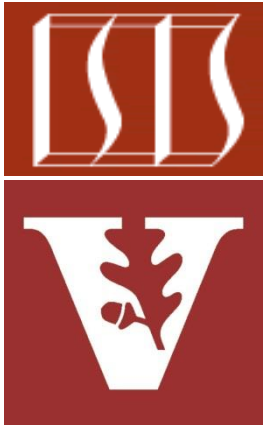


# Java Phaser: Example Application



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# Learning Objectives in this Part of the Lesson

---

- Understand the structure & functionality of the Java Phaser barrier synchronizer
- Recognize the key methods in the Java Phaser
- Know how to program with Java Phaser in practice

```
void runTasks(List<MyTask> tasks) {  
    Phaser phaser = new Phaser(1);  
  
    tasks.forEach(task -> {  
        phaser.register();  
  
        new Thread(() -> {  
            phaser.arriveAndAwaitAdvance();  
            task.run();  
        }).start();  
    });  
  
    phaser.arriveAndDeregister();  
}
```

This program is based on examples in the Java documentation available at [docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/util/concurrent/Phaser.html](https://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/util/concurrent/Phaser.html)

---

# Test Driver Program Walkthrough

# Test Driver Program Walkthrough

---

- Main entry point into the test program

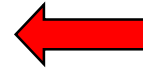
```
static void main(String[] argv) {  
  
    List<MyTask> tasks = IntStream  
  
        .rangeClosed(1, sNUMBER_OF_TASKS)  
  
        .mapToObj(MyTask::new)  
  
        .collect(toList());  
  
    runTasks(tasks);  
  
    startTasks(tasks, sITERATIONS);  
}
```

# Test Driver Program Walkthrough

- Main entry point into the test program

```
static void main(String[] argv) {
```

```
    List<MyTask> tasks = IntStream
```



Create a list of  
MyTask objects

```
        .rangeClosed(1, sNUMBER_OF_TASKS)
```

```
        .mapToObj(MyTask::new)
```

```
        .collect(toList());
```

```
runTasks(tasks);
```

```
startTasks(tasks, sITERATIONS);
```

```
}
```



However, the details of what MyTask does are not important for our discussion

# Test Driver Program Walkthrough

---

- Main entry point into the test program

```
static void main(String[] argv) {
```

```
    List<MyTask> tasks = IntStream
```

```
        .rangeClosed(1, sNUMBER_OF_TASKS)
```

```
        .mapToObj(MyTask::new)
```

```
        .collect(toList());
```

```
runTasks(tasks);
```

```
startTasks(tasks, sITERATIONS);
```

```
}
```

Create a stream from 1  
to sNUMBER\_OF\_TASKS



# Test Driver Program Walkthrough

---

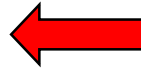
- Main entry point into the test program

```
static void main(String[] argv) {
```

```
    List<MyTask> tasks = IntStream
```

```
        .rangeClosed(1, sNUMBER_OF_TASKS)
```

```
        .mapToObj(MyTask::new)
```



Create a new MyTask object  
for each number in the stream

```
        .collect(toList());
```

```
runTasks(tasks);
```

```
startTasks(tasks, sITERATIONS);
```

```
}
```

# Test Driver Program Walkthrough

---

- Main entry point into the test program

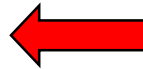
```
static void main(String[] argv) {
```

```
    List<MyTask> tasks = IntStream
```

```
        .rangeClosed(1, sNUMBER_OF_TASKS)
```

```
        .mapToObj(MyTask::new)
```

```
        .collect(toList());
```



Convert the stream into  
a list of MyTask objects

```
runTasks(tasks);
```

```
startTasks(tasks, sITERATIONS);
```

```
}
```



# Test Driver Program Walkthrough

---

- Main entry point into the test program

```
static void main(String[] argv) {
```

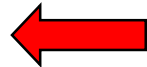
```
    List<MyTask> tasks = IntStream
```

```
        .rangeClosed(1, sNUMBER_OF_TASKS)
```

```
        .mapToObj(MyTask::new)
```

```
        .collect(toList());
```

```
    runTasks(tasks);
```



