

GAM/IT/2022/F/0033

LAB2-TASK 01

```
public class SimpleThread extends Thread {
```

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

```
        System.out.println(Thread.currentThread().getId() + " is executing the thread.");
```

```
    }
```

```
}
```

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

```
    SimpleThread thread1 = new SimpleThread();
```

```
    SimpleThread thread2 = new SimpleThread();
```

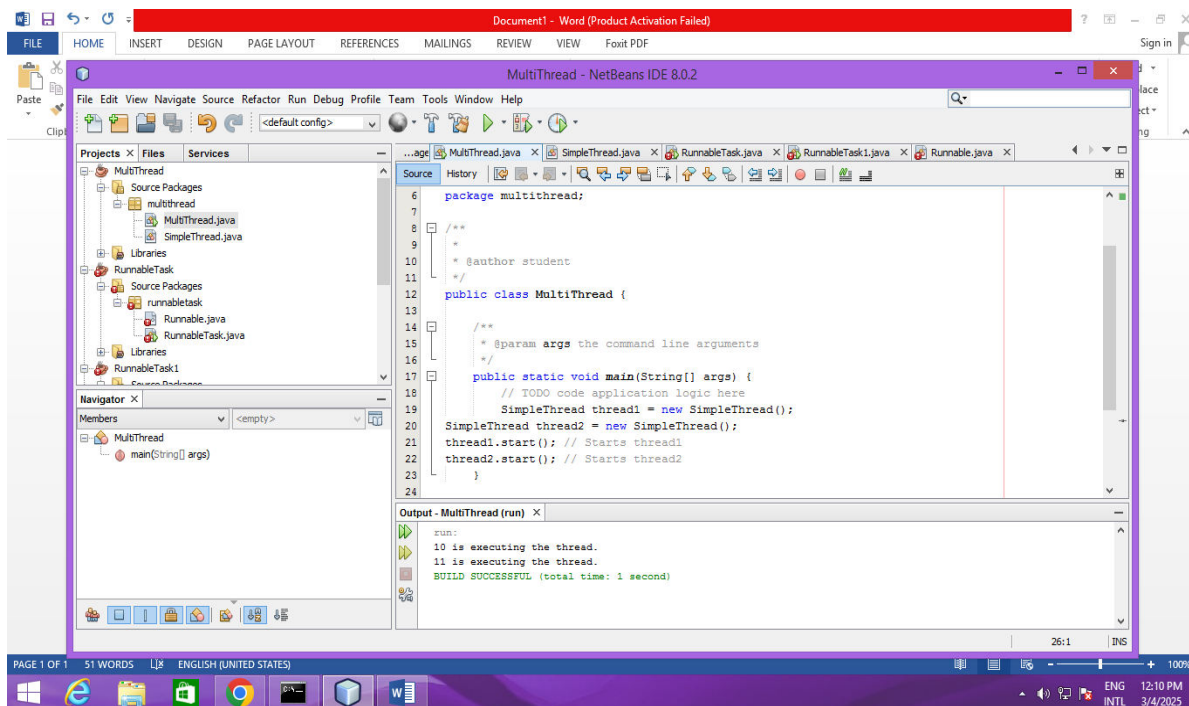
```
    thread1.start();
```

```
    thread2.start();
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

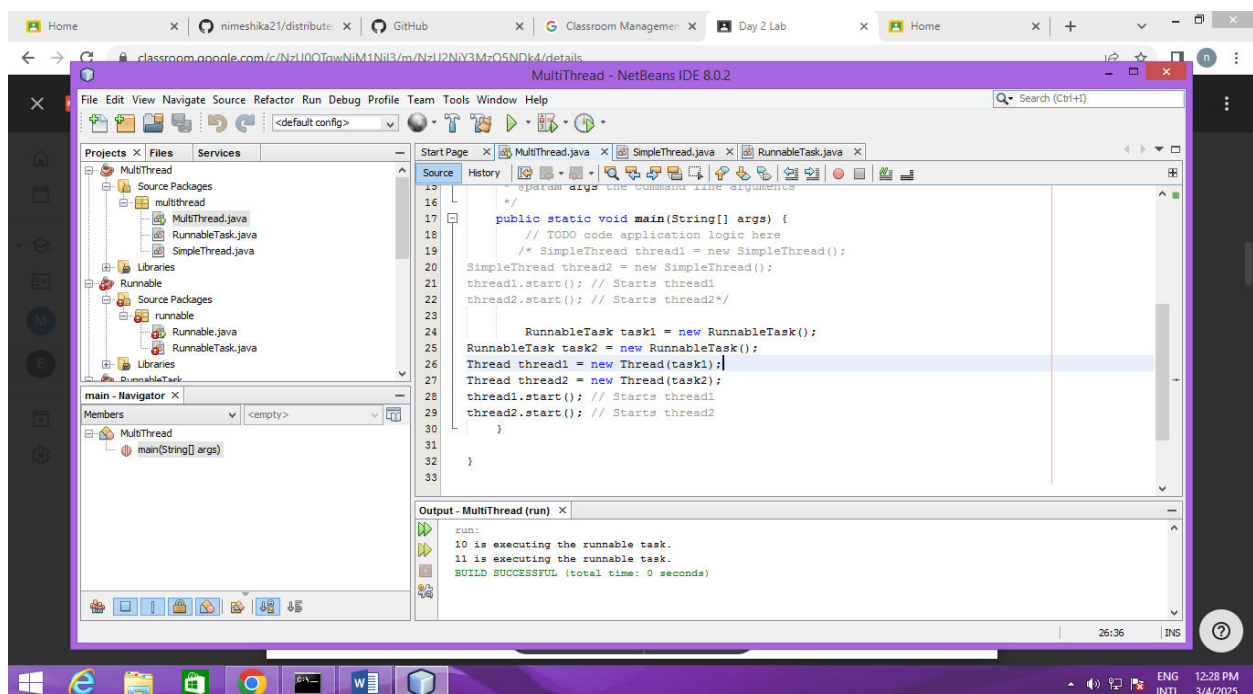
OUTPUT



2) Lab02- TASK 02

