

Code Explanation

Preemptive.h:

Most of the function, I follow the provided google docs for implementations

- **CNAME(s):** This macro adds an underscore prefix to the variable s. This can help to avoid naming conflicts and is likely used to generate unique variable names for semaphores.
- **LABEL_NAME(l):** This macro appends a dollar sign (\$) to the label l to create a unique label for assembly code. This is important when generating multiple labels.
- **SemaphoreCreate(s, n):**
 - The statement `*&s = n` sets the semaphore s to the value n
- **SemaphoreWait:** This macro is a way to generate a unique label for each call to SemaphoreWaitBody.
 - I add `__COUNTER__`, the `__COUNTER__` is a preprocessor feature that generates a unique integer value each time it is invoked. This ensures that each semaphore wait operation gets a unique label in assembly code.
- **SemaphoreWaitBody:** This macro implements the wait operation on a semaphore.
 - **LABEL_NAME(label):** Defines a label for assembly code to facilitate the loop that checks the semaphore value.
 - **mov a, CNAME(s):** Loads the semaphore value into the accumulator (ACC).
 - **jz LABEL_NAME(label):** If the semaphore is zero, it jumps back to the label, effectively looping until the semaphore value becomes non-zero.
 - **jb ACC.7, LABEL_NAME(label):** Checks if the accumulator's most significant bit (bit 7) is set. If true, it means the semaphore is non-positive (i.e., ≤ 0), and it jumps back to the label.
 - **dec CNAME(s):** Decreases the semaphore value, which allows the thread to proceed if the semaphore was positive.
- **SemaphoreSignal:** I have done nothing but add “inc CNAME(s)” to increment the value of the semaphore

testpreempt.c:

I implemented this code similar to the previous one so I would like to explain only the difference parts.

Global variables:

- **head and tail (0x3A and 0x3B):** Pointers for the producer and consumer to track where to add and remove items in the bounded buffer.
- **nextChar (0x3C):** (same as the previous checkpoint's)

- **mutex (0x3D):** A semaphore used to ensure that only one thread accesses the buffer at a time (mutex lock).
- **full (0x3E):** A semaphore that counts the number of filled slots in the buffer. It helps ensure that the consumer only consumes when there are items in the buffer.
- **empty (0x3F):** A semaphore that counts the number of empty slots in the buffer. It ensures that the producer only produces when there is space in the buffer.
- **BoundedBuffer[3] (0x20):** The bounded buffer, 3-deep char buffer, with a maximum size of 3, initialized with spaces (' ').

Producer and Consumer:

- I have followed the format from the google docs by adding semaphores to each function:
- **For producer:**
 SemaphoreWait(empty);
 SemaphoreWait(mutex);
 *my code from the 2nd checkpoint but using tail to track the current position of just produced characters, this ensures my circular buffer works correctly
 SemaphoreSignal(mutex);
 SemaphoreSignal(full);
- **For consumer:**
 SemaphoreWait(full);
 SemaphoreWait(mutex);
 *my code from the 2nd checkpoint but using head to track the current position of just consumed characters, this ensures my circular buffer works correctly
 SemaphoreSignal(mutex);
 SemaphoreSignal(empty);

For main function:

I have initialized all the variables as follows:

- head and tail as 0
- SemaphoreCreate -> mutex as 1 (this ensures only one thread can access the buffer at a time)
- SemaphoreCreate -> full as 0 (indicate buffer as empty)
- SemaphoreCreate -> empty as 3 (buffer has 3 empty slots)
- Then bounded buffer as empty = ' ' for all spaces

Preemptive.c:

