

# CSCE 451/851

## Operating Systems Principles

### Process Synchronization

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### Producer/Consumer Implementation

```
process Producer
process Consumer
var c : char
begin
loop
  <produce a character 'c'>
  while nextIn+1 mod n = nextOut do
    NOOP
  end while
  buf[nextIn] := c
  nextIn := nextIn+1 mod n
end loop
end Producer

nextIn ————— nextOut
|n-1 0 | 1 | 2 | ... |
|n-2 |
```

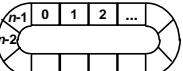
globals  
buf : array [0..n-1] of char;  
nextIn, nextOut : 0..n-1 := 0

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## Producer/Consumer Implementation with a shared counter

```

process Producer
var c : char
begin
loop
<produce a character "c">
while count = n do
    NOOP
end while
buf[nextIn] := c
nextIn := nextIn+1 mod n
count := count + 1
end loop
end Producer

nextIn——— nextOut

globals
buf : array [0..n-1] of char;
nextIn,nextOut : 0..n-1 := 0
count : integer := 0

```

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## The Critical Section Problem

- ◆ One implementation of the shared counter

```

process Producer
begin
:
<count := count + 1>
MOV R1, @count
ADD R1, 1
MOV @count, R1
:
end Producer

process Consumer
begin
:
<count := count - 1>
MOV R2, @count
SUB R2, 1
MOV @count, R2
:
end Consumer

```

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## **Algorithms for Mutual Exclusion**

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- ◆ General algorithm structure

```
process Pi
begin
loop
:
Entry_Protocol
<critical section>
Exit_Protocol
:
end loop
end Pi
```

- ◆ Correctness conditions

- » Does it guarantee mutual exclusion?
- » Is it expedient?
- » Does it provide bounded waiting?

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## **2-Process Mutual Exclusion**

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### **Algorithm 1**

- ◆ Turn taking/strict alternation

```
global var turn : int := 2

process P1
begin
loop
while turn = 2 do
    NOOP
end while
<critical section>
turn := 2
end loop
end P1

process P2
begin
loop
while turn = 1 do
    NOOP
end while
<critical section>
turn := 1
end loop
end P2
```

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## 2-Process Mutual Exclusion

### Algorithm 2

- ◆ Use status flags

```
global var inCS : array[1..2] of boolean := (FALSE,FALSE)

process P1
begin
loop
  while inCS[2] do
    NOOP
  end while
  inCS[1] := TRUE
  <critical section>
  inCS[1] := FALSE
end loop
end P1

process P2
begin
loop
  while inCS[1] do
    NOOP
  end while
  inCS[2] := TRUE
  <critical section>
  inCS[2] := FALSE
end loop
end P2
```

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## 2-Process Mutual Exclusion

### Algorithm 2a

- ◆ Move the setting of the status flags

```
global var inCS : array[1..2] of boolean := (FALSE,FALSE)

process P1
begin
loop
  → inCS[1] := TRUE
  while inCS[2] do
    NOOP
  end while
  <critical section>
  inCS[1] := FALSE
end loop
end P1

process P2
begin
loop
  → inCS[2] := TRUE
  while inCS[1] do
    NOOP
  end while
  <critical section>
  inCS[2] := FALSE
end loop
end P2
```

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## 2-Process Mutual Exclusion

### Algorithm 3

- ◆ New and improved use of status flags

```
global var inCS : array[1..2] of boolean := (FALSE,FALSE)

process P1
begin
loop
  inCS[1] := TRUE
  if NOT inCS[2] then
    <critical section>
  end if
  inCS[1] := FALSE
end loop
end P1

process P2
begin
loop
  if NOT inCS[1] then
    <critical section>
  end if
  inCS[2] := FALSE
end loop
end P2
```

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## 2-Process Mutual Exclusion

### Algorithm 4 (Peterson's algorithm)

- ◆ Careful combination of alternation and status flags

```
global var inCS : array[1..2] of boolean := (FALSE,FALSE)
turn : integer := 2

process P1
begin
loop
  inCS[1] := TRUE
  turn := 1
  while turn = 1 AND inCS[2] do
    NOOP
  end while
  <critical section>
  inCS[1] := FALSE
end loop
end P1

process P2
begin
loop
  inCS[2] := TRUE
  turn := 2
  while turn = 2 AND inCS[1] do
    NOOP
  end while
  <critical section>
  inCS[2] := FALSE
end loop
end P2
```

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