

# CS & IT ENGINEERING



## Operating System

### Process Synchronization

DPP Discussion



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#Q. Consider a process scenario in which each process executes first in CPU then goes for IO operation, then once again process needs a CPU burst and then terminates. Following is given a process scenario in which for CPU execution system uses preemptive SJF algorithm. Consider system has enough number of resources to carry out IO operations for all processes in parallel at a time.

Process	Arrival Time	CPU Burst Time	IO Burst Time	CPU Burst Time
P1	0	<del>6.5</del> 40	70	2
P2	1	<del>4</del> 30	20	<del>10</del>
P3	2	10	<u>4</u> 0	<del>32</del> 0

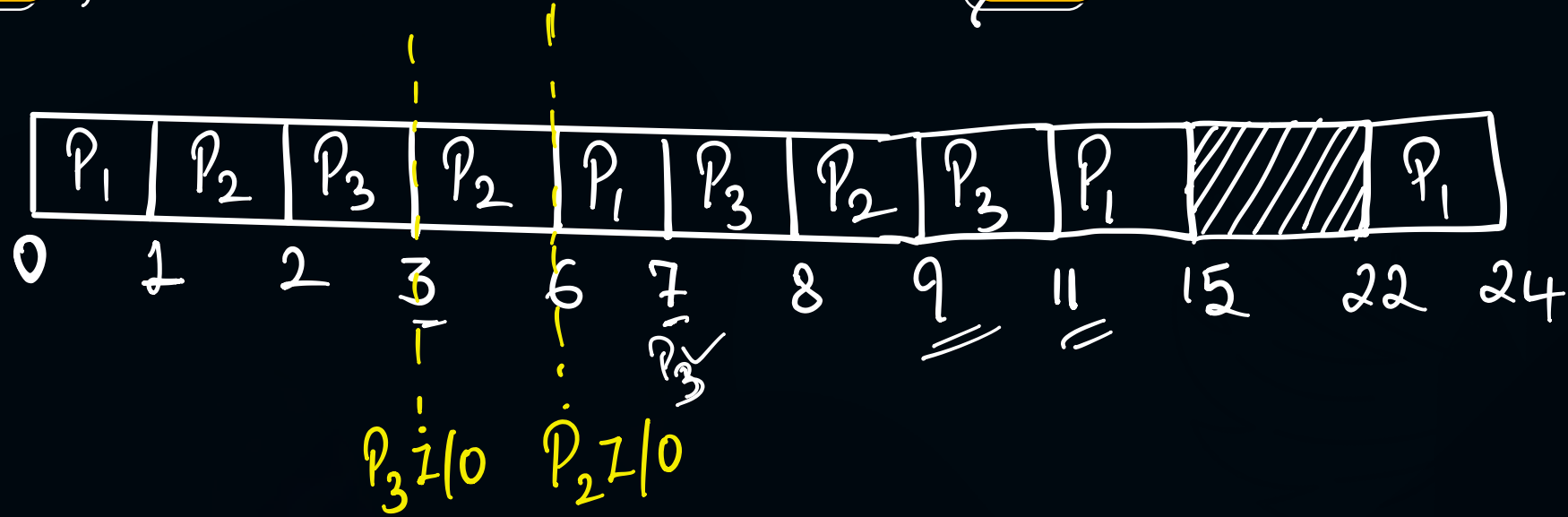
The completion times for the processes P1, P2 and P3 are respectively?

A 24, 11, 9

~~B 24, 9, 11~~

~~C 17, 11, 9~~

~~D 17, 9, 10~~



#Q. The following two functions P1 and P2 that share a variable D with an initial value of 4 execute concurrently.

P1() {

I:  $X = D - 2;$

II:  $D = X * 2;$   
}

P2() {

III:  $Y = D * 3;$

IV:  $D = Y - 2;$   
}

$X = 2$

$D = 4$

$Y = 12$

$D = 10$

The number of distinct possible values of D after a successful execution of P1 and P2 are 3?

Case 1:  $P_1() \rightarrow P_2()$   $D=10$  ✓

I, II, III, IV

Case 2:  $P_2() \rightarrow P_1()$   $D=16$

III, IV, I, II

Case 3:  $P_1()$   $P_2()$  (let us suppose  $P_1()$  writes final value)

$\downarrow$   
I, III, IV, II  $D=4$

Case 4:  $P_1()$   $P_2()$  ( $P_2$  writes the final value of  $D$ )

