# Creating and Managing Threads



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#### Introduction



#### Topics we'll cover:

- How to start threads
- Monitor when they finish or die
- How to make them sleep
- How to interrupt them
- Misc. topics





'Hello World!' Demo

Prints a greeting to multiple countries

Nothing special yet - just single-threaded



## Creating Threads



#### To start a thread:

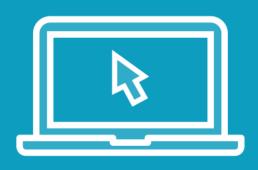
-Create an instance of java.lang.Thread

-call start()

New thread starts at run() method

Standard threads persist until exiting run()





Same demo, but multithreaded this time

Shows how to create threads by extending the Thread class





Investigation of run() vs start()

Same program, but calling run() directly





Investigation of run() vs start()

Same demo but with the thread ID printed



### To Create Threads Call start()

Must call start() and not run() to create a thread

This is tested on Java exams

Easy mistake to make



## Problems Inheriting from Thread



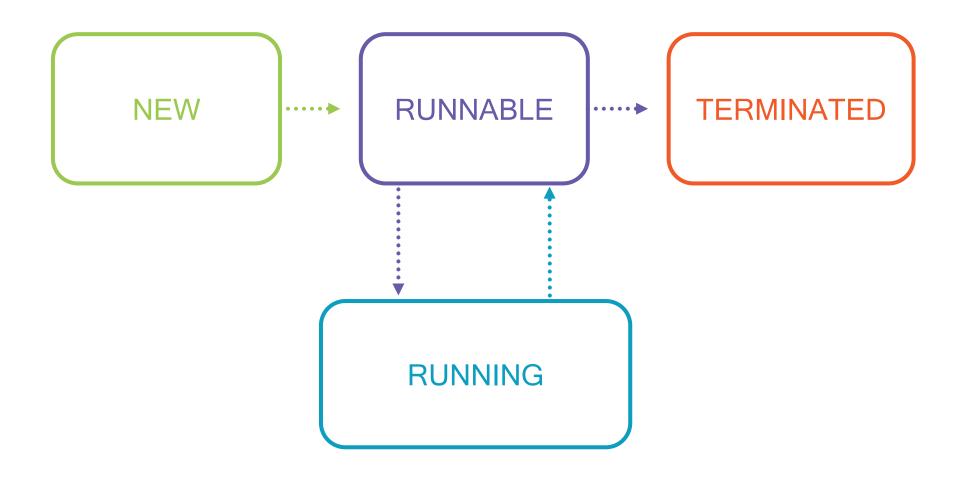
Should prefer composition over inheritance
Inheritance hierarchies get unwieldy
Can only inherit from one class in Java



**Creating Multithreaded Runnable** 



## The Thread State Engine





### start() Can Be Called Once



Calling start() again throws an IllegalThreadStateException

Can use getState() to obtain the thread's state



#### Daemon Threads



Exists as long as some non-daemon threads exist

May evaporate if no non-daemon threads left

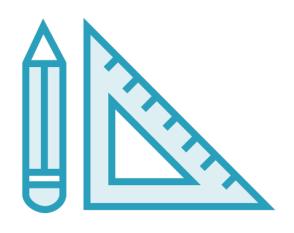
- No clean up, no finalizers called

Used for support threads

- e.g. garbage collector



## Creating Daemon Threads



To designate, call setDaemon(true) before start

Should never handle resources which need to be:

- Closed properly
- Cleaned up

Don't mark threads daemon just to make shutdown easier



### Runnable's Interface

marked @FunctionalInterface

Can use with lambda expressions safely



## Sleeping



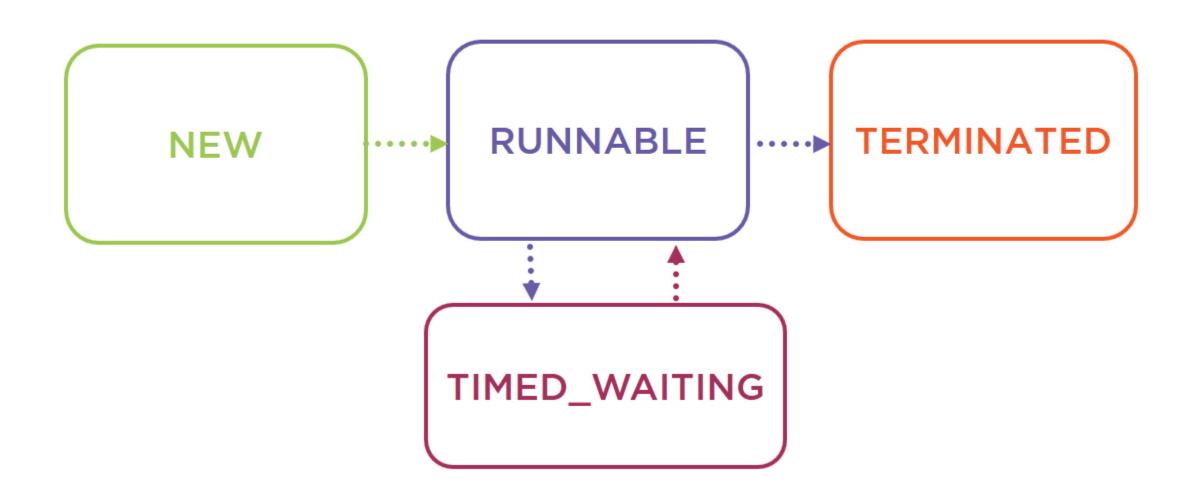
Can use loop to wait for period to expire

