
Thread

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Overview

Boost.Thread enables the use of multiple threads of execution with shared data in portable C++ code. It provides classes and functions for managing the threads themselves, along with others for synchronizing data between the threads or providing separate copies of data specific to individual threads.

The **Boost.Thread** library was originally written and designed by William E. Kempf. This version is a major rewrite designed to closely follow the proposals presented to the C++ Standards Committee, in particular [N2497](#), [N2320](#), [N2184](#), [N2139](#), and [N2094](#)

In order to use the classes and functions described here, you can either include the specific headers specified by the descriptions of each class or function, or include the master thread library header:

```
#include <boost/thread.hpp>
```

which includes all the other headers in turn.

Changes since

Changes since boost 1.41

Fixed Bugs:

- [#2309](#) Lack of g++ symbol visibility support in Boost.Thread.
- [#2639](#) documentation should be extended(`defer_lock`, `try_to_lock`, ...).
- [#3639](#) Boost.Thread doesn't build with Sun-5.9 on Linux.
- [#3762](#) Thread can't be compiled with winscw (Codewarrior by Nokia).
- [#3885](#) document about mix usage of `boost.thread` and native thread api.
- [#3975](#) Incorrect precondition for `promise::set_wait_callback()`.
- [#4048](#) `thread::id` formatting involves locale
- [#4315](#) gcc 4.4 Warning: inline ... declared as `dllimport`: attribute ignored.
- [#4480](#) OpenVMS patches for compiler issues workarounds.
- [#4819](#) `boost.thread`'s documentation misprints.
- [#5040](#) `future.hpp` in `boost::thread` does not compile with `/clr`.
- [#5423](#) thread issues with C++0x.
- [#5502](#) race condition between `shared_mutex` `timed_lock` and `lock_shared`.
- [#5594](#) `boost::shared_mutex` not fully compatible with Windows CE.
- [#5617](#) `boost::thread::id` copy ctor.
- [#5739](#) set-but-not-used warnings with gcc-4.6.
- [#5826](#) `threads.cpp`: resource leak on threads creation failure.
- [#5839](#) `thread.cpp`: `ThreadProxy` leaks on exceptions.
- [#5859](#) win32 `shared_mutex` constructor leaks on exceptions.
- [#6100](#) Compute `hardware_concurrency()` using `get_nprocs()` on GLIBC systems.
- [#6141](#) Compilation error when `boost.thread` and `boost.move` are used together.
- [#6168](#) `recursive_mutex` is using wrong config symbol (possible typo).
- [#6175](#) Compile error with SunStudio.
- [#6200](#) patch to have `condition_variable` and `mutex` error better handle `EINTR`.
- [#6207](#) `shared_lock` swap compiler error on clang 3.0 c++11.
- [#6208](#) `try_lock_wrapper` swap compiler error on clang 3.0 c++11.

Changes since boost 1.40

The 1.41.0 release of Boost adds futures to the thread library. There are also a few minor changes.

Changes since boost 1.35

The 1.36.0 release of Boost includes a few new features in the thread library:

- New generic `lock()` and `try_lock()` functions for locking multiple mutexes at once.
- Rvalue reference support for move semantics where the compilers supports it.
- A few bugs fixed and missing functions added (including the serious win32 condition variable bug).
- `scoped_try_lock` types are now backwards-compatible with Boost 1.34.0 and previous releases.
- Support for passing function arguments to the thread function by supplying additional arguments to the `boost::thread` constructor.
- Backwards-compatibility overloads added for `timed_lock` and `timed_wait` functions to allow use of `xtime` for timeouts.

Changes since boost 1.34

Almost every line of code in **Boost.Thread** has been changed since the 1.34 release of boost. However, most of the interface changes have been extensions, so the new code is largely backwards-compatible with the old code. The new features and breaking changes are described below.

New Features

- Instances of `boost::thread` and of the various lock types are now movable.
- Threads can be interrupted at *interruption points*.
- Condition variables can now be used with any type that implements the [Lockable concept](#), through the use of `boost::condition_variable_any` (`boost::condition` is a typedef to `boost::condition_variable_any`, provided for backwards compatibility). `boost::condition_variable` is provided as an optimization, and will only work with `boost::unique_lock<boost::mutex>` (`boost::mutex::scoped_lock`).
- Thread IDs are separated from `boost::thread`, so a thread can obtain it's own ID (using `boost::this_thread::get_id()`), and IDs can be used as keys in associative containers, as they have the full set of comparison operators.
- Timeouts are now implemented using the Boost DateTime library, through a typedef `boost::system_time` for absolute timeouts, and with support for relative timeouts in many cases. `boost::xtime` is supported for backwards compatibility only.
- Locks are implemented as publicly accessible templates `boost::lock_guard`, `boost::unique_lock`, `boost::shared_lock`, and `boost::upgrade_lock`, which are templated on the type of the mutex. The [Lockable concept](#) has been extended to include publicly available `lock()` and `unlock()` member functions, which are used by the lock types.

Breaking Changes

The list below should cover all changes to the public interface which break backwards compatibility.

