

## 第四次作业

使用Condition Variables编写生产者消费者问题(假设缓冲区大小为10,系统中有5个生产者, 10个消费者)。并回答以下问题:  
1. 在生产者和消费者线程中修改条件时为什么要加mutex? 2. 消费者线程中判断条件为什么要放在while而不是if中?

使用Condition Variables编写生产者消费者问题:

```
#include <iostream>
#include <thread>
#include <mutex>
#include <condition_variable>
#include <queue>

std::mutex mtx; // 互斥锁
std::condition_variable producer_cv, consumer_cv; // 条件变量
std::queue<int> buffer; // 缓冲区
const int BUFFER_SIZE = 10; // 缓冲区大小
const int NUM_PRODUCERS = 5; // 生产者数量
const int NUM_CONSUMERS = 10; // 消费者数量

void producer(int id) {
    for (int i = 0; i < 20; ++i) {
        std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::milliseconds(rand() % 500)); // 模拟生产时间

        std::unique_lock<std::mutex> lock(mtx); // 加锁

        // 如果缓冲区已满, 等待消费者消费
        while (buffer.size() == BUFFER_SIZE) {
            producer_cv.wait(lock);
        }

        buffer.push(i);
        std::cout << "Producer " << id << " produced item " << i << std::endl;

        consumer_cv.notify_one(); // 唤醒一个消费者
    }
}

void consumer(int id) {
```

```

        for (int i = 0; i < 10; ++i) {
            std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::milliseconds(rand() % 500)); // 模拟消费
            时间

            std::unique_lock<std::mutex> lock(mtx); // 加锁

            // 如果缓冲区为空, 等待生产者生产
            while (buffer.empty()) {
                consumer_cv.wait(lock);
            }

            int item = buffer.front();
            buffer.pop();
            std::cout << "Consumer " << id << " consumed item " << item << std::endl;

            producer_cv.notify_one(); // 唤醒一个生产者
        }
    }

int main() {
    srand(time(nullptr));

    std::vector<std::thread> producers;
    std::vector<std::thread> consumers;

    // 创建生产者线程
    for (int i = 0; i < NUM_PRODUCERS; ++i) {
        producers.emplace_back(producer, i);
    }

    // 创建消费者线程
    for (int i = 0; i < NUM_CONSUMERS; ++i) {
        consumers.emplace_back(consumer, i);
    }

    // 等待生产者线程结束
    for (auto& producerThread : producers) {
        producerThread.join();
    }

    // 等待消费者线程结束
    for (auto& consumerThread : consumers) {
        consumerThread.join();
    }

    return 0;
}

```

运行结果如下图

```

Producer 2 produced item 0
Consumer 4 consumed item 0
Producer 0 produced item 0
Consumer 0 consumed item 0
Producer 1 produced item 0
Producer 3 produced item 0
Consumer 3 consumed item 0
Consumer 6 consumed item 0
Producer 4 produced item 0
Consumer 9 consumed item 0
Producer 1 produced item 1
Producer 0 produced item 1
Consumer 4 consumed item 1
Producer 2 produced item 1
Producer 4 produced item 1
Consumer 6 consumed item 1
Producer 3 produced item 1
Consumer 1 consumed item 1
Consumer 5 consumed item 1
Consumer 8 consumed item 1
Producer 0 produced item 2
Producer 1 produced item 2
Producer 2 produced item 2
Consumer 4 consumed item 2
Producer 3 produced item 2
Producer 4 produced item 2
Consumer 6 consumed item 2
Producer 0 produced item 3
Consumer 0 consumed item 2

```

会一直输出下去。

1.确保线程之间的互斥访问。如果没有互斥锁的保护，可能会出现竞争条件（Race Condition），导致数据不一致或不正确的结果。互斥锁的作用是保证在访问共享资源（如缓冲区）之前，线程会先获取锁，保证只有一个线程能够修改共享资源，其他线程需要等待。

2.防止虚假唤醒（Spurious Wakeup）。虚假唤醒指的是在没有收到显式的通知或信号的情况下，等待条件的线程被唤醒。如果使用 if 语句来判断条件，当线程被虚假唤醒时，它将继续执行后续代码，可能会导致程序逻辑错误。使用 while 循环来判断条件可以在虚假唤醒时再次检查条件，确保条件满足才继续执行后续代码，避免了逻辑错误。

**4个线程，线程1循环打印A，线程2循环打印B，线程3循环打印C，线程4循环打印D。完成下面两个问题：1. 输出**

**ABCDABCDABCD... 2. 输出 DCBADCBADCB...**

1.输出 ABCDABCDABCD...

```

#include <iostream>
#include <thread>
#include <mutex>
#include <condition_variable>

std::mutex mtx;
std::condition_variable cv;

