

Modify HW#1.

Write a multithreaded program that tests your solution to HW#1. You will create several threads – for example, 100 – and each thread will request a pid, sleep for a random period of time, and then release the pid. (Sleeping for a random period approximates the typical pid usage in which a pid is assigned to a new process, the process executes and terminates, and the pid is released on the process' termination).

On UNIX and Linux systems, sleeping is accomplished through the `sleep()` function, which is passed an integer value representing the number of seconds to sleep.