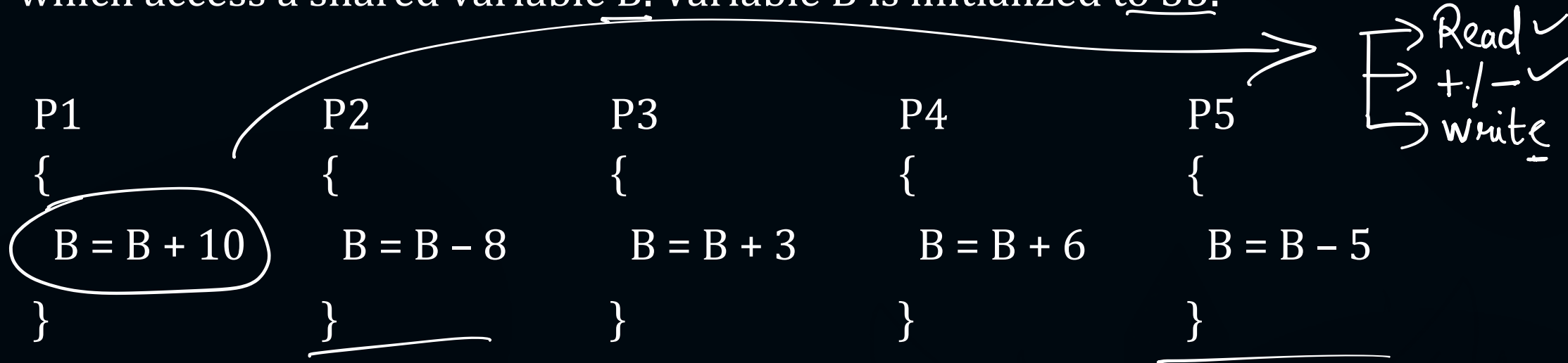
$\downarrow$   
I, III, II, IV

3 distinct values of  $D$   
(4, 10, 16).



#Q.

Consider 5 concurrent processes P1, P2, P3, P4 and P5 as shown below, which access a shared variable B. Variable B is initialized to 35.



The processes are executed on single CPU in time-shared environment. The minimum possible value of B after all 5 processes completed is M and maximum possible value of B after all 5 processes completed is N then the value of M - N is \_\_\_\_\_?

$$B = 35$$

M (minimum)

N (maximum)

$$M - N = ?$$

Case 1: Minimum (M)  $\Rightarrow 35 - 8 (P_2) \Rightarrow 27$   
 $27 - 5 (P_5) \Rightarrow 22$

$$M = 22$$

Case 2: Maximum (N)  $\Rightarrow 35 + 10 + 3 + 6 = 54 = N$

$$M - N \Rightarrow 22 - 54 \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{-32}}$$

#Q. Consider the following solution for synchronization of 2 processes P1 and P2. Consider here the variable lock is Boolean type and is shared between both the processes.

P1()	P2()
<pre>while(true) {     while(<u>lock!=True</u>);     //critical section;     <u>lock = False;</u> }</pre>	<pre>while(true) {     while(<u>lock!=False</u>);     //critical section;     <u>lock = True;</u> }</pre>

Which of the following is correct if lock variable is initialized to False?



$\boxed{\text{lock} = \text{false}}$  True



A Mutual exclusion is satisfied

B Progress is satisfied  $\times$

C Bounded waiting is satisfied

D There is starvation

#Q. A shared variable  $x$  initialized to 3, is operated on by four concurrent processes  $W, X, Y, Z$  as follows. Each of the process  $W$  and  $X$  reads  $x$  from memory, increments by 2, stores it to memory and then terminates. Each of the processes  $Y$  and  $Z$  reads  $x$  from memory, decrements by 3, stores it to memory and then terminates. Each process before reading  $x$  invokes the  $P$  operation (i.e., wait) on a counting semaphore  $S$  and invokes the  $V$  operation (i.e., signal) on the semaphore  $S$  after storing  $x$  to memory. Semaphore  $S$  is initialized to two. The minimum and maximum possible values of  $x$  after all processes complete execution are  $A$  and  $B$  respectively, then value of  $B - A$  is \_\_\_\_\_?

$$x = 3$$

$$\begin{array}{cc} W, X, Y, Z & S = 2 \\ \downarrow \downarrow & \downarrow \downarrow \\ +2 & -3 \end{array}$$



Minimum (A)  $y, z$

$$x - 3 - 3 \Rightarrow 3 - 3 - 3 = -3 (A)$$

Maximum (B)  $w, x$

$$3 + 2 + 2 \Rightarrow 7 (B)$$

$$B - A \Rightarrow 7 - (-3) \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{10}}.$$

#Q. Which of the following statements is/are not incorrect for semaphores?

- ☒ A Synchronization solutions using semaphore can have busy waiting (*wait function*)
- ☒ B Synchronization solutions using semaphore may have deadlock
- ☒ C Synchronization solutions using semaphore may suffer from priority inversion
- ☒ D Synchronization solutions using semaphore may not have mutual exclusion

#Q. A non-negative counting semaphore S is initiated with value x. After performing 13 P() and 4 V() functions values of semaphore S becomes 27. Values of x is \_\_\_\_\_?

$$S \rightarrow x$$

$$x - 13 + 4 = 27$$

$$x - 9 = 27$$

$$\boxed{x = 36}$$



**THANK - YOU**