

Android Lecture #8



Threads

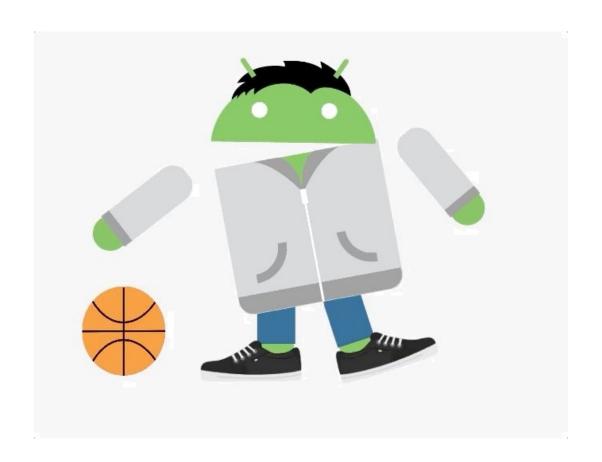






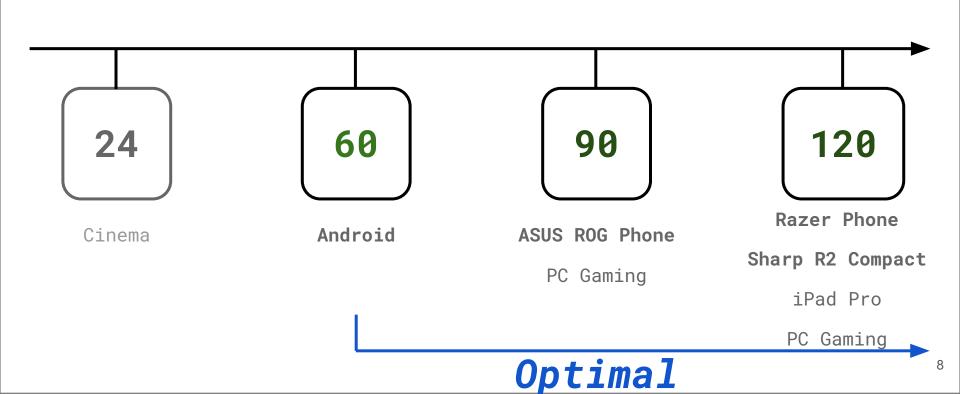






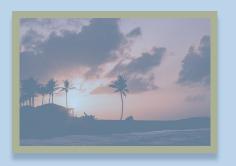


Frames Per Second (FPS)



Frame = 16.67 ms

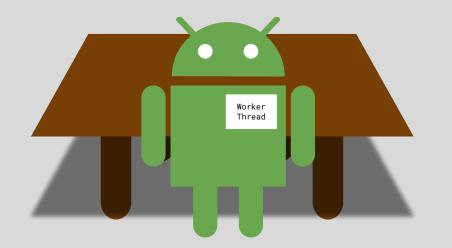


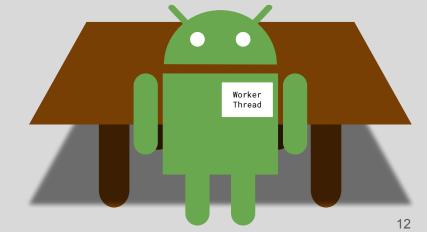


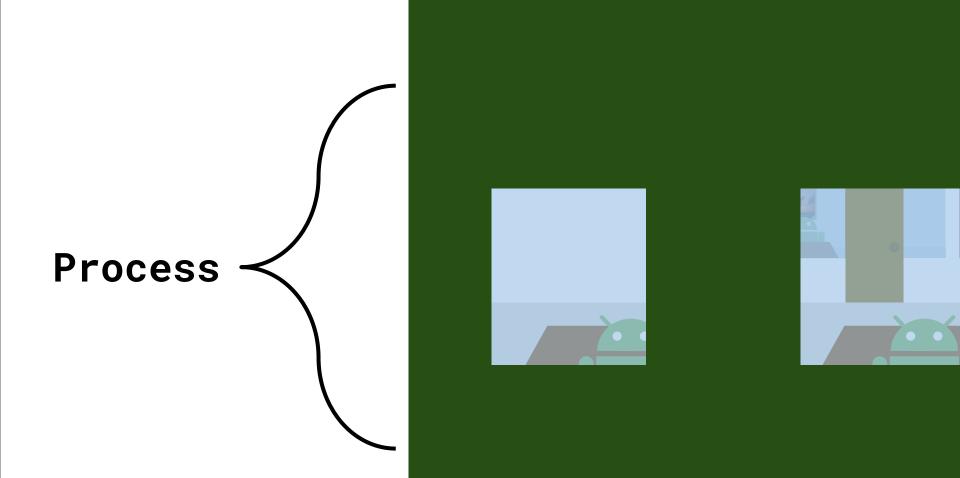
Main Thread

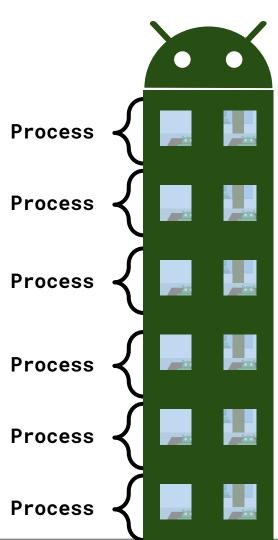
UI Thread











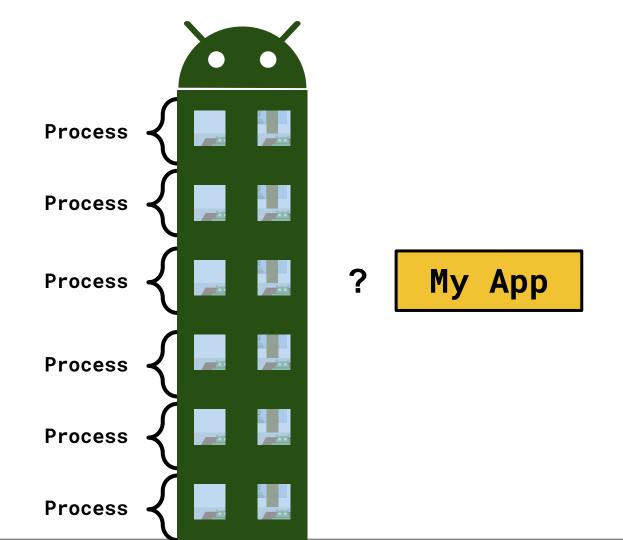
Process VS Thread

Process VS Thread

Process can contain a few threads.

