

Assignment - 03

## OPERATING SYSTEM

1. A race Condition occurs when two or more entities try to change a shared resource simultaneously, leading to unpredictable results.

e.g: Two people editing the same document at once-one saves changes while the other one writes

Aspect	Peterson's Soln	Semaphores
Implementation	Software based algorithm for two process	Abstract data types implemented in OS.
Complexity	Simple logic but limited to 2 process	More flexible, Supports multiple process.
Hardware dependency	Works purely in software	Depends on hardware Supports atomic operations.

3: Advantage : Monitors provide automatic Synchronization through mutual exclusion within the monitor. In multiprocessor systems, they are easier to implement and maintain as synchronization is handled at a higher level, reducing the chance of programming errors.

4. Starvation: occurs when writers keep waiting indefinitely because continuous readers hold access to shared data.

Prevention: Use write priority once a writer is waiting, blocks new readers until the writer finishes.

5. Drawback: Process must request all resources at once before execution begins, leading to resources underutilization and reduced concurrency since some resources remain idle for long periods.

6. Given:

Total Instances:  $A=10$ ,  $B=5$ ,  $C=7$   
Allocation & Max Table;

Process	Allocation (A, B, C)	Max (A, B, C)
P0	0, 1, 0	7, 5, 3
P1	2, 0, 0	3, 2, 2
P2	3, 0, 2	9, 0, 2
P3	2, 1, 1	8, 2, 2
P4	0, 0, 2	5, 3, 3

Q) Need Matrix = Max - allocation

Process	Need (A, B, C)
P0	(7-0, 5-1, 3-0)
P1	(3-2, 2-0, 2-0)
P2	(9-3, 0-0, 2-0)

Date \_\_\_\_\_

P-3	(4-2, 2-1, 2-1)	
P4	(5-0, 3-0, 3-2)	

⑥ Available = Total -  $\Sigma$  Allocation  
 $(10, 7, 5) - (7, 2, 5) = (3, 3, 2)$

Now check Safe Sequence using Banker's algorithm.

Safe sequence:  $P_1 \rightarrow P_3 \rightarrow P_4 \rightarrow P_0 \rightarrow P_2$

⑦ If  $P_1$  requests  $(1, 0, 2)$ ;  
 New need for  $P_1 = (1, 2, 2) - (1, 0, 2) = (0, 2, 0)$   
 $\text{Available} = (3, 3, 2) - (1, 0, 2) = (2, 3, 0)$   
 check if safe  $\rightarrow$  sequence still possible  
 $\rightarrow$  Yes.

3. Dining Philosophers Problem:  
 using semaphores.

- each philosopher has one chopstick
- To each, philosopher need both left & right chopstick.

Deadlock Scenario: All philosopher pick-up their left chopstick & wait for the right one

Soln: Use one Semaphore mutex to limit maximum philosophers eating to  $4(n-1)$  rule.

## 8 I/O System Analysis:

Given:

- Interrupt handling time: 5 μs
- Data transfer rate: 500 KB/s : 500,000 bytes/s
- Data block per interrupt = 100 bytes

! (a) CPU time spent handling interrupts:

$$\text{interrupts per second} = 500,000 / 100 = 5000.$$

$$\text{CPU time} = 5000 \times 5 \mu\text{s} = 25000 \mu\text{s} = 0.025\text{s}$$

2.5% of CPU time per Second.

(b) Improvement:

Increase data block size per interrupt  
eg: 1KB instead of 100 bytes

## 9 Case Study - Air traffic control system

(a) Critical Sections:

- Radar data acquisition
  - High Path Calculation
  - Communication Channel updates
- IPC mechanism: Use message queue for real time data synchronization  
2nd minimal latency

(b) Deadlock Handling:

- If a deadlock occurs. b/w data acquisition & path calculation

ANKUR

Spiral