《并行编程作业:读写锁》

一、 问题描述

- 1. 利用 pthread 其他同步机制(如信号量、条件变量等)设计读写锁算法,编写 pthread 程序实现你的读写锁算法。
- 2. 设计测试程序:测试读写锁用于共享数据结构(如链表)的正确性;
- 3. 测试读写锁性能,与链表整体加 mutex 保护等方式进行性能对比。

二、算法设计和实现

1. 用条件变量实现读写锁

(1) 实现思路

读写锁是一种特殊的锁,对资源的访问者划分成读者和写者,读者只对共享资源进行读操作,写者则需要对共享资源进行写操作。一次只有一个线程可以占有写模式的读写锁,但是可以有多个线程占有读模式的读写锁。

写加锁状态:在此锁被解锁之前,所有试图对这个锁加锁的线程都会被阻塞;

读加锁状态:所有试图以读模式对它进行加锁的线程都可以获得锁,但是所有试图以写模式对这个锁加锁的线程都会被阻塞;

读优先 给读者优先权,只要读写锁不是写加锁的状态,就可以进行读加锁,同时,当一个写线程解锁时,它应该优先唤醒所有的读加锁等待的线程;

写优先:给写者优先权,只有在当前状态不是写加锁并且没有写等待时,读加锁才能成功,否则就要等待,同时,当一个写线程解锁时,它应该优先唤醒一个写加锁等待的线程。

(2) 伪代码

```
1. 数据结构
        struct my_rwlock_t {
           pthread_mutex_t mutex; //互斥量
           pthread_cond_t read; //条件读锁
           pthread_cond_t write; //条件写锁
           //读写相关变量,正在读/写的线程数,等待读/写的线程数
           int read_now, read_wait, write_now, write_wait;
    };
2. 主要函数
    (1)
          初始化条件读写锁(初始化互斥量,读写锁和相关变量)
          void my_rwlock_init(my_rwlock_t* rwlock)
             pthread_mutex_init(&(rwlock->mutex), NULL);
             pthread_cond_init(&(rwlock->read), NULL);
              pthread_cond_init(&(rwlock->write), NULL);
              初始化 read_now, read_wait, write_now, write_wait;
    (2)
          读加锁
          void my rwlock rdlock(my rwlock t* rwlock)
            pthread_mutex_lock(&(rwlock->mutex)); //互斥量加锁
             //如果有等待写或者正在写的线程不能加锁,读等待加1
             if (rwlock->write_wait > 0 || rwlock->write_now > 0)
                  read wait+1
                  // 等待被唤醒
                  pthread_cond_wait
                  //唤醒后,读等待线程数减1,正在读线程数加1
                  read_wait - 1, read_now + 1
               //否则 可以直接读,正在读线程数加1
              else read_now + 1;
            pthread_mutex_unlock(&(rwlock->mutex)); ////互斥量解锁
    (3)
          写加锁
          void my_rwlock_wrlock(my_rwlock_t* rwlock) {
               pthread_mutex_lock(&(rwlock->mutex)); //互斥量加锁
              //如果没有读没有写情况下,可以写加锁,正在写加1
```

if (rwlock->read_now == 0 && rwlock->write_now == 0)

write_now + 1;

```
//否则写等待,等待被唤醒,
          else write_wait + 1 ,pthread_cond_wait
              //被唤醒后,写等待线程减1,正在写线程加1
                write wait - 1; write now + 1
          pthread_mutex_unlock(&(rwlock->mutex)); //互斥量解锁
(4)
     解锁
     void my_rwlock_unlock(my_rwlock_t* rwlock) {
           pthread_mutex_lock(&(rwlock->mutex)); //互斥量加锁
           //读锁: 当前读的线程数大于1,减1
             if (rwlock->read_now > 1) read_now - 1;
            //如果只有一个在读,唤醒写等待(如果有)
            if (rwlock->read_now == 1) read_now - 1
                if (rwlock->write wait > 0)
                    pthread_cond_signal(&(rwlock->write));
         //写锁:正在写的线程减1
              write_now - 1;
             //写优先,唤醒写等待(如果有),没有唤醒所有读等待
               if (rwlock->write wait > 0)
                  pthread_cond_signal(&rwlock->write);
              else if (rwlock->read wait > 0)
                  pthread_cond_broadcast(&(rwlock->read));
           pthread mutex unlock(&(rwlock->mutex)); //互斥量解锁
     };
```

3. 用信号量实现读写锁

- (1) int sem_wait(sem_t *sem); // 信号量值减 1, 若已为 0 则阻塞
- (2) int sem post(sem t *sem); // +1, 若原来为 0 则可能唤醒阻塞线程
- (3) int sem_destroy(sem_t *sem); //释放信号量:

写模式

- 1 sem_wait(&w_sem);
- 2 write_operation
- 3 sem_post(&w_sem);

