## Examples of Java "Happens-Before" Relationships



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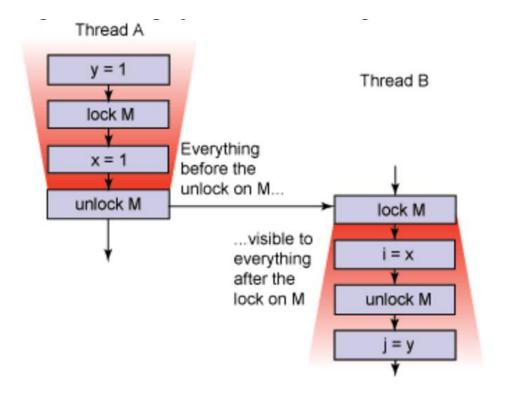
www.dre.vanderbilt.edu/~schmidt

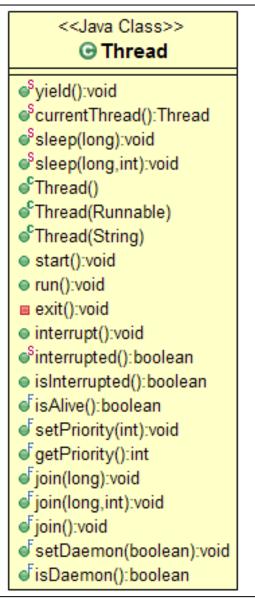
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### Learning Objectives in this Part of the Lesson

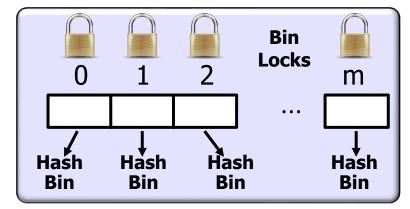
- Understand what "happens-before" relationships mean in Java
- Recognize how Java Thread methods support "happens-before" relationships





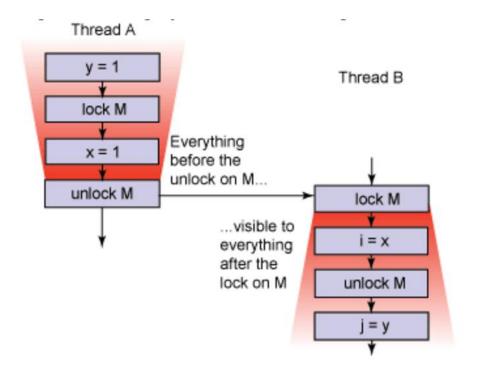
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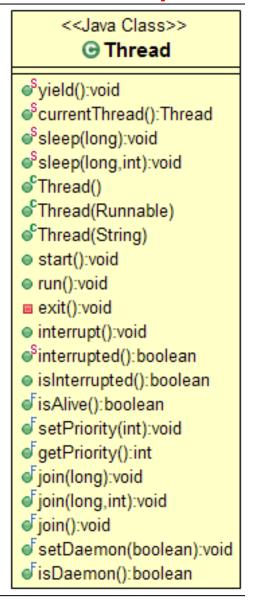
- Understand what "happens-before" relationships mean in Java
- Recognize how Java Thread methods support "happens-before" relationships
- Know how Java collections support "happens-before" relationships



ConcurrentHashMap

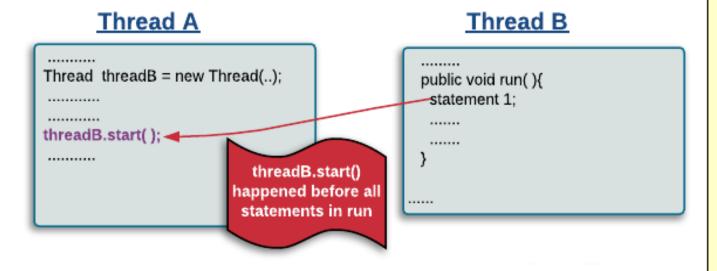
 Methods in the Java Thread class establish "happenbefore" relationships

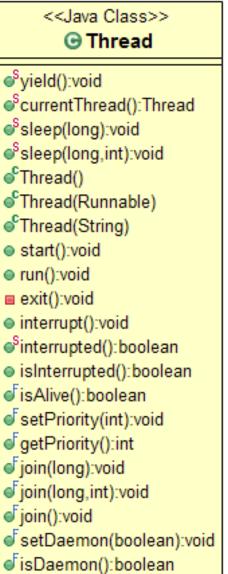




See <a href="docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/lang/Thread.html">docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/lang/Thread.html</a>

