

# Windows: Prozesse und Threads

- Prozesse
  - Programmstart erzeugt neuen Prozess
  - kein **fork()** wie bei Unix / Linux; Prozesserzeugung startet immer ein neues Programm
  - Prozess definiert durch: Adressraum, Ressourcen, Sicherheitsprofil
- Threads
  - separate Kontrollflüsse (wie Unix / Linux)
  - gemeinsamer Adressraum (der des Prozesses)
  - aber: jeder Prozess besteht aus mind. einem Thread
  - Scheduler aktiviert Threads (nicht Prozesse!)
  - Synchronisation: krit. Bereich, Mutex, Event, Semaphor

```
Sep 19 14:20:18 amd64 sshd[20494]: Accepted rsa for esser from ::ffff:87.234.201.207 port 61557
Sep 19 14:27:41 amd64 syslog-ng[7653]: STATS: dropped 0
Sep 20 01:00:01 amd64 /usr/sbin/cron[29278]: (root) CMD (/sbin/evlogmgr -c "severity=DEBUG")
Sep 20 01:00:01 amd64 syslog-ng[7653]: STATS: dropped 0
Sep 20 02:00:01 amd64 /usr/sbin/cron[31033]: (root) CMD (/sbin/evlogmgr -c "age > *30d")
Sep 20 02:00:01 amd64 syslog-ng[7653]: STATS: dropped 0
Sep 20 12:46:44 amd64 sshd[6516]: Accepted rsa for esser from ::ffff:87.234.201.207 port 62004
Sep 20 12:46:44 amd64 syslog-ng[7653]: STATS: dropped 0
Sep 20 12:48:41 amd64 sshd[6691]: Accepted rsa for esser from ::ffff:87.234.201.207 port 62105
Sep 20 12:54:44 amd64 sshd[6694]: Accepted rsa for esser from ::ffff:87.234.201.207 port 62514
Sep 20 15:27:35 amd64 sshd[9077]: Accepted rsa for esser from ::ffff:87.234.201.207 port 64242
Sep 20 16:37:11 amd64 sshd[10102]: Accepted rsa for esser from ::ffff:87.234.201.207 port 63375
Sep 20 16:37:11 amd64 syslog-ng[7653]: STATS: dropped 0
Sep 20 16:38:10 amd64 sshd[10140]: Accepted rsa for esser from ::ffff:87.234.201.207 port 63546
Sep 21 01:00:01 amd64 /usr/sbin/cron[17055]: (root) CMD (/sbin/evlogmgr -c "severity=DEBUG")
Sep 21 01:00:01 amd64 syslog-ng[7653]: STATS: dropped 0
Sep 21 02:00:01 amd64 /usr/sbin/cron[17878]: (root) CMD (/sbin/evlogmgr -c "age > *30d")
Sep 21 02:00:01 amd64 syslog-ng[7653]: STATS: dropped 0
Sep 21 17:43:26 amd64 sshd[31088]: Accepted rsa for esser from ::ffff:87.234.201.207 port 63397
Sep 21 17:43:26 amd64 syslog-ng[7653]: STATS: dropped 0
Sep 21 17:53:39 amd64 sshd[31269]: Accepted rsa for esser from ::ffff:87.234.201.207 port 64391
Sep 21 18:43:26 amd64 syslog-ng[7653]: STATS: dropped 0
Sep 21 19:43:26 amd64 syslog-ng[7653]: STATS: dropped 0
Sep 22 01:00:01 amd64 /usr/sbin/cron[14674]: (root) CMD (/sbin/evlogmgr -c "severity=DEBUG")
Sep 22 01:00:01 amd64 syslog-ng[7653]: STATS: dropped 0
Sep 22 02:00:01 amd64 /usr/sbin/cron[15499]: (root) CMD (/sbin/evlogmgr -c "age > *30d")
Sep 22 02:00:01 amd64 syslog-ng[7653]: STATS: dropped 0
Sep 22 20:23:21 amd64 /usr/sbin/cron[12436]: (root) CMD (/sbin/evlogmgr -c "age > *30d")
