

# Operačné systémy

## 5. Klasické IPC problémy

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# Vzájomné vylučovanie

## Vzájomné vylučovanie - N procesov

## Funguje bez nutných zmien

- Busy Waiting - špeciálne inštrukcie
- Sleep and WakeUp - semafor, mutex, monitor

## Problem

- Busy Waiting - softvérové riešenia
- Predstavili sme si zatiaľ len Petersona

# Peterson 2 procesy

```

#define TRUE 1
#define FALSE 0
#define A 0
#define B 1
int inA, inB = FALSE;
int turn = A;

void procesA()
{
    while (TRUE)
    {
        inA = TRUE;
        turn = A;
        while(turn == A && inB == TRUE) { ; }
        critical_region();
        inA = FALSE;
        noncritical_region();
    }
}

```

```

stav
inA = FALSE
inB = FALSE
turn = A

void procesB()
{
    while (TRUE)
    {
        inB = TRUE;
        turn = B;
        while(turn == B && inA == TRUE) { ; }
        critical_region();
        inB = FALSE;
        noncritical_region();
    }
}

```

# Peterson 2 procesy

```
1 int inA, inB = false;
2 int turn = A;
3
4 void procesA()
5 {
6     inA = true;                //
7     turn = A;                  //enter_section
8     while (turn == A && inB == true) { ; } //
9     critical_region();
10    inA = false;                //exit_section
11    noncritical_region();
12 }
```

# Peterson 2 procesy

```
1 int inA, inB = false;
2 int turn = A;
3
4 void enter_section()
5 {
6     inA = true;
7     turn = A;
8     while (turn == A && inB == true) { ; }
9 }
10
11 void exit_section()
12 {
13     inA = false;
14 }
```

- Čo bude treba spraviť aby sme podporovali N procesov?

# Peterson N procesov - pokus

```
1 #define N 100
2 int proc_in[N];
3 int proc_turn = 0;
4
5 void enter_section(int pid)
6 {
7     proc_in[pid] = true;
8     proc_turn = pid;
9     while (proc_turn == pid && other_in(pid)) { ; }
10 }
11
12 void exit_section(int pid)
13 {
14     proc_in[pid] = false;
15 }
```

- other\_in - loop: ma nejaky iny proces zaujem?
- Nefunguje to prečo?



# Peterson N procesov

```
1 #define N 100
2 #define MAX_LEVEL N - 1
3 int proc_in_level[N];
4 int proc_turn[MAX_LEVEL];
5
6 void enter_section(int pid)
7 {
8     for (int level = 0; level < MAX_LEVEL; level++)
9     {
10         proc_in_level[pid] = level;
11         proc_turn[level] = pid;
12
13         while (proc_turn[level] == pid &&
14             other_proc_has_higher_level(pid, level))
15             {};
16     }
17 }
18
19 void exit_section(int pid)
20 {
21     proc_in_level[pid] = -1;
22 }
```

# Peterson N procesov

```
1 #define N 100
2 #define MAX_LEVEL N - 1
3 int proc_in_level[N];
4 int proc_turn[MAX_LEVEL];
5
6 bool other_proc_has_higher_level(int pid, int level)
7 {
8     for (int oPid = 0; oPid < N; oPid++)
9     {
10         if (oPid == pid)
11             continue;
12
13         if (proc_in_level[oPid] >= level)
14             return true;
15     }
16     return false;
17 }
```

- Tak toto funguje ale za akú cenu?
  - s rastúcim  $N$  rastie čas vykonania kvadraticky ( $N^2$ )

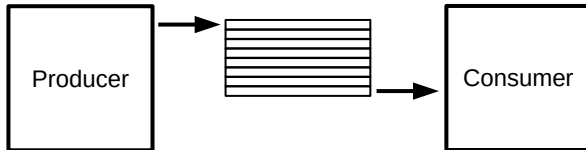
# Bakery Algorithm

```
1 #define N = 100
2 int ticketN = 0; //zanedbajme ze tiket moze pretiect
3 int choosing[N];
4 int ticket[N];
5
6 void enter_section(int pid)
7 {
8     choosing[pid] = true;    //cisc OK, risc ?
9     ticket[pid] = ++ticketN; //sanca, ze viac procesov dostane rovnake cislo
10    choosing[pid] = false;
11
12    for (int oPid = 0; oPid < N; oPid++)
13    {
14        while (choosing[oPid] == true) {}
15        while (ticket[oPid] != 0 && (ticket[oPid] < ticket[pid] ||
16                                     (ticket[oPid] == ticket[pid] && oPid < pid)))
17            {}
18    }
19 }
20
21 void exit_section(int pid)
22 {
23     ticket[pid] = 0;
24 }
```

