

# readers/writers problem

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```
a) void reader()
{
    down(&mutex);
    readcount = readcount + 1;
    if (readcount == 1) down(&writer);
    up(&mutex);
    read_shared_object(&data);
    down(&mutex);
    readcount = readcount - 1;
    up(&mutex);
    → if (readcount == 0) up(&writer); problem
}

void writer()
{
    deadlock
    down(&writer);
    write_shared_object(&data);
    up(&writer);
}
```

when a reader comes out of the second critical section (mutex) it checks a state of a shared variable, but since `up(&mutex)` and the `if` statement are not atomic together, another reader might change the state of `readcount` and increase it to 1. So `up(&writer)` will not execute and writer will not be unblocked, additionally the reader that changed `readcount` to 1 will get blocked on `down(&writer)` and will deadlock in the critical section.

```
b) void reader()
{
    down(&mutex);
    readcount = readcount + 1;
    if (readcount == 1) down(&writer);
    up(&mutex);
    read_shared_object(&data);
    down(&mutex);
    readcount = readcount - 1;
    if (readcount == 0) {
        up(&mutex);
        * up(&writer);
    } else {
        up(&mutex);
    }
}

void writer()
{
    down(&writer);
    write_shared_object(&data);
    up(&writer);
}
```

the problem might occur at `*`, since this might not create fatal problems but it might lead to starvation of the writer. The problem occurs because again, `up(&mutex)` and `up(&writer)` are not atomic together, and things happen between them.

```
c) void reader()
{
    down(&mutex);
    readcount = readcount + 1;
    if (readcount == 1) down(&writer);
    up(&mutex);
    read_shared_object(&data);
    down(&mutex);
    readcount = readcount - 1;
    if (readcount == 0) up(&writer);
    up(&mutex);
}

void writer()
{
    down(&writer);
    down(&mutex);
    write_shared_object(&data);
    up(&mutex);
    up(&writer);
}
```

the reader is correct but the problem appears when writer and reader execute at the same time. writer will `down(&writer)` and a reader will `down(&mutex)` at the same time, so a writer will get blocked before (mutex) and reader will get blocked on (writer), so a deadlock will occur.