



NATIONAL TEXTILE
UNIVERSITY

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE

Subject

Operating System

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SECTION SE: 5th (A)

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Lab 5

Program 1: Creating a Simple Thread

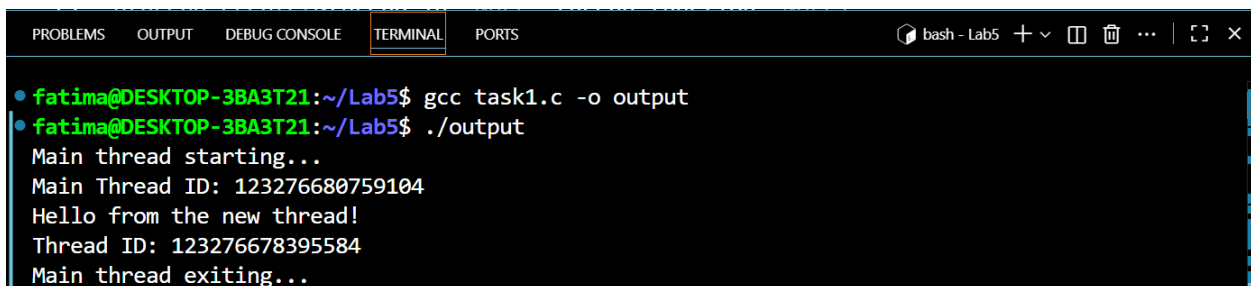
Objective: Create a thread and print messages from both main thread and new thread.

Code:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <pthread.h>
#include <unistd.h>
// Thread function - this will run in the new thread
void* thread_function(void* arg) {
    printf("Hello from the new thread!\n");
    printf("Thread ID: %lu\n", pthread_self());
    return NULL;
}
int main() {
    pthread_t thread_id;
    printf("Main thread starting...\n");
    printf("Main Thread ID: %lu\n", pthread_self());
    // Create a new thread
    pthread_create(&thread_id, NULL, thread_function, NULL);

    // Wait for the thread to finish
    pthread_join(thread_id, NULL);
    printf("Main thread exiting...\n");
    return 0;
}
```

Output:



```
PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL PORTS
bash - Lab5 + v [] [] ... | [] x

• fatima@DESKTOP-3BA3T21:~/Lab5$ gcc task1.c -o output
• fatima@DESKTOP-3BA3T21:~/Lab5$ ./output
Main thread starting...
Main Thread ID: 123276680759104
Hello from the new thread!
Thread ID: 123276678395584
Main thread exiting...
```

Program 2: Passing Arguments to Threads

Objective: Pass data to a thread function.

Code:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <pthread.h>
void* print_number(void* arg) {
// We know that we've passed an integer pointer
float num = *(float*)arg; // Cast void* back to int*
printf("Thread received number: %f\n", num);
printf("CGPA: %f\n", num * 2);
return NULL;
}
int main() {
pthread_t thread_id;
float number = 3.6;
printf("Creating thread with argument: %f\n", number);
// Pass address of 'number' to thread
pthread_create(&thread_id, NULL, print_number, &number);
pthread_join(thread_id, NULL);
printf("Main thread done.\n");
return 0;
}
```

Output:

```
fatima@DESKTOP-3BA3T21:~/Lab5$ gcc task2.c
fatima@DESKTOP-3BA3T21:~/Lab5$ ./a.out
Creating thread with argument: 3.600000
Thread received number: 3.600000
Square: 7.200000
Main thread done.
```

Program 3: Passing Multiple Data

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <pthread.h>
typedef struct {
    float id;
    char* message;
} ThreadData;
void* printData(void* arg) {
    ThreadData* data = (ThreadData*)arg;
    printf("CGPA %f Name: %s\n", data->id, data->message);
    return NULL;
}
int main() {
    pthread_t t1;
    ThreadData data1 = {3.61, "Fatima"};

    pthread_create(&t1, NULL, printData, &data1);
    //pthread_create(&t2, NULL, printData, &data2);
    pthread_join(t1, NULL);
    //pthread_join(t2, NULL);
    printf("All threads done.\n");
    return 0;
}
```

Output:

```
fatima@DESKTOP-3BA3T21:~/Lab5$ ./a.out
CGPA 3.610000 Name: Fatima
All threads done.
```

Program 4: Thread Return Values

Objective: Get return values from threads.

Code:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <pthread.h>
```

```

#include <stdlib.h>
void* calculate_sum(void* arg) {
    int n = *(int*)arg;
    int* result = malloc(sizeof(int)); // Allocate memory for
    result
    *result = 0;
    for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++) {
        *result += i;
    }
    printf("Thread calculated sum of 1 to %d = %d\n", n, *result);
    return (void*)result; // Return the result
}
int main() {
    pthread_t thread_id;
    int n = 100;
    void* sum;
    pthread_create(&thread_id, NULL, calculate_sum, &n);
    // Get the return value from thread
    pthread_join(thread_id, &sum);
    printf("Main received result: %d\n", *(int*)sum);
    free(sum); // Don't forget to free allocated memory
    return 0;
}

```

Output:

```

• fatima@DESKTOP-3BA3T21:~/Lab5$ gcc task4.c
• fatima@DESKTOP-3BA3T21:~/Lab5$ ./a.out
  Thread calculated sum of 1 to 100 = 5050
  Main received result: 5050

```

Program 5: Creating and Running Multiple Threads

Objective:

Create multiple threads that execute independently and print messages concurrently.

Code:

```

#include <stdio.h>

```

```

#include <pthread.h>
#include <unistd.h>
void* worker(void* arg) {
    int thread_num = *(int*)arg;
    printf("Thread %d: Starting task...\n", thread_num);
    sleep(1); // Simulate some work
    printf("Thread %d: Task completed!\n", thread_num);
    return NULL;
}
int main() {
    pthread_t threads[3];
    int thread_ids[3];
    for (int i = 0; i < 3; i++) {
        thread_ids[i] = i + 1;
        pthread_create(&threads[i], NULL, worker, &thread_ids[i]);
    }
    for (int i = 0; i < 3; i++) {
        pthread_join(threads[i], NULL);
    }
    printf("Main thread: All threads have finished.\n");
    return 0;
}

```

Output:

```

• fatima@DESKTOP-3BA3T21:~/Lab5$ gcc task5.c
• fatima@DESKTOP-3BA3T21:~/Lab5$ ./a.out
Thread 1: Starting task...
Thread 2: Starting task...
Thread 3: Starting task...
Thread 1: Task completed!
Thread 3: Task completed!
Thread 2: Task completed!
Main thread: All threads have finished.

```

Program 2: Demonstrating a Race Condition

Objective: What happens when multiple threads modify a shared variable **without** synchronization.

Code:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <pthread.h>
int counter = 0; // Shared variable
void* increment(void* arg) {
    for (int i = 0; i < 100000; i++) {
        counter++; // Not thread-safe
    }
    return NULL;
}
int main() {
    pthread_t t1, t2;
    pthread_create(&t1, NULL, increment, NULL);
    pthread_create(&t2, NULL, increment, NULL);
    pthread_join(t1, NULL);
    pthread_join(t2, NULL);
    printf("Expected counter value: 200000\n");
    printf("Actual counter value: %d\n", counter);
    return 0;
}
```

Output:

```
fatima@DESKTOP-3BA3T21:~/Lab5$ gcc task6.c
fatima@DESKTOP-3BA3T21:~/Lab5$ ./a.out
Expected counter value: 200000
Actual counter value: 200000
```