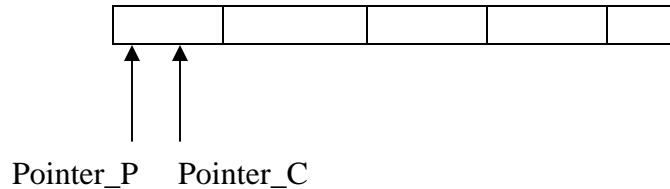


## Handling the Buffer Array inside the Buffer Process

Consider an array of size 5 and say we have to produce 8 items. We will have 2 pointers called Pointer\_P (Which has to be updated when the producer process sends any item) and Pointer\_C (Which has to be updated when the consumer process consumes an item. This pointer is shared by both the consumers).

Initially  $\text{Pointer\_P} = \text{Pointer\_C} = 0$ ;

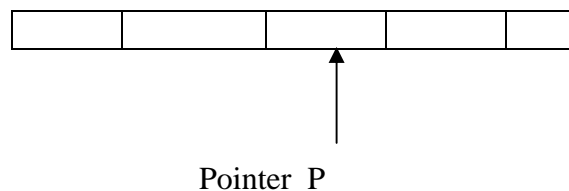


Now we will also use two counters. Counter\_P and Counter\_C which will be incremented by 1, each time the corresponding pointer loops back to position 0. (Example: say when Pointer\_P inserts 5 items and then loops back to insert the 6<sup>th</sup> item, Counter\_P is incremented by 1).

Thus the termination condition will be:

If  $(\text{Pointer\_C} + \text{Counter\_C} * \text{BuffSize}) > (\text{Pointer\_P} + (\text{Counter\_P} * \text{BuffSize}))$  then Buffer is empty.

As in the example, when the 8<sup>th</sup> element has been inserted, Pointer\_P will be as follows



i.e. it will have a value 2. and at the same time, Counter\_P will be 1.

Now once the consumer consumes the 8<sup>th</sup> item, its pointer will be incremented and it will have a value 3 and the Counter\_C will have a value 1.

Now we have  $\text{Pointer\_C} + (\text{Counter\_C} * \text{BuffSize}) = 3 + 1 * 5 = 8$

And  $\text{Pointer\_P} + (\text{Counter\_P} * \text{BuffSize}) = 2 + 1 * 5 = 7$ .

And at all other times,  $\text{Pointer\_C} + (\text{Counter\_C} * \text{BuffSize})$  will be less than  $\text{Pointer\_P} + (\text{Counter\_P} * \text{BuffSize})$ .