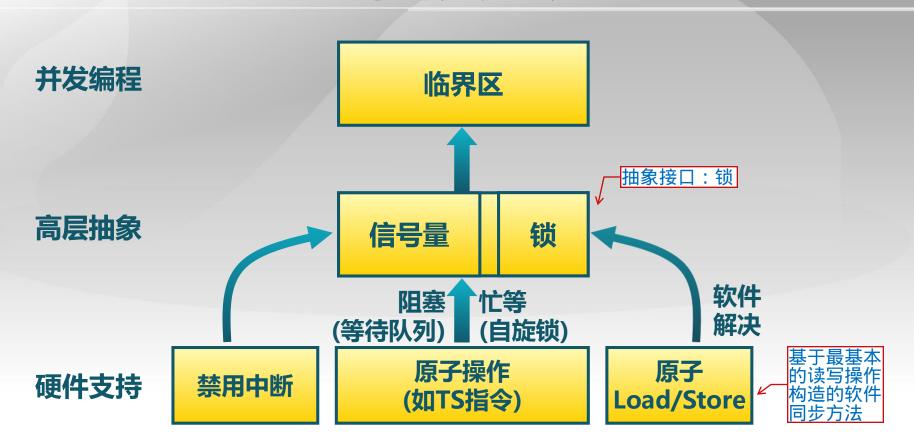


#### 回顾

- 并发问题
  - □多线程并发导致资源竞争
- 同步概念
  - □ 协调多线程对共享数据的访问
  - ▶ 任何时刻只能有一个线程执行临界区代码
- 确保同步正确的方法
  - □ 底层硬件支持
  - ■高层次的编程抽象



# 信号量(semaphore)

- 信号量是操作系统提供的一种协调 共享资源访问的方法
  - 软件同步是<mark>平等线程</mark>间的一种同步协商机制
  - □ OS是管理者, 地位高于进程
  - □ 用信号量表示系统资源的数量
- 由Dijkstra在20世纪60年代提出
- 早期的操作系统的主要同步机制
  - □ 现在很少用(但还是非常重要在 计算机科学研究)

# 信号量(semaphore)

申请资源时使用

- 信号量是一种抽象数据类型
  - □ 由一个整形 (sem)变量和两个原子操作组成
  - - ■sem減1
    - ☑如sem<0, 进入等待, 否则继续
  - **▶ V()** (Verhoog (荷兰语增加))
    - sem加1
    - □如sem≤0,唤醒一个等待进程
- 信号量与铁路的类比
  - □ 2个站台的车站
  - 2个资源的信号量



#### 信号量的特性

- 信号量是被保护的整数变量
  - □ 初始化完成后,只能通过P()和V()操作修改
  - □ 由操作系统保证,PV操作是原子操作
- P() 可能阻塞, V()不会阻塞
- 通常假定信号量是"公平的"
  - □ 线程不会被无限期阻塞在P()操作
  - 假定信号量等待按先进先出排队

由于操作系统的作用,实际应用时会设置等待最长时限的参数,超时错误返回

等待队列FIF0

#### 自旋锁能否实现先进先出?

不能,需要占用CPU随时查

#### 信号量的实现

现在由操作系统保护 这段代码不会被中断

```
classSemaphore {
int sem;
WaitQueue q;
}
```

```
Semaphore::P() {
    sem--;
    if (sem < 0) {
        Add this thread t to q;
        block(p);
    }
}</pre>
```

```
Semaphore::V() {
    sem++;
    if (sem<=0) {
        Remove a thread t from q;
        wakeup(t);
    }
}</pre>
```





#### 信号量分类

- 可分为两种信号量
  - □ 二进制信号量:资源数目为0或1
  - □ 资源信号量:资源数目为任何非负值
  - □ 两者等价
    - ■基于一个可以实现另一个
- 信号量的使用
  - □互斥访问
    - ▶ 临界区的互斥访问控制
  - ▶ 条件同步
    - ▶ 线程间的事件等待

#### 用信号量实现临界区的互斥访问

#### 每个临界区设置一个信号量, 其初值为1

```
mutex = new Semaphore(1);

mutex->P();
Critical Section;
mutex->V();
```

- 必须成对使用P()操作和V()操作
  - P()操作保证互斥访问临界资源
  - V()操作在使用后释放临界资源
  - **▶ PV操作不能次序错误、重复或遗漏**

#### 用信号量实现条件同步

#### 每个条件同步设置一个信号量,其初值为0

```
condition = new Semaphore(0);
```

#### 线程A

# ... M ... condition->P(); ... N ...

#### 线程B

```
... X ...
condition->V();
... Y ...
```

实现条件等待: -线程B执行完X模块, 线程A才能执行N模块

#### 生产者-消费者问题



- 有界缓冲区的生产者-消费者问题描述
  - □ 一个或多个生产者在生成数据后放在一个缓冲区里
  - ■单个消费者从缓冲区取出数据处理
  - ▶ 任何时刻只能有一个生产者或消费者可访问缓冲区

