Douglas C. Schmidt

<u>d.schmidt@vanderbilt.edu</u>

www.dre.vanderbilt.edu/~schmidt



Professor of Computer Science

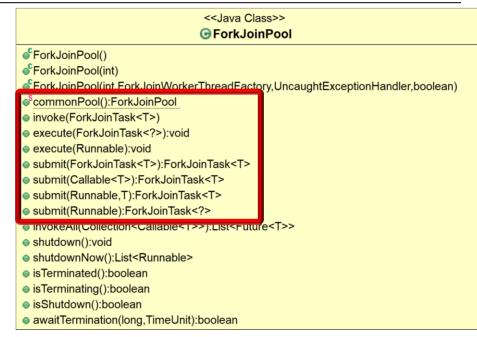
Institute for Software Integrated Systems

Vanderbilt University Nashville, Tennessee, USA



Learning Objectives in this Part of the Lesson

 Recognize the key methods in the ForkJoinPool class



 ForkJoinPool extends Abstract ExecutorService class ForkJoinPool extends
 AbstractExecutorService {

<T> T invokeAny
(Collection<? extends
Callable<T>> tasks) { . . . }

<T> List<Future<T>> invokeAll

(Collection<? extends

Callable<T>> tasks) { . . . }

- ForkJoinPool extends Abstract ExecutorService
 - It therefore implements the ExecutorService methods

```
class ForkJoinPool extends
```

AbstractExecutorService { ...

void execute(Runnable cmd) { . . . }

<T> List<Future<T>> invokeAll (Collection<? extends

Callable<T>> tasks) { . . . }

(Collection<? extends
 Callable<T>> tasks) { . . . }

<T> T invokeAny

5

- ForkJoinPool extends Abstract ExecutorService
 - It therefore implements the ExecutorService methods
 - Arrange async execution of a one-way task



```
class ForkJoinPool extends
          AbstractExecutorService {
          ...
          void execute(Runnable cmd) { ... }
```

<T> Future<T> submit
(Callable<T> task) {...}

<T> T invokeAny

```
<T> List<Future<T>> invokeAll
  (Collection<? extends
    Callable<T>> tasks) { . . . }
```

(Collection<? extends
 Callable<T>> tasks) { . . . }

- ForkJoinPool extends Abstract ExecutorService
 - It therefore implements the ExecutorService methods
 - Arrange async execution of a one-way task
 - Submit a two-way task for execution, return a future



```
class ForkJoinPool extends
      AbstractExecutorService {
  void execute(Runnable cmd) { . . . }
  <T> Future<T> submit
           (Callable<T> task) { . . . }
  <T> List<Future<T>> invokeAll
      (Collection<? extends
       Callable<T>> tasks) { . . . }
  <T> T invokeAny
     (Collection<? extends
```

Callable<T>> tasks) { . . . }

- ForkJoinPool extends Abstract ExecutorService
 - It therefore implements the ExecutorService methods
 - Arrange async execution of a one-way task
 - Submit a two-way task for execution, return a future
 - Run all tasks in the collection
 & wait for them all to finish

class ForkJoinPool extends
 AbstractExecutorService {
 ...

void execute(Runnable cmd) { . . . }

<T> List<Future<T>> invokeAll (Collection<? extends Callable<T>> tasks) { . . . }

<T> T invokeAny
 (Collection<? extends
 Callable<T>> tasks) { . . . }

- ForkJoinPool extends Abstract ExecutorService
 - It therefore implements the ExecutorService methods
 - Arrange async execution of a one-way task
 - Submit a two-way task for execution, return a future
 - Run all tasks in the collection & wait for them all to finish
 - Run all tasks in the collection & wait for the first to finish

class ForkJoinPool extends AbstractExecutorService {

void execute(Runnable cmd) { . . . }

<T> Future<T> submit (Callable<T> task) { . . . }

<T> List<Future<T>> invokeAll (Collection<? extends Callable<T>> tasks) { . . . }

(Collection<? extends Callable<T>> tasks) { . . . }

<T> T invokeAny

- ForkJoinPool extends Abstract ExecutorService
 - It therefore implements the ExecutorService methods

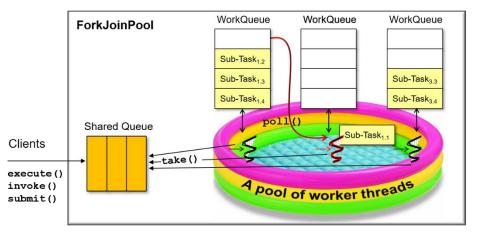


```
class ForkJoinPool extends
      AbstractExecutorService {
  void execute(Runnable cmd) { . . . }
  <T> Future<T> submit
           (Callable<T> task) { . . . }
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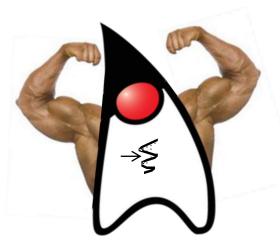
However, these methods don't directly leverage powerful fork-join features!

- ForkJoinPool extends Abstract ExecutorService
 - It therefore implements the ExecutorService methods
 - It also implements key methods for non-ForkJoinTask clients



