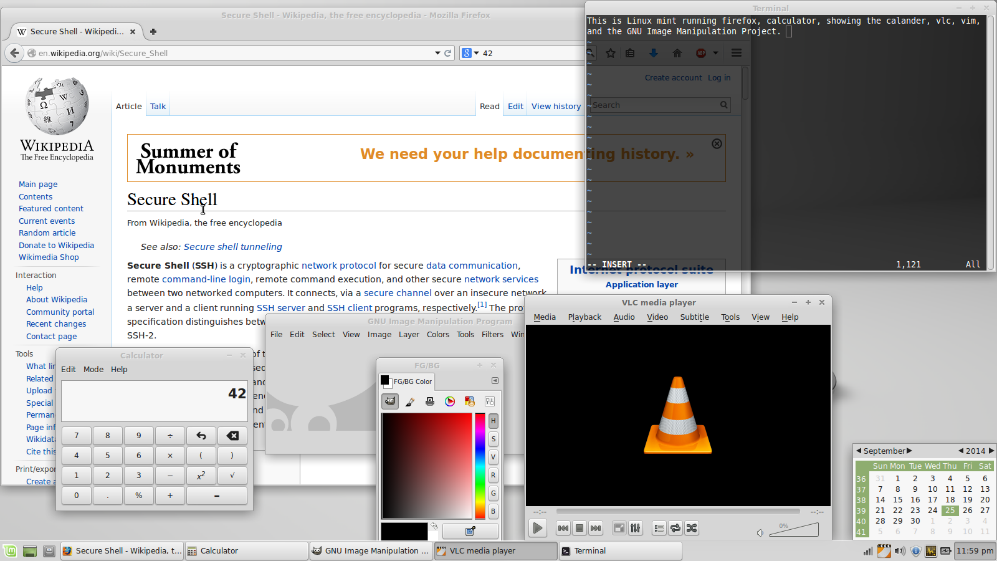
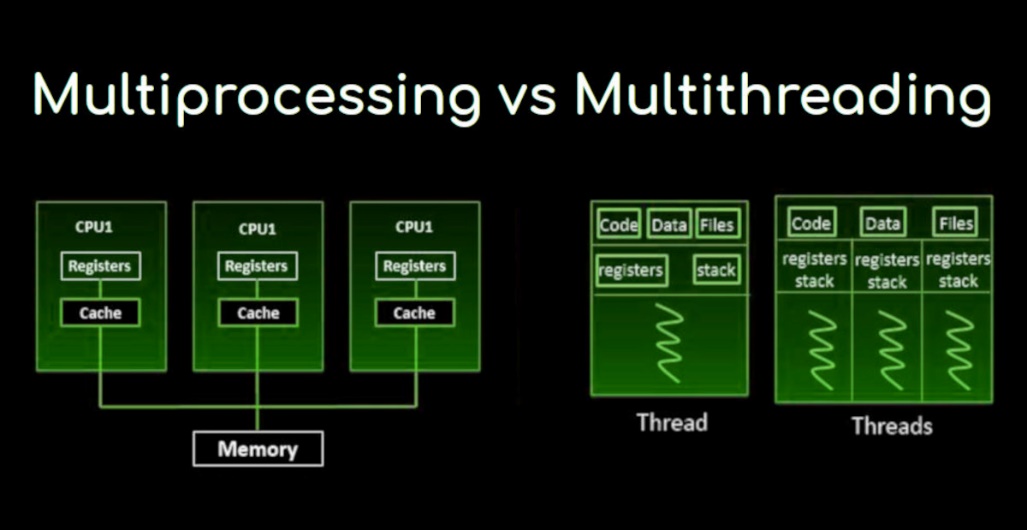
CHAPTER 20 MULTITHREADING AND MULTITASKING

In Chapter 20, we will delve into the intricacies of multitasking and multithreading in the Windows API. We will explore key concepts, provide clear explanations, relevant code examples, and insights from Charles Petzold's book. This chapter will address the following topics:

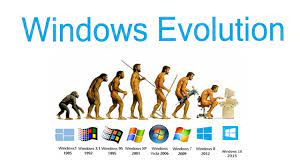
Multitasking: We will discuss the operating system's ability to run multiple programs concurrently, allocating time slices to each process. This creates the illusion of simultaneous execution and enhances system responsiveness.



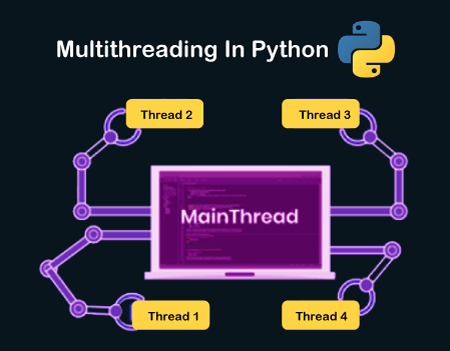
Multithreading: We will explore the ability of a single program to split its execution into multiple threads. Multithreading allows concurrent execution of tasks within the program, enabling background tasks, maintaining responsive user interfaces, and executing concurrent operations.



Windows Multitasking Evolution: We will examine the evolution of multitasking in Windows. In 16-bit Windows, multitasking capabilities were limited due to cooperative multitasking, where programs voluntarily yielded control to others. In 32-bit Windows, true multitasking using preemptive multitasking was introduced. The operating system actively assigns and revokes CPU time slices, ensuring responsiveness and preventing program monopolization.



Multithreading Benefits: We will discuss the benefits of multithreading, including the ability to perform background tasks without blocking user interaction, maintaining responsive user interfaces through separate UI update threads, and executing independent tasks simultaneously for improved performance on multiprocessor systems.

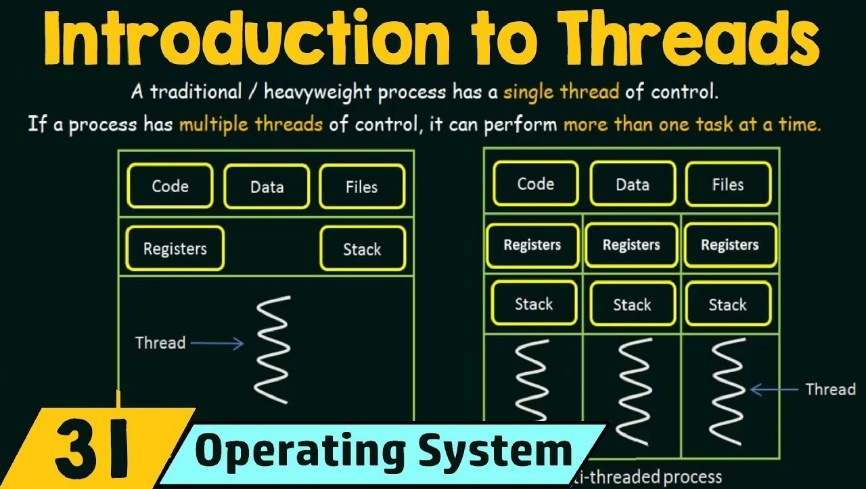


Key Terminology:

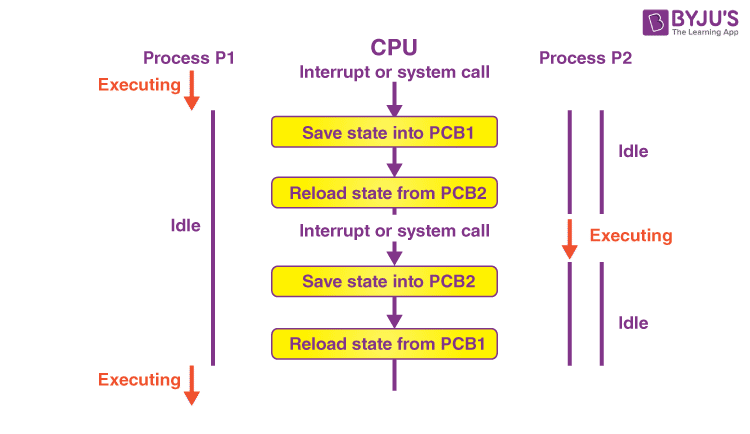
Process: A running instance of a program, with its own memory space and resources.



