

1)

- a) Two threads are needed for input and output. Because input and output operations to the system are I/O bound, having multiple threads for each respectively will not improve the performance of the program.
- b) Four threads will be created to optimize the performance because the program is CPU-bound between startup and termination, meaning that the time for completion of the task is determined by the speed of the CPU. Therefore, utilizing all four processors would best improve the performance of the program.

2)

- a) Six unique process are created.
- b) Eight unique threads will be created.

3)

Line C – CHILD: value = 5
Line P – PARENT: value = 0

4)

- 1. The function first declares a global counter that is initialized to 0. Then it defines a struct list that contains a pointer to another struct list and a double value. This struct is then reassigned as a pointer list. The function `count_positives(...)` takes in a pointer to struct list as a parameter, and counts the number of positive values in the list by iterating through `pointer` `next`, which points to another struct list. Thread A would not increment the global value at all, while thread B will increment the global value by 1. The two threads will run without any conflict.
- 2. The use of two parallel threads, if the code is not optimized for multithreading, can lead to race conditions in which results from one thread can overwrite results from another thread if they both operate on the same global variable(s). However, for the specific instance above, running thread A and B in parallel will not cause any issues.
- 5) If `count_positives` is optimized in such a manner, both thread A and B will modify the global variable. If both threads are executed concurrently, then race conditions will occur, and the final value of `global_positives` will vary by execution of the program.