

实验5 Web服务器的业务分割模型

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题目1.

实现上述的业务分割模型的Web服务程序。

要使用多个线程池来处理不同类型的任务，可以按照以下步骤设计架构：

1. **确定任务分类**：首先，根据任务的性质和需求进行分类。为每个分类创建专用的线程池。根据任务的性质配置每个线程池，例如：
 - **网络连接池**：这个池处理进来的连接请求。
 - **请求解析池**：解析请求可能是CPU密集型的，尤其是当处理大负载或复杂数据结构时。一个更高数量的线程将会适合于这里。
2. **任务排队和管理**：为每个线程池使用适当的排队策略。
3. **错误处理和韧性**：在每个池中实现健壮的错误处理。如果一个线程遇到异常，它不应该使整个池崩溃。

```
1  #include "thpool.h" // 包含线程池头文件
2  #include <stdio.h>
3  #include <stdlib.h>
4  #include <string.h>
5  #include <unistd.h>
6  #include <sys/socket.h>
7  #include <netinet/in.h>
8  #include <arpa/inet.h>
9  #include <fcntl.h>
10 #include <sys/sendfile.h>
11 #include <sys/stat.h>
12
13 #define PORT 8080 // 定义端口号
14 #define BUFFER_SIZE 4096 // 定义缓冲区大小
15 #define WEB_ROOT "./" // 服务器资源所在的目录
16
17 // 线程池定义
18 threadpool read_msg_threadpool; // 读取消息的线程池
19 threadpool read_file_threadpool; // 读取文件的线程池
20 threadpool send_msg_threadpool; // 发送消息的线程池
21
22 typedef struct
23 {
24     int client_fd; // 客户端文件描述符
25     char request[BUFFER_SIZE]; // 请求缓冲区
26 } client_request;
27
28 typedef struct
29 {
30     client_request *request; // 指向客户端请求的指针
31     char *filename; // 文件名
32     int file_fd; // 文件描述符
33     struct stat file_stat; // 存储文件大小和其他属性的结构
```

```

34     char *file_content; // 存储文件内容的缓冲区
35     ssize_t file_content_length; // 文件内容的长度
36 } response_data;
37
38 // 函数原型
39 void read_request(int client_fd);
40 void read_file_and_respond(client_request *request);
41 void send_response(response_data *data);
42
43 int main()
44 {
45     int server_fd, client_fd; // 服务器和客户端的文件描述符
46     struct sockaddr_in address; // 地址结构
47     int opt = 1;
48     int addrlen = sizeof(address);
49
50     // 初始化线程池
51     read_msg_threadpool = thpool_init(2); // 初始化处理读取消息的线程池
52     read_file_threadpool = thpool_init(4); // 初始化处理读取文件的线程池
53     send_msg_threadpool = thpool_init(2); // 初始化处理发送消息的线程池
54
55     // 创建套接字文件描述符
56     if ((server_fd = socket(AF_INET, SOCK_STREAM, 0)) == 0)
57     {
58         perror("socket failed");
59         exit(EXIT_FAILURE);
60     }
61
62     // 强制将套接字绑定到端口8080
63     if (setsockopt(server_fd, SOL_SOCKET, SO_REUSEADDR | SO_REUSEPORT,
64 &opt, sizeof(opt)))
65     {
66         perror("setsockopt");
67         exit(EXIT_FAILURE);
68     }
69
70     address.sin_family = AF_INET; // 设置地址族为IPv4
71     address.sin_addr.s_addr = INADDR_ANY; // 监听任何地址
72     address.sin_port = htons(PORT); // 设置端口号
73
74     // 将套接字绑定到地址
75     if (bind(server_fd, (struct sockaddr *)&address, sizeof(address)) < 0)
76     {
77         perror("bind failed");
78         exit(EXIT_FAILURE);
79     }
80
81     // 监听套接字
82     if (listen(server_fd, 3) < 0)
83     {
84         perror("listen");
85         exit(EXIT_FAILURE);
86     }
87
88     printf("Listening on port %d...\n", PORT);