- But doesn't block
- Takes CPU resource away from other threads and processes

Better is calling Thread.sleep(long millis)



### The Thread State Machine





Multithreaded HelloWorld with a sleep(0) in it



## Sleep Is Overloaded



void sleep(long millis)

void sleep(long millis, int nanos)

In Java SE the nanoseconds are rounded

- Need to look at the code to see this!



#### TimeUnit



Class for working with time units

Convenience void sleep(long timeout) method

- Calls Thread's sleep with the appropriate values





How to use TimeUnit's sleep



# sleep(0) and yield()



#### Platform dependent

- sleep(0) may or may not sleep
- yield() may or may not yield

Avoid unless target platform requires it

## void setPriority(int newPriority)



Use to change thread priorities to give important threads more CPU

#### But...

- Platform dependent
- Can cause thread starvation

Avoid unless target platform requires it and thoroughly tested



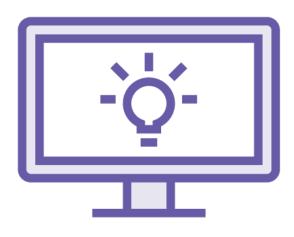
## jstack & jconsole

Useful tools to diagnose problems

Or for the nosey!



## Getting the Java Process ID

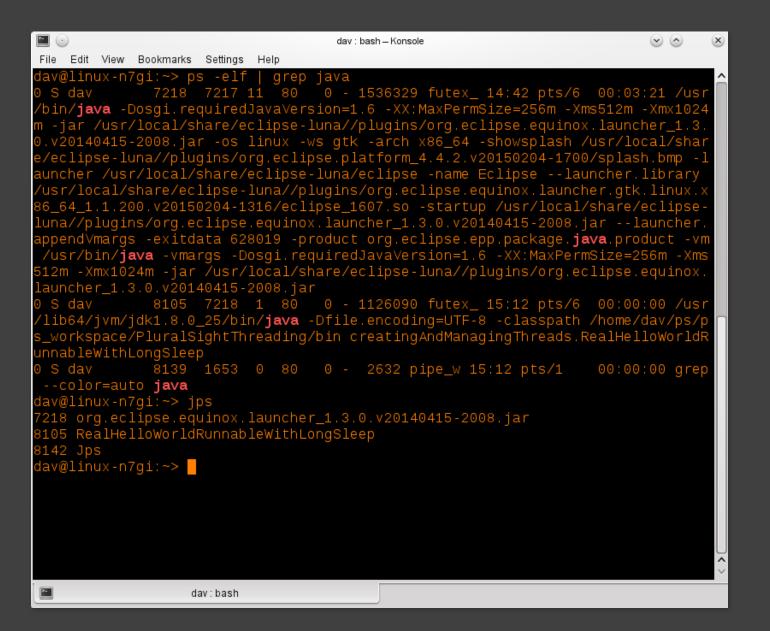


Linux: ps

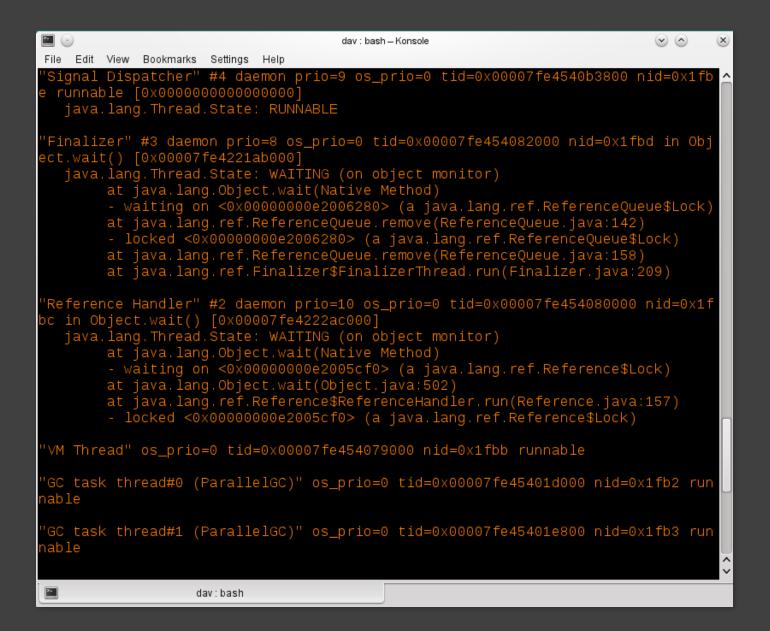
Windows: Task manager or tasklist command

