Announcements

- Program #2
  - On the web

Atomic Hardware

- Atomic Instructions
  - A single machine instruction
  - Executes without being stopped in the middle
- Synchronization Instructions
  - Ret = Test-and-set(m)
    - Rets gets the one bit value a memory location m
    - M is set to 1
  - Atomic-swap(a,b)
    - Temp <- a; a <- b; b <- temp;
    - a,b can be 1 bit, 8 bits, 16 bits, 32 bits, etc.
    - Often a is a register and b is a memory location
    - Emulate test-and-set with:
      - Reg = 1
      - Atomic-swap(reg, memAddress)

Implementing Semaphores

- declaration

```
type semaphore = record
    value: integer = 1;
    L: FIFO list of process;
end;
```

- P(S):

```
S.value = S.value -1
if S.value < 0 then {
        add this process to S.L
        block;
};
```

Can be neg, if so, indicates how many waiting

- V(S):

```
S.value = S.value+1
if S.value <= 0 then {
        remove process P from S.L
        wakeup(P);
}
```

Bounded waiting!!

Readers/Writers Problem

- Data area shared by processors
- Some processes read data, others write data
  - Any number of readers my simultaneously read the data
  - Only one writer at a time may write
  - If a writer is writing to the file, no reader may read it
- Two of the possible approaches
  - readers have priority or writers have priority

Readers have Priority

```
Semaphore wsem = 1, x = 1;
reader()
{
  repeat
        P(x);
              readcount = readcount + 1;
              if readcount = 1 then P (wsem);
        V(x);
        READUNIT;
        P(x);
              readcount = readcount - 1;
              if readcount = 0 V(wsem);
        V(x);
  forever
};

writer()
{
      repeat
            P(wsem);
            WRITEUNIT;
            V(wsem)
      forever
}
```

Comments on Reader Priority

- semaphores x,wsem are initialized to 1
- note that readers have priority - a writer can gain access to the data only if there are no readers (i.e. when readcount is zero, signal(wsem) executes)
- possibility of starvation - writers may never gain access to data

Writers Have Priority

reader

```
repeat
      P(z);
            P(rsem);
            P(x);
                  readcount++;
                  if (readcount == 1) then
                                    P(wsem);
            V(x);
            V(rsem);
      V(z);
      readunit;
      P(x);
            readcount- -;
            if readcount == 0 then
                              V (wsem)
      V(x)
forever
```

writer

```
repeat
      P(y);
            writecount++:
            if writecount == 1 then
                              P(rsem);
      V(y);
      P(wsem);
      writeunit
      V(wsem);
      P(y);
            writecount--;
            if (writecount == 0) then
                              V(rsem);
      V(y);
forever;
```

Notes on readers/writers with writers getting priority

Semaphores x,y,z,wsem,rsem are initialized to 1

```
P(z);
     P(rsem);
     P(x);
          readcount++;
          if (readcount==1) then
                              P(wsem);
     V(x);
     V(rsem);
V(z);
```

readers queue up on semaphore z; this way only a single reader queues on rsem. When a writer signals rsem, only a single reader is allowed through