### The History of Concurrency & Parallelism Support in Java

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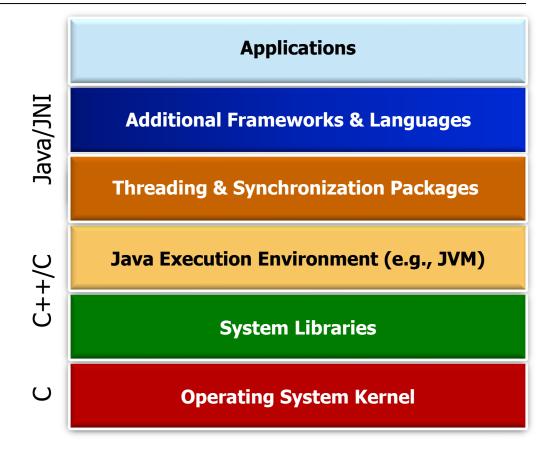




#### Learning Objectives in this Part of the Lesson

 Learn the history of Java concurrency & parallelism

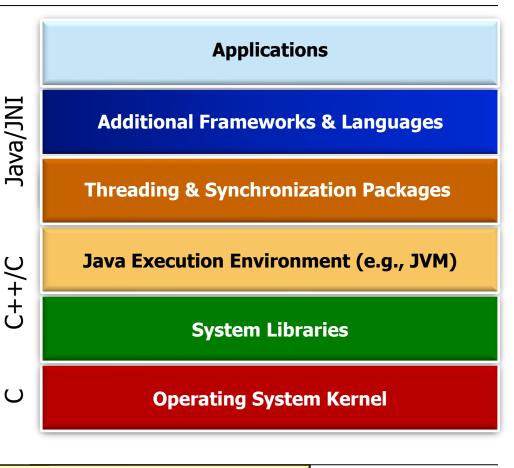




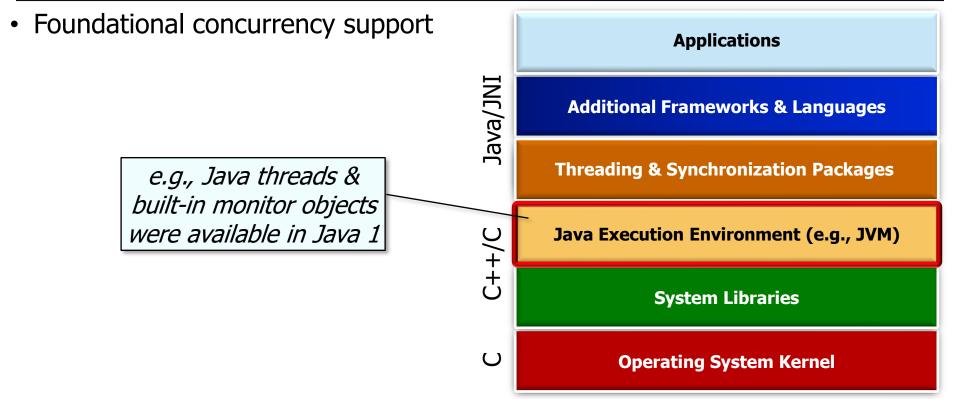
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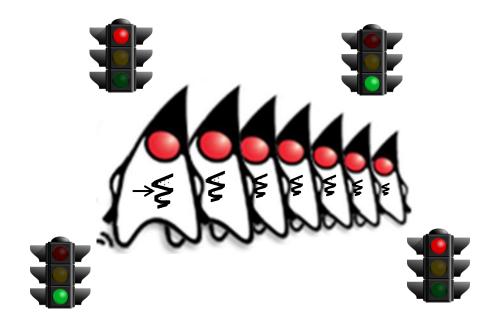




Hopefully, you'll already know some of this!!!



