# 0113线程同步

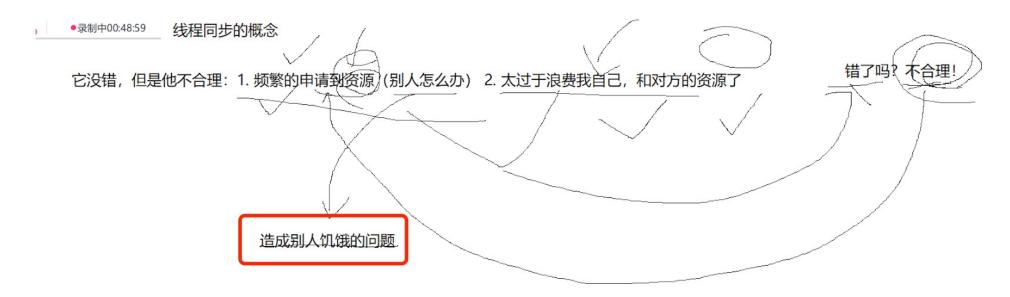
### ###避免死锁

- 破坏死锁的四个必要条件
- 加锁顺序一致
- 避免锁未释放的场景
- 资源一次性分配

### ###避免死锁算法

- 死锁检测算法(了解)
- 银行家算法 (了解)

# 线程同步



## 引入同步:

主要是为了解决访问临界资源和理性的问题

即:按照一定的顺序,进行临界资源的访问,这个叫做线程同步!

方案1:条件变量

当我们申请临界资源前:先要做临界资源 是否存在的检测,要做检测的本质:也是 访问临界资源!

因此,对临界资源的检测,也一定是需要 在加锁和解锁之间的!

## 那么,有没有办法让我们的线程检测到资源部就绪的时候

- 1.不要让线程再频繁的自己检测了,等待就行!
- 2. 当条件就绪的时候, 通知对应的线程, 让它来进行资源申请和访问



PTHREAD COND DESTROY(3P)

POSIX Programmer's Manual

PTHREAD COND DESTROY(3P)

#### PROLOG

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#### NAME

pthread cond destroy, pthread cond init - destroy and initialize condition variables

#### SYNOPSIS

PTHREAD COND TIMEDWAIT(3P)

POSIX Programmer's Manual

PTHREAD\_COND\_TIMEDWAIT(3P)

#### PROLOG

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#### NAME

pthread\_cond\_timedwait, pthread\_cond\_wait - wait on a condition

#### SYNOPSIS

NAME

pthread cond broadcast, pthread cond signal - broadcast or signal a condition

#### SYNOPSIS

```
#include <pthread.h>
int pthread_cond_broadcast(pthread_cond_t *cond);
int pthread_cond_signal(pthread_cond_t *cond);
```

## 等待,唤醒就是上面这些接口

implemented on Linux.

## 现在要写一个代码:

主线程能按照要求一次唤醒1,2,3,4的线程 主线程让你执行你就执行,不让你执行你就不要执行 我们要完成以上这种效果!

## 具体的代码要见服务器!

```
( base) [yufc@VM-12-12-centos:~/Core/BitCodeField/0113]$ ./mycond
Thread 1 A_running...
Thread 2 B_running...
Thread 4 D_running...
Thread 1 A_running...
Thread 2 B_running...
Thread 3 C_running...
Thread 4 D_running...
Thread 4 D_running...
Thread 4 D_running...
Thread 1 A_running...Thread 2 B_running...
Thread 3 C_running...
Thread 4 D_running...
Thread 4 D_running...
Thread 4 D_running...
```

先把多线程并行运行的架构写好

```
, 53
```

```
23
    24
25
   #if 1
   void func1(const std::string &name, pthread mutex t *pmtx, pthread cond t *pcond)
26
27
28
       while (1)
29
          pthread_cond_wait(pcond, pmtx); //默认该线程再执行的时候, wait代码被执行, 当前线程会立即被阻塞!
30
           std::cout << name << " A running..." << std::endl;</pre>
31
32
          sleep(1);
33
34
   void func2(const std::string &name, pthread mutex t *pmtx, pthread cond t *pcond)
35
36
37
       while (1)
```

我们给每个线程都加入这句话 那么,如果主线程不唤醒 这四个线程都执行不了,都被挂起了!

