## **Computing Systems Lab**

IT69101 (Autumn 2010)

Assignment #7

20/10/2010

**1.** a). Implement semaphore operation P(S) and V(S).

[Hint: Use <sys/ipc.h>, <sys/sem.h> and <sys/shm.h> C-library functions in your implementation.]

(b) Apply your semaphore solution to following critical section problem [producer-consumer problem]

```
PARBEGIN
  PRODUCER
   BEGIN
     REPEAT
       Produce an item in nextP
       While Counter = n do skip
       Buffer [in] = nextP
       in = (in + 1) \mod n
       Counter = Counter +1
     UNTIL FALSE
   END
 CONSUMER
   BEGIN
     REPEAT
       While Counter = 0 do skip
       nextC = Buffer [out]
       out = (out +1) \mod n
       Counter = Counter -1
       Consume the item in nextC
     UNTIL FALSE
   END
PAREND
```

**Note:** 1) The variables and statements in the pseudo code bear usual meaning.

- 2) You should identify the critical section in the code.
- 3) Use the join-fork constructs to rum the producer-consumer concurrently.
- 4) Assume the proper initialization of the variable in the main routine. Assume the buffer size with a moderate value, n = 3, 4, 10 etc.
- 5) Run the program to ensure that your implementation satisfies i) concurrency, ii) progress condition and iii) mutual exclusion.

- c) Modify your implementation to avoid "busy waiting" problem in the above solution.
- d) Repeat the problem 1(b) to solve *m-Producer* and *n-Consumer* problem  $(m, n \ge 1)$ .
- **2.** a) Maintain *n* objects  $(n \ge 10)$  for *n* customers with the following attributes

```
Customer:
   customerNo:int
   balance:float
   withdrawAmount(amount:float)
   depositAmount(amount:float)
   displayAmount()
```

- b) Using multi-threading concept, run all instances concurrently.
- c) Test your implementation i) without synchronization and ii) with synchronization and report results in each case.

[Hint: You should implement Problem 2 in Java]

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