并发编程

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并发和并行

1. 概念

A. 并发:同一时间段内执行多个操作。

B. 并行:同一时刻执行多个操作。

并发和并行

Goroutine初探

3. 多线程

- A. 线程是由操作系统进行管理, 也就是处于内核态。
- B. 线程之间进行切换,需要发生用户态到内核态的切换。
- C. 当系统中运行大量线程,系统会变的非常慢。
- D. 用户态的线程,支持大量线程创建。也叫协程或goroutine。

4. **创建**goroutine

```
package main
import (
    "fmt"
func hello() {
    fmt.Println("Hello world goroutine")
func main() {
    go hello()
    fmt.Println("main function")
```

5. 修复代码

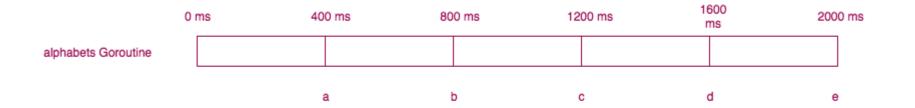
```
package main
import (
    "fmt"
   "time"
func hello() {
    fmt.Println("Hello world goroutine")
func main() {
    go hello()
    time.Sleep(1*time.Second)
    fmt.Println("main function")
```

6. 启动多个goroutine

```
package main
import (
    "fmt"
    "time"
func numbers() {
    for i := 1; i <= 5; i++ {
        time.Sleep(250 * time.Millisecond)
        fmt.Printf("%d ", i)
func alphabets() {
   for i := 'a'; i <= 'e'; i++ {
        time.Sleep(400 * time.Millisecond)
        fmt.Printf("%c ", i)
func main() {
    go numbers()
    go alphabets()
    time.Sleep(3000 * time.Millisecond)
    fmt.Println("main terminated")
```

7. 程序分析

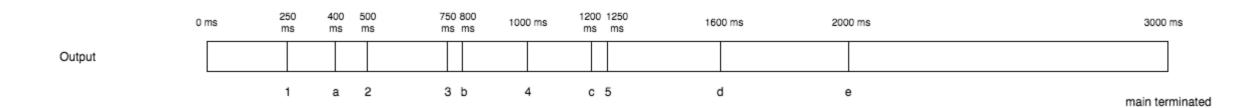




main Goroutine

main terminated

3000 ms

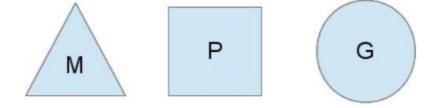


- 8. 多核控制
 - A. 通过runtime包进行多核设置
 - B. GOMAXPROCS设置当前程序运行时占用的cpu核数
 - C. NumCPU获取当前系统的cpu核数

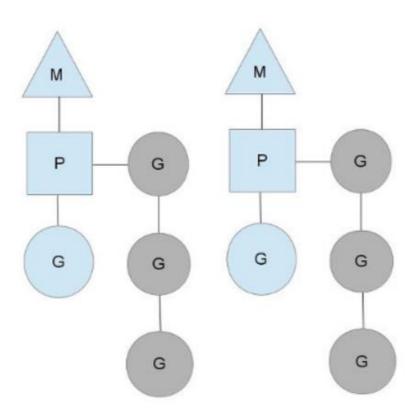
- 9. Goroutine原理浅析
 - A. 一个操作系统线程对应用户态多个goroutine
 - B. 同时使用多个操作系统线程
 - C. 操作系统线程对goroutine是多对多关系,即M:N

10. 模型抽象

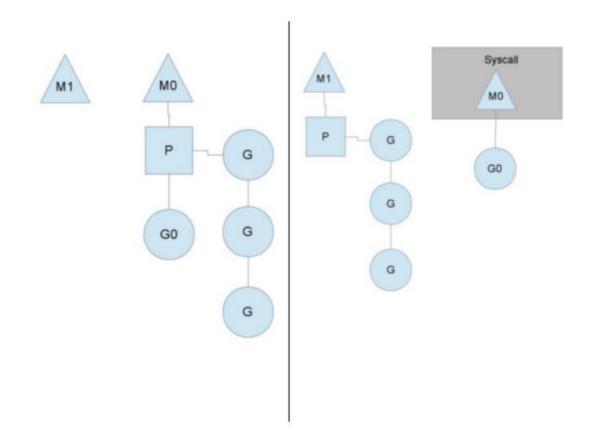
- A. 操作系统线程: M
- B. 用户态线程 (goroutine): G
- C. 上下文对象: P



11. goroutine调度



12. 系统调用怎么处理



- 13. channel介绍
 - A. 本质上就是一个队列,是一个容器
 - B. 因此定义的时候,需要只定容器中元素的类型
 - C. var 变量名 chan 数据类型

```
package main
import "fmt"

func main() {
    var a chan int
    if a == nil {
        fmt.Println("channel a is nil, going to define it")
        a = make(chan int)
        fmt.Printf("Type of a is %T", a)
    }
}
```

14. 元素入队和出队

var a chan int

A. 入队操作, a <- 100

B. 出队操作: data := <- a

15. **阻塞**chan

```
package main

import "fmt"

func main() {
    var a chan int
    if a == nil {
        fmt.Println("channel a is nil, going to define it")
        a = make(chan int)
        a <- 10
        fmt.Printf("Type of a is %T", a)
    }
}</pre>
```

16. 使用chan来进行goroutine同步

```
package main

import (
    "fmt"
)

func hello(done chan bool) {
    fmt.Println("Hello world goroutine")
    done <- true
}
func main() {
    done := make(chan bool)
    go hello(done)
    <-done
    fmt.Println("main function")
}</pre>
```

17. 使用chan来进行goroutine同步

```
package main
import (
    "fmt"
    "time"
func hello(done chan bool) {
   fmt.Println("hello go routine is going to sleep")
   time.Sleep(4 * time.Second)
   fmt.Println("hello go routine awake and going to write to done")
    done <- true
func main() {
    done := make(chan bool)
   fmt.Println("Main going to call hello go goroutine")
    go hello(done)
   <-done
   fmt.Println("Main received data")
```

18. **单向**chan

```
package main
import "fmt"

func sendData(sendch chan<- int) {
    sendch <- 10
}

func readData(sendch <-chan int) {
    sendch <- 10
}

func main() {
    chnl := make(chan int)
    go sendData(chnl)
    readData(chn1)
}</pre>
```

19. chan**关闭**

```
package main
import (
    "fmt"
func producer(chnl chan int) {
   for i := 0; i < 10; i++ {
        chnl <- i
   close(chnl)
func main() {
    ch := make(chan int)
   go producer(ch)
   for {
       v, ok := <-ch
       if ok == false {
            break
       fmt.Println("Received ", v, ok)
```

20. for range操作

```
package main
import (
    "fmt"
)

func producer(chnl chan int) {
    for i := 0; i < 10; i++ {
        chnl <- i
     }
     close(chnl)
}

func main() {
    ch := make(chan int)
    go producer(ch)
    for v := range ch {
        fmt.Println("Received ",v)
    }
}</pre>
```