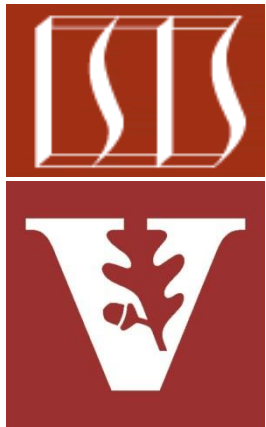


Managing the Java Thread Lifecycle: Overview of Stopping a Java Thread



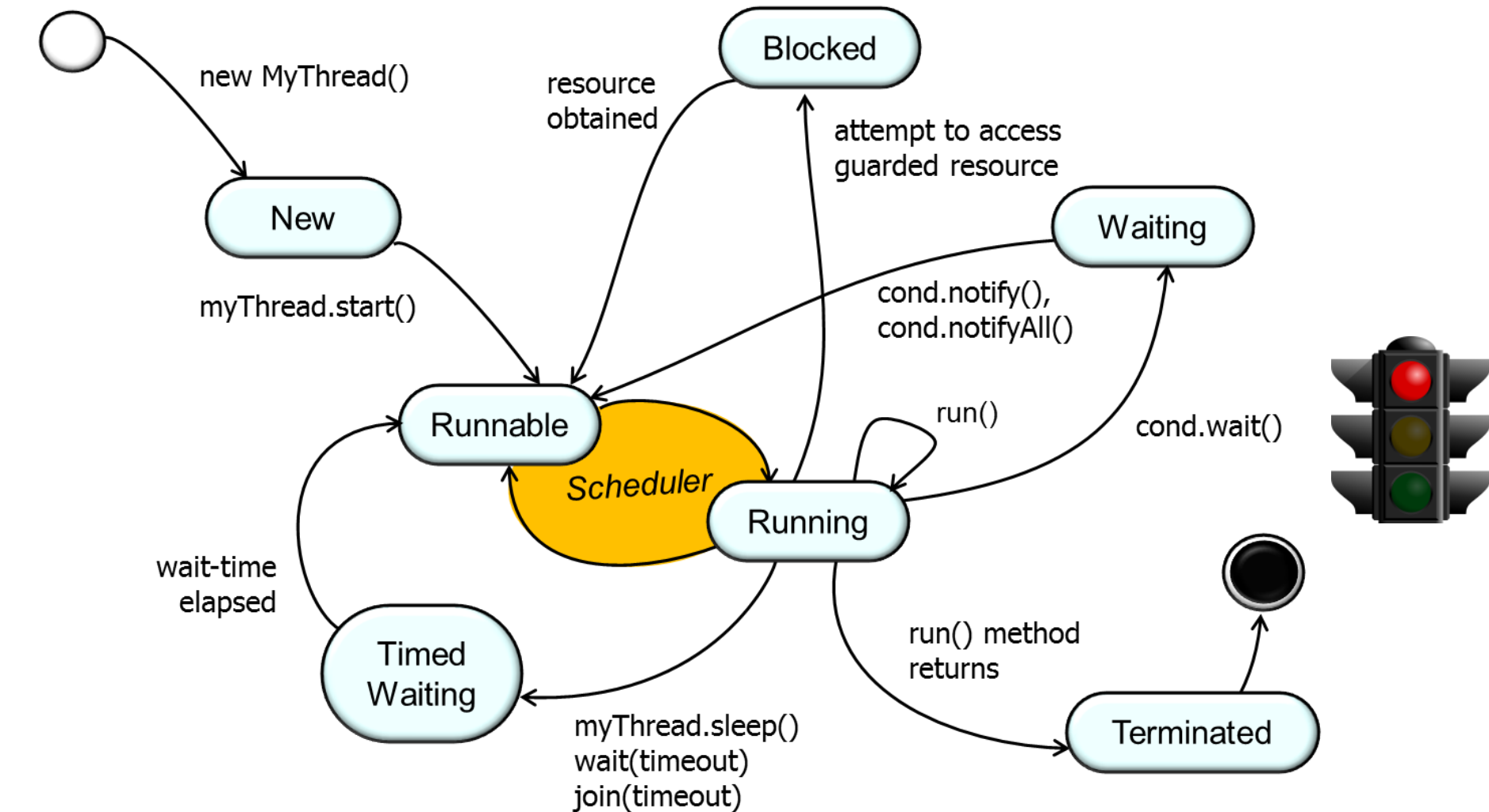
Douglas C. Schmidt
d.schmidt@vanderbilt.edu
www.dre.vanderbilt.edu/~schmidt

