

Synchronisation nebenläufiger Threads

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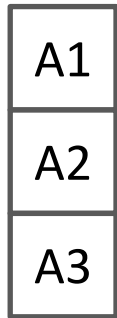


Dieses Video behandelt

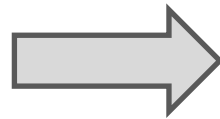
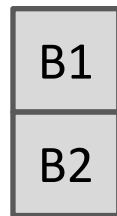
- Synchronisation
 - Interferenz und Speicherkonsistenz-Fehler
 - Synchronisation von Zugriffen
 - Geschützte Code-Bereiche



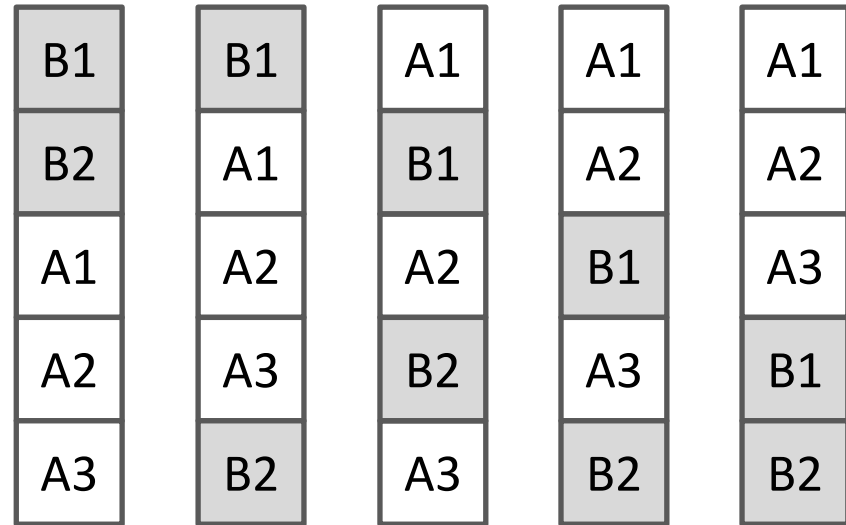
Thread A



Thread B



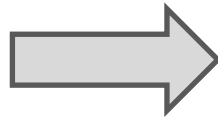
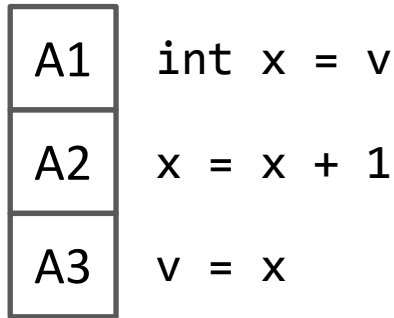
Interleaving



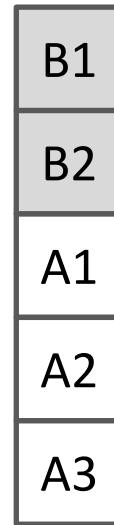
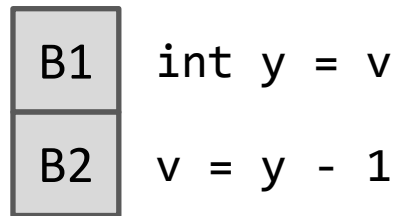
$$\binom{5}{2} = 10 \text{ Interleavings}$$



