```
#include <iostream>
#include <thread>
#include<mutex>
#include<semaphore.h>
#include <unistd.h>
#define THREAD NUM 3
using namespace std;
sem_t SL;
sem t CL;
sem_t N;
void funct(){
char c;
  for (c = 'A'; c \le 'Z'; ++c){}
  sem_wait(&CL);
    std::cout<<c<"";
  sem_post(&N);
  }
}
void funct1(){
  for(int i = 1;i<27;i++){
   sem_wait(&N);
    std::cout<<" "<<i<" ";
  sem_post(&SL);
  }
}
void funct2(){
  char c;
  for (c = 'a'; c <= 'z'; ++c){
  sem_wait(&SL);
    std::cout<<c<" ";
```

```
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```

```
sem_post(&CL);
           }
         }
         int main(){
         sem_init(&SL,0,0);
         sem_init(&CL, 0, 1);
         sem_init(&N, 1, 0);
          std::thread small,capital,numeric;
          small = std::thread(funct2);
          capital = std::thread(funct);
          numeric = std::thread(funct1);
          capital.join();
          numeric.join();
          small.join();
         }
Q2
b.)
       //AU1921044
       //Tirth Bharatbhai Kanani
       #include<bits/stdc++.h>
       using namespace std;
       // Size of vector of pairs
       int S;
       // Global vector of pairs to track all the free nodes of various Sizes
       vector<pair <int, int> > arr[100000];
       // Map used as hash map to store the starting address as key and S of allocated
       segment key as value
       map<int, int> mp;
       void buddy(int s)
       {
         // Maximum number of powers of 2 possible
         int a = ceil(log(s) / log(2));
```

```
S = a + 1;
  for(int i = 0; i <= a; i++)
    arr[i].clear();
  // Initially whole block of specified Size is available
  arr[a].push back(make pair(0, s - 1));
}
void allocate(int s)
  // Calculate index in free list to search for block if available
  int x = ceil(log(s) / log(2));
  // Block available
  if (arr[x].S() > 0)
  {
    pair<int, int> temp = arr[x][0];
    // Remove block from free list
    arr[x].erase(arr[x].begin());
    cout << "Memory from " << temp.first</pre>
       << " to " << temp.second
       << " allocated" << "\n";
    // Map starting address with S to make deallocating easy
    mp[temp.first] = temp.second -
              temp.first + 1;
  }
  else
  {
    int i;
    // If not, search for a larger block
    for(i = x + 1; i < S; i++)
    {
       // Find block S greater than request
       if (arr[i].S() != 0)
         break;
    }
    // If no such block is found no memory block available
    if (i == S)
    {
       cout << "Sorry, failed to allocate memory\n";</pre>
```

} }

{

```
}
    else
       pair<int, int> temp;
       temp = arr[i][0];
      // Remove first block to split it into halves
       arr[i].erase(arr[i].begin());
      i--;
      for(;i >= x; i--)
         // Divide block into two halves
         pair<int, int> pair1, pair2;
         pair1 = make_pair(temp.first,
                  temp.first +
                  (temp.second -
                  temp.first) / 2);
         pair2 = make_pair(temp.first +
                  (temp.second -
                  temp.first + 1) / 2,
                  temp.second);
         arr[i].push_back(pair1);
         // Push them in free list
         arr[i].push_back(pair2);
         temp = arr[i][0];
         // Remove first free block to further split
         arr[i].erase(arr[i].begin());
      }
       cout << "Memory from " << temp.first</pre>
         << " to " << temp.second
         << " allocate" << "\n";
       mp[temp.first] = temp.second -
                temp.first + 1;
    }
void deallocate(int id)
```

```
//No such starting address available
if(mp.find(id) == mp.end())
  cout << "Sorry, invalid free request\n";</pre>
  return;
}
// S of block to be searched
int n = ceil(log(mp[id]) / log(2));
int i, buddyNumber, buddyAddress;
// Add the block in free list
arr[n].push_back(make_pair(id,
             id + pow(2, n) - 1));
cout << "Memory block from " << id
  << " to "<< id + pow(2, n) - 1
  << " freed\n";
// Calculate buddy number
buddyNumber = id / mp[id];
if (buddyNumber % 2 != 0)
  buddyAddress = id - pow(2, n);
else
  buddyAddress = id + pow(2, n);
// Search in free list to find it's buddy
for(i = 0; i < arr[n].S(); i++)
  // If buddy found and free
  if (arr[n][i].first == buddyAddress)
  {
    // Merge the buddies to make them large free memory block
    if (buddyNumber % 2 == 0)
      arr[n + 1].push back(make pair(id,
      id + 2 * (pow(2, n) - 1)));
      cout << "Coalescing of blocks starting at "
         << id << " and " << buddyAddress
         << " was done" << "\n";
    else
```

Q3

```
arr[n + 1].push_back(make_pair(
           buddyAddress, buddyAddress +
           2 * (pow(2, n)));
        cout << "Coalescing of blocks starting at "
           << buddyAddress << " and "
           << id << " was done" << "\n";
      arr[n].erase(arr[n].begin() + i);
      arr[n].erase(arr[n].begin() +
      arr[n].S() - 1);
      break;
    }
  }
  // Remove the key existence from map
  mp.erase(id);
}
int main()
  buddy(256);
  allocate(16);
  allocate(16);
  allocate(32);
  deallocate(0);
  deallocate(8);
  deallocate(16);
  deallocate(32);
  return 0;
}
   //AU1920144
```

//Tirth Bharatbhai Kanani

// Initialize a mutex to 1

#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>

```
int M = 1;
// Number of find slots as 0
int F = 0;
// Number of empty slots as size of buffer
int E = 10, x = 0;
// Function to produce an item and
// add it to the buffer
void producer()
   // Decrease M value by 1
   --M;
   // Increase the number of F
   // slots by 1
   ++F;
   // Decrease the number of E
   // slots by 1
   --E;
   // Item produced
   x++;
   printf("\nItems produced by Producer"
           " %d",
           x);
   // Increase M value by 1
   ++M;
}
// Function to consume an item and remove it from buffer
void consumer()
   // Decrease M value by 1
   --M;
   // Decrease the number of F
   // slots by 1
   --F;
   // Increase the number of E
   // slots by 1
   ++E;
   printf("\n Items consumed by Consumer"
```

```
" %d",
           x);
   X--;
   // Increase M value by 1
   ++M;
}
// Driver Code
int main()
{
   int n, i;
   printf("\n1. Enter 1 for Producer"
           "\n2. Enter 2 for Consumer"
           "\n3. Enter 3 for Exit");
// Using '#pragma omp parallel for can give wrong value due to synchronisation
issues.
// 'critical' specifies that code is executed by only one thread at a time i.e., only
one thread enters the critical section at a given time
#pragma omp critical
   for (i = 1; i > 0; i++) {
           printf("\nEnter your choice:");
           scanf("%d", &n);
           // Switch Cases
           switch (n) {
           case 1:
                   // If M is 1 and E is non-zero, then it is possible to produce
                   if ((M == 1)
                           && (E != 0)) {
                           producer();
                   }
                   // Otherwise, print buffer
                   // is F
                   else {
                           printf("Buffer is F!");
                   }
                   break;
```

```
// If M is 1 and F
                   // is non-zero, then it is
                   // possible to consume
                   if ((M == 1)
                          && (F!=0)) {
                          consumer();
                   }
                   // Otherwise, print Buffer
                   // is E
                   else {
                          printf("Buffer is E!");
                   }
                   break;
           // Exit Condition
           case 3:
                   exit(0);
                   break;
           }
   }
}
```