# 实验一 进程同步

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# 一、 实验要求

在 Windows 环境下,创建一个包含 n 个线程的控制进程。用这 n 个线程来表示 n 个读者或写者。每个线程按相应测试数据文件要求,进行读写操作。请用信号量机制分别实现读者优先和写者优先的读者-写者问题。读者-写者问题的读写操作限制:

- 1) 写-写互斥;
- 2) 读-写互斥:
- 3) 读-读允许;

读者优先的附加限制:如果一个读者申请进行读操作时已有另一读者正在进行读操作,则该读者可直接开始读操作。

**写者优先的附加限制**:如果一个读者申请进行读操作时已有另一写者在等待访问共享资源,则该读者必须等到没有写者处于等待状态后才能开始读操作。

运行结果显示要求:要求在每个线程创建、发出读写操作申请、开始读写操作和结束读写操作时分别显示一行提示信息,以确信所有处理都遵守相应的读写操作限制。

#### 二、 测试数据文件格式

测试数据文件包括 n 行测试数据,分别描述创建的 n 个线程是读者还是写者,以及读写操作的开始时间和持续时间。每行测试数据包括四个字段,各字段间用空格分隔。

**第一字段**为一个正整数,表示线程序号。第一字段表示相应线程角色,R表示读者是,W表示写者。

**第二字段**为一个正数,表示读写操作的开始时间。线程创建后,延时相应时间(单位为秒)后发出对共享资源的读写申请。

**第三字段**为一个正数,表示读写操作的持续时间。当线程读写申请成功后,开始对共享资源的读写操作,该操作持续相应时间后结束,并释放共享资源。

下面是一个测试数据文件的例子:

- 1 R 3 5
- 2 W 4 5
- 3 R 5 2
- 4 R 6 5
- 5 W 5.1 3

#### 三、 设计过程

1. 与实验相关的 API

#### 线程控制:

CreateThread 完成线程创建,在调用进程的地址空间上创建一个线程,以执行指定的函数;它的返回值为所创建线程的句柄。

HANDLE CreateThread (LPSECURITY ATTRIBUTES

lpThreadAttributes, // SD

```
DWORD dwStackSize, // initial stack size
LPTHREAD_START_ROUTINE lpStartAddress, // thread
function
LPVOID 1pParameter, // thread argument
DWORD dwCreationFlags, // creation option
LPDWORD lpThreadId // thread identifier
ExitThread 用于结束当前线程。
VOID ExitThread (
DWORD dwExitCode // exit code for this thread
);
Sleep 可在指定的时间内挂起当前线程。
VOID Sleep (
DWORD dwMilliseconds // sleep time
);
信号量控制:
CreateMutex 创建一个互斥对象, 返回对象句柄;
HANDLE CreateMutex (
LPSECURITY ATTRIBUTES 1pMutexAttributes, // SD
BOOL bInitialOwner, // initial owner
LPCTSTR lpName // object name
);
OpenMutex 打开并返回一个已存在的互斥对象句柄用于后续访问:
HANDLE OpenMutex (
DWORD dwDesiredAccess, // access
BOOL bInheritHandle, // inheritance option
LPCTSTR lpName // object name
) ;
ReleaseMutex 释放对互斥对象的占用, 使之成为可用。
BOOL ReleaseMutex (
HANDLE hMutex // handle to mutex
WaitForSingleObject 可在指定的时间内等待指定对象为可用状态;
DWORD WaitForSingleObject (
HANDLE hHandle, // handle to object
DWORD dwMilliseconds // time-out interval
):
```

# 2. 程序说明

程序由入口函数 Main 开始, 打印出菜单, 选择1则选择读者优先, 调用 ReadPriority("thread.dat")函数;选择2则选择写者优 先,调用 WriterPirority("thread.dat")函数;选择3则退出。

