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# JavaOne<sup>SM</sup>

## Java<sup>TM</sup> Platform Concurrency Gotchas

Alex Miller  
Terracotta

## Questions to answer

- > What are common concurrency problems?
- > Why are they problems?
- > How do I detect these problems?
- > How do I correct these problems?

# Taxonomy of Concurrency Gotchas

- > Shared Data
- > Coordination
- > Performance

# Shared Data

- > Locking
- > Visibility
- > Atomicity
- > Safe Publication

# What happens if we modify data without locking?

# What happens if we modify data without locking?

Hint: it's not good.





# Mutable Statics

```
public class MutableStatics {
```

FORMAT is mutable



```
    private static final DateFormat FORMAT =  
        DateFormat.getDateInstance(DateFormat.MEDIUM) ;
```

```
    public static Date parse(String str)  
        throws ParseException {  
        return FORMAT.parse(str) ;  
    }
```

...and this mutates it  
outside synchronization

```
    public static void main(String arg[]) {  
        MutableStatics.parse("Jan 1, 2000") ;  
    }  
}
```



# Mutable Statics - instance per call

```
public class MutableStatics {  
  
    public static Date parse(String str)  
        throws ParseException {  
        DateFormat format =  
            DateFormat.getDateInstance(DateFormat.MEDIUM) ;  
        return format.parse(str) ;  
    }  
  
    public static void main(String arg[]) {  
        MutableStatics.parse("Jan 1, 2000") ;  
    }  
}
```



# Synchronization

```
private int myField;
```

```
synchronized( What goes here? ) {  
    myField = 0;  
}
```

# DO NOT synchronize on null

```
MyObject obj = null;
```

```
synchronized( obj ) {  
    // stuff  
}
```

NullPointerException!



# DO NOT change instance

```
MyObject obj = new MyObject();
```



```
synchronized( obj ) {  
    obj = new MyObject();  
}
```

No longer synchronizing  
on the same object!





# DO NOT synchronize on string literals

```
private static final String LOCK = "LOCK";  
synchronized( LOCK ) {  
    // work  
}
```

What is the scope  
of LOCK?



# DO NOT synchronize on autoboxed instances

```
private static final Integer LOCK = 0;  
synchronized( LOCK ) {  
    // work  
}
```

What is the scope  
of LOCK?



# DO NOT synchronize on ReentrantLock

```
final Lock lock = new ReentrantLock();  
synchronized( lock ) {  
    // work  
}
```

Probably not what  
you meant here



```
final Lock lock = new ReentrantLock();  
lock.lock();  
try {  
    // ...  
} finally {  
    lock.unlock();  
}
```

Probably should  
be this instead





## What should I lock on?

```
// The field you are protecting
private final Map map = ...
synchronized(map) {
    // ...access map
}
```



```
// Or an explicit lock object
private final Object lock = new Object();
synchronized(lock) {
    // ... modify state
}
```





## Visibility

# Inconsistent Synchronization

```
public class SomeData {  
    private final Map data = new HashMap();
```

```
    public void put(String key, String value) {  
        synchronized(data) {  
            data.put(key, value);  
        }  
    }
```

Modified under synchronization

```
    public String get(String key) {  
        return data.get(key);  
    }  
}
```

Read without synchronization



# Double-checked locking

```
public final class Singleton {  
    private static Singleton instance;
```



```
    public static Singleton getInstance() {
```

```
        if(instance == null) {
```

Attempt to avoid synchronization

```
            synchronized(Singleton.class) {
```

```
                if(instance == null) {
```

```
                    instance = new Singleton();
```

```
                }
```

```
            }
```

```
        }
```

```
        return instance;
```

```
    }
```

```
}
```



# Double-checked locking

```
public final class Singleton {  
    private static Singleton instance;
```

```
    public static Singleton getInstance() {
```

```
        if(instance == null) {
```

```
            synchronized(Singleton.class) {
```

```
                if(instance == null) {
```

```
                    instance = new Singleton();
```

```
                }
```

```
            }
```

```
        }
```

```
        return instance;
```

```
    }
```

```
}
```



