QUIZIZZ

NAME : _____

CLASS : _____

Session 3
8 Questions

DATE : _____

1.
```
public synchronized void inc(long delta) {
  this.value += delta;
}
```
Which object is synchronized?

A Nothing

B this (the object the method belongs to)

C We can't tell from just this

2. When a thread leaves a synchronized block, other threads that want to enter it automatically try to do so.

A True

B False

3. In which state is a thread after we call .start()?

A NEW

B RUNNABLE

C NOT RUNNABLE

D TERMINATED

4. When does a thread leave the RUNNABLE state without entering the terminated state?

A After .run() finished executing

B When it becomes blocked or waiting

C After creating it, before we call .start()

D When we call .notRunnable()

5. If a thread enters a NOT RUNNABLE state because it .waits() on an object, how does it go back to the RUNNABLE state?

A It keeps checking if the object is no longer locked until it succeeds

B If .notify() or .notifyAll() is called

C After a certain amount of time it automatically happens

D If we call .start() on it

6.
```
public class Foo {
    public void synchronized f() { … }
    public void synchronized g() { … f(); … }
}
```
Can a thread call synchronized() on the same object multiple times?

A Yes

B No, this causes an exception

C No, this will make the program run forever

?

7. How can a thread become the owner of an object's monitor (lock)?

A By executing a method/block synchronized on the object

B By calling .wait() on the object

C Threads can't own monitors

8. To call .wait() or .notify() on an object, a thread has to own the monitor of that object.

A True

B False

?

Answer Key

1.b	2.a	3.b	4.b
5.b	6.a	7.a	8.a

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