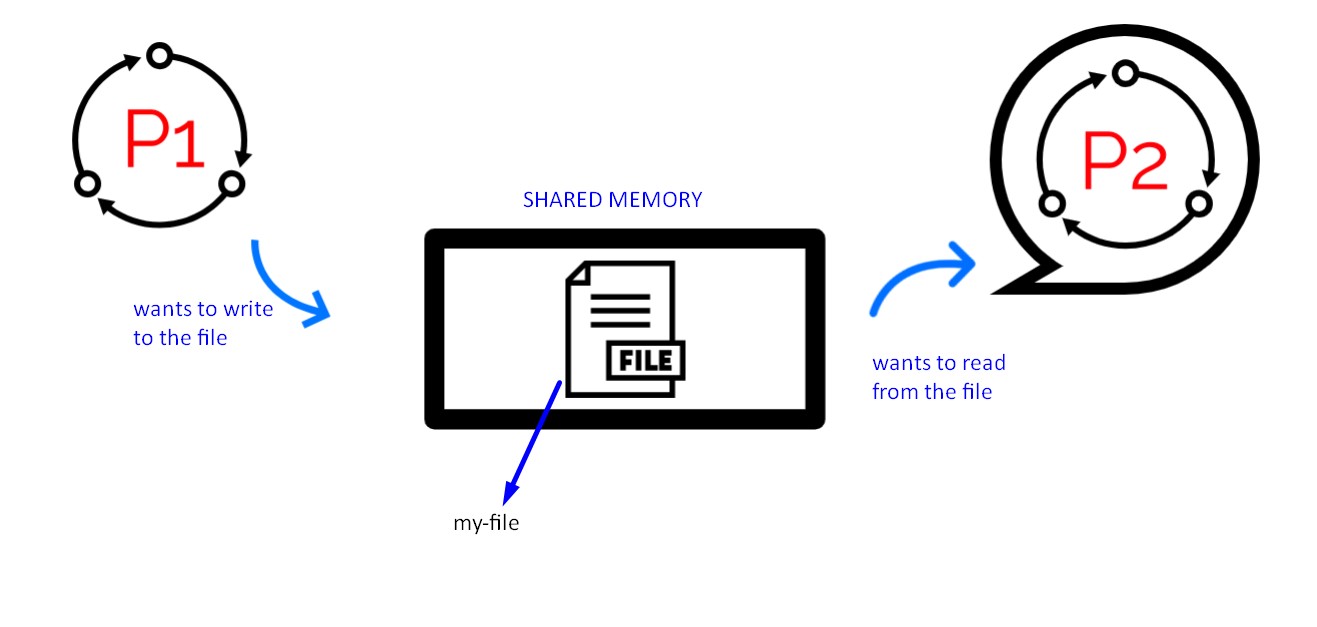
Thread: A lightweight execution unit within a process, sharing the process's memory and resources.



Context Switching: The process of saving and restoring a thread's state when switching between threads.



Synchronization: Mechanisms to coordinate access to shared resources among multiple threads, preventing data corruption and race conditions.



Topics Covered in Chapter 20:

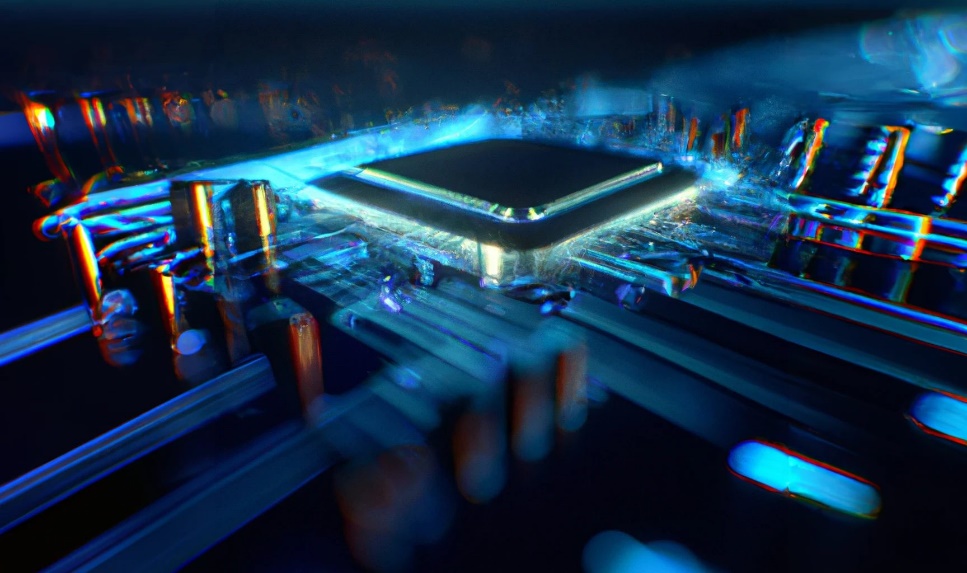
* Thread Creation and Management: We will explore the CreateThread function for creating threads, setting thread priorities, suspending and resuming threads, and terminating threads.
* Synchronization Techniques: We will discuss synchronization mechanisms such as critical sections, mutexes, semaphores, and events. These mechanisms coordinate access to shared resources among multiple threads, preventing data corruption and race conditions.
* Thread-Specific Storage: We will examine thread-specific storage using the TlsAlloc, TlsGetValue, and TlsSetValue functions. Thread-specific storage allows each thread to have its own unique data.
* Win32 Timers: We will explore the use of timers in multithreaded programming using the SetTimer and KillTimer functions. Timers allow you to schedule recurring or one-time events in your program.
* Asynchronous Procedure Calls: We will discuss asynchronous procedure calls using the BeginThreadEx and QueueUserAPC functions. These functions allow you to execute code asynchronously in a separate thread.
* Multithreaded Programming Best Practices: We will provide best practices for multithreaded programming, including avoiding deadlocks, optimizing thread performance, and ensuring thread safety.

