### 竞争条件

```
9:44
2023年8月17日
                                                                                 \rightarrow / \sim / \rightarrow / \sim /
                                                       ++val
#define NUM 10000000
void * threadFunc(void *arg){
     int * pval = (int *)arg;
    for(int i = 0; i < NUM; ++i){</pre>
         ++*pval;
int main(int argc, char *argv[])
{
     int val = 0;
     pthread t tid;
     pthread create(&tid,NULL,threadFunc,&val);
     for(int i = 0; i < NUM; ++i){</pre>
         ++val;
     pthread join(tid,NULL);
     printf("val = %d\n", val);
     return 0;
}
```

# 互斥 9:55 2023年8月17日 mutual exclusion mutex

7年3样作 lock 多体

Unlock

# 使用互斥锁保护资源

2023年8月17日 <sup>10:04</sup>

① 弄一个其至多5 mutex

②年午线程 朱加比 省间东至货引 再以加比.

bocker); a

++val; b

halocker);

bockl);

++val;

halockl);

# pthread\_mutex\_init 2023年8月17日 pthread\_mutex-t 微的数据类型 · 动态 初始化 int pthread\_mutex\_init(pthread\_mutex\_t \*restrict mutex, const pthread mutexattr t \*restrict attr); pthread\_mutex\_t mutex = PTHREAD\_MUTEX\_INITIALIZER;

# lock unlock 2023年8月17日 int pthread\_mutex\_lock(pthread\_mutex\_t \*mutex); int pthread\_mutex\_unlock(pthread\_mutex\_t \*mutex);

```
shareRes t * pShareRes = (shareRes t *)arg;
    for(int i = 0; i < NUM; ++i){
        pthread mutex lock(&pShareRes->mutex);
        ++pShareRes->val;
        pthread mutex unlock(&pShareRes->mutex);
int main(int argc, char *argv[])
    shareRes t shareRes;
    shareRes.val = 0;
    pthread mutex init(&shareRes.mutex,NULL);
    pthread t tid;
    pthread create(&tid, NULL, threadFunc, &shareRes);
    for(int i = 0; i < NUM; ++i){
        pthread mutex lock(&shareRes.mutex);
        ++shareRes.val;
        pthread mutex_unlock(&shareRes.mutex);
    pthread_join(tid,NULL);
    printf("val = %d\n", shareRes.val);
```

# gettimeofday

2023年8月17日 10:28

int gettimeofday(struct timeval \*tv, struct timezone \*tz);

while(1) &.

get time of day

get time of day

get time of day

get time of day

yet time of day

get time of day

get time of day

get time of day

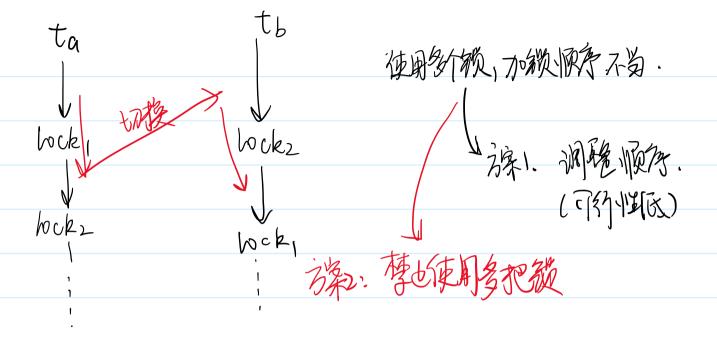
get lock whook - ...

get.

# 第一种死锁

2023年8月17日 <sup>11:05</sup>

mutex, mutex2



# 第二种死锁

2023年8月17日 <sup>11:12</sup>

# 搭领的铁枪,在带锁情水下经也.

```
pthread mutex t mutex = PTHREAD MUTEX INITIALIZER;
void * threadFunc(void *arg){
    pthread mutex lock(&mutex);
    printf("I am child!\n");
    pthread exit(NULL);
int main(int argc, char *argv[])
{
    pthread t tid;
    pthread create(&tid, NULL, threadFunc, NULL);
    sleep(1);
    pthread mutex lock(&mutex);
    printf("I am main!\n");
    pthread mutex unlock(&mutex);
    pthread join(tid, NULL);
    return 0;
```

```
解决案 ① 主动退出,足出前沿沿海锁
```

