

Java Fork-Join Framework Internals: Worker Threads

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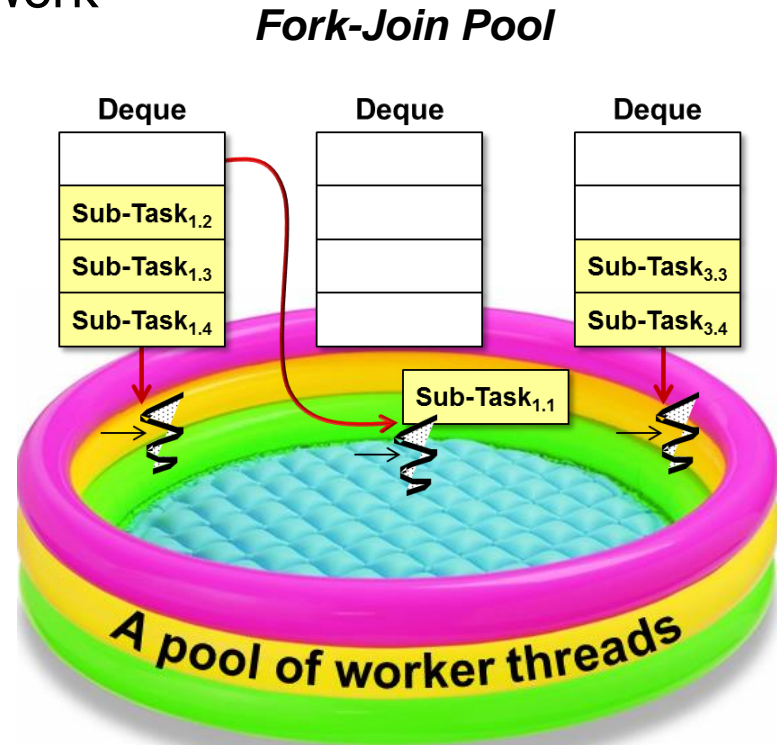
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Integrated Systems**

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Learning Objectives in this Part of the Lesson

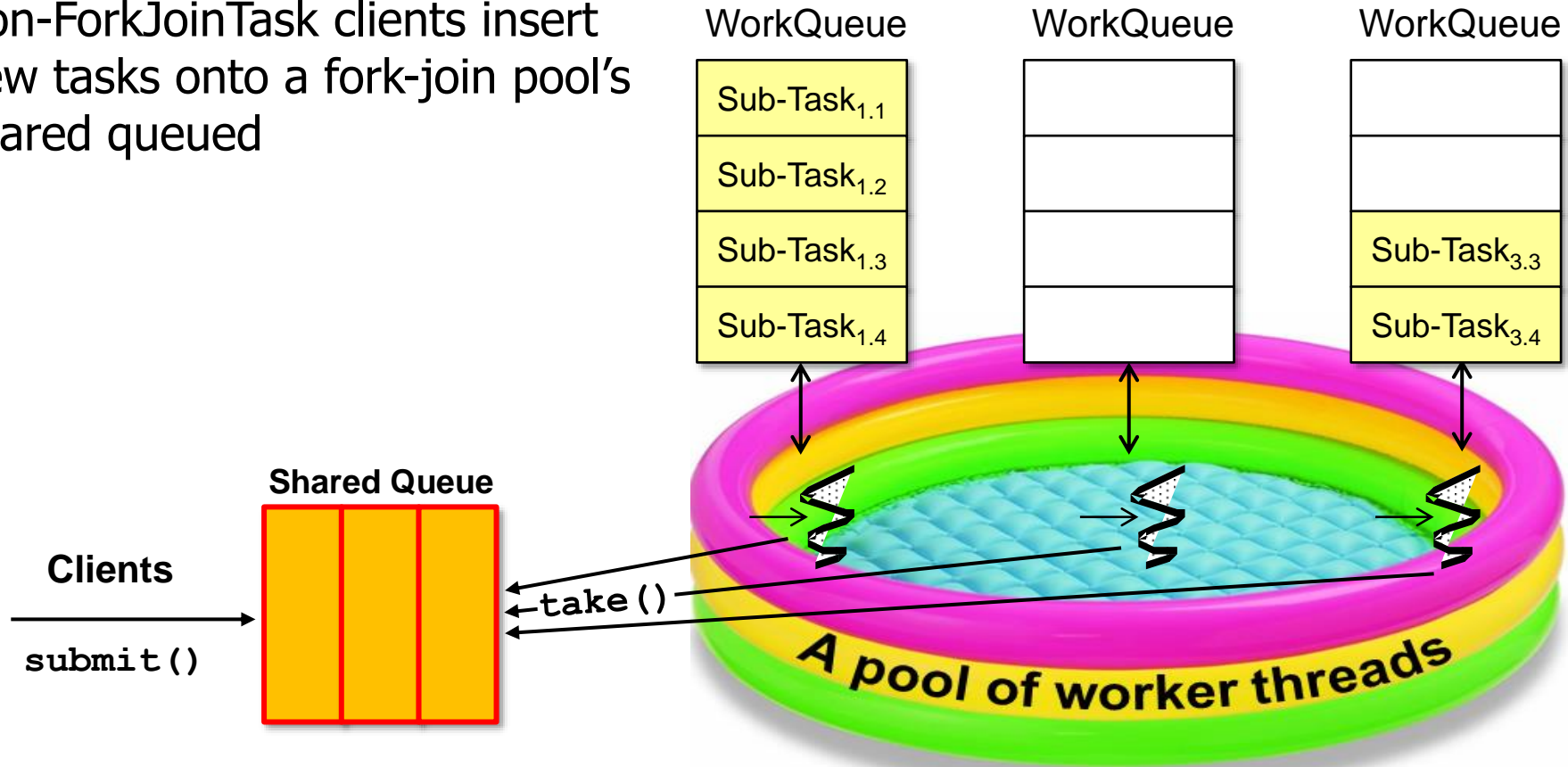
- Understand how the Java fork-join framework implements worker threads



