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Write down the difference between start() and run() method of Thread class?
2) What will be the output of the following program?
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   public class JoinExample2 {
       public static void main(String[] args) {
          Thread th1 = new Thread(new MyClass2(), "th1");
Thread th2 = new Thread(new MyClass2(), "th2");
Thread th3 = new Thread(new MyClass2(), "th3");
          th1.start();
          th2.start();
          th3.start();
       }
   class MyClass2 implements Runnable{
        public void run() {
          Thread t = Thread.currentThread();
            System.out.println("Thread started: "+t.getName());
            try {
                 Thread.sleep(4000);
            } catch (InterruptedException ie) {
                ie.printStackTrace();
            System.out.println("Thread ended: "+t.getName());
        }
   }
3) What will be the output of the program?
                                                                                        2
   class MyThread extends Thread
        MyThread() {}
        MyThread(Runnable r) {super(r); }
        public void run()
        {
             System.out.print("Inside Thread ");}
   class MyRunnable implements Runnable
   { public void run()
             System.out.print(" Inside Runnable"); }
   class Test
      public static void main(String[] args)
            new MyThread().start();
             new MyThread(new MyRunnable()).start(); }
   }
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4) What will be the output of the program?
   class s1 implements Runnable
       int x = 0, y = 0;
       int addX() {x++; return x;}
       int addY() {y++; return y;}
       public void run() {
       for(int i = 0; i < 10; i++)
           System.out.println(addX() + " " + addY());}
       public static void main(String args[])
          s1 run1 = new s1();
           s1 run2 = new s1();
           Thread t1 = new Thread(run1);
           Thread t2 = new Thread(run2);
           t1.start();
           t2.start(); }
   }
5) What will be the output of the program?
   class Test
   {
       public static void main(String [] args)
          { printAll(args); }
       public static void printAll(String[] lines)
           for(int i = 0; i < lines.length; i++)</pre>
              { System.out.println(lines[i]);
                Thread.currentThread().sleep(1000); }
```

2

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} }