To be honest nothing has changed from the checkpoint 2 one

Screenshots for compilation

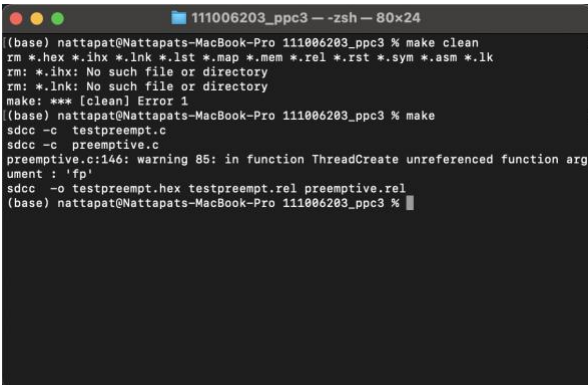


Figure 1 Screenshot for compilation

Screenshots and explanation

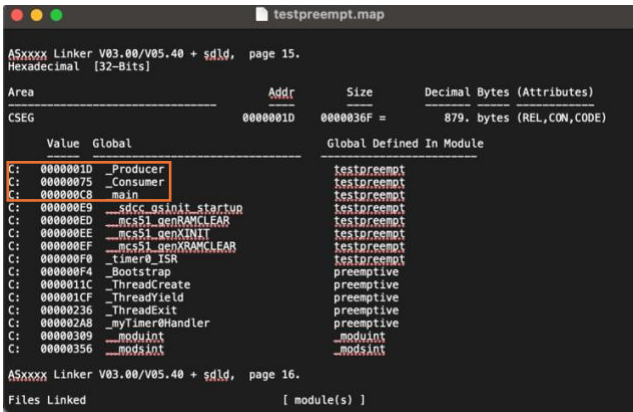


Figure 2 testcoop.map (will be used for explanation in the following section)

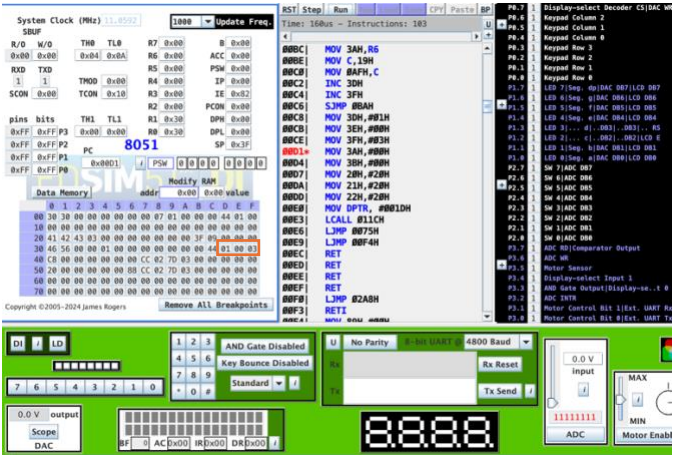


Figure 3 initialize semaphores

As figure 3 shown, the semaphores are initialized in the main function as 0x3D (mutex) = 1, 0x3E (full) = 0, and 0x3F (empty) = 3.

Producer is running and show semaphore changes

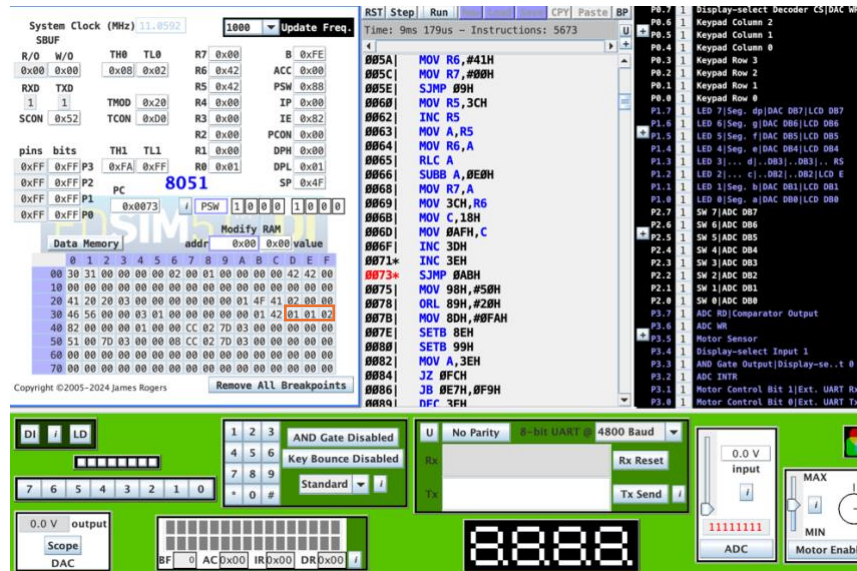


Figure 4 produce the first character

The figure 4 shows when the producer writes the first character into the buffer, then the semaphore full will increase by 1 (0x3E (full) = 1) and semaphore empty will decrease by 1 (0x3F (empty) = 2).

