

Big

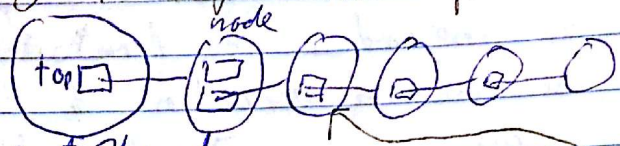
CP213 Lecture Start Nov 18<sup>th</sup> 2016 CE

Threads are sometimes interrupted and won't run

↳ Use **synchronized** keyword on method

↳ stops more than one thread from calling increment & "entering critical area" by locking the object until first thread finishes

Example Stack



Say the stack is multi thread

S.pop() happens some time as S.push()

if pop goes first but gets interrupted push goes completely - finishes adding it's node

then pop finishes removing the original node it was removing And the pushed node



Only methods that change the stack need to be synchronized

$5 \div 2 = 2$   
 $5 \div 2 = 1$

If only one piece of a method needs to be synchronized can create **Synchronized Block** `Synchronized (this)`

if the code you want synchronized

CP213 Lecture Start Nov 21<sup>st</sup> 2016 CE

synchronization stops a thread entering the critical area until another thread leaves (preserves **Atomization**)

**wait()** → object value → 0

↳ waits until another thread updates value

**notifyAll();** → wakes up all threads

→ you can use `do` or `while` loop outside of `wait()` however it will wake up at the `wait` stmt so while is preferred

Bonus marks For thread use in Assgn 4