Sep 23 01:00:01 amd64 /usr/sbin/cron[12436]: (root) CMD (/sbin/evlogmgr -c "age > *30d")
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Sep 23 02:00:01 amd64 syslog-ng[7653]: STATS: dropped 0
Sep 23 18:04:05 amd64 sshd[6554]: Accepted pubkey for esser from ::ffff:192.168.1.5 port 59771 ssh2
Sep 23 18:04:05 amd64 syslog-ng[7653]: STATS: dropped 0
Sep 23 18:04:34 amd64 sshd[6606]: Accepted rsa for esser from ::ffff:87.234.201.207 port 62093
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Sep 24 01:00:01 amd64 syslog-ng[7653]: STATS: dropped 0
Sep 24 02:00:01 amd64 /usr/sbin/cron[13253]: (root) CMD (/sbin/evlogmgr -c "age > *30d")
Sep 24 02:00:01 amd64 syslog-ng[7653]: STATS: dropped 0
Sep 24 11:15:48 amd64 sshd[20998]: Accepted rsa for esser from ::ffff:87.234.201.207 port 64456
Sep 24 11:15:48 amd64 syslog-ng[7653]: STATS: dropped 0
Sep 24 13:49:08 amd64 sshd[23197]: Accepted rsa for esser from ::ffff:87.234.201.207 port 61330
Sep 24 13:49:08 amd64 syslog-ng[7653]: STATS: dropped 0
Sep 24 15:42:07 amd64 kernel: snd_seq_midi_event: unsupported module, tainting kernel.
Sep 24 15:42:07 amd64 syslog-ng[7653]: STATS: dropped 0
Sep 24 15:42:07 amd64 kernel: snd_seq_oss: unsupported module, tainting kernel.
Sep 24 20:25:31 amd64 sshd[29399]: Accepted rsa for esser from ::ffff:87.234.201.207 port 62566
Sep 24 20:25:31 amd64 syslog-ng[7653]: STATS: dropped 0
Sep 25 01:00:02 amd64 /usr/sbin/cron[16621]: (root) CMD (/sbin/evlogmgr -c "severity=DEBUG")
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Sep 25 02:00:01 amd64 /usr/sbin/cron[14844]: (root) CMD (/sbin/evlogmgr -c "age > *30d")
Sep 25 02:00:01 amd64 syslog-ng[7653]: STATS: dropped 0
Sep 25 10:59:25 amd64 sshd[8889]: Accepted rsa for esser from ::ffff:87.234.201.207 port 64183
Sep 25 10:59:25 amd64 syslog-ng[7653]: STATS: dropped 0
Sep 25 10:59:47 amd64 sshd[8921]: Accepted rsa for esser from ::ffff:87.234.201.207 port 64253
Sep 25 11:30:02 amd64 sshd[9172]: Accepted rsa for esser from ::ffff:87.234.201.207 port 62029
Sep 25 11:59:25 amd64 syslog-ng[7653]: STATS: dropped 0
Sep 25 14:05:37 amd64 sshd[11554]: Accepted rsa for esser from ::ffff:87.234.201.207 port 62822
Sep 25 14:05:37 amd64 syslog-ng[7653]: STATS: dropped 0
Sep 25 14:06:10 amd64 sshd[11586]: Accepted rsa for esser from ::ffff:87.234.201.207 port 62951
Sep 25 14:07:17 amd64 sshd[11608]: Accepted rsa for esser from ::ffff:87.234.201.207 port 63392
Sep 25 14:08:33 amd64 sshd[11630]: Accepted rsa for esser from ::ffff:87.234.201.207 port 63709
Sep 25 15:25:33 amd64 sshd[12930]: Accepted rsa for esser from ::ffff:87.234.201.207 port 62778
```

