The Java Fork-Join Pool: Key Methods in ForkJoinPool

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Learning Objectives in this Part of the Lesson

 Recognize the key methods in the ForkJoinPool class



 ForkJoinPool extends Abstract ExecutorService

```
class ForkJoinPool extends
    AbstractExecutorService {
```

Callable<T>> tasks) { . . . }

- ForkJoinPool extends Abstract ExecutorService
 - It therefore implements the ExecutorService methods

```
class ForkJoinPool extends
AbstractExecutorServ
```

AbstractExecutorService {
...

void execute(Runnable cmd) { . . . }

<T> List<Future<T>> invokeAll
 (Collection<? extends
 Callable<T>> tasks) { . . . }

(Collection<? extends

Callable<T>> tasks) { . . . }

<T> T invokeAny

- ForkJoinPool extends Abstract ExecutorService
 - It therefore implements the ExecutorService methods
 - Arrange async execution of a one-way task



```
class ForkJoinPool extends
         AbstractExecutorService {
          ...
          void execute(Runnable cmd) { ... }
```

```
<T> Future<T> submit

(Callable<T> task) { . . . }
```

```
(Collection<? extends
  Callable<T>> tasks) { . . . }
```

<T> T invokeAny

- ForkJoinPool extends Abstract ExecutorService
 - It therefore implements the ExecutorService methods
 - Arrange async execution of a one-way task
 - Submit a two-way task for execution, return a future



```
class ForkJoinPool extends
      AbstractExecutorService {
  void execute(Runnable cmd) { . . . }
  <T> Future<T> submit
           (Callable<T> task) { . . . }
  <T> List<Future<T>> invokeAll
      (Collection<? extends
       Callable<T>> tasks) { . . . }
  <T> T invokeAny
     (Collection<? extends
```

Callable<T>> tasks) { . . . }

- ForkJoinPool extends Abstract ExecutorService
 - It therefore implements the ExecutorService methods
 - Arrange async execution of a one-way task
 - Submit a two-way task for execution, return a future
 - Run all tasks in the collection
 & wait for them all to finish

class ForkJoinPool extends
 AbstractExecutorService {

voi

void execute(Runnable cmd) { . . . }

<T> Future<T> submit

(Callable<T> task) {...}

<T> List<Future<T>> invokeAll

(Collection<? extends
 Callable<T>> tasks) { . . . }

<T> T invokeAny

(Collection<? extends
 Callable<T>> tasks) { . . . }

- ForkJoinPool extends Abstract ExecutorService
 - It therefore implements the ExecutorService methods
 - Arrange async execution of a one-way task
 - Submit a two-way task for execution, return a future
 - Run all tasks in the collection & wait for them all to finish
 - Run all tasks in the collection & wait for the first to finish

class ForkJoinPool extends AbstractExecutorService {

void execute(Runnable cmd) { . . . }

<T> Future<T> submit (Callable<T> task) { . . . }

<T> T invokeAny

<T> List<Future<T>> invokeAll (Collection<? extends Callable<T>> tasks) { . . . }

(Collection<? extends

Callable<T>> tasks) { . . . }

- ForkJoinPool extends Abstract ExecutorService
 - It therefore implements the ExecutorService methods

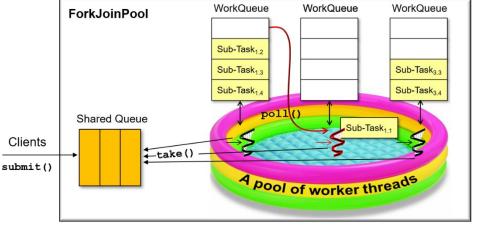


```
class ForkJoinPool extends
      AbstractExecutorService {
  void execute(Runnable cmd) { . . . }
  <T> Future<T> submit
           (Callable<T> task) { . . . }
  <T> List<Future<T>> invokeAll
      (Collection<? extends
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Callable<T>> tasks) { . . . }

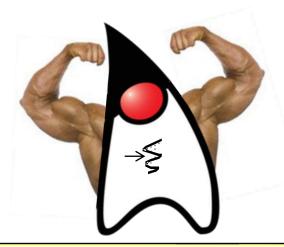
However, these methods don't leverage the powerful fork-join pool features

- ForkJoinPool extends Abstract ExecutorService
 - It therefore implements the ExecutorService methods
 - It also implements key methods for non-ForkJoinTask clients



```
class ForkJoinPool extends
      AbstractExecutorService {
  void execute(ForkJoinTask<T>
               task)
  { . . . }
  T invoke(ForkJoinTask<T> task)
  ForkJoinTask<T> submit
            (ForkJoinTask<T> task)
```

- ForkJoinPool extends Abstract ExecutorService
 - It therefore implements the ExecutorService methods
 - It also implements key methods for non-ForkJoinTask clients



