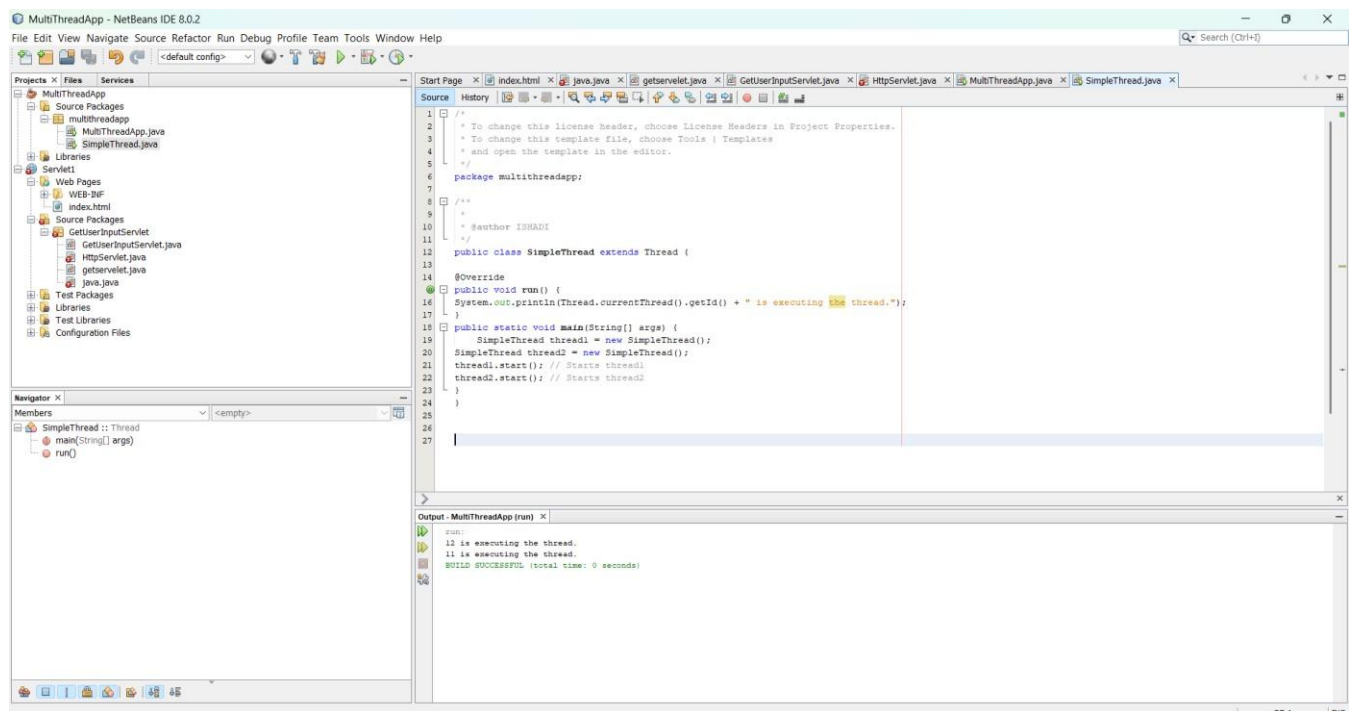


Lab Sheet 1 : Multi-threaded Java Application

1. Create a Simple Thread Class

SimpleThread.java

```
public class SimpleThread extends Thread {  
    @Override  
    public void run() {  
        System.out.println(Thread.currentThread().getId() + " is executing  
the thread.");  
    }  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        SimpleThread thread1 = new SimpleThread(); SimpleThread  
thread2 = new SimpleThread();  
thread1.start(); // Starts thread1 thread2.start();  
// Starts thread2  
}  
}
```



Output

11 is executing the thread.

12 is executing the thread.