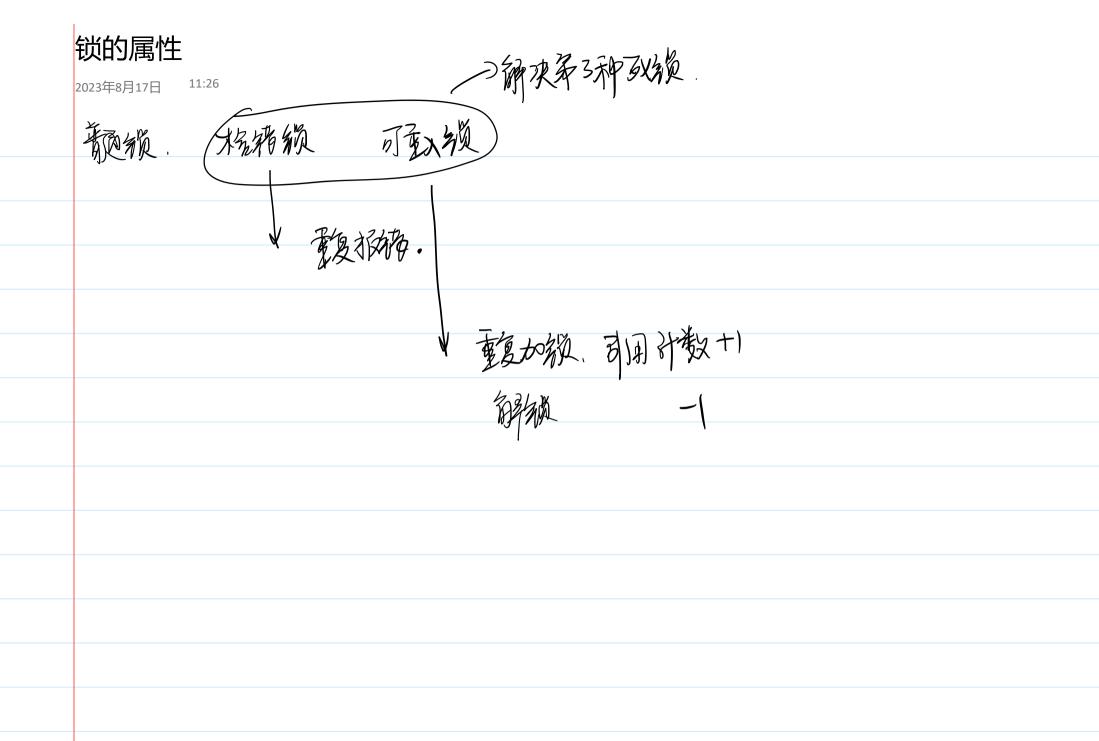
②被取捐,把新额行为放入

# 第三种死锁

2023年8月17日 <sup>11:20</sup>

# 持有领的游戏对特有的微声的领

```
bck 未版一己級
bck 元級一)子指
                                                在加级前考虑之底是否加多过级
                                                 While(1)2
                                                     Lock 1)
int main(int argc, char *argv[])
   pthread_mutex_t mutex = PTHREAD MUTEX INITIALIZER;
   printf("1\n");
   pthread mutex lock(&mutex);
   printf("2\n");
   pthread mutex lock(&mutex);
                                                     unlock()
   printf("3\n");
   pthread mutex unlock(&mutex);
   pthread mutex unlock(&mutex);
   return 0;
```



11:29 2023年8月17日

粉屍性的多型

int pthread\_mutexattr\_init(pthread\_mutexattr\_t \*attr);

初始化

int pthread\_mutexattr\_settype(pthread\_mutexattr\_t \*attr, int type);