**Institute for Software
Integrated Systems
Vanderbilt University
Nashville, Tennessee, USA**



Learning Objectives in this Part of the Lesson

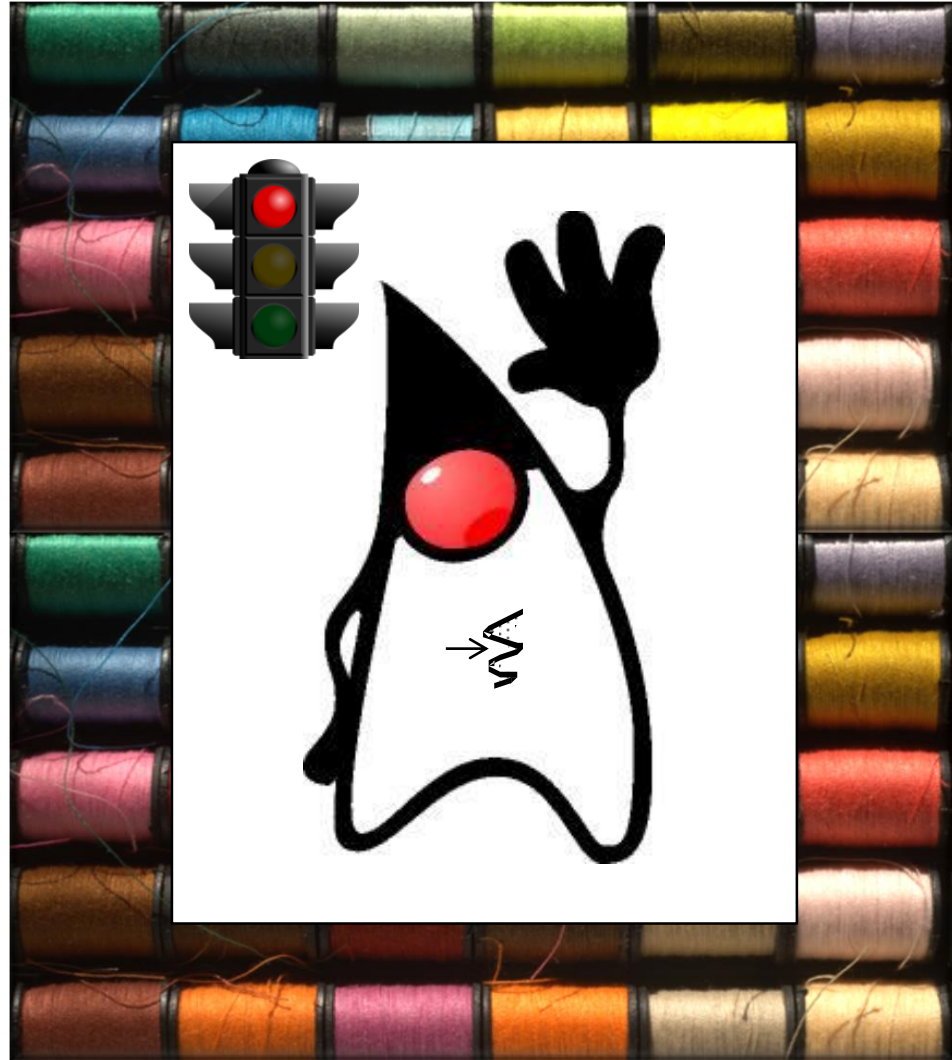
- Know various ways to stop Java threads



