

Assignment - 03OPERATING SYSTEM

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

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

2.

Aspect	Petersen's Sol <sup>n</sup>	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 multi-core systems, they are easier to implement and maintain as synchronization is handled at a higher ~~to~~ 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 write is waiting, blocks new readers until the writers 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	4, 2, 2
P4	0, 0, 2	5, 3, 3

② 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)

$$\textcircled{b} \text{ Available} = \text{Total} - \sum \text{Allocation}$$

$$(10, 7, 5) - (7, 2, 5) = (3, 3, 2)$$

Now check Safe Sequence using Banker's algorithm.

Safe sequence:  $P1 \rightarrow P3 \rightarrow P4 \rightarrow P0 \rightarrow P2$

$$\textcircled{c} \text{ If } P1 \text{ requests } (1, 0, 2);$$

$$\text{New need for } P1 = (1, 2, 2) - (1, 0, 2) = (0, 2, 0)$$

$$\text{Available} = (3, 3, 2) - (1, 0, 2) = (2, 3, 0)$$

check if safe  $\rightarrow$  Sequence still possible  
 $\rightarrow$  Yes.

7. Dining Philosophers Problem:  
using semaphores.

- Each philosopher has once 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  $n-1$  rule.

## 8. I/O System Analysis:

Given:

- Interrupt handling time:  $5 \mu s$
- Data transfer rate:  $500 \text{ KB/s}$   
 $= 500,000 \text{ bytes/s}$
- Data block per interrupt =  $100 \text{ bytes}$

(a) CPU time spent handling interrupts:  
interrupts per second =  $500,000 / 100 = 5000$   
CPU time =  $5000 \times 5 \mu s = 2500 \mu s = 0.025 s$   
2.5% of CPU time per second.

(b) Improvement:

Increase data block size per interrupt  
eg:  $1 \text{ KB}$  instead of  $100 \text{ bytes}$

## 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