PTHREAD\_MUTEX\_NORMAL PTHREAD\_MUTEX\_ERRORCHECK PTHREAD\_MUTEX\_RECURSIVE PTHREAD\_MUTEX\_DEFAULT 可数性

pthread\_mutex\_init

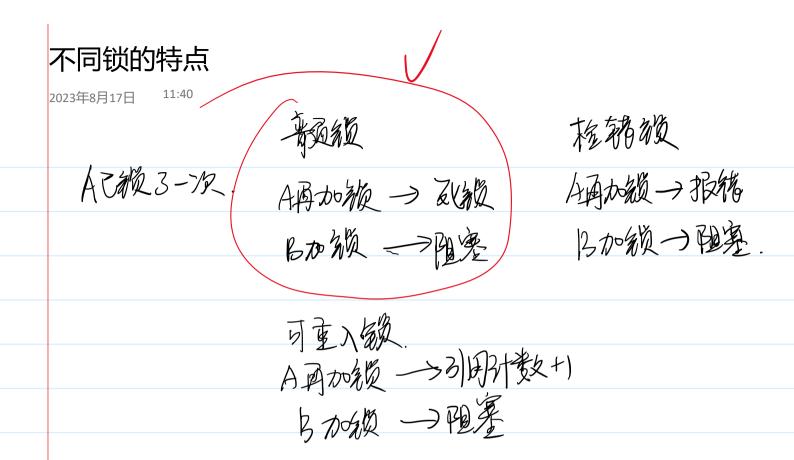
```
int main(int argc, char *argv[])
{
    pthread mutexattr t mutexattr;
    pthread mutexattr init(&mutexattr);
    pthread mutexattr settype(&mutexattr,PTHREAD MUTEX ERRORCHECK);
    pthread mutex t mutex;
    pthread mutex init(&mutex,&mutexattr);//以检错锁的方式初始化锁
    printf("1\n");
   int ret = pthread mutex lock(&mutex);
   THREAD_ERROR_CHECK(ret,"lock 1");
    printf("2\n");
    ret = pthread mutex lock(&mutex);
    THREAD ERROR CHECK(ret, "lock 2");
    printf("3\n");
    pthread mutex unlock(&mutex);
    pthread mutex unlock(&mutex);
    return 0:
```

# 可重入锁

```
2023年8月17日 11:37
```

# 把锁重复加锁,到的计数十1

```
int main(int argc, char *argv[])
    pthread mutexattr t mutexattr;
    pthread mutexattr init(&mutexattr);
    pthread mutexattr settype(&mutexattr,PTHREAD MUTEX RECURSIVE);
    pthread mutex t mutex;
    pthread mutex init(&mutex,&mutexattr);//以可重入锁的方式初始化锁
    printf("1\n");
    int ret = pthread mutex lock(&mutex);
    THREAD ERROR CHECK(ret, "lock 1");
    printf("2\n");
    ret = pthread mutex lock(&mutex);
    THREAD ERROR CHECK(ret, "lock 2");
    printf("3\n");
    pthread mutex unlock(&mutex);
    pthread_mutex_unlock(&mutex);
    return 0;
```