Overview of Stopping a Java Thread

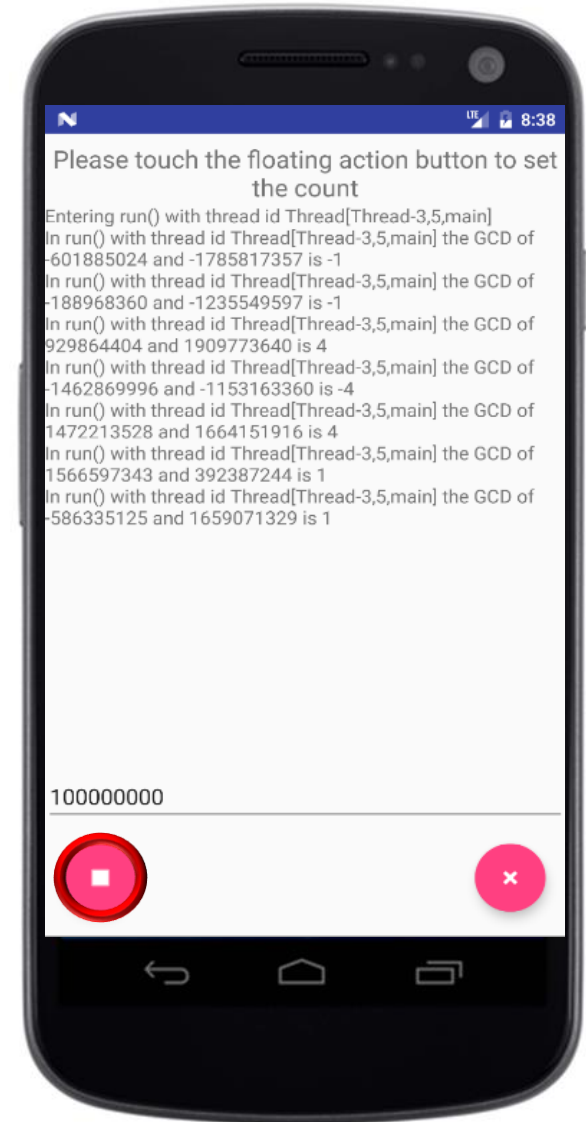
Overview of Stopping a Java Thread

- It may be necessary to stop a Java thread for various reasons



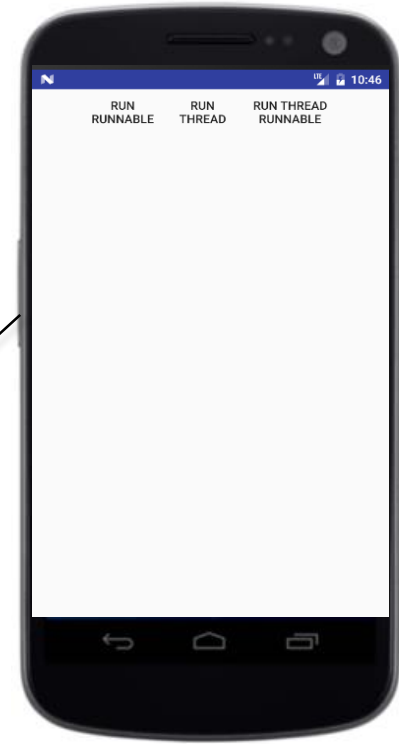
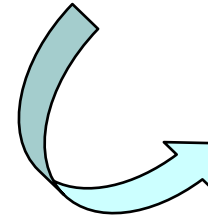
Overview of Stopping a Java Thread

- It may be necessary to stop a Java thread for various reasons, e.g.
 - Users may want to cancel a long-running operation
 - e.g., they get bored or tired of waiting for it to complete



