作业 7

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1. 设有两个优先级相同的进程 T1, T2 如下。令信号量 S1, S2 的初值为 0, 已知 z=2, 试 问 T1, T2 并发运行结束后 x=? y=? z=?

注:请分析所有可能的情况,并给出结果与相应执行顺序。

答: T2 第三行须在 T1 第三行之后执行,且 T2 第五行须在 T1 第五行之前执行。根据这一原则,有不同的执行顺序。观察语句,发现可能存在相关的语句只有z:=y+1、z:=x+z、y:=z+y 这三条。首先 x:=x+y 肯定在 T1 第三行和第五行之间,且它与同样在 T1 第三行和第五行之间的 z:=y+1 并无相关。而 z:=y+1 和 y:=z+y 的相对位置已经确定.所以只需要讨论 z:=x+z 的位置。

- 1) 如果该语句位于 z:=y+1 之前,则三条相关语句的顺序(由先到后)为 z:=x+z、z:=y+1、y:=z+y,运行结束后(x,y,z)=(5,7,4);
- 2) 如果该语句位于 z:=y+1 之后且位于 y:=z+y 之前,则三条相关语句的顺序(由先到后)为 z:=y+1、z:=x+z、y:=z+y,运行结束后(x,y,z)=(5,12,9);
- **3)** 如果该语句位于 y:=z+y 之后,则三条相关语句的顺序(由先到后)为 z:=y+1、 y:=z+y、z:=x+z,运行结束后(x,y,z)=(5,7,9);
- 2. 银行有 n 个柜员,每个顾客进入银行后先取一个号,并且等着叫号,当一个柜员空闲后,就叫下一个号.

请使用 PV 操作分别实现:

//顾客取号操作 Customer Service

//柜员服务操作 Teller Service

答: C语言风格伪代码设计如下:

```
int counter = n; //信号量: 空闲柜员数
int customer = 0; //信号量: 要服务的顾客数
int Customer_Service(){
    P(counter); //取号,如果柜员有空就直接叫号,否则进入等待队列
    call(); //叫号,相当于顾客到柜台(进 buffer)
    V(customer);
}
int Teller_Service(){
    P(customer);
    serve(); //服务,相当于顾客离开柜台(出 buffer)
    V(counter);
}
```

3. 多个线程的规约(Reduce)操作是把每个线程的结果按照某种运算(符合交换律和结合律)两两合并直到得到最终结果的过程。

试设计管程 monitor 实现一个 8 线程规约的过程,随机初始化 16 个整数,每个线程通过 调用 monitor.getTask 获得 2 个数,相加后,返回一个数 monitor.putResult ,然后再 getTask() 直到全部完成退出,最后打印归约过程和结果。

