

# ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE

(Affiliated to Tribhuvan University)  
Maitighar, Kathmandu



## **OS Lab Assignment #5**

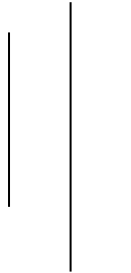
Threads

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## Threads

As with processes, threads appear to run concurrently; the Linux kernel schedules them asynchronously, interrupting each thread time to time to give others a chance to execute. Threads exist within a process. GNU/Linux implements the POSIX standard thread API (pthreads). All thread functions and data types are declared in the header file `<pthread.h>`. The pthread functions are not included in the standard C library; they are in libpthread, therefore `-lpthread` should be added when linking a program.

### 5.1 Thread Creation

Each thread has its own thread ID as a process, thread ID referred to by type `pthread_t`. The `pthread_create` function creates new threads. It has the following format.

`int pthread_create (pthread_t *thread, pthread_attr_t *attr, void *(*start_routine) (void*), void *arg);` The `pthread_exit` function terminates the thread.

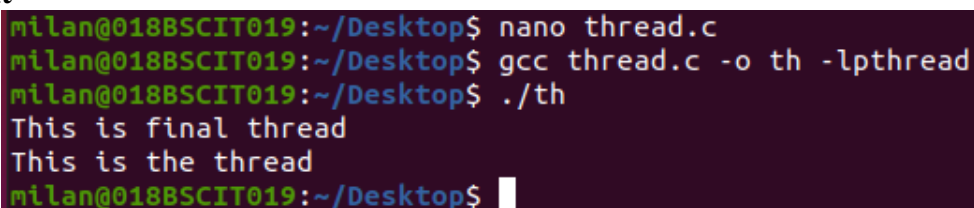
`pthread_exit(void *return_val);`

The `pthread_join` function waits for another process for termination – equivalent of `wait`. `int pthread_join(pthread_t th, void **thread_return);`

#### Ex 5.1: Thread Creation (threadc.c)

```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<pthread.h>
#include<unistd.h>
void *fun(void *para) {printf("This is the thread\n");}
int main(void){
    pthread_t id; pthread_create(&id,NULL,&fun,NULL);
    printf("This is final thread\n"); pthread_join(id,NULL);
}
```

#### Output



```
milan@018BSCIT019:~/Desktop$ nano thread.c
milan@018BSCIT019:~/Desktop$ gcc thread.c -o th -lpthread
milan@018BSCIT019:~/Desktop$ ./th
This is final thread
This is the thread
milan@018BSCIT019:~/Desktop$
```

#### Ex 5.2: Thread Creation (threadc.c)

```
#include <unistd.h>
#include <pthread.h>
struct param{ char ch; int count;};
void *printc(void *parameter){
    struct param *p = (struct param*) parameter;
    for(int i=0;i<p->count;++i) fputc(p?ch,stderr);
}
int main(void){
```

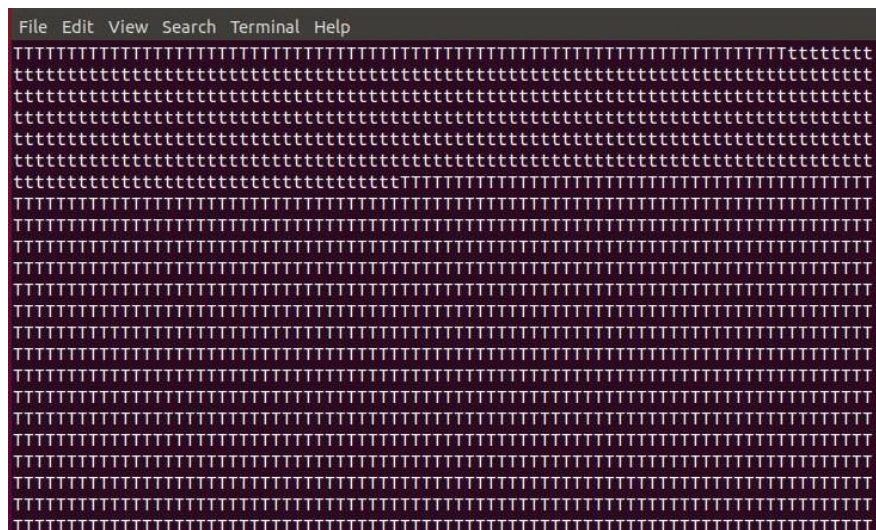
```

pthread_t thread1_id, thread2_id;
struct param thread1_args, thread2_args;
thread1_args.ch = 'T';
thread2_args.count = 3000;
pthread_create(&thread1_id, NULL, &printc, &thread1_args);
thread2_args.ch = 't'; thread2_args.count = 2000;
pthread_create(&thread2_id, NULL, &printc, &thread2_args);
pthread_join(thread1_id, NULL); pthread_join(thread2_id, NULL);
}

```

Warning! : Run this program as : `gcc -o threadc threadc.c -lpthread`

### Output



**STATEMENT: WRITE A PROGRAM USING THREADS THAT PRINTS SUM OF NUMBERS UP TO GIVEN POSITIVE NUMBER.**

```

#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <pthread.h>
int sum = 0;
void* sum_runner(void* arg){
    int *limit_ptr = (int*)arg; int limit = *limit_ptr; int i;
    for(i = 0; i <= limit; i++) sum += i;
}
int main(int argc, char **argv) {
    if (argc < 2){ printf("Usage: %s <num>\n", argv[0]); exit(-1); }
    int limit = atoi(argv[1]); pthread_t tid; pthread_attr_t attr;
    pthread_attr_init(&attr); pthread_create(&tid, &attr, sum_runner, &limit);
    pthread_join(tid, NULL); printf("Sum is %d\n", sum);
}

```

### OUTPUT:

```

milan@018BSCIT019:~/Desktop$ nano sum.c
milan@018BSCIT019:~/Desktop$ gcc sum.c -o sum -lpthread
milan@018BSCIT019:~/Desktop$ ./sum 6
Sum is 21
milan@018BSCIT019:~/Desktop$

```

**STATEMENT: A PROGRAM DEMONSTRATE THE SOLUTION (STRICT ALTERNATION) FOR CRITICAL REGION PROBLEM.**

```
#include<stdlib.h>
#include<unistd.h>
#include<pthread.h>
#include<stdio.h>
int turn = 1;
void *thread1f(void *arg){
    int a = 0;
    while(a++<20){
        while(turn!= 1); fputc('b',stderr); turn = 0;
    }
}
void *thread2f (void * arg){
    int b = 0;
    while(b++<20){
        while(turn != 0); fputc('a', stderr); turn = 1;
    }
}
int main(void){
    pthread_t thid1, thid2;
    pthread_create (&thid1, NULL, &thread1f, NULL);
    pthread_create (&thid2, NULL, &thread2f, NULL);
    pthread_join(thid1, NULL); pthread_join(thid2, NULL);
}
```

**OUTPUT:**

[illegible]