#### 读者优先:

ReaderPriority 函数首先读取目标文件 Thread. dat,为每一行请求 创建一个线程, 其中读请求创建读者线程, 调用 RP ReaderThread 函

```
数,写请求创建写者线程,调用RP_WriterThread函数。
RP_ReaderThread 函数的实现如下:
P (mutex);
read count++;
If(read count==1)
    P(&RP_Write);
V(mutex);
读临界区…
P(mutex);
read count--;
if (read count==0)
 V(&RP Write);
V(mutex);
RP WriterThread 函数的实现如下:
P(&RP Write);
写临界区…
V(&RP_Write);
写者优先:
WriterPriority 函数首先读取目标文件 Thread. dat, 为每一行请求创
建一个线程, 其中读请求创建读者线程, 调用 WP ReaderThread 函
数,写请求创建写者线程,调用WP_WriterThread函数。
WP_ReaderThread 函数实现如下:
P(mutex1):
P(&cs Read);
P(mutex2);
read count++;
if(read_count==1)
  P(&cs Write);
V(mutex2);
V(&cs Read);
V(mutex1);
读临界区…
P(mutex2);
read_count--;
if(read count==0)
 V(&cs_Write);
V(mutex2);
WP_WriterThread 函数实现如下:
P (mutex3);
wirte count++;
if(write count==1)
  P(&cs Read);
V(mutex3);
P(&cs Write);
```

```
写临界区…
V(&cs_Write);
P(mutex3);
write_count--;
if(write_count==0)
V(&cs_Read);
V(mutex3);
```

### 四、 实验结果

初始菜单界面:

■ F:\好东西\操作系统\os\os\读者-写者问题\process.exe

```
□ thread.dat - 文件(F) 编辑(E)
1 R 3 5
2 ₩ 4 5
3 R 5 ½
4 R 6 5
5 ₩ 5.1 3
```

选择1:读者优先

原本的数据:

III E:\Software\Microsoft Visual Studio\Projects\Visual C++ 项目\WR\_pro\Debug\WR\_pro.exe

```
Reader Priority:
Reader thread 1 sents the reading require.
Reader thread 1 begins to read file.
Writer thread 2 sents the writing require.
Reader thread 3 sents the reading require.
Reader thread 3 begins to read file.
Writer thread 5 sents the writing require.
Reader thread 4 sents the reading require.
Reader thread 4 begins to read file.
Reader thread 3 finished reading file.
Reader thread 1 finished reading file.
Reader thread 4 finished reading file.
Writer thread 2 begins to write to the file.
Writer thread 2 finished writing to the file.
Writer thread 5 begins to write to the file.
Writer thread 5 finished writing to the file.
All reader and writer have finished operating.
Press Any Key To Continue:
```

线程1首先在时刻3发送读请求持续时间为5,并开始进行读操作; 线程2在时刻4发送写请求,由于此时有线程在进行读操作所以线程2 将自己挂起:

线程 3 在时刻 5 发送读请求,持续时间为 2,并开始进行读操作;

线程 5 在时刻 5.1 发送写请求,持续时间为 3,由于此时有线程正在进 行读操作,所以线程 5 将自己挂起;

线程 4 在时刻 6 发送读请求, 持续时间为 5, 并且开始进行读操作;

在时刻7,线程3完成读操作,在时刻8,线程1完成读操作,在时刻 11,线程4完成读操作,此时所有申请读操作的线程都已完成;

线程2开始进行写操作,持续5个时刻完成操作;

线程5开始进行写操作,持续3个时刻完成操作;(不允许同时有两个写 者对临界区进行操作)。

至此, 所有的读者和写者都完成操作。

选择2:写者优先

### ■ E:\Software\Microsoft Visual Studio\Projects\Visual C++ 项目\WR pro\Debug\WR pro.exe

```
Writer Priority:
Reader thread 1 sents the reading require.
Reader thread 1 begins to read file.
Writer thread 2 sents the writing require.
Reader thread 3 sents the reading require.
Writer thread 5 sents the writing require.
Reader thread 4 sents the reading require.
Reader thread 1 finished reading file.
Writer thread 2 begins to write to the file.
Writer thread 2 finished writing to the file.
Writer thread 5 begins to write to the file.
Writer thread 5 finished writing to the file.
Reader thread 3 begins to read file.
Reader thread 4 begins to read file.
Reader thread 3 finished reading file.
Reader thread 4 finished reading file.
All reader and writer have finished operating.
Press Any Key To Continue:
```

线程1在时刻3发送读请求,持续时间为5,此时没有写者在临界区进 行操作, 所以线程1开始进行读操作;

线程2在时刻4发送写请求,持续时间为5,此时线程1正在进行读操 作, 所以线程2将自己挂起:

线程3在时刻5发送读请求,持续时间为2,此时线程1正在进行读操 作,所以线程3将自己挂起;

线程 5 在时刻 5.1 发送写请求,持续时间为 3,此时线程 1 正在进行读 操作, 所以线程5将自己挂起;

线程 4 在时刻 6 发送读请求,持续时间为 5,此时线程 1 正在进行读操 作, 所以线程 4 将自己挂起:

线程1在时刻8完成读操作,之后线程2和5陆续完成写操作,然后线程3和4都开始进行读操作,并结束操作。



# 另外测试数据:

选择1: 读者优先

III E:\Software\Microsoft Visual Studio\Projects\Visual C++ 项目\WR\_pro\Debug\WR\_pro.exe

```
Reader Priority:
Writer thread 1 sents the writing require.
Writer thread 1 begins to write to the file.
Reader thread 2 sents the reading require.
Writer thread 3 sents the writing require.
Reader thread 4 sents the reading require.
Writer thread 5 sents the writing require.
Writer thread 1 finished writing to the file.
Reader thread 2 begins to read file.
Reader thread 4 begins to read file.
Reader thread 2 finished reading file.
Reader thread 4 finished reading file.
Writer thread 3 begins to write to the file.
Writer thread 3 finished writing to the file.
Writer thread 5 begins to write to the file.
Writer thread 5 finished writing to the file.
All reader and writer have finished operating.
Press Any Key To Continue:
```

线程1在时刻2发送写请求,持续时间为5,此时没有读者在进行操作 所以线程1开始进行写操作;

线程 2 在时刻 3 发送读请求,持续时间为 4,此时线程 1 在进行写操作,所以线程 2 将自己挂起;

线程 3 在时刻 3 发送写请求,持续时间为 2,此时线程 1 在进行写操作,所以线程 3 将自己挂起;

线程 4 在时刻 4 发送读请求,持续时间为 5,此时线程 1 在进行写操作,所以线程 4 将自己挂起;

线程 5 在时刻 5.5 发送写请求,持续时间为 3,此时线程 1 在进行写操作,所以线程 5 将自己挂起;

线程1在时刻7完成写操作,线程2和4均开始进行读操作并结束操作之后线程3和线程5分别开始进行写操作,最后所有线程均完成操作。 选择2:写者优先

#### III E:\Software\Microsoft Visual Studio\Projects\Visual C++ 项目\WR pro\Debug\WR pro.exe

```
Writer Priority:
Writer thread 1 sents the writing require.
Writer thread 1 begins to write to the file.
Writer thread 3 sents the writing require.
Reader thread 2 sents the reading require.
Reader thread 4 sents the reading require.
Writer thread 5 sents the writing require.
Writer thread 1 finished writing to the file.
Writer thread 3 begins to write to the file.
Writer thread 3 finished writing to the file.
Writer thread 5 begins to write to the file.
Writer thread 5 finished writing to the file.
Reader thread 2 begins to read file.
Reader thread 4 begins to read file.
Reader thread 2 finished reading file.
Reader thread 4 finished reading file.
All reader and writer have finished operating.
Press Any Key To Continue:_
```

线程1在时刻2发送写请求,持续时间为5,并开始进行写操作; 线程2在时刻3发送读请求,持续时间为4,此时线程1在进行写操

作, 所以线程2将自己挂起;

线程 3 在时刻 3 发送写请求,持续时间为 2,此时线程 1 在进行写操作,所以线程 3 将自己挂起;

线程 4 在时刻 4 发送读请求,持续时间为 5,此时线程 1 在进行写操作,所以线程 4 将自己挂起;

线程 5 在时刻 5.5 发送写请求,持续时间为 3,此时线程 1 在进行写操作,所以线程 5 将自己挂起:

线程1完成写操作,线程3和5依次进行并完成写操作,之后线程2和4均开始进行读操作,最后所有读者写者完成操作。

#### 五、 源代码

源代码中原本有几处错误导致无法运行:

- 1. 未加入命名区间 using namespace std; 导致 ifstream 无法识别
- 2. 在写者优先处理程序中, 部分参数有误导致读者与写者优先两个函数输出结果一样

```
将 RP_ReaderThread 修改为 WP_ReaderThread 后运行正常
#include "windows.h"
#include <comio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <fstream>
#include <io.h>
#include <string.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#define READER 'R' //读者
#define WRITER 'W' //写者
#define INTE_PER_SEC 1000 //每秒时钟中断数目
#define MAX_THREAD_NUM 64//最大线程数目
#define MAX FILE NUM 32//最大数据文件数目
#define MAX_STR_LEN 32//字符串长度
using namespace std;
int readcount = 0;//读者数目
int writecount = 0;//写者数目
CRITICAL_SECTION RP_Write;//临界区
CRITICAL_SECTION cs_Write;
CRITICAL SECTION cs Read;
struct ThreadInfo//线程结构
{
   int serial;//线程序号
   char entity;//线程类别(判断是读者线程还是写者线程)
   double delay;//线程延迟
   double persist;//线程读写操作持续时间
};
//读者优先-读者线程
//p:读者线程信息
void RP_ReaderThread(void* p)
{
   //互斥变量
   HANDLE h_Mutex;
   h_Mutex = OpenMutex(MUTEX_ALL_ACCESS, FALSE, (LPCWSTR)"mutex_for_readcount");
```

DWORD wait\_for\_mutex;//等待互斥变量所有权

DWORD m\_delay;//延迟时间

DWORD m\_persist;//读文件持续时间

```
int m_serial;//线程序号
                //从参数中获得信息
   m_serial = ((ThreadInfo*)(p))->serial;
   m delay = (DWORD) (((ThreadInfo*)(p))->delay*INTE_PER_SEC);
   m persist = (DWORD) (((ThreadInfo*)(p))->persist *INTE PER SEC);
   Sleep(m_delay);//延迟等待
   printf("Reader thread %d sents the reading require. \n", m_serial);
   //等待互斥信号,保证对readcount的访问、修改和互斥
   wait for mutex = WaitForSingleObject(h Mutex, -1);//P操作
                                                   //读者数目增加
   readcount++;
   if (readcount == 1)
    {
       //读第一个读者,等待资源
       EnterCriticalSection(&RP_Write);
   }
   ReleaseMutex(h_Mutex);//V操作
   printf("Reader thread %d begins to read file. n", m_serial);
   Sleep(m persist);
   //退出线程
   printf("Reader thread %d finished reading file.\n", m_serial);
   //等待互斥信号,保证对readcount的访问、修改互斥
   wait_for_mutex = WaitForSingleObject(h_Mutex, -1);//P操作
                                                   //读者数目减少
   readcount--;
   if (readcount == 0)
       //如果读者全部读完,唤醒写者
       LeaveCriticalSection(&RP_Write);
   ReleaseMutex(h_Mutex);//V操作
//读者优先-写者线程
//写者线程信息
void RP_WriterThread(void* p)
   DWORD m delay;//延迟时间
```

}

```
DWORD m_persist;//写文件持续时间
   int m serial;//线程序号
               //从参数中获得信息
   m_serial = ((ThreadInfo*)(p))->serial;
   m delay = (DWORD) (((ThreadInfo*)(p))->delay*INTE_PER_SEC);
   m_persist = (DWORD) (((ThreadInfo*)(p))->persist *INTE_PER_SEC);
   Sleep(m delay);//延迟等待
   printf("Writer thread %d sents the writing require. \n", m serial);
   //等待资源
   EnterCriticalSection(&RP Write);
   //写文件
   printf("Writer thread %d begins to write to the file.\n", m_serial);
   Sleep(m_persist);
   //退出线程
   printf("Writer thread %d finished writing to the file. \n", m serial);
   //释放资源
   LeaveCriticalSection(&RP_Write);
}
//读者优先处理函数
//file:文件名
void ReaderPriority(char* file)
   DWORD n_thread = 0;//线程数目
   DWORD thread_ID;//线程ID
   DWORD wait_for_all;//等待所有线程结束
                    //互斥对象
   HANDLE h Mutex;
   h_Mutex = CreateMutex(NULL, FALSE, (LPCWSTR)"mutex_for_readcount");
   //线程对象的数组
   HANDLE h_Thread[MAX_THREAD_NUM];
   ThreadInfo thread_info[MAX_THREAD_NUM];
   readcount = 0;//初始化readcount
   InitializeCriticalSection(&RP_Write);//初始化临界区
   ifstream inFile;
```

```
printf("Reader Priority:\n\n");
    while (inFile)
        //读入每一个读者、写者的信息
        inFile >> thread_info[n_thread].serial;
        inFile >> thread info[n thread].entity;
        inFile >> thread_info[n_thread].delay;
        inFile >> thread_info[n_thread++].persist;
        inFile.get();
    }
    for (int i = 0; i<(int) (n_thread); i++)</pre>
        if (thread_info[i].entity == READER || thread_info[i].entity == 'r')
            //创建读者进程
            h_Thread[i] = CreateThread(NULL, 0,
                 (LPTHREAD START ROUTINE) (RP ReaderThread),
                 &thread_info[i],
                 0, &thread_ID);
        }
        else {
            //创建写者进程
            h_Thread[i] = CreateThread(NULL, 0,
                 (LPTHREAD START ROUTINE) (RP WriterThread),
                 &thread_info[i],
                 0, &thread_ID);
        }
    //等待所有线程结束
    wait_for_all = WaitForMultipleObjects(n_thread, h_Thread, TRUE, -1);
    printf("All reader and writer have finished operating. \n");
}
//写者优先--读者进程
//p: 读者线程信息
void WP_ReaderThread(void* p)
    //互斥变量
    HANDLE h_mutex1;
```

