

# Topics



- Role of join() Method?
- Suspending and Resuming Threads ?

# Joining Threads via join() Method



- final void join() throws InterruptedException
- join() method allows the thread to wait until the thread on which it was called terminates.
- Calling thread waits until the specified thread joins.

# join() Method Example



```
class JoinTest
```

```
{
```

```
    public static void main(String args[])
```

```
{
```

```
        Thread T1 = new Thread()
```

```
{
```

```
            public void run()
```

```
{
```

```
                try
```

```
{
```

```
                    for(int i =0; i<2; i++)
```

```
{
```

```
                        System.out.println("Hello");
```

```
                        Thread.sleep(100);
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

```
                catch(InterruptedException e) {}
```

```
            // End of Method
```

```
        }; // End of class and Statement
```

# join() Method Example ...



```
Thread T2 = new Thread()  
{  
    public void run()  
    {  
        try  
        {  
            for(int i =0; i<2; i++)  
            {  
                System.out.println("Welcome");  
                Thread.sleep(100);  
            }  
        }  
        catch(InterruptedException e) {}  
    }  
} // End of Method  
}; // End of class and Statement
```

```
T1.start();  
T2.start();
```

```
for(int i =0; i<2;i++)  
    System.out.println("Hello Welcome");  
System.out.println("Main Method Exits");
```

```
// End of main() Method
```

```
} // End of class JoinTest
```

# join() Method Example ...

## Sample Outputs

---



Hello Welcome  
Hello Welcome  
Welcome  
Hello  
Main Method Exits  
Welcome  
Hello

Hello Welcome  
Hello Welcome  
Main Method Exits  
Welcome  
Hello  
Welcome  
Hello

Hello Welcome  
Hello Welcome  
Main Method Exits  
Welcome  
Hello  
Hello  
Welcome

# join() Method Example ...



```
class JoinTest
{
```

```
    public static void main(String args[])
    {
```

```
        Thread T1 = .....; // Same statement as used Earlier
```

```
        Thread T2 = .....; // Same statement as used Earlier
```

```
        T1.start();
```

```
        try
```

```
        {
```

```
            T1.join();
```

```
        }
```

```
        catch(InterruptedException e) { }
```

```
        T2.start();
```

```
        try
```

```
        {
```

```
            T2.join();
```

```
        }
```

```
        catch(InterruptedException e) { }
```

```
        for(int i =0; i<2;i++)
```

```
            System.out.println("Hello Welcome");
```

```
        System.out.println("Main Method Exits");
```

```
    } // End of Method
```

```
} //End of class
```

<<OUTPUT>>

Hello

Hello

Welcome

Welcome

Hello Welcome

Hello Welcome

Main Method Exits

# Suspending and Resuming Threads



- Earlier Versions of Java supports the following two methods for suspending and resuming the threads
  1. `final void suspend();` → Suspends the Currently Running Thread
  2. `final void resume();` → Resumes the Currently Suspended Thread
- However, both `suspend()` and `resume()` methods have been deprecated
- Modern Approach for suspending and resuming threads is via synchronization [ Next slide]

# Modern Approach for Suspending and Resuming Threads



```
class SampleThread extends Thread
{
```

```
.....
boolean suspendFlag=false;           // Introduce a boolean type flag variable
```

```
// Introduce a suspend method which sets the value of suspendFlag = true
void mySuspend() { suspendFlag = true; }
```

```
// Introduce a synchronized resume method which sets the value of suspendFlag = false
synchronized void myResume() { suspendFlag = false; }
```

```
public void run()
{
```

```
    // Check the value of flag at the entry
```

```
    try
    {
```

```
        synchronized(this) { while(suspendFlag) wait(); }
```

```
    }
```

```
        catch(InterruptedException e) { }
```

```
    } // End of run Method
```

```
} // end of thread class
```



---

# *Thank You*