## 第四章课后练习

- 4.1 Provide three programming examples in which multithreading provides better performance than a single-threaded solution.
- ① 服务器进程每次收到一个请求就开启一个新线程来处理对应请求,相比单线程,可以并行处理任务, 具有更好的并发功能,不容易阻塞。
- ② 带GUI的程序中,多线程可以支持同时进行复杂运算和维持GUI的反应速度,而单线程的话进行复杂计算时可能会阻塞使得GUI不灵敏。
- ③ 在多核处理器的系统中,进行可并行化程度较高,相对比较独立的大量数据计算时,采用多线程可以更好地利用多核CPU,显著提高运算速度。
- 4.4 What are two differences between user-level threads and kernel-level threads? Under what circumstances is one type better than the other?

difference:

用户线程位于内核之上,它的管理无需内核支持,而内核线程则直接由操作系统来进行支持与管理 circumstance:

- ① 线程切换时,用户级线程的切换无需经过内核,而内核级线程的切换则需要转为内核态,完成切换后再转为用户态,因此内核级线程的切换比用户级线程的切换要更昂贵。从这方面来看,用户级线程要比内核级线程好
- ②内核级线程可以更好地利用多核CPU,而用户级线程在这方面做的没有内核级线程好
- 4.10 Which of the following components of program state are shared across threads in a multithreaded process? a. Register values b. Heap memory c. Global variables d. Stack memory

answer: c. Global variables

## 4.17

- a. How many unique processes are created?
- b. How many unique threads are created?
- a. 加上初始的进程, 总共有六个进程
- b. 总共有10个线程

## 4.19 The program shown in Figure 4.22 uses the Pthreads API. What would be the output from the program at LINE C and LINE P?

LINE C: CHILD: value = 5

LINE P: PARENT: value = 0