Run the test showcasing a one-shot  
Phaser that runs a list of tasks that  
all start at the same time

```
    startTasks(tasks, sITERATIONS);
```

```
}
```

---

This method illustrates the use of a Phaser as an “entry barrier”

# Test Driver Program Walkthrough

---

- Main entry point into the test program

```
static void main(String[] argv) {
```

```
    List<MyTask> tasks = IntStream
```

```
        .rangeClosed(1, sNUMBER_OF_TASKS)
```

```
        .mapToObj(MyTask::new)
```

```
        .collect(toList());
```

```
    runTasks(tasks);
```

**Run the test that showcases a cyclic  
Phaser that repeatedly performs  
actions for a given # of iterations**

```
    startTasks(tasks, sITERATIONS);
```

```
}
```



---

This method illustrates the use of a Phaser as a “cyclic exit barrier”

---

# Applying a One-shot Phaser with Java

# Applying a One-shot Phaser with Java

---

- A one-shot Phaser that starts running a list of tasks simultaneously

```
void runTasks(List<MyTask> tasks) {  
    Phaser phaser = new Phaser(1);  
  
    tasks.forEach(task -> {  
        phaser.register();  
  
        new Thread(() -> {  
            phaser.arriveAndAwaitAdvance();  
            task.run();  
        }).start();  
    });  
  
    phaser.arriveAndDeregister();  
}
```

# Applying a One-shot Phaser with Java

---

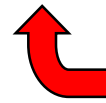
- A one-shot Phaser that starts running a list of tasks simultaneously

```
void runTasks(List<MyTask> tasks) {  
    Phaser phaser = new Phaser(1);
```

```
    tasks.forEach(task -> {  
        phaser.register();
```

```
        new Thread(() -> {  
            phaser.arriveAndAwaitAdvance();  
            task.run();  
        }).start();  
    });
```

```
    phaser.arriveAndDeregister();  
}
```




Create a new phaser with a “parties” value of 1 to implicitly register itself

# Applying a One-shot Phaser with Java

---

- A one-shot Phaser that starts running a list of tasks simultaneously

```
void runTasks(List<MyTask> tasks) {  
    Phaser phaser = new Phaser(1);  
  
    tasks.forEach(task -> {  
        phaser.register();  
  
        new Thread(() -> {  
            phaser.arriveAndAwaitAdvance();  
            task.run();  
        }).start();  
    });  
  
    phaser.arriveAndDeregister();  
}
```


**Iterate thru  
all the tasks** 

# Applying a One-shot Phaser with Java

---

- A one-shot Phaser that starts running a list of tasks simultaneously

```
void runTasks(List<MyTask> tasks) {  
    Phaser phaser = new Phaser(1);  
  
    tasks.forEach(task -> {  
        phaser.register();  
  
        new Thread(() -> {  
            phaser.arriveAndAwaitAdvance();  
            task.run();  
        }).start();  
    });  
  
    phaser.arriveAndDeregister();  
}
```

**Inform phaser there's a new party to add** 


# Applying a One-shot Phaser with Java

---

- A one-shot Phaser that starts running a list of tasks simultaneously

```
void runTasks(List<MyTask> tasks) {  
    Phaser phaser = new Phaser(1);
```

```
    tasks.forEach(task -> {  
        phaser.register();
```

**Create/start a new worker thread that runs the task once other threads arrive** 

```
        new Thread(() -> {  
            phaser.arriveAndAwaitAdvance();  
            task.run();  
        }).start();  
    });
```

```
    phaser.arriveAndDeregister();
```

```
}
```



# Applying a One-shot Phaser with Java

- A one-shot Phaser that starts running a list of tasks simultaneously

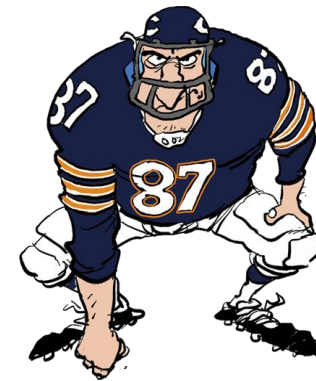
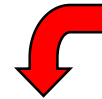
```
void runTasks(List<MyTask> tasks) {  
    Phaser phaser = new Phaser(1);
```

```
    tasks.forEach(task -> {  
        phaser.register();
```

```
        new Thread(() -> {  
            phaser.arriveAndAwaitAdvance();  
            task.run();  
        }).start();  
    });
```

```
    phaser.arriveAndDeregister();  
}
```

