并行计算

(Parallel Computing)

共享内存编程 - Pthreads

学习内容:

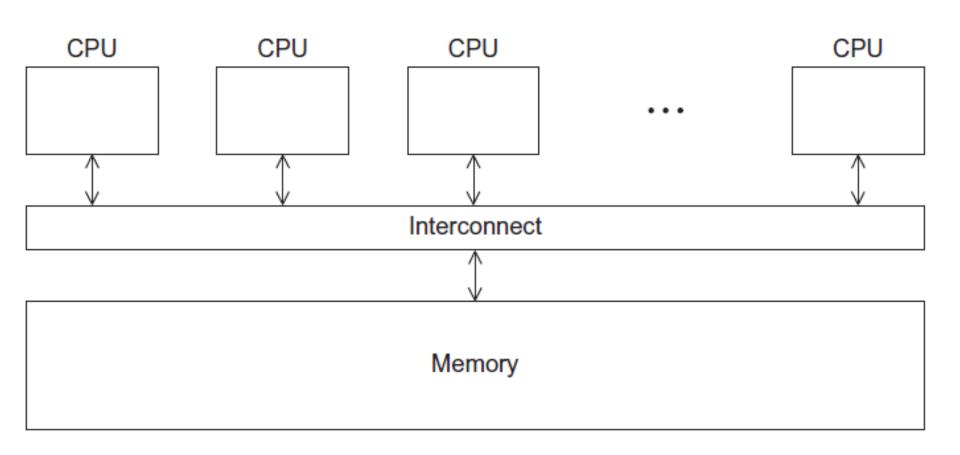
- 进程、线程、Pthreads
- Hello, World
- Pthreads中的矩阵 向量乘法
- 临界区(Critical Section)
- 忙 等(Busy-Waiting)

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

共享内存系统

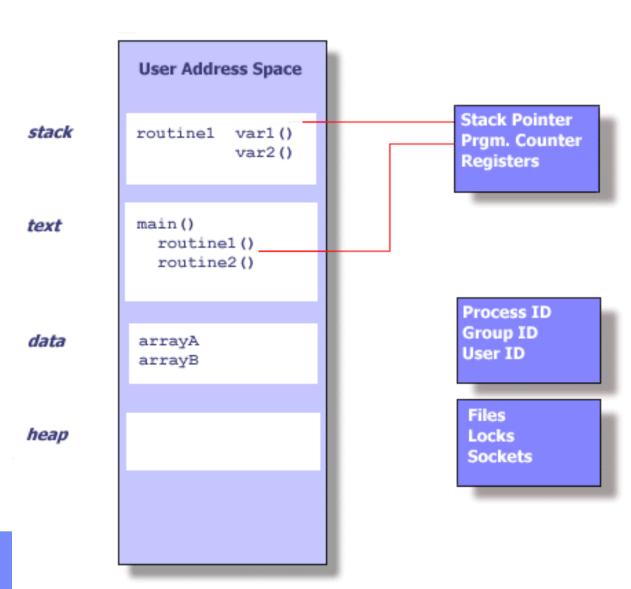


- ●进程是正在运行(或挂起)程序的实例
 - ▶栈内存、堆内存
 - ▶分配给进程的资源的描述符(如:文件)
 - ▶安全信息(如:进程可以访问的硬件和软件资源)
 - >进程的状态信息(运行状态)
 - ▶进程的内存块通常是私有的,另一个进程无法直接访问

