并行计算

(Parallel Computing)

共享内存编程 - Pthreads

学习内容:

- 进程、线程、Pthreads
- Hello, World
- Pthreads中的矩阵 向量乘法
- 临界区(Critical Section)
- 忙 等(Busy-Waiting)

共享内存编程 - Pthreads

学习内容:

- 互斥量 (Mutex)
- 生产者 消费者同步和信号量(Semaphore)
- 屏障(Barrier)和条件变量(Condition Variable)
- 读 写锁(Read-Write Lock)
- Cache, Cache一致性, 伪共享(False Sharing)
- 线程安全性

4. 临界区 (Critical Sections)

- ●当多个线程试图更新同一块内存区域,结果如何?
 - ▶ 估算圆周率

$$\pi = 4\left(1 - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{7} + \dots + (-1)^n \frac{1}{2n+1} + \dots\right)$$

4. 临界区 (Critical Sections)

- ●当多个线程试图更新同一块内存区域,结果如何?
 - ▶ 估算圆周率

	n			
	10^{5}	10^{6}	10 ⁷	10^{8}
π	3.14159	3.141593	3.1415927	3.14159265
1 Thread	3.14158	3.141592	3.1415926	3.14159264
2 Threads	3.14158	3.141480	3.1413692	3.14164686

有什么问题?

5.忙 – 等(Busy-Waiting)

- ●进程在进入临界区前反复测试条件,直到条件满足
- ●注意:编译器有可能对代码进行优化

```
y = Compute(my_rank);
while (flag != my_rank);
x = x + y;
flag++;
```

flag initialized to 0 by main thread

5.忙-等(Busy-Waiting)

```
void* Thread_sum(void* rank) {
       long my_rank = (long) rank;
       double factor:
      long long i;
      long long my_n = n/thread_count;
6
      long long my_first_i = my_n*my_rank;
       long long my_last_i = my_first_i + my_n;
       if (my_first_i \% 2 == 0)
9
10
          factor = 1.0:
                                  n = 108时串行算法优于并行算法(双核系统
11
       else
          factor = -1.0:
12
                                  两个线程, 19.5秒 vs. 2.8秒), why?
13
       for (i = my_first_i; i < my_last_i; i++, factor = -factor) {
14
15
          while (flag != my_rank);
16
          sum += factor/(2*i+1);
          flag = (flag+1) % thread_count;
17
18
19
      return NULL:
20
21
      /* Thread_sum */
```

5.忙-等(Busy-Waiting)

/* Thread_sum */

```
void* Thread_sum(void* rank) {
  long my_rank = (long) rank;
  double factor, my_sum = 0.0;
  long long i;
  long long my_n = n/thread_count;
  long long my_first_i = my_n*my_rank;
  long long my_last_i = my_first_i + my_n;
  if (my_first_i % 2 == 0)
                                 减少执行临界区域代码的次数! n = 108时,
     factor = 1.0:
  else
                                  (双核系统两个线程, 1.5秒 vs. 2.8秒)
     factor = -1.0:
  for (i = my_first_i; i < my_last_i; i++, factor = -factor)</pre>
     my_sum += factor/(2*i+1);
  while (flag != my_rank);
  sum += my_sum:
  flag = (flag+1) % thread_count;
  return NULL:
```

宾工业大学(威海)

- ●忙-等方法会导致线程始终占用CPU,且不进行有效工作
- ●Mutex(mutual exclusion)互斥:一种特殊类型的变量,用来限制 线程对临界区的访问
- ●用来保证一个线程在执行临界区代码时, "排斥"其他线程



●Pthreads 标准包含互斥类型的变量: pthread_mutex_t, 使用前需要进行初始化

```
pthread_mutex_t mutex;
.....
pthread_mutex_init(&mutex, NULL);
```

●当 Pthread 程序结束时要销毁互斥量

```
int pthread_mutex_destroy(pthread_mutex_t* mutex_p /* in/out */);
```

●为了临界区的访问权,进程需调用:

```
int pthread_mutex_lock(pthread_mutex_t* mutex_p /* in/out */);
```