**READ**



**READ**

**WRITE**

# Double-checked locking - volatile

```
public class Singleton {  
    private static volatile Singleton instance;  
  
    public static Singleton getInstance() {  
        if(instance == null) {  
            synchronized(Singleton.class) {  
                if(instance == null) {  
                    instance = new Singleton();  
                }  
            }  
        }  
        return INSTANCE;  
    }  
}
```



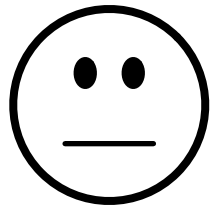
# Double-checked locking - initialize on demand

```
public class Singleton {  
  
    private static class SingletonHolder {  
        private static final Singleton instance = new Singleton();  
    }  
  
    public static Singleton getInstance() {  
        return SingletonHolder.instance;  
    }  
}
```



## Racy single-check

```
public final class String {  
    private int hash;           // default to 0  
    private final char[] value; // immutable  
  
    public int hashCode() {  
        int h = hash;  
        if(h == 0) {  
            // ... compute value for h from data  
            hash = h;  
        }  
        return h;  
    }  
}
```





## volatile arrays

```
public final class VolatileArray {  
    private volatile boolean[] vals;  
  
    public void flip(int i) {  
        vals[i] = true;  
    }  
  
    public boolean flipped(int i) {  
        return vals[i];  
    }  
}
```



Is the value of vals[i]  
visible to other threads?

## Atomicity



# Volatile counter

```
public class Counter {  
    private volatile int count;  
  
    public int next() {  
        return count++;  
    }  
}
```

Looks atomic to me!



# AtomicInteger counter



```
public class Counter {  
    private final AtomicInteger count = new AtomicInteger();  
  
    public int next() {  
        return count.getAndIncrement();  
    }  
}
```

Really atomic by  
encapsulating  
multiple actions

# Composing atomic actions

```
public Object putIfAbsent(  
    Hashtable table, Object key, Object value) {  
    Hashtable is thread-safe  
    if (table.containsKey(key) ) {  
        // already present, return existing value  
        return table.get(key) ;  
    } else {  
        // doesn't exist, create and return new value  
        table.put(key, value) ;  
        return value;  
    }  
}
```



{ READ

{ READ

{ WRITE

# Composing atomic actions

```
public Object putIfAbsent(  
    Hashtable table, Object key, Object value) {  
    Hashtable is thread-safe  
    if (table.containsKey(key) ) {  
        // already present, return existing value  
        return table.get(key) ;  
    } else {  
        // doesn't exist, create and return new value  
        table.put(key, value) ;  
        return value;  
    }  
}
```

**READ****READ****WRITE**



# Participate in lock

```
public Object putIfAbsent(  
    Hashtable table, Object key, Object value) {
```



```
    synchronized(table) {  
        if(table.containsKey(key)) {  
            return table.get(key);  
        } else {  
            table.put(key, value);  
            return value;  
        }  
    }  
}
```

Protect with synchronization

# Encapsulated compound actions



```
public Object putIfAbsent(  
    ConcurrentHashMap table, Object key, Object value) {  
  
    table.putIfAbsent(key, value);  
  
}
```

# Assignment of 64 bit values

```
public class LongAssignment {  
    private long x;  
  
    public void setLong(long val) {  
        x = val;  
    }  
}
```



Looks atomic to me -  
but is it?

