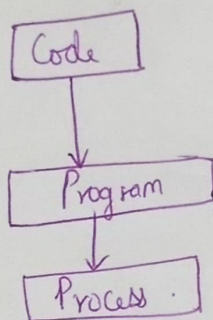


Combine to solve the big problem. 57 programs

## Java Concurrency & Multithreading

### \* Intro to Multithreading

Process  $\rightarrow$  Running prog.



Parallelism  $\rightarrow$  (when multiple task progress together).

Concurrency  $\rightarrow$  (Multiple things but only 1 progress at a time).

### Hello world of threads

objective:- write a program that prints "Hello world" in a separate thread.

Class HelloWorldPrinter implements Runnable

```
void run() {  
    print("Hello world");  
}
```

3. Main method:

- $\rightarrow$  Create an object
- $\rightarrow$  Pass object on thread
- $\rightarrow$  Start the thread

Step 1:- Think in terms of task that you want to do in parallel.

Step 2:- For each thing create a class and implement runnable.

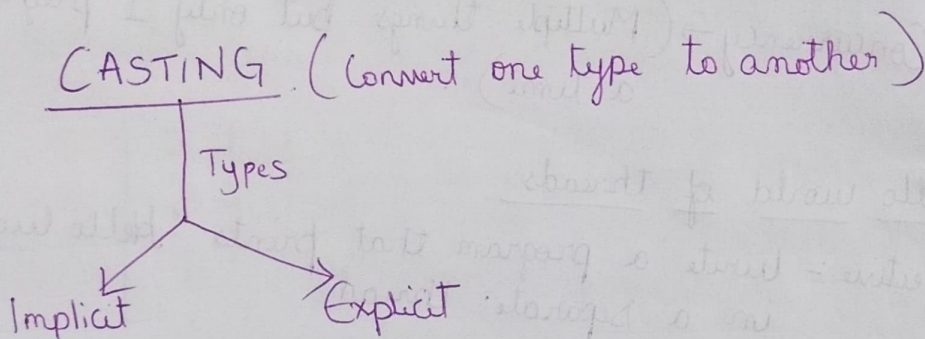
(If we are ~~using~~ implementing runnable we should use `run()`).

Cont.

Array-

length  $\rightarrow$  Var. length

Sort  $\rightarrow$  Arrays.sort (Var).



\* Java allows implicit Casting (Big  $\rightarrow$  Small).

\* Convert one datatype to another data type is Casting.

~~int~~ datatype Var = Var + (int) number (double).

\* Cannot Convert String into int.



## Multithreading

- Multiple threads of execut<sup>n</sup> inside same appl<sup>n</sup>. A thread is like a separate CPU execut<sup>n</sup> your appl<sup>n</sup>. It is like having multiple CPU execut<sup>n</sup> diff parts of code at same time.

## Why Multithreading

- Better utilizat<sup>n</sup> of single CPU.
- Better " " multiple CPU or CPU Cores.

## Benefits

Simpler program design in some situat<sup>n</sup>  
More fair division of CPU resources bet<sup>n</sup> diff task.

## Diff<sup>n</sup> Ways to Create Threads

- (i). Extending Thread class
- (ii). Implementing runnable interface.

## Lifecycle

A thread can exist in any one of the following states.

- (i). New (ii). Runnable (iii). Blocked (iv). Waiting (v). Timed Waiting (vi). Terminated.

1. New State - Not yet started to run. when a thread lies in this state, code is yet to be run and has not started to execute.

2. Runnable State - Ready to run thread or already running.

3. Blocked - It will be in block state when it is trying for a lock.

4. Waiting State - when it will call wait() or Join().

Software

Process - A process may also want to get multiple things done in parallel.

→ input from Keyboard

→ Spell Check

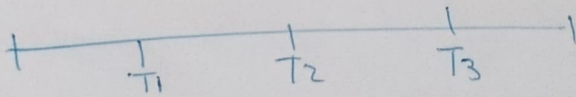
→ Grammar Check

→ Refreshing UI.

Concurrency & Parallelism

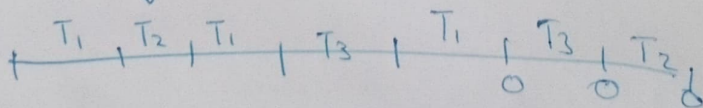
option 1:- Sequential

\* Only 1 task in middle at a time



option 2:- (Concurrent).

\* Multiple task in mid at same time



option 3:- (Parallelism) + (Concurrent).

