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**Advanced Operating System: COEN 383**  
**Project 3: Multi-Threaded Ticket Sellers**  
**Group No. 2**

**Objective :** This project gives us experience with a multithreaded program using Pthreads library.

We have implemented a C program that will run the Pthread library to create threads and mutex. This will simulate ticket sellers simultaneously selling concert tickets in one hour.

**Summary :** At the start of the program, 10 customer queues are created containing N customers. These queues store the randomly generated customer number, arrival time and service time. All arrival and service times are calculated in multiple of minutes and all customers arrive at the beginning of a minute. Every seller is then given a customer queue and begins to process each customer once they would have arrived. In addition, each of the 10 sellers are assigned a type: L, M, or H. Depending on their type they will serve their customers either faster or slower and will look for different seats in different fashions. Once a seller begins to serve a customer it will look for an available seat based on the seller type. Open seats are denoted by an unlocked mutex. This ensures that only one seller can claim any given seat. Once a seller has successfully claimed a seat mutex they will note down some details at that seat location including the response time, turn around time, and type of seller that sold this seat. All the customers will be served in a similar manner until all seats are filled or an hour has passed. Any of the remaining customers that couldn't be served will be turned away. At the end of the simulation time, all of the sold seats are gone through and the average response time, turn around time, and throughput for each type of seller is calculated.

The total number of customers per seller, the global clock counter, pthread arguments, and seat specific structure variables are shared among all the functions.

We have utilized the code given in the preview and constructed our task over that by simulating clock tick utilizing the main thread and controlling critical region and sell process in the child threads devoted for simulating ticket sales. In our undertaking, we have utilized the main thread to produce clock ticks for consistently simulating time duration of one minute.

We had following presumption for the simulation:

1. Clock Tick: Lowest measurable time quanta is one minute and every child thread has been intended to simulate work that takes one minute. For example, serving clients, trusting that they will finish or finishing the sell.

2. State of seller's thread: Each seller's thread is assumed to be in the following state in any single time quanta.

- Waiting: Waiting for new client
- Serving: Serving new client from the vender's line
- Processing: Processing and setting aside effort to process the sell
- Completing: Completing sell for the client

3. New clock is generated when all the seller's threads have finished their work for that time quanta so as to keep up time synchronization.

4. Concert seat has been simulated with a 2-dimensional matrix with the assumption that just one thread will be manipulating the matrix to keep away from any contention of seat assignment.

The whole workflow for the project is as per the following:

• **Initialization:** We have initialized the initial parameters such as lock mutex, show seat matrix, client queue for every seller and threads.

- After creating seller threads, all threads were put into waiting for clock tick mode in the wake of wrapping up their initialization.

• **Simulating Clock Tick:**

- When main thread sends clock tick, all the seller's thread start racing to acquire lock on concert seat matrix relying upon their state.
- Initially, a seller thread checks for new customers based on arrival time and then begins serving each client in turn.

• **Termination Condition:** Each seller thread will terminate processing if the concert is sold out or reenactment time ran out. In both conditions, the client needs to leave.

## Simulation Results:

N = 5

Final Concert Seat Chart									
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H101	H102	H103	H104	H105	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
M101	M201	M102	M202	M203	M204	M301	M103	M205	M302
M303	M304	M305	M104	M105	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	L205	L304	L604	L204	L303	L603	L105	L302
L405	L104	L505	L103	L203	L404	L102	L602	L504	L403
L202	L402	L503	L301	L601	L502	L101	L501	L401	L201

Stat for N = 05

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		No of Customers		Got Seat		Returned		Response		Turn Around	
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	H	5		5		0		0.000000		1.600000	
	M	15		15		0		0.800000		3.600000	
	L	30		28		2		1.464286		6.928571	
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N = 10

Final Concert Seat Chart

H101	H102	H103	H104	H105	H106	H107	H108	H109	H110
M310	-	-	-	-	-	L510	L210	L609	L309
M209	M210	L408	L209	L109	L308	L509	L608	L407	L208
M208	M308	M309	L508	L406	L108	L307	L607	L207	L507
M207	M110	M306	M307	L606	L405	L306	L506	L107	L605
M101	M201	M301	M102	M103	M202	M104	M302	M105	M203
M303	M304	M204	M305	M106	M107	M108	M205	M109	M206
L404	L206	L305	L604	L106	L403	L205	L505	L304	L105
L603	L204	L303	L504	L104	L602	L103	L503	L203	L302
L102	L402	L502	L301	L202	L101	L601	L201	L401	L501

Stat for N = 10

	No of Customers	Got Seat	Returned	Response	Turn Around
H	10	10	0	0.000000	1.500000
M	30	30	0	0.900000	3.800000
L	60	55	5	3.509091	9.018182

N = 15

Final Concert Seat Chart									
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H101	H102	H103	H104	H105	H106	H107	H108	H109	H110
M213	H111	M214	M113	M310	L409	L609	L209	L508	L309
M211	M111	M212	M309	M112	L108	L408	L608	L308	L208
M109	M210	M110	L407	L507	L107	L607	L307	L406	L207
M308	M209	M106	M107	M108	L106	L405	L306	L606	L206
M301	M101	M201	M302	M202	M102	M203	M303	M103	M204
M304	M205	M104	M305	M206	M306	M207	M105	M307	M208
L105	L305	L205	L605	L506	L404	L104	L604	L304	L204
L505	L403	L303	L103	L603	L203	L504	L503	L102	L302
L402	L602	L202	L502	L401	L101	L301	L201	L601	L501

  

Stat for N = 15												
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		No of Customers		Got Seat		Returned		Response		Turn Around		
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	H		15		11		4		0.454545		1.909091	
	M		45		37		8		2.324324		5.270270	
	L		90		52		38		7.730769		13.423077	
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**Conclusion:** Looking at the simulation results it is clear that there is a large disparity between the response and turnaround times for the H, M, and L sellers. The increased time to process tickets compounds as it not only increases the service time of each individual ticket, but also makes each ticket wait that much longer to get a turn increasing the response and turnaround time. Another thing of note is that as the number of sellers using a particular strategy increased, so too did the search times. As there were more L sellers, the bottom rows were quickly filled up and L sellers had to start searching higher and higher to find available seating. Meanwhile, the H sellers could almost exclusively stay up top in their searches as there were not that many employing their strategy of starting from the top left. This seems to show that the more threads there are competing for the same resources, the more work each thread has to do to acquire those resources. Spreading out the acquisition strategies would most likely lead to threads doing less work. Finally, this project serves to prove that utilizing pthread conditions and mutexes is an effective way to synchronize many threads and to ensure that only one thread can claim any given resource at a time.