Part 2: Using Runnable Interface

RunnableTask.java public class

RunnableTask implements Runnable {

@Override

public void run() {

System.out.println(Thread.currentThread().getId() + " is executing the
runnable task.");

}

public static void main(String[] args) {

RunnableTask task1 = new RunnableTask();

RunnableTask task2 = new RunnableTask();

Thread thread1 = new Thread(task1); Thread

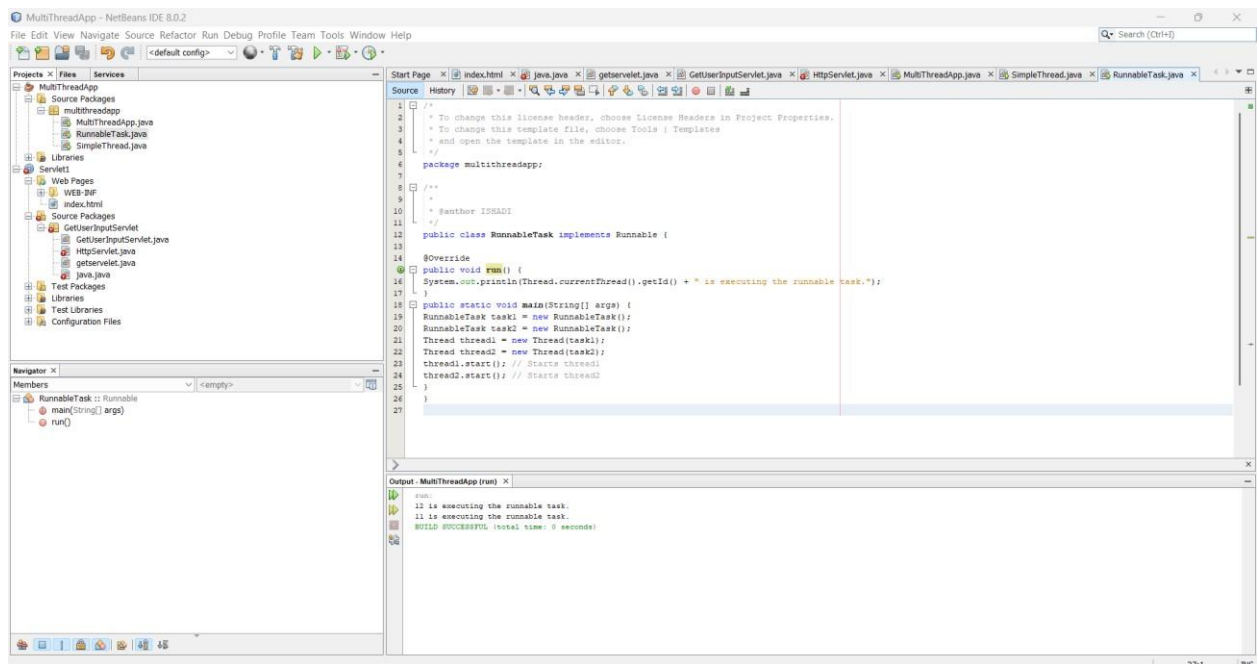
thread2 = new Thread(task2); thread1.start();

// Starts thread1 thread2.start(); // Starts

thread2

}

}



Output

13 is executing the runnable task.

14 is executing the runnable task.

