5.1 写一个两线程程序,两线程同时向一个数组分别写入1000万以内的奇数和偶数,写入过程中两个线程共用一个偏移量index,代码逻辑如下所示。写完后打印出数组相邻两个数的最大绝对差值。

```
int MAX=10000000;
index = 0
//thread1
for(i=0;i<MAX;i+=2) {
    data[index] = i; //even ( i+1 for thread 2)
    index++;
}
//thread2
for(i=0;i<MAX;i+=2) {
    data[index] = i+1; //odd
    index++;
}</pre>
```

请分别按下列方法完成一个不会丢失数据的程序:

- 1. 请用 Peterson 算法实现上述功能;
- 2. 请学习了解 pthread mutex lock/unlock()函数, 并实现上述功能;
- 3. 请学习了解 atomic_add()(__sync_fetch_and_add()for gcc 4.1+) 函数, 并实现上述功能。

提交:

- 1. 说明你所写程序中的临界区(注意:每次进入临界区之后,执行200次操作后离开临界区。)
- 2. 提供上述三种方法的源代码,运行结果截图(即,数组相邻两个数的最大绝对差值)
- 3. 请找一个双核系统测试三种方法中完成数组写入时,各自所需的执行时间,不用提供计算绝对差值的时间。

1 使用 Peterson算法实现本功能:

Peterson算法值得注意的一点是turn是一个两个线程都要使用的变量,但是C语言并不保证多核缓存实时交换顺序,所以一定要定义turn为原子变量,或者在turn附近的地方添加mfence内联汇编的内存屏障强制把写缓冲区/高速缓存中的脏数据等写回主内存。

实现代码如下:

```
#define __USE_GNU
#include <sched.h>
#include <pthread.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <unistd.h>
#include <time.h>
#include <stdatomic.h>
#define N 10000000
#define numworker 2
#define bool unsigned char
#define true 1
#define false 0
int data[N+10];
//线程执行的函数
atomic_int turn = -1;
int index_num = 0;
bool flag[numworker];
void *worker0(void *arg){
    // int i;
    for(int i=0;i<N;i+=2){</pre>
        if(i%400==0){
            flag[0]=true;
            turn = 1;
            while(flag[1] == true && turn == 1);
            //lock
        }
        data[index_num] = i;
        index_num = index_num + 1;
        if(i%400==398){
            flag[0]=false;//unlock
        }
    }
    return NULL;
}
void *worker1(void *arg){
    // int i;
    for(int i=0;i<N;i+=2){</pre>
        if(i\%400==0){//lock}
            flag[1]=true;
            turn = 0;
            while(flag[0] == true && turn == 0);
        }
        data[index_num] = i + 1;
        index_num = index_num + 1;
        if(i%400==398){
            flag[1]=false;
        }
    }
```

```
return NULL;
 }
 int main(){
     pthread t id 0, id 1;
     struct timespec t1 = {0, 0};
     struct timespec t2 = {0, 0};
     clock gettime(CLOCK REALTIME, &t1);
     pthread_create(&id_0,NULL,worker0,NULL);
     pthread_create(&id_1,NULL,worker1,NULL);
     pthread_join(id_0,NULL);
     pthread join(id 1,NULL);
     clock gettime(CLOCK REALTIME, &t2);
     double duration=(t2.tv_sec - t1.tv_sec)*1000000000 + (t2.tv_nsec - t1.tv_nsec);
     printf("2 thread func , time = %.4lf ns\n",duration);
     long long ans = -1;
     for(int i=1;i<N;i++){</pre>
         long long temp = data[i]- data[i-1];
         temp = temp > 0 ? temp : -temp;
         ans = ans < temp ? temp : ans;</pre>
     printf("ans = %lld , index_num = %d\n",ans,index_num);
 }
本代码的临界区为:
         data[index] = i;
         index++;
和
         data[index] = i + 1;
         index++;
```

由于两个线程需要同时向data内写入数据,且共用一个下标地址index,因此这块逻辑必须属于临界区, 否则另外一个线程执行的index++会影响原本线程的index++写入的数据。运行效果如图:

● root@DESKTOP-JDVJ1RO:/mnt/c/Users/lzy/Desktop/大三/操作系统/作业5# ./5-1_1 2 thread func , time = 55702161.0000 ns ans = 57599 , index = 100000000