## 5 Synchronisation (6)

### 5. Synchronisation 5.5 Windows

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```

## 5.5 Synchronisation unter Windows

## fork & exec?

- Für den Unix-**fork()**-Aufruf gibt es unter Windows keinen gleichartigen Ersatz
- Bei Portierung von Unix-Programmen nach Windows muss man die Programmlogik von **fork()**-basierten Anwendungen ändern
- Die Kombination **fork()** & **exec()** für den Start eines neuen Programms ersetzt **CreateProcess()**
- statt **fork()** (ohne **exec**) mit Threads arbeiten

# fork ohne exec

## Linux: fork()

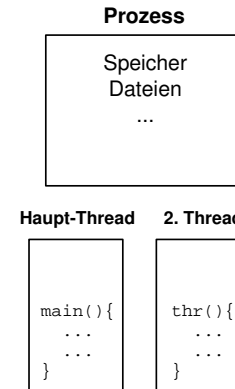
```
main(){
...
while (TRUE) {
  read (&aufgabe);
  if (aufgabe=="new") {
    pid = fork();
    if (pid==0) { /* child process */
      do_some_work();
      exit(0); /* Proz. beenden */
    }
    else { /* parent process */
    }
  }
}
...
wait();
}
```

## Windows: CreateThread()

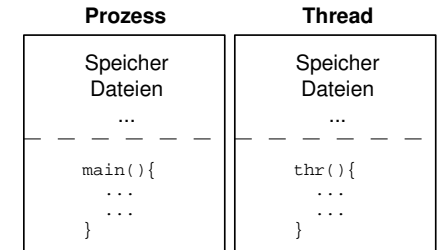
```
main(){
...
while (TRUE) {
  read (&aufgabe);
  if (aufgabe=="new") {
    CreateThread(do_some_work, ...);
  }
}
...
WaitForMultipleObjects(...)
}
```

# Windows vs. Linux

## nach CreateThread()

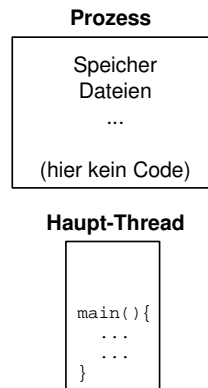


## nach pthread\_create()

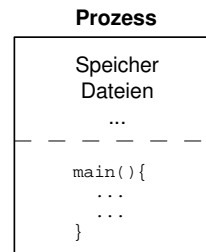


# Windows vs. Linux

- multi-threaded – von Anfang an
- bei Prozessesstart nur ein Thread



- Standard: single-threaded
- multi-threaded nur auf Wunsch



# Windows vs. Linux

- Unterschied zwischen Windows und Linux bzgl. Threads/Prozessen eher theoretisch, denn:
- Linux behandelt Threads und Prozesse intern gleich (alles ist ein „task“), also:
  - Non-threaded-Prozess unter Linux entspricht Windows-Prozess mit einem (einzigem) Haupt-Thread
  - Threaded-Prozess unter Linux mit  $n$  Threads entspricht Windows-Prozess mit  $n+1$  Threads (Haupt-Thread plus  $n$  weitere Threads)

# Fibers

- Fibers sind spezielle User-Level-Threads (innerhalb eines Threads)
- werden nicht vom Scheduler bedient
- Einsatz:
  - Vor erster Fiber-Nutzung: **ConvertThreadToFiber()**
  - Weitere Fibers erzeugen: **CreateFiber()**
  - Wechsel zu einem anderen Fiber: **SwitchToFiber()**
- Beispiel-Code:  
[http://msdn.microsoft.com/library/en-us/dllproc/base/using\\_fibers.asp](http://msdn.microsoft.com/library/en-us/dllproc/base/using_fibers.asp)

# Prozess-Erzeugung (2)

```
typedef struct  
_PROCESS_INFORMATION {  
    HANDLE hProcess;  
    HANDLE hThread;  
    DWORD dwProcessId;  
    DWORD dwThreadId;  
} PROCESS_INFORMATION,  
*LPPROCESS_INFORMATION;
```

**hProcess**

A handle to the newly created process. The handle is used to specify the process in all functions that perform operations on the process object.

