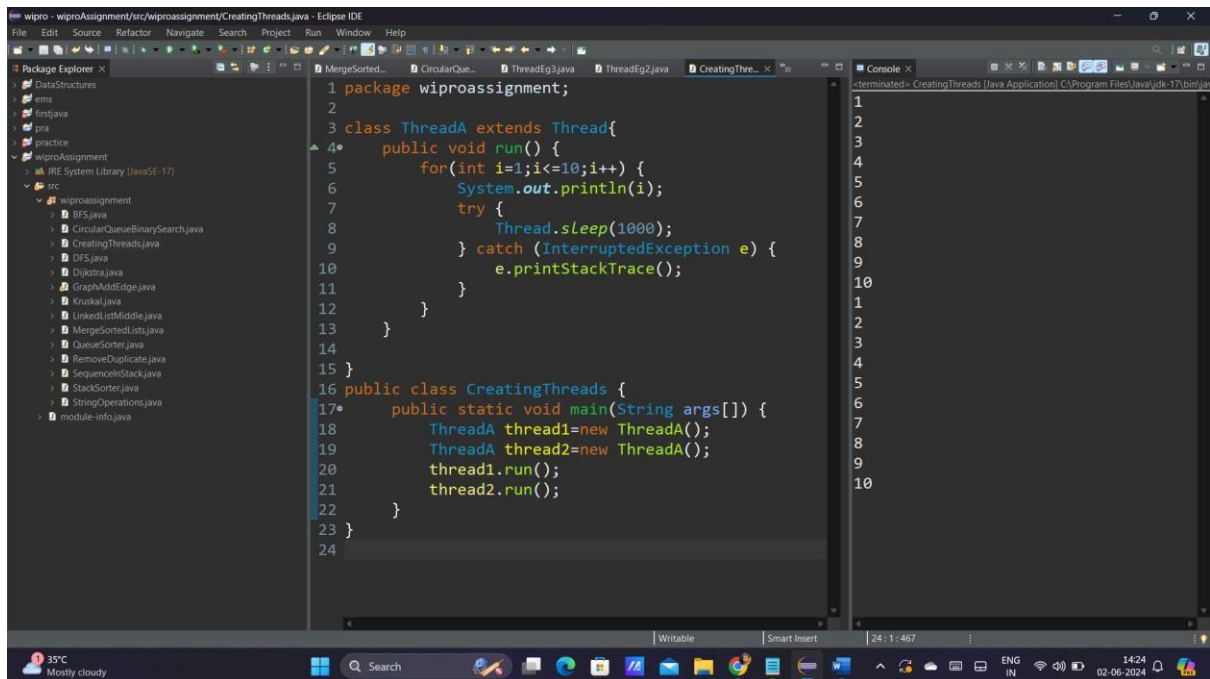


# Assignments

Day 18:

## Task 1: Creating and Managing Threads

Write a program that starts two threads, where each thread prints numbers from 1 to 10 with a 1-second delay between each number.



```
1 package wiproassignment;
2
3 class ThreadA extends Thread{
4     public void run() {
5         for(int i=1;i<=10;i++) {
6             System.out.println(i);
7             try {
8                 Thread.sleep(1000);
9             } catch (InterruptedException e) {
10                e.printStackTrace();
11            }
12        }
13    }
14 }
15
16 public class CreatingThreads {
17     public static void main(String args[]) {
18         ThreadA thread1=new ThreadA();
19         ThreadA thread2=new ThreadA();
20         thread1.run();
21         thread2.run();
22     }
23 }
24
```

```
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
```

## Task 2: States and Transitions

Create a Java class that simulates a thread going through different lifecycle states: NEW, RUNNABLE, WAITING, TIMED\_WAITING, BLOCKED, and TERMINATED. Use methods like sleep(), wait(), notify(), and join() to demonstrate these states..

```
1 package wiproassignment;
2 public class ThreadCycle {
3     public static void main(String[] args) {
4         Thread thread = new Thread(() -> {
5             try {
6                 System.out.println("Thread: NEW");
7                 System.out.println("Thread: RUNNABLE");
8                 Thread.sleep(1000);
9                 synchronized (ThreadCycle.class) {
10                     System.out.println("Thread: WAITING");
11                     ThreadCycle.class.wait();
12                 }
13                 System.out.println("Thread: TIMED_WAITING");
14                 Thread.sleep(2000);
15                 Thread otherThread = new Thread(() -> {
16                     synchronized (ThreadCycle.class) {
17                         System.out.println("Other Thread: BLOCKED");
18                     }
19                 });
20                 otherThread.start();
21                 Thread.sleep(100);
22                 System.out.println("Thread: TERMINATED");
23             } catch (InterruptedException e) {
24                 e.printStackTrace();
25             }
26         });
27         thread.start();
28     }
29 }
```

```
17         System.out.println("Other Thread: BLOCKED");
18     }
19     };
20     otherThread.start();
21     Thread.sleep(100);
22     System.out.println("Thread: TERMINATED");
23 } catch (InterruptedException e) {
24     e.printStackTrace();
25 }
26 };
27 thread.start();
28 try {
29     thread.join();
30 } catch (InterruptedException e) {
31     e.printStackTrace();
32 }
33 }
34 }
35 }
```