# Assignment of 64 bit values - volatile

```
public class LongAssignment {  
    private volatile long x;  
  
    public void setLong(long val) {  
        x = val;  
    }  
}
```



# Safe publication

*Intentionally left blank.*

## Listener in constructor

```
public interface DispatcherListener {  
    void newFare(Customer customer);  
}
```



```
public class Taxi implements DispatcherListener {  
    public Taxi(Dispatcher dispatcher) {  
        dispatcher.registerListener(this);  
        // other initialization  
    }
```

We just published a  
reference to **this** - oops!

```
    public void newFare(Customer customer) {  
        // go to new customer's location  
    }  
}
```



# Starting thread in constructor

```
public class Cache {  
    private final Thread cleanerThread;
```



this escapes again!

```
    public Cache() {  
        cleanerThread = new Thread(new Cleaner(this));  
        cleanerThread.start();  
    }  
  
    // Cleaner calls back to this method  
    public void cleanup() {  
        // clean up Cache  
    }  
}
```

# Static factory method

```
public class Cache {  
    // ...  
  
    public static Cache newCache() {  
        Cache cache = new Cache();  
        cache.startCleanerThread();  
        return cache;  
    }  
}
```



## Coordination

- > Threads
- > wait/notify



# Threads

## > DO NOT:

- Call `Thread.stop()`
- Call `Thread.suspend()` or `Thread.resume()`
- Call `Thread.destroy()`
- Call `Thread.run()`
- Use `ThreadGroups`

## wait/notify

// Thread 1

```
synchronized(lock) {  
    while(! someCondition()) {  
        lock.wait();  
    }  
}
```

You **must** synchronize.

Always wait in a loop.



// Thread 2

```
synchronized(lock) {  
    satisfyCondition();  
    lock.notifyAll();  
}
```

Synchronize here too.

Update condition!

# Performance

- > Deadlock
- > Spin wait
- > Lock contention



# Deadlock

```
// Thread 1
synchronized(lock1) {
    synchronized(lock2) {
        // stuff
    }
}
```

```
// Thread 2
synchronized(lock2) {
    synchronized(lock1) {
        // stuff
    }
}
```

Classic deadlock.



# Deadlock avoidance

- > Lock splitting
- > Lock ordering
- > Lock timeout
- > tryLock

# Spin wait

// Not efficient

```
private volatile boolean flag = false;
```



```
public void waitTillChange() {
```

```
    while(! flag) {  
        Thread.sleep(100);  
    }
```

Spin on flag,  
waiting for change

```
}
```

```
public void change() {
```

```
    flag = true;
```

```
}
```