MULTITASKING IN THE DOS ERA: A TALE OF CREATIVITY AND LIMITATIONS

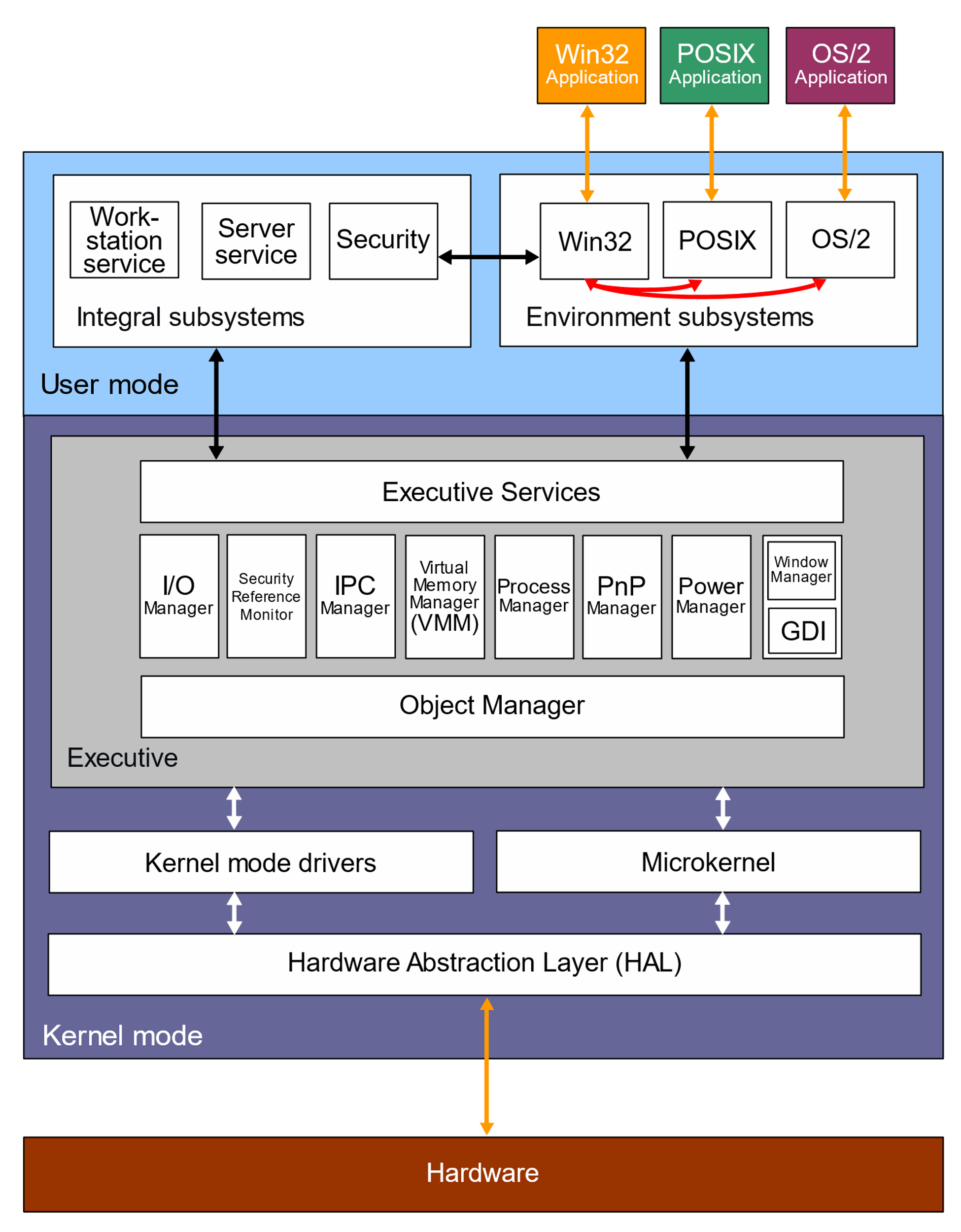
The early days of PC computing presented a fascinating paradox when it came to multitasking. While skeptics questioned its utility on single-user machines, users gradually gravitated towards its benefits, even before its complete realization. Understanding this story necessitates delving into the technical and pragmatic constraints that shaped multitasking's evolution under DOS.

Obstacles to Multitasking under DOS:

Hardware Limitations: The Intel 8088 lacked dedicated features for efficient memory management, crucial for juggling multiple programs and their memory allocations. Moving memory blocks to consolidate free space proved challenging, hindering robust multitasking implementations.



DOS Architecture: Designed for simplicity and minimal resource consumption, DOS offered limited APIs for programs to interact with the system beyond basic file access and program loading. This lack of robust system services hampered developers' ability to implement true multitasking within the OS itself.

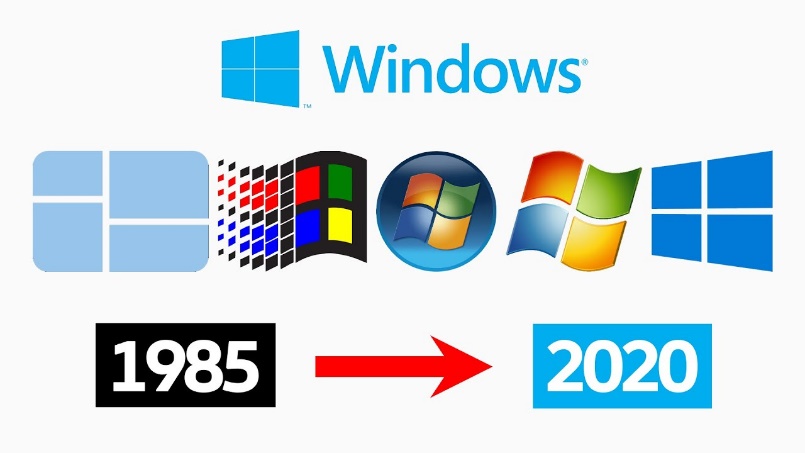


Creative Workarounds:

Terminate-and-Stay-Resident (TSR) Programs: These innovative programs occupied a small portion of memory while remaining active in the background, even after switching to another program. Some TSRs, like print spoolers, leveraged the hardware timer interrupt to perform background tasks without impacting the foreground application. Others, like SideKick, employed task switching techniques, temporarily suspending the running program while displaying their own interface.



Enhanced DOS Features: Microsoft progressively added features to DOS, such as memory swapping to disk, that indirectly benefited multitasking by providing more flexible memory management.



Market Response and Limitations:

Limited Success of Task-Switching Shells: Attempts to build task-switching environments on top of DOS, like Quarterdeck's DesqView, offered rudimentary multitasking functionalities. However, their complexity and performance limitations prevented widespread adoption.



Key Takeaways:

* Multitasking emerged as a desired user experience on PCs despite technical limitations inherent to the platform and DOS architecture.
* Creative programmers tackled these limitations through TSRs and rudimentary task-switching approaches, paving the way for more advanced solutions.
* The limitations of these workarounds highlighted the need for a dedicated operating system capable of robust and user-friendly multitasking, leading to the eventual dominance of Windows.

Further Exploration:

* Investigate specific examples of popular TSRs and their functionalities.
* Analyze the technical challenges of memory management and context switching in the DOS environment.
* Compare and contrast the limitations of early DOS-based multitasking solutions with the capabilities of Windows 3.1 and beyond.

By understanding the ingenuity and constraints of the DOS era, we gain deeper appreciation for the advancements in multitasking that laid the groundwork for modern computing experiences.

MULTITASKING IN THE EARLY WINDOWS ERA:

Windows 1.0's Breakthrough: Introduced in 1985, Windows 1.0 offered a more sophisticated multitasking solution than TSRs or task-switching shells, even within the constraints of real mode.

Graphical Interface for Multitasking: Windows' graphical environment distinguished itself from command-line systems like UNIX by enabling multiple programs to run concurrently on the same screen, facilitating seamless switching and data exchange.

Nonpreemptive Multitasking: Cooperation Required:

Message-Based Architecture: Windows programs are primarily driven by messages, often originating from user input. They typically remain idle until a message arrives.

No Preemptive Time Slicing: 16-bit Windows did not enforce time-based task switching. Instead, control switched only when a program voluntarily returned control to Windows after processing a message.

Cooperative Nature: This reliance on programs to "play fair" and yield control earned it the name "cooperative multitasking." A poorly designed or unresponsive program could monopolize the system.

Exceptions and Workarounds:

Preemption for DOS and Multimedia: Windows did employ preemptive multitasking for running DOS programs and for multimedia tasks within DLLs, which required timely responses to hardware events.

