

2 primitives :

P	up	signal	sem-post
V	down	wait	sem-wait

• sem-post :

1) si le compteur  $\leq 0$ ,  
on lance 1 processus de la file d'attente et le lance

2) On incrémente le compteur

• sem-wait :

1) si le compteur  $\leq 0$   
on bloque le proc de la file d'attente

2) On décrémente le compteur



$P_1()$  {

$a_1()$

$\text{sem\_post}(\&\text{sem}_3);$

\_\_\_\_\_ ( $\&\text{sem}_2$ );

$\text{sem\_wait}(\&\text{sem}_1);$

\_\_\_\_\_ ( $\&\text{sem}_1$ );

$b_1();$  }

for ( $i=0; i \leq N; i++$ )  $\parallel \text{sem\_init}(\&\text{sem}[i], 1);$

$P_2()$  {

$a_2();$

$\text{sem\_post}(\&\text{sem}_1);$

\_\_\_\_\_ ( $\&\text{sem}_3$ );

$\text{sem\_wait}(\&\text{sem}_2);$

\_\_\_\_\_ ( $\&\text{sem}_2$ );

$b_2();$  }

$P_3()$  {

$a_3();$

$\text{sem\_post}(\&\text{sem}_1);$

$\text{sem\_post}(\&\text{sem}_2);$

$\text{sem\_wait}(\&\text{sem}_3);$

\_\_\_\_\_ ( $\&\text{sem}_3$ );

$b_3();$  }

$P_k()$  {

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$a_k();$

for ( $i=0; i < N; i++$ ) {

if ( $i \neq k$ )  $\text{sem\_post}(\&\text{sem}[i]);$

}

for ( $i=0; i < N-1; i++$ ) {

$\text{sem\_wait}(\&\text{sem}[k]);$

}

q 3

$\text{sem\_init}(\&\text{bar}, 0);$

$\text{sem\_init}(\&\text{mutex}, 1);$

$\text{compteur\_a} = 0;$

$N=3; \text{macro}$

$p_k()$  {

$a_k();$

$\text{sem\_wait}(\&\text{mutex});$

$\text{compteur\_a} ++;$

if ( $\text{compteur\_a} == N$ )

$\text{sem\_post}(\&\text{barriere});$

$\text{sem\_post}(\&\text{mutex});$

$\text{sem\_wait}(\&\text{barriere});$

$b_k();$

$\text{sem\_post}(\&\text{barriere});$  }



Exo 2

```

int main (int argc, char** argv) {
    int n, res; void* p1;
    assert (argc != 2);
    n = atoi(argv[1]);
    pthread_create (&thd, NULL, fib,
        (void*) &n);
    p1 = (void*) &res;
    pthread_join (thd, &p1);
    printf ("%d\n", res);
    return EXIT_SUCCESS;
}

```

```

void* fib (void* arg) {
    int n = *(int*) arg; pthread_t thd[2];
    if (n < 2) return n;
    else {
        int n1 = n - 1; int n2 = n - 2;
        int r1, r2;
        void* p1, p2;
        p1 = (void*) &r1;
        p2 = (void*) &r2;
        pthread_create (&thd[0], NULL, fib, (void*) &n1);
        pthread_create (&thd[1], NULL, fib, (void*) &n2);
        pthread_join (thd[0], &p1);
        pthread_join (thd[1], &p2);
        n = r1 + r2;
        return (void*) &n;
    }
}

```

Exo 3

#define SIZE 10

```

int pt_search ( int *tab, unsigned int size, int (*pred)(int) )
{
    int i;
    if (size < SIZE) {
        for (i = 0; i < size; i++) if (pred(tab[i])) return i;
        return -1;
    }
    pthread_t thd; struct arg_s my_arg; int res1; int res2;

    my_arg.res = &res1; my_arg.pred = pred; my_arg.start = tab; my_arg.size = size;

    pthread_create ( &thd, NULL, pt_search, (void *) &my_arg );
    // ds res1 j'ai -1 ou l'indice de la première partie
    res2 = search ( tab + size / 2, size / 2, pred ); (*)
    if (res1 != -1) return res1;
    return res2;
}

```

```

void * pt_search ( void *arg ) {
    struct arg_s * local = (struct arg_s *) arg;
    *local->res = search ( local->start, local->size, local->pred );
    return (void *) NULL;
}

```

```

(*) pthread_join ( thd, (void *) NULL );

```



```
struct args {  
    int *start;  
    unsigned int size;  
    int (*fct)(int);  
    int *res;  
};
```

Exo4:

```
int unique()  
{  
    static int count;  
    int i;  
    pthread_mutex_lock(&mutex); → à initialiser  
    i = ++count;  
    pthread_mutex_unlock(&mutex);  
    return i;  
}
```