●当进程执行完临界区代码时,需调用:

```
int pthread_mutex_unlock(pthread_mutex_t* mutex_p /* in/out */);
```

```
void* Thread_sum(void* rank) {
       long my_rank = (long) rank;
       double factor:
       long long i:
       long long my_n = n/thread_count;
5
       long long my_first_i = my_n*my_rank;
6
       long long my_last_i = my_first_i + my_n;
       double my_sum = 0.0;
8
9
       if (my_first_i % 2 == 0)
10
          factor = 1.0:
11
       else
12
          factor = -1.0:
13
14
15
       for (i = my_first_i; i < my_last_i; i++, factor = -factor) {</pre>
          my_sum += factor/(2*i+1);
16
17
18
       pthread_mutex_lock(&mutex):
       sum += my_sum:
19
       pthread_mutex_unlock(&mutex):
20
21
      return NULL:
22
       /* Thread_sum */
23
```

Threads	Busy-Wait	Mutex
1	2.90	2.90
2	1.45	1.45
4	0.73	0.73
8	0.38	0.38
16	0.50	0.38
32	0.80	0.40
64	3.56	0.38

Run-times (in seconds) of π programs using $n = 10^8$ terms on a system with two four-core processors.

		Thread				
Time	flag	0	1	2	3	4
0 1 2	0 1 2	crit sect terminate —	busy-wait crit sect terminate	susp susp susp	susp busy-wait busy-wait	susp susp busy-wait
: ?	: 2	_	_	: crit sect	: susp	: busy-wait

two cores and five threads

- ●典型的使用 Mutex 的顺序
 - ➤ 创建并初始化 mutex 变量
 - ▶线程试图 lock mutex
 - ▶只有一个线程成功, 获得 mutex
 - ➤ 获得 mutex 的线程执行一系列操作
 - ▶获得 mutex 的线程 unlock mutex
 - >另一个线程获取 mutex 并重复操作
 - ▶最后 mutex 被销毁

Thread 1	Thread 2	Thread 3
Lock	Lock	
A = 2	A = A+1	A = A*B
Unlock	Unlock	

有问题?

- ●当多个线程等待 locked mutex, 哪个线程在 unlock mutex 后首先获得该 mutex?
 - >除非使用线程优先级调度,否则由系统调度程序决定,有随机性

- ●忙-等强制线程按顺序访问临界区
- ●使用互斥量,线程的访问顺序由系统决定
- ●在一些应用中,需要控制线程访问临界区的顺序

●每个线程生成 n*n 矩阵, 按照线程的 rank 顺序相乘

```
/* n and product_matrix are shared and initialized by the main thread */
/* product_matrix is initialized to be the identity matrix */
void* Thread_work(void* rank) {
   long my_rank = (long) rank;
   matrix_t my_mat = Allocate_matrix(n);
   Generate_matrix(my_mat);
   pthread_mutex_lock(&mutex);
   Multiply_matrix(product_mat, my_mat);
   pthread_mutex_unlock(&mutex);
   Free_matrix(&my_mat);
   return NULL;
} /* Thread_work */
```

●每个线程向其他线程发送消息:如0->1,1->2,...,t-1->0

```
1 /* messages has type char**. It's allocated in main. */
2 /* Each entry is set to NULL in main.
   void* Send_msg(void* rank) {
      long my_rank = (long) rank;
5
      long dest = (my_rank + 1) % thread_count;
      long source = (my_rank + thread_count - 1) % thread_count;
      char* my_msg = malloc(MSG_MAX*sizeof(char));
8
       sprintf(my_msg, "Hello to %ld from %ld", dest, my_rank);
      messages[dest] = my_msg;
10
11
12
      if (messages[my_rank] != NULL)
          printf("Thread %ld > %s\n", my_rank, messages[my_rank]);
13
      else
14
          printf("Thread %ld > No message from %ld\n", my_rank,
15
                source):
16
      return NULL:
17
      /* Send_msq */
18
```

●每个线程向其他线程发送消息:如 0 -> 1, 1 -> 2, ..., t - 1 -> 0

```
while (messages[my_rank] == NULL);
printf("Thread %ld > %s\n", my_rank, messages[my_rank]);
```

●每个线程向其他线程发送消息:如0->1,1->2,...,t-1->0

```
messages[dest] = my_msg;
Notify thread dest that it can proceed;
Await notification from thread source
printf("Thread %ld > %s\n", my_rank, messages[my_rank]);
```

mutex 初始化为 unlocked, 何时调用 pthread_mutex_lock?