Overview of Stopping a Java Thread

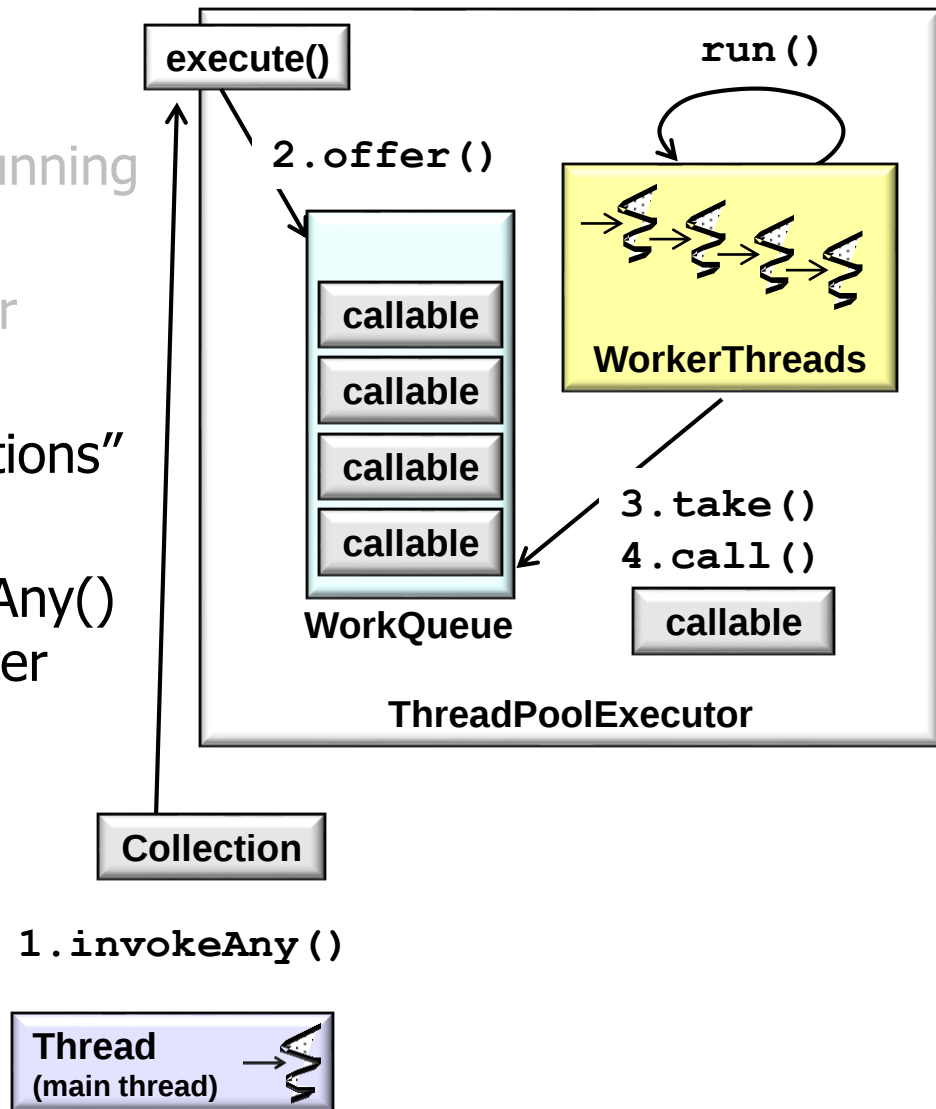
- It may be necessary to stop a Java thread for various reasons, e.g.
 - Users may want to cancel a long-running operation
 - An activity is destroyed, stopped, or paused
 - e.g., due to runtime configuration changes or pressing the “back” button



The GCD Concurrent app contains an (intentional) design flaw where it "leaks" threads when an orientation change occurs

Overview of Stopping a Java Thread

- It may be necessary to stop a Java thread for various reasons, e.g.
 - Users may want to cancel a long-running operation
 - An activity is destroyed, stopped, or paused
 - Cancel other “speculative computations” results are found
 - e.g., The `ExecutorService invokeAny()` method cancels other threads after a result is found



Overview of Stopping a Java Thread

- Stopping Java threads is surprisingly hard



Overview of Stopping a Java Thread

- Stopping Java threads is surprisingly hard
 - i.e., the “Sorcerer’s Apprentice” problem



See www.youtube.com/watch?v=5rzyuY8-Ao8

Overview of Stopping a Java Thread

- There's no safe way to stop a Java thread involuntarily



See docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/technotes/guides/concurrency/threadPrimitiveDeprecation.html

Overview of Stopping a Java Thread

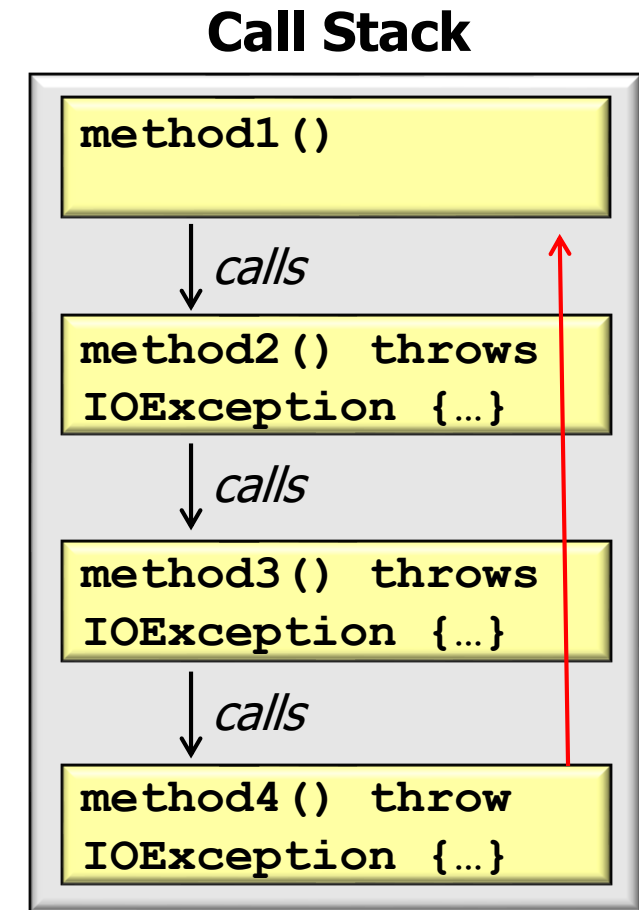
- There's no safe way to stop a Java thread involuntarily
 - The stop() method is deprecated since it's inherently unsafe



