### 进程同步实验

#### 一、实验目的

本实验旨在动手设计一个进程同步实验,更深刻的理解进程之间的协作机制

# 二、实验内容

#### 2.1 实验内容

- 1. 利用信号量机制,提供读者-写者问题的实现方案,并分别实现读者优先和写者优先。
- 2. 读者-写者问题的读写操作限制:

写-写互斥:不能有两个写者同时进行写操作

读-写互斥:不能同时有一个线程在读,一个进程在写

读-读互斥:允许多个同时执行读操作

读者优先:在实现上述限制的同时,要求读者的操作优先级高于写者。要求没有读者保持等待除非已有一个写者被允许使用共享数据

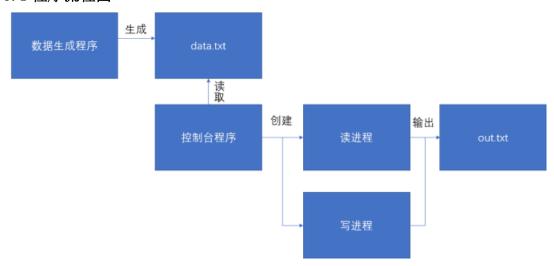
写者优先:在实现上述限制的同时,要求写者的操作权高于写者。要求一旦写者就绪,那么将不会有新的读者开始读操作

#### 2.2 实验要求

- 1. 创建一个包含 n 个线程的控制台程序, 并用这 n 个线程表示 n 个读者或写者
- 2. 利用信号量机制,分别满足读者优先和写者优先
- 3. 输入要求: 要求使用文件输入相应命令, 并根据这些命令创建相应的读写进程
- 4. 输出要求:要求运行结果在控制台输出并保存在相应文件中。包括线程创建提示、线程进入共享缓冲区提示、线程操作执行提示、线程离开缓冲区提示。

#### 三、实验原理

#### 3.1程序流程图



#### 3.2 读者优先逻辑(伪代码)

```
int count = 0;//用于记录当前读者数量
   semaphore mutex=1;//用于保护更新count变量时的互斥
   semaphore rw=1;//保护保证和写者互斥地访问文件
  v writer(){
       while(1){
          P(rw);//互斥访问
          writing;
          V(rw);//signal
13 ∨ reader(){
       while(1){
          P(mutex);
          if(count==0)
                      //第一个读进程读时
             P(rw);
                        //阻止写进程写
          count++;
          V(mutex);
                       //释放互斥变量count
          reading;
                       //互斥访问count变量
          P(mutex);
          count--;
          if(count==0)
                       //最后一个读进程读完共享文件
             V(rw);
                       //允许写进程写
          V(mutex);
```

#### 3.2 写者优先逻辑(伪代码)

```
int count = 0;//用于记录当前读者数量
    semaphore mutex=1;//用于保护更新count变量时的互斥
    semaphore rw=1;//保护保证和写者互斥地访问文件
    semaphore w=1;//用于实现写优先
   writer(){
       while(1){
                   //无写进程时请求进入
          P(w);
                    //互斥访问
          P(rw);
          writing;
          V(rw); //signal
          V(w);
                   //恢复对共享文件的访问
   reader(){
       while(1){
                       //在无写进程请求时进入
          P(w);
          P(mutex);
          if(count==0)
                       //第一个读进程读
             P(rw);
                       //阻止写进程写
          count++;
                       //释放互斥变量count
23
          V(mutex);
                       //恢复对共享文件的访问
          V(w);
          reading;
                       //互斥访问count变量
          P(mutex);
          count--;
                       //最后一个读进程读完共享文件
          if(count==0)
             V(rw);
                       //允许写进程写
          V(mutex);
```

#### 3.3 所用 API 描述

- 1.int sem\_init(sem\_t \*sem, int pshared, unsigned int value);
- 1) pshared==0 用于同一多线程的同步;
- 2) 若 pshared>0 用于多个相关进程间的同步(即由 fork 产生的)
- 2.int sem\_wait(sem\_t \*sem)

相当于 P 操作,即申请资源。若 sem>0,那么它减 1 并立即返回。

若 sem==0,则睡眠直到 sem>0,此时立即减 1,然后返回;

3.int sem\_post(sem\_t \*sem)

