Synchronization: Three Techniques
For C-level synchronization, there are three constructs that we have available to help us synchronize access to critical sections:

Technique #1: _________________________

pthread_mutex_init: Creates a new lock in the “unlocked” state.

pthread_mutex_lock(pthread_mutex_t *mutex):
  • When `mutex` is unlocked, change the lock to the “locked” state and advance to the next line of code.
  • When `mutex` is locked, this function blocks execution until the lock can be acquired.

pthread_mutex_unlock: Moves the lock to the “unlocked” state.

pthread_mutex_destroy: Destroys the lock; frees memory.

Technique #2: _________________________

pthread_cond_init: Create a new conditional variable.

pthread_cond_wait(pthread_cond_t *cond, pthread_mutex_t *mutex): Performs two different synchronization actions:
  •
  •

pthread_cond_signal(pthread_cond_t *cond): Unblocks “at least one thread” that is blocked on `cond` (if any threads are blocked; otherwise an effective “NO OP”).

pthread_cond_broadcast(pthread_cond_t *cond): Unblocks ALL threads blocked on `cond`.

pthread_mutex_destroy: Destroys the lock; frees memory.

Q: What happens when we run this code now? …and the performance?
**Technique #3:** ____________________________

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sem_init</td>
<td>Creates a new semaphore with a specified “value”.</td>
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<tr>
<td>sem_wait</td>
<td>When the value is greater than zero, decreases the value and continues.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Otherwise, blocks until the value is non-zero.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sem_post</td>
<td>Increments the value by one.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sem_destroy</td>
<td>Destroys the semaphore; frees memory.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**Critical Sections**

We know that critical sections require exclusive access to a resource. We also know locking a resource is computationally expensive. However, are there other concerns?

**The Dining Philosophers**

Imagine five philosophers and five chopsticks at a circular table. Each philosopher has two states: **eating** and **thinking**:
- When a philosopher is thinking, she holds no chopsticks.
- When a philosopher starts the process of eating, she must take the chopstick to her left, then her right, and then begin eating.

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**Q:** Using the strategy described above (take left, take right, then eat), what happens over a long period of time?

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**Deadlock:**

- Definition:

- Four **necessary** conditions of deadlock:
  1) 
  2) 
  3) 
  4)