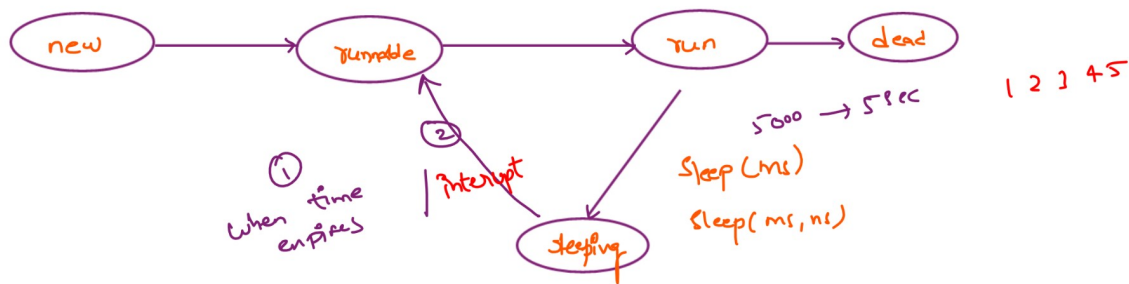


Sleep

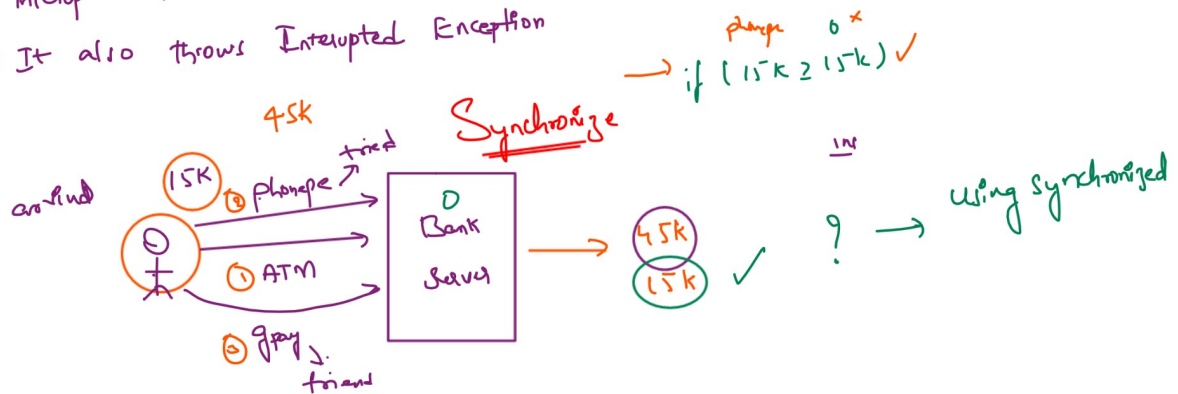


Notes:

- when we call the `sleep()`, the current executing thread, will go to sleeping state till the time specified
- `sleep()` throws `InterruptedException`, it is our duty as a developer to handle the exception using `try/catch`

Interrupt() : when `interrupt()` method is called the thread in waiting state / sleeping state will be interrupted, when `interrupt()` is called

- It also throws `InterruptedException`

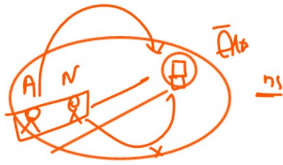
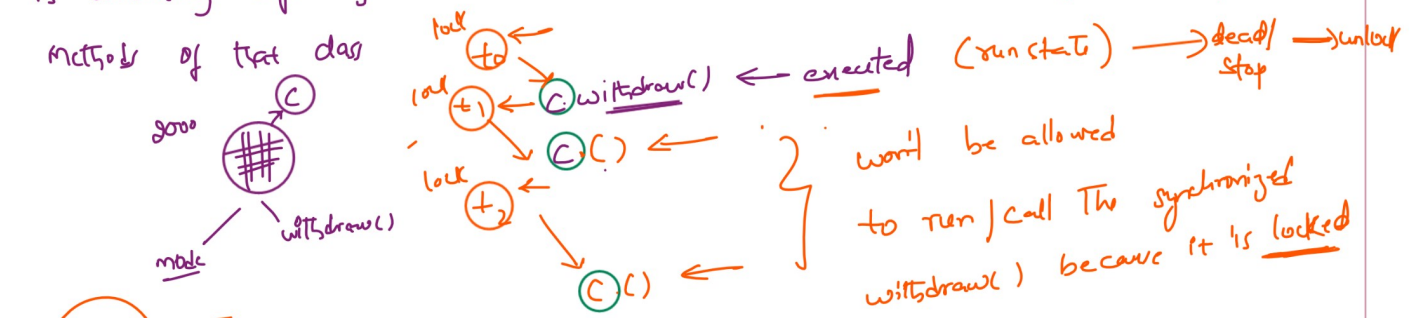


Implementation: synchronized method()

Notes:

- In the program scenario, the customer is trying to withdraw the amount from three different modes at the same time, this should not be allowed as it might give loss to the bank. [gives inconsistent output]
- We need to allow only one mode [thread] to withdraw the money at a time
- To achieve this we can make use of `synchronized` keyword for the method which has to be synchronized the threads
- `synchronized` is a modifier in java

→ when Synchronized keyword is used in a instance method, the object [Customer instance i.e. arriving] accessing that method would get locked. i.e. the object that is accessing Synchronized method won't be able to access any other Synchronized methods of that class



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It locks all
the objects of that class

applied in 2 levels
Static method — class level
Instance method — object level

It locks the particular object (single)

Conclusion

Since the same customer object was accessing the withdraw() ^{method} through 3 different threads, hence we have to lock the object customer