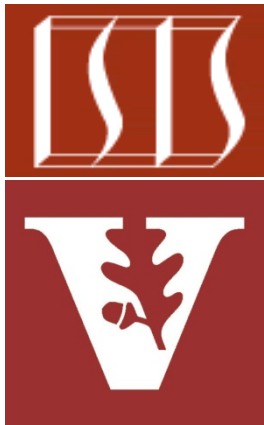


# Android Concurrency: Java ReentrantReadWriteLock



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# Learning Objectives in this Part of the Module

- Understand how ReentrantReadWriteLocks provide readers-writer lock semantics to concurrent Java programs

### ReentrantReadWriteLock

Added in API level 1

extends [Object](#)  
implements [Serializable](#) [ReadWriteLock](#)

[java.lang.Object](#)  
↳ [java.util.concurrent.locks.ReentrantReadWriteLock](#)

#### Class Overview

An implementation of [ReadWriteLock](#) supporting similar semantics to [ReentrantLock](#).

This class has the following properties:

- **Acquisition order**

This class does not impose a reader or writer preference ordering for lock access. However, it does support an optional *fairness* policy.

**Non-fair mode (default)**

When constructed as non-fair (the default), the order of entry to the read and write lock is unspecified, subject to reentrancy constraints. A nonfair lock that is continuously contended may indefinitely postpone one or more reader or writer threads, but will normally have higher throughput than a fair lock.

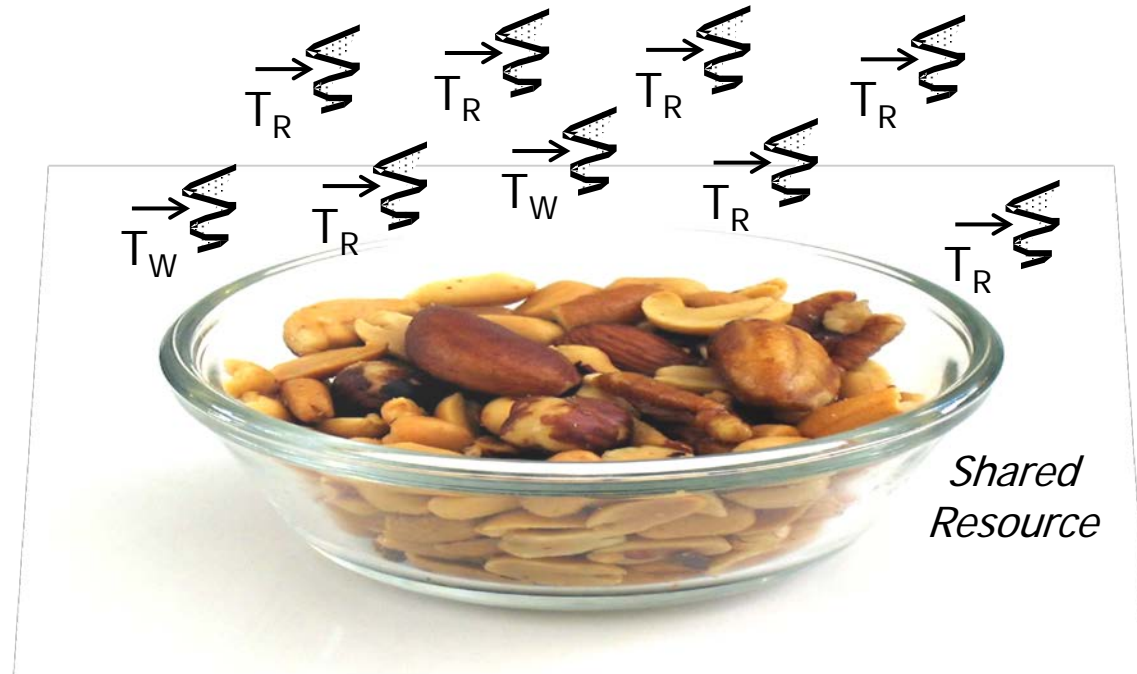
**Fair mode**

When constructed as fair, threads contend for entry using an approximately arrival-order policy. When the currently held lock is released, either the longest-waiting single writer thread will be assigned the write lock, or if there is a group of reader threads waiting longer than all waiting writer threads, that group will be assigned the read lock.

A thread that tries to acquire a fair read lock (non-reentrantly) will block if either the write lock is held, or there is a waiting writer thread. The thread will not acquire the read lock until after the oldest currently waiting writer thread has acquired and released the write lock. Of course, if a waiting writer abandons its wait, leaving one or more reader threads as the longest waiters in the queue with the write lock free, then those readers will be assigned the read lock.

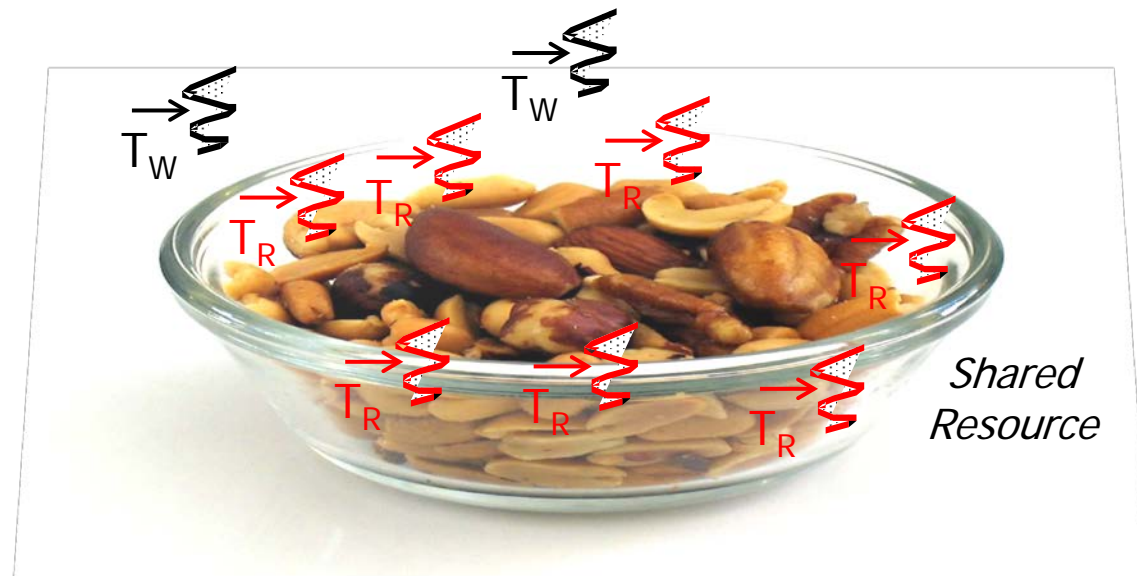
## Overview of Readers-Writer Locks

- A readers-writer lock is a synchronization mechanism often used in contexts with many concurrent threads



