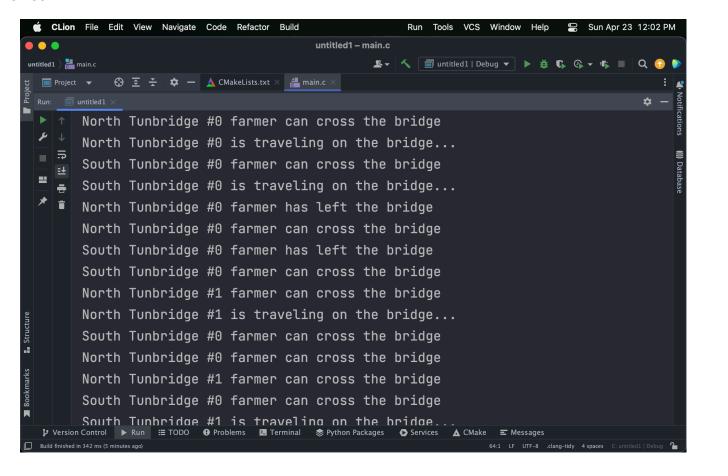
```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <unistd.h>
#include <pthread.h>
\#define <code>THREADS</code> 10 // <code>Total</code> <code>Number</code> of <code>Threads</code>
void Bridge(char arr[], int value);
int NorthValue = 0; // Global Variable For North Number
int SouthValue = 0; // Global Variable For South Number
pthread mutex t mutex1 = PTHREAD MUTEX INITIALIZER; //
void *NorthFarmer(void* arg){ // North Farmer Thread
   pthread mutex lock(&mutex1); // Critical Section
   char arr[5] = "North"; // North
   printf("%s Tunbridge #%d farmer can cross the bridge\n",
arr, NorthValue);
   Bridge(arr, NorthValue); // Enters Bridge
   printf("%s Tunbridge #%d farmer has left the bridge\n",
arr, NorthValue);
   NorthValue++; // Increase North Number
   pthread mutex unlock(&mutex1); // End of Critical
Section
```

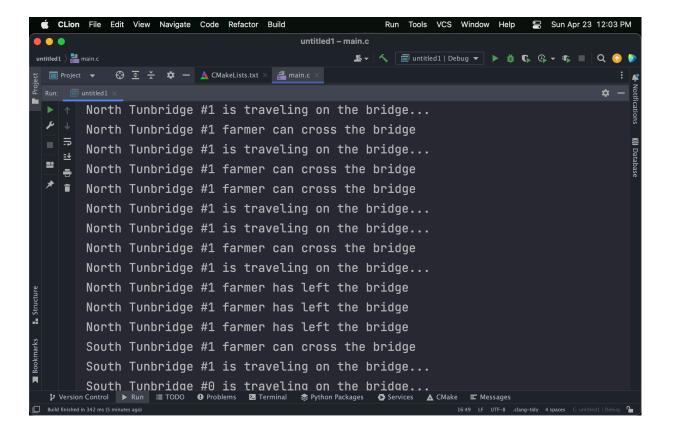
```
pthread exit(0); // Exit Thread.
void *SouthFarmer(void* arg){
   pthread mutex lock(&mutex1); // Critical Section
   char arr[5] = "South"; // South
   printf("%s Tunbridge #%d farmer can cross the bridge\n",
arr, SouthValue);
   Bridge(arr, SouthValue); // Enters Bridge
   printf("%s Tunbridge #%d farmer has left the bridge\n",
arr, SouthValue);
   SouthValue++; // Increase South Number
   pthread mutex unlock(&mutex1); // End of Critical
Section
   pthread exit(0); // Exit Thread.
void Bridge(char arr[], int value){ // Read File Function
   srand(time(NULL)); // Different Seed For Random Number
Generator
   printf("%s Tunbridge #%d is traveling on the bridge...
\n", arr, value);
   int randomnumber = rand() % 4; // Gets Random Number
From 0 to 3
   sleep(randomnumber); // Sleep For up to 3 Seconds
```