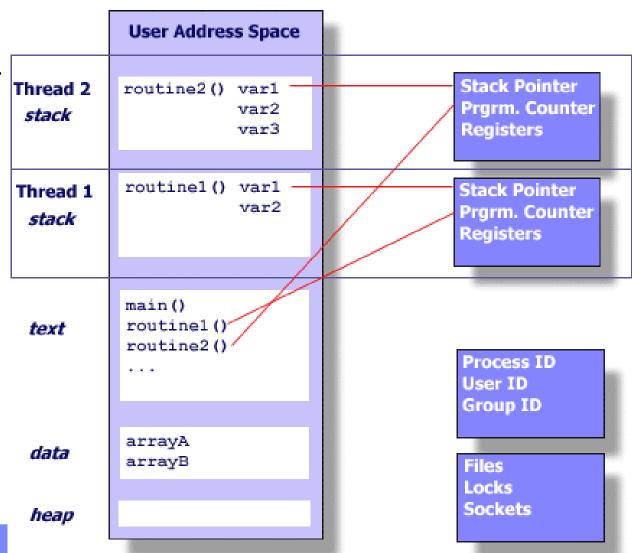
- ●什么是线程(Thread)
 - > 独立的指令流,操作系统可以对其进行调度
 - ▶对于软件开发人员来说,线程是独立于主程序(main)运行的"过程" (procedure)
 - ➤设想一个包含许多过程的主程序(a.out)。如果所有这些过程都能够被操作系统同时和/或独立地调度运行。即: "多线程"(multi-threaded)程序

- ●什么是线程(Thread)
 - ▶ 存在于进程内并使用进程资源
 - ▶有自己独立的控制流
 - ▶与其他线程共享进程资源
 - ▶如其父进程消亡,其跟随消亡
 - ▶是"轻量级"的,因为大部分开销已经通过创建进程完成

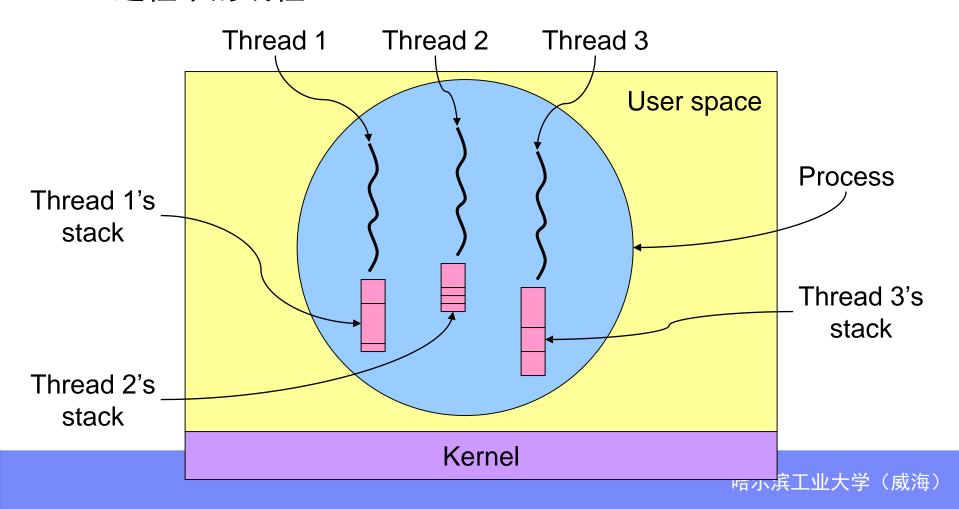
●UNIX 进程



●UNIX 进程中的线程



●UNIX 进程中的线程



- ●为什么使用线程
 - ▶性能: 充分利用多处理器
 - ▶自然的程序结构:
 - 表示逻辑上并发的任务
 - 更新屏幕、获取数据、接收用户输入
 - ➤响应性:
 - 拆分命令, 生成线程在后台工作
 - ▶避免 I/O 设备长时间的延迟
 - 等待时做有用的工作

●为什么使用线程

continent a new nation: and dedicated to the that war. proposition that all men are created equal.

years ago, our fathers so conceived and so might live. It is have consecrated it, far work which they who brought forth upon this dedicated, can long altogether fitting and above our poor power fought here have thus

