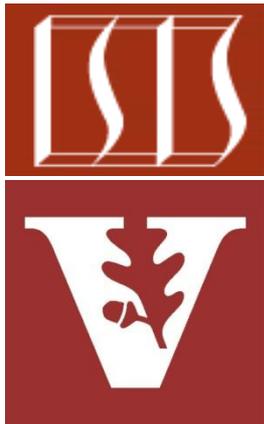


Overview of Java Atomic Operations & Variables



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Learning Objectives in this Lesson

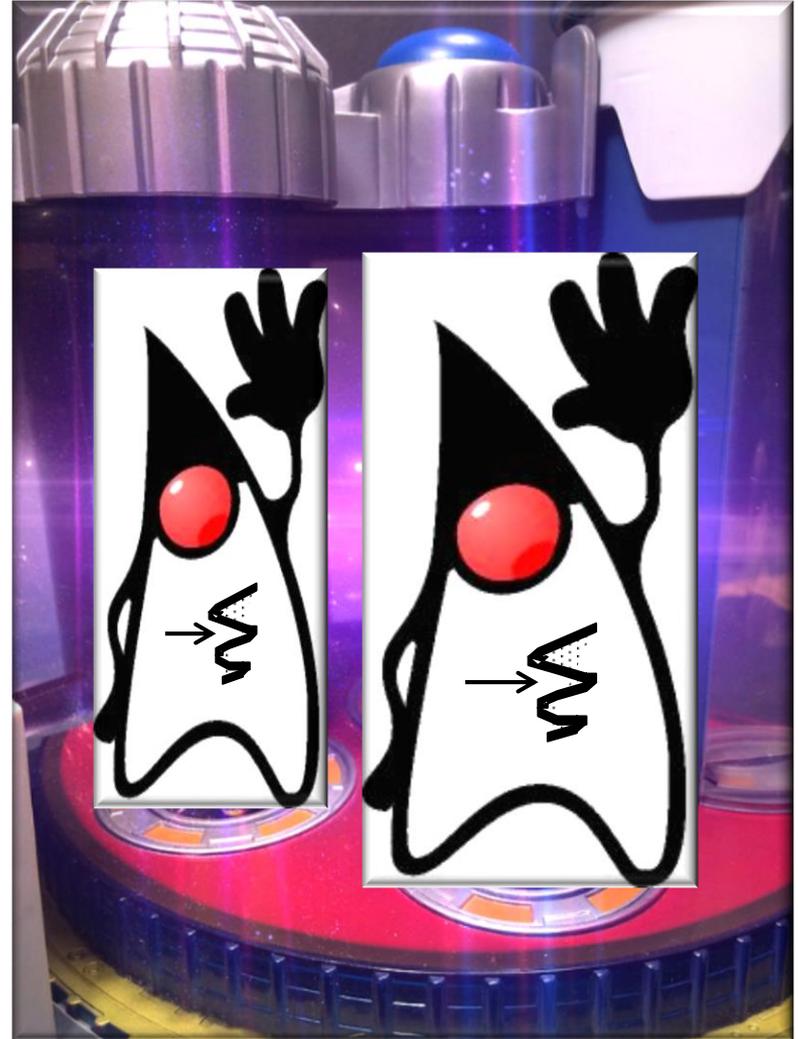
- Recognize Java programming language & library features that provide atomic operations & variables



