

## Organizzazione della lezione Un esempio L'efficienza dei thread Il Singleton ed il double-checked locking Conclusioni

## Per comprendere la race condition

- È necessario comprendere bene in che maniera i metodi synchronized sono eseguiti in mutua esclusione
- Per questo motivo presentiamo un esempio, semplice, che al variare di alcuni semplici keyword si comporta in maniera diversa
- Uno strumento di "lavoro" per fare pratica...

### **Race Condition**

Il risultato finale dell'esecuzione dei processi dipende dalla temporizzazione o dalla sequenza con cui vengono eseguiti.



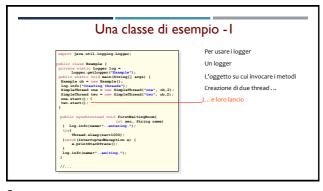
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## Una classe di esempio seport java.util.loggiag.toggar; ( public class Emaglia ( public c





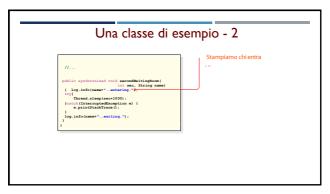


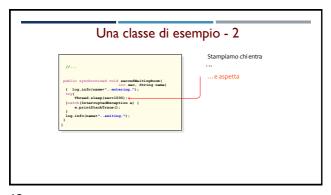


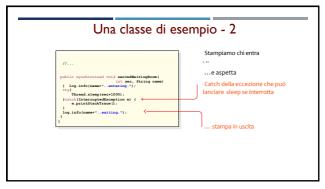


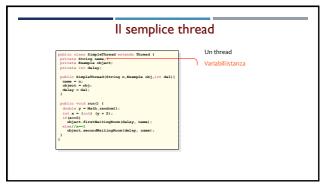
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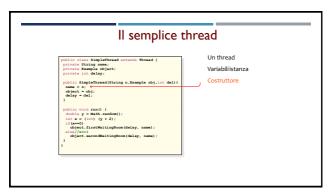


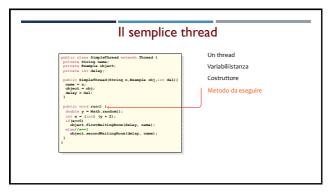


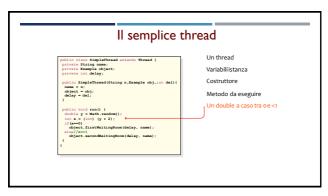


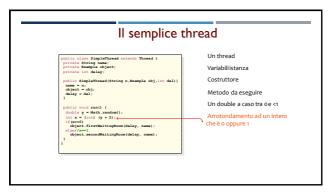


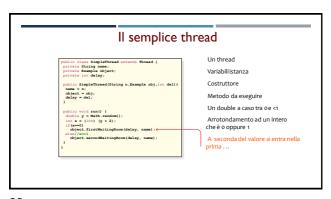


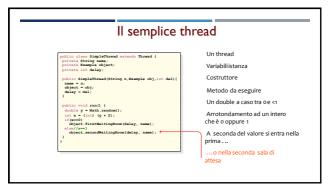








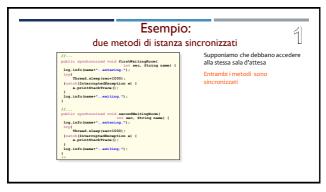




## Un esempio di lavoro Vari possibili casi

- · Ci sono due thread che cercano di accedere
  - a due metodi
  - a volte allo stesso metodo, contemporaneamente
- I metodi possono essere di istanza oppure statici
- I metodi possono essere sincronizzati oppure non sincronizzati
- Un metodo può essere invocato da uno solo dei thread oppure da entrambi i thread
- Per ogni combinazione si dovrebbe verificare il comportamento, e capirlo completamente







