

29. Write a C program to simulate the solution of Classical Process Synchronization Problem

### AIM

To simulate the solution of the classical process synchronization problem, such as the Producer-Consumer problem, using C programming.

### ALGORITHM

1. **Start**
2. Initialize shared resources such as a buffer, semaphores, and counters.
3. Define two functions:
  - **Producer:** Produces an item and adds it to the buffer if space is available.
  - **Consumer:** Removes an item from the buffer if items are available.
4. Use semaphores to ensure mutual exclusion and synchronization between producer and consumer.
5. Implement an infinite loop for the producer and consumer to operate concurrently.
6. Display the actions of the producer and consumer.
7. Stop the program when needed (manually or after a specific condition).

### PROCEDURE

1. Include necessary libraries for threading and synchronization (pthread.h and semaphore.h).
2. Initialize semaphores for synchronization:
  - empty: Tracks the number of empty slots in the buffer.
  - full: Tracks the number of filled slots in the buffer.
  - mutex: Ensures mutual exclusion while accessing the buffer.
3. Define the buffer and associated variables.
4. Implement producer and consumer functions with synchronization mechanisms.
5. Create threads for producer and consumer.
6. Use pthread\_join() to wait for threads to complete execution.

CODE:

```
#include <stdio.h>

#include <pthread.h>

#include <semaphore.h>

#include <unistd.h>


#define BUFFER_SIZE 5


int buffer[BUFFER_SIZE];

int in = 0, out = 0;


sem_t empty; // Semaphore for empty slots

sem_t full; // Semaphore for full slots

pthread_mutex_t mutex; // Mutex for mutual exclusion


void *producer(void *arg) {

    int item;

    while (1) {

        item = rand() % 100; // Generate a random item

        sem_wait(&empty); // Wait for empty slot

        pthread_mutex_lock(&mutex); // Lock the buffer


        buffer[in] = item;

        printf("Producer produced: %d\n", item);

        in = (in + 1) % BUFFER_SIZE;


        pthread_mutex_unlock(&mutex); // Unlock the buffer
```

```

        sem_post(&full);    // Signal that a full slot is available

        sleep(1); // Simulate production time
    }
}

void *consumer(void *arg) {
    int item;

    while (1) {
        sem_wait(&full);    // Wait for a full slot

        pthread_mutex_lock(&mutex); // Lock the buffer

        item = buffer[out];

        printf("Consumer consumed: %d\n", item);

        out = (out + 1) % BUFFER_SIZE;

        pthread_mutex_unlock(&mutex); // Unlock the buffer

        sem_post(&empty);    // Signal that an empty slot is available

        sleep(1); // Simulate consumption time
    }
}

int main() {
    pthread_t prod, cons;

    sem_init(&empty, 0, BUFFER_SIZE); // Initialize empty slots

```

```
sem_init(&full, 0, 0);    // Initialize full slots

pthread_mutex_init(&mutex, NULL); // Initialize mutex


pthread_create(&prod, NULL, producer, NULL);

pthread_create(&cons, NULL, consumer, NULL);


pthread_join(prod, NULL);

pthread_join(cons, NULL);


sem_destroy(&empty);


sem_destroy(&full);


pthread_mutex_destroy(&mutex);


return 0;

}
```

OUTPUT:

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```
main.c: In function 'producer':
main.c:18:16: warning: implicit declaration
18 |         item = rand() % 100; // Gen
    |                ^~~~

Producer produced: 83
Consumer consumed: 83
Producer produced: 86
Consumer consumed: 86
Producer produced: 77
Consumer consumed: 77
Producer produced: 15
Consumer consumed: 15
Producer produced: 93
Consumer consumed: 93
Producer produced: 35
Consumer consumed: 35
Producer produced: 86
Consumer consumed: 86
Producer produced: 92
Consumer consumed: 92
Producer produced: 49
Consumer consumed: 49
Producer produced: 21
Consumer consumed: 21
Producer produced: 62
Consumer consumed: 62
Producer produced: 27
Consumer consumed: 27
Producer produced: 90
Consumer consumed: 90
Producer produced: 59
Consumer consumed: 59
Producer produced: 63
Consumer consumed: 63
```