操作系统第一次上机报告

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1. 目标

熟悉并掌握Linux pthread编程

熟练掌握pthread库的同步、互斥机制,并能应用来解决实际问题

熟悉Linux环境下pthread编程

完成示例代码的编译与执行:

- nosync-ex.c
- mutex-ex.c
- sem-ex.c

nosync-ex.c

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <pthread.h>
int sum = 0;
void *thread(void *arg) {
    int i;
    for (i = 0; i < 1000000; i++) {
        sum++;
    }
}
int main(void) {
    pthread_t tid1, tid2;
    pthread_create(&tid1, NULL, thread, NULL);
    pthread_create(&tid2, NULL, thread, NULL);
    pthread_join(tid1, NULL);
    pthread_join(tid2, NULL);
    printf("1000000 + 1000000 = %d\n", sum);
    return 0;
}
```

使用下面的指令来编译

```
gcc -o nosync-ex.c -1pthread
```

输入下面的指令来运行

```
./nosync-ex
```

运行结果如下图所示

```
[acidbarium@localhost machineFirst]$ ./nosync-ex
1000000 + 1000000 = 1117746
[acidbarium@localhost machineFirst]$
```

由于这段代码有多线程对全局变量 sum 的竞态条件,导致结果不正确。

mutex-ex.c

代码如下

```
#include <pthread.h>
#include <stdio.h>
int sum = 0;
pthread_mutex_t mutex;
void* thread(void*arg) {
    int i;
    for (i = 0; i < 1000000; i++) {
        pthread_mutex_lock(&mutex);
        sum++;
        pthread_mutex_unlock(&mutex);
    }
int main(void) {
    pthread_t tid1, tid2;
    pthread_mutex_init(&mutex, NULL);
    pthread_create(&tid1, NULL, thread, NULL);
    pthread_create(&tid2, NULL, thread, NULL);
    pthread_join(tid1, NULL);
    pthread_join(tid2, NULL);
    printf("1000000 + 1000000 = %d\n", sum);
    pthread_mutex_destroy(&mutex);
    return 0;
}
```

使用下面的指令来编译

```
gcc -o mutex-ex mutex-ex.c -lpthread
```

输入下面的指令来运行

```
./mutex-ex
```

运行结果如下图所示

```
[acidbarium@localhost machineFirst]$ ./mutex-ex
1000000 + 1000000 = 2000000
[acidbarium@localhost machineFirst]$
```

这段代码用互斥锁保证了多线程对 sum 的互斥访问,避免了竞态条件,所以结果正确。

sem-ex.c

代码如下

```
#include <pthread.h>
#include <semaphore.h>
#include <stdio.h>
int sum = 0;
sem_t sem;
void* thread(void*arg) {
    int i;
    for (i = 0; i < 1000000; i++) {
        sem_wait(&sem);
        sum++;
        sem_post(&sem);
}
int main(void) {
    pthread_t tid1, tid2;
    sem_init(&sem, 0, 1);
    pthread_create(&tid1, NULL, thread, NULL);
    pthread_create(&tid2, NULL, thread, NULL);
    pthread_join(tid1, NULL);
    pthread_join(tid2, NULL);
    printf("1000000 + 1000000 = %d\n", sum);
    sem_destroy(&sem);
    return 0;
}
```

使用下面的指令来编译

```
gcc -o sem-ex sem-ex.c -lpthread
```

输入下面的指令来运行

```
./sem-ex
```

运行结果如下图所示

```
[acidbarium@localhost machineFirst]$ ./sem-ex
1000000 + 1000000 = 2000000
[acidbarium@localhost machineFirst]$
```

这段代码用信号量实现了对 sum 的互斥访问,避免了竞态条件,所以结果正确。

基于示例中涉及到的线程同步API,实现生产者消费者问题(具体的生产、消费操作可自行设计),检查时需能清楚说明程序设计思路。

编写代码如下所示