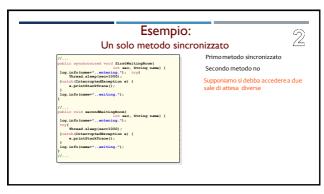














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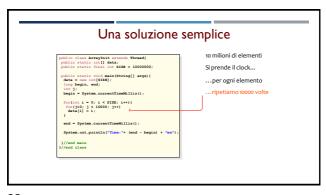
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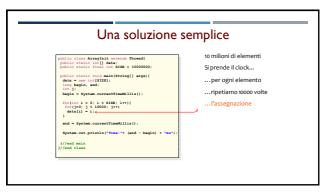
# Inizializziamo un array di interi Beh, poco da spiegare L'array è "grande" (10 milioni di elementi) E ogni inizializzazione viene ripetuta 10000 volte! Semplice!

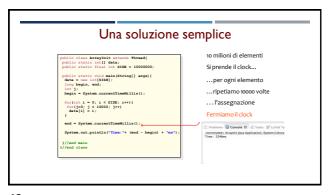










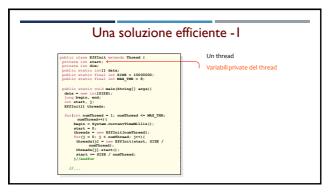


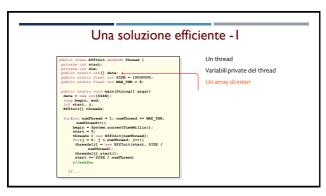
## Inizializzazione concorrente

- . L'idea: dividiamo l'array in blocchi e facciamo partire diversi thread
  - e ciascuno inizializza il proprio blocco
- Quindi, se SIZE è la dimensione dell'array intero
  - o Ognuno dei numThread thread prende un pezzo di dimensione SIZE/numThread
- Quindi, il thread main istanzia e lancia numThread thread
- Al costruttore dei thread si passano:
  - la posizione di partenza nell'array: start
  - quanti elementi devono essere inizializzati: dim
- Dopo aver lanciato i thread, il thread main attende tutti con una join()
- Ripetiamo questo per 1, 2, ..., MAX THR

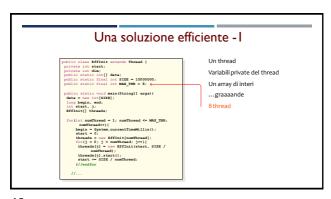
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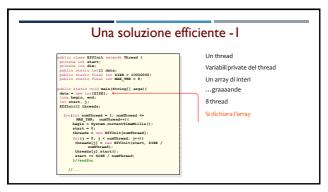
## Una soluzione efficiente - I public class EffInit extends Thread ( private int start; private int dim: public static int[] data; public static final int SIZE = 10000000; public static final int MAX THR = 8: public static void main(String[] args) ( data = new int[SIZE]; long begin, end; int start, j; EffInit[] threads: for(int numThread = 1; numThread <= MAX\_THR; numThread++) ( begin = System.currentTimeMillis(); start = 0; threads = new EffInit[numThread]; for(j = 0; j < numThread; j++)( threads[j] = new EffInit(start, SIZE /</pre> numThread); threads[j].start(); start += SIZE / numThread; 1//endfor

