**通过继承Thread来创建线程**

创建一个线程的第二种方法是创建一个新的类，该类继承 Thread 类，然后创建一个该类的实例。

继承类必须重写 run() 方法，该方法是新线程的入口点。它也必须调用 start() 方法才能执行。

该方法尽管被列为一种多线程实现方式，但是本质上也是实现了 Runnable 接口的一个实例。

实例

class ThreadDemo extends Thread {

private Thread t;

private String threadName;

ThreadDemo( String name) {

threadName = name;

System.out.println("Creating " + threadName );

}

public void run() {

System.out.println("Running " + threadName );

try {

for(int i = 4; i > 0; i--) {

System.out.println("Thread: " + threadName + ", " + i);

// 让线程睡眠一会

Thread.sleep(50);

}

}catch (InterruptedException e) {

System.out.println("Thread " + threadName + " interrupted.");

}

System.out.println("Thread " + threadName + " exiting.");

}

public void start () {

System.out.println("Starting " + threadName );

if (t == null) {

t = new Thread (this, threadName);

t.start ();

}

}

}

public class TestThread {

public static void main(String args[]) {

ThreadDemo T1 = new ThreadDemo( "Thread-1");

T1.start();

ThreadDemo T2 = new ThreadDemo( "Thread-2");

T2.start();

}

}

编译以上程序运行结果如下：

Creating Thread-1

Starting Thread-1

Creating Thread-2

Starting Thread-2

Running Thread-1

Thread: Thread-1, 4

Running Thread-2

Thread: Thread-2, 4

Thread: Thread-1, 3

Thread: Thread-2, 3

Thread: Thread-1, 2

Thread: Thread-2, 2

Thread: Thread-1, 1

Thread: Thread-2, 1

Thread Thread-1 exiting.

Thread Thread-2 exiting.