

实验四 Linux 下多线程间通信

一. 实验目的

学习和掌握 linux 下的多线程通信的基本原理和基本编程方法

二. 实验平台

基于 ATOM N270, NORCO(华北工控) EMB-3850 嵌入式开发板

Linux redhat kernel-2.4 嵌入式操作系统

三. 实验内容

编写 linux 下多线程间通信的程序

四. 参考资料

- 1、Linux 基础教程.吴学毅.北京交通大学出版社 出版日期: 2005 年 9 月
- 2、红帽企业 Linux 4 X86-64 体系安装指南
- 3、Red Hat Enterprise Linux 4 System Administration Guide
- 4、Linux 下多线程技术分析及应用.金惠芳, 陶利民, 张基温.《计算机系统应用》.2003 年 09 期

五. 实验原理

线程间无需特别的手段进行通信, 因为线程间可以共享数据结构, 也就是一个全局变量可以被两个线程同时使用。不过要注意的是线程间需要做好同步, 一般用 mutex。pthread_mutex_lock 声明开始用互斥锁上锁, 此后的代码直至调用 pthread_mutex_unlock 为止, 均被上锁, 即同一时间只能被一个线程调用执行。当一个线程执行到 pthread_mutex_lock 处时, 如果该锁此时被另一个线程使用, 那此线程被阻塞, 即程序将等待到另一个线程释放此互斥锁。

当两个或更多线程需要同时访问一个共享资源时, 系统需要使用同步机制来确保一次只有一个线程使用该资源。**Mutex** 是同步基元, 它只向一个线程授予对共享资源的独占访问权。如果一个线程获取了互斥体, 则要获取该互斥体的第二个线程将被挂起, 直到第一个线程释放该互斥体。

六. 实验步骤

- a) 登录进入 linux 操作系统, 打开命令窗口进入 myprojects 文件夹, 新建一文件夹取名为 thread_comm 令如下:

```
cd /myprojects
mkdir thread_comm
```

- b) 进入 thread_comm 文件夹，新建文件 thread_comm.c，并在其中输入以下代码：

```
cd thread_comm          //进入文件夹
vi thread_comm.c        //新建文件 thread_comm.c
/******thread_comm.c*****//
/*Author:      manchen
/*Date:        2009-8-16
/******//

#include <pthread.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
pthread_mutex_t mutex=PTHREAD_MUTEX_INITIALIZER;
pthread_cond_t cond=PTHREAD_COND_INITIALIZER;
void *thread1(void *);
void *thread2(void *);
int i=1;
int main()
{
    pthread_t t_a;
    pthread_t t_b;
    pthread_create(&t_a, NULL, thread1, (void *)NULL);
    pthread_create(&t_b, NULL, thread2, (void *)NULL);
    pthread_join(t_b, NULL);
    pthread_mutex_destroy(&mutex);
    pthread_cond_destroy(&cond);
    exit(0);
}
void *thread1(void *junk)
{
    for(i=1; i<=4; i++)
    {
        printf("Enter thread1\n");
        pthread_mutex_lock(&mutex);
        if(i%3==0)
```

```

    {
        pthread_cond_signal (&cond); printf("thread2 is unlocked
                                   by thread1\n");
    }
else
    printf("thread1: %d\n", i);
    pthread_mutex_unlock(&mutex);
    printf("thread1 is unlocked by itself\n");
    sleep(1);
}
}
void *thread2(void *junk)
{
    while(i<4)
    {
        printf("Enter thread2\n");
        pthread_mutex_lock(&mutex);
        if(i%3!=0)
        {
            pthread_cond_wait(&cond, &mutex);
            printf("thread2 is waiting for work...\n");
        }
        printf("thread2: %d\n", i);
        pthread_mutex_unlock(&mutex);
        printf("thread2 is unlocked by itself\n");
        sleep(1);
    }
}

```

- c) 保存文件退出文件编辑模式回到命令行模式，对所编写程序进行编译，编译通过后执行所生成的文件 `thread_comm`，观看执行结果。命令如下：

```
gcc -lpthread -o thread_comm thread_comm.c
./thread_comm
```

执行结果如下：

```
Enter thread1
```

```
thread1:1
thread1 is unlocked by itself
Enter thread2
Enter thread1
thread1:2
thread1 is unlocked by itself
Enter thread1
thread2 is unlocked by itself
thread1 is unlocked by itself
thread2 is waiting for work...
thread2:3
thread2 is unlocked by itself
Enter thread1
thread1:4
thread1 is unlocked by itself
```



The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "root@localhost:/myprojects/thread_comm". The terminal output is identical to the text block above, showing the execution of a program with two threads, thread1 and thread2, and their respective states and actions.

```
root@localhost:/myprojects/thread_comm
File Edit View Terminal Go Help
[root@localhost thread_comm]# ./thread_comm
Enter thread1
thread1:1
thread1 is unlocked by itself
Enter thread2
Enter thread1
thread1:2
thread1 is unlocked by itself
Enter thread1
thread2 is unlocked by thread1
thread1 is unlocked by itself
thread2 is waiting for work...
thread2:3
thread2 is unlocked by itself
Enter thread1
thread1:4
thread1 is unlocked by itself
[root@localhost thread_comm]#
```