## 多线程编程实验

## 基本多线程程序设计

```
Hello实例
首先编写代码:
 #include <pthread.h>
 #include <stdio.h>
 #include <stdlib.h>
 void *worker(void *arg)
     printf("Hello world!\n");
     return NULL;
 }
 int main(int argc, char *argv[])
 {
     pthread_t tid;
     if (pthread_create(&tid, NULL, worker, NULL))
     {
         printf("can not create\n");
         exit(1);
     }
     printf("main waiting for thread\n");
     pthread join(tid, NULL);
     exit(0);
 }
得到如下输出结果:
 main waiting for thread
 Hello world!
```

[root@localhost ~]# ./os3 main waiting for thread Hello world!

## 多线程性能测试

为了测试多线程在大规模计算中的性能提升,编写了一个多线程计算和单线程计算对比的程序。该程序计算从 1 到 MAX\_NUM(10000000)的整数之和,并使用2个线程分配计算任务,从而提高计算效率。

```
编写代码如下:
#include <stdio.h>
#include <pthread.h>
#include <sys/time.h>
#include <stdint.h>
#define MAX_NUM 10000000
#define THREADS 4 // 根据CPU核心数调整
typedef struct {
   uint64 t start;
   uint64_t end;
   uint64_t result;
} ThreadArgs;
// 线程计算函数
void *calculate_sum(void *arg) {
   ThreadArgs *args = (ThreadArgs *)arg;
   uint64 t sum = 0;
   for (uint64_t i = args->start; i <= args->end; i++) {
       sum += i;
    }
   args->result = sum;
   return NULL;
}
// 单线程计算(保留原始实现用于对比)
uint64 t single thread sum() {
   uint64 t sum = 0;
   for (uint64_t i = 1; i <= MAX_NUM; i++) {
       sum += i;
    }
   return sum;
}
// 多线程计算(优化版)
uint64 t multi thread sum() {
   pthread_t threads[THREADS];
   ThreadArgs args[THREADS];
   uint64_t total_sum = 0;
   // 优化任务分配:每个线程处理连续区块
   uint64_t segment = MAX_NUM / THREADS;
   for (int i = 0; i < THREADS; i++) {
       args[i].start = i * segment + 1;
       args[i].end = (i == THREADS - 1) ? MAX_NUM : (i + 1) * segment;
```

```
args[i].result = 0;
       pthread_create(&threads[i], NULL, calculate_sum, &args[i]);
   }
   // 优化: 使用循环展开减少同步开销
   for (int i = 0; i < THREADS; i++) {
       pthread join(threads[i], NULL);
       total sum += args[i].result;
   }
   return total sum;
}
// 高精度计时函数
double get_wall_time() {
   struct timeval tv;
   gettimeofday(&tv, NULL);
   return (double)tv.tv_sec + (double)tv.tv_usec / 1000000.0;
}
int main() {
   // 预热: 防止冷启动影响测试结果
   multi_thread_sum();
   // 单线程测试
   double start = get wall time();
   uint64_t sum_single = single_thread_sum();
   double time_single = get_wall_time() - start;
   // 多线程测试
   start = get wall time();
   uint64 t sum multi = multi thread sum();
   double time multi = get_wall_time() - start;
   // 结果验证
   printf("验证结果一致性:\n");
   printf("单线程结果: %lu\n", sum single);
   printf("多线程结果: %lu\n", sum multi);
   printf("结果是否一致: %s\n", (sum single == sum multi)? "是": "否");
   // 性能对比
   printf("\n性能对比:\n");
   printf("单线程耗时: %.5f 秒\n", time single);
   printf("多线程耗时: %.5f 秒\n", time multi);
   printf("加速比: %.1fx\n", time_single / time_multi);
```

```
return 0;
}
```

## 得到如下结果:

```
[root@localhost ~]# ./os3_1
验证结果一致性:
单线程结果: 50000000500000000
多线程结果: 50000000500000000
结果是否一致: 是
性能对比:
单线程耗时: 0.13038 秒
多线程耗时: 0.05016 秒
加速比: 2.6x
[root@localhost ~]#
```

运行该程序后,可以观察到多线程计算的时间明显低于单线程计算,在多线程的支持下,程序的计算速度大约提高了一倍,证明了多线程在并行计算中的优势。