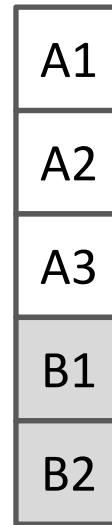
Thread A



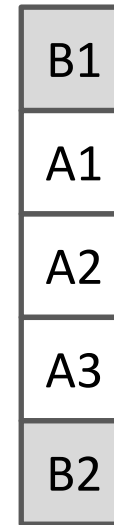
Thread B



ok



ok



lost update

`int v = 0`

`int y = 0`

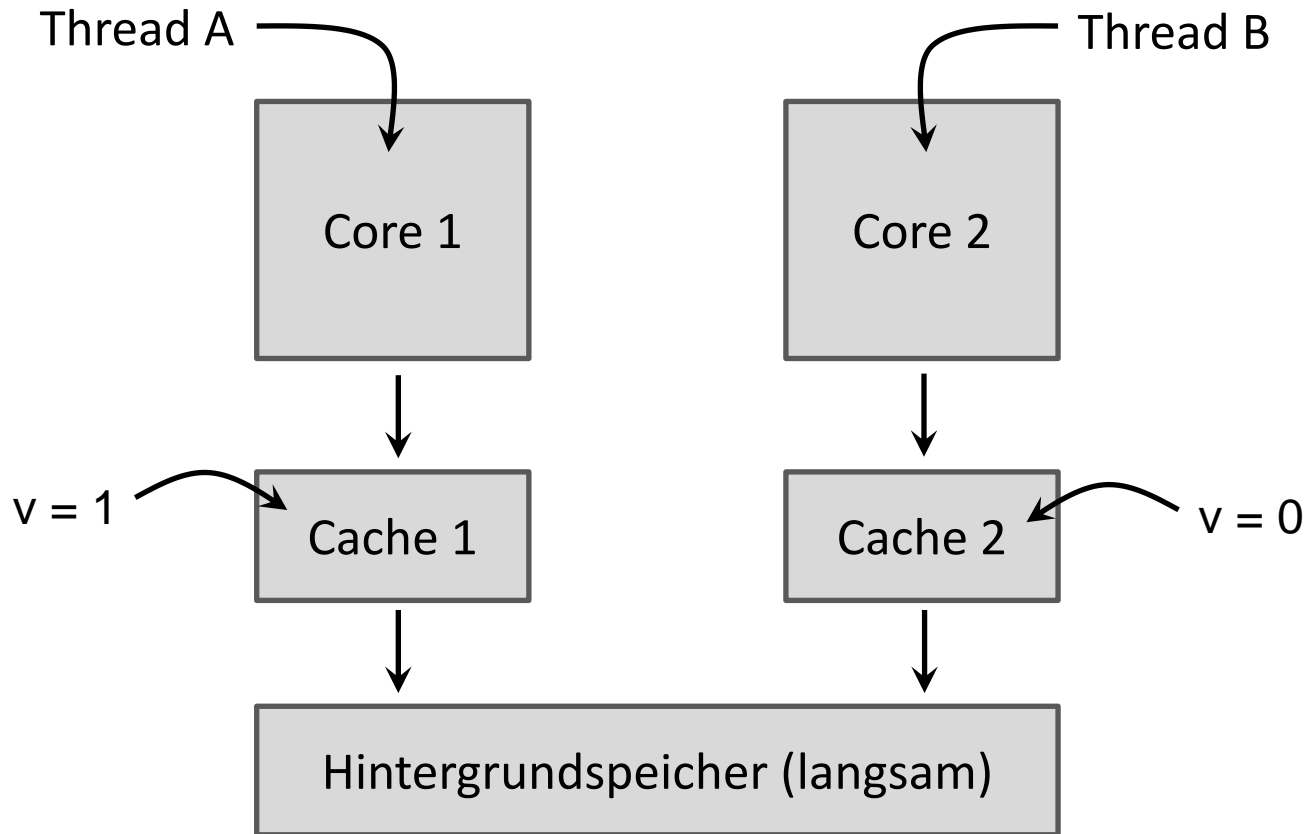
`int x = 0`

`x = 0 + 1`

`v = 1`

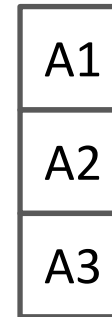
`v = 0 - 1`

`v = -1`

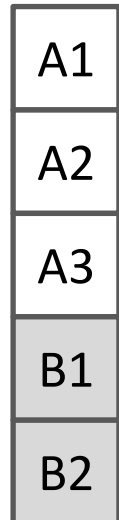
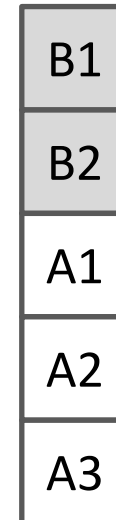
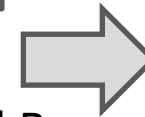
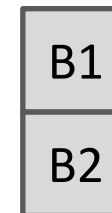


- Synchronized blocks, d.h. Ununterbrechbare Bereiche (engl. Atomic regions)
- Synchronization funktioniert über Lock-Objekte
Wechselseitiger Ausschluss nur bei Synchronisation über gleiche Locks!

Thread A



Thread B





- Oft muss ein Thread auf ein Ereignis oder eine Bedingung zu warten – dafür gibt es das Guarded Block-Muster

- Um zu warten:

```
synchronized(lock) {  
    while(!condition) { lock.wait(); }  
}
```

- Um zu benachrichtigen:

```
synchronized(lock) {  
    condition= true;  
    lock.notifyAll();  
}
```

<http://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/essential/concurrency/guardmeth.html>



Was in diesem Video gezeigt wurde

- Synchronisation
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 - Synchronisation von Zugriffen
 - Geschützte Code-Bereiche