Overview of Java Atomic Operations & Variables

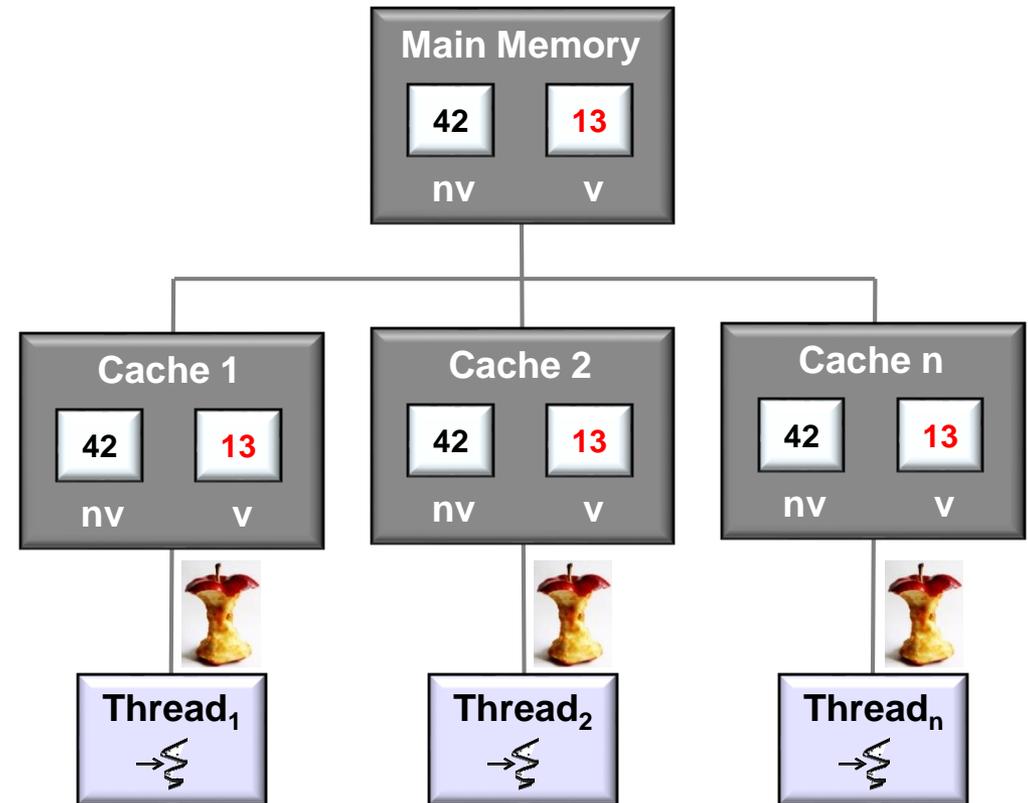
Overview of Java Atomic Operations & Variables

- Java supports several types of atomicity



Overview of Java Atomic Operations & Variables

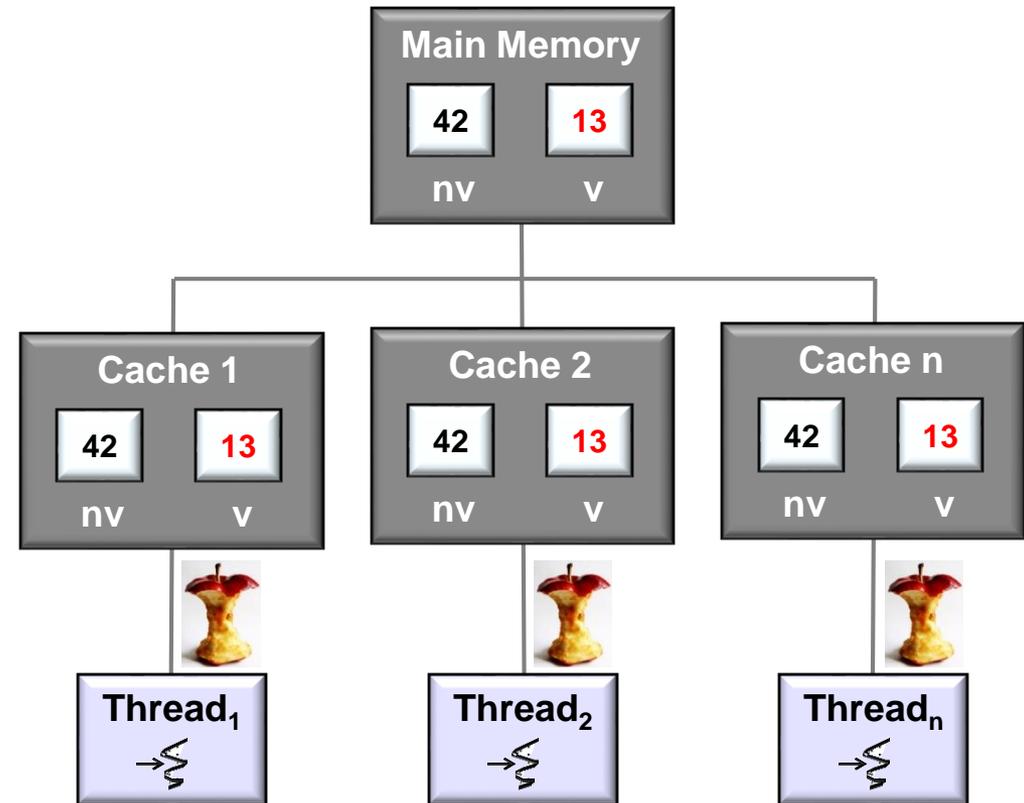
- Java supports several types of atomicity, e.g.
 - *Volatile variables*