2 使用 pthread_mutex_lock/unlock()函数实现本功能:

代码如下:

```
#define __USE_GNU
#include <sched.h>
#include <pthread.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <unistd.h>
#include <time.h>
#define N 10000000
#define numworker 2
int data[N+10];
pthread_mutex_t mutex = PTHREAD_MUTEX_INITIALIZER;/*初始化互斥锁*/
int index = 0;
void *worker0(void *arg){
    int i;
    for(i=0;i<N;i+=2){
        if(i%400==0){
            //lock
            pthread_mutex_lock(&mutex);
        }
        data[index] = i;
        index++;
        if(i%400==398){
            pthread_mutex_unlock(&mutex);
        }
    }
}
void *worker1(void *arg){
    int i;
    for(i=0;i<N;i+=2){
        if(i\%400==0){//lock}
            pthread_mutex_lock(&mutex);
        }
        data[index] = i + 1;
        index++;
        if(i%400==398){
            pthread_mutex_unlock(&mutex);
        }
    }
}
int main(){
    pthread_t id_0, id_1;
    struct timespec t1 = {0, 0};
    struct timespec t2 = {0, 0};
    clock_gettime(CLOCK_REALTIME, &t1);
    pthread_create(&id_0,NULL,worker0,NULL);
    pthread_create(&id_1,NULL,worker1,NULL);
    pthread_join(id_0,NULL);
```

```
pthread_join(id_1,NULL);
     clock_gettime(CLOCK_REALTIME, &t2);
     double duration=(t2.tv_sec - t1.tv_sec)*1000000000 + (t2.tv_nsec - t1.tv_nsec);
     printf("2 thread func , using pthread_mutex , time = %.4lf ns\n",duration);
     long long ans = -1;
     for(int i=1;i<N;i++){</pre>
         long long temp = data[i]- data[i-1];
         temp = temp > 0 ? temp : -temp;
         ans = ans < temp ? temp : ans;</pre>
     }
     printf("ans = %lld , index = %d\n",ans,index);
     return 0;
 }
本代码的临界区和Peter算法的相同,为:
         data[index] = i;
         index++;
和
         data[index] = i + 1;
         index++;
运行效果如图:
```

● root@DESKTOP-JDVJ1RO:/mnt/c/Users/lzy/Desktop/大三/操作系统/作业5# ./5-1 2 2 thread func , using pthread mutex , time = 34501847.0000 ns ans = 3168399 , index = 10000000

3 使用 __sync_fetch_and_add()函数实现本功能:

代码如下:

```
#define __USE_GNU
#include <sched.h>
#include <pthread.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <unistd.h>
#include <time.h>
#define N 10000000
#define numworker 2
int data[N+10];
int index = 0;
void *worker0(void *arg){
    int i;
    for(i=0;i<N;){</pre>
        int idx_temp = __sync_fetch_and_add(&index,200);
        for(int j=idx_temp; j<idx_temp + 200; ++j,i+=2){</pre>
            data[j] = i;
        }
    }
}
void *worker1(void *arg){
    int i;
    for(i=0;i<N;){</pre>
        int idx_temp = __sync_fetch_and_add(&index,200);
        for(int j=idx_temp; j<idx_temp + 200; ++j,i+=2){</pre>
            data[j] = i + 1;
        }
    }
}
int main(){
    pthread_t id_0, id_1;
    struct timespec t1 = {0, 0};
    struct timespec t2 = {0, 0};
    clock_gettime(CLOCK_REALTIME, &t1);
    pthread_create(&id_0,NULL,worker0,NULL);
    pthread_create(&id_1,NULL,worker1,NULL);
    pthread_join(id_0,NULL);
    pthread_join(id_1,NULL);
    clock_gettime(CLOCK_REALTIME, &t2);
    double duration=(t2.tv_sec - t1.tv_sec)*1000000000 + (t2.tv_nsec - t1.tv_nsec);
    printf("2 thread func , using __sync_fetch_and_add , time = %.4lf ns\n",duration);
    long long ans = -1;
    for(int i=1;i<N;i++){</pre>
        long long temp = data[i]- data[i-1];
        temp = temp > 0 ? temp : -temp;
        ans = ans < temp ? temp : ans;</pre>
```

```
}
printf("ans = %lld , index = %d\n",ans,index);
return 0;
}
```