#### 用信号量解决生产者-消费者问题

对应互斥关系

缓冲区是临界区

- 问题分析
  - □ 任何时刻只能有一个线程操作缓冲区 (互斥访问)
  - □ 缓冲区空时, 消费者必须等待生产者 (条件同步)
  - □ 缓冲区满时, 生产者必须等待消费者 (条件同步)
- 用信号量描述每个约束
  - □ 二进制信号量mutex ✓
  - **▶** 资源信号量fullBuffers
  - **■** 资源信号量emptyBuffers

#### 用信号量解决生产者-消费者问题

```
Class BoundedBuffer {
    mutex = new Semaphore(1);
    fullBuffers = new Semaphore(0);
    emptyBuffers = new Semaphore(n);
}
```

```
BoundedBuffer::Deposit(c) {
    emptyBuffers->P();
    mutex->P();
    Add c to the buffer;
    mutex->V();
    fullBuffers->V();
}
```

```
BoundedBuffer::Remove(c) {
    fullBuffers->P();
    mutex->P();
    Remove c from buffer;
    mutex->V();
    emptyBuffers->V();
}
```

■ P、V操作的顺序有影响吗?<

有影响,若调换顺序会造成死锁。 因为要先检查空或满再申请互斥访问; 若先申请互斥访问,已经占用了临界资源

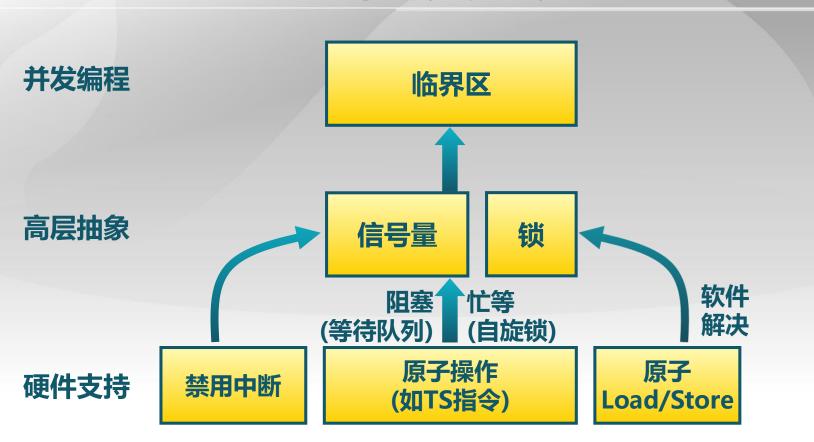
#### 使用信号量的困难

- 读/开发代码比较困难
  - □ 程序员需要能运用信号量机制
- 容易出错
  - ▶ 使用的信号量已经被另一个线程占用
  - □忘记释放信号量
- 不能够处理死锁问题 <

必须在写程序 时处理此问题

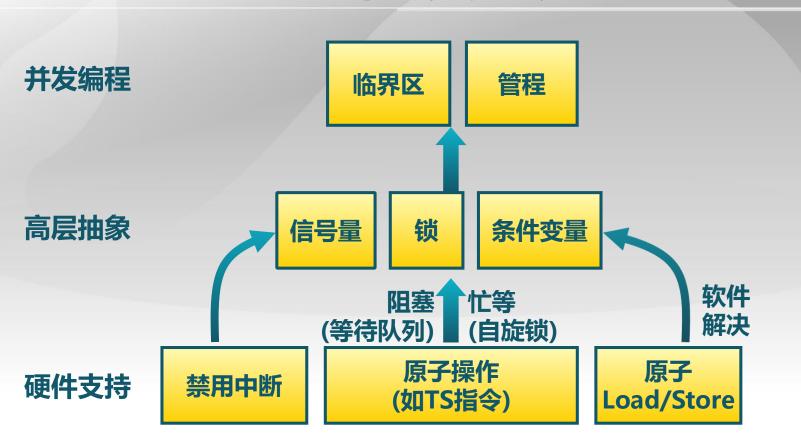






在生产者消费者问题中,信号量 的PV操作是分散在生产/消费两 个不同进程中,配对比较困难

试将配对的PV操作集中即为管 程,一种并发程序的编程方法 并发编程 管程 临界区 高层抽象 信号量 锁 软件 忙等 阻塞 解决 (自旋锁) (等待队列) 原子操作 原子 硬件支持 禁用中断 (如TS指令) **Load/Store** 

