



#### IN JAVA THERE ARE 2 WAYS IN WHICH THIS COULD BE ACCOMPLISHED

#### OLD-SCHOOL

#### **RUNNABLE INTERFACE**

IS IMPLEMENTED BY A CLASS WITH THE OPERATIONS TO BE CARRIED OUT ON THE OTHER THREADS

# "THREAD" IN-BUILT CLASS "EXECUTORS" IN-BUILT CLASS

OBJECTS OF THE THREAD CLASS TAKE IN THE RUNNABLE OBJECTS AND RUN THEM ON INDIVIDUAL THREADS

## "THREAD.JOIN()" ON THE THREADS

THE MAIN CLASS CALLS THE JOIN METHOD ON EACH THREAD WHICH WILL WAIT UNTIL THE THREAD FINISHES

# **NEW SCHOOL**

### CALLABLE INTERFACE

IS IMPLEMENTED BY A CLASS WITH THE OPERATIONS TO BE CARRIED OUT ON THE OTHER THREADS

JAVA PROVIDES HELPER OBJECTS THAT KNOW HOW TO START, MANAGE AND STOP CALLABLE OBJECTS

# "FUTURE.GET()"

FUTURES ARE OBJECTS WHICH WILL HOLD RESULTS IN THE FUTURE (I.E. ONCE THE CALLABLE OBJECT FINISHES WHATEVER STUFF IT HAD TO DO ON THE OTHER THREAD)

**BOTH THESE WAYS DIRECTLY MAKE USE OF THE COMMAND PATTERN** 

# BOTH THESE WAYS DIRECTLY MAKE USE OF THE COMMAND PATTERN

RECALL THAT THE COMMAND PATTERN
SEPARATES THE EXECUTION OF AN
ACTION FROM THE ACTION ITSELF

IN THREADING, WE DEFINE THE ACTION
THAT WE WOULD LIKE THE NEW THREAD
TO UNDERTAKE -

AND WRAP THAT ACTION IN THE BODY OF AN OBJECT THAT IMPLEMENTS AN INTERFACE WITH JUST ONE METHOD

WE THEN ASK THAT THIS
OBJECT "DO ITS THING"
(I.E. EXECUTE ITS ACTION)
ON A SEPARATE THREAD

Callable Runnable