Java CountDownLatch: Key Methods



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Learning Objectives in this Part of the Lesson

- Understand the structure & functionality
 of Java CountDownLatch
- Recognize the key methods in Java CountDownLatch

<<Java Class>>

G CountDownLatch

- CountDownLatch(int)
- await():void
- await(long,TimeUnit):boolean
- countDown():void

- CountDownLatch has a very simple API
 - i.e., only a handful of methods are commonly used



<<Java Class>>

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- CountDownLatch's constructor initializes the count
 - This count is simply used to create an instance of the AbstractQueuedSynchronizer
 - The count cannot be reset without recreating a new instance of CountDownLatch



See upcoming lessons on "Java CyclicBarrier" & "Java Phaser" for alternatives

 Key methods count down & wait for the count to reach 0

```
public class CountDownLatch {
    ...
    public void countDown() {
        sync.releaseShared(1);
    }
    public void await() ... {
        sync.acquireShared
```

```
Interruptibly(1);
```

```
}
```

```
public boolean await
  (long timeout,
    TimeUnit unit) ... {
    return sync.
        tryAcquireSharedNanos
        (1, unit.toNanos(timeout));
}
```



See gee.cs.oswego.edu/dl/papers/aqs.pdf

- Key methods count down & wait for the count to reach 0
 - Decrements latch count by 1 & releases any threads blocked on await() when count reaches 0



```
public class CountDownLatch {
    ...
    public void countDown() {
        sync.releaseShared(1);
    }
}
```

- Key methods count down & wait for the count to reach 0
 - Decrements latch count by 1 & releases any threads blocked on await() when count reaches 0
 - Threads calling countDown() don't block for count to reach 0 before proceeding

public class CountDownLatch {

public void countDown() {
 sync.releaseShared(1);



- Key methods count down & wait for the count to reach 0
 - Decrements latch count by 1 & releases any threads blocked on await() when count reaches 0
 - Causes the calling thread to block until the latch's count reaches 0, at which point await() returns
 - Unless the thread is interrupted

```
public class CountDownLatch {
    ...
    public void await() ... {
      sync.acquire...(1);
```



- Key methods count down & wait for the count to reach 0
 - Decrements latch count by 1 & releases any threads blocked on await() when count reaches 0
 - Causes the calling thread to block until the latch's count reaches 0, at which point await() returns
 - Unless the thread is interrupted
 - *Unless* waiting time elapses or the thread is interrupted

```
public class CountDownLatch {
    ...
    public void await() ... {
      sync.acquire...(1);
    }
```

```
public boolean await
 (long timeout,
   TimeUnit unit) ... {
   return sync.
    tryAcquireSharedNanos
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- Key methods count down & wait for the count to reach 0
 - Decrements latch count by 1 & releases any threads blocked on await() when count reaches 0
 - Causes the calling thread to block until the latch's count reaches 0, at which point await() returns



```
public class CountDownLatch {
    ...
    public void await() ... {
      sync.acquire...(1);
    }
```

```
public boolean await
  (long timeout,
   TimeUnit unit) ... {
   return sync.
    tryAcquireSharedNanos
    (1, unit.toNanos(timeout));
```

There is no "non-interruptible" version of await()

End of Java CountDownLatch: Key Methods