

渤海大学学生实验报告

(信息科学与技术学院)

实验课课程名称: 操作系统

实验室 房间号	工科楼C504	日期 时间	2022年10月14日 第(3.4)节		
年级、班	20级11班	学号	20012349	姓名	孙达明
实验项目 名称	经典进程同步问题-生产者消费者			指导教师	孙德才
实验环境	PC兼容机, windows系统, C++			成绩	
实验目的	通过编写经典进程同步问题, 加强对信号量概念的理解				

【实验内容】(算法、程序、步骤、数据记录与计算、实验结果和讨论等)

1. 阅读 mutex.c 和 prestu.c 中实现进程的创建, 互斥和信号量的创建和使用函数。
2. 用记录型信号量模拟生产者消费者问题的程序。

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <time.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <windows.h>
#define N 5
typedef int buffer-item;
struct v { int i;
buffer-item buffer[i];
buffer-item out=0, in=0;
HANDLE WINAPI producer (PVOID param) {
    int nextp;
    struct v data = *(struct v *) param;
    srand (unsigned) time(NULL) + data.i + 1;
    while(1) {
        sleep(100);
        nextp = rand();
        waitforsingleobject(empty INFINITE);
```

```
waitforsingleobject(mutex, INFINITE);
buffer[in] = nextp;
in = (in + 1) % N;
printf("生产者%d, 生产产品%d, 加入缓冲",
data.i, nextp);
ReleaseMutex(mutex);
ReleaseSemaphore(Full, 1, NULL);
}
```



```
DWORD WINAPI consumer (ProLP, Param) {
```

```
    int nextc;
```

```
    struct rdata = *(struct rx) Param;
```

```
    strand(unsigned) time(NULL) + data.i + i + 1);
```

```
    while(1) {
```

```
        waitforsingleobject(full, INFINITE);
```

```
        waitforsingleobject(mutex, INFINITE);
```

```
        next = buffer[out];
```

```
        out = (out + 1) % N;
```

```
        printf("消费者%ld取产品%ld并消费了", rdata.i, nextc);
```

```
        ReleaseSemaphore(empty, 1, NULL);
```

```
        sleep(1000);
```

```
    } int main (int argc, char *arg[]) {
```

```
        int sleeptime, pnum, cnum;
```

```
        DWORD * ThreadIdP, * ThreadIdT;
```

```
        struct v * countP, * countC;
```

```
        HANDLE * ThreadHandleP, * ThreadHANDLEC;
```

```
        sleeptime = 2000;
```

```
        pnum = 3, cnum = 3;
```

```
        ThreadHandle P = (HANDLE *) malloc (pnum * sizeof (HANDLE));
```

```
        ThreadHandleC = (HANDLE *) malloc (cnum * sizeof (HANDLE));
```

```
        ThreadHANDLEIP = (DWORD *) malloc (pnum * sizeof (DWORD));
```

```
        ThreadIdC = (HANDLE *) malloc (cnum * sizeof (HANDLE));
```

```
        // 创建信号量
```

```
        mutex = createmutex (NULL, FALSE, NULL);
```

```
        empty = createSemaphore (NULL, N, N, NULL);
```

```
        full = createSemaphore (NULL, N, N, NULL);
```

```
        For (i = 0; i < pnum; i++) {
```

```
            countP[i] = i + 1;
```

```
            ThreadHandle P[i] = CreateThread (NULL, 0, producer, &countP[i], 0, &ThreadIdP[i]);
```

```
        } for (i = 0; i < pnum; i++) {
```

```
            count[i], j = i + 1;
```

```
            ThreadHandle[i] = CreateThread (NULL, 0, pnum, sumner & count[i], 0, &ThreadId[i]);
```

```
            sleep (sleeptime);
```

```
            getch ();
```

```
            return 0;
```

```
        }
```

实验结果:

生产者3生产了产品18190并加入缓冲池!

消费者1取出产品18190并消费了

教师签字:

年 月 日