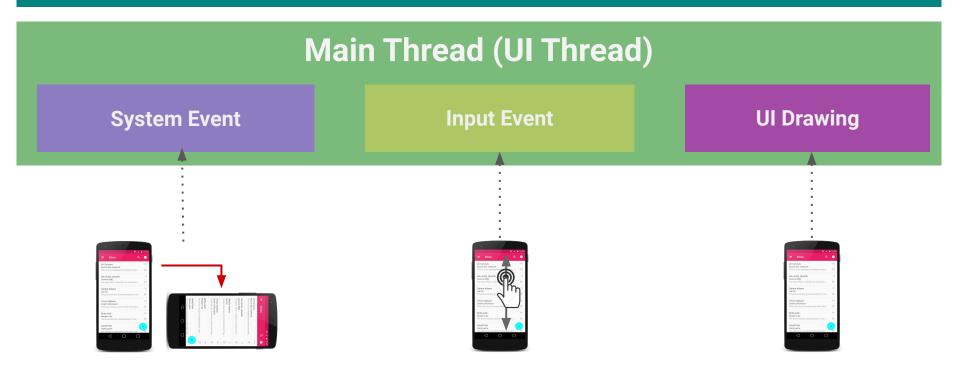
Process VS Thread

- Process can contain a few threads.
- Android manages processes.

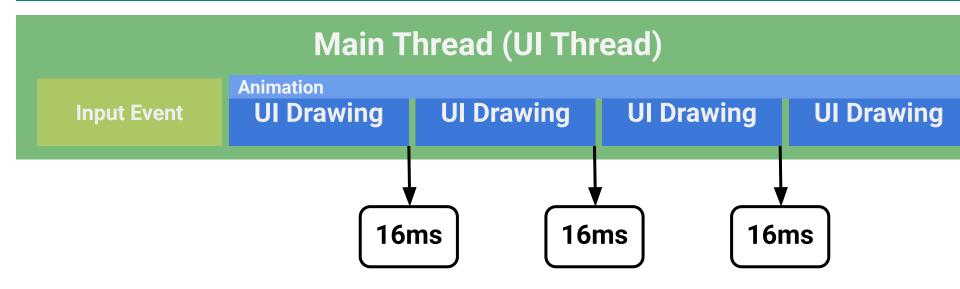


Foreground Visible Background R.I.P

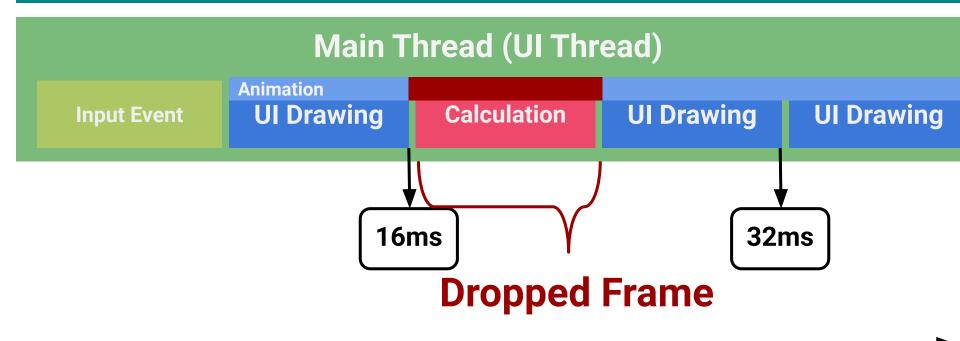
Process



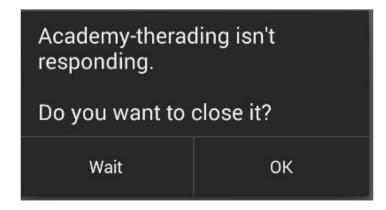
Process



Process



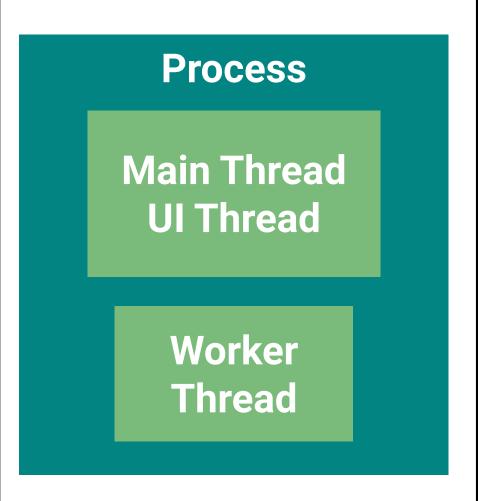
ANR Application Not Responding

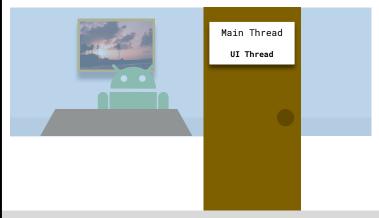


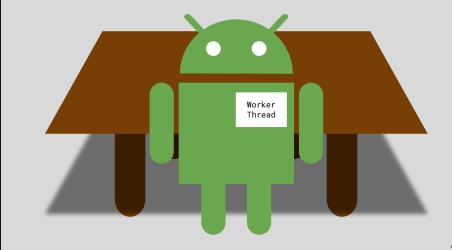
Any Questions?



What can We do?!









