

死锁

2024年5月27日 10:45

```
deadlock.c
1 #include <func.h>
2
3 typedef struct {
4     int id;
5     char name[25];
6     int balance;
7     // 细粒度锁
8     pthread_mutex_t mutex;
9 } Account;
10
11 Account acct1 = {1, "xixi", 1000, PTHREAD_MUTEX_INITIALIZER};
12 Account acct2 = {2, "peanut", 100, PTHREAD_MUTEX_INITIALIZER};
13
14 int transfer(Account* acctA, Account* acctB, int money) {
15     pthread_mutex_lock(&acctA->mutex);
16     sleep(1); // 增加坏的调度的概率
17     pthread_mutex_lock(&acctB->mutex);
18
19     if (acctA->balance < money) {
20         pthread_mutex_unlock(&acctA->mutex);
21         pthread_mutex_unlock(&acctB->mutex);
22         return 0;
23     }
24
25     acctA->balance -= money;
26     acctB->balance += money;
27
28     pthread_mutex_unlock(&acctA->mutex);
29     pthread_mutex_unlock(&acctB->mutex);
30
31     return money;
32 }
33
34 void* start_routine1(void* args) {
35     int money = (int) args;
36     int ret = transfer(&acct1, &acct2, money);
37     printf("%s -> %s: %d\n", acct1.name, acct2.name, ret);
38     return NULL;
39 }
40
41 void* start_routine2(void* args) {
42     int money = (int) args;
43     int ret = transfer(&acct2, &acct1, money);
44     printf("%s -> %s: %d\n", acct2.name, acct1.name, ret);
45     return NULL;
46 }
47
48 int main(int argc, char* argv[])
49 {
50     pthread_t tid1, tid2;
51
52     pthread_create(&tid1, NULL, start_routine1, (void*)900);
53     pthread_create(&tid2, NULL, start_routine2, (void*)100);
54
55     // 主线程等待子线程结束
56     pthread_join(tid1, NULL);
57     pthread_join(tid2, NULL);
58
59     printf("%s: balance = %d\n", acct1.name, acct1.balance);
60     printf("%s: balance = %d\n", acct2.name, acct2.balance);
61     return 0;
62 }
63 }
```

Handwritten notes and diagrams:

- Line 17: +tid2
- Line 19: +tid1
- Line 20: pthread_mutex_unlock(&acctA->mutex);
- Line 21: pthread_mutex_unlock(&acctB->mutex);
- Line 22: return 0;
- Line 23: }
- Line 24: }
- Line 25: acctA->balance -= money;
- Line 26: acctB->balance += money;
- Line 27: }
- Line 28: pthread_mutex_unlock(&acctA->mutex);
- Line 29: pthread_mutex_unlock(&acctB->mutex);
- Line 30: }
- Line 31: return money;
- Line 32: }
- Line 33: }
- Line 34: }
- Line 35: void* start_routine1(void* args) {
- Line 36: int money = (int) args;
- Line 37: int ret = transfer(&acct1, &acct2, money);
- Line 38: printf("%s -> %s: %d\n", acct1.name, acct2.name, ret);
- Line 39: return NULL;
- Line 40: }
- Line 41: }
- Line 42: void* start_routine2(void* args) {
- Line 43: int money = (int) args;
- Line 44: int ret = transfer(&acct2, &acct1, money);
- Line 45: printf("%s -> %s: %d\n", acct2.name, acct1.name, ret);
- Line 46: return NULL;
- Line 47: }
- Line 48: }
- Line 49: int main(int argc, char* argv[])
- Line 50: {
- Line 51: pthread_t tid1, tid2;
- Line 52: }
- Line 53: pthread_create(&tid1, NULL, start_routine1, (void*)900);
- Line 54: pthread_create(&tid2, NULL, start_routine2, (void*)100);
- Line 55: }
- Line 56: // 主线程等待子线程结束
- Line 57: pthread_join(tid1, NULL);
- Line 58: pthread_join(tid2, NULL);
- Line 59: }
- Line 60: printf("%s: balance = %d\n", acct1.name, acct1.balance);
- Line 61: printf("%s: balance = %d\n", acct2.name, acct2.balance);
- Line 62: return 0;
- Line 63: }

Diagram illustrating the deadlock state:

- acct1 → acct2
- acct2 → acct1
- acct1 → mutex
- acct2 → mutex
- acct1 → mutex (阻塞)
- acct2 → mutex (阻塞)
- 3个线程 (3 threads)

