asst2 WriteUp

Part A

- 1 TaskSystemParallelSpawn
- 2 TaskSystemParallelThreadPoolSpinning
- 3 TaskSystemParallelThreadPoolSleeping

Part B

Part A

1 TaskSystemParallelSpawn

将系统简单的展开为并行的方式,使用多线程解决。

头文件中添加如下变量:

```
▼ C++ □复制代码

1 std::thread* threads_pool;
2 int num_threads;
3 void threadRun(IRunnable* runnable, int num_total_tasks, std::mutex
* m, int* curr_task);
```

利用mutex和共享变量来保证互斥访问

C++ | O 复制代码

```
1 TaskSystemParallelSpawn::TaskSystemParallelSpawn(int num_threads): ITaskSy
     stem(num threads) {
2
         this->num threads = num threads;
3
         this->threads_pool = new std::thread[num_threads];
4
5
 6 TaskSystemParallelSpawn::~TaskSystemParallelSpawn() {
         delete [] threads_pool;
8
     }
9
10 void TaskSystemParallelSpawn::threadRun(IRunnable* runnable, int num_total
     _tasks, std::mutex* m, int* curr_task){
         int curr_run_task = -1;
11
12
         while(curr run task < num total tasks){</pre>
13
             m->lock();
14
             curr_run_task = *curr_task;
15
             *curr_task = *curr_task + 1;
16
             m->unlock();
17
             if(curr_run_task >= num_total_tasks){
18
                 break;
19
20
             runnable->runTask(curr_run_task, num_total_tasks);
21
22
23
24 void TaskSystemParallelSpawn::run(IRunnable* runnable, int num_total_tasks
25
26
         std::mutex* m = new std::mutex;
27
         int* curr_task = new int;
28
         *curr_task = 0;
29
30
         for(int i = 0; i < num_threads; i++){</pre>
31
             threads_pool[i]= std::thread(&TaskSystemParallelSpawn::threadRun,
     this, runnable, num_total_tasks, m, curr_task);
32
33
         for(int i = 0; i < num_threads; i++){</pre>
34
             threads_pool[i].join();
35
36
         delete m;
37
         delete curr_task;
38
```

2 TaskSystemParallelThreadPoolSpinning

前面那种构造方式在每次调用run的时候会产生创建线程的开销,当计算任务很低时这种开销非常明显, 因此可以使用线程池的方法,在构建的时候就创建线程池。

工作线程不停的spinning来确定是否有更多任务来完成。

头文件中添加如下变量:

```
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1
             std::vector<std::thread> threads_pool_;
             std::atomic<int> task_remained_;
3
             std::queue<int> task_queue;
4
             std::mutex mutex_;
6
             IRunnable* my_runnable_;
8
             int num_total_tasks_;
9
             bool killed_;
             void spinningThread();
10
```

threads_pool_中的线程需要从task_queue中获取对应的工作任务并执行。

```
1 TaskSystemParallelThreadPoolSpinning::TaskSystemParallelThreadPoolSpinning
     (int num_threads): ITaskSystem(num_threads) {
2
         killed = false;
3
         my_runnable_ = nullptr;
4
         num_total_tasks_ = 0;
5
         for(int i=0;i<num_threads;++i)</pre>
6
             threads pool .emplace back(&TaskSystemParallelThreadPoolSpinning::
     spinningThread, this);
8
9
10 TaskSystemParallelThreadPoolSpinning::~TaskSystemParallelThreadPoolSpinnin
    q() {
11
         killed = true;
12
         for(auto& t: threads_pool_)
13
             t.join();
14
15
16 void TaskSystemParallelThreadPoolSpinning::spinningThread(){
17
         int task id;
18
         while(!killed ){
             task_id = -1;
19
             mutex_.lock();
20
21
             if(!task_queue.empty()){
                 task_id = task_queue.front();
22
23
                 task_queue.pop();
24
25
             mutex .unlock();
26
             if(task_id != -1){
27
                 my_runnable_->runTask(task_id, num_total_tasks_);
28
29
                 task remained --;
30
31
32
33
34
35
36 void TaskSystemParallelThreadPoolSpinning::run(IRunnable* runnable, int nu
    m total tasks) {
37
38
         task_remained_ = num_total_tasks;
39
         my_runnable_ = runnable;
40
         num_total_tasks_ = num_total_tasks;
41
```

