## Subclasses of the Java ForkJoinTask Class

Douglas C. Schmidt

<u>d.schmidt@vanderbilt.edu</u>

www.dre.vanderbilt.edu/~schmidt



**Institute for Software Integrated Systems** 

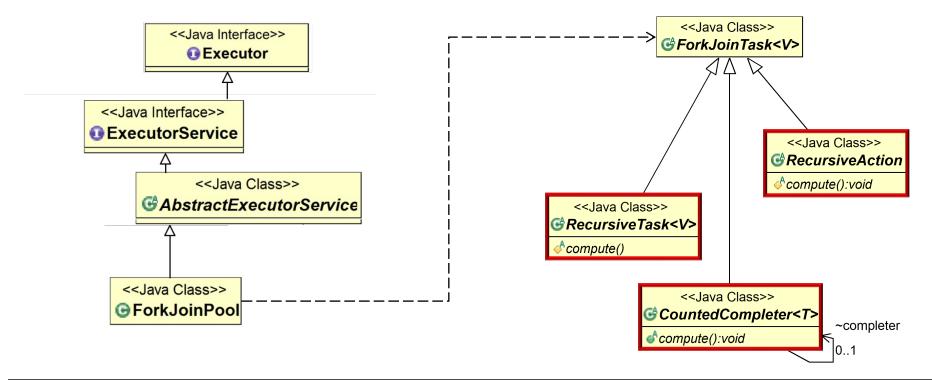
Vanderbilt University Nashville, Tennessee, USA





### Learning Objectives in this Part of the Lesson

- Understand how the Java fork-join framework processes tasks in parallel
- Recognize the structure & functionality of the fork-join framework

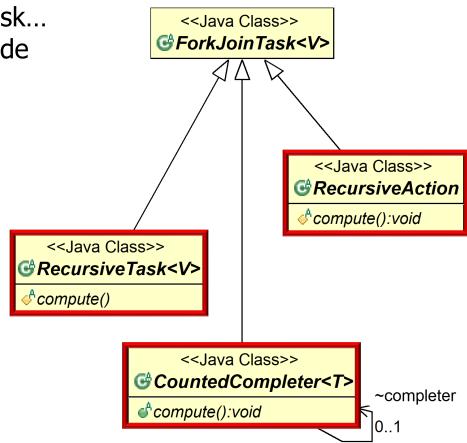


• Programs rarely implement ForkJoinTask...

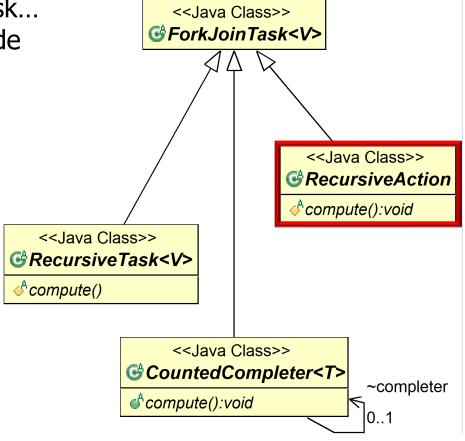


 Programs rarely implement ForkJoinTask... but instead extend a subclass & override its compute() hook method

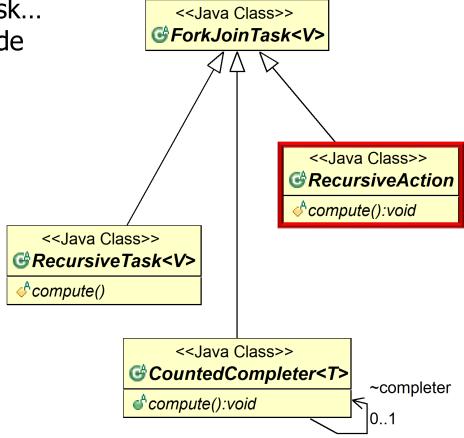




- Programs rarely implement ForkJoinTask... but instead extend a subclass & override its compute() hook method, e.g.
  - RecursiveAction
    - Use for computations that do not return results

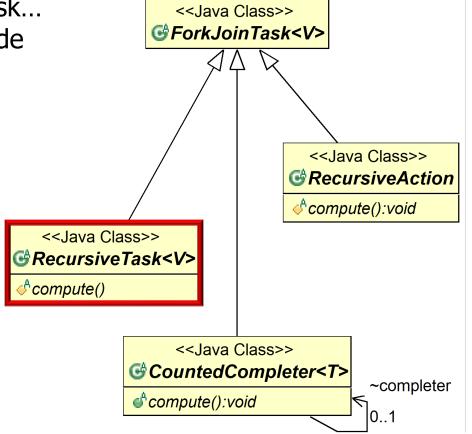


- Programs rarely implement ForkJoinTask... but instead extend a subclass & override its compute() hook method, e.g.
  - RecursiveAction
    - Use for computations that do not return results
    - Ideal for scenarios that perform actions like data modifications, I/O operations, or any other side-effecting operations that return no result