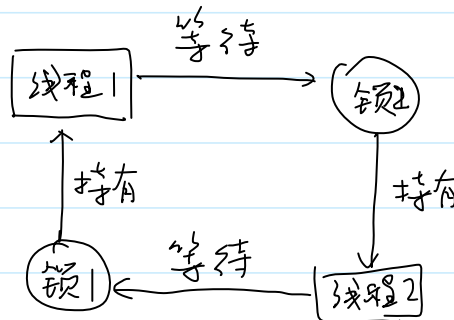
he@he-vm:~\$ ps -elf | grep "./deadlock"

PPID	SPID	UID	NAME	STATE	TTY	TIME	COMMAND
0	S	he	3472	2656	3472	0	./deadlock
1	S	he	3472	2656	3473	0	./deadlock
1	S	he	3472	2656	3474	0	./deadlock

死锁的解决方案

2024年5月27日 11:10

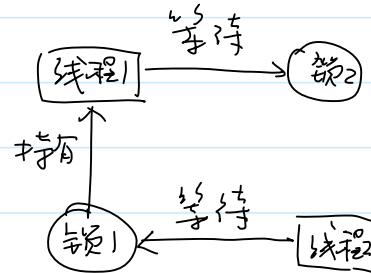
- ① 互斥
 - ② 持有并等待
 - ③ 不能抢占
 - ④ 循环等待
- 同成成立 \Rightarrow 死锁 (X)



④ ~~循环等待~~

按固定的顺序，依次获取锁 (✓)

```
// 按id的顺序依次获取锁
if (acctA->id < acctB->id) {
    pthread_mutex_lock(&acctA->mutex);
    sleep(1); // 增加坏的调度的概率
    pthread_mutex_lock(&acctB->mutex);
} else {
    pthread_mutex_lock(&acctB->mutex);
    sleep(1); // 增加坏的调度的概率
    pthread_mutex_lock(&acctA->mutex);
}
```



③ ~~不能抢占~~

获取锁1

sleep(1)

~ ~ ~ ~ ~

获取锁2

sleep(1)

~ ~ ~ ~ ~

sleep(1)
尝试获取锁 2

sleep(1)
尝试获取锁 1

```
28 // 3. 不能抢占
29 start:
30 pthread_mutex_lock(&acctA->mutex);
31 sleep(1);
32 int err = pthread_mutex_trylock(&acctB->mutex);
33 if (err) {
34     // 主动释放获取的锁
35     pthread_mutex_unlock(&acctA->mutex);
36     int seconds = rand() % 10;
37     sleep(seconds);
38     goto start;
39 }
```

② ~~持有并等待~~

```
// 2. 持有并等待
pthread_mutex_lock(&protection);
pthread_mutex_lock(&acctA->mutex);
sleep(1);
pthread_mutex_lock(&acctB->mutex);
pthread_mutex_unlock(&protection);
```

① 互斥 → 复杂指令

CAS 操作 (CPU 指令) ←
Compare - And - Swap

Lock-free 算法
wait-free 算法 → 互斥

等待条件成立

2024年5月27日 14:26

条件变量 (pthread_cond_t)

{ 条件变量只是提供了一下等待、唤醒机制
至于条件何时成立，何时不成立，取决于业务。

#1. 初始化

```
int pthread_cond_init(pthread_cond_t *restrict cond,  
const pthread_condattr_t *restrict attr); → 一般填 NULL, 表示默认属性。  
pthread_cond_t cond = PTHREAD_COND_INITIALIZER;
```

→ 默认属性

#2. 当条件不成立，等待。

语义：当 wait 返回时，条件曾经成立过。（现在还成立吗？不知道，还需检测）

```
int pthread_cond_timedwait(pthread_cond_t *restrict cond,  
pthread_mutex_t *restrict mutex,  
const struct timespec *restrict abstime); → 超时时间  
int pthread_cond_wait(pthread_cond_t *restrict cond,  
pthread_mutex_t *restrict mutex); → 无期限等待
```