```

```

88
89     while (1)
90     {
91         // 接受客户端连接
92         if ((client_fd = accept(server_fd, (struct sockaddr *)&address,
93             (socklen_t *)&addrlen)) < 0)
94         {
95             perror("accept");
96             continue;
97         }
98         printf("Connection established with %s:%d\n",
99             inet_ntoa(address.sin_addr), ntohs(address.sin_port));
100
101         // 将任务分配给read_msg_threadpool
102         thpool_add_work(read_msg_threadpool, (void (*)(void
103             *))read_request, (void (*)(intptr_t))client_fd);
104     }
105
106     // 清理工作
107     thpool_destroy(read_msg_threadpool); // 销毁读取消息的线程池
108     thpool_destroy(read_file_threadpool); // 销毁读取文件的线程池
109     thpool_destroy(send_msg_threadpool); // 销毁发送消息的线程池
110     close(server_fd); // 关闭服务器文件描述符
111     return 0;
112 }
113
114 // 读取客户端请求的函数
115 void read_request(int client_fd)
116 {
117     client_request *request = malloc(sizeof(client_request));
118     request->client_fd = client_fd;
119     int bytes_read = recv(client_fd, request->request, BUFFER_SIZE, 0);
120     if (bytes_read <= 0)
121     {
122         close(client_fd);
123         free(request);
124         return;
125     }
126     thpool_add_work(read_file_threadpool, (void (*)(void
127         *))read_file_and_respond, request);
128 }
129
130 // 读取文件并响应的函数
131 void read_file_and_respond(client_request *request)
132 {
133     // 从HTTP请求中提取请求的URL
134     // 为简单起见, 假设URL是请求中的第二个单词
135     char *token = strtok(request->request, " ");
136     token = strtok(NULL, " ");
137     if (token == NULL)
138     {
139         close(request->client_fd);
140         free(request);
141         return;
142     }

```

```

139
140     char filepath[256];
141     snprintf(filepath, sizeof(filepath), "%s%s", WEB_ROOT, token);
142
143     int file_fd = open(filepath, O_RDONLY);
144     if (file_fd < 0)
145     {
146         // 文件未找到, 处理错误
147         close(request->client_fd);
148         free(request);
149         return;
150     }
151
152     // if (fstat(file_fd, &request->file_stat) < 0)
153     // {
154     //     // 获取文件状态错误
155     //     close(file_fd);
156     //     close(request->client_fd);
157     //     free(request);
158     //     return;
159     // }
160
161     response_data *data = malloc(sizeof(response_data));
162     data->request = request;
163     data->file_fd = file_fd;
164     data->filename = strdup(filepath);
165
166     // 使用fstat获取文件大小
167     if (fstat(file_fd, &data->file_stat) < 0)
168     {
169         // 处理错误
170         close(file_fd);
171         close(request->client_fd);
172         free(request);
173         free(data);
174         return;
175     }
176
177     // 为文件内容分配缓冲区
178     data->file_content = malloc(data->file_stat.st_size);
179     if (data->file_content == NULL)
180     {
181         // 处理内存分配错误
182     }
183     data->file_content_length = read(file_fd, data->file_content, data-
184     >file_stat.st_size);
185     if (data->file_content_length < 0)
186     {
187         // 处理读取错误
188     }
189     thpool_add_work(send_msg_threadpool, (void (*)(void *))send_response,
190     data);
191 }

```

```

192 // 发送响应的函数
193 void send_response(response_data *data)
194 {
195     // 发送文件前发送HTTP头
196     char header[BUFFER_SIZE];
197     sprintf(header, "HTTP/1.1 200 OK\r\nContent-Length: %ld\r\n\r\n", data-
>file_content_length);
198     send(data->request->client_fd, header, strlen(header), 0);
199
200     // 发送文件内容
201     ssize_t sent_bytes = send(data->request->client_fd, data->file_content,
data->file_content_length, 0);
202     if (sent_bytes < 0)
203     {
204         perror("Error sending file content");
205     }
206
207     // 清理
208     close(data->file_fd);
209     close(data->request->client_fd);
210     free(data->file_content);
211     free(data->request);
212     free(data->filename);
213     free(data);
214 }