3 TaskSystemParallelThreadPoolSleeping

2中的缺点是没有task时thread会一直spinning等待,消耗cpu的资源,需要实现一种方法让worker thread没有task时处于sleep状态,有task被唤醒执行task。同时主线程也可能一直spinning等待worker thread完成工作在返回,同时需要解决主线程spinning的问题。

头文件中添加如下变量:

```
♂ 复制代码
 1
             std::vector<std::thread> threads_pool_;
             std::queue<int> task_queue;
 2
3
4
             std::mutex queue mutex ;
5
             std::mutex count_mutex_;
6
             std::condition variable queue cond ;
             std::condition_variable count_cond_;
8
9
10
             IRunnable* my_runnable_;
11
             int num total tasks ;
12
             bool killed_;
13
             int task_remained_;
14
             void sleepingThread();
15
```

queue_mutex_用于对队列操作时进行互斥,count_mutex_用于对剩余任务做互斥操作。

queue_cond_用于队列操作后发送通知给等待的sleep线程,count_cond_用于给sleep的主线程发送通知说明任务已经全部完成。

```
C++ | O 复制代码
1 TaskSystemParallelThreadPoolSleeping::TaskSystemParallelThreadPoolSleeping(
    int num_threads): ITaskSystem(num_threads) {
2
        killed_ = false;
3
        my_runnable_ = nullptr;
4
        num_total_tasks_ = 0;
5
        task_remained_ = -1;
6
        for(int i=0;i<num_threads;++i)</pre>
            threads_pool_.emplace_back(&TaskSystemParallelThreadPoolSleeping::s
8
    leepingThread, this);
9
```

```
▼

1 TaskSystemParallelThreadPoolSleeping::~TaskSystemParallelThreadPoolSleeping () {

2 killed_ = true;

3 my_runnable_ = nullptr;

4 queue_cond_.notify_all();

5

6 for(auto& t: threads_pool_)

7 t.join();

8 }
```

这里的queue_cond_.notify_all()用来唤醒睡眠的工作线程,使其遇到if(killed_)退出。

worker thread

```
1 void TaskSystemParallelThreadPoolSleeping::sleepingThread(){
 2
         int id;
         while(true){
4
             while(true){
5
                 std::unique_lock<std::mutex> lock2(queue_mutex_);
                 queue_cond_.wait(lock2,[&]{return !task_queue.empty()||killed_
6
     ;;});
8
                 if(killed )
9
                     return:
                 if(task_queue.empty())
10
11
                     continue;
12
                 id = task queue.front();
13
14
                 task_queue.pop();
15
                 break:
16
17
             my runnable ->runTask(id, num total tasks );
             std::unique_lock<std::mutex> lock4(count_mutex_);
18
19
             task remained --;
             if(task remained == 0){
20
                 lock4.unlock();
21
22
                 count_cond_.notify_one();
23
24
25
```

unique_lock作用域为他最近的{},出了作用域自动释放,在此处锁住队列,查看其中是否有task,没有的话进行睡眠并释放锁,如果有任务就退出循环执行任务,当剩余任务为0利用count_cond_通知主线程结束,进入析构函数,从析构函数中再推出其他的工作线程。

此处wait后面的lambda表达式返回如果为true表示跳过wait语句,继续执行下一行,这里的意思是如果 队列不为空或者已经被killed了,就继续向下,因为如果不为空就正常执行task,如果killed的话在下一条 语句退出工作线程。

main thread

```
1 void TaskSystemParallelThreadPoolSleeping::run(IRunnable* runnable, int nu
     m_total_tasks) {
 2
3
         my_runnable_ = runnable;
4
         num_total_tasks_ = num_total_tasks;
5
         killed = false;
         task remained = num total tasks;
6
 7
8 -
         for(int i=0;i<num_total_tasks_;++i){</pre>
9
             std::unique_lock<std::mutex> lock2(queue_mutex_);
10
             task_queue.push(i);
11
12
         queue_cond_.notify_all();
13
14
         while(true){
15
             std::unique_lock<std::mutex> lock3(count_mutex_);
16
             count_cond_.wait(lock3,[&](){return task_remained_ == 0;});
             if(!task remained ) return;
17
18
19
20
```

