

# 并行计算

课程实验报告

实验名称: Python 并发编程

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## 软件学院本科生《弃行计算》

# 课程实验报告

#### 一、实验名称

第 4 次实验: Python 并发编程

### 二、实验日期

2018年6月27日 软件学院实验室 G346

#### 三、实验学生

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#### 四、实验目的

本次实验通过展示 2 个简单的多线程应用场景,编写了实现其业务逻辑的 Python 多线程程序。学习了通过继承 threading. Thread 类,然后重载 run 方法来实现多线程,以及学会了 Python 多线程锁的简单应用,理解了基本 Python 多线程编程思想,掌握了 Python 基础并发程序设计的方法。

# 五、实验内容

题目一:

四个售票窗口同时出售30张电影票。

#### 题目二:

两个人张三与李四,通过一个同一个账户,张三在柜台取钱,李四在 ATM 机取钱。

#### 六、程序思路、结构

#### 题目一:

电影票的票数使用同一个静态值,不同售票窗口对象操作的均为该静态变量;

为了不出现不同柜台卖出同一张票的情况,要用到 Python 多线程同步锁,需要使用 threading.Lock()创建一个 lock 对象;

创建售票窗口类 BoxOffice 继承 threading.Thread 类,该类构造时使用 threading.Thread.\_\_init\_\_(self)实现线程的初始化,同时使用 self.setName()赋予售票窗口号,在 BoxOffice 类中重写 run()方法,在 run()方法中进行售票操作;

进行售票操作时使用同步锁,即:任意一个窗口正在出售某张票时,其他窗口必须 先等待该窗口卖出这张票,完成其完整售票流程。

每个窗口对象的 run()方法循环执行,对某张电影票操作前 lock.acquire()加锁,操作完成后 lock.release()解锁;

创建 4 个线程模拟 4 个售票窗口, 使用 start()方法启动线程。

#### 题目二:

创建一个Bank类(用于存放账户金额,并提供柜台取钱和ATM机取钱两种方法)、 一个张三类 (代表在柜台取钱)、一个李四类 (代表在ATM机取钱);

Bank 类中提供的两种取钱方法,方法内部对账户金额进行操作前有加锁操作 self.lock.acquire(),操作后有解锁操作 self.lock.release();

Bank 类构造时初始化了账户金额,并使用 self.lock = threading.Lock()创建了线程同步锁;

两种取钱方法对同一账户进行取钱操作,故创建同一个静态值作为账户金额;

张三类的构造函数和李四类的构造函数传入的是同一个 Bank 类的对象, 说明它们操作的是同一账户;

张三类和李四类均继承 threading.Thread 类,重写了其 run()方法,循环执行取钱操作;

创建 2 个线程模拟张三和李四的同时取款, start()启动线程。

#### 七、程序代码

题目一:

```
import time
class BoxOffice(threading.Thread):
   def run(self):
       global ticket
       while ticket > 0:
          lock.acquire() # 加锁
          if ticket > 0: #排除进入 while 后 ticket 被其他线程更改为
              print(self.getName()+' sells ticket '+str(ticket))
          lock.release() # 解锁
          time. sleep(0.1) # 每次售票完毕后休眠 100ms
   ticket = 30 # 共30 张电影票
   lock = threading.Lock() # 创建锁
   threads = []
       threads.append(BoxOffice(i + 1))
      t.start()
```

```
题目二:
```

```
import threading
import time
class Bank:
       self.lock = threading.Lock() # 创建锁
   def counter withdraw(self, money1):
       self.lock.acquire() # 加锁
       self.lock.release() # 解锁
   def atm_withdraw(self, money2):
       self.lock.release() # 解锁
class ZhangSan(threading.Thread):
       threading. Thread. init (self)
   def run(self):
           self.bank.counter withdraw(100) # 柜台取钱 100
           time. sleep(0.05)
class LiSi(threading.Thread):
   def run(self):
       while self. bank. money >= 300:
           self.bank.atm_withdraw(300) # ATM 取钱 300
           time. sleep(0.1)
```

```
if __name__ == '__main__':
    account = Bank()

p1 = ZhangSan(account)
    p2 = LiSi(account)
    p1. start()
    p2. start()
```

#### 八、实验结果

#### 题目一:

```
Window 1 sells ticket 30
Window 2 sells ticket 29
Window 3 sells ticket 28
Window 4 sells ticket 27
Window 3 sells ticket 26
Window 2 sells ticket 25
Window 1 sells ticket 24
Window 4 sells ticket 23
Window 4 sells ticket 22
Window 3 sells ticket 21
Window 1 sells ticket 20
Window 2 sells ticket 19
Window 1 sells ticket 18
Window 3 sells ticket 17
Window 2 sells ticket 16
Window 4 sells ticket 15
Window 1 sells ticket 14
Window 4 sells ticket 13
Window 2 sells ticket 12
Window 3 sells ticket 11
Window 1 sells ticket 10
Window 2 sells ticket 9
Window 3 sells ticket 8
Window 4 sells ticket 7
Window 1 sells ticket 6
Window 2 sells ticket 5
Window 4 sells ticket 4
Window 3 sells ticket 3
Window 1 sells ticket 2
Window 2 sells ticket 1
```

从程序运行结果可知,4个售票窗口线程同时卖票,不同窗口卖出不同的票,没有出现卖出同一张票的情况。

#### 题目二:

ZhangSan gets \$100 from counter, and remains \$4900 in the account LiSi gets \$300 from ATM, and remains \$4600 in the account ZhangSan gets \$100 from counter, and remains \$4500 in the account ZhangSan gets \$100 from counter, and remains \$4400 in the account LiSi gets \$300 from ATM, and remains \$4100 in the account ZhangSan gets \$100 from counter, and remains \$4000 in the account ZhangSan gets \$100 from counter, and remains \$3900 in the account LiSi gets \$300 from ATM, and remains \$3600 in the account ZhangSan gets \$100 from counter, and remains \$3500 in the account LiSi gets \$300 from ATM, and remains \$3200 in the account ZhangSan gets \$100 from counter, and remains \$3100 in the account ZhangSan gets \$100 from counter, and remains \$3000 in the account LiSi gets \$300 from ATM, and remains \$2700 in the account ZhangSan gets \$100 from counter, and remains \$2600 in the account ZhangSan gets \$100 from counter, and remains \$2500 in the account LiSi gets \$300 from ATM, and remains \$2200 in the account ZhangSan gets \$100 from counter, and remains \$2100 in the account ZhangSan gets \$100 from counter, and remains \$2000 in the account LiSi gets \$300 from ATM, and remains \$1700 in the account ZhangSan gets \$100 from counter, and remains \$1600 in the account ZhangSan gets \$100 from counter, and remains \$1500 in the account LiSi gets \$300 from ATM, and remains \$1200 in the account ZhangSan gets \$100 from counter, and remains \$1100 in the account ZhangSan gets \$100 from counter, and remains \$1000 in the account LiSi gets \$300 from ATM, and remains \$700 in the account ZhangSan gets \$100 from counter, and remains \$600 in the account ZhangSan gets \$100 from counter, and remains \$500 in the account LiSi gets \$300 from ATM, and remains \$200 in the account ZhangSan gets \$100 from counter, and remains \$100 in the account ZhangSan gets \$100 from counter, and remains \$0 in the account

从程序运行结果可知, 张三和李四同时调用 Bank 类的不同方法对同一账户进行取款, 由于取款过程有同步锁, 无法多个线程同时对账户金额进行更改操作, 因此没有出现账户金额的一致性问题。

# 九、总结建议

经过本次实验,我对并发程序设计的原理加深了认识;对并发程序设计时需要注意的同步问题、一致性问题(如 threading.Lock()创建锁)有了进一步了解;同时更加熟悉 Python 语言在多线程编程方面的编程模式(如继承 threading.Thread 并重写 run()方法),进而提高了个人的 Python 编程能力。