## 1. 代码实践

```
#include <iostream>
#include <string>
#define MAX 1000
using namespace std;
struct Person
   string m_name; //姓名
   int m_Sex; //性别 1: 男 2: 女
   int m_Age; //年龄
   string m_phone; //电话
   string m_Addr; //住址
};
//通讯录结构体
struct Addressbooks
   struct Person personArray[MAX];
   int m_size; //通讯录中当前的人数
};
void addPerson(Addressbooks *abs)
   if(abs->m_size==MAX)
       cout << "通讯录已满,请勿继续添加" << endl;
   else
       //添加具体联系人
       string name;
       cout << "请输入姓名: " << endl;
       cin >> name;
       abs->personArray[abs->m_size].m_name=name;
       int sex; //性别 1: 男 2: 女
       while(true)
           cout << "请输入性别: " << endl;
           cin >> sex;
           if(sex==1||sex==2)
```

```
abs->personArray[abs->m_size].m_Sex=sex;
               break;
           else
              cout << "输入有误, 请重新输入" << endl;
       };
       int age; //年龄
       cout << "请输入年龄: " << endl;
       cin >> age;
       abs->personArray[abs->m_size].m_Age=age;
       string phone; //电话
       cout << "请输入电话: " << endl;
       cin >> phone;
       abs->personArray[abs->m_size].m_phone=phone;
       string addr; //住址
       cout << "请输入住址: " << endl;
       cin >> addr;
       abs->personArray[abs->m_size].m_Addr=addr;
       abs->m_size++;
       cout << "添加成功" << endl;
       system("pause"); //请按任意键继续
       system("cls"); //清屏
void showPerson(Addressbooks *abs)
   if(abs->m_size==0)
       cout << "当前记录为空" << endl;
   else
       for(int i=0;i<abs->m_size;i++)
           cout << "姓名: " << abs->personArray[i].m_name << "\t";
           cout << "性别: " << (abs->personArray[i].m_Sex==1?"男":"女
") << "\t" ;
           cout << "年龄: " << abs->personArray[i].m_Age << "\t";
           cout << "电话: " << abs->personArray[i].m phone << "\t";
```

```
cout << "地址: " << abs->personArray[i].m_Addr << "\t";
           cout << endl;</pre>
   system("pause"); //请按任意键继续
   system("cls"); //清屏
int isExist(Addressbooks *abs,string name)
   for(int i=0;i<abs->m_size;i++)
       if(abs->personArray[i].m_name==name)
           return i; //如果找到的话,返回下标
       }
   return -1;
void delectPerson(Addressbooks *abs)
   cout << "请输入删除联系人的姓名: " << endl;
   string name;
   cin >> name;
   if(isExist(abs,name)==-1)
       cout << "查无此人" << endl;
   else
       for(int i=isExist(abs,name);i<abs->m_size;i++)
           abs->personArray[i]=abs->personArray[i+1];
       abs->m_size--;
       cout << "删除成功" << endl;
   system("pause"); //请按任意键继续
   system("cls"); //清屏
void searchPerson(Addressbooks *abs)
   cout << "请输入您要查找的联系人: " << endl;
```

```
string name;
cin >> name;
int ret=isExist(abs,name);
if(ret!=-1)
{
    cout << "姓名: " << abs->personArray[ret].m_name << "\t";
    cout << "性别: " << (abs->personArray[ret].m_Sex==1?"男":"女
") << "\t";
    cout << "年龄: " << abs->personArray[ret].m_Age << "\t";
    cout << "电话: " << abs->personArray[ret].m_phone << "\t";
    cout << "地址: " << abs->personArray[ret].m_Addr << "\t";
    cout << endl;
}
else
{
    cout << "该联系人不存在" << endl;
}
system("pause"); //请按任意键继续
system("cls"); //清屏
}
```

## 2. 计算机基础知识整理

- 2.1 死锁的四个必要条件:
- 互斥条件: 一个资源一次只能被一个进程使用
- •请求保持条件:一个进程因请求资源而阻塞时,对已经获得资源保持不放
- 不可抢占条件: 进程已获得的资源在未使用完之前不能强行剥夺
- 循环等待条件: 若干进程之间形成一种头尾相接的循环等待资源的关系
- 2.2 死锁处理:
- •预防死锁:破坏产生死锁的4个必要条件中的一个或者多个;实现起来比较简单,但是如果限制过于严格会降低系统资源利用率以及吞吐量
- •避免死锁:在资源的动态分配中,防止系统进入不安全状态(可能产生死锁的状态)-如银行家算法
- •检测死锁:允许系统运行过程中产生死锁,在死锁发生之后,采用一定的算法进行检测,并确定与死锁相关的资源和进程,采取相关方法清除检测到的死锁。实现难度大
- •解除死锁:与死锁检测配合,将系统从死锁中解脱出来(撤销进程或者剥夺资源)。对检测到的和死锁相关的进程以及资源,通过撤销或者挂起的方式,释放一些资源并将其分配给

处于阻塞状态的进程, 使其转变为就绪态。实现难度大

## 3. 当日工作总结

- ① 熟悉了一些 Git 相关操作
- ② 上传学习笔记至小组仓库。