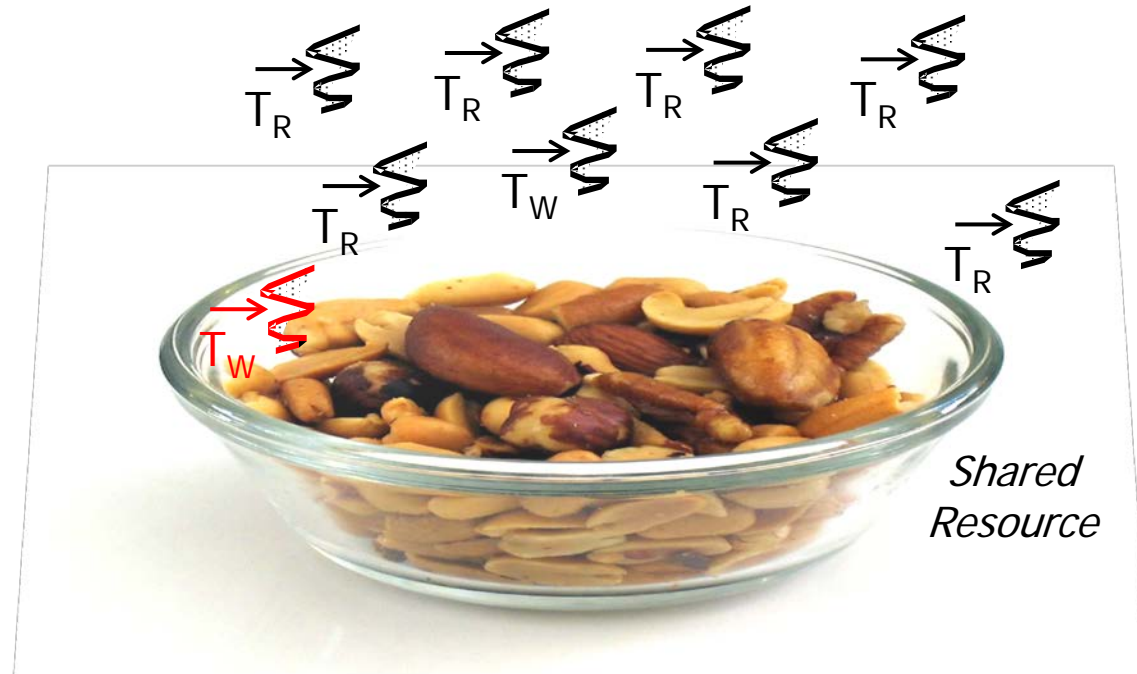
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- It allows access to a shared resource either by
  - Multiple threads that have read-only access or



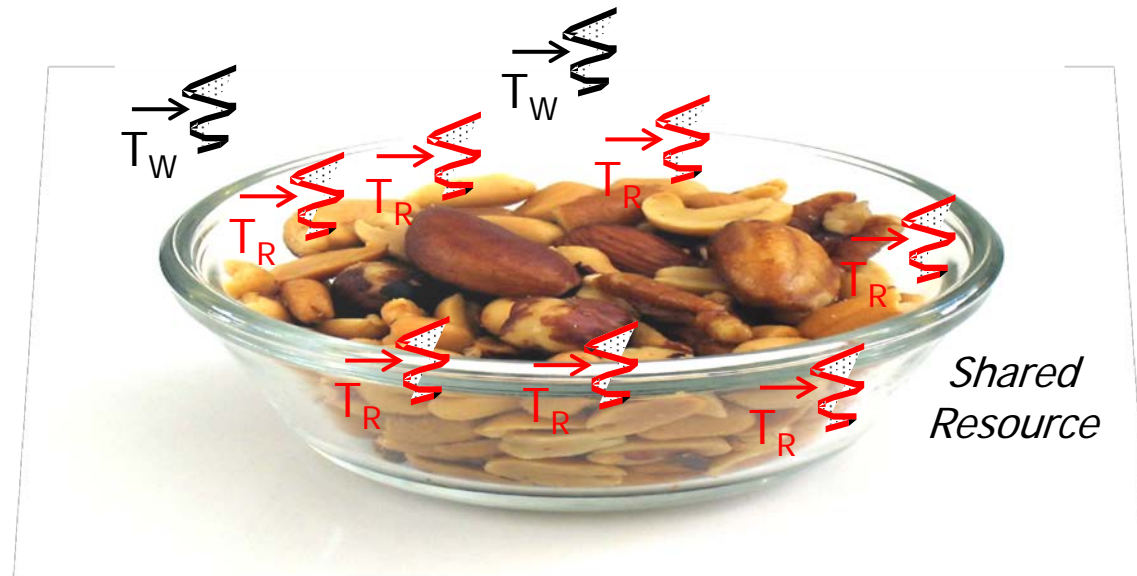
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# Overview of Readers-Writer Locks

- A readers-writer lock is a synchronization mechanism often used in contexts with many concurrent threads
- It allows access to a shared resource either by
- They may help improve performance when resources are *read* much more often than *written*





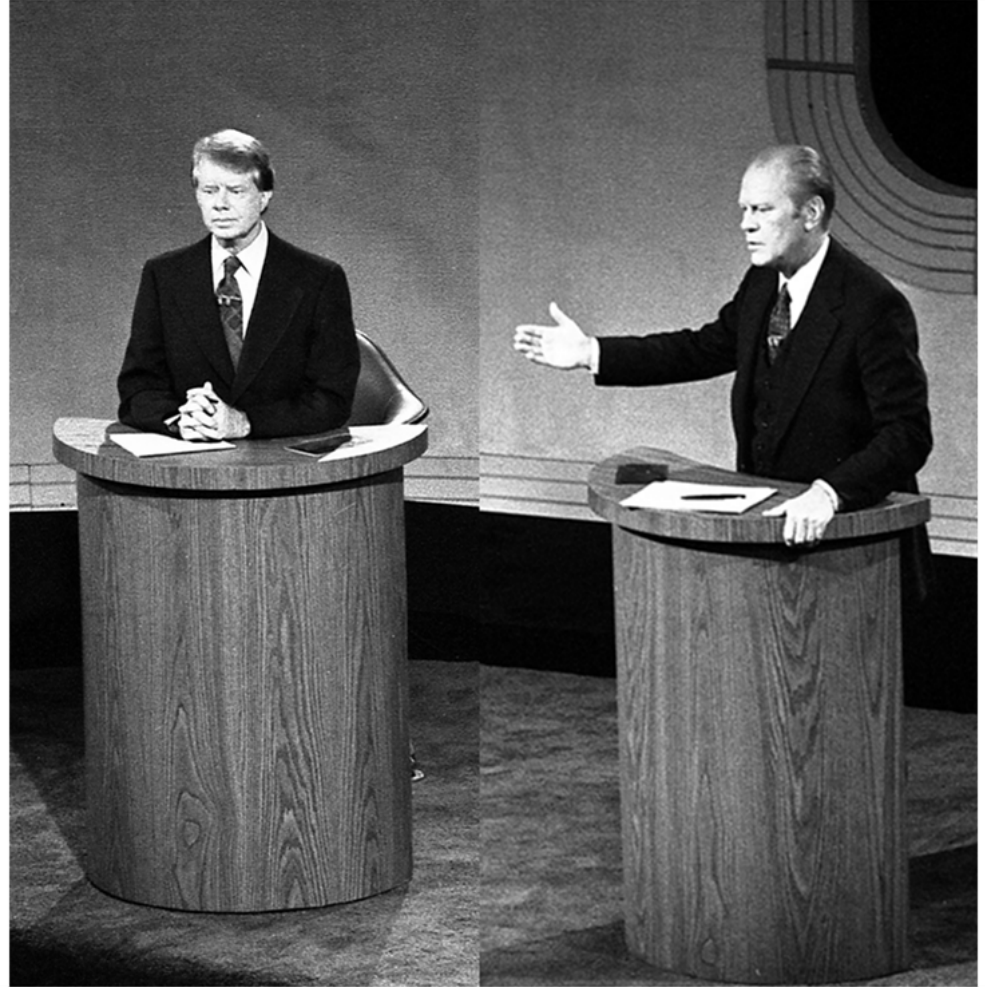
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- A readers-writer lock is a synchronization mechanism often used in contexts with many concurrent threads
- It allows access to a shared resource either by
- They may help improve performance when resources are *read* much more often than *written*
- Especially on multi-core & multi-processor platforms



