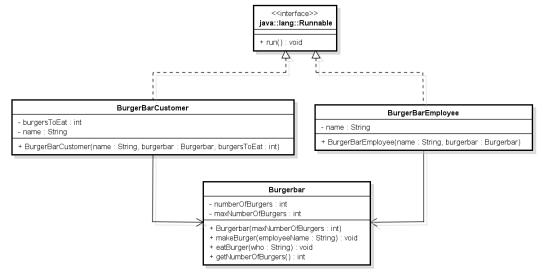
Exercise 02.02

Implement the following system implementing a burger bar with customers and employees. Employees are making burgers and customers are eating burgers (see below)



A class Burgerbar as a Monitor class (with private instance variables and all methods synchronized):

- A constructor setting the number of burgers to 0 and maxNumberOfBurgers to the values of the argument
- A method makeBurger (...) incrementing the number of burgers by 1 (and let the calling thread wait if counter >= maxNumberOfBurgers)
- A method eatBurger (...) decrementing the number of burgers by 1 (and let the calling thread wait if counter <= 0)
- A method getNumberOfBurgers () returning the number of burgers

A class <code>BurgerbarEmployee</code> implementing <code>Runnable</code>. In the <code>run</code> method, create an infinite loop and call the method <code>makeBurger(...)</code> in the loop body. Use a sleep to simulate that it takes some time to make the burger (but not inside a synchronized method because sleep is not releasing the monitors lock).

A class <code>BurgerbarCustomer</code> implementing <code>Runnable</code>. In the <code>run</code> method, create a loop with <code>burgersToEat</code> loop cycles and call the method <code>eatBurger(...)</code> in the loop body. Use a sleep to simulate that it takes some time to eat the burger.

Implement a class with a main method in which you create a BurgerBar object, pass this to 2 BurgerbarEmployee objects and 5 BurgerbarCustomer objects (give values for parameters), create all 7 threads with each of the Runnable objects and start up all threads.

...insert a few print-statements in class <code>BurgerBar</code> to see when a burger is made and when it is eaten—and by whom, e.g. insert something similar to the following when <code>numberOfBurgers</code> is updated and when a thread is blocked:

Run the program a few times and inspect the output.

Extra: Try to close the burger bar when there are no more customers