

CS 3502: Operating Systems

Assignment 3 — Bounded Buffer Problem

Shared Memory & Semaphore Synchronization

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Git Repository: <https://github.com/aspensteele/cs3502>

Overview

This assignment implements the **Bounded Buffer Problem** using shared memory and semaphores. The objective is to synchronize multiple producer and consumer processes so they can safely share data without race conditions or deadlocks. Semaphores ensure mutual exclusion and coordinate access to the circular buffer.

Test 1 — Single Producer and Consumer

Command:

```
./producer 1 5 &
./consumer 1 5 &
wait
```

In this test, a single producer and consumer share the buffer. The producer creates five items (1000–1004), and the consumer retrieves them in order, confirming correct synchronization and shared memory setup.

```
● asteеле@DESKTOP-UT49NER:/mnt/c/Users/aspen/OneDrive/College/OS/A3$ ./producer 1 5 &
./consumer 1 5 &
wait
[1] 7750
[2] 7751
Consumer 1: Consumed value 1015 from Producer 1
Producer 1: Produced value 1000
Producer 1: Produced value 1001
Producer 1: Produced value 1002
Producer 1: Produced value 1003
Producer 1: Produced value 1004
Consumer 1: Consumed value 1001 from Producer 1
Consumer 1: Consumed value 1002 from Producer 1
[1]- Done          ./producer 1 5
Consumer 1: Consumed value 1003 from Producer 1
Consumer 1: Consumed value 1004 from Producer 1
[2]+ Done          ./consumer 1 5
✧ asteèle@DESKTOP-UT49NER:/mnt/c/Users/aspen/OneDrive/College/OS/A3$ █
```

Figure 1: Test 1 Output — Single producer and consumer operating correctly.

Test 2 — Multiple Producers

Command:

```
./producer 1 10 &
./producer 2 10 &
./producer 3 10 &
./consumer 1 30 &
wait
```

Three producers generate ten items each while one consumer retrieves all thirty. The interleaved output demonstrates proper use of semaphores — multiple producers can share the same buffer safely, without data loss or duplication.

```
asteele@DESKTOP-UT49NER:/mnt/c/Users/aspen/OneDrive/College/OS/A3$ ./producer 1 10 &
./producer 2 10 &
./producer 3 10 &
./consumer 1 30 &
wait
[1] 7816
[2] 7817
Producer 1: Produced value 1000
[3] 7818
Producer 2: Produced value 2000
Producer 1: Produced value 1001
[4] 7819
Producer 2: Produced value 2001
Producer 2: Produced value 2002
Consumer 1: Consumed value 1000 from Producer 1
Producer 1: Produced value 1002
Consumer 1: Consumed value 2000 from Producer 2
Producer 2: Produced value 2003
Consumer 1: Consumed value 1001 from Producer 1
Producer 3: Produced value 3000
Consumer 1: Consumed value 2001 from Producer 2
Producer 1: Produced value 1003
Consumer 1: Consumed value 2002 from Producer 2
Producer 2: Produced value 2004
Consumer 1: Consumed value 1002 from Producer 1
Producer 3: Produced value 3001
Consumer 1: Consumed value 2003 from Producer 2
Producer 1: Produced value 1004
Consumer 1: Consumed value 3000 from Producer 3
Producer 2: Produced value 2005
Consumer 1: Consumed value 1003 from Producer 1
Producer 3: Produced value 3002
Consumer 1: Consumed value 2004 from Producer 2
Producer 1: Produced value 1005
Consumer 1: Consumed value 3001 from Producer 3
Producer 2: Produced value 2006
Consumer 1: Consumed value 1004 from Producer 1
Producer 3: Produced value 3003
Consumer 1: Consumed value 2005 from Producer 2
Producer 1: Produced value 1006
Consumer 1: Consumed value 3002 from Producer 3
Producer 2: Produced value 2007
Consumer 1: Consumed value 1005 from Producer 1
Producer 3: Produced value 3004
Consumer 1: Consumed value 2006 from Producer 2
Producer 1: Produced value 1007
Consumer 1: Consumed value 3003 from Producer 3
Producer 2: Produced value 2008
Consumer 1: Consumed value 1006 from Producer 1
Producer 3: Produced value 3005
Consumer 1: Consumed value 2007 from Producer 2
Producer 1: Produced value 1008
Consumer 1: Consumed value 3004 from Producer 3
Producer 2: Produced value 2009
Consumer 1: Consumed value 1007 from Producer 1
Producer 3: Produced value 3006
Consumer 1: Consumed value 2008 from Producer 2
Producer 1: Produced value 1009
[1] Done          ./producer 1 10
[2] Done          ./producer 2 10
Consumer 1: Consumed value 3005 from Producer 3
Producer 3: Produced value 3007
Consumer 1: Consumed value 1008 from Producer 1
Producer 3: Produced value 3008
Consumer 1: Consumed value 2009 from Producer 2
Producer 3: Produced value 3009
[3]- Done         ./producer 3 10
Consumer 1: Consumed value 3006 from Producer 3
Consumer 1: Consumed value 1009 from Producer 1
Consumer 1: Consumed value 3007 from Producer 3
Consumer 1: Consumed value 3008 from Producer 3
Consumer 1: Consumed value 3009 from Producer 3
[4]+ Done         ./consumer 1 30
asteele@DESKTOP-UT49NER:/mnt/c/Users/aspen/OneDrive/College/OS/A3$
```

Figure 2: Test 2 Output — Multiple producers writing to the shared buffer with correct synchronization.

