## 阻塞锁的含义

阻塞锁,核心包括1个整数变量、1个持有锁的线程 ID、1个重入计数、1个线程等待队列。加锁、解锁,使用 CAS 指令修改整数变量的值。如果加锁失败,lock 函数把线程放入线程等待队列,trylock 函数直接返回加锁失败状态。

## 加锁函数的示意代码

```
#include <stdbool.h>
#include <syscall.h>
struct my_mutex
            // 整数变量。CAS 操作
   int lock;
   int owner_id; // 加锁线程 ID
              // 重入计数
   int count;
   void *wait list; // 线程等待队列
};
// 把当前线程放入等待队列
void func_put_wait_list(struct my_mutex *mutex)
   // 过程略
// 加锁
void func_mutex_lock(struct my_mutex *mutex)
   // 当前的线程 ID
   int curr_tid = syscall(SYS_gettid);
   // 判断线程 ID
   if (mutex->owner id == curr tid)
      // 已经加锁了,就计数加1
      mutex->count++;
      return;
   }
   // 循环
   while (true)
      bool ret = __sync_bool_compare_and_swap(&(mutex->lock), 0, 1);
      // 成功,更新属性,退出
      if (ret)
```

```
{
    mutex->owner_id = curr_tid; // 更新线程 ID
    mutex->count = 1; // 计数加 1
    return;
}
// 加锁失败,把线程放入等待队列
func_put_wait_list(mutex);
}
```

## 从 glibc 源码查看阻塞锁的定义

```
文件 glibc-2.31/sysdeps/nptl/bits/pthreadtypes.h。
阻塞锁 pthread_mutex_t,属性包括 struct __pthread_mutex_s。
typedef union
 struct __pthread_mutex_s __data;
 char __size[__SIZEOF_PTHREAD_MUTEX_T];
 long int align;
} pthread_mutex_t;
文件 glibc-2.31/sysdeps/nptl/bits/struct_mutex.h。
阻塞锁的详细定义。
struct __pthread_mutex_s
 int __lock __LOCK_ALIGNMENT;
 unsigned int __count;
 int __owner;
#if __WORDSIZE == 64
 unsigned int __nusers;
#endif
 int kind;
#if __WORDSIZE != 64
 unsigned int __nusers;
#endif
\#if \__WORDSIZE == 64
 int __spins;
  __pthread_list_t __list;
# define __PTHREAD_MUTEX_HAVE_PREV
#else
 __extension__ union
   int __spins;
    __pthread_slist_t __list;
# define __PTHREAD_MUTEX_HAVE_PREV
```

```
#endif
};
```

文件 glibc-2.31/sysdeps/npt1/lowlevellock.h。

加锁函数,使用 CAS 指令把变量值从 0 改成 1,如果成功就返回,如果失败就让线程等待指定条件。

```
/* If FUTEX is 0 (not acquired), set to 1 (acquired with no waiters) and
  return. Otherwise, ensure that it is >1 (acquired, possibly with waiters)
  and then block until we acquire the lock, at which point FUTEX will still be
   >1. The lock is always acquired on return. */
#define 111 lock(futex, private)
                                                                        \
  ((void)
   ( {
     int *__futex = (futex);
     if (glibc unlikely
         (atomic_compare_and_exchange_bool_acq (__futex, 1, 0)))
        if ( builtin constant p (private) && (private) == LLL PRIVATE) \
           __111_lock_wait_private (__futex);
         else
           __111_lock_wait (__futex, private);
      }
  }))
#define lll_lock(futex, private)
 __111_lock (&(futex), private)
```

文件 glibc-2.31/npt1/lowlevellock.c。

使用 linux 的 futex 功能, 挂起线程, 直到满足指定的条件。

```
void
__lll_lock_wait (int *futex, int private)
{
  if (atomic_load_relaxed (futex) == 2)
    goto futex;

while (atomic_exchange_acquire (futex, 2) != 0)
  {
  futex:
    LIBC_PROBE (lll_lock_wait, 1, futex);
    lll_futex_wait (futex, 2, private); /* Wait if *futex == 2. */
  }
}
```

