

# 线程篇 (下)



日成蝶—Windows API 编程入门

七日做茧，一朝成蝶！



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**课程主页：**<http://edu.51cto.com/lecturer/8403723.html>

**互斥量mutex/互斥体/互斥锁**

# 互斥量mutex

创建互斥量：CreateMutex

创建互斥量：CreateMutexEx

打开互斥量：OpenMutex

释放互斥量：ReleaseMutex

# 互斥量mutex

创建互斥量：

```
HANDLE  CreateMutex(  
    LPSECURITY_ATTRIBUTES lpMutexAttributes,  
    BOOL                  bInitialOwner,  
    LPCTSTR                lpName  
);
```

lpMutexAttributes: 安全属性设置

bInitialOwner: 设置互斥量初始归属，TRUE：属于当前线程；FALSE：无归属

lpName: 互斥量名称

# 互斥量mutex

创建互斥量：

```
HANDLE CreateMutexEx(  
    LPSECURITY_ATTRIBUTES lpMutexAttributes,  
    LPCTSTR               lpName,  
    DWORD                 dwFlags,  
    DWORD                 dwDesiredAccess  
);
```

dwFlags: CREATE\_MUTEX\_INITIAL\_OWNER(0x00000001) 当前线程为所有者  
0x00000000 当前无所有者

# 互斥量mutex

dwDesiredAccess :

值	说明
DELETE (0x00010000L)	删除对象
READ_CONTROL (0x00020000L)	读取对象信息安全符信息
SYNCHRONIZE (0x00100000L)	对象同步
WRITE_DAC (0x00040000L)	修改DACL中的对象的安全描述符。
WRITE_OWNER (0x00080000L)	改变对象拥有者的安全描述符
MUTEX_ALL_ACCESS (0x1F0001)	互斥量对象所有权限
MUTEX_MODIFY_STATE (0x0001)	修改互斥量状态

# 互斥量mutex

dwDesiredAccess :

值	说明
EVENT_ALL_ACCESS (0x1F0003)	事件对象所有权限
EVENT_MODIFY_STATE (0x0002)	修改事件对象状态
TIMER_ALL_ACCESS (0x1F0003)	计时器对象所有权限
TIMER_QUERY_STATE (0x0001)	修改计时器状态
SEMAPHORE_ALL_ACCESS (0x1F0003)	信号量对象所有权限
SEMAPHORE_MODIFY_STATE (0x0002)	修改信号量状态



# 互斥量mutex

打开互斥量：

```
HANDLE  OpenMutex(  
    DWORD      dwDesiredAccess,  
    BOOL       bInheritHandle,  
    LPCTSTR    lpName  
);
```

# 互斥量mutex

释放互斥量：

```
BOOL ReleaseMutex(  
    HANDLE hMutex  
);
```

```
HANDLE g_hMutex;
```

```
int main(void)
```

```
{
```

```
    g_hMutex = CreateMutex(NULL, FALSE, NULL);
```

```
    HANDLE hThread;
```

```
    hThread = (HANDLE)_beginthreadex(NULL, 0,  
                                     (_beginthreadex_proc_type)BaoShu, NULL, 0, NULL);
```

```
    WaitForSingleObject(hThread, INFINITE);
```

```
    CloseHandle(g_hMutex);
```

```
    CloseHandle(hThread);
```

```
    return 0;
```

```
}
```

```
HANDLE g_hMutex;
```

```
int main(void)
```

```
{
```

```
    g_hMutex = CreateMutex(NULL, TRUE, NULL);
```

```
    HANDLE hThread;
```

```
    hThread = (HANDLE)_beginthreadex(NULL, 0,  
                                     (_beginthreadex_proc_type)BaoShu, NULL, 0, NULL);
```

```
    getchar();
```

```
    ReleaseMutex(g_hMutex);
```

```
    WaitForSingleObject(hThread, INFINITE);
```

```
    CloseHandle(g_hMutex);
```

```
    CloseHandle(hThread);
```

```
    return 0;
```

```
}
```

```
DWORD WINAPI BaoShu(LPVOID *lparam)
{
    WaitForSingleObject(g_hMutex, INFINITE);
    for (int i = 0; i < 10; i++)
    {
        printf("1\n");
    }
    ReleaseMutex(g_hMutex);
    return 0;
}
```

# 原理说明

# 原理说明

互斥量内核对象

引用计数	0表示已触发
当前线程ID	0表示无占用

OpenMutex使引用计数加1


ReleaseMutex使引用计数减1

# 原理说明

互斥量内核对象

引用计数	0表示已触发
当前线程ID	0表示无占用

线程ID23



引用计数	1
当前线程ID	23



**思考：占用互斥量的线程意外死亡？**

# 编码实战



# Thank You !