Worker Threads in a Java Fork-Join Pool

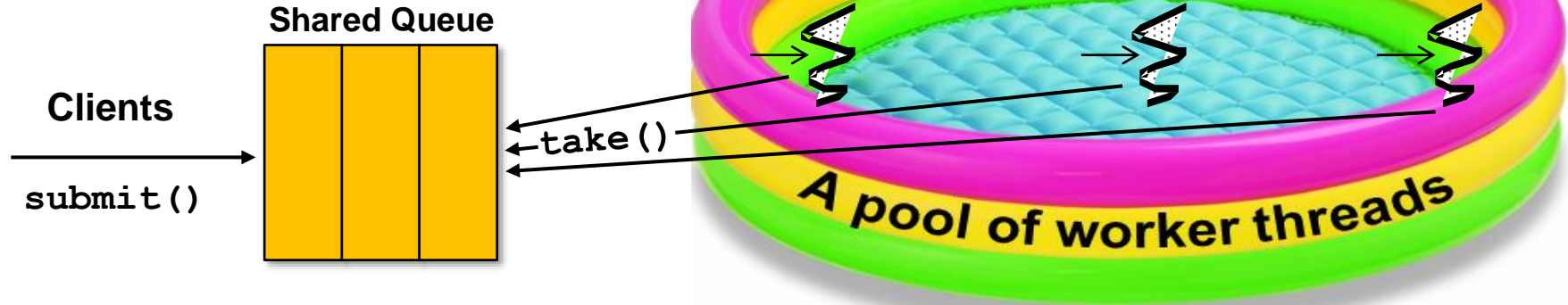
Worker Threads in a Java Fork-Join Pool

- Non-ForkJoinTask clients insert new tasks onto a fork-join pool's shared queue



Worker Threads in a Java Fork-Join Pool

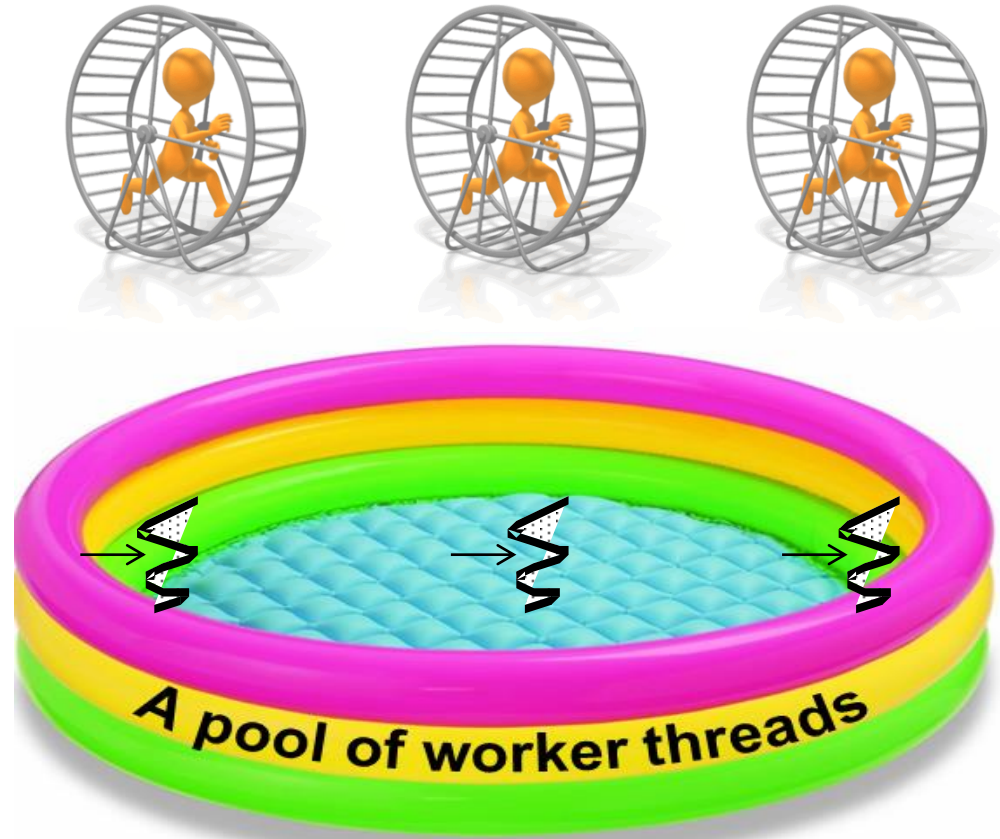
- Non-ForkJoinTask clients insert new tasks onto a fork-join pool's shared queue
- This shared queue feeds "work-stealing" (de)queues managed by worker threads