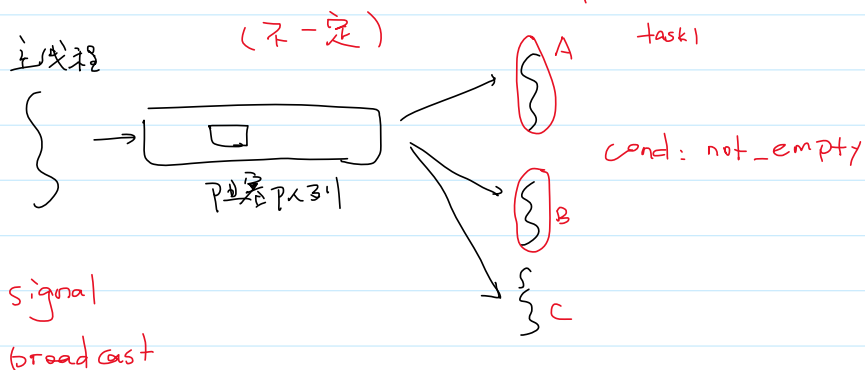
问题：pthread_cond_wait() 为什么需要传递互斥锁。

互斥锁：保护 cond 变量、共享资源

→ 多个线程共享

- ① 释放 mutex
 - ② 陷入阻塞状态
 - ③ 当返回时，该线程一定再一次获取了 mutex。
- } 原子操作

Q: pthread_cond_wait 返回时，条件一定成立吗？



#3. 当条件成立时 唤醒等待的线程,

`int pthread_cond_signal(pthread_cond_t *cond);`

至少会唤醒一个

唤醒是一个等待该条件变量的线程.

注意: 在实际实现时 为了性能, 一个线程能唤醒多个线程

`int pthread_cond_broadcast(pthread_cond_t *cond);`

唤醒所有等待该条件变量的线程.

条件变量



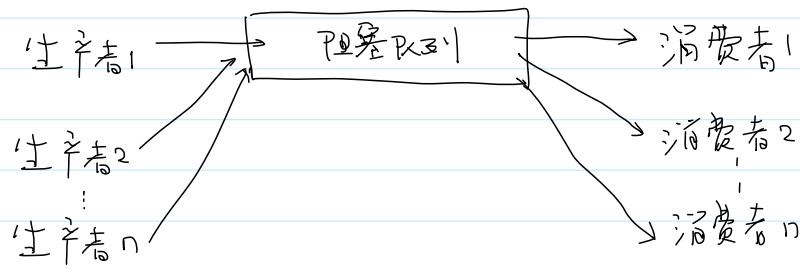
等待该条件的线程,

#4. 销毁

`int pthread_cond_destroy(pthread_cond_t *cond);`

生产者消费者模型

2024年5月27日 14:54



阻塞队列。当队列满时, 如果线程往阻塞队列中添加东西, 线程会陷入阻塞

当队列空时, 如果线程往阻塞队列中取东西, 线程会陷入阻塞

生产者: 生产“商品”

如果队列满了, 生产者陷入阻塞 等待队列不满 (Not-full)

如果队列不满, 将商品添加到阻塞队列; 队列非空 (not-empty), 唤醒消费者。

消费者: 消费“商品”