Console Output:

```
ThreadCycle [Java Application] C:\Program Files\Java\jdk-17\bin\java.exe (02-Jun-2024, 5:01:04 pm) [pid: 20428]
Thread: NEW
Thread: RUNNABLE
Thread: WAITING
```

### Task 3: Synchronization and Inter-thread Communication

Implement a producer-consumer problem using wait() and notify() methods to handle the correct processing sequence between threads.

The screenshot displays the Eclipse IDE with a Java project named 'wipro'. The Package Explorer on the left shows the project structure, including a 'src' folder containing 'com.wipro'. The main editor shows the 'PC.java' file, which defines a 'Common' class and a 'Producer' class. The 'Common' class has a 'num' variable, a 'boolean available' flag, and two synchronized methods: 'put(int num)' and 'get()'. The 'put' method checks if 'available' is true, increments 'num', prints the producer's number, sleeps for 1000ms, and then sets 'available' to false and calls 'notify()'. The 'get' method checks if 'available' is false, calls 'wait()', increments 'num', prints the consumer's number, and then sets 'available' to true and calls 'notify()'. The 'Producer' class extends 'Thread' and implements the 'run()' method, which creates a 'Common' object and calls 'put()' in a loop. The console on the right shows the output of the program, displaying the sequence of producer and consumer numbers.

```
1 package com.wipro;
2 class Common{
3     int num;
4     boolean available=false;
5     public synchronized int put(int num) {
6         if(available)
7             try {
8                 wait();
9             } catch (InterruptedException e) {
10
11                 e.printStackTrace();
12             }
13         this.num=num;
14         System.out.println("producer num:"+this.num);
15         try {
16             Thread.sleep(1000);
17         } catch (InterruptedException e) {
18             e.printStackTrace();
19         }
20         available=true;
21         notify();
22         return num;
23     }
24     public synchronized int get() {
25         if(!available)
26             try {
27                 wait();
28             } catch (InterruptedException e) {
29
30                 e.printStackTrace();
31             }
32         System.out.println("consumer num:"+this.num);
33         try {
34             Thread.sleep(1000);
35         } catch (InterruptedException e) {
36             e.printStackTrace();
37         }
38         available=false;
39         notify();
40         return num;
41     }
42 }
43
44 class Producer extends Thread{
45     Common c;
46     public Producer(Common c) {
47         this.c=c;
48         new Thread(this,"prod").start();
49     }
50     public void run() {
```

Console Output:

```
producer num:0
consumer num:0
producer num:1
consumer num:1
producer num:2
consumer num:2
producer num:3
consumer num:3
producer num:4
consumer num:4
producer num:5
consumer num:5
producer num:6
consumer num:6
producer num:7
consumer num:7
producer num:8
consumer num:8
producer num:9
consumer num:9
producer num:10
consumer num:10
```

```
46* public Producer(Common c) {
47     this.c=c;
48     new Thread(this,"prod").start();
49 }
50* public void run() {
51     int x=0,i=0;
52     while(x<=10) {
53         c.put(i++);
54         x++;
55     }
56 }
57 }
58 class Consumer extends Thread{
59     Common c;
60* public Consumer(Common c) {
61     this.c=c;
62     new Thread(this,"Consumer").start();
63 }
64* public void run() {
65     int x=0;
66     while(x<=10) {
67         c.get();
68         x++;
69     }
70 }
71 }
72 }
```

```
producer num:0
consumer num:0
producer num:1
consumer num:1
producer num:2
consumer num:2
producer num:3
consumer num:3
producer num:4
consumer num:4
producer num:5
consumer num:5
producer num:6
consumer num:6
producer num:7
consumer num:7
producer num:8
consumer num:8
producer num:9
consumer num:9
producer num:10
consumer num:10
```

