Threads/Synchronization Exercise I

1. What are two advantages to multi-threading?
2. What are two disadvantages to using multi-threading?
3. What are two ways to create threads in Java?
4. What is a daemon thread?
5. What is a deadlock? How can you avoid it?
6. What is a data race? How can you avoid it?
7. Give an example of Java code with a data race.
   a. Eliminate the data race using synchronized methods, e.g., synchronized foo( ) { ... }
   b. Eliminate the data race using synchronized objects, e.g., synchronized(bar) { ... }
8. The following class implements a model of a student dining hall serving pizzas to students. 10 pizzas are baked, then served to 20 students. Students are numbered between 0 and 19 in the order they are served. A message is printed indicating whether a student starved or was served a pizza.
   a. Rewrite the DiningHall class so that after the makePizza( ) method is called 10 times, the servePizza( ) method is called once each from 20 different threads.
   b. Insert synchronization to eliminate data races in your code, if any exist.
   c. Describe what data races may occur in your multithreaded code without synchronization.

```java
class DiningHall {
    static int pizzaNum;
    static int studentID;
    public void makePizza() { pizzaNum++; }
    public void servePizza() {
        String result;
        if (pizzaNum > 0) { result = "Served "; pizzaNum--; }
        else result = "Starved ";
        System.out.println(result + studentID);
        studentID++;
    }
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        DiningHall d = new DiningHall();
        for (int i = 0; i < 10; i++)
            d.makePizza();
        for (int i = 0; i < 20; i++)
            d.servePizza();
    }
}
```