


National University of Computer and Emerging Sciences, Lahore Campus

Assignment:2

	<b>Course: Operating Systems CS2006,</b> <b>Weight: 3.3</b> <b>Total Marks:15</b> <b>Submission deadline: 02-11-2023</b>
	<b>Instruction/Notes:</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Understanding of the problems is part of the assignments. So, no query please.</li><li>2. You will get Zero marks if found any type of cheating.</li><li>3. 25 % deduction of over marks on the one-day late submission after due date.</li><li>4. 50 % deduction of over marks on the two-day late submission after due date. No submission after two days.</li><li>5. <b>MUST BE HANDWRITTEN, IN-CLASS SUBMISSION.</b></li></ol>

Question: 1

[1+1.5+2.5]

Too much milk Problem definition:

Suppose that we have two invisible roommates sharing a refrigerator. Each roommate acts as a single thread of control, suppose that roommate A and B, buy milk using the following processes:

<pre>Roommate: A (Thread A)  NoteA=TRUE; while(NoteB==TRUE) ;  if(NoteB==FALSE) { if(NoMilk) { BuyMilk(); } } noteA=FALSE;</pre>	<pre>Roommate: B (Thread B)  NoteB=TRUE; if(NoteA==FALSE) { if(NoMilk) { BuyMilk(); } }  noteB=FALSE;</pre>
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- A- Is there any chance that the two roommates buy too much milk for the house?
- B- If yes, prove the above algorithm for all the three necessary conditions of critical section problem Solution.
- C- If not, then suggest your solution for the above algorithm which satisfies all the necessary conditions.

**Question: 2**

[1+1]

Differentiate between the following code outputs. Justification is required:

<pre>using namespace std; #define NTHREADS 8 void *helloWorld(void *threadid) {     long tid;     tid = (long)threadid;     cout &lt;&lt; "Hello world! Function calling, 00" &lt;&lt; tid     &lt;&lt; endl;     pthread_exit(NULL); }  int main () {     pthread_t threads[NTHREADS];     for( int i=0; i &lt; NTHREADS; i++ )     {         cout &lt;&lt; "main: creating thread 00" &lt;&lt; i &lt;&lt; endl;         pthread_create(&amp;threads[i], NULL, helloWorld,         (void*)(intptr_t) i);         void *status;         pthread_join(threads[i], &amp;status);     }     pthread_exit(NULL); }</pre>	<pre>using namespace std; #define NTHREADS 8 void *helloWorld(void *threadid) {     long tid;     tid = (long)threadid;     cout &lt;&lt; "Hello world! Function calling, 00" &lt;&lt; tid     &lt;&lt; endl;     pthread_exit(NULL); }  int main () {     pthread_t threads[NTHREADS];     for( int i=0; i &lt; NTHREADS; i++ ){         cout &lt;&lt; "main: creating thread 00" &lt;&lt; i &lt;&lt; endl;         pthread_create(&amp;threads[i], NULL, helloWorld,         (void*)(intptr_t) i);     }     for(int i=0; i &lt; NTHREADS; i++ ){         void *status;         pthread_join(threads[i], &amp;status);     }     pthread_exit(NULL); }</pre>
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NOTE: Assuming pthread create() and pthread join() all work as expected (i.e., they don't return an error).

**Question: 3**

[4+2+2]

Process Synchronization - Critical-Section Problem with TestAndSet

Suppose we have an atomic operation TestAndSet(), which works as if it were implemented by pseudocode such as:

```
Boolean test-and-set (boolean &lock)  
{  
    temp=lock;  
    lock=TRUE;  
    return temp;  
}
```

Here is the function named: **Function1** which claims to satisfy the critical section problem:

```
1: void Function1(int i, int j, int n) {  
2:     boolean key;  
3:     while (TRUE) {  
4:         waiting[i] = TRUE;  
5:         key = TRUE;  
6:         while (waiting[i] && key) { key = test-and-set (&lock); }  
7:         waiting[i] = FALSE;  
8:         {  
9:             // CRITICAL SECTION  
10:        }  
11:        j = (i + 1) % n;  
12:        while ( (j != i) && !waiting[j] ) { j = (j + 1) % n; }  
13:        if (j == i) { lock = FALSE; }  
14:        else {waiting[j] = FALSE; }  
15:        {  
16:            // REMAINDER SECTION  
17:        }  
18:    }  
19: }
```

Here are two processes **PA & PB** which used to call function named **Function1**, and with some shared regions:

Process A	Process B
<b>Memory region shared by both processes:</b> <pre>#define N 2 boolean waiting[N];           // Assume initialized all FALSE boolean lock = FALSE;</pre>	
<pre>1. #define ME 0 2.int j = 0; 3.<b>Function1</b>(ME, j, N);</pre>	<pre>1. #define ME 1 2.int j = 1; 3.<b>Function1</b>(ME, j, N);</pre>

- A- The above solution satisfies which necessary or optional requirement of critical section problem Conditions? Justify your answer.
- B- What is the purpose of line6 (While Loop) in **Function1()** ?
- C- What is the purpose of line10 (While Loop) in **Function1()** ?