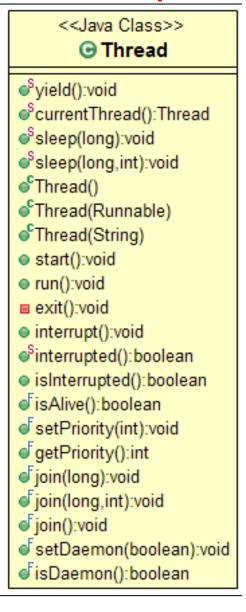
- Methods in the Java Thread class establish "happenbefore" relationships
  - Starting a thread "happens-before" the run() hook method of the thread is called



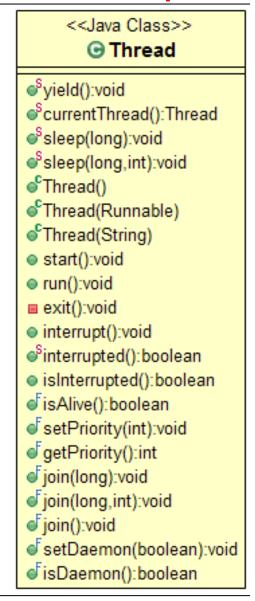


See www.logicbig.com/tutorials/core-java-tutorial/java-multi-threading/happens-before.html

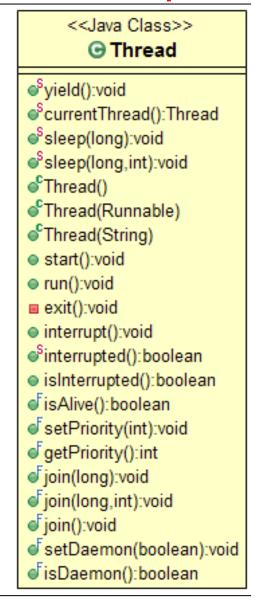
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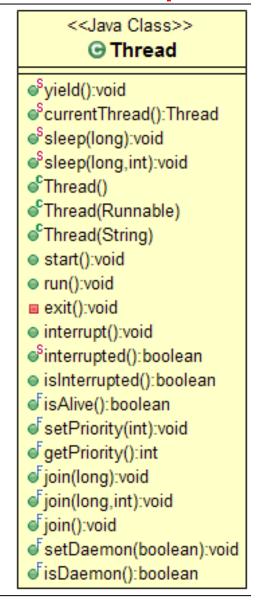


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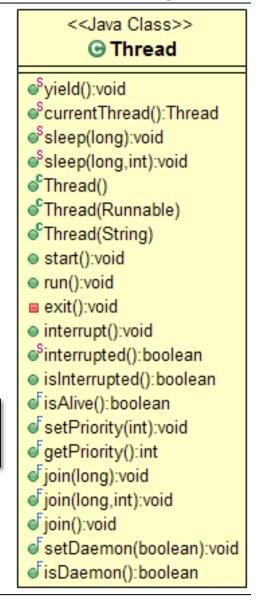
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threadA's call to the threadB.start() method (& associated changes it made to any shared state) will "happen before" threadB's run() hook method is called

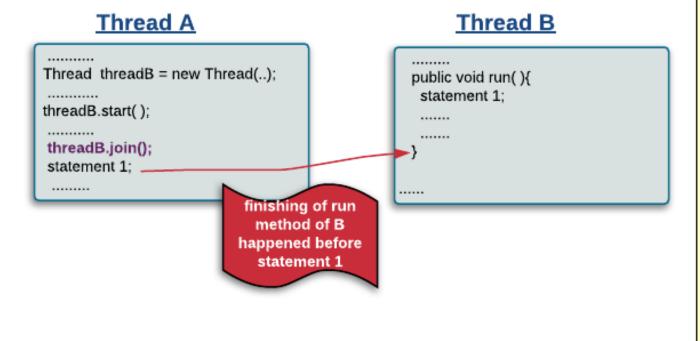


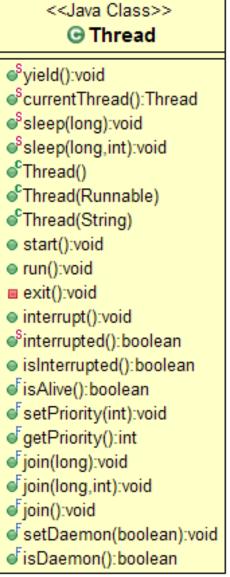
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Likewise, the state of threadB will be consistent & visible before the run() hook method begins to execute



