```
Problem 1: Thread Creation.
```

Press any key to continue . . .

```
Code:
#include<stdio.h>
#include<stdlib.h>
#include<unistd.h>
#include<pthread.h>
void *thread_create(void *args){
       for(int i=1;i<=20;i++){
               printf("--%d--",i);
       }
}
int main(){
       pthread_t t1;
       printf("Before thread\n");
       pthread_create(&t1,NULL,thread_create,NULL);
       //pthread_join(t1,NULL);
       pthread_exit(0);
       return 0;
}
Output:
G:\6th Semester\OS_lab_b\Thread_practice.exe
Before thread
--1---2---3---4---5---6---7---8---9---10---11---12---13----14---15----16----17----18----19----20--
Process exited after 0.03763 seconds with return value 6
```

Problem 2: Multithreading sequential.

```
Code:
```

```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<stdlib.h>
#include<unistd.h>
#include<pthread.h>
void threadFunc(void *args){
        for(int i=1; i \le 20; i++){
                 printf("--%d--",i);
        return 0;
}
void main(){
        pthread_t t[5];
        for(int i=0; i<5; i++){
                 int rc=pthread_create(t,NULL,threadFunc,(void *)&i);
                 pthread_join(t[i],NULL);
        pthread_exit(NULL);
        return 0;
}
 ■ G:\6th Semester\OS_lab_b\Multithreading_Seq.exe
--1----2----3----4----5----6----7----8----9----10----11----12----13----14----15----16----17----18----19----20--
--1---2---3---4---5---6---7---8---9---10---11---12---13---14---15---16---17---18---19---20-

--1---2---3---4---5---6---7---8---9---10---11---12---13---14---15---16---17---18---19---20-
```

--1---2---3---4----5---6---7---8---9---10---11---12---13---14---15---16----17---18----19----20--

I used pthread_join(). So other threads wait for current thread.

Process exited after 0.1109 seconds with return value 6

Press any key to continue . . .

Problem 3: Multithreading parallel.

```
Code:
```

```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<stdlib.h>
#include<unistd.h>
#include<pthread.h>
void ThreadFunc(void *arg){
       for(int i=1;i<=20;i++){
              printf("--%d--",i);
       }
       return 0;
}
void main(){
       pthread_t t[5];
       for(int i=0;i<=5;i++){
              int rc=pthread_create(t,NULL,ThreadFunc,(void *)&i);
       pthread_exit(NULL);
       return 0;
}
```

Problem 4: Producer Consumer Problem.

Theory:

The producer-consumer problem is an example of a multi_process_synchronization problem. The problem describes two processes, the producer and the consumer that shares a common fixed-size buffer use it as a queue.

- •The producer's job is to generate data, put it into the buffer, and start again.
- •At the same time, the consumer is consuming the data (i.e., removing it from the buffer), one piece at a time.

Code:

```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<sys/types.h>
#include<unistd.h>
#include<pthread.h>
int used=0;
int buffer[10];
int size=10;
void *Producer(void *args){
        int i;
        while(i<100){
                if(used<size){</pre>
                        buffer[i%size]=i+1;
                        used=used+1;
                        i=i+1;
                        printf("##Produced %d##",i);
                }
        }
}
void *Consumer(void *args){
        int i;
        while(i<100){
                if(used>0){
```

Output:

