### exercise1:请回答一下,什么情况下会出现死锁。

答: 当每个哲学家都拿起了左边的叉子时,会导致每个哲学家都无法拿到右边的叉子,导致死锁。

#### exercise2: 说一下该方案有什么不足? (答出一点即可)

答: 同时只允许一个哲学家吃面条。

exercise3:正确且高效的解法有很多,请你利用信号量 PV 操作设计一种正确且相对高效(比方案 2 高效)的哲学家吃饭算法。(其实网上一堆答案,主要是让大家多看看不同的实现。)

答:每个哲学家取到手边的两把叉子才开始吃面,否则一把都不取

```
// 哲学家个数
#define N 5
              // 信号量初值为1
semaphore fork[5];
semaphore mutex;
            // 互斥信号量,初值 1void philosopher(int i){ // 哲学家编号:
0-4
 while(TRUE){
           // 哲学家在思考
  think();
              // 进入临界区
  P(mutex);
  P(fork[(i+1)%N]); // 去拿右边的叉子
          // 退出临界区
  V(mutex);
  eat();
              // 吃面条
  V(fork[(i+1)%N]); // 放下右边的叉子
   }
```

# exercise4:为什么要用两个信号量呢?emptyBuffers 和 fullBuffer 分别有什么直观含义?

答:因为需要实现两个条件同步:缓冲区空时,消费者必须等待生产者;缓冲区满时,生产者必须等待消费者。

EmptyBuffers 代表缓冲区剩余空间的数量。 FullBuffers 代表缓冲区可取走资源的数量。

task3: 完成 app 里面的下列问题,在报告里放上运行截图(注意在写其中一个问题时,把别的代码注释掉)。

#### 哲学家就餐问题

#### 截图:

```
Philosopher 0: think
Philosopher 1: think
Philosopher 2: think
Philosopher 3: think
Philosopher 4: eat
Philosopher 6: eat
Philosopher 6: eat
Philosopher 1: think
Philosopher 1: think
Philosopher 2: eat
Philosopher 2: eat
Philosopher 3: think
Philosopher 2: think
Philosopher 3: eat
Philosopher 3: eat
Philosopher 4: think
Philosopher 6: think
Philosopher 6: think
Philosopher 7: think
Philosopher 8: eat
Philosopher 9: think
Philosopher 1: think
Philosopher 1: think
Philosopher 2: eat
Philosopher 2: think
```

#### 代码:

```
//哲学家
int j=0;
int ret;
sem_t forks[5];
sem_t mutex;
sem_init(&mutex, 1);
```

```
for (int i=0; i<5; i++)
sem_init(&forks[i], 1);
for(;j<4;++j)
{
      ret = fork();
      if(ret == 0)
            break;
      else if(ret < 0)
      {
            printf("fork error\n");
            exit(1);
     }
}
while(1)
{
      printf("Philosopher %d: think\n", j);
      sleep(128);
      sem_wait(&mutex);
      sleep(128);
                                     //
   sem_wait(&forks[j]);
      sleep(128);
                                     //
   sem_wait(&forks[(j+1)%5]);
      sleep(128);
                                     //
   sem_post(&mutex);
      sleep(128);
                                     //
   printf("Philosopher %d: eat\n", j);
      sleep(128);
   sem_post(&forks[j]);
      sleep(128);
                                     //
   sem_post(&forks[(j+1)%5]);
      sleep(128);
                                     //
}
```

## 生产者-消费者问题

截图:

```
Producer 0: produce
Producer 1: produce
Producer 2: produce
Producer 3: produce
Producer 0: produce
Producer 0: produce
Producer 0: produce
Consumer : consume
Producer 1: produce
Consumer : consume
Producer 2: produce
Consumer : consume
Producer 3: produce
Consumer : consume
Producer 0: produce
Consumer : consume
Producer 0: produce
Consumer : consume
Producer 1: produce
Consumer : consume
Producer 2: produce
Consumer : consume
Producer 2: produce
Consumer : consume
Producer 2: produce
Consumer : consume
Producer 3: produce
Consumer : consume
Producer 3: produce
Consumer : consume
Producer 0: produce
Consumer : consume
```

## 代码:

```
//生产者消费者问题
sem_t mutex;
sem_t empty;
sem_t full;
                   //可以使用的空缓冲区数
sem_init(&empty,5);
                            //缓冲区内可以使用的产品数
sem_init(&full,0);
sem_init(&mutex,1);
                           //互斥信号量
                                                 //放入缓冲区指针
int in=0;
int out=0;
                                 //取出缓冲区指针
     int j=0;
     int ret;
     for(;j<4;++j)
     {
          ret = fork();
          if(ret == 0)
                break;
           else if(ret < 0)
          {
                printf("fork error\n");
                exit(1);
          }
     }
     while(1)
     {
           if(j==4)//consumer
          {
```

```
sem_wait(&full);
             sem_wait(&mutex);
             out=(out+1)%5;
             sem_post(&mutex);
             sem_post(&empty);
             printf("Consumer:consume\n");\\
             sleep(128);
      }
      else//producer
      {
            sem_wait(&empty);
            sem_wait(&mutex);
             in=(in+1)%5;
             printf("Producer %d: produce\n", j);\\
             sleep(128);
             sem_post(&mutex);
             sem_post(&full);
      }
}
```