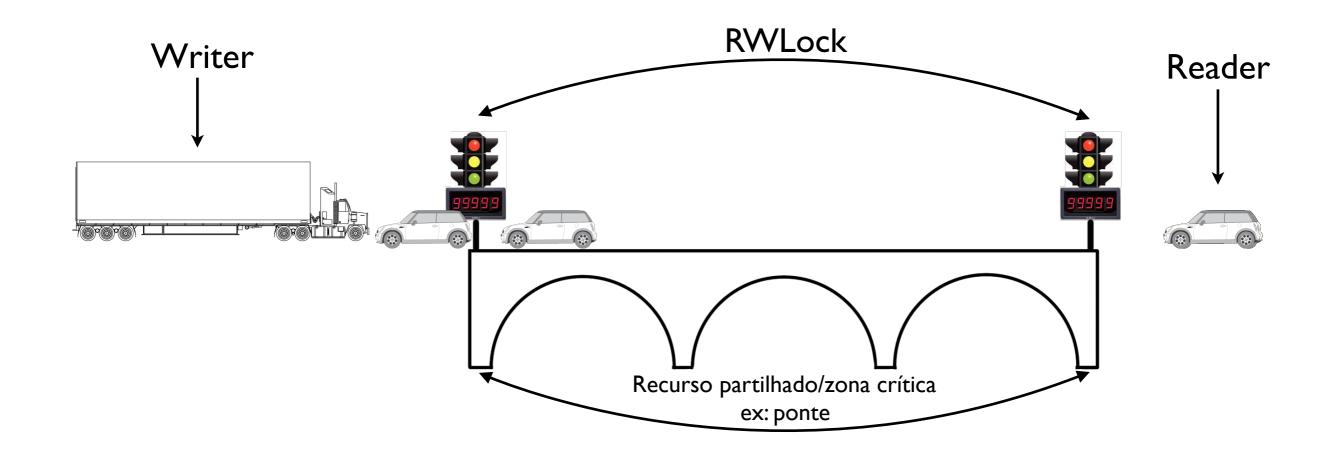






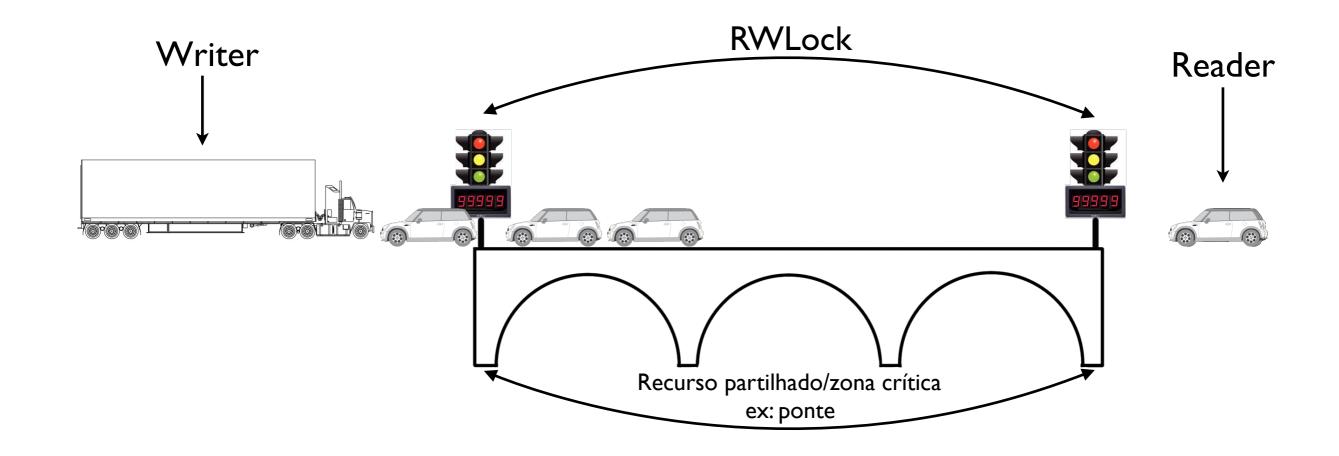






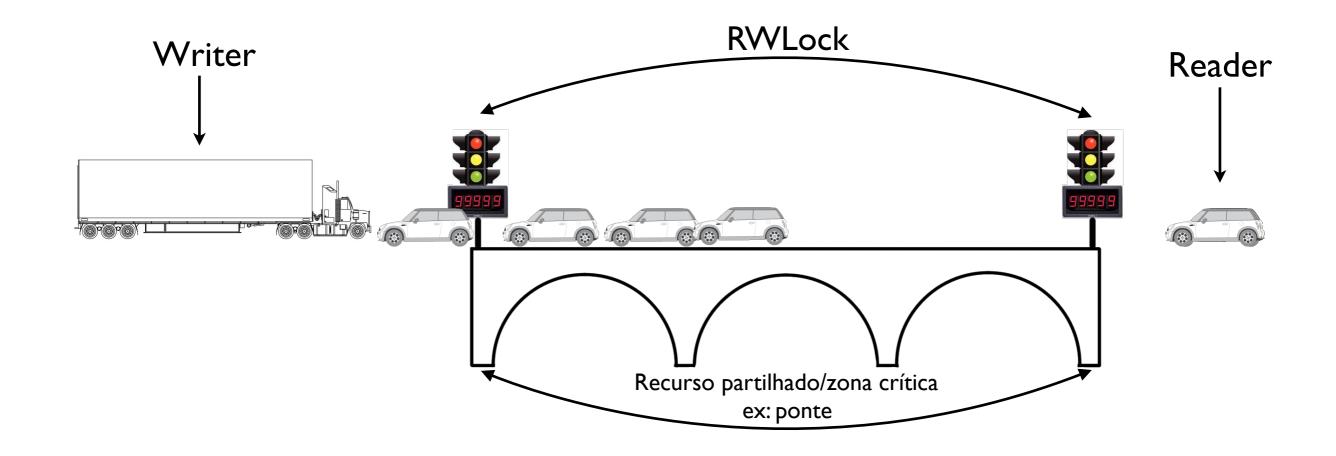






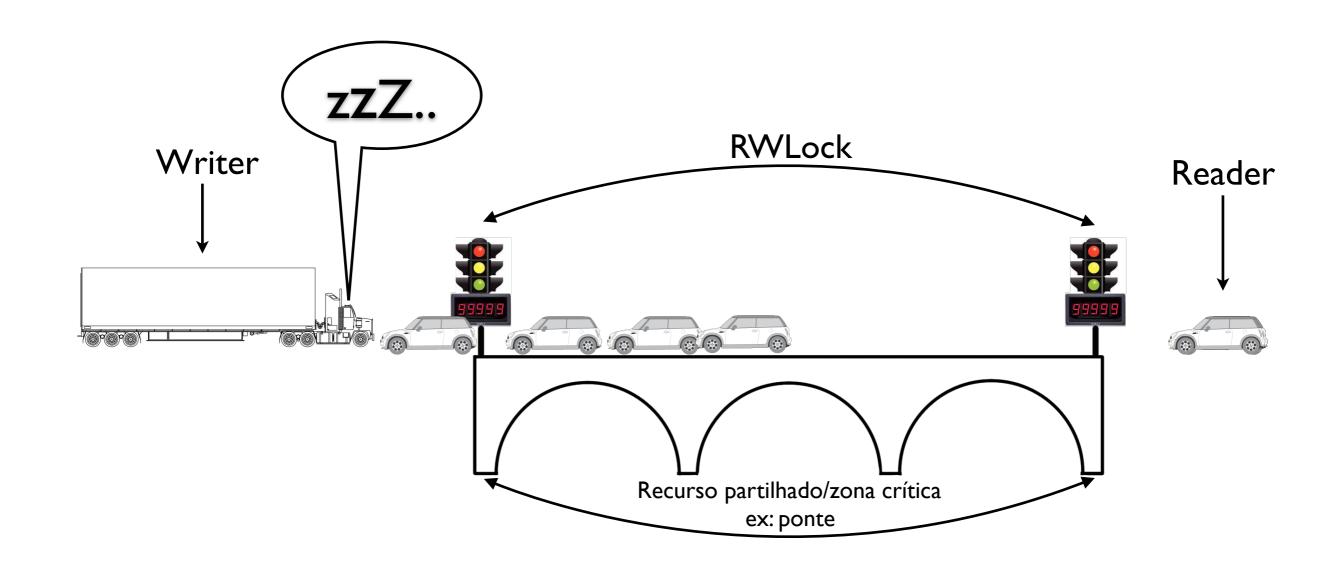






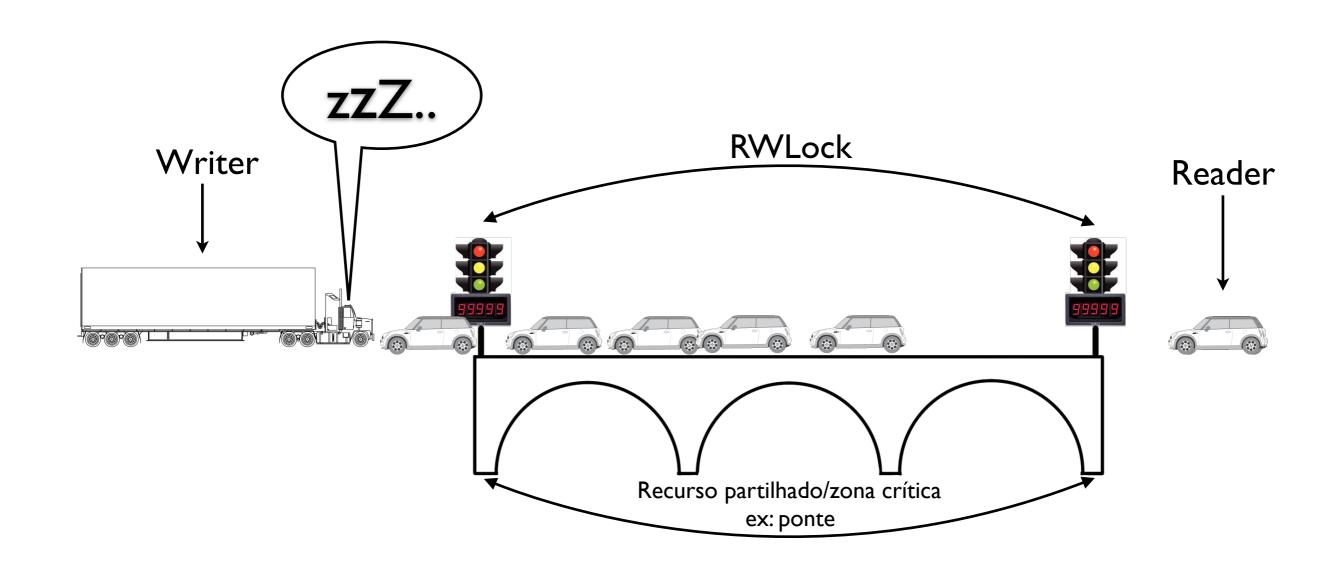






