CSE344 – System Programming - HW5 REPORT Reşit Aydın - 200104004019

1. Differences over HW4

I used condition variables in HW4 but did not use barriers. I simply added "thread barrier" logic over HW4 and made it in final form.

```
pthread_barrier_init(&barrier, NULL, num_workers); // Initialize barrier for workers only
```

- A barrier is initialized using pthread_barrier_init in this code section.

```
// Wait at the barrier to ensure all threads reach this point before finishing
printf("Worker thread %d waiting at barrier.\n", thread_id);
pthread_barrier_wait(&barrier);
printf("Worker thread %d passed the barrier.\n", thread_id);
```

- Each worker thread processes files from the buffer. When a worker thread finishes processing and recognizes there are no more files to process, it proceeds to wait at the barrier.

```
for (int i = 0; i < num_workers; i++) {
   pthread_join(workers[i], NULL);
}</pre>
```

pthread_barrier_destroy(&barrier);

- After all worker threads have passed the barrier, the main thread joins all worker threads to ensure they have completed execution. Then the barrier is destroyed to clean up resources.

Using a barrier ensures that all worker threads complete their file processing tasks and synchronize at a specific point before proceeding. This synchronization is crucial for orderly completion and consistency.

2. Running and Test Cases

These test cases are the ones given in the pdf. I put the code into the directory called "put_your_codes_here" then ran it.

I printed statements of each thread to see synchronization clearly.

2.1 Test 1 Output

```
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2.2 Test 2 Output

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2.3 Test 3 Output

