```
#include "ThreadPool.h"
void *_executor(void *v_arg);
// Lance les différents threads de la pool
ThreadPool::ThreadPool(const int n_threads) : _threads(n threads)
   sem_init(&this->_queue.sem_waiting, 0, 0);
   pthread mutex init(&this-> queue.mutex waiting, NULL);
   for (int i = 0; i < n threads; i++) {
        pthread t t;
        pthread_create(&t, NULL, executor, (void *) &this-> queue);
        this-> threads.push front(t);
   }
}
ThreadPool::~ThreadPool()
{
   list<pthread t>::iterator it;
   for (it = this-> threads.begin(); it != this-> threads.end(); it++)
        pthread cancel(*it);
   sem destroy(&this-> queue.sem waiting);
   pthread mutex destroy(&this-> queue.mutex waiting);
}
ThreadPool& ThreadPool::operator=(const ThreadPool& other)
{
    return *this;
}
// Attends des procédures à exécuter dans la queue.
void *_executor(void *v_arg)
{
   executor args *arg = (executor args *) v arg;
   for (;;) {
        // Attends une nouvelle routine
        sem wait(&arg->sem waiting);
        // Retire la nouvelle routine
        pthread mutex lock(&arg->mutex waiting);
        routine r = arg->waiting.front();
        arg->waiting.pop();
        pthread mutex unlock(&arg->mutex waiting);
       // Exécute le routine
       r.fct(r.arg);
   }
}
// Injecte une routine dans la pool de thread.
void ThreadPool::inject(void (*fct)(void *), void *arg)
{
   routine r;
   r.fct = fct;
   r.arg = arg;
   // Rajoute la routine à la queue
   pthread mutex lock(&this-> queue.mutex waiting);
   this->_queue.waiting.push(r);
   pthread mutex unlock(&this-> queue.mutex waiting);
   // Signale la nouvelle routine
   sem post(&this-> queue.sem waiting);
```

mer 26/10/2011 ThreadPool.cpp 2

}