Operating Systems Lab Fall 2024-25(L59+60)

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**Experiment Title:** Implementation of Peterson's Solution for Process Synchronization in Python

**Objective:** To understand and implement Peterson's solution for process synchronization using Python, ensuring mutual exclusion and avoiding race conditions in a multi-process environment.

## Theory:

**Peterson's Solution** is a classic algorithm used for achieving mutual exclusion in concurrent programming. It provides a solution to the critical section problem for two processes. The algorithm ensures that no two processes can enter the critical section simultaneously. Peterson's solution satisfies the three essential conditions for a proper synchronization mechanism:

- 1. Mutual Exclusion: Only one process can execute in its critical section at any given time.
- 2. Progress: If no process is in the critical section, one of the waiting processes must be allowed to enter the critical section.
- 3. Bounded Waiting: There is a limit on the number of times that other processes can enter the critical section after a process has made a request to enter.

# **Key components of Peterson's Solution:**

- Flags (boolean array): This is used by the processes to indicate if they want to enter the critical section.
- Turn (integer variable): This determines which process should be allowed to enter the critical section. Algorithm for two processes:
- flag[0] and flag[1] are used to indicate whether Process 0 and Process 1 want to enter the critical section, respectively.
- turn is a shared variable that indicates whose turn it is to enter the critical section.

Each process executes the following steps:

# 1. Entry Section:

- o The process sets its flag to True, indicating its desire to enter the critical section.
- o The process then sets the turn variable to the other process, indicating it is giving the other process a chance to enter the critical section.
- o The process waits until the other process is not interested (flag[j] == False) or it is its turn (turn == i).

#### 2. Critical Section:

o The process enters the critical section and performs its operations.

### 3. Exit Section:

o The process sets its flag to False, indicating that it has exited the critical section.

#### Code:-

```
import threading
import time
flag = [False, False]
turn = 0
def peterson_algorithm(thread_id):
      global flag, turn
      other thread id = 1 - thread id
      for _ in range(5):
            flag[thread id] = True
            turn = other thread id
            print(f"Thread {thread id} set flag and waiting for turn.")
            while flag[other thread id] and turn == other thread id:
                   print(f"Thread {thread_id} waiting... (Other thread's flag:
{flag[other thread id]}, Turn: {turn})")
                   time.sleep(0.5)
            print(f"Thread {thread id} entering the critical section.")
            print(f"Thread {thread_id} exiting the critical section.")
            flag[thread id] = False
            print(f"Thread {thread id} cleared its flag.")
            time.sleep(1)
thread 0 = \text{threading.Thread}(\text{target=peterson algorithm}, \text{args=}(0,))
thread 1 = \text{threading.Thread}(\text{target=peterson algorithm}, \text{args=}(1,))
thread 0.start()
thread_1.start()
thread_0.join()
thread 1.join()
```

Output:-