- `boost::try_mutex` has been removed, and the functionality subsumed into `boost::mutex`. `boost::try_mutex` is left as a typedef, but is no longer a separate class.
- `boost::recursive_try_mutex` has been removed, and the functionality subsumed into `boost::recursive_mutex`. `boost::recursive_try_mutex` is left as a typedef, but is no longer a separate class.
- `boost::detail::thread::lock_ops` has been removed. Code that relies on the `lock_ops` implementation detail will no longer work, as this has been removed, as it is no longer necessary now that mutex types now have public `lock()` and `unlock()` member functions.
- `scoped_lock` constructors with a second parameter of type `bool` are no longer provided. With previous boost releases,

```
boost::mutex::scoped_lock some_lock(some_mutex, false);
```

could be used to create a lock object that was associated with a mutex, but did not lock it on construction. This facility has now been replaced with the constructor that takes a `boost::defer_lock_type` as the second parameter:

```
boost::mutex::scoped_lock some_lock(some_mutex, boost::defer_lock);
```

- The `locked()` member function of the `scoped_lock` types has been renamed to `owns_lock()`.
- You can no longer obtain a `boost::thread` instance representing the current thread: a default-constructed `boost::thread` object is not associated with any thread. The only use for such a thread object was to support the comparison operators: this functionality has been moved to `boost::thread::id`.
- The broken `boost::read_write_mutex` has been replaced with `boost::shared_mutex`.
- `boost::mutex` is now never recursive. For Boost releases prior to 1.35 `boost::mutex` was recursive on Windows and not on POSIX platforms.
- When using a `boost::recursive_mutex` with a call to `boost::condition_variable_any::wait()`, the mutex is only unlocked one level, and not completely. This prior behaviour was not guaranteed and did not feature in the tests.

Future

The following features will be included in next releases. By order of priority:

- [#6194](#) Adapt to Boost.Move.
- [#4710](#) Missing `async()`.
- [#6195](#) Provide the standard time related interface using Boost.Chrono.
 - [#2637](#) shared mutex lock
- Lock guards
 - [#1850](#) request for `unlock_guard` (and/or `unique_unlock`) to compliment `lock_guard/unique_lock`
 - [#3567](#) Request for `shared_lock_guard`
- [#2741](#) Proposal to manage portable and non portable thread attributes.
 - [#2880](#) Request for Thread scheduler support for boost ..
 - [#3696](#) Boost Thread library lacks any way to set priority of threads
 - [#5956](#) Add optional `stack_size` argument to `thread::start_thread()`

Thread Management

Synopsis

The `boost::thread` class is responsible for launching and managing threads. Each `boost::thread` object represents a single thread of execution, or *Not-a-Thread*, and at most one `boost::thread` object represents a given thread of execution: objects of type `boost::thread` are not copyable.

Objects of type `boost::thread` are movable, however, so they can be stored in move-aware containers, and returned from functions. This allows the details of thread creation to be wrapped in a function.

```
boost::thread make_thread();

void f()
{
    boost::thread some_thread=make_thread();
    some_thread.join();
}
```

[Note: On compilers that support rvalue references, `boost::thread` provides a proper move constructor and move-assignment operator, and therefore meets the C++0x *MoveConstructible* and *MoveAssignable* concepts. With such compilers, `boost::thread` can therefore be used with containers that support those concepts.

For other compilers, move support is provided with a move emulation layer, so containers must explicitly detect that move emulation layer. See `<boost/thread/detail/move.hpp>` for details.]

Launching threads

A new thread is launched by passing an object of a callable type that can be invoked with no parameters to the constructor. The object is then copied into internal storage, and invoked on the newly-created thread of execution. If the object must not (or cannot) be copied, then `boost::ref` can be used to pass in a reference to the function object. In this case, the user of **Boost.Thread** must ensure that the referred-to object outlives the newly-created thread of execution.

```
struct callable
{
    void operator()();
};

boost::thread copies_are_safe()
{
    callable x;
    return boost::thread(x);
} // x is destroyed, but the newly-created thread has a copy, so this is OK

boost::thread oops()
{
    callable x;
    return boost::thread(boost::ref(x));
} // x is destroyed, but the newly-created thread still has a reference
// this leads to undefined behaviour
```

If you wish to construct an instance of `boost::thread` with a function or callable object that requires arguments to be supplied, this can be done by passing additional arguments to the `boost::thread` constructor:

```
void find_the_question(int the_answer);

boost::thread deep_thought_2(find_the_question,42);
```

The arguments are *copied* into the internal thread structure: if a reference is required, use `boost::ref`, just as for references to callable functions.

There is an unspecified limit on the number of additional arguments that can be passed.

Exceptions in thread functions

If the function or callable object passed to the `boost::thread` constructor propagates an exception when invoked that is not of type `boost::thread_interrupted`, `std::terminate()` is called.

Joining and detaching

When the `boost::thread` object that represents a thread of execution is destroyed the thread becomes *detached*. Once a thread is detached, it will continue executing until the invocation of the function or callable object supplied on construction has completed, or the program is terminated. A thread can also be detached by explicitly invoking the `detach()` member function on the `boost::thread` object. In this case, the `boost::thread` object ceases to represent the now-detached thread, and instead represents *Not-a-Thread*.