Part 3: Synchronizing Threads

Counter.java AND SynchronizedExample.java

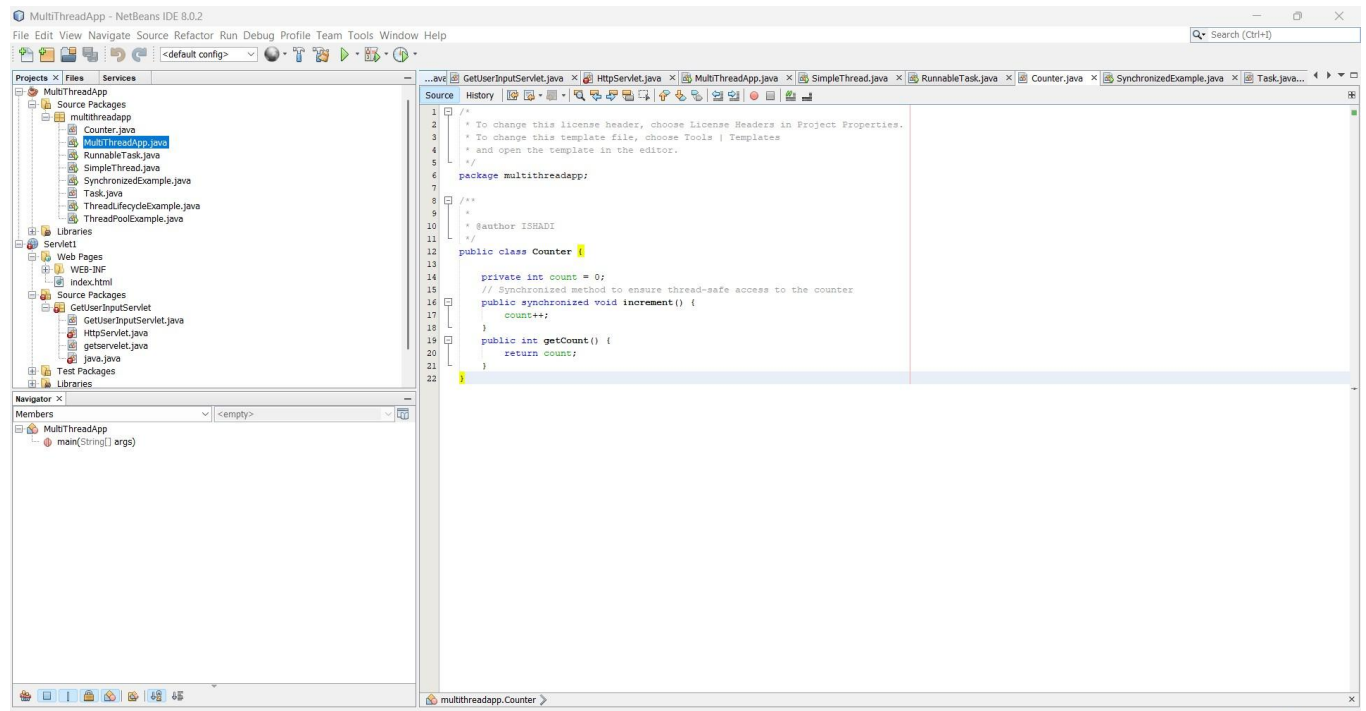
Counter.java

```
class Counter { private
    int count = 0;

    // Synchronized method to ensure thread-safe access to the counter
    public synchronized void increment() { count++; } public int
    getCount() { return count;
    }
}

public class SynchronizedExample extends Thread {
    private Counter counter; public
    SynchronizedExample(Counter counter) {
        this.counter = counter;
```

```
}  
  
@Override  
  
public void run() { for (int i  
= 0; i < 1000; i++) {  
    counter.increment();  
  
} } public static void main(String[] args) throws  
InterruptedException {  
    Counter counter = new Counter();  
  
    // Create and start multiple threads  
  
    Thread thread1 = new SynchronizedExample(counter);  
  
    Thread thread2 = new  
    SynchronizedExample(counter); thread1.start();  
    thread2.start(); // Wait for threads to finish  
  
    thread1.join(); thread2.join();  
  
    System.out.println("Final counter value: " + counter.getCount());  
  
}  
  
}
```



SynchronizedExample.java

```
public class SynchronizedExample extends Thread {
```

```
    private Counter counter;
```

```
    public SynchronizedExample(Counter counter) {
```

```
        this.counter = counter;
```

```
    }
```

```
    @Override    public void run()
```