■ G:\6th Semester\OS_lab_b\PC.exe

##Produced 1####Produced 2####Produced 3####Produced 4###Produced 5####Produced 6####Produced 7####Produced 8####Produce d 9####Produced 10####Consumed 1####Consumed 2####Consumed 3####Consumed 5####Consumed 5####Consumed 6####Consumed 7####C uced 15####Produced 16####Produced 17####Produced 18####Produced 19####Produced 20####Produced 21####Consumed 12####Produ ced 22####Consumed 13####Consumed 14####Consumed 15####Consumed 16####Consumed 17####Consumed 18####Consumed 19####Consum ed 20####Consumed 21####Consumed 22####Consumed 23####Produced 23####Produced 24####Produced 25####Produced 26####Produce d 27####Produced 28####Produced 29####Produced 30####Produced 31###Produced 32####Produced 33####Consumed 24####Consumed 25####Consumed 26####Consumed 27####Consumed 28####Consumed 30####Consumed 31####Consumed 32####Consumed 32####Consumed 30####Consumed 30#####Consumed 30####Consumed 30####Consumed 30####Consumed 30####Consumed 30####Consumed 30####Consumed 30####Consumed 30####Consumed 30#####Consumed 30#####Consumed 30####Consumed 30#####Consumed 30####Consumed 30#####Consumed 30#####Consumed 30####Consumed 30#####Consumed 30#####Consumed 30#####Consumed 30#####Consumed 30#####Consumed 30#####Consumed 30####Consumed 30####Consumed 30####Consumed 30#####Consumed 30####Consumed 30####Consumed 30####Consumed 30####Consumed 30#######Consumed 30######Consumed 30#####Consumed 30#### 33####Consumed 34####Produced 34####Produced 35####Produced 36####Produced 37####Produced 38####Produced 39####Produced 4 0####Produced 41####Produced 42####Produced 43####Produced 44####Consumed 35####Consumed 36####Consumed 37####Consumed 38 ####Consumed 39####Consumed 40####Consumed 41####Consumed 42####Consumed 43####Consumed 44####Consumed 45####Produced 45# ###Produced 46####Produced 47####Produced 48####Produced 49####Produced 50####Produced 51####Produced 52####Produced 53## ##Produced 54####Produced 55####Consumed 46####Consumed 47####Consumed 48####Consumed 49####Consumed 50####Consumed 51### #Consumed 52####Consumed 53####Consumed 54####Consumed 55####Consumed 56####Produced 56####Produced 57####Produced 58#### Produced 59####Produced 60####Produced 61####Produced 62####Produced 63####Produced 64###Produced 65####Produced 66####C onsumed 57####Consumed 58####Consumed 59####Consumed 60####Consumed 61####Consumed 62####Consumed 63####Consumed 64####Co nsumed 65####Consumed 66####Consumed 67####Produced 67####Consumed 68####Produced 68####Produced 69####Produced duced 71####Produced 72####Produced 73####Produced 74####Produced 75####Produced 76####Produced 77####Produced 78####Cons umed 69####Consumed 70####Consumed 71####Consumed 72####Consumed 73####Consumed 74####Consumed 75####Consumed 76####Consu med 77####Consumed 78####Consumed 79####Produced 79####Produced 80####Produced 81####Produced 82####Produced 83 ed 84####Produced 85####Produced 86####Produced 87####Produced 88####Produced 89####Consumed 80####Consumed 81####Consume d 82####Consumed 83####Consumed 84####Consumed 85####Consumed 86####Consumed 87####Consumed 88####Consumed 89####Consumed 97####Produced 98####Produced 99####Produced 100####Consumed 91####Consumed 92####Consumed 93####Consumed 94####Consumed 95####Consumed 96####Consumed 97####Consumed 98####Consumed 99####Consumed 100##

Process exited after 0.04616 seconds with return value 0 Press any key to continue . . .

Theory:

A thread is a path of execution within a process.

Multi-threading: achieve parallelism by dividing a process into multiple threads.

pthread_create: used to create a new thread

pthread_exit: used to terminate a thread.

pthread_join: used to wait for the termination of a thread.

Problem:

Code:

```
GNU nano 6.2
#include<stdio.h>
#include<unistd.h>
int main()
{
    printf("Hello world\n");
printf("%d",getpid())
    return 0;
}
```

Output:

```
Activities ি Terminal জুন 29 13:44 শ্রি

showmik@showmik-virtual-machine:~$ nano
showmik@showmik-virtual-machine:~$ nano
showmik@showmik-virtual-machine:~$ gcc -o helloo helloo.c
showmik@showmik-virtual-machine:~$ gcc -o execv execv.c
showmik@showmik-virtual-machine:~$ ./execv
In exec_demo.c
exec_demo.c id is 2790
Hello world
```