# Klasické IPC problémy



# Producent-Konzument (Producer-Consumer)



# Producent-Konzument (Producer-Consumer)

```
#define N 100
int count = 0;

void producer()
{
    int item = 0;
    while (true)
    {
        produce_item(&item);
        if (count == N) sleep();

        push_item(&item);
        count++;

        if (count == 1) wake(consumer);
    }
}
```

```
1
2
3
4 void consumer()
5 {
6     int item = 0;
7     while (true)
8     {
9
10        if (count == 0) sleep();
11
12        pop_item(&item);
13        count--;
14
15        if (count == N-1) wake(producer);
16        consume_item(&item);
17    }
18 }
```

- Riešenie s kritickým Race condition.
  - count
  - vlakadanie a vyberanie do radu
  - sleep a wake

# Producent-Konzument - Semafór

```
#define N 100
typedef int tSem;
tSem mutex = 1, empty = N, full = 0;

void producer()
{
    int item = 0;
    while (true)
    {
        produce_item(&item);
        down(&empty);

        down(&mutex);
        push_item(&item);
        up(&mutex);

        up(&full);
    }
}
```

```
1
2
3
4
5 void consumer()
6 {
7     int item = 0;
8     while (true)
9     {
10
11         down(&full);
12
13         down(&mutex);
14         pop_item(&item);
15         up(&mutex);
16
17         up(&empty);
18         consume_item(&item);
19     }
20 }
```



# Producent-Konzument - POSIX threads

```
1 #include <pthread.h>
2
3 pthread_mutex_t mutex;
4 pthread_cond_t full, empty;
5
6 int main(int argc, char *argv[])
7 {
8     pthread_t pro, con;
9     pthread_mutex_init(&mutex, 0);
10    pthread_cond_init(&full, 0);
11    pthread_cond_init(&empty, 0);
12    pthread_create(&pro, 0, producer, 0);
13    pthread_create(&con, 0, consumer, 0);
14
15    pthread_join(&pro, 0);
16    pthread_join(&con, 0);
17    pthread_cond_destroy(&full);
18    pthread_cond_destroy(&empty);
19    pthread_mutex_destroy(&mutex);
20 }
```

# Producent-Konzument - POSIX threads

```
void producer()
{
    int item = 0;
    while (true)
    {
        produce_item(&item);
        pthread_mutex_lock(&mutex);

        while (isFull())
            pthread_cond_wait(&full, &mutex);

        push_item(&item);
        pthread_cond_signal(&empty);

        pthread_mutex_unlock(&mutex);
    }
}
```

```
1 void consumer()
2 {
3     int item = 0;
4     while (true)
5     {
6         pthread_mutex_lock(&mutex);
7
8         while (isEmpty())
9             pthread_cond_wait(&empty, &mutex);
10
11         pop_item(&item);
12         pthread_cond_signal(&full);
13
14         pthread_mutex_lock(&mutex);
15         consume_item(&item);
16     }
17 }
18 }
```

# Producer-Consumer problem - Monitor(Java)

```
1 public class ProducerConsumer
2 {
3     static Monitor mon = new Monitor();
4     static Producer pro = new Producer();
5     static Consumer con = new Consumer();
6
7     public static void main(String args[])
8     {
9         pro.start();
10        con.start();
11    }
12
13    /*Producer*/
14
15    /*Consumer*/
16
17    /*Monitor*/
18 }
```

# Producer-Consumer problem - Monitor(Java)

```
1 static class Producer extends Thread
2 {
3     public void run()
4     {
5         int item;
6         while (true) {
7             produce_item(item);
8             mon.push_item(item);
9         }
10    }
11 }
12
13 static class Consumer extends Thread
14 {
15     public void run()
16     {
17         int item;
18         while (true) {
19             mon.pop_item(item);
20             consume_item(item);
21         }
22     }
23 }
```

# Producer-Consumer problem - Monitor(Java)

```
1 static class Monitor
2 {
3     static Queue q = new Queue();
4     public synchronized void push_item(int item)
5     {
6         while (isFull()) go_wait();
7         q.push_item(item);
8         if (wasEmpty()) notify();
9     }
10
11     public synchronized void pop_item(int item)
12     {
13         while (isEmpty()) go_wait();
14         q.pop_item(item);
15         if (wasFull()) notify();
16     }
17
18     private go_wait()
19     {
20         try {
21             wait();
22         }
23         catch (InterruptedException e) {}
24     }
25 }
```

# Producer-Consumer problem - Message Passing

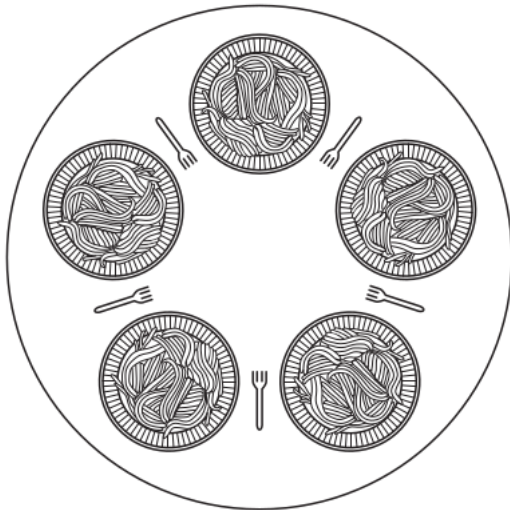
```
void producer(void)
{
    int item;
    message m;

    while (true)
    {
        produce_item(&item);
        receive(consumer, &m);
        build_message(&m, &item);
        send(consumer, &m);
    }
}
```

```
1 void consumer(void)
2 {
3     int item, i;
4     message m;
5     for (i = 0; i < N; i++)
6         send(producer, &m);
7
8     while (true)
9     {
10
11         receive(producer, &m);
12         extract_item(&m, &item);
13         send(producer, &m);
14         consume_item(&item);
15     }
16 }
```