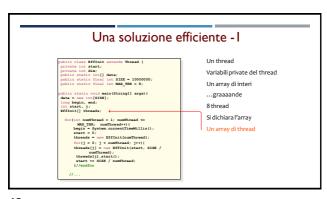








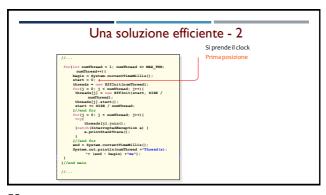






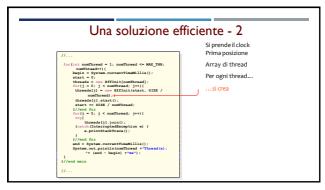


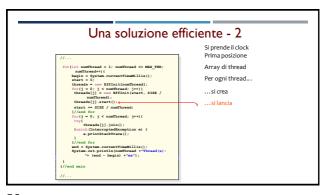


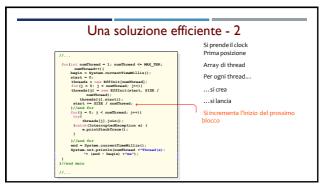


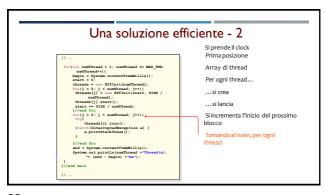


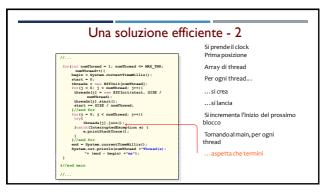


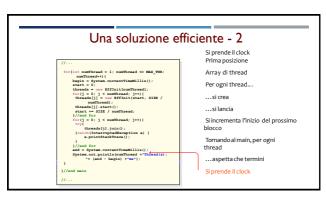


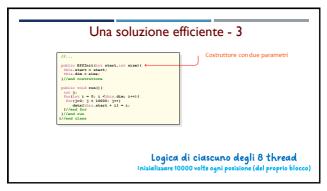


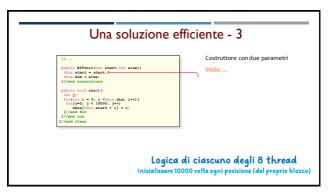


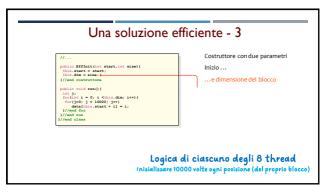


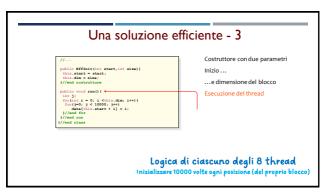


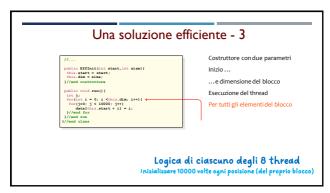


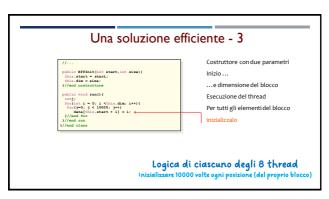


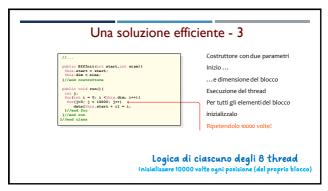














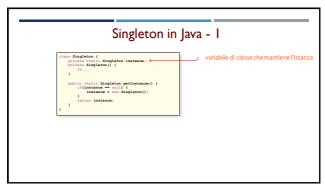
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Ok, dimenticavo l'efficienza

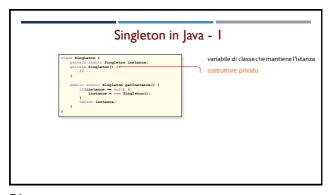


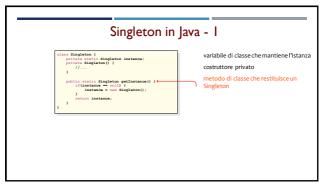
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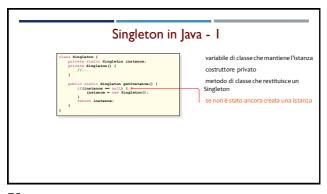
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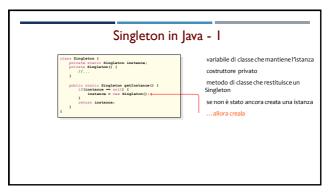