Android Multi-thread Options

- Thread
- Executor



- HandlerThread
- AsyncTask
- Loaders
- Libraries

Android Multi-thread Options

- Thread
- Executor
- HandlerThread
- AsyncTask
- Coroutines
- Libraries

public class CustomThread

```
public class CustomThread extends Thread {
```

```
public class CustomThread extends Thread {
   @Override
   public void run() {
   }
}
```

```
public class CustomThread extends Thread {
    @Override
    public void run() {
        // do Hard Work
    }
}
```

```
public class CustomThread extends Thread {
    @Override
    public void run() {
        // do Hard Work
    }
}
new CustomThread().start();
```

Custom Runnable

Custom Runnable

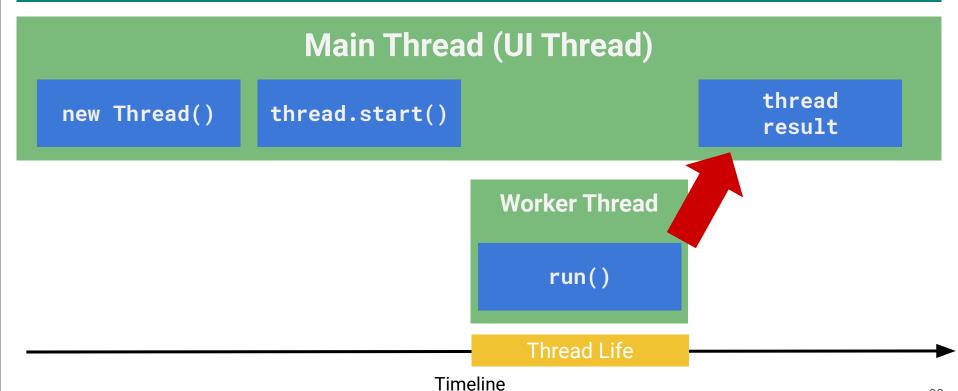
Custom Runnable

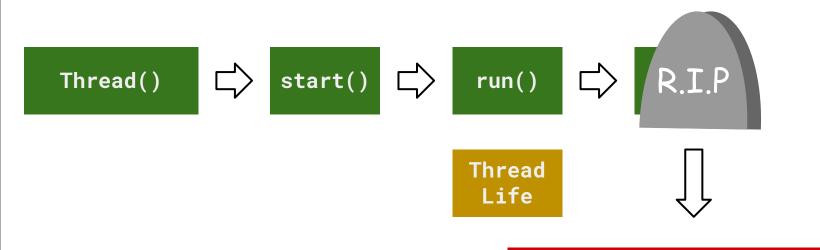
```
public class CustomRunnable implements Runnable {
    @Override
    public void run() {
        // do Hard Work
    }
}
```

Custom Runnable

```
public class CustomRunnable implements Runnable {
    @Override
    public void run() {
        // do Hard Work
    }
}
new Thread(new CustomRunnable()).start();
```

Process





 ${\bf Illegal Thread State Exception}$

the thread life problem



```
public class CustomThread extends Thread {
   @Override
   public void run() {
           //doHardWork();
```

```
public class CustomThread extends Thread {
   boolean running = false;
   @Override
   public void run() {
       while (true) {
           //doHardWork();
```

```
public class CustomThread extends Thread {
   boolean running = false;
   @Override
   public void run() {
       running = true;
       while (running) {
           //doHardWork();
```

```
public class CustomThread extends Thread {
   boolean running = false;
   @Override
   public void run() {
       running = true;
       while (running) {
           //doHardWork();
   public void cancel() {
       running = false;
```

```
public class CustomThread extends Thread {
   boolean running = false;
   @Override
   public void run() {
       running = true;
       while (running) {
           //doHardWork();
   public void cancel() {
       running = false;
```

```
CustomThread thread = new
CustomThread();
```

```
public class CustomThread extends Thread {
   boolean running = false;
   @Override
   public void run() {
       running = true;
       while (running) {
            //doHardWork();
   public void cancel() {
       running = false;
```

```
CustomThread thread = new
CustomThread();
thread.start();
```

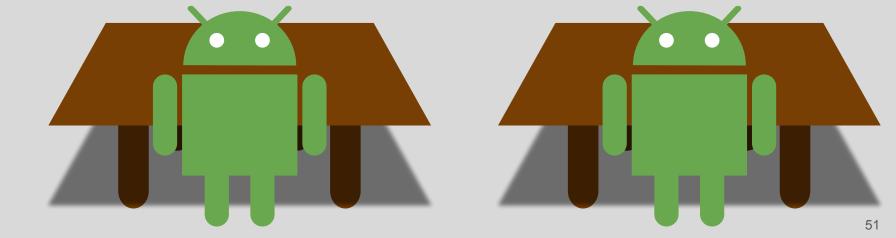
```
public class CustomThread extends Thread {
   boolean running = false;
   @Override
   public void run() {
       running = true;
       while (running) {
           //doHardWork();
   public void cancel() {
       running = false;
```

```
CustomThread thread = new
CustomThread();
thread.start();
thread.cancel();
```

Thread Factory

Executor Outsource Company







• An object that executes submitted Runnable tasks.

Executor

- An object that executes submitted Runnable tasks.
- Decouples task submission from the mechanics of how each task will be run.

Thread Way

```
public class CustomRunnable implements Runnable {
    @Override
    public void run() {
        //do Hard Work();
    }
}
```

Thread Way

```
public class CustomRunnable implements Runnable {
   @Override
   public void run() {
      //do Hard Work();
Thread thread = new Thread(new CustomRunnable());
thread.start();
```

Executor Way

```
public class CustomRunnable implements Runnable {
    @Override
    public void run() {
        //do Hard Work();
    }
}
```

Executor Way

```
public class CustomRunnable implements Runnable {
    @Override
    public void run() {
        //do Hard Work();
    }
}
Executor executor = Executors. /* creation method */;
executor.execute(new CustomRunnable());
```

Executor Factory Methods

Executors.newCachedThreadPool()



Executor Factory Methods

Executors.newCachedThreadPool()



Executors.newFixedThreadPool(n: Int)



Executor Factory Methods

Executors.newCachedThreadPool()

- Executors.newFixedThreadPool(n: Int)



Executors.newSingleThreadExecutor()



```
public class AppExecutors {
```

```
public class AppExecutors {
    private final Executor diskIO
```

```
public class AppExecutors {
    private final Executor diskIO = Executors.newSingleThreadExecutor();
}
```

```
public class AppExecutors {

   private final Executor diskIO = Executors.newSingleThreadExecutor();

   private final Executor networkIO = Executors.newFixedThreadPool(THREAD_COUNT);
}
```

```
public class AppExecutors {
    private static final int THREAD_COUNT = 3;
    private final Executor diskIO = Executors.newSingleThreadExecutor();
    private final Executor networkIO = Executors.newFixedThreadPool(THREAD_COUNT);
}
```

```
public class AppExecutors {
    private static final int THREAD_COUNT = 3;
    private final Executor diskIO = Executors.newSingleThreadExecutor();
    private final Executor networkIO = Executors.newFixedThreadPool(THREAD_COUNT);
    private final Executor mainThread = new MainThreadExecutor();
}
```