# 锁的类型

2023年8月17日 14:30

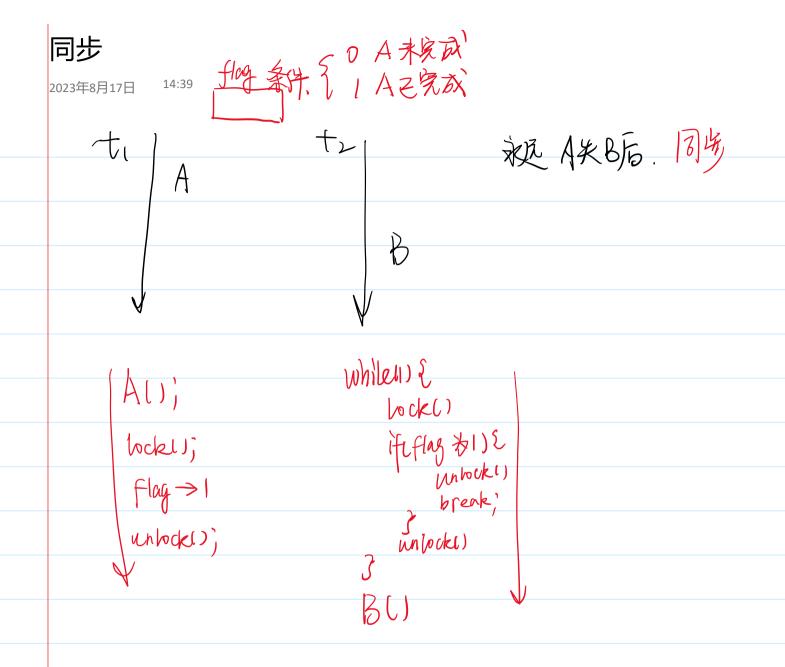
mutex 五天般 避暑式

# spin 有遊鏡. CPU到前来

liao:LinuxDay19\$ man -k pthread\_spin\_
pthread\_spin\_destroy (3) - initialize or destroy a spin lock
pthread\_spin\_destroy (3posix) - destroy or initialize a spin lock object
pthread\_spin\_init (3) - initialize or destroy a spin lock
pthread\_spin\_lock (3) - lock and unlock a spin lock
pthread\_spin\_lock (3posix) - lock a spin lock object
pthread\_spin\_trylock (3) - lock and unlock a spin lock
pthread\_spin\_unlock (3) - lock and unlock a spin lock
pthread\_spin\_unlock (3posix) - unlock a spin lock object

演写版 元本美 可录 不可写 liao:LinuxDay19\$ man -k pthread\_rwlock

pthread\_rwlock\_destroy (3posix) - destroy and initialize a read-write lock object pthread\_rwlock\_rdlock (3posix) - lock a read-write lock object for reading pthread\_rwlock\_timedrdlock (3posix) - lock a read-write lock for writing pthread\_rwlock\_timedwrlock (3posix) - lock a read-write lock object for reading pthread\_rwlock\_tryrdlock (3posix) - lock a read-write lock object for writing pthread\_rwlock\_trywrlock (3posix) - lock a read-write lock object for writing pthread\_rwlock\_unlock (3posix) - unlock a read-write lock object pthread\_rwlock\_wrlock (3posix) - lock a read-write lock object for writing



```
同步的代码
```

```
14:54
    2023年8月17日
int main(int argc, char *argv[])
    shareRes t shareRes;
    shareRes.flag = 0;
    pthread_mutex_init(&shareRes.mutex,NULL);
    pthread t tid;
    pthread create(&tid, NULL, threadFunc, &shareRes);
    A();
    pthread_mutex_lock(&shareRes.mutex);
    shareRes.flag = 1;
    pthread mutex unlock(&shareRes.mutex);
    pthread join(tid,NULL);
    return 0:
```

```
研探 弹电 七维度日.
```

```
void *threadFunc(void *arg){
    shareRes t * pShareRes = (shareRes t *)arg;
   /while(1){
        pthread mutex lock(&pShareRes->mutex);
        if(pShareRes->flag != 0){
            pthread mutex unlock(&pShareRes->mutex);
            break;
        pthread mutex unlock(&pShareRes->mutex);
    B();
```

条件变量 condition	variable.
2023年8月17日 15:01	: 第4一條體
	wait signal
to	the flag . Fry.
7	-
V	<b>V</b>
Au,	locker)
hoks)	if (flag!=1) 是 bock解了 wait() 那样 如微.
flag >1	wait ()
signal();  unlock();	unhock
y unbockl)	<b>足い</b> ;

### 条件变量的接口

int pthread\_cond\_init(pthread\_cond\_t)\*restrict cond, const pthread\_condattr\_t \*restrict attr);

int pthread\_cond\_wait(pthread\_cond\_t \*restrict cond, pthread\_mutex\_t \*restrict mutex);

