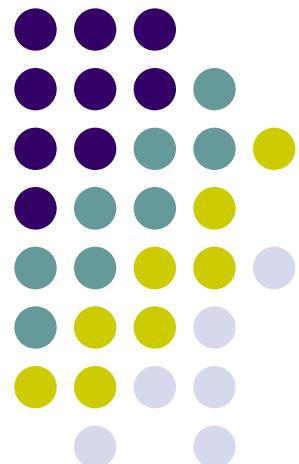


ITMC403 Parallel and Distributed Computing

Consumer Producer





```
class PrintJava
{
    public static void main(String args[])
    {
        Q q = new Q();

        new Producer( q );

        new Consumer( q );

        System.out.println("Press Control-C to stop.");
    }
}
```



```
class Producer implements Runnable
{
    Q q;
    Producer(Q q)
    {
        this.q = q;
        new Thread(this, "Producer").start();
    }

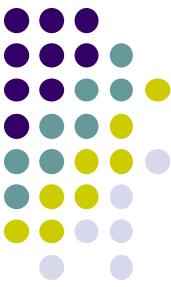
    public void run()
    {
        int i = 0;
        while(true)
        {
            q.put(i++);
        }
    }
}
```



```
class Consumer implements Runnable
{
    Q q;

    Consumer(Q q)
    {
        this.q = q;
        new Thread(this, "Consumer").start();
    }

    public void run()
    {
        while(true)
        {
            q.get();
        }
    }
}
```



```
class Q
{
    int n;
    boolean valueSet = false;

    synchronized int get()
    {
        if(!valueSet)
            try
            {
                wait();
            }
            catch(InterruptedException e)
            {
                System.out.println(" InterruptedException caught");
            }
        System.out.println("Got: " + n);
        valueSet = false;
        notify();
        return n;
    }
}
```



```
synchronized void put(int n)
{
    if(valueSet)
        try
    {
        wait();
    }
    catch(InterruptedException e)
    {
        System.out.println("InterruptedException caught");
    }
    this.n = n;
    valueSet = true;
    System.out.println("Put: " + n);
    notify();
}
}
```

Do we need a Thread “manager”? Class Discussion



- If your code is responsible for creating several tasks, linking them with Threads, and starting them all, then you have things to worry about:
 - What if you start too many threads? Can you manage the number of running threads?
 - Can you shutdown all the threads?
 - If one fails, can you restart it?

