# 多线程程序设计基础

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# 1.11.3第一部分

#### 1.1 第一题

2个线程

设置reptile1的名字为"Reptile1"

# 1.2第二题

结果截图如下:



Runnable的实现方式是实现其接口即可

Thread的实现方式是继承其类

Runnable接口支持多继承,但基本上用不到

Thread实现了Runnable接口并进行了扩展,而Thread和Runnable的实质是实现的关系,不是同类东西,所以Runnable或Thread本身没有可比性。

Thread类的 currentThread()方法用于返回对当前正在执行的线程对象的引用。

不能, sleep()是Thread类里面的方法

# 1.11.3 第二部分

#### 2.2 第二题

```
package lesson7;
class ShopWorker implements Runnable {
    static Thread zhangSan, liSi, boss;
    ShopWorker() {
        zhangSan = new Thread(this, "张三");
        liSi = new Thread(this, "李四");
        boss = new Thread(this, "老板");
    }
    public void run() {
        int i = 0;
        if (Thread.currentThread() == zhangSan) {
            while (true) {
                try {
                    i++;
 System.out.println(Thread.currentThread().getName() + "已搬了" + i
+ "箱货物,休息一会儿");
                    if (i == 3) {
                        return;
                    }
                    zhangSan.sleep(10000);
                } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                    System.out.println(boss.getName() + "让" +
Thread.currentThread().getName() + "继续工作");
                }
            }
        } else if (Thread.currentThread() == liSi) {
            while (true) {
                try {
                    i++;
```

```
System.out.println(Thread.currentThread().getName() + "已搬了" + i
+ "箱货物,休息一会儿"):
                    if (i == 3) {
                        return;
                    }
                    lisi.sleep(10000);
                } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                    System.out.println(boss.getName() + "让" +
Thread.currentThread().getName() + "继续工作");
                }
            }
        } else if (Thread.currentThread() == boss) {
            while (true) {
                //wake zhangsan and lisi
                zhangSan.interrupt();
                liSi.interrupt();
                if (!(zhangSan.isAlive() || liSi.isAlive())) {
                    System.out.println("下班了!");
                    return;
                }
            }
        }
    }
}
public class ShopWork {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Shopworker shop = new Shopworker();
        shop.zhangSan.start();
        shop.liSi.start();
        shop.boss.start();
    }
}
```

张三已搬了1箱货物,休息一会儿李四已搬了1箱货物,休息一会儿老板让张三继续工作老板让李四继续工作张三已搬了2箱货物,休息一会儿李四已搬了2箱货物,休息一会儿老板让张三继续工作张三已搬了3箱货物,休息一会儿老板让李四继续工作李四已搬了3箱货物,休息一会儿下班了!

## 1.12.3 第二部分

## 3.1 第一题

代码如下:

```
public void run() {
         try {
             Thread.sleep(3000);
        } catch (InterruptedException e) {
          }
        setStarted();
        System.out.println("started set to true");
        }
    });
    thread1.start();
    while (!getStarted()) {
    }
    System.out.println("Wait 3 seconds and exit");
}
```

运行结果如下:

"C:\Program Files\Eclipse Adoptium\jdk-17
started set to true
Wait 3 seconds and exit

