

# Java Thread States

## NEW

- `Thread t1 = new Thread();`

## RUNNABLE

- `t1.start();` (NEW → RUNNABLE)

## WAITING

- `Object.wait();` (RUNNABLE → WAITING)
- `notify() / notifyAll();` (WAITING → RUNNABLE)
- `Thread.join();` (RUNNABLE → WAITING)

### Details on Join:

1. The thread that calls the join method goes into the WAITING state until the thread on which the `join()` was called completes execution.
2. Dies out will come the thread that calls the `join()` from WAITING → RUNNABLE state

### Example:

Java

```
t1.join(); // The MAIN thread calls the join() method on t1 .
```

```
// Main will go into WAITING state until the t1 completes the execution.
```

## BLOCKED

- The thread fails to acquire the lock. (RUNNABLE → BLOCKED)
- When the lock is released, the thread comes from BLOCKED → RUNNABLE

## TIMED\_WAITING

1. `Thread.sleep(ms); // Static method` (RUNNABLE → TIMED\_WAITING)

1. Time expires (TIMED\_WAITING → RUNNABLE)

2. `Object.wait(ms); // Instance method` (RUNNABLE → TIMED\_WAITING)

- Time expires (TIMED\_WAITING → RUNNABLE)

- `notify()`/`notifyAll()` is called (TIMED\_WAITING → RUNNABLE)
- *whatever happens first*

### 3. `Thread.join(ms); // Instance method` (RUNNABLE → TIMED\_WAITING)

- Time expires (TIMED\_WAITING → RUNNABLE)
- Dies out (TIMED\_WAITING → RUNNABLE)
- *Whatever happens first*

## TERMINATED

- When the `run()` completes the execution, the thread goes into the TERMINATED state.

# Producer / Consumer (Semaphores)

## Setup:

- `Full = 1` // There is 1 slot available for the producer to produce
- `Empty = 0` // There is 0 slot available for the consumer to consume.

## Producer Logic:



```

Full.acquire() // Producer is going to
produce a value.
// Producer will be able to acquire a
slot if is available

Mutex.acquire(); // Producer is locking
the shared variable.
Slot = value; // Modifying the shared
variable
Mutex.release(); // Releasing the lock

Empty.release(); // Increase the
permits available for the consumer
// Now Empty = 1; // Now consumer can
consume.

```

## Consumer Logic:



```
Empty.acquire(); // Consumer is going  
to consume a value  
  
Mutex.acquire(); // acquire a lock  
Int value = slot;  
Slot = null;  
Mutex.release(); // release the lock  
  
Full.release(); // Increase the permits  
available for the producer.
```