

Semaphores not yet in g++ and clang 10

but should be in 2021!

→ relevant to assign 5!

Semaphore `s(10);` // 10 permission slips

`s.wait();` ← will wait & block on 0 until a permission slip is available

`s.signal();` ← "thread rendezvous" - a generalization of `thread.join()`

also: can imitate multiprocessing mode & signal that I've gotten to some point in my execution

"pass a baton in a relay race"

like in trace assignment:

parent:

`waitpid(pid, NULL, WUNTRACED);`

child

`raise(SIGSTOP);`

example: the "internet" implemented as `char buffer[8];`

reader-writer program

int main(→) {

`char buffer[8];`

`thread w(writer, buffer);`

`thread r(reader, buffer);`

`r.join(); w.join();`

`return 0;`

}

Thread safe!

`char buffer[8];`

`semaphore empty(8);`

`semaphore full(0);`

`thread w(writer, buffer, ref(empty), ref(full));`

`thread r(reader, buffer, ref(empty), ref(full));`

`w.join(); r.join();`

`return 0;`

writer can't overwrite any data

reader can't read any redundant data

shared by reference automatically

semaphore & empty,
semaphore & full

static void writer(char buffer[8]) {

for (size_t i=0; i<320; i++) {

`char ch = randomChar('A', 'Z');`

`cout << oslock << "Writer: " << ch << endl << osunlock;`

`buffer[i % 8] = ch;` ← `empty.wait();`

← `full.signal();`

}

}

no coordination! writer could be overwriting characters before reader even reads them

want to make sure writer is never more than 8 steps ahead of reader

likewise, reader never more than 0 steps ahead of writer

static void reader(char buffer[8]) {

for (size_t i=0; i<320; i++) {

`char ch = buffer[i % 8];` ← `full.wait();`

`cout << oslock << "Reader: " << ch << endl << osunlock;`

`processData(ch);`

}

}

"more slot you can write to
that won't cause problems"

Load Balancer? → Myth-buster example

sequential vs. concurrent

most of the time on myth spect waiting to be scheduled

function `compile CS110 Process (antiMap`

very brute force counting sunsets in a `ps` command output