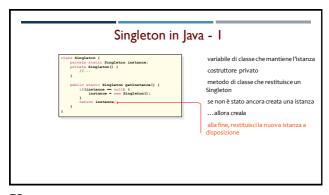


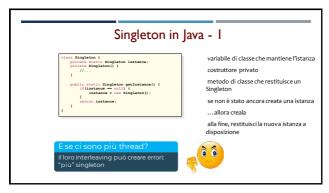


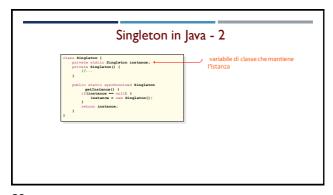


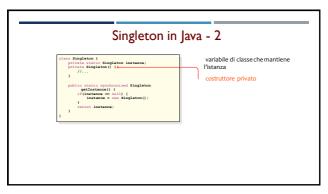


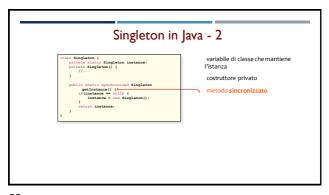


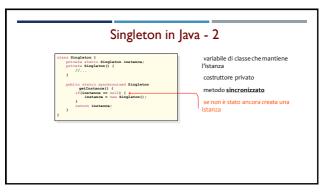


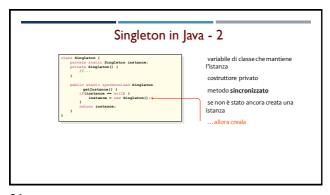


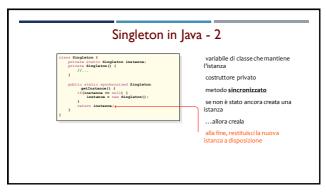


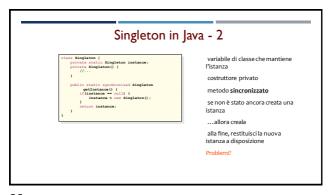


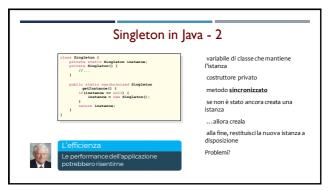


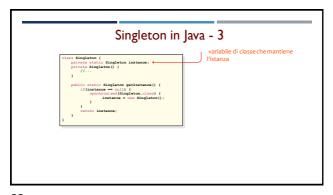


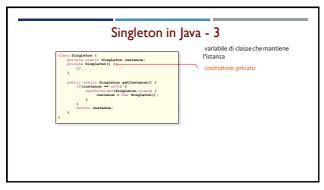


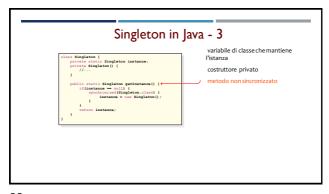


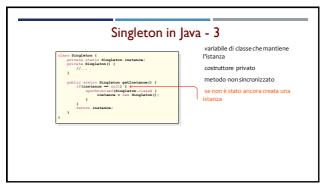


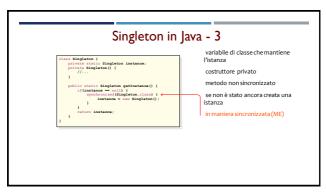


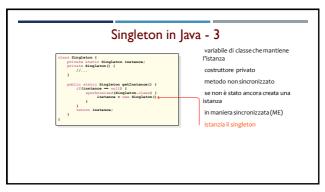


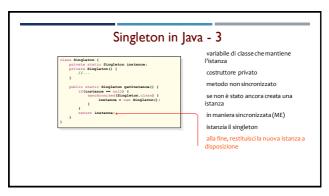


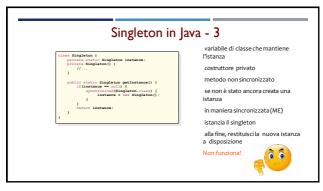






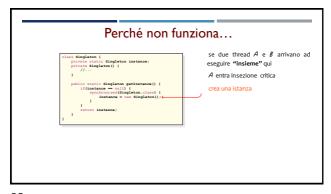


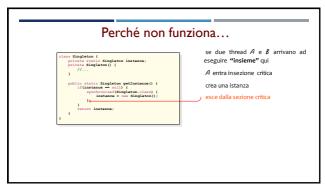






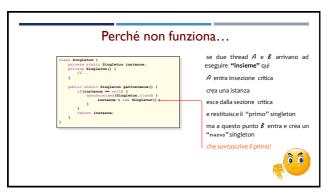


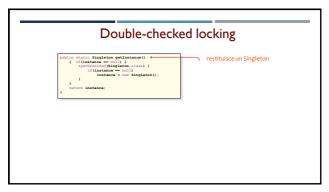


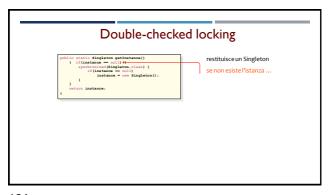


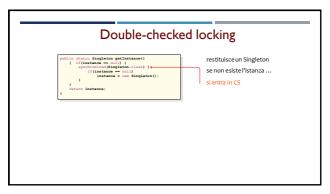


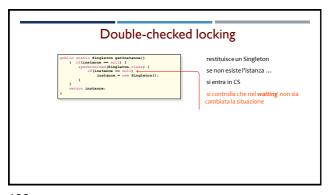


