

- What is the difference between binary and counting semaphores?
- What are the operations that can be performed on a semaphore. Explain in brief about each operation and what it does in your own words.

**5.6.** Consider the following processes P1 and P2 that update the value of the shared variables, x and y, as follows:

<b>Process P1 :</b> ( performs the operations: x := x * y y ++ ) LOAD R1, X LOAD R2, Y MUL R1, R2 STORE X, R1 INC R2 STORE Y, R2	<b>Process P2 :</b> ( performs the operations: x ++ y := x * y ) LOAD R3, X INC R3 LOAD R4, Y MUL R4, R3 STORE X, R3 STORE Y, R4
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Assume that the initial values of x and y are 2 and 3 respectively. P1 enters the system first and so it is required that the output is equivalent to a serial execution of P1 followed by P2. The scheduler in the uniprocessor system implements a pseudo-parallel execution of these two concurrent processes by interleaving their instructions without restricting the order of the interleaving.

- If the processes P1 and P2 had executed serially, what would the values of x and y have been after the execution of both processes?
  - Write an interleaved concurrent schedule that gives the same output as a serial schedule.
  - Write an interleaved concurrent schedule that gives an output that is different from that of a serial schedule.
- The following three functions are run on a shared processor by three processes. They can coordinate their execution via shared semaphores that respond to the standard `sem_signal()` and `wait(sem_wait())` procedures. In order to produce the output HELLO, add respective `sem_signal()/sem_post()` and `sem_wait()` commands in the code. Create your own semaphores as needed.

- Is printing HELLO possible
- Number of semaphores - \_\_\_\_\_
- Names of semaphores - \_\_\_\_\_
- Initial values of semaphores - \_\_\_\_\_

Function#1	Function#2	Function #3
<code>print("H")</code>	<code>print("L")</code>	<code>print("O")</code>
<code>print("E")</code>	<code>print("L")</code>	

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