See geekexplains.blogspot.com/2008/07/why-stop-suspend-resume-of-thread-are.html

Overview of Stopping a Java Thread

- There's no safe way to stop a Java thread involuntarily
 - The `stop()` method is deprecated since it's inherently unsafe, e.g.
 - All locked monitors are unlocked as the exception propagates up the stack

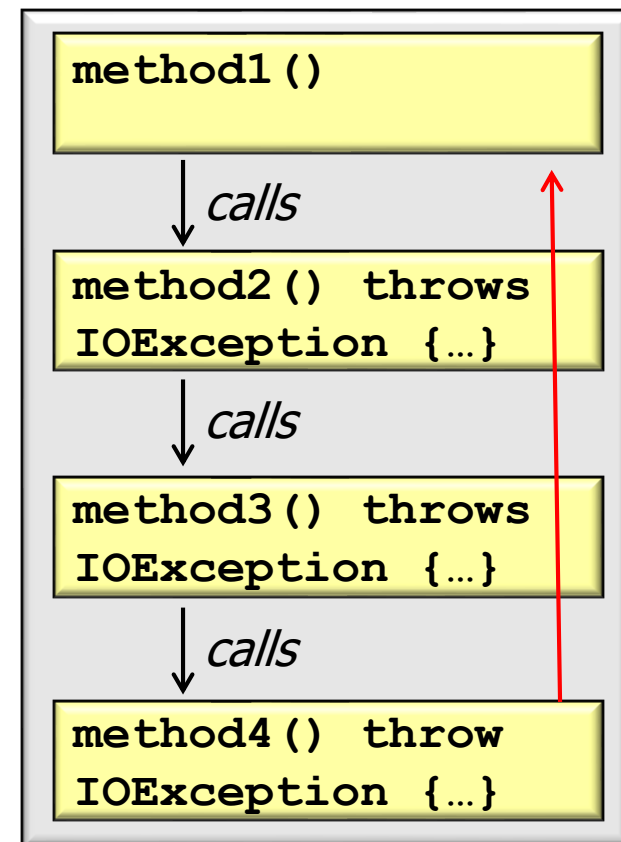


Overview of Stopping a Java Thread

- There's no safe way to stop a Java thread involuntarily
 - The `stop()` method is deprecated since it's inherently unsafe, e.g.
 - All locked monitors are unlocked as the exception propagates up the stack
 - Any objects protected by these monitors are thus left in an inconsistent state