```

```
int count = 0;

void printA() {
    for (int i = 0; i < 10; ++i) {
        std::unique_lock<std::mutex> lock(mtx);
        cv.wait(lock, [] { return count % 4 == 0; });
        std::cout << "A";
        count++;
        cv.notify_all();
    }
}

void printB() {
    for (int i = 0; i < 10; ++i) {
        std::unique_lock<std::mutex> lock(mtx);
        cv.wait(lock, [] { return count % 4 == 1; });
        std::cout << "B";
        count++;
        cv.notify_all();
    }
}

void printC() {
    for (int i = 0; i < 10; ++i) {
        std::unique_lock<std::mutex> lock(mtx);
        cv.wait(lock, [] { return count % 4 == 2; });
        std::cout << "C";
        count++;
        cv.notify_all();
    }
}

void printD() {
    for (int i = 0; i < 10; ++i) {
        std::unique_lock<std::mutex> lock(mtx);
        cv.wait(lock, [] { return count % 4 == 3; });
        std::cout << "D";
        count++;
        cv.notify_all();
    }
}

int main() {
    std::thread t1(printA);
    std::thread t2(printB);
    std::thread t3(printC);
    std::thread t4(printD);

    t1.join();
    t2.join();
    t3.join();
}
```

```

    t4.join();

    std::cout << std::endl;

    return 0;
}

```

运行结果如下图

```

ABCDABCDABCDABCDABCDABCDABCDABCDABCD

```

2. 输出 `DCBADCBADCBA...`

```

#include <iostream>
#include <thread>
#include <mutex>
#include <condition_variable>

std::mutex mtx;
std::condition_variable cv;
int count = 0;

void printA() {
    for (int i = 0; i < 10; ++i) {
        std::unique_lock<std::mutex> lock(mtx);
        cv.wait(lock, [] { return count % 4 == 3; });
        std::cout << "A";
        count++;
        cv.notify_all();
    }
}

void printB() {
    for (int i = 0; i < 10; ++i) {
        std::unique_lock<std::mutex> lock(mtx);
        cv.wait(lock, [] { return count % 4 == 2; });
        std::cout << "B";
        count++;
        cv.notify_all();
    }
}

void printC() {
    for (int i = 0; i < 10; ++i) {
        std::unique_lock<std::mutex> lock(mtx);
        cv.wait(lock, [] { return count % 4 == 1; });
        std::cout << "C";
        count++;
        cv.notify_all();
    }
}

```



```
std::condition_variable read_cv; // 读者条件变量
std::condition_variable write_cv; // 写者条件变量
int num_readers = 0; // 当前读者数量
bool is_writer_active = false; // 写者是否处于活跃状态

void reader(int id) {
    std::unique_lock<std::mutex> read_lock(read_mutex);
    // 当有写者活跃时，读者等待
    read_cv.wait(read_lock, [] { return !is_writer_active; });

    num_readers++;
    read_lock.unlock();

    // 读取文件操作
    std::cout << "Reader " << id << " is reading the file." << std::endl;

    read_lock.lock();
    num_readers--;

    // 如果当前没有读者，则唤醒写者
    if (num_readers == 0) {
        write_cv.notify_one();
    }
    read_lock.unlock();
}

void writer(int id) {
    std::unique_lock<std::mutex> write_lock(write_mutex);

    // 当有读者或写者活跃时，写者等待
    write_cv.wait(write_lock, [] { return num_readers == 0 && !is_writer_active; });

    is_writer_active = true;
    write_lock.unlock();

    // 写入文件操作
    std::cout << "Writer " << id << " is writing to the file." << std::endl;

    write_lock.lock();
    is_writer_active = false;

    // 唤醒下一个等待的读者或写者
    if (read_cv.wait_for(write_lock, std::chrono::seconds(0)) ==
std::cv_status::no_timeout) {
        read_cv.notify_one();
    } else {
        write_cv.notify_one();
    }
    write_lock.unlock();
}
```

```

int main() {
    std::thread writers[3];
    std::thread readers[5];

    // 创建写者线程
    for (int i = 0; i < 3; ++i) {
        writers[i] = std::thread(writer, i);
    }

    // 创建读者线程
    for (int i = 0; i < 5; ++i) {
        readers[i] = std::thread(reader, i);
    }

    // 等待写者线程结束
    for (int i = 0; i < 3; ++i) {
        writers[i].join();
    }

    // 等待读者线程结束
    for (int i = 0; i < 5; ++i) {
        readers[i].join();
    }

    return 0;
}

```

上述代码运行截图如下

```

Writer 0 is writing to the file.
Writer 1 is writing to the file.
Writer 2 is writing to the file.