在此代码中,临界区为__sync_fetch_and_add()函数内的汇编代码,即:

```
int idx_temp = __sync_fetch_and_add(&index,200);
```

由于其是原子指令,因此在idx_temp可以得到正确的index+200的值,如果只是idx_temp = index + 200; 其本身执行了(某一寄存器) = index+200和idx_temp = (某一寄存器)两条操作。因此在双线程操作中,这两条指令中间可能被穿插另一线程的操作,所以必须放入临界区。 运行效果如图:

● root@DESKTOP-JDVJ1RO:/mnt/c/Users/lzy/Desktop/大三/操作系统/作业5# ./5-1_3 2 thread func , using __sync_fetch_and_add , time = 12880198.0000 ns ans = 3666797 , index = 10000000

4 使用 __atomic_fetch_add()函数实现本功能:

__atomic_fetch_add()函数提供了指定内存序的特性,对于本题来讲两个线程并不要求一个执行完再执行另一个(即happens-before关系),所以选择memory_order_relaxed内存序即可。 代码如下:

```
#define __USE_GNU
#include <sched.h>
#include <pthread.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <unistd.h>
#include <stdatomic.h>
#include <time.h>
#define N 10000000
#define numworker 2
int data[N+10];
pthread mutex t mutex = PTHREAD MUTEX INITIALIZER;/*初始化互斥锁*/
int index = 0;
void *worker0(void *arg){
    int i;
    for(i=0;i<N;){
        int idx_temp = __atomic_fetch_add(&index, 200, memory_order_relaxed);
        for(int j=idx_temp; j<idx_temp + 200; ++j,i+=2){</pre>
            data[j] = i;
        }
    }
}
void *worker1(void *arg){
    int i;
    for(i=0;i<N;){</pre>
        int idx_temp = __atomic_fetch_add(&index, 200, memory_order_relaxed);
        for(int j=idx_temp; j<idx_temp + 200; ++j,i+=2){</pre>
            data[j] = i + 1;
        }
    }
}
int main(){
    pthread_t id_0, id_1;
    struct timespec t1 = {0, 0};
    struct timespec t2 = \{0, 0\};
    clock_gettime(CLOCK_REALTIME, &t1);
    pthread_create(&id_0,NULL,worker0,NULL);
    pthread_create(&id_1,NULL,worker1,NULL);
    pthread_join(id_0,NULL);
    pthread_join(id_1,NULL);
    clock_gettime(CLOCK_REALTIME, &t2);
    double duration=(t2.tv_sec - t1.tv_sec)*1000000000 + (t2.tv_nsec - t1.tv_nsec);
    printf("2 thread func , using atomic_add() , time = %.4lf ns\n",duration);
    long long ans = -1;
    for(int i=1;i<N;i++){</pre>
        long long temp = data[i]- data[i-1];
```

```
temp = temp > 0 ? temp : -temp;
ans = ans < temp ? temp : ans;
}
printf("ans = %1ld , index = %d\n",ans,index);
return 0;
}</pre>
```

类似的,临界区是__atomic_fetch_add()函数本身。

```
int idx_temp = __atomic_fetch_add(&index, 200, memory_order_relaxed);
```

运行效果如图:

● root@DESKTOP-JDVJ1RO:/mnt/c/Users/lzy/Desktop/大三/操作系统/作业5# ./5-1_4 2 thread func , using atomic_add() , time = 13100534.0000 ns ans = 4773597 , index = 10000000

运行时间如表:

程序	time
peterson	0.0557s
mutex	0.0345s
sync	0.0128s
atomic	0.0131s

不难注意到,使用原子命令的用时总体来讲会短一些,这是因为原子命令实现的程序只是将 index+200,然后就会离开临界区。而前两种程序的实现则会将给给数组赋值的操作也放入临界区,两 个线程的同时运行的效率就会差一点。

5.2 现有一个长度为5的整数数组,假设需要写一个两线程程序,其中,线程1负责往数组中写入5个随机数 (1到20范围内的随机整数) ,写完这5个数后,线程2负责从数组中读取这5个数,并求和。该过程循环执行5次。注意:每次循环开始时,线程1都重新写入5个数。请思考:

1)上述过程能否通过pthread_mutex_lock/unlock函数实现?如果可以,请写出相应的源代码,并运行程序,打印出每次循环计算的求和值;如果无法实现,请分析并说明原因。

提交: 实现题述功能的源代码和打印结果, 或者无法实现的原因分析说明。

如果仅使用pthread_mutex_lock/unlock函数不能实现相应的操作,这是因为两个线程之间没有进行同步,所以当线程1写入五个随机数后,下一个获取到互斥锁的并不一定是线程2,有可能线程1又会写入

五个随机数。

测试代码如下:

```
void *worker0(void *arg){
    int i;
    for(i=0;i<5;i++){
        pthread_mutex_lock(&mutex);
        printf("worker 0, time = %d:\n",i);
        for(int j=0;j<5;++j){</pre>
            data[j]=rand();
            printf("%d ",data[j]);
        }
        puts("");
        pthread_mutex_unlock(&mutex);
    }
}
void *worker1(void *arg){
    int i;
    for(i=0;i<5;i++){
        pthread_mutex_lock(&mutex);
        printf("worker 1, time = %d:\n",i);
        long long ans = 0;
        for(int j=0;j<5;++j){
            ans += data[j];
        }
        printf("sum = %lld\n",ans);
        pthread_mutex_unlock(&mutex);
    }
}
```

效果如图:

```
● root@DESKTOP-JDVJ1RO:/mnt/c/Users/lzy/Desktop/大三/操作系统/作业5# ./5-2
 worker 0, time = 0:
 1804289383 846930886 1681692777 1714636915 1957747793
 worker 0, time = 1:
 424238335 719885386 1649760492 596516649 1189641421
 worker 0, time = 2:
 1025202362 1350490027 783368690 1102520059 2044897763
 worker 0, time = 3:
 1967513926 1365180540 1540383426 304089172 1303455736
 worker 0, time = 4:
  35005211 521595368 294702567 1726956429 336465782
 worker 1, time = 0:
  sum = 2914725357
 worker 1, time = 1:
 sum = 2914725357
 worker 1, time = 2:
  sum = 2914725357
 worker 1, time = 3:
  sum = 2914725357
 worker 1, time = 4:
 sum = 2914725357
```

为解决这个问题,可以采用线程同步函数cond,通过交互两个线程之间进行的循环次数,从而实现预想得到的效果:

```
int var0, var1;
void *worker0(void *arg){
    pthread_cond_signal(&cond);
    for(var0=0; var0<5; var0++){</pre>
        pthread_mutex_lock(&mutex);
        while(var1 <= var0 - 1 ){</pre>
             pthread_cond_wait(&cond,&mutex);
        printf("worker 0, time = %d:\n",var0);
        for(int j=0;j<5;++j){
             data[j]=rand();
             printf("%d ",data[j]);
        }
        puts("");
        pthread_cond_signal(&cond);
        pthread_mutex_unlock(&mutex);
    }
}
void *worker1(void *arg){
    for(var1=0; var1<5; var1++){</pre>
        pthread_mutex_lock(&mutex);
        while(var0 <= var1){</pre>
             pthread_cond_wait(&cond,&mutex);
        }
        printf("worker 1, time = %d:\n",var1);
        long long ans = 0;
        for(int j=0; j<5; ++j){
             ans += data[j];
        printf("sum = %lld\n",ans);
        pthread_cond_signal(&cond);
        pthread_mutex_unlock(&mutex);
    }
}
```

运行效果如图:

```
● root@DESKTOP-JDVJ1RO:/mnt/c/Users/lzy/Desktop/大三/操作系统/作业5# ./5-2_cond
 worker 0, time = 0:
 1804289383 846930886 1681692777 1714636915 1957747793
 worker 1, time = 0:
 sum = 8005297754
 worker 0, time = 1:
 424238335 719885386 1649760492 596516649 1189641421
 worker 1, time = 1:
 sum = 4580042283
 worker 0, time = 2:
 1025202362 1350490027 783368690 1102520059 2044897763
 worker 1, time = 2:
 sum = 6306478901
 worker 0, time = 3:
 1967513926 1365180540 1540383426 304089172 1303455736
 worker 1, time = 3:
 sum = 6480622800
 worker 0, time = 4:
 35005211 521595368 294702567 1726956429 336465782
 worker 1, time = 4:
  sum = 2914725357
```

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