Started on	Thursday, 21 April 2022, 4:31 PM
State	Finished
Completed on	Thursday, 21 April 2022, 4:41 PM
Time taken	10 mins 2 secs
Grade	**8.00** out of 10.00 (**80**%)

Question 1

Incorrect

Mark 0.00 out of 1.00

Choose the correct statement(s)!

- a. **start()** − The start() method starts a thread by calling the run method ✔
- b. **start()** − The start() method starts a thread by calling the run variable
- c. Daemon: a thread which runs in the background, and does not block the main thread from exiting.
- d. Daemon: a thread which runs in the background, and does block the main thread also from exiting. ✖

Válasza helytelen.

The correct answers are: Daemon: a thread which runs in the background, and does not block the main thread from exiting., **start()** − The start() method starts a thread by calling the run method

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Choose the correct figure(s)!

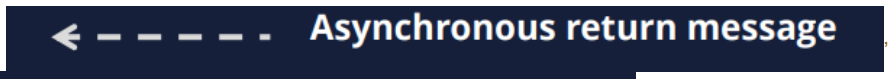
a. 

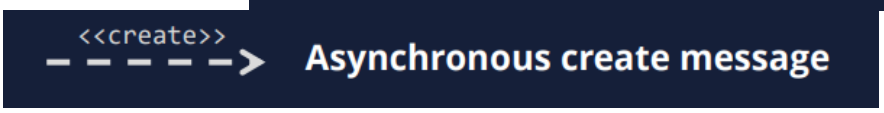
b. 

c. 

d. 

Válasza helyes.

The correct answers are: 

, 

Question 3

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Choose the correct statement(s)!

a. Thread: a basic unit of CPU utilization, consisting of a program counter, a stack, and a set of registers. A thread of execution results from a fork of a computer program into two or more concurrently running tasks.

b. Thread: a special unit of CPU utilization, consisting of a program counter, a stack, and a set of registers. A thread of execution results from a fork of a computer program into only one concurrently running tasks.

c. **run()** − The run() method is the exit point for a thread

d. **run()** − The run() method is the entry point for a thread

Válasza helyes.

The correct answers are: Thread: a basic unit of CPU utilization, consisting of a program counter, a stack, and a set of registers. A thread of execution results from a fork of a computer program into two or more concurrently running tasks., **run()** − The run() method is the entry point for a thread

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Choose the correct statement(s)!

- [x] a. **setName()** − The setName() method sets the name of a thread
- [ ] b. `threading.` `get_ident` **()**
  Return the 'function identifier' of the current thread.
- [ ] c. `start` **()**
  Start the function's activity.
- [x] d. **getName()** − The getName() method returns the name of a thread

Válasza helyes.

The correct answers are: **getName()** − The getName() method returns the name of a thread, **setName()** − The setName() method sets the name of a thread

Question 5

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Choose the correct statement(s)!

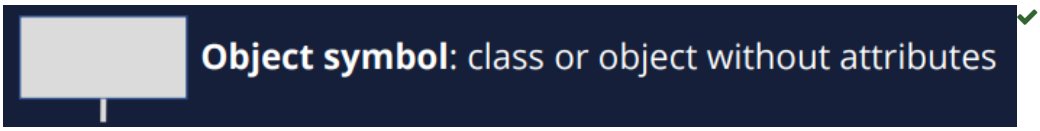
- [ ] a. Deadlock: a state in which only one member of a group waits for another member, including itself, to take action, such as sending a message or more commonly releasing a `lock`.
- [x] b. Race Conditions: occur when two or more threads access a shared piece of data or resource.
- [x] c. Deadlock: a state in which each member of a group waits for another member, including itself, to take action, such as sending a message or more commonly releasing a `lock`.
- [ ] d. Race Conditions: occur when one threads access a shared piece of data or resource.

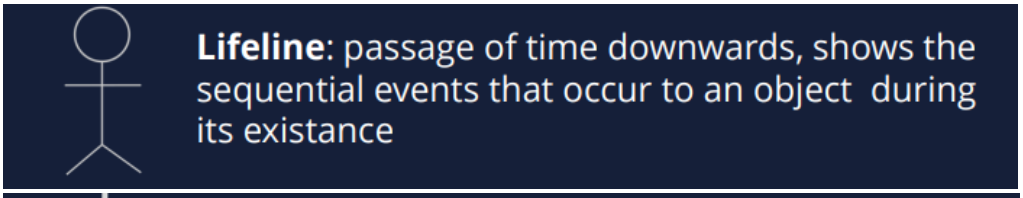
Válasza helyes.

