## 操作系统(D)

# 项目5

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### 一 设计线程池

开始时刻,输入5个线程,线程池处理这5个线程。

```
logcreative@ubuntu:/mnt/hgfs/VMShared/linux/OS/Projec... Q = - □  
logcreative@ubuntu:/mnt/hgfs/VMShared/linux/OS/Project/Project5/src/posix$ ./example
I add two values 5 and 10 result = 15
I add two values 5 and 10 result = 15
I add two values 5 and 10 result = 15
I add two values 5 and 10 result = 15
I add two values 5 and 10 result = 15
I add two values 5 and 10 result = 15
I add two values 5 and 10 result = 15
```

后来,输入10个线程,但是线程池上限为9个线程,所以又只处理了9个线程。

```
logcreative@ubuntu: /mnt/hgfs/VMShared/linux/OS/Projec...
                                                           Q
logcreative@ubuntu:/mnt/hgfs/VMShared/linux/OS/Project/Project5/src/posix$ ./exa
mple
I add
     two values 5 and 10 result = 15
 add two values 5 and 10 result = 15
I add two values 5 and 10 result = 15
      two values 5
                       10 result =
  add
                   and
                 5
                       10 result = 15
  add
      two values
                   and
      two values 5 and
 add
                       10 result = 15
      two values 5 and
                       10 result = 15
  add
  add two values 5 and 10 result = 15
  add two values 5 and 10 result = 15
  add two values 5 and 10 result = 15
      two values 5
                       10 result =
  add
                   and
      two values 5 and
                       10 result = 15
 add two values 5 and 10 result = 15
I add two values 5 and 10 result = 15
logcreative@ubuntu:/mnt/hgfs/VMShared/linux/OS/Project/Project5/src/posix$
```

1. pool\_init() 中初始化一个互斥锁和一个信号量。首先全局定义了两者后,再初始化 NUMBER\_OF\_THREADS = 3 个 worker 线程。

```
// mutex
pthread_mutex_t queue_mutex;

// semaphore
sem_t sem_submit;

// initialize the thread pool
void pool_init(void)
{
    // mutual-exclusion locks
    pthread_mutex_init(&queue_mutex, NULL);

    // semaphores
    sem_init(&sem_submit, 0, 0);

for(int i = 0; i < NUMBER_OF_THREADS; ++i)
    pthread_create(&bee[i],NULL,worker,NULL);
}</pre>
```

2. pool\_submit()需要使用队列存储任务。这里采用了循环队列。注意循环队列的容量是数据总量 - 1,也就是最多有 9 个任务可以在线程池中。

```
// the work queue
task workqueue[QUEUE_SIZE];
int front = 0, rear = 0;
// insert a task into the queue
// returns 0 if successful or 1 otherwise,
int enqueue(task t)
   pthread_mutex_lock(&queue_mutex);
   int res = 0;
   if((rear + 1) % QUEUE_SIZE == front) res = 1;
       rear = (rear + 1) % QUEUE_SIZE;
       workqueue[rear] = t;
   pthread_mutex_unlock(&queue_mutex);
   return res;
}
// remove a task from the queue
task dequeue()
   pthread_mutex_lock(&queue_mutex);
   front = (front + 1) % QUEUE_SIZE;
```

```
task taskfront = workqueue[front];

pthread_mutex_unlock(&queue_mutex);

return taskfront;
}
```

3. worker()进程,根据线程池的定义,一旦有可用进程就会从队列中弹出一个进程执行,并将需要服务的请求传递给它。一旦线程完成了服务,它会返回到池中再等待操作。如果池内没有可用线程,那么会等待,直到有空线程为止。这里使用一个信号量管理临界区入口。

```
// the worker thread in the thread pool
void *worker(void *param)
{
    while(TRUE){
        sem_wait(&sem_submit);
        // execute the task
        task worktodo = dequeue();
        execute(worktodo.function, worktodo.data);
    }
    pthread_exit(0);
}
```

- 4. 为了防止对队列的同时操作,设置了相关互斥锁,在第 2. 点可见使用了 queue\_mutex 进行管理。
- 5. pool\_shutdown()会首先对每一个线程进行线程撤销,最后进行线程合并。信号量是一个线程撤销点。

```
// shutdown the thread pool
void pool_shutdown(void)
{
   for(int i = 0; i < NUMBER_OF_THREADS; ++i)
      pthread_cancel(bee[i]);
   for(int i = 0; i < NUMBER_OF_THREADS; ++i)
      pthread_join(bee[i],NULL);
}</pre>
```

#### 二 生产者-消费者问题