In order to wait for a thread of execution to finish, the `join()` or `timed_join()` member functions of the `boost::thread` object must be used. `join()` will block the calling thread until the thread represented by the `boost::thread` object has completed. If the thread of execution represented by the `boost::thread` object has already completed, or the `boost::thread` object represents *Not-a-Thread*, then `join()` returns immediately. `timed_join()` is similar, except that a call to `timed_join()` will also return if the thread being waited for does not complete when the specified time has elapsed.

Interruption

A running thread can be *interrupted* by invoking the `interrupt()` member function of the corresponding `boost::thread` object. When the interrupted thread next executes one of the specified *interruption points* (or if it is currently *blocked* whilst executing one) with interruption enabled, then a `boost::thread_interrupted` exception will be thrown in the interrupted thread. If not caught, this will cause the execution of the interrupted thread to terminate. As with any other exception, the stack will be unwound, and destructors for objects of automatic storage duration will be executed.

If a thread wishes to avoid being interrupted, it can create an instance of `boost::this_thread::disable_interruption`. Objects of this class disable interruption for the thread that created them on construction, and restore the interruption state to whatever it was before on destruction:

```
void f()
{
    // interruption enabled here
    {
        boost::this_thread::disable_interruption di;
        // interruption disabled
        {
            boost::this_thread::disable_interruption di2;
            // interruption still disabled
        } // di2 destroyed, interruption state restored
        // interruption still disabled
    } // di destroyed, interruption state restored
    // interruption now enabled
}
```

The effects of an instance of `boost::this_thread::disable_interruption` can be temporarily reversed by constructing an instance of `boost::this_thread::restore_interruption`, passing in the `boost::this_thread::disable_interruption` object in question. This will restore the interruption state to what it was when the `boost::this_thread::disable_interruption` object was constructed, and then disable interruption again when the `boost::this_thread::restore_interruption` object is destroyed.

```
void g()
{
    // interruption enabled here
    {
        boost::this_thread::disable_interruption di;
        // interruption disabled
        {
            boost::this_thread::restore_interruption ri(di);
            // interruption now enabled
        } // ri destroyed, interruption disable again
    } // di destroyed, interruption state restored
    // interruption now enabled
}
```

At any point, the interruption state for the current thread can be queried by calling `boost::this_thread::interruption_enabled()`.

Predefined Interruption Points

The following functions are *interruption points*, which will throw `boost::thread_interrupted` if interruption is enabled for the current thread, and interruption is requested for the current thread:

- `boost::thread::join()`
- `boost::thread::timed_join()`
- `boost::condition_variable::wait()`
- `boost::condition_variable::timed_wait()`
- `boost::condition_variable_any::wait()`
- `boost::condition_variable_any::timed_wait()`
- `boost::thread::sleep()`
- `boost::this_thread::sleep()`
- `boost::this_thread::interruption_point()`

Thread IDs

Objects of class `boost::thread::id` can be used to identify threads. Each running thread of execution has a unique ID obtainable from the corresponding `boost::thread` by calling the `get_id()` member function, or by calling `boost::this_thread::get_id()` from within the thread. Objects of class `boost::thread::id` can be copied, and used as keys in associative containers: the full range of comparison operators is provided. Thread IDs can also be written to an output stream using the stream insertion operator, though the output format is unspecified.

Each instance of `boost::thread::id` either refers to some thread, or *Not-a-Thread*. Instances that refer to *Not-a-Thread* compare equal to each other, but not equal to any instances that refer to an actual thread of execution. The comparison operators on `boost::thread::id` yield a total order for every non-equal thread ID.

Using native interfaces with Boost.Thread resources

`boost::thread` class has members `native_handle_type` and `native_handle` providing access to the underlying native handle.

This native handle can be used to change for example the scheduling.

In general, it is not safe to use this handle with operations that can conflict with the ones provided by Boost.Thread. An example of bad usage could be detaching a thread directly as it will not change the internals of the `boost::thread` instance, so for example the joinable function will continue to return true, while the native thread is no more joinable.

```
thread t(fct);
thread::native_handle_type hnd=t.native_handle();
pthread_detach(hnd);
assert(t.joinable());
```

Using Boost.Thread interfaces in a native thread

Any thread of execution created using the native interface is called a native thread in this documentation.

The first example of a native thread of execution is the main thread.

The user can access to some synchronization functions related to the native current thread using the `boost::this_thread::yield`, `sleep`, functions.

```
int main() {
    // ...
    boost::this_thread::sleep();
    // ...
}
```

Of course all the synchronization facilities provided by Boost.Thread are also available on native threads.

The `boost::this_thread` interrupt related functions behave in a degraded mode when called from a thread created using the native interface, i.e. `boost::this_thread::interruption_enabled()` returns false. As consequence the use of `boost::this_thread::disable_interruption` and `boost::this_thread::restore_interruption` will do nothing and calls to `boost::this_thread::interrupt_point()` will be just ignored.

As the single way to interrupt a thread is through a `boost::thread` instance, `interruption_request()` will return false for the native threads.