要求:为了模拟不均衡性,每个加法操作要加上随机的时间扰动,变动区间 $1^{\sim}10$ ms。

提示: 使用 pthread_系列的 cond_wait, cond_signal, mutex 实现管程 使用 rand()函数产生随机数,和随机执行时间。

答:设计代码如下:

```
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#include <unistd.h>
#include <pthread.h>
#include <syscall.h>
#include <stdbool.h>
#include <sys/time.h>
typedef struct {
    int a, b;
} Pair:
typedef struct Node {
    int num;
    struct Node * next;
} Node:
typedef struct {
    int cnt;
    Node * head;
    Node * nail;
} Queue;
void Queue_init(Queue * que) {
    que->cnt = 0;
    que->head = NULL;
    que->nail = NULL;
}
void push(Queue * que, int num) {
    Node * new node = malloc(sizeof(Node));
    new node->num = num;
```

```
if (que->head == NULL) {
        que->head = new_node;
        que->nail = new_node;
        new_node->next = NULL;
    } else {
        que->nail->next = new_node;
        que->nail = new_node;
    }
    que\rightarrowcnt += 1;
}
int pop(Queue * que) {
    Node * old_node = que->head;
    int res = old node->num;
    if (old_node->next == NULL) {
        que->head = NULL;
        que->nail = NULL;
    } else {
        que->head = old_node->next;
    que\rightarrowcnt -= 1;
    free(old_node);
    return res;
}
int Queue_print(Queue * que) {
    for (Node * p = que->head; p != NULL; p = p->next) {
        printf("%d ", p->num);
    printf("\n");
}
typedef struct {
    Queue que;
    pthread_mutex_t lock;
    pthread_cond_t can_reduce;
    int remind_task;
} Monitor;
Monitor task_monitor;
void Monitor_init(Monitor * p) {
    p->remind_task = 15;///////////
    Queue_init(&p->que);
```

```
for (int i = 0; i < 16; i++) \{///////
        push(\&p-)que, rand()\%100);
    pthread_mutex_init(&p->lock, NULL);
}
bool Monitor_getTask(Monitor * p, Pair * result) {
    pthread_mutex_lock(&p->lock);
    if (p-) remind_task (= 0) {
        pthread_mutex_unlock(&p->lock);
        return false;
    }//no task to do
    p->remind_task -= 1;
    while (p-)que.cnt < 2) {
        pthread_cond_wait(&p->can_reduce, &p->lock);
    }//still have tasks to do, but nums in queue are not enough
    //wait until other threads put res into queue
    result->a = pop(&p->que);
    result->b = pop(p->que);
    printf("get task: %d, %d\n", result->a, result->b);
    pthread_mutex_unlock(&p->lock);
    return true;
}
void Monitor_putResult(Monitor * p, int res) {
    pthread_mutex_lock(&p->lock);
    push(&p->que, res);
    printf("put result: %d\n", res);
    printf("The queue now is ");
    Queue_print(&task_monitor.que);
    pthread_cond_signal(&p->can_reduce);//tell other threads
    pthread_mutex_unlock(&p->lock);
}
void * func_thread_reduce(void * arg) {
    Pair task:
```

```
while (1) {
        bool get_task = Monitor_getTask(&task_monitor, &task);
        if (!get_task) {
            printf("A thread finished!\n");
            return NULL;
        }
        sleep((rand()\%10)/1000); //random time delay: 1^{\sim}10ms
        int res = task.a + task.b;
        Monitor_putResult(&task_monitor, res);
    return NULL;
}
int main() {
    Monitor_init(&task_monitor);
    printf("The initial 16 integers are:\n");
    Queue_print(&task_monitor.que);
    printf("Processing...\n");
    pthread_t thread[8];
    for (int i = 0; i < 8; i++) {
        pthread_create(thread + i, NULL, func_thread_reduce, NULL);
    for (int i = 0; i < 8; i++) {
        pthread_join(thread[i], NULL);
    }
    printf("\nPass\nThe final result is: ");
    Queue_print(&task_monitor.que);
    return 0;
```

运行结果如下: (初始化的随机数范围为 0~100, 每次 push 两数之和入队之后都会打印一遍当前队列)

```
ubuntu@ubuntu:~/Desktop$ ./hw
The initial 16 integers are:
83 86 77 15 93 35 86 92 49 21 62 27 90 59 63 26
Processing...
get task: 83, 86
get task: 77, 15
get task: 93, 35
get task: 86, 92
get task: 49, 21
put result: 128
The queue now is 62 27 90 59 63 26 128
get task: 62, 27
put result: 92
The queue now is 90 59 63 26 128 92
get task: 90, 59
put result: 169
The queue now is 63 26 128 92 169
get task: 63, 26
put result: 70
The queue now is 128 92 169 70
get task: 128, 92
put result: 178
The queue now is 169 70 178
get task: 169, 70
put result: 89
The queue now is 178 89
get task: 178, 89
put result: 149
The queue now is 149
put result: 89
The queue now is 149 89
A thread finished!
get task: 149, 89
put result: 267
The queue now is 267
A thread finished!
put result: 239
The queue now is 267 239
A thread finished!
put result: 220
The queue now is 267 239 220
A thread finished!
get task: 267, 239
put result: 238
The queue now is 220 238
A thread finished!
get task: 220, 238
put result: 506
The queue now is 506
A thread finished!
put result: 458
The queue now is 506 458
A thread finished!
get task: 506, 458
put result: 964
The queue now is 964
A thread finished!
Pass
The final result is: 964
ubuntu@ubuntu:~/Desktop$
```