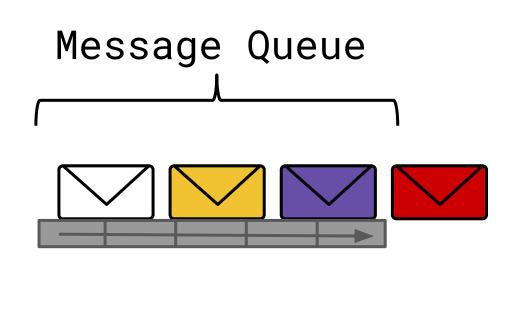
Example

```
public static class CustomRunnable implements Runnable {
    @Override
    public void run() {
        //doHardWork();
    }
}
```

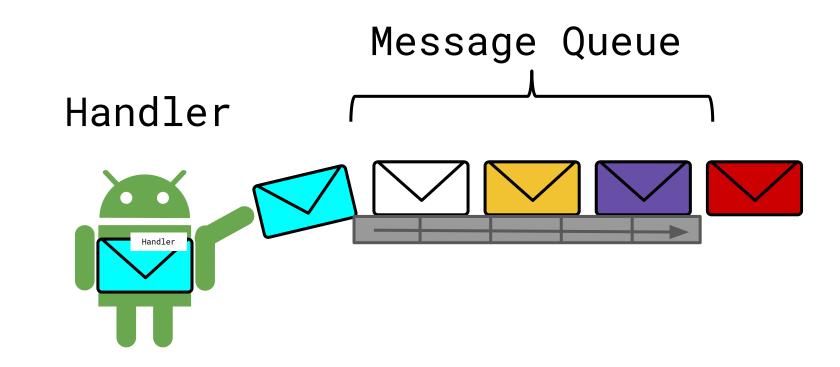
Example

```
public static class CustomRunnable implements Runnable {
   @Override
   public void run() {
       //doHardWork();
 executor.diskIO().execute(new CustomRunnable());
```

How does the main thread stay alive?







Add Messages to the queue





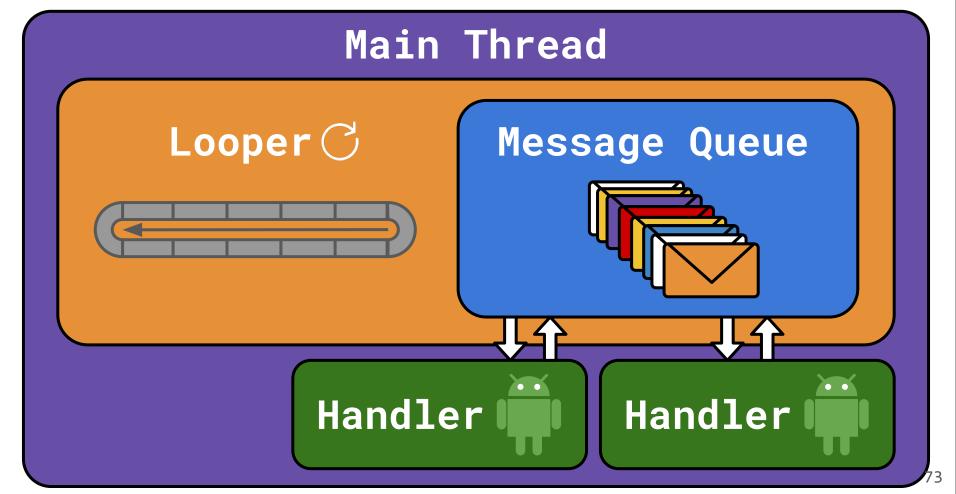
Add Messages to the queue

Message Queue



7

Process



Any Questions?



Main thread communication

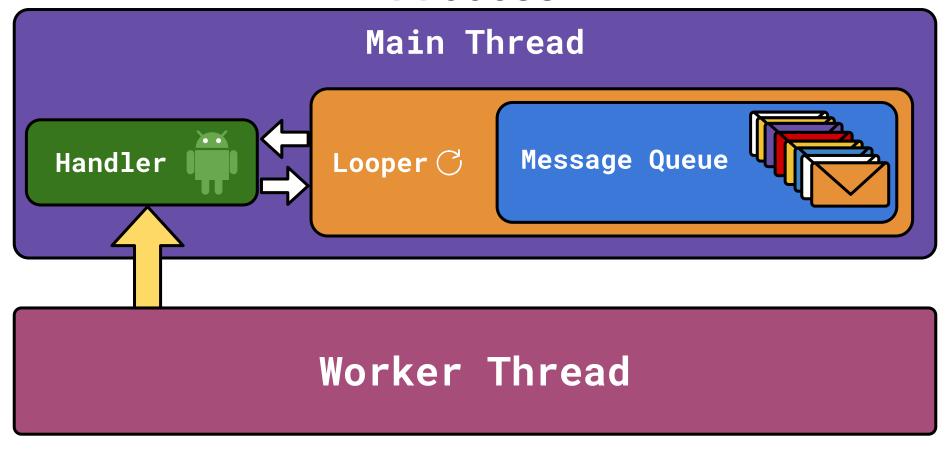
UI updates

```
public class CustomRunnable extends Runnable {
    @Override
    public void run() {
        // do Hard Work
        someTextView.setText("done!");
    }
}
```

UI updates

```
public class Custom
                                    Runnable {
  @Override
   public void run() {
       // do Hard Work
       someTextView.
```

Process



handler.post(Runnable runnable);

- handler.post(Runnable runnable);
- handler.postAtFrontOfQueue(Runnable runnable);

- handler.post(Runnable runnable);
- handler.postAtFrontOfQueue(Runnable runnable);
- handler.postDelayed(Runnable runnable, Long dellayMillis);

- handler.post(Runnable runnable);
- handler.postAtFrontOfQueue(Runnable runnable);
- handler.postDelayed(Runnable runnable, Long dellayMillis);
- handler.postAtTime(Runnable runnable, Long uptimeMillis);

Wrappers

activity.runOnUiThread(Runnable runnable);

Wrappers

- activity.runOnUiThread(Runnable runnable);
- anyView.post(Runnable runnable);

General

```
new Handler(Looper.getMainLooper()).post(Runnable runnable);
```



#1 Rule in Android development

Never block the UI Thread

Main Thread Rules

Never block the UI thread.

