*Read pages 323 - 328 then answer questions 1 – 4.*

1. The drawback in the listed example would be that if either process A or process B finishes it’s process there will be no possibility of the flag switching back appropriately.  
   *^ Not happy with the above answer – need to research further.*
2. For my example we will use cars A, B and car C.  
   Car A approaches the tunnel first causing the light on both ends of the tunnel to switch to red.  
   Car B arrives and awaits at one side of the tunnel.  
   Car C arrives and awaits at the opposite side of the tunnel.  
   Car A now exits the tunnel causing the light to switch off.  
   Both car B and C now enter the tunnel from opposite ends as the red light switch has gone off – causing the collision.
3. a. Does not solve the deadlock.  
   b. Impractical.  
   c. Solves the issue.
4. If the graph had plot A with an arrow to plot B and an arrow from plot B to plot A this would be an example of the deadlock.  
   Alternatively we could have plot A drawing an arrow to plot B which is drawing an arrow to plot C which is drawing an arrow to plot A. Either scenario is an example of a deadlock.