把指定的信号量 sem 的值加 1,户型正在等待该信号量的任意进程。

# 4.#define P sem\_wait(&file\_x) #define V sem\_post(&file\_x)

访问文件时对其加锁

# 四、实验环境

操作系统: Ubuntu18.04

编译环境: g++编译器

五、实验结果: 首先由 data. cpp 生成 data. txt

	Open <b>▼</b>	Æ	
R	4		
W	4 5 4 1		
R	4		
W	1		
R	3		
R	1		
W	3		
R	3		
W	1		
R	3		
R	5		
W	5		
W	1		
W	5		
R	2		
W	5		
R	4		
W	3 1 3 1 3 5 5 1 5 2 5 4 1 2 4		
W	2		
R W R W R R W R R W W W R W R W W W	4		

读者优先:

```
aitong@ubuntu:~/Desktop/demo$ cat output.txt
Read Thread 3: is created!
Write Thread 9: is created!
Write Thread 9: Enter critical section
Read Thread 5: is created!
Write Thread 12: is created!
Read Thread 6: is created!
Write Thread 14: is created!
Write Thread 13: is created!
Write Thread 20: is created!
Write Thread 18: is created!
Write Thread 16: is created!
Read Thread 17: is created!
Read Thread 15: is created!
Read Thread 11: is created!
Read Thread 10: is created!
Write Thread 19: is created!
Write Thread 2: is created!
Read Thread 1: is created!
Write Thread 4: is created!
Read Thread 8: is created!
Write Thread 7: is created!
Write Thread 7: is created!
```

#### 写者优先:

```
aitong@ubuntu: ~/Desktop/demo
                                                                                 File Edit View Search Terminal Help
                                 g++ wf.cpp -o wf -lpthread
aitong@ubuntu:~/Desktop/demo$
aitong@ubuntu:~/Desktop/demo$
aitong@ubuntu:~/Desktop/demo$ ./wf
Read Thread 1: is created!
Write Thread 4: is created!
Read Thread 8: is created!
Write Thread 9: is created!
Read Thread 15: is created!
Write Thread 16: is created!
Write Thread 18: is created!
Write Thread 4: Enter critical section
Write Thread 2: is created!
Read Thread 3: is created!
Write Thread 7: is created!
Read Thread 11: is created!
Write Thread 13: is created!
Write Thread 12: is created!
Read Thread 10: is created!
Write Thread 20: is created!
Read Thread 6: is created!
Read Thread 5: is created!
Write Thread 14: is created!
Read Thread 17: is created!
Write Thread 19: is created!
Write Thread 4: writing my id: 4
Write Thread 4: Leave critical section
Write Thread 9: Enter critical section
Write Thread 9: writing my id: 9
```

```
aitong@ubuntu:~/Desktop/demo$ cat output.txt
Read Thread 1: is created!
Write Thread 4: is created!
Read Thread 8: is created!
Write Thread 9: is created!
Read Thread 15: is created!
Write Thread 16: is created!
Write Thread 18: is created!
Write Thread 4: Enter critical section
Write Thread 2: is created!
Read Thread 3: is created!
Write Thread 7: is created!
Read Thread 11: is created!
Write Thread 13: is created!
Write Thread 12: is created!
Read Thread 10: is created!
Write Thread 20: is created!
Read Thread 6: is created!
Read Thread 5: is created!
Write Thread 14: is created!
Read Thread 17: is created!
Write Thread 19: is created!
Write Thread 4: writing my id: 4
```

# 详见 output. txt:

由运行结果可知,读者优先与写者优先时,会出现相应的读者或写者优先并聚集的情况。

# 六、实验总结

在本次实验中,通过编程实现进程同步实验中的读者-写者问题,对于信号量的机制以及使用有了更加深入的理解。在编程时,最开始没有搞清楚 spendtime 的含义,因此最开始并没有做处理,之后才想到是利用 usleep 函数模拟这个时间。usleep 函数的使用也是一个需要注意的点,因为初步写程序时采用的是 sleep 函数,但是注意到文件文件中的时间为毫秒级别,因此需要将 spendtime 进行一定处理,再传入 usleep()中。

另外一个需要注意的问题就是,对于文件的访问与读写同样是对

于临界区的访问, 所以访问文件时也需要进行加锁。

并且通过观察多次实验结果,对于读进程优先中产生的"饥饿" 效应也有了更直观的了解,只要有一个读进程活跃,随后的所有读进 程都被允许访问文件。