int pthread\_cond\_signal(pthread\_cond\_t \*cond);

```
2023年8月17日
void *threadFunc(void *arg){
    sleep(10);
    shareRes t * pShareRes = (shareRes t *)arg;
    // 后事件的线程有机会wait --> 观察flag的值决定是否wait --> 用mutex加锁再观察flag
    pthread mutex lock(&pShareRes->mutex);
    if(pShareRes->flag != 1){
        //在等待期间,wait要把保护flag的锁解掉,其他线程才有机会修改flag
        pthread cond wait(&pShareRes->cond,&pShareRes->mutex);
        //在醒来会wait会把锁加回来
    pthread mutex unlock(&pShareRes->mutex);
    B();
int main(int argc, char *argv[])
    shareRes t shareRes:
     shareRes.flag = 0;
     pthread mutex init(&shareRes.mutex, NULL);
     pthread cond init(&shareRes.cond, NULL);
     pthread t tid;
     nthread create(&tid, NULL, threadFunc, &shareRes);
     A();
     pthread mutex lock(&shareRes.mutex);
                                             失事件 cond-signal
     shareRes.flag = 1;
   pthread cond signal(&shareRes.cond);
   pthread mutex unlock(&shareRes.mutex);
     pthread join(tid, NULL);
     return 0;
```

# 底层

2023年8月17日 <sup>15:51</sup>

Cond 空腔以外

pthread\_cond-wait.

O 核查一下有没有 mutex

① 把不线程 移入队则

上半新

③解锁并陷入舒持

图 被绝

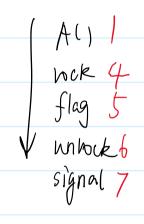
图 加强.

回题的 后续成马带额到.

# 如果CPU这样切换

2023年8月17日

CPU



# 整理了使用条件变量的流程

2023年8月17日

① 游禽 支多数据. flag., mutex, cond a. 失事件. 将室 pthread\_cond\_signal. ② 事件 > 将取取了处flag -> pthread\_cond\_signal

b. 石事件 特要 thread \_cond \_wait

加锁一)判断新生,满起新生才 pthread\_cond\_wait
一部被一事件

```
火车票
```

2023年8月17日 16:18

加张

Window

Windows

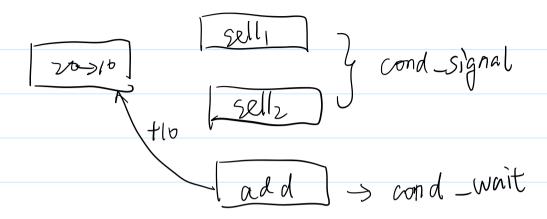
就是为了强大多发了了. 也要放入临界区

```
while(pShareRes->ticket > 0){
    pthread_mutex_lock(&pShareRes->mutex);
    printf("before window1, ticket = %d\n", pShareRes->ticket);
    --pShareRes->ticket;
    printf("after window1, ticket = %d\n", pShareRes->ticket);
    pthread_mutex_unlock(&pShareRes->mutex);
    //sleep(1);
}
```

```
void * sell1(void *arg){
    shareRes_t * pShareRes = (shareRes_t *)arg;
    while(1){
        pthread_mutex_lock(&pShareRes->mutex);
        if(pShareRes->ticket <= 0){
            // 终止线程前记得解锁
            pthread_mutex_unlock(&pShareRes->mutex);
            break;
        }
        printf("before window1, ticket = %d\n", pShareRes->ticket);
        --pShareRes->ticket;
        printf("after window1, ticket = %d\n", pShareRes->ticket);
        pthread_mutex_unlock(&pShareRes->mutex);
        //sleep(1);
    }
    pthread_exit(NULL);
}
```

# 火车票

2023年8月17日 16:34



```
void * addTicket(void *arg){
    shareRes_t * pShareRes = (shareRes_t *)arg;
    pthread_mutex_lock(&pShareRes->mutex);
    if(pShareRes->ticket > 10){
        pthread_cond_wait(&pShareRes->cond,&pShareRes->mutex);
    }
    printf("add ticket!\n");
    pShareRes->ticket += 10;
    pthread_mutex_unlock(&pShareRes->mutex);
    pthread_exit(NULL);
}
```

```
pthread cond timedwait
 2023年8月17日
  一般不明来实现目号,高特度变时。
  int pthread cond timedwait(pthread cond t *restrict cond,
      pthread mutex t *restrict mutex,
      const struct timespec *restrict abstime);
struct timespec {
   time t tv sec;
                        /* seconds */
                        /* nanose int main(int argc, char *argv[])
   long tv nsec;
};
                                     pthread mutex t mutex = PTHREAD MUTEX INITIALIZER;
                                     pthread cond t cond = PTHREAD COND INITIALIZER;
                                     pthread mutex lock(&mutex);
                                     struct timeval now; // 当前时间
                                     gettimeofday(&now,NULL);
                                     printf("sec = %ld, usec = %ld\n",now.tv sec, now.tv usec);
                                     struct timespec abstime; // 要等待到的绝对时间
                                     abstime.tv sec = now.tv sec + 10;
                                     abstime.tv nsec = 0;
                                     pthread cond timedwait(&cond,&mutex,&abstime);
                                     pthread mutex unlock(&mutex);
                                     gettimeofday(&now,NULL);
                                     printf("sec = %ld, usec = %ld\n",now.tv sec, now.tv usec);
                                     return 0:
                                 }
```

