Worksheet #26a: use of tryLock()

Name: _____ Netid: _____

Rewrite the transferFunds() method below to use j.u.c. locks with calls to tryLock (see slide 4) instead of synchronized. Your goal is to write a correct implementation that never deadlocks, unlike the buggy version below (which can deadlock). Assume that each Account object already contains a reference to a ReentrantLock object dedicated to that object e.g., from.lock() returns the lock for the from object. Sketch your answer below using pseudocode.

```
public void transferFunds(Account from, Account to, int amount) {
1.          synchronized (from) {
2.              synchronized (to) {
3.                  from.subtractFromBalance(amount);
4.                  to.addToBalance(amount);
5.              }
6.          }
7.      }
```


Worksheet #26b:
Linearizability of method calls on a concurrent object

Name: _____ Netid: _____

Is this a linearizable execution for a FIFO queue, q? If so, why? If not, why not?

Time	Task A	Task B
0	Invoke `q.enq(x)`	
1	Return from `q.enq(x)`	
2		Invoke `q.enq(y)`
3	Invoke `q.deq()`	Work on `q.enq(y)`
4	Work on `q.deq()`	Return from `q.enq(y)`
5	Return `y` from `q.deq()`