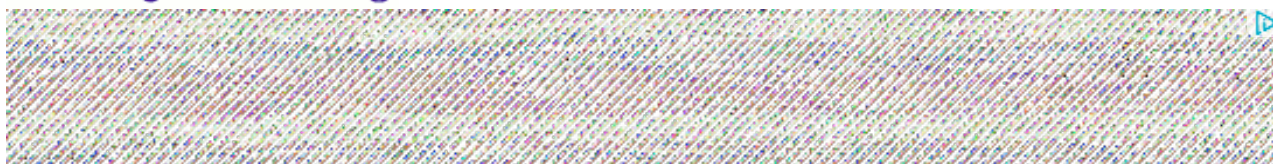




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05-30-2003, 08:50 AM

#1

powerplane

LQ Newbie

Registered: Apr 2003
 Location: P.R. China
 Distribution: FreeBSD 4.8
 stable
 Posts: 26

Rep:

fork vs thread/pthread

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server(the most simplest is a tcp echo server), there two ways to support multi-client connections in general: fork and pthread/thread.

fork is more expansive than thread, I think fork is the old fashion things, and thread should be pop in some [new softwares](#). But when I take quick look("grep -r") on some very pop server's src, I surprisingly found that most of them use fork and only very few of them use thread/pthread.

Fork:

telnetd(freebsd), vsftpd, proftpd, Apache13, Apache2, tthttpd, firebird(a bbsd, not the database), PostgreSQL, [MySQL](#)-323

pthread:

Apache13, Apache2, MySQL 323

If I want to built a new server, which should I use? fork or thread?

Any suggestions? Or other alternatives ?

06-01-2003, 05:08 AM

#2

llama_meme

Member

Registered: Nov 2001
 Location: London, England
 Distribution: Gentoo, FreeBSD
 Posts: 590

Rep:

Well fork is pretty universal; it'll work on any UNIX system. Most UNIXs support POSIX threads by now, but the quality of the implementation varies.

I'd use pthreads, because they're much easier to work with (since you can easily have access to data structures shared between threads, etc.)

Alex

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06-01-2003, 05:59 AM

#3

Mara

Moderator


Registered: Feb 2002
Location: Grenoble
Distribution: Debian
Posts: 9,395

Rep: 

I use pthreads, too. They're 'lighter' and it's easier to share data.
You can also use 'select' (use 'man 2 select' for more info).

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06-01-2003, 08:51 AM

#4

powerplane

LQ Newbie

Registered: Apr 2003
Location: P.R. China
Distribution: FreeBSD 4.8
stable
Posts: 26

Original PosterRep: 

I also post a thread on [bsdforums.org](http://www.bsdforum.org/forums/showt...threadid=10384), I get some other opinons, I think you may be interested.

<http://www.bsdforum.org/forums/showt...threadid=10384>

Quote:

Originally posted by AbEnd

Ever heard of multiplexed (man 2 select poll kqueue) or signal driven (man 2 fcntl) IO? AFAIK multiplexed might be generally faster than threaded.

You're wrong to categorize some of those daemons as "uses fork for parallel stuff", some uses fork for other things (not based on the connections).

What you should use really depends on how you want it to work, not just performance... I think inetd is good for telnet because it isolates the different sessions (since telnet is important) and FTP cause you can change the creds of the processes.

But HTTP always get alot of [new] connections, that's why thttpd uses multiplexed IO, Apache 1 uses preforking, Apache 2 can use threading, etc.

05-05-2006, 04:07 AM

#5

vskgopu

LQ Newbie

Registered: May 2006
Posts: 17

Rep: 

Which is best for implementing SMTP servers in unix.. fork or pthread ?

05-06-2006, 02:19 AM


#6

primo

Member

Registered: Jun 2005
Posts: 542Rep: 

On Linux it is said that "processes are threads", so there's not much of a difference if these new processes do some precise jobs without tinkering with global data that triggers the Copy-On-Write scheme so they work on their own environment. There is an entire chapter in Stevens' book on many of the approaches that you may use on servers: preemptive forks, threads and so on. With threads, be prepared to use locking around global data. It would be better to start the core of the server itself and networking/protocol stuff and later try the threads stuff.

 05-06-2006, 06:28 AM#**7****sibtay**


Member

Registered: Aug 2004
Location: U.S
Distribution: Ubuntu
Posts: 145Rep: 

Personally i would use fork, because of the following reasons:

- 1) Fork is more universally accepted than threads.
- 2) Considering the type of application which you are working on, there wont be much of Interprocess communication (ipc) required. Actually threads really win the race when it comes to inter communication. Since threads share the same memory space hence sharing data between them is really faster as compared to seperate processes. Where you have to either employ costly approaches like pipes, fifos, shared memory etc.
- 3) Developement is much easier on a fork based implementation.
- 4) Fork based implementations are far more maintainable.
- 5) If the application is in C, then it must be having some global data. In a multi threaded application, all that global data **must** be protected with locks, since it will be shared by all the threads. And locks can prove very costly (refer to the laws of mutual exclusion and critical sections). In contrast in a multi process implementation each process has its own copy of global data.

Regards,
Sibtay

 05-06-2006, 06:32 AM#**8****sibtay**

Member

Registered: Aug 2004
Location: U.S
Distribution: Ubuntu

(sorry, i forgot to add in my previous post)

I have'nt discussed the advantages of threads. However it should be considered that if properly designed and implemented threads give you

limits may be increased by means of a sysctl() call.

05-09-2006, 10:19 PM

#14

chrism01

Guru

Registered: Aug 2004
Location: Brisbane
Distribution: Centos 5.7,
Solaris 10
Posts: 11,121

Rep: 

It's easier to share global values in threads, but be aware that in 2.6 kernel they are created as lightweight processes within the main thread/process, so you only get 1 pid. If you don't need to share data, then fork is an option and each process will have it's own pid. I've written a threaded Perl prog that works fine on 2.4 & 2.6 kernel, but I need some global shared data. Note that in Perl, NO vars are shared by default, so it's easy to avoid cross-thread variable update issues.

01-20-2010, 03:41 PM

#15

manish041083

LQ Newbie


Registered: Jun 2007
Posts: 5

Rep: 

I find this link which could be helpful in clearing few facts about forking and threading.

<http://www.geekride.com/index.php/20...-linux-kernel/>



Page 1 of 2 1 2 > 

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