

# pthread: POSIX And Linux 5 Multithreading using C/C++ Threading Concepts, Creating/Managing Threads, Synchronization, pthreads & .so, NPTL Internals

[Sample: [concept map](#)] This course explores how to use the pthreads C API to build sophisticated multithreaded architectures for modern POSIX-compatible OSes such as Linux 5 (e.g. Ubuntu 19.04). When designed correctly, multithreading can substantially increase app performance and responsiveness to distributed clients and end-users. POSIX defines a multithreading specification commonly known as pthreads. This is a C API that strictly specifies the expected behavior of threading and synchronization primitives. Code written to work against pthreads can run on any OS that implements this spec. Linux is one such OS and the

focus for this course, but it is noted that pthreads is also implemented on a wide variety of other popular and specialist OSes. This course supplies attendees with an understanding of the concepts underlying multithreading, together with hands-on experience of multithreaded development on Linux. Topics covered include a comprehensive tour of thread creation and lifetime management, the various synchronization approaches, how threads interact with share libraries, memory access and debugging, intra-thread comms and various higher-level design patterns to work with large multithreaded servers.

<b>Contents of One-Day Training Course</b>		
<p><b>Target Audience</b> System architects and experienced developers who need to gain an in-depth understanding of POSIX and Linux multithreading.</p> <p><b>Prerequisites</b> Attendees must have good experience of system-level programming on Linux.</p>	<p><b>Thread definition</b> Scheduling vs. synchronization Parallelism and concurrency Compute-bound and I/O bound apps Race conditions, deadlock, starvation, priority inversion</p> <p><b>Threads</b> Tour of pthreads.h Overview of main APIs and C structures Creating a thread with pthread_create() The threadproc Thread priority Thread management &amp; lifetime pthread_exit() and joining a thread to catch exit and to access exit code pthread_[detach attr_setdetachstate]() Thread cancelation C11/18 threads vs. pthreads (quite similar)</p> <p><b>Synchronization</b> Conditionals, mutexes, rwlock, spin, barrier – compare &amp; contrast The “protect data, not code” principle pthread_cond_[init destroy attr_init]() pthread_mutex_[lock trylock unlock] Blocking vs. non-blocking pthread_[rwlock spin barrier]_init()</p> <p><b>Thread Pools</b> Managing pools of threads for processing timers, work-items and I/O</p> <p><b>Memory and Threads</b> Thread local storage : pthread_key_create Heap storage vs. stack storage pthread_attr_[set get]stack[size addr]()</p>	<p><b>Shared Libraries and Threads</b> How threads interact with shared libraries Serialized methods Robust .so design for threads</p> <p><b>Debugging with Threads</b> Querying information about running processes/threads and their attributes Serialized calls</p> <p><b>Resource Management</b> Creating a custom resource browser, to display which thread is waiting on which synchronization resource Threads with C++ Threads &amp; exceptions; threads &amp; classes Accessing resources using smart pointers</p> <p><b>Design Issues</b> Single Writer/Multiple Readers, Monitor, Once-Off Initialization, Dining Philosopher Calling legacy code from multiple threads Converting legacy code to multithreading</p> <p><b>Multithreaded Architectures</b> Pipeline, Producer-Consumer, Work-Crew and Master-Slave Models Create threads on demand vs. elastic pool</p> <p><b>NPTL Internals</b> Native POSIX Thread Library (NPTL) implements pthreads on Linux Threads and Linux scheduling</p> <p><b>Multithreaded Project</b> Development of a complete multithreaded embedded HTTP web server that efficiently manage large numbers of requests</p>