●每个线程向其他线程发送消息:如0->1,1->2,...,t-1->0

```
1 . . . .
2 pthread_mutex_lock(mutex[dest]);
3 . . . .
4 messages[dest] = my_msg;
5 pthread_mutex_unlock(mutex[dest]);
6 . . .
7 pthread_mutex_lock(mutex[my_rank]);
8 printf("Thread %ld > %s\n", my_rank, messages[my_rank]);
9 . . . .
```

假设有两个线程,会出现什么问题?

- ●信号量(Semaphore)
 - ▶特殊的 unsigned int
 - ▶二进制信号量(0,1)
 - ▶sem_wait: 如果信号量为0, 阻塞; 如果信号量为1, 信号量减1, 运行
 - ▶sem_post: 信号量加1, 使得 sem_wait 等待的线程可以运行

```
Semaphores are not part of Pthreads;
#include <semaphore.h>
                           you need to add this.
int sem_init(
     sem_t* semaphore_p /* out */,
     int shared /*in */,
     unsigned initial_val /* in */);
                       semaphore_p /* in/out */);
int sem_destroy(sem_t*
                       semaphore_p /* in/out */);
int sem_post(sem_t*
                       semaphore_p /* in/out */);
int sem_wait(sem_t*
```

```
/* messages is allocated and initialized to NULL in main */
  /* semaphores is allocated and initialized to 0 (locked) in
         main */
   void* Send_msg(void* rank) {
4
       long my_rank = (long) rank;
       long dest = (my_rank + 1) % thread_count;
      char* my_msg = malloc(MSG_MAX*sizeof(char));
6
7
8
      sprintf(my_msg, "Hello to %ld from %ld", dest, my_rank);
      messages[dest] = my_msq;
9
       sem_post(&semaphores[dest])
10
            /* ''Unlock'' the semaphore of dest */
11
      /* Wait for our semaphore to be unlocked */
12
13
       sem_wait(&semaphores[my_rank]);
14
      printf("Thread %ld > %s\n", my_rank, messages[my_rank]);
15
      return NULL:
16
      /* Send_msg */
17
```

- ●信号量与互斥量的区别
 - ➤ 没有与信号量相关联的所有者,主线程可以初始化所有信号量,任何线程可以在任意信号量上执行 sem_wait 或 sem_post
 - 消息发送问题并不包括临界区,一个线程等待另一个线程做出某种动作后,才能继续执行,这种同步称为"生产者-消费者同步"

- ●屏障 (Barrier)
 - ▶ 同步线程以确保它们都到达程序中的同一点
 - 在所有线程都到达屏障之前,任何线程都不能穿越屏障



●屏障(Barrier): 为线程计时

```
/* Shared */
double elapsed_time;
/* Private */
double my_start, my_finish, my_elapsed;
Synchronize threads:
Store current time in my_start:
/* Execute timed code */
Store current time in my_finish;
my_elapsed = my_finish - my_start;
elapsed = Maximum of my_elapsed values;
```

●屏障 (Barrier): 调试



```
point in program we want to reach;
barrier;
if (my_rank == 0) {
    printf("All threads reached this point\n");
    fflush(stdout);
}
```

- ●屏障 (Barrier)
 - ▶ 许多 Pthreads 的实现不提供 barrier
 - 为了代码的可移植性,需要自己实现屏障
 - 忙-等和互斥量
 - 信号量
 - 条件变量

```
int MPI_Barrier(MPI_Comm comm /* in */);
```

- ●屏障(Barrier): 忙-等和互斥量
 - 由互斥量保护的共享计数器
 - ▶ 当计数器指示每个进程都进入过临界区,进程可以离开"忙-等"循环

●屏障(Barrier): 忙-等和互斥量

```
/* Shared and initialized by the main thread */
int counter; /* Initialize to 0 */
int thread_count;
pthread_mutex_t barrier_mutex;
                                                We need one counter
                                                variable for each
void* Thread_work(. . .) {
                                                instance of the barrier,
                                                otherwise problems
   /* Barrier */
                                                are likely to occur.
   pthread_mutex_lock(&barrier_mutex);
   counter++:
   pthread_mutex_unlock(&barrier_mutex);
   while (counter < thread_count);</pre>
```