Class `thread`

```
#include <boost/thread/thread.hpp>

class thread
{
public:
    thread();
    ~thread();

    template <class F>
    explicit thread(F f);

    template <class F, class A1, class A2, ...>
    thread(F f, A1 a1, A2 a2, ...);

    template <class F>
    thread(detail::thread_move_t<F> f);

    // move support
    thread(detail::thread_move_t<thread> x);
    thread& operator=(detail::thread_move_t<thread> x);
    operator detail::thread_move_t<thread>();
    detail::thread_move_t<thread> move();

    void swap(thread& x);

    class id;
    id get_id() const;

    bool joinable() const;
    void join();
    bool timed_join(const system_time& wait_until);

    template<typename TimeDuration>
    bool timed_join(TimeDuration const& rel_time);

    void detach();

    static unsigned hardware_concurrency();

    typedef platform-specific-type native_handle_type;
    native_handle_type native_handle();

    void interrupt();
    bool interruption_requested() const;

    // backwards compatibility
    bool operator==(const thread& other) const;
    bool operator!=(const thread& other) const;

    static void yield();
    static void sleep(const system_time& xt);
};

void swap(thread& lhs, thread& rhs);
detail::thread_move_t<thread> move(detail::thread_move_t<thread> t);
```

Default Constructor

```
thread();
```

Effects: Constructs a `boost::thread` instance that refers to *Not-a-Thread*.

Throws: Nothing

Move Constructor

```
thread(detail::thread_move_t<thread> other);
```

Effects: Transfers ownership of the thread managed by `other` (if any) to the newly constructed `boost::thread` instance.

Postconditions: `other->get_id()==thread::id()`

Throws: Nothing

Move assignment operator

```
thread& operator=(detail::thread_move_t<thread> other);
```

Effects: Transfers ownership of the thread managed by `other` (if any) to `*this`. If there was a thread previously associated with `*this` then that thread is detached.

Postconditions: `other->get_id()==thread::id()`

Throws: Nothing

Thread Constructor

```
template<typename Callable>
thread(Callable func);
```

Preconditions: `Callable` must be copyable.

Effects: `func` is copied into storage managed internally by the thread library, and that copy is invoked on a newly-created thread of execution. If this invocation results in an exception being propagated into the internals of the thread library that is not of type `boost::thread_interrupted`, then `std::terminate()` will be called.

Postconditions: `*this` refers to the newly created thread of execution.

Throws: `boost::thread_resource_error` if an error occurs.

Thread Constructor with arguments

```
template <class F, class A1, class A2, ...>
thread(F f, A1 a1, A2 a2, ...);
```

Preconditions: `F` and each `An` must be copyable or movable.

Effects:	As if <code>thread(boost::bind(f,a1,a2,...))</code> . Consequently, <code>f</code> and each <code>a_n</code> are copied into internal storage for access by the new thread.
Postconditions:	<code>*this</code> refers to the newly created thread of execution.
Throws:	<code>boost::thread_resource_error</code> if an error occurs.
Note:	Currently up to nine additional arguments <code>a1</code> to <code>a9</code> can be specified in addition to the function <code>f</code> .

Thread Destructor

```
~thread();
```

Effects:	If <code>*this</code> has an associated thread of execution, calls <code>detach()</code> . Destroys <code>*this</code> .
Throws:	Nothing.

Member function `joinable()`

```
bool joinable() const;
```

Returns:	<code>true</code> if <code>*this</code> refers to a thread of execution, <code>false</code> otherwise.
Throws:	Nothing

Member function `join()`

```
void join();
```

Preconditions:	<code>this->get_id()!=boost::this_thread::get_id()</code>
Effects:	If <code>*this</code> refers to a thread of execution, waits for that thread of execution to complete.
Postconditions:	If <code>*this</code> refers to a thread of execution on entry, that thread of execution has completed. <code>*this</code> no longer refers to any thread of execution.
Throws:	<code>boost::thread_interrupted</code> if the current thread of execution is interrupted.
Notes:	<code>join()</code> is one of the predefined <i>interruption points</i> .

Member function `timed_join()`

```
bool timed_join(const system_time& wait_until);  
  
template<typename TimeDuration>  
bool timed_join(TimeDuration const& rel_time);
```

Preconditions:	<code>this->get_id()!=boost::this_thread::get_id()</code>
Effects:	If <code>*this</code> refers to a thread of execution, waits for that thread of execution to complete, the time <code>wait_until</code> has been reached or the specified duration <code>rel_time</code> has elapsed. If <code>*this</code> doesn't refer to a thread of execution, returns immediately.
Returns:	<code>true</code> if <code>*this</code> refers to a thread of execution on entry, and that thread of execution has completed before the call times out, <code>false</code> otherwise.

Postconditions: If `*this` refers to a thread of execution on entry, and `timed_join` returns `true`, that thread of execution has completed, and `*this` no longer refers to any thread of execution. If this call to `timed_join` returns `false`, `*this` is unchanged.

Throws: `boost::thread_interrupted` if the current thread of execution is interrupted.