**Block until all worker  
threads have started**



# Applying a One-shot Phaser with Java

- A one-shot Phaser that starts running a list of tasks simultaneously

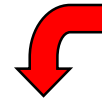
```
void runTasks(List<MyTask> tasks) {  
    Phaser phaser = new Phaser(1);
```

```
    tasks.forEach(task -> {  
        phaser.register();
```

```
        new Thread(() -> {  
            phaser.arriveAndAwaitAdvance();  
            task.run();  
        }).start();  
    });
```

```
    phaser.arriveAndDeregister();  
}
```

**Block until all worker  
threads have started**




This code is using the phaser as a one-shot “entry barrier”

# Applying a One-shot Phaser with Java

---

- A one-shot Phaser that starts running a list of tasks simultaneously

```
void runTasks(List<MyTask> tasks) {  
    Phaser phaser = new Phaser(1);  
  
    tasks.forEach(task -> {  
        phaser.register();  
  
        new Thread(() -> {  
            phaser.arriveAndAwaitAdvance();  
            Run the task  task.run();  
        }).start();  
    });  
  
    phaser.arriveAndDeregister();  
}
```

# Applying a One-shot Phaser with Java

---

- A one-shot Phaser that starts running a list of tasks simultaneously

```
void runTasks(List<MyTask> tasks) {  
    Phaser phaser = new Phaser(1);  
  
    tasks.forEach(task -> {  
        phaser.register();  
  
        new Thread(() -> {  
            phaser.arriveAndAwaitAdvance();  
            task.run();  
        }).start();  
    });  
  
    phaser.arriveAndDeregister();  
}
```



**Allow thread calling runTasks() to continue & deregister itself so worker threads can start running their tasks**

---

# Applying a Cyclic Phaser with Java

# Applying Cyclic Phaser with Java

---

- A cyclic Phaser that repeatedly performs actions for a given # of iterations

```
void startTasks(List<MyTask> tasks, int iterations) {
    Phaser phaser = new Phaser() {
        protected boolean onAdvance(int phase, int regParties)
        { return phase >= iterations || regParties == 0; }
    };

    phaser.register();

    tasks.forEach(task -> {
        phaser.register();
        new Thread(() -> {
            do { task.run(); phaser.arriveAndAwaitAdvance();
            } while (!phaser.isTerminated());
        }).start();
    });

    phaser.arriveAndDeregister();
}
```

---

See [github.com/douglasraigschmidt/LiveLessons/tree/master/Java8/ex26](https://github.com/douglasraigschmidt/LiveLessons/tree/master/Java8/ex26)

# Applying Cyclic Phaser with Java

- A cyclic Phaser that repeatedly performs actions for a given # of iterations

```
void startTasks(List<MyTask> tasks, int iterations) {  
    Phaser phaser = new Phaser() {  
        protected boolean onAdvance(int phase, int regParties)  
        { return phase >= iterations || regParties == 0; }  
    };  
  
    phaser.register();  
  
    tasks.forEach(task -> {  
        phaser.register();  
        new Thread(() -> {  
            do { task.run(); phaser.arriveAndAwaitAdvance();  
            } while (!phaser.isTerminated());  
        }).start();  
    });  
  
    phaser.arriveAndDeregister();  
}
```




Create a new phaser that  
iterates a given # of times

# Applying Cyclic Phaser with Java

- A cyclic Phaser that repeatedly performs actions for a given # of iterations

```
void startTasks(List<MyTask> tasks, int iterations) {  
    Phaser phaser = new Phaser() {  
        protected boolean onAdvance(int phase, int regParties)  
        { return phase >= iterations || regParties == 0; }  
    };  
  
    phaser.register();  
  
    tasks.forEach(task -> {  
        phaser.register();  
        new Thread(() -> {  
            do { task.run(); phaser.arriveAndAwaitAdvance();  
            } while (!phaser.isTerminated());  
        }).start();  
    });  
  
    phaser.arriveAndDeregister();  
}
```


