

优化 Go 中的 map 并发存取

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来源网站: [链滴](#)

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<p>Catena (时序存储引擎) 中有一函数的实现备受争议, 它从 map 中根据指定的 <code>name</code> 获取一个 <code>metricSource</code>。每一次插入操作都会至少调用一次这个函数, 现实场景中该函数调用更是频繁, 并且跨多个协程的, 因此我们必须要考虑同步。</p>

<p>该函数从 <code>map[string]*metricSource</code> 中根据指定的 <code>name</code> 获取一个指向 <code>metricSource</code> 的指针, 如果获取不到则创建一个并返回。其中注意的关键点是我们只会对这个 map 进行插入操作。</p>

<p>简单实现如下: (为节省篇幅, 省略了函数头和返回, 只贴重要部分) </p>

```
<pre class="prettyprint">var source *memorySource
var present bool
<p>p.lock.Lock() // lock the mutex<br>
defer p.lock.Unlock() // unlock the mutex at the end</p>
<p>if source, present = p.sources[name]; !present {<br>
// The source wasn't found, so we'll create it.<br>
source = &amp;memorySource{<br>
name: name,<br>
metrics: map[string]*memoryMetric{},<br>
}</p>
```

```
<pre> <code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> // Insert the newly created *memorySource.
</span></span> <span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> p.sources[name] =
source
</span></span></code></pre>
```

```
<p></p></pre> <p></p>
```

<p>经测试, 该实现大约可以达到 1,400,000 插入/秒 (通过协程并发用, <code>GOMAXPROCS</code> 设置为 4)。看上去很快, 但实际上它是慢于个协程的, 因为多个协程间存在锁竞争。</p>

<p>我们简化一下情况来说明这个问题, 假设两个协程分别要获取 “a”、 “b”, 并且 “a”、 “b” 都已经存在于该 map 中。上述实现在运行时, 一个协程获取到锁、拿指针、解锁、继续执行, 此时一个协程会被卡在获取锁。等待锁释放是非常耗时的, 并且协程越多性能越差。</p>

<p>让它变快的方法之一是移除锁控制, 并保证只有一个协程访问这个 map。这个方法虽然简单, 没有伸缩性。下面我们看看另一种简单的方法, 并保证了线程安全和伸缩性。 </p>

```
<pre class="prettyprint">var source *memorySource
var present bool
<p>if source, present = p.sources[name]; !present { // added this line<br>
// The source wasn't found, so we'll create it.</p>
<pre> <code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> p.lock.Lock() // lock the mutex
</span></span> <span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> defer p.lock.Unlock() // unlock at the end
</span></span> <span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> if source, present
p.sources[name]; !present {
</span></span> <span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">     source = &amp;
&amp;memorySource{
</span></span> <span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">         name: name,
</span></span> <span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">         metrics: map
string]*memoryMetric{,
</span></span> <span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">     }
</span></span> <span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> // Insert the ne
ly created *memorySource.
</span></span> <span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> p.sources[name
```

```

= source
</span></span> <span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
</span></span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl"> // if present is true
then another goroutine has already inserted
</span></span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl"> // the element we
want, and source is set to what we want.
</span></span> </code> </pre>
<p></p> // added this line</p>
<p> // Note that if the source was present, we avoid the lock completely!</p> </pre> <p> </
>
<p>该实现可以达到<strong>5,500,000 插入/秒</strong>, 比第一个版本快<strong>3.93 倍</strong>。有 4 个协程在跑测试, 结果数值和预期是基本吻合的。</p>
<p>这个实现是 ok 的, 因为我们没有删除、修改操作。在 CPU 缓存中的指针地址我们可以安全使
用, 不过要注意的是我们还是需要加锁。如果不加, 某协程在创建插入 <code>source</code> &nbsp;
时另一个协程可能已经正在插入, 它们会处于竞争状态。这个版本中我们只是在很少情况下加锁, 所
以性能提高了很多。</p>
<p><a href="https://ld246.com/forward?goto=https%3A%2F%2Ftwitter.com%2FJohnPotocn
1" target="_blank" rel="nofollow ugc">John Potocny</a> &nbsp;建议移除<strong>defe
</code>, 因为会延误解锁时间(要在整个函数返回时才解锁), 下面给出一个“终极”版本:</p>
<pre class="prettyprint">var source *memorySource
var present bool
<p>if source, present = p.sources[name]; !present {<br>
// The source wasn't found, so we'll create it.</p>
<pre> <code class="highlight-chroma"> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight
cl">p.lock.Lock() // lock the mutex
</span></span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">if source, present
p.sources[name]; !present {
</span></span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">    source = &
&memorySource{
</span></span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">        name: name,
</span></span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">        metrics: map
string]*memoryMetric},
</span></span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">    }
</span></span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">
</span></span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">
</span></span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">    // Insert the ne
ly created *memorySource.
</span></span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">    p.sources[name
= source
</span></span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">}
</span></span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">p.lock.Unlock() //
nlock the mutex
</span></span> </code> </pre>
<p></p>
<p> // Note that if the source was present, we avoid the lock completely!</p> </pre> <p> </
>
<p><strong>9,800,000 插入/秒</strong>! 改了 4 行提升到<strong>7 倍</strong>啊
! 有木有! ! ! ! </p>
<hr>
<p><strong>更新:</strong> (译注: 原作者循序渐进非常赞) </p>
<p>上面实现正确么? No! 通过 <a href="https://ld246.com/forward?goto=https%3A%2F%2F
olang.org%2Fdoc%2Farticles%2Frace_detector.html" target="_blank" rel="nofollow ugc">Go
&nbsp;Data Race Detector</a> &nbsp;我们可以很轻松发现竞态条件, 我们不能保证 map 在同时
写时的完整性。</p>
<p>下面给出不存在竞态条件、线程安全, 应该算是“正确”的版本了。使用了&nbsp;<code>RW

```

utex, 读操作不会被锁, 写操作保持同步。

```
var source *memorySource
var present bool
```

```
p.lock.RLock()
```

```
if source, present = p.sources[name]; !present {
```

```
// The source wasn't found, so we'll create it.
```

```
p.lock.RUnlock()
```

```
p.lock.Lock()
```

```
if source, present = p.sources[name]; !present {
```

```
source = &memorySource{
```

```
name: name,
```

```
metrics: map[string]*memoryMetric{},
```

```
}
```

```
// Insert the newly created *memorySource.
```

```
p.sources[name] = source
```

```
}
```

```
p.lock.Unlock()
```

```
}
```

```
} else {
```

```
p.lock.RUnlock()
```

```
}
```

经测试, 该版本性能为其之前版本的 **93.8%**, 在保证正确性的前提下到达这样已经很不错了。也许我们可以认为它们之间根本没有可比性, 因为之前的版本是错的。

本文译自: <https://ld246.com/forward?goto=http%3A%2F%2Fmisfra.me%2Foptimizing-concurrent-map-access-in-go> Optimizing Concurrent Map Access in Go