

# Sincronizzazione 7 Mutex UNIX

martedì 25 novembre 2025 16:06

**Sono delle strutture basate sulla mutua esclusione : binario.** In dettaglio:

POSIX pthread mutexes

```
✓ pthread_mutex_t mutex;
✓ int pthread_mutex_init(pthread_mutex_t *mutex, const
    pthread_mutexattr_t *attr)
✓ pthread_mutex_lock(pthread_mutex_t *mutex)
✓ pthread_mutex_trylock(pthread_mutex_t *mutex)
✓ pthread_mutex_unlock(pthread_mutex_t *mutex)
```

Idealmente puo' essere usato  
ricorsivamente ma non tutte le  
implementazioni sono conformi

Vediamo un esempio:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <pthread.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <unistd.h>

#define SIZE (100000)
#define END (10000000)

#define AUDIT if(0)

pthread_mutex_t global_lock;

long v[SIZE] = {[0 ... (SIZE-1)] -1};
long counter = 0;

void * producer(void* dummy){
    long data = 0;
    long my_index = 0;
    printf("ready to produce\n");

    retry:
        pthread_mutex_lock(&global_lock);
        if(counter< SIZE){
            v[my_index] = data;
            my_index = (my_index+1)%SIZE;
            data++;
            counter++;
        }
        pthread_mutex_unlock(&global_lock);
        goto retry;
}

void * consumer(void* dummy){
    long data = 0;
    long my_index = 0;
    long value;
    printf("ready to consume\n");

    retry:
        pthread_mutex_lock(&global_lock);
        if(counter>0){
            value = v[my_index];
            AUDIT
            printf("consumer got value %ld\n",value);
            if(value != data){
                printf("consumer: synch protocol broken at expected value: %ld - real is %ld!!\n",data+1,value);
                exit(EXIT_FAILURE);
            }
            if (value == END){
                printf("ending condition met - last read value is %ld\n",value);
                exit(0);
            }
            my_index = (my_index+1)%SIZE;
            data++;
            counter--;
        }
        pthread_mutex_unlock(&global_lock);
        goto retry;
}

int main(int argc, char** argv){
    pthread_t prod, cons;

    pthread_mutex_init(&global_lock,NULL);

    pthread_create(&cons,NULL,consumer,NULL);
    pthread_create(&prod,NULL,producer,NULL);

    pause();
}
```

Unico mutex globale. Nella versione 1 abbiamo due serie di mutex :

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <pthread.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <unistd.h>

#define SIZE (10000)
#define END (10000000)

#define AUDIT if(0)

pthread_mutex_t global_lock;
```

```

void * producer(void* dummy){
    long data = 0;
    long my_index = 0;
    printf("ready to produce\n");
retry:
    pthread_mutex_lock(&global_lock);
    if(counter< SIZE){
        v[my_index] = data;
        my_index = (my_index+1)%SIZE;
        data++;
        counter++;
    }
    pthread_mutex_unlock(&global_lock);
    goto retry;
}

void * consumer(void* dummy){
    long data = 0;
    long my_index = 0;
    long value;
    printf("ready to consume\n");

retry:
    pthread_mutex_lock(&global_lock);
    if(counter>0){
        value = v[my_index];
        AUDIT;
        printf("consumer got value %ld\n",value);
        if(value != data){
            printf("consumer: synch protocol broken at expected value: %ld
                   - real is %d!!\n",data+1,value);
            exit(EXIT_FAILURE);
        };
        if (value == END){
            printf("ending condition met - last read value is %ld\n",value);
            exit(0);
        }
        my_index = (my_index+1)%SIZE;
        data--;
        counter--;
    }
    pthread_mutex_unlock(&global_lock);
    goto retry;
}

int main(int argc, char** argv){
    pthread_t prod, cons;

    pthread_mutex_init(&global_lock,NULL);

    pthread_create(&cons,NULL,consumer,NULL);
    pthread_create(&prod,NULL,producer,NULL);

    pause();
}

```