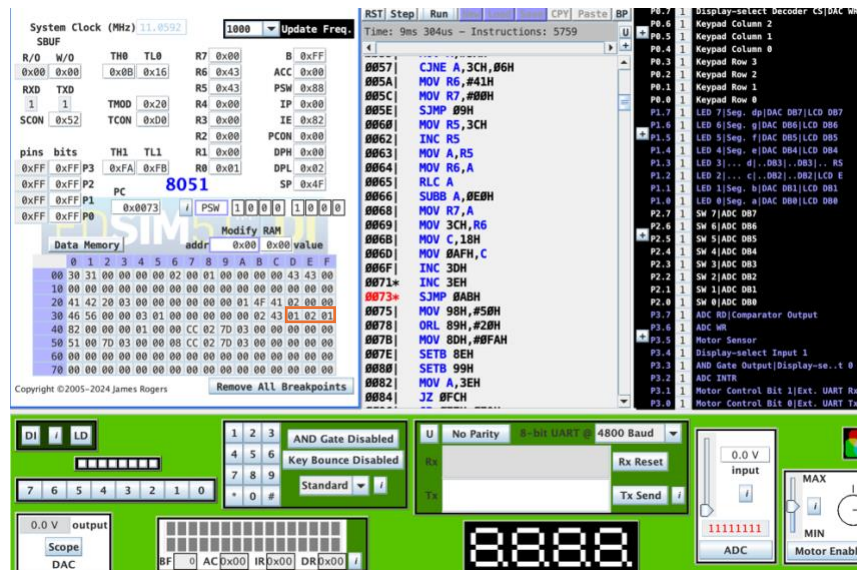


Figure 5 produce the second character

The figure 5 shows when the producer writes the second character into the buffer, then the semaphore full will increase by 1 (0x3E (full) = 2) and semaphore empty will decrease by 1 (0x3F (empty) = 1).

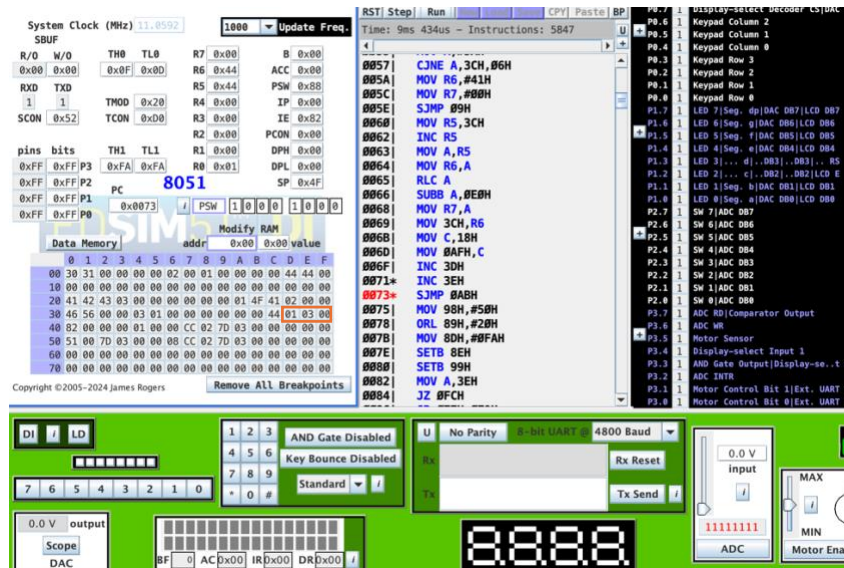


Figure 6 produce the third character

The figure 6 shows when the producer writes the third character into the buffer, then the semaphore full will increase by 1 (0x3E (full) = 3) and semaphore empty will decrease by 1 (0x3F (empty) = 0). Indicating the buffer is now full.