```

```

→ C-Thread-Pool git:(dev) X ./webserver
THPOOL_DEBUG: Created thread 0 in pool
THPOOL_DEBUG: Created thread 1 in pool
THPOOL_DEBUG: Created thread 0 in pool
THPOOL_DEBUG: Created thread 1 in pool
THPOOL_DEBUG: Created thread 2 in pool
THPOOL_DEBUG: Created thread 3 in pool
THPOOL_DEBUG: Created thread 0 in pool
THPOOL_DEBUG: Created thread 1 in pool
Listening on port 8080...
Connection established with 127.0.0.1:42106
Connection established with 127.0.0.1:42116
Connection established with 127.0.0.1:42118
Connection established with 127.0.0.1:42130
Connection established with 127.0.0.1:42136
Connection established with 127.0.0.1:42182
Connection established with 127.0.0.1:42186
Connection established with 127.0.0.1:42188
Connection established with 127.0.0.1:42204
Connection established with 127.0.0.1:42218
Connection established with 127.0.0.1:42220
Connection established with 127.0.0.1:42228
Connection established with 127.0.0.1:42242
Connection established with 127.0.0.1:42254

```

题目2.

在程序里面设置性能监测代码，通过定时打印这些性能参数，能够分析此Web服务程序的运行状态。例如，监测线程池中线程的平均活跃时间和阻塞时间，线程最高活跃数量、最低活跃数量、平均活跃数量；消息队列中消息的长度等。除此以外还可以利用相关系统命令来监测系统的I/O、内存、CPU等设备性能。

a. 消息队列的长度

1. 定义用于存放线程池指针的结构体和获取每个线程池状态的函数

```
1  typedef struct thpool_collection {
2      thpool_* read_msg_thpool;
3      thpool_* read_file_thpool;
4      thpool_* send_msg_thpool;
5  } thpool_collection;
6
7  void get_thpool_status(thpool_* thpool, thpool_monitor *monitor) {
8      pthread_mutex_lock(&thpool->thcount_lock);
9      monitor->num_threads_alive = thpool->num_threads_alive;
10     monitor->num_threads_working = thpool->num_threads_working;
11     pthread_mutex_unlock(&thpool->thcount_lock);
12
13     pthread_mutex_lock(&thpool->jobqueue.rwmutex);
14     monitor->job_queue_length = thpool->jobqueue.len;
15     pthread_mutex_unlock(&thpool->jobqueue.rwmutex);
16 }
```

2. 定义监控函数

```
1  void *monitor_all_thpools(void *arg) {
2      thpool_collection *thpools = (thpool_collection*)arg;
3      thpool_monitor read_msg_monitor, read_file_monitor, send_msg_monitor;
4
5      while (1) {
6          sleep(5); // Monitoring every 5 seconds
7
8          get_thpool_status(thpools->read_msg_thpool, &read_msg_monitor);
9          get_thpool_status(thpools->read_file_thpool, &read_file_monitor);
10         get_thpool_status(thpools->send_msg_thpool, &send_msg_monitor);
11
12         // Log the status for each thread pool
13         // ... [Print statements for each thread pool]
14     }
15     return NULL;
16 }
```

3. 更新主函数

创建 `thpool_collection` 实例并传递给监控线程

```
1  int main() {
2      // Initialize thread pools
3      thpool_* read_msg_threadpool = thpool_init(1);
4      thpool_* read_file_threadpool = thpool_init(4);
5      thpool_* send_msg_threadpool = thpool_init(1);
6
7      // Create and populate the thpool collection structure
8      thpool_collection thpools = {
9          .read_msg_thpool = read_msg_threadpool,
10         .read_file_thpool = read_file_threadpool,
11         .send_msg_thpool = send_msg_threadpool
12     }
```

```

12     };
13
14     // Start the monitoring thread
15     pthread_t monitor_thread;
16     if (pthread_create(&monitor_thread, NULL, monitor_all_thpools, &thpools)
17     != 0) {
18         perror("Failed to create monitor thread");
19         // Clean up the thread pools
20         return 1;
21     }
22
23     // Rest of server logic...
24
25     // Cleanup
26     pthread_join(monitor_thread, NULL);
27     thpool_destroy(read_msg_threadpool);
28     thpool_destroy(read_file_threadpool);
29     thpool_destroy(send_msg_threadpool);
30     // Other cleanup if necessary
31     return 0;
32 }