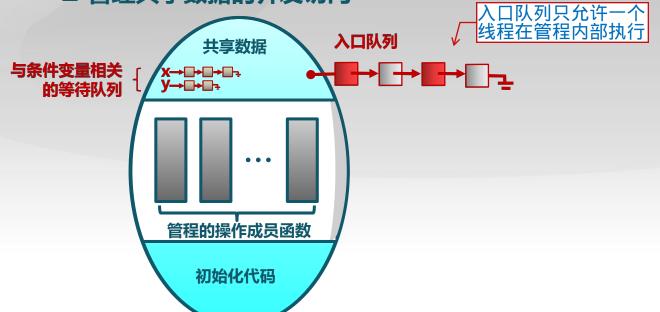


#### 管程 (Moniter)

- 管程是一种用于多线程互斥访问共享资源的程序结构
  - 采用面向对象方法,简化了线程间的同步控制
  - □ 任一时刻最多只有一个线程执行管程代码
  - □ 正在管程中的线程可临时放弃管程的互斥访问, 等待事件出现时恢复
- 管程的使用
  - 在对象/模块中, 收集相关共享数据
  - □ 定义访问共享数据的方法

#### 管程的组成

- 一个锁
  - ▶ 控制管程代码的互斥访问
- 0或者多个条件变量
  - 管理共享数据的并发访问



# 条件变量 (Condition Variable)

- 条件变量是管程内的等待机制
  - □ 进入管程的线程因资源被占用而进入等待状态□ 每个条件变量表示一种等待原因,对应一个等
  - □ 每个条件变量表示一种等待原因,对应一个等待队列
- Wait()操作
  - □ 将自己阻塞在等待队列中
  - 唤醒一个等待者或释放管程的互斥访问
- Signal()操作
  - □ 将等待队列中的一个线程唤醒
  - □ 如果等待队列为空,则等同空操作

```
Class Condition {
    int numWaiting = 0;
    WaitQueue q;
}
```

```
Class Condition {
    int numWaiting = 0;
    WaitQueue q;
}
```

```
Condition::Wait(lock) {
    numWaiting++;
}
Condition::Signal() {
    pure the second of the second of
```

```
Class Condition {
    int numWaiting = 0;
    WaitQueue q;
}
```

```
Condition::Wait(lock) {
    numWaiting++;
    Add this thread t to q;
}
```

```
Condition::Signal() {
}
```

```
Class Condition {
    int numWaiting = 0;
    WaitQueue q;
}
```

```
Condition::Wait(lock) {
    numWaiting++;
    Add this thread t to q;
    release(lock);
    schedule(); //need mutex
}
```

```
Condition::Signal() {
}
```

```
Class Condition {
    int numWaiting = 0;
    WaitQueue q;
}
```

```
Condition::Wait(lock) {
    numWaiting++;
    Add this thread t to q;
    release(lock);
    schedule(); //need mutex
    require(lock);
}
```

```
Condition::Signal() {
}
```

```
Class Condition {
    int numWaiting = 0;
    WaitQueue q;
}
```

```
Condition::Wait(lock) {
    numWaiting++;
    Add this thread t to q;
    release(lock);
    schedule(); //need mutex
    require(lock);
}
```

```
Condition::Signal() {
   if (numWaiting > 0) {
    }
}
```

```
Class Condition {
    int numWaiting = 0;
    WaitQueue q;
}
```

```
Condition::Wait(lock) {
    numWaiting++;
    Add this thread t to q;
    release(lock);
    schedule(); //need mutex
    require(lock);
}
```

```
Condition::Signal() {
   if (numWaiting > 0) {
      Remove a thread t from q;
   }
}
```

```
Class Condition {
    int numWaiting = 0;
    WaitQueue q;
}
```

```
Condition::Wait(lock) {
    numWaiting++;
    Add this thread t to q;
    release(lock);
    schedule(); //need mutex
    require(lock);
}
```

```
Condition::Signal() {
    if (numWaiting > 0) {
        Remove a thread t from q;
        wakeup(t); //need mutex
    }
}
```

```
Class Condition {
   int numWaiting = 0;
   WaitQueue q;
}
```

```
释放管程的
互斥访问权
```

```
Condition::Wait(lock) {
    numWaiting++;
    Add this thread t to q;
    release(lock);
    schedule(); //need mutex
    require(lock);
}
```

```
相当于空操作;条件成立意味着有其他进程在此条件变量的等待队列中

Condition::Signal() {
    if (numWaiting > 0) {
        Remove a thread t from q;
        wakeup(t); //need mutex
        numWaiting--;
    }
}
```

```
执行调度切换
到其他进/线
程执行
```