# 广播

2023年8月17日 <sup>17:18</sup>

int pthread\_cond\_broadcast(pthread\_cond\_t \*cond);

多个线程可以同时国为pthread\_cond\_wait,弱分等

唤醒所有铁彩不会引发系统条件

t, t2 t3 num

# 使用广播的场景

2023年8月17日 <sup>17:42</sup>

多个经想因为不同的强国、新各在同一个条件激星中。

某一种资源信的——)突破所有没程—— 线程强来后重新构造条件。

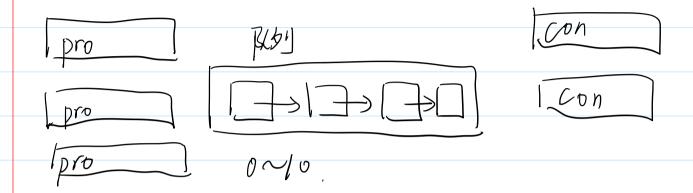
```
pthread_cond_broadcast(&shareRes.cond);

while(pShareRes->num == 0){
    // if --> while 避免虚假唤醒
    pthread_cond_wait(&pShareRes->cond,&pShareRes->mutex);
}
```

```
17:47
2023年8月17日
int main(int argc, char *argv[])
{
    shareRes t shareRes;
    shareRes.num = 0;
    pthread mutex init(&shareRes.mutex, NULL);
    pthread cond init(&shareRes.cond, NULL);
    pthread t tid1, tid2;
    pthread create(&tid1, NULL, threadFunc, &shareRes);
    pthread create(&tid2, NULL, threadFunc, &shareRes);
    sleep(1);
    pthread mutex_lock(&shareRes.mutex);
    ++shareRes.num;
    pthread cond broadcast(&shareRes.cond);
    pthread mutex unlock(&shareRes.mutex);
                                  void *threadFunc(void *arg){
    pthread join(tid1,NULL);
                                       shareRes t * pShareRes = (shareRes t *)arg;
    pthread_join(tid2,NULL);
                                       pthread mutex lock(&pShareRes->mutex);
    return 0:
                                       while(pShareRes->num == 0){
                                           // if --> while 避免虚假唤醒
                                           pthread cond wait(&pShareRes->cond,&pShareRes->mutex);
                                       printf("before num = %d\n", pShareRes->num);
                                       --pShareRes->num;
                                       printf("after num = %d\n", pShareRes->num);
                                       pthread mutex unlock(&pShareRes->mutex);
                                       pthread exit(NULL);
```

# 生产者 消费者

2023年8月17日 17:50



### 线程的属性

```
2023年8月17日 <sup>17:56</sup>
```

```
pthread attr t *attr,
int pthread attr setdetachstate(pthread attr t *attr, int detachstate);
PTHREAD CREATE DETACHED
       Threads that are
                           void *threadFunc(void *arg){
                               pthread exit(NULL);
PTHREAD_CREATE_JOINABLE
                           int main(int argc, char *argv[])
                               pthread attr t attr;
                               pthread attr init(&attr);
                               pthread attr setdetachstate(&attr, PTHREAD CREATE DETACHED);
                               pthread t tid;
                               //pthread create(&tid,&attr,threadFunc,NULL);
                               pthread create(&tid, NULL, threadFunc, NULL);
                               int ret = pthread join(tid, NULL);
                               THREAD ERROR CHECK(ret, "pthread join");
                               return 0;
```