得分

第六题.请结合教材第十二章"并发编程"的有关知识回答问题(15分)

"生产者-消费者"问题是并发编程中的经典问题。本题中,考虑如下场景:

- a. 所有生产者和所有消费者共享同一个 buffer
- b. 生产者、消费者各有 NUM WORKERS 个(大于一个)
- c. buffer 的容量为 BUF SIZE, 初始情况下 buffer 为空
- d. 每个生产者向 buffer 中添加一个 item; 若 buffer 满,则生产者等待 buffer 中有空槽时才能添加元素
- e. 每个消费者从 buffer 中取走一个 item; 若 buffer 空,则消费者等待 buffer 中有 item 时才能取走元素
- 1. 阅读以下代码并回答问题(**代码阅读提示: 主要关注 producer 和 consumer** 两个函数)

```
1./* Producer-Consumer Problem (Solution 1) */
3. #include "csapp.h"
4.
5. #define BUF SIZE 3
6. #define NUM WORKERS 50
7. #define MAX SLEEP SEC 10
8.
9. volatile
        static int items = 0; /* How many items are there in t
        he buffer */
10.
11.
        static sem t mutex; /* Mutual Exclusion */
        static sem t empty; /* How many empty slots are there
12.
        in the buffer */
13.
        static sem t full; /* How many items are there in the
        buffer */
14.
15.
        static void sync var init() {
16.
            Sem init(&mutex, 0, 1);
17.
            /* Initially, there is no item in the buffer */
18.
            Sem_init(&empty, 0, BUF SIZE);
19.
20.
            Sem init(&full, 0, 0);
21.
22.
23.
        static void *producer(void *num) {
24.
            (1);
            2);
25.
26.
27.
            /* Critical section begins */
            Sleep(rand() % MAX SLEEP SEC);
28.
29.
            items++;
30.
            /* Critical section ends */
31.
32.
            V(&mutex);
33.
            V(&full);
```

```
34.
 35.
            return NULL;
 36.
 37.
 38.
        static void *consumer(void *num) {
 39.
            (3);
            4);
 40.
 41.
            /* Critical section begins */
 42.
 43.
            Sleep(rand() % MAX SLEEP SEC);
            items--;
 44.
 45.
            /* Critical section ends */
 46.
 47.
            V(&mutex);
 48.
            V(&empty);
 49.
 50.
            return NULL;
 51.
 52.
 53.
        int main() {
 54.
            sync_var_init();
 55.
 56.
            pthread t pid producer[NUM WORKERS];
 57.
            pthread t pid consumer[NUM WORKERS];
 58.
 59.
           for (int i = 0; i < NUM WORKERS; i++) {
 60.
                Pthread create(&pid producer[i], NULL, produce
        r, (void *)i);
 61.
                Pthread create (&pid consumer[i], NULL, consume
        r, (void *)i);
 62.
 63.
            for (int i = 0; i < NUM WORKERS; i++) {
 64.
 65.
                Pthread join(pid producer[i], NULL);
 66.
                Pthread join(pid consumer[i], NULL);
 67.
            }
 68.
    补全代码(请从以下选项中选择,可重复选择,每个1分,共4分)
a)
      (24 行)
(1)
(2)
        (25 行)
(3)
        (39行)
(4)
        (40 行)
选项:
Α.
    P(&mutex)
В.
    P(&empty)
C. P(&full)
    如果交换 24 行与 25 行 (两个 P 操作), (单选, 2 分)
b)
    有可能死锁
Α.
В.
    有可能饥饿
    既不会死锁,也不会饥饿
С.
```

- c) 交换 32、33 行(两个 V 操作)是否可能造成同步错误? (2分)
- A. 可能
- B. 不可能
- d) rand 函数是不是线程安全的? (1分)
- A. 是
- B. 不是

28 行与 43 行对 rand 函数的使用是否会导致竞争? (1分)

- A. 会
- B. 不会

已知 rand 函数的实现如下

来源:

https://github.com/begriffs/libc/blob/master/stdlib.h https://github.com/begriffs/libc/blob/master/stdlib.c

```
1. #define RAND_MAX 32767
2.
3. unsigned long _Randomseed = 1;
4.
5. int rand() {
6.    _Randomseed = _Randomseed * 1103515425 + 12345;
7.    return (unsigned int) (_Randomseed>>16) & RAND_MAX;
8. }
9.
10. void srand(unsigned int seed) {
11.    _Randomseed = seed;
12. }
```

2. 考虑"生产者-消费者"问题的另一种解法(代码阅读提示: 12-69 行之外 均与上一种解法相同)

```
1. /* Producer-Consumer Problem (Solution 2) */
2.
3. #include "csapp.h"
4.
5. #define BUF SIZE 3
6. #define NUM WORKERS 50
7. #define MAX SLEEP SEC 10
8.
9. volatile
        static int items = 0; /* How many items are there in t
        he buffer */
10.
                                      /* Mutual Exclusion */
11. static sem t mutex;
12. static sem t sem waiting producer; /* Wait for empty slots *
13. static sem t sem waiting consumer; /* Wait for available ite
        ms */
15. volatile static int num_waiting_producer = 0;
16. volatile static int num waiting consumer = 0;
```

```
17.
18. static void sync var init() {
19. Sem init(&mutex, 0, 1);
20.
       Sem init (&sem waiting producer, 0, 1);
21.
22.
       Sem init(&sem waiting consumer, 0, 1);
23.}
24.
25. static void *producer(void *num) {
      P(&mutex);
27.
       while (items == BUF SIZE) {
28.
           num waiting producer++;
29.
           (2);
           (3);
30.
31.
           P(&mutex);
32.
33.
34.
       /* Critical section begins */
35.
       Sleep(rand() % MAX SLEEP SEC);
36.
       items++;
37.
       /* Critical section ends */
38.
39.
       if (num waiting consumer > 0) {
           num waiting consumer --;
40.
41.
            V(&sem waiting consumer);
42.
43.
       V(&mutex);
44.
45.
       return NULL;
46.}
47.
48. static void *consumer(void *num) {
       P(&mutex);
      while (items == 0) {
50.
51.
            num waiting consumer++;
52.
           4);
53.
           (5);
54.
           P(&mutex);
55.
       }
56.
57.
       /* Critical section begins */
58.
       Sleep(rand() % MAX SLEEP SEC);
59.
       items--;
60.
       /* Critical section ends */
61.
62.
       if (num waiting producer > 0) {
63.
       num waiting producer--;
64.
            V(&sem_waiting_producer);
65.
66.
       V(&mutex);
67.
68.
       return NULL;
69.}
70.
71. int main() {
72. sync var init();
73.
```

```
74. pthread t pid producer[NUM WORKERS];
75.
      pthread t pid consumer[NUM WORKERS];
76.
      for (int i = 0; i < NUM_WORKERS; i++) {</pre>
77.
          Pthread create(&pid producer[i], NULL, producer, (vo
          Pthread create(&pid consumer[i], NULL, consumer, (vo
79.
        id *)i);
80.
81.
82.
      for (int i = 0; i < NUM WORKERS; i++) {</pre>
          Pthread_join(pid_producer[i], NULL);
83.
84.
          Pthread_join(pid_consumer[i], NULL);
85.
       }
86.}
    补全代码(请从以下选项中选择,④⑤无需填写,每个1分,共3分)
a)
① (21、22 行)
       (29行)
    (30 行)
(3)
选项:
Α.
   0
В.
С.
    P(&sem waiting producer)
    V(&mutex)
    如果 27 行和 50 行的 while 换成 if,是否可能造成同步错误?
b)
    可能
Α.
    不可能
В.
```