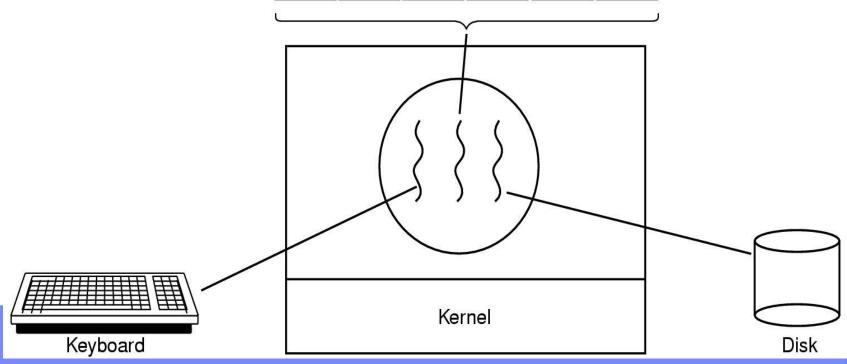
We have come to Now we are engaged it hat field as a final cannot hallow this what they did here. in a great civil war resting place for those ground. The brave It is for us the living. who here gave their men, living and dead, rather, to be dedicated

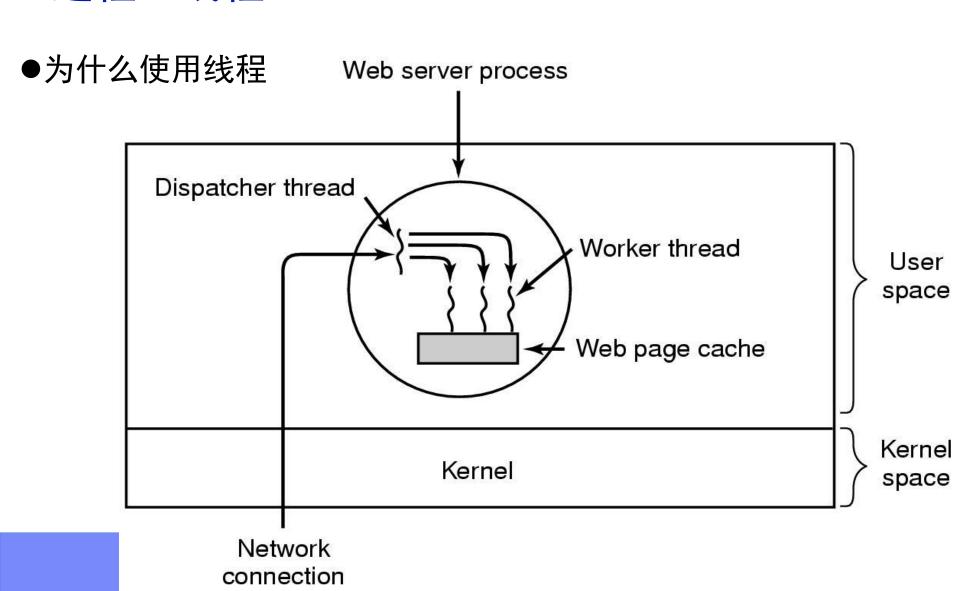
Four score and seven nation, or any nation lives that this nation who struggled here here to the unfinished endure. We are met on proper that we should to add or detract. The far so nobly advanced.

But, in a larger sense, nor long remember, here dedicated to the we cannot dedicate, we what we say here, but

world will little note, It is rather for us to be great task remaining

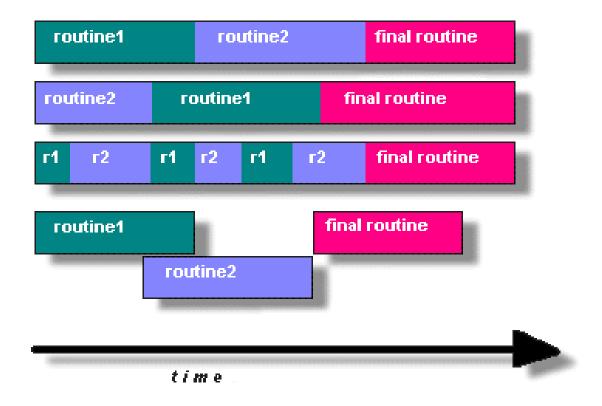
vain that this nation, under God, shall have dedicate a portion of cannot consecrate we it can never forget before us, that from a new birth of freedom these honored dead we and that government of take increased devotion





