

What if we call Java run() method directly instead start() method?

- Each thread starts in a separate call stack.
- o Invoking the run() method from the main thread, the run() method goes onto the current call stack rather than at the beginning of a new call stack.

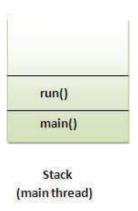
FileName: TestCallRun1.java

```
class TestCallRun1 extends Thread{
public void run(){
   System.out.println("running...");
}
public static void main(String args[]){
   TestCallRun1 t1=new TestCallRun1();
   t1.run();//fine, but does not start a separate call stack
}
}
```

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Output:

```
running...
```



Problem if you direct call run() method

FileName: TestCallRun2.java

```
class TestCallRun2 extends Thread{
public void run(){
  for(int i=1;i<5;i++){
    try{Thread.sleep(500);}catch(InterruptedException e){System.out.println(e);}
    System.out.println(i);
}

public static void main(String args[]){
  TestCallRun2 t1=new TestCallRun2();
  TestCallRun2 t2=new TestCallRun2();

t1.run();</pre>
```

```
t2.run();
}
}
```

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Output:

As we can see in the above program that there is no context-switching because here t1 and t2 will be treated as normal object not thread object.



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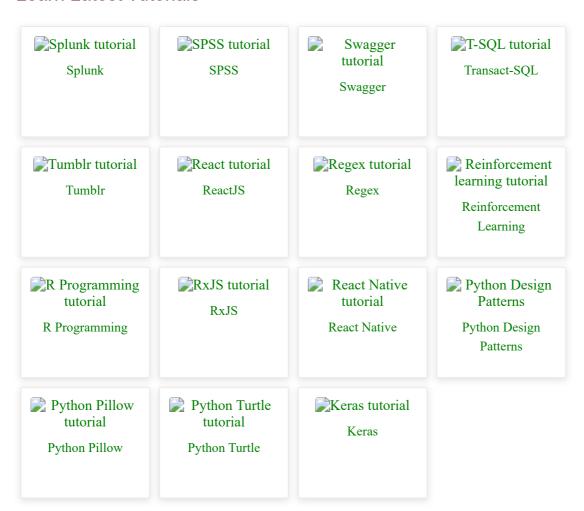






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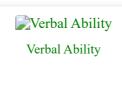
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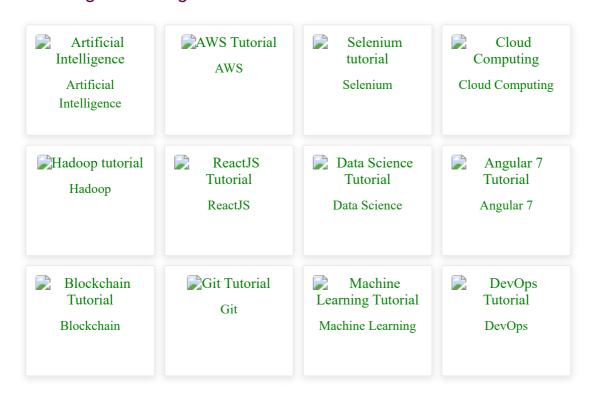








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