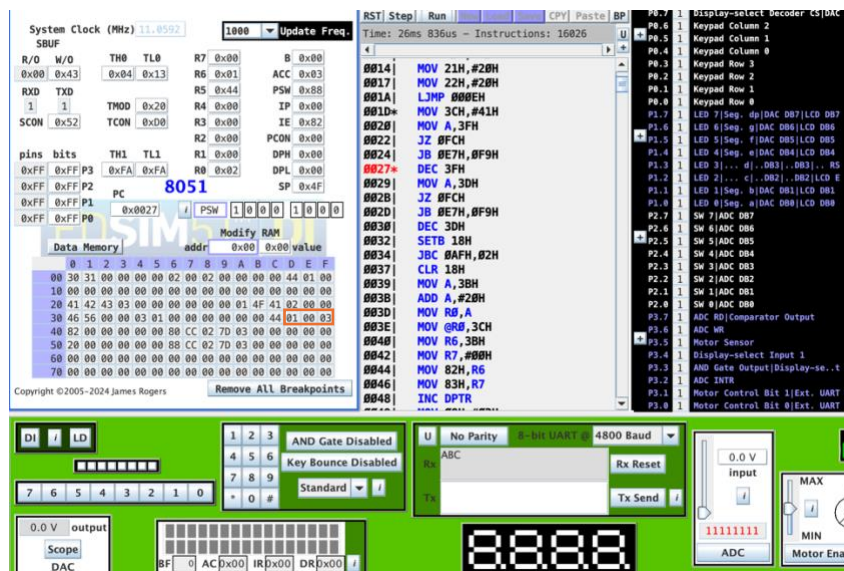


Figure 7 before the next round of writing the nextChar in the buffer

As figure 7 shown, the semaphores will be reset back to the original state (as shown figure 3) after the consumer is done consuming all the elements in the buffer.

Consumer is running and show semaphore changes

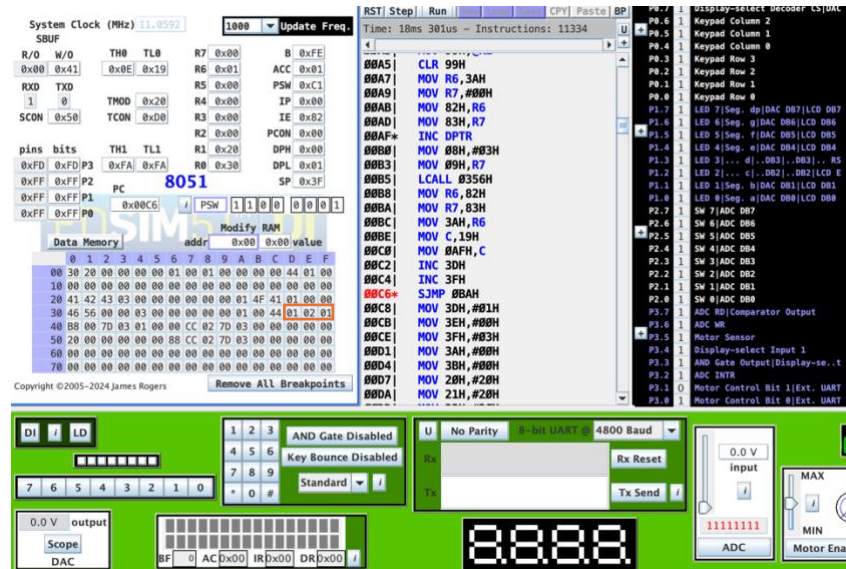


Figure 8 consume the first character

After the producer finish writing characters in the buffer. The semaphores indicate that the buffer is currently full: 0x3E (full) = 3 and 0x3F (empty) = 0.

