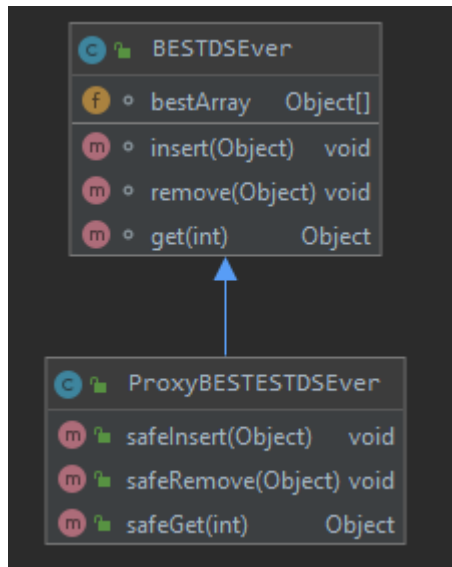


Part1)

Proxy design pattern was utilized instead of decorator or adapter as the intention here is controlling and managing the class. In order to make it thread-safe the class is wrapped with another class where method calls are synchronized.



Part2)

a) Synchronized

Synchronization barrier problem is solved using **SynchronizedCounter** class which has an integer counter which is initially equal to number of threads and each thread that finishes their sum part decreases this integer and notify other threads. They all wait until the counter is equal to 0. Also note that the DFT solution I found on the internet has time complexity of $O(n^4)$ which is pretty slow. Although there are better ones, I had no time to make any improvements there.

b) Mutex

Synchronization barrier was solved in a similar manner with a counter but without the synchronized keyword, utilized;

import java.util.concurrent.locks.ReentrantLock; for mutex and

import java.util.concurrent.locks.Condition; for condition variable

to create critical section and decrease and check the counter. Threads use `signalAll()`; method when they decrement counter.

Also the counter check for both implementations was done inside a while loop and both wait methods timeout every 100ms to avoid any deadlocks.

