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身客园

Linux将线程绑定到CPU内核运行

新道管

先介绍三个函数

— pthread_setafftinity_np

自吸

在Linux上,我们可以使用pthread特定的<u>pthread_setafftinity_np</u>函数。 通过设置其亲和性将每个线程固定到单个CPU

庆系

第一个参数是线程的句柄,第二个参数是CPU集合的大小,第三个参数是CPU集合的地址

线程和内核绑定成功返回值为0,失败返回一个非0值

=: sysconf(_SC_NPROCESSORS_CONF);

```
//获取电脑CPU内核的数量

int cpu_num;
cpu_num = sysconf(_SC_NPROCESSORS_CONF);
cout<<"cpu_num="<<cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_num<"cpu_
```

三、cpu_set_t结构体

公告

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cpu_set_t这个结构体了。这个结构体的理解类似于select中的fd_set,可以理解为cpu集,也是通过约定好的宏来进行清除、设置以及判断:

有下列几种操作

```
//初始化,设为空
void CPU_ZERO (cpu_set_t *set);
//将某个cpu加入cpu集中
void CPU_SET (int cpu, cpu_set_t *set);
//将某个cpu从cpu集中移出
void CPU_CLR (int cpu, cpu_set_t *set);
//判断某个cpu是否已在cpu集中设置了
int CPU_ISSET (int cpu, const cpu_set_t *set);
```

完整代码

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <iostream>
#include <thread>
#include <pthread.h>
#include <mutex>
#include <unistd.h>
using namespace std;
mutex mutex;
void func(int id,int cnt)
       {
              lock_guard<mutex> lg(_mutex);
              cout<< "Thread id= " << id << ":running on CPU "
<<sched_getcpu() << endl;
   }
   while (1) {
int main()
       int cpu_num;
         cpu_num = sysconf(_SC_NPROCESSORS_CONF);
         cout<<"cpu_num="<<cpu_num<<endl;
       thread p[4];
       for (int i=0;i<4;i++) {</pre>
              p[i]=thread(func,i,10);
               //cpu set t这个结构体了。这个结构体的理解类似于select中的
fd set,可以理解为cpu集,也是通过约定好的宏来进行清除、设置以及判断:
              cpu_set_t cpuset;
              //初始化,设为空
              CPU_ZERO(&cpuset);
              //将某个cpu加入cpu集中
```

```
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将4个线程绑定在第一个和第三个CPU内核运行



将4个线程绑定在各自对应的4个CPU内核运行



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分类: C++数据结构, 计算机网络基础





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