■ Main Thread Rules

- Never block the UI thread.
- Do not call UI components from a worker thread.

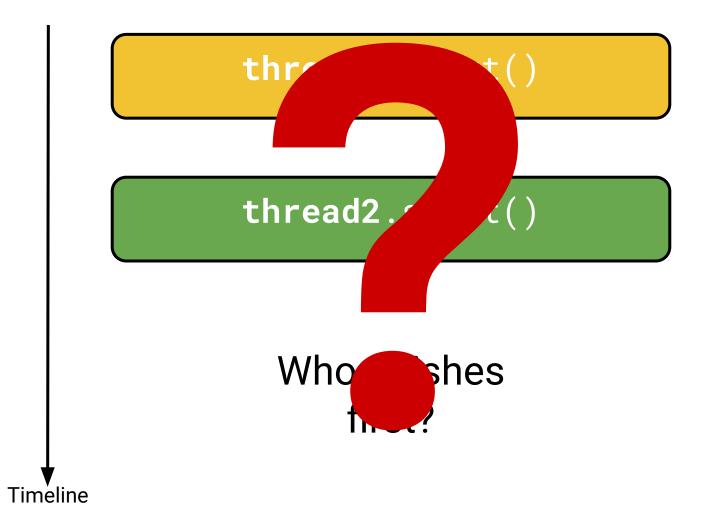
Main Thread Rules

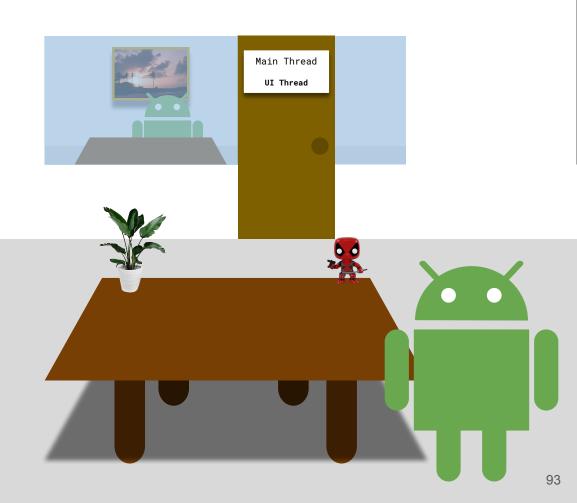
- Never block the UI thread.
- Do not call UI components from a worker thread.
- Tasks that are not UI related will not run on the UI.

Any Questions?

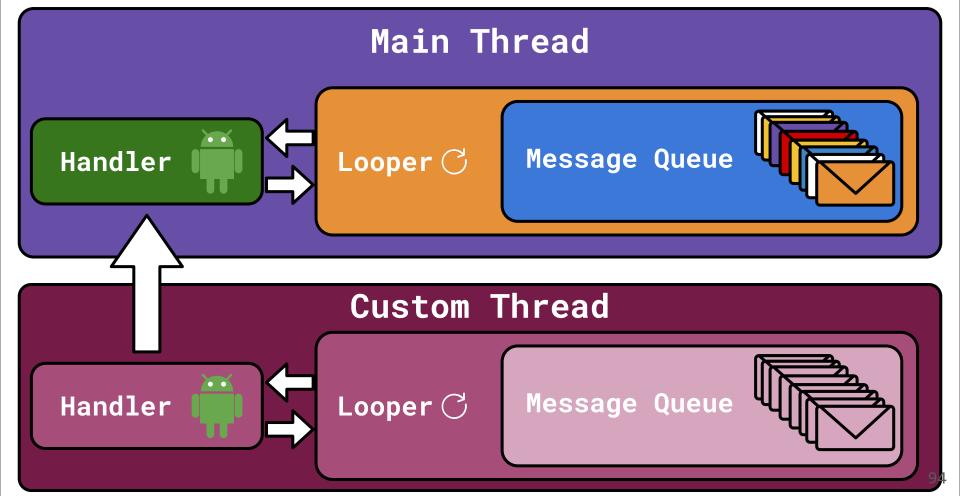


running sequentially





Process



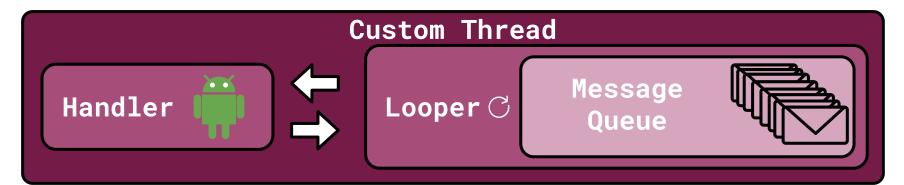
HandlerThread

```
HandlerThread handlerThread = new HandlerThread("worker");
handlerThread.start();
```



HandlerThread

```
HandlerThread handlerThread = new HandlerThread("worker");
handlerThread.start();
Looper looper = handlerThread.getLooper();
Handler handler = new Handler(looper);
```



- handler.post(Runnable runnable);
- handler.postAtFrontOfQueue(Runnable runnable);
- handler.postDelayed(Runnable runnable, Long dellayMillis);
- handler.postAtTime(Runnable runnable, Long uptimeMillis);

Any Questions?