See upcoming lessons on "The Java Fork-Join Pool: Work Stealing"

Worker Threads in a Java Fork-Join Pool

- Each worker thread in a fork-join pool runs a loop that scans for (sub-)tasks to execute



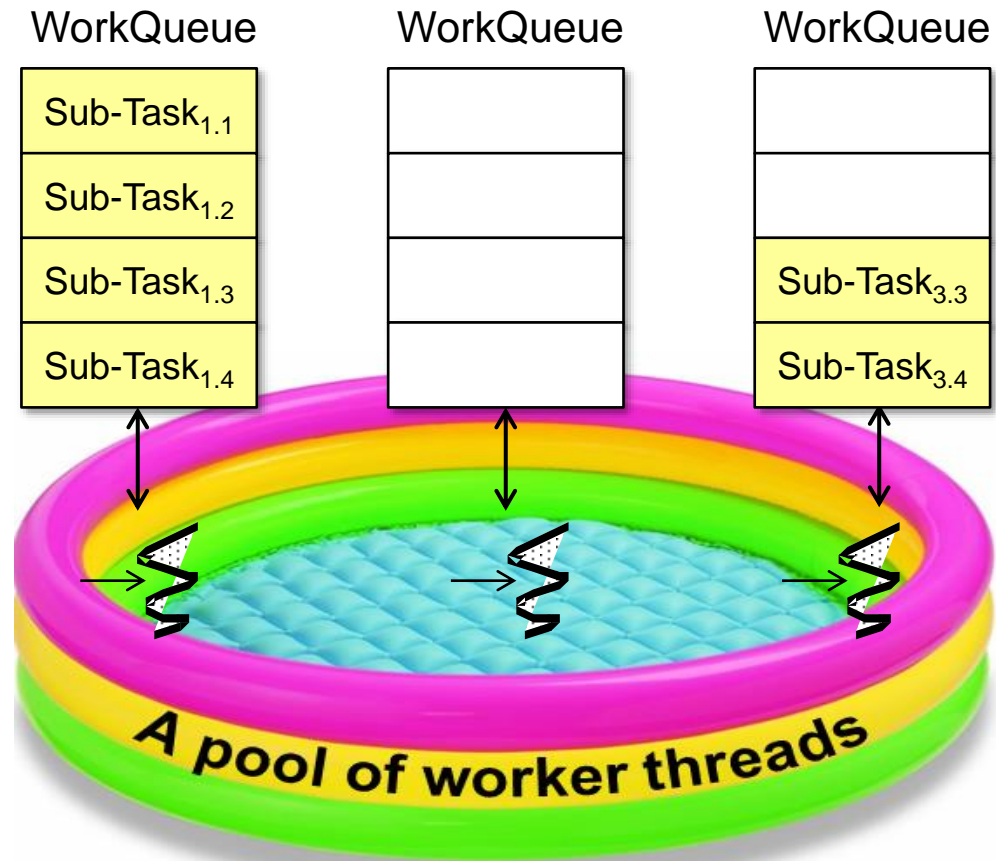
Worker Threads in a Java Fork-Join Pool

- Each worker thread in a fork-join pool runs a loop that scans for (sub-)tasks to execute
- The goal is to keep the worker threads as busy as possible!