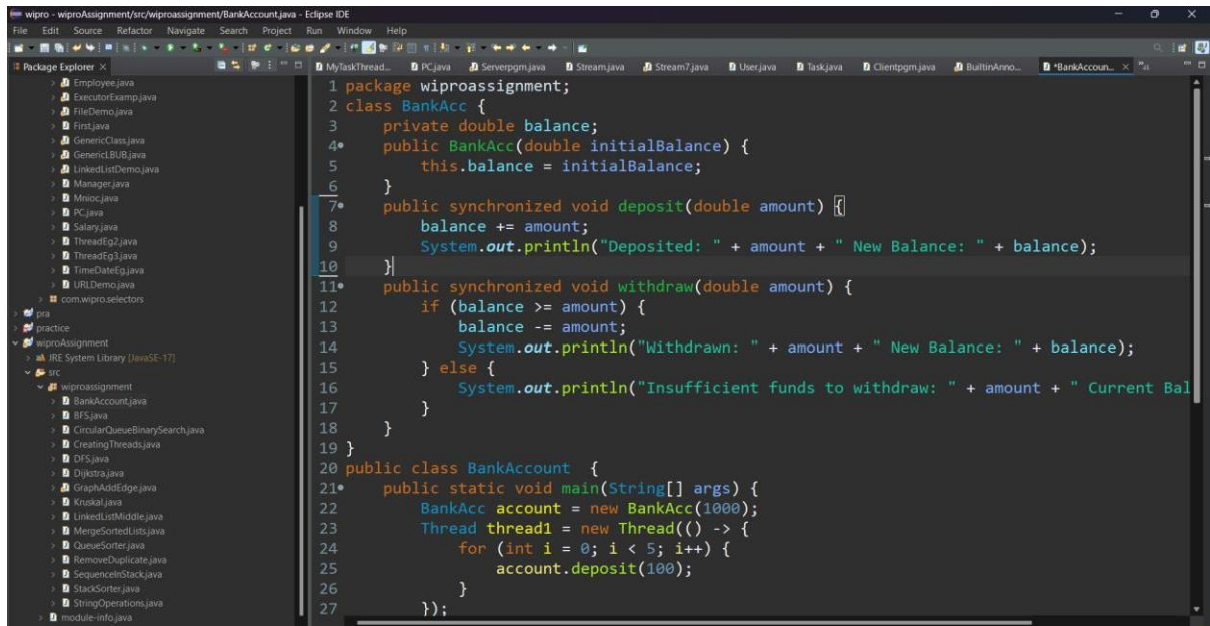
```
55 }
56 }
57 }
58 class Consumer extends Thread{
59     Common c;
60* public Consumer(Common c) {
61     this.c=c;
62     new Thread(this,"Consumer").start();
63 }
64* public void run() {
65     int x=0;
66     while(x<=10) {
67         c.get();
68         x++;
69     }
70 }
71 }
72 }
73 public class PC {
74* public static void main(String[] args) {
75     Common c=new Common();
76     new Producer(c);
77     new Consumer(c);
78 }
79 }
80 }
81 }
```

```
producer num:0
consumer num:0
producer num:1
consumer num:1
producer num:2
consumer num:2
producer num:3
consumer num:3
producer num:4
consumer num:4
producer num:5
consumer num:5
producer num:6
consumer num:6
producer num:7
consumer num:7
producer num:8
consumer num:8
producer num:9
consumer num:9
producer num:10
consumer num:10
```

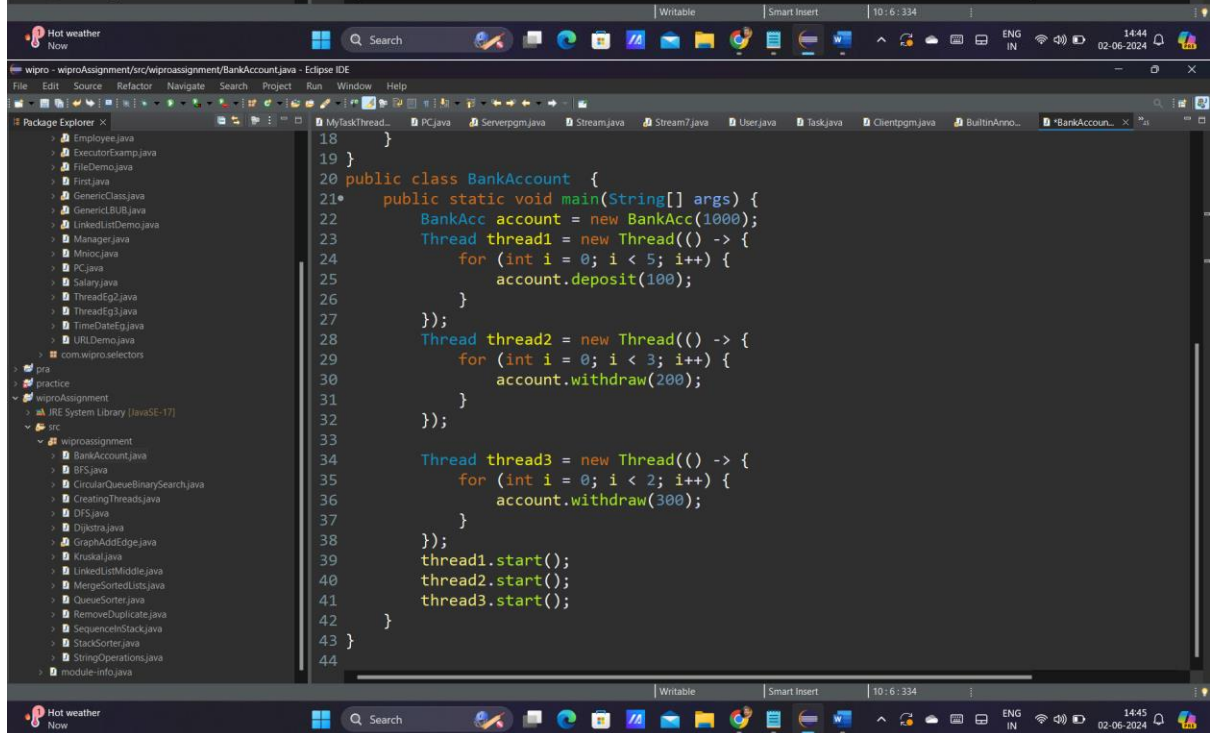
#### Task 4: Synchronized Blocks and Methods

