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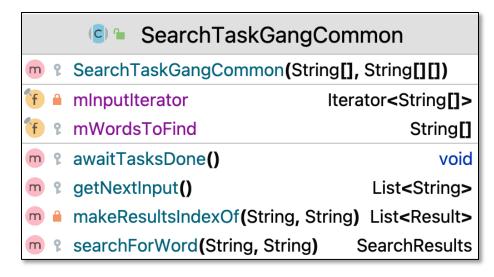
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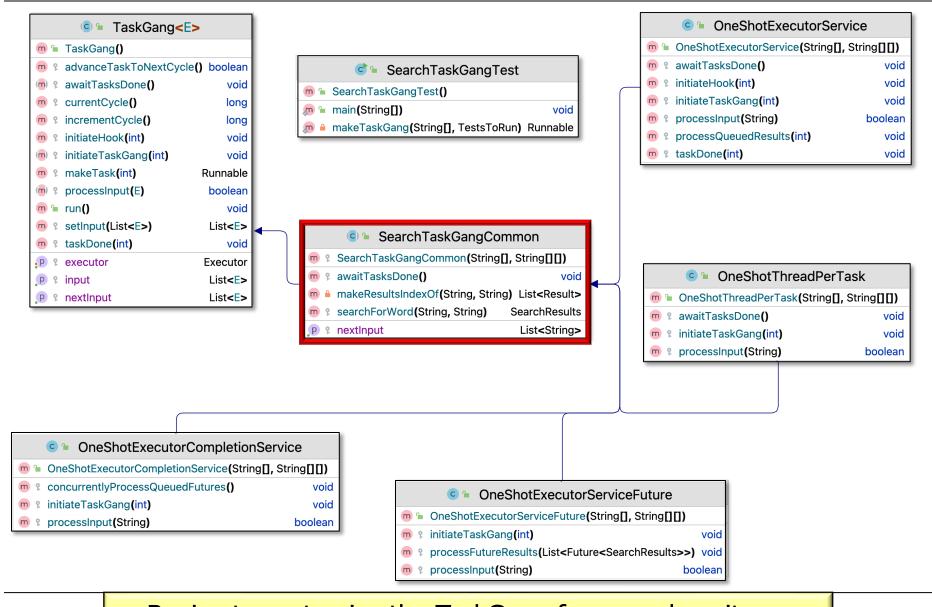
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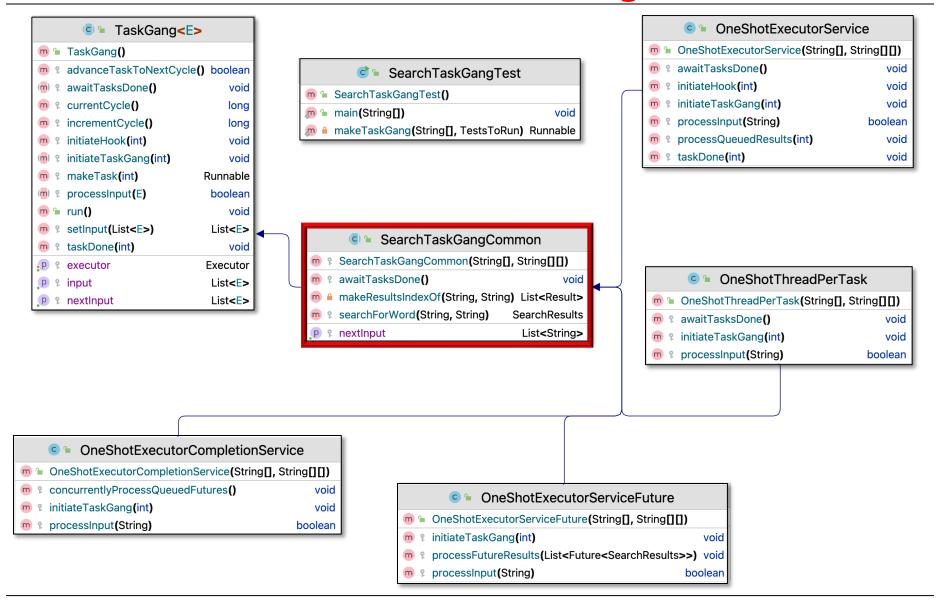
Learning Objectives in this Part of the Lesson

- Understand the SearchTaskGang case study
- Recognize the methods that are defined by the TaskGang framework
- Know the subclasses that extends TaskGang (directly or indirectly)
 - SearchTaskGangCommon



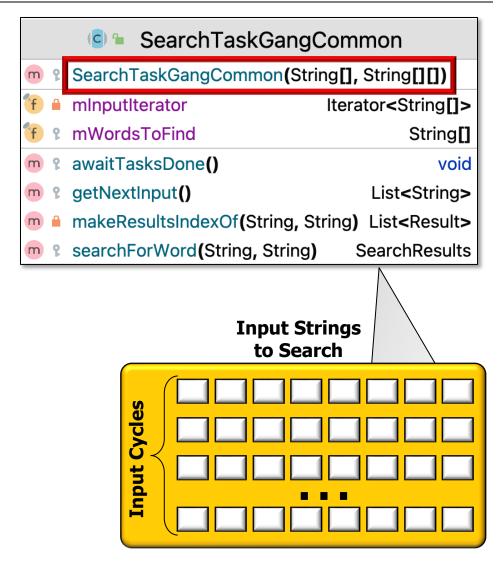


Begins to customize the TaskGang framework so it can concurrently search for keywords in List(s) of String objects