**hThread**

A handle to the primary thread of the newly created process. The handle is used to specify the thread in all functions that perform operations on the thread object.

**dwProcessId**

A value that can be used to identify a process. The value is valid from the time the process is created until all handles to the process are closed and the process object is freed; at this point, the identifier may be reused.

**dwThreadId**

A value that can be used to identify a thread. The value is valid from the time the thread is created until all handles to the thread are closed and the thread object is freed; at this point, the identifier may be reused.

Quelle: [http://msdn.microsoft.com/library/en-us/dllproc/base/process\\_information\\_str.asp](http://msdn.microsoft.com/library/en-us/dllproc/base/process_information_str.asp)

# Prozess-Erzeugung (1)

```
#include <windows.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#include <tchar.h>

void _tmain( VOID ) {
    STARTUPINFO si;
    PROCESS_INFORMATION pi;
    LPTSTR szCmdline=_tcsdup(TEXT("MyChildProcess"));

    ZeroMemory( &si, sizeof(si) );
    si.cb = sizeof(si);
    ZeroMemory( &pi, sizeof(pi) );

    // Start the child process.
    if( !CreateProcess( NULL, // No module name (use command line)
        szCmdline, // Command line
        NULL, // Process handle not inheritable
        NULL, // Thread handle not inheritable
        FALSE, // Set handle inheritance to FALSE
        0, // No creation flags
        NULL, // Use parent's environment block
        NULL, // Use parent's starting directory
        &si, // Pointer to STARTUPINFO structure
        &pi ) // Pointer to PROCESS_INFORMATION structure
    ) {
        printf( "CreateProcess failed (%d).\n", GetLastError() );
        return;
    }

    // Wait until child process exits.
    WaitForSingleObject( pi.hProcess, INFINITE );

    // Close process and thread handles.
    CloseHandle( pi.hProcess );
    CloseHandle( pi.hThread );
}
```

Quelle: [http://msdn.microsoft.com/library/en-us/dllproc/base/creating\\_processes.asp](http://msdn.microsoft.com/library/en-us/dllproc/base/creating_processes.asp)

# Thread-Erzeugung (1)

- ähnlich wie mit POSIX-Threads:
  - Angabe einer Funktion, die im Thread ausgeführt werden soll
  - neuer Thread verwendet gleichen Adressraum wie der Prozess
  - Warten auf das Ende von Threads möglich

## Thread-Erzeugung (2)

```
#include <windows.h>
#include <strsafe.h>
#define MAX_THREADS 3
#define BUF_SIZE 255
typedef struct _MyData { int val1; int val2; } MYDATA, *PMYDATA;

DWORD WINAPI ThreadProc( LPVOID lpParam ) {
    HANDLE hStdout;
    PMYDATA pData;
    TCHAR msgBuf[BUF_SIZE];
    size_t cchStringSize;
    DWORD dwChars;

    hStdout = GetStdHandle(STD_OUTPUT_HANDLE);
    if( hStdout == INVALID_HANDLE_VALUE )
        return 1;

    // Cast the parameter to the correct data type.
    pData = (PMYDATA)lpParam;

    // Print the parameter values using thread-safe functions.
    StringCchPrintf(msgBuf, BUF_SIZE, TEXT("Parameters = %d, %d\n"), pData->val1, pData->val2);
    StringCchLength(msgBuf, BUF_SIZE, &cchStringSize);
    WriteConsole(hStdout, msgBuf, cchStringSize, &dwChars, NULL);

    // Free the memory allocated by the caller for the thread data structure.
    HeapFree(GetProcessHeap(), 0, pData);

    return 0;
}
```

## Thread-Synchronisation

### Threads eines einzigen Prozesses synchronis.

- **Kritische Abschnitte**  
`EnterCriticalSection();`  
`LeaveCriticalSection();`

