



太原理工大学  
TAIYUAN UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY

# 第4章

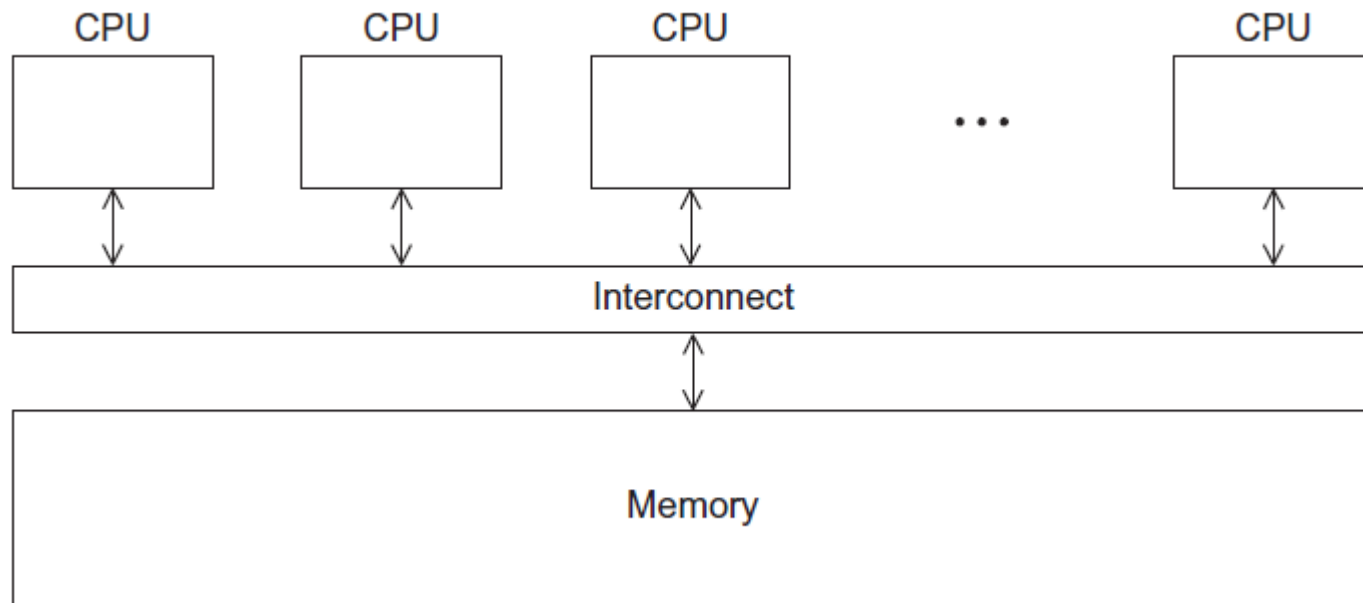
## 用Pthreads进行共享内存编程

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1. 进程、线程和Pthreads
2. Hello World程序
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在共享内存编程模型中，所有线程中的并行程序都可以访问内存的任何区域。

存在临界区问题。



# 进程、线程 和Pthreads

- 进程是正在运行程序的实例
- 进程可以启动多个线程，线程可以共享这个进程的大部分资源
- 线程是与进程类似的轻量级进程
- 在一个共享内存程序中，一个进程可拥有多个控制线程

- 也称为Pthreads线程库.
- POSIX是一个类Unix操作系统上的标准库，可链接到C程序中的库.
- 它定义了一套多线程编程的应用程序编程接口.

- Pthreads的API只在支持POSIX的系统上才有效—  
Linux, MacOS X, Solaris, HPUX, ... (unix系统)





# Hello World 程序



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

/* Global variable: accessible to all threads */
int thread_count;

void *Hello(void* rank); /* Thread function */

int main(int argc, char* argv[]) {
    long thread; /* Use long in case of a 64-bit system */
    pthread_t* thread_handles;

    /* Get number of threads from command line */
    thread_count = strtol(argv[1], NULL, 10);

    thread_handles = malloc (thread_count*sizeof(pthread_t));
```

声明Pthreads的函数、  
常量和类型等

```
for (thread = 0; thread < thread_count; thread++)  
    pthread_create(&thread_handles[thread], NULL,  
        Hello, (void*) thread);
```

```
printf("Hello from the main thread\n");
```

```
for (thread = 0; thread < thread_count; thread++)  
    pthread_join(thread_handles[thread], NULL);
```