- Methods in the Java Thread class establish "happenbefore" relationships
  - Starting a thread "happens-before" the run() hook method of the thread is called
  - The termination of a thread "happens-before" a join() with the terminated thread





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#### <<Java Class>> O Thread Syield():void ScurrentThread():Thread Ssleep(long):void Ssleep(long,int):void Thread() Thread(Runnable) Thread(String) start():void run():void exit():void interrupt():void Sinterrupted():boolean isInterrupted():boolean isAlive():boolean setPriority(int):void getPriority():int ioin(long):void join(long,int):void join():void isDaemon():boolean

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threadA waiting on join() only resumes its processing after threadB terminates

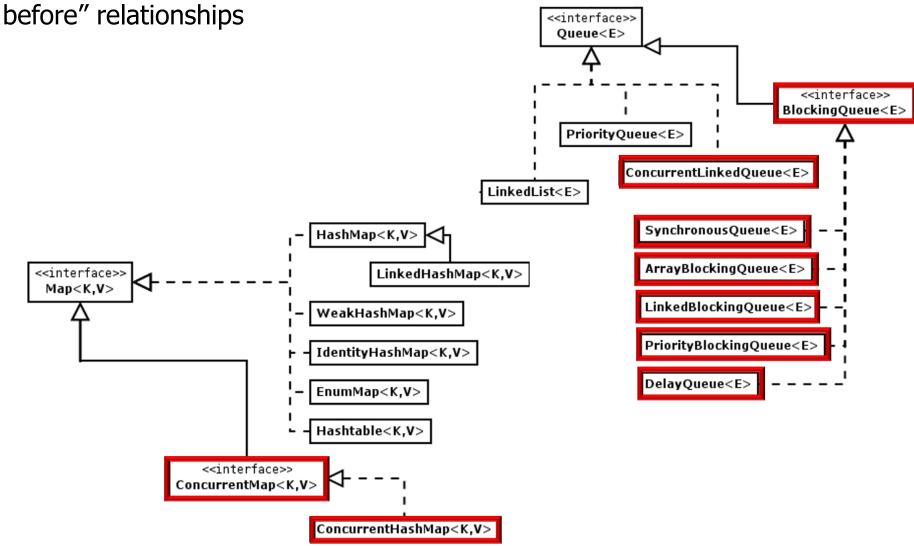
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  - The termination of a thread "happens-before" a join() with the terminated thread

After join() returns threadA must see all changes made to shared state by threadB that "happened before" it exited

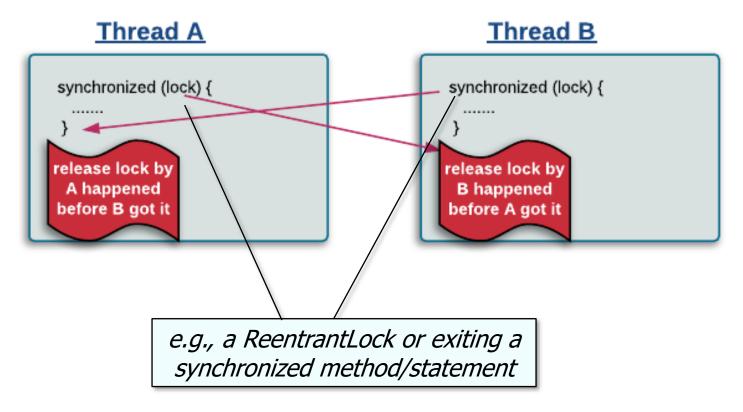
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Methods in java.util.concurrent package classes also establish "happen-



See <u>docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/util/</u> <u>concurrent/package-summary.html#MemoryVisibility</u>

- Methods in java.util.concurrent package classes also establish "happenbefore" relationships
  - The release of a monitor lock "happens-before" every subsequent acquire on the same lock



See <a href="https://www.logicbig.com/tutorials/core-java-tutorial/">www.logicbig.com/tutorials/core-java-tutorial/</a> java-multi-threading/happens-before.html

