

x is not changing , it's used for counting the number

M=1 : At beg
∴ [x]

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>

int mutex = 1, full = 0, empty = 3, x = 0;

int wait(int);
int signal(int);
void producer();
void consumer();
```

```
int main() {
    int n;

    printf("\n1.PRODUCER\n2.CONSUMER\n3.EXIT\n");
```

```
while (1) {
    printf("\nEnter your choice: ");
    scanf("%d", &n);
```

```
    switch (n) {
        case 1:
            if ((mutex == 1) && (empty != 0))
                producer();
            else
                printf("BUFFER IS FULL");
            break;
```

empty==0 , then it's full , empty starts from max size here 3 to 0

```
        case 2:
            if ((mutex == 1) && (full != 0))
                consumer();
            else
                printf("BUFFER IS EMPTY");
            break;
```

full=initially zero , when produces makes anything its incremented , if full=0 then it is empty

```
        case 3:
            exit(0);
            break;
```

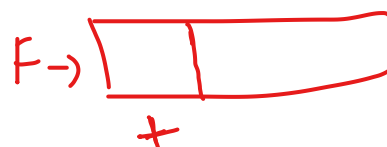
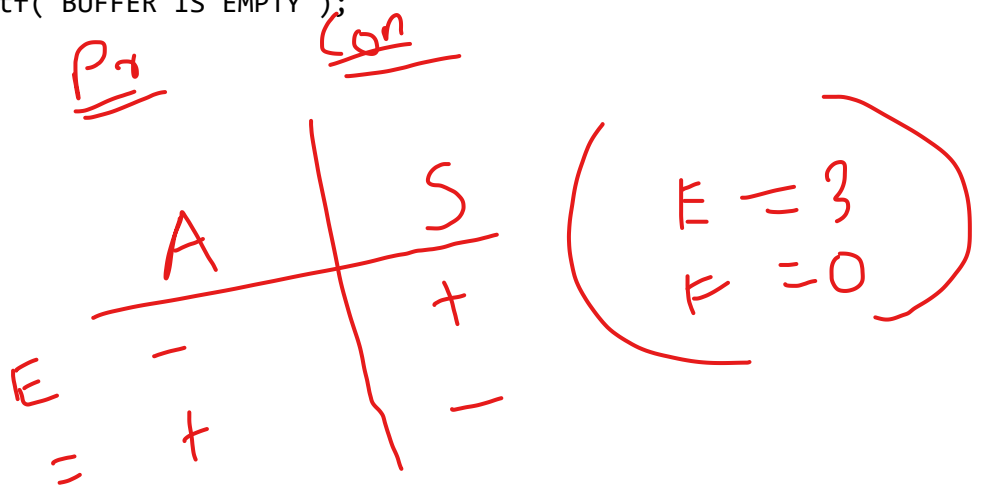
```
    }
}
```

```
int wait(int x) {
    return (--x);
}
```

```
int signal(int x) {
    return (++x);
}
```

```
void producer() {
    mutex = wait(mutex);
    full = signal(full);
    empty = wait(empty);
    x++;
```

mutex decreased here from 1 to 0, no mutual exclusion allowed from here
increments value of full so that to indicate 1 item is made
since 1 item is produced therefore 1 empty space should be reduced



```

    printf("\nProducer produces the item %d", x);

    mutex = signal(mutex);    mutex is made back to 1
}

void consumer() {
    mutex = wait(mutex);    1 st what mutex exl have to say
    full = wait(full);      2nd collect full status
    + empty = signal(empty); 3rd collect empty status , increment since 1 item is consumed

    printf("\nConsumer consumes item %d", x);

    x--;

    mutex = signal(mutex);  change mutex based on status
}

```