Thread Abstraction

Process Main Thread **Worker Thread** AsyncTask onPreExecute() doInBackground() onProgressUpdate() publishProgress() onPostExecute() Timeline

AsyncTask<Params, Progress, Result>

AsyncTask<

```
Params, → doInBackground(Params... params)

Progress, → onProgressUpdate(Progress... values)

Result> → onPostExecute(Result result)
```

public static class ExampleAsyncTask extends AsyncTask<Integer, Integer, String> {

```
public static class ExampleAsyncTask extends AsyncTask<Integer, Integer, String> {
    @Override
    protected void onPreExecute() {
        super.onPreExecute();
    }
```

```
public static class ExampleAsyncTask extends AsyncTask<Integer, Integer, String> {
    @Override
    protected void onPreExecute() {
        super.onPreExecute();
    }
    @Override
    protected String doInBackground(Integer... integers) {
    }
}
```

```
public static class ExampleAsyncTask extends AsyncTask<Integer, Integer, String> {
   @Override
  protected void onPreExecute() {
      super.onPreExecute();
   @Override
  protected String doInBackground(Integer... integers) {
   @Override
  protected void onProgressUpdate(Integer... values) {
      super.onProgressUpdate(values);
```

```
public static class ExampleAsyncTask extends AsyncTask<Integer, Integer, String> {
   @Override
  protected void onPreExecute() {
      super.onPreExecute();
   @Override
  protected String doInBackground(Integer... integers) {
   @Override
  protected void onProgressUpdate(Integer... values) {
      super.onProgressUpdate(values);
   @Override
  protected void onPostExecute(String s) {
      super.onPostExecute(s);
```

```
public class MainActivity extends AppCompatActivity {
...

public void startAsyncTask() {
}
```

```
public class MainActivity extends AppCompatActivity {
    ...

public void startAsyncTask() {
        ExampleAsyncTask task = new ExampleAsyncTask();
        task.execute(10);
    }
}
```

```
public class MainActivity extends AppCompatActivity {
   private ProgressBar progressBar;
   @Override
   protected void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
       super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);
       setContentView(R.layout. activity main);
       progressBar = findViewById(R.id. progress bar);
   public void startAsyncTask() {
       ExampleAsyncTask task = new ExampleAsyncTask();
       task.execute(10);
```

```
public class MainActivity extends AppCompatActivity {
   private ProgressBar progressBar;
   @Override
   protected void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
       super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);
       setContentView(R.layout. activity main);
       progressBar = findViewById(R.id. progress bar);
   public void startAsyncTask() {
       ExampleAsyncTask task = new ExampleAsyncTask(progressBar);
       task.execute(10);
```

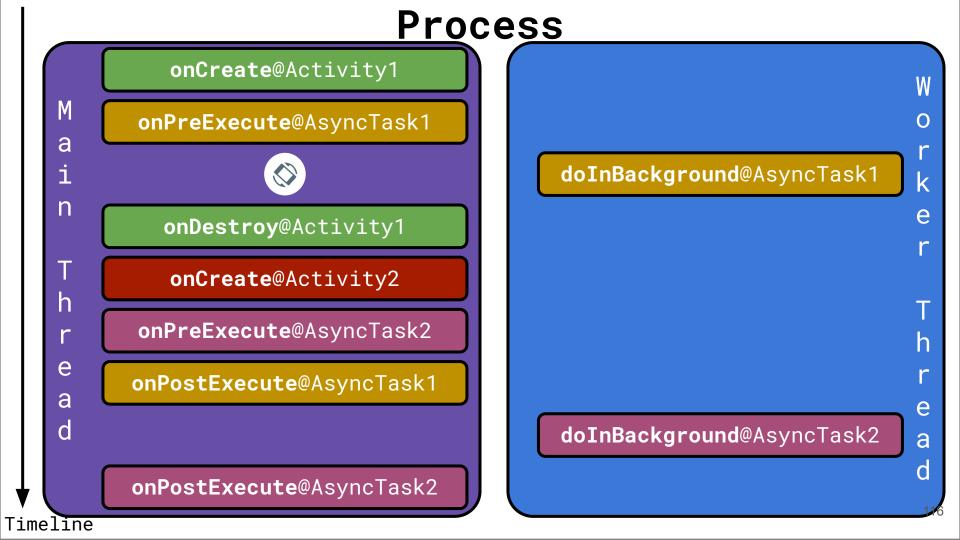
```
public static class ExampleAsyncTask extends AsyncTask<Integer, Integer, String> {
      private ProgressBar progressBar;
      ExampleAsyncTask(ProgressBar progressBar) {
          this.progressBar = progressBar;
      @Override
      protected void onPreExecute() {
          super.onPreExecute();
          progressBar.setVisibility(View. VISIBLE);
      @Override
      protected void onProgressUpdate(Integer... values) {
          super.onProgressUpdate(values);
          progressBar.setProgress(values[0]);
```

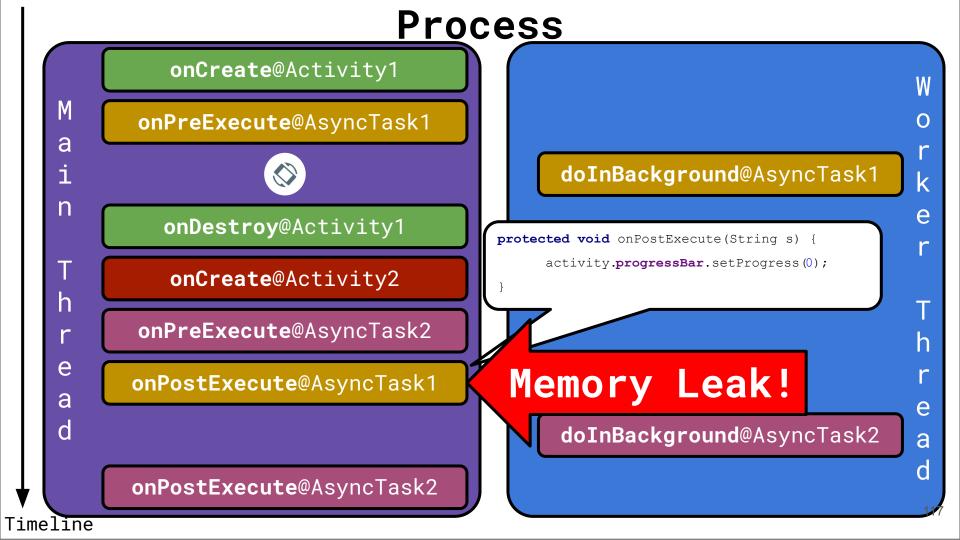
```
eger, String> {
public static class ExampleAsy
                                   sk extends AsyncTask<Integer
      private ProgressBar
      ExampleAsyncTask(Progress
                                         essBar) {
          this.progressBar = prog
      @Override
      protected void onPreExecute() {
          super.onPreExecute();
          progressBar.setVisibility(View)
      @Override
      protected void onProgres
                                         rteger... values)
          super.onProgressU
                                      (es);
          progressBar.setProgr
                                   values[0]);
```

Garbage Collection

Collects and removes unreferenced objects.