inFile.open(file);//打开文件

```
h_mutex1 = OpenMutex(MUTEX_ALL_ACCESS, FALSE, (LPCWSTR)"mutex1");
    HANDLE h mutex2;
    h_mutex2 = OpenMutex(MUTEX_ALL_ACCESS, FALSE, (LPCWSTR)"mutex2");
   DWORD wait_for_mutex1;//等待互斥变量所有权
   DWORD wait_for_mutex2;
   DWORD m delay;//延迟时间
   DWORD m_persist;//读文件持续时间
    int m_serial;//线程序号
                 //从参数中获得信息
   m serial = ((ThreadInfo*)(p))->serial;
    m_delay = (DWORD) (((ThreadInfo*)(p))->delay*INTE_PER_SEC);
   m_persist = (DWORD) (((ThreadInfo*)(p))->persist *INTE_PER_SEC);
   Sleep(m_delay);//延迟等待
    printf ("Reader thread %d sents the reading require. \n", m serial);
   wait_for_mutex1 = WaitForSingleObject(h_mutex1, -1);//P操作
                                                         //进入读者临界区
   EnterCriticalSection(&cs_Read);//P操作
                                   //阻塞互斥对象mutex2, 保证对readcount的访问、修改
互斥
   wait_for_mutex2 = WaitForSingleObject(h_mutex2, -1);//P操作
                                                         //修改读者数目
    readcount++;
    if (readcount == 1)
    {
        //如果是第一个读者,等待写者写完
        EnterCriticalSection(&cs_Write);
   ReleaseMutex(h_mutex2);//V操作
                           //让其他读者进入临界区
   LeaveCriticalSection(&cs Read);
    ReleaseMutex(h_mutex1);//V操作
                           //读文件
   printf("Reader thread %d begins to read file.\n", m serial);
   Sleep(m_persist);
   //退出线程
   printf("Reader thread %d finished reading file. \n", m serial);
    //阻塞互斥对象mutex2,保证对readcount的访问、修改互斥
    wait_for_mutex2 = WaitForSingleObject(h_mutex2, -1);//P操作
    readcount--;
```

```
if (readcount == 0)
       //如果所有读者读完,唤醒写者
       LeaveCriticalSection(&cs_Write);
   ReleaseMutex(h_mutex2);//V操作
}
//写者优先--写者线程
//p: 写者线程信息
void WP_WriterThread(void* p)
{
   DWORD wait for mutex3;
   DWORD m_delay;//延迟时间
   DWORD m persist;//写文件持续时间
   int m_serial;//线程序号
                //互斥对象
   HANDLE h_mutex3;
   h mutex3 = OpenMutex(MUTEX ALL ACCESS, FALSE, (LPCWSTR)"mutex3");
   //从参数中获得信息
   m_serial = ((ThreadInfo*)(p))->serial;
   m_delay = (DWORD) (((ThreadInfo*)(p))->delay*INTE_PER_SEC);
   m_persist = (DWORD) (((ThreadInfo*)(p))->persist *INTE_PER_SEC);
   Sleep(m_delay);//延迟等待
   printf("Writer thread %d sents the writing require. \n", m serial);
   //阻塞互斥对象mutex3,保证对writecount的访问、修改互斥
   wait_for_mutex3 = WaitForSingleObject(h_mutex3, -1);//P操作
                                                     //修改写者数目
   writecount++;
   if (writecount == 1)
       //第一个写者,等待读者读完
       EnterCriticalSection(&cs_Read);
   ReleaseMutex(h_mutex3);//V操作
                         //进入写者临界区
   EnterCriticalSection(&cs Write);
```

```
//写文件
    printf("Writer thread %d begins to write to the file.\n", m_serial);
   Sleep(m persist);
   //退出线程