如果队列空了, 消费者陷入阻塞 等待队列非空 (Not-empty)。

如果队列非空, 从阻塞队列中获取商品; 队列不满 (not-full), 唤醒生产者。

阻塞队列

2024年5月27日 15:05

阻塞队列
o o o o



6.18 秒

1.5

阻塞

Out of Memory (OOM)

```
8 typedef int E;
9
10 // 循环数组实现队列
11 typedef struct {
12     E elements[N];
13     int front;
14     int rear;
15     int size;
16
17     pthread_mutex_t mutex;
18     pthread_cond_t not_empty; // 非空
19     pthread_cond_t not_full; // 不满
20 } BlockQ;
21
22 // API
23 void blockq_create(void);
24 void blockq_destroy(BlockQ* q);
25
26 void blockq_push(E val);
27 E blockq_pop(BlockQ* q);
28 E blockq_peek(BlockQ* q);
29 bool blockq_empty(BlockQ* q);
30 bool blockq_full(BlockQ* q);
```



```
1 #include "BlockQ.h"
2
3 // 创建空的阻塞队列
4 BlockQ* blockq_create(void) {
5     BlockQ* q = (BlockQ*) calloc(1, sizeof(BlockQ));
6
7     pthread_mutex_init(&q->mutex, NULL);
8     pthread_cond_init(&q->not_empty, NULL);
9     pthread_cond_init(&q->not_full, NULL);
10
11     return q;
12 }
13
14 void blockq_destroy(BlockQ* q) {
15     pthread_mutex_destroy(&q->mutex);
16     pthread_cond_destroy(&q->not_empty);
17     pthread_cond_destroy(&q->not_full);
18
19     free(q);
20 }
21
22 void blockq_push(BlockQ* q, E val) {
23     // 获取锁
24     pthread_mutex_lock(&q->mutex);
25     // 注意事项: 一定要写成 while
26     while (q->size == N) {
27         // 1. 释放q->mutex
28         // 2. 陷入阻塞状态
29         // 3. 当pthread_cond_wait返回时, 一定再一次获取了q->mutex
30         // 语义: 返回时, 条件曾经成立过, 现在是否成立, 不确定; 需要再一次检查
31         // 存在虚假唤醒现象
32         pthread_cond_wait(&q->not_full, &q->mutex);
33     } // a. 获取了q->mutex; b. q->size != N
34
35     q->elements[q->rear] = val;
36     q->rear = (q->rear + 1) % N;
37     q->size++;
38     // not_empty条件成立, 唤醒等待not_empty条件的线程
39     pthread_cond_signal(&q->not_empty);
40
41     pthread_mutex_unlock(&q->mutex);
42 }
43
44 E blockq_pop(BlockQ* q) {
45     pthread_mutex_lock(&q->mutex);
46     while (q->size == 0) {
47         pthread_cond_wait(&q->not_empty, &q->mutex);
48     }
49     // a. 获取了q->mutex; b. q->size != 0
50     E retval = q->elements[q->front];
```



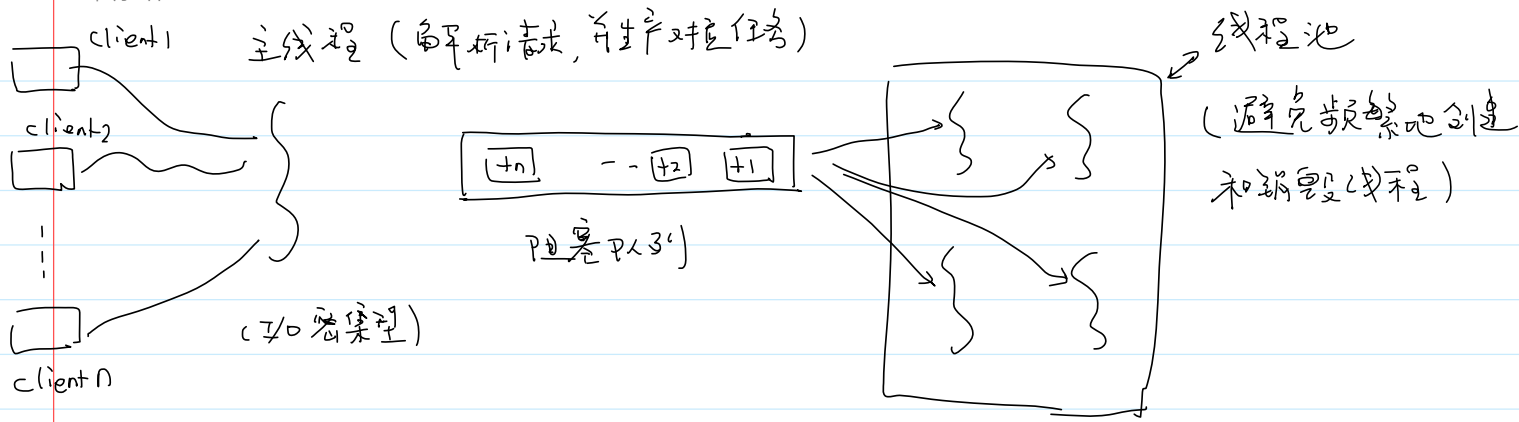
```

51     q->front = (q->front + 1) % N;
52     q->size--;
53
54     // not_full条件成立, 唤醒等待not_full条件的线程
55     pthread_cond_signal(&q->not_full);
56
57     pthread_mutex_unlock(&q->mutex);
58
59     return retval;
60 }
61
62 E blockq_peek(BlockQ* q) {
63     pthread_mutex_lock(&q->mutex);
64     while (q->size == 0) {
65         pthread_cond_wait(&q->not_empty, &q->mutex);
66     }
67     // a. 获取了q->mutex; b. q->size != 0;
68     E retval = q->elements[q->front];
69     pthread_mutex_unlock(&q->mutex);
70     return retval;
71 }
72
73 bool blockq_full(BlockQ* q) {
74     pthread_mutex_lock(&q->mutex);
75     int size = q->size;
76     pthread_mutex_unlock(&q->mutex);
77     return size == N;
78 }
79
80 bool blockq_empty(BlockQ* q) {
81     pthread_mutex_lock(&q->mutex);
82     int size = q->size;
83     pthread_mutex_unlock(&q->mutex);
84     return size == 0;
85 }

