Specifying the Code to Run on a Thread

This lesson shows you how to implement a <u>Runnable</u> (/reference/java/lang/Runnable.html) class, which runs the code in its <u>Runnable.run()</u> (/reference/java/lang/Runnable.html#run()) method on a separate thread. You can also pass a <u>Runnable</u> (/reference/java/lang/Runnable.html) to another object that can then attach it to a thread and run it. One or more <u>Runnable</u> (/reference/java/lang/Runnable.html) objects that perform a particular operation are sometimes called a *task*.

Thread (/reference/java/lang/Thread.html) and Runnable (/reference/java/lang/Runnable.html) are basic classes that, on their own, have only limited power. Instead, they're the basis of powerful Android classes such as handlerThread (/reference/android/os/HandlerThread.html), AsyncTask (/reference/android/os/AsyncTask.html), and IntentService (/reference/android/app/IntentService.html). Thread

THIS LESSON TEACHES YOU TO

1. Define a Class that Implements Runnable
2. Implement the run() Method

YOU SHOULD ALSO READ

• Processes and Threads

TRY IT OUT

Download the sample

ThreadSample.zip

(/reference/java/lang/Thread.html) and Runnable (/reference/java/lang/Runnable.html) are also the basis of the class ThreadPoolExecutor (/reference/java/util/concurrent/ThreadPoolExecutor.html). This class automatically manages threads and task queues, and can even run multiple threads in parallel.

Define a Class that Implements Runnable

Implementing a class that implements <u>Runnable (/reference/java/lang/Runnable.html)</u> is straightforward. For example:

Implement the run() Method

In the class, the $\underline{\text{Runnable.run()}}$ (/reference/java/lang/Runnable.html#run())} method contains the code that's executed. Usually, anything is allowable in a $\underline{\text{Runnable}}$ (/reference/java/lang/Runnable.html). Remember, though, that the $\underline{\text{Runnable}}$ (/reference/java/lang/Runnable.html) won't be running on the UI thread, so it can't directly modify UI objects such as $\underline{\text{View}}$ (/reference/android/view/View.html) objects. To

communicate with the UI thread, you have to use the techniques described in the lesson <u>Communicate</u> with the UI Thread (communicate-ui.html).

At the beginning of the run() (/reference/java/lang/Runnable.html#run()) method, set the thread to use background priority by calling Process.setThreadPriority() (/reference/android /os/Process.html#setThreadPriority(int)) with THREAD PRIORITY BACKGROUND (/reference/android /os/Process.html#THREAD PRIORITY BACKGROUND). This approach reduces resource competition between the Runnable (/reference/java/lang/Runnable.html) object's thread and the UI thread.

You should also store a reference to the <u>Runnable (/reference/java/lang/Runnable.html)</u> object's <u>Thread (/reference/java/lang/Thread.html)</u> in the <u>Runnable (/reference/java/lang/Runnable.html)</u> itself, by calling <u>Thread.currentThread()</u> (/reference/java/lang/Thread.html#currentThread()).

The following snippet shows how to set up the run() (/reference/java/lang/Runnable.html#run()) method:

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