- ●什么是 Pthreads
 - ▶历史上,硬件供应商已经实现了他们自己的线程专有版本。这些实现之间有很大的不同,使得程序员很难开发可移植的线程应用程序
 - > 为了充分利用线程提供的功能,需要一个标准化的编程接口
 - 对于 UNIX 系统, IEEE POSIX 1003.1c 标准(1995)
 - 遵循本标准的实现称为 POSIX 线程或 Pthreads
 - ▶定义为一组C语言编程类型和过程调用(由 pthread.h 和线程库实现)
 - ▶仅适用于POSIX系统中,如: Linux, Mac OS X, Solaris, HPUX等

●Pthreads 编程



- ●几种常见的多线程编程模型
 - ➤ Manager/worker: manager 线程将工作分配给其他线程,即 worker 线程。通常, manager 处理所有输入,并将工作分配给其他任务。 Manager/worker 模型有两种常见形式: static worker pool and dynamic worker pool
 - ▶ Pipeline: 一个任务被分解成一系列子操作,每个子操作由不同的线程按顺序(但同时)处理。如:汽车装配线
 - ▶ Peer: 类似于manager/worker模型,主线程创建其他线程之后,参与工作

```
declares the various Pthreads
#include < stdio. h>
#include < stdlib . h>
                                      functions, constants, types, etc.
#include <pthread.h> ←
/* Global variable: accessible to all threads */
int thread count:
void *Hello(void* rank); /* Thread function */
int main(int argc, char* argv[]) {
   long thread; /* Use long in case of a 64-bit system */
   pthread_t* thread_handles;
   /* Get number of threads from command line */
   thread_count = strtol(argv[1], NULL, 10);
   thread_handles = malloc (thread_count*sizeof(pthread_t));
```

```
for (thread = 0; thread < thread_count; thread++)</pre>
   pthread_create(&thread_handles[thread], NULL,
       Hello, (void*) thread);
printf("Hello from the main thread\n");
for (thread = 0; thread < thread_count; thread++)</pre>
   pthread join(thread handles[thread], NULL);
free(thread_handles);
return 0;
/* main */
```

```
void *Hello(void* rank) {
  long my_rank = (long) rank; /* Use long in case of 64-bit system */
  printf("Hello from thread %ld of %d\n", my_rank, thread_count);
  return NULL;
} /* Hello */
```

●strtol: 将字符串转换为 long int

▶number_p: 输入字符串

▶end_p: 如果不为NULL, 指向未被识别的第一个字符

➤ base: 进制

```
long strtol(
          const char* number_p /* in */,
          char** end_p /* out */,
          int base /* in */);
```

●编译 Pthread 程序

gcc -g -Wall -o pth_hello pth_hello . c -lpthread

link in the Pthreads library

●执行 Pthread 程序

./pth_hello <number of threads>

./pth_hello 1

Hello from the main thread Hello from thread 0 of 1 ./pth_hello 4

Hello from the main thread

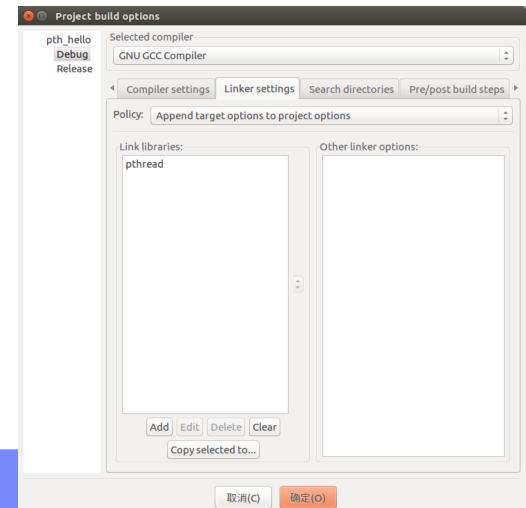
Hello from thread 0 of 4

Hello from thread 1 of 4

Hello from thread 2 of 4

Hello from thread 3 of 4

●Linux/Ubuntu下配置Code::blocks



●Visual Studio下配置Pthreads

https://blog.csdn.net/user11223344abc/article/details/80536280

●Windows Code::blocks 配置Pthreads

https://www.cnblogs.com/lca1826/p/6606350.html

- ●启动线程
 - ▶在 MPI 中,进程通常由脚本启动
 - ▶ 在 Pthread 中,线程通过程序启动

- ●启动线程: pthread_t objects
 - ▶不透明(Opaque)对象,实际存储的数据与系统相关
 - ▶数据成员不能直接通过用户代码访问
 - ▶Pthread 标准保证 pthread_t 存储区分进程的足够信息

thread_handles = malloc(thread_count * **sizeof**(pthread_t));