Write a program that simulates a bank account being accessed by multiple threads to perform deposits and withdrawals using synchronized methods to prevent race conditions.





```
1 package wiproassignment;
2 class BankAcc {
3     private double balance;
4     public BankAcc(double initialBalance) {
5         this.balance = initialBalance;
6     }
7     public synchronized void deposit(double amount) {
8         balance += amount;
9         System.out.println("Deposited: " + amount + " New Balance: " + balance);
10    }
11    public synchronized void withdraw(double amount) {
12        if (balance >= amount) {
13            balance -= amount;
14            System.out.println("Withdrawn: " + amount + " New Balance: " + balance);
15        } else {
16            System.out.println("Insufficient funds to withdraw: " + amount + " Current Bal
17        }
18    }
19 }
20 public class BankAccount {
21     public static void main(String[] args) {
22         BankAcc account = new BankAcc(1000);
23         Thread thread1 = new Thread(() -> {
24             for (int i = 0; i < 5; i++) {
25                 account.deposit(100);
26             }
27         });
```



```
18     }
19 }
20 public class BankAccount {
21     public static void main(String[] args) {
22         BankAcc account = new BankAcc(1000);
23         Thread thread1 = new Thread(() -> {
24             for (int i = 0; i < 5; i++) {
25                 account.deposit(100);
26             }
27         });
28         Thread thread2 = new Thread(() -> {
29             for (int i = 0; i < 3; i++) {
30                 account.withdraw(200);
31             }
32         });
33         Thread thread3 = new Thread(() -> {
34             for (int i = 0; i < 2; i++) {
35                 account.withdraw(300);
36             }
37         });
38         thread1.start();
39         thread2.start();
40         thread3.start();
41     }
42 }
43 }
44 }
```

The screenshot shows the Eclipse IDE with the `BankAccount.java` file open. The code defines a `BankAccount` class with a `balance` attribute and methods for depositing and withdrawing money. It also includes a `main` method that creates three threads: `thread1`, `thread2`, and `thread3`. `thread1` and `thread2` perform deposits, while `thread3` performs withdrawals. The console output shows the sequence of operations and the resulting balance after each transaction.

```
32    });
33
34    Thread thread3 = new Thread(() -> {
35        for (int i = 0; i < 2; i++) {
36            account.withdraw(300);
37        }
38    });
39    thread1.start();
40    thread2.start();
41    thread3.start();
42 }
43 }
44 }
```

Console Output:

```
<terminated> BankAccount [Java Application] C:\Program Files\Java\jdk-17\bin\javaw.exe (02-jun-2024, 2:45:31 pm - 2:45:34 pm) [pid: 29748]
Deposited: 100.0 New Balance: 1100.0
Deposited: 100.0 New Balance: 1200.0
Deposited: 100.0 New Balance: 1300.0
Deposited: 100.0 New Balance: 1400.0
Deposited: 100.0 New Balance: 1500.0
Withdrawn: 300.0 New Balance: 1200.0
Withdrawn: 300.0 New Balance: 900.0
Withdrawn: 200.0 New Balance: 700.0
Withdrawn: 200.0 New Balance: 500.0
Withdrawn: 200.0 New Balance: 300.0
```

## Task 5: Thread Pools and Concurrency Utilities

Create a fixed-size thread pool and submit multiple tasks that perform complex calculations or I/O operations and observe the execution.