## Overview of Readers-Writer Locks

- A readers-writer lock is a synchronization mechanism often used in contexts with many concurrent threads
- It allows access to a shared resource either by
- They may help improve performance when resources are *read* much more often than *written*
- A human known use of the readers-writer locking protocol is formal political debates





# Overview of ReentrantReadWriteLock

# Overview of ReentrantReadWriteLock

- ReentrantReadWriteLocks implement the ReadWriteLock interface

## ReentrantReadWriteLock

Added in API level 1

extends [Object](#)  
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# Overview of ReentrantReadWriteLock

- ReentrantReadWriteLocks implement the ReadWriteLock interface

```
public class ReentrantReadWriteLock  
    implements ReadWriteLock ... {  
    ...
```

- Most of it is written in Java

# Overview of ReentrantReadWriteLock

- ReentrantReadWriteLocks implement the ReadWriteLock interface
- ReadLock & WriteLock implement the Lock interface

```
public class ReentrantReadWriteLock
    implements ReadWriteLock ... {
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    /** Inner class providing
        readlock */
    ReentrantReadWriteLock.ReadLock
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        writelock */
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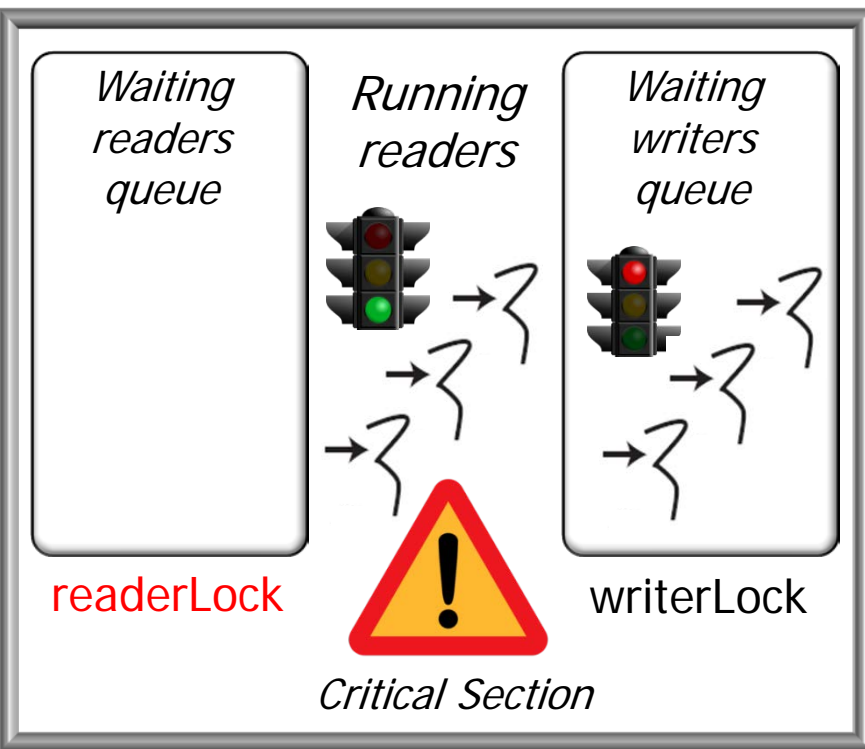
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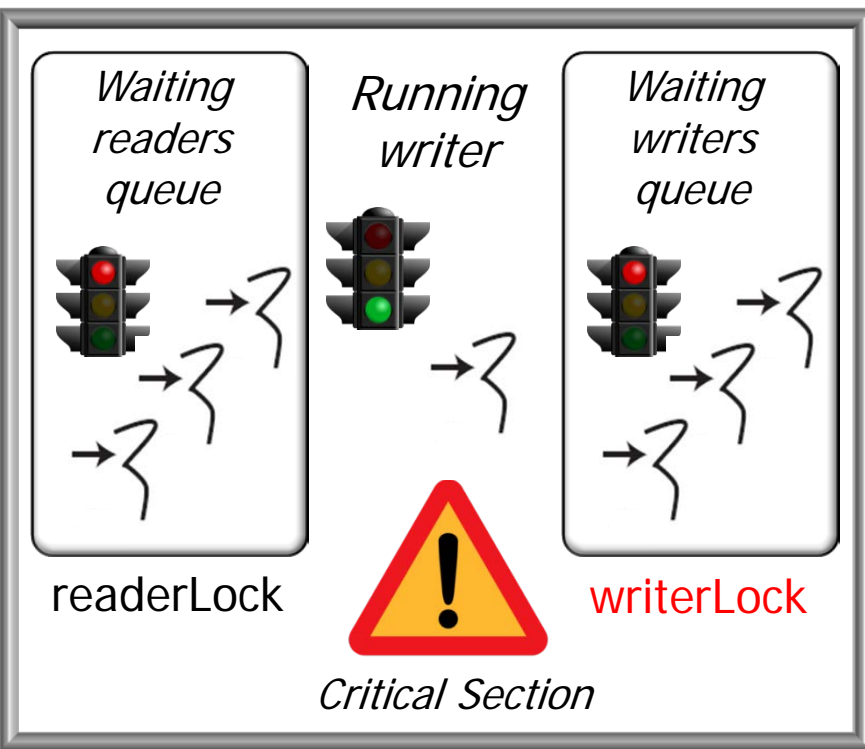


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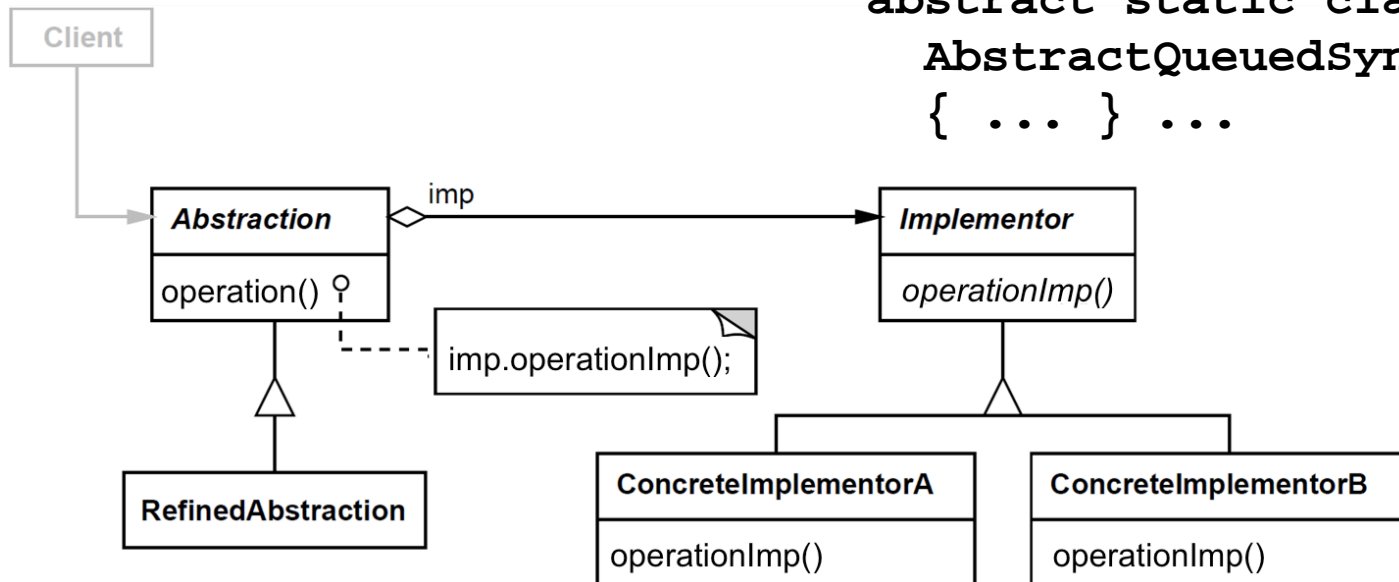


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- ReadLock & WriteLock implement the Lock interface
- ReentrantReadWriteLock uses the *Bridge* pattern

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public class ReentrantReadWriteLock
    implements ReadWriteLock ... {
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    /** Performs sync mechanics */
    final Sync sync;

    /** Sync implementation for
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    abstract static class Sync extends
        AbstractQueuedSynchronizer
    { ... } ...
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  - Inherits functionality from AbstractQueuedSynchronizer
  - Optionally implement fair or non-fair lock acquisition model

