Lecture 11
Concurrent Collections
Collections in Java

• Collection objects group together other objects of the same type
  – Lists
  – Sets
  – Maps
  – Queues
  – Etc.
• They permit objects to be stored and processed later
• They support *iteration*: processing of each element in a collection
  – Iterator objects
  – for (e : collection) *statements*
Sample Collection Classes

- **Set interface**
  - HashSet
  - TreeSet
  - LinkedHashSet

- **List interface**
  - ArrayList
  - LinkedList

- **Map interface**
  - HashMap
  - TreeMap
  - LinkedHashMap

- **Queue interface**
  - LinkedList
  - PriorityQueue
Collections and Thread-Safety

• Previous implementations are not thread-safe
  – Insertion, deletion operations are not synchronized
  – Sharing these objects among threads can lead to erroneous data structures

• But collections are needed in thread programming!
  – You can create your own using locking, \texttt{wait()} / \texttt{notify()} / \texttt{notifyAll()}, etc.
  – Java also provides several mechanisms
Synchronization and the Collections Class

- The Collections class consists of static methods for processing collections
- It includes *factory methods* for creating synchronized versions of lists / sets / maps
  - Factory methods take relevant collections as inputs
  - They produce collections as outputs, but with all operations synchronized
- `List<Integer> list = Collections.synchronizedList(new ArrayList<Integer>())`;
  - `synchronizedList()` produces a new list object that contains its argument as private field
  - List methods are “wrapped” inside synchronization code
  - Returned object is thread-safe as a result
Implementing `synchronizedList()`

- Create new class `SynchronizedList<T>`
  ```java
  ... class SynchronizedList<T> implements List<T> {
      
      final List<T> list;
      
      SynchronizedList<T> (List<T> list) { this.list = list; }
      
      public synchronized int size () {
          return list.size();
      }
  }
  ```

  - Each method is “wrapped” with synchronization code
  - Lock used is lock of argument list, which is called the `backing list`

- Have `synchronizedList()` return an object in `SynchronizedList<T>`!
  ```java
  public static <T> List<T> synchronizedList (List<T> list) {
      return new SynchronizedList<T> (list);
  }
  ```
Thread Safety and Compound Actions

• Thread safety guarantees individual method invocations preserve correctness
• What if threads want to perform operations involving multiple actions?
  – Example: removing last element from a list
    ```java
    public static Object getLast (List<Object> l) {
        int lastIndex = l.size() - 1;
        return (l.get(lastIndex));
    }
    ```
  – This can lead to an IndexOutOfBoundsException!
    • Each thread computes lastIndex value
    • First thread then removes element at this position
    • Second thread will try, but position is no longer valid
Implementing Compound Actions

- Thread safety does not guarantee that compound actions will complete successfully
- Solution for synchronized collections: *client-side locking*
  - Client locks data structure while compound action is performed
  - This ensures that state of data structure cannot change unexpectedly
  - **Corrected** `getLast()`:
    ```java
    public static Object getLast (List<Object> l) {
        synchronized (l) {
            int lastIndex = l.size() - 1;
            return (l.get(lastIndex));
        }
    }
    ```
Iteration and Synchronized Collections

• **Iteration**: the ultimate compound action!
  – **Iteration processes all elements in a collection**
  – **Without synchronization:**
    • One thread can start an iteration
    • Another can modify the collection while the iteration is underway
    • `ConcurrentModificationException` can be thrown as a result!
    • Iterators that raise this exception are called *fail fast*

• **Solution**: lock whole collection throughout iteration

```java
Collection<Type> c = Collections.synchronizedCollection(myCollection);
synchronized(c) {
    for (Type e : c)
        foo(e);
}
```
  – This keeps state of collection consistent
  – It does reduce concurrent access to collection
Hidden Iteration

• Consider the following
  – list is a List object
  – The following statement is executed without any synchronization
    System.out.println(list);
  – This can cause a ConcurrentModificationException!

