## Models and semaphores

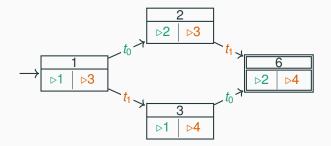
What does Peterson's algorithm achieve?

- 1. Mutual exclusion using only atomic reads and writes
- 2. Mutual exclusion and first-come-first-served fairness
- 3. Mutual exclusion using busy waiting
- 4. Mutual exclusion using test-and-set operations

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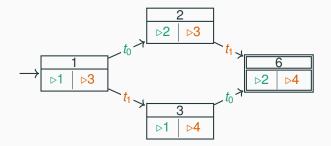
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- 2. There are no race conditions
- 3. No starvation can occur, but deadlocks may occur
- 4. Neither deadlocks nor race conditions may occur

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	<pre>Semaphore s = new Semaphore(2); // capacity 2</pre>		
	thread t	thread u	
1	<pre>for (int i = 0; i &lt; 10; i++)</pre>	<pre>for (int i = 0; i &lt; 10; i++)</pre>	4
2	{ s.down();	{ s.down();	5
3	s.up(); }	s.up(); }	6

- 1. 1
- 2. 2
- 3. Either 1 or 2
- 4. 0 or 1 or 2

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	<pre>Semaphore s = new Semaphore(1); // capacity 1</pre>		
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1	<pre>for (int i = 0; i &lt; 10; i++)</pre>	<pre>for (int i = 0; i &lt; 10; i++)</pre>	4
2	{ s.down();	{ s.down();	5
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- 2. 2
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	<pre>Semaphore s = new Semaphore(1); // capacity 1</pre>		
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