The screenshot shows the Eclipse IDE with the `Executor.java` file open. The code defines a `Task` class that implements `Runnable` and a `Executor` class that uses a `FixedThreadPool` to execute tasks. The `main` method in `Executor` creates a thread pool with a size of 3 and submits five tasks. The console output shows the execution order of the tasks, demonstrating how the thread pool manages concurrent execution.

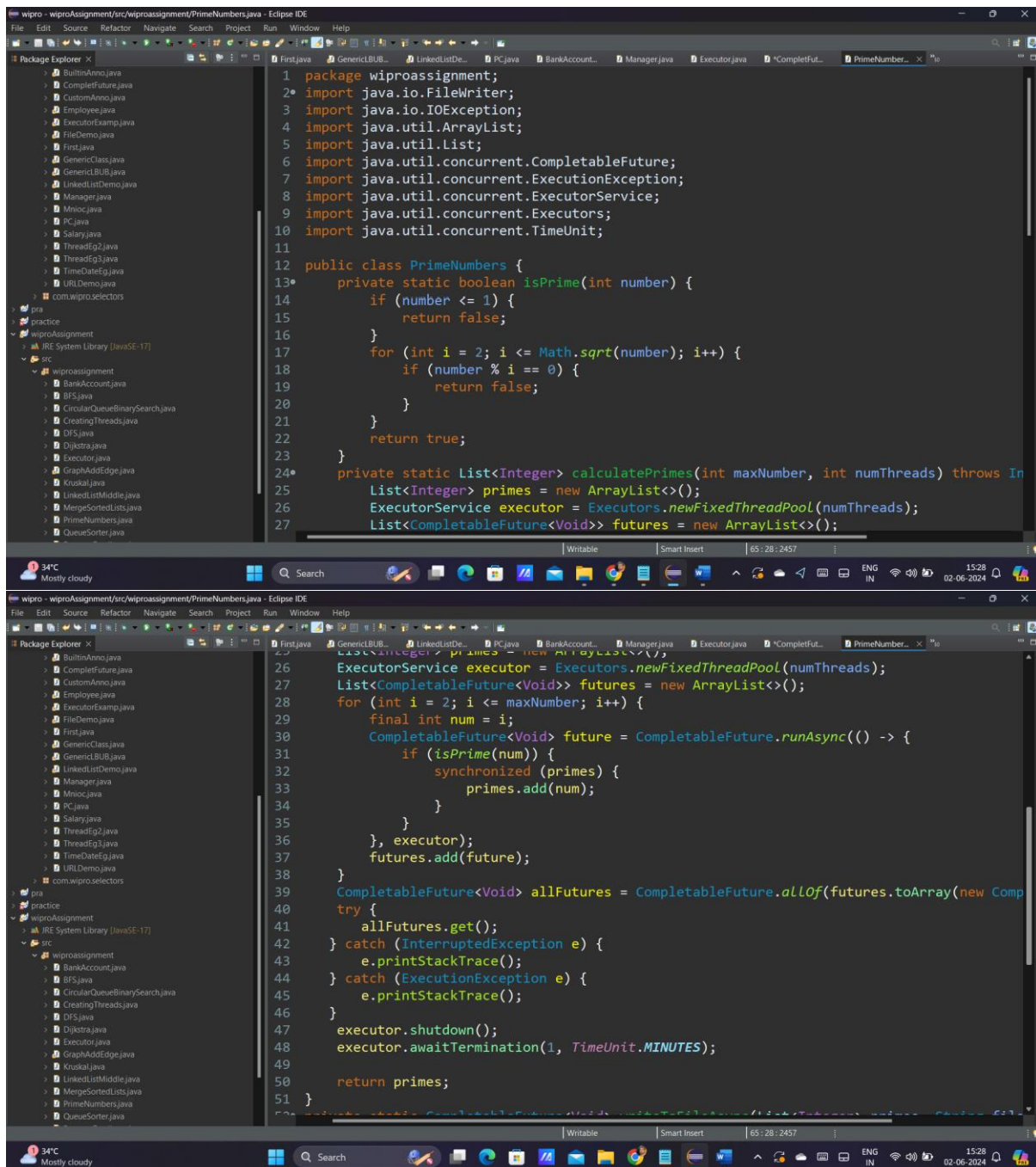
```
1 package wiproassignment;
2 import java.util.concurrent.ExecutorService;
3 import java.util.concurrent.Executors;
4 class Task implements Runnable {
5     private int taskId;
6     public Task(int taskId) {
7         this.taskId = taskId;
8     }
9     @Override
10    public void run() {
11        System.out.println("Task " + taskId + " started");
12        try {
13            Thread.sleep(2000);
14        } catch (InterruptedException e) {
15            e.printStackTrace();
16        }
17        System.out.println("Task " + taskId + " completed");
18    }
19 }
20 public class Executor {
21     public static void main(String[] args) {
22         ExecutorService executor = Executors.newFixedThreadPool(3);
23         for (int i = 1; i <= 5; i++) {
24             executor.submit(new Task(i));
25         }
26         executor.shutdown();
27     }
28 }
```

