

**CSCI 40300/ECE 40800**  
**Operating Systems– Fall 2016**  
**Quiz 6**  
**Solutions**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Question:	1	Total
Points:	15	15
Score:		

Normalized Total to 100 =  $100 \times \text{Total}/15 =$  \_\_\_\_\_ (what will appear in Canvas gradebook).

1. The following producer/consumer solution for a bounded buffer of size 1 sometimes stops working. (Assume that the program is syntactically correct.)

```
semaphore mutex(1), empty(1), full(0);
int ResultBuffer[1]; // The shared buffer
producer() {
    while (1) {
        mutex.P();
        empty.P();
        ResultBuffer[0] = whatever;
        mutex.V();
        full.V();
    }
}
consumer() {
    while (1) {
        mutex.P();
        full.P();
        whatever = ResultBuffer[0];
        mutex.V();
        empty.V();
    }
}
```

Please look at next page for the questions.

(a) (5 points) What's wrong with it?

**Answer:** If producer runs two consecutive iterations in a row it will be stopped at the `empty.P()` of the second iteration. But the `mutex.P()` was executed by producer so that the consumer can not go past the `mutex.P()`. The system is deadlocked. On the other hand, if consumer runs first, it locks the mutex and is stopped at `full.P()`. Then the producer can't proceed since it will be stopped at `mutex.P()`.

(b) (5 points) Explain how to fix it?

**Answer:** Switch the `mutex.P()` and `empty.P()` in producer and switch `mutex.P()` and `full.P()` in consumer.

(c) (5 points) Explain why your fix works?

**Answer:** (1) A producer will be stopped at the `empty.P()` if it runs two consecutive iterations. A consumer can then pass the `mutex.P()` and proceed. (2) If consumer runs first, it is blocked at `full.P()` without locking the mutex. The producer can then proceed.