    printf("Writer thread %d finished writing to the file.\n", m_serial);
    //离开临界区
   LeaveCriticalSection(&cs_Write);
    //阻塞互斥对象mutex3,保证对writecount的访问、修改互斥
   wait_for_mutex3 = WaitForSingleObject(h_mutex3, -1);//P操作
   writecount--;
    if (writecount == 0)
    {
       //写者写完,读者可以读
       LeaveCriticalSection(&cs_Read);
    }
   ReleaseMutex(h_mutex3);//V操作
//写者优先处理函数
//file:文件名
void WriterPriority(char* file)
{
   DWORD n_thread = 0;//线程数目
   DWORD thread_ID;//线程ID
   DWORD wait_for_all;//等待所有线程结束
                      //互斥对象
   HANDLE h_Mutex1;
   h Mutex1 = CreateMutex(NULL, FALSE, (LPCWSTR) "mutex1");
   HANDLE h Mutex2;
   h Mutex2 = CreateMutex(NULL, FALSE, (LPCWSTR) "mutex2");
   HANDLE h_Mutex3;
   h_Mutex3 = CreateMutex(NULL, FALSE, (LPCWSTR)"mutex3");
   //线程对象
   HANDLE h Thread[MAX THREAD NUM];
    ThreadInfo thread_info[MAX_THREAD_NUM];
```

```
writecount = 0://初始化writecount
    InitializeCriticalSection(&cs_Write);//初始化临界区
   InitializeCriticalSection(&cs_Read);
   ifstream inFile;
   inFile.open(file);//打开文件
   printf("Writer Priority:\n\n");
   while (inFile)
       //读入每一个读者、写者的信息
       inFile >> thread info[n thread].serial;
       inFile >> thread_info[n_thread].entity;
       inFile >> thread_info[n_thread].delay;
       inFile >> thread_info[n_thread++].persist;
       inFile.get();
   }
   for (int i = 0; i<(int) (n_thread); i++)</pre>
       if (thread_info[i].entity == READER || thread_info[i].entity == 'r')
           //创建读者进程
           h_Thread[i] = CreateThread(NULL, 0,
               (LPTHREAD START ROUTINE) (WP ReaderThread),
               &thread_info[i],
               0, &thread_ID);
       else {
           //创建写者进程
           h_Thread[i] = CreateThread(NULL, 0,
               (LPTHREAD START ROUTINE) (WP WriterThread),
               &thread_info[i],
               0, &thread_ID);
       }
   }
   //等待所有线程结束
   wait_for_all = WaitForMultipleObjects(n_thread, h_Thread, TRUE, -1);
   printf("All reader and writer have finished operating. \n");
//主函数
int main(int argc, char* argv[])
   char ch;
```

readcount = 0;//初始化readcount

```
while (true)
   //打印提示信息
   printf("
               1:Reader Priority\n");
   printf("
               2:Writer Priority\n");
               3:Exit to Windows \n");
   printf("
   printf("Enter your choice(1, 2 or 3):");
   //如果信息不正确,继续输入
   do {
      ch = (char)_getch();
   } while (ch != '1'&&ch != '2'&&ch != '3');
   system("cls");
   //选择3,返回
   if (ch == '3')
      return 0;
   //选择1,读者优先
   else if (ch = '1')
      ReaderPriority("thread.dat");
   //选择2,写者优先
   else
      WriterPriority("thread.dat");
   //结束
   printf("\nPress Any Key To Continue:");
   _getch();
   system("cls");
return 0;
  }
```