

TD4: Barrière de synchronisation.

sem_init (&sem_t *s, 1, unsigned int value); -- initialisation
sem_post (&sem_t *s); -- jeton ++
sem_wait (&sem_t *s);
↳ nb jeton > 0, jeton --
↳ sinon ~~est~~ attend, avant de faire jeton --

Question 1:

	s1	s2
p1()	0	1

p2()	1	1
	1	0

p2()	0	0
------	---	---

 ← fin de la 10^{ème} exécution.

b₁() est exécuté après a₁() et a₂().

b₂

⇒ On va exécuter tous les a puis après seulement, on va exécuter les b

↳ barrière de synchronisation.

Question 2:

```
#define N
sem_t s[N];
for (int i=0; i<N; i++) {
    sem_init(&s[i], 1, 0);
}

p(int n) {
    a(n);
    for (int i=0; i<N; i++) {
        if (i != 1n) {
            sem_post(&s[i]);
        }
        for (int i=0; i<N-1; i++) {
            sem_wait(&s[n]);
        }
        b(n);
    }
}
```

⇒ IP y a beaucoup de sémaphore.

Question 3:

* On a 1 sémaphore qui sert à bloquer tous les threads

* _____ de mutex.

Question 4:

```
struct barrier {  
    sem_t m;  
    sem_t s;  
    int c;  
    int n;
```

```
void barrier_init (struct barrier *b, int n).
```

```
b->m =
```

```
b->c =
```

```
b->n =
```

```
sem_init (&b->m, 0, 1);
```

```
sem_init (&b->s, 0, 0);
```

```
}
```

```
void barrier_sync (struct barrier *b) {
```

```
    sem_wait (&b->m);
```

```
    b->c++;
```

```
    if (b->c < b->n) {
```

```
        sem_post (&b->m);
```

```
        sem_wait (&b->s);
```

```
    }
```

```
    else {
```

```
        for (int i = 0; i < N; i++) {
```

```
            sem_post (&b->s);
```

```
        }
```

```
        sem_post (&b->m);
```

```
    }
```

```
}
```