

**Name-Sugandh Mishra**  
**Reg-20204211**  
**Sec-CSE C**

**Motilal Nehru National Institute of Technology Allahabad Prayagraj**  
**Distributed System (CS17201)**  
**B.Tech (CSE) – VII Sem**

**Lab 2**

1. Suppose there exists a file and you have to read, write and update the file concurrently. Write a multithreaded program such that , there should be different threads for all different tasks and each thread access the file synchronously. Note: Use Mutex

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <pthread.h>

#define FILENAME "data.txt"

pthread_mutex_t fileMutex = PTHREAD_MUTEX_INITIALIZER;

void* readFromFile(void* arg) {
    pthread_mutex_lock(&fileMutex);
    FILE* file = fopen(FILENAME, "r");
    if (file == NULL) {
        perror("Error opening file for reading");
        exit(1);
    }
    char buffer[100];
    while (fgets(buffer, sizeof(buffer), file) != NULL) {
        printf("Read: %s", buffer);
    }
    fclose(file);
    pthread_mutex_unlock(&fileMutex);
    return NULL;
}

void* writeToFile(void* arg) {
    pthread_mutex_lock(&fileMutex);
    FILE* file = fopen(FILENAME, "a");
    if (file == NULL) {
        perror("Error opening file for writing");
        exit(1);
    }
    fprintf(file, "Hello from the write thread!\n");
}
```

```

    fclose(file);
    pthread_mutex_unlock(&fileMutex);
    return NULL;
}

void* updateFile(void* arg) {
    pthread_mutex_lock(&fileMutex);
    FILE* file = fopen(FILENAME, "a");
    if (file == NULL) {
        perror("Error opening file for updating");
        exit(1);
    }
    fprintf(file, "Hello from the update thread!\n");
    fclose(file);
    pthread_mutex_unlock(&fileMutex);
    return NULL;
}

int main() {
    pthread_t readThread, writeThread, updateThread;

    pthread_create(&readThread, NULL, readFromFile, NULL);
    pthread_create(&writeThread, NULL, writeToFile, NULL);
    pthread_create(&updateThread, NULL, updateFile, NULL);

    // Create a thread to continuously display the file contents in the terminal
    pthread_t displayThread;
    pthread_create(&displayThread, NULL, readFromFile, NULL);

    pthread_join(readThread, NULL);
    pthread_join(writeThread, NULL);
    pthread_join(updateThread, NULL);
    // pthread_join(displayThread, NULL);

    return 0;
}

```

```
Code File Edit Selection View Go Run Terminal Window Help
q1.c - dis sys lab
EXPLORER
DIS ...
  as1
  as2
    data.txt
    q1
    C q1.c
PROBLEMS OUTPUT TERMINAL 1: bash
Avinashs-MacBook-Air:as2 anurag$ gcc -o q1 q1.c -lpthread
Avinashs-MacBook-Air:as2 anurag$ ./q1
Read: Hello from the write thread!
Read: Hello from the update thread!
Read: Hello from the write thread!
Read: Hello from the update thread!
Read: Hello from the write thread!
Read: Hello from the update thread!
Avinashs-MacBook-Air:as2 anurag$ gcc -o q1 q1.c -lpthread
Avinashs-MacBook-Air:as2 anurag$ ./q1
Read: Hello from the write thread!
Read: Hello from the update thread!
Read: Hello from the write thread!
Read: Hello from the update thread!
Avinashs-MacBook-Air:as2 anurag$
q1.c
61
62 pthread_join(readThread, NULL);
63 pthread_join(writeThread, NULL);
64 pthread_join(updateThread, NULL);
65 // pthread_join(displayThread, NULL);
66
67 return 0;
```

2. Write a program to implement a deadlock scenario, in which two threads are accessing two resources concurrently.

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <pthread.h>
#include <unistd.h>

pthread_mutex_t resourceA = PTHREAD_MUTEX_INITIALIZER;
pthread_mutex_t resourceB = PTHREAD_MUTEX_INITIALIZER;

void* thread1(void* arg) {
    pthread_mutex_lock(&resourceA);
    printf("Thread 1: Acquired resource A\n");
    sleep(1);
    pthread_mutex_lock(&resourceB);
    printf("Thread 1: Acquired resource B\n");
    pthread_mutex_unlock(&resourceB);
    printf("Thread 1: Released resource B\n");
    pthread_mutex_unlock(&resourceA);
    printf("Thread 1: Released resource A\n");
    return NULL;
}

void* thread2(void* arg) {
```

```

pthread_mutex_lock(&resourceB);
printf("Thread 2: Acquired resource B\n");
sleep(1);
pthread_mutex_lock(&resourceA);
printf("Thread 2: Acquired resource A\n");
pthread_mutex_unlock(&resourceA);
printf("Thread 2: Released resource A\n");
pthread_mutex_unlock(&resourceB);
printf("Thread 2: Released resource B\n");
return NULL;
}

int main() {
    pthread_t t1, t2;
    pthread_create(&t1, NULL, thread1, NULL);
    pthread_create(&t2, NULL, thread2, NULL);
    pthread_join(t1, NULL);
    pthread_join(t2, NULL);
    return 0;
}

