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ASSIGNMENT NO. 5

TITLE: Thread synchronization and mutual exclusion using mutex.

```
Program:
#include <pthread.h>
#include <semaphore.h>
#include <stdio.h>
/*
This program provides a possible solution for first readers writers problem
using mutex and semaphore.
I have used 10 readers and 5 producers to demonstrate the solution. You can
always play with these values.
*/
sem_t wrt;
pthread_mutex_t mutex;
int cnt = 1;
int numreader = 0;
void *writer(void *wno)
{
  sem_wait(&wrt);
  cnt = cnt*2;
```

printf("Writer %d modified cnt to %d\n",(*((int *)wno)),cnt);

sem_post(&wrt);

```
}
void *reader(void *rno)
{
  // Reader acquire the lock before modifying numreader
  pthread_mutex_lock(&mutex);
  numreader++;
  if(numreader == 1) {
    sem_wait(&wrt); // If this id the first reader, then it will block the writer
  }
  pthread_mutex_unlock(&mutex);
  // Reading Section
  printf("Reader %d: read cnt as %d\n",*((int *)rno),cnt);
  // Reader acquire the lock before modifying numreader
  pthread_mutex_lock(&mutex);
  numreader--;
  if(numreader == 0) {
    sem_post(&wrt); // If this is the last reader, it will wake up the writer.
  }
  pthread_mutex_unlock(&mutex);
}
int main()
{
  pthread_t read[10],write[5];
```

```
pthread_mutex_init(&mutex, NULL);
  sem init(&wrt,0,1);
  int a[10] = \{1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10\}; //Just used for numbering the producer and
consumer
  for(int i = 0; i < 10; i++) {
    pthread_create(&read[i], NULL, (void *)reader, (void *)&a[i]);
  }
  for(int i = 0; i < 5; i++) {
    pthread_create(&write[i], NULL, (void *)writer, (void *)&a[i]);
  }
  for(int i = 0; i < 10; i++) {
    pthread_join(read[i], NULL);
  }
  for(int i = 0; i < 5; i++) {
    pthread_join(write[i], NULL);
  }
  pthread_mutex_destroy(&mutex);
  sem_destroy(&wrt);
  return 0;
}
```

Output:

