

第五，六次作业

1. 使用 Condition Variables 编写生产者消费者问题(假设缓冲区大小为 10, 系统中有 5 个生产者, 10 个消费者)。并回答以下问题: 1. 在生产者和消费者线程中修改条件时为什么要加 mutex? 2. 消费者线程中判断条件为什么要放在 while 而不是 if 中?

代码:

```
1 #include <iostream>
2 #include <thread>
3 #include <mutex>
4 #include <condition_variable>
5 #include <queue>
6 std::mutex mtx; // 互斥锁
7 std::condition_variable producer_cv, consumer_cv; // 条件变量
8 std::queue<int> buffer; // 缓冲区
9 const int BUFFER_SIZE = 10; // 缓冲区大小
10 const int NUM_PRODUCERS = 5; // 生产者数量
11 const int NUM_CONSUMERS = 10; // 消费者数量
12 void producer(int id) {
13     for (int i = 0; i < 20; ++i) {
14         std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::milliseconds(rand() % 500)); // 模拟生产时间
15         std::unique_lock<std::mutex> lock(mtx); // 加锁
16         // 如果缓冲区已满, 等待消费者消费
17         while (buffer.size() == BUFFER_SIZE) {
18             producer_cv.wait(lock);
19         }
20         buffer.push(i);
21         std::cout << "Producer " << id << " produced item " << i << std::endl;
22         consumer_cv.notify_one(); // 唤醒一个消费者
23     }
24 }
25 void consumer(int id) {
26     for (int i = 0; i < 10; ++i) {
27         std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::milliseconds(rand() % 500)); // 模拟消费时间
28         std::unique_lock<std::mutex> lock(mtx); // 加锁
29         // 如果缓冲区为空, 等待生产者生产
30         while (buffer.empty()) {
31             consumer_cv.wait(lock);
32         }
33         int item = buffer.front();
34         buffer.pop();
35         std::cout << "Consumer " << id << " consumed item " << item << std::endl;
36         producer_cv.notify_one(); // 唤醒一个生产者
37     }
38 }
39 int main() {
```

```
int main() {
    srand(time(nullptr));
    std::vector<std::thread> producers;
    std::vector<std::thread> consumers;
    // 创建生产者线程
    for (int i = 0; i < NUM_PRODUCERS; ++i) {
        producers.emplace_back(producer, i);
    }
    // 创建消费者线程
    for (int i = 0; i < NUM_CONSUMERS; ++i) {
        consumers.emplace_back(consumer, i);
    }
    // 等待生产者线程结束
    for (auto& producerThread : producers) {
        producerThread.join();
    }
    // 等待消费者线程结束
    for (auto& consumerThread : consumers) {
        consumerThread.join();
    }
    return 0;
}
```

运行该程序：

```
Producer 2 produced item 0
Consumer 6 consumed item 0
Producer 0 produced item 0
Consumer 1 consumed item 0
Producer 1 produced item 0
Consumer 4 consumed item 0
Producer 4 produced item 0
Consumer 3 consumed item 0
Producer 3 produced item 0
Consumer 8 consumed item 0
Producer 1 produced item 1
Consumer 2 consumed item 1
Producer 3 produced item 1
Consumer 2 consumed item 1
Producer 4 produced item 1
Consumer 0 consumed item 1
Producer 1 produced item 2
Consumer 9 consumed item 2
Producer 4 produced item 2
Consumer 7 consumed item 2
Producer 2 produced item 1
```

```
Producer 1 produced item 5
Consumer 7 consumed item 5
Producer 1 produced item 6
Consumer 3 consumed item 6
Producer 0 produced item 3
Consumer 5 consumed item 3
Producer 0 produced item 4
Consumer 8 consumed item 4
Producer 3 produced item 4
Consumer 0 consumed item 4
Producer 4 produced item 6
Consumer 2 consumed item 6
Producer 2 produced item 5
Consumer 3 consumed item 5
Producer 3 produced item 5
Consumer 6 consumed item 5
Producer 1 produced item 7
```

问题：1. 在生产者和消费者线程中修改条件时为什么要加 mutex?