```

实现生产者消费者模型

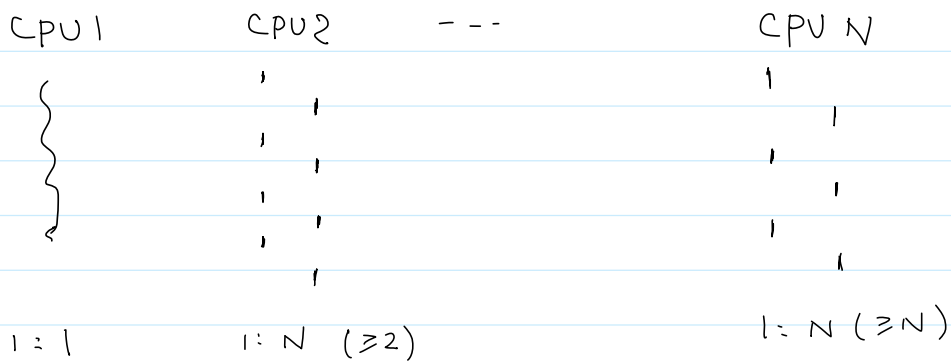
2024年5月27日 16:09



1. 应用程序, 应该包含多少个线程 (包括 main 线程)

CPU 的核数

任务的负载 $\begin{cases} \text{I/O 密集型任务} \\ \text{计算密集型任务} \end{cases}$



pc.c

```
1 #include <func.h>
2 #include "BlockQ.h"
3
4 typedef struct {
5     pthread_t* threads;
6     int nums;    // 线程数目
7     BlockQ* q;
8 } ThreadPool;
9
10 void* start_routine(void* args) {
11     ThreadPool* pool = (ThreadPool*) args;
12     pthread_t tid = pthread_self();
13
14     for (;;) {
15         // 从阻塞队列中获取任务
16         E task_id = blockq_pop(pool->q);
17         if (task_id == -1) {
18             pthread_exit(NULL);
19         }
20         printf("%lx: execute task %d\n", tid, task_id);
21         sleep(3);    // 模拟执行任务
22         printf("%lx: task %d done\n", tid, task_id);
23     }
24
25     return NULL;
26 }
27
28 ThreadPool* threadpool_create(int n) {
29     ThreadPool* pool = (ThreadPool*) malloc(sizeof(ThreadPool));
30
31     pool->threads = (pthread_t*) malloc(n * sizeof(pthread_t));
32     pool->nums = n;
33     pool->q = blockq_create();
34     // 创建线程
35     for(int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
36         pthread_create(pool->threads + i, NULL, start_routine, (void*)pool);
37     }
38
39     return pool;
40 }
41
42 void threadpool_destroy(ThreadPool* pool) {
43     blockq_destroy(pool->q);
44     free(pool->threads);
45     free(pool);
46 }
47
48 int main(int argc, char* argv[])
49 {
50     // 1. 创建线程池，并初始化
51     ThreadPool* pool = threadpool_create(8);
52
53     // 2. 主线程生产任务
54     for(int i = 0; i < 100; i++) {
55         blockq_push(pool->q, i + 1);
56     }
57
58     sleep(5);
59
60     // 3.a 暴力退出线程池
61     /* for (int i = 0; i < 8; i++) { */
62     /*     pthread_cancel(pool->threads[i]); */
63     /* } */
64
65     // 3.b 优雅退出线程池
66     for (int i = 0; i < pool->nums; i++) {
67         blockq_push(pool->q, -1); // -1表示退出任务
68     }
69
70     for(int i = 0; i < pool->nums; i++) {
71         pthread_join(pool->threads[i], NULL);
72     }
73
74     // 4. 销毁线程池
75     threadpool_destroy(pool);
76     return 0;
77 }
```

```
76     return 0;  
77 }  
78 █
```