```
free(thread_handles);
```

```
return 0;
```

```
} /* main */
```

```
void *Hello(void* rank) {  
    long my_rank = (long) rank;  /* Use long in case of 64-bit system */  
  
    printf("Hello from thread %ld of %d\n", my_rank, thread_count);  
  
    return NULL;  
} /* Hello */
```

```
gcc -g -Wall -o pth_hello pth_hello.c -lpthread
```

link in the Pthreads library



## Running a Pthreads program

```
. / pthread_hello <number of threads>
```

```
. / pthread_hello 1
```

Hello from the main thread

Hello from thread 0 of 1

```
. / pthread_hello 4
```

Hello from the main thread

Hello from thread 0 of 4

Hello from thread 1 of 4

Hello from thread 2 of 4

Hello from thread 3 of 4

- 可能引起令人困惑的错误
- 应该限制使用全局变量，除了确实需要用到的情况，如：
  - 线程间共享变量.



- strtol函数的功能是将字符串转化为long int（长整型），它在stdlib.h中声明，它的语法形式为：

```
long strtol(  
    const char* number_p /* in */  
    char** end_p /* out */  
    int base/* in */) 
```

- ✓ number\_p:指向的字符串转换得到的长整型数
- ✓ end\_p:指向number\_p字符串中第一个无效字符NULL
- ✓ base:基， 10

- MPI中进程通常是由脚本来启动的.
- Pthreads是直接由可执行程序启动的.



pthread.h

pthread\_t

**One object for  
each thread.**

```
int pthread_create (
    pthread_t*  thread_p /* out */,
    const pthread_attr_t* attr_p /* in */,
    void* (*start_routine) ( void* ) /* in */,
    void* arg_p /* in */ );
```

- 不透明对象
- 对象中存储的数据是系统绑定的
- 用户级代码无法直接访问到里面的数据.
- Pthreads标准保证pthread\_t对象中必须存有足够多的信息, 足以让pthread\_t对象对它所从属的线程进行唯一标识.
- Pthread\_create可以让线程取得它的专有pthread\_t对象

```
int pthread_create (
    pthread_t*  thread_p /* out */,
    const pthread_attr_t*  attr_p /* in */,
    void* (*start_routine) ( void *) /* in */,
    void*  arg_p /* in */ );
```

不使用该参数，所以只是在函数调用时把NULL传递给参数

在调用该函数之前就为pthread\_t对象分配内存空间

```
int pthread_create (  
    pthread_t*  thread_p /* out */,  
    const pthread_attr_t*  attr_p /* in */,  
    void* (*start_routine) ( void *) /* in */,  
    void*  arg_p /* in */ );
```

指向传递给函数start\_routine的参数

线程将要运行的函数

### □ 原型:

```
void* thread_function ( void* args_p );
```

□ void\* 可以转换为任意指针类型

□ args\_p能够指向一个列表，包含一个或多个参数值.

□ 函数返回值也指向一个列表.

### □ 将函数名(地址)作为参数传递:

```
#include<stdio.h>
```

```
int add(int a,int b){return a+b;}
```

```
int AAA(int a,int b, int(*p)(int,int) ) //注意定义的函数指针
```

```
{return p(a,b);//通过函数指针p调用所指向函数}
```

```
int main(){
```

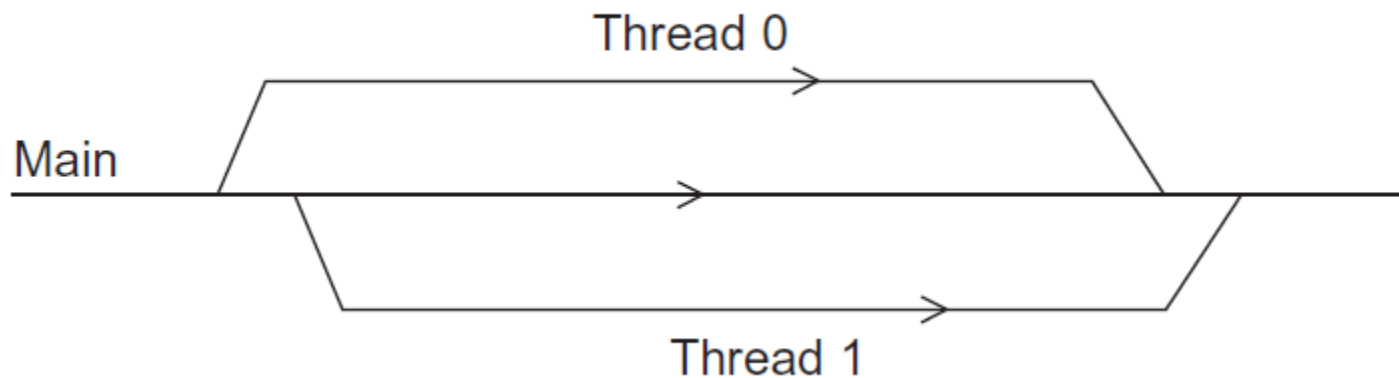
```
int a=1,b=2;
```

