Thread Safety with Phaser, **StampedLock and VarHandle**

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- Not ketchup
 - Will come train your team on Java
 - Design Patterns
 - Concurrency
 - Refactoring
 - Advanced Java tricks
 - Contact me heinz@kabutz.net
 - (Only if your employer loves you)





Phaser





Phasers

- Allows threads to coordinate by phases
 - Similar to CountDownLatch and CyclicBarrier, but more flexible
 - Registration
 - Number of parties *registered* may vary over time
 - Same as count in CountDownLatch, parties in CyclicBarrier
 - A party can register/deregister itself at any time

ManagedBlocker

Can be used in the ForkJoinPool



Demo of Cojoining Approaches

github.com/kabutz/modern-synchronizers





StampedLock





What is StampedLock?

- Java 8 synchronizer
- Allows optimistic reads
 - ReentrantReadWriteLock only has pessimistic reads
- Not reentrant
 - This is not a feature
- Use to enforce invariants across multiple fields
 - For simple classes, synchronized/volatile is easier and faster
 - Can split locking and unlocking between threads



Pessimistic Exclusive Lock (write)

public class StampedLock { long writeLock() // never returns 0, might block

// returns new write stamp if successful; otherwise 0 long tryConvertToWriteLock(long stamp)

void unlockWrite(long stamp) // needs write stamp

// and a bunch of other methods left out for brevity



Pessimistic Non-Exclusive Lock (read)

public class StampedLock { // continued ... long readLock() // never returns 0, might block

// returns new read stamp if successful; otherwise 0 long tryConvertToReadLock(long stamp)

void unlockRead(long stamp) // needs read stamp void unlock(long stamp) // unlocks read or write



Optimistic Non-Exclusive Read (No Lock)

public class StampedLock { // continued ... // could return 0 if a write stamp has been issued long tryOptimisticRead()

// return true if stamp was non-zero and no write // lock has been requested by another thread since // the call to tryOptimisticRead() boolean validate(long stamp)





public double optimisticRead() { long stamp = sl.tryOptimisticRead(); double currentState1 = state1, currentState2 = state2, ... etc.;

if (!sl.validate(stamp)) { stamp = sl.readLock(); try {

currentState1 = state1; currentState2 = state2, ... etc.; } finally {

sl.unlockRead(stamp);

return calculateSomething(currentState1, currentState2);



public double optimisticRead() { long stamp = sl.tryOptimisticRead(); double currentState1 = state1, currentState2 = state2, ... etc.;

if (!sl.validate(stamp)) { stamp = sl.readLock(); try {

currentState1 = state1; currentState2 = state2, ... etc.; } finally {

sl.unlockRead(stamp);

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We get a stamp to use for the optimistic read



public double optimisticRead() { long stamp = sl.tryOptimisticRead(); double currentState1 = state1, currentState2 = state2, ... etc.;

if (!sl.validate(stamp)) { stamp = sl.readLock(); try {

currentState1 = state1; currentState2 = state2, ... etc.; } finally {

sl.unlockRead(stamp);

return calculateSomething(currentState1, currentState2);

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We read field values into local fields



public double optimisticRead() { long stamp = sl.tryOptimisticRead(); double currentState1 = state1, currentState2 = state2, ... etc.;

if (!sl.validate(stamp)) { stamp = sl.readLock(); trv {

currentState1 = state1; currentState2 = state2, ... etc.; } finally {

sl.unlockRead(stamp);

return calculateSomething(currentState1, currentState2);

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Next we validate that no write locks have been issued in the meanwhile



public double optimisticRead() { long stamp = sl.tryOptimisticRead(); double currentState1 = state1, currentState2 = state2, ... etc.;

- if (!sl.validate(stamp)) {
 - stamp = sl.readLock(); try {

currentState1 = state1; currentState2 = state2, ... etc.; } finally {

sl.unlockRead(stamp);

return calculateSomething(currentState1, cur

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If they have, then we don't know if our state is clean

