



# Ruby 101

## Advanced Ruby: Mutex

Mutex:

Provides a locking mechanism  
Allows only one thread to lock

Allows data to be modified by the locking code block,  
but keeps other code blocks locked out

Advanced Ruby:



## Advanced Ruby:

Example program:

```
my_array = [0,0]
count = 0
my_string = ""
write_thread = Thread.new do
  while true do
    my_array[0] = count
    doubled = count * 2
    trippled = count * 3
    squared = count * count
    if doubled - trippled * squared < -1000
      print my_string
    end
    my_array[1] = doubled
    count += 1
  end
end
```



Example program:

```
...
get_thread = Thread.new do
  100000.times do
    elet_1 = my_array[0]
    elet_2 = my_array[1]
    if elet_1 * 2 != elet_2
      puts count
      raise "Threads out of sync"
    end
  end
end
get_thread.join
```



## Advanced Ruby:

```
require 'thread'
my_mutex = Mutex.new
my_array = [0,0]
count = 0
my_string = ""
write_thread = Thread.new do
  while true do
    my_mutex.synchronize do
      my_array[0] = count
      doubled = count * 2
      trippled = count * 3
      squared = count * count
      if doubled - trippled * squared < -1000
        print my_string
      end
      my_array[1] = doubled
      count += 1
    end
  end
end
```



## Advanced Ruby:

```
require 'thread'
my_mutex = Mutex.new
my_array = [0,0]
count = 0
my_string = ""
write_thread = Thread.new do
  while true do
    my_mutex.synchronize do
      my_array[0] = count
      doubled = count * 2
      trippled = count * 3
      squared = count * count
      if doubled - trippled * squared < -1000
        print my_string
      end
      my_array[1] = doubled
      count += 1
    end
  end
end
```



## Advanced Ruby:

```
...
get_thread = Thread.new do
  100000.times do
    my_mutex.synchronize do
      elet_1 = my_array[0]
      elet_2 = my_array[1]
      if elet_1 * 2 != elet_2
        puts count
        raise "Threads out of sync"
      end
    end
  end
end
get_thread.join
```