Notes: `timed_join()` is one of the predefined *interruption points*.

Member function `detach()`

```
void detach();
```

Effects: If `*this` refers to a thread of execution, that thread of execution becomes detached, and no longer has an associated `boost::thread` object.

Postconditions: `*this` no longer refers to any thread of execution.

Throws: Nothing

Member function `get_id()`

```
thread::id get_id() const;
```

Returns: If `*this` refers to a thread of execution, an instance of `boost::thread::id` that represents that thread. Otherwise returns a default-constructed `boost::thread::id`.

Throws: Nothing

Member function `interrupt()`

```
void interrupt();
```

Effects: If `*this` refers to a thread of execution, request that the thread will be interrupted the next time it enters one of the predefined *interruption points* with interruption enabled, or if it is currently *blocked* in a call to one of the predefined *interruption points* with interruption enabled.

Throws: Nothing

Static member function `hardware_concurrency()`

```
unsigned hardware_concurrency();
```

Returns: The number of hardware threads available on the current system (e.g. number of CPUs or cores or hyperthreading units), or 0 if this information is not available.

Throws: Nothing

Member function `native_handle()`

```
typedef platform-specific-type native_handle_type;  
native_handle_type native_handle();
```

Effects: Returns an instance of `native_handle_type` that can be used with platform-specific APIs to manipulate the underlying implementation. If no such instance exists, `native_handle()` and `native_handle_type` are not present.

Throws: Nothing.

operator==

```
bool operator==(const thread& other) const;
```

Returns: `get_id()==other.get_id()`

operator!=

```
bool operator!=(const thread& other) const;
```

Returns: `get_id()!=other.get_id()`

Static member function `sleep()`

```
void sleep(system_time const& abs_time);
```

Effects: Suspends the current thread until the specified time has been reached.

Throws: `boost::thread_interrupted` if the current thread of execution is interrupted.

Notes: `sleep()` is one of the predefined *interruption points*.

Static member function `yield()`

```
void yield();
```

Effects: See `boost::this_thread::yield()`.

Member function `swap()`

```
void swap(thread& other);
```

Effects: Exchanges the threads of execution associated with `*this` and `other`, so `*this` is associated with the thread of execution associated with `other` prior to the call, and vice-versa.

Postconditions: `this->get_id()` returns the same value as `other.get_id()` prior to the call. `other.get_id()` returns the same value as `this->get_id()` prior to the call.

Throws: Nothing.

Non-member function `swap()`

```
#include <boost/thread/thread.hpp>

void swap(thread& lhs, thread& rhs);
```

Effects: `lhs.swap(rhs)`.

Non-member function `move()`

```
#include <boost/thread/thread.hpp>

detail::thread_move_t<thread> move(detail::thread_move_t<thread> t)
```

Returns: `t`.

Enables moving thread objects. e.g.

```
extern void some_func();
boost::thread t(some_func);
boost::thread t2(boost::move(t)); // transfer thread from t to t2
```

Class `boost::thread::id`

```
#include <boost/thread/thread.hpp>

class thread::id
{
public:
    id();

    bool operator==(const id& y) const;
    bool operator!=(const id& y) const;
    bool operator<(const id& y) const;
    bool operator>(const id& y) const;
    bool operator<=(const id& y) const;
    bool operator>=(const id& y) const;

    template<class charT, class traits>
    friend std::basic_ostream<charT, traits>&
    operator<<(std::basic_ostream<charT, traits>& os, const id& x);
};
```

Default constructor

```
id();
```

Effects: Constructs a `boost::thread::id` instance that represents *Not-a-Thread*.

Throws: Nothing

`operator==`

```
bool operator==(const id& y) const;
```

Returns: `true` if `*this` and `y` both represent the same thread of execution, or both represent *Not-a-Thread*, `false` otherwise.

Throws: Nothing

operator!=

```
bool operator!=(const id& y) const;
```

Returns: true if **this* and *y* represent different threads of execution, or one represents a thread of execution, and the other represent *Not-a-Thread*, false otherwise.

Throws: Nothing

operator<

```
bool operator<(const id& y) const;
```

Returns: true if **this*!=*y* is true and the implementation-defined total order of `boost::thread::id` values places **this* before *y*, false otherwise.

Throws: Nothing

Note: A `boost::thread::id` instance representing *Not-a-Thread* will always compare less than an instance representing a thread of execution.

operator>

```
bool operator>(const id& y) const;
```

Returns: *y*<**this*

Throws: Nothing

operator<=

```
bool operator<=(const id& y) const;
```

Returns: *!(y*<**this)*

Throws: Nothing

operator>=

```
bool operator>=(const id& y) const;
```

Returns: *!(*this*<*y)*

Throws: Nothing

Friend operator<<

```
template<class charT, class traits>
friend std::basic_ostream<charT, traits>&
operator<<(std::basic_ostream<charT, traits>& os, const id& x);
```

Effects: Writes a representation of the `boost::thread::id` instance *x* to the stream *os*, such that the representation of two instances of `boost::thread::id` *a* and *b* is the same if *a*==*b*, and different if *a*!=*b*.

