

C调用

```
extern "C" __declspec(dllexport) void ShowMsg();
```

Ordinal ^	Hint	Function	Entry Point
1 (0x0001)	0 (0x0000)	ShowMsg	0x00001005

STDCALL

```
extern "C" __declspec(dllexport) void __stdcall ShowMsg();
```

Ordinal ^	Hint	Function	Entry Point
1 (0x0001)	0 (0x0000)	_ShowMsg@0	0x00001005

@0 表示没有参数

@4 参数4个字节

FASTCALL

```
extern "C" __declspec(dllexport) void __fastcall ShowMsg();
```

Ordinal ^	Hint	Function	Entry Point
1 (0x0001)	0 (0x0000)	@ShowMsg@0	0x00001005

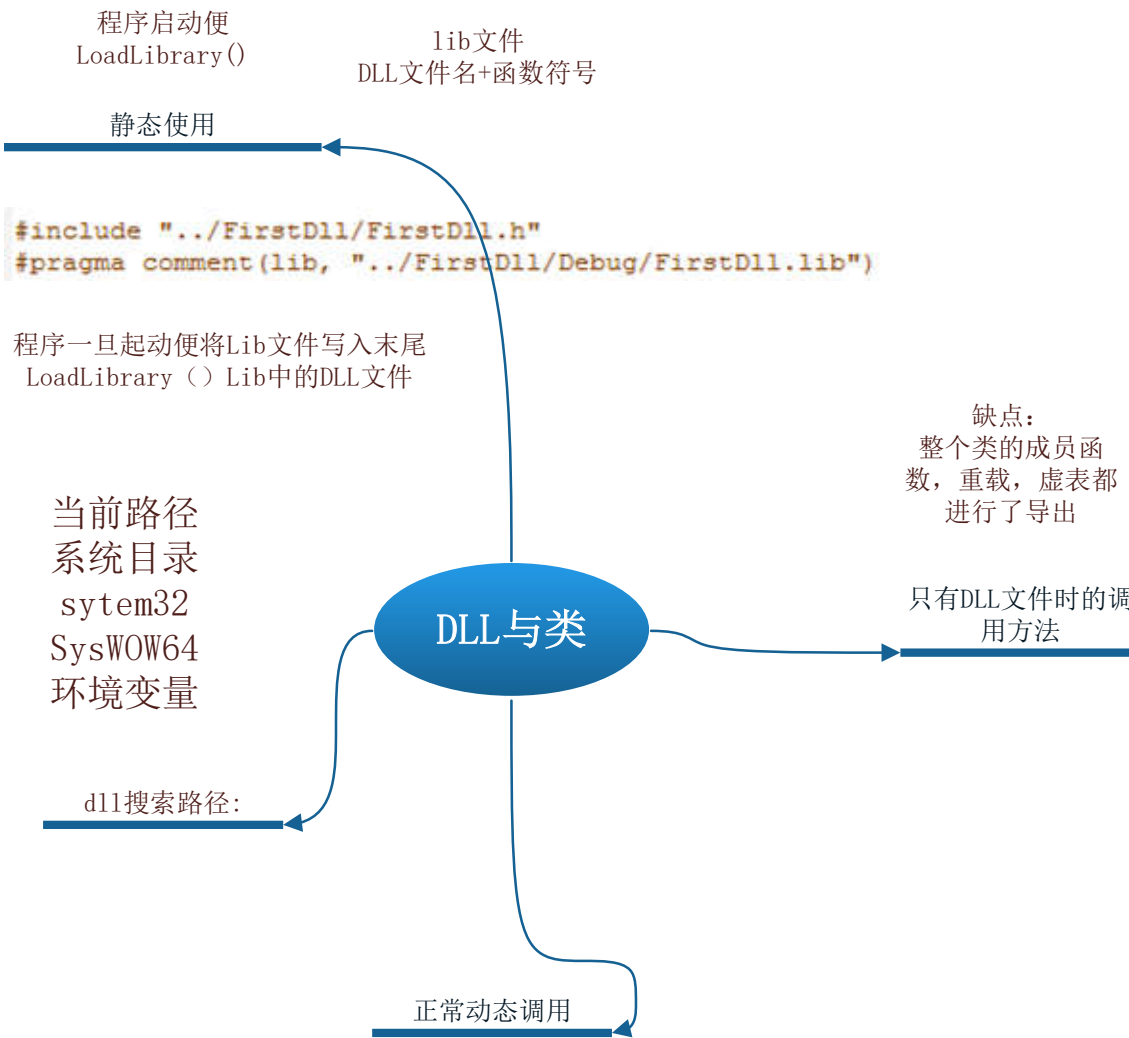
C++名称粉碎

```
__declspec(dllexport) void ShowMsg();
```

Ordinal ^	Hint	Function	Entry Point
1 (0x0001)	0 (0x0000)	?ShowMsg@@YAXXZ	0x00001005

VC6.0

动态链接库



```

class CMyTest
{
};

typedef void (CMyTest::*FUNTYPE) ();

union Conver
{
    FUNTYPE m_pfn;
    void *m_p;
};

typedef CTest* (*CRAETE_OBJECT) ();

//动态使用
BOOL b;
HMODULE hDll = LoadLibrary("FirstDll.dll"); //引用计数++
hDll = LoadLibrary("FirstDll.dll");
if (hDll != NULL)
{
    //调用类
    CMyTest *pObject = (CMyTest*)new char[0x1000];

    //获取构造函数地址    ??0CTest@@QAE@XZ == public: __thiscall CTest
    Conver conver;
    conver.m_p = (void*)GetProcAddress(hDll, "??0CTest@@QAE@XZ");
    (pObject->*conver.m_pfn) ();

    // ?ShowMsg@@YGXXZ == void __stdcall ShowMsg(void)
    conver.m_p = (void*)GetProcAddress(hDll, "?ShowMsg@@YGXXZ");
    (pObject->*conver.m_pfn) ();

    // ??1CTest@@UAE@XZ == public: virtual __thiscall CTest::~~CTest
    conver.m_p = (void*)GetProcAddress(hDll, "??1CTest@@UAE@XZ");
    (pObject->*conver.m_pfn) ();

    delete[] (void*)pObject;
}

```

通过导出生成对象的函数, 得到一个对象
(包含了虚表)
类函数通过虚表能够访问

设计优点:
功能, 代码能够动态的增删
代码不需要DLL都可以编译成功

```

//方法2:
CRAETE_OBJECT pfnCreateObj = (CRAETE_OBJECT)GetProcAddress(hDll, "?CreateObject@@YAPAVCTest@@@XZ");
CTest *pTest = pfnCreateObj ();
pTest->ShowMsg ();

```

```
11 CTest::CTest(void)
```

```
    "XZ");
```

```
    "Z");
```

```
~CTest(void)
```

```
    "XZ");
```