Coping with Limitations:

Hourglass Cursor: A visual signal to the user that a program was busy, but not a true solution.

Windows Timer: Allowed periodic execution of code for tasks like animation and clocks.

PeekMessage Function: Enabled programs to periodically check for messages and relinquish control voluntarily, preventing complete unresponsiveness during long operations.

1. Clipboard:

Foundation for Data Sharing: The most basic and widely used method for transferring data between Windows programs.

Cut, Copy, Paste Operations: Enables users to seamlessly move text, images, or other data between applications.

Temporary Storage: Acts as a temporary holding area for copied or cut data, accessible to most Windows programs.

2. Dynamic Data Exchange (DDE):

Establishing Links: Allows two programs to establish a link and exchange data in real time, even if they're not actively running.

Client-Server Model: One program (client) requests data from another (server), enabling dynamic updates.

Common Use Cases: Stock market tickers, spreadsheets linked to databases, and other scenarios requiring live data exchange.

Limitations: Can be complex to implement and prone to errors if links break.

3. Object Linking and Embedding (OLE):

Embedding Objects: Enables one document to contain objects created in other programs, maintaining their original formatting and functionality.

In-Place Editing: Users can often edit embedded objects within the main document, without launching the original application.

Example: Embedding a spreadsheet chart within a Word document, allowing direct editing of the chart without leaving Word.

Compound Documents: Facilitates the creation of rich, interactive documents with components from various sources.

Key Points:

* Each mechanism offers distinct advantages for different data sharing scenarios.
* The clipboard is versatile but requires manual copying and pasting.
* DDE excels for live data exchange but can be more complex.
* OLE provides seamless integration of objects, fostering richer document experiences.
* 16-bit Windows relied on nonpreemptive multitasking, a cooperative model that depended on programs to yield control regularly.
* This model had limitations, as a single program could potentially block others.
* Windows provided some mechanisms to mitigate these issues, but true preemptive multitasking would require a more robust foundation.

Further Exploration:

* Consider the challenges of implementing preemptive multitasking within the constraints of 16-bit Windows.
* Research specific examples of how nonpreemptive multitasking affected user experience and application design in early Windows programs.
* Explore the evolution of multitasking techniques in subsequent Windows versions, leading to the full-fledged preemptive model in 32-bit Windows.
* Universal Data Exchange Formats: Consider the role of formats like XML and JSON in modern data interchange.
* Clipboard Enhancements: Explore features like clipboard history and cloud-based syncing for enhanced clipboard functionality.
* OLE Alternatives: Investigate technologies like ActiveX and .NET components for object-based integration.

PM AND THE SERIALIZED MESSAGE QUEUE

Contextualizing OS/2 and PM:

Early Multitasking Exploration: OS/2 and PM, products of Microsoft and IBM's collaboration, represented a significant step in the quest for robust multitasking within a graphical interface reminiscent of Windows.

Preemptive Kernel: The underlying OS/2 operating system embraced preemptive multitasking, enabling the system to forcibly switch between tasks based on time slices.

Serialized Message Queue in PM:

Mouse and Keyboard Input Serialization: PM introduced a serialized message queue specifically for user input messages originating from the keyboard and mouse. This design imposed a strict sequence on their processing.

Implications: PM would withhold delivery of a new keyboard or mouse message until the program had fully processed the previous one, including any secondary messages it triggered, such as menu commands.

Rationale and Trade-offs:

Predictable Input Focus: The primary motivation for serialization was to safeguard predictable type-ahead and mouse-ahead behavior—allowing users to type or click ahead of the system's visual response.

Focus Shift Handling: This predictability was crucial when a message caused a change in input focus between windows. Serialization ensured that subsequent keyboard messages would accurately target the newly focused window.

Responsiveness Sacrifice: However, this design trade-off came at the cost of potential system-wide unresponsiveness. A program struggling to process messages could effectively stall the entire PM environment, preventing other programs from receiving any user input.

Modern Messaging Paradigms:

Deserialization for Responsiveness: Recognizing the limitations of serialization, 32-bit Windows versions embraced deserialized message queues. This approach prioritizes responsiveness and task isolation, preventing a single program from monopolizing user input.

Seamless Input Focus Switching: Even if a program is occupied with a lengthy operation, users can seamlessly switch input focus to a different program, maintaining system responsiveness.

Key Takeaways:

* Serialized message queues prioritized predictable input behavior, but often at the expense of system responsiveness.
* Modern operating systems favor deserialized message queues to ensure responsiveness and prevent single programs from impeding multi-tasking experiences.

Further Exploration:

* Balancing Predictability and Responsiveness: Delve deeper into the ongoing challenge of balancing these competing design goals in user interface systems.
* Alternative Input Handling Approaches: Explore alternative strategies for ensuring predictable input behavior without resorting to strict message serialization.
* Impact on User Experience: Examine the tangible effects of different message queue designs on user experience, productivity, and overall system satisfaction.

*In the context of threading, multitasking, and WinAPI, PM refers to the Presentation Manager, a graphical user interface (GUI) system that was part of the OS/2 operating system.*

* Developed by Microsoft and IBM: PM was initially a joint effort between the two companies in the late 1980s.
* GUI for OS/2: It served as the primary GUI for OS/2, providing a visually rich environment for applications.
* Similarities to Windows: PM shared many design elements and concepts with early Windows versions, such as windows, menus, icons, and a message-driven architecture.
* Serialized Message Handling: One of PM's distinctive features was its serialized message queue for keyboard and mouse input, which aimed to ensure predictable input behavior but could potentially impact responsiveness.
* Eventually Replaced: While OS/2 continued to evolve, PM was eventually superseded by other GUI systems, such as Workplace Shell and, later, Windows NT.

Relevance to WinAPI:

* Historical Context: Understanding PM's design and its approach to message handling provides valuable insights into the evolution of multithreading and multitasking concepts within Windows API.
* Threading and Multitasking Principles: PM's serialized message queue illustrates a specific approach to managing user input in a multitasking environment, highlighting the trade-offs between predictability and responsiveness.
* Impact on Windows API: The lessons learned from PM's design likely influenced the development of more robust and responsive threading and multitasking features in subsequent Windows API versions.

While PM is not directly used in modern Windows development, its legacy provides valuable context for understanding the evolution of multithreading and multitasking concepts in the WinAPI.

MULTITHREADED ARCHITECTURE:

Primary Thread: Assign this thread the exclusive responsibility of user interactions and interface management. It creates windows, holds window procedures, and processes messages. This ensures responsiveness and prevents UI freezes due to lengthy background tasks.

Secondary Threads: Dedicate these threads to background tasks that don't directly involve user interactions. They diligently perform computations, data processing, or other resource-intensive operations without compromising the user experience.

Governor and Staff Analogy:

Governor (Primary Thread): Acts as the public face of the program, handling external communication (user input and messages) and delegating tasks to staff members.



Staff (Secondary Threads): Perform their assigned work meticulously behind the scenes, reporting back to the governor for further instructions. They avoid direct interactions with the outside world, ensuring a unified and responsive user experience.

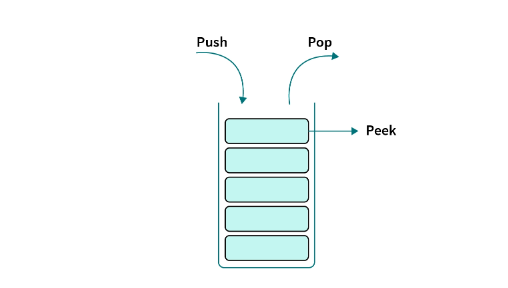


Resource Sharing and Thread Independence:

Shared Resources: Threads within a process share resources like memory, open files, and static variables. This enables efficient data exchange and collaboration.



