

Monitor

car-north: int = 0
car-south: int = 0
ped: int = 0
cond-north-car: VC
cond-south-car: VC
cond-ped: VC

INV = { car-north ≥ 0 \wedge car-south ≥ 0 \wedge ped ≥ 0
car-north $> 0 \rightarrow$ car-south $= 0$ \wedge ped $= 0$
car-south $> 0 \rightarrow$ car-north $= 0$ \wedge ped $= 0$
ped $> 0 \rightarrow$ car-north + car-south $= 0$ }

def wants-enter-car(direction):

if direction == NORTH:
cond-north-car.wait-for (car-south + ped == 0)
car-north += 1 \rightarrow se cumple el invariante

elif direction == SOUTH:
cond-south-car.wait-for (car-north + ped == 0)
car-south += 1 \rightarrow se cumple el invariante

def leaves-car(direction):

if direction == NORTH:
car-north -= 1

if car-north == 0:
cond-south-car.notify-all() { No quedan esperando
cond-ped.notify-all() \rightarrow {INV}

elif direction == SOUTH:
car-south -= 1

if car-south == 0:
cond-north-car.notify-all() { No quedan esperando
cond-ped.notify-all() \rightarrow {INV}

```
def wait-enter-pedestrian()
```

```
    cond ped_wait (car-north + car-south == 0) → Se cumple el invariante
    ped += 1
```

```
def leave-pedestrian():
```

```
    ped -= 1
```

```
    if ped == 0:
```

```
        cond-north-car-notify-all() { No se quedan esperando
```

```
        cond-south-car-notify-all()
        → INV
```

Gracias a las variables condición, no es posible que haya coches y peatones a la vez en el puente. Además, haciendo uso de estas y los notify, no queda ningún hilo en espera.

Para la posible inmutación, se propone crear un semáforo red, que de paso a todas de forma que haya paso en ambos sentidos, en función del número de coches o peatones en espera. Hubiera podido hacerse también con un control de tiempo, o número de coches que ya han pasado en un sentido determinado.

Se añadiría: car-north-waiting: int = 0

car-south-waiting: int = 0

ped-waiting: int = 0

semaphore = E (código de variables: E=1, empty; P=2, ped; N=3, north; S=4, south)

Al montante anterior se añadiría: car-north-waiting ≥ 0
car-south-waiting ≥ 0
ped-waiting ≥ 0
semaphore ∈ {E, P, N, S}

En el código:

```
def wait-enter-car:
```

```
    car-north-waiting += 1
```

```
    cond-car-north-wait-for (car-north-enter) → Sigue siendo seguro
```

```
    car-north-waiting -= 1
```

```
    if semaphore == E
```

```
        semaphore = N → pasan mas coches del N.
```

```
    car-north += 1
```

```
    → INV
```

```
    if car-north == 0
        cond-car-south-notify-all() { No se quedan esperando.
        cond-ped-notify-all()
```



```

elif direction == South:
    car-south-waiting += 1
    cond-car-south-wait-for (car-south-enter) → sigue siendo seguro.
    car-south-waiting -= 1
    if semaphore == E:
        semaphore = S
    car-south += 1
    → {INV}

```

def leave-car ()

Solo cambia, además de actualizar los coches que están en el ~~en~~ puente:

```

if car-south-waiting > 0:
    semaphore = S

```

```

elif ped-waiting > 0:
    semaphore = P

```

```

else:
    semaphore = E

```

```

if car-north == 0

```

cond car-south.notify-all() { No se quedan esperando.
 send-ped.notify-all()

(*) De igual forma sucede en cuanto a peatones se refiere.

Así, todos tienen la oportunidad de entrar de forma organizada.