Worker Threads in a Java Fork-Join Pool

- A worker thread has a “double-ended queue” (aka “deque”) that serves as its main source of tasks



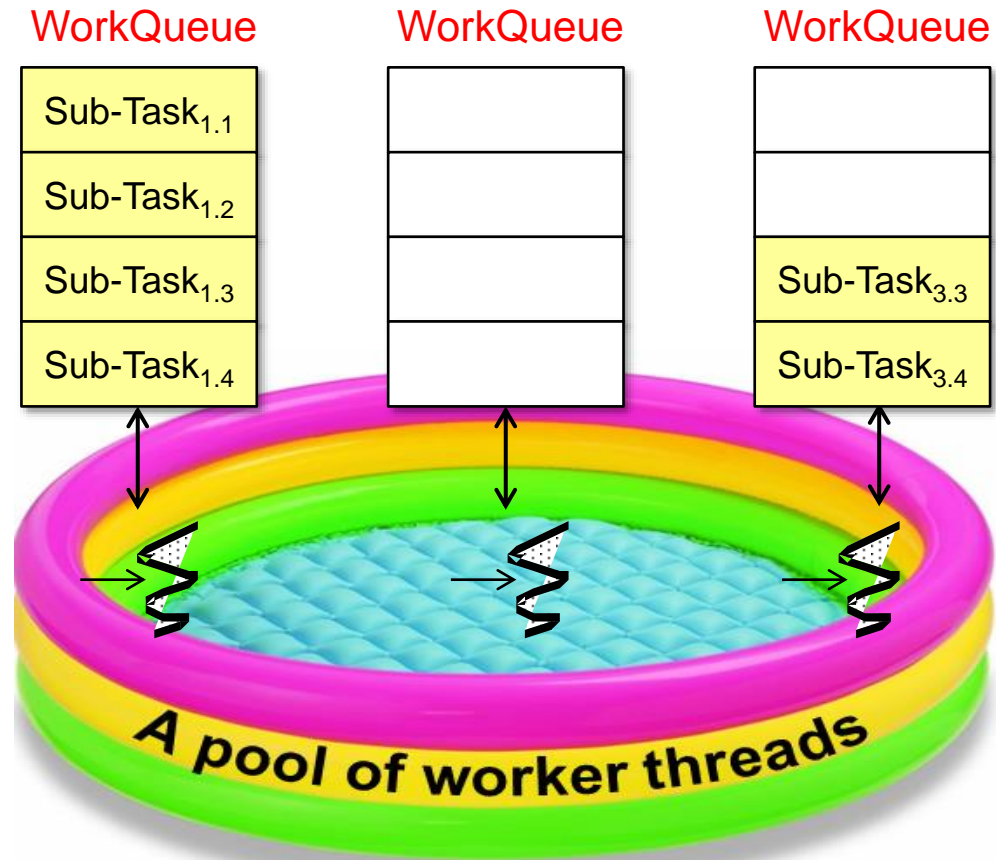
See en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Double-ended_queue