```
AbstractExecutorService {
void execute(ForkJoinTask<T>
              task)
{ . . . }
T invoke(ForkJoinTask<T> task)
{ . . . }
ForkJoinTask<T> submit
          (ForkJoinTask<T> task)
{ ... }
```

class ForkJoinPool extends

These methods can leverage the powerful properties of the fork-join pool

- ForkJoinPool extends Abstract ExecutorService
 - It therefore implements the ExecutorService methods
 - It also implements key methods for non-ForkJoinTask clients
 - Arrange async execution of one-way task



```
class ForkJoinPool extends
          AbstractExecutorService {
          ...
          void execute(ForkJoinTask<T>
```

- ForkJoinPool extends Abstract ExecutorService
 - It therefore implements the ExecutorService methods
 - It also implements key methods
 - Arrange async execution of one-way task

for non-ForkJoinTask clients

 Perform the task, blocking until it completes



AbstractExecutorService {

void execute(ForkJoinTask<T>

task)

class ForkJoinPool extends

{ . . . }

T invoke(ForkJoinTask<T> task) { . . . } ForkJoinTask<T> submit

(ForkJoinTask<T> task)

{ . . . }

- ForkJoinPool extends Abstract ExecutorService
 - It therefore implements the ExecutorService methods
 - It also implements key methods for non-ForkJoinTask clients
 - Arrange async execution of one-way task
 - Perform the task, blocking until it completes
 - Submit a ForkJoinTask for execution, return a future

class ForkJoinPool extends
 AbstractExecutorService {

...
void execute(ForkJoinTask<T>

task)

T invoke(ForkJoinTask<T> task)

{ ... }

{ . . . }



See docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/util/concurrent/ForkJoinPool.html#submit

See docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/util/concurrent/ForkJoinPool.html#ForkJoinPool

• The ForkJoinPool size defaults to # class ForkJoinPool extends
of cores available to Java runtime

AbstractExecutorService {

public ForkJoinPool() {

this (Math.min (MAX CAP,

Runtime.getRuntime()

.availableProcessors()),

 The ForkJoinPool size defaults to # of cores available to Java runtime

Returns # of processor cores available to the Java execution environment



class ForkJoinPool extends

public ForkJoinPool

this (parallelism, ...);

(int parallelism) {

- The ForkJoinPool size defaults to # class ForkJoinPool extends

 of cores available to lava runtime AbstractExecutorService {
- of cores available to Java runtime
 This size can also be controlled programmatically

```
Runtime.getRuntime()
    .availableProcessors()),
    ...);
}

public ForkJoinPool
    (int parallelism) {
```

this (parallelism, ...);

public ForkJoinPool() {

this (Math.min (MAX CAP,

See docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/util/concurrent/ForkJoinPool.html#commonPool

The common fork-join pool can be accessed via a static method

```
class ForkJoinPool extends
     AbstractExecutorService {
```

return common;

```
•
```

 The common fork-join pool can be accessed via a static method

```
class ForkJoinPool extends
          AbstractExecutorService {
          ...
     static final ForkJoinPool
```

```
common;
public static ForkJoinPool
            commonPool() {
  return common;
```

This method accesses a static field that can be accessed via all threads in a process

- The common fork-join pool can be accessed via a static method
 - The common pool is used by any ForkJoinTask that is not explicitly submitted to a specified pool

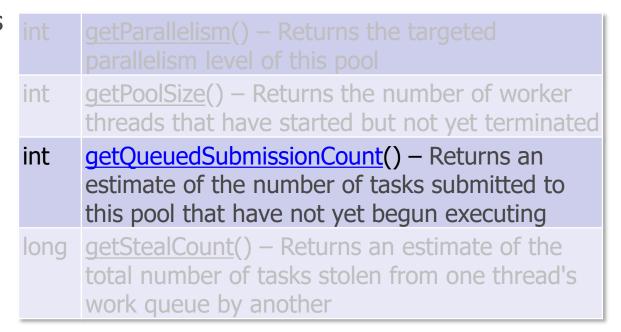


```
class ForkJoinPool extends
      AbstractExecutorService {
  static final ForkJoinPool
          common;
 public static ForkJoinPool
              commonPool() {
    return common;
```

int	<u>getParallelism()</u> – Returns the targeted parallelism level of this pool
int	<pre>getPoolSize() - Returns the number of worker threads that have started but not yet terminated</pre>
int	<pre>getQueuedSubmissionCount() - Returns an estimate of the number of tasks submitted to this pool that have not yet begun executing</pre>
long	<pre>getStealCount() - Returns an estimate of the total number of tasks stolen from one thread's work queue by another</pre>

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End of the Java Fork-Join Pool: Key Methods in ForkJoinPool