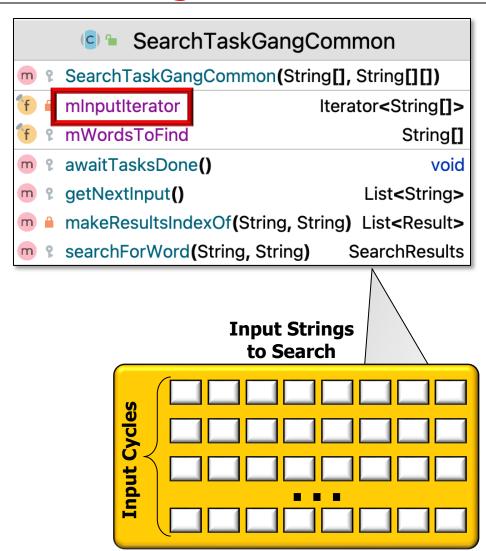


See <u>SearchTaskGang/src/main/java/tasks/SearchTaskGangCommon.java</u>

 TaskGang subclass factors out code common to all the SearchTaskGang Test classes



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 - Uses an Iterator to systematically access the input



- TaskGang subclass factors out code common to all the SearchTaskGang Test classes
 - Uses an Iterator to systematically access the input
 - Converts array into List

```
if (mInputIterator.hasNext()) {
   mCurrentCycle.
      incrementAndGet();
   return Arrays.asList
      (mInputIterator.next());
} else
   return null;
}
```

```
SearchTaskGangCommon
SearchTaskGangCommon(String[], String[][])
mInputIterator
                             Iterator<String[]>
mWordsToFind
                                       String[]
awaitTasksDone()
                                          void
getNextInput()
                                  List<String>
makeResultsIndexOf(String, String) List<Result>
searchForWord(String, String)
                                SearchResults
                   Input Strings
                     to Search
      Cycles
```

The SearchTaskGang case study just uses a single set of input String objects

- TaskGang subclass factors out code common to all the SearchTaskGang Test classes
 - Uses an Iterator to systematically access the input
 - Each task runs same logic
 - i.e., returns search results

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makeResultsIndexOf(String, String) List<Result>
searchForWord(String, String)
                                SearchResults
                   Input Strings
                     to Search
      Input Cycles
```

```
// Check to see how many times
// (if any) the word appears
// in the input data.
return new SearchResults(...);
```

These tasks are "embarrassingly parallel" since there are no dependencies

mInputIterator

mWordsToFind

getNextInput()

awaitTasksDone()

SearchTaskGangCommon

Iterator<String[]>

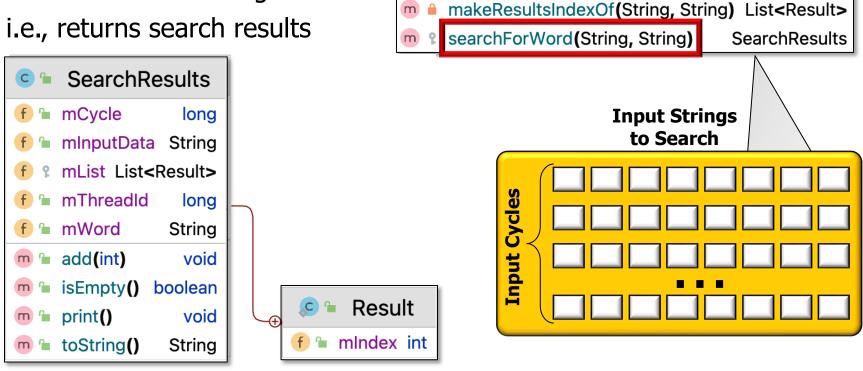
String[]

List<String>

void

SearchTaskGangCommon(String[], String[][])

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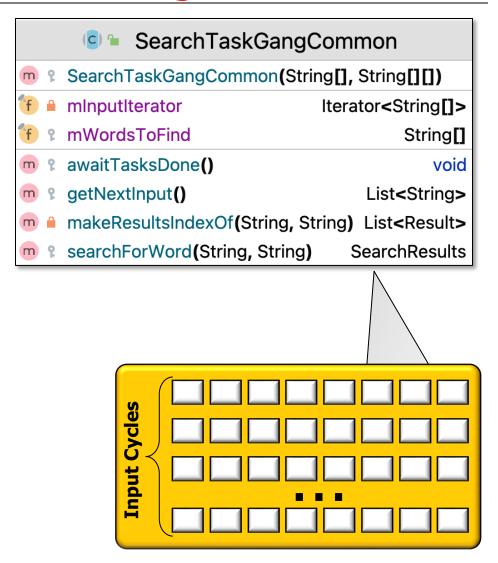
See SearchTaskGang/src/main/java/utils/SearchResults.java

- TaskGang subclass factors out code common to all the SearchTaskGang Test classes
 - Uses an Iterator to systematically access the input
 - Each task runs same logic
 - Barrier shutdowns the Executor & wait for the gang of Threads in the pool to exit

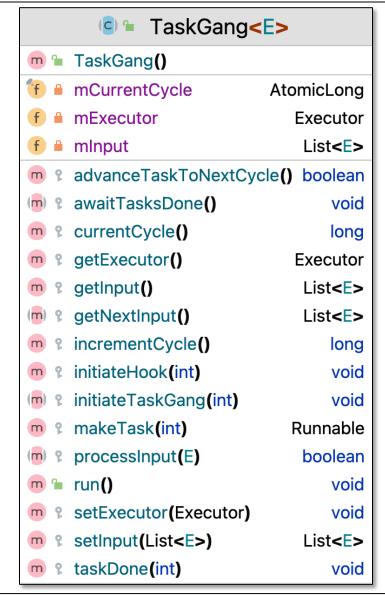
```
getExecutor().shutdown();
...
getExecutor().
  awaitTermination(...);
```