Thus we acquire a pessimistic read lock and read the state into local fields



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if (!sl.validate(stamp)) { stamp = sl.readLock(); try {

currentState1 = state1; currentState2 = state2, ... etc.; } finally {

sl.unlockRead(stamp);

return calculateSomething(currentState1, currentState2);



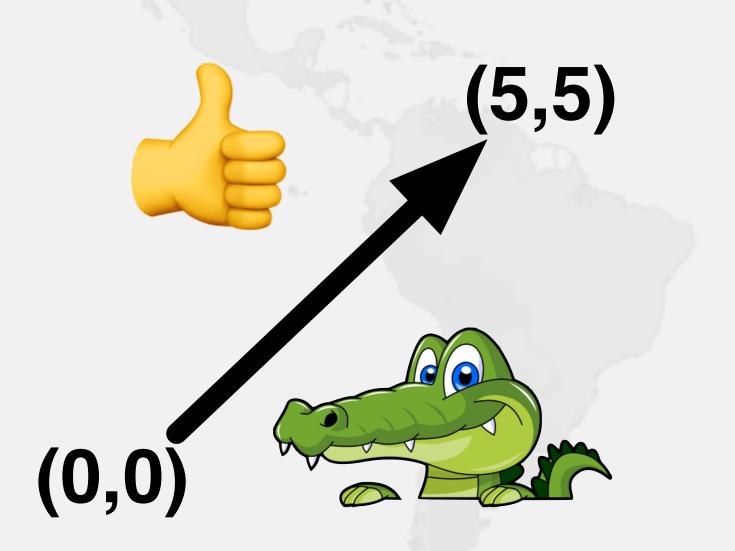
Sifis the Cretan Crocodile (RIP)

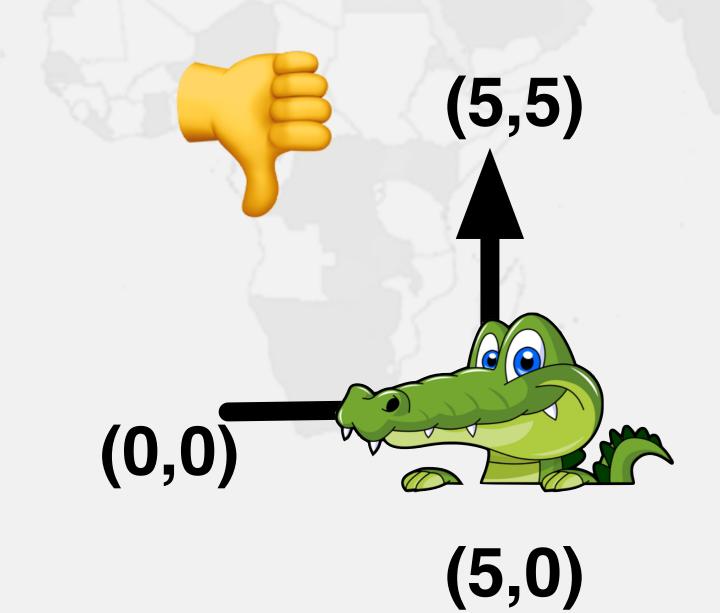
- Poor critter was roaming around
 - Crete
 - The pet became too big
 - Or hungry
- Eventually died in our cold winter months





Introducing the Position Class • When moving from (0,0) to (5,5), we want to travel in a diagonal line - We don't want to ever see our position at (0,5) or especially (5,0)







Refactoring Position and IntList

github.com/kabutz/modern-synchronizers









VarHandle







Java 9 VarHandles Instead of Unsafe

- VarHandles remove biggest temptation to use Unsafe
 - As fast as Unsafe
- Can read and write fields of class
 - getVolatile() / setVolatile()
 - getAcquire() / setRelease()
 - getOpaque() / setOpaque()
 - get() / set() plain
 - compareAndSet(), returning boolean
 - compareAndExchange(), returning found value always





Refactoring Position from StampedLock to VarHandle

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