

Sincronizzazione 7 Mutex UNIX

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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 può 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 %d\n", value);
        if(value != data){
            printf("consumer: synch protocol broken at expected value: %d - real is %d!!\n", data+1, value);
            exit(EXIT_FAILURE);
        };
        if (value == END){
            printf("ending condition met - last read value is %d\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 (100000)
#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 %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();

}

```