那么,如果我按照一定规则,唤醒这些线程我们就可以很明确的看到,线程的执行是有规律的!!

```
ThreadData *td = new ThreadData(name, funcs[i], &mtx
93
             pthread create(tids + i, nullptr, Entry, (void *)td)
94
95
96
         //控制对应的线程按照一定规则执行
97
         while(true)
98
99
             pthread cond signal(&cond);
0.0
             sleep(1);
101
102
0.3
```

此时,每隔一秒唤醒一个 在特定cond下 的其中一个 线程

```
(base) [yufc@vM-12-12-centos:~/Core/BitCodeField/0113]$ make
g++ -std=c++11 -o mycond mycond.cc -lpthread -g
(base) [yufc@vM-12-12-centos:~/Core/BitCodeField/0113]$ ./mycond
new threads generate success
main thread begin to control all new threads ...
Thread 2 B_running...
Thread 4 D_running...
Thread 3 C_running...
Thread 1 A_running...
```

```
o (base) [yufc@VM-12-12-centos:~/Core/BitCodeField/0113]$ ./mycond
 new threads generate success
 main thread begin to control all new threads ...
 Thread 1 A running...
 Thread 2 B_running...
                           我们发现
 Thread 3 C running...
                           有序的!
 Thread 4 D running...
 Thread 1 A running...
                           因为只有符合cond的线程才会被唤醒
 Thread 2 B running...
 Thread 3 C running...
 Thread 4 D running...
 Thread 1 A running...
 Thread 2 B running...
 Thread 3 C running...
 Thread 4 D running...
 Thread 1 A running...
```

如果一个线程发现自己的cond不满足是就会在该cond的队列中进行排队等待排队,不就是有序吗?

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#### NAME

pthread\_cond\_broadcast, pthread\_cond\_signal - broadcast or signal a condition

#### SYNOPSIS

```
#include <pthread.h>
int pthread_cond_broadcast(pthread_cond_t *cond);
int pthread_cond_signal(pthread_cond_t *cond);
```

下面那个是唤醒一个符合cond的线程 上面那个是唤醒所有符合cond的线程,即唤醒一批线程

我们现在设置 当主线程倒数完cnt之后

所有线程退出 我们应该就能看到 所有线程的join信息

但是,为什么到最后 没有join信息,而是卡住了? signal 和 broadcast都一样,为什么?

```
g++ -std=c++11 -o mycond mycond.cc -lpthread -q
⊗ (base) [yufc@VM-12-12-centos:~/Core/BitCodeField/0113/demo]$ ./mycond
 new threads generate success
 main thread begin to control all new threads ...
 Thread 1 A running...
 Thread 2 B running...
 Thread 3 C running...
 Thread 4 D running...
 Thread 1 A running...
 Thread 2 B running...
 Thread 3 C running...
 Thread 4 D running...
 Thread 1 A running...
 Thread 2 R running
 ^C
 (base) | yuic@vm-12-12-centos: ~/Core/BitCodeField/0113/demo]$
```

为什么会出现上面的问题? 是因为我们的wait没有处理好! 我们的wait本质是在检测线程资源是否就绪 那么检测这个动作,本身就应该在临界区里面进行! 这里很不好理解,所以我们先阐述结论: pthread\_cond\_wait一定要在加锁和解锁之间!

## 生产者消费者模型 (重要)

- 1. 条件满足的时候, 我们再唤醒制定的进程 --- 我怎么知道条件是否满足呢?
- 2. mutex的意义?