文件 glibc-2.31/npt1/pthread mutex lock.c。

加锁函数,代码很多,这里截取部分代码。

逻辑为:判断是重入锁。如果已经加锁成功的线程 ID 等于当前线程 ID,就计数加 1,然后返回;否则使用 LLL MUTEX LOCK (mutex)加锁,加锁失败则线程挂起,加锁成功则计数加 1 并返回。

```
int
__pthread_mutex_lock (pthread_mutex_t *mutex)
else if (__builtin_expect (PTHREAD_MUTEX_TYPE (mutex)
```

```
== PTHREAD MUTEX RECURSIVE NP, 1))
{
 /* Recursive mutex. */
 pid_t id = THREAD_GETMEM (THREAD_SELF, tid);
 /* Check whether we already hold the mutex. */
 if (mutex-> data. owner == id)
 /* Just bump the counter. */
 if (_glibc_unlikely (mutex->_data._count + 1 == 0))
   /* Overflow of the counter. */
   return EAGAIN;
 ++mutex->__data.__count;
 return 0;
 /* We have to get the mutex. */
 LLL_MUTEX_LOCK (mutex);
 assert (mutex->__data.__owner == 0);
 mutex->__data.__count = 1;
```

## 用C和汇编分析阻塞锁的使用

```
编写代码: mutex_lock.c
#include <unistd.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <pthread.h>
#include <syscall.h>
// 给初始值, 使得在汇编文件看到定义
pthread_mutex_t mutexlock = {
   .__data.__lock = 1,
   .__data.__count = 2,
   .__data.__owner = 3,
   .__data.__nusers = 4,
   .__data.__kind = 5};
pthread_mutexattr_t mutexattr;
// 打印锁的信息
void print_lock(char *title)
```

```
printf(" %s lock=%d count=%d owner=%d \n", title,
          mutexlock. __data. __lock, mutexlock. __data. __count, mutexlock. __data. __owner);
// 线程执行加锁
void *thread_func_lock(void *param)
   pid_t os_tid = syscall(SYS_gettid); // 线程 ID
   pthread_mutex_lock(&mutexlock);
   printf(" son os tid = %d got lock \n", os tid);
   sleep(1);
   print lock("son lock");
   pthread_mutex_unlock(&mutexlock); // 解锁
   return NULL;
// 创建线程
void create_thread()
   pthread_t t1;
   pthread create (&t1, NULL, thread func lock, NULL);
   pthread t t2;
   pthread_create(&t2, NULL, thread_func_lock, NULL);
int main()
   // OS 的线程 ID
   pid_t os_tid = syscal1(SYS_gettid);
   printf(" main os_tid = %d \n", os_tid);
   // 大小
   int size = sizeof(mutexlock);
   printf(" pthread_mutex_t size = %d \n", size);
   // 初始化
   pthread_mutexattr_init(&mutexattr);
   // 设置可重入。
   pthread_mutexattr_settype(&mutexattr, PTHREAD_MUTEX_RECURSIVE_NP);
   pthread_mutex_init(&mutexlock, &mutexattr);
   print_lock("main init");
   // 主线程加锁
   pthread_mutex_lock(&mutexlock);
   print_lock("main lock1");
   create_thread(); // 新建其他线程
   sleep(1);
                   // 等其他线程加锁, 阻塞
```

```
// 主线程加锁
   pthread_mutex_lock(&mutexlock);
   print_lock("main lock2");
   // 主线程解锁
   pthread_mutex_unlock(&mutexlock);
   print lock("main unlock1");
   // 主线程解锁
   pthread mutex unlock(&mutexlock);
   print_lock("main unlock2");
   sleep(5);
   // 销毁。
   pthread_mutex_destroy(&mutexlock);
   pthread mutexattr destroy(&mutexattr);
   return 0;
编译代码:
gcc mutex_lock.c -lpthread -o mutex_lock
gcc mutex_lock.c -1pthread -S -o mutex_lock.s
运行代码:
[root@local lock]# ./mutex lock
main os\_tid = 40435
pthread mutex t size = 40
main init __lock=0 __count=0 __owner=0
main lock1 __lock=1 __count=1 __owner=40435
main lock2 __lock=2 __count=2 __owner=40435
main unlock1 __lock=2 __count=1 __owner=40435
main unlock2 lock=0 count=0 owner=0
son os_tid = 40436 got lock
son lock lock=2 count=1 owner=40436
 son os_tid = 40437 got lock
son lock __lock=2 __count=1 __owner=40437
分析结果:
查看 mutex_lock.s, 找到符号 mutexlock。pthread_mutex_t 占用 40 字节。
mutexlock:
   .long
          1
           2
   .long
   .long
           3
   .long
          4
   .long
           5
           20
   .zero
```

主线程加锁 1 次后, owner 等于主线程 ID, count 计数等于 1。

主线程加锁 2 次后,\_\_count 计数等于 2。 子线程加锁后,\_\_owner 等于子线程 ID。