```
public class ReentrantReadWriteLock
    implements ReadWriteLock ... {
    ...
    public ReentrantReadWriteLock
        (boolean fair) {
        sync = fair ? new FairSync()
                    : new NonfairSync();
        readerLock =
            new ReadLock(this);
        writerLock =
            new WriteLock(this);
    }
    ...
}
```

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  - Initialize the readerLock & writerLock data members

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- ReentrantReadWriteLocks implement the ReadWriteLock interface
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- Its key methods are writeLock() & readLock()

```
public class ReentrantReadWriteLock
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    ...
    /** Returns the lock used for
        writing */
    public ReentrantReadWriteLock.
        WriteLock
        writeLock() {
            return writerLock;
        }

    /** Returns the lock used for
        reading */
    public ReentrantReadWriteLock.
        ReadLock
        readLock() {
            return readerLock;
        }
    ...
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    ...
}
```

Applications use objects returned from readLock() & writeLock() to access locks

# Using ReentrantReadWriteLock in Android

# Using ReentrantReadWriteLock in Android

- We show the BluetoothSocket's close() method

Added in API level 5

## BluetoothSocket

extends `Object`  
implements `Closeable`

---

`java.lang.Object`  
↳ `android.bluetooth.BluetoothSocket`

### Class Overview

---

A connected or connecting Bluetooth socket.

The interface for Bluetooth Sockets is similar to that of TCP sockets: `Socket` and `ServerSocket`. On the server side, use a `BluetoothServerSocket` to create a listening server socket. When a connection is accepted by the `BluetoothServerSocket`, it will return a new `BluetoothSocket` to manage the connection. On the client side, use a single `BluetoothSocket` to both initiate an outgoing connection and to manage the connection.

The most common type of Bluetooth socket is RFCOMM, which is the type supported by the Android APIs. RFCOMM is a connection-oriented, streaming transport over Bluetooth. It is also known as the Serial Port Profile (SPP).

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public final class BluetoothSocket  
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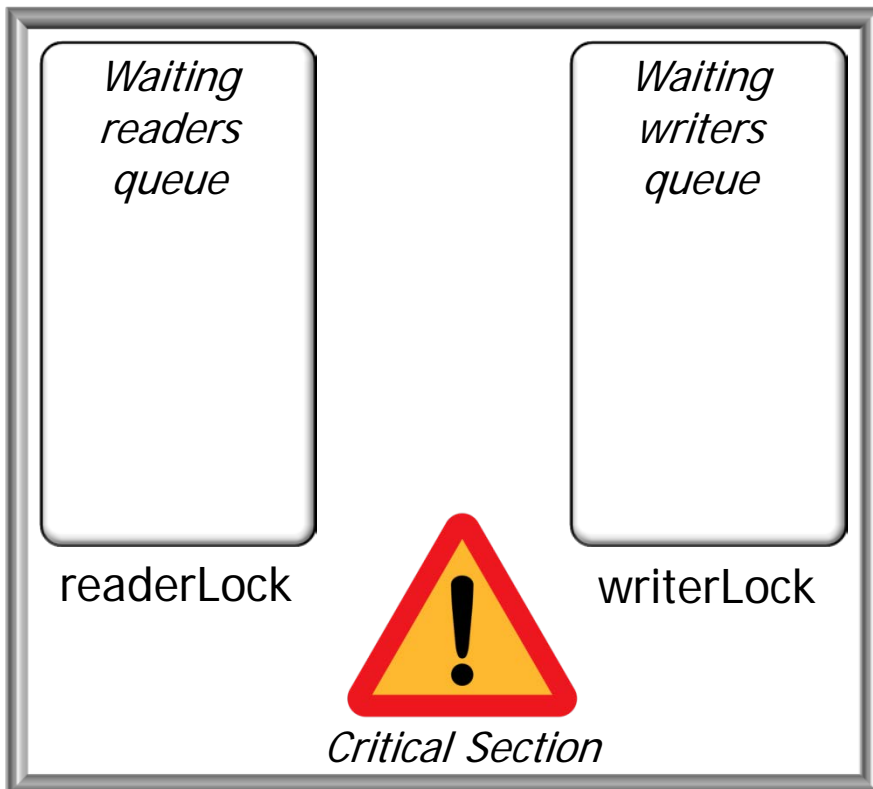




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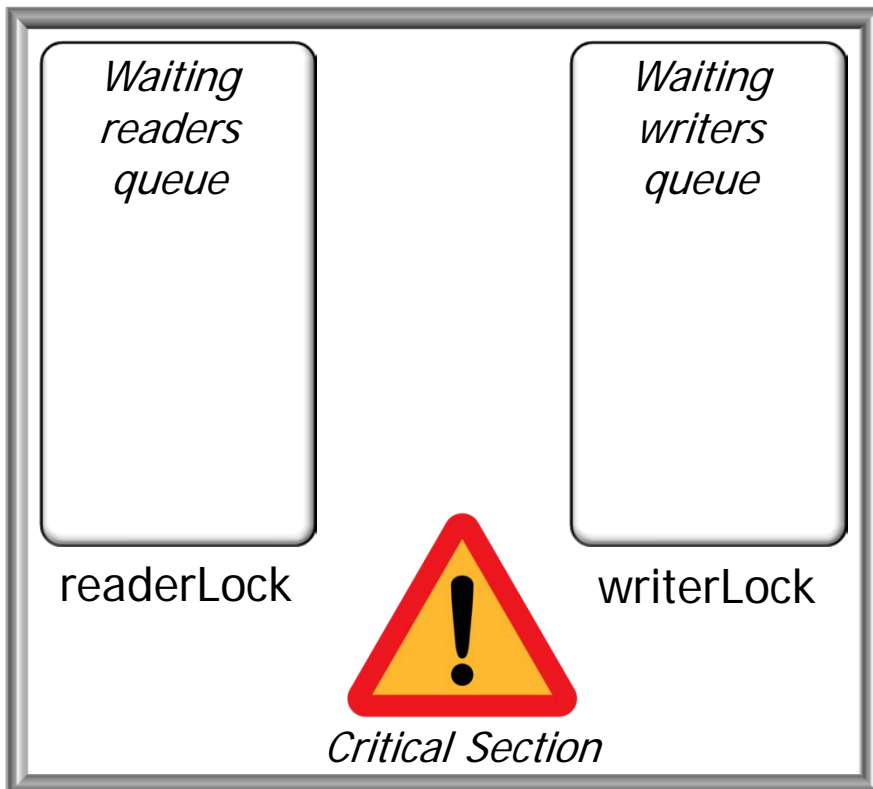
    ...
    ReentrantReadWriteLock mLock;

    BluetoothSocket(...) {
        ...
        mLock = new
            ReentrantReadWriteLock();
        ...
    }
}
```