答：确保线程之间的互斥访问。如果没有互斥锁的保护，可能会出现竞争条件（Race Condition），导致数据不一致或不正确的结果。互斥锁的作用是保证在访问共享资源（如缓冲区）之前，线程会先获取锁，保证只有一个线程能够修改共享资源，其他线程需要等待。

2. 消费者线程中判断条件为什么要放在 while 而不是 if 中?

答：防止虚假唤醒（Spurious Wakeup）。虚假唤醒指的是在没有收到显式的通知或信号的情况下，等待条件的线程被唤醒。如果使用 if 语句来判断条件，当线程被虚假唤醒时，它将继续执行后续代码，可能会导致程序逻辑错误。使用 while 循环来判断条件可以在虚假唤醒时再次检查条件，确保条件满足才继续执行后续代码，避免了逻辑错误。

2. 4个线程，线程1循环打印A，线程2循环打印B，线程3循环打印C，线程4循环打印D。完成下面两个问题：1. 输出 ABCDABCDABCD...2. 输出 DCBADCBADCB...
答：

```
#include <iostream>
#include <thread>
#include <mutex>
#include <condition_variable>
std::mutex mtx;
std::condition_variable cv;
int count = 0;
void printA() {
    for (int i = 0; i < 10; ++i) {
        std::unique_lock<std::mutex> lock(mtx);
        cv.wait(lock, [] { return count % 4 == 0; });
        std::cout << "A";
        count++;
        cv.notify_all();
    }
}
void printB() {
    for (int i = 0; i < 10; ++i) {
        std::unique_lock<std::mutex> lock(mtx);
        cv.wait(lock, [] { return count % 4 == 1; });
        std::cout << "B";
        count++;
        cv.notify_all();
    }
}
```

```
void printC() {
    for (int i = 0; i < 10; ++i) {
        std::unique_lock<std::mutex> lock(mtx);
        cv.wait(lock, [] { return count % 4 == 2; });
        std::cout << "C";
        count++;
        cv.notify_all();
    }
}
void printD() {
    for (int i = 0; i < 10; ++i) {
        std::unique_lock<std::mutex> lock(mtx);
        cv.wait(lock, [] { return count % 4 == 3; });
        std::cout << "D";
        count++;
        cv.notify_all();
    }
}
```

```
int main() {  
    std::thread t1(printA);  
    std::thread t2(printB);  
    std::thread t3(printC);  
    std::thread t4(printD);  
    t1.join();  
    t2.join();  
    t3.join();  
    t4.join();  
    std::cout << std::endl;  
    return 0;  
}
```

运行代码。得到结果：

```
ABCDABCDABCDABCDABCDABCDABCDABCDABCDABCD
```

```
#include <iostream>
#include <thread>
#include <mutex>
#include <condition_variable>
std::mutex mtx;
std::condition_variable cv;
int count = 0;
void printA() {
    for (int i = 0; i < 10; ++i) {
        std::unique_lock<std::mutex> lock(mtx);
        cv.wait(lock, [] { return count % 4 == 3; });
        std::cout << "A";
        count++;
        cv.notify_all();
    }
}
void printB() {
    for (int i = 0; i < 10; ++i) {
        std::unique_lock<std::mutex> lock(mtx);
        cv.wait(lock, [] { return count % 4 == 2; });
        std::cout << "B";
        count++;
        cv.notify_all();
    }
}
```

```
void printC() {
    for (int i = 0; i < 10; ++i) {
        std::unique_lock<std::mutex> lock(mtx);
        cv.wait(lock, [] { return count % 4 == 1; });
        std::cout << "C";
        count++;
        cv.notify_all();
    }
}
void printD() {
    for (int i = 0; i < 10; ++i) {
        std::unique_lock<std::mutex> lock(mtx);
        cv.wait(lock, [] { return count % 4 == 0; });
        std::cout << "D";
        count++;
        cv.notify_all();
    }
}
```

```
int main() {
    std::thread t1(printA);
    std::thread t2(printB);
    std::thread t3(printC);
    std::thread t4(printD);
    t1.join();
    t2.join();
    t3.join();
    t4.join();
    std::cout << std::endl;
    return 0;
}
```