Returns: os

Namespace `this_thread`

Non-member function `get_id()`

```
#include <boost/thread/thread.hpp>

namespace this_thread
{
    thread::id get_id();
}
```

Returns: An instance of `boost::thread::id` that represents that currently executing thread.

Throws: `boost::thread_resource_error` if an error occurs.

Non-member function `interruption_point()`

```
#include <boost/thread/thread.hpp>

namespace this_thread
{
    void interruption_point();
}
```

Effects: Check to see if the current thread has been interrupted.

Throws: `boost::thread_interrupted` if `boost::this_thread::interruption_enabled()` and `boost::this_thread::interruption_requested()` both return true.

Non-member function `interruption_requested()`

```
#include <boost/thread/thread.hpp>

namespace this_thread
{
    bool interruption_requested();
}
```

Returns: true if interruption has been requested for the current thread, false otherwise.

Throws: Nothing.

Non-member function `interruption_enabled()`

```
#include <boost/thread/thread.hpp>

namespace this_thread
{
    bool interruption_enabled();
}
```

Returns: true if interruption has been enabled for the current thread, false otherwise.

Throws: Nothing.

Non-member function `sleep()`

```
#include <boost/thread/thread.hpp>

namespace this_thread
{
    template<typename TimeDuration>
    void sleep(TimeDuration const& rel_time);
    void sleep(system_time const& abs_time)
}
```

Effects: Suspends the current thread until the time period specified by `rel_time` has elapsed or the time point specified by `abs_time` has been reached.

Throws: `boost::thread_interrupted` if the current thread of execution is interrupted.

Notes: `sleep()` is one of the predefined *interruption points*.

Non-member function `yield()`

```
#include <boost/thread/thread.hpp>

namespace this_thread
{
    void yield();
}
```

Effects: Gives up the remainder of the current thread's time slice, to allow other threads to run.

Throws: Nothing.

Class `disable_interruption`

```
#include <boost/thread/thread.hpp>

namespace this_thread
{
    class disable_interruption
    {
    public:
        disable_interruption();
        ~disable_interruption();
    };
}
```

`boost::this_thread::disable_interruption` disables interruption for the current thread on construction, and restores the prior interruption state on destruction. Instances of `disable_interruption` cannot be copied or moved.

Constructor

```
disable_interruption();
```

Effects: Stores the current state of `boost::this_thread::interruption_enabled()` and disables interruption for the current thread.

Postconditions: `boost::this_thread::interruption_enabled()` returns `false` for the current thread.

Throws: Nothing.

Destructor

```
~disable_interruption();
```

Preconditions: Must be called from the same thread from which `*this` was constructed.

Effects: Restores the current state of `boost::this_thread::interruption_enabled()` for the current thread to that prior to the construction of `*this`.

Postconditions: `boost::this_thread::interruption_enabled()` for the current thread returns the value stored in the constructor of `*this`.

Throws: Nothing.

Class `restore_interruption`

```
#include <boost/thread/thread.hpp>

namespace this_thread
{
    class restore_interruption
    {
    public:
        explicit restore_interruption(disable_interruption& disabler);
        ~restore_interruption();
    };
}
```

On construction of an instance of `boost::this_thread::restore_interruption`, the interruption state for the current thread is restored to the interruption state stored by the constructor of the supplied instance of `boost::this_thread::disable_interruption`. When the instance is destroyed, interruption is again disabled. Instances of `restore_interruption` cannot be copied or moved.

Constructor

```
explicit restore_interruption(disable_interruption& disabler);
```

Preconditions: Must be called from the same thread from which `disabler` was constructed.

Effects: Restores the current state of `boost::this_thread::interruption_enabled()` for the current thread to that prior to the construction of `disabler`.

Postconditions: `boost::this_thread::interruption_enabled()` for the current thread returns the value stored in the constructor of `disabler`.

Throws: Nothing.

Destructor

```
~restore_interruption();
```

Preconditions: Must be called from the same thread from which `*this` was constructed.

Effects: Disables interruption for the current thread.

Postconditions: `boost::this_thread::interruption_enabled()` for the current thread returns false.

Throws: Nothing.

Non-member function template `at_thread_exit()`

```
#include <boost/thread/thread.hpp>

template<typename Callable>
void at_thread_exit(Callable func);
```

Effects: A copy of `func` is placed in thread-specific storage. This copy is invoked when the current thread exits (even if the thread has been interrupted).

Postconditions: A copy of `func` has been saved for invocation on thread exit.

Throws: `std::bad_alloc` if memory cannot be allocated for the copy of the function, `boost::thread_resource_error` if any other error occurs within the thread library. Any exception thrown whilst copying `func` into internal storage.

Note: This function is **not** called if the thread was terminated forcefully using platform-specific APIs, or if the thread is terminated due to a call to `exit()`, `abort()` or `std::terminate()`. In particular, returning from `main()` is equivalent to call to `exit()`, so will not call any functions registered with `at_thread_exit()`

Class `thread_group`

```
#include <boost/thread/thread.hpp>

class thread_group:
    private noncopyable
{
public:
    thread_group();
    ~thread_group();

    template<typename F>
    thread* create_thread(F threadfunc);
    void add_thread(thread* thrd);
    void remove_thread(thread* thrd);
    void join_all();
    void interrupt_all();
    int size() const;
};
```

`thread_group` provides for a collection of threads that are related in some fashion. New threads can be added to the group with `add_thread` and `create_thread` member functions. `thread_group` is not copyable or movable.

