

Java Synchronized Collections: Example Application



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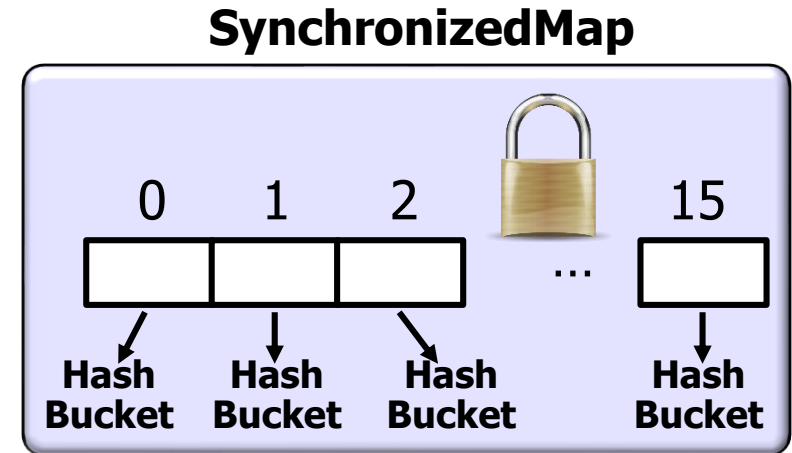
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Learning Objectives in this Lesson

- Recognize the capabilities & limits of Java's synchronized collections
- Know how to apply Java synchronized map in practice



Applying a Java SynchronizedMap in Practice

Applying a Java SynchronizedMap in Practice

- Apply a Java SynchronizedMap to compute/cache/retrieve prime #'s

```
void runTest(int maxIters,  
             Map<Integer, Integer> primeCache) {  
    ...  
    Random ran = new Random();  
  
    Runnable primeChecker = () -> {  
        for (int i = 0; i < maxIters; i++) {  
            int primeCandidate = Math.abs(ran.nextInt(maxIters) + 1);  
  
            int smallestFactor =  
                primeCache.computeIfAbsent(primeCandidate,  
                                           this::isPrime);  
  
            if (smallestFactor != 0) ...  
            else ...  
        }  
    };  
    ...  
}
```

See github.com/douglasraigschmidt/LiveLessons/tree/master/Java8/ex9

Applying a Java SynchronizedMap in Practice

- Apply a Java SynchronizedMap to compute/cache/retrieve prime #'s

```
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            int primeCandidate = Math.abs(ran.nextInt(maxIters) + 1);  
  
            int smallestFactor =  
                primeCache.computeIfAbsent(primeCandidate,  
                                           this::isPrime);  
  
            if (smallestFactor != 0) ...  
            else ...  
        }  
    };  
    ...  
}
```

Pass a Map used as a cache

Applying a Java SynchronizedMap in Practice

- Apply a Java SynchronizedMap to compute/cache/retrieve prime #'s

```
void runTest(int maxIters,  
             Map<Integer, Integer> primeCache) {
```

```
...
```

```
Random ran = new Random();
```

Create a random # generator

```
Runnable primeChecker = () -> {  
    for (int i = 0; i < maxIters; i++) {  
        int primeCandidate = Math.abs(ran.nextInt(maxIters) + 1);  
  
        int smallestFactor =  
            primeCache.computeIfAbsent(primeCandidate,  
                                       this::isPrime);  
  
        if (smallestFactor != 0) ...  
        else ...  
    }  
};  
...
```

Applying a Java SynchronizedMap in Practice

- Apply a Java SynchronizedMap to compute/cache/retrieve prime #'s

```
void runTest(int maxIters,  
             Map<Integer, Integer> primeCache) {  
    ...  
    Random ran = new Random();  
  
    Runnable primeChecker = () -> {  
        for (int i = 0; i < maxIters; i++) {  
            int primeCandidate = Math.abs(ran.nextInt(maxIters) + 1);  
  
            int smallestFactor =  
                primeCache.computeIfAbsent(primeCandidate,  
                                           this::isPrime);  
  
            if (smallestFactor != 0) ...  
            else ...  
        }  
    };  
    ...  
}
```