- Foundational concurrency support
  - Focus on basic multi-threading
     & synchronization primitives



- Foundational concurrency support SimpleBlockingBoundedQueue<Integer>
- Focus on basic multi-threading & synchronization primitives
- simpleQueue = new
  - SimpleBlockingBoundedQueue<>();
- Thread[] threads = new Thread[] new Thread(new Producer<>
- Allow multiple threads to communicate & interact via a bounded buffer

- (simpleQueue)), new Thread(new Consumer<>
- (simpleQueue))
- for (Thread thread: threads) thread.start(); (Thread thread: threads)
- thread.join(); See github.com/douglascraigschmidt/LiveLessons/tree/master/SimpleBlockingQueue

- Foundational concurrency support
- simpleQueue = new
- Focus on basic multi-threading SimpleBlockingBoundedQueue<>();

& synchronization primitives

Start & join these

multiple threads

- SimpleBlockingBoundedQueue<Integer>

**}**;

See github.com/douglascraigschmidt/LiveLessons/tree/master/SimpleBlockingQueue

Thread[] threads = new Thread[]

(simpleQueue)),

(simpleQueue))

new Thread(new Producer<>

new Thread(new Consumer<>

for (Thread thread: threads)

(Thread thread: threads)

thread.start();

thread.join();

- Foundational concurrency support
- Focus on basic multi-threading
  - & synchronization primitives

coordination primitives

```
class SimpleBlockingBoundedQueue
  public E take() ...{
```

<E> {

```
synchronized(this) {
 while (mList.isEmpty())
```

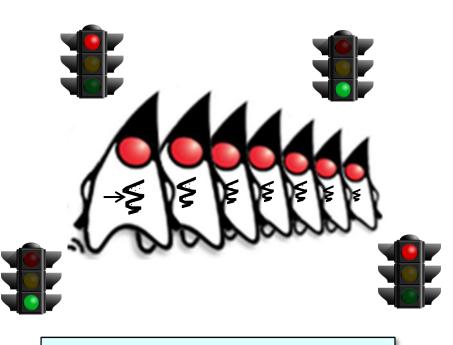
```
wait();
Built-in monitor object
                                    notifyAll();
 mutual exclusion &
                                    return mList.poll();
```

- Foundational concurrency support
  - Focus on basic multi-threading
     & synchronization primitives
  - Efficient, but low-level & very limited in capabilities



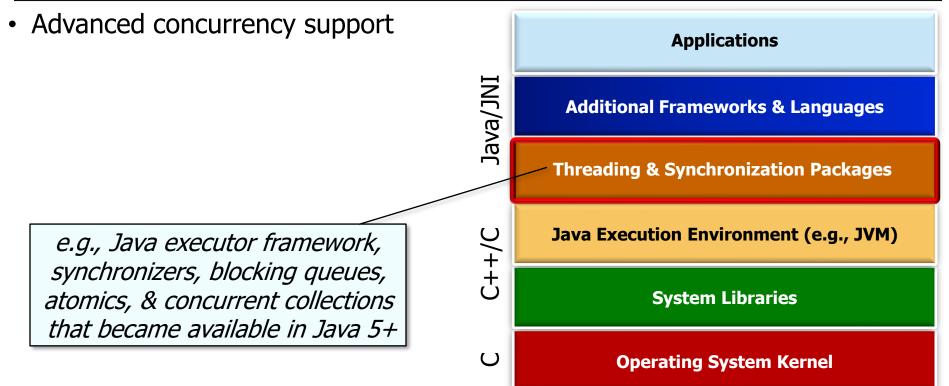
- Foundational concurrency support
  - Focus on basic multi-threading & synchronization primitives
  - Efficient, but low-level & very limited in capabilities
    - Many accidental complexities