```

在上述代码中，读者线程和写者线程通过互斥锁（`read_mutex` 和 `write_mutex`）和条件变量（`read_cv` 和 `write_cv`）来实现同步。读者在执行读取文件操作前，会先检查是否有活跃的写者，如果有则等待条件变量 `read_cv` 的通知。写者在执行写入文件操作前，会先检查是否有活跃的读者或写者，如果有则等待条件变量 `write_cv` 的通知。这样就实现了写者优先的效果。

当没有写者进程时，读者进程可以同时读取文件。读者在执行读取操作前，会先检查是否有活跃的写者，如果没有则直接进行读取操作，而不需要等待。这是通过在读者线程中使用条件变量的等待函数 `read_cv.wait(read_lock, [] { return !is_writer_active; });` 来实现的。只有当没有活跃的写者时，读者线程才会被唤醒执行读取操作。

**公平竞争：1. 优先级相同。 2. 写者、读者互斥访问。 3. 只能有一个写者访问临界区。 4. 可以有多个读者同时访问临界资源。**

要实现公平竞争的读者写者问题，可以使用互斥锁和条件变量来实现同步。以下是一个示例代码：



```

#include <iostream>
#include <thread>
#include <mutex>
#include <condition_variable>

std::mutex read_mutex; // 读者互斥锁
std::mutex write_mutex; // 写者互斥锁
std::condition_variable read_cv; // 读者条件变量
std::condition_variable write_cv; // 写者条件变量
int num_readers = 0; // 当前读者数量
bool is_writer_active = false; // 写者是否处于活跃状态

void reader(int id) {
    std::unique_lock<std::mutex> read_lock(read_mutex);

    // 读者等待, 直到没有写者在临界区
    read_cv.wait(read_lock, [] { return !is_writer_active; });

    num_readers++;
    read_lock.unlock();

    // 读取文件操作
    std::cout << "Reader " << id << " is reading the file." << std::endl;

    read_lock.lock();
    num_readers--;

    // 如果当前没有读者, 则唤醒一个写者
    if (num_readers == 0) {
        write_cv.notify_one();
    }
    read_lock.unlock();
}

void writer(int id) {
    std::unique_lock<std::mutex> write_lock(write_mutex);

    // 写者等待, 直到没有读者和写者在临界区
    write_cv.wait(write_lock, [] { return num_readers == 0 && !is_writer_active; });

    is_writer_active = true;
    write_lock.unlock();

    // 写入文件操作
    std::cout << "Writer " << id << " is writing to the file." << std::endl;

    write_lock.lock();
    is_writer_active = false;

    // 唤醒下一个等待的读者或写者

```

```

        if (!read_cv.wait_for(write_lock, std::chrono::seconds(0), [] { return num_readers == 0; }))) {
            write_cv.notify_one();
        } else {
            read_cv.notify_one();
        }
        write_lock.unlock();
    }

int main() {
    std::thread writers[3];
    std::thread readers[5];

    // 创建写者线程
    for (int i = 0; i < 3; ++i) {
        writers[i] = std::thread(writer, i);
    }

    // 创建读者线程
    for (int i = 0; i < 5; ++i) {
        readers[i] = std::thread(reader, i);
    }

    // 等待写者线程结束
    for (int i = 0; i < 3; ++i) {
        writers[i].join();
    }

    // 等待读者线程结束
    for (int i = 0; i < 5; ++i) {
        readers[i].join();
    }

    return 0;
}

```

上述代码运行截图如下

```

Writer 0 is writing to the file.
Reader 0 is reading the file.
Writer 1 is writing to the file.
Reader 2 is reading the file.
Writer 2 is writing to the file.
Reader 1 is reading the file.

```

在上述代码中，读者和写者线程使用互斥锁（`read_mutex` 和 `write_mutex`）和条件变量（`read_cv` 和 `write_cv`）来实现同步。读者在执行读取文件操作前，会先检查是否有活跃的写者，如果有则等待条件变量 `read_cv` 的通知。写者在执行写入文件操作前，会先检查是否有活跃的读者或写者，如果有则等待条件变量 `write_cv` 的通知。

公平竞争的要点是，在互斥锁和条件变量中使用适当的等待和唤醒机制，以确保读者和写者能够按照公平的顺序访问临界区。