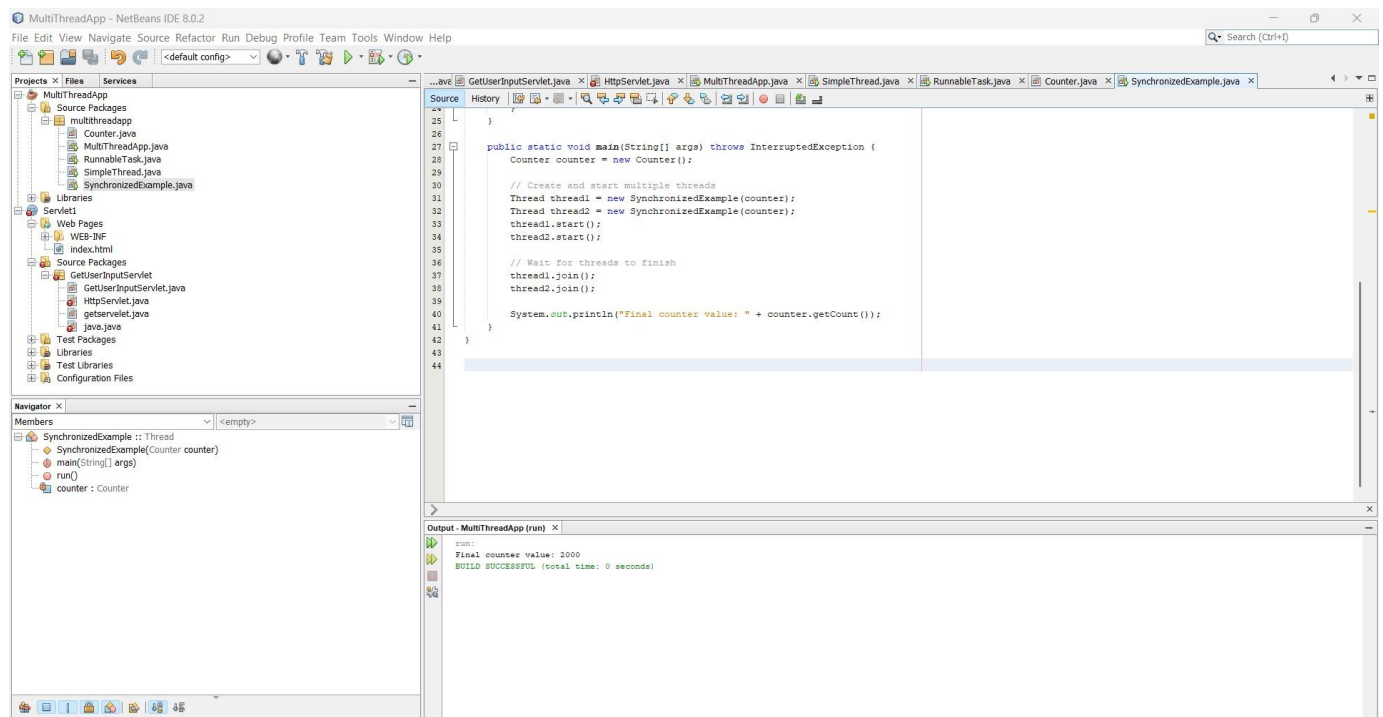
```
    {        for (int i = 0; i < 1000; i++)
```

```
    {            counter.increment();
```

```
        }
```

```
    }
```

```
public static void main(String[] args) throws InterruptedException {  
  
    Counter counter = new Counter();  
  
    // Create and start multiple threads  
  
    Thread thread1 = new SynchronizedExample(counter);  
    Thread thread2 = new SynchronizedExample(counter);  
    thread1.start();  
thread2.start();  
  
    // Wait for threads to finish  
  
thread1.join();    thread2.join();  
  
    System.out.println("Final counter value: " + counter.getCount());  
} }
```



Output

Final counter value: 2000

Part 4: Thread Pooling

□ Task.java AND ThreadPoolExample.java

Task.java package

```
multithreadapp;
```

```
/**
```

```
*
```

```
* @author Anjalee
```

```
*/
```

```
class Task implements Runnable {
```

```
    private int taskId;
```

```
    public Task(int taskId) {
```

```
        this.taskId = taskId;
```

```
    }
```

```
    @Override
```

