

Assignment 4

Title: Thread synchronization using Counting Semaphore

Problem Statement: Thread Synchronization using counting semaphores. Application is demonstrative: producer-consumer problem with counting semaphore and matrix

Theory: Semaphore is a variable which is non-negative and is shared between threads.

Producer-Consumer Problem: Given a buffer of fixed size, a producer can produce an item and place it in the buffer. A consumer can pick items and consume them. We need to ensure that when a producer is placing an item in the buffer, then at same time consumer should not consume any item. In this problem, buffer is ~~not~~ the critical section.

Algorithm: Consumer Function
Void Consumer () {

// consumes items and finally pops from buffer and processes int item C;
while (true) {


```

while (count == 0); // buffer empty
item = Buffer (out);
(out) = (out + 1) mod n;
count = 1;
process_item(item);
// I1 load Rc, Count
// I2 dec Rc
// I3 store count, Rc
}
}

```

int count = 0; // global variable shared by both
 // buffer common to both, shared

Producer Function

```

void Producer () {
  // Producer items are put to buffer
  int item p;
  while (true) {
    while (count == n); // buffer full
    Buffer[in] = item p;
    in = (in + 1) mod n;
    count = 1;
    // I1 load Rp, Count
    // I2 inc Rp
    // I3 store count, Rc
  }
}

```

Conclusion: - I have successfully implemented producer consumer problem.