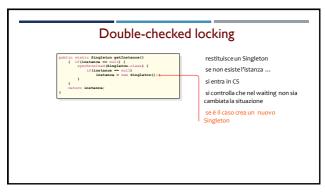


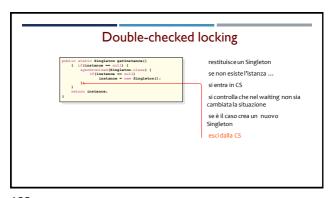


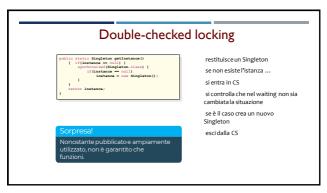


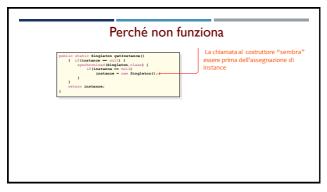


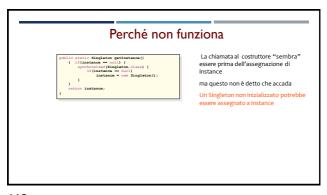


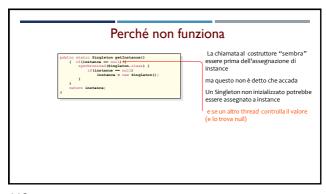


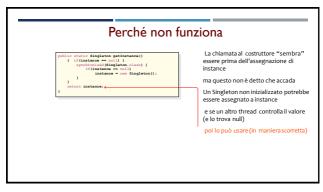


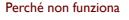














La chiamata al costruttore "sembra" essere prima dell'assegnazione di instance

ma questo non è detto che accada

Un Singleton non inizializzato potrebbe essere assegnato a instance

e se un altro thread controlla il valore (e lo trova null)

poi lo può usare (in maniera scorretta)

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## Soluzioni?

- . La variabile instance resa volatile, dopo Java 5, funziona
- Altrimenti, si possono usare le classi statiche con l'idioma "Initialization-on-demand holder"

- LazyHolder è inizializzata dalla JVM solo quando serve (alla prima getInstance())
- Essendo un inizializzatore statico, viene eseguito una sola volta (al caricamento) e stabilisce una relazione happens-before tutte le altre operazioni sulla classe

