首先感谢如下两篇的blog, 让我走出了很大的一个误区:

http://www.cppblog.com/kongque/archive/2011/01/18/138765.aspx http://blog.csdn_NET/zjwoody/article/details/7882240

在我的一个项目中,因为需要与串口通信,每次读写都需要延时 usleep(1000)=1ms,但是通信量非常大,每一次工作这样的通信大概 有300次左右,这样算下耗时应该是300ms左右。

但是通过strace打印出系统函数调用发现实际接近900ms,仔细观察 strace日志才发现,每次usleep(1000000)其实都延时了2ms,之后上网 搜索才发现usleep是不精确的。

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```
1. 1.sleep的精度是秒
2. 2.usleep的精度是微妙,不精确
3. 3.select的精度是微妙,精确
4. struct timeval delay;
5. delay.tv_sec = 0;
6. delay.tv_usec = 20 * 1000; // 20 ms
7. select(0, NULL, NULL, NULL, &delay);
8.
9. 4.nanosleep的精度是纳秒,不精确
10.
11. unix、linux系统尽量不要使用usleep和sleep而应该使用nanosleep,使用nanosleep应注意判断返回值和错误代码,否则容易造成cpu占用率100%。
```

这是第一篇blog中提到的,然后第二篇blog中提供的测试代码,本人做了少量改动(原作者没有打印出usleep(0)时的信息),代码如下:

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```
2. make: gcc -o test sleep test sleep.c
3. */
4. #include <stdio.h>
5. #include <stdlib.h>
6. #include <time.h>
7. #include <sys/time.h>
8. #include <errno.h>
9. #include <string.h>
10. #include <unistd.h>
11. #include <sys/types.h>
12.
13. #define PRINT USEAGE { \
14. fprintf(stderr, "\n Usage: %s usec ", argv[0]); \
15. fprintf(stderr,"\n\n");\
16. }
17.
18. int main (int argc, char **argv)
19. {
20. unsigned int nTimeTestSec = 0; /* sec */
21. unsigned int nTimeTest = 0; /* usec */
22. struct timeval tvBegin;
23. struct timeval tvNow;
24. int ret = 0;
25. unsigned int nDelay = 0; /* usec */
26. fd set rfds;
27. struct timeval tv;
28. int fd = 1;
29. int i = 0;
30. struct timespec req;
31. unsigned int delay[20] =
32. { 500000, 100000, 50000, 10000, 1000, 900, 500, 100, 10, 1, 0 };
33. int nReduce = 0; /* 误差 */
34.
35. #if 0
36. if (argc < 2)
37. {
38. PRINT USEAGE;
39. exit (1);
40.
41. nDelay = atoi (argv[1]);
42. #endif
43.
44.
fprintf (stderr, "%18s%12s%12s%12s\n", "function", "time(usec)", "realTi
45. "reduce");
46. fprintf (stderr,
```

```
47.
----\n");
49. for (i = 0; i < 11; i++)
50. {
51. if (delay[i] < 0)</pre>
52. break;
53. nDelay = delay[i];
54.
55. /* test usleep */
   gettimeofday (&tvBegin, NULL);
      ret = usleep (nDelay);
58. if (-1 == ret)
59. {
60.
           fprintf (stderr, " usleep error . errno=%d [%s]\n", errno,
61.
              strerror (errno));
62.
63.
      gettimeofday (&tvNow, NULL);
64.
      nTimeTest =
      (tvNow.tv sec - tvBegin.tv sec) * 1000000 + tvNow.tv usec -
       tvBegin.tv usec;
67.
        nReduce = nTimeTest - nDelay;
68.
    fprintf (stderr, "/t usleep %8u %8d\n", nDelay, nTimeT
est, nReduce);
69.
70.
71. /* test nanosleep */
72. gettimeofday (&tvBegin, NULL);
73.
      req.tv sec = nDelay / 1000000;
74.
      req.tv nsec = (nDelay % 1000000) * 1000;
      ret = nanosleep (&req, NULL);
76.
      if (-1 == ret)
77.
       {
78.
        fprintf (stderr, "/t nanosleep %8u not support\n", nDelay);
79. }
80. else
      {
81.
      gettimeofday (&tvNow, NULL);
83. nTimeTest =
84.
         (tvNow.tv_sec - tvBegin.tv_sec) * 1000000 + tvNow.tv_usec -
             tvBegin.tv usec;
86.
           nReduce = nTimeTest - nDelay;
87.
        fprintf (stderr, "/t nanosleep %8u %8u %8d\n", nDelay,
             nTimeTest, nReduce);
```

```
89.
90.
91. /* test select */
92. gettimeofday (&tvBegin, NULL);
      FD ZERO (&rfds);
93.
      FD SET (fd, &rfds);
94.
      tv.tv sec = 0;
95.
      tv.tv usec = nDelay;
96.
      ret = select (0, NULL, NULL, NULL, &tv);
97.
       if (-1 == ret)
98.
99.
      {
100.
       fprintf (stderr, " select error . errno=%d [%s]\n", errno,
101.
      strerror (errno));
102.
103. gettimeofday (&tvNow, NULL);
      nTimeTest =
104.
     (tvNow.tv sec - tvBegin.tv sec) * 1000000 + tvNow.tv usec -
106. tvBegin.tv usec;
      nReduce = nTimeTest - nDelay;
107.
108.
fprintf (stderr, "/t select %8u %8d\n", nDelay, nTimeT
est,
109.
               nReduce);
110.
111. }
112.
113. return 0;
114. }
```

程序显示如下:

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```
1. [root@localhost test]# ./sleep com
2. function time(usec) realTime
4. /t usleep 500000 501575 1575
5. /t nanosleep 500000 501861 1861
6. /t select
               500000 499893
                              -107
7. /t usleep 100000 101933
                              1933
8. /t nanosleep
               100000 101957
                               1957
9. /t select
               100000 99946
                                 -54
10. /t usleep
                50000 51954
                               1954
11. /t nanosleep
                50000
                     51962
                                 1962
12. /t select
                50000 49991
                                 -9
13. /t usleep
               10000 11941 1941
```

14. /t	nanosleep	10000	11973	1973
15. /t	select	10000	9974	-26
16. /t	usleep	1000	2976	1976
17. /t	nanosleep	1000	2974	1974
18. /t	select	1000	993	-7
19. /t	usleep	900	1968	1068
20. /t	nanosleep	900	1978	1078
21. /t	select	900	966	66
22. /t	usleep	500	1971	1471
23. /t	nanosleep	500	1973	1473
24. /t	select	500	992	492
25. /t	usleep	100	1970	1870
26. /t	nanosleep	100	1979	1879
27. /t	select	100	968	868
28. /t	usleep	10	1972	1962
29. /t	nanosleep	10	1974	1964
30. /t	select	10	993	983
31. /t	usleep	1	1969	1968
32. /t	nanosleep	1	1983	1982
33. /t	select	1	960	959
34. /t	usleep	0	988	988
35. /t	nanosleep	0	961	961
36. /t	select	0	5	5
37. /t	usleep	0	971	971

通过上表可以看出usleep(1000)实际 延时将近3ms。