Platform independent: jps





```
day: bash - Konsole
                                                                          (v) (A)
File Edit View Bookmarks Settings Help
'China thread" #12 prio=5 os_prio=0 tid=0x00007fe4540fa800 nid=0x1fc7 waiting c
condition [0x00007fe421632000]
  java.lang.Thread.State: TIMED_WAITING (sleeping)
       at java.lang.Thread.sleep(Native Method)
       at java.util.concurrent.TimeUnit.sleep(TimeUnit.java:386)
       at creatingAndManagingThreads.RealHelloWorldRunnableWithLongSleep$Greet
er.run(RealHelloWorldRunnableWithLongSleep.java:20)
       at java.lang.Thread.run(Thread.java:745)
'India thread" #11 prio=5 os_prio=0 tid=0x00007fe4540f8800 nid=0x1fc6 waiting o
condition [0x00007fe421733000]
  java.lang.Thread.State: TIMED_WAITING (sleeping)
       at java.lang.Thread.sleep(Native Method)
       at java.lang.Thread.sleep(Thread.java:340)
       at java.util.concurrent.TimeUnit.sleep(TimeUnit.java:386)
       at creatingAndManagingThreads.RealHelloWorldRunnableWithLongSleep$Greet
er.run(RealHelloWorldRunnableWithLongSleep.java:20)
       at java.lang.Thread.run(Thread.java:745)
'France thread" #10 prio=5 os_prio=0 tid=0x00007fe4540f7000 nid=0x1fc5 waiting
on condition [0x00007fe421834000]
  java.lang.Thread.State: TIMED_WAITING (sleeping)
       at java.lang.Thread.sleep(Native Method)
       at java.lang.Thread.sleep(Thread.java:340)
       at java.util.concurrent.TimeUnit.sleep(TimeUnit.java:386)
       at creatingAndManagingThreads.RealHelloWorldRunnableWithLongSleep$Greet
er.run(RealHelloWorldRunnableWithLongSleep.java:20)
       at java.lang.Thread.run(Thread.java:745)
                  dav:bash
```





Java monitoring and management console

'jconsole'



### InterruptedException

Thrown by sleep

When interrupt() is called on the thread

Checked exception, must be caught somewhere



## Ignoring InterruptedException



#### Empty catch block

- Should add a comment

Only safe if interrupts will not happen

- E.g. small tools and demos

More complex programs will use it to shutdown properly



### Libraries: Unsure What to Do?



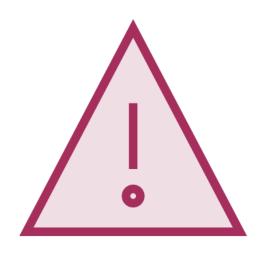
#### Throw the InterruptedException

- Has to be caught before run exits
- Code that does know what to do will deal with it

Must never handle unless responsible for interruption policy



## Checking for Interrupts



interrupted() - checks for and clears the interrupt

isInterrupted() - checks for but doesn't clear the interrupt





'Sleepy Bartender' demo

Demonstrates handling InterruptedException

Although it really should be used in exceptional circumstances or to quit and cancel



## Need to Catch Unchecked Exceptions



Thread could set a shared flag which we can check

It'd have to also catch unchecked exceptions

- Otherwise the flag won't be set

Clumsy approach



## isAlive()

Threads are alive after NEW until TERMINATED

Call isAlive() to check if is alive



### Demo

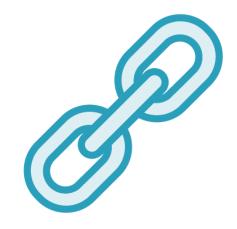


'Sleepy bartender 2'

Shows use of join and correct use of interrupt



### Join Is Overloaded



void join() // untimed version

void join(long millis)

void join(long millis, int nanos)

