Quiz 3

Questions on how threads can be created

Question # 1

Give an example of creating a thread using the `Runnable` interface?

The below snippet creates an instance of the `Thread` class by passing in a lambda expression to create an anonymous class implementing the `Runnable` interface.

```
        Thread t = new Thread(() -> {
            System.out.println(this.getClass().getSimpleName());
        });

        t.start();
        t.join();
```

```
class Demonstration {
    public static void main( S
        Thread t = new Thread(
            System.out.println
        });
        t.start();
        t.join();
    }
}
```

Question # 2

Give an example of a thread running a task represented by the `Callable<V>` interface?

There's no constructor in the `Thread` class that takes in a type of `Callable`. However, there is one that takes in a type of `Runnable`. We can't directly execute a callable task using an instance of the `Thread` class. However we can submit the callable task to an executor service. Both approaches are shown below:

Callable with Thread Class

```
        // Anoymous class
        Callable<Void> task = new Callable<Void>() {

            @Override
            public Void call() throws Exception {
                System.out.println("Using callable indirectly with in
stance of thread class");
                return null;
            }
        };

        // creating future task
        FutureTask<Void> ft = new FutureTask<>(task);
        Thread t = new Thread(ft);
        t.start();
        t.join();
```

Callable with Executor Service

```
        // Anoymous class
        Callable<Void> task = new Callable<Void>() {

            @Override
            public Void call() throws Exception {
                System.out.println("Using callable indirectly with in
stance of thread class");
                return null;
            }
        };
```

```
        ExecutorService executorService = Executors.newFixedThreadPoo
l(5);

        executorService.submit(task);
        executorService.shutdown();
```

```
import java.util.concurrent.Ca
import java.util.concurrent.Fu
import java.util.concurrent.Ex
import java.util.concurrent.Ex

class Demonstration {
    public static void main( S
        usingExecutorService()
        usingThread();

    }

    static void usingExecutorS
        // Anoymous class
        Callable<Void> task =

            @Override
            public Void call()
                System.out.pri
                return null;
            }
        };

        ExecutorService execut
        executorService.submit
        executorService.shutdo
    }

    static void usingThread()
        // Anoymous class
        Callable<Void> task =
```

Question # 3

Give an example of representing a class using the `Thread` class.

We can extend from the `Thread` class to represent our task. Below is an example of a class that computes the square roots of given numbers. The `Task` class encapsulates the logic for the task being performed.

```
class Task<T extends Number> extends Thread {

    T item;

    public Task(T item) {
        this.item = item;
    }

    public void run() {
        System.out.println("square root is: " + Math.sqrt(item.double
Value()));
    }
}
```

```
class Demonstration {
    public static void main( String args[] ) throws Exception{

      Thread[] tasks = new Thread[10];
      for(int i = 0;i<10;i++) {
        tasks[i] = new Task(i);
        tasks[i].start();
      }

      for(int i = 0;i<10;i++) {
        tasks[i].join();
      }
    }
}

class Task<T extends Number> extends Thread {

    T item;

    public Task(T item) {
        this.item = item;
    }

    public void run() {
        System.out.println("square root is: " + Math.sqrt(item.doubleValue()));
    }
}
```