Constructor

```
thread_group();
```

Effects: Create a new thread group with no threads.

Destructor

```
~thread_group();
```

Effects: Destroy `*this` and delete all `boost::thread` objects in the group.

Member function `create_thread()`

```
template<typename F>
thread* create_thread(F threadfunc);
```

Effects: Create a new `boost::thread` object as-if by `new thread(threadfunc)` and add it to the group.

Postcondition: `this->size()` is increased by one, the new thread is running.

Returns: A pointer to the new `boost::thread` object.

Member function `add_thread()`

```
void add_thread(thread* thrd);
```

Precondition: The expression `delete thrd` is well-formed and will not result in undefined behaviour.

Effects: Take ownership of the `boost::thread` object pointed to by `thrd` and add it to the group.

Postcondition: `this->size()` is increased by one.

Member function `remove_thread()`

```
void remove_thread(thread* thrd);
```

Effects: If `thrd` is a member of the group, remove it without calling `delete`.

Postcondition: If `thrd` was a member of the group, `this->size()` is decreased by one.

Member function `join_all()`

```
void join_all();
```

Effects: Call `join()` on each `boost::thread` object in the group.

Postcondition: Every thread in the group has terminated.

Note: Since `join()` is one of the predefined *interruption points*, `join_all()` is also an interruption point.

Member function `interrupt_all()`

```
void interrupt_all();
```

Effects: Call `interrupt()` on each `boost::thread` object in the group.

Member function `size()`

```
int size();
```

Returns: The number of threads in the group.

Throws: Nothing.

Synchronization

Mutex Concepts

A mutex object facilitates protection against data races and allows thread-safe synchronization of data between threads. A thread obtains ownership of a mutex object by calling one of the lock functions and relinquishes ownership by calling the corresponding unlock function. Mutexes may be either recursive or non-recursive, and may grant simultaneous ownership to one or many threads. **Boost.Thread** supplies recursive and non-recursive mutexes with exclusive ownership semantics, along with a shared ownership (multiple-reader / single-writer) mutex.

Boost.Thread supports four basic concepts for lockable objects: [Lockable](#), [TimedLockable](#), [SharedLockable](#) and [Upgrade-Lockable](#). Each mutex type implements one or more of these concepts, as do the various lock types.

[Lockable](#) Concept

The [Lockable concept](#) models exclusive ownership. A type that implements the [Lockable concept](#) shall provide the following member functions:

- `void lock();`
- `bool try_lock();`
- `void unlock();`

Lock ownership acquired through a call to `lock()` or `try_lock()` must be released through a call to `unlock()`.

`void lock()`

Effects: The current thread blocks until ownership can be obtained for the current thread.

Postcondition: The current thread owns `*this`.

Throws: `boost::thread_resource_error` if an error occurs.

`bool try_lock()`

Effects: Attempt to obtain ownership for the current thread without blocking.

Returns: `true` if ownership was obtained for the current thread, `false` otherwise.

Postcondition: If the call returns `true`, the current thread owns the `*this`.

Throws: `boost::thread_resource_error` if an error occurs.

`void unlock()`

Precondition: The current thread owns `*this`.

Effects: Releases ownership by the current thread.

Postcondition: The current thread no longer owns `*this`.

Throws: Nothing

[TimedLockable](#) Concept

The [TimedLockable concept](#) refines the [Lockable concept](#) to add support for timeouts when trying to acquire the lock.

A type that implements the [TimedLockable concept](#) shall meet the requirements of the [Lockable concept](#). In addition, the following member functions must be provided:

- `bool timed_lock(boost::system_time const& abs_time);`
- `template<typename DurationType> bool timed_lock(DurationType const& rel_time);`

Lock ownership acquired through a call to `timed_lock()` must be released through a call to `unlock()`.

`bool timed_lock(boost::system_time const& abs_time)`

Effects: Attempt to obtain ownership for the current thread. Blocks until ownership can be obtained, or the specified time is reached. If the specified time has already passed, behaves as `try_lock()`.

Returns: `true` if ownership was obtained for the current thread, `false` otherwise.

Postcondition: If the call returns `true`, the current thread owns `*this`.

Throws: `boost::thread_resource_error` if an error occurs.

`template<typename DurationType> bool timed_lock(DurationType const& rel_time)`

Effects: As-if `timed_lock(boost::get_system_time()+rel_time)`.

SharedLockable Concept

The [SharedLockable concept](#) is a refinement of the [TimedLockable concept](#) that allows for *shared ownership* as well as *exclusive ownership*. This is the standard multiple-reader / single-write model: at most one thread can have exclusive ownership, and if any thread does have exclusive ownership, no other threads can have shared or exclusive ownership. Alternatively, many threads may have shared ownership.