●启动线程

```
int pthread_create (
      pthread_t* thread_p /* out */ ,
         const pthread_attr_t* attr_p /* in */,
        void* (*start_routine) ( void ) /* in */ ,
        void* arg_p /* in */);
               We won't be using, so we just pass NULL.
Allocate before calling.
```

●启动线程

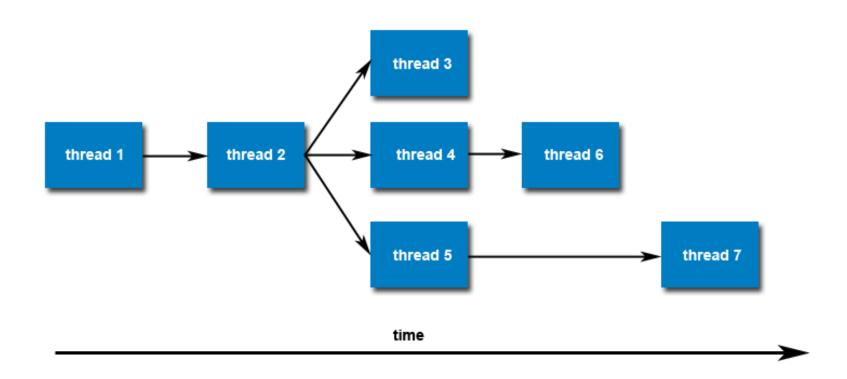
```
int pthread_create (
    pthread_t* thread_p /* out */,
    const pthread_attr_t* attr_p /* in */,
   void* (*start_routine)(void)/* in */,
    void* arg_p /* in */ );
         Pointer to the argument that should
         be passed to the function start_routine.
The function that the thread is to run.
```

- ●启动线程:由 pthread_create 启动的函数
 - ▶原型: void* thread_function (void* args_p);
 - ▶在 C 中 void* 可以转换为任意指针类型
 - ▶所以 args_p 可以指向包含一个或多个值的列表
 - ▶类似的,thread_function 的返回值也可指向一段地址

●运行线程

- ➤运行 main 函数的线程称为主线程
- ▶ 在 Pthread 中,程序员无法直接控制线程在哪里运行
- ▶pthread_create 中没有参数设置线程在哪个 core 中运行
- ▶线程的配置由操作系统控制

●一旦创建,线程之间是对等的,线程可以创建其他线程

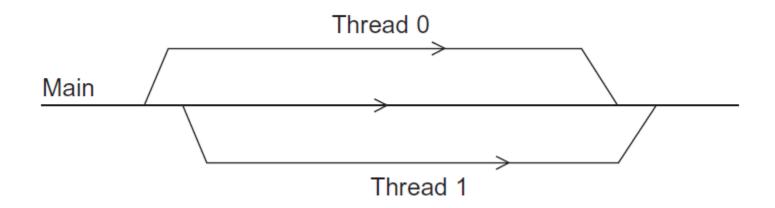


●停止线程

- ▶为每个线程调用 pthread_join 函数
- ▶pthread_join 将等待与 pthread_t 对象相关的进程完成其操作
- ▶ret_val_p 可以用来接收线程返回的值