```
#include <pthread.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <unistd.h>
#include <time.h>
#include <semaphore.h>
int sum = 0;
pthread_mutex_t mutex = PTHREAD_MUTEX_INITIALIZER;
sem_t not_empty;
void* producer(void* arg) {
   while (1) {
        pthread_mutex_lock(&mutex);
        printf("Producer produced an item. Current sum: %d\n", sum);
        sem_post(&not_empty);
        pthread_mutex_unlock(&mutex);
        sleep(rand() \% 2 + 1);
    }
    return NULL;
}
void* consumer(void* arg) {
    while (1) {
        sem_wait(&not_empty);
        pthread_mutex_lock(&mutex);
        sum--;
        printf("Consumer consumed an item. Current sum: %d\n", sum);
        pthread_mutex_unlock(&mutex);
        sleep(rand() \% 2 + 2);
    }
```

```
return NULL;
}
int main() {
    pthread_t producers[2], consumers[2];
    srand(time(0));
    sem_init(&not_empty, 0, 0);
    for (int i = 0; i < 2; i++) {
        pthread_create(&producers[i], NULL, producer, NULL);
        pthread_create(&consumers[i], NULL, consumer, NULL);
    }
    for (int i = 0; i < 2; i++) {
        pthread_join(producers[i], NULL);
        pthread_join(consumers[i], NULL);
    }
    sem_destroy(&not_empty);
    return 0;
}
```

主线程初始化:

初始化互斥锁和信号量, 创建2个生产者线程和2个消费者线程。

生产者线程流程:

```
加锁,sum++表示生产一个物品。
打印当前sum。
sem_post增加信号量,通知有物品可消费。
解锁,随机休眠 1~2 秒。
```

消费者线程流程:

```
sem_wait 等待信号量,确保有物品可消费。
加锁,sum-- 表示消费一个物品。
打印当前 sum。
解锁,随机休眠 2~3 秒。
```

使用下面的指令来编译

```
gcc -o produceConsum produceConsum.c -1pthread
```

输入下面的指令来运行

```
./produceConsum
```

```
[acidbarium@tocalhost machineFirst]$ //produceConsum
Producer produced an Item. Current sum: 1
Producer produced an Item. Current sum: 2
Consumer consumed an Item. Current sum: 6
Producer produced an Item. Current sum: 6
Producer produced an Item. Current sum: 1
Consumer consumed an Item. Current sum: 1
Producer produced an Item. Current sum: 2
Producer produced an Item. Current sum: 1
Producer produced an Item. Current sum: 1
Producer produced an Item. Current sum: 2
Producer produced an Item. Current sum: 1
Producer produced an Item. Current sum: 2
Producer produced an Item. Current sum: 3
Producer produced an Item. Current sum: 3
Consumer consumed an Item. Current sum: 3
Consumer consumed an Item. Current sum: 3
Producer produced an Item. Current sum: 3
Producer produced an Item. Current sum: 3
Producer produced an Item. Current sum: 4
Consumer consumed an Item. Current sum: 4
Producer produced an Item. Current sum: 5
Producer produced an Item. Current sum: 4
Producer produced an Item. Current sum: 4
Producer produced an Item. Current sum: 5
Producer produced an Item. Current sum: 6
Producer produced an Item. Current sum: 7
Consumer consumed an Item. Current sum: 7
Consumer consumed
```

代码阅读

pthread-ex01

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <pthread.h>

void *thread(void *vargp) {
    pthread_exit((void *)42);
}

int main(){
    int i;
    pthread_t tid;
    pthread_create(&tid, NULL, thread, NULL);
    pthread_join(tid, (void **)&i);
    printf ("%d\n", i);
    return 0;
}
```

