Amirkabir University of Technology
(Tehran Polytechnic)

Operating Systems

Processes-Part4

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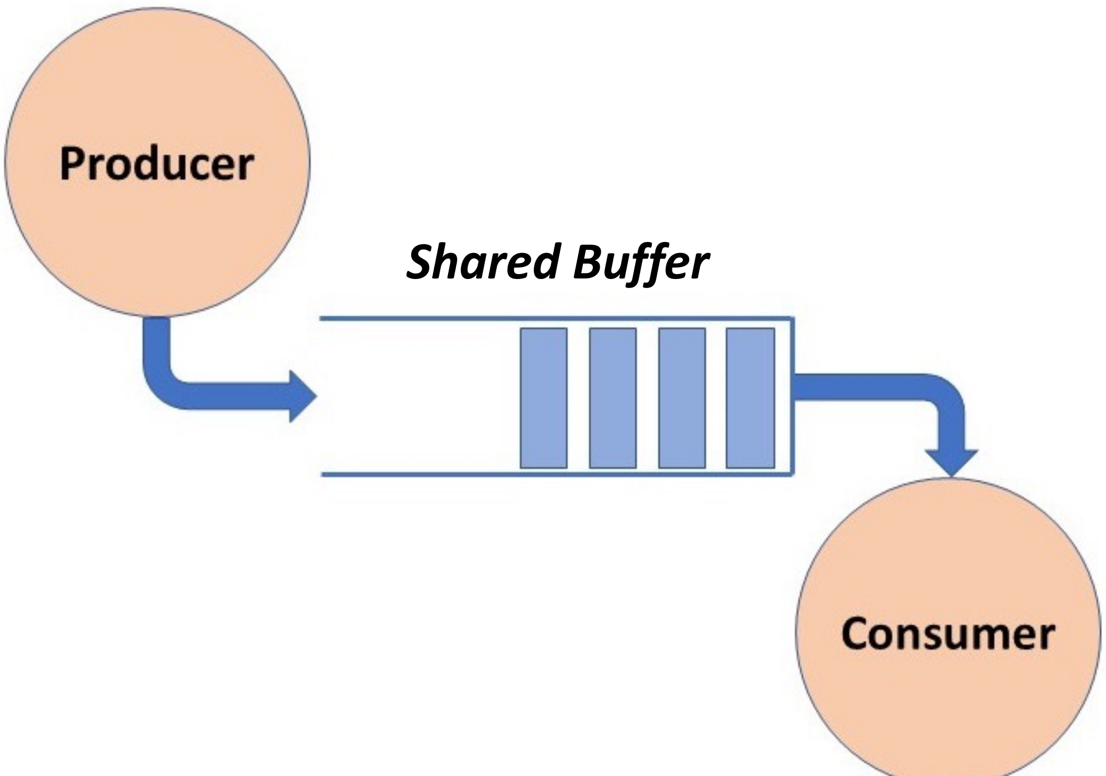
Course logistics

- You have **only few days** to complete
  - Phase 1 of the project
  - Your first homework

- We will have an extra session on fork
  - The session is handled by TAs
  - It covers both theoretical aspects and how use fork in practice
  - What time is best for you?

Producer-Consumer Problem

- Paradigm for cooperating processes:
  - **Producer** process produces information that is consumed by a **consumer** process.



https://www.educative.io/edpresso/what-is-the-producer-consumer-problem

Producer-Consumer Problem-Variations

- **Unbounded-buffer** places no practical limit on the size of the buffer:
  - Producer never waits
  - Consumer waits if there is no buffer to consumer
- **Bounded-buffer** assumes that there is a fixed buffer size
  - Producer must wait if all buffers are full
  - Consumer waits if there is no buffer to consume

IPC – Shared Memory

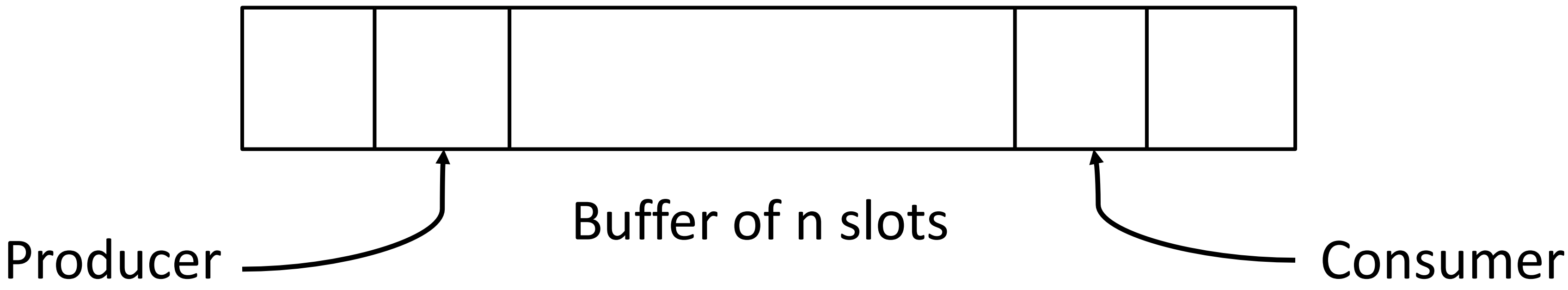
- An area of memory shared among the processes that wish to communicate.
- The communication is ***under the control of the users*** processes ***not the operating system***.
- Major issues is to provide mechanism that will allow the user processes ***to synchronize their actions*** when they access shared memory.
- Synchronization is discussed in great details in Chapters 6 & 7.