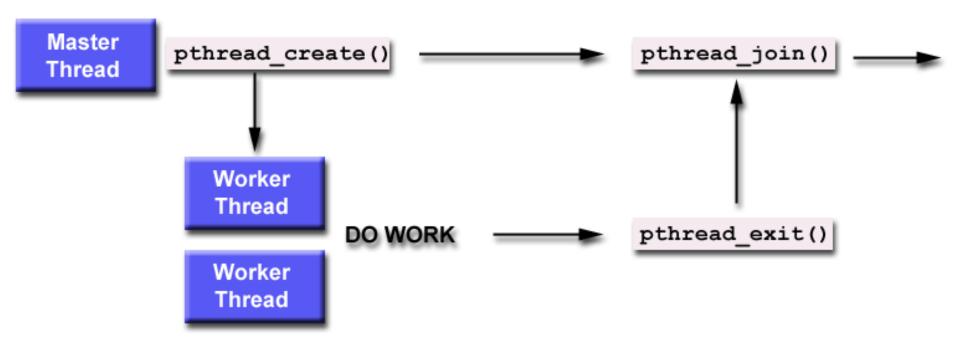
```
int pthread_join(
    pthread_t thread /* in */,
    void** ret_val_p /* out */);
```

●停止线程



Main thread forks and joins two threads.

●停止线程



- ●向线程传递参数
 - ▶ pthread_create 允许向 start_routine 传递一个参数

```
int pthread_create (
    pthread_t* thread_p /* out */,
    const pthread_attr_t* attr_p /* in */,
    void* (*start_routine) ( void ) /* in */,
    void* arg_p /* in */);
```

●向线程传递参数: 例子1

```
long taskids[NUM_THREADS];

for(t=0; t<NUM_THREADS; t++)
{
    taskids[t] = t;
    printf("Creating thread %ld\n", t);
    rc = pthread_create(&threads[t], NULL, PrintHello, (void *) taskids[t]);
    ...
}</pre>
```

2. Hello, World

●向线程传递参数

: 例子2

```
struct thread_data{
 int thread_id;
 int sum;
 char *message;
};
struct thread_data thread_data_array[NUM_THREADS];
void *PrintHello(void *threadarg)
 struct thread_data *my_data;
 my_data = (struct thread_data *) threadarg;
 taskid = my_data->thread_id;
 sum = my_data->sum;
 hello_msg = my_data->message;
```

2. Hello, World

●向线程传递参数: 例子2

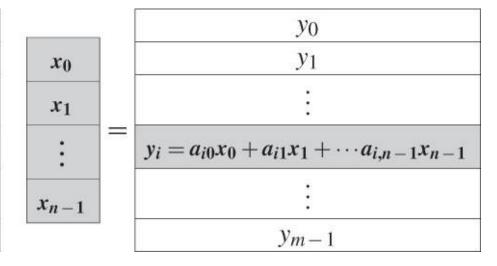
```
int main (int argc, char *argv[])
{
    ...
    thread_data_array[t].thread_id = t;
    thread_data_array[t].sum = sum;
    thread_data_array[t].message = messages[t];
    rc = pthread_create(&threads[t], NULL, PrintHello, (void *) &thread_data_array[t]);
    ...
}
```

2. Hello, World

●向线程传递参数: 例子3?

```
int rc;
long t;
for(t=0; t<NUM_THREADS; t++)
{
    printf("Creating thread %ld\n", t);
    rc = pthread_create(&threads[t], NULL, PrintHello, (void *) &t);
    ...
}
```

a_{00}	a_{01}		$a_{0,n-1}$
a_{10}	a_{11}		$a_{1,n-1}$
i	:		:
a_{i0}	a_{i1}	***	$a_{i,n-1}$
:	•		:
$a_{m-1,0}$	$a_{m-1,1}$		$a_{m-1,n-1}$



$$y_i = \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} a_{ij} x_j$$

●串行伪代码

```
/* For each row of A */
for (i = 0; i < m; i++) {
    y[i] = 0.0;
    /* For each element of the row and each element of x */
    for (j = 0; j < n; j++)
        y[i] += A[i][j]* x[j];
}</pre>
```