返回后再请求管 程的访问权限

#### 用管程解决生产者-消费者问题

```
classBoundedBuffer {
                 Lock lock; ,
                 int count = 0;
                 Condition notFull, notEmpty;
BoundedBuffer::Deposit(c) {
                                 BoundedBuffer::Remove(c) {
                         管程的封装作用
```

Add c to the buffer; count++; Remove c from buffer; count--; 核心操作代码 }

#### 用管程解决生产者-消费者问题

```
classBoundedBuffer {
    ...
    Lock lock;
    int count = 0;
    Condition notFull, notEmpty;
}
```

```
BoundedBuffer::Deposit(c) {
   lock->Acquire();

Add c to the buffer;
   count++;

lock->Release();

管程的申请和释放,这两个
函数是构成管程的内部代码
```

```
BoundedBuffer::Remove(c) {
   lock->Acquire();

   Remove c from buffer;
   count--;

   lock->Release();
}
```

#### 用管程解决生产者-消费者问题

```
这里与信号量做法不同,
调换了检查顺序。因为管
程内部检查时若不成功可
以放弃管程的互斥访问权
```

```
classBoundedBuffer {
    ...
    Lock lock;
    int count = 0;
    Condition notFull, notEmpty;
}
```

```
申请到管程的互斥访问权
后再检查是否已经写满
BoundedBuffer::Deposit(c) {
lock->Acquire();
```

count++;

```
while (count == n)
    notFull.Wait(&lock);
Add c to the buffer;
```

```
lock->Release();
```

```
Remove c from buffer;
count--;
notFull.Signal();
lock->Release();
```

BoundedBuffer::Remove(c) {

### 用管程解决生产者-消费者问题

```
classBoundedBuffer {
    ...
    Lock lock;
    int count = 0;
    Condition notFull, notEmpty;
}
```

```
BoundedBuffer::Deposit(c) {
   lock->Acquire();
   while (count == n)
        notFull.Wait(&lock);
   Add c to the buffer;
   count++;
   notEmpty.Signal();
   lock->Release();
}
```

```
BoundedBuffer::Remove(c) {
   lock->Acquire();
   while (count == 0)
    notEmpty.Wait(&lock);
   Remove c from buffer;
   count--;
   notFull.Signal();
   lock->Release();
}
```

正占用管程处于执 行状态的进程优先

### 管程条件变量的释放处理方式

- Hansen管程
  - **主要用于真实OS和Java中**

l.acquire()

x.wait() T1讲)

T2进入管程

释放后继续执行直到放 弃管程互斥访问权限

T2退出管程

... l.release() 连续执行效率更高

T1进入等待

l.acquire()

x.signal()

1.release()

T1恢复管程执行

■ Hoare管程

□ 主要见于教材中

l.acquire()

x.wait()

T1进入等待

等待条件变量的 进程优先级更高

> 现,T2立即放弃管 互斥访问权,唤醒

T2进入管程 1.acquire()

T2进入等待 x.signal()

l.release()

T1 结束

T2恢复管程执行

...
1.release()

T1恢复管程执行

## Hansen 管程与 Hoare 管程

```
Hansen-style :Deposit() {
                               Hoare-style: Deposit(){
  lock->acquire();
                                 lock->acquire();
  while (count == n) {
                                 if (count == n) {
       notFull.wait(&lock);
                                      notFull.wait(&lock);
  Add
      thing;
                                 Add thing;
  count++;
                                 count++;
  notEmpty.signal();
                                 notEmpty.signal();
  lock->release();
                                 lock->release();
```

- **■** Hansen管程
  - ▶ 条件变量释放仅是 一个提示
  - 需要重新检查条件 <
- 特点

相当于重新排队

▶ 高效

- **Hoare管程** 
  - ▶ 条件变量释放同时表示放弃 管程访问
  - ▶ 释放后条件变量的状态可用
- 特点

多一次切换, 但确定性更好



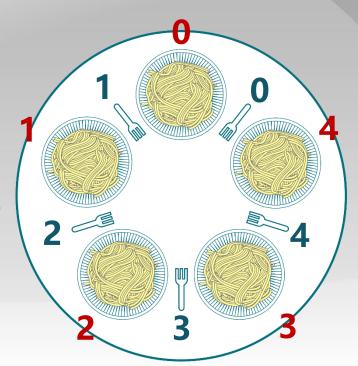


## 哲学家就餐问题

#### 问题描述:

- 5个哲学家围绕一张圆桌而坐
  - □ 桌子上放着5支叉子
  - 每两个哲学家之间放一支
- 哲学家的动作包括思考和进餐
  - ▶进餐时需同时拿到左右两边的叉子
  - □思考时将两支叉子放回原处
- 如何保证哲学家们的动作有序进行?