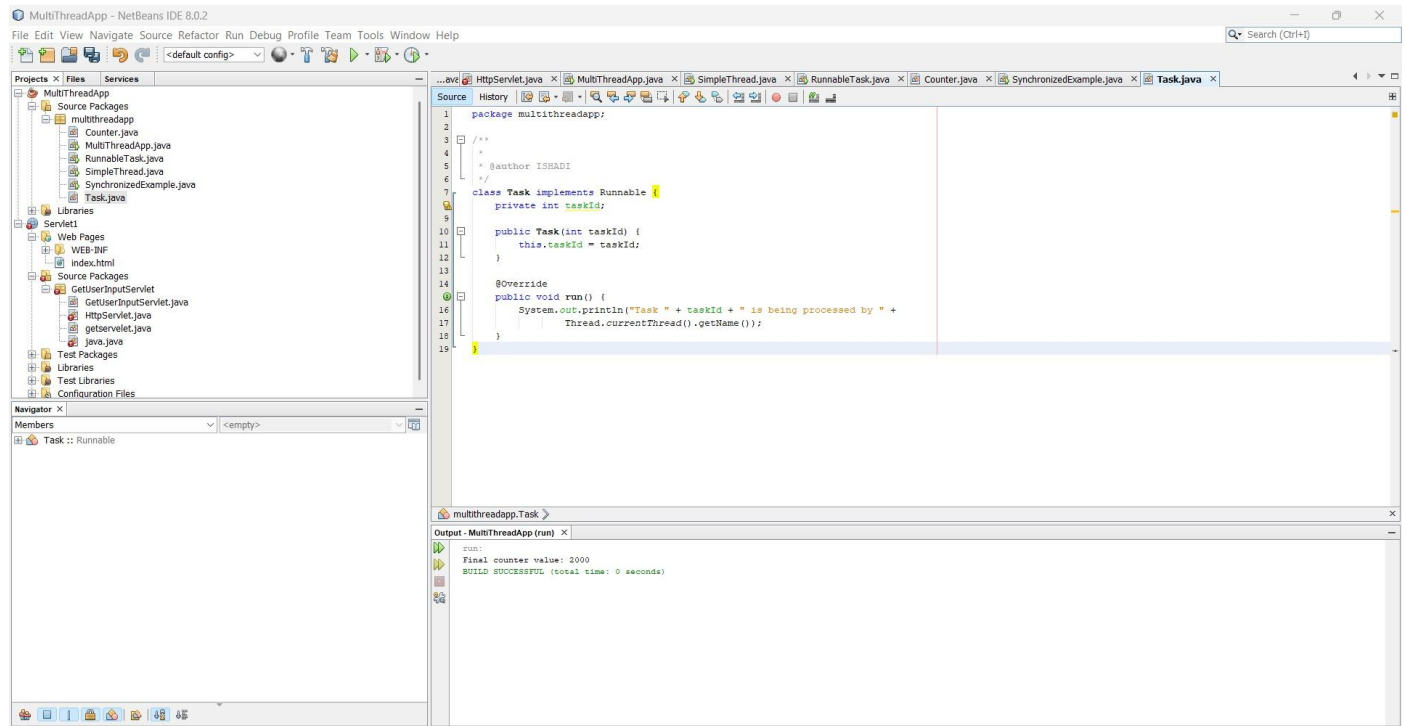
```
    public void run() {
```

```
        System.out.println("Task " + taskId + " is being processed by " +
```

```
            Thread.currentThread().getName());
```

```
    }
```

```
}
```