读模式

```
1    sem_wait(&r_sem);
2    if(readers == 0)
3         sem_wait(&w_sem);
4    readers++;
5    sem_post(&r_sem);
6    read_operation
7    sem_wait(&r_sem);
8    readers--;
```

```
9    if(readers == 0)
10         sem_post(&w_sem);
11    sem_post(&r_sem);
```

4. 用互斥量实现读写锁(做性能对比)

- (1) 读/写加锁 pthread_mutex_lock(&mutex);
- (2) 解锁 pthread mutex unlock(&mutex);

```
写模式
```

```
12 pthread_mutex_lock(&w_mutex);
13 write_operation
14 pthread_mutex_unlock(&w_mutex);
读模式
1 pthread_mutex_lock(&r_mutex);
2
   if(readers == 0)
3
         pthread_mutex_lock(&w_mutex);
4
  readers++;
5
   pthread_mutex_unlock(&r_mutex);
6
  read_operation
7
   pthread_mutex_lock(&r_mutex);
8
   readers- -;
9
   if(reader == 0)
10
         pthread_mutex_unlock(&w_mutex);
11 pthread_mutex_unlock(&r_mutex);
```

5. 其他函数

```
list node s *Creatlist(int n)//创建链表
(1)
(2)
     int Member(int value, struct lisd_noed_s * head_p)//链表查询->读
(3)
     int Insert(int value, struct list_node_s** head_p)//链表插入->写
(4)
     int Delete(int value, struct list_node_s** head_p)//链表删除->写
(5)
     void Outlink(list_node_s *head) //输出链表
(6)
     void *ListOperation1(void *parm)//每个线程互斥量读写锁
     void *ListOperation2(void *parm)//条件变量读写锁
     void *ListOperation3(void *parm)//信号量读写锁
      三个函数的结构
       读加锁-查询-解锁
       写加锁-插入/删除-解锁
```

三、 实验及结果分析

1. 实验说明

运行平台: Windows 10, 线程数: 5

测试程序:链表操作,读操作对应链表查询,写操作对应链表插入和删除。

2. 实验结果

实验设置:

- (1) 链表大小为 1000;
- (2) 共进行 160000 次操作;
- (3) 设置两种读写比例(99.99%查询, 0.05%插入, 0.05%删除和80%查询, 10%插入, 10%删除)
- (4) 表中计算的是线程平均运行时间 (ms)

表 1 三种读写锁性能对比(99.99%查询,0.05%插入,0.05%删除)

List keys:1000, list operation: 160000 ops									
99.9% Member, 0.05% Insert, 0.05% Delete									
Implementation	Number of threads(ms)								
	1	2	4	8	16	32			
Mutex_rwlock	139.56	159.98	146.36	125.72	165.77	258.89			
Conditional_rwlock	1517.64	722.28	470.02	422.86	443.29	482.58			
Signal_rwlock	1319.14	922.16	1893.26	2396.63	2312.18	2297.13			

表 2 三种读写锁性能对比(80%查询,10%插入,10%删除)

List keys:1000, list operation: 160000 ops										
80% Member, 10% Insert, 10% Delete										
Implementation	Number of threads(ms)									
	1	2	4	8	16	32				
Mutex_rwlock	227.51	349.63	325.06	446.50	282.53	427.64				
Conditional_rwlock	1918.09	1188.45	1248.90	1769.60	1775.13	1564.61				
Signal_rwlock	1652.35	1399.60	2076.65	2345.94	2730.81	2406.99				

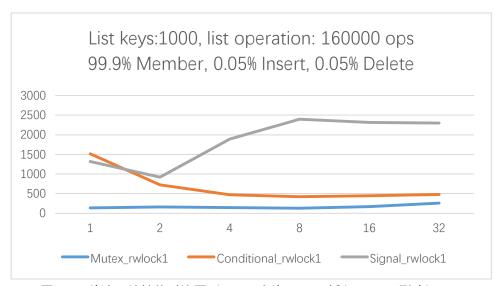


图 1 三种读写锁性能对比图 (99.99%查询, 0.05%插入, 0.05%删除)

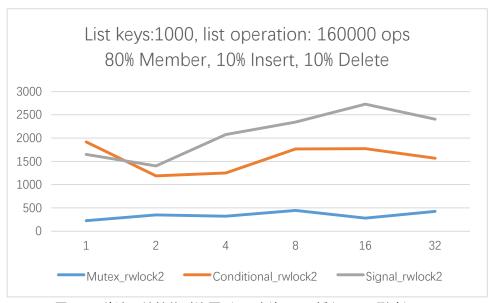


图 2 三种读写锁性能对比图 (80%查询,10%插入,10%删除)