## Replace with wait/notify

```
private final Object lock = new Object();  
private boolean flag = false;
```

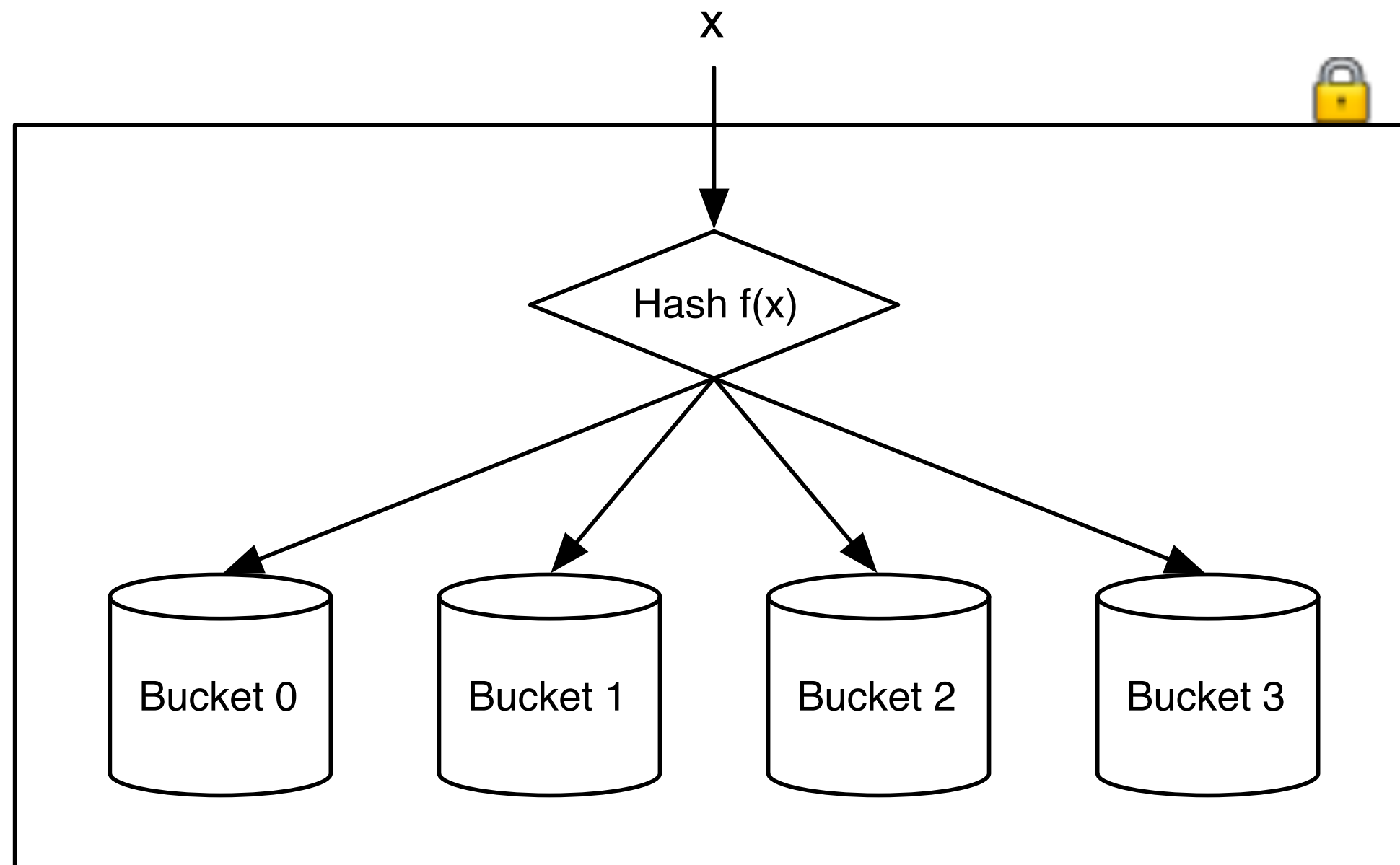
```
public void waitTillChange() {  
    synchronized(lock) {  
        while(! flag)  
            lock.wait();  
    }  
}
```

Wait/notify is far more efficient than spin wait.