●屏障(Barrier): 信号量

```
Can

counter,

count_sem,

barrier_sem

be reused ?
```

```
/* Shared variables */
int counter: /* Initialize to 0 */
sem_t count_sem; /* Initialize to 1 */
sem_t barrier_sem; /* Initialize to 0 */
void* Thread work(...) {
  /* Barrier */
   sem_wait(&count_sem);
   if (counter == thread_count-1) {
      counter = 0:
      sem_post(&count_sem);
      for (j = 0; j < thread_count -1; j++)
         sem_post(&barrier_sem);
   } else {
      counter++;
      sem_post(&count_sem);
      sem wait(&barrier sem);
```

- ●屏障(Barrier): 条件变量
 - 条件变量是一个数据对象,它允许线程在某个事件或条件发生之前暂停执行
 - ▶ 当事件或条件发生时,另一个线程可以向线程发出"唤醒"信号
 - 条件变量与互斥量相关联

- ●典型的使用条件变量的顺序
 - > 主线程
 - 声明并初始化需要同步的全局数据(如: count)
 - 声明并初始化条件变量对象
 - 声明并初始化相关联的 mutex
 - 创建线程A和线程B进行工作

- ●典型的使用条件变量的顺序
 - > 线程A
 - 进行工作,直到需要满足某个条件(如:count必须为指定值)
 - lock 关联的 mutex 并检测全局数据的值
 - 调用 pthread_cond_wait 等待线程 B 发送的信号 (pthread_cond_wait 自 动 unlock 关联的 mutex)
 - 收到信号后被唤醒, mutex 自动被 lock
 - 显式的 unlock mutex
 - 继续工作

- ●典型的使用条件变量的顺序
 - ▶ 线程 B
 - 进行工作
 - lock 关联的 mutex
 - 修改线程A等待的全局数据
 - 检测该全局数据,如果符合线程A的条件,向其发送信号
 - unlock mutex
 - 继续工作

●屏障(Barrier): 条件变量

```
if condition has occurred
    signal thread(s);
else {
    unlock the mutex and block;
    /* when thread is unblocked, mutex is relocked */
}
unlock mutex;
```

- ●屏障(Barrier): 条件变量
 - ➤ Pthreads 中的条件变量: pthread_cond_t
 - > 解锁一个阻塞的线程

```
int pthread_cond_signal(pthread_cond_t* cond_var_p /* in/out */);
```

> 解锁所有阻塞的线程

```
int pthread_cond_broadcast(pthread_cond_t* cond_var_p /* in/out */);
```

●屏障(Barrier): 条件变量

```
int pthread_cond_wait(
    pthread_cond_t* cond_var_p /* in/out */,
    pthread_mutex_t* mutex_p /* in/out */);
```

▶ unlock mutex_p 引用的互斥量,并导致执行的线程阻塞,直到其他线程调用 pthread_cond_signal 或 pthread_cond_broadcast,当线程重新运行,重新 lock 互斥量

●屏障(Barrier): 条件变量

```
int pthread_cond_wait(
    pthread_cond_t* cond_var_p /* in/out */,
    pthread_mutex_t* mutex_p /* in/out */);

    pthread_mutex_unlock(&mutex_p);
    wait_on_signal(&cond_var_p);
    pthread_mutex_lock(&mutex_p);
```

●屏障(Barrier): 条件变量

```
/* Shared */
int counter = 0:
pthread_mutex_t mutex;
pthread_cond_t cond_var;
void* Thread_work(. . .) {
   /* Barrier */
   pthread_mutex_lock(&mutex);
   counter++:
   if (counter == thread_count) {
      counter = 0:
      pthread_cond_broadcast(&cond_var);
   } else {
      while (pthread_cond_wait(&cond_var, &mutex) != 0);
   pthread_mutex_unlock(&mutex);
```

- ●屏障(Barrier): 条件变量
 - 像互斥量和信号量一样,条件变量应该初始化和销毁