Console Output:

```
<terminated> Executor [Java Application] C:\Program Files\Java\jdk-17\bin\javaw.exe (02-jun-2024, 2:45:31 pm - 2:45:34 pm) [pid: 29748]
Task 1 started
Task 3 started
Task 2 started
Task 3 completed
Task 1 completed
Task 4 started
Task 5 started
Task 2 completed
Task 4 completed
Task 5 completed
```

## Task 6: Executors, Concurrent Collections, CompletableFuture

Use an `ExecutorService` to parallelize a task that calculates prime numbers up to a given number and then use `CompletableFuture` to write the results to a file asynchronously.



The image displays two screenshots of the Eclipse IDE, showing the development of a Java program to calculate prime numbers up to a given number using parallel processing.

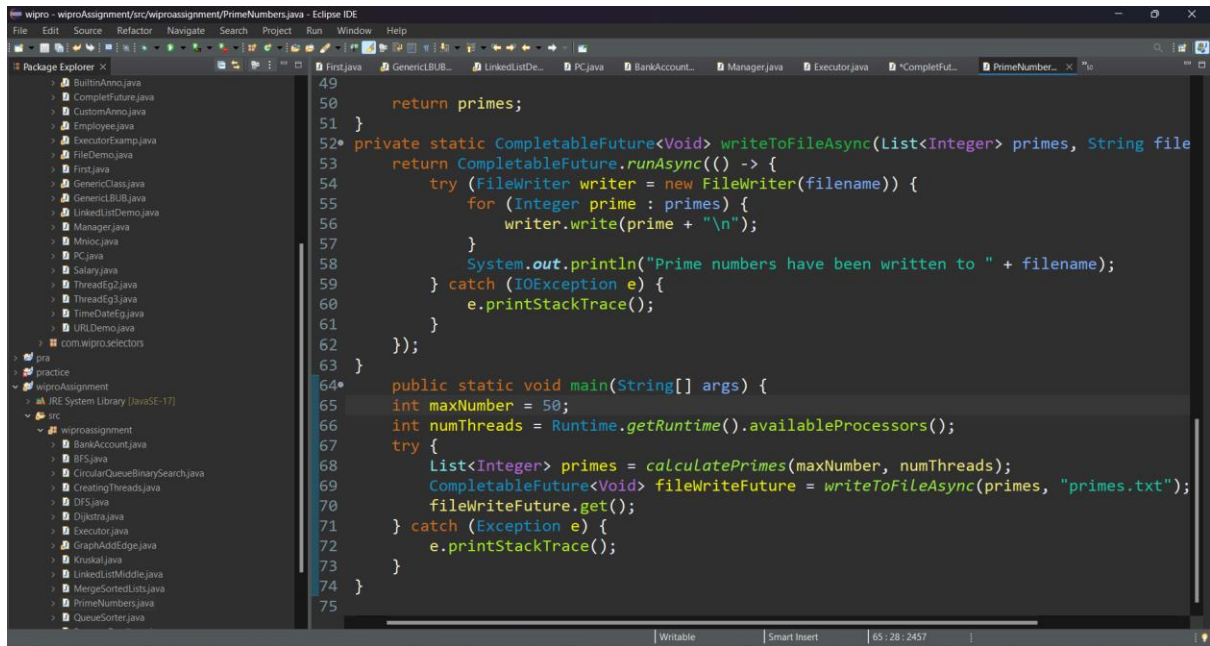
**Top Screenshot:** The code defines a `PrimeNumbers` class. It includes imports for `java.io.*`, `java.util.*`, and `java.util.concurrent.*`. The class contains a `private static boolean isPrime(int number)` method that checks if a number is prime. The `calculatePrimes(int maxNumber, int numThreads)` method is partially implemented, showing the initialization of a `List<Integer>` and an `ExecutorService`.

```
1 package wiproassignment;
2 import java.io.*;
3 import java.io.IOException;
4 import java.util.*;
5 import java.util.concurrent.*;
6 import java.util.concurrent.CompletableFuture;
7 import java.util.concurrent.ExecutionException;
8 import java.util.concurrent.ExecutorService;
9 import java.util.concurrent.Executors;
10 import java.util.concurrent.TimeUnit;
11
12 public class PrimeNumbers {
13     private static boolean isPrime(int number) {
14         if (number <= 1) {
15             return false;
16         }
17         for (int i = 2; i <= Math.sqrt(number); i++) {
18             if (number % i == 0) {
19                 return false;
20             }
21         }
22         return true;
23     }
24     private static List<Integer> calculatePrimes(int maxNumber, int numThreads) throws In
25     List<Integer> primes = new ArrayList<>();
26     ExecutorService executor = Executors.newFixedThreadPool(numThreads);
27     List<CompletableFuture<Void>> futures = new ArrayList<>();
```