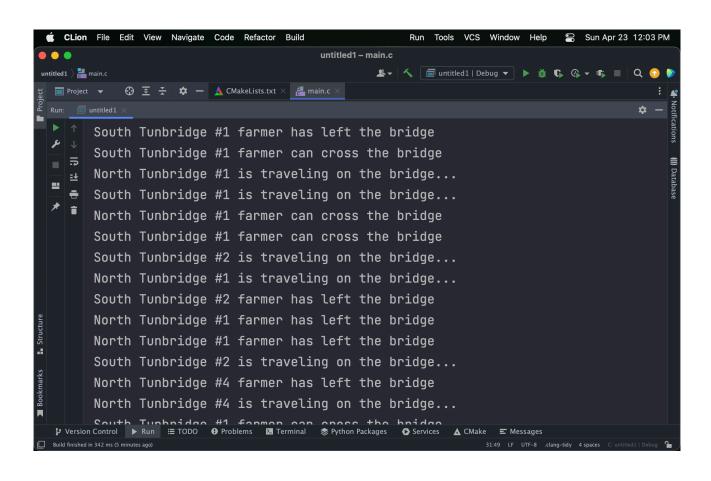
```
int main(){
   pthread t North[THREADS]; // North Thread
   pthread t South[THREADS]; // South Thread
   pthread mutex init(&mutex1, NULL); // Initializing Mutex
   for(int i = 0; i < THREADS; i++){ // Joining of The
Threads
       int CreateFirst = pthread_create(&North[i], NULL,
NorthFarmer, NULL); // Thread For North
       int CreateSecond = pthread create(&South[i], NULL,
SouthFarmer, NULL); // Thread For South
       if(CreateFirst != 0 | CreateSecond != 0){ // In
Case Thread Create Fails
           fprintf(stderr, "Thread Create Failed");
           return 1;
   for(int i = 0; i < THREADS; i++){ // Joining of The</pre>
Threads
```

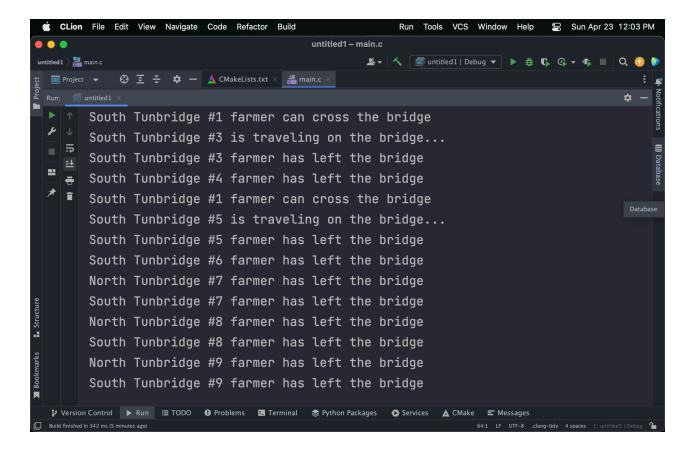
```
int JoinFirst = pthread_join(North[i],NULL); //
Joining North
    int JoinSecond = pthread_join(South[i],NULL); //
Joining South
    if(JoinFirst != 0 || JoinSecond != 0){ // In Case
Thread Join Fails
    fprintf(stderr, "Join Failed");
    return 1;
}

pthread_mutex_destroy(&mutex1); // Destroying Mutex
    return 0;
}
No Lock
```

