

6.1 THREADS

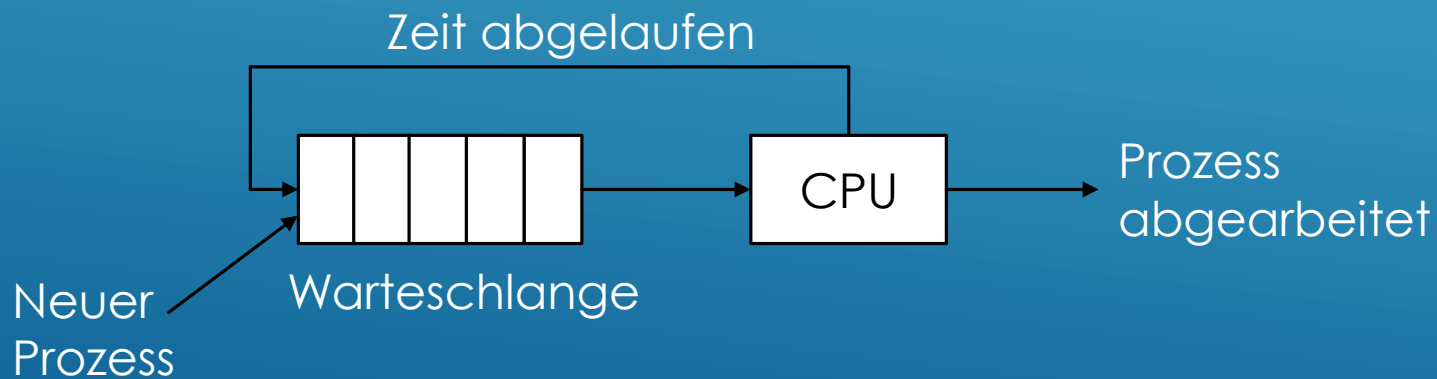
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AGENDA

- ▶ Vorwort
- ▶ Threads in Java
- ▶ Threads in Android
- ▶ TL;DR
- ▶ Fragen

VORWORT

- ▶ Android ist durch den Linuxkernel multitaskingfähig
- ▶ Komfortfunktionen erleichtern die Arbeit mit Threads
- ▶ Theoretisch pro CPU ein Prozess
- ▶ Praktisch „unbegrenzte“ Anzahl an Prozessen, die abwechselnd ausgeführt werden



Quelle: Eigene Darstellung

THREADS IN JAVA 1/3

- ▶ Die Basis:

- ▶ Klasse: **java.lang.Thread**
- ▶ Interface: **java.lang.Runnable**

```
Runnable r = new Runnable() {  
    @Override  
    public void run() {  
        // Do something expensive  
    }  
};  
  
Thread t = new Thread(r);  
t.start();
```

- ▶ Schlüsselwörter:

- ▶ **Volatile**

Variable beinhaltet threadübergreifend immer den zuletzt geschriebenen Zustand

- ▶ **Synchronized**

Methode/Codeabschnitt kann nur von einem Thread gleichzeitig betreten werden

```
public synchronized void oneAtATime(){  
    // have some time alone  
}  
  
public void comeIn(){  
    synchronized (this) {  
        // have some time alone  
    }  
}
```

THREADS IN JAVA 2/3

- ▶ Wichtige Methoden:
 - ▶ start(): Starten des Threads
 - ▶ interrupt(): Unterbrechen des Threads
 - ▶ getName()/getId()
 - ▶ isAlive(): Überprüfen des Status
 - ▶ sleep(int milliseconds)
 - ▶ join(): Warten auf Beenden des Threads
 - ▶ yield(): Restzeit aufgeben und neu anstellen

```
volatile boolean mKeepRunning;

public void doSomeMagic() throws InterruptedException
{
    mKeepRunning = true;

    Runnable r = new Runnable() {
        @Override
        public void run() {
            while(mKeepRunning){
                // do some magic
            }
        }
    };

    Thread t = new Thread(r);
    t.start();

    // do something so the thread can run

    mKeepRunning = false;
    t.join();

    // Thread is dead -> Continue doing other stuff
}
```

THREADS IN JAVA 3/3

- ▶ Mehrere Threads per:
 - ▶ Interface: **java.util.concurrent.ExecutorService**
- ▶ Threads brauchen viel Speicher
=> Vorsicht! Weniger ist oft mehr!

```
int nThreads = Runtime.getRuntime().availableProcessors();
ExecutorService es = Executors.newFixedThreadPool(nThreads);

/*
ExecutorService es = Executors.newCachedThreadPool();
*/

es.execute(new Runnable() {
    @Override
    public void run() {
        // do some magic
    }
});

es.shutdown();

while(!es.isTerminated()){
    // wait
}
```

THREADS IN ANDROID 1/4

- ▶ Main-Thread:
 - ▶ Wird vom System beim Start einer App erzeugt
 - ▶ Zuständig für Programmlogik **UND** das User-Interface
 - ▶ Main-Thread == UI-Thread
- ▶ Ist der Main-Thread überlastet, dann „**Application not responding**“

Async Examples isn't responding.

Do you want to close it?

