

Races and locks

(18 January)

How many data races does the following two-thread program have?

```
int counter = 0;
```

thread t

```
int cnt;
```

```
1 cnt = counter;  
2 counter = cnt + 1;
```

thread u

```
int cnt;
```

```
cnt = counter;           3  
cnt = cnt + 1;          4  
System.out.println(cnt); 5
```

1. One
2. Two
3. None
4. It depends on the run

How many data races does the following two-thread program have?

```
int counter = 0;
```

thread t

```
int cnt;
```

```
1 cnt = counter;  
2 counter = cnt + 1;
```

thread u

```
int cnt;
```

```
cnt = counter;           3  
cnt = cnt + 1;          4  
System.out.println(cnt); 5
```

1. One
2. Two
3. None
4. It depends on the run

What does the following two-thread program print?

```
int counter = 0;
```

thread t

```
int cnt;
```

```
1 cnt = counter;  
2 counter = cnt + 1;
```

thread u

```
int cnt;
```

```
cnt = counter;           3  
cnt = cnt + 1;          4  
System.out.println(cnt); 5
```

1. It always prints 0
2. It always prints 1
3. It sometimes prints 0 and sometimes prints 1
4. It sometimes prints 1 and sometimes prints 2

What does the following two-thread program print?

```
int counter = 0;
```

thread t

```
int cnt;
```

```
1 cnt = counter;  
2 counter = cnt + 1;
```

thread u

```
int cnt;
```

```
cnt = counter;           3  
cnt = cnt + 1;          4  
System.out.println(cnt); 5
```

1. It always prints 0
2. It always prints 1
3. It sometimes prints 0 and sometimes prints 1
4. It sometimes prints 1 and sometimes prints 2

What does the following two-thread program print?

```
Lock one = new Lock(); Lock two = new Lock();
```

thread t

```
1 one.lock();
2 two.lock();
3 System.out.println("t");
4 two.unlock();
5 one.unlock();
```

thread u

```
6 one.lock();
7 two.lock();
8 System.out.println("u");
9 two.unlock();
10 one.unlock();
```

1. It prints "t" followed by "u".
2. It prints "u" followed by "t".
3. Either of the answers above.
4. Either of the answers above or it does not print anything.

What does the following two-thread program print?

```
Lock one = new Lock(); Lock two = new Lock();
```

thread t

```
1 one.lock();
2 two.lock();
3 System.out.println("t");
4 two.unlock();
5 one.unlock();
```

thread u

```
6 one.lock();
7 two.lock();
8 System.out.println("u");
9 two.unlock();
10 one.unlock();
```

1. It prints "t" followed by "u".
2. It prints "u" followed by "t".
3. **Either of the answers above.**
4. Either of the answers above or it does not print anything.

What does the following two-thread program print?

```
Lock one = new Lock(); Lock two = new Lock();
```

thread t

```
1 one.lock();
2 two.lock();
3 System.out.println("t");
4 two.unlock();
5 one.unlock();
```

thread u

```
two.lock(); 6
one.lock(); 7
System.out.println("u"); 8
two.unlock(); 9
one.unlock(); 10
```

1. It prints "t" followed by "u".
2. It prints "u" followed by "t".
3. Either of the answers above.
4. Either of the answers above or it does not print anything.

What does the following two-thread program print?

```
Lock one = new Lock(); Lock two = new Lock();
```

thread t

```
1 one.lock();
2 two.lock();
3 System.out.println("t");
4 two.unlock();
5 one.unlock();
```

thread u

```
two.lock(); 6
one.lock(); 7
System.out.println("u"); 8
two.unlock(); 9
one.unlock(); 10
```

1. It prints "t" followed by "u".
2. It prints "u" followed by "t".
3. Either of the answers above.
4. **Either of the answers above or it does not print anything.**

What behavior does class S implement?

```
class S {  
    private Semaphore s = new Semaphore(1);  
    public void x() { s.down(); }  
    public void y() { s.up(); }  
}
```

1. Class S implements a lock using a semaphore.
2. Class S implements a thread-safe counter.
3. Class S implements a weak semaphore using a binary semaphore.
4. Class S implements a strong semaphore using a weak semaphore.

What behavior does class S implement?

```
class S {  
    private Semaphore s = new Semaphore(1);  
    public void x() { s.down(); }  
    public void y() { s.up(); }  
}
```

1. Class S implements a lock using a semaphore.
2. Class S implements a thread-safe counter.
3. Class S implements a weak semaphore using a binary semaphore.
4. Class S implements a strong semaphore using a weak semaphore.