生产者消费者问题

杨朝辉

PB17071433

2019/11/24

模拟方式

- 利用Java中对"管程"这一系统原语的支持实现了临界区避免竞争条件,成功模拟了该问题。该程序是借助Java中的synchronized关键字实现的。
- 另外,也通过信号量的方式来控制线程间的同步互斥问题,同样成功模拟了生产消费问题。实际中是借助Java内置的处理多线程并发的concurrent包中的Semaphore实现的。

运行结果

管程方式

以下为基于管程原语模拟的缓冲区大小50、生产商品数量上限500时该问题的运行结果(生产的生产/消费记录文件),其中按照时间(精确到毫秒)先后记录了生产和消费记录。

```
producing NO.0 item at 2019-11-24 17:12:23:586
producing NO.1 item at 2019-11-24 17:12:23:652
consuming NO.0 item at 2019-11-24 17:12:23:652
consuming NO.1 item at 2019-11-24 17:12:23:653
producing NO.2 item at 2019-11-24 17:12:23:659
consuming NO.2 item at 2019-11-24 17:12:23:664
producing NO.3 item at 2019-11-24 17:12:23:667
producing NO.4 item at 2019-11-24 17:12:23:672
consuming NO.3 item at 2019-11-24 17:12:23:675
producing NO.5 item at 2019-11-24 17:12:23:681
consuming NO.4 item at 2019-11-24 17:12:23:682
consuming NO.5 item at 2019-11-24 17:12:23:685
producing NO.6 item at 2019-11-24 17:12:23:691
consuming NO.6 item at 2019-11-24 17:12:23:700
producing NO.7 item at 2019-11-24 17:12:23:700
consuming NO.7 item at 2019-11-24 17:12:23:707
producing NO.8 item at 2019-11-24 17:12:23:709
```

```
consuming NO.488 item at 2019-11-24 17:12:26:726
g87 consuming NO.489 item at 2019-11-24 17:12:26:729
g88 producing NO.497 item at 2019-11-24 17:12:26:733
g89 producing NO.498 item at 2019-11-24 17:12:26:735
g90 consuming NO.490 item at 2019-11-24 17:12:26:738
g91 producing NO.499 item at 2019-11-24 17:12:26:742
g92 consuming NO.491 item at 2019-11-24 17:12:26:745
g93 consuming NO.491 item at 2019-11-24 17:12:26:745
g94 consuming NO.492 item at 2019-11-24 17:12:26:757
g95 consuming NO.493 item at 2019-11-24 17:12:26:757
g96 consuming NO.494 item at 2019-11-24 17:12:26:770
g97 consuming NO.495 item at 2019-11-24 17:12:26:777
g98 consuming NO.496 item at 2019-11-24 17:12:26:777
g99 consuming NO.498 item at 2019-11-24 17:12:26:780
g00 consuming NO.499 item at 2019-11-24 17:12:26:785
```

信号量方式

以下为基于信号量同步原语的同样参数的模拟结果。

```
producing NO.0 item at 2019-11-24 19:39:42:071
consuming NO.0 item at 2019-11-24 19:39:42:126
producing NO.1 item at 2019-11-24 19:39:42:129
consuming NO.1 item at 2019-11-24 19:39:42:136
producing NO.2 item at 2019-11-24 19:39:42:138
consuming NO.2 item at 2019-11-24 19:39:42:140
producing NO.3 item at 2019-11-24 19:39:42:140
producing NO.4 item at 2019-11-24 19:39:42:145
consuming NO.3 item at 2019-11-24 19:39:42:149
producing NO.5 item at 2019-11-24 19:39:42:149
producing NO.6 item at 2019-11-24 19:39:42:151
producing NO.7 item at 2019-11-24 19:39:42:154
consuming NO.4 item at 2019-11-24 19:39:42:155
consuming NO.5 item at 2019-11-24 19:39:42:160
consuming NO.6 item at 2019-11-24 19:39:42:161
producing NO.8 item at 2019-11-24 19:39:42:162
producing NO.9 item at 2019-11-24 19:39:42:162
consuming NO.7 item at 2019-11-24 19:39:42:169
producing NO.10 item at 2019-11-24 19:39:42:172
```

其他结论

信号量实现方式中,核心程序结构如下,这样运行结果正常,并未发生竞争条件。

```
static class Producer extends Thread{
2
        @override
3
        public void run(){
4
             int item = 0;
5
            while (id < LIMIT) {</pre>
6
                 item = produceItem();
 7
                 empty.acquire();// 1
8
                 mutex.acquire();// 2
9
10
                 insertItem(item);
```

```
11
12
               mutex.release();// 1
13
               full.release();// 2
          }
14
15
        }
16 // ...
17 }
18
19 static class Consumer extends Thread {
20
       @override
            public void run() {
21
22
           int item;
           while (true) {
23
24
               full.acquire();// 1
25
               mutex.acquire();// 2
26
27
               item = removeItem();
28
29
               mutex.release();// 1
               empty.release();// 2
31
32
               if (item == LIMIT - 1) break;
33
          }
      }
34
35 // ...
36 }
```

当把如上 1、2 代码段互换位置时,运行结果就会存在竞争条件。如下图,写入生产消费记录的第一段后程序便发生阻塞,不再运行,即Producer和Consumer线程发生死锁。此处,当Producer运行生产记录时,该过程随机sleep了0-10毫秒,CPU被Consumer线程占用,Consumer并不是先检测缓冲区是否已经存在item,便先执行down(mutex)进入临界区,接着down(full)时发生阻塞;如此一来Producer线程down(mutex)时便不能访问缓冲区,从而造成死锁。

```
producing NO.0 item at 2019-11-24 19:36:04:790
```

可见Java实现线程并发确实是较为容易和安全的,但对管程的设计、对信号量访问的把控能力同样对编程者提出了要求。