```
printf("%d",AAA(a,b,add));//将函数名（函数地址）作为参数
```

```
return 0;
```

```
}
```

注意：在函数AAA中对函数指针的声明，声明之后，p就可以作为一个函数指针，该函数指针能**指向参数符合 (int, int) 形式的所有函数**，并且可以直接通过**p函数指针**访问所指向函数。



主线程派生与合并两个线程

- 为每个线程调用一次pthread\_join函数
- 调用一次pthread\_join将等待pthread\_t 对象所关联的那个线程结束





# 矩阵-向量 乘法

$a_{00}$	$a_{01}$	$\cdots$	$a_{0,n-1}$
$a_{10}$	$a_{11}$	$\cdots$	$a_{1,n-1}$
$\vdots$	$\vdots$		$\vdots$
$a_{i0}$	$a_{i1}$	$\cdots$	$a_{i,n-1}$
$\vdots$	$\vdots$		$\vdots$
$a_{m-1,0}$	$a_{m-1,1}$	$\cdots$	$a_{m-1,n-1}$

$$\begin{matrix} x_0 \\ x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_{n-1} \end{matrix} = \begin{matrix} y_0 \\ y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_i = a_{i0}x_0 + a_{i1}x_1 + \cdots a_{i,n-1}x_{n-1} \\ \vdots \\ y_{m-1} \end{matrix}$$

## 利用PTHREADS的矩阵向量乘法

```
/* For each row of A */  
for (i = 0; i < m; i++) {  
    y[i] = 0.0;  
    /* For each element of the row and each element of x */  
    for (j = 0; j < n; j++)  
        y[i] += A[i][j]* x[j];  
}
```

$$y_i = \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} a_{ij}x_j$$

Thread	Components of y
0	y[0], y[1]
1	y[2], y[3]
2	y[4], y[5]

thread 0

```
y[0] = 0.0;  
for (j = 0; j < n; j++)  
    y[0] += A[0][j]* x[j];
```

general case

```
y[i] = 0.0;  
for (j = 0; j < n; j++)  
    y[i] += A[i][j]*x[j];
```

每个线程需要访问x的每个元素，x需设为共享向量

### □ 将A与y都设为共享：

- ✓ 主函数就可以简单地通过读取标准输入stdin来初始化矩阵A；
- ✓ 向量y也很容易被主线程打印输出。

### □ 只有共享变量y被改写：

- ✓ 每个线程各自改变属于自己运算的那一部分，没有两个或两个以上线程共同处理同一部分的情况

```
void *Pth_mat_vect(void* rank) {  
    long my_rank = (long) rank;  
    int i, j;  
    int local_m = m/thread_count;  
    int my_first_row = my_rank*local_m;  
    int my_last_row = (my_rank+1)*local_m - 1;  
  
    for (i = my_first_row; i <= my_last_row; i++) {  
        y[i] = 0.0;  
        for (j = 0; j < n; j++)  
            y[i] += A[i][j]*x[j];  
    }  
  
    return NULL;  
} /* Pth_mat_vect */
```

```
/* Global variables */  
int      thread_count;  
int      m, n;  
double*  A;  
double*  x;  
double*  y;
```

```
for (thread = 0; thread < thread_count; thread++)  
    pthread_create(&thread_handles[thread], NULL,  
        Pth_mat_vect, (void*) thread);
```

```
for (thread = 0; thread < thread_count; thread++)  
    pthread_join(thread_handles[thread], NULL);
```

```
Print_vector("The product is", y, m);
```

```
[hdusr@Node1 ch4]$ ./pth_mat_vect 3
Enter m and n
3 3
Enter the matrix
1 2 3
4 5 6
7 8 9
We read
  1.0  2.0  3.0
  4.0  5.0  6.0
  7.0  8.0  9.0
Enter the vector
1 2 3
We read
  1.0  2.0  3.0
The product is
14.0 32.0 50.0
```



如果多个线程需要更新同一内存单元的数据会怎样？



临界区

$$\pi = 4 \left( 1 - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{7} + \cdots + (-1)^n \frac{1}{2n+1} + \cdots \right)$$

```
double factor = 1.0;
double sum = 0.0;
for (i = 0; i < n; i++, factor = -factor) {
    sum += factor/(2*i+1);
}
pi = 4.0*sum;
```