代码理解

主线程创建一个子线程,子线程运行后立即退出并返回 42, 主线程通过 pthread_join 获取该返回 值,并将其输出。

pthread-ex02

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdib.h>
#include <pthread.h>

void *thread(void *vargp) {
    exit(42);
}

int main(){
    int i;
```

```
pthread_t tid;
pthread_create(&tid, NULL, thread, NULL);
pthread_join(tid, (void **)&i);
printf ("%d\n", i);
return 0;
}
```

代码理解

该程序创建一个子线程,子线程在执行过程中调用 exit(42) 直接终止整个进程,导致主线程无法正常回收子线程的返回值,最终无法printf输出。

pthread-ex03

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <pthread.h>
void *thread(void *vargp) {
    int *ptr = (int*)vargp;
    pthread_exit((void*)*ptr);
}
void *thread2(void *vargp) {
    int *ptr = (int*)vargp;
    *ptr = 0;
    pthread_exit((void*)31);
}
int main() {
    int i = 42;
    pthread_t tid, tid2;
    pthread_create(&tid, NULL, thread, (void*)&i);
    pthread_create(&tid2, NULL, thread2, (void*)&i);
    pthread_join(tid, (void**)&i);
    pthread_join(tid2, NULL);
    printf("%d\n",i);
}
```

代码理解

该程序创建了两个线程,其中第一个线程将传入的整数指针所指向的值作为返回值退出,而第二个线程修改了该整数值并退出;主线程在回收第一个线程时获取了该整数值作为返回值,最终打印该值。

pthread-ex-04

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <pthread.h>

void *thread(void *vargp) {
    pthread_detach(pthread_self());
    pthread_exit((void*)42);
}
```

```
int main() {
   int i = 0;
   pthread_t tid;
   pthread_create(&tid, NULL, thread, (void*)&i);
   pthread_join(tid, (void**)&i);
   printf("%d\n",i);
}
```

代码理解

由于未能正确回收子线程的返回值,i 的值无法预期,可能导致程序输出不确定的值或者程序崩溃。

pthread-ex-05

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <pthread.h>
int i = 42;
void *thread(void *vargp) {
    printf("%d\n",i);
}
void *thread2(void *vargp) {
    i = 31;
}
int main() {
    pthread_t tid, tid2;
    pthread_create(&tid2, NULL, thread2, (void*)&i);
    pthread_create(&tid, NULL, thread, (void*)&i);
    pthread_join(tid, (void**)&i);
    pthread_join(tid2, NULL);
}
```

代码理解

该程序创建了两个线程,其中第一个线程打印全局变量 i 的值,第二个线程修改该变量的值;主线程等待两个子线程完成,但由于线程执行的并发性, i 的最终值在不同的执行情况下可能不同。

pthread-ex-06

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <pthread.h>

void *foo(void *vargp) {
    int myid;
    myid = *((int *)vargp);
    free(vargp);
    printf("Thread %d\n", myid);
}
```

```
int main() {
    pthread_t tid[2];
    int i, *ptr;
    for (i = 0; i < 2; i++) {
        ptr = malloc(sizeof(int));
        *ptr = i;
        pthread_create(&tid[i], 0, foo, ptr);
    }
    pthread_join(tid[0], 0);
    pthread_join(tid[1], 0);
}</pre>
```

代码理解

该程序创建了两个线程,每个线程接收一个动态分配的内存(包含线程编号),在执行时打印线程编号并释放该内存;主线程等待两个子线程完成后退出。

pthread-ex-07

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <pthread.h>
void *foo(void *vargp) {
    int myid;
    myid = *((int *)vargp);
    printf("Thread %d\n", myid);
}
int main() {
    pthread_t tid[2];
    int i;
    for (i = 0; i < 2; i++) {
        pthread_create(&tid[i], 0, foo, &i);
    }
    pthread_join(tid[0], 0);
    pthread_join(tid[1], 0);
}
```

代码理解

由于访问冲突和访问时间问题,输出可能会出现不可预测的结果。例如,两个线程可能都打印 Thread 1,因为它们都读取到了相同的 i 值;如果两个线程都稍微慢一些,有可能都输出2。