Problem 1:

To implement this problem, I used a custom concurrent linked list that stored a thank you card count and size, the linked list was fully locked whenever an access was made ensuring mutual exclusion. Involved nodes and node operations in addition to all other standard necessities of a linked list. The Servant class extended the java thread class and allowed it to choose a random function to call of the three necessary functions: search, insert and delete. The mutual exclusion of the linked list and 500,000 thank you cards being sent are proof of correctness.



For problem 2 I used a shared array list and gave each thread a range of indices to manage. The shared array list did not require mutual exclusion as the indices only belonged to their respective thread and were indexed by tick.

Then there were two smaller algorithms. One stored the sorted list in a stream and built another array to see the top temperatures and lowest temperatures. This is in addition to the other algorithm that found the max temperature in each ten-minute interval and the

main temperature in each ten-minute interval and calculated the skew, it then compared the skews to find the maximum temperature skew.

This approach is correct because it ensures that each range of indexes in shared memory can be managed by its own thread and as it does not rely on any data from another thread there are no memory hazards.

Lowest Temps: -100 -100 -100 -99 -99

Highest Temps: 68 68 68 69 69

Max skew Interval: 5