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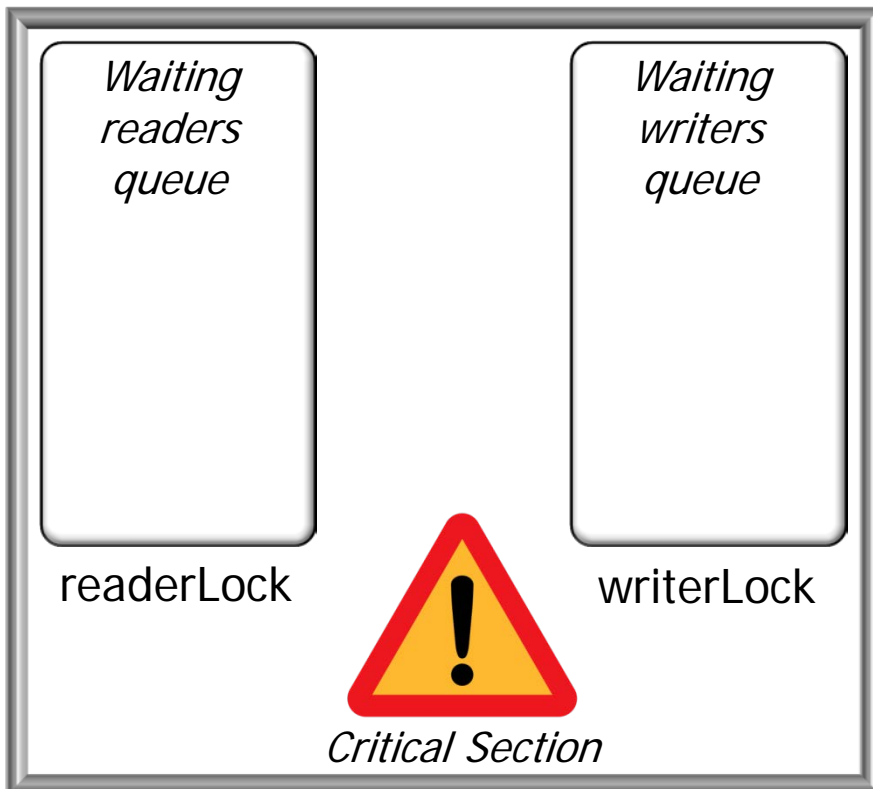
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# Using ReentrantReadWriteLock in Android

- We show the BluetoothSocket's close() method

```
public final class BluetoothSocket  
    implements Closeable {  
  
    ...  
    public void close() ... {  
        ...  
    }  
}
```

## BluetoothSocket



*It's safe to call close() multiple times on the same object*

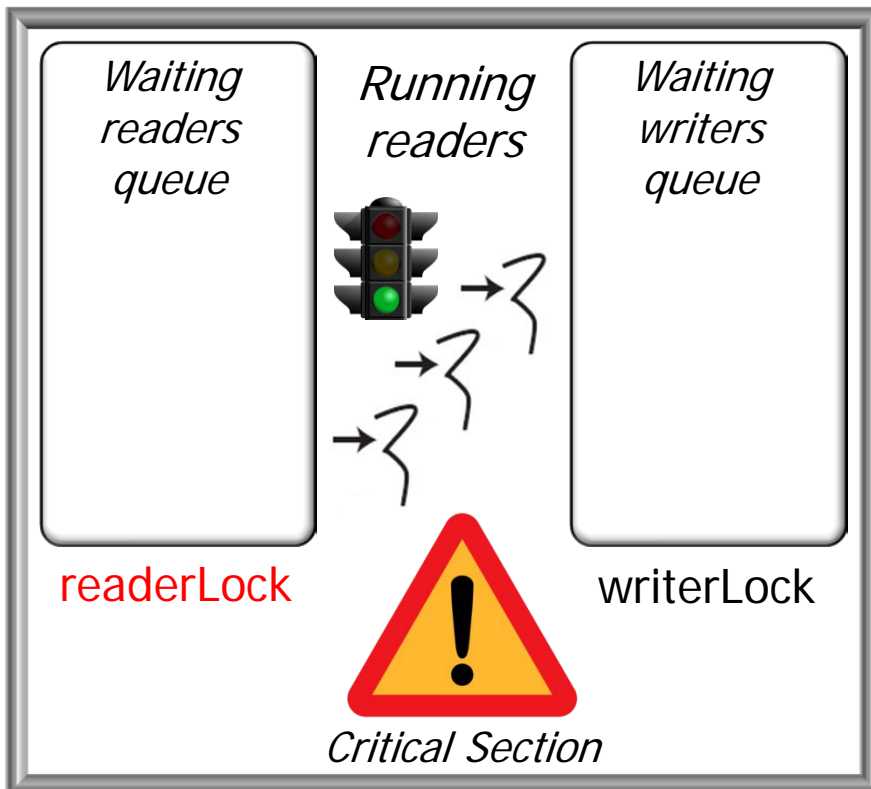
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- We show the BluetoothSocket's close() method

```
public final class BluetoothSocket  
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```