Separate Stacks and Processor State: Each thread maintains its own stack, ensuring automatic variables remain unique to that thread. They also have independent processor states, allowing the operating system to seamlessly switch between them without context loss.



Key Considerations:

* Task Delineation: Carefully identify tasks that can be executed independently and delegate them to secondary threads to maximize responsiveness and resource utilization.
* Communication Mechanisms: Establish effective communication channels between threads for data exchange, synchronization, and coordination.
* Synchronization: Implement appropriate synchronization techniques (e.g., mutexes, semaphores) to prevent race conditions and ensure data integrity when multiple threads access shared resources.
* Thread Safety: Design code with thread safety in mind to avoid unexpected behavior or crashes in multithreaded environments.

THREADING CHALLENGES AND COMPLEXITIES:

Unpredictable Interactions and Debugging Difficulties:

Preemptive multitasking systems can interrupt threads at any point, leading to unexpected and often intermittent interactions that can be challenging to reproduce and debug.

Race conditions, deadlocks, and subtle timing-related bugs are common in multithreaded environments, requiring careful design and synchronization techniques to prevent.

Synchronization and Coordination:

Semaphores: Allow programmers to halt a thread's execution until signaled by another thread, facilitating coordination and preventing data access conflicts.

Critical Sections: Sections of code that cannot be interrupted, ensuring atomic operations and preventing data corruption in multithreaded contexts.

Deadlocks: Occur when threads mutually block each other's execution, requiring careful design and synchronization strategies to avoid.

Architectural Considerations:

Task Decomposition: Partitioning tasks into independent threads can enhance responsiveness and resource utilization but necessitates thoughtful synchronization and communication mechanisms.

Thread Safety: Ensuring code functions correctly in multithreaded environments requires careful design and synchronization to protect shared data and resources.

Platform-Specific Considerations:

32-bit Advantages: 32-bit programs often exhibit greater immunity to certain thread-related issues compared to 16-bit programs due to differences in instruction sets and compiler optimizations.

Critical Sections: While 16-bit programs might require critical sections for seemingly simple operations like incrementing 32-bit variables, such measures might be unnecessary in 32-bit environments.

64-bit Considerations:

* Data Size and Atomicity: 64-bit architectures can handle larger data types and often perform 64-bit operations atomically, further reducing the need for explicit synchronization in some cases.
* Compiler Optimizations: Modern compilers can generate more efficient and thread-safe code, potentially mitigating some threading challenges.
* Cache Coherency: 64-bit systems often employ more sophisticated cache coherency protocols, which can improve performance but also introduce new synchronization complexities.
* Instruction Reordering: Advanced processors might reorder instructions for optimization, potentially impacting thread behavior. Memory barriers become crucial to ensure correct execution order in such cases.

*Important Note:*

While 64-bit systems offer potential benefits, thread safety and synchronization remain essential. Don't assume operations are atomic simply because they're performed on 64-bit variables. Always consult language and platform-specific documentation for accurate guidance on thread-safe practices.

Best Practices:

* Minimize Shared State: Reduce shared data and resources among threads to minimize synchronization overhead and potential conflicts.
* Prefer Fine-Grained Synchronization: Isolate critical sections to the smallest possible code blocks to enhance concurrency and reduce blocking.
* Thorough Testing: Employ rigorous testing under various load conditions to expose potential threading issues, as they often manifest intermittently.
* Prioritize Thread Safety: Design code with thread safety in mind from the outset to avoid costly refactoring later.

KEY ADVANCEMENTS FOR MULTITHREADED PROGRAMMING:

1. Deserialized Message Queue: Unleashing True Responsiveness

No Single-Program Dominance: In contrast to serialized systems where a single program's lengthy task could stall input for all others, deserialized message queues grant each program independent processing, ensuring responsiveness even when one encounters a time-consuming operation.

Smooth User Experience: Users encounter a normal mouse cursor over responsive windows, allowing them to seamlessly switch to other programs without hindrance. This fosters a fluid and efficient workflow.

Foundation for Enhanced Multitasking: Deserializer message queues serve as a cornerstone for modern multitasking environments, enabling users to interact with multiple programs without frustrating delays.

2. Independent Message Queues for Threads: Streamlining Thread Management

Eliminating PM's Complexities: Windows NT and 98 (and later versions) dispense with the cumbersome rules regarding message-queue and non-message-queue threads that were prevalent in PM.

Simplified Communication and Coordination: Each thread possessing its own message queue streamlines communication and coordination between threads, promoting efficient collaboration and data exchange.

3. Thread Termination Function: Gaining Control

Precise Lifecycle Management: The ability to terminate a thread within the same process empowers developers with granular control over thread lifetimes and resource allocation.

Graceful Handling of Blocking Scenarios: Blocked threads can be terminated to prevent deadlocks or resource exhaustion, fostering more resilient and responsive applications.

4. Thread Local Storage (TLS): Encapsulating Thread-Specific Data

Unique Data for Shared Functions: TLS empowers threads to maintain their own unique static variables within a function shared by multiple threads, fostering encapsulation and data isolation.

C Compiler Extensions: Microsoft's C compiler enhancements make TLS usage intuitive for developers, promoting its seamless integration into multithreaded code.

5. Recommended Thread Architecture: Promoting Responsiveness and Efficiency

Separation of Concerns: The alignment with best practices, advocating for a primary thread dedicated to user interface and input handling, and secondary threads responsible for background tasks, ensures a responsive user experience and efficient resource utilization.

Windows' advancements in thread handling have revolutionized multithreaded programming, fostering more responsive, flexible, and controllable applications that deliver superior user experiences and effectively leverage system resources.

THE "NEW! IMPROVED! NOW WITH THREADS!" FALLACY

You've perfectly captured the hype and pitfalls surrounding multithreading with your "New! Improved! Now with Threads!" headline. It's crucial to avoid blindly adopting buzzwords like "Whatsit" or throwing threads into a program just because they exist.

When Threads Shine:

Responsive UI: Programs prone to hourglass freezes or relying on hacks like PeekMessage are prime candidates for multithreading. Offloading lengthy tasks to separate threads keeps the UI responsive and the user experience smooth.

Efficient Resource Utilization: For applications performing multiple heavy computations simultaneously, threads can maximize CPU and memory usage, leading to performance boosts.

When Threads Don't Make Sense:

Simple and Short Tasks: If an operation takes less than 100 milliseconds, the overhead of thread creation and context switching might outweigh any perceived benefit. The hourglass, in such cases, can be an honest reflection of processing.

User Expectations: Instantaneously responding to user actions like file opening might be more important than multithreading overhead. Prioritize user expectations and avoid unnecessary complexity.

Key Takeaways:

* Analyze Need: Carefully evaluate if your application genuinely needs multithreading to improve performance or user experience. Don't succumb to "feature fads."
* Weigh Costs and Benefits: Consider the overhead of thread creation, context switching, and potential synchronization complexities against the expected gains.
* Simplicity Matters: Don't overcomplicate code with unnecessary threads. Sometimes, the simplest approach might be the most efficient and reliable.

The 1/10-Second Rule:

Use it as a guideline, not a hard rule. Short-lived tasks, even if exceeding 1/10th of a second, might not benefit from threading due to overhead. Prioritize context and user expectations.

Remember, multithreading is a powerful tool, but like any tool, it's best used with purpose and discretion. By carefully considering when and how to implement threads, you can create truly efficient and responsive applications that enhance the user experience without the overhead of unnecessary complexity.