主线程通过for循环将所有任务加入task_queue,然后利用queue_cond_通知全部的工作线程可以执行了,最后主线程进入sleep等待全部任务执行完成后进行唤醒。

count_cond_后的lambda表达式表示如果剩余为0的话直接进入下一个语句进行返回,因为没有剩余任务了主线程也没有必要继续等待,直接退出即可。

Part B

在part b中需要支持异步启动任务,任务之间会存在依赖关系,执行的顺序必须严格遵守这样的约束关系。

在头文件中添加两个class:

```
1 class TaskGroup{
2
         public:
3
             TaskID id;
4
             IRunnable* runnable;
5
             int num total tasks;
             TaskGroup(TaskID id, IRunnable* runnable, int num_total_tasks){
6
                 this->id = id;
 7
                 this->runnable = runnable;
8
9
                 this->num_total_tasks = num_total_tasks;
10
             TaskGroup(const TaskGroup &task){
11
                 this->id = task.id:
12
13
                 this->runnable = task.runnable:
14
                 this->num total tasks = task.num total tasks;
15
16
    };
17
18 class RunnableTask{
         public:
19
20
             TaskID id;
21
             IRunnable* runnable;
22
             int current_task;
23
             int num_total_tasks;
24
25
             RunnableTask(TaskID id, int current_task, IRunnable* runnable,
     t num_total_tasks){
26
                 this->id = id;
27
                 this->runnable = runnable;
28
                 this->current task = current task;
29
                 this->num_total_tasks = num_total_tasks;
30
31
             RunnableTask(const RunnableTask &task){
32
                 this->id = task.id:
33
34
                 this->runnable = task.runnable;
35
                 this->current task = task.current task;
36
                 this->num_total_tasks = task.num_total_tasks;
37
38
39
    };
```

TaskGroup用来保存当前一组task,runAsyncWithDeps时创建。

RunnableTask用来执行单个任务(相当于某一组task中的一个task),RunnableTask放在后面的任务 队列中。

TaskSystemParallelThreadPoolSleeping中添加如下变量和成员函数:

```
□ 复制代码
 1
             bool killed_;
 2
             int num_threads_;
3
             int current_taskid;
4
5
             std::vector<std::thread> threads;
6
             std::map<TaskID, std::set<TaskID>> task_dep_map_;
8
             std::map<TaskID, TaskGroup*> task_group_map_;
9
             std::map<TaskID, int> task_remained_map_;
10
11
             std::deque<RunnableTask*> task_queue_;
12
             std::deque<TaskID> finished_task_queue_;
13
14
             std::mutex finished_task_mutex_;
15
             std::condition_variable finished_task_cond ;
16
17
             std::mutex task_queue_mutex_;
18
             std::condition_variable task_queue_cond_;
19
             void worker_thread();
20
21
             void scanForReadyTasks();
22
             void removeTaskIDFromDependency(TaskID id);
```

创建线程和销毁线程与前面类似不赘述。

```
C++ | 🖸 复制代码
 1 void TaskSystemParallelThreadPoolSleeping::run(IRunnable* runnable, int nu
     m_total_tasks) {
 2
3
4
        // TODO: CS149 students will modify the implementation of this
6
        // method in Parts A and B. The implementation provided below runs al
8
         runAsyncWithDeps(runnable, num_total_tasks, {});
9
10
         sync();
        return;
11
12
```

run可以看作没有dep的runAsyncWithDeps,然后立刻执行sync。

```
♂ 复制代码
     TaskID TaskSystemParallelThreadPoolSleeping::runAsyncWithDeps(IRunnable* r
     unnable, int num_total_tasks,
 2 -
                                                           const std::vector<Task</pre>
     ID>& deps) {
3
4
5
6
 7
         if(deps.size()==0)
8
9
             task_dep_map_[current_taskid];
10
11
         for(auto dep:deps){
12
             task_dep_map_[current_taskid].insert(dep);
13
14
         task_group_map_[current_taskid] = new TaskGroup(current_taskid, runnab
     le, num_total_tasks);
15
         return current_taskid++;
16
```