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# Večerajúci filozofi (Dining Philosophers)





# Večerajúci filozofi (Dining Philosophers) - pokus

```
1 #define N 5
2 tSem fork[N];
3
4 void philosopher(int id) {
5     while (true) {
6         think();
7         take_fork(id);
8         take_fork((id+1) % N);
9         eat();
10        put_fork(id);
11        put_fork((id+1) % N);
12    }
13 }
14
15 void take_fork(int id) {
16     down(&fork(id));
17 }
18
19 void put_fork(int id) {
20     up(&fork(id));
21 }
```

- Hrozí uviaznutie. Ak si v jednom momente vezme každý ľavú vidličku nikdy sa nedostane k pravej.

# Večerajúci filozofi (Dining Philosophers) - Semafór

```
1 #define N 5
2
3 void philosopher(int id)
4 {
5     while (true) {
6         think();
7         take_forks(id);
8         eat();
9         put_forks(id);
10    }
11 }
```

- take\_forks a put\_forks su KO ako by sme ich implementovali?

# Večerajúci filozofi (Dining Philosophers) - Semafór pokus

```
1 tSem mutex = 1;
2
3 void take_forks(int id)
4 {
5     down(&mutex);
6     take_fork(id);
7     take_fork((id+1)%N);
8     up(&mutex);
9 }
10
11 void put_forks(int id)
12 {
13     down(&mutex);
14     put_fork(id);
15     put_fork((id+1)%N);
16     up(&mutex);
17 }
```

- Kde je tu problem?

# Večerajúci filozofi (Dining Philosophers) - Semafór pokus 2

```
1 tSem mutex = 1;
2
3 void take_forks(int id)
4 {
5     down(&mutex);
6     take_fork(id);
7     take_fork((id+1)%N);
8     up(&mutex);
9 }
10
11 void put_forks(int id)
12 {
13     put_fork(id);
14     put_fork((id+1)%N);
15 }
```

- Kde je tu problem?

# Večerajúci filozofi (Dining Philosophers) - Semafór

```
1 #define LEFT (id+N-1)%N
2 #define RIGHT (id+1)%N
3 tSem mutex = 1;
4 tSem pSem[N];
5 int state[N];
```

```
void take_forks(int id)
{
    down(&mutex);
    state[id] = HUNGRY;
    test(id);
    up(&mutex);
    down(&pSem[id]);
}
```

```
1 void put_forks(int id)
2 {
3     down(&mutex);
4     state[id] = THINKING;
5     test(LEFT);
6     test(RIGHT);
7     up(&mutex);
8 }
```

```
1 void test(int id)
2 {
3     if (state[id] == HUNGRY && state[LEFT] != EATING && state[RIGHT] != EATING) {
4         state[id] = EATING;
5         up(&pSem[id]);
6     }
7 }
```

# Čitatelia-Zapisovatelia (Readers-Writers)

- Majme spoločnú pamäť prípadne databázu.
- Majme množinu zapisovateľov, ktorý sú oprávnený pridávať položky do databázy.
- Majme množinu čitateľov, ktorý sú oprávnený čítať položky z databázy.
- V jeden moment môže iba jeden zapisovateľ pristupovať do databázy.
- Ak nie je žiaden zapisovateľ v databáze, tak v jeden moment môže čítať databázu neobmedzené množstvo čitateľov.
- Navrhnite program čitateľa a program Zapisovateľa tak, aby nedošlo k uviaznutiu, súpereniu alebo vyhladovaniu.

# Čitatelia-Zapisovatelia (Readers-Writers)

```
tSem mutex = 1, db = 1;
int rc = 0; // reader-count

void writer()
{
    while (true) {
        down(&db);
        write_db();
        up(&db);
    }
}
```

```
1 void reader()
2 {
3     while(true) {
4         down(&mutex);
5         if (++rc == 1) down(&db);
6         up(&mutex);
7
8         read_db();
9
10        down(&mutex);
11        if (--rc == 0) up(&db);
12        up(&mutex);
13    }
14 }
```

- Riešenie uprednostňujúce čitateľov. Zapisovatelia môžu hladovať.

# Zhrnutie



# Zhrnutie

- Softvé riešenia vzájomného vylučovania  $N$  procesov nie sú zadarmo.
  - Peterson kvadratická zložitosť  $N^2$
  - Bakery lineárna zložitosť  $N$
- Producer-Consumer
- Dining Philosophers
- Readers-Writers