```
...  
public void close() ... {  
    mLock.readLock().lock();  
    try { ... }  
    finally {  
        mLock.readLock().unlock();  
    }  
    ...  
}
```

## BluetoothSocket



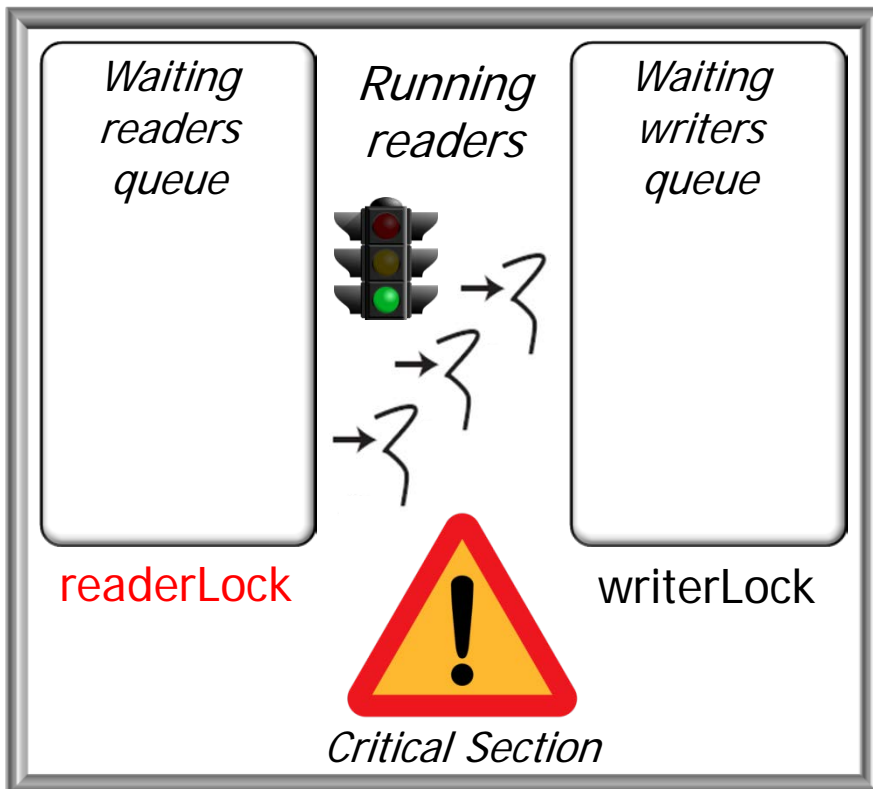
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## BluetoothSocket



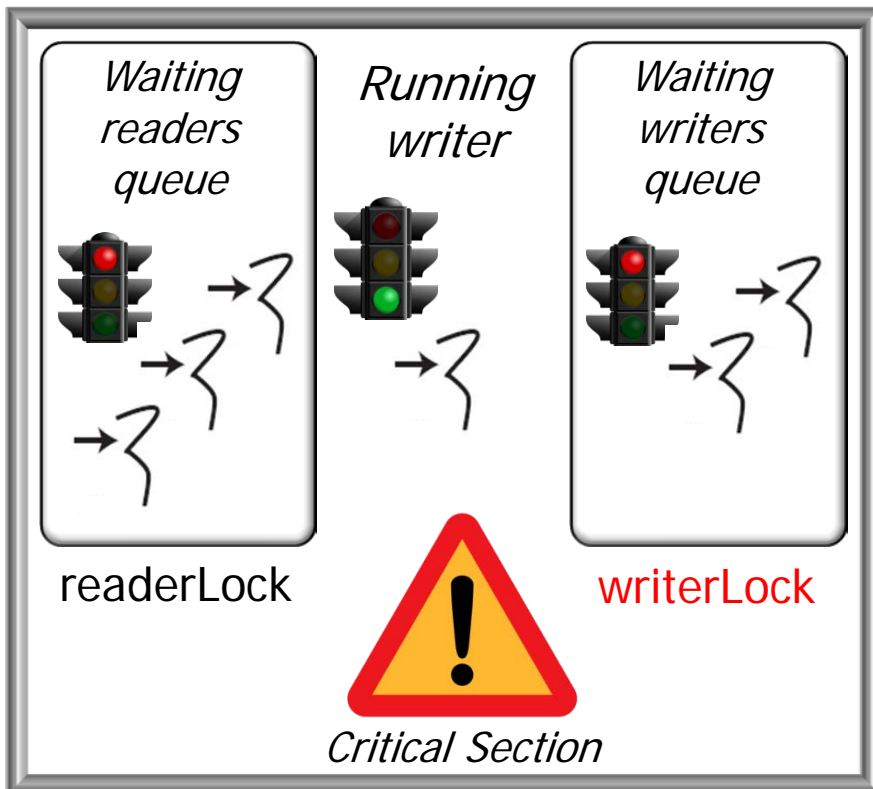
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```
public final class BluetoothSocket  
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...  
public void close() ... {  
    ...  
    mLock.writeLock().lock();  
    try { ... }  
    finally {  
        mLock.writeLock().unlock();  
    }  
    ...  
}
```

## BluetoothSocket





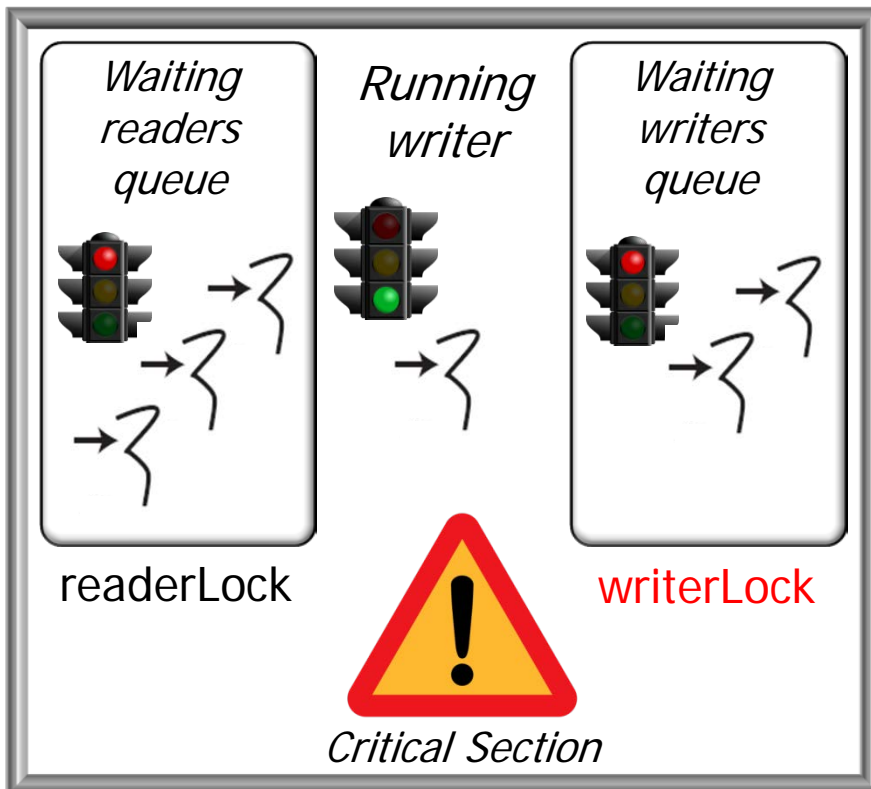
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## BluetoothSocket



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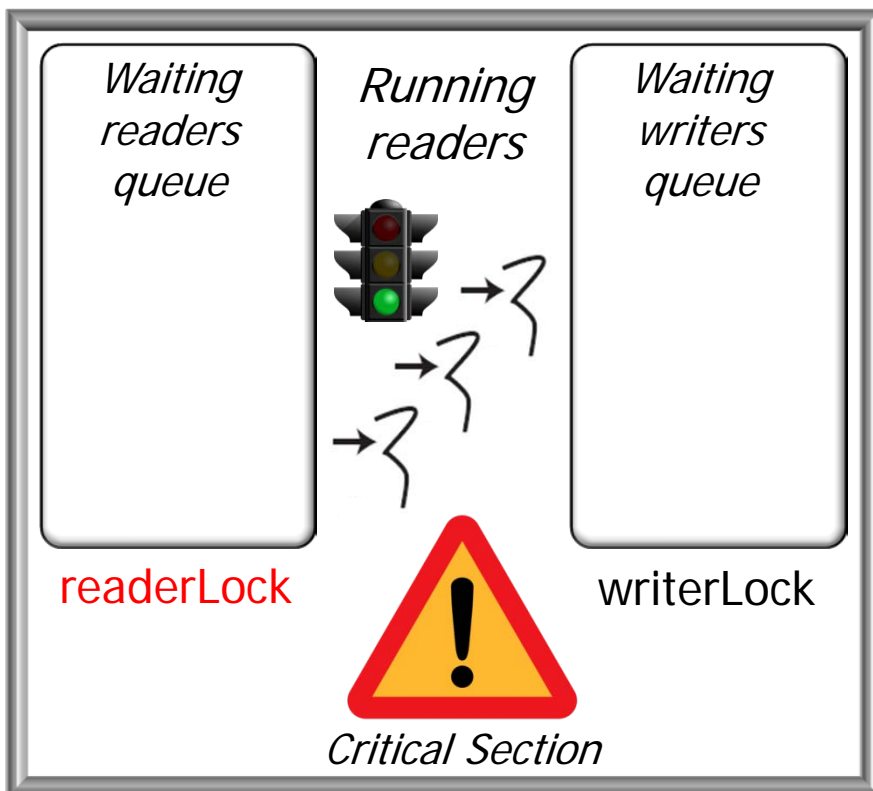
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```
...
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## BluetoothSocket



