

Reader Writer Problem

```
#include <pthread.h>
#include <semaphore.h>
#include <stdio.h>

sem_t w;
pthread_mutex_t mutex;
int count = 1;
int nr = 0;

void *writer(void *wn)
{
    sem_wait(&w);
    count = count*2;
    printf("Writer %d modified count to %d\n",*((int *)wn),count);
    sem_post(&w);
}

void *reader(void *rn)
{
    pthread_mutex_lock(&mutex);
    nr++;
    if(nr == 1) {
        sem_wait(&w);
    }
    pthread_mutex_unlock(&mutex);
    printf("Reader %d: read count as %d\n",*((int *)rn),count);
    pthread_mutex_lock(&mutex);
    nr--;
    if(nr == 0) {
        sem_post(&w);
    }
    pthread_mutex_unlock(&mutex);
}
```

```

int main()
{

    pthread_t read[10],write[5];
    pthread_mutex_init(&mutex,
    NULL);sem_init(&w,0,1);
    int i;
    int a[10] = { 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10};
    for(i = 0; i < 10; i++) {
        pthread_create(&read[i], NULL, (void *)reader, (void *)&a[i]);
    }
    for(i = 0; i < 5; i++) {
        pthread_create(&write[i], NULL, (void *)writer, (void *)&a[i]);
    }

    for(i = 0; i < 10;
    i++) {
        pthread_join(read[i
        ], NULL);
    }
    for(i = 0; i < 5;
    i++) {
        pthread_join(write[
        i], NULL);
    }

    pthread_mutex_destroy(&mu
    tex);sem_destroy(&w);

    return 0;

}

```

```
Reader 1: read count as 1
Reader 4: read count as 1
Reader 2: read count as 1
Reader 5: read count as 1
Reader 6: read count as 1
Reader 3: read count as 1
Reader 7: read count as 1
Reader 9: read count as 1
Reader 10: read count as 1
Reader 8: read count as 1
Writer 2 modified count to 2
Writer 1 modified count to 4
Writer 3 modified count to 8
Writer 5 modified count to 16
Writer 4 modified count to 32
```

LAB 11

Aim: 1. FIFO Page Replacement
2. Optimal Page Replacement

FIFO Page Replacement

Algorithm:

1. Start traversing the pages.
2. Declare the size as the length of the Page.
3. Check the need of the replacement from the page to memory.

4. Check the need of the replacement from the old page to the new page in memory.
5. Form the queue to hold all pages.
6. Insert the required page memory into the queue.
7. Check the bad replacements and page faults.
8. Get the number of processes to be inserted.
9. Show the values.

Code:

```
#include <stdio.h> int main()
{
int i, j = 0, nf, np, pg[50], frame[10], k, av, c = 0;
printf("Enter number of frames: ");
scanf("%d", &nf);
printf("Enter number of pages: "); scanf("%d", &np);
printf("Enter page reference string: "); for (i = 1; i <= np;
i++){
scanf("%d", &pg[i]);
}

for (i = 0; i < nf; i++){ frame[i] = -1;
}

printf("\n");
for (i = 1; i <= np; i++)
```

```
{
printf("%d\t\t", pg[i]); av = 0;
for (k = 0; k < nf; k++) if (frame[k] == pg[i])
av = 1; if (av == 0)
{
frame[j] = pg[i]; j = (j + 1) % nf; c++;
for (k = 0; k < nf; k++) printf("%d\t", frame[k]);
}
printf("\n");
}
printf("Page Fault: %d\n", c); return 0;
}
```