

Question 1

Rename.java (portion)

Splitter.java (portion)

Visual

Question 2

Question 3

# Question 1

Rename.java (portion)

```
public Result rename() {  
  
    boolean search = true;  
    int down = 0, right = 0, id = -1;  
  
    while (search) {  
  
        Splitter splitter = null;  
  
        try {  
            splitter = m_splitters[down][right];  
        } catch (Exception e) {  
            return null;  
        }  
  
        if (splitter == null) {  
            return null;  
        }  
  
        Direction direction = splitter.getDirection(Thread.currentThread()  
            .getId());  
  
        switch (direction) {  
            case DOWN: {  
                down++;  
            }  
        }  
    }  
}
```

```

        break;
    }
    case RIGHT: {
        right++;
        break;
    }
    case STOP: {
        id = getId(down, right, m_range);
        search = false;

        break;
    }
}

return new Result(down, right, id);
}

public static int getId(int down, int right, int range) {

    int y = down * (down + 1) / 2 + 1;
    int x = 0;

    // Arithmetic series
    if (right > 0) {
        int dx = down + 1;
        int ex = dx + right;
        int sx = dx * (dx + 1) / 2;
        x = ex * (ex + 1) / 2 - sx;
    }

    return x + y;
}

```

## Splitter.java (portion)

```

public Direction getDirection(long pid) {

    m_pid.set(pid);

    if (m_stopped.get()) {
        return Direction.RIGHT;
    }
}

```

```

    } else {
        m_stopped.set(true);
        if (m_pid.get() == pid) {
            return Direction.STOP;
        } else {
            return Direction.DOWN;
        }
    }
}

public void release() {
    m_stopped.set(false);
}

```

## Visual

# Question 2

If a read occurs concurrently with a write, the Bakery algorithm would fail. Consider the case of two threads A and B. An example of this is as follows:

Thread A	Thread B	
Enter CS	Waiting in while-loop	label[A] = 1; label[B] = 2;
Exits CS	OS halts	label[A] = 0;
Lock called		label[A] = 1; label[B] = 2;
Update label[A] = 3	Reads wrong label. Enter CS.	label[A] = 55; //Thread B reads Thread A wrong
Enters CS	Enters CS	label[A] = 3; label[B] = 2;

# Question 3