●假设 m = n = 6, 使用 3 个线程

	Components	
Thread	of y	
0	y[0], y[1]	
1	y[2], y[3]	
2	y[4], y[5]	
		y[0] = 0.0;
		for $(j = 0; j < n; j++)$
		y[0] += A[0][j]* x[j];

general case

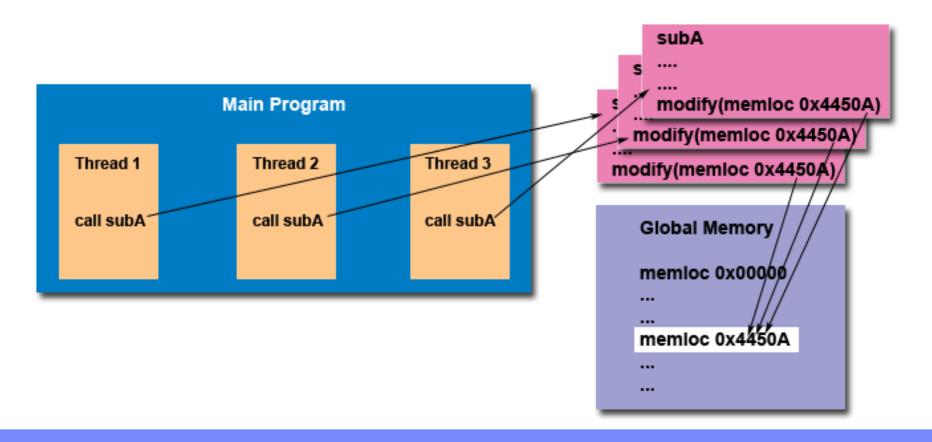
- ●假设 m = n = 6, 使用 3 个线程
 - ▶x 为共享变量
 - ▶将A和y也设置为共享变量
 - ➤m和n可以被线程数 t整除
 - 线程 q 需要计算的 y 值:

first component:
$$q \times \frac{m}{t}$$

last component:
$$(q+1) \times \frac{m}{t} - 1$$

```
void *Pth_mat_vect(void* rank) {
   long my_rank = (long) rank;
   int i, j;
   int local m = m/thread count;
   int my_first_row = my_rank*local_m;
   int my last row = (my rank+1)*local m - 1;
   for (i = my_first_row; i <= my_last_row; i++) {</pre>
     v[i] = 0.0;
      for (j = 0; j < n; j++)
          y[i] += A[i][j]*x[j];
  return NULL;
  /* Pth_mat_vect */
```

●当多个线程试图更新同一块内存区域,结果如何?



- ●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

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

- ●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

```
double factor = 1.0;
double sum = 0.0;
for (i = 0; i < n; i++, factor = -factor) {
    sum += factor/(2*i+1);
}
pi = 4.0*sum;</pre>
```

```
void* Thread_sum(void* rank) {
       long my_rank = (long) rank;
3
       double factor:
4
       long long i;
 5
       long long my_n = n/thread_count;
6
       long long my_first_i = my_n*my_rank;
7
       long long my_last_i = my_first_i + my_n;
8
9
       if (my_first_i \% 2 == 0) /* my_first_i is even */
          factor = 1.0:
10
11
       else /* my_first_i is odd */
12
          factor = -1.0:
13
14
       for (i = my_first_i; i < my_last_i; i++, factor = -factor) {</pre>
15
          sum += factor/(2*i+1):
16
17
18
       return NULL:
       /* Thread_sum */
19
```

- ●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?

- ●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

$$x = x + y$$
;

通常并不是由一条机器指令完成的

- 1. x 和 y 从内存->寄存器
- 2. 累加
- 3. 结果从寄存器->内存

- ●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

```
y = Compute(my rank);

x = x + y;
```

假设线程0计算, y=1; 线程1计算, y=2, 则正确结果应为: x=3

- ●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

$$x = x + y$$
;

Time	Thread 0	Thread 1
1	Started by main thread	
2	Call Compute ()	Started by main thread
3	Assign y = 1	Call Compute()
4	Put x=0 and y=1 into registers	Assign $y = 2$
5	Add 0 and 1	Put x=0 and y=2 into registers
6	Store 1 in memory location x	Add 0 and 2
7		Store 2 in memory location x

- ●当多个线程试图更新同一块内存区域,结果如何?
 - ▶ 多个线程试图更新共享资源(如:共享变量),结果无法预测
 - ➤ 竞争条件 (race condition)
 - ▶ 在一个线程对共享资源更新结束后(x=x+y), 才允许其他线程更新
 - ▶ 更新共享资源的代码块称为临界区(Critical Sections) (x = x + y)