Worker Threads in a Java Fork-Join Pool

- A worker thread has a “double-ended queue” (aka “deque”) that serves as its main source of tasks
- Implemented by WorkQueue

```
<<Java Class>>
WorkQueue

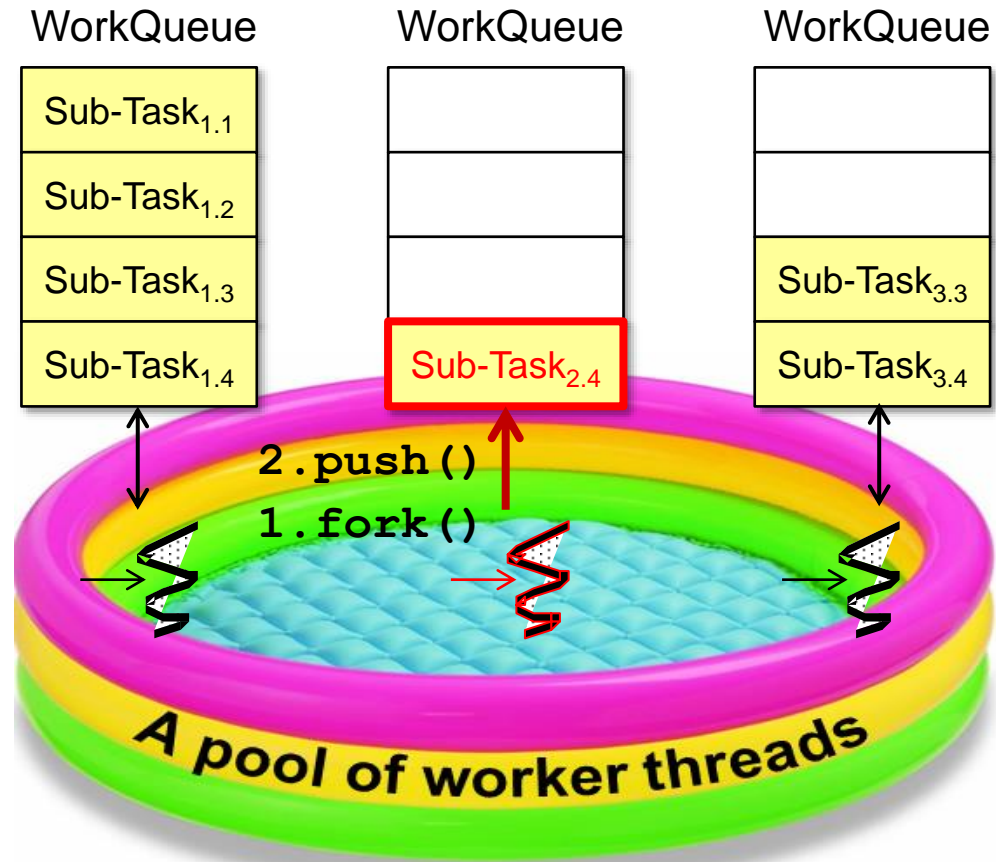
WorkQueue(ForkJoinPool,ForkJoinWorkerThread,int,int)
queueSize():int
isEmpty():boolean
push(ForkJoinTask<?>):void
growArray():ForkJoinTask<?>
pop():ForkJoinTask<?>
pollAt(int):ForkJoinTask<?>
poll():ForkJoinTask<?>
peek():ForkJoinTask<?>
cancelAll():void
pollAndExecAll():void
runTask(ForkJoinTask<?>):void
tryRemoveAndExec(ForkJoinTask<?>):boolean
isApparentlyUnblocked():boolean
```