```
public class RunnableTask implements Runnable {  
  
    public void run() {  
  
        System.out.println(Thread.currentThread().getId() + " is executing the runnable task.");  
  
    }  
  
}  
  
public static void main(String[] args) {  
  
    RunnableTask task1 = new RunnableTask();  
  
    RunnableTask task2 = new RunnableTask();  
  
    Thread thread1 = new Thread(task1);  
  
    Thread thread2 = new Thread(task2);  
  
    thread1.start();  
  
    thread2.start();  
  
}  
  
}
```

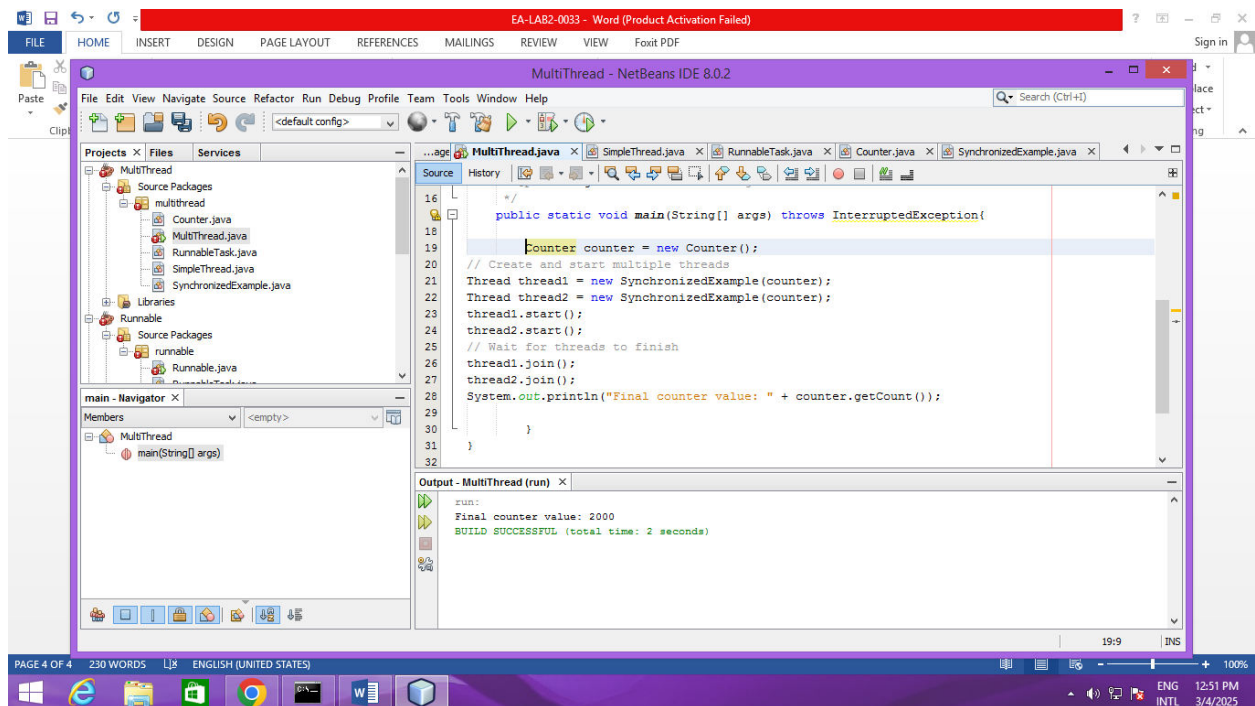
OUTPUT



3) LAB03-TASK-03

```
public class Counter {  
    private int count = 0;  
  
    // Synchronized method to ensure thread-safe access to the counter  
    public synchronized void increment() {  
        count++;  
    }  
  
    public int getCount() {  
        return count; }  
  
    public class SynchronizedExample extends Thread{  
        private Counter counter;  
  
        public SynchronizedExample(Counter counter) {  
            this.counter = counter; }  
  