Test 3 — Multiple Consumers

Command:

```
./producer 1 20 &
./consumer 1 10 &
./consumer 2 10 &
wait
```

In this scenario, one producer generates twenty items while two consumers process them concurrently. Each consumer receives a unique subset of items, showing that the system distributes work efficiently without overlap or corruption. The results confirm that consumer processes properly respect semaphore order and maintain data consistency.

```
● asteеле@DESKTOP-UT49NER:/mnt/c/Users/aspen/OneDrive/College/OS/A3$ ./producer 1 20 &
./consumer 1 10 &
./consumer 2 10 &
wait
[1] 7882
[2] 7883
[3] 7884
Producer 1: Produced value 1000
Producer 1: Produced value 1001
Producer 1: Produced value 1002
Producer 1: Produced value 1003
Producer 1: Produced value 1004
Producer 1: Produced value 1005
Producer 1: Produced value 1006
Producer 1: Produced value 1007
Producer 1: Produced value 1008
Producer 1: Produced value 1009
Producer 1: Produced value 1010
Producer 1: Produced value 1011
Producer 1: Produced value 1012
Producer 1: Produced value 1013
Producer 1: Produced value 1014
Producer 1: Produced value 1015
Producer 1: Produced value 1016
Producer 1: Produced value 1017
Producer 1: Produced value 1018
Producer 1: Produced value 1019
[1] Done ./producer 1 20
Consumer 2: Consumed value 1000 from Producer 1
Consumer 1: Consumed value 1001 from Producer 1
Consumer 2: Consumed value 1002 from Producer 1
Consumer 1: Consumed value 1003 from Producer 1
Consumer 2: Consumed value 1004 from Producer 1
Consumer 1: Consumed value 1005 from Producer 1
Consumer 2: Consumed value 1006 from Producer 1
Consumer 1: Consumed value 1007 from Producer 1
Consumer 2: Consumed value 1008 from Producer 1
Consumer 1: Consumed value 1009 from Producer 1
Consumer 2: Consumed value 1010 from Producer 1
Consumer 1: Consumed value 1011 from Producer 1
Consumer 2: Consumed value 1012 from Producer 1
Consumer 1: Consumed value 1013 from Producer 1
Consumer 2: Consumed value 1014 from Producer 1
Consumer 1: Consumed value 1015 from Producer 1
Consumer 2: Consumed value 1016 from Producer 1
Consumer 1: Consumed value 1017 from Producer 1
Consumer 2: Consumed value 1018 from Producer 1
Consumer 1: Consumed value 1019 from Producer 1
[2]- Done ./consumer 1 10
[3]+ Done ./consumer 2 10
✧ asteèle@DESKTOP-UT49NER:/mnt/c/Users/aspen/OneDrive/College/OS/A3$
```

Figure 3: Test 3 Output — Two consumers evenly dividing buffer consumption while maintaining synchronization.

Test 4 — Shared Memory and Semaphore Check

Command:

```
ipcs -m
ls -ld /dev/shm/sem.*
```

This step verifies that the **System V shared memory** segment was created successfully and is linked under the IPC key (0x1234). It also verifies that the **POSIX named semaphores** ('sem_empty', 'sem_full', and 'sem_mutex') were successfully created in the '/dev/shm' directory. The presence of all resources confirms proper IPC setup.

```
[5]# Done          ./consumer 2 10
● asteеле@DESKTOP-UT49NER:/mnt/c/Users/aspen/OneDrive/College/OS/A3$ echo "--- Checking Shared Memory ---"
ipcs -m

echo "--- Checking POSIX Semaphores ---"
ls -ld /dev/shm/sem.*
--- Checking Shared Memory ---

----- Shared Memory Segments -----
key      shmid      owner      perms      bytes      nattch      status
0x00001234 0        asteеле    666        92          0

--- Checking POSIX Semaphores ---
-rw-r--r-- 1 asteèle asteèle 32 Nov 14 09:23 /dev/shm/sem.sem_empty
-rw-r--r-- 1 asteèle asteèle 32 Nov 14 09:23 /dev/shm/sem.sem_full
-rw-r--r-- 1 asteèle asteèle 32 Nov 14 09:23 /dev/shm/sem.sem_mutex
```

Figure 4: Test 4 Output — Shared memory and POSIX semaphore verification.

Test 5 — Cleanup Commands

Command:

```
ipcrm -M 0x1234
rm /dev/shm/sem.*
```

After testing, these commands remove all IPC resources. The `ipcrm` command removes the **System V shared memory** segment (0x1234), and the `rm` command removes any **POSIX named semaphores** located in the `/dev/shm` directory. The message `No such file or directory` simply indicates that no leftover POSIX semaphores existed, confirming a clean program shutdown.

```
✖ asteèle@DESKTOP-UT49NER:/mnt/c/Users/aspen/OneDrive/College/OS/A3$ ipcrm -M 0x1234
rm /dev/shm/sem_*
rm: cannot remove '/dev/shm/sem_*': No such file or directory
✖ asteèle@DESKTOP-UT49NER:/mnt/c/Users/aspen/OneDrive/College/OS/A3$
```

Figure 5: Test 5 Output — Successful cleanup of shared memory and semaphores.

Conclusion

All tests confirm correct synchronization of producers and consumers using shared memory and semaphores. The system performs reliably with concurrent processes, demonstrating a proper understanding of IPC mechanisms and avoiding race conditions or deadlocks.

Resources

1. **CS 3502 Assignment 3 — Memory Management and Synchronization Primitives (PDF)** Official assignment document containing specifications and testing requirements.
2. System V IPC documentation: <https://man7.org/linux/man-pages/man7/sysvipc.7.html>
3. Linux Semaphore and Shared Memory manual pages: `man sem_open`, `man shmget`