See java8/util/concurrent/ForkJoinPool.java

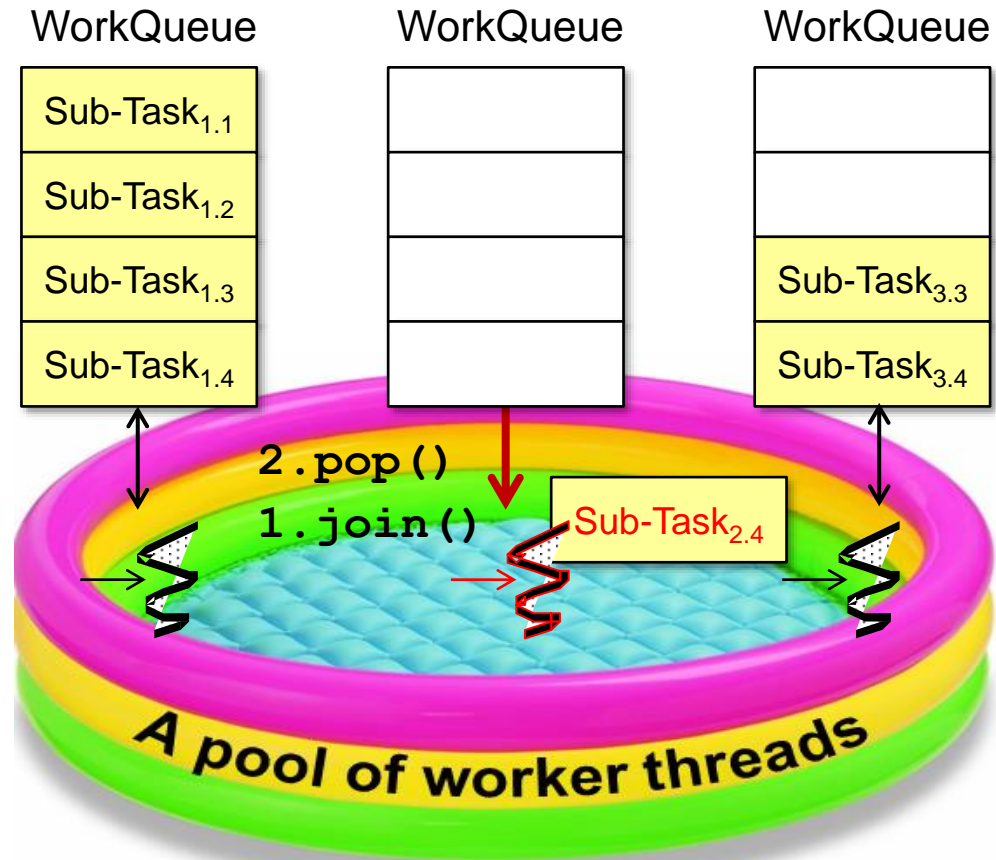
Worker Threads in a Java Fork-Join Pool

- If a task run by a worker thread calls `fork()` the new task is pushed on the head of the worker's deque



Worker Threads in a Java Fork-Join Pool

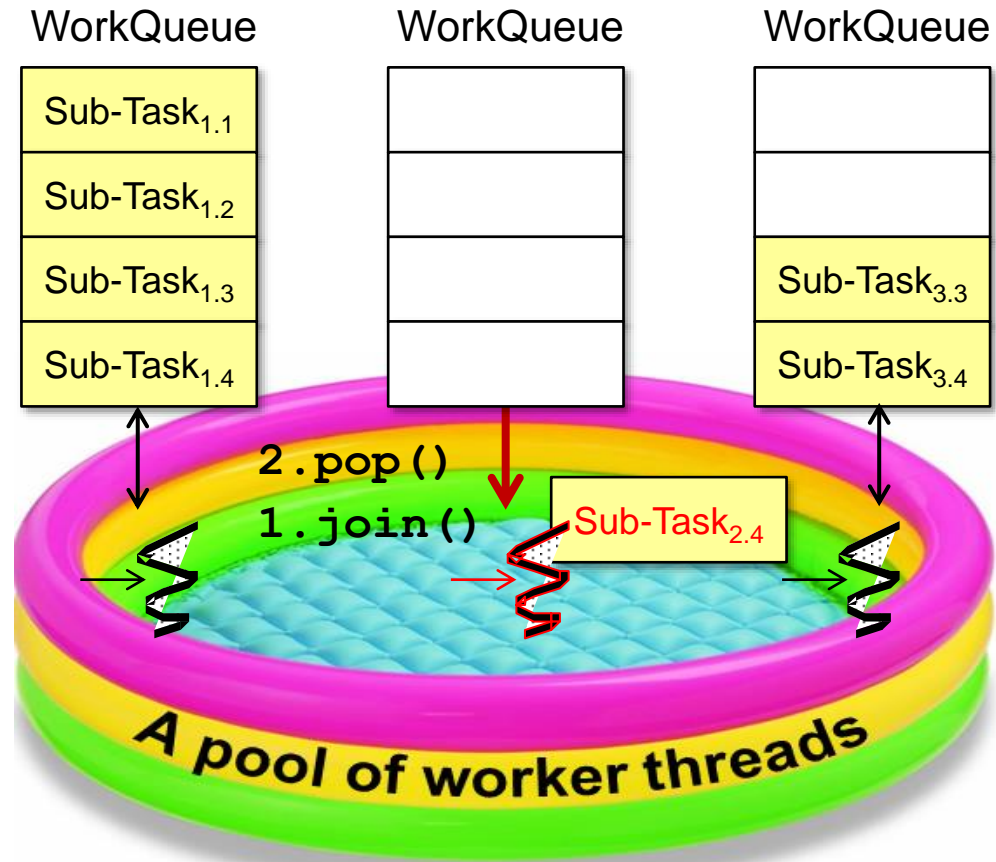
- If a task run by a worker thread calls `fork()` the new task is pushed on the head of the worker's deque
- A worker thread processes its deque in LIFO order



See [en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stack \(abstract data type\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stack_(abstract_data_type))