WAIT

OK

Quelle: <http://jdam.cd/async-android/>

THREADS IN ANDROID 2/4

```
Runnable task = new Runnable() {  
    @Override  
    public void run() {  
        // do some expensive work  
  
        // show that you're done  
        TextView tv = findViewById(R.id.done);  
        tv.setText("I am done!");  
    }  
};  
  
new Thread(task).start();
```

- ▶ **CalledFromWrongThreadException:**
Only the original thread that created a view hierarchy can touch its views
- ▶ => **Logik und UI-Aktualisierungen klar trennen!**

THREADS IN ANDROID 3/4

► runOnUiThread(Runnable r)

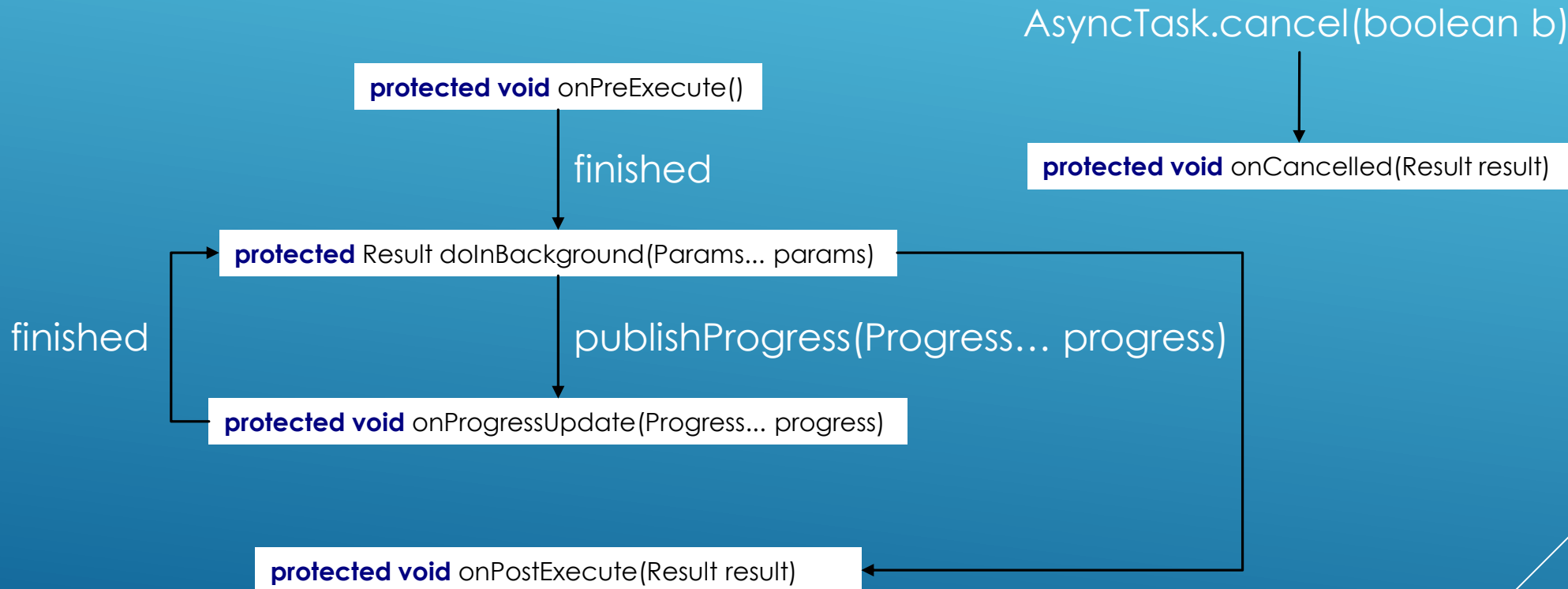
```
Runnable task = new Runnable() {  
    @Override  
    public void run() {  
        // do some expensive work  
  
        // show that you're done  
        Runnable updateUI = new Runnable() {  
            @Override  
            public void run() {  
                TextView tv = findViewById(R.id.done);  
                tv.setText("I am done!");  
            }  
        };  
        runOnUiThread(updateUI);  
    }  
};
```

► Handler

```
Runnable task = new Runnable() {  
    @Override  
    public void run() {  
        // do some expensive work  
  
        Handler refresh = new Handler(Looper.getMainLooper());  
  
        refresh.post(new Runnable() {  
            @Override  
            public void run() {  
                // show that you're done  
                TextView tv = findViewById(R.id.done);  
                tv.setText("I am done!");  
            }  
        });  
    }  
};
```

THREADS IN ANDROID 4/4

- ▶ Klasse: **android.os.AsyncTask<Params, Progress, Result>**
- ▶ Lifecycle eines AsyncTasks:



BEISPIEL

TL;DR

- ▶ MainThread == UI-Thread
- ▶ ExecutorService zum Verwalten von mehreren Threads
- ▶ UI-Aktualisierung muss im UI-Thread laufen
=> **runOnUiThread** oder **AsyncTask**
- ▶ **Weniger ist mehr!**

OFFENE FRAGEN?

QUELLEN

- ▶ Künneth, Thomas (2017): Android 7 – Das Praxisbuch für Entwickler
- ▶ Android User Guide (abgerufen 12/2017): Thread annotations - <https://developer.android.com/studio/write/annotations.html#thread-annotations>
- ▶ Android Developers (abgerufen 12/2017): Processes and Threads - <https://developer.android.com/guide/components/processes-and-threads.html>
- ▶ Oracle Docs (abgerufen 12/2017): ExecutorService - <https://docs.oracle.com/javase/7/docs/api/java/util/concurrent/ExecutorService.html>
- ▶ Oracle Docs (abgerufen 12/2017): Synchronized Methods - <https://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/essential/concurrency/syncmeth.html>