See upcoming lesson on "*Java Volatile Variables*"

Overview of Java Atomic Operations & Variables

- Java supports several types of atomicity, e.g.
 - *Volatile variables*
 - Ensure a variable is read from & written to main memory & not cached



See en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Volatile_variable#In_Java

Overview of Java Atomic Operations & Variables

- Java supports several types of atomicity, e.g.
 - *Volatile variables*
 - Ensure a variable is read from & written to main memory & not cached
 - e.g., sharing a field between two threads

```
class PingPongTest {
    private volatile int val = 0;
    private int MAX = ...;

    public void playPingPong() {
        new Thread(() -> { // T2 Listener.
            for (int lv = val; lv < MAX; )
                if (lv != val) {
                    print("pong(" + val + ")");
                    lv = val;
                }
        }).start();

        new Thread(() -> { // T1 Changer.
            for (int lv = val; val < MAX; ) {
                val = ++lv;
                print("ping(" + lv + ")");
                ... Thread.sleep(500); ...
            }
        }).start();

        ...
    }
}
```

Overview of Java Atomic Operations & Variables

- Java supports several types of atomicity, e.g.
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 - Ensure a variable is read from & written to main memory & not cached
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This program alternates printing "ping" & "pong" between threads T_1 & T_2

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```

See dzone.com/articles/java-volatile-keyword-0

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If volatile's omitted from val's definition the program won't terminate since val's not visible

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```

By defining `val` as volatile reads & writes bypass local caches

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            }
        }).start();
        ...
    }
}
```

These reads from val are atomic

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            }
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        ...
    }
}
```

This write to val is atomic

Overview of Java Atomic Operations & Variables

- Java supports several types of atomicity, e.g.
 - *Volatile variables*
 - *Low-level atomic operations in the Java Unsafe class*

Concurrency

And few words about concurrency with `Unsafe`. `compareAndSwap` methods are atomic and can be used to implement high-performance lock-free data structures.

For example, consider the problem to increment value in the shared object using lot of threads.

First we define simple interface `Counter`:

```
interface Counter {  
    void increment();  
    long getCounter();  
}
```

Then we define worker thread `CounterClient`, that uses `Counter`:

```
class CounterClient implements Runnable {  
    private Counter c;  
    private int num;  
  
    public CounterClient(Counter c, int num) {  
        this.c = c;  
        this.num = num;  
    }  
  
    @Override  
    public void run() {  
        for (int i = 0; i < num; i++) {  
            c.increment();  
        }  
    }  
}
```

See upcoming lesson on "*Java Atomic Operations & Classes*"

Overview of Java Atomic Operations & Variables

- Java supports several types of atomicity, e.g.
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 - It's designed for use only by the Java Class Library, not by normal app programs

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        this.num = num;  
    }  
  
    @Override  
    public void run() {  
        for (int i = 0; i < num; i++) {  
            c.increment();  
        }  
    }  
}
```

See www.baeldung.com/java-unsafe

Overview of Java Atomic Operations & Variables

- Java supports several types of atomicity, e.g.
 - *Volatile variables*
 - *Low-level atomic operations in the Java Unsafe class*
 - It's designed for use only by the Java Class Library, not by normal app programs
 - Its "compare & swap" (CAS) methods are quite useful

```
int compareAndSwapInt
    (Object o, long offset,
     int expected, int updated) {
    START_ATOMIC();
    int *base = (int *) o;
    int oldValue = base[offset];
    if (oldValue == expected)
        base[offset] = updated;
    END_ATOMIC();
    return oldValue;
}
```

See en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Compare-and-swap

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        base[offset] = updated;
    END_ATOMIC();
    return oldValue;
}
```

Atomically compare the contents of memory with a given value & modify contents to a new given value iff they are the same

See upcoming lesson on "*Implementing Java Atomic Operations*"

