Introduction to the Java ExecutorService

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Learning Objectives in this Part of the Lesson

• Recognize the powerful features defined in the Java ExecutorService interface

```java
public interface ExecutorService
extends Executor

An Executor that provides methods to manage termination and methods that can produce a Future for tracking progress of one or more asynchronous tasks.

An ExecutorService can be shut down, which will cause it to reject new tasks. Two different methods are provided for shutting down an ExecutorService. The shutdown() method will allow previously submitted tasks to execute before terminating, while the shutdownNow() method prevents waiting tasks from starting and attempts to stop currently executing tasks. Upon termination, an executor has no tasks actively executing, no tasks awaiting execution, and no new tasks can be submitted. An unused ExecutorService should be shut down to allow reclamation of its resources.

Method submit extends base method Executor.execute(Runnable) by creating and returning a Future that can be used to cancel execution and/or wait for completion. Methods invokeAny and invokeAll perform the most commonly useful forms of bulk execution, executing a collection of tasks and then waiting for at least one, or all, to complete. (Class ExecutorCompletionService can be used to write customized variants of these methods.)
```
Overview of the ExecutorService Interface
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- Extends Executor

See docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/util/concurrent/ExecutorService.html
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- Extends Executor
- Submit 1+ tasks & return futures for these tasks

See [docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/util/concurrent/ExecutorService.html](docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/util/concurrent/ExecutorService.html)
Overview of the ExecutorService Interface

- Extends Executor
  - Submit 1+ tasks & return futures for these tasks
  - Manage lifecycle of tasks & executor service itself
    - e.g., interrupts worker threads in a pool
  - ONE WAY

TWO WAY

A pool of worker threads

See docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/util/concurrent/ExecutorService.html
Overview of the ExecutorService Interface

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- A task lifecycle has four phases

1. Created
2. Submitted
3. Started
4. Completed

See en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Samsara
Overview of the ExecutorService Interface

- A task is a unit of computation that (ideally) does not depend on the state, result, or side effects of other tasks

- A task lifecycle has four phases

  1. Created
     - A new task is instantiated

  2. Submitted

  3. Started

  4. Completed
Overview of the ExecutorService Interface

- A task is a unit of computation that (ideally) does not depend on the state, result, or side effects of other tasks.

- A task lifecycle has four phases

1. Created
2. Submitted

1. Created

2. Submitted
- A task is given to an executor service to run
  - e.g., via execute() or submit()

3. Started

4. Completed
Overview of the ExecutorService Interface

- A task is a unit of computation that (ideally) does not depend on the state, result, or side effects of other tasks
- A task lifecycle has four phases

1. Created
2. Submitted
3. Started
4. Completed

3. Started
- A task is executed by a worker thread in the executor service
  - e.g., via its call() or run() hook method
Overview of the ExecutorService Interface

- A task is a unit of computation that (ideally) does not depend on the state, result, or side effects of other tasks

- A task lifecycle has four phases
  1. Created
  2. Submitted
  3. Started
  4. Completed

  - A task finishes (un)succesfully or is cancelled
    - e.g., via cancel()
End of Introduction to the Java Executor Service