```
void* Thread_sum(void* rank) {  
    long my_rank = (long) rank;  
    double factor;  
    long long i;  
    long long my_n = n/thread_count;  
    long long my_first_i = my_n*my_rank;  
    long long my_last_i = my_first_i + my_n;  
  
    if (my_first_i % 2 == 0) /* my_first_i is even */  
        factor = 1.0;  
    else /* my_first_i is odd */  
        factor = -1.0;  
  
    for (i = my_first_i; i < my_last_i; i++, factor = -factor) {  
        sum += factor/(2*i+1);  
    }  
  
    return NULL;  
} /* Thread_sum */
```

	$n$			
	$10^5$	$10^6$	$10^7$	$10^8$
$\pi$	3.14159	3.141593	3.1415927	3.14159265
1 Thread	3.14158	3.141592	3.1415926	3.14159264
2 Threads	3.14158	3.141480	3.1413692	3.14164686

Note that as we increase  $n$ , the estimate with one thread gets better and better.

- 假设有两个进程，每个线程计算自己的私有变量 $y$ ，并将其加到共享变量 $x$ 中，主线程将 $x$ 设为0.

```
y=Comput(my_rank);
```

```
x=x+y
```

Time	Thread 0	Thread 1
1	Started by main thread	
2	Call Compute ()	Started by main thread
3	Assign $y = 1$	Call Compute ()
4	Put $x=0$ and $y=1$ into registers	Assign $y = 2$
5	Add 0 and 1	Put $x=0$ and $y=2$ into registers
6	Store 1 in memory location $x$	Add 0 and 2
7		Store 2 in memory location $x$

多个进程尝试更新同一个共享变量

- 当多个线程都要访问共享变量或共享文件时，如果至少其中一个访问是更新操作，那么这种访问就可能导致某种错误，称之为竞争条件。
- 临界区是一个更新共享资源的代码段，一次只允许一个线程执行该代码段。

例如：  $x = x + y$

- 忙等待
- 互斥量
- 信号量



```
void* Thread_sum(void* rank) {
    long my_rank = (long) rank;
    double factor;
    long long i;
    long long my_n = n/thread_count;
    long long my_first_i = my_n*my_rank;
    long long my_last_i = my_first_i + my_n;

    if (my_first_i % 2 == 0)
        factor = 1.0;
    else
        factor = -1.0;

    for (i = my_first_i; i < my_last_i; i++, factor = -factor) {
        while (flag != my_rank);
        sum += factor/(2*i+1);
        flag = (flag+1) % thread_count;
    }

    return NULL;
} /* Thread_sum */
```

```
void* Thread_sum(void* rank) {  
    long my_rank = (long) rank;  
    double factor, my_sum = 0.0;  
    long long i;  
    long long my_n = n/thread_count;  
    long long my_first_i = my_n*my_rank;  
    long long my_last_i = my_first_i + my_n;  
  
    if (my_first_i % 2 == 0)  
        factor = 1.0;  
    else  
        factor = -1.0;
```

```
for (i = my_first_i; i < my_last_i; i++, factor = -factor)
    my_sum += factor/(2*i+1);

while (flag != my_rank);
sum += my_sum;
flag = (flag+1) % thread_count;

return NULL;
} /* Thread_sum */
```

## 最小化临界区的执行次数

因为处于忙等待的线程仍然在持续使用CPU，所忙等待不是限制临界区访问的最理想方法。

**互斥量**是互斥锁的简称，它是一个特殊类型的变量，通过某些特殊类型的函数，互斥量可以用来限制每次只有一个线程能进入临界区。

`pthread_mutex_init(&head_mutex, NULL);`//初始化

`pthread_mutex_destroy(&head_mutex);`//销毁

`pthread_mutex_lock(&head_mutex);`//获得临界区的访问权

`pthread_mutex_unlock(&head_mutex);`//退出临界区

```
void* Thread_sum(void* rank) {
    long my_rank = (long) rank;
    double factor;
    long long i;
    long long my_n = n/thread_count;
    long long my_first_i = my_n*my_rank;
    long long my_last_i = my_first_i + my_n;
    double my_sum = 0.0;

    if (my_first_i % 2 == 0)
        factor = 1.0;
    else
        factor = -1.0;

    for (i = my_first_i; i < my_last_i; i++, factor = -factor) {
        my_sum += factor/(2*i+1);
    }
    pthread_mutex_lock(&mutex);
    sum += my_sum;
    pthread_mutex_unlock(&mutex);

    return NULL;
} /* Thread_sum */
```

- 编写运行书上的Pthreads “Hello, World”程序



# 结束!

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