 **This hook method determines when to terminate the phaser**



# Applying Cyclic Phaser with Java

- A cyclic Phaser that repeatedly performs actions for a given # of iterations

```
void startTasks(List<MyTask> tasks, int iterations) {  
    Phaser phaser = new Phaser() {  
        protected boolean onAdvance(int phase, int regParties)  
        { return phase >= iterations || regParties == 0; }  
    };  
  
    phaser.register();  
  
    tasks.forEach(task -> {  
        phaser.register();  
        new Thread(() -> {  
            do { task.run(); phaser.arriveAndAwaitAdvance();  
            } while (!phaser.isTerminated());  
        }).start();  
    });  
  
    phaser.arriveAndDeregister();  
}
```

 **This phaser terminates when all iterations have completed**

# Applying Cyclic Phaser with Java

---

- A cyclic Phaser that repeatedly performs actions for a given # of iterations

```
void startTasks(List<MyTask> tasks, int iterations) {  
    Phaser phaser = new Phaser() {  
        protected boolean onAdvance(int phase, int regParties)  
        { return phase >= iterations || regParties == 0; }  
    };  
}
```


`phaser.register();`  **Register to defer worker threads advancing to second phase until the end of this method**

```
tasks.forEach(task -> {  
    phaser.register();  
    new Thread(() -> {  
        do { task.run(); phaser.arriveAndAwaitAdvance();  
        } while (!phaser.isTerminated());  
    }).start();  
});  
  
phaser.arriveAndDeregister();  
}
```

# Applying Cyclic Phaser with Java

---


- A cyclic Phaser that repeatedly performs actions for a given # of iterations

```
void startTasks(List<MyTask> tasks, int iterations) {  
    Phaser phaser = new Phaser() {  
        protected boolean onAdvance(int phase, int regParties)  
        { return phase >= iterations || regParties == 0; }  
    };  
  
    phaser.register();  Iterate thru all the tasks  
  
    tasks.forEach(task -> {  
        phaser.register();  
        new Thread(() -> {  
            do { task.run(); phaser.arriveAndAwaitAdvance();  
            } while (!phaser.isTerminated());  
        }).start();  
    });  
  
    phaser.arriveAndDeregister();  
}
```

---

# Applying Cyclic Phaser with Java

- A cyclic Phaser that repeatedly performs actions for a given # of iterations


```
void startTasks(List<MyTask> tasks, int iterations) {  
    Phaser phaser = new Phaser() {  
        protected boolean onAdvance(int phase, int regParties)  
        { return phase >= iterations || regParties == 0; }  
    };  
  
    phaser.register();  
  
    tasks.forEach(task -> {  
        phaser.register();  Inform phaser there's  
a new party to add  
        new Thread(() -> {  
            do { task.run(); phaser.arriveAndAwaitAdvance();  
            } while (!phaser.isTerminated());  
        }).start();  
    });  
  
    phaser.arriveAndDeregister();  
}
```

# Applying Cyclic Phaser with Java

- A cyclic Phaser that repeatedly performs actions for a given # of iterations

```
void startTasks(List<MyTask> tasks, int iterations) {  
    Phaser phaser = new Phaser() {  
        protected boolean onAdvance(int phase, int regParties)  
        { return phase >= iterations || regParties == 0; }  
    };  
  
    phaser.register();  
  
    tasks.forEach(task -> {  
        phaser.register();  
        new Thread(() -> {  
            do { task.run(); phaser.arriveAndAwaitAdvance();  
            } while (!phaser.isTerminated());  
        }).start();  
    });  
  
    phaser.arriveAndDeregister();  
}
```

**Create/start a new worker thread & run the task**



# Applying Cyclic Phaser with Java

- A cyclic Phaser that repeatedly performs actions for a given # of iterations

```
void startTasks(List<MyTask> tasks, int iterations) {  
    Phaser phaser = new Phaser() {  
        protected boolean onAdvance(int phase, int regParties)  
        { return phase >= iterations || regParties == 0; }  
    };  
  
    phaser.register();  
  
    tasks.forEach(task -> {  
        phaser.register();  
        new Thread(() -> {  
            do { task.run(); phaser.arriveAndAwaitAdvance(); } while (!phaser.isTerminated());  
        }).start();  
    });  
  
    phaser.arriveAndDeregister();  
}
```