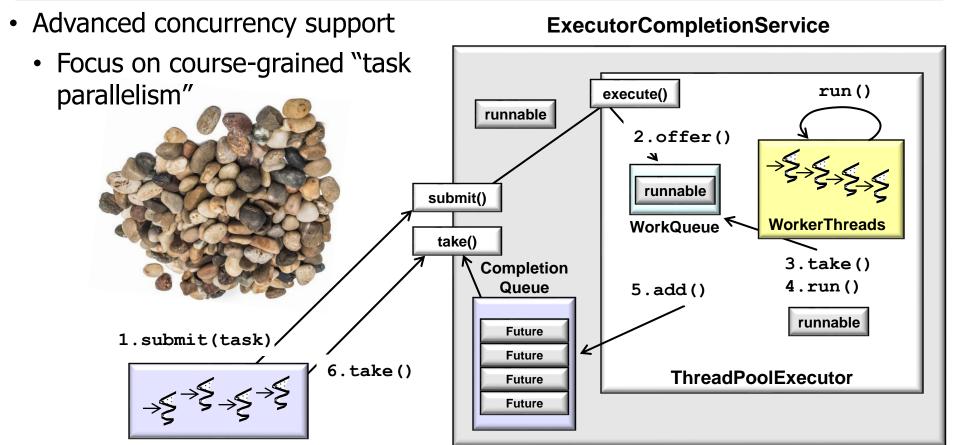




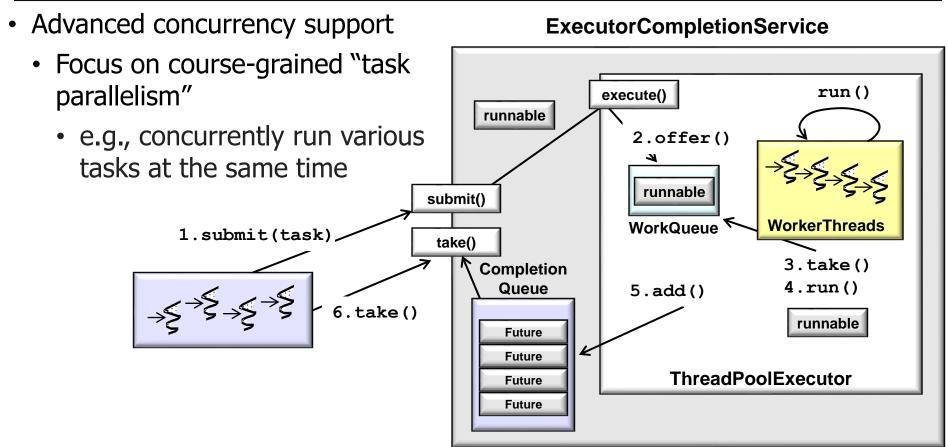
Accidental complexities arise from limitations with software techniques, tools, & methods

See en.wikipedia.org/wiki/No Silver Bullet





See en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Task\_parallelism



- Advanced concurrency support
  - Focus on course-grained "task parallelism"
  - e.g., concurrently run various tasks at the same time

```
Create a fixed-sized thread pool & also coordinate the starting & stopping of multiple tasks that acquire/release shared resources
```

Executors.newFixedThreadPool
 (numOfBeings,
 mThreadFactory);
...
CyclicBarrier entryBarrier =

ExecutorService executor =

CountDownLatch exitBarrier =
 new CountDownLatch(numOfBeings);