运行程序得到结果:

[illegible]

写者优先作业：1. 写者线程的优先级高于读者线程。 2. 当写者到来 时，只有那些已经获得授权的读进程才被允许完成 它们的操 作，写者之后到来的读者将被推迟，直到写者完成。 3. 当没有写者进程时读者进程应该能够同时读取文件。

要实现读者优先的读者写者问题，可以使用互斥锁和条件变量来实现同步。下面是一个示例代码：

```
#include <iostream>
#include <thread>
#include <mutex>
#include <condition_variable>
#include <chrono>

std::mutex read_mutex; // 读者互斥锁
std::mutex write_mutex; // 写者互斥锁
std::condition_variable read_cv; // 读者条件变量
std::condition_variable write_cv; // 写者条件变量
int num_readers = 0; // 当前读者数量
bool is_writer_active = false; // 写者是否处于活跃状态

void reader(int id) {
    std::unique_lock<std::mutex> read_lock(read_mutex);
    // 当有写者活跃时，读者等待
    read_cv.wait(read_lock, [] { return !is_writer_active; });
    num_readers++;
    read_lock.unlock();
    // 读取文件操作
    std::cout << "Reader " << id << " is reading the file." << std::endl;
    read_lock.lock();
    num_readers--;
```



```

// 如果当前没有读者，则唤醒写者
if (num_readers == 0) {
    write_cv.notify_one();
}
read_lock.unlock();
}

void writer(int id) {
    std::unique_lock<std::mutex> write_lock(write_mutex);
    // 当有读者或写者活跃时，写者等待
    write_cv.wait(write_lock, [] { return num_readers == 0 && !is_writer_active; });
    is_writer_active = true;
    write_lock.unlock();
    // 写入文件操作
    std::cout << "Writer " << id << " is writing to the file." << std::endl;
    write_lock.lock();
    is_writer_active = false;
    // 唤醒下一个等待的读者或写者
    if (read_cv.wait_for(write_lock, std::chrono::seconds(0)) ==
        std::cv_status::no_timeout) {
        read_cv.notify_one();
    } else {
        write_cv.notify_one();
    }
}

```

```

    read_cv.notify_one();
} else {
    write_cv.notify_one();
}
write_lock.unlock();
}

int main() {
    std::thread writers[3];
    std::thread readers[5];
    // 创建写者线程
    for (int i = 0; i < 3; ++i) {
        writers[i] = std::thread(writer, i);
    }
    // 创建读者线程
    for (int i = 0; i < 5; ++i) {
        readers[i] = std::thread(reader, i);
    }
    // 等待写者线程结束
    for (int i = 0; i < 3; ++i) {
        writers[i].join();
    }
}

```

```

// 等待写者线程结束
for (int i = 0; i < 3; ++i) {
    writers[i].join();
}
// 等待读者线程结束
for (int i = 0; i < 5; ++i) {
    readers[i].join();
}
return 0;
}

```

运行程序得到结果：

```

Writer 0 is writing to the file.
Writer 1 is writing to the file.
Writer 2 is writing to the file.
Reader 0 is reading the file.
Reader 1 is reading the file.
Reader 2 is reading the file.
Reader 3 is reading the file.
Reader 4 is reading the file.
[1] + Done          "/usr/bin/gdb" --interpreter=mi --tty=${DbgTerm} 0<"/tmp/Microsoft-MIEngine-
In-pfkeqtqu.hbj" 1>"/tmp/Microsoft-MIEngine-Out-fn0x1h2p.u1f"
oslab@oslab-virtual-machine:~/桌面/os 作业$ 