### Mehrere Prozesse synchronisieren

- **Mutexe**  
`hMutex = CreateMutex(...);`  
`WaitForSingleObject(hMutex, ...);`  
`ReleaseMutex(hMutex);`
- **Semaphore**  
`hSem = CreateSemaphore(...);`  
`WaitForSingleObject(hSem, ...);`  
`ReleaseSemaphore(hSem);`
- **Events**  
`hEvent = CreateEvent(...);`  
`WaitForSingleObject(hEvent);`  
`SetEvent(hEvent);`  
`ResetEvent(hEvent);`

## Thread-Erzeugung (3)

```
void main() {
    PMYDATA pData;
    DWORD dwThreadId[MAX_THREADS];
    HANDLE hThread[MAX_THREADS];
    int i;
    // Create MAX_THREADS worker threads.
    for( i=0; i<MAX_THREADS; i++ ) {
        // Allocate memory for thread data.
        pData = (PMYDATA) HeapAlloc(GetProcessHeap(), HEAP_ZERO_MEMORY, sizeof(MYDATA));
        if( pData == NULL ) ExitProcess(2);
        // Generate unique data for each thread.
        pData->val1 = i;
        pData->val2 = i+100;

        hThread[i] = CreateThread(
            NULL, // default security attributes
            0, // use default stack size
            ThreadProc, // thread function
            pData, // argument to thread function
            0, // use default creation flags
            &dwThreadId[i]); // returns the thread identifier

        // Check the return value for success.
        if( hThread[i] == NULL ) { ExitProcess(i); }
    }
    // Wait until all threads have terminated.
    WaitForMultipleObjects(MAX_THREADS, hThread, TRUE, INFINITE);
    // Close all thread handles upon completion.
    for(i=0; i<MAX_THREADS; i++) { CloseHandle(hThread[i]); }
}
```

Quelle: [http://msdn.microsoft.com/library/en-us/dllproc/base/creating\\_threads.asp](http://msdn.microsoft.com/library/en-us/dllproc/base/creating_threads.asp)

## Kritische Abschnitte (1)

- Kritische Abschnitte sind nur von den Threads eines Prozesses nutzbar
- nur ein Thread kann gleichzeitig in den krit. Abschnitt (gegenseitiger Ausschluss)
- werden initialisiert, aber haben kein Handle
- Rekursiv: Thread darf mehrmals **EnterCriticalSection** aufrufen, muss aber beim Verlassen genauso oft **LeaveCriticalSection** aufrufen
- Nicht möglich herauszufinden, ob bereits ein Thread im krit. Abschnitt ist

## Kritische Abschnitte (2)

- Datentyp: LPCRITICAL\_SECTION

- Erzeugen und Zerstören:

```
InitializeCriticalSection( LPCRITICAL_SECTION sec );
DeleteCriticalSection( LPCRITICAL_SECTION sec );
```

- Betreten:

```
EnterCriticalSection( LPCRITICAL_SECTION sec );
bool TryEnterCriticalSection ( LPCRITICAL_SECTION sec );
```

- Verlassen:

```
LeaveCriticalSection( LPCRITICAL_SECTION sec );
```

## Synchronisationsobjekte (1)

- Windows-Kernel kennt **Synchronisationsobjekte**, die in einem von zwei Zuständen sein können:
  - *Signalled State*
  - *Unsignalled State*
- Thread kann sich mit Hilfe der **Wait Services** des Objektmanagers mit einem oder mehreren Objekt(en) synchronisieren:
  - Der Thread blockiert, bis das Synchr.-Objekt in den Signalled State übergeht
  - Wenn der Kernel ein Synchr.-Objekt auf *Signalled* setzt, macht er die Threads lauffähig, die darauf warten

## Kritische Abschnitte (3)

```
// Global variable
CRITICAL_SECTION CriticalSection;

void main() {
    ...
    // Initialize the critical section one time only.
    if (!InitializeCriticalSection(&CriticalSection)) return;
    ...
    // Release resources used by the critical section object.
    DeleteCriticalSection(&CriticalSection)
}

DWORD WINAPI ThreadProc( LPVOID lpParameter ) {
    ...
    // Request ownership of the critical section.
    EnterCriticalSection(&CriticalSection);
    // Access the shared resource.
    // Release ownership of the critical section.
    LeaveCriticalSection(&CriticalSection);
    ...
}
```

