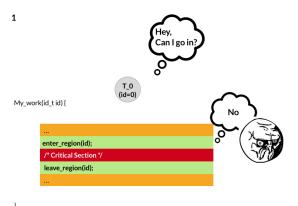
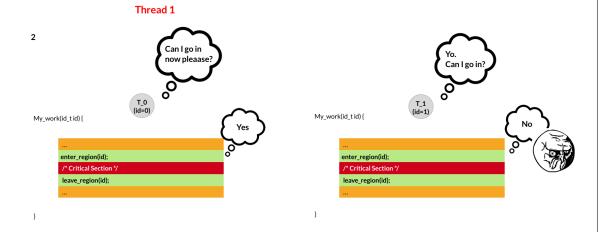
CSC 369 Lecture 11 Notes

$\underline{\text{Vocabularies}}$

• Peterson's Algorithm

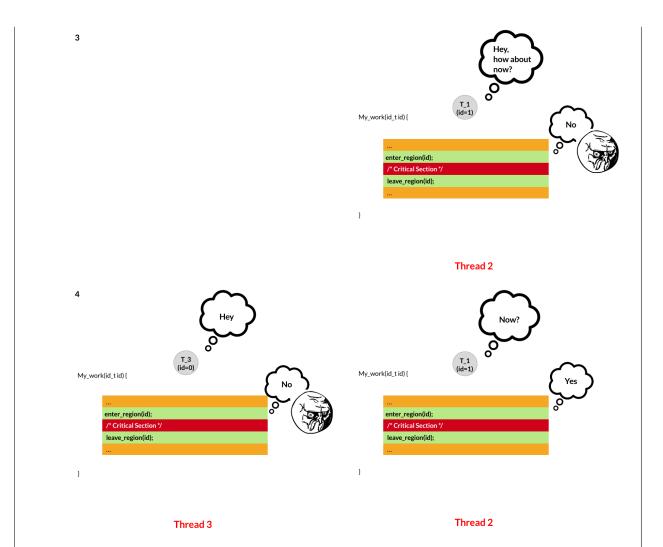
 is a concurrent programming algorithm for mutual exclusion that allows two or more processes to share a single-use resource without conflict, using only shared memory for communication





Thread 1 Thread 2

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- Lamport's Bakery Algorithm
- Synchronization
- Disable Interrupts
- Spin Lock
 - $-\,$ Is a loop that keeps a thread from going beyond the loop till a certain condition is met
 - while(cantGoOn) {};
- Priority Inversion

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 Is a problem a low priority process acquiring a resource that a high priority process needs, and then being preempted by a medium priority process, so the high priority process is blocked on the resource while the medium priority one finishes

Example

Mars Pathfinder Rover

• Sleep Lock

 Is a type of thread where locking condition is achieved by putting thread to sleep (into "blocked" state) while waiting to acquire a lock lock

• Condition variables

- Is an explicit queue that threads can put themselves on when some state of execution (i.e., some condition) is not as desired (by waiting on the condition); some other thread, when it changes said state, can then wake one (or more) of those waiting threads and thus allow them to continue (by signaling on the condition)

• Signal

 Signals are a limited form of inter-process communication between threads that works asynchronously

• Semaphores

 is a variable or abstract data type used to control access to a common resource by multiple processes in a concurrent system such as a multitasking operating system.

• Monitors

• Broadcast

1.