*Multiple Threads can  
acquire mLock for  
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# Using ReentrantReadWriteLock in Android

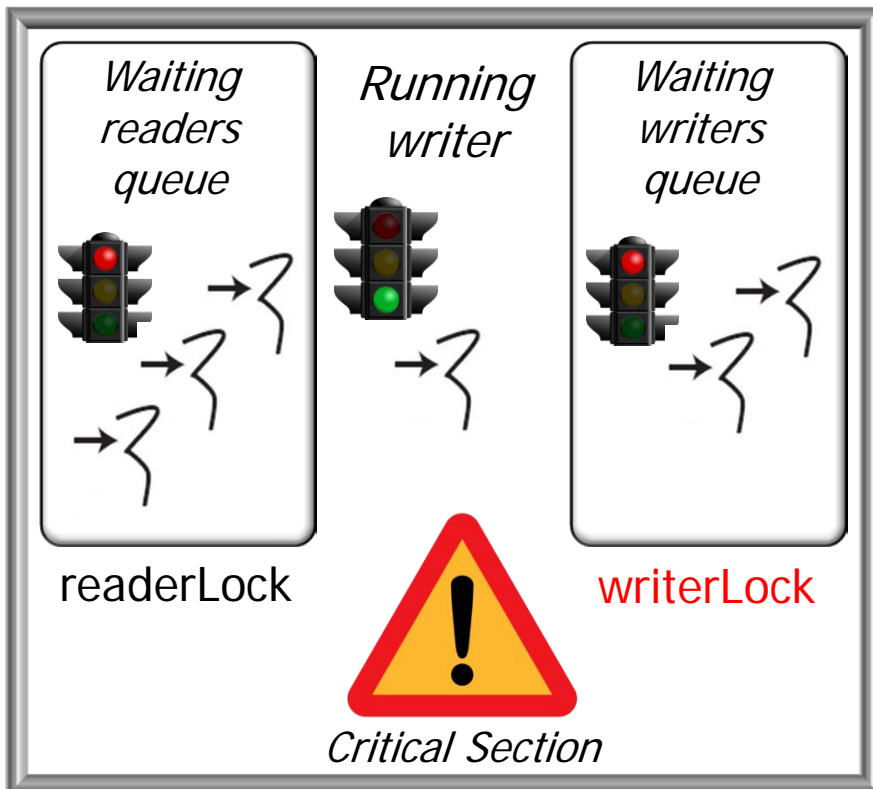
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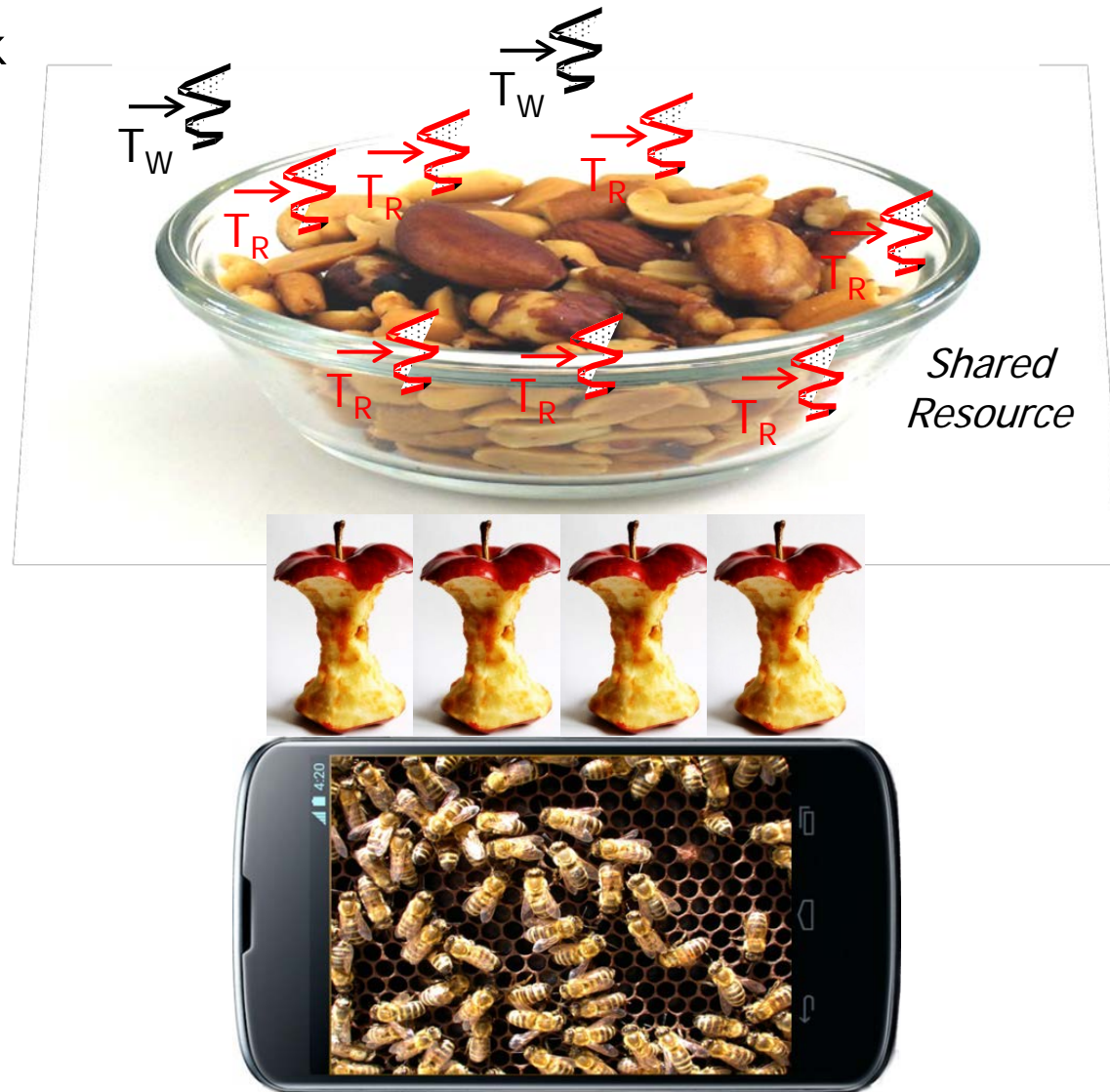
*Only one Thread at a time can  
acquire mLock for writing*

