# CSE 430 – Operating Systems – Fall 2015 Assignment: #3

Due date: Nov 16, 2015. (hardcopy, hand-in, in class) (Not all questions will be graded)

Note: You may choose to do this HW in groups of 2 or do it individually. Your choice, but if done in a group submit only 1 copy with two names.

# Q1]

Suppose a system has an **atomic** hardware instruction SHIFT, that does the follows:

```
SHIFT ( int *A, *B ) {
 *B =*A; // ATOMICALLY
 *A = 0
}
```

- A] Implement Dijkstra style semaphores with the shift instruction, that is, semaphores which utilize busy waiting.
- B] Implement blocking semaphores using the shift instructions.

### Q2] // same as a sample exam question

There are 4 processes, executing concurrently. Process P0 is in an infinite loop, incrementing the value of the variable x (x is initialized to 0).  $P_0$  is the only process that changes the value of x.

The rest of the processes Pi (1<= i<=3) monitor the value of x. Whenever x reaches a value such that it is divisible by i, Pi prints the value of x. For example, P3 will print the sequence 3 6 9 12 ..... as the value of x reaches 3, 6, 9, 12 and so on.

Write the code for all the 4 processes using semaphores. Note that P1 - P3 should be identical; also Pi determines whether x is to be printed, and this decision is not made by  $P_0$ .

## Q3]

A synchronization mechanism consists of 2 *atomic* routines, ENQ(r) and DEQ(r). "r" is a resource variable that has two fields, inuse (boolean) and queue (a queue) which is a queue of processes waiting to acquire the resource. The definitions of ENQ and DEQ are:

Construct an implementation of ENQ/DEQ using semaphores. You can use other variables, etc that you need, but no other atomic code or synchronization constructs other than P or V can be used.

#### $\mathbf{O4}$

Do the reverse of Q3, that is implement Semaphores using ENQ/DEQ.