for (int i=0; i < beingCount; ++i)</pre>

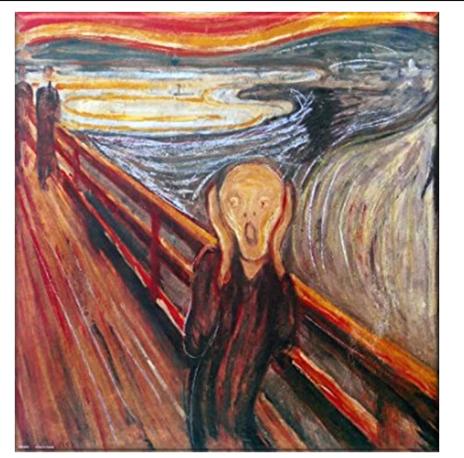
executor execute

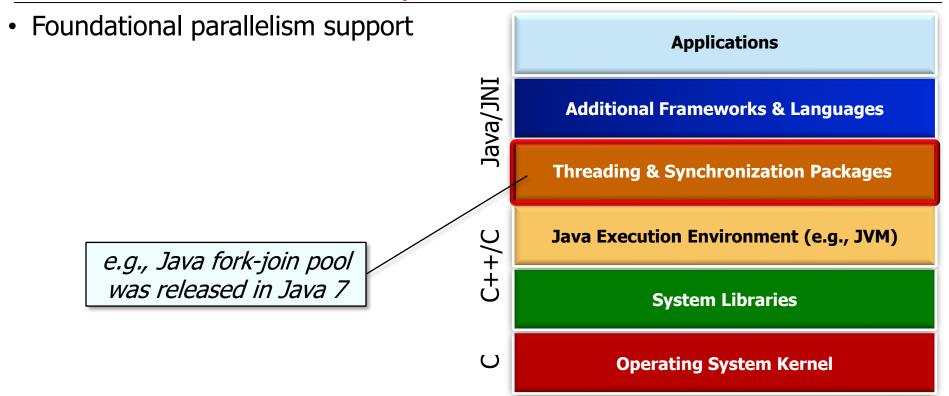
new CyclicBarrier(numOfBeings+1);

(makeBeingRunnable(i, entryBarrier, exitBarrier));

See github.com/douglascraigschmidt/LiveLessons/tree/master/PalantiriManagerApplication

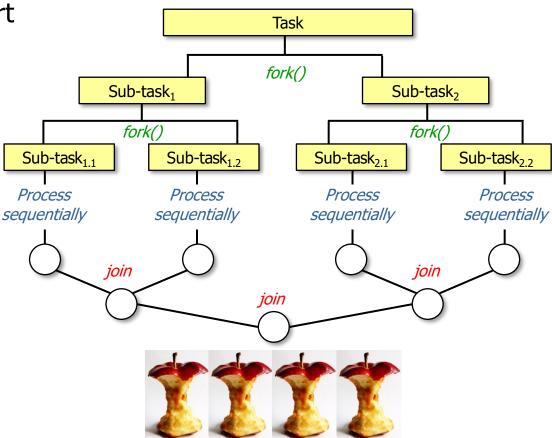
- Advanced concurrency support
  - Focus on course-grained "task parallelism"
  - Feature-rich & optimized, but also tedious & error-prone to program





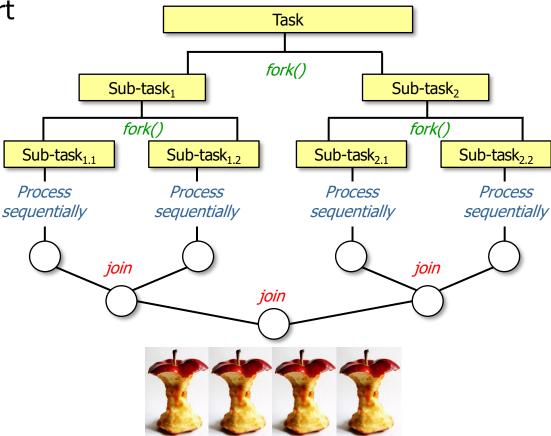
- Foundational parallelism support
  - Focus on finer-grained data parallelism





See en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Data\_parallelism

- Foundational parallelism support
  - Focus on finer-grained data parallelism
    - e.g., runs the same task on different elements of data by using the "splitapply-combine" model

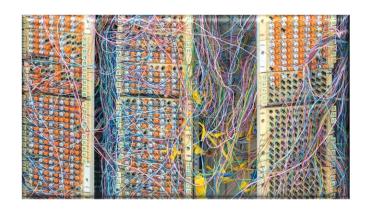


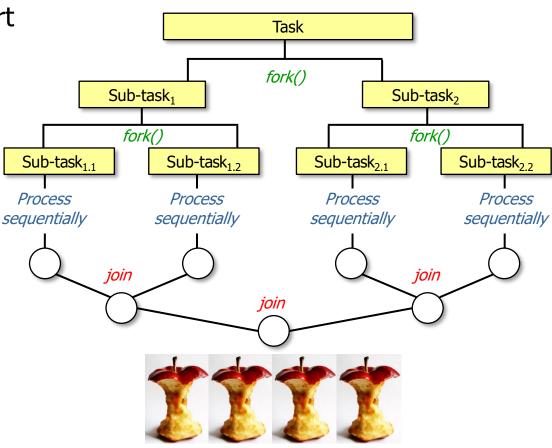
- Foundational parallelism support
  - Focus on finer-grained data parallelism
    - e.g., runs the same task on different elements of data by using the "splitapply-combine" model