# Summary



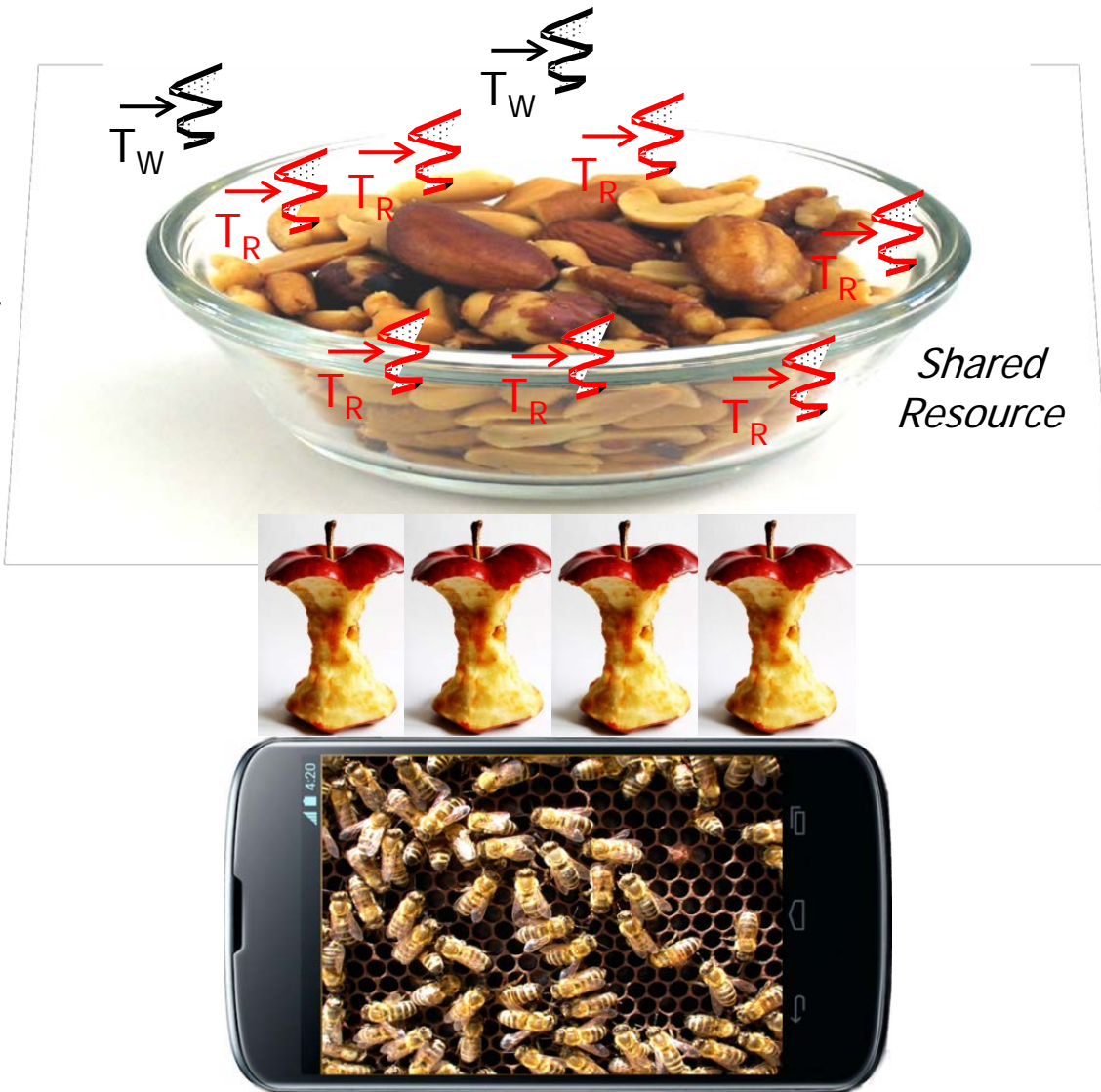
# Summary

- Java ReentrantReadWriteLock allows greater concurrency when accessing shared data than a ReentrantLock



## Summary

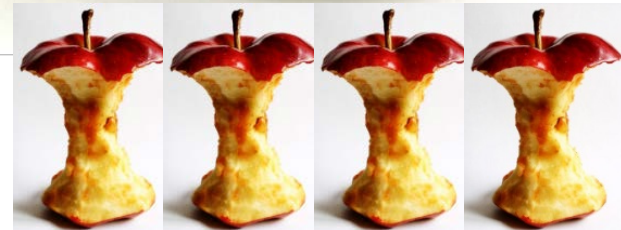
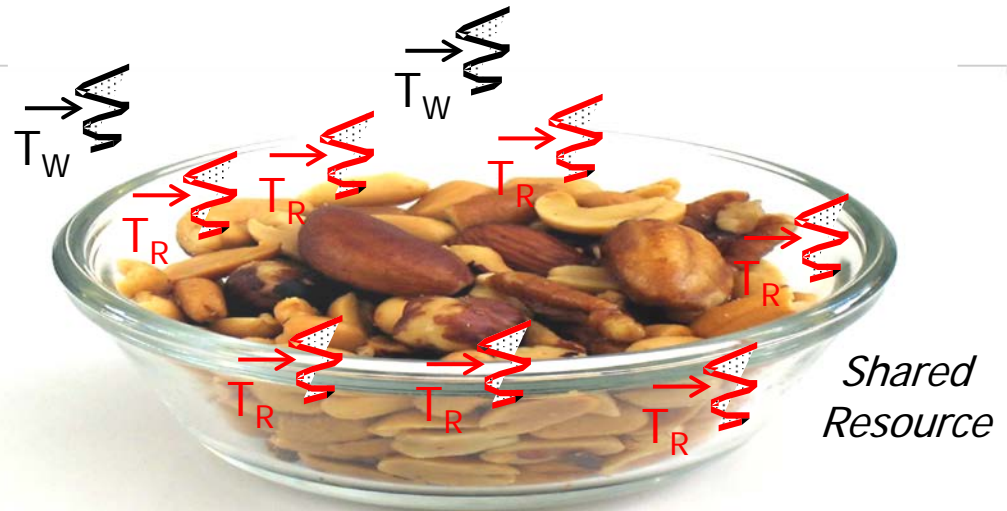
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## Summary

- Java ReentrantReadWriteLock allows greater concurrency when accessing shared data than a ReentrantLock
- Speedups from concurrency will only be fully realized under certain conditions
- Profiling helps establish whether a readers-write lock is suitable for a particular use-case



# Summary

- Java ReentrantReadWriteLock allows greater concurrency when accessing shared data than a ReentrantLock
- ReentrantReadWriteLock supports a number of properties

- **Reentrancy**

This lock allows both readers and writers to reacquire read or write locks in the style of a `ReentrantLock`. Non-reentrant readers are not allowed until all write locks held by the writing thread have been released.

Additionally, a writer can acquire the read lock, but not vice-versa.

Among other applications, reentrancy can be useful when write locks are held during calls or callbacks to methods that perform reads under read locks. If a reader tries to acquire the write lock it will never succeed.

- **Lock downgrading**

Reentrancy also allows downgrading from the write lock to a read lock, by acquiring the write lock, then the read lock and then releasing the write lock. However, upgrading from a read lock to the write lock is **not** possible.

- **Interruption of lock acquisition**

The read lock and write lock both support interruption during lock acquisition.



# Summary

- Java ReentrantReadWriteLock allows greater concurrency when accessing shared data than a ReentrantLock
- ReentrantReadWriteLocks supports a number of properties
- ReentrantReadWriteLock is typically used for more interesting applications that closing a BluetoothSocket!

Added in API level 5

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extends `Object`  
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