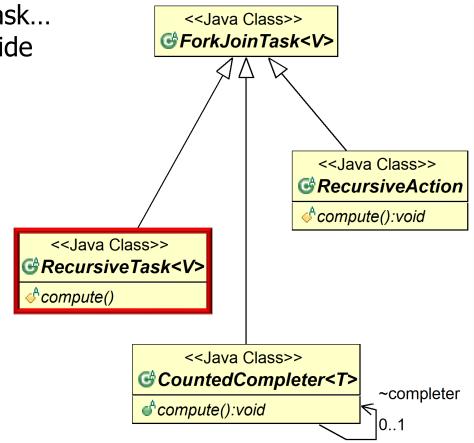


See <a href="mailto:docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/util/concurrent/RecursiveAction.html">docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/util/concurrent/RecursiveAction.html</a>

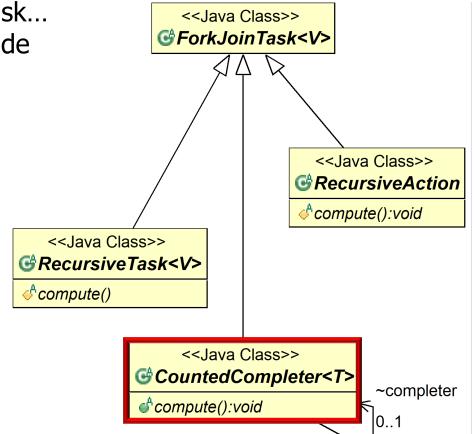
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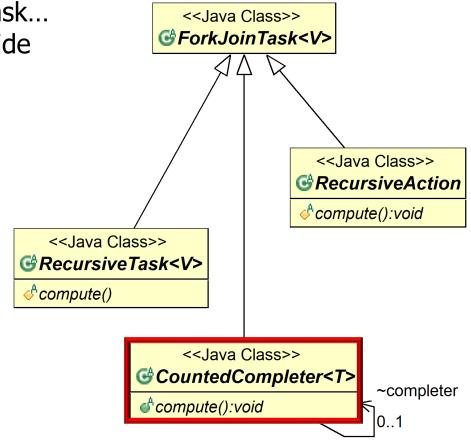
- Programs rarely implement ForkJoinTask... but instead extend a subclass & override its compute() hook method, e.g.
  - RecursiveTask
    - Use for computations that do return results
    - Ideal for scenarios that need to process data in parallel
       & gather results



- Programs rarely implement ForkJoinTask... but instead extend a subclass & override its compute() hook method, e.g.
  - CountedCompleter
    - Used for computations in which completed actions trigger other actions



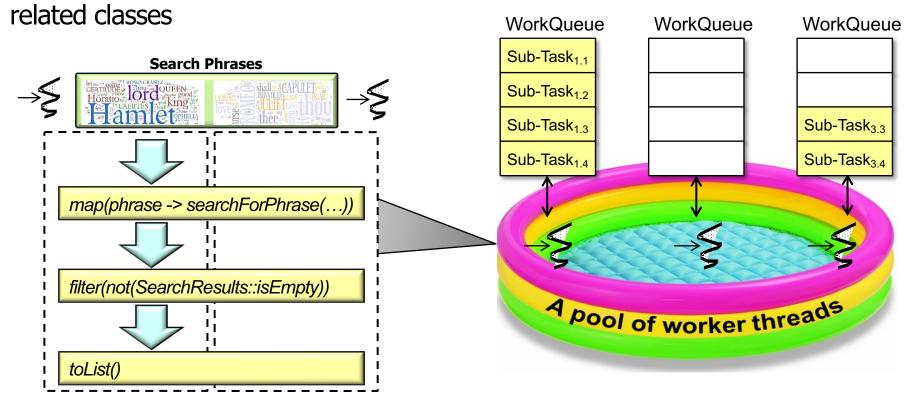
- Programs rarely implement ForkJoinTask... but instead extend a subclass & override its compute() hook method, e.g.
  - CountedCompleter
    - Used for computations in which completed actions trigger other actions
    - Idea for scenarios when tasks might generate an unpredictable # of sub-tasks & some action must be performed once the task & all its sub-tasks complete



See <a href="mailto:docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/util/concurrent/CountedCompleter.html">docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/util/concurrent/CountedCompleter.html</a>

 Programs rarely implement ForkJoinTask... <<Java Class>> G ForkJoinTask<V> but instead extend a subclass & override its compute() hook method <<Java Class>> RecursiveAction diagram of the d <<Java Class>> ☑ RecursiveTask<V> 💃 compute() These classes aren't functional interfaces, so <<Java Class>> © CountedCompleter<T> they must be subclassed rather than using ~completer compute():void lambda expressions to implement compute()

• The Java parallel streams framework provides a functional facade to ForkJoinTask-



See lesson on "Java Parallel Stream Internals: Mapping Onto the Common Fork-Join Pool"

# End of Subclasses of the Java ForkJoinTask Class