如:不出现有人永远拿不到叉子



```
#define N 5
                           // 哲学家个数
semaphore fork[5];
                           // 信号量初值为1
void philosopher(int i) // 哲学家编号: 0 - 4
   while (TRUE)
                          // 哲学家在思考
     think();
                      // 去拿左边的叉子
     P(fork[i]);
     P(fork[(i + 1) % N]); // 去拿右边的叉子
                     // 吃面条中....
     eat();
                     // 放下左边的叉子
     V(fork[i]);
     V(fork[(i + 1) % N ]); // 放下右边的叉子
```

### 不正确,可能导致死锁 🕟

若所有哲学家同时拿 -起左边的叉子,则所 有人进入无限期等待

```
#define N 5
                               // 哲学家个数
                               // 信号量初值为1
semaphore fork[5];
                               // 互斥信号量, 初值1
semaphore mutex;
```

```
// 哲学家个数
#define N 5
                               // 信号量初值为1
semaphore fork[5];
                               // 互斥信号量, 初值1
semaphore mutex;
void philosopher(int i) // 哲学家编号: 0 - 4
   while(TRUE) {
                               // 哲学家在思考
       think();
                               // 吃面条中....
       eat();
```

```
#define N 5
                                // 哲学家个数
                                // 信号量初值为1
semaphore fork[5];
                                // 互斥信号量, 初值1
semaphore mutex;
void philosopher(int i) // 哲学家编号: 0 - 4
   while(TRUE) {
                               // 哲学家在思考
       think();
                               // 进入临界区
       P(mutex);
                               // 吃面条中....
       eat();
                               // 退出临界区
       V(mutex);
```

```
// 哲学家个数
#define N 5
                              // 信号量初值为1
semaphore fork[5];
                              // 互斥信号量,初值1
semaphore mutex;
void philosopher(int i) // 哲学家编号: 0 - 4
   while(TRUE) {
                              // 哲学家在思考
       think();
                              // 进入临界区
      P(mutex);
                        // 去拿左边的叉子
      P(fork[i]);
      P(fork[(i + 1) % N]); // 去拿右边的叉子
                           // 吃面条中....
      eat();
                             // 退出临界区
      V(mutex);
```

```
// 哲学家个数
#define N 5
                              // 信号量初值为1
semaphore fork[5];
                              // 互斥信号量, 初值1
semaphore mutex;
                              // 哲学家编号: 0 - 4
void philosopher(int i)
   while(TRUE) {
                              // 哲学家在思考
       think();
                              // 进入临界区
      P(mutex);
                            // 去拿左边的叉子
      P(fork[i]);
      P(fork[(i + 1) % N]); // 去拿右边的叉子
                           // 吃面条中....
      eat();
                          // 放下左边的叉子
      V(fork[i]);
      V(fork[(i + 1) % N]); // 放下右边的叉子
                           // 退出临界区
      V(mutex);
```

只有申请到二进制信号量的 进程才能进入临界区,每一 时刻只有一个进程能进入, 后面的申请都不会出现问题

### 互斥访问正确, 但每次只允许一人进餐~

通常期望资源利用效率高,但若无法有序做到,将所有资源作为一个包,只允许一个进程访问,那么保证了有序,但效率较低

```
#define N 5
                                       // 哲学家个数
// 信号量初值为1
semaphore fork[5];
```

```
#define N 5
                                // 哲学家个数
                                // 信号量初值为1
semaphore fork[5];
void philosopher (int i) // 哲学家编号: 0 - 4
   while(TRUE)
                                // 哲学家在思考
       think();
                                // 吃面条中....
       eat();
```

```
// 哲学家个数
#define N 5
                                 // 信号量初值为1
semaphore fork[5];
void philosopher (int i) // 哲学家编号: 0 - 4
   while (TRUE)
                                 // 哲学家在思考
       think();
       if (i\%2 == 0) {
       } else {
                                 // 吃面条中....
       eat();
```

```
#define N 5
                               // 哲学家个数
                               // 信号量初值为1
semaphore fork[5];
void philosopher(int i) // 哲学家编号: 0 - 4
   while (TRUE)
                               // 哲学家在思考
       think();
       if (i\%2 == 0) {
          P(fork[i]); // 去拿左边的叉子
          P(fork[(i + 1) % N]); // 去拿右边的叉子
       } else {
                               // 吃面条中....
       eat();
```

```
#define N 5
                              // 哲学家个数
semaphore fork[5];
                              // 信号量初值为1
void philosopher (int i) // 哲学家编号: 0 - 4
   while (TRUE)
                              // 哲学家在思考
      think();
      if (i\%2 == 0) {
                        // 去拿左边的叉子
          P(fork[i]);
          P(fork[(i + 1) % N]); // 去拿右边的叉子
      } else {
          P(fork[(i + 1) % N]); // 去拿右边的叉子
                     // 去拿左边的叉子
         P(fork[i]);
                              // 吃面条中....
      eat();
```

