Operating Systems

Lab 11 Exercise – Shell, Pthread semaphores and mutexes

Learning goals: this laboratory activity is devoted to the use of shell and synchronization system calls.

Exercise 1

Implements a concurrent C program, **using semaphores** (not a pipe), that generates a producer and two consumer threads, and waits for their termination. The producer threads produces, at random intervals of 200 milliseconds, **10000** integer numbers (from **0** to **9999**), and puts each of them in a shared circular buffer of dimension **BUFFER_SIZE** (e.g., equal to **16**), and finally puts **-1**. Then it exits.

Each consumer thread gets a number at a time from the shared buffer, and writes it on a file out_TID.txt, where TID is the thread number.

If the read number is -1, this number is not written on the file, instead the thread puts in the shared buffer another -1, to allow the second thread to read it, and exits.

Test, with a **bash** script, that each file **out_TID.txt** contains numbers that have been received in the correct sequence, i.e., in ascending order, and that the two files contain all the number between **0** to **9999**.

Exercise 2

Recalling the definition of a general semaphore, write the C functions **s_init**, **s_wait**, and **s_post** that implement a general semaphore by means of **mutexes** using the appropriate data structure

Test your functions in your Producer & Consumer solution of the previous exercise replacing the Pthread sem init, sem wait, and sem post calls with s init, s wait, and s post.

Exercise 3

Write a Bash script that compares the contents of two directories, including both files and subdirectories. The names of the two directories are passed as arguments in the command line.

The script must, check that the arguments are directories, and it must write to **stdout** the list of files and sub-directories that don't appear in both directories.

Summary

At the end of this laboratory activity, you should became more familiar with **bash** and with semaphores and mutexes.