```
SearchTaskGangCommon
SearchTaskGangCommon(String[], String[][])
mInputIterator
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mWordsToFind
                                      String[]
awaitTasksDone()
                                         void
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makeResultsIndexOf(String, String) List<Result>
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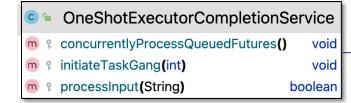
 There are no commitments (yet) to many of the hook methods defined by the TaskGang framework

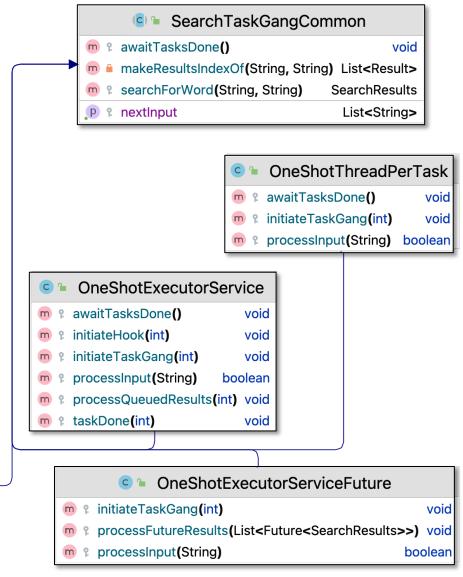


- There are no commitments (yet) to many of the hook methods defined by the TaskGang framework
 - e.g., no Executor implementation, concurrency model, sync vs. async processing, specific source of input Strings, etc.

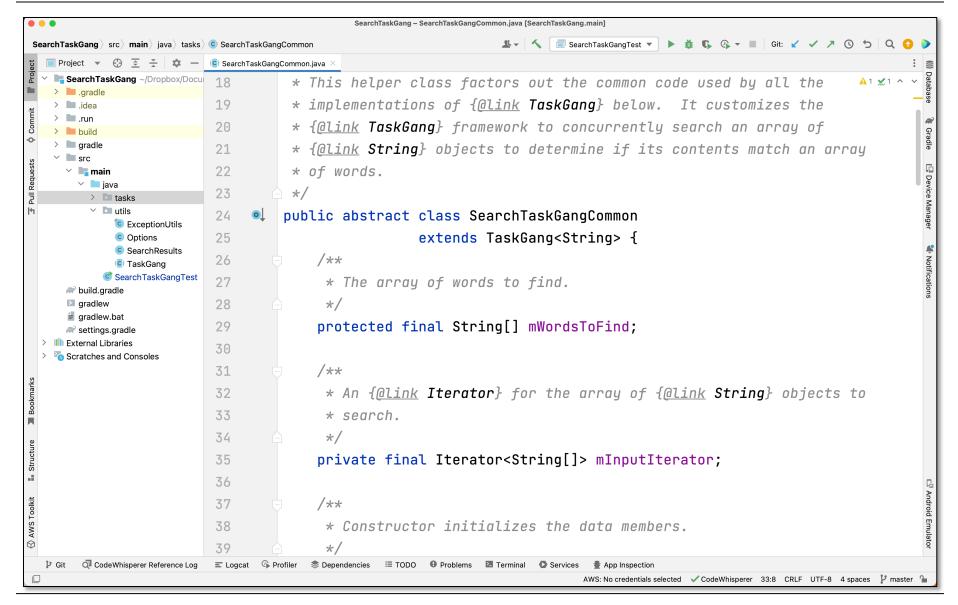


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 - e.g., no Executor implementation, concurrency model, sync vs. async processing, specific source of input Strings, etc.
 - These commitments are added by subclasses





Walkthrough of the SearchTaskGangCommon Class



See See SearchTaskGang/src/main/java/tasks/SearchTaskGangCommon.java