Bounded-Buffer – Shared-Memory Solution

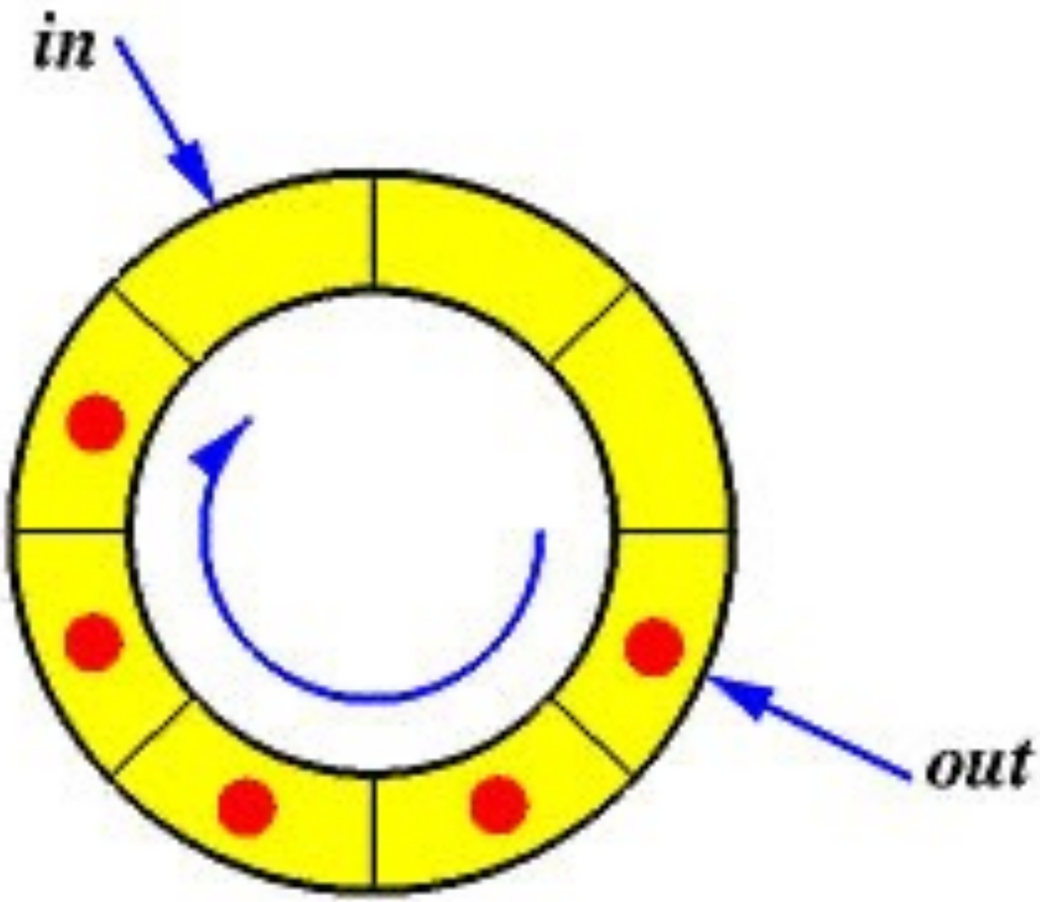
- Shared data

```
#define BUFFER_SIZE 10
typedef struct {
  . . .
} item;
item buffer[BUFFER_SIZE];
int in = 0;
int out = 0;
```

- Solution is correct but can only use **BUFFER_SIZE - 1** elements.



Circular Bounded-Buffer



Source: https://pages.mtu.edu/~shene/NSF-3/e-Book/SEMA/TM-example-buffer.html

Producer Process – Shared Memory

```
item next_produced;

while (true) {
  /* produce an item in next produced */
  while (((in + 1) % BUFFER_SIZE) == out)
     ; /* do nothing */
  buffer[in] = next_produced;
  in = (in + 1) % BUFFER_SIZE;
}
```

Consumer Process – Shared Memory

```
item next_consumed;

while (true) {
      while (in == out)
            ; /* do nothing */
      next_consumed = buffer[out];
      out = (out + 1) % BUFFER_SIZE;

      /* consume the item in next consumed */
}
```

What about Filling all the Buffers?

- Suppose that we wanted to provide a solution to the consumer-producer problem that **fills all the buffers.**

- How can we do it?

What about Filling all the Buffers? (ont.)

- We can do so by having ***an integer counter*** that keeps track of the number of full buffers.
- Initially, counter is set to 0.
- The integer counter is incremented by the producer after it produces a new buffer.
- The integer counter is decremented by the consumer after it consumes a buffer.

Producer

```
while (true) {
     /* produce an item in next produced */

     while (counter == BUFFER_SIZE)
          ; /* do nothing */
     buffer[in] = next_produced;
     in = (in + 1) % BUFFER_SIZE;
     counter++;
}
```

Consumer

```
while (true) {
      while (counter == 0)
            ; /* do nothing */
      next_consumed = buffer[out];
      out = (out + 1) % BUFFER_SIZE;
          counter--;
      /* consume the item in next
consumed */
}
```

Race Condition

- **`counter++`** `could be implemented as`

```
register1 = counter
register1 = register1 + 1
counter = register1
```

- **`counter--`** `could be implemented as`

```
register2 = counter
register2 = register2 - 1
counter = register2
```

Race Condition (cont.)

- Consider this execution interleaving with "count = 5" initially:

```
S0: producer execute register1 = counter          {register1 = 5}
S1: producer execute register1 = register1 + 1    {register1 = 6}
S2: consumer execute register2 = counter          {register2 = 5}
S3: consumer execute register2 = register2 - 1    {register2 = 4}
S4: producer execute counter = register1          {counter = 6 }
S5: consumer execute counter = register2          {counter = 4}
```

Race Condition (cont.)

Question – why was there no race condition in the first solution (where at most N – 1) buffers can be filled?

More in Chapter 6.