## Synchronisationsobjekte (2)

- Das Win32-API stellt für den Zugang zu den Wait Services zwei Funktionen zur Verfügung:
  - **WaitForSingleObject()**
  - **WaitForMultipleObjects()**
    - Angabe, ob auf eines oder alle Objekte gewartet werden soll (atomar!)
  - Bei beiden Funktionen ist die Angabe eines **Timeout** möglich.

## Synchronisationsobjekte (3)

### Übersicht

Objekttyp	Signalled State, wenn	Geweckt werden
Prozess	der Prozess beendet wird	alle Threads
Thread	der Thread beendet wird	alle Threads
Datei	eine I/O-Operation für diese Datei beendet wird	alle Threads
Mutex	der Mutex keinem Thread gehört	ein Thread
Semaphor	der Semaphorenwert größer 0 ist	mehrere Threads
Event	ein Thread das Event explizit setzt	abh. vom Event-Typ
Timer	der bestimmte Zeitpunkt erreicht ist	abh. vom Timer-Typ

## Mutexe (2)

- Mutex-Handle kann bei **CreateProcess()** an Sohnprozess vererbt werden
- Wenn mehrere Prozesse getrennt mit **CreateMutex()** den gleichen benannten Mutex erzeugen, führt
  - der erste Aufruf zum Erzeugen,
  - der zweite zur gemeinsamen Verwendung
- Alle Threads eines Prozesses haben Zugriff auf den Mutex

## Mutexe (1)

- benannte / unbenannte Mutexe für gegenseitigen Ausschluss; Typ: *HANDLE*
- für Threads innerhalb eines Prozesses oder für mehrere Prozesse (benannte Mutexe)
- Mutex-Operationen
  - erzeugen: **CreateMutex()**
  - erwerben: **WaitForSingleObject()**
  - freigeben: **ReleaseMutex()**

## Mutexe (3)

```
#include <windows.h>
#include <stdio.h>

HANDLE hMutex;

// Create a mutex with no initial owner.
hMutex = CreateMutex(
    NULL,           // default security attributes
    FALSE,         // initially not owned
    NULL);         // unnamed mutex

if (hMutex == NULL) { printf("CreateMutex error: %d\n", GetLastError()); }
```

[http://msdn.microsoft.com/library/en-us/dllproc/base/using\\_mutex\\_objects.asp](http://msdn.microsoft.com/library/en-us/dllproc/base/using_mutex_objects.asp)

## Mutexe (4)

```
BOOL FunctionToWriteToDatabase(HANDLE hMutex) {
    DWORD dwWaitResult;
    // Request ownership of mutex
    dwWaitResult = WaitForSingleObject(
        hMutex, // handle to mutex
        5000L); // five-second time-out interval

    switch (dwWaitResult) {
        case WAIT_OBJECT_0: // The thread got mutex ownership
            __try { /* Write to the database */ }
            __finally { /* Release ownership of the mutex object */
                if (! ReleaseMutex(hMutex)) { /* Deal with error */ } }
            break;
        case WAIT_TIMEOUT: // Cannot get mutex ownership due to time-out
            return FALSE;
        case WAIT_ABANDONED: // Got ownership of the abandoned mutex object
            return FALSE;
    }
    return TRUE;
}
```

## Mutexe (6)

Endet ein Thread, ohne einen ihm gehörenden Mutex freizugeben,

- wird der Mutex als „verlassen“ (abandoned) betrachtet,
- wird ein Thread, der auf diesen Mutex wartet, geweckt,
- wird der geweckte Thread durch den Return-Status darüber informiert, dass der Mutex „verlassen“ ist.