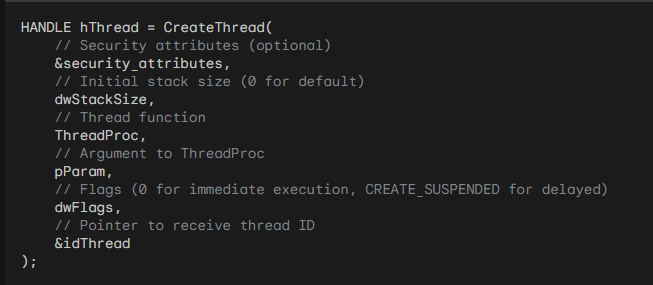
WINDOWS MULTITHREADING: EMPOWERING RESPONSIVE AND EFFICIENT APPLICATIONS

Windows provides robust mechanisms for creating and managing multiple threads of execution within a single process, enabling applications to achieve enhanced responsiveness, improved resource utilization, and parallel execution of tasks.

Creating Threads:

1. API Approach:

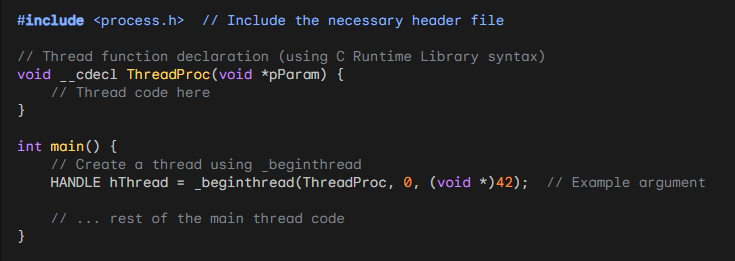
The API approach to creating threads involves using the CreateThread function, which offers granular control over thread creation. Here are the key parameters of the CreateThread function:



* SECURITY\_ATTRIBUTES (optional): This parameter allows you to specify security settings for the thread. It is often set to NULL when not needed.
* dwStackSize: This parameter specifies the initial stack size for the thread. It defaults to 0, which allows the system to allocate a suitable stack size.
* ThreadProc: This parameter is a pointer to the thread function. The thread function is the code that will be executed by the thread when it starts.
* pParam: This parameter allows you to pass an argument to the thread function. It can be a pointer to any data you want to pass to the thread.
* dwFlags: This parameter is usually set to 0 for normal thread execution. However, you can use the CREATE\_SUSPENDED flag to create a thread in a suspended state, allowing for delayed execution.
* &idThread: This parameter is a pointer to a variable that will store the thread ID. The thread ID uniquely identifies the thread and can be used to manipulate or obtain information about the thread.

1. C Runtime Library Preference:

Many programmers prefer using the C Runtime Library approach for creating threads, as it provides a simpler interface. The \_beginthread function from the PROCESS.H header is commonly used. Here are the key parameters of the \_beginthread function:



* ThreadProc: This parameter is a pointer to the thread function, similar to the API approach.
* uiStackSize: This parameter specifies the initial stack size for the thread. It defaults to 0, allowing the system to allocate a suitable stack size.
* pParam: This parameter allows you to pass an argument to the thread function, similar to the API approach.
* #include <process.h>: This line includes the header file that provides the \_beginthread function.
* ThreadProc function: This function has the same structure as in the API approach, but it uses the \_\_cdecl calling convention and takes a void \* argument.
* \_beginthread call:
* The first argument is the pointer to the thread function (ThreadProc).
* The second argument specifies the initial stack size (0 for default).
* The third argument is the argument passed to the thread function ((void \*)42 in this example).
* The function returns a handle to the newly created thread.

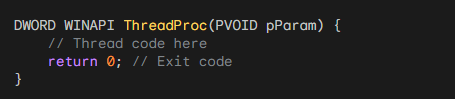
Key Points:

* The \_beginthread function simplifies thread creation compared to CreateThread.
* It handles thread initialization and cleanup automatically, reducing potential errors.
* The thread function syntax is consistent with other C Runtime Library functions.

Thread Function Syntax:

1. API Approach:

The thread function used in the API approach has the following syntax:



* DWORD WINAPI: This declaration specifies that the function returns a DWORD value (usually an exit code) and uses the WINAPI calling convention.
* ThreadProc: This is the name of the thread function, which can be customized as needed.
* PVOID pParam: The function takes a single argument of type PVOID (pointer to void), which allows for passing arbitrary data to the thread.
* Thread code: The body of the function contains the code that the thread will execute.
* return 0: The function typically returns 0 to indicate successful completion. You can return other values to signal different exit states.

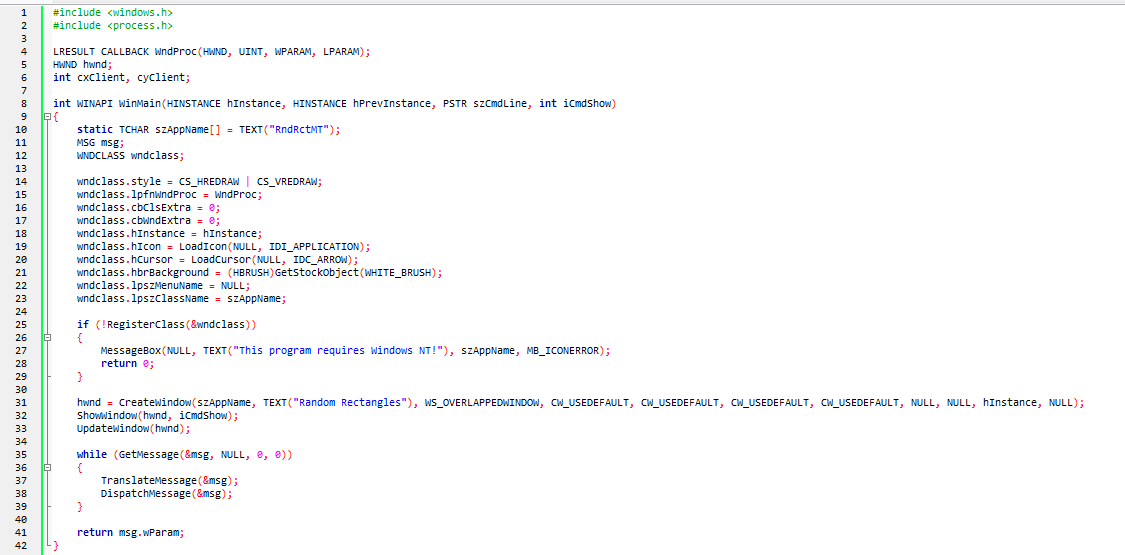
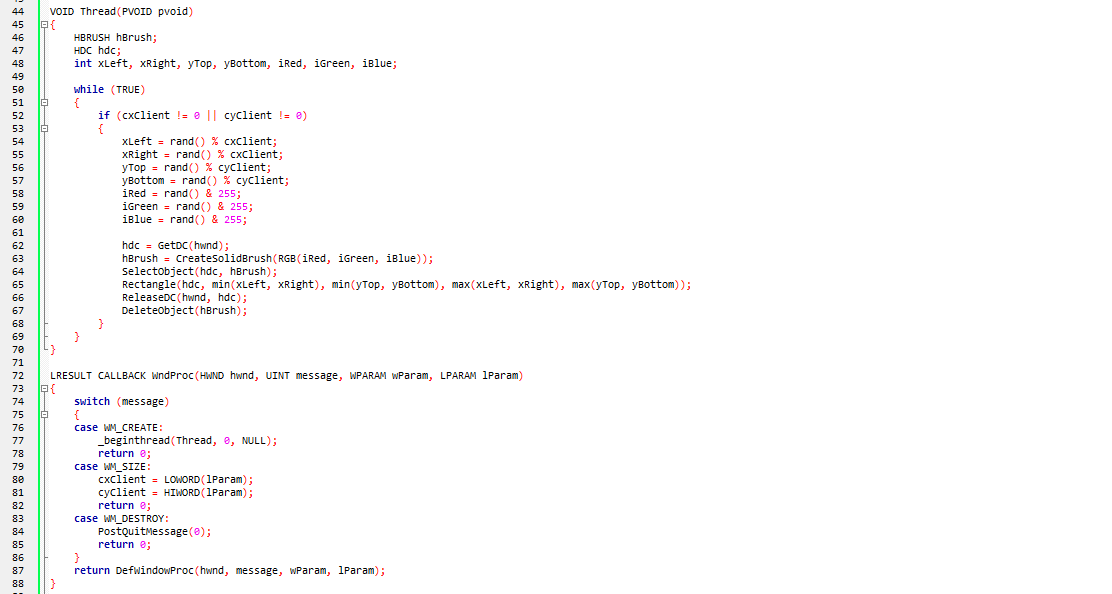
Key Considerations:

* Thread Safety: Design code with thread safety in mind to prevent data corruption and unexpected behavior.
* Synchronization: Employ synchronization techniques like mutexes, semaphores, or critical sections to coordinate thread access to shared resources.
* Communication: Establish mechanisms for data exchange and coordination between threads, such as message queues or shared memory.
* Thread Pooling: Consider thread pools for managing and reusing threads for performance optimization.
* Thread Cancellation: Use TerminateThread cautiously due to potential resource leaks; prefer cooperative cancellation mechanisms when possible.
* Asynchronous Operations: Explore asynchronous I/O and overlapped structures for non-blocking operations that enhance responsiveness.

Additional Insights:

* Windows dynamically adjusts stack size as needed, mitigating initial allocation concerns.
* Suspended threads can be resumed using ResumeThread for delayed execution.
* Carefully manage thread priorities to balance responsiveness and resource allocation.

RNDRCTMT.C

The provided C code represents a multithreaded Windows application that generates and displays random rectangles using the WinAPI.

* The application employs a main window, and its functionality is divided into a window procedure (WndProc) and a secondary thread (Thread) responsible for rendering the random rectangles.
* In the WinMain function, the program initializes the window class and creates the main window. The window class is registered with the necessary attributes, and the main window is created with the title "Random Rectangles." The window's size and position are set, and the program enters the message loop to handle user interactions.
* The Thread function, executed as a separate thread, continuously generates random coordinates and colors for rectangles within the client area of the main window.
* It uses the rand() function to obtain random values for the left, right, top, and bottom coordinates, as well as random RGB values for the rectangle's color. The GDI functions are then employed to draw the rectangle on the window's device context.
* The WndProc function handles messages for the main window. Upon receiving the WM\_CREATE message, it initiates the secondary thread (Thread) using \_beginthread.
* The WM\_SIZE message updates the dimensions of the client area, allowing the secondary thread to generate random rectangles within the updated size. The WM\_DESTROY message posts a quit message to terminate the application.

This code showcases a simple yet effective integration of multithreading in a WinAPI application, with one thread dedicated to window management and the other responsible for rendering random rectangles concurrently. The multithreaded approach enhances responsiveness and user experience, especially in scenarios where continuous background tasks need to run independently.

Program Behavior in short:

* The main thread creates the window and enters the message loop.
* When the window is created, the Thread function starts running in a separate thread.
* The Thread function continuously generates and draws random rectangles.
* The main thread handles window messages, including resizing the window and terminating the program.
* The Thread function runs independently until the program terminates.



Key Steps:

Compiler Configuration:

Select the Multithreaded run-time library in the Project Settings dialog box.

This sets the /MT compiler flag, instructing the compiler to link with LIBCMT.LIB for thread-safe C library functions.

Thread-Safe Functions:

The LIBCMT.LIB library provides thread-safe versions of C library functions, ensuring proper behavior in multithreaded environments.

Functions like strtok that maintain static data have separate instances for each thread to avoid conflicts.

Thread Creation:

The \_beginthread function, declared in PROCESS.H, is used to create a new thread of execution.

The \_MT identifier (defined by the /MT flag) enables this function's declaration.

Thread Function:

The Thread function serves as the entry point for the new thread.

It receives a VOID\* argument (unused in this example) for potential data passing.

It runs concurrently with the main thread, executing its code independently.

Thread Communication:

Global variables like hwnd, cxClient, and cyClient are shared between threads for communication.

The main thread updates cxClient and cyClient in the WM\_SIZE handler, and the Thread function uses them for drawing.

Automatic vs. Static Variables:

Automatic variables (local to functions) are unique to each thread.

Static variables (declared with static) are shared across all threads, enabling communication but requiring caution for synchronization.

Thread-Local Storage (TLS):

Windows 98 introduced TLS for storing persistent data unique to each thread.

It's an alternative to static variables when thread-specific data is needed without potential conflicts.

Potential Issues and Improvements:

* Synchronization: While not explicitly implemented in this code, synchronization mechanisms like mutexes or critical sections are crucial in more complex scenarios to prevent race conditions and ensure consistent data access when multiple threads modify shared variables.
* Error Handling: Implement proper error handling for thread creation and termination to ensure program robustness.
* Resource Management: Ensure proper release of resources like device contexts and brushes to avoid memory leaks.
* Thread Pooling: Explore thread pools for efficient management and reuse of threads, especially when creating and destroying threads frequently.
* Consider TLS: If you need persistent data unique to each thread, evaluate using TLS instead of static variables to avoid potential conflicts.

THE PROGRAMMING CONTEST CHALLENGE: A DEEPER DIVE

This passage explores a fascinating programming contest from 1986, providing a glimpse into the early days of multitasking and offering valuable insights into how technology and programming practices have evolved. Here's a deeper look at the key elements:



The Challenge:

Multitasking Simulation: Create a program simulating four windows displaying distinct tasks:

* Window 1: Increasing numbers (sequential)
* Window 2: Increasing prime numbers
* Window 3: Fibonacci sequence
* Window 4: Randomly sized circles

Multitasking Environment: While still a novelty in 1986, the problem demanded consideration of parallel execution and efficient resource utilization.

Time Constraint: Designed for completion within 30 minutes, it emphasized swift programming and efficient solutions.

Contestant Approaches:

DOS-based Solutions:

Screen Division: Most used a loop to sequentially update each window, emulating multitasking within a single screen.

High CPU Usage: Programs consumed 100% CPU time due to the single-threaded model.

Windows 1.0 Perspective: Though not explicitly addressed, the passage provides a hypothetical scenario of how the program might have looked adapted for the nascent Windows environment.

MULTI1 Program: The included sample code showcases a more robust solution leveraging Windows' multitasking capabilities.

Insights and Evolution:

Technological Leap: The contest highlights the significant progress made in multitasking technology since the late 1980s.

Shifting Paradigms: From single-threaded loops to true multitasking, the challenge demonstrates the evolution of programming approaches.

Abstraction and Efficiency: Modern operating systems and programming languages now provide powerful tools for efficient and elegant multitasking solutions.

Additional Aspects to Consider:

* Concurrency Mechanisms: Different approaches to implementing true multitasking in the hypothetical Windows version, such as threads or processes.
* Resource Management: Strategies for balancing CPU usage and data sharing between threads to optimize performance.
* User Interface Design: Enhancing the visual representation of the four tasks and user interaction in a Windows-based environment.