不用全局锁将所有 叉子都设为临界区

# 方案3

```
#define
           N 5
                                    // 哲学家个数
    semaphore fork[5];
                                    // 信号量初值为1
                                    // 哲学家编号: 0 - 4
    void philosopher(int i)
       while (TRUE)
           think();
                                    // 哲学家在思考
偶数编号先左
后右;奇数编
号先右后左
           if (i\%2 == 0) {
                                // 去拿左边的叉子
              P(fork[i]);
              P(fork[(i + 1) % N]); // 去拿右边的叉子
           } else {
              P(fork[(i + 1) % N]); // 去拿右边的叉子
                          // 去拿左边的叉子
              P(fork[i]);
           eat();
                                  // 吃面条中....
                                 // 放下左边的叉子
           V(fork[i]);
           V(fork[(i + 1) % N]); // 放下右边的叉子
```

针对方案1的死锁情况,设置分支结构,根据编号不同采取不同动作,让哲学家之间拿刀叉有差异,不构成环路,总有先后,最终保证所有人的顺利就餐,通常可有两人同时就餐

### 没有死锁,可有多人同时就餐





### 读者-写者问题描述

- 共享数据的两类使用者
  - □读者:只读取数据,不修改
  - □写者:读取和修改数据
- 读者-写者问题描述: 对共享数据的读写
  - □ "读 读"允许
    - □ 同一时刻,允许有多个读者同时读
  - ▶ "读 写" 互斥
    - □没有写者时读者才能读
    - □没有读者时写者才能写
  - ▶ "写 写" 互斥
    - ▶ 没有其他写者时写者才能写

- 用信号量描述每个约束
  - **□** 信号量WriteMutex
    - ▶ 控制读写操作的互斥
    - ☑ 初始化为1
  - ☑ 读者计数Rcount
    - ☑ 正在进行读操作的读者数目
    - ☑ 初始化为0
  - **□** 信号量CountMutex
    - □ 控制对读者计数的互斥修改
    - ☑ 初始化为1

保证一时刻只有一个 线程能修改读者计数

Writer

Reader

write;

read;

Writer

```
P(WriteMutex);
write;
V(WriteMutex);
```

```
P(WriteMutex);
read;
  V(WriteMutex);
```

Writer

```
P(WriteMutex);
write;
V(WriteMutex);
```

```
if (Rcount == 0)
  P(WriteMutex);
 ++Rcount;
read;
  V(WriteMutex);
```

Writer

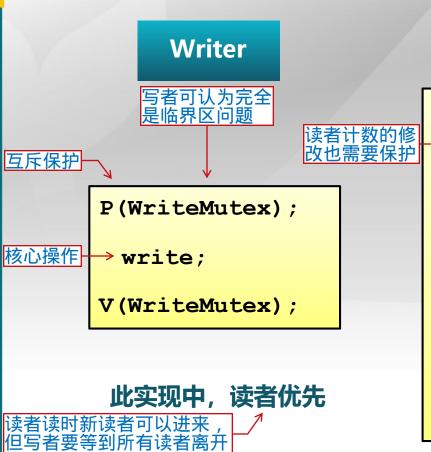
```
P(WriteMutex);
write;
V(WriteMutex);
```

```
if (Rcount == 0)
  P(WriteMutex);
 ++Rcount;
read;
 --Rcount;
 if (Rcount == 0)
  V(WriteMutex);
```

Writer

```
P(WriteMutex);
write;
V(WriteMutex);
```

```
P(CountMutex);
 if (Rcount == 0)
  P(WriteMutex);
 ++Rcount;
V(CountMutex);
read;
 --Rcount;
 if (Rcount == 0)
  V(WriteMutex);
```



#### Reader

```
P(CountMutex);
 if (Rcount == 0)
  P(WriteMutex);
 ++Rcount;
V(CountMutex);
read;
P(CountMutex);
 --Rcount;
 if (Rcount == 0)
  V(WriteMutex);
```

V(CountMutex)

| 只有第一个读者需要 | 申请互斥访问,第二 | 个只需要计数+1

仅最后一个离开的读者 需要释放读写互斥信号 量,其他计数-1即可

# 读者/写者问题: 优先策略

- 读者优先策略
  - □ 只要有读者正在读状态,后来的读者都能直接进入
  - □ 如读者持续不断进入,则写者就处于饥饿
- 写者优先策略
  - □ 只要有写者就绪,写者应尽快执行写操作

□ 如写者持续不断就绪,则读者就处于饥饿

如何实现?