Overview of Java Atomic Operations & Variables

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 - Its "compare & swap" (CAS) methods are quite useful
 - CAS methods can be used to implement efficient "lock free" algorithms

```
void lock(Object o, long offset){
    while (compareAndSwapInt
           (o, offset, 0, 1) > 0);
}
```

```
void unlock(Object o, long offset){
    START_ATOMIC();
    int *base = (int *) o;
    base[offset] = 0;
    END_ATOMIC();
}
```

See en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Non-blocking_algorithm

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```
void lock(Object o, long offset){  
    while (compareAndSwapInt  
           (o, offset, 0, 1) > 0);  
}
```

Uses CAS to implement a simple "mutex" spin-lock

```
void unlock(Object o, long offset){  
    START_ATOMIC();  
    int *base = (int *) o;  
    base[offset] = 0;  
    END_ATOMIC();  
}
```

See upcoming lesson on "*Implementing Java Atomic Operations*"

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 - It's designed for use only by the Java Class Library, not by normal app programs
 - Its "compare & swap" (CAS) methods are quite useful
 - CAS methods can be used to implement efficient "lock free" algorithms
 - Synchronizers in the Java Class Library use CAS methods extensively



EMERGING TECHNOLOGIES
FOR THE ENTERPRISE CONFERENCE

"Engineering Concurrent Library Components"

Doug Lea

Day 2 - April 3, 2013 - 1:30 PM - Salon C

phillyemergingtech.com

See www.youtube.com/watch?v=sq0MX3fHkro

Overview of Java Atomic Operations & Variables

- Java supports several types of atomicity, e.g.
 - *Volatile variables*
 - *Low-level atomic operations in the Java Unsafe class*
- *Atomic classes*

Package `java.util.concurrent.atomic`

A small toolkit of classes that support lock-free thread-safe programming on single variables.

See: [Description](#)

Class Summary

| Class | Description |
|-------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>AtomicBoolean</code> | A boolean value that may be updated atomically. |
| <code>AtomicInteger</code> | An int value that may be updated atomically. |
| <code>AtomicIntegerArray</code> | An int array in which elements may be updated atomically. |
| <code>AtomicIntegerFieldUpdater<T></code> | A reflection-based utility that enables atomic updates to designated volatile int fields of designated classes. |
| <code>AtomicLong</code> | A long value that may be updated atomically. |
| <code>AtomicLongArray</code> | A long array in which elements may be updated atomically. |
| <code>AtomicLongFieldUpdater<T></code> | A reflection-based utility that enables atomic updates to designated volatile long fields of designated classes. |
| <code>AtomicMarkableReference<V></code> | An AtomicMarkableReference maintains an object reference along with a mark bit, that can be updated atomically. |
| <code>AtomicReference<V></code> | An object reference that may be updated atomically. |
| <code>AtomicReferenceArray<E></code> | An array of object references in which elements may |

See upcoming lesson on "*Java Atomic Operations & Classes*"

Overview of Java Atomic Operations & Variables

- Java supports several types of atomicity, e.g.
 - *Volatile variables*
 - *Low-level atomic operations in the Java Unsafe class*
- *Atomic classes*
 - Use Java Unsafe internally to implement “lock-free” methods

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| <code>AtomicLong</code> | A long value that may be updated atomically. |
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See docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/util/concurrent/atomic/package-summary.html

Overview of Java Atomic Operations & Variables

- Java supports several types of atomicity, e.g.
 - *Volatile variables*
 - *Low-level atomic operations in the Java Unsafe class*
 - *Atomic classes*
 - Use Java Unsafe internally to implement “lock-free” methods
 - e.g., AtomicLong & AtomicBoolean

Class AtomicBoolean

```
java.lang.Object
    java.util.concurrent.atomic.AtomicBoolean
```

All Implemented Interfaces:

```
Serializable
```

```
public class AtomicBoolean
    extends Object
    implements Serializable
```

A boolean value that may be updated atomically. See the

Class AtomicLong

```
java.lang.Object
    java.lang.Number
        java.util.concurrent.atomic.AtomicLong
```

All Implemented Interfaces:

```
Serializable
```

```
public class AtomicLong
    extends Number
    implements Serializable
```

A long value that may be updated atomically. See the

See docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/util/concurrent/atomic/AtomicBoolean.html
& docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/util/concurrent/atomic/AtomicLong.html

End of Overview of Java Atomic Operations & Variables