• Why?
  – Implementation of toString() for collections uses iteration
  – During construction of string for list, another thread can modify it

• Moral: compound actions, especially iterative ones, require client-side locking
Concurrent Collections

• Issue with synchronized collections: overly reduced concurrent access
  – If a collection is locked during iterative processing, then no other thread can access it
  – Individual operations can also unduly impede concurrent access
    • Hash tables have several buckets
    • Why lock the whole table to access a single bucket?

• Package `java.util.concurrent` contains implementations of several concurrent collections
  – These relax the “lock the whole data structure” approach of synchronized collections
  – The gain: more concurrency
  – The price to pay: changes to some operations
ConcurrentHashMap

• A concurrent implementation of HashMap
  – Maps keys to values, like HashMap
  – Uses lock striping to improve concurrent access
    • 16 locks used to control access
    • If there are \( k \) buckets, each lock guards \( k/16 \) buckets
    • If two threads are attempting to access buckets guarded by different locks, they can do so concurrently!
    • Locks are also ReadWrite locks (will learn more about this later)

• Benefit of lock striping: more concurrent access, so better performance

• Drawback: no way to lock whole table at user level
  – This means some operations that require access to whole table (e.g. `size()`, `isEmpty()`) are approximations
  – This makes compound actions impossible to implement at user level

• Iterators are weakly consistent rather than fail-fast
  – Tolerate concurrent modification
  – Traverse elements as they existed when iterator was constructed
  – May (or may not) reflect modifications to collection after iterator is constructed
ConcurrentHashMap and Built-In Compound Actions

• There is no way to lock entire ConcurrentHashTable
• To address compound-action problem, ConcurrentHashMap implements several of these directly (K is key type, V is value type)
  - V putIfAbsent(K key, V value)
    If key is not mapped to a value in table, map it to value and return null; otherwise, return the value key is mapped to
  - boolean remove(K key, V value)
    Return true if key is mapped to value, in which case also remove mapping; otherwise, return false
  - boolean replace(K key, V oldValue, V newValue)
    Return true if key is mapped to oldValue, in which case also replace oldValue by newValue
  - V replace(K key, V newValue)
    If key is mapped to some value, replace it with newValue and return the old value; otherwise, return null

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CopyOnWriteArrayList

- Another concurrent collection, this one intended to support lists
- In synchronized lists, must lock entire list to access a single element or to iterate
  - This is because another thread may modify list during processing
  - Especially for iteration, this greatly reduces concurrency
- For CopyOnWriteArrayList lists, a copy-replace mechanism is used instead
  - No locking needed to read a list
  - When a list is modified, a local copy of the list is created
  - When the update is complete, the modified list is republished
  - When an iterator is created, reference to backing array stored, so iterator sees state of list in effect when iterator was created: no ConcurrentModificationException ever thrown!
- This is a good idea when ...
  - Most list operations do not involve modification (because no locking needed)
  - Iteration is used frequently
Queues

- Data structures allowing insertion at one end, removal at another
  - FIFO (first-in, first-out) queues: elements stored in order of insertion
  - Priority queues: elements accessed in priority order (next element to be removed is one with highest priority)

- Java Queue interface

```java
interface Queue<E> extends Collection<E> {
    boolean offer(E x); // try to insert, return true if successful, false otherwise
    boolean add (E x) throws IllegalStateException; // try to insert, return true if successful, throw exn if not
    E poll(); // retrieve and remove; return null if empty
    E remove() throws NoSuchElementException; // retrieve and remove; throw exn if empty
    E peek(); // retrieve, don’t remove, return null if empty
    E element() throws NoSuchElementException; // retrieve, don’t remove, throw exn if empty
}
```

- Thread-safe non-blocking implementation: `ConcurrentLinkedQueue<E>`
Blocking Queues

- Like queues, but add new *blocking* operations for insertion, removal
  - `void put (E e);`
    Add element into queue, blocking until there is space
  - `E take ();`
    Remove and return lead element from queue, blocking until queue is non-empty
- **Timed versions of offer, poll also available**
  - `boolean offer(E e, long timeout, TimeUnit unit)`
    Insert element, waiting up to timeout for insertion to succeed
  - `E poll (long timeout, TimeUnit unit)`
    Retrieve, remove lead element, waiting up to timeout before returning null
- **Null elements may not be inserted**
  - `NullPointerException thrown if this is attempted`
  - `null only used as a “sentinel value”`
- **Blocking queues are thread-safe**
  - Implementations support multiple users
  - Specialized access pattern for queues is exploited in implementations
Blocking Queue Implementations