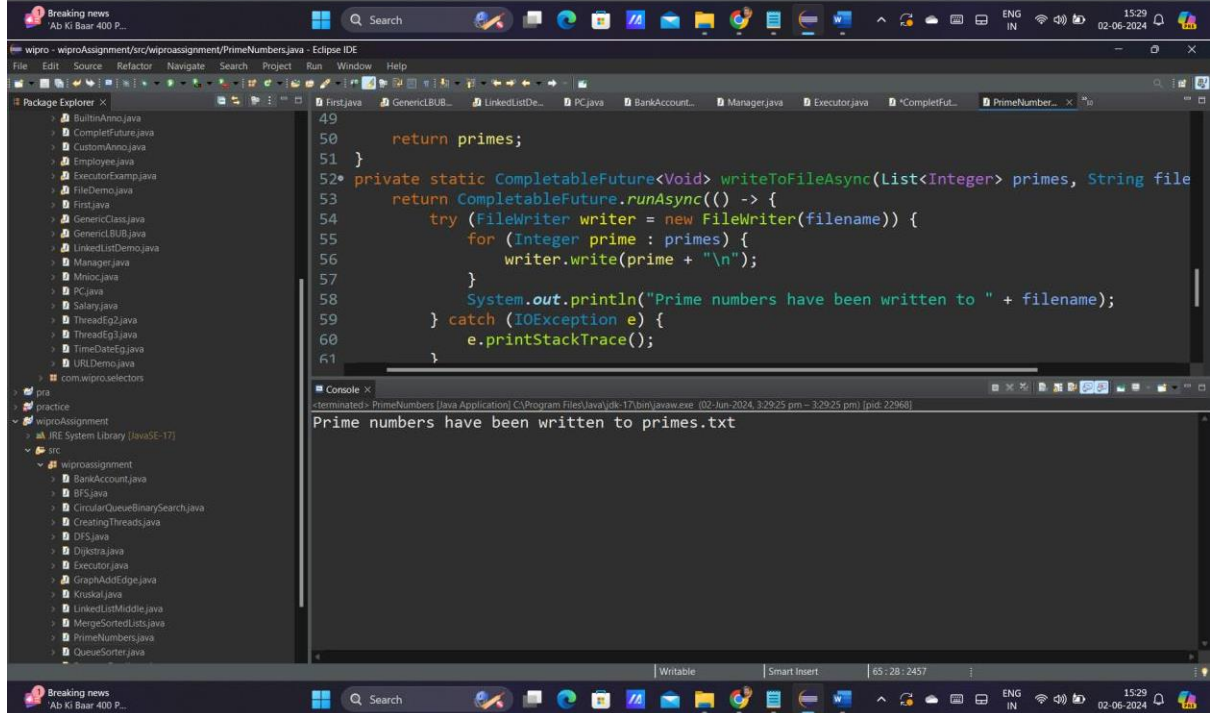
**Bottom Screenshot:** The code continues the implementation of the `calculatePrimes` method. It shows the loop that iterates over numbers from 2 to `maxNumber`, creating `CompletableFuture` objects for each number. The `CompletableFuture` objects are added to the `futures` list. The method then uses `CompletableFuture.allOf` to wait for all futures to complete, followed by a `try` block to handle exceptions. Finally, the `executor` is shut down, and the `primes` list is returned.

```
26     ExecutorService executor = Executors.newFixedThreadPool(numThreads);
27     List<CompletableFuture<Void>> futures = new ArrayList<>();
28     for (int i = 2; i <= maxNumber; i++) {
29         final int num = i;
30         CompletableFuture<Void> future = CompletableFuture.runAsync(() -> {
31             if (isPrime(num)) {
32                 synchronized (primes) {
33                     primes.add(num);
34                 }
35             }, executor);
36             futures.add(future);
37         }
38     }
39     CompletableFuture<Void> allFutures = CompletableFuture.allOf(futures.toArray(new Comp
40     try {
41         allFutures.get();
42     } catch (InterruptedException e) {
43         e.printStackTrace();
44     } catch (ExecutionException e) {
45         e.printStackTrace();
46     }
47     executor.shutdown();
48     executor.awaitTermination(1, TimeUnit.MINUTES);
49
50     return primes;
51 }
```





```
49     return primes;
50 }
51 }
52 private static CompletableFuture<Void> writeToFileAsync(List<Integer> primes, String file
53     return CompletableFuture.runAsync(() -> {
54         try (FileWriter writer = new FileWriter(filename)) {
55             for (Integer prime : primes) {
56                 writer.write(prime + "\n");
57             }
58             System.out.println("Prime numbers have been written to " + filename);
59         } catch (IOException e) {
60             e.printStackTrace();
61         }
62     });
63 }
64 public static void main(String[] args) {
65     int maxNumber = 50;
66     int numThreads = Runtime.getRuntime().availableProcessors();
67     try {
68         List<Integer> primes = calculatePrimes(maxNumber, numThreads);
69         CompletableFuture<Void> fileWriteFuture = writeToFileAsync(primes, "primes.txt");
70         fileWriteFuture.get();
71     } catch (Exception e) {
72         e.printStackTrace();
73     }
74 }
75 }
```