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```
// Thread B
// Thread A
class ArrayBlockingQueue<E>
                                  class ArrayBlockingQueue<E>
  . . . { . . .
                                    . . . { . . .
 public void put(E e) ... {
                                    public E take() ... {
                                      final ReentrantLock lock
    final ReentrantLock lock =
                                        = this.lock;
      this.lock;
                                      lock.lockInterruptibly();
    lock.lockInterruptibly();
                                      try { ...
                                      } finally {
    try { ...
                                        lock.unlock();
    } finally {
        lock.unlock();
```

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// Thread A
                                 // Thread B
class ArrayBlockingQueue<E>
                                class ArrayBlockingQueue<E>
  . . . { . . .
 public void put(E e) ... {
                                  public E, take() ... {
                                     final/ReentrantLock lock
    final ReentrantLock lock =
                                       = this.lock;
      this.lock;
                                     lock.lockInterruptibly();
    lock.lockInterruptibly();
                                     try { ...
                                     } finally {
    try { ...
                                       lock.unlock();
    } finally {
        lock.unlock();
```

See earlier lessons on "Java ReentrantLock" & "Java ConditionObject"

Consider the put() & take() methods in ArrayBlockingQueue

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                                  // Thread B
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  . . . { . . .
                                    ... { ...
 public void put(E e) ... {
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                                      final ReentrantLock lock
    final ReentrantLock lock =
                                        = this.lock;
      this.lock;
                                      lock.lockInterruptibly();
    lock.lockInterruptibly();
                                      try { ...
                                      } finally {
    try { ...
                                        lock.unlock();
    } finally {
        lock.unlock();
        Actions prior to "releasing" the ReentrantLock must happen-
```

before actions subsequent to a successful "acquiring" of this lock

- Methods in java.util.concurrent package classes also establish "happenbefore" relationships
  - The release of a monitor lock "happens-before" every subsequent acquire on the same lock
  - Actions in a thread prior to placing an object into any concurrent collection "happen-before" actions subsequent to the access or removal of that element from the collection in another thread

```
Map<String, String> concurrentMap = new ConcurrentHashMap<>();

// Thread t1
concurrentMap.put("key", "value");

// Thread t2
String value = concurrentMap.get("key");
```

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Consider a ConcurrentHashMap that supports concurrent retrievals & high expected concurrency for updates

See docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/util/concurrent/ConcurrentHashMap.html

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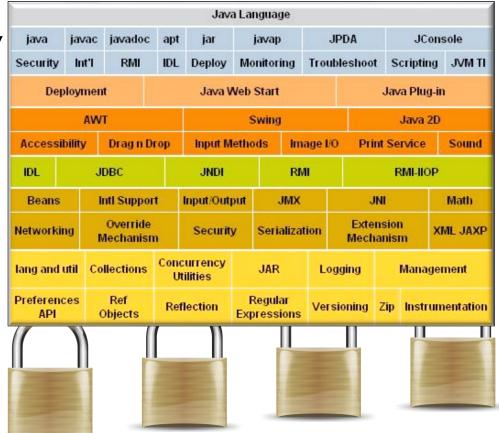
// Thread t1
concurrentMap.put("key", "value");

// Thread t2
String value = concurrentMap.get("key");

Placing a "key/value" element into a ConcurrentHashMap must
```

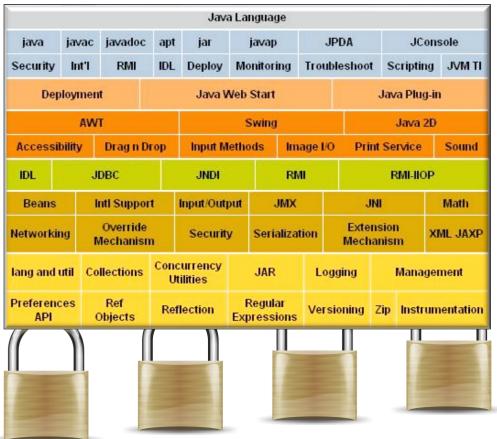
happen-before accessing or removing this element from the map

 Java's class libraries are responsible for ensuring these "happens-before" relationships are preserved



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You don't need to understand all the nitty-gritty details of Java's memory model — you just need to understand how to use synchronizers properly!

# End of Examples of "Happens-Before" Relationships