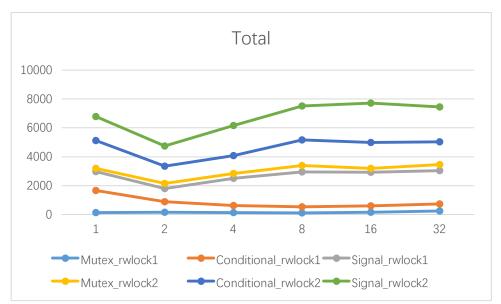


图 3 总图 (1代表 99.99%查询, 0.05%插入, 0.05%删除; 2代表 80%查询, 10%插入, 10%删除)

3. 实验分析

(1) 从图 3 中可以看出,当写操作的比例上升的时候,程序的运行时间显著增加。这是因为当写的比例上升的时候,写必须互斥,也就是串行执行,所有其他的读操作或者写操作都必须等待,所以程序的运行时间显著增加。

- (2) 从图 1 和图 2 中可以看出,三种读写锁的性能中使用信号量实现的性能最差;mutex 的读写锁性能最好。这是由于 mutex 是 pthread库内置的,而条件变量的读写锁用到了互斥锁,所以 mutex 性能最好,条件变量读写锁性能略差。信号量读写锁也使用了 mutex 在其基础上进行信号量判断,性能最差。
- (3) 如图 1, 当读操作的比例比较高的时候,在写优先条件下,使用条件变量自己实现的读写锁与 mutex 读写锁性能差别不是很大;但是当写操作比例上升的时候,如图 2,使用条件变量自己实现的读写锁明显变慢,与 mutex 读写锁性能差别增加。在写操作比例很少的时候,写优先要求无写等待或者写加锁的时候才能进行加锁,所以写操作比例很小的时候,自己实现的条件变量读写锁进行等待的情况很少,性能于 mutex 差别不大,但当写比例上升的时候性能变差。
- (4) Linux 是读优先的,所以实验可以进行扩展将读优先情况下的条件 变量读写锁与 mutex 和信号量读写锁进行对比。

4. 实验部分截图

G:\VisualStudio2017\pthread\Debug\pthread.exe

```
The consult operation percent is 0.999000
The insert operation percent is 0.000500
The delete operation percent is 0.000500
The number of the threads is 4
mutex_rwlock:
Thread 1: 133.150754ms.
Thread 3: 144.306949ms.
Thread 0: 152.651323ms.
Thread 0: 155.343401ms.
consult times 159657
insert times 76
delete times 68
mutex_rwlock total_time: 585.452454ms.
mutex_rwlock avg_time: 146.363113ms.
conditional_rwlock
Thread 0: 454.670446ms.
Thread 0: 463.922728ms.
Thread 1: 465.662850ms.
Thread 3: 486.553721ms.
consult times 159552
insert times 76
delete times 68
conditional_rwlock total_time: 1880.062012ms.
conditional_rwlock avg_time: 470.015503ms.
signal_rwlock:
Thread 1: 1891.331978ms.
Thread 2: 1892.934395ms.
Thread 0: 1894.006095ms.
Thread 0: 1894.790411ms.
consult times 159880
insert times 32
delete times 52
signal_rwlock total_time: 7573.062988ms.
signal_rwlock avg_time: 1893.265747ms.
if 按任意键继续...
```

```
The consult operation percent is 0.999000
The insert operation percent is 0.000500
The delete operation percent is 0.000500
The number of the threads is 8
mutex rwlock:
Thread 0: 75.884965ms.
Thread 5: 90.165596ms.
Thread 2: 121.305181ms.
Thread 1: 128.857113ms.
Thread 7: 131.103577ms.
Thread 4: 142.637390ms.
Thread 3: 148.163528ms.
Thread 6: 153.363366ms.
consult times 159569
insert times 81
delete times 39
mutex_rwlock total_time: 1005.761353ms.
mutex_rwlock avg_time: 125.720169ms.
conditional rwlock
Thread 5: 377.956261ms.
Thread 1: 410.547302ms.
Thread 6: 410.557138ms.
Thread 3: 419.622536ms.
Thread 4: 426.643322ms.
Thread 7: 428.374891ms.
Thread 0: 431.054140ms.
Thread 2: 449.538605ms.
consult times 159644
insert times 80
delete times 40
conditional_rwlock total_time: 3382.918945ms.
conditional_rwlock avg_time: 422.864868ms.
signal rwlock:
Thread 2: 2374.907948ms.
Thread 1: 2376.080573ms.
Thread 7: 2376.210152ms.
Thread 3: 2376.252918ms.
Thread 0: 2415.391760ms.
Thread 4: 2416.523331ms.
Thread 6: 2417.794745ms.
Thread 5: 2418.104794ms.
consult times 159875
insert times 80
delete times 40
signal_rwlock total_time: 19173.062500ms.
signal_rwlock avg_time: 2396.632813ms.
请按任意键继续...
```