- **LinkedBlockingQueue**
  - FIFO
  - May be bounded or unbounded
- **ArrayBlockingQueue**
  - FIFO
  - Bounded
- **PriorityBlockingQueue**
  - Ordered by priority
  - Unbounded
- **SynchronousQueue**
  - Capacity is 0!
  - Net effect: put and take operations between threads are synchronized
  - Sometimes called a *rendezvous channel*
The Producer-Consumer Pattern

• A common multi-threaded paradigm
  – Producer threads generate data to be processed
  – Consumer threads retrieve data and process it

• Issues
  – Producers might go faster than consumers
  – Want any free consumer to pick up a piece of data
  – Want producers to generate data without reference to which consumer will process it

• The Producer-Consumer Pattern
  – Use a blocking queue (*work queue*) to hold data!
  – Producers insert into queue; block when it is full
  – Consumers retrieve data from queue; block when it is empty
The Producer-Consumer Pattern

Producers

Consumers
Programming Producer-Consumer Applications

• General strategy
  – Create classes for producers, consumers
  – Ensure constructors take a `BlockingQueue` argument (this is the work queue)
  – In main method class:
    • Create work queue
    • Create producers / consumers using this queue
    • Start threads

• This establishes that producers, consumers access same queue
Example

- **ProducerThread.java**
  ```java
  public class ProducerThread extends Thread {
      private final BlockingQueue<Integer> queue; // Work queue
      ...
      public ProducerThread (BlockingQueue<Integer> queue) { this.queue = queue; }
      ...
  }
  ```

- **ConsumerThread.java**
  ```java
  public class ConsumerThread extends Thread{
      private final BlockingQueue<Integer> queue; // Work queue
      ...
      public ConsumerThread (BlockingQueue<Integer> queue) { this.queue = queue; }
      ...
  }
  ```

- **ProducerConsumerRandomizeTester.java**
  ```java
  public static void main(String[] args) {
      BlockingQueue<Integer> workQueue = new ArrayBlockingQueue<Integer>(10);
      ...
      for (int i=0; i < numConsumers; i++) {
          new ConsumerThread(workQueue).start();
      }
      ...
      for (int i=0; i < numProducers; i++) {
          new ProducerThread(workQueue).start();
      }
  }
  ```
Blocking Queues and InterruptedException

- Consider following in ProducerThread.java

```java
private void enqueue (int i) {
    try {
        queue.put(i);
    } catch (InterruptedException e) {
        Thread.currentThread().interrupt();
        throw new RuntimeException("Interrupted Producer");
    }
}
```

- This method is used for putting elements into the blocking queue
- It calls `queue.put()`, which can wait
  - If the queue is full, then thread executing `queue.put()` is suspended
  - When the queue has an empty slot, the thread may be reawakened
- This means that `enqueue()` is also a waiting method!

- Waiting methods can throw `InterruptedException` when they are interrupted
  - Threads can interrupt each other, i.e. request each other to stop!
    - If thread T1 executes `T2.interrupt()`, it is requesting that T2 cease executing
    - T2 is not required to oblige
    - If T2 is executing normally a status flag is set
  - If a thread is blocking (i.e. its thread-state is WAITING, TIMED_WAITING) then this exception is generated for T2
    - The status flag is not set in this case
  - T2 then has the opportunity to decide what to do re: interruption (usually: clean-up and halt)
What To Do about `InterruptedException`?

- Propagate it
- Catch it and raise another exception
- Catch it and do some other actions
  - In real applications it is a good idea to set the interrupt status to reflect fact that thread has been interrupted
  - This can be done by invoking the static method `Thread.currentThread().interrupt();`
  - This sets the interrupt status of the current thread
  - Other threads can now see that this thread has indeed been interrupted