□ ThreadPoolExample.java

```
import java.util.concurrent.ExecutorService;

import java.util.concurrent.Executors; class

Task implements Runnable { private int

taskId; public Task(int taskId) { this.taskId

= taskId;

}

@Override

public void run() {

System.out.println("Task " + taskId + " is being processed by " +

Thread.currentThread().getName());

}

} public class ThreadPoolExample {

public static void main(String[] args)

{

// Create a thread pool with 3 threads

ExecutorService executorService = Executors.newFixedThreadPool(3);

// Submit tasks to the pool for (int i =

1; i <= 5; i++) {

executorService.submit(new Task(i));

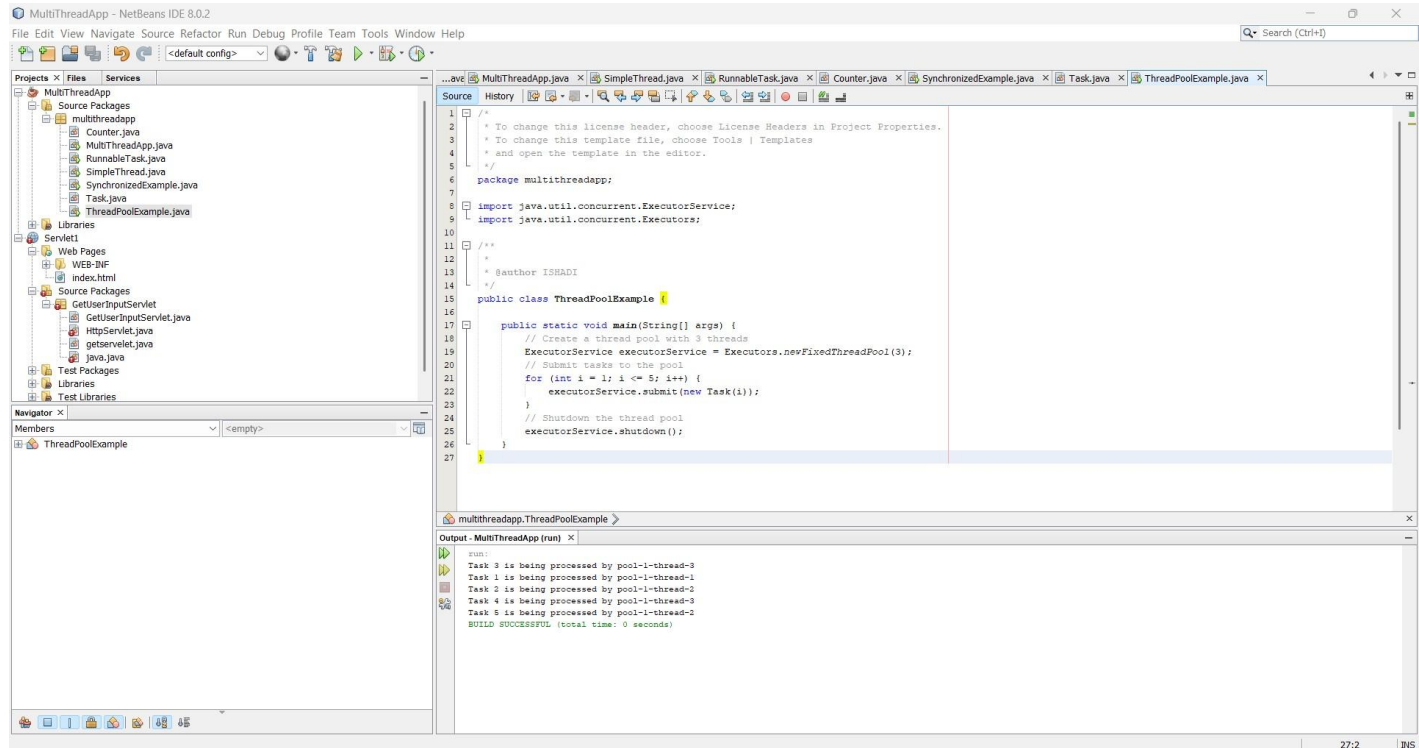
}

// Shutdown the thread pool

executorService.shutdown();

}
```

