

Exercise Class 2

Thursday September 26

Atomic Actions

1. Let P_1 and P_2 be two processes each performing the statement $x := x + 1$ five times. Given that the initial value of x is 0, what are the possible terminal values of x ? **Check your results with the teaching assistant!**
2. If an action a followed by an action b has the same effect on the state as b followed by a , does this mean that they are atomic? And vice versa?
3. A process P uses three shared integer variables x , y , and z . The variable x is both read and written by other processes, whereas the variables y and z are read, but not written, by other processes. Determine which of the following statements in P can be considered to be atomic.

$a: x := x + 1$

$d: z := x + y$

$b: x := y + 1$

$e: \textbf{await } x + y + z > 0$

$c: y := z + 1$

$f: (x, y) := (1, 2)$

4. Why should the variables in the *Rule of Critical References* (or the *At-Most-Once Property*) be *simple*, ie. be containable in a machine word?
5. Boolean variables are definitely simple. But what can happen if boolean variables are implemented as individual bits of a machine word? [Consider how to set a particular bit and then setting two bits concurrently.]

Critical regions

6. Do Exercise Share.2 (in [Aux]).
7. What is the difference between a *critical section* and a *critical region*? [According to HHL]
8. Can other processes be active when a process is inside a critical region?
9. Is it possible to have more than one critical region in a concurrent program?

Temporal Logic

10. Let $\text{Snows}(x)$ denote that it snows at destination x . Express the following using temporal logic:
 - (a) It never snows at Bermuda.
 - (b) If it snows in Helsinki it also snows in Finland.
 - (c) If it snows in Norway, it will eventually snow in Sweden.
 - (d) It will always snow again in New Zealand and Danmark, but never at the same time.
 - (e) If it should ever snow in Sahara, it will never stop.
 - (f) It always snows somewhere.