Overall, this passage offers a thought-provoking reminder of the rapid advancement in multitasking technology and programming practices. It serves as a valuable case study for understanding the challenges and potential of creating concurrent applications, making it relevant not only for historical context but also for ongoing advancements in software development.

MULTI1.C PROGRAM

While the code doesn't explicitly create separate threads, it leverages Windows' message-driven architecture and timers to achieve a simulated multitasking effect. Here's a breakdown of how it works:

1. Single-Threaded Main Loop:

The WinMain function initializes the main window and enters a message loop using GetMessage, TranslateMessage, and DispatchMessage.

This loop handles events like window resizing, timer notifications, and user input.

2. Child Windows for Tasks:

The WndProc function creates four child windows, each with its own window procedure (WndProc1, WndProc2, WndProc3, WndProc4).

Each child window is responsible for displaying its specific content (numbers, primes, Fibonacci sequence, or circles).

3. Timer for Simulated Concurrency:

A timer is set using SetTimer with a 10-millisecond interval.

When the timer fires, it sends a WM\_TIMER message to the main window.

The main window iterates through the child windows and sends a WM\_TIMER message to each, effectively "waking them up" to perform their tasks.

4. Asynchronous Updates:

Each child window's WndProc handles the WM\_TIMER message by updating its content asynchronously.

This means that the main thread doesn't wait for each window to finish updating before moving on to the next one.

This creates the illusion of simultaneous execution, even though there's only a single thread.

Key Points:

* No Explicit Threads: The code doesn't create separate threads using mechanisms like \_beginthread or CreateThread.
* Message-Driven Multitasking: It simulates multitasking within the constraints of the single-threaded message loop.
* Timer for Triggering Updates: The timer acts as a regular "tick" to signal the child windows to perform their tasks.
* Asynchronous Window Procedures: Each child window's window procedure handles its updates independently, contributing to the multitasking appearance.
* Remember: This approach is a simulation of multitasking, not true multithreading. In a multithreaded environment, multiple threads would genuinely execute concurrently, potentially offering performance benefits and a more responsive user experience.

Key Points:

Single-Threaded Simulation: The program creates a multitasking-like effect using a single thread and timers, not true multithreading.

Child Window Structure: The main window creates four child windows, each responsible for its own content.

Timer-Driven Updates: A timer triggers periodic updates to the child windows, simulating concurrent execution.

Inefficient Prime Number Check: The prime number generator in WndProc2 could be optimized for better performance.

Potential Performance Constraints: The timer-based approach might limit performance on faster machines.

Additional Considerations:

WM\_PAINT Handling: The program doesn't store window content for WM\_PAINT messages, which might lead to flickering or artifacts if redrawing is delayed.

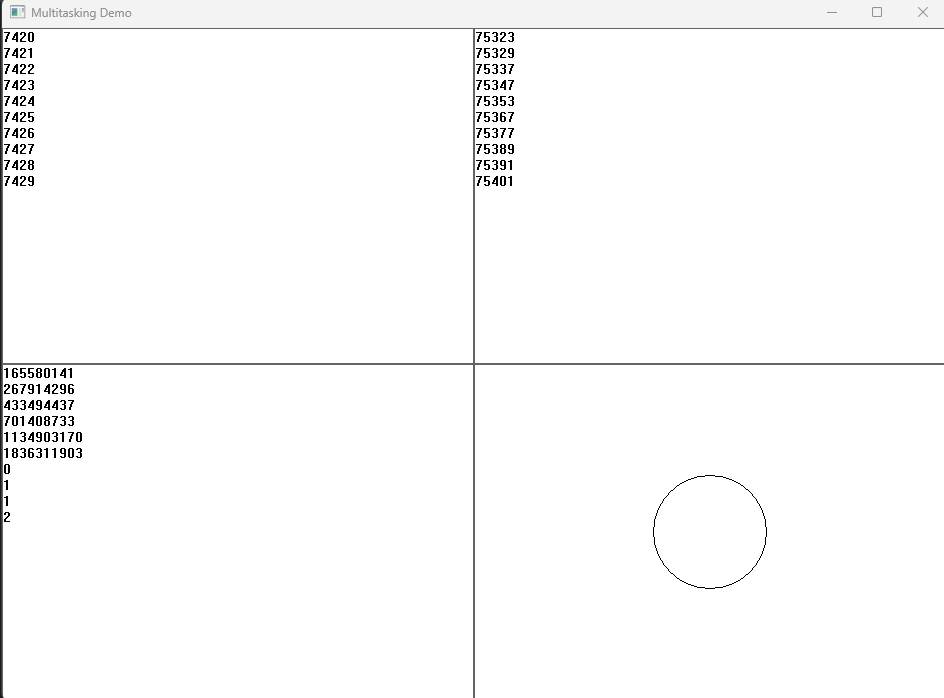
Hardware Dependence: Tuning updates based on machine speed can be challenging and might lead to compatibility issues across different systems.

Alternative Approaches:

True Multithreading: Using separate threads for each window's tasks could offer genuine concurrency and potentially better performance on multiprocessor systems.

Dynamic Updates: Allowing windows to update independently based on their own needs, rather than relying solely on a timer, could improve responsiveness and resource utilization.

Message Queues: Employing message queues for communication between windows could enhance flexibility and decoupling.



All the 4 subwindows above do different things.

In Conclusion:

While the MULTI1 program demonstrates a viable approach to simulating multitasking within a single-threaded Windows application, it's essential to consider its limitations and potential performance bottlenecks. For more demanding scenarios, exploring true multithreading or alternative strategies for handling window updates might be necessary to achieve optimal performance and responsiveness.

KEY DIFFERENCES BETWEEN MULTI2 AND MULTI1:

Multithreading Paradigm:

MULTI1 simulates multitasking within a single thread using timers and asynchronous window procedures.

MULTI2 embraces true multithreading, creating separate threads for each child window's tasks, enabling genuine concurrent execution and potentially better performance.

Update Mechanism:

MULTI1 relies on a timer to periodically trigger updates in child windows.

MULTI2 removes this timer dependency. Threads autonomously handle updates, potentially enhancing responsiveness and avoiding timer-related constraints.

Code Structure:

MULTI2's main window code is simplified as it no longer manages timers or sends WM\_TIMER messages.

Thread functions encapsulate each child window's logic, promoting better code organization and maintainability.

Thread Communication:

MULTI2 introduces a PARAMS structure to facilitate communication between threads, containing window handles, dimensions, and a termination flag.

Additional Insights:

Performance Implications:

True multithreading in MULTI2 can often lead to better performance, especially on multiprocessor systems, as tasks can execute concurrently.

However, effective thread management and synchronization are crucial to avoid potential bottlenecks or race conditions.

Synchronization Considerations:

While MULTI2 doesn't demonstrate explicit synchronization mechanisms, more complex multithreaded scenarios often require them to ensure data consistency and prevent race conditions.

Error Handling:

Robust multithreaded applications should incorporate error handling within threads to gracefully manage unexpected issues and prevent application crashes.

Thread Priority:

MULTI2 doesn't explore thread priority settings, but adjusting priority levels can be useful in certain scenarios to prioritize critical tasks or prevent resource contention.

Design Trade-offs:

True multithreading can introduce complexity in terms of thread management, synchronization, and potential for race conditions.

Developers need to carefully assess the benefits and challenges of multithreading in the context of specific application requirements.

Alternative Approaches:

Beyond timers and multithreading, other techniques for handling concurrent tasks within Windows applications exist, such as message queues or asynchronous I/O, each with its own advantages and considerations.