

Java Phaser: Key Methods



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Learning Objectives in this Part of the Lesson

- Understand the structure & functionality of the Java Phaser barrier synchronizer
- Recognize the key methods in the Java Phaser

<<Java Class>>	
G Phaser	
•	Phaser()
•	Phaser(int)
•	Phaser(Phaser)
•	Phaser(Phaser,int)
•	register():int
•	bulkRegister(int):int
•	arrive():int
•	arriveAndDeregister():int
•	arriveAndAwaitAdvance():int
•	awaitAdvance(int):int
•	awaitAdvanceInterruptibly(int):int
•	awaitAdvanceInterruptibly(int,long, TimeUnit):int
•	forceTermination():void
• ^F	getPhase():int
•	getRegisteredParties():int
•	getArrivedParties():int
•	getUnarrivedParties():int
•	getParent():Phaser
•	getRoot():Phaser
•	isTerminated():boolean
•	onAdvance(int,int):boolean
•	toString()

Key Methods in Java Phaser

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- Phaser has a more complex API than CountdownLatch or CyclicBarrier
 - i.e., it has many methods that support a range of use cases



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•	getParent():Phaser
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•	onAdvance(int,int):boolean
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● getRoot():Phaser	
● isTerminated():boolean	
● onAdvance(int,int):boolean	
● toString()	

Fortunately, many of these methods are rarely used in practice

Key Methods in Java Phaser

- Constructor creates a new object with an initial phase # of 0

```
public class Phaser {  
    ...  
    public Phaser(int parties) {  
        ...  
    }  
  
    public Phaser() { ... }  
    ...  
}
```

Key Methods in Java Phaser

- Constructor creates a new object with an initial phase # of 0
- This constructor specifies the # of parties needed to advance to the next phase

```
public class Phaser {  
    ...  
    public Phaser(int parties) {  
        ...  
    }  
  
    public Phaser() { ... }  
    ...  
}
```



of registered parties dictates when a phaser can advance to the next phase

Key Methods in Java Phaser

- Constructor creates a new object with an initial phase # of 0
- This constructor specifies the # of parties needed to advance to the next phase
- This constructor is optional since parties can always register later

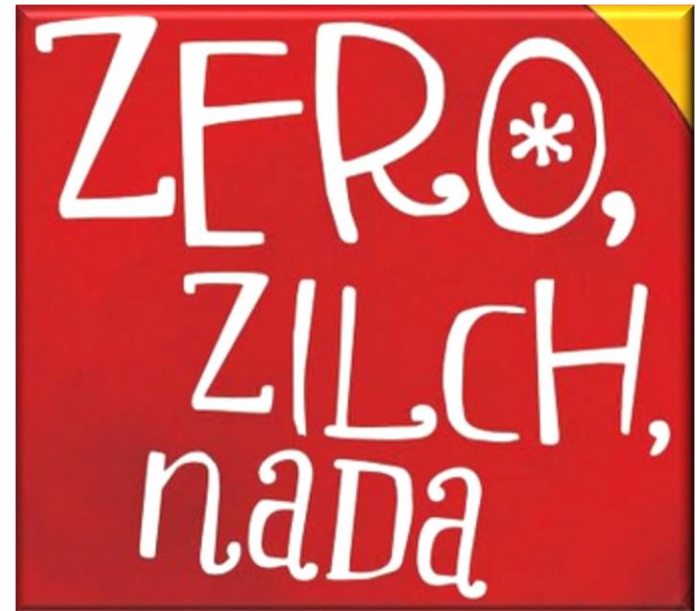
```
public class Phaser {  
    ...  
    public Phaser(int parties) {  
        ...  
    }  
  
    public Phaser() { ... }  
    ...  
}
```

With Java Phaser the # of parties need not match the # of threads

Key Methods in Java Phaser

- Constructor creates a new object with an initial phase # of 0
 - This constructor specifies the # of parties needed to advance to the next phase
 - This constructor doesn't specify any parties initially

```
public class Phaser {  
    ...  
    public Phaser(int parties) {  
        ...  
    }  
  
    public Phaser() { ... }  
    ...  
}
```



Key Methods in Java Phaser

- Constructor creates a new object with an initial phase # of 0
 - This constructor specifies the # of parties needed to advance to the next phase
 - This constructor doesn't specify any parties initially
 - Any thread using a phaser created via this constructor therefore needs to register with it before using it

```
public class Phaser {  
    ...  
    public Phaser(int parties) {  
        ...  
    }  
  
    public Phaser() { ... }  
    ...  
}
```



Key Methods in Java Phaser

- Phaser's key methods enable parties to register, synchronize, & terminate

```
public class Phaser {  
    ...  
    public int register() { ... }  
  
    public int bulkRegister  
        (int parties) { ... }  
  
    public int  
        arriveAndAwaitAdvance()  
        { ... }  
  
    public int ArriveAndDeregister()  
        { ... }  
  
    protected boolean onAdvance  
        (int phase,  
         int registeredParties) {  
        return registeredParties == 0;  
    }  
}
```

Key Methods in Java Phaser

- Phaser's key methods enable parties to register, synchronize, & terminate
- Adds unrarrived parties to phaser

```
public class Phaser {  
    ...  
    public int register() { ... }  
  
    public int bulkRegister  
        (int parties) { ... }
```



of registered parties dictates when a phaser can advance to the next phase

Key Methods in Java Phaser

- Phaser's key methods enable parties to register, synchronize, & terminate
- Adds unrarrived parties to phaser
- Arrive & await advance

```
public class Phaser {  
    ...  
    public int arrive() { ... }  
  
    public int awaitAdvance  
                (int phase)  
    { ... }  
  
    public int  
        arriveAndAwaitAdvance()  
    { ... }
```

Having multiple methods provides flexibility wrt arrival & waiting to advance

Key Methods in Java Phaser

- Phaser's key methods enable parties to register, synchronize, & terminate
- Adds unrarrived parties to phaser
- Arrive & await advance
 - Arrives at phaser, but does not block until other parties arrive

```
public class Phaser {  
    ...  
    public int arrive() { ... }
```



Key Methods in Java Phaser

- Phaser's key methods enable parties to register, synchronize, & terminate
- Adds unrarrived parties to phaser
- Arrive & await advance
 - Arrives at phaser, but does not block until other parties arrive
 - Returns current phase # or a negative value if the phaser has already terminated

```
public class Phaser {  
    ...  
    public int arrive() { ... }  
}
```

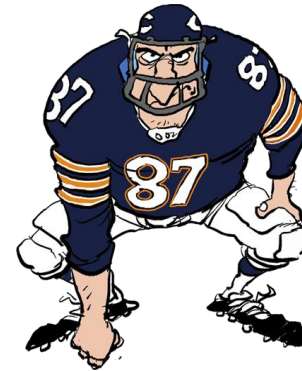


This method is rarely used in practice

Key Methods in Java Phaser

- Phaser's key methods enable parties to register, synchronize, & terminate
- Adds unrarrived parties to phaser
- Arrive & await advance
 - Arrives at phaser, but does not block until other parties arrive
 - Blocks until the phase of this phaser advances from the given phase value

```
public class Phaser {  
    ...  
    public int arrive() { ... }  
  
    public int awaitAdvance  
        (int phase)  
    { ... }
```



Key Methods in Java Phaser

- Phaser's key methods enable parties to register, synchronize, & terminate
- Adds unrarrived parties to phaser
- Arrive & await advance
 - Arrives at phaser, but does not block until other parties arrive
 - Blocks until the phase of this phaser advances from the given phase value
 - Returns immediately if current phase != given phase

```
public class Phaser {  
    ...  
    public int arrive() { ... }  
  
    public int awaitAdvance  
        (int phase)  
    { ... }
```



This method is rarely used in practice

Key Methods in Java Phaser

- Phaser's key methods enable parties to register, synchronize, & terminate
- Adds unrarrived parties to phaser
- Arrive & await advance
 - Arrives at phaser, but does not block until other parties arrive
 - Blocks until the phase of this phaser advances from the given phase value
 - Arrives at phaser & blocks until other parties arrive

```
public class Phaser {  
    ...  
    public int arrive() { ... }  
  
    public int awaitAdvance  
        (int phase)  
    { ... }  
  
    public int  
        arriveAndAwaitAdvance()  
    { ... }
```

*Equivalent in effect to
awaitAdvance(arrive())*



Key Methods in Java Phaser

- Phaser's key methods enable parties to register, synchronize, & terminate
- Adds unrarrived parties to phaser
- Arrive & await advance
 - Arrives at phaser, but does not block until other parties arrive
 - Blocks until the phase of this phaser advances from the given phase value
 - Arrives at phaser & blocks until other parties arrive

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public class Phaser {  
    ...  
    public int arrive() { ... }  
  
    public int awaitAdvance  
        (int phase)  
    { ... }  
  
    public int  
        arriveAndAwaitAdvance()  
    { ... }
```



This method is commonly used & is similar to await() on a Java CyclicBarrier

Key Methods in Java Phaser

- Phaser's key methods enable parties to register, synchronize, & terminate
 - Adds unrarrived parties to phaser
 - Arrive & await advance
 - Arrive at the phaser & deregister without waiting for others to arrive

```
public class Phaser {  
    ...  
    public int arriveAndDeregister()  
    { ... }  
}
```

Key Methods in Java Phaser

- Phaser's key methods enable parties to register, synchronize, & terminate
 - Adds unrarrived parties to phaser
 - Arrive & await advance
 - Arrive at the phaser & deregister without waiting for others to arrive
 - Reduces # of parties required to advance in future phases

```
public class Phaser {  
    ...  
    public int arriveAndDeregister()  
    { ... }  
}
```



Often used by the party that controls the initialization of a Phaser

Key Methods in Java Phaser

- Phaser's key methods enable parties to register, synchronize, & terminate
 - Adds unrarried parties to phaser
 - Arrive & await advance
 - Arrive at the phaser & deregister without waiting for others to arrive
 - Hook method performs an action upon pending phase advance

```
public class Phaser {  
    ...  
    protected boolean onAdvance  
        (int phase,  
         int registeredParties) {  
        return registeredParties == 0;  
    }  
}
```

This method is invoked upon arrival of the party advancing the phaser

All other waiting parties are "dormant" when this hook method runs

Key Methods in Java Phaser

- Phaser's key methods enable parties to register, synchronize, & terminate
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public class Phaser {  
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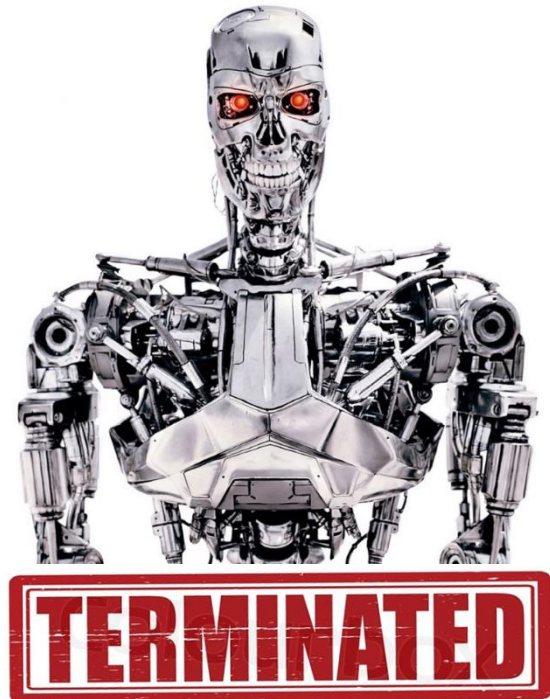


This hook method is similar to the barrier action on a Java CyclicBarrier

Key Methods in Java Phaser

- Phaser's key methods enable parties to register, synchronize, & terminate
 - Adds unrarried parties to phaser
 - Arrive & await advance
 - Arrive at the phaser & deregister without waiting for others to arrive
 - Hook method performs an action upon pending phase advance
 - Also initiates termination by returning a 'true' Boolean value

```
public class Phaser {  
    ...  
    protected boolean onAdvance  
        (int phase,  
         int registeredParties) {  
        return registeredParties == 0;  
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}
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```
public class Phaser {  
    ...  
    protected boolean onAdvance  
        (int phase,  
         int registeredParties) {  
        return registeredParties == 0;  
    }  
}
```



*Default implementation
terminates the phaser if there
are no registered parties*

End of Java Phaser: Key Methods

Discussion Questions

1. What of the following are benefit of the Java Phaser over the CyclicBarrier?
 - a. It supports fixed-size "cyclic" & "entry" and/or "exit" barriers who # of parties match the # of threads*
 - b. It supports variable-size "cyclic" & "entry" and/or "exit" barriers whose # of parties can vary dynamically*
 - c. It uses the AbstractQueuedSynchronizer framework to enhance reuse*
 - d. They provide better support for fixed-sized # of parties*