## Mutexe (5)

### Prozess 1

```
main () {
    HANDLE hMutex;
    LPCTSTR MutexName;

    MutexName = "MeinTestMutex";
    hMutex = CreateMutex(NULL,
        FALSE, MutexName);
    if (hMutex == NULL) {
        printf("CreateMutex error: %d\n",
            GetLastError());
    }

    while (TRUE) {
        dwWaitResult =
            WaitForSingleObject(hMutex, ...);
        ...
        /* Lesezugriff auf krit. Bereich */
        ReleaseMutex(hMutex);
    }
}
```

### Prozess 2

```
main () {
    HANDLE hMutex;
    LPCTSTR MutexName;

    MutexName = "MeinTestMutex";
    hMutex = CreateMutex(NULL,
        FALSE, MutexName);
    if (hMutex == NULL) {
        printf("CreateMutex error: %d\n",
            GetLastError());
    }

    while (TRUE) {
        dwWaitResult =
            WaitForSingleObject(hMutex, ...);
        ...
        /* Schreibzugriff auf krit. Bereich */
        ReleaseMutex(hMutex);
    }
}
```

## Mutexe (7)

### Vergleich Linux- und Windows-Mutexe

#### Posix-Thread-Mutexe

```
pthread_mutex_init()
pthread_mutex_destroy()
pthread_mutex_lock()
pthread_mutex_unlock()
pthread_mutex_trylock()
```

#### Windows-Mutexe

```
CreateMutex()
CloseHandle()
WaitForSingleObject()
ReleaseMutex()
WaitForSingleObject(timeout=0)
```

## Semaphore (1)

Ähnliche Eigenschaften wie Mutexe:

- benannte / unbenannte Semaphore;  
Typ: *HANDLE*
- für Threads innerhalb eines Prozesses oder für mehrere Prozesse (benannte Semaphore)
- Semaphore-Operationen
  - erzeugen: **CreateSemaphore()**
  - Wait-Operation: **WaitForSingleObject()**
  - Signal-Operation: **ReleaseSemaphore()**

## Semaphore (3)

```
DWORD dwWaitResult;
// Try to enter the semaphore gate
dwWaitResult = WaitForSingleObject(
    hSemaphore, // handle to semaphore
    0L);       // zero-second time-out interval
switch (dwWaitResult) {
    case WAIT_OBJECT_0: // The semaphore object was signaled
        // OK to open another window
        break;
    case WAIT_TIMEOUT: // Semaphore was nonsignaled; a time-out occurred
        // Cannot open another window
        break;
}
...

// Increment the count of the semaphore
if (!ReleaseSemaphore(
    hSemaphore, // handle to semaphore
    1,         // increase count by one
    NULL))    // not interested in previous count
{ printf("ReleaseSemaphore error: %d\n", GetLastError()); }
```

## Semaphore (2)

```
HANDLE hSemaphore;
LONG cMax = 10;

// Create a semaphore with initial and max. counts of 10.

hSemaphore = CreateSemaphore(
    NULL, // default security attributes
    cMax, // initial count
    cMax, // maximum count
    NULL); // unnamed semaphore

if (hSemaphore == NULL)
{
    printf("CreateSemaphore error: %d\n", GetLastError());
}
```

[http://msdn.microsoft.com/library/en-us/dllproc/base/using\\_semaphore\\_objects.asp](http://msdn.microsoft.com/library/en-us/dllproc/base/using_semaphore_objects.asp)