Process finished with exit code 0

#### 3.2 第二题

代码如下:

```
package lesson7;

class BreadSeller {
   int fiveNum = 1, tenNum = 0, twentyNum = 0;

   public synchronized void sellBread(int receiveMoney, int buyNumber) {
```

```
if (receiveMoney == 5) {
            fiveNum = fiveNum + 1;
            System.out.printf("\n%s给我5元钱,这是您的一块面包",
Thread.currentThread().getName());
        } else if (receiveMoney == 10 && buyNumber == 2) {
            tenNum = tenNum + 1;
            System.out.printf("\n%s给我10元钱,这是您的两块面包",
Thread.currentThread().getName());
        } else if (receiveMoney == 10 && buyNumber == 1) {
            while (fiveNum < 1) {</pre>
               try {
                   System.out.printf("\n %s 30s靠边等",
Thread.currentThread().getName());
                   wait(30000);
               } catch (InterruptedException e) {
            }
            fiveNum = fiveNum - 1;
            tenNum = tenNum + 1;
            System.out.printf("\n%s给我10元钱,找您五元,这是您的一块面
包", Thread.currentThread().getName());
        } else if (receiveMoney == 20 && buyNumber == 1) {
            while ((fiveNum < 1 \mid | tenNum < 1) && !(fiveNum > 3)) {
               try {
                   System.out.printf("\n %s 30s靠边等",
Thread.currentThread().getName());
                   wait(30000);
                   System.out.printf("\n %s 30s结束等待",
Thread.currentThread().getName());
               } catch (InterruptedException e) {
            if (fiveNum > 3) {
               fiveNum = fiveNum - 3;
               twentyNum = twentyNum + 1;
               System.out.printf("\n%s给我20元钱, 找您三张五元, 这是您的
一块面包", Thread.currentThread().getName());
            } else {
               fiveNum = fiveNum - 1;
               tenNum = tenNum - 1;
               twentyNum = twentyNum + 1;
               System.out.printf("\n%s给我20元钱, 找您1张五元和1张10
元,这是您的一块面包", Thread.currentThread().getName());
```

```
}
        } else if (receiveMoney == 20 && buyNumber == 2) {
            while (tenNum < 1 && fiveNum < 2) {
                try {
                    System.out.printf("\n%s30s靠边等",
Thread.currentThread().getName());
                   wait(30000);
                   System.out.printf("\n%s30s结束等待,找您两张10元,这
是您的两块面包", Thread.currentThread().getName());
                } catch (InterruptedException e) {
           }
           if (fiveNum < 2) {</pre>
               tenNum = tenNum - 1;
                twentyNum = twentyNum + 1;
                System.out.printf("\n%s给我20元钱,找您一张10元,这是您的
两块面包", Thread.currentThread().getName());
           } else {
                fiveNum = fiveNum - 2;
                twentyNum = twentyNum + 1;
                System.out.printf("\n%s给我20元钱, 找您两张5元, 这是您的
两块面包", Thread.currentThread().getName());
            notifyAll();//唤醒所有等待线程
        }
    }
}
class BreadShop implements Runnable {
    Thread zhao, qian, sun, li, zhou;
    BreadSeller seller:
    BreadShop() {
        zhao = new Thread(this);
        qian = new Thread(this);
        sun = new Thread(this);
        li = new Thread(this);
        zhou = new Thread(this);
        zhao.setName("赵");
        qian.setName("钱");
        sun.setName("孙");
        li.setName("李");
        zhou.setName("周");
```

```
seller = new BreadSeller();
    }
    public void run() {
        if (Thread.currentThread() == zhao) {
            seller.sellBread(20, 2);
        } else if (Thread.currentThread() == qian) {
            seller.sellBread(20, 1);
        } else if (Thread.currentThread() == sun) {
            seller.sellBread(10, 1);
        } else if (Thread.currentThread() == li) {
            seller.sellBread(10, 2);
        } else if (Thread.currentThread() == zhou) {
            seller.sellBread(5, 1);
        }
    }
}
public class SaleExample {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        BreadShop myshop = new BreadShop();
        myshop.zhao.start();
        try {
            Thread.sleep(1000);
        } catch (InterruptedException e) {
        myshop.qian.start();
        try {
            Thread.sleep(1000);
        } catch (InterruptedException e) {
        myshop.sun.start();
        try {
            Thread.sleep(1000);
        } catch (InterruptedException e) {
        myshop.li.start();
        try {
            Thread.sleep(1000);
        } catch (InterruptedException e) {
        myshop.zhou.start();
    }
```

运行结果如下:

#### 赵30s靠边等

钱 30s靠边等

孙给我10元钱,找您五元,这是您的一块面包

李给我10元钱,这是您的两块面包

周给我5元钱,这是您的一块面包

赵30s结束等待, 找您两张10元, 这是您的两块面包

赵给我20元钱,找您一张10元,这是您的两块面包

钱 30s结束等待

钱给我20元钱, 找您1张五元和1张10元, 这是您的一块面包

Process finished with exit code 0

### 1.12.3 第三部分

### 设计一个哲学家就餐问题:

利用死锁避免策略,那就是从逻辑上去避免死锁的发生,比如改变其中一个哲学家拿筷子的顺序。我们可以让4个哲学家都先拿左边的筷子再拿右边的筷子,但是有一名哲学家与他们相反,他是先拿右边的再拿左边的,这样一来就不会出现循环等待同一边筷子的情况,也就不会发生死锁了。

代码如下:

```
package lesson7;
public class DiningPhilosophers {
    public static class Philosopher implements Runnable {
        private Object leftChopstick;
        private Object rightChopstick;
        public Philosopher(Object leftChopstick, Object rightChopstick) {
            this.leftChopstick = leftChopstick;
            this.rightChopstick = rightChopstick;
        }
}
```

```
@override
        public void run() {
            try {
                while (true) {
                    doAction("思考...");
                    synchronized (leftChopstick) {
                        doAction("拿起左边的筷子");
                        synchronized (rightChopstick) {
                            doAction("拿起右边的筷子");
                            doAction("吃饭");
                            doAction("放下右边的筷子");
                        }
                        doAction("放下左边的筷子");
                    }
                }
            } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                e.printStackTrace();
            }
        }
        private void doAction(String action) throws
InterruptedException {
            System.out.println(Thread.currentThread().getName() + "
" + action);
            Thread.sleep((long) (Math.random() * 10));
        }
    }
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Philosopher[] philosophers = new Philosopher[5];
        Object[] chopsticks = new Object[philosophers.length];
        for (int i = 0; i < chopsticks.length; i++) {</pre>
            chopsticks[i] = new Object();
        }
        for (int i = 0; i < philosophers.length; i++) {</pre>
            Object leftChopstick = chopsticks[i];
            Object rightChopstick = chopsticks[(i + 1) %
chopsticks.length];
            philosophers[i] = new Philosopher(rightChopstick,
leftChopstick);
            new Thread(philosophers[i], "哲学家" + (i + 1) +
"号").start();
        }
    }
}
```

#### 运行结果如下:

哲学家5号 放下左边的筷子

哲学家4号 拿起左边的筷子

哲学家5号 思考...

哲学家1号 拿起右边的筷子

哲学家1号 吃饭

哲学家1号 放下右边的筷子

哲学家1号 放下左边的筷子

哲学家5号 拿起左边的筷子

哲学家1号 思考...

哲学家2号 拿起右边的筷子

哲学家2号 吃饭

哲学家2号 放下右边的筷子

哲学家2号 放下左边的筷子

哲学家1号 拿起左边的筷子

哲学家2号 思考...

哲学家2号 拿起左边的筷子