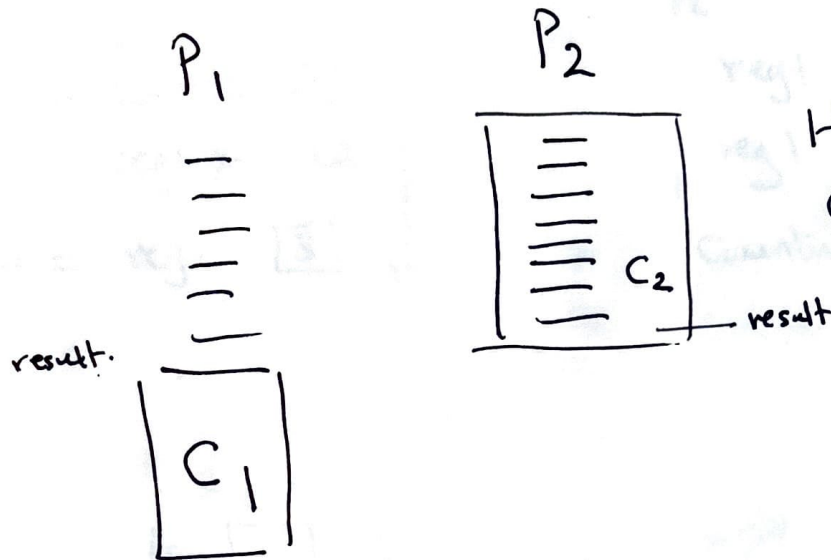


Process Synchronization

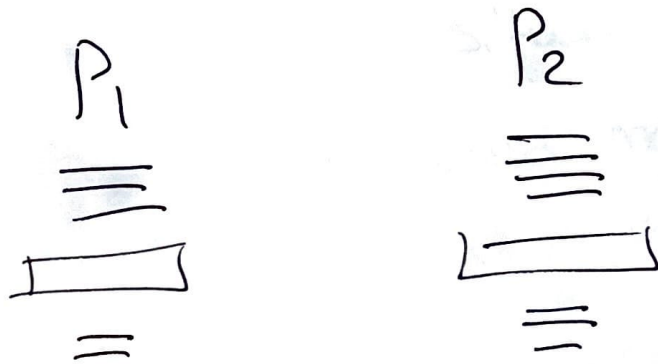
1



How to Sync and Coordinate between processes?

Shared data or shared resources.

Global variable =



Counter = 10 // global variable.

P_1 P_2
Counter ++; Counter --;

Counter = 10

Counter ++;

Counter --;

P₁

reg1 = counter [1]
 reg1 = reg1 + 1 [2]
 counter = reg1 [3]

P₂

reg1 = counter [4]
 reg1 = reg1 - 1 [5]
 counter = reg1 [6]

[4] [1] [2] [3] [5] [6] \Rightarrow 9
 10 10 11 9 9
 [1] [4] [5] [6] [2] [3] \Rightarrow 11

Race Conditions: situation in which multiple processes access and manipulate a shared data concurrently and the outcome depends on the order of execution

Can happen with shared resources.

The Critical Section Problem (CS).

3

Define the segment of code that changes shared data/resources as the critical section

Process

do {

entry section

Critical Section Counter++;

exit~~ed~~ section.

Remainder Section

} while (TRUE);

No 2 processes can execute their critical sections at the same time.

A Solution (to CS) must provide / ~~the~~ satisfy

[4]

3 requirements:

[1] Mutual Exclusion : Only 1 process at a time can be executing inside their C.S.

[2] Progress : Only processes wishing to enter the C.S. decide who gets entry.

[3] Bounded Waiting :

No process should starve

bound on the number of times other processes are allowed to enter while a process is waiting

How to Control access to shared data/resources? 5

1 Disable Interrupts.

P_i

do {

disable interrupts();

C.S

Enable-interrupts();

R.S

} while (True);

Works on a single processor system.

Degrades the efficiency of the system.

2 Simple hardware Instructions

Atomic : cannot be interrupted while executing this instruction.

a Test And Set

```
boolean TestAndSet (boolean * target) {  
    boolean rv = *target;  
    *target = TRUE;  
    return rv;  
}
```


Lock = False;

6

P_i do {

While (\neg Test And Set (& lock)); // nothing. } entry

C.S

Lock = False; exit

R.S

} While (TRUE);

IDEA