### Join



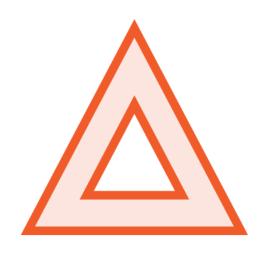
Must check isAlive() after timed join

Join with 0 ms calls untimed version

timedJoin(thread, 0) in TimeUnit doesn't do anything



### Catching Exceptions Thrown from run()



Could catch before exiting and save

Or

Set uncaughtExceptionHandler

Must wrap checked exceptions as these cannot be thrown from run



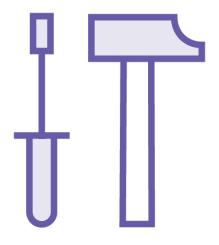
## How the JVM Handles Uncaught Exceptions from Threads

dispatchUncaughtException called by JVM

Uses uncaughtExceptionHandler to determine what to call



### Making a Custom Exception Handler



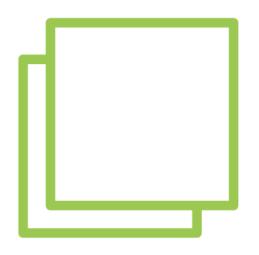
void setUncaughtExceptionHandler (UncaughtExceptionHandler eh)

Pass an instance of a class which implements UncaughtExceptionHandler

Implement uncaughtException method



## Default ThreadGroup Handler



Checks if defaultUncaughtExceptionHandler has been set

- Can set by setDefaultUncaughtExceptionHandler on Thread

Otherwise prints stack trace



### Example Custom Handlers

Send details to logger

Pass exception report on

Recreate thread and retry



### Demo

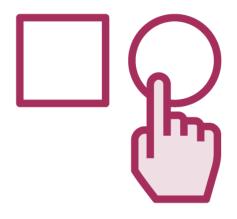


'Goodbye World'

Shows how to use a custom uncaughtExceptionHandler



### ThreadGroup (Virtually Deprecated)



#### For handling groups of threads:

- Setting priority
- Interrupting
- Logical grouping due to function
- Security settings never worked well

#### ThreadLocal



#### Want to avoid global variables

- Cause additional coupling
- Modifications can cause problems

#### But useful:

- To not have to pass values for formatters and loggers
- For threads to have their own copy accessed via same global reference



### Demo

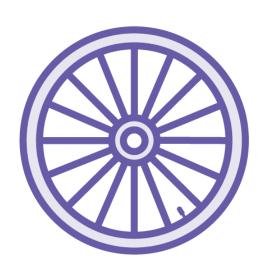


'Conflicting SimpleDateFormat'

Shows problem of sharing a SimpleDateFormat in a global variable



# Using ThreadLocal



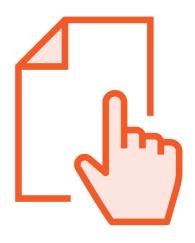
#### Rolling our own isn't trivial

- It might seem it's just a HashMap, but getting tricky getting performance and correctness right

#### ThreadLocal is the official implementation

- It's tempting to want to reinvent the wheel, but never do so unless you really have to.

#### ThreadLocal with Default Values



#### **Extend ThreadLocal**

- Override initialValue method

If we call get without set, it stores initialValue

- Thus can change without affecting other's defaults

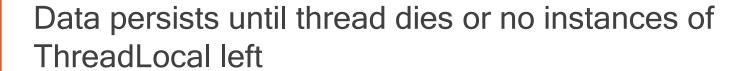
### Demo



Showing how to use ThreadLocal with initial values



### Beware of Leaks



#### Danger with long-lived threads

- If task finishes/dies without clearing out Threadlocal objects
- Lose knowledge that thread stored an object
- Effectively leaked memory
- Need to make sure we call remove on ThreadLocals





## Stop, Suspend, Resume



#### Might seem useful, but...

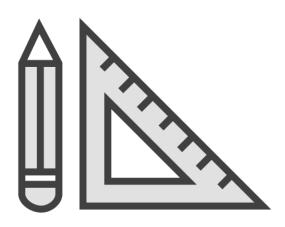
- Dangerous to use
- Should we release or hang on to mutexes and resources?

#### Therefore deprecated

- Use other mechanisms, such as interrupts



# Creating Threads



#### Create by:

- Inheriting from Thread Or
- Passing Runnable to Thread's constructor (preferred)

Naming threads is good practice - jstack / jconsole

Call start (not run) to start



## Sleep and Join



Calling sleep to make threads sleep

Wait for threads to die (isAlive / join)

Using TimeUnit - makes working with timeout periods easier

Handle InterruptedException and how to interrupt threads



## Exception Handlng



Wrapping checked exceptions and rethrow

Handling uncaught exceptions - register a UncaughtExceptionHandler



#### ThreadLocal



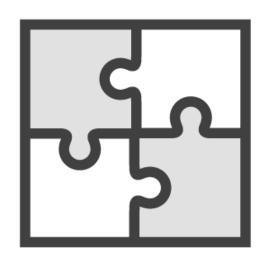
Using ThreadLocal to get a local instance of a variable

- From a global ThreadLocal variable
- Avoids dangers of modification

Be careful to avoid leaks



## Deprecated Topics



ThreadGroups

Changing thread priority

sleep(0)

yield()

stop(), suspend(), resume()