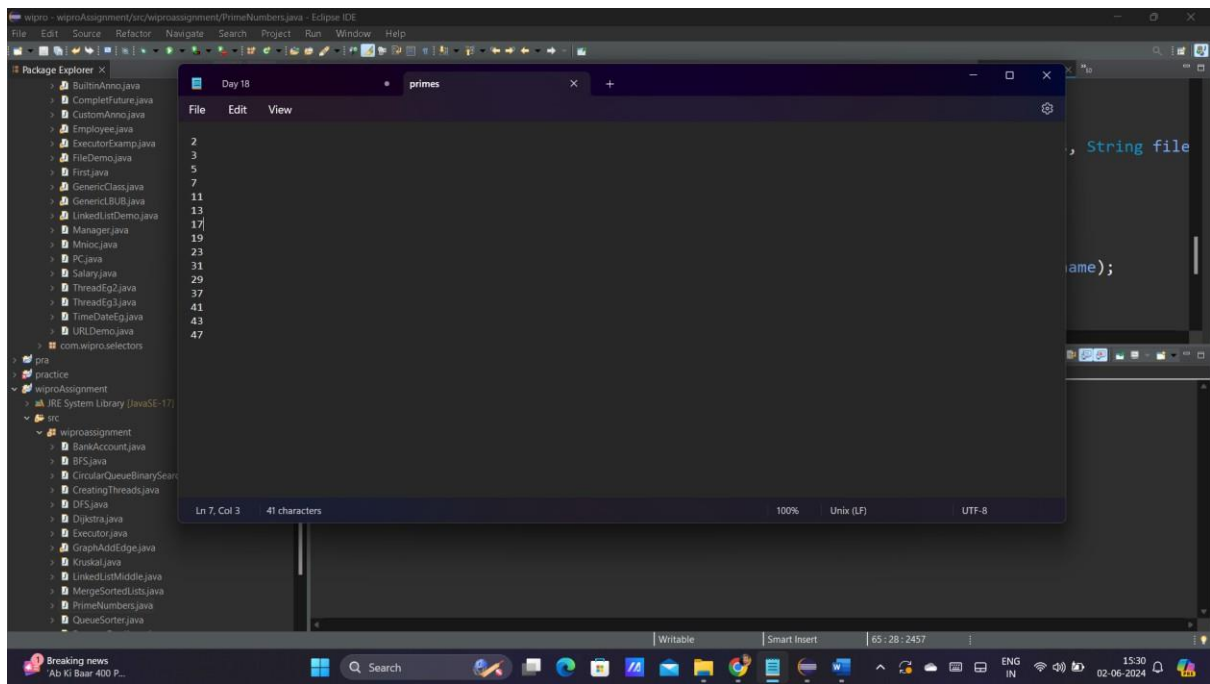


```
49     return primes;
50 }
51 }
52 private static CompletableFuture<Void> writeToFileAsync(List<Integer> primes, String file
53     return CompletableFuture.runAsync(() -> {
54         try (FileWriter writer = new FileWriter(filename)) {
55             for (Integer prime : primes) {
56                 writer.write(prime + "\n");
57             }
58             System.out.println("Prime numbers have been written to " + filename);
59         } catch (IOException e) {
60             e.printStackTrace();
61         }
62     });
63 }
```

terminated: PrimeNumbers [Java Application] C:\Program Files\Java\jdk-17\bin\javaw.exe. (02-Jun-2024 3:29:25 pm - 3:29:25 pm) [pid: 22968]

Prime numbers have been written to primes.txt





## Task 7: Writing Thread-Safe Code, Immutable Objects

Design a thread-safe Counter class with increment and decrement methods. Then demonstrate its usage from multiple threads. Also, implement and use an immutable class to share data between threads.

