

Recap of Critical Section

Requirements: Mutual exclusion (mutex)
Absence of deadlocks
Absence of starvation

Abbreviating problems

Global: int turn ← 1

Processes: P

loop forever

1: await turn=1

2: turn ← 2

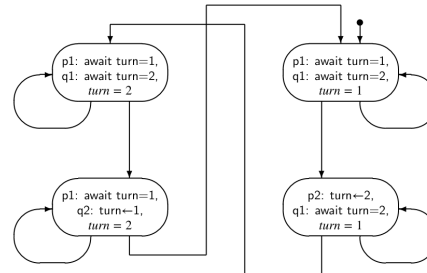
Q

loop forever

await turn=2

turn ← 1

State Diagram for the Abbreviated First Attempt



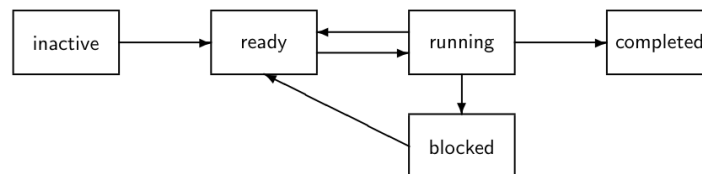
M. Ben-Ari. Principles of Concurrent and Distributed Programming, Second edition © M. Ben-Ari 2006 Slide 3.10

One should avoid splitted requests i.e. 1: Is the knife free?

2: Take the knife

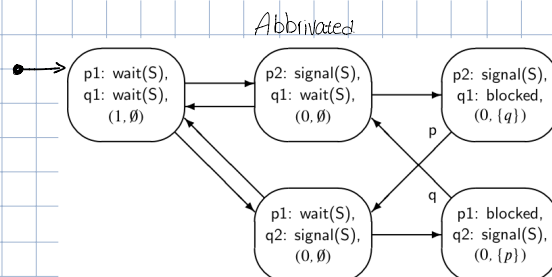
Since the knife could have been taken before you reach for it. One could solve this atomically: atomic(request ← mail, block by testing and setting in one operation. grant)

State Changes of a Process



If "blocked" the process cannot continue until "un blocked". If this is implemented (often in the kernel) we can use semaphores

Algorithm 6.2: Critical section with semaphores (two proc., abbrev.)			
binary semaphore S ← (1, ∅)			
P		Q	
loop forever		loop forever	
p1: wait(S)		q1: wait(S)	
p2: signal(S)		q2: signal(S)	



States for the semaphore

0, {P}

0, {Q}