后来的读者必须阻塞

### 用管程解决读者-写者问题

### ■ 两个基本方法

```
Database::Read() {
     Wait until no writers;
     read database;
     check out - wake up waiting writers;
}
```

```
Database::Write() {
     Wait until no readers/writers;
     write database;
     check out - wake up waiting readers/writers;
}
```

### ■ 管程的状态变量

```
AR = 0;  // # of active readers

AW = 0;  // # of active writers

WR = 0;  // # of waiting readers

WW = 0;  // # of waiting writers
```

### 用管程解决读者-写者问题

### ■ 两个基本方法

```
Database::Read() {
     Wait until no writers;
     read database;
     check out - wake up waiting writers;
}
```

```
Database::Write() {
     Wait until no readers/writers;
     write database;
     check out - wake up waiting readers/writers;
}
```

#### AR/AW只有一个>0-

### ■ 管程的状态变量

```
AR = 0;  // # of active readers
AW = 0;  // # of active writers
WR = 0;  // # of waiting readers
WW = 0;  // # of waiting writers
Lock lock;
Condition okToRead;
Condition okToWrite;
```

```
AR = 0; // # of active readers
AW = 0; // # of active writers
WR = 0; // # of waiting readers
WW = 0; // # of waiting writers
Lock lock;
Condition okToRead;
Condition okToWrite;
```

```
Public Database::Read() {
   //Wait until no writers;
   StartRead();
   read database;
   //check out - wake up waiting writers;
   DoneRead();
}
```

```
AR = 0; // # of active readers
AW = 0; // # of active writers
WR = 0; // # of waiting readers
WW = 0; // # of waiting writers
Lock lock;
Condition okToRead;
Condition okToWrite;
```

```
Public Database::Read() {
   //Wait until no writers;
   StartRead();
   read database;
   //check out - wake up waiting writers;
   DoneRead();
}
```

```
Private Database::StartRead() {
   lock.Acquire();

   lock.Release();
}
```

```
AR = 0; // # of active readers
AW = 0; // # of active writers
WR = 0; // # of waiting readers
WW = 0; // # of waiting writers
Lock lock;
Condition okToRead;
Condition okToWrite;
```

```
Public Database::Read() {
   //Wait until no writers;
   StartRead();
   read database;
   //check out - wake up waiting writers;
   DoneRead();
}
```

```
Private Database::StartRead() {
   lock.Acquire();

AR++;
   lock.Release();
}
```

```
AR = 0; // # of active readers
AW = 0; // # of active writers
WR = 0; // # of waiting readers
WW = 0; // # of waiting writers
Lock lock;
Condition okToRead;
Condition okToWrite;
```

```
Public Database::Read() {
   //Wait until no writers;
   StartRead();
   read database;
   //check out - wake up waiting writers;
   DoneRead();
}
```

```
Private Database::StartRead() {
    lock.Acquire();
    while (???) {
        WR++;
        okToRead.wait(&lock);
        WR--;
    }
    AR++;
    lock.Release();
}
```

```
AR = 0; // # of active readers
AW = 0; // # of active writers
WR = 0; // # of waiting readers
WW = 0; // # of waiting writers
Lock lock;
Condition okToRead;
Condition okToWrite;
```

```
Public Database::Read() {
   //Wait until no writers;
   StartRead();
   read database;
   //check out - wake up waiting writers;
   DoneRead();
}
```

```
Private Database::StartRead() {
    lock.Acquire();
    while ((AW+WW) > 0) {
        WR++;
        okToRead.wait(&lock);
        WR--;
    }
    AR++;
    lock.Release();
}
```

```
AR = 0; // # of active readers
AW = 0; // # of active writers
WR = 0; // # of waiting readers
WW = 0; // # of waiting writers
Lock lock;
Condition okToRead;
Condition okToWrite;
```

```
Public Database::Read() {
   //Wait until no writers;
   StartRead();
   read database;
   //check out - wake up waiting writers;
   DoneRead();
}
```

```
Private Database::StartRead() {
    lock.Acquire();
    while ((AW+WW) > 0) {
        WR++;
        okToRead.wait(&lock);
        WR--;
    }
    AR++;
    lock.Release();
}
```

```
Private Database::DoneRead() {
    lock.Acquire();
    AR--;

    lock.Release();
}
```

```
AR = 0;  // # of active readers
AW = 0;  // # of active writers
WR = 0;  // # of waiting readers
WW = 0;  // # of waiting writers
Lock lock;
Condition okToRead;
Condition okToWrite;
```

```
Public Database::Read() {
   //Wait until no writers;
   StartRead();
   read database;
   //check out - wake up waiting writers;
   DoneRead();
}
```

```
Private Database::StartRead() {
    lock.Acquire();
    while ((AW+WW) > 0) {
        WR++;
        okToRead.wait(&lock);
        WR--;
    }
    AR++;
    lock.Release();
}
```

```
Private Database::DoneRead() {
    lock.Acquire();
    AR--;
    if (???) {
        okToWrite.signal();
    }
    lock.Release();
}
```

```
AR = 0;  // # of active readers
AW = 0;  // # of active writers
WR = 0;  // # of waiting readers
WW = 0;  // # of waiting writers
Lock lock;
Condition okToRead;
Condition okToWrite;
```

```
Public Database::Read() {
   //Wait until no writers;
   StartRead();
   read database;
   //check out - wake up waiting writers;
   DoneRead();
}
```