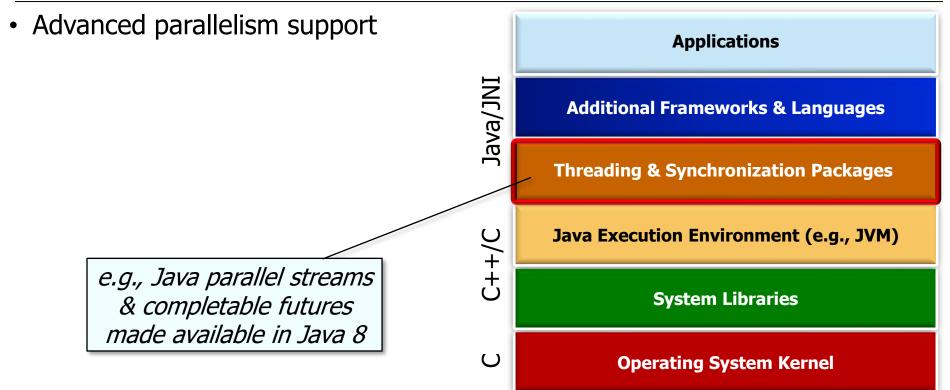
Use a common fork-join pool to search input strings to locate phrases that match

```
List<List<SearchResults>>
  listOfListOfSearchResults =
    ForkJoinPool
       .commonPool()
       . invoke (new
          SearchWithForkJoinTask
             (inputList,
              mPhrasesToFind, ...));
             Input Strings to Search
                Search Phrases
```

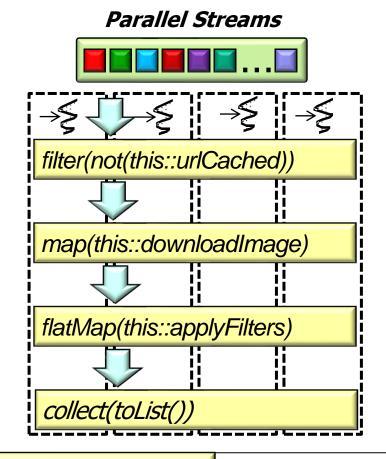
- Foundational parallelism support
  - Focus on data parallelism
  - Powerful & scalable, but tedious to program directly







- Advanced parallelism support
  - Focus on fine-grained functional programming for data parallelism



- Advanced parallelism support
  - Focus on fine-grained functional programming for data parallelism
     reactive asynchrony

```
/page\ =
              supplyAsync
                                   A pool of worker thread
               (getStartPage())
                         /imgNum2\ = /page\8
/imgNum1\ = /page\ 8
                            .thenComposeAsync
  .thenApplyAsync
                              (crawlHyperLinks
    (countImages (page))
                                (page))
  .thenApply(List::size)
        /imgNum1\.thenCombine(/imgNum2\,
```

(imgNum1, imgNum2) ->

Integer::sum)

- Advanced parallelism support
  - Focus on fine-grained functional
    - programming for data parallelism
    - & reactive asynchrony

```
urls
```

List<Image> images =

```
.parallelStream()
.filter(not(this::urlCached))
```

```
.map(this::downloadImage)
```

```
.flatMap(this::applyFilters)
.collect(toList());
```

Synchronously download images that aren't already cached from a list of URLs & process/store the images in parallel

- Advanced parallelism support
  - Focus on fine-grained functional programming for data parallelism
    - & reactive asynchrony

```
Combines streams & completable futures
to asynchronously download images that
```

.map(this::downloadImageAsync) .flatMap(this::applyFiltersAsync) .collect(toFuture()) .thenApply(stream -> log(stream.flatMap (Optional::stream), urls.size())) .join(); aren't already cached from a list of URLs & process/store the images in parallel