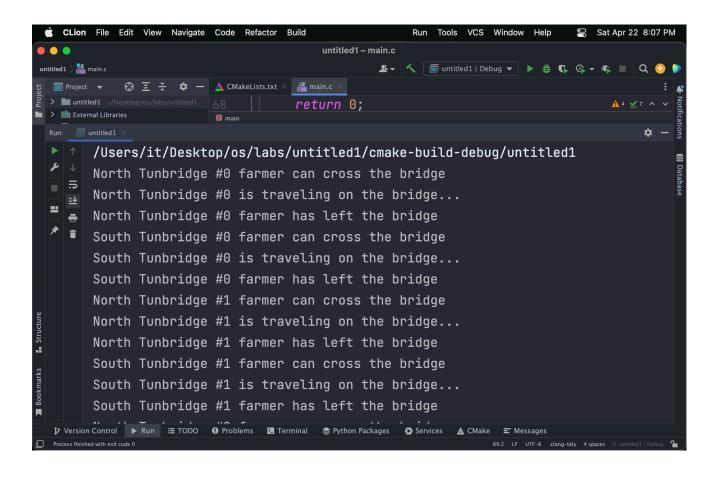


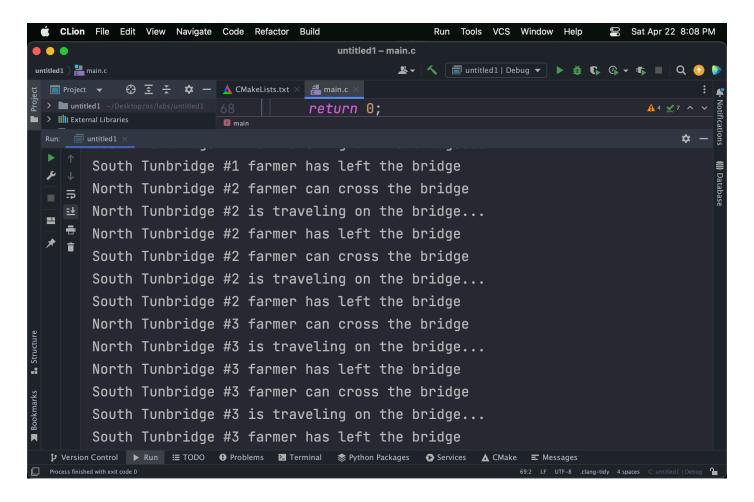


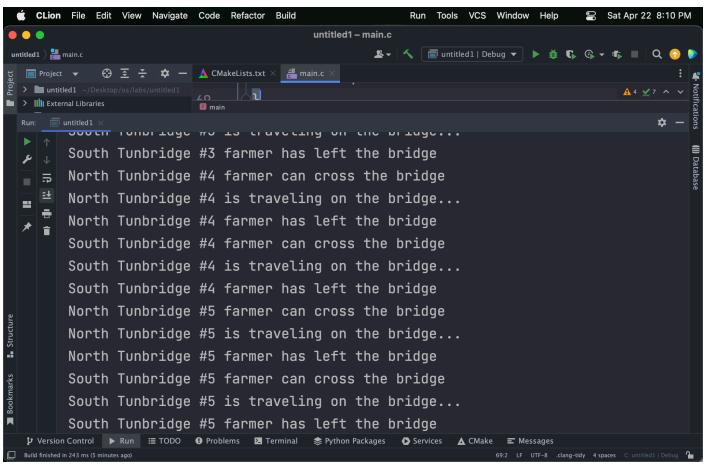


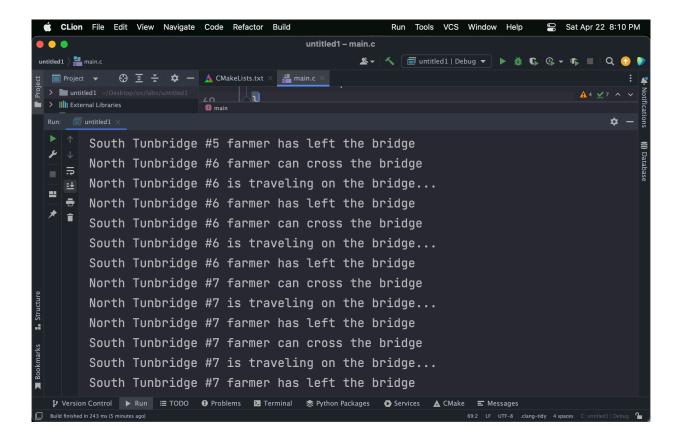


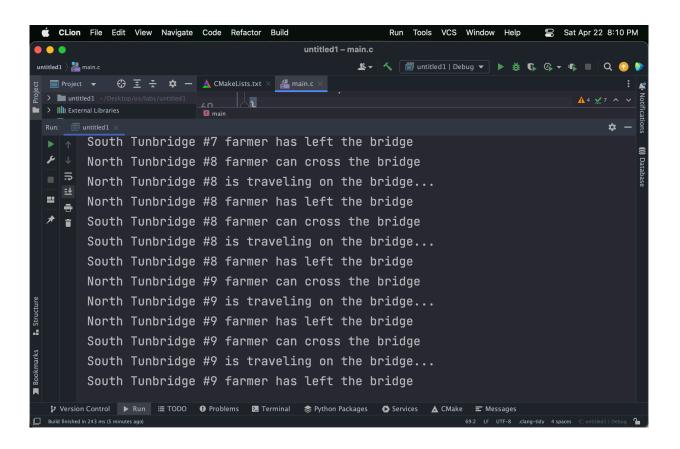
With Lock











What type of lock your code is using?

Mutex lock is like a lock around section of code. First we have to initialized with pthread_mutex_init(&mutex, NULL) and this one comes with destroying allocated memory pthread_mutex_destroy(&mutex). Now mutex is available, so we can use it with pthread_mutex_lock(&mutex) and after the code unlock it pthread_mutex_unlock(&mutex). They like protection, that other threads won't execute it at a same time. So whatever code located between lock and unlock won't be executed by other threads. That is why name lock, because it is like lock, we locked it and nobody can access it until its been unlock. If wouldn't have mutex lock we would get into race condition (as screenshots shows that will be chaotic execution by threads without mutex lock).

How many processes does your program fork? It is 60 processes.

Are there equal number of North and South processes? Yes, there are 30 processes for North and 30 processes for South.