

COMP 322: Fundamentals of Parallel Programming

Lecture 25: Atomics, Java Synchronized Statements

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How to enforce mutual exclusion?

- The predominant approach to ensure mutual exclusion proposed many years ago is to enclose the code region in a critical section.
 - “In concurrent programming a critical section is a piece of code that accesses a shared resource (data structure or device) that must not be concurrently accessed by more than one thread of execution. A critical section will usually terminate in fixed time, and a thread, task or process will have to wait a fixed time to enter it (aka bounded waiting). Some synchronization mechanism is required at the entry and exit of the critical section to ensure exclusive use, for example a semaphore.”
 - Source: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Critical_section



java.util.concurrent.atomic.AtomicInteger

- Constructors
 - new [AtomicInteger\(\)](#)
 - Creates a new AtomicInteger with initial value 0
 - new [AtomicInteger\(int initialValue\)](#)
 - Creates a new AtomicInteger with the given initial value
- Selected methods
 - int [addAndGet\(int delta\)](#)
 - Atomically adds delta to the current value of the atomic variable, and returns the new value
 - int [getAndAdd\(int delta\)](#)
 - Atomically returns the current value of the atomic variable, and adds delta to the current value
- Similar interfaces available for LongInteger



java.util.concurrent.AtomicInteger methods and their equivalent isolated constructs (pseudocode)

j.u.c.atomic Class and Constructors	j.u.c.atomic Methods	Equivalent HJ <code>isolated</code> statements
AtomicInteger AtomicInteger() // init = 0 AtomicInteger(init)	<code>int j = v.get();</code>	<code>int j; isolated (v) j = v.val;</code>
	<code>v.set(newVal);</code>	<code>isolated (v) v.val = newVal;</code>
	<code>int j = v.getAndSet(newVal);</code>	<code>int j; isolated (v) { j = v.val; v.val = newVal; }</code>
	<code>int j = v.addAndGet(delta);</code>	<code>isolated (v) { v.val += delta; j = v.val; }</code>
	<code>int j = v.getAndAdd(delta);</code>	<code>isolated (v) { j = v.val; v.val += delta; }</code>
	<code>boolean b = v.compareAndSet (expect,update);</code>	<code>boolean b; isolated (v) if (v.val==expect) {v.val=update; b=true;} else b = false;</code>

Methods in java.util.concurrent.AtomicInteger class and their equivalent HJ isolated statements. Variable v refers to an AtomicInteger object in column 2 and to a standard non-atomic Java object in column 3. val refers to a field of type int.



Work-Sharing Pattern using AtomicInteger

```
1. import java.util.concurrent.atomic.AtomicInteger;
2. ...
3. String[] X = ... ; int numTasks = ...; int j;
4. int[] taskId = new int[X.length];
5. ...
6. finish(() -> {
7.     for (int i=0; i<numTasks; i++ )
8.         async(() -> {
9.             do {
10.                j = j + 1;
11.                // check if at end of X
12.                if (j >= X.length) break;
13.                taskId[j] = i; // Task i processes string X[j]
14.                ...
15.            } while (true);
16.        });
17.}); // finish-for-async
```



Work-Sharing Pattern using AtomicInteger

```
1. import java.util.concurrent.atomic.AtomicInteger;
2. ...
3. String[] X = ... ; int numTasks = ...; int j;
4. int[] taskId = new int[X.length];
5. AtomicInteger a = new AtomicInteger();
6. ...
7. finish(() -> {
8.     for (int i=0; i<numTasks; i++ )
9.         async(() -> {
10.             do {
11.                 j = a.getAndAdd(1);
12.                 // can also use a.getAndIncrement()
13.                 if (j >= X.length) break;
14.                 taskId[j] = i; // Task i processes string X[j]
15.                 ...
16.             } while (true);
17.         });
18.}); // finish-for-async
```



Work-Sharing Pattern using AtomicInteger

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```



Objects and Locks in Java — synchronized statements and methods

- Every Java object has an associated lock acquired via:
 - **synchronized** statements
 - `synchronized(foo) { // acquire foo's lock
// execute code while holding foo's lock
} // release foo's lock`
 - **synchronized** methods
 - `public synchronized void op1() { // acquire 'this' lock
// execute method while holding 'this' lock
} // release 'this' lock`
- Java language does not enforce any relationship between the object used for locking and objects accessed in isolated code
 - If same object is used for locking and data access, then the object behaves like a monitor
- Locking and unlocking are **automatic**
 - Locks are released when a synchronized block exits
 - By normal means: end of block reached, `return`, `break`
 - When an exception is thrown and not caught



Locking guarantees in Java

- It is preferable to use `java.util.concurrent.atomic` or `HJlib` isolated constructs, since they cannot deadlock
- Locks are needed for more general cases. Basic idea is for JVM to implement `synchronized(a) <stmt>` as follows:
 1. Acquire lock for object `a`
 2. Execute `<stmt>`
 3. Release lock for object `a`
- The responsibility for ensuring that the choice of locks correctly implements the semantics of isolation lies with the programmer.
- The main guarantee provided by locks is that only one thread can hold a given lock at a time, and the thread is blocked when acquiring a lock if the lock is unavailable.



Java's Object Locks are Reentrant

- Locks are **granted** on a **per-thread** basis
 - Called reentrant or recursive locks
 - Promotes object-oriented concurrent code
- A synchronized block means execution of this code requires the current thread to hold this lock
 - If it does — fine
 - If it doesn't — then acquire the lock
- Reentrancy means that recursive methods, invocation of **super** methods, or local callbacks, don't deadlock

```
public class Widget {  
    public synchronized void doSomething() { ... }  
}  
  
public class LoggingWidget extends Widget {  
    public synchronized void doSomething() {  
        Logger.log(this + ": calling doSomething()");  
  
        ...  
  
        doSomething(); // Doesn't deadlock!  
    }  
}
```



Deadlock example with Java synchronized statement

- The code below can deadlock if `leftHand()` and `rightHand()` are called concurrently from different threads
 - Because the locks are not acquired in the same order

```
public class ObviousDeadlock {  
    . . .  
    public void leftHand() {  
        synchronized(lock1) {  
            synchronized(lock2) {  
                for (int i=0; i<10000; i++)  
                    sum += random.nextInt(100);  
            }  
        }  
    }  
}  
  
    public void rightHand() {  
        synchronized(lock2) {  
            synchronized(lock1) {  
                for (int i=0; i<10000; i++)  
                    sum += random.nextInt(100);  
            }  
        }  
    }  
}
```



Deadlock avoidance in HJ with object-based isolation

- HJ implementation ensures that all locks are acquired in the same order
- \Rightarrow no deadlock

```
public class ObviousDeadlock {  
    . . .  
    public void leftHand() {  
        isolated(lock1, lock2) {  
            for (int i=0; i<10000; i++)  
                sum += random.nextInt(100);  
        }  
    }  
}
```

```
    public void rightHand() {  
        isolated(lock2, lock1) {  
            for (int i=0; i<10000; i++)  
                sum += random.nextInt(100);  
        }  
    }  
}
```