## Semaphore (4)

Consumer-Producer-Problem mit benannten Semaphoren

```
/* consumer.c */
#define NUM_LOOPS 20 /* Anzahl Durchläufe */

int main() {
    int i; // Counter für Schleife */
    LPCTSTR SemName; /* Name des Semaphors */
    HANDLE hSem; /* Semaphor */
    /* benannten Sem. erzeugen; Init 0, Max. 1 */
    SemName = "ProducerConsumerSem";
    hSem = CreateSemaphore(NULL,0,1,SemName);

    for (i=0; i<NUM_LOOPS; i++) {
        /* blockieren, es sei denn, Counter>0 */
        WaitForSingleObject(hSem);
        printf("consumer: '%d'\n", i);
    }
    return 0;
}

/* producer.c */
#define NUM_LOOPS 20

int main() {
    int i;
    LPCTSTR SemName;
    HANDLE hSem;

    SemName = "ProducerConsumerSem";
    hSem = CreateSemaphore(NULL,0,1,SemName);

    for (i=0; i<NUM_LOOPS; i++) {
        printf("consumer: '%d'\n", i);
        /* Semaphor-Counter erhöhen */
        ReleaseSemaphore(hSem);
    }
    return 0;
}
```



## Semaphore (5)

### Vergleich Linux- und Windows-Semaphore

Posix-Thread-Semaphore	Windows-Semaphore
sem_init()	CreateSemaphore()
sem_wait()	WaitForSingleObject()
sem_trywait()	WaitForSingleObject(timeout=0)
sem_post()	ReleaseSemaphore()
sem_destroy()	CloseHandle()

## Events (2)

- **automatischer** Event:
  - jeder Aufruf von **WaitForSingleResource(event)** setzt den Event automatisch zurück (reset).
  - falls mehrere Threads warten, kehrt bei einem **SetEvent()** **nur genau ein** Thread von seinem **Wait...()-**Aufruf zurück.
- **manueller** Event:
  - Event muss manuell zurückgesetzt werden: **ResetEvent()**.
  - falls mehrere Threads warten, kehren bei **SetEvent()** **alle** wartenden Threads aus ihren **Wait...()-**Aufrufen zurück.

## Events (1)

- Threads über Ereignisse informieren
- Ansatz ist hier eher: Zu bestimmten Anlässen Funktionen ausführen (statt dies zu verhindern)
  - Warten auf Event ist Normalzustand des Threads (anders als bei Mutex, Semaphore etc.)

- Event erzeugen mit **CreateEvent()**

```
HANDLE WINAPI CreateEvent(  
    LPSECURITY_ATTRIBUTES lpEventAttributes,  
    BOOL bManualReset,      /* TRUE, FALSE */  
    BOOL bInitialState,    /* TRUE: signalisiert, FALSE */  
    LPCTSTR lpName         /* Name für Event */  
);
```

## Events (3)

### Beispiel:

- Event 1: Thread hat Daten erzeugt
- Event 2: Hauptprogramm hat Daten ausgelesen

```
#include <windows.h>  
#include <process.h>  
#include <stdio.h>  
  
HANDLE hEvent1, hEvent2;  
int a[5];  
  
void Thread( void* pParams ) {  
    int i, num = 0;  
  
    while (TRUE) {  
        WaitForSingleObject(hEvent2, INFINITE);  
        for ( i = 0; i < 5; i++ ) a[i] = num;  
        SetEvent(hEvent1);  
        num++;  
    }  
}  
  
int main( void ) {  
    hEvent1 = CreateEvent(NULL, FALSE, TRUE, NULL);  
    hEvent2 = CreateEvent(NULL, FALSE, FALSE, NULL);  
  
    _beginthread( Thread, 0, NULL );  
  
    while( TRUE ) {  
        WaitForSingleObject(hEvent1, INFINITE);  
        printf( "%d %d %d %d %d\n",  
            a[ 0 ], a[ 1 ], a[ 2 ],  
            a[ 3 ], a[ 4 ] );  
        SetEvent(hEvent2);  
    }  
    return 0;  
}
```

Quelle: <http://www.codeproject.com/threads/sync.asp>

## Synchr. im Windows-Kernel

- atomare Test-and-Set-Operationen
- Spinlocks: Solange ein Lock nicht verfügbar ist, aktiv warten
- Queued Spinlocks: Spinlocks mit FIFO-Warteschlange
- seit 2003: sog. „Pushlocks“  
(Windows-Name für Reader-Writer-Spinlocks)

## Vorschau

Nächstes Kapitel:  
**6. Inter-Prozess-Kommunikation (IPC)**