LAB – C2

SISTEMES OPERATIUS

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# Activity 1: Processes, shared memory and semaphores

To make this activity we need to create two processes inside a program named activity2.c, one shared memory space, and two named semaphores.

* To create the shared memory space, you can use the **shm\_open** function call.
* To limit the space to 4 bytes you can use the **ftruncate** function call.
* To map the memory space in the process, you can use the **mmap** function.

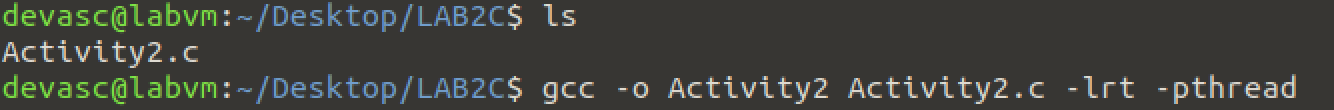
The semaphores will be named "/activity2\_sem1" and "/activity2\_sem2” and will be used to indicate each process’s turn to write to shared memory.

* To create and initialize semaphores, you can use the **sem\_open** and **sem\_init** calls.
* To get and release the semaphores, you can use the **sem\_wait** and **sem\_post** calls.
* Finally, remember to release the semaphores with **sem\_close**.

## **Compilation and Executation**

First of all, we need to open a terminal in the directory where we have the "activity2.c" file.

Next we are going to enter the following command to compile the source code:

****This command compiles the "activity2.c" file and creates the "activity2" executable file. The "-lrt" option is necessary to use the functions related to shared memory, and the "-pthread" option is necessary to use the functions related to semaphores.

Once the program has been compiled successfully, we are going to execute with the following command:

**Texto

Descripción generada automáticamente**

This command runs the "activity2" file and starts the simulation of the processes that communicate through shared memory and semaphores.

Additionally, after each execution, it is important to free the resources used by the program through the cleanup commands that are at the end of the code.

## **Code Explanation**

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Texto

Descripción generada automáticamente

1. The code includes several header files. These header files provide various functions and data types needed for the program.

Texto

Descripción generada automáticamente

1. The main function starts by declaring several variables, including two semaphores and a pointer to a shared memory region.
2. The first semaphore is created using sem\_open() with the name "/activity2\_sem1", and the initial value of 1. The second semaphore is created similarly, with the name "/activity2\_sem2" and the initial value of 0.
3. The shared memory region is created using shm\_open() with the name "/activity2\_shared\_mem" and the size of a 32-bit integer. This creates a shared memory region that can be accessed by multiple processes.
4. The shared memory region is truncated to the size of a 32-bit integer using ftruncate().
5. The shared memory region is mapped into the process's address space using mmap(). The mmap() function returns a pointer to the mapped memory.
6. The parent process generates a random number between 10 and 100 using rand() and writes it to the shared memory region using the pointer obtained from mmap().
7. The parent process creates a child process using fork(). The child process inherits the parent process's memory space, including the shared memory region and semaphores.
8. Both parent and child processes enter into an infinite loop, taking turns decreasing the value of the number written to shared memory until it reaches zero.
9. The parent process waits on sem1 using sem\_wait(), which blocks the parent process until sem1 is released.
10. After the parent process is unblocked by sem1, it decreases the value in the shared memory region by 1 and prints out the updated value.
11. The parent process releases sem2 using sem\_post(), which allows the child process to acquire sem2 and write to shared memory.
12. The child process waits on sem2 using sem\_wait(), which blocks the child process until sem2 is released.
13. After the child process is unblocked by sem2, it decreases the value in the shared memory region by 1 and prints out the updated value.
14. The child process releases sem1 using sem\_post(), which allows the parent process to acquire sem1 and write to shared memory.
15. Both parent and child processes continue taking turns decreasing the value of the number in shared memory until it reaches zero.
16. Once the value in shared memory reaches zero, both parent and child processes exit the infinite loop.
17. The parent process waits for the child process to exit using wait().
18. The shared memory region is unmapped from the process's address space using munmap().
19. The shared memory region is closed using close().
20. The shared memory region is unlinked from the file system using shm\_unlink().
21. Both semaphores are closed using sem\_close().
22. Both semaphores are unlinked from the file system using sem\_unlink().
23. The program exits with a return value of 0.

# Activity 2: Processes and Named pipes

# Activity 3: Threads and mutexes