Worker Threads in a Java Fork-Join Pool

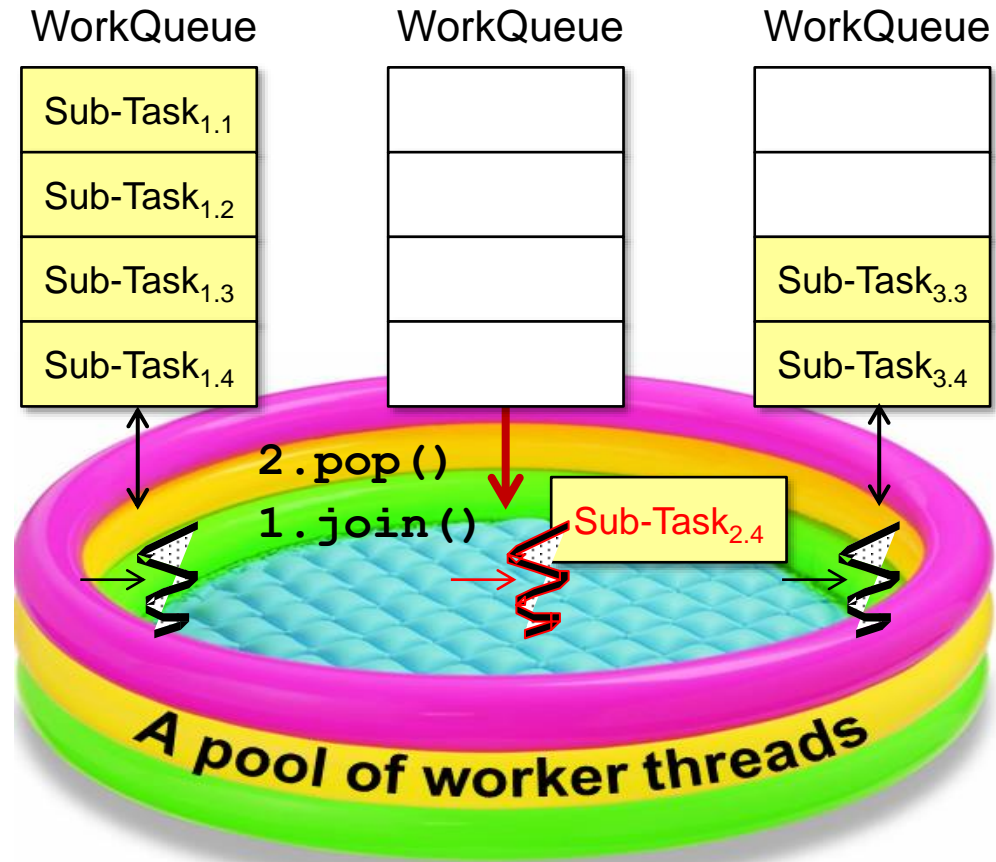
- If a task run by a worker thread calls `fork()` the new task is pushed on the head of the worker's deque
- A worker thread processes its deque in LIFO order, i.e.
 - A task pop'd from the head of a deque is run to completion



See en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Run_to_completion_scheduling

