2024 01 10

```
#include <shared mutex>
using namespace std::literals;
int cnt = 0;
std::shared_mutex mtx;
void writer()
for (int i = 0; i < 10; ++i) {
        std::scoped_lock lock(mtx);
    std::this thread::sleep for(100ms);
void reader()
for (int i = 0; i < 100; ++i) {
    int c;
        // yazma amaçlı thread kilidi edinemez ama oku amaçlı edinebilir
        std::shared_lock lock(mtx);
    std::osyncstream{ std::cout } << std::this_thread::get_id() << ' ' << c <<</pre>
    std::this_thread::sleep_for(10ms);
int main()
std::vector<std::jthread> tvec;
tvec.reserve(16);
tvec.emplace_back(writer);
for (int i = 0; i < 16; ++i)
    tvec.emplace_back(reader);
```

```
// std::unique_lock
std::mutex mtx;
int main()
{
    unique_lock<mutex> ulock;

    // diğer lock sınıflarından farklı olarak aşağıdakilere sahip:
    ulock.lock();
    ulock.unlock();
    ulock.try_lock();

    // unique_lock move only type
}
```

```
using namespace std;
std::mutex mtx;
void foo()
    unique_lock lock{ mtx }; // kilidi ediniyoruz lock() çağrılır
void bar()
    // lock() çağrılmaz
    unique_lock lock{ mtx, adopt_lock}; // kilidi edinmiş durumda alıyoruz
void bar()
    // lock() çağrılmaz
    unique_lock lock{ mtx, defer_lock}; // kilidi kitlemiyor.
    // burada kilitlemek gerekiyor.
void bam()
    // kilidi edinmeye çalışıyor edinemezse bloke edilmiyor
    unique_lock lock{ mtx, try_to_lock};
    if (lock.owns_lock())
        // kilidi edinmişse bu bölgeye girer.
        lock.unlock();
```

```
int cnt{};
std::mutex mtx;

void func()
{
    for (int i = 0; i < 1'000'000; ++i) {
        std::unique_lock ulock{ mtx, std::defer_lock };
        ulock.lock();
        ++cnt;
        ulock.unlock();

        ulock.unlock();
        ++cnt;
        ulock.unlock();
}
}

int main()
{
        std::jthread t1{ func };
        std::jthread t2{ func };
        std::jthread t3{ func };
        std::jthread t4{ func };
        std::jthread t5{ func };
        std::jthread t5{ func };
        std::jthread t5{ func };
    }
}

std::cout << cnt << "\n";
}</pre>
```

```
// std::once_flag and std::call_once
using namespace std;
unique_ptr<string> uptr;
once_flag flag;
void initialize()
    osyncstream{ cout } << "initialize " << <this_thread::get_id() << "\n";</pre>
    uptr = make_unique<string>("emre bahtiyar");
const string& get_value()
    // herhangi bir thread sadece bir kez initialize fonksiyonu çağıracak
    call_once(flag, initialize);
    return *uptr;
void workload()
    const std::string& rs = get_value();
    osyncstream{ cout } << &rs << "\n";
 int main()
     vector<thread> tvec;
     tvec.reverse(20);
     for (int i = 0; i < 16; ++i)
         tvec.emplace_back(workload)
```

```
// thread-safe singleton
class Singleton {
public:
    Singleton(const Singleton&) = delete;
    Singleton& operator=(const Singleton&) = delete;
    static Singleton* get_instance()
        call_once(m_init_flag, Singleton::init);
        return m_instance;
    static void init()
        m_instance = new Singleton();
private:
    static std::once_flag m_init_flag;
    static Singleton* m_instance;
    Singleton() = default;
Singleton* Singleton::m_instance{};
std::once_flag Singleton::m_init_flag;
void func()
    std::osyncstream{ std::cout } << Singleton::get_instance() << '\n';</pre>
int main()
    std::vector<std::thread> tvec;
    for (int i = 0; i < 100; ++i) {
        tvec.emplace_back(func);
    for (auto& th : tvec)
        th.join();
```

```
// thread-safe singleton
class Singleton {
    public:
        static Singleton& get_instance()
            static Singleton s;
            return s;
// call_once alternatif
using namespace std;
void func()
    osyncstream{cout} << "func cagrildi " << this_thread::get_id() << "\n";</pre>
void foo()
    std::this_thread::sleep_for(50ms);
    static auto f = [] {func(); return 0;}();
int main()
    vector<jthread> tvec;
    for(int i = 0; i< 10; ++i)</pre>
        tvec.emplace_back(foo);
```

std::future and std::promise

```
#include <future>
int main()
{
    using namespace std;
    std::promise<int> prom;
    future<int> ft = prom.get_future();
    prom.set_value(12);
    int val = ft.get(); // val 12
}
```

```
void produce(std::promise<double> prm, double val)
{
    prm.set_value(dval * dval);
}
int main()
{
    using namespace std;
    promise<double> prom;
    auto ft = prom.get_future();
    thread t{produce, move(prom), 4.543};
    auto val = ft.get();
    cout << "value = " << val << "\n";
    t.join();
}</pre>
```

```
std::string foo(std::string str)
{
    auto temp = str;
    reverse(str.begin(), std.end());

    return temp + str;
}

void bar(std::promise<std::string>&& prom, std::string str)
{
    prom.set_value(foo(str));
}

using namespace std;
int main()
{
    promise<string> prom;
    future<string> ft = prom.get_future();
    thread t{bar, move(prom), "tamer" };
    cout << ft.get() << "\n";
    t.join();
}</pre>
```

```
struct Div
    void operator()(std::promise<int>&& prom, int a, int b)
        if (b == 0)
            auto str = "divide by zero error " + std::to_string(a) + "\\" +
std::to_string(b);
            prom.set_exception(std::make_exception_ptr(std::runtime_error(str));
        else
            prom.set_value(a / b);
using namespace std;
int main()
    promise<int> prom;
    auto ft = prom.get_future();
    thread th{ Div{}, move(prom), 12, 3};
    try
        cout << ft.get() << "\n";</pre>
    catch (const std::exception& ex)
        std::cout << "exception caughth : " << ex.what() << "\n";</pre>
    th.join();
```

Std::async

```
// std::async
int foo(int x, int y)
{
    return x * y + 5;
}
void bar(int x, int y)
{
    return x + y + 2;
}
int main()
{
    using namespace std;
    auto ft = async(foo, 10, 30); // std::future<int> döner
    auto ft1 = async(bar, 10, 30); // std::future<int> döner
    auto val = ft.get() + ft1.get();
}
```

```
// std::packaged_task
int foo(int, int);
int main()
{
   using namespace std;
   packaged_task mytask(foo, 2, 5);
   packaged_task <int(int, int)> task{ foo };
   thread th{ task, 3, 6};
}
```