*A lambda runnable that checks if
maxIters random #'s are prime*

Applying a Java SynchronizedMap in Practice

- Apply a Java SynchronizedMap to compute/cache/retrieve prime #'s

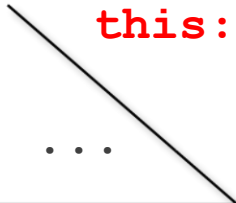
```
void runTest(int maxIters,  
             Map<Integer, Integer> primeCache) {  
    ...  
    Random ran = new Random();  
  
    Runnable primeChecker = () -> {  
        for (int i = 0; i < maxIters; i++) {  
            int primeCandidate = Math.abs(ran.nextInt(maxIters) + 1);  
  
            int smallestFactor =  
                primeCache.computeIfAbsent(primeCandidate,  
                                           this::isPrime);  
  
            if (smallestFactor != 0) ...  
            else ...  
        }  
    };  
    ...  
}
```

Get a positive random #

Applying a Java SynchronizedMap in Practice

- Apply a Java SynchronizedMap to compute/cache/retrieve prime #'s

```
void runTest(int maxIters,  
             Map<Integer, Integer> primeCache) {  
    ...  
    Random ran = new Random();  
  
    Runnable primeChecker = () -> {  
        for (int i = 0; i < maxIters; i++) {  
            int primeCandidate = Math.abs(ran.nextInt(maxIters) + 1);  
  
            int smallestFactor =  
                primeCache.computeIfAbsent(primeCandidate,  
                                           this::isPrime);  
  
            if (smallestFactor != 0) ...  
            else ...  
        }  
    };  
    ...  
}
```

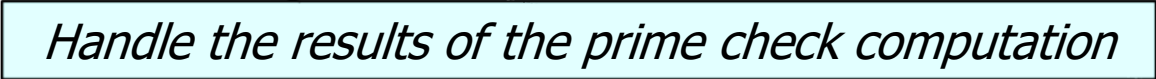


Check if the factor for this # is already in the cache & if not atomically check if this # is prime & put in the cache

Applying a Java SynchronizedMap in Practice

- Apply a Java SynchronizedMap to compute/cache/retrieve prime #'s

```
void runTest(int maxIters,  
             Map<Integer, Integer> primeCache) {  
    ...  
    Random ran = new Random();  
  
    Runnable primeChecker = () -> {  
        for (int i = 0; i < maxIters; i++) {  
            int primeCandidate = Math.abs(ran.nextInt(maxIters) + 1);  
  
            int smallestFactor =  
                primeCache.computeIfAbsent(primeCandidate,  
                                           this::isPrime);  
  
            if (smallestFactor != 0) ...  
            else ...  
        }  
    };  
    ...
```



Handle the results of the prime check computation

Applying a Java SynchronizedMap in Practice

- Apply a Java SynchronizedMap to compute/cache/retrieve prime #'s

```
void runTest(int maxIters,  
             Map<Integer, Integer> primeCache) {  
    ...  
    Runnable primeChecker = () -> { ...  
    };  
  
    for (int i = 0; i < sNUMBER_OF_CORES; i++)  
        mExecutor.execute(primeChecker);  
    ...  
}  
  
static public void main(String[] argv) {  
    ...  
    runTest(maxIterations,  
            Collections.synchronizedMap(new HashMap<>()));  
    ...  
}
```

*Create a group of tasks that
run the prime checker lambda*

Applying a Java SynchronizedMap in Practice

- Apply a Java SynchronizedMap to compute/cache/retrieve prime #'s

```
void runTest(int maxIters,  
             Map<Integer, Integer> primeCache) {  
    ...  
    Runnable primeChecker = () -> { ...  
    };  
  
    for (int i = 0; i < sNUMBER_OF_CORES; i++)  
        mExecutor.execute(primeChecker);  
    ...  
}  
  
static public void main(String[] argv) {  
    ...  
    runTest(maxIterations,  
            Collections.synchronizedMap(new HashMap<>()));  
    ...  
}
```

*Run the test function with
a synchronized HashMap*

End of Java Synchronized Collections: Example Application