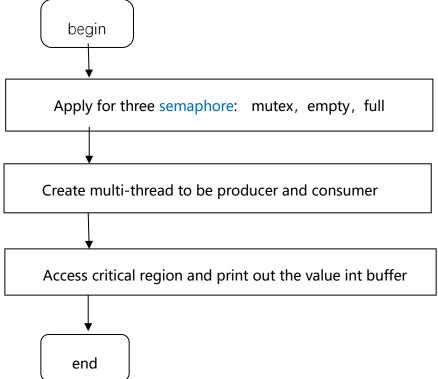
Operating system experiment report

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Working target: Handle consumer producer problem in Windows and Linux operating system by using Windows API and PThread API.

Working environment: Window10 as basic operating system with "virtual box" virtual machine and Ubuntu18.04 running on it. Using GCC version 8.2.0 on Windows and version 7.4.0 on Ubuntu.

- 1. In order to make the program satisfy "Critical Section", I set three semaphore semaphore mutex = 1, empty = 10, full = 0 and a char buffer array char buffer[10] to be the critical region.
- 2. Producer produce into buffer using signal and make buffer turn to 'A'. Consumer consume buffer by changing it to 'B'. Either producer or consumer access "Critical region", I print buffer out to show changes.
- 3. Create multi-thread which include 5 producer and 5 consumer, the maximum frequency for each thread to access "Critical region" is 10.



The code of my program will be bale together with this report.

Experiment result:

Ubuntu:

Windows:

```
C:\Users\83723\Desktop>gcc p_thread_win.c
C:\Users\83723\Desktop>a.exe
生产到缓冲区槽: 0
生产到缓冲区槽: 1
                                      取走缓冲区槽 0 的数
生产到缓冲区槽:
生产到缓冲区槽:
                                     取走缓冲区槽 1 的数
取走缓冲区槽 2 的数
取走缓冲区槽 3 的数
取走缓冲区槽 4 的数
生产到缓冲区槽:
生产到缓冲区槽:
生产到缓冲区槽:
生产到缓冲区槽:
                           4
                           5
                           6
                                     取走缓冲区槽 5 的数
取走缓冲区槽 6 的数
取走缓冲区槽 7 的数
取走缓冲区槽 8 的数
生产到缓冲区槽:
生产到缓冲区槽:
生产到缓冲区槽:
生产到缓冲区槽:
                           8
                            9
                            10
                            11
                                     取走缓冲区槽 9 的数
取走缓冲区槽 10 的数
取走缓冲区槽 11 的数
```