#### 申请管程的互斥访问

```
Private Database::StartRead() {
    lock.Acquire();
    while ((AW+WW) > 0) {
        WR++;
        phs条件体现读/写优先
        okToRead.wait(&lock);
        WR--;
    }
    AR++;
    lock.Release();
}
```

```
Private Database::DoneRead() {
    lock.Acquire();
    最后一个读者且有写者等待
    AR--;

    tf (AR ==0 && WW > 0) {
        okToWrite.signal();
    }
    lock.Release();
}
```

```
AR = 0; // # of active readers
AW = 0; // # of active writers
WR = 0; // # of waiting readers
WW = 0; // # of waiting writers
Lock lock;
Condition okToRead;
Condition okToWrite;
```

```
Public Database::Write() {
    //Wait until no readers/writers;
    StartWrite();
    write database;
    //check out-wake up waiting readers/writers;
    DoneWrite();
}
```

```
Private Database::StartWrite() {
   lock.Acquire();

AW++;
   lock.Release();
}
```

```
AR = 0; // # of active readers
AW = 0; // # of active writers
WR = 0; // # of waiting readers
WW = 0; // # of waiting writers
Lock lock;
Condition okToRead;
Condition okToWrite;
```

```
Public Database::Write() {
    //Wait until no readers/writers;
    StartWrite();
    write database;
    //check out-wake up waiting readers/writers;
    DoneWrite();
}
```

```
Private Database::StartWrite() {
    lock.Acquire();
    while (???) {
        WW++;
        okToWrite.wait(&lock);
        WW--;
    }
    AW++;
    lock.Release();
}
```

```
AR = 0; // # of active readers
AW = 0; // # of active writers
WR = 0; // # of waiting readers
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Lock lock;
Condition okToRead;
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```

```
Public Database::Write() {
    //Wait until no readers/writers;
    StartWrite();
    write database;
    //check out-wake up waiting readers/writers;
    DoneWrite();
}
```

```
Private Database::StartWrite() {
    lock.Acquire();
    while ((AW+AR) > 0) {
        WW++;
        okToWrite.wait(&lock);
        WW--;
    }
    AW++;
    lock.Release();
}
```

```
AR = 0; // # of active readers
AW = 0; // # of active writers
WR = 0; // # of waiting readers
WW = 0; // # of waiting writers
Lock lock;
Condition okToRead;
Condition okToWrite;
```

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Public Database::Write() {
    //Wait until no readers/writers;
    StartWrite();
    write database;
    //check out-wake up waiting readers/writers;
    DoneWrite();
}
```

```
Private Database::StartWrite() {
    lock.Acquire();
    while ((AW+AR) > 0) {
        WW++;
        okToWrite.wait(&lock);
        WW--;
    }
    AW++;
    lock.Release();
}
```

```
Private Database::DoneWrite() {
   lock.Acquire();
   AW--;

lock.Release();
}
```

```
AR = 0; // # of active readers
AW = 0; // # of active writers
WR = 0; // # of waiting readers
WW = 0; // # of waiting writers
Lock lock;
Condition okToRead;
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```

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    //Wait until no readers/writers;
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    write database;
    //check out-wake up waiting readers/writers;
    DoneWrite();
}
```

```
Private Database::StartWrite() {
    lock.Acquire();
    while ((AW+AR) > 0) {
        WW++;
        okToWrite.wait(&lock);
        WW--;
    }
    AW++;
    lock.Release();
}
```

```
Private Database::DoneWrite() {
    lock.Acquire();
    AW--;
    if (WW > 0) {
        okToWrite.signal();
    }

    lock.Release();
}
```

```
AR = 0; // # of active readers
AW = 0; // # of active writers
WR = 0; // # of waiting readers
WW = 0; // # of waiting writers
Lock lock;
Condition okToRead;
Condition okToWrite;
```

```
Public Database::Write() {
    //Wait until no readers/writers;
    StartWrite();
    write database;
    //check out-wake up waiting readers/writers;
    DoneWrite();
}
```

```
Private Database::StartWrite() {
    lock.Acquire();
    while ((AW+AR) > 0) {
        WW++;
        okToWrite.wait(&lock);
        WW--;
    }
    AW++;
    lock.Release();
}
```

