

队列的应用: 打印任务(下)

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打印任务问题:模拟流程

- * 创建打印队列对象
- ❖ 时间按照秒的单位流逝

按照概率生成打印作业,加入打印队列如果打印机空闲,且队列不空,则取出队首作业打印,记录此作业等待时间如果打印机忙,则按照打印速度进行1秒打印如果当前作业打印完成,则打印机进入空闲

❖ 时间用尽,开始统计平均等待时间

打印任务问题: 模拟流程

❖ 作业的等待时间

生成作业时, 记录生成的时间戳

开始打印时, 当前时间减去生成时间即可

❖作业的打印时间

生成作业时, 记录作业的页数

开始打印时, 页数除以打印速度即可

```
from pythonds.basic.queue import Queue
import random
class Printer:
    def __init__(self, ppm):
        self.pagerate = ppm
        self.currentTask = None
        self.timeRemaining = 0
    def tick(self): __
        if self.currentTask != None:
            self.timeRemaining = self.timeRemaining - 1
            if self.timeRemaining <= 0:</pre>
                self.currentTask = None
    def busy(self):
        if self.currentTask != None:
            return True
        else:
            return False
    def startNext(self,newtask):
        self.currentTask = newtask
        self.timeRemaining = newtask.getPages() \
```

* 60/self.pagerate

打印任务问题: Python代码2

```
生成时间戳
class Task:
   def __init__(self,time):
        self.timestamp = time
        self.pages = random.randrange(1,21)
    def getStamp(self):
        return self.timestamp
    def getPages(self):
        return self.pages
    def waitTime(self, currenttime):
        return currenttime - self.timestamp
def newPrintTask():
   num = random.randrange(1,181)
   if num == 180:
       return True
                           1/180概率生成作业
    else:
       return False
```

```
def simulation(numSeconds, pagesPerMinute):
    labprinter = Printer(pagesPerMinute)
    printQueue = Queue()
   waitingtimes = []
   for currentSecond in range(numSeconds):
     if newPrintTask():
                                             时间流逝
         task = Task(currentSecond)
         printQueue.enqueue(task)
      if (not labprinter.busy()) and \
                (not printQueue.isEmpty()):
        nexttask = printQueue.dequeue()
       waitingtimes.append( \
            nexttask.waitTime(currentSecond))
        labprinter.startNext(nexttask)
      labprinter.tick()
    averageWait=sum(waitingtimes)/len(waitingtimes)
    print("Average Wait %6.2f secs %3d tasks remaining."\
                    %(averageWait,printQueue.size()))
```

打印任务问题:运行和分析1

❖按5PPM、1小时的设定,模拟运行10次

总平均等待时间93.1秒,最长的平均等待164秒.最短的平均等待26秒

有3次模拟,还有作业没开始打印

```
>>> for i in range(10):
    simulation(3600,5)
```

```
0 tasks remaining.
Average Wait 67.00 secs
Average Wait 26.00 secs
                         0 tasks remaining.
Average Wait 46.00 secs
                         2 tasks remaining.
                          0 tasks remaining.
Average Wait 115.00 secs
Average Wait 53.00 secs
                          0 tasks remaining.
Average Wait 121.00 secs
                         0 tasks remaining.
Average Wait 164.00 secs
                          1 tasks remaining.
Average Wait 136.00 secs
                          0 tasks remaining.
Average Wait 122.00 secs
                          2 tasks remaining.
Average Wait 81.00 secs 0 tasks remaining.
```

打印任务问题:运行和分析2

❖ 提升打印速度到10PPM、1小时的设定

总平均等待时间12秒,最长的平均等待35秒,最 短的平均等待0秒,就是一提交就打印了

而且, 所有作业都打印了

>>> for i in range(10):
 simulation(3600,10)

```
Average Wait 35.00 secs
                         0 tasks remaining.
Average Wait 8.00 secs
                         0 tasks remaining.
Average Wait 29.00 secs
                         0 tasks remaining.
Average Wait 0.00 secs
                         0 tasks remaining.
Average Wait 13.00 secs
                         0 tasks remaining.
Average Wait
              5.00 secs
                         0 tasks remaining.
                         0 tasks remaining.
Average Wait 0.00 secs
                         0 tasks remaining.
Average Wait 8.00 secs
Average Wait 17.00 secs
                         0 tasks remaining.
Average Wait
              5.00 secs
                         0 tasks remaining.
```

打印任务问题: 讨论

◇为了对打印模式设置进行决策,我们用模拟程序来评估任务等待时间

通过两种情况模拟仿真结果的分析, 我们认识到如果有那么多学生要拿着打印好的程序源代码赶去上课的话

那么,必须得牺牲打印质量,提高打印速度。

❖ 模拟系统对现实的仿真

在不耗费现实资源的情况下——有时候真实的实验 是无法进行的

可以以不同的设定, 反复多次模拟

来帮助我们进行决策。

打印任务问题: 讨论

❖打印任务模拟程序还可以加进不同设定, 来进行更丰富的模拟

学生数量加倍了会怎么样?

如果在周末,学生不需要赶去上课,能接受更长等待时间,会怎么样?

如果改用Python编程,源代码大大减少,打印的页数减少了,会怎么样?

打印任务问题: 讨论

- ❖ 更真实的模拟,来源于对问题的更精细建模,以及以真实数据进行设定和运行
- ❖也可以扩展到其它类似决策支持问题

如: 饭馆的餐桌设置, 使得顾客排队时间变短