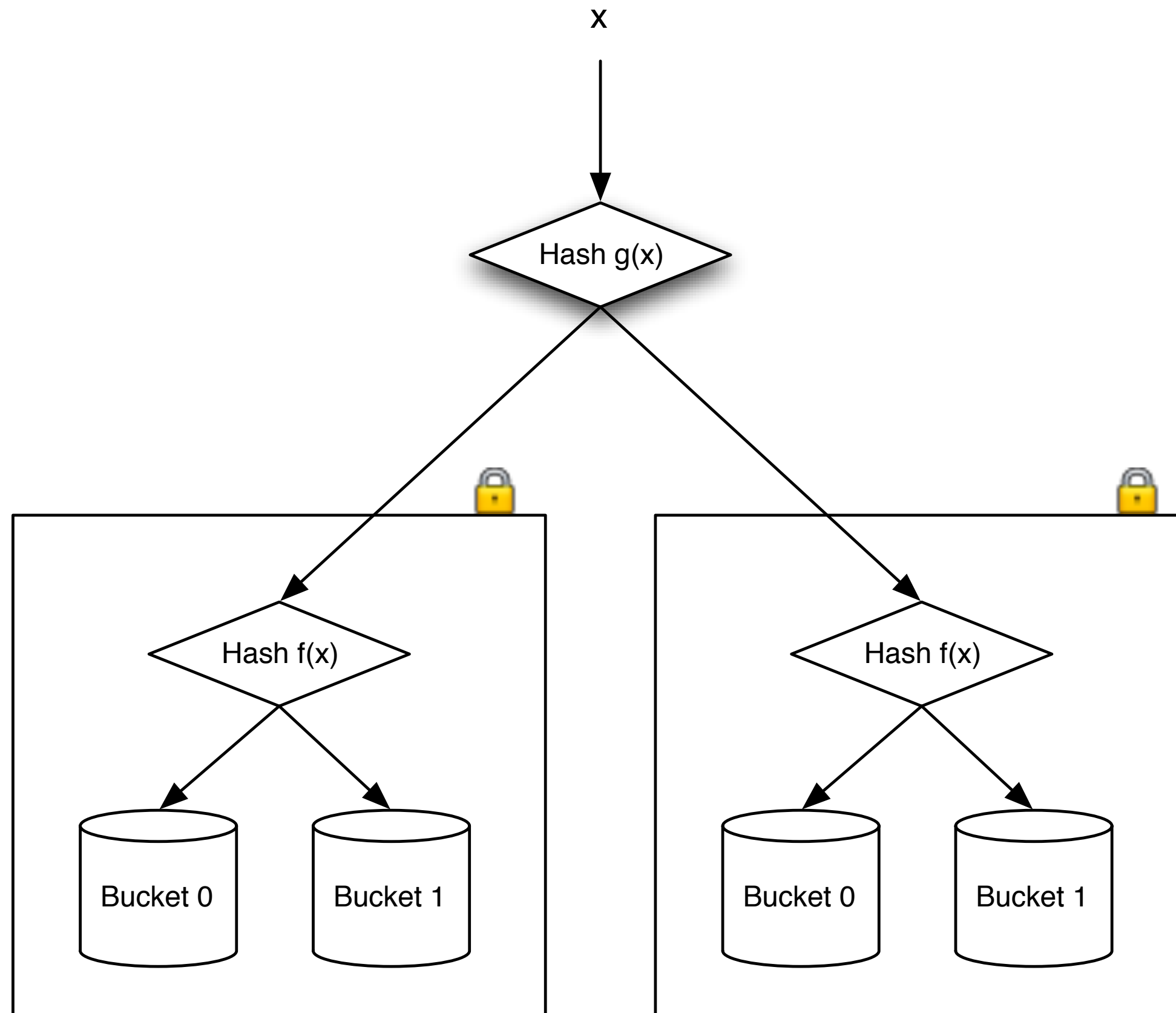
```
public void change() {  
    synchronized(lock) {  
        flag = true;  
        lock.notifyAll();  
    }  
}
```



# Lock contention



# Lock striping





# Final Exam

```
public class StatisticsImpl implements Statistics,
StatisticsImplementor {
    private long queryExecutionCount;

    public synchronized void queryExecuted(String hql, int rows, long
time) {
        queryExecutionCount++;
        // ... other stat collection
    }

    public long getQueryExecutionCount() {
        return queryExecutionCount;
    }

    public synchronized void clear() {
        queryExecutionCount = 0;
        // ... clear all other stats
    }
}
```



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    }
}
```



Read of shared value  
without synchronization

# Final Exam

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    }
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```



Read of shared value  
without synchronization

Non-atomic read  
of long value

# Final Exam

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    }
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Read of shared value  
without synchronization

Non-atomic read  
of long value

Race condition if reading stat and  
clearing - could be compound action

# Final Exam

```
public class StatisticsImpl implements Statistics,
StatisticsImplementor {
    private long queryExecutionCount;

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time) {
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        // ... other stat collection
    }

    public long getQueryExecutionCount() {
        return queryExecutionCount;
    }

    public synchronized void clear() {
        queryExecutionCount = 0;
        // ... clear all other stats
    }
}
```



Single shared lock for ALL stat values

Read of shared value  
without synchronization

Non-atomic read  
of long value

Race condition if reading stat and  
clearing - could be compound action



# JavaOne<sup>SM</sup>

# Thank You

Alex Miller  
Terracotta

Blog: <http://tech.puredanger.com>  
Twitter: @puredanger