The figure 8 shows when the consumer consumes the first character from the buffer, then the semaphore full will decrease by 1 (0x3E (full) = 2) and semaphore empty will increase by 1 (0x3F (empty) = 1).

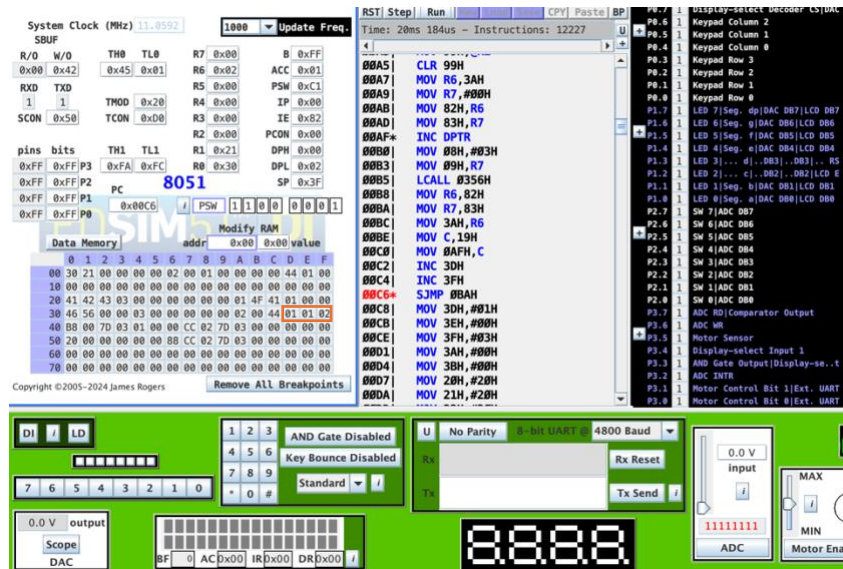


Figure 9 consume the second character

The figure 9 shows when the consumer consumes the second character from the buffer, then the semaphore full will decrease by 1 (0x3E (full) = 1) and semaphore empty will increase by 1 (0x3F (empty) = 2).

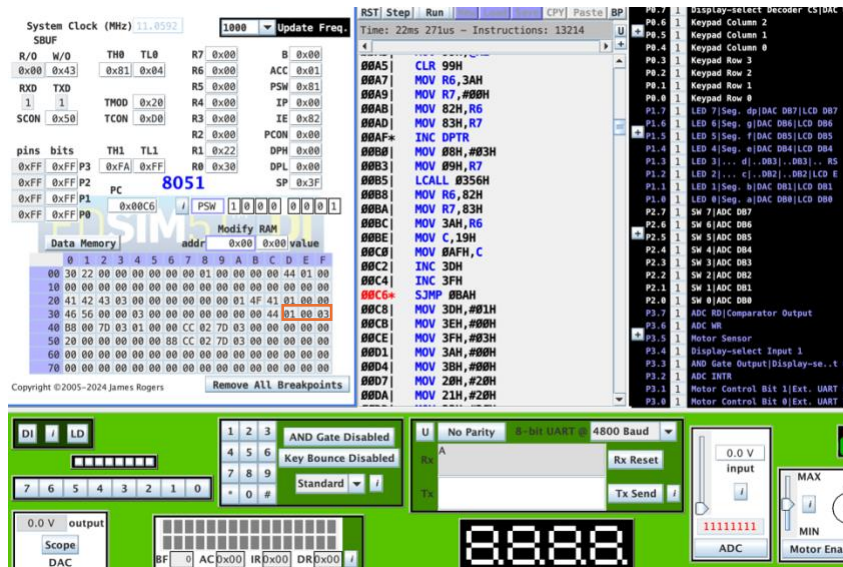


Figure 10 consume the third character

The figure 10 shows when the consumer consumes the third character from the buffer, then the semaphore full will decrease by 1 (0x3E (full) = 0) and semaphore empty will increase by 1 (0x3F (empty) = 3). Indicating the buffer is empty.