```

The screenshot shows a Visual Studio Code editor with a C program for thread synchronization. The Explorer pane on the left shows a project named 'DIS SYS LAB' with files 'data.txt', 'q1', 'q2', 'q1.c', 'q2', and 'q2.c'. The main editor window shows the code for 'q2.c', which includes pthread\_create, pthread\_join, and printf statements. The TERMINAL pane at the bottom shows the execution output: 'Thread 1: Acquired resource A' and 'Thread 2: Acquired resource B'.

3. Write a program to implement deadlock avoidance using conditional locking in which two threads are accessing two resources concurrently. Note: user pthread\_mutex\_trylock() functional locking

```

#include <stdio.h>
#include <pthread.h>
#include <unistd.h>

pthread_mutex_t resourceA = PTHREAD_MUTEX_INITIALIZER;
pthread_mutex_t resourceB = PTHREAD_MUTEX_INITIALIZER;

void* thread1(void* arg) {
    while (1) {
        if (pthread_mutex_trylock(&resourceA) == 0) {
            printf("Thread 1: Acquired resource A\n");
            sleep(1);
            if (pthread_mutex_trylock(&resourceB) == 0) {
                printf("Thread 1: Acquired resource B\n");
                pthread_mutex_unlock(&resourceB);
                printf("Thread 1: Released resource B\n");
            } else {
                pthread_mutex_unlock(&resourceA);
                continue;
            }
            pthread_mutex_unlock(&resourceB);
            pthread_mutex_unlock(&resourceA);
        }
    }
    return NULL;
}

void* thread2(void* arg) {
    while (1) {
        if (pthread_mutex_trylock(&resourceB) == 0) {
            printf("Thread 2: Acquired resource B\n");
            sleep(1);
            if (pthread_mutex_trylock(&resourceA) == 0) {
                printf("Thread 2: Acquired resource A\n");
                pthread_mutex_unlock(&resourceA);
                printf("Thread 2: Released resource A\n");
            } else {
                pthread_mutex_unlock(&resourceB);
                continue;
            }
            pthread_mutex_unlock(&resourceA);
            pthread_mutex_unlock(&resourceB);
        }
    }
    return NULL;
}

```

```

int main() {
    pthread_t t1, t2;
    pthread_create(&t1, NULL, thread1, NULL);
    pthread_create(&t2, NULL, thread2, NULL);
    pthread_join(t1, NULL);
    pthread_join(t2, NULL);
    return 0;
}

```

The screenshot shows the Visual Studio Code interface. The Explorer sidebar on the left displays a project named 'DIS SYS LAB' with two subfolders, 'as1' and 'as2'. Under 'as2', there are files 'data.txt', 'q1', 'q2', 'q3', and 'q3.c'. The main editor window shows the code for 'q3.c', with line 53, 'pthread\_join(t2, NULL);', highlighted. The TERMINAL panel at the bottom shows the execution of the program. It starts with the command 'gcc q3.c -o q3' and then './q3'. The output consists of a repeating pattern of 'Thread 2: Acquired resource B' followed by '^C' (Ctrl-C), and then 'Thread 1: Acquired resource A' followed by 'Thread 2: Acquired resource B'. The status bar at the bottom indicates 'Ln 56, Col 1', 'Spaces: 4', 'UTF-8', 'LF', 'C', and 'Go Live'.