        @Override  
        public void run() {  
            for (int i = 0; i < 1000; i++) {  
                counter.increment();  
            }  
        }  
  
        public static void main(String[] args) throws InterruptedException{  
            Counter counter = new Counter;  
  
            Thread thread1 = new SynchronizedExample(counter);  
            Thread thread2 = new SynchronizedExample(counter);  
  
            thread1.start();  
            thread2.start();  
  
            thread1.join();  
            thread2.join();  
  
            System.out.println("Final counter value: " + counter.getCount()); } }
```

OUTPUT



4) Lab02-task-04

package multithread;

import java.util.concurrent.ExecutorService;

import java.util.concurrent.Executors;

class Task implements Runnable {

private int taskId;

public Task(int taskId) {

this.taskId = taskId;

}

@Override

public void run() {

System.out.println("Task " + taskId + " is being processed by " +

```

Thread.currentThread().getName());
}
}

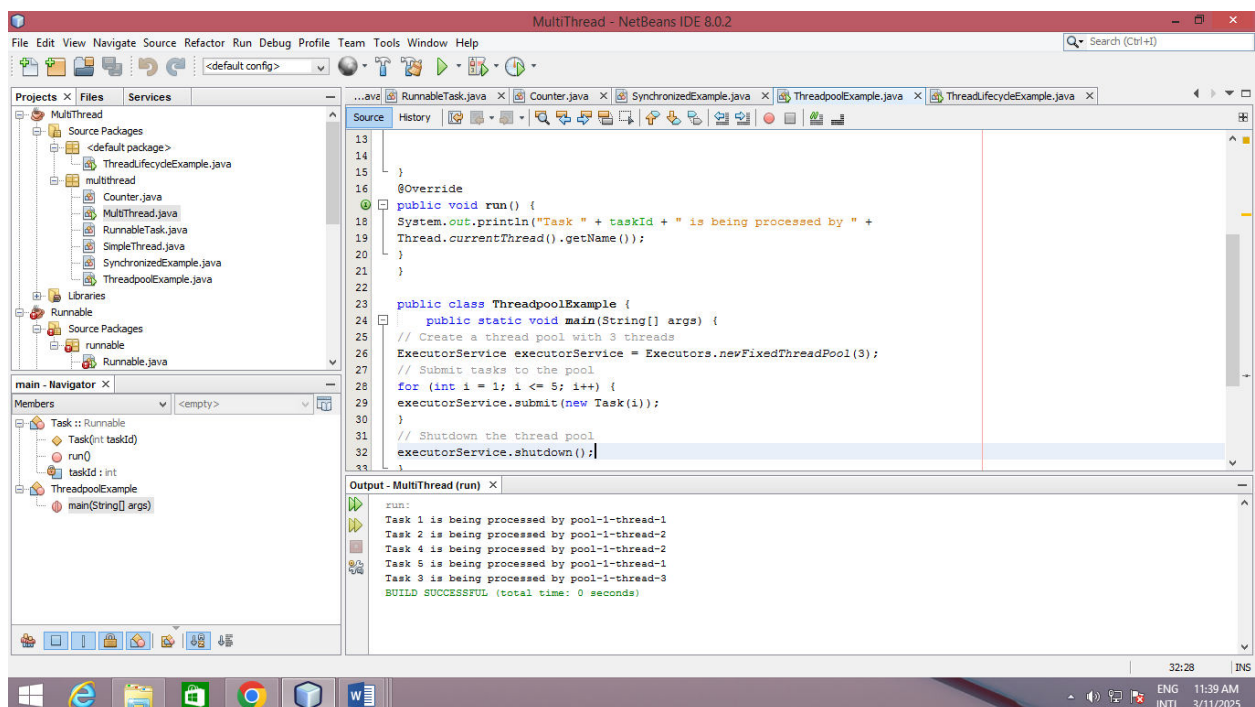
```

```

public class ThreadpoolExample {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        // Create a thread pool with 3 threads
        ExecutorService executorService = Executors.newFixedThreadPool(3);
        // Submit tasks to the pool
        for (int i = 1; i <= 5; i++) {
            executorService.submit(new Task(i));
        }
        // Shutdown the thread pool
        executorService.shutdown();
    }
}

```

OUTPUT



5) Lab02- TASK 05

```
public class ThreadLifecycleExample extends Thread{

    @Override

    public void run() {

        System.out.println(Thread.currentThread().getName() + " - State: " +

        Thread.currentThread().getState());

        try {

            Thread.sleep(2000);

        } catch (InterruptedException e) {

            e.printStackTrace();

        }

        System.out.println(Thread.currentThread().getName() + " - State after sleep: " +

        Thread.currentThread().getState());

    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {

        ThreadLifecycleExample thread = new ThreadLifecycleExample();

        System.out.println(thread.getName() + " - State before start: " +thread.getState());

        thread.start();

        System.out.println(thread.getName() + " - State after start: " +

        thread.getState());

    }

}
```

OUTPUT