```

```

Read Message ThreadPool - Threads alive: 2, Threads working: 2, Job queue length: 1
Read File ThreadPool - Threads alive: 4, Threads working: 0, Job queue length: 0
Send Message ThreadPool - Threads alive: 2, Threads working: 0, Job queue length: 0
Read Message ThreadPool - Threads alive: 2, Threads working: 1, Job queue length: 1
Read File ThreadPool - Threads alive: 4, Threads working: 0, Job queue length: 0
Send Message ThreadPool - Threads alive: 2, Threads working: 2, Job queue length: 0
Read Message ThreadPool - Threads alive: 2, Threads working: 2, Job queue length: 4
Read File ThreadPool - Threads alive: 4, Threads working: 0, Job queue length: 0
Send Message ThreadPool - Threads alive: 2, Threads working: 1, Job queue length: 0

```

b. 线程的平均活跃和阻塞时间

想在现有的线程池实现中添加一个监控模块，以监测线程的平均活跃时间和阻塞时间。以下是对代码的修改：

1. **添加新的数据结构**：为了跟踪每个线程的活跃和阻塞时间，我们需要在 `thread` 结构体中添加新的字段。例如，可以添加 `time_t last_active_time` 和 `time_t last_block_time`，以及累计活跃和阻塞时间的字段。
2. **更新线程函数**：在 `thread_do` 函数中，在线程开始工作时更新 `last_active_time`，在工作完成后更新 `last_block_time`。这样，可以计算出每个线程的活跃和阻塞时间。
3. **添加监控功能**：已经定义了一个 `monitor_thpool` 函数，该函数可以进一步扩展以包括计算和打印每个线程的平均活跃时间和阻塞时间的逻辑。
4. **线程同步**：考虑到多线程环境中的数据完整性，确保在更新和读取线程统计信息时使用适当的锁。

以下是一些代码示例来说明这些更改：

添加新字段到 `thread` 结构体

```

1 typedef struct thread {
2     // ... 现有字段 ...
3
4     time_t last_active_time;
5     time_t last_block_time;
6     double total_active_time;
7     double total_block_time;
8 } thread;

```

更新 `thread_do` 函数

```

1 static void *thread_do(struct thread *thread_p) {
2     // ... 现有逻辑 ...
3
4     while (threads_keepalive) {
5         thread_p->last_block_time = time(NULL);
6         // 等待工作
7         bsem_wait(thpool_p->jobqueue.has_jobs);
8
9         if (threads_keepalive) {
10             thread_p->total_block_time += difftime(time(NULL), thread_p-
11 >last_block_time);
12             thread_p->last_active_time = time(NULL);
13
14             // 执行工作
15             // ...
16
17             thread_p->total_active_time += difftime(time(NULL), thread_p-
18 >last_active_time);
19         }
20     }
21     // ...
22 }

```

扩展 `monitor_thpool` 函数

```

1 void *monitor_thpool(void *arg) {
2     thpool_ *thpool = (thpool_ *)arg;
3     // ...
4
5     while (1) {
6         sleep(10);
7         get_thpool_status(thpool, &monitor);
8
9         // 计算平均活跃时间和阻塞时间
10        double avg_active_time = 0;
11        double avg_block_time = 0;
12
13        for (int i = 0; i < thpool->num_threads_alive; i++) {
14            avg_active_time += thpool->threads[i]->total_active_time;
15            avg_block_time += thpool->threads[i]->total_block_time;
16        }
17        avg_active_time /= thpool->num_threads_alive;
18        avg_block_time /= thpool->num_threads_alive;

```



```

19
20     printf("平均活跃时间: %f, 平均阻塞时间: %f\n", avg_active_time,
avg_block_time);
21     // ...
22 }
23 }

```

执行命令 → `http_load-09Mar2016 ./http_load -parallel 100 -seconds 100 urls.txt`

```

*****
Read Message ThreadPool - 平均活跃时间: 73.500000 秒, 平均阻塞时间: 29.500000 秒
Read File ThreadPool - 平均活跃时间: 5.750000 秒, 平均阻塞时间: 97.250000 秒
Send Message ThreadPool - 平均活跃时间: 6.500000 秒, 平均阻塞时间: 96.500000 秒
*****
Read Message ThreadPool - Threads alive: 2, Threads working: 0, Job queue length: 0
Read File ThreadPool - Threads alive: 4, Threads working: 0, Job queue length: 0
Send Message ThreadPool - Threads alive: 2, Threads working: 0, Job queue length: 0
*****
Read Message ThreadPool - 平均活跃时间: 73.500000 秒, 平均阻塞时间: 29.500000 秒
Read File ThreadPool - 平均活跃时间: 5.750000 秒, 平均阻塞时间: 97.250000 秒
Send Message ThreadPool - 平均活跃时间: 6.500000 秒, 平均阻塞时间: 96.500000 秒

