CS 580 Client-Server Programming Spring Semester, 2010 Doc 12 Thread Pools 8 March, 2010

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### **Thread Pool Pattern**

#### **Thread Pooling**

Group of threads created to perform a number of tasks

A thread

Reads a task from a queue

Performs the task

Repeat

## **Server Options**

Iterative Server - server handles one client at a time

Concurrent Server with Thread creation Create new thread for each client

Concurrent Server with Thread Pool

Concurrent Server with expandable Thread Pool

Single thread handles multiple clients concurrently

### **Iterative Server - When to use**

#### **Iterative Server**

#### When usable

```
while (true)
{
    Socket client = serverSocket.accept();
    Sequential code to handle request
}
```

TP = Time to process a request

A = arrival time between two consecutive requests

Then we need TP << A

### **Concurrent Server with Thread creation**

#### **Basic Concurrent Server**

```
while (true)
{
    Socket client = serverSocket.accept();
    Create a new thread to handle request
}
```

#### When usable

Let TC = time to create a thread

Let A = arrival time between two consecutive requests

We need TC << A

Often this is good enough

### **Problem with Threads**

Thread consume resources

Memory

CPU cycles

A program has a limit of
Threads it can productively support
Sockets it can have open

We need to insure we don't create too many threads

### **Concurrent Server with Thread Pool**

```
Create N worker threads
while (true)
    {
        Socket client = serverSocket.accept();
        Use an existing worker thread to handle
request
    }
```

#### When usable

```
TP = Time to process a request
A = arrival time between two consecutive requests
N = Thread Pool size
```

Then we need TP << A \* N

# **Concurrent Server - expandable Thread Pool**

```
Create N worker threads
while (true)
{
    Socket client = serverSocket.accept();
    if worker thread is idle
        Use an existing worker thread to handle
    request
    else
        create new worker thread to handle the
request
}
```

#### When usable

Number of requests we can handle in a unit of time

$$TP/N + 1/TC$$

where N is not constant

## **Thread Pool Issues**

How many threads?

When to create some threads?

When to destroy some threads?

### Java ThreadPool Classes

java.util.concurrent.ExecutorService
Simple interface
Uses 3 common configurations for the pool

java.util.concurrent.ThreadPoolExecutor
Used by ExecutorSevice
Configurable

## **ExecutorService Example**

```
class Server extends Thread {
 private final ServerSocket serverSocket;
 private final ExecutorService pool;
 public Server(int port, int poolSize)
   throws IOException {
  serverSocket = new ServerSocket(port);
  pool = Executors.newFixedThreadPool(poolSize);
 public void run() {
  try {
   for (;;) {
     pool.execute(new Handler(serverSocket.accept()));
  } catch (IOException ex) {
   pool.shutdown();
```

```
class Handler implements Runnable {
  private final Socket socket;
  Handler(Socket socket) {
    this.socket = socket;
  }
  public void run() {
    // process request
  }
}
```