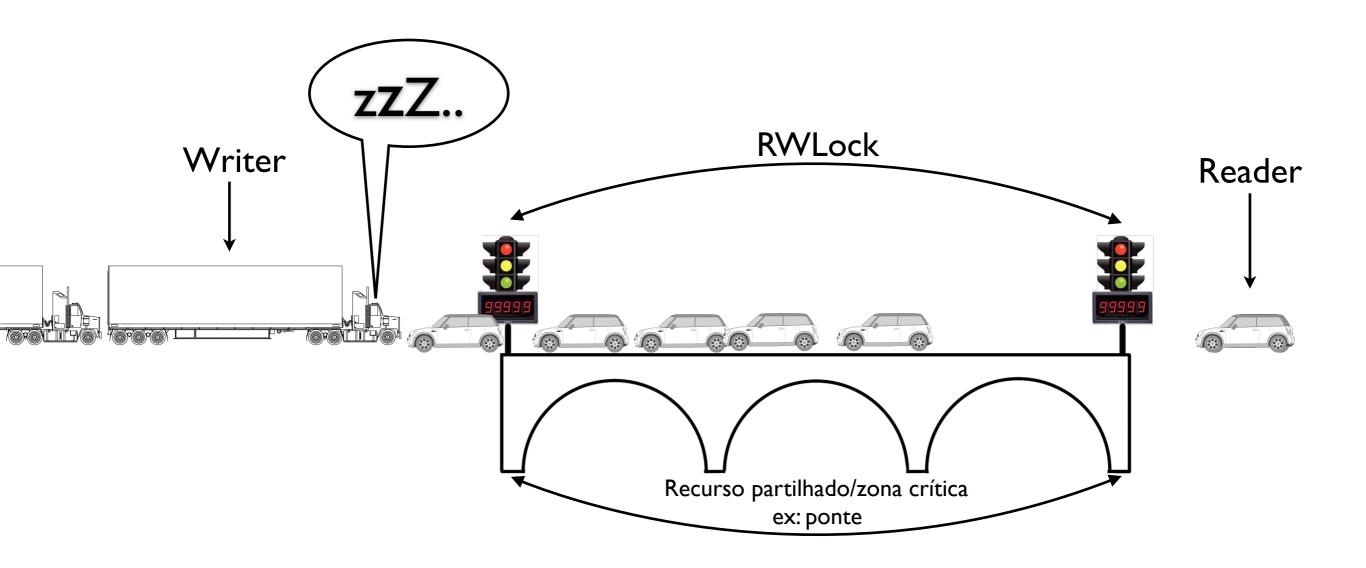






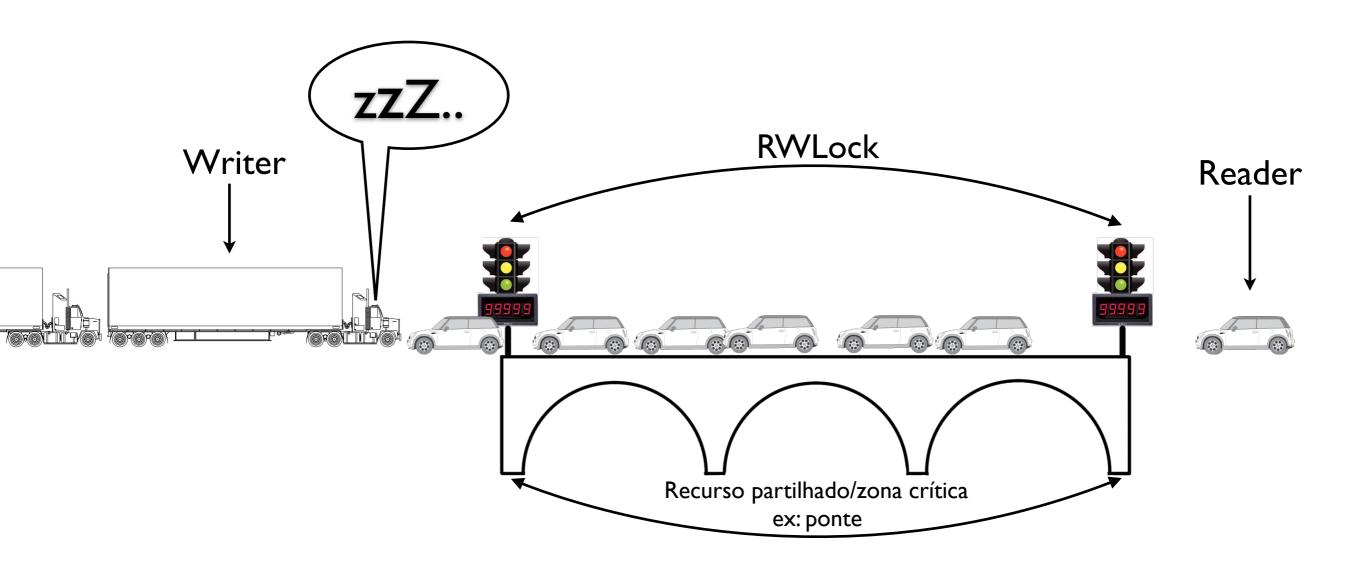






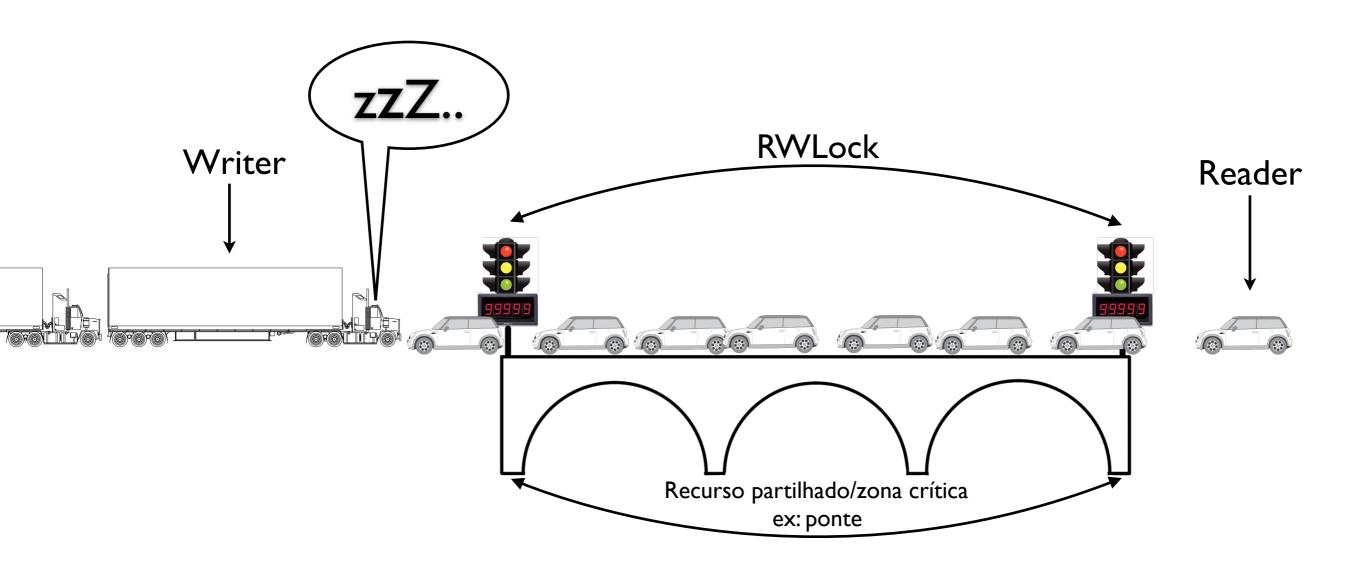
















- 3) Implemente a classe RWLock com os métodos readLock(), readUnlock(), writeLock() e writeUnlock() de modo a permitir o acesso simultâneo de múltiplos leitores a uma dada região crítica, ou em alternativa, o acesso de um único escritor.
- Usar ReentrantLock e respectivas variáveis de condição.
- Evitar o fenómeno de <u>starvation</u>.

Main

//criar objecto RWLock
//criar e iniciar 15 Readers
void readLock()
e 15 Writers

RWLock

(...)

Void readLock()

void readUnlock()

void writeLock()

void writeUnlock()

Reader

RWlock rwlock;
run()
rwlock.readLock();
sleep(1s);
rwlock.readUnlock();

implements Runnable

Writer

```
RWlock rwlock;
run()
    rwlock.writeLock();
    sleep(Is);
    rwlock.writeUnlock();
```