如果当前deps为空,声明一下该键值,如果不为空,则插入到current_taskid对应的dep映射中,并新建一个TaskGroup加入到task_group_map_队列,表示每次调用runAsyncWithDeps都会创建一个新的任务组,这里的current_taskid也可以理解为GroupID。

```
C++ | @ 复制代码
 1 void TaskSystemParallelThreadPoolSleeping::scanForReadyTasks(){
         for(auto it = task_dep_map_.begin();it!=task_dep_map_.end();){
             auto tasks = it->second;
 3
             if(tasks.empty()){
4
                 TaskGroup* t = task_group_map_[it->first];
 5
                 task_remained_map_[t->id] = t->num_total_tasks;
6
                 task_queue_mutex_.lock();
 7
                 for(int i=0;i<t->num_total_tasks;++i){
8
9
                     task gueue .push back(new RunnableTask(t->id, i, t->runnab
     le, t->num_total_tasks));
10
11
                 task_queue_mutex_.unlock();
                 task queue cond .notify all();
12
                 it = task_dep_map_.erase(it);
13
14
             else{
15
16
                 ++it;
17
             }
18
19
```

扫描每一个TaskID对应的依赖deps,如果没有依赖的task,则将该TaskGroup中全部的task加入到task_queue_中并notify等待的线程,然后调用erase抹除掉该依赖项。

```
void TaskSystemParallelThreadPoolSleeping::removeTaskIDFromDependency(TaskI
D finished_task){
   for(auto it = task_dep_map_.begin();it!=task_dep_map_.end();++it){
        it->second.erase(finished_task);
   }
}
```

finished_task表示已经完成的一组TaskGroup,可以遍历task_dep_map_找到所有依赖于该TaskGroup的项并消除。

C++ | O 复制代码

```
1 void TaskSystemParallelThreadPoolSleeping::sync() {
 2
3
 4
     in Part B.
5
6
         scanForReadyTasks();
         bool done=false;
 7
         while(!done){
8
             std::unique lock<std::mutex> finished lock(finished task mutex );
9
10
             finished_task_cond_.wait(finished_lock,[&]{return !finished_task_q
     ueue_.empty();});
11
12
             bool has more finished task = true;
13
             while(has_more_finished_task){
                 auto task_done_id = finished_task_queue_.front();
14
15
                 finished task queue .pop front();
16
                 task_remained_map_.erase(task_remained_map_.find(task_done_id)
     );
17
                 finished_lock.unlock();
18
19
                 removeTaskIDFromDependency(task_done_id);
20
21
                 finished_lock.lock();
22
                 has_more_finished_task = !finished_task_queue_.empty();
23
24
25
             finished_lock.unlock();
26
27
             scanForReadyTasks();
28
29
             finished task mutex .lock();
30
             done = task_dep_map_.empty() && task_remained_map_.empty();
31
             finished_task_mutex_.unlock();
32
33
34
     }
```

同步线程,初始调用scanForReadyTasks将依赖为空的group中的task加入task_queue,然后进入循环,每当工作线程完成一个TaskGroup就进行唤醒,erase掉已经完成的线程同时remove其对应的依赖项,继续scanForReadyTasks,直到task_dep_map_和task_remained_map_均为空为止。

```
C++ | G 复制代码
 1 void TaskSystemParallelThreadPoolSleeping::worker_thread(){
 2
         while(!killed_){
 3
4
             while(true){
5
                 std::unique_lock<std::mutex> task_queue_lock(task_queue_mutex_
     );
                 task_queue_cond_.wait(task_queue_lock, [&]{return killed_ || !
6
     task_queue_.empty();});
8
                 if(task_queue_.empty()){
9
                     task_queue_lock.unlock();
10
                     break;
11
12
13
                 auto task = task_queue_.front();
14
                 task_queue_.pop_front();
15
                 task_queue_lock.unlock();
16
17
                 task->runnable->runTask(task->current_task, task->num_total_ta
     sks);
18
19
                 finished_task_mutex_.lock();
20
                 task_remained_map_[task->id]--;
21
                 if(task_remained_map_[task->id]<=0){</pre>
                     finished_task_queue_.push_back(task->id);
22
23
                     finished_task_mutex_.unlock();
24
25
                     finished_task_cond_.notify_all();
26
27 -
                 else{
28
                     finished_task_mutex_.unlock();
29
30
         }
31
32
33
     }
```

工作线程,等待scanForReadyTasks或者析构函数发来的notify,然后取出对应的task进行执行,如果该taskid对应的剩余任务为0,说明该group已经执行完成,通知同步线程进行相应的处理。