}



Output

Task 1 is being processed by pool-1-thread-1

Task 2 is being processed by pool-1-thread-2

Task 3 is being processed by pool-1-thread-3

Task 4 is being processed by pool-1-thread-1

Task 5 is being processed by pool-1-thread-2

Part 5: Thread Lifecycle and States

□ ThreadLifecycleExample.java.

```

public class ThreadLifecycleExample extends Thread {

    @Override

    public void run() {

        System.out.println(Thread.currentThread().getName() + " - State: " +

            Thread.currentThread().getState()); try {

            Thread.sleep(2000); // Simulate waiting state }

            catch (InterruptedException e) {

                e.printStackTrace();

            }

            System.out.println(Thread.currentThread().getName() + " - State after sleep:

                " + Thread.currentThread().getState());

        } public static void main(String[] args)

        {

            ThreadLifecycleExample thread = new ThreadLifecycleExample();

            System.out.println(thread.getName() + " - State before start: " +

                thread.getState()); thread.start(); // Start the thread

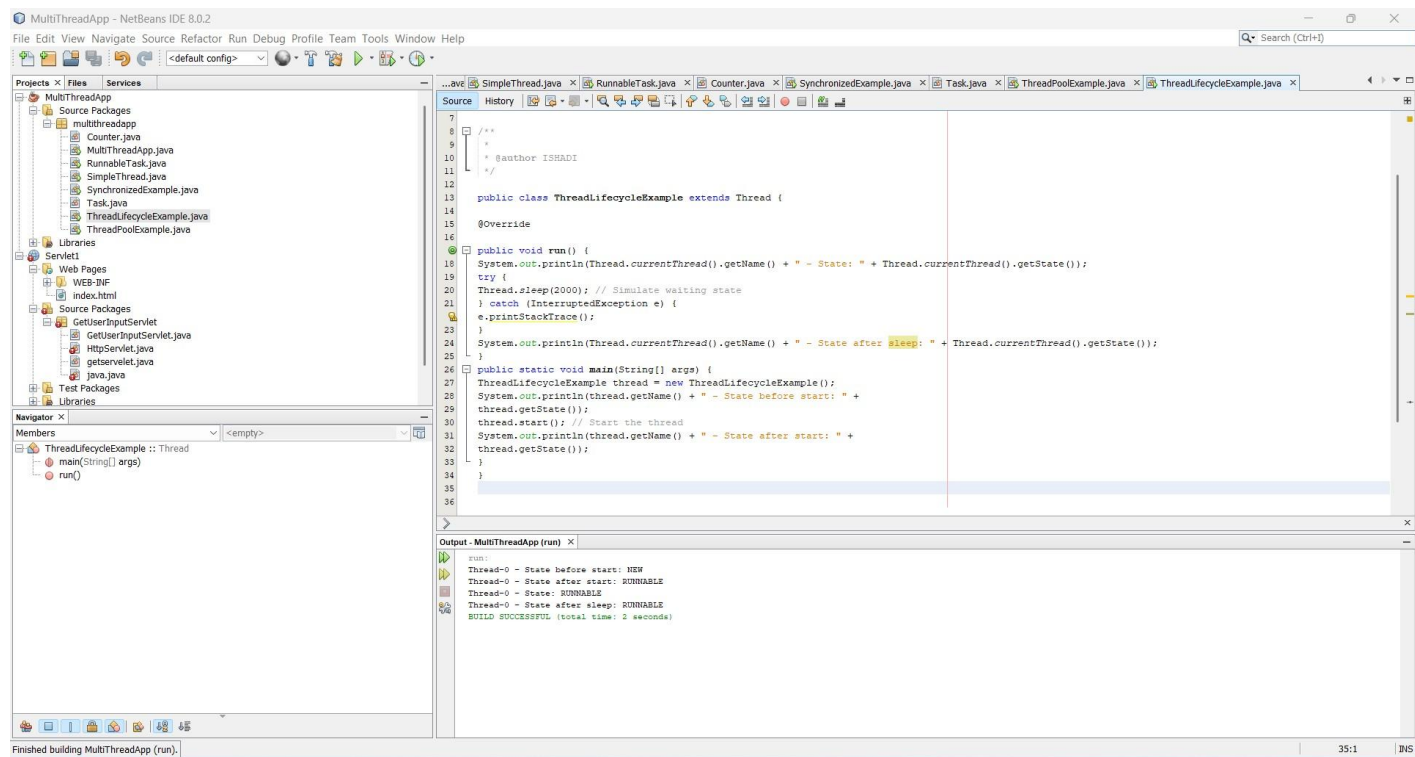
            System.out.println(thread.getName() + " - State after start: " +

                thread.getState());

        }

    }
}

```



Output

Thread-0 - State before start: NEW

Thread-0 - State after start: RUNNABLE

Thread-0 - State: RUNNABLE

Thread-0 - State during sleep: TIMED_WAITING

Thread-0 - State after sleep: RUNNABLE

Thread-0 - State after finish: TERMINATED