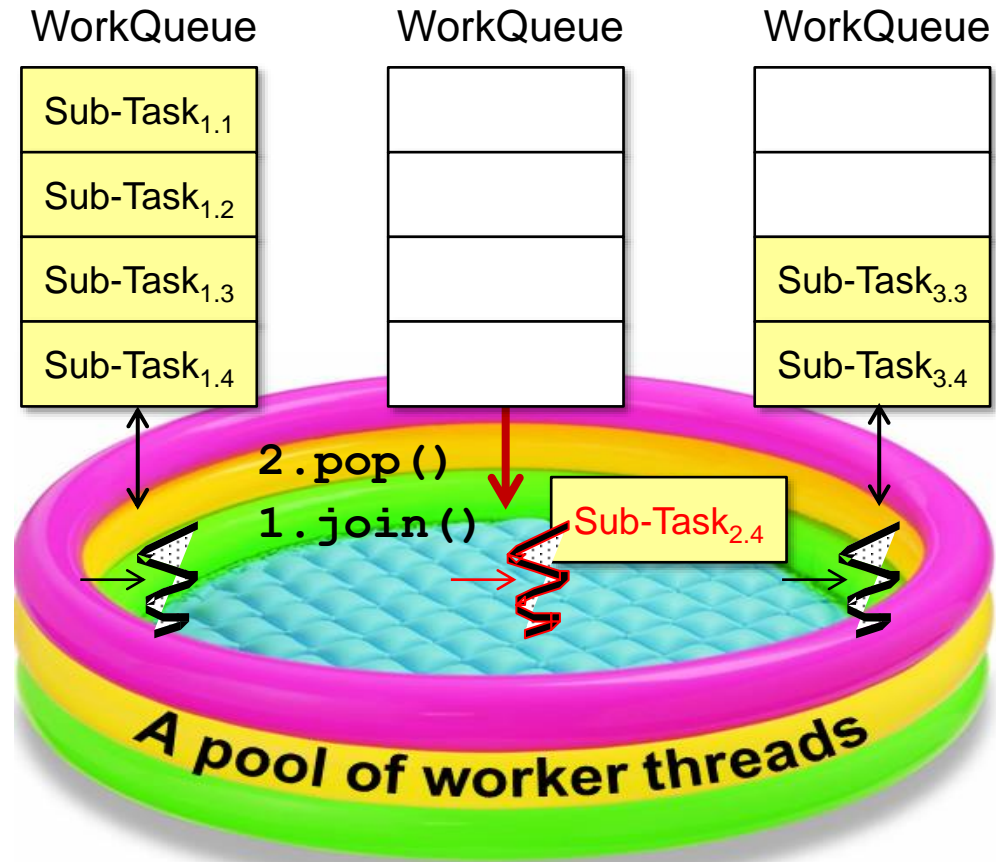
Worker Threads in a Java Fork-Join Pool

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 - A task pop'd from the head of a deque is run to completion
 - `join()` "pitches in" to pop & execute (sub-)tasks



Worker Threads in a Java Fork-Join Pool

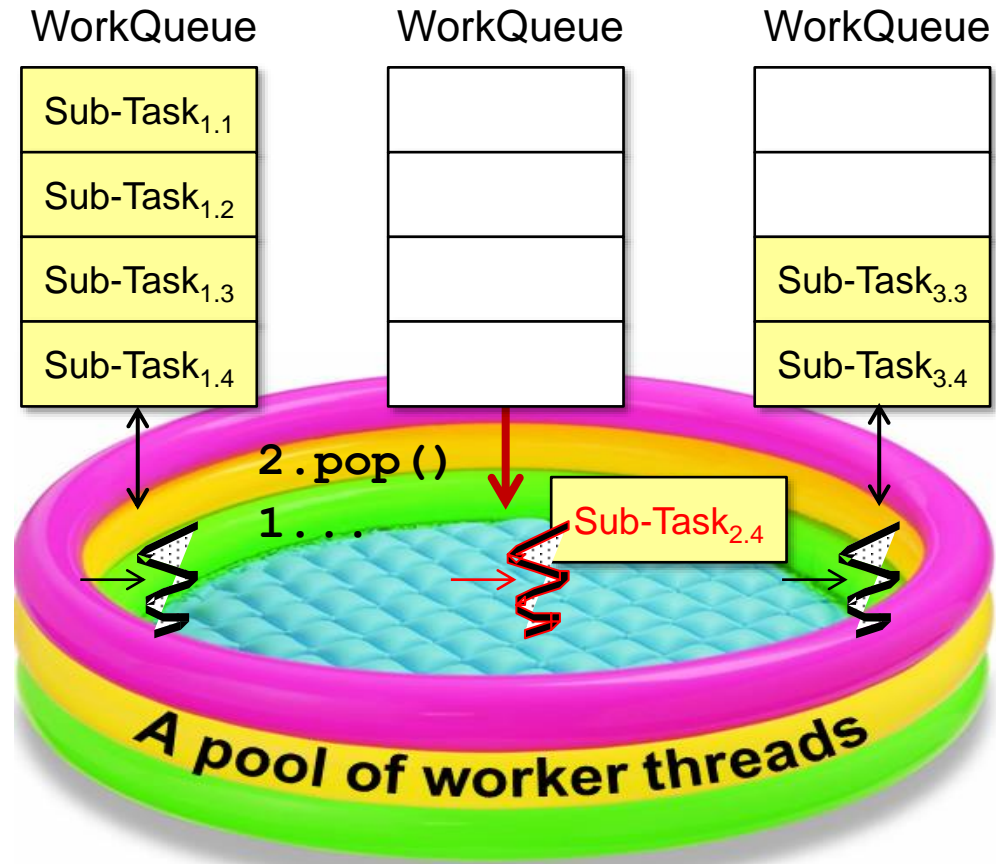
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 - A task pop'd from the head of a deque is run to completion
- `join()` "pitches in" to pop & execute (sub-)tasks



"Collaborative Jiffy Lube" model of processing!

Worker Threads in a Java Fork-Join Pool

- If a task run by a worker thread calls `fork()` the new task is pushed on the head of the worker's deque
 - A worker thread processes its deque in LIFO order
 - LIFO order improves locality of reference & cache performance



See en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Locality_of_reference

End of Java Fork-Join Framework Internals: Worker Threads