# Safe Publication in Java: Introduction



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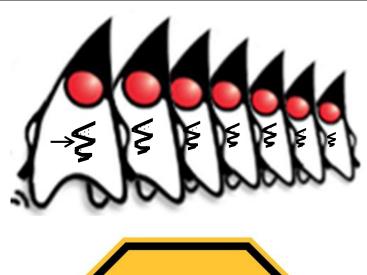
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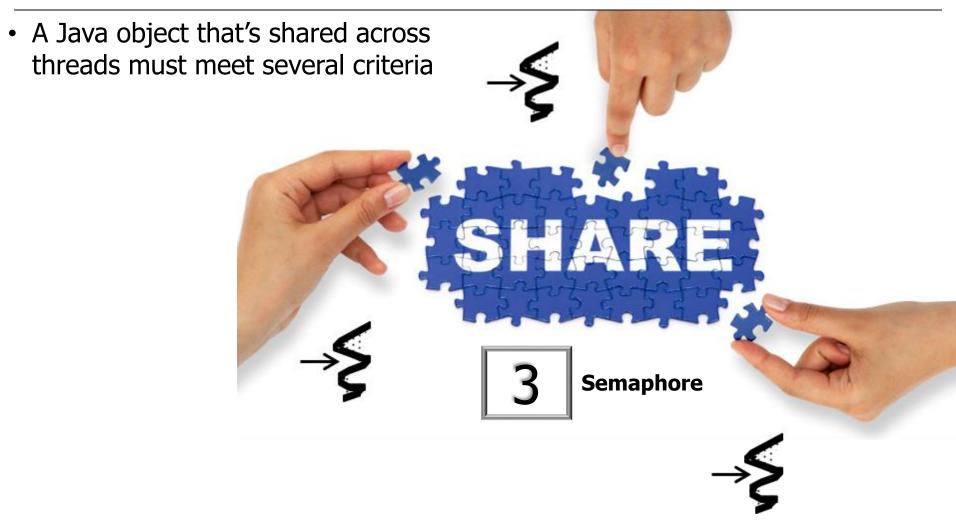


## Learning Objectives in this Part of the Lesson

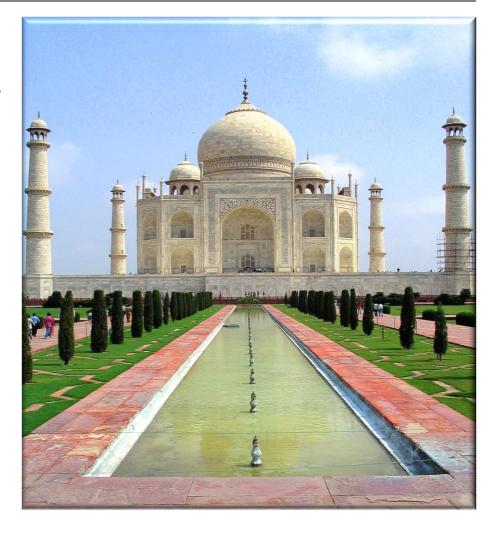
 Understand what "safe publication" means in the context of Java objects







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  - They must be constructed properly



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Implicitly publish the enclosing

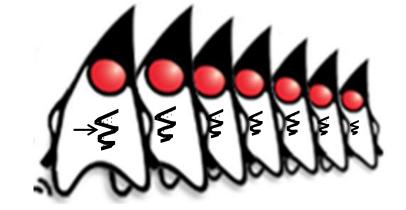
ThisEscape Object because inner

class instances contain a hidden

reference to the enclosing object

```
public class ThisEscape {
  public ThisEscape
    (EventSource source) {
    source
      .registerListener
        (new EventListener() {
           public void
           onEvent(Event event) {
             doSomething(event);
         });
```

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This "object-level" property can be viewed as a generalization of "operation-level" atomic operations discussed in earlier lessons

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    - Storing a object reference into a public field is insufficient to publish that object safely



```
class A {
  public ArrayList<String>
    mList;
  public void initialize() {
    mList = new ArrayList<>(
      Array.asList(...);
// Thread T1
A a = new A();
a.initialize();
// Thread T2
doSomething(a.mList);
```

This problem only arises in multi-threaded programs on multi-core CPUs

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```
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  public ArrayList<String>
    mList;
  public void initialize()
    mList = new ArrayList<>(
      Array.asList(...);
        Initialize a field in thread T<sub>1</sub>
// Thread T1
A a = new A();
a.initialize();
// Thread T2
doSomething(a.mList);
```

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mList is not guaranteed to be initialized when thread  $T_2$  gets a reference to object a

# End of Safe Publication in Java: Introduction