```

c. 线程最高活跃数量、最低活跃数量、平均活跃数量;

1. 修改线程池结构体:

在 `thpool_` 结构体中添加字段来存储最高活跃数量、最低活跃数量、总活跃数量和活跃统计次数。总活跃数量和活跃统计次数将用于计算平均活跃数量。

```

1  typedef struct thpool_ {
2      // ... 现有字段 ...
3
4      int max_active_threads;
5      int min_active_threads;
6      long long total_active_threads; // 长期运行的线程池可能需要长整型来避免溢出
7      long long active_count;        // 统计次数
8  } thpool_;

```

2. 初始化新字段:

在创建线程池时, 初始化这些新字段。最初, 可以将最小活跃数量设置为线程池的最大容量。

```

1  struct thpool_ *thpool_init(int num_threads) {
2      // ... 现有初始化代码 ...
3
4      thpool_p->max_active_threads = 0;
5      thpool_p->min_active_threads = num_threads; // 初始时假设所有线程都可能
活跃
6      thpool_p->total_active_threads = 0;
7      thpool_p->active_count = 0;
8
9      // ...
10 }

```

3. 更新活跃线程统计:

在 `thread_do` 函数或任何适当的位置更新这些统计。每次线程开始工作时, 更新最大和最小活跃线程数量, 并累加总活跃线程数。

```

1  static void *thread_do(struct thread *thread_p) {

```

```

2      // ... 现有代码 ...
3
4      while (threads_keepalive) {
5          // ...
6
7          if (threads_keepalive) {
8              pthread_mutex_lock(&thpool_p->thcount_lock);
9              thpool_p->num_threads_working++;
10             if (thpool_p->num_threads_working > thpool_p->
>max_active_threads) {
11                 thpool_p->max_active_threads = thpool_p->
>num_threads_working;
12             }
13             if (thpool_p->num_threads_working < thpool_p->
>min_active_threads) {
14                 thpool_p->min_active_threads = thpool_p->
>num_threads_working;
15             }
16             thpool_p->total_active_threads += thpool_p->
>num_threads_working;
17             thpool_p->active_count++;
18             pthread_mutex_unlock(&thpool_p->thcount_lock);
19
20             // 执行工作 ...
21
22             pthread_mutex_lock(&thpool_p->thcount_lock);
23             thpool_p->num_threads_working--;
24             pthread_mutex_unlock(&thpool_p->thcount_lock);
25         }
26     }
27
28     // ...
29 }

```

4. 计算平均活跃数量:

在监控功能中，现在可以计算平均活跃线程数量。确保处理分母为零的情况。

```

1 void *monitor_all_thpools(void *arg) {
2     // ... 现有监控代码 ...
3
4     double avg_active_threads = thpool_p->active_count ?
(double)thpool_p->total_active_threads / thpool_p->active_count : 0;
5     printf("最高活跃数量: %d, 最低活跃数量: %d, 平均活跃数量: %f\n", thpool_p->
>max_active_threads, thpool_p->min_active_threads, avg_active_threads);
6
7     // ...
8 }

```


测试环境

处理器

处理器数量(P): 1

每个处理器的内核数量(C): 6

处理器内核总数: 6

测试数据

```
./http_load -parallel 1000 -seconds 5 urls.txt
```

Experiment Number	Thread Pool 1 Size	Thread Pool 2 Size	Thread Pool 3 Size	Fetches/sec
1	1	1	1	25790
2	2	1	1	21799.8
3	1	2	1	26264.4
4	1	3	1	16053.5
5	1	1	2	25912
6	1	1	3	24757.2
7	1	1	4	20798
8	1	2	3	15203.7
9	1	3	2	19871.2
10	2	2	2	16545.1