Recap

Shared resources

- Code, global data
- Open files, current working directory
- Credentials

Thread-specific resources

- Thread ID
- Registers, stack
- Priority
- errno (error codes)

Thread creation

■ Compiling: gcc -pthread ... OR gcc ... -lpthread

Thread termination

- By calling pthread_exit(void *retval)
- By returning from start_routine()
- By cancelling (killing) using pthread_cancel() [‡]
- When any thread calls exit(), or main thread returns from main() (all threads in process terminate)

Thread termination

```
void pthread_exit(void *retval);
```

- retval: return value
- NOTE: avoid dangling pointers

Thread attributes

Initialisation:

```
pthread_attr_t attr;
pthread_attr_init(&attr);
```

Getting / setting thread attributes:

```
int pthread_attr_setdetachstate(&attr, int detachstate);
int pthread_attr_setguardsize(&attr, size_t guardsize);
int pthread_attr_setinheritsched(&attr, int inheritsched);
int pthread_attr_setschedparam(&attr, const struct sched_param *param);
int pthread_attr_setschedpolicy(&attr, int policy);
int pthread_attr_setscope(&attr, int contentionscope);
int pthread_attr_setstackaddr(&attr, void *stackaddr);
int pthread_attr_setstacksize(&attr, size_t stacksize);
```

Thread attributes

- detached state: PTHREAD_CREATE_JOINABLE, PTHREAD CREATE DETACHED
- scheduling attributes: PTHREAD_INHERIT_SCHED, PTHREAD_EXPLICIT_SCHED
- scheduling policy: SCHED_FIFO, SCHED_RR, SCHED_OTHER
- scheduling parameters

Other useful functions

```
int pthread_join(pthread_t tid, void **thread_return);
```

- tid: calling thread suspended until thread tid terminates
- thread_return: if not NULL, return value of tid is stored in location pointed to by thread_return
- analogous to wait()

Other useful functions

```
int pthread_join(pthread_t tid, void **thread_return);
tid: calling thread suspended until thread tid terminates
thread return: if not NULL, return value of tid is stored in location.
  pointed to by thread_return
analogous to wait()
pthread_t pthread_self(void);
int pthread_equal(pthread_t tid1, pthread_t tid2);
```

Misc. information

Linux-specific; obtained from Internet sources, subject to confirmation.

- 1:1 correspondence between each pthread and a kernel thread
 - many-to-many correspondence: Solaris, Windows 7
 - many-to-one correspondence: user-level threads
- Thread ID unique only in context of a single process
- fork() duplicates only calling thread
- exec() from any thread stops all threads in parent process

Synchronisation

```
int
     pthread_mutex_init(pthread_mutex_t *mutex,
                         const pthread_mutexattr_t
   *mutexattr);
int pthread_mutex_lock(pthread_mutex_t *mutex);
int pthread_mutex_trylock(pthread_mutex_t *mutex);
int pthread_mutex_unlock(pthread_mutex_t *mutex);
pthread_mutex_trylock
    if mutex is unlocked, locks mutex
    if mutex is locked, returns with error code EBUSY (does not block)
```

Thread safe / reentrant functions

- Some functions use static or global variables to save state information across calls, e.g., strtok()
 - ⇒ non-thread safe / non re-entrant
- Thread safe versions: strtok_r()

Exercise

1. Matrix multiplication: generate 2 random 1000x1000 matrices A and B and multiply them. Compare the times taken by single-threaded and multi-threaded programs if the matrices are stored in memory / file.

Useful websites

- https://computing.llnl.gov/tutorials/pthreads/
- http://www.yolinux.com/TUTORIALS/LinuxTutorialPosixThreads.html
- http://people.cs.pitt.edu/~melhem/courses/xx45p/pthread.pdf
- https://randu.org/tutorials/threads/
- Simple examples:

```
https://linuxprograms.wordpress.com/2007/12/29/threads-programming-in-linux-examples/
```