For a type to implement the [SharedLockable concept](#), as well as meeting the requirements of the [TimedLockable concept](#), it must also provide the following member functions:

- `void lock_shared();`
- `bool try_lock_shared();`
- `bool unlock_shared();`
- `bool timed_lock_shared(boost::system_time const& abs_time);`

Lock ownership acquired through a call to `lock_shared()`, `try_lock_shared()` or `timed_lock_shared()` must be released through a call to `unlock_shared()`.

`void lock_shared()`

Effects: The current thread blocks until shared ownership can be obtained for the current thread.

Postcondition: The current thread has shared ownership of `*this`.

Throws: `boost::thread_resource_error` if an error occurs.

`bool try_lock_shared()`

Effects: Attempt to obtain shared ownership for the current thread without blocking.

Returns: `true` if shared ownership was obtained for the current thread, `false` otherwise.

Postcondition: If the call returns `true`, the current thread has shared ownership of `*this`.

Throws: `boost::thread_resource_error` if an error occurs.

`bool timed_lock_shared(boost::system_time const& abs_time)`

Effects: Attempt to obtain shared ownership for the current thread. Blocks until shared ownership can be obtained, or the specified time is reached. If the specified time has already passed, behaves as `try_lock_shared()`.

Returns: `true` if shared ownership was acquired for the current thread, `false` otherwise.

Postcondition: If the call returns `true`, the current thread has shared ownership of `*this`.

Throws: `boost::thread_resource_error` if an error occurs.

`void unlock_shared()`

Precondition: The current thread has shared ownership of `*this`.

Effects: Releases shared ownership of `*this` by the current thread.

Postcondition: The current thread no longer has shared ownership of `*this`.

Throws: Nothing

`UpgradeLockable` Concept

The `UpgradeLockable` concept is a refinement of the `SharedLockable` concept that allows for *upgradable ownership* as well as *shared ownership* and *exclusive ownership*. This is an extension to the multiple-reader / single-write model provided by the `SharedLockable` concept: a single thread may have *upgradable ownership* at the same time as others have *shared ownership*. The thread with *upgradable ownership* may at any time attempt to upgrade that ownership to *exclusive ownership*. If no other threads have shared ownership, the upgrade is completed immediately, and the thread now has *exclusive ownership*, which must be relinquished by a call to `unlock()`, just as if it had been acquired by a call to `lock()`.

If a thread with *upgradable ownership* tries to upgrade whilst other threads have *shared ownership*, the attempt will fail and the thread will block until *exclusive ownership* can be acquired.

Ownership can also be *downgraded* as well as *upgraded*: exclusive ownership of an implementation of the `UpgradeLockable` concept can be downgraded to upgradable ownership or shared ownership, and upgradable ownership can be downgraded to plain shared ownership.

For a type to implement the `UpgradeLockable` concept, as well as meeting the requirements of the `SharedLockable` concept, it must also provide the following member functions:

- `void lock_upgrade();`
- `bool unlock_upgrade();`
- `void unlock_upgrade_and_lock();`
- `void unlock_and_lock_upgrade();`
- `void unlock_upgrade_and_lock_shared();`

Lock ownership acquired through a call to `lock_upgrade()` must be released through a call to `unlock_upgrade()`. If the ownership type is changed through a call to one of the `unlock_xxx_and_lock_yyy()` functions, ownership must be released through a call to the unlock function corresponding to the new level of ownership.

`void lock_upgrade()`

Effects: The current thread blocks until upgrade ownership can be obtained for the current thread.

Postcondition: The current thread has upgrade ownership of `*this`.

Throws: `boost::thread_resource_error` if an error occurs.

`void unlock_upgrade()`

Precondition: The current thread has upgrade ownership of `*this`.

Effects: Releases upgrade ownership of `*this` by the current thread.

Postcondition: The current thread no longer has upgrade ownership of `*this`.

Throws: Nothing

`void unlock_upgrade_and_lock()`

Precondition: The current thread has upgrade ownership of `*this`.

Effects: Atomically releases upgrade ownership of `*this` by the current thread and acquires exclusive ownership of `*this`. If any other threads have shared ownership, blocks until exclusive ownership can be acquired.

Postcondition: The current thread has exclusive ownership of `*this`.

Throws: Nothing

`void unlock_upgrade_and_lock_shared()`

Precondition: The current thread has upgrade ownership of `*this`.

Effects: Atomically releases upgrade ownership of `*this` by the current thread and acquires shared ownership of `*this` without blocking.

Postcondition: The current thread has shared ownership of `*this`.

Throws: Nothing

`void unlock_and_lock_upgrade()`

Precondition: The current thread has exclusive ownership of `*this`.

Effects: Atomically releases exclusive ownership of `*this` by the current thread and acquires upgrade ownership of `*this` without blocking.

Postcondition: The current thread has upgrade ownership of `*this`.

Throws: Nothing

Lock Types

Lock option tags

```
#include <boost/thread/locks.hpp>

struct defer_lock_t {};
struct try_to_lock_t {};
struct adopt_lock_t {};
const defer_lock_t defer_lock;
const try_to_lock_t try_to_lