

Java ReentrantLock

(Part 3)



Douglas C. Schmidt
d.schmidt@vanderbilt.edu
www.dre.vanderbilt.edu/~schmidt

**Institute for Software
Integrated Systems
Vanderbilt University
Nashville, Tennessee, USA**



Learning Objectives in this Part of the Lesson

- Understand how the concept of mutual exclusion in concurrent programs
- Recognize how Java ReentrantLock provides mutual exclusion to concurrent programs
- Know the key methods defined by the Java ReentrantLock class

<<Java Class>>	
 ReentrantLock	
	ReentrantLock()
	ReentrantLock(boolean)
	lock():void
	lockInterruptibly():void
	tryLock():boolean
	tryLock(long,TimeUnit):boolean
	unlock():void
	newCondition():Condition
	getHoldCount():int
	isHeldByCurrentThread():boolean
	isLocked():boolean
	isFair():boolean
	hasQueuedThreads():boolean
	hasQueuedThread(Thread):boolean
	getQueueLength():int
	hasWaiters(Condition):boolean
	getWaitQueueLength(Condition):int
	toString()

Overview of Key ReentrantLock Methods

Overview of Key ReentrantLock Methods

- It key methods acquire & release the lock

```
public class ReentrantLock
    implements Lock,
        java.io.Serializable {
    ...
    public void lock() { sync.lock(); }

    public void lockInterruptibly()
        throws InterruptedException {
        sync.acquireInterruptibly(1);
    }

    public boolean tryLock() {
        return sync.nonfairTryAcquire(1);
    }

    public void unlock() {
        sync.release(1);
    }
    ...
}
```

See <src/share/classes/java/util/concurrent/locks/ReentrantLock.java>

Overview of Key ReentrantLock Methods

- It key methods acquire & release the lock

These methods are defined in the Java Lock interface

```
public class ReentrantLock
    implements Lock,
    java.io.Serializable {
    ...
    public void lock() { sync.lock(); }

    public void lockInterruptibly()
        throws InterruptedException {
        sync.acquireInterruptibly(1);
    }

    public boolean tryLock() {
        return sync.nonfairTryAcquire(1);
    }

    public void unlock() {
        sync.release(1);
    }
    ...
}
```

See docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/util/concurrent/locks/Lock.html

Overview of Key ReentrantLock Methods

- It key methods acquire & release the lock

```
public class ReentrantLock
    implements Lock,
        java.io.Serializable {
    ...
    public void lock() { sync.lock(); }

    public void lockInterruptibly()
        throws InterruptedException {
        sync.acquireInterruptibly(1);
    }

    public boolean tryLock() {
        return sync.nonfairTryAcquire(1);
    }

    public void unlock() {
        sync.release(1);
    }
    ...
}
```

These methods simply forward to their implementor methods, which largely inherit from AbstractQueuedSynchronizer

Overview of Key ReentrantLock Methods

- It key methods acquire & release the lock
- lock() acquires the lock if it's available

```
public class ReentrantLock
    implements Lock,
        java.io.Serializable {
    ...
    public void lock() {
        sync.lock();
    }
    ...
}
```

Overview of Key ReentrantLock Methods

- It key methods acquire & release the lock
 - lock() acquires the lock if it's available
 - If lock isn't available its implementation depends on the "fairness" policy

```
public class ReentrantLock
    implements Lock,
        java.io.Serializable {
    ...
    public void lock() {
        sync.lock();
    }
    ...
}
```

Overview of Key ReentrantLock Methods

- It key methods acquire & release the lock
- lock() acquires the lock if it's available
- If lock isn't available its implementation depends on the "fairness" policy
- Non-fair implementations are optimized in hardware

```
public class ReentrantLock
    implements Lock,
        java.io.Serializable {

    ...
    public void lock() {
        sync.lock();
    }
    ...
}
```



See en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Spinlock

Overview of Key ReentrantLock Methods

- It key methods acquire & release the lock
 - lock() acquires the lock if it's available
 - If lock isn't available its implementation depends on the "fairness" policy
 - Non-fair implementations are optimized in hardware
 - Fair implementations "park" themselves on a wait queue in FIFO order

```
public class ReentrantLock
    implements Lock,
        java.io.Serializable {

    ...
    public void lock() {
        sync.lock();
    }
    ...
}
```



Overview of Key ReentrantLock Methods

- It key methods acquire & release the lock
- lock() acquires the lock if it's available
 - If lock isn't available its implementation depends on the "fairness" policy
- lock() is not interruptible

```
public class ReentrantLock
    implements Lock,
    java.io.Serializable {

    ...
    public void lock() {
        sync.lock();
    }
    ...
}
```



Overview of Key ReentrantLock Methods

- It key methods acquire & release the lock
 - lock() acquires the lock if it's available
 - lockInterruptibly() acquires lock unless interrupted



```
public class ReentrantLock
    implements Lock,
        java.io.Serializable {
    ...
    public void lockInterruptibly()
        throws InterruptedException {
        sync.acquireInterruptibly(1);
    }
    ...
}
```

See lesson on "*Managing the Java Thread Lifecycle*"

Overview of Key ReentrantLock Methods

- It key methods acquire & release the lock
 - lock() acquires the lock if it's available
 - lockInterruptibly() acquires lock unless interrupted
 - tryLock() acquires lock only if it's not held by another thread at invocation time

```
public class ReentrantLock
    implements Lock,
        java.io.Serializable {
    ...
    public boolean tryLock() {
        sync.nonfairTryAcquire(1);
    }
    ...
}
```



Untimed tryLock() doesn't honor fairness setting & can "barge"

Overview of Key ReentrantLock Methods

- It key methods acquire & release the lock
 - lock() acquires the lock if it's available
 - lockInterruptibly() acquires lock unless interrupted
 - tryLock() acquires lock only if it's not held by another thread at invocation time
- unlock() attempts to release the lock

```
public class ReentrantLock
    implements Lock,
        java.io.Serializable {
    ...
    public void unlock() {
        sync.release(1);
    }
    ...
}
```

Overview of Key ReentrantLock Methods

- It key methods acquire & release the lock
 - lock() acquires the lock if it's available
 - lockInterruptibly() acquires lock unless interrupted
 - tryLock() acquires lock only if it's not held by another thread at invocation time
- unlock() attempts to release the lock

```
public class ReentrantLock
    implements Lock,
        java.io.Serializable {
    ...
    public void unlock() {
        sync.release(1);
    }
    ...
}
```

Overview of Key ReentrantLock Methods

- It key methods acquire & release the lock
 - lock() acquires the lock if it's available
 - lockInterruptibly() acquires lock unless interrupted
 - tryLock() acquires lock only if it's not held by another thread at invocation time
- unlock() attempts to release the lock
 - IllegalMonitorStateException is thrown if calling thread doesn't hold lock

```
public class ReentrantLock
    implements Lock,
        java.io.Serializable {
    ...
    public void unlock() {
        sync.release(1);
    }
    ...
}
```

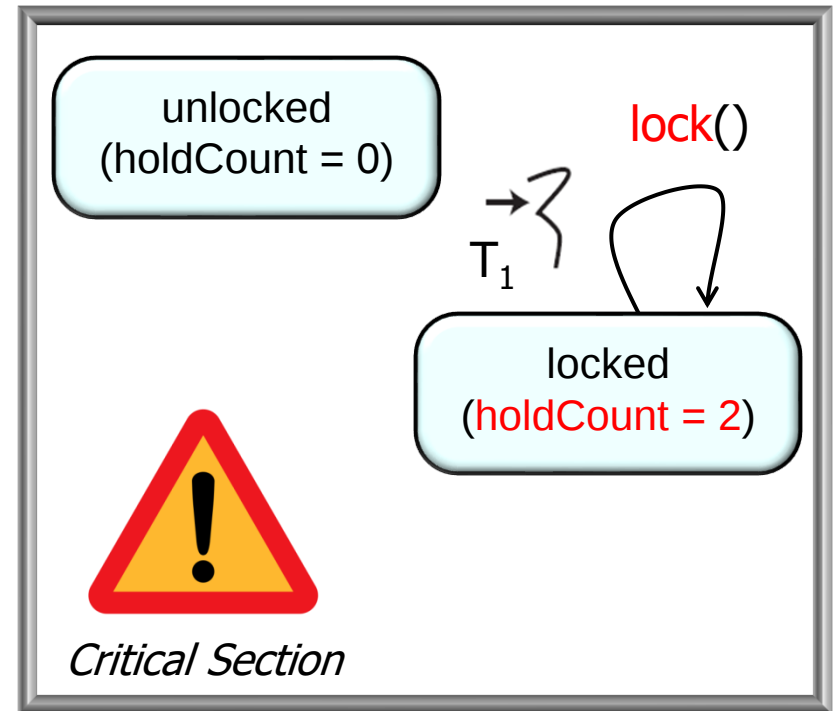
i.e., a ReentrantLock is “fully bracketed”!

Overview of Key ReentrantLock Methods

- It key methods acquire & release the lock
 - `lock()` acquires the lock if it's available
 - `lockInterruptibly()` acquires lock unless interrupted
 - `tryLock()` acquires lock only if it's not held by another thread at invocation time
- `unlock()` attempts to release the lock
 - `IllegalMonitorStateException` is thrown if calling thread doesn't hold lock
 - If hold count > 1 then lock is not released

```
public class ReentrantLock
    implements Lock,
        java.io.Serializable {

    ...
    public void unlock() {
        sync.release(1);
    }
    ...
}
```



See en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Reentrant_mutex

Overview of Other ReentrantLock Methods

Overview of Other ReentrantLock Methods

- There are many other ReentrantLock methods

boolean	<u>tryLock</u> (long timeout, TimeUnit unit) – Acquires the lock if it is not held by another thread within the given waiting time and the current thread has not been interrupted
boolean	<u>isFair</u> () – Returns true if this lock has fairness set true
boolean	<u>isLocked</u> () – Queries if this lock is held by any thread
Condition	<u>newCondition</u> () – Returns a Condition instance for use with this Lock instance
...	...

These methods go above & beyond what's available from Java's synchronized statements/methods

Overview of Other ReentrantLock Methods

- There are many other ReentrantLock methods



boolean	tryLock (long timeout, TimeUnit unit) – Acquires the lock if it is not held by another thread within the given waiting time and the current thread has not been interrupted
boolean	isFair() – Returns true if this lock has fairness set true
boolean	isLocked() – Queries if this lock is held by any thread
Condition	newCondition() – Returns a Condition instance for use with this Lock instance
...	...

Timed tryLock() *does* honor fairness setting & can't "barge"

Overview of Other ReentrantLock Methods

- There are many other ReentrantLock methods

boolean	<code>tryLock(long timeout, TimeUnit unit)</code> – Acquires the lock if it is not held by another thread within the given waiting time and the current thread has not been interrupted
boolean	<code>isFair()</code> – Returns true if this lock has fairness set true
boolean	<code>isLocked()</code> – Queries if this lock is held by any thread
Condition	<code>newCondition()</code> – Returns a Condition instance for use with this Lock instance
...	...

Overview of Other ReentrantLock Methods

- There are many other ReentrantLock methods

boolean	tryLock(long timeout, TimeUnit unit) – Acquires the lock if it is not held by another thread within the given waiting time and the current thread has not been interrupted
boolean	isFair() – Returns true if this lock has fairness set true
boolean	isLocked() – Queries if this lock is held by any thread
Condition	newCondition() – Returns a Condition instance for use with this Lock instance
...	...

Not very useful due to non-determinism of concurrency..

Overview of Other ReentrantLock Methods

- There are many other ReentrantLock methods

boolean	<code>tryLock(long timeout, TimeUnit unit)</code> – Acquires the lock if it is not held by another thread within the given waiting time and the current thread has not been interrupted
boolean	<code>isFair()</code> – Returns true if this lock has fairness set true
boolean	<code>isLocked()</code> – Queries if this lock is held by any thread
Condition	<code>newCondition()</code> – Returns a Condition instance for use with this Lock instance
...	...

See upcoming lesson on “*Java ConditionObject*”

End of Java ReentrantLock (Part 3)