CompletableFuture<Stream<Image>>

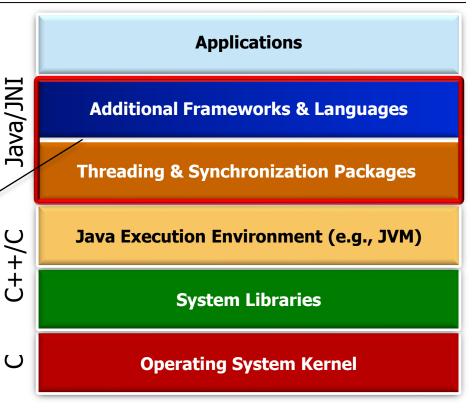
.map(this::checkUrlCachedAsync)

resultsFuture = urls

.stream()

- Advanced parallelism support
  - Focus on fine-grained functional programming for data parallelism
     & reactive asynchrony
  - Focus on pub/sub reactive streams frameworks

e.g., Java reactive streams made available in Java 9 have enabled the RxJava & Project Reactor frameworks



- Advanced parallelism support
  - Focus on fine-grained functional programming for data parallelism
     & reactive asynchrony
  - Focus on pub/sub reactive streams frameworks

```
List<Image> filteredImages =
   ReactorUtils
    .fromIterableParallel(urls)
    .filter(url -> !urlCached(url))
    .map(this::blockingDownload)
    .flatMap(this::applyFilters)
```

.sequential()

.block();

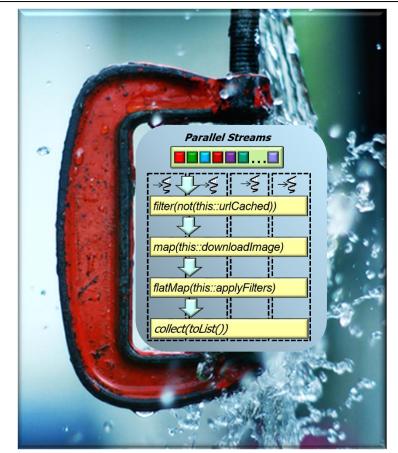
.collectList()

Applies RxJava & Project Reactor reactive streams to asynchronously download images that aren't already cached from a list of URLs & process/store the images in parallel

- Advanced parallelism support
  - Focus on fine-grained functional programming for data parallelism
     reactive asynchrony
  - Focus on pub/sub reactive streams frameworks
  - Strikes an effective balance between productivity & performance



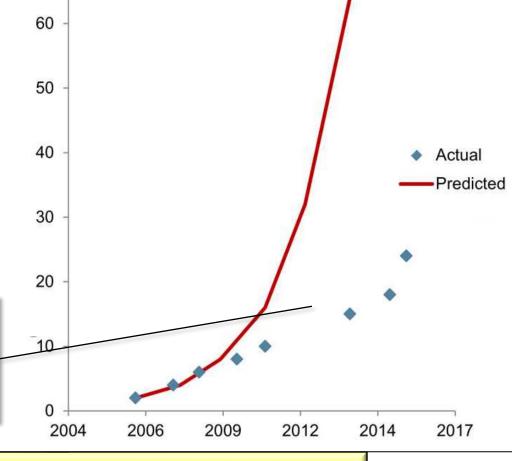
- Advanced parallelism support
  - Focus on fine-grained functional programming for data parallelism
     a reactive asynchrony
  - Focus on pub/sub reactive streams frameworks
  - Strikes an effective balance between productivity & performance
  - However, may be overly prescriptive



 Brian Goetz has an excellent talk about the evolution of Java from concurrent to parallel computing



 Brian Goetz has an excellent talk about the evolution of Java from concurrent to parallel computing



His talk emphasizes that Java 8 combines functional programming with fine-grained data parallelism to leverage many-core processors

See <a href="https://www.infoq.com/presentations/parallel-java-se-8">www.infoq.com/presentations/parallel-java-se-8</a>

 Rob Pike also has a good talk that explains the differences between concurrency & parallelism

His talk emphasizes that concurrency is about dealing with lots of things at once, whereas parallelism is about doing lots of things at once

#### Rob Pike

Concurrency is not Parallelism

# End of the History of Concurrency & Parallelism Support in Java