



链滴

一个轻量级的信号量

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基于SRWLOCK和条件变量（Condition Variable）实现，需要windows vista及以上操作系统，编时WIN32_WINNT要大于0x0600。基本功能和用CreateSemaphore创建出来的差不多，不过不支持跨进程使用，也模拟不了WaitForMultipleObjects的情形。和系统自带的那个相比一般会快一点，具体结果取决于硬件，有些机器上能快十几倍，有些机器则只稍快一丁点。请注意我说的快十几倍也仅仅指这两个实现本身的差别，而不是说程序的总体性能提高这么多。具体是否使用，大家可以根据自己测试结果来决定。代码和使用应该都很简单，就不多解释和举例了。

```
class CSlimSemaphore
{
private:
    SRWLOCK m_lock;
    CONDITION_VARIABLE m_cv;
    LONG m_value;
    LONG m_maximum;

public:
    CSlimSemaphore( LONG lInitialCount, LONG lMaximumCount )
    {
        InitializeSRWLock( &m_lock );
        InitializeConditionVariable( &m_cv );
        m_value = lInitialCount;
        m_maximum = lMaximumCount;
    }

    ~CSlimSemaphore() {}

    BOOL Release( LONG lReleaseCount, LONG* lpPreviousCount )
    {
        BOOL succeeded = FALSE;

        AcquireSRWLockExclusive( &m_lock );

        if( m_value + lReleaseCount <= m_maximum )
        {
            if( lpPreviousCount != NULL )
                *lpPreviousCount = m_value;
            m_value += lReleaseCount;
            succeeded = TRUE;
        }

        ReleaseSRWLockExclusive( &m_lock );

        if( succeeded )
            WakeAllConditionVariable( &m_cv );
        else
            SetLastError( ERROR_TOO_MANY_POSTS );
    }

    return succeeded;
}

DWORD Wait( DWORD dwTimeout )
{
    DWORD result = WAIT_TIMEOUT;
    DWORD start = GetTickCount();
```

```
AcquireSRWLockExclusive( &m_lock );

while( true )
{
    if( m_value > 0 )
    {
        --m_value;
        result = WAIT_OBJECT_0;
        break;
    }

    if( dwTimeout != INFINITE )
    {
        DWORD end = GetTickCount();
        if( end - start >= dwTimeout )
            break;
        dwTimeout -= end - start;
        start = end;
    }

    if( !SleepConditionVariableSRW( &m_cv, &m_lock, dwTimeout, 0 ) )
    {
        if( GetLastError() != ERROR_TIMEOUT )
            result = WAIT_FAILED;
        break;
    }
}

ReleaseSRWLockExclusive( &m_lock );

return result;
};
```