

Lecture 21

Threads

Multithreaded programs

Synchronization



Threads

- Why do we need parallel programming?
 - Multiple tasks at once
- What is a process
 - Self-contained execution environment
 - Private run-time resources and own memory space
- What is a thread
 - Lightweight process (fewer resources)
 - Exists within a process (every process has at least one)
 - Share process's resources



Thread Sleep

- Sleeping thread for a specified time
- Static method!
- Causes ONLY THE CURRENT thread to sleep

```
for (int i = 1; i <= 10; i++) {
     Thread.sleep(200);
     System.out.println("Counting... " + i);
}</pre>
```



Runnable

```
public class MyRunnable implements Runnable {
   @Override
   public void run() {
      for(int i = 0; i < 10; i++) {</pre>
          System.out.println("Method run " + i);
          try {
             Thread.sleep(1000);
          } catch (InterruptedException e) {
             e.printStackTrace();
```



Thread

```
public class MyThread extends Thread {
   @Override
   public void run() {
      for (int i = 1; i <= 10; i++) {</pre>
          try {
             Thread.sleep(1000);
          } catch (InterruptedException e) {
             return;
          System.out.println("counting... " + i);
   public MyThread(String name) {
      super(name);
```



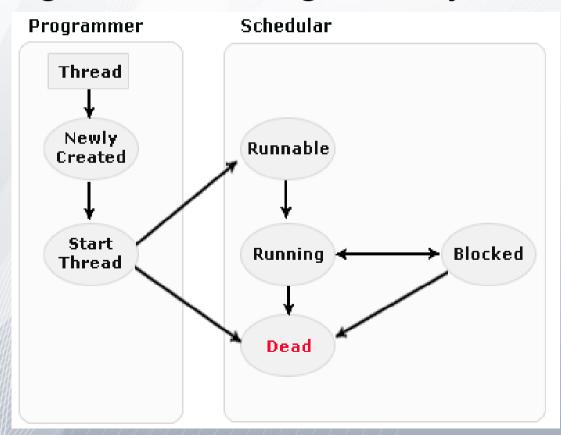
Exercise

- Create a Runnable which counts to 5 and prints the numbers to the console
- Make 5 threads using it and start them
- Slow down the counting (sleep)
 - Run the program several times. Which thread prints the first number?



Livecycle

- Buy invoking start() method it doesn't mean that the thread has access to the CPU
- Thread might not start right away.





Thread States

- New state only instance of the thread is created and the actual thread is not alive
 - start() is not invoked yet
- Runnable (Ready to run) just after the start() method
 - Waiting for a turn on the processor
- Running state currently executing
 - Scheduler selects the thread from a runnable pool.



Thread States

- Blocked state
 - Enters in blocked state when waits for resources that are hold by another thread.
- Dead state means the thread can't run ever again
 - A thread can be considered as "dead" when its run() method completes



More About Threads

- Every main() method starts a thread
 - All our previous programs were single-threaded programs
- Every thread has its own call-stack
- Every thread can be debugged as a separate program
- interrupt() vs stop() methods
 - What is a deprecated method?



Thread interrupt

```
MyRunnable runnable = new MyRunnable();
Thread t1 = new Thread(runnable, "Thread 1");
Thread t2 = new Thread(runnable, "Thread 2");
Thread t3 = new Thread(runnable, "Thread 3");
Thread t4 = new Thread(runnable, "Thread 4");
Thread t5 = new Thread(runnable, "Thread 5");
t1.start();
t2.start();
t3.start();
t4.start();
t5.start();
Thread.sleep(2700);
t1.interrupt();
```



IsAlive()?

```
MyRunnable runnable = new MyRunnable();
Thread t1 = new Thread(runnable, "TestThread 1");
Thread t2 = new Thread(runnable, "TestThread 2");
Thread t3 = new Thread(runnable, "TestThread 3");
t1.start();
t2.start();
t3.start();
int i=0;
while(t1.isAlive() || t2.isAlive() || t3.isAlive()) {
   //Thread.sleep(50);
   i++;
System.out.println("All threads are dead");
System.out.println(i);
```



Thread Join?

Current thread waits the joined thread

```
MyRunnable runnable = new MyRunnable();
Thread t1 = new Thread(runnable, "Thread 1");
Thread t2 = new Thread(runnable, "Thread 2");
Thread t3 = new Thread(runnable, "Thread 3");
t1.start();
t2.start();
t3.start();
t1.join();
t2.join();
t3.join();
System.out.println("All thread are dead...");
```



Synchronization

- Resources for a single-threaded application
- Shared resources between many threads
- Dead lock
 - Two or more threads are blocked forever waiting for each-other
 - Eclipse demo
- Bank and Bank account example
 - Eclipse demo
- Producer Consumer
 - Eclipse demo



Let's code!

Simple bouncing ball game