#### **Use Cases**

# Java Threads Real World

Use Cases



#### 1. Asynchronous Tasks

- Offload time-consuming operations to background threads.
- **Example:** Sending emails or processing large files while the main app remains responsive.

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    new Thread(() → {
        sendEmail();
        System.out.println("Email Sent!");
    });
}
```

#### 2. Real-Time Data Processing

- Use threads for continuous data streams.
- **Example:** Processing stock market data or IoT sensor readings in real-time.

```
Thread dataProcessor = new Thread(() → {
    while (true) {
        processData(fetchNextData());
    }
});
dataProcessor.start();
```

#### 3. Task Scheduling

- Use threads to schedule periodic tasks.
- Example: Generating reports every hour or syncing data.

#### 4. Parallel Processing

- Divide tasks across threads to leverage multicore processors.
- **Example:** Sorting large datasets or Import large data in to the system.

```
ForkJoinPool pool = new ForkJoinPool();
pool.invoke(new ParallelSortTask());
```

#### 5. File Upload/Download

- Enable users to upload or download files without blocking other activities.
- **Example:** Multithreaded file transfer applications.

new Thread(() -> uploadFile(file)).start();

#### 6. Web Crawlers

- Use threads to fetch multiple web pages simultaneously.
- Example: Crawling and indexing websites efficiently.

```
ExecutorService executorService = Executors.newFixedThreadPool( nThreads: 10);
for (String url : urlList) {
    executorService.submit(() \rightarrow crawl(url));
}
```

#### 7. Chat Applications

- Separate threads for listening to messages and sending them.
- **Example:** Building a real-time chat client/server.

```
new Thread(ThreadExample::listenForMessages).start();
new Thread(ThreadExample::sendMessage).start();
```

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