### ADVANCED OPERATING SYSTEMS

#### CSEN383

### **PROJECT-3 (Multi-Threaded Ticket Sellers)**

## Group - 3

-Aman Jain, Amarnath S Kaushik, Daryl Ho, Meghana Kale, Sai Kiran Jasti

#### **Structs:**

- 1. Customer
- 2. Seller
- 3. SellerStats

#### **Functions:**

## 1. void initialize sellers(int customers per sellers)

This function This sets up an array of ticket sellers categorized into high-priced, medium-priced, and low-priced sellers, each assigned a name, type, and a queue of customers. The high-priced seller (sellers [0]) is named "H", while three medium-priced sellers (sellers [1] to sellers [3]) are named "M1" to "M3", and the remaining low-priced sellers (sellers [4] onward) are named "L1", "L2", etc. Each seller's queue is populated with customers\_per\_seller dynamically allocated Customer instances, each assigned a unique ID and a random arrival time within the simulation time.

# 2. int assign\_seat(Seller seller, int customer\_id)

This function allocates a seat to a customer based on the seller's pricing category while ensuring thread safety using mutex locks. For high-priced sellers, it assigns seats starting from the front rows, checking each seat sequentially until an available one is found. Low-priced sellers allocate seats starting from the back rows, moving forward, while medium-priced sellers begin from the middle rows (row 5) and expand outward symmetrically and updates the seating chart if a seat is available, and ensures concurrent access control with mutex locks to prevent race conditions. It returns 1 if a seat is successfully assigned and 0 otherwise.

# 3. Void\* seller\_thread(void\* arg)

This function simulates a seller processing customers in a queue while tracking service metrics. Each seller runs while global time is within simulation time, serving customers whose arrival times have passed. If a seat is assigned via assign seat, the function simulates service time (sleep), updates response and turnaround times, and tracks served or turned-away customers using mutex-locked statistics. The queue is then adjusted by shifting customers forward. Successful transactions print the updated seating chart, ensuring real-time simulation updates.

### **Ticketing Systems Averaged Output for 5, 10, 15 Customers:**

# 1. 5 Customers

### 2. 10 Customers

## 3. 15 Customers

#### **Conclusion:**

In this project, we implemented a **multi-threaded ticket-selling system** to simulate a real-world ticket booking scenario using **concurrent programming techniques**. By categorizing sellers into **high-priced**, **medium-priced**, **and low-priced tiers**, we ensured a structured approach to seat allocation. **Mutex locks** were utilized to maintain thread safety and prevent race conditions when updating shared resources such as the seating chart and seller statistics.

The simulation results demonstrated how different pricing categories affect seat allocation and customer experience. **High-priced sellers** efficiently filled seats from the front rows, while **medium-priced sellers** distributed customers evenly from the middle rows, and **low-priced sellers** assigned seats from the back. The results also highlighted how queue size and customer arrival times influence service efficiency, response time, and customer satisfaction.

By running multiple simulations with varying numbers of customers (5, 10, and 15), we observed that **customer wait times increased** as more customers joined the queue, leading to **higher turnaround times and potential rejections** when all seats were filled. The implementation successfully demonstrated the impact of **thread synchronization and resource contention** in a real-time booking environment.

Overall, this project provided valuable insights into **concurrent programming, thread management, and synchronization**, showcasing the complexities of handling real-world multi-threaded applications in ticket-selling scenarios.