Memory Leak





```
public static class ExampleAsyncTask extends AsyncTask<Integer, Integer, String> {
    private WeakReference
```

```
public static class ExampleAsyncTask extends AsyncTask<Integer, Integer, String> {
    private WeakReference<MainActivity> activityWeakReference;
}
```

```
public static class ExampleAsyncTask extends AsyncTask<Integer, Integer, String> {
    private WeakReference<MainActivity> activityWeakReference;

    ExampleAsyncTask(MainActivity activity) {
        activityWeakReference = new WeakReference<MainActivity>(activity);
    }
}
```

```
public static class ExampleAsyncTask extends AsyncTask<Integer, Integer, String> {
   . . .
   @Override
   protected void onPreExecute() {
       super.onPreExecute();
       MainActivity activity = activityWeakReference.get();
```

```
public static class ExampleAsyncTask extends AsyncTask<Integer, Integer, String> {
   . . .
   @Override
   protected void onPreExecute() {
       super.onPreExecute();
       MainActivity activity = activityWeakReference.get();
       if (activity == null || activity.isFinishing()) {
           return;
```

```
public static class ExampleAsyncTask extends AsyncTask<Integer, Integer, String> {
   . . .
   @Override
   protected void onPreExecute() {
       super.onPreExecute();
       MainActivity activity = activityWeakReference.get();
       if (activity == null || activity.isFinishing()) {
           return;
       activity.progressBar.setVisibility(View. VISIBLE);
```

public static class ExampleAsyncTask extends AsyncTask

Preparation | optional

```
public static class ExampleAsyncTask extends AsyncTask<Integer, Integer, String> {
   . . .
   @Override
   protected void onPreExecute () {
       super.onPreExecute();
       MainActivity activity = activityWeakReference.get();
       if (activity == null || activity.isFinishing()) {
           return;
       activity.progressBar.setVisibility(View. VISIBLE);
```

Worker Thread

```
public static class ExampleAsyncTask extends AsyncTask<Integer, Integer, String> {
    ...
    @Override
    protected String doInBackground (Integer... integers) {
```

Background Work

Worker Thread

```
public static class ExampleAsyncTask extends AsyncTask<Integer, Integer, String> {
    ...
    @Override
    protected String doInBackground(Integer... integers) {
```

```
return "Finished!";
```



Background Work

```
public static class ExampleAsyncTask extends AsyncTask<Integer, Integer, String> {
   . . .
   @Override
   protected String doInBackground(Integer... integers) {
       for (int i = 0; i < integers[0]; i++) {</pre>
           publishProgress((i * 100) / integers[0]);
       return "Finished!";
```



Background Work

```
public static class ExampleAsyncTask extends AsyncTask<Integer, Integer, String> {
   . . .
   @Override
   protected String doInBackground(Integer... integers) {
       for (int i = 0; i < integers[0]; i++) {</pre>
           publishProgress((i * 100) / integers[0]);
           try {
               Thread. sleep(1000);
           } catch (InterruptedException e) {
               e.printStackTrace();
       return "Finished!";
```

UI Thread

```
public static class ExampleAsyncTask extends AsyncTask<Integer, Integer, String> {
  . . .
   @Override
   protected void onProgressUpdate(Integer... values) {
       super.onProgressUpdate(values);
```

UI Thread

```
public static class ExampleAsyncTask extends AsyncTask<Integer, Integer, String> {
   @Override
   protected void onProgressUpdate(Integer... values) {
       super.onProgressUpdate(values);
       activity.progressBar.setProgress(values[0]);
```

```
public static class ExampleAsyncTask extends AsyncTask<Integer, Integer, String> {
   @Override
   protected void onProgressUpdate(Integer... values) {
       super.onProgressUpdate(values);
       MainActivity activity = activityWeakReference.get();
       if (activity == null || activity.isFinishing()) {
           return;
       activity.progressBar.setProgress(values[0]);
```

Result | Optional

UI Thread

```
public static class ExampleAsyncTask extends AsyncTask<Integer, Integer, String> {
    ...
    @Override
    protected void onPostExecute(String s) {
        super.onPostExecute(s);
}
```

UI Thread

Result | Optional

```
public static class ExampleAsyncTask extends AsyncTask<Integer, Integer, String> {
    ...
    @Override
    protected void onPostExecute(String s) {
        super.onPostExecute(s);

        MainActivity activity = activityWeakReference.get();
        if (activity == null || activity.isFinishing()) {
            return;
        }
    }
}
```



Result | Optional

```
public static class ExampleAsyncTask extends AsyncTask<Integer, Integer, String> {
  . . .
   @Override
   protected void onPostExecute(String s) {
       super.onPostExecute(s);
       MainActivity activity = activityWeakReference.get();
       if (activity == null || activity.isFinishing()) {
           return;
       Toast. makeText(activity, s, Toast. LENGTH SHORT).show();
       activity.progressBar.setProgress(0);
       activity.progressBar.setVisibility(View. INVISIBLE);
```





```
public void startAsyncTask() {
}
```





```
public void startAsyncTask() {
    ExampleAsyncTask task = new ExampleAsyncTask(this);
}
```





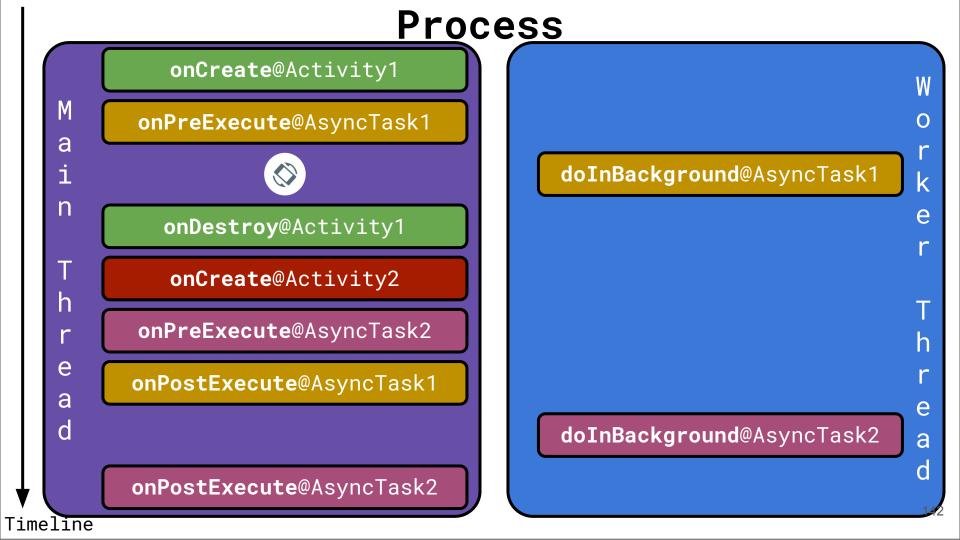
```
public void startAsyncTask() {
    ExampleAsyncTask task = new ExampleAsyncTask(this);
    task.execute(10);
}
```

Any Questions?