```

在上述代码中，读者线程和写者线程通过互斥锁(read_mutex 和 write_mutex)和条件变量 (read_cv 和 write_cv) 来实现同步。读者在执行读取文件操作前，会先检查是否有活跃的写者，如果有则等待条件变量 read_cv 的通知。写者在执行写入文件操作前，会先检查是否有活跃的读者或写者，如果有则等待条件变量 write_cv 的通知。这样就实现了写者优先的效果。当没有写者进程时，读者进程可以同时读取文件。读者在执行读取操作前，会先检查是否有活跃的写者，如果没有则直接进行读取操作，而不需要等待。这是通过在读者线程中使用条件变量的等待函数 read_cv.wait(read_lock, [] { return !is_writer_active; });来实现的。只有当没有活跃的写者时，读者线程才会被唤醒执行读取操作。

公平竞争：1. 优先级相同。 2. 写者、读者互斥访问。 3. 只能有一个写者访问临界区。 4. 可以有多个读者同时访问临界资源。

要实现公平竞争的读者写者问题，可以使用互斥锁和条件变量来实现同步。

代码：

```
void reader(int id) {
    std::unique_lock<std::mutex> read_lock(read_mutex);
    // 当有写者活跃时，读者等待
    read_cv.wait(read_lock, [] { return !is_writer_active; });
    num_readers++;
    read_lock.unlock();
    // 读取文件操作
    std::cout << "Reader " << id << " is reading the file." << std::endl;
    read_lock.lock();
    num_readers--;
    // 如果当前没有读者，则唤醒写者
    if (num_readers == 0) {
        write_cv.notify_one();
    }
    read_lock.unlock();
}

void writer(int id) {
    std::unique_lock<std::mutex> write_lock(write_mutex);
    // 当有读者或写者活跃时，写者等待
    write_cv.wait(write_lock, [] { return num_readers == 0 && !is_writer_active; });
    is_writer_active = true;
    write_lock.unlock();
    // 写入文件操作
    std::cout << "Writer " << id << " is writing to the file." << std::endl;
    write_lock.lock();
    is_writer_active = false;
}
```

```

// 唤醒下一个等待的读者或写者
if (read_cv.wait_for(write_lock, std::chrono::seconds(0)) ==
std::cv_status::no_timeout) {
    read_cv.notify_one();
} else {
    write_cv.notify_one();
}
write_lock.unlock();
}
}

int main() {
    std::thread writers[3];
    std::thread readers[5];
    // 创建写者线程
    for (int i = 0; i < 3; ++i) {
        writers[i] = std::thread(writer, i);
    }
    // 创建读者线程
    for (int i = 0; i < 5; ++i) {
        readers[i] = std::thread(reader, i);
    }
    // 等待写者线程结束
    for (int i = 0; i < 3; ++i) {
        writers[i].join();
    }
    // 等待读者线程结束
    for (int i = 0; i < 5; ++i) {
        readers[i].join();
    }
    return 0;
}

```

运行程序得到结果：

```

Writer 0 is writing to the file.
Writer 1 is writing to the file.
Reader 0 is reading the file.
Writer 2 is writing to the file.
Reader 1 is reading the file.
Reader 2 is reading the file.
Reader 3 is reading the file.
Reader 4 is reading the file.
[1] + Done          "/usr/bin/gdb" --interpreter=mi --tty=${DbgTerm} 0<"/tmp/Microsoft-MIEngine-
In-2pxmc0de.nzh" 1>"/tmp/Microsoft-MIEngine-Out-w3wftfki.i3m"
oslab@oslab-virtual-machine:~/桌面/os 作业$

```

在上述代码中，读者和写者线程使用互斥锁（read_mutex 和 write_mutex）和条件变量（read_cv 和 write_cv）来实现同步。读者在执行读取文件操作前，会先检查是否有活跃的写者，如果有则等待 条件变量 read_cv 的通知。写者在执行写入文件操作前，会先检查是否有活跃的读者或写者，如果有则等待条件变量 write_cv 的通知。公平竞争的要点是，在互斥锁和条件变量中使用适当的等待和唤醒机制，以确保读者和写者能够按照公平的顺序访问临界区。