```
class ForkJoinPool extends
      AbstractExecutorService {
  void execute(ForkJoinTask<T>
               task)
  { . . . }
  T invoke(ForkJoinTask<T> task)
  ForkJoinTask<T> submit
            (ForkJoinTask<T> task)
```

- ForkJoinPool extends Abstract ExecutorService
 - It therefore implements the ExecutorService methods
 - It also implements key methods for non-ForkJoinTask clients



```
class ForkJoinPool extends
      AbstractExecutorService {
  void execute(ForkJoinTask<T>
                task)
  { . . . }
  T invoke (ForkJoinTask<T> task)
  { . . . }
  ForkJoinTask<T> submit
            (ForkJoinTask<T> task)
```

These methods *can* directly leverage powerful fork-join features

{ . . . }

- ForkJoinPool extends Abstract ExecutorService
 - It therefore implements the ExecutorService methods
 - It also implements key methods for non-ForkJoinTask clients
 - Arrange async execution of one-way task



```
class ForkJoinPool extends
          AbstractExecutorService {
          ...
          void execute(ForkJoinTask<T>
```

```
task)
{ ... }
```

- ForkJoinPool extends Abstract **ExecutorService**
 - It therefore implements the ExecutorService methods
 - It also implements key methods
 - Arrange async execution of one-way task

for non-ForkJoinTask clients

 Perform the task, blocking until it completes



AbstractExecutorService {

task)

class ForkJoinPool extends

void execute(ForkJoinTask<T> { . . . }

T invoke (ForkJoinTask<T> task)

{ . . . }

ForkJoinTask<T> submit

{ . . . }

See docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/util/concurrent/ForkJoinPool.html#invoke

(ForkJoinTask<T> task)

- ForkJoinPool extends Abstract ExecutorService
 - It therefore implements the ExecutorService methods
 - It also implements key methods
 - Arrange async execution of one-way task

for non-ForkJoinTask clients

- Perform the task, blocking until it completes
- Submit a ForkJoinTask for async execution, return a future

class ForkJoinPool extends
 AbstractExecutorService {

{ ... }

{ . . . }

T invoke(ForkJoinTask<T> task)



See docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/util/concurrent/ForkJoinPool.html#submit

public ForkJoinPool() {

. . .) ;

this (Math.min (MAX CAP,

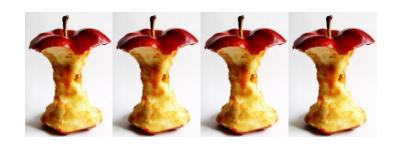
Runtime.getRuntime()

.availableProcessors()),

 The ForkJoinPool size defaults to # of cores available to Java runtime

ailable

Returns # of processor cores available to the Java execution environment



class ForkJoinPool extends

public ForkJoinPool

```
this(parallelism, ...);
}
....
```

(int parallelism) {

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

- The ForkJoinPool size defaults to # class ForkJoinPool extends

 of cores available to lava runtime AbstractExecutorService {
 - of cores available to Java runtime
 This size can also be controlled programmatically via the

```
Runtime.getRuntime()
    .availableProcessors()),
    ...);
}

public ForkJoinPool
    (int parallelism) {
```

this (parallelism, ...);

public ForkJoinPool() {

this (Math.min (MAX CAP,

The common fork-join pool can be accessed via a static method

```
class ForkJoinPool extends
    AbstractExecutorService {
```

```
return common;
}
```

 The common fork-join pool can be accessed via a static method

public static ForkJoinPool

return common;

commonPool() {

that can

This method accesses a static field that can be accessed via all threads in a process

- The common fork-join pool can be accessed via a static method
 - The common pool is used by any ForkJoinTask that is not explicitly submitted to a specified pool



```
class ForkJoinPool extends
      AbstractExecutorService {
  static final ForkJoinPool
          common;
 public static ForkJoinPool
              commonPool() {
    return common;
```

int	<pre>getParallelism() - Returns the targeted parallelism level of this pool</pre>
int	<pre>getPoolSize() - Returns the number of worker threads that have started but not yet terminated</pre>
int	<pre>getQueuedSubmissionCount() - Returns an estimate of the number of tasks submitted to this pool that have not yet begun executing</pre>
long	<pre>getStealCount() - Returns an estimate of the total number of tasks stolen from one thread's work queue by another</pre>

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