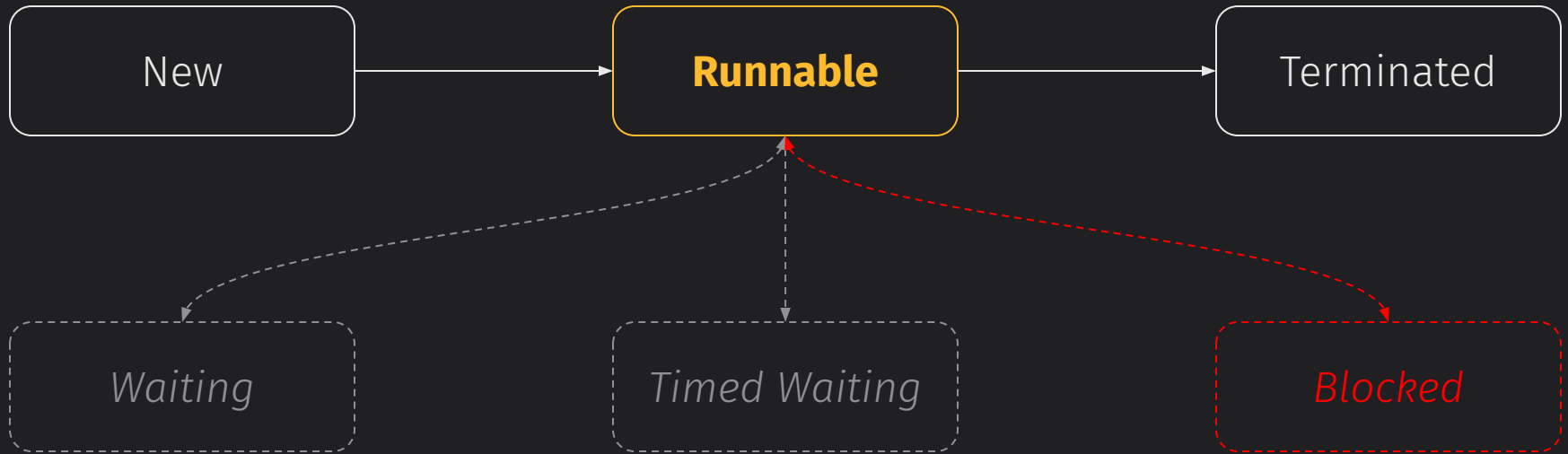


Thread Pools and Work Queues

CS 272 Software Development

Thread States



<https://www.cs.usfca.edu/~cs272/javadoc/api/java.base/java/lang/Thread.State.html>

Motivation

- Goal: Web Server
 - Must handle multiple simultaneous requests
 - Must be **responsive** AND **efficient**
(e.g. respond quickly, finish quickly)
- Implementation: Multithreading
 - One thread per request?



Problems

- Overhead cost to **creating objects**
 - Initialization in constructor (and `super()` calls)
- Overhead cost to **destroying objects**
 - Garbage collection
- Overhead cost to **excessive memory usage**
 - Causes thrashing



Solutions

- Keep threads around
 - Initialize a "wise" number of threads once
 - Reuse threads for other tasks instead of destroying
- Two-part approach
 - Thread pool (efficiency)
 - Work queue (responsiveness)



Thread Pool

- Create a fixed number of worker threads
- When have work to do...
 - Get available thread from pool and assign task
 - Thread runs assigned task
 - Thread returns to pool of available threads
- What if there are no available threads?



Thread Pool

```
private final Worker[] workers;

public ThreadPool(int threads) {
    this.workers = new Worker[threads];
    for (int i = 0; i < threads; i++) {
        workers[i] = new Worker();
        workers[i].start();
    }
}
```



Work Queue

- Add a work queue to thread pool
 - Queue of Runnable objects
- Workers check for work in FIFO queue
 - If work... worker removes and runs the work
 - If no work... worker waits until queue is not empty



Work Queue

```
private final Worker[] workers;  
private final LinkedList<Runnable> tasks;  
  
public WorkQueue(int threads) {  
    this.workers = new Worker[threads];  
    this.tasks = new LinkedList<Runnable>();  
  
    ...  
}
```



Work Queue

```
public run() { // VERY simplified logic
    while (true) { // infinite loop
        while (tasks.isEmpty()) { // wait for work
            tasks.wait();
        }

        Runnable task = tasks.removeFirst();
        task.run(); // run oldest task
    }
}
```

Worker run() logic



Work Queue

- Main thread no longer manages worker threads
- Main thread only concerned about adding work to the queue and moving on to the next request
- Allows main thread to primarily respond to requests (but not fulfill those requests)



Keeping Threads Around...

- Thread Pools
 - Basically an array of threads that sticks around
 - Simple, but causes blocking
- Work Queues
 - Adds a queue of "work" (runnable objects)
 - More complicated, but responsive



Resources

Java Theory and Practice: Thread Pools and Work Queues

Brian Goetz on IBM Developer (2002)

<https://www.ibm.com/developerworks/library/j-jtp0730/>

Introduction to Java Threads

Brian Goetz on IBM Developer (2002)

<https://developer.ibm.com/tutorials/j-threads/>



Package `java.util.concurrent`*

- Includes thread pool and work queue implementations
- Includes thread-safe data structures
- Related packages also include:
 - Read/write lock implementations
 - Atomic versions of Boolean, Integer, etc.

<https://www.cs.usfca.edu/~cs272/javadoc/api/java.base/java/util/concurrent/package-summary.html>





CHANGE THE WORLD FROM HERE