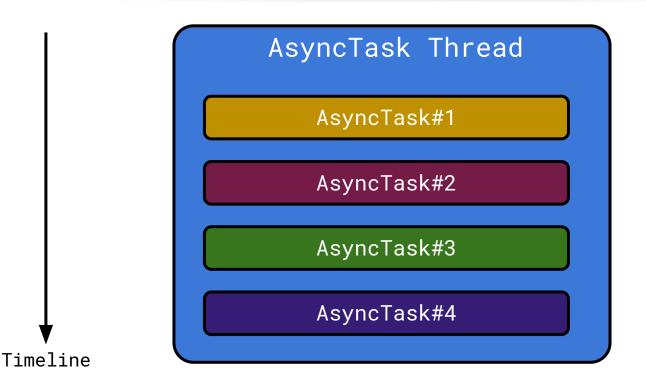


What about screen rotation?





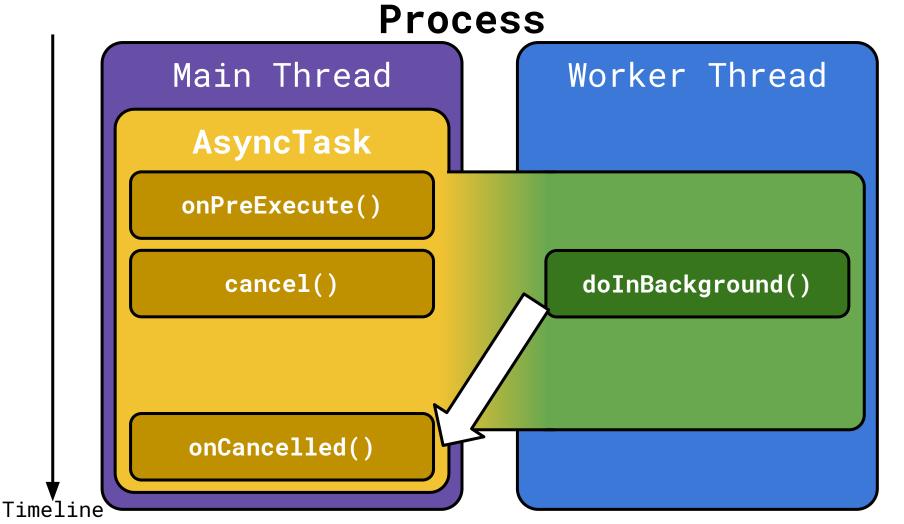
AsyncTask runs serially*







```
@Override
protected void onDestroy() {
    super.onDestroy();
    task.cancel(false / true);
}
```





```
@Override
protected String doInBackground(Integer... integers) {
   for (int i = 0; i < integers[0]; i++) {</pre>
       publishProgress((i * 100) / integers[0]);
       try {
           Thread. sleep(1000);
       } catch (InterruptedException e) {
           e.printStackTrace();
   return "Finished!";
```

Worker Thread

Cancellation

```
@Override
protected String doInBackground(Integer... integers) {
   for (int i = 0; i < integers[0]; i++) {</pre>
       if (isCancelled()) {
           break;
       publishProgress((i * 100) / integers[0]);
       try {
           Thread. sleep(1000);
       } catch (InterruptedException e) {
           e.printStackTrace();
   return "Finished!";
```

UI Thread

Cancellation

```
@Override
protected void onCancelled() {
    super.onCancelled();
```

```
@Override
protected void onCancelled() {
   super.onCancelled();
   MainActivity activity = activityWeakReference.get();
   if (activity == null || activity.isFinishing()) {
       return;
   Toast.makeText(activity, "An error occurred, " +
           "please try again later : (", Toast. LENGTH SHORT) . show();
```

Async Task Benefits

• Threads abstraction.

Async Task Benefits

- Threads abstraction.
- Easy implementation.

Async Task Benefits

- Threads abstraction.
- Easy implementation.
- Easy thread communication.

Async Task Rules

Create and execute on the UI thread.

Async Task Rules

- Create and execute on the UI thread.
- Do not call the methods manually! (onPreExecute,

onPostExecute...).

Async Task Rules

- Create and execute on the UI thread.
- Do not call the methods manually! (onPreExecute, onPostExecute...).
- Can be executed only once.

Inner threading classes should only be static.

```
public class MainActivity extends AppCompatActivity {
...
   public static class ExampleAsyncTask extends AsyncTask<Integer, Integer, String> {
        ...
}
```

Clean threading classes on lifecycle events.

```
public class MainActivity extends AppCompatActivity {
```

Clean threading classes on lifecycle events.

```
public class MainActivity extends AppCompatActivity {
    @Override
    protected void onDestroy() {
        super.onDestroy();
        task.cancel(true);
}
```

Clean threading classes on lifecycle events.

```
public class MainActivity extends AppCompatActivity {
   @Override
   protected void onDestroy() {
       super.onDestroy();
       task.cancel(true);
   @Override
   protected void onStop() {
       super.onStop();
       task.cancel(true);
```

Async Task Usage Rules

Don't create AsyncTask as a non static inner class.

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- Cancel according to the activity life cycle.
- Use WeakReference to update UI



• Thread\Process

- Thread\Process
- Main Thread

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Summary

* Tas#1 Rule in Android development

Never block the UI Thread

Summary

- Tasks that are not UI related will not run on the UI.
- Inner threading classes should only be static.

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- Tasks that are not UI related will not run on the UI.
- Inner threading classes should only be static.
- Clean threading classes on lifecycle events.

Any Questions?





2020 Threads - Exercise

Homework

Thank you

