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Operating Systems

Internals and Design Principles

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*Readers/Writers Problem,
Ver. 1*

```
$ cat -n rdr_wrt_msg_v0.pml | expand
```

```
1  #define NRDRS      5
2  #define NWRTS      2
3  #define MAXRDRQ    20
4  #define MAXWRRQ    20
5
6  chan readrequest   = [MAXRDRQ] of { byte, chan }
7  chan writerequest  = [MAXWRRQ] of { byte, chan }
8  chan finished      = [MAXRDRQ+MAXWRRQ] of { byte }
9  chan mbox[NRDRS+NWRTS+1] = [MAXRDRQ+MAXWRRQ] of { bool }
10
11 byte count = 100
12
```

...

```
...
13  proctype Reader(byte i) {
14      readrequest ! i,mbox[i]
15      atomic {
16          mbox[i] ? _
17          printf("Reader %d\n",i)
18      }
19      finished ! i
20  }
21
22  proctype Writer(byte i) {
23      writerequest ! i,mbox[i]
24      atomic {
25          mbox[i] ? _
26          printf("Writer %d\n",i)
27      }
28      finished ! i
29  }
30
...
```

...

```
31  proctype Controller() {
32      byte p
33
34  end:
35      do
36          :: count > 0 ->
37              if
38                  :: nempty(finished) ->
39                      atomic {
40                          finished ? p
41                          printf("finished %d\n",p)
42                      }
43                      count++
44                  :: empty(finished) && nempty(writerequest) ->
45                      atomic {
46                          writerequest ? p
47                          printf("request from Writer %d\n",p)
48                      }
49                      count = count - 100
```

...

...

```
50      :: empty(finished) && empty(writerequest) && nempty(readrequest) ->
51          atomic {
52              readrequest ? p
53              printf("request from Reader %d\n",p)
54          }
55          count--
56          atomic {
57              mbox[p] ! true
58              printf("OK to Reader %d\n",p)
59          }
60      fi
61      :: count == 0 ->
62          atomic {
63              mbox[p] ! true
64              printf("OK to Writer %d\n",p)
65          }
66          atomic {
67              finished ? p
68              printf("finished Writer %d\n",p)
69          }
70          count = 100
```

...

```
71      :: count < 0 ->
72          atomic {
73              finished ? p
74              printf("finished Writer %d\n",p)
75          }
76      count++
77  od
78 }
79
```

...

...

```
80  init {
81      byte i
82
83      atomic {
84          for (i : 1 .. NRDRS+NWRTS) { /* R1,R2,W3,R4,W5,R6,R7 */
85              if
86                  :: i == 3 || i == 5 ->
87                      run Writer(i)
88                  :: else ->
89                      run Reader(i)
90              fi
91          }
92          run Controller()
93      }
94  }
```

Simulation: seed 0 (1/2)

```
$ spin -n0 rdr_wrt_msg_v0.pml | expand
```

```
request from Writer 5  
OK to Writer 5
```

Writer 5

```
finished Writer 5  
request from Writer 3  
OK to Writer 3
```

Writer 3

```
finished Writer 3  
request from Reader 7  
OK to Reader 7
```

Reader 7

```
finished 7  
request from Reader 6  
OK to Reader 6
```

Reader 6

```
finished 6  
request from Reader 4  
OK to Reader 4
```

Reader 4

```
finished 4
```

...

Simulation: seed 0 (2/2)

...

Reader 2

request from Reader 2
OK to Reader 2

finished 2
request from Reader 1
OK to Reader 1

Reader 1

finished 1

timeout

...

9 processes created

seed 0: W5, W3, R7, R6, R4, R2, R1.

Simulation: seed 1 (1/2)

```
$ spin -n1 rdr_wrt_msg_v0.pml | expand
```

```
request from Writer 3
OK to Writer 3

Writer 3

finished Writer 3
request from Writer 5
OK to Writer 5

Writer 3

finished Writer 5
request from Reader 7
OK to Reader 7

Reader 7

finished 7
request from Reader 2
OK to Reader 2

Reader 2

finished 2
request from Reader 4
OK to Reader 4

Reader 4

finished 4
```

...

Simulation: seed 1 (2/2)

...

request from Reader 6
OK to Reader 6

Reader 6

finished 6
request from Reader 1
OK to Reader 1

Reader 1

finished 1

timeout

...

9 processes created

seed 0: **W5**, **W3**, **R7**, **R6**, **R4**, **R2**, **R1**.

seed 1: **W3**, **W5**, **R7**, **R2**, **R4**, **R6**, **R1**.



Simulation: seed 2 (1/2)

```
$ spin -n2 rdr_wrt_msg_v0.pml | expand
```

```
request from Reader 6  
OK to Reader 6
```

Reader 6

```
finished 6  
request from Writer 5  
OK to Writer 5
```

Writer 5

```
finished Writer 5  
request from Writer 3  
OK to Writer 3
```

Writer 3

```
finished Writer 3  
request from Reader 2  
OK to Reader 2
```

Reader 2

```
finished 2  
request from Reader 1  
OK to Reader 1
```

Reader 1

```
finished 1
```

...

Simulation: seed 2 (2/2)

...

request from Reader 7
OK to Reader 7

Reader 7

finished 7
request from Reader 4
OK to Reader 4

Reader 4

finished 4

timeout

...

9 processes created

seed 0: **W5**, **W3**, **R7**, **R6**, **R4**, **R2**, **R1**.

seed 1: **W3**, **W5**, **R7**, **R2**, **R4**, **R6**, **R1**.

seed 2: **R6**, **W5**, **W3**, **R2**, **R1**, **R7**, **R4**.



Simulation results

seed 0: W5, W3, R7, R6, R4, R2, R1.

seed 1: W3, W5, R7, R2, R4, R6, R1.

seed 2: R6, W5, W3, R2, R1, R7, R4.

seed 3: W3, W5, R4, R7, R1, R2, R6.

seed 4: W3, W5, R4, R6, R1, R2, R7.

seed 5: W5, W3, R1, R6, (R7 + R2), R4.

seed 6: W3, W5, R7, R1, R6, R2, R4.

seed 7: W3, W5, R7, R1, R4, R2, R6.

seed 8: R6, W3, W5, R7, R4, R2, R1.

seed 9: W3, W5, R4, (R1 + R7), (R2 + R6).

Observaciones

1. Las estructuras de los códigos de **Reader()** y **Writer()** son idénticas. Se puede crear un solo proctype parametrizado.

Desarrolle el modelo **rdr_wrt_msg_v1.pml**.

2. ¿Cómo se verifica el nuevo modelo?

Se supone que *Reader* y *Writer* no pueden estar activos a la vez. Tampoco lo pueden 2 *Writers*. Pero sí, pueden estar activos múltiples *Readers* a la vez.

Modifique el modelo **rdr_wrt_msg_v1.pml** y verifíquelo.