**Block until all other tasks/  
threads complete this phase**



# Applying Cyclic Phaser with Java

- A cyclic Phaser that repeatedly performs actions for a given # of iterations

```
void startTasks(List<MyTask> tasks, int iterations) {  
    Phaser phaser = new Phaser() {  
        protected boolean onAdvance(int phase, int regParties)  
        { return phase >= iterations || regParties == 0; }  
    };  
  
    phaser.register();  
  
    tasks.forEach(task -> {  
        phaser.register();  
        new Thread(() -> {  
            do { task.run(); phaser.arriveAndAwaitAdvance(); } while (!phaser.isTerminated());  
        }).start();  
    });  
  
    phaser.arriveAndDeregister();  
}
```




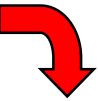
**Block until all other tasks/  
threads complete this phase**

This code is using the phaser as a “cyclic exit barrier”

# Applying Cyclic Phaser with Java

- A cyclic Phaser that repeatedly performs actions for a given # of iterations

```
void startTasks(List<MyTask> tasks, int iterations) {  
    Phaser phaser = new Phaser() {  
        protected boolean onAdvance(int phase, int regParties)  
        { return phase >= iterations || regParties == 0; }  
    };  
  
    phaser.register();  
  
    tasks.forEach(task -> {  
        phaser.register();  
        new Thread(() -> {  
            do { task.run(); phaser.arriveAndAwaitAdvance(); }  
            while (!phaser.isTerminated());  
        }).start();  
    });  
  
    phaser.arriveAndDeregister();  
}
```


 **The last thread to arrive at the end of a phase triggers the invocation of the onAdvance() hook method** 



# Applying Cyclic Phaser with Java

- A cyclic Phaser that repeatedly performs actions for a given # of iterations

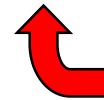
```
void startTasks(List<MyTask> tasks, int iterations) {  
    Phaser phaser = new Phaser() {  
        protected boolean onAdvance(int phase, int regParties)  
        { return phase >= iterations || regParties == 0; }  
    };  
  
    phaser.register();  
  
    tasks.forEach(task -> {  
        phaser.register();  
        new Thread(() -> {  
            do { task.run(); phaser.arriveAndAwaitAdvance(); }  
            while (!phaser.isTerminated());  
        }).start();  
    });  
  
    phaser.arriveAndDeregister();  
}
```

 **The phaser is terminated when the phase # is >= the iterations param**

# Applying Cyclic Phaser with Java

- A cyclic Phaser that repeatedly performs actions for a given # of iterations

```
void startTasks(List<MyTask> tasks, int iterations) {  
    Phaser phaser = new Phaser() {  
        protected boolean onAdvance(int phase, int regParties)  
        { return phase >= iterations || regParties == 0; }  
    };  
  
    phaser.register();  
  
    tasks.forEach(task -> {  
        phaser.register();  
        new Thread(() -> {  
            do { task.run(); phaser.arriveAndAwaitAdvance();  
                } while (!phaser.isTerminated());  
        }).start();  
    });  
  
    phaser.arriveAndDeregister();  
}
```



Loop until phaser is  
terminated by onAdvance()

# Applying Cyclic Phaser with Java

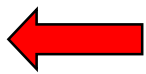
- A cyclic Phaser that repeatedly performs actions for a given # of iterations

```
void startTasks(List<MyTask> tasks, int iterations) {
    Phaser phaser = new Phaser() {
        protected boolean onAdvance(int phase, int regParties)
        { return phase >= iterations || regParties == 0; }
    };

    phaser.register();

    tasks.forEach(task -> {
        phaser.register();
        new Thread(() -> {
            do { task.run(); phaser.arriveAndAwaitAdvance();
            } while (!phaser.isTerminated());
        }).start();
    });

    phaser.arriveAndDeregister();
}
```

**Deregister itself (allowing tasks to advance to next phase) & don't wait** 

---

# End of Java Phaser: Example Application