问答题:

- 1、 Does Peterson's solution to the mutual-exclusion problem shown in Fig. 2-24 work when process scheduling is preemptive? How about when it is nonpreemptive? 答: 当流程调度是抢占式的时候,Peterson的方法是有效的。 若调度是非抢占式的,那么该方法可能会出现问题。比如turn=0并且先运行P1的时候,循环会一直进行。
- 2. In Sec. 2.3.4, a situation with a high-priority process, H, and a low-priority process, L, was described, which led to H looping forever. Does the same problem occur if round-robin scheduling is used instead of priority scheduling? Discuss.
- 答:使用轮转调度时不会发生这种问题。因为就绪队列中每个进程/线程轮流地运行一个时间片,时间片 耗尽时会强迫其让出处理器进行等待,这样低优先级进程必然能够得到运行的机会。然而若是使用优先 级调度,L可能根本不会运行。
- 3. Consider the following solution to the mutual-exclusion problem involving two processes P0 and P1. Assume that the variable turn is initialized to 0. Process P0's code is presented below. For process P1, replace 0 by 1 in above code. Determine if the solution meets all the required conditions for a correct mutual-exclusion solution.
- 答:该方案满足所有要求。因为P0和P1不可能都处在自己的critical section,当turn=0时P0可以执行,但P1不执行,turn=1时同理。但是这种解决方案要求P0先运行,并且P0和P1必须交替运行,这是其缺点所在。

应用题:

课后3:

Case 1: P2的最后一个赋值在P1的最后一个赋值之后进行 x=10 y=9 z=15

Case 2: P1的最后一个赋值在P2的最后一个赋值之后进行

x=10 y=19 z=15

Case 3: P2的后两个赋值在P1的后两个赋值之前进行

x=10 y=9 z=5

课后22:

使用信号量与PV操作:

```
semphore waits, mutex;
int sum=0;
wait=0,mutex=1;
cobegin
process readeri ( var number:integer ; )
begin
P(mutex);
L:if sum+number≥ K then { V ( mutex ) ; P ( waits ) ; goto L ; }
Then sum:sum+number;
V (mutex );
Read file;
P(mutex);
sum: = sum-number;
V(waits );
V(mutex );
coend
```

```
TYPE sharefile = MONITOR
int numbersum ,n;
SF : codition ;
DEFINE startread , endread ;
procedure startread (int number) ;
begin check (IM );
L :if (number + numbersum )≥ K then {wait(SF,IM) ; goto L ; }
Numbersum:=numbersum+number;
release (IM );
end
procedure endread (int number) ;
begin
check(IM ) ;
numbersum : = numbersum - number ;
signal ( SF , IM ) ;
release (IM);
end
begin
numbersum:=0
end .
process-i()
var number : integer ;
begin
number: =进程读文件编号;
startread(number);;
read F;
endread(number) ;
end
cobegin
process-i();
coend
```

课后24:

- (1) 、出于安全状态,因为存在安全序列PO,P3,P4,P1,P2
- (2) 、不能分配,因为分配后系统处于不安全状态

课后29:每个缓冲区写1次,读\$n_2\$次

```
semaphore mutex, empty[n2],full[n2];
int i;
mutex=1;
for(i=0;i<=n2-1;i++){
    empty[i]=m;
    full[i]=0;
}
//以下为需要用到的函数
send(){
    int i;
    for(i=0;i<=n2-1;i++)
```

```
P(empty[i]);
   P(mutex);
   V(mutex);
   for(i=0;i<=n2-1;i++)
      V(full[i]);
}
Ai(){//所有发送消息的进程类似
   while(1){
     send();
   }
}
receive(i){
   P(full[i]);
   P(mutex);
   V(mutex);
   V(empty[i]);
}
Bi(){//所有接受消息的进程类似
  while(i){
      receive(i);
  }
}
cobegin
A1();
. . .
An1();
B1();
. . .
Bn2();
coend;
```