

## Problema dei Produttori consumatori

### Produttori Consumatori con buffer limitato

```

type    item = . . . ;
var
    full : Semaphore := 0; { Initializations }
    empty : Semaphore := 1;
    buffer : array [0] of item;
begin
  Parbegin
    repeat
      wait (empty);
      buffer [0] := . . . ;
      { i.e., produce }
      signal (full);
      { Remainder of the cycle }
    forever;
  Parend;
end.
    repeat
      wait (full);
      x := buffer [0];
      { i.e., consume }
      signal (empty);
      { Remainder of the cycle }
    forever;
  end.
    
```

Producer                      Consumer

### Produttori consumatori ad n buffer

```

const    n = . . . ;
type    item = . . . ;
var
    buffer : array [0..n-1] of item;
    full : Semaphore := 0; { Initializations }
    empty : Semaphore := n;
    prod_ptr, cons_ptr : integer;
begin
    prod_ptr := 0;
    cons_ptr := 0;
  Parbegin
    repeat
      wait (empty);
      buffer [prod_ptr] := . . . ;
      { i.e. produce }
      prod_ptr := prod_ptr + 1 mod n;
      signal (full);
      { Remainder of the cycle }
    forever;
  Parend;
end.
    repeat
      wait (full);
      x := buffer [cons_ptr];
      { i.e. consume }
      cons_ptr := cons_ptr + 1 mod n;
      signal (empty);
      { Remainder of the cycle }
    forever;
  end.
    
```

Producer                      Consumer

## Lettori-Scrittori:

```

var
    totread, runread, totwrite, runwrite : integer;
    reading, writing : semaphore := 0;
    sem_CS : semaphore := 1;
begin
    totread := 0;
    runread := 0;
    totwrite := 0;
    runwrite := 0;

Parbegin
    repeat
        wait (sem_CS);
        totread := totread + 1;
        if runwrite = 0 then
            runread := runread + 1;
            signal (reading);
        signal (sem_CS);
        wait (reading);
        { Read }
        wait (sem_CS);
        runread := runread - 1;
        totread := totread - 1;
        if runread = 0 and
            totwrite > runwrite
        then
            runwrite := 1;
            signal (writing);
        signal (sem_CS);
    forever;
end.
    Reader(s)

    repeat
        wait (sem_CS);
        totwrite := totwrite + 1;
        if runread = 0 and runwrite = 0 then
            runwrite := 1;
            signal (writing);
        wait (writing);
        { Write }
        wait (sem_CS);
        runwrite := runwrite - 1;
        totwrite := totwrite - 1;
        while (runread < totread) do
            begin
                runread := runread + 1;
                signal (reading);
            end;
        if runread = 0 and
            totwrite > runwrite then
            runwrite := 1;
            signal (writing);
        signal (sem_CS);
    forever;
end.
    Writer(s)

```

P R I O R I T

Se fosse prio scrittori sarebbe così nei lettori

```

if (runwrite = 0 and totwrite = 0) then begin
    runread := runread + 1;
    signal(reading);
end;

```

## Barbone addormentato

### #Barb SEMAFORI

```

program barbiere_addormentato;
const sedie N;
var
    coda : integer;
    mutex : semaforo (:=1);
    cliente : semaforo (:=0);
    barbiere : semaforo (:=0);
procedure barbiere:
begin
    repeat
        wait(cliente);
        wait(mutex);
        coda--;
        signal(barbiere);
        signal(mutex);
        /*Taglia Capelli*/
    forever;
end;

```

```

procedure cliente:
begin
    repeat
        wait(mutex);
        if(coda < sedie){
            coda++;
            signal(mutex);
            wait(barbiere);
            /*Taglio Capelli*/
        }else{
            /*Vai via*/
            signal(mutex);
        }
    forever
end;

```

## ALGORITMO DI DEKKER

### Algoritmo 6.3 Algoritmo di Dekker

```
var   turn : 1..2;
      c1, c2 : 0..1;
begin
  c1 := 1;
  c2 := 1;
  turn := 1;
  Parbegin
    repeat
      c1 := 0;
      while c2 = 0 do
        if turn = 2 then
          begin
            c1 := 1;
            while turn = 2
              do { niente };
            c1 := 0;
          end;
          { Sezione critica }
          turn := 2;
          c1 := 1;
          { Resto del ciclo }
        forever;
      Parend;
    end.
    Processo P1
  repeat
    c2 := 0;
    while c1 = 0 do
      if turn = 1 then
        begin
          c2 := 1;
          while turn = 1
            do { niente };
          c2 := 0;
        end;
        { Sezione critica }
        turn := 1;
        c2 := 1;
        { Resto del ciclo }
      forever;
    end.
    Processo P2
```

## ALGORITMO DI PETERSON

### Algoritmo 6.4 Algoritmo di Peterson

```
var    flag : array [0..1] of boolean;  
       turn : 0..1;  
  
begin  
    flag[0] := false;  
    flag[1] := false;  
  
Parbegin  
    repeat  
        flag[0] := true;  
        turn := 1;  
        while flag[1] and turn = 1  
            do { niente };  
        { Sezione critica }  
        flag[0] := false;  
        { Resto del ciclo }  
    forever;  
Parend;  
end.  
Processo P0
```

```
repeat  
    flag[1] := true;  
    turn := 0;  
    while flag[0] and turn = 0  
        do { niente };  
    { Sezione critica }  
    flag[1] := false;  
    { Resto del ciclo }  
forever;  
Processo P1
```

## ALGORITMO DEL PANETTIERE / FORNAIO (BAKERY)

### Algoritmo 6.6 Algoritmo del panettiere (Bakery) (Lamport [1974])

```
const  $n = \dots$ ;
var  choosing : array [0 ..  $n - 1$ ] of boolean;
      number : array [0 ..  $n - 1$ ] of integer;

begin
  for  $j := 0$  to  $n - 1$  do
    choosing[j] := false;
    number[j] := 0;
  Parbegin
    process  $P_i$  :
      repeat
        choosing[i] := true;
        number[i] := max (number[0], ..., number[n - 1]) + 1;
        choosing[i] := false;
        for  $j := 0$  to  $n - 1$  do
          begin
            while choosing[j] do { nothing };
            while number[j]  $\neq$  0 and (number[j], j) < (number[i], i)
              do { nothing };
          end;
          { Sezione critica }
          number[i] := 0;
          { Resto del ciclo }
        forever;
      processo  $P_j : \dots$ 
    Parend;
  end.
```