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package thread_join;
import java.util.ArrayList;

public class Thread_join {

    static ArrayList<Thread> tname = new ArrayList<Thread>();
    static boolean done = false;
    /*
    * Constructor for Thread_join, it is responsible for firing off the
    * threads
    */
    Thread_join (int numT1, int numT2) {
        for (int i=0; i<numT1; i++) {
            tname.add(new Thread (new T1()));
        }
        for (int i=0; i<numT2; i++) {
            tname.add(new Thread(new T2()));
        }
        for (int i=0; i<tname.size(); i++) {
            tname.get(i).start();
        }
    }
    class T1 implements Runnable{
        public void run() {
            while (!done){
                try {
                    Thread.sleep(1000);
                } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                    System.out.println("T1 interrupted.");
                }
            }
            System.out.println("T1 thread exiting.");
        }
    }
    class T2 implements Runnable{
        public void run() {
            while (!done){
                try {
                    Thread.sleep(1000);
                } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                    System.out.println("T2 interrupted.");
                }
            }
            System.out.println("T2 thread exiting.");
        }
    }
    public static void main(String args[] ) {
        /*
        * Call the constructor to fire off the threads
        */
        new Thread_join (2,2);
        /*
        * Check to see if the threads are alive
        */
        for (int i=0; i<tname.size(); i++)
            System.out.println ("Thread #" + i + " is alive: " + tname.get(i).isAlive());
        /*
        * Sleep for 5 seconds
        */
        try {
            Thread.sleep(5000);
        } catch (InterruptedException e) {
            System.out.println ("Main thread interrupted");
        }
        /*
        * Set done to true and join the outstanding threads
        */
        done = true;
        try {
            for (int i=0; i<tname.size(); i++)
                tname.get(i).join();
        } catch (InterruptedException e) {
            System.out.println("Main thread Interrupted");
        }
        /*
        * Show that the threads are gone
        */
        for (int i=0; i<tname.size(); i++)
            System.out.println ("Thread #" + i + " is alive: " + tname.get(i).isAlive());
        System.out.println("Main thread exiting.");
    }
}

```

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Thread #0 is alive: true
Thread #1 is alive: true
Thread #2 is alive: true
Thread #3 is alive: true
T1 thread exiting.
T1 thread exiting.
T2 thread exiting.
T2 thread exiting.
Thread #0 is alive: false
Thread #1 is alive: false
Thread #2 is alive: false
Thread #3 is alive: false
Main thread exiting.

```

1) What is the difference between preemptive scheduling and non-preemptive scheduling? (P. 186)

2) What is the role of the dispatcher in an OS? What is dispatch latency? (P. 187)

3) What are the criteria a scheduler uses? What is each? (P. 187)

4) Name 2 scheduling algorithms. (P. 189)