Call Stack

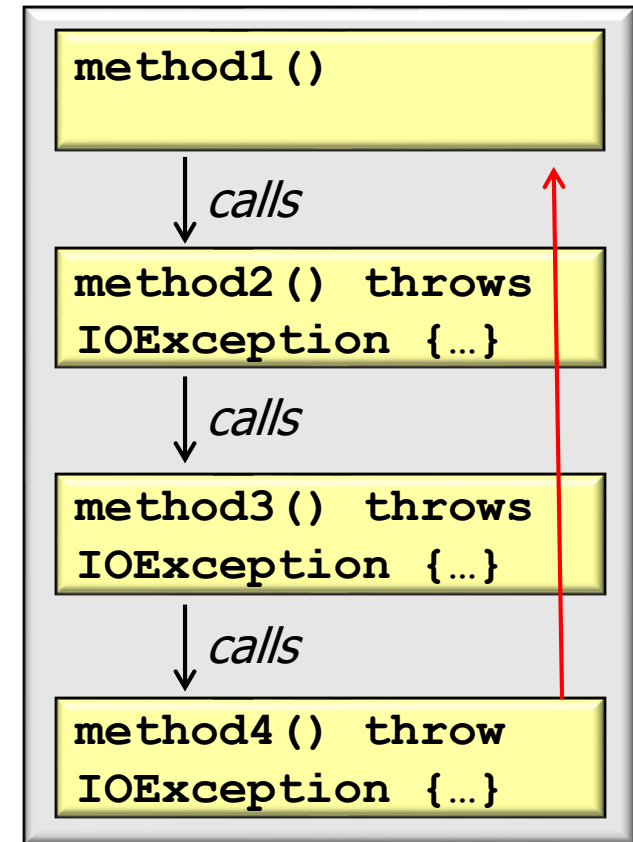


Overview of Stopping a Java Thread

- There's no safe way to stop a Java thread involuntarily
 - The `stop()` method is deprecated since it's inherently unsafe, e.g.
 - All locked monitors are unlocked as the exception propagates up the stack
 - Any objects protected by these monitors are thus left in an inconsistent state
 - There is no way for an object's methods to control *when* `stop()` takes effect..



Call Stack

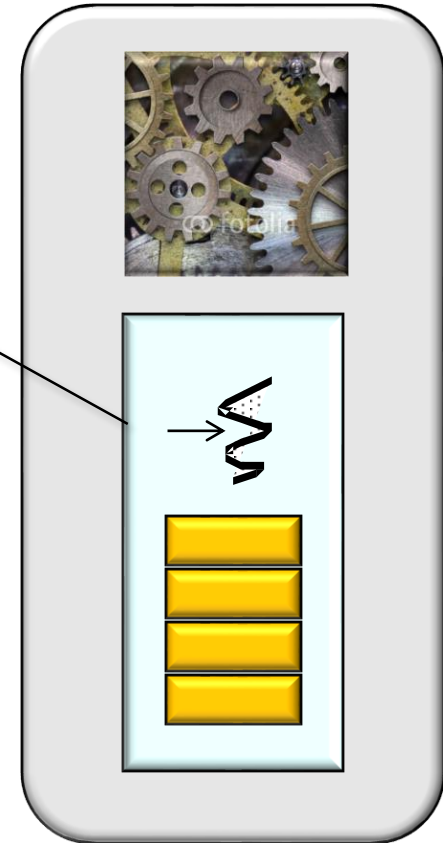


Overview of Stopping a Java Thread

- Long running operations in a thread must be coded to stop *voluntarily*!

```
public void run(){  
    while (true) {  
        // Check if thread  
        // should stop  
    }  
}
```

Process



Overview of Stopping a Java Thread

- There are two ways to stop a Java thread voluntarily



Overview of Stopping a Java Thread

- There are two ways to stop a Java thread voluntarily
 - Use a volatile flag

```
public class MyRunnable
    implements Runnable {
    private volatile boolean
        mIsStopped = false;

    public void stopMe() {
        mIsStopped = true;
    }

    public void run() {
        while(mIsStopped != true) {
            // a long-running operation
        }
        ...
    }
}
```

See en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Volatile_variable#In_Java

Overview of Stopping a Java Thread

- There are two ways to stop a Java thread voluntarily
 - Use a volatile flag
 - Use Java thread interrupt requests

Interrupts

An *interrupt* is an indication to a thread that it should stop what it is doing and do something else. It's up to the programmer to decide exactly how a thread responds to an interrupt, but it is very common for the thread to terminate. This is the usage emphasized in this lesson.

A thread sends an interrupt by invoking `interrupt` on the `Thread` object for the thread to be interrupted. For the interrupt mechanism to work correctly, the interrupted thread must support its own interruption.

See docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/essential/concurrency/interrupt.html

Overview of Stopping a Java Thread

- Stopping a Java thread voluntarily requires cooperation between threads



Overview of Stopping a Java Thread

- Stopping a Java thread voluntarily requires cooperation between threads
 - A thread must check periodically to see if it has been told to stop



Overview of Stopping a Java Thread

- Stopping a Java thread voluntarily requires cooperation between threads
 - A thread must check periodically to see if it has been told to stop
 - Thread interrupts are fragile since they require all parts of a program follow consistent usage patterns



See weblogs.java.net/blog/2009/03/02/cancelling-tasks-threadinterrupt-fragility

Overview of Stopping a Java Thread

- Stopping a Java thread voluntarily requires cooperation between threads
 - A thread must check periodically to see if it has been told to stop
 - Thread interrupts are fragile since they require all parts of a program follow consistent usage patterns
 - Voluntary checking is tedious & error-prone, but it's the only way to halt Java threads reliably



See stackoverflow.com/questions/8505707/android-best-and-safe-way-to-stop-thread

Managing the Java Thread Lifecycle: Overview of Stopping a Java Thread