

Java Concurrency Utilities

<http://java.sun.com/j2se/1.5.0/docs/guide/concurrency/>

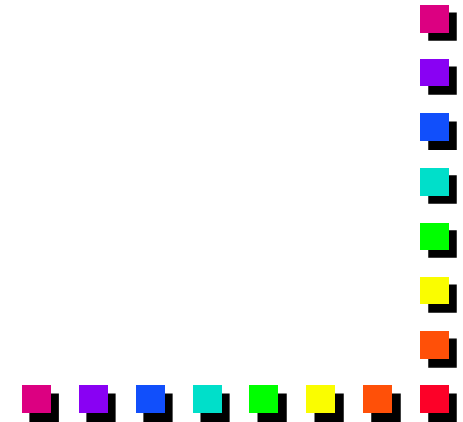


•Why use them?

- Reduced programming effort
- Increased performance
- Increased reliability
- Improved maintainability
- Increased productivity

•Synchronizing Mechanisms

- Task scheduling framework
- Concurrent collections
- Atomic variables
- Synchronizers
- Locks
- Nanosecond-granularity timing



Java Concurrency: Task Scheduling

<http://java.sun.com/j2se/1.5.0/docs/api/java/util/concurrent/Executor.html>

■ Executor

- An object that executes submitted Runnable tasks
- Void execute(Runnable command)
- THROWS RejectedExecutionException and NullPointerException
- Executor executor = anExecutor
- executor.execute(new RunnableTask1());
- executor.execute(new RunnableTask2());

■ Single background thread

■ Thread pool

■ Saturation policy



Java Concurrency: Semaphores

<http://java.sun.com/j2se/1.5.0/docs/api/java/util/concurrent/Semaphore.html>

■ Semaphores

- Acquiring and releasing resources
- Acquire(), tryAcquire(), acquireUninterruptibly(), release(), availablePermits(), availablePermits(), drainPermits(), getQueuedThreads(), getQueueLength(), hasQueuedThreads(), isFair(), reducePermits()



Java Concurrency: Barriers

<http://java.sun.com/j2se/1.5.0/docs/api/java/util/concurrent/CyclicBarrier.html>

■ Barriers

- Many-times used as a cyclical barrier
 - All threads wait until all threads have “checked in” and then all threads are released
- `await()`, `await(long timeout, TimeUnit unit)`, `getNumberWaiting()`, `getParties()`, `isBroken()`, `reset()`



Java Concurrency: Latches

<http://java.sun.com/j2se/1.5.0/docs/api/java/util/concurrent/CountDownLatch.html>

■ CountDownLatch

- Blocks until current count == 0,
 - Then releases all waiting threads
- Many-times used as a cyclical
- `await()`
- `await(long timeout, TimeUnit unit)`
- `countdown()`
- `getCount()`



Java Concurrency: Exchangers

<http://java.sun.com/j2se/1.5.0/docs/api/java/util/concurrent/Exchanger.html>

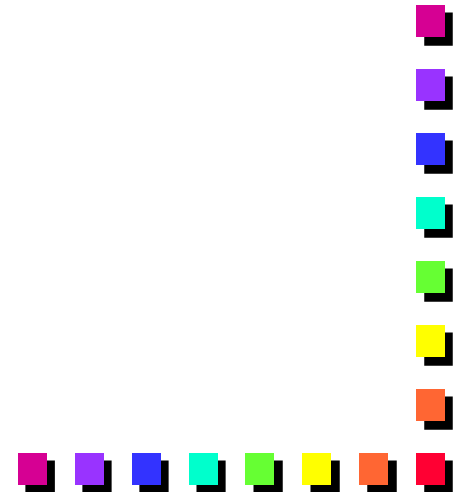
- Synchronization point for two threads to exchange objects
 - Example: neighboring nodes in a network or neighboring regions of a simulation space
 - `Exchange(V,x)`
 - `Exchange(V x, long timeout, TimeUnit unit)`



Java Concurrency: Locks

<http://java.sun.com/j2se/1.5.0/docs/api/java/util/concurrent/locks/Condition.html>

- Locking and waiting for specific conditions
 - Condition
 - Lock
 - ReadWriteLock
 - AbstractQueuedSynchronizer
 - LockSupport



Java Concurrency: Queues

<http://java.sun.com/j2se/1.5.0/docs/api/java/util/Queue.html>

- Collection to hold elements prior to processing
- Implementing classes
 - AbstractQueue, ArrayBlockingQueue, ConcurrentLinkedQueue, DelayQueue, LinkedBlockingQueue, LinkedList, PriorityBlockingQueue, PriorityQueue
- Methods
 - `element()`, `offer(E o)`, `peek()`, `poll()`, `remove()`
 - Methods inherited from `java.util.Collection`
 - Add, addAll, clear, contains, containsAll, equals, hashCode, isEmpty, iterator, remove, removeAll, retainAll, size, toArray



Java Concurrency: BlockingQueue

<http://java.sun.com/j2se/1.5.0/docs/api/java/util/concurrent/BlockingQueue.html>

- Wait for the queue to be non-empty
- wait for spaced when storing an element
- Implementing Classes
 - ArrayBlockingQueue, DelayQueue, LinkedBlockingQueue, PriorityBlocking Queue, SynchronousQueue
- Methods
 - `add(E o)`, `drainTo(Collection<? Super E> c)`, `offer(E o)`, `poll(long timeout, TimeUnit unit)`, `put(E o)`, `remainingCapacity()`, `take()`



Java Concurrency: Atomic Variables

http://java.sun.com/j2se/1.5.0/docs/api/java/util/concurrent/atomic/package-summary.html#package_description

- Support for lock-free thread-safe programming on single variables – extend ***volatile***
 - boolean `compareAndSet(expectedValue, updateValue)`
- `AtomicBoolean`, `AtomicInteger`, `AtomicIntegerArray`, `AtomicIntegerFieldUpdater`, `AtomicLong`, `AtomicLongArray`, `AtomicLongFieldUpdater`, `AtomicMarkableReference`, `AtomicReference`, `AtomicReferenceArray`, `AtomicReferenceFieldUpdater`, `AtomicStampedReference`