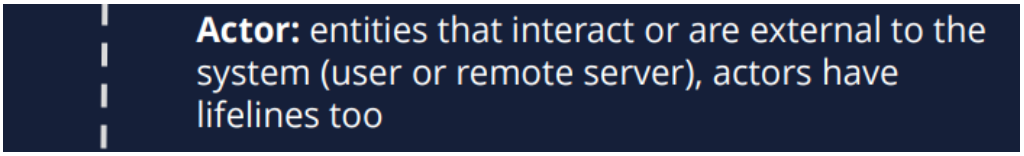
The correct answers are: Race Conditions: occur when two or more threads access a shared piece of data or resource., Deadlock: a state in which each member of a group waits for another member, including itself, to take action, such as sending a message or more commonly releasing a `lock`.

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Choose the correct figure(s)!

a. 

b. 

c. 

d. 

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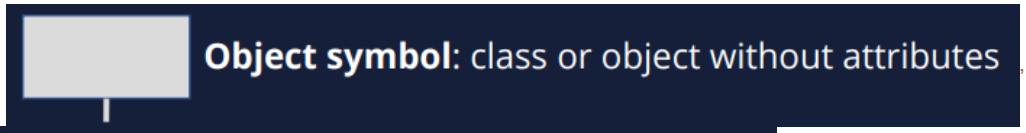
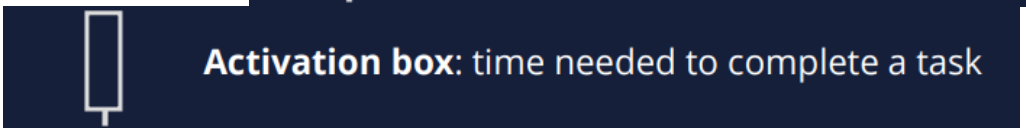
The correct answers are: 

, 

Question 7

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Choose the correct statement(s)!

a. **start()** − The start() method starts a thread by calling the run method

b. **start()** − The start() method starts a thread by calling the run variable

c. Task: a set of program instructions that are loaded in memory.

d. Task: a set of program instructions that are loaded in cloud.

Válasza helyes.

The correct answers are: Task: a set of program instructions that are loaded in memory., **start()** − The start() method starts a thread by calling the run method

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Choose the correct statement(s)!

- [x] a. Lock: lowest level synchronization primitive. ✔
- [ ] b. ThreadPoolExecutor class is an Executor subclass that uses a pool of at most threads to execute calls synchronously.
- [x] c. ThreadPoolExecutor class is an Executor subclass that uses a pool of at most threads to execute calls asynchronously. ✔
- [ ] d. Lock: highest level synchronization primitive.

Válasza helyes.

The correct answers are: ThreadPoolExecutor class is an Executor subclass that uses a pool of at most threads to execute calls asynchronously., Lock: lowest level synchronization primitive.

Question 9

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Choose the correct statement(s)!

- [x] a. Semaphore: synchronization construct. Semaphore provides threads with synchronized access to a limited number of resources. ✔
- [x] b. Queues: useful when information must be exchanged safely between multiple threads. ✔
- [ ] c. Queues: useful when information must be exchanged safely between multiple functions.
- [ ] d. Semaphore: asynchronization construct. Semaphore provides functions with synchronized access to a limited number of resources.

Válasza helyes.

The correct answers are: Queues: useful when information must be exchanged safely between multiple threads., Semaphore: synchronization construct. Semaphore provides threads with synchronized access to a limited number of resources.

Mark 0.00 out of 1.00

What's the output of the following code?

```
def f1(list1, letter):
    cnt = 0
    for i in list1:
        cnt += 1
        if i == letter:
            return i


print(f1("Hello Budapest", 'l'))
```

Answer: 2 ✖

The correct answer is: l

◄ UML SEQUENCE DIAGRAMS

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8. PROGRAMMING ASSIGNMENT ►