

# JVM Thread Communication



# Thread Comms: Exercises!



# Synchronized

Entering a synchronized expression on an object *locks the object*:

```
val someObject = "hello"
```

```
someObject.synchronized {  
  // code  
}
```

lock the object's *monitor*

any other thread trying to run this will block

release the lock

Only AnyRefs can have synchronized blocks.

General principles:

- make no assumptions about who gets the lock first
- keep locking to a minimum
- maintain *thread safety* at ALL times in parallel applications

# *wait()* and *notify()*

*wait()* -ing on an object's monitor suspends you (the thread) indefinitely

```
// thread 1
val someObject = "hello"
someObject.synchronized {
    // ... code part 1
    someObject.wait()
    // ... code part 2
}
```

lock the object's *monitor*

release the lock and... wait  
when allowed to proceed,  
lock the monitor again and continue

```
// thread 2
someObject.synchronized {
    // ... code
    someObject.notify()
    // ... more code
}
```

lock the object's *monitor*

signal ONE sleeping thread they may continue

but only after I'm done and unlock the monitor

Which thread?  
You don't know!

Use *notifyAll()*  
to awaken ALL threads

Waiting and notifying only work in *synchronized* expressions.

# Scala rocks

