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, which executes a call to run method.

Syntax:

```
ClassThread t = new Thread( ClassThread( );
    t.start();
```

Why is it necessary to start() the thread object and not to use the run() method?

- If we try to use 'ThreadObj.run();' instead of using start(), then we would notice that the program works similar to a single threaded program.
- This is because when we call the run() method directly from the main() method, the thread starts in the current call stack.
- Instead, when we use start() method in main(), the thread starts in a seperate call stack.
- The stacks for both scenarios are shown in Figure 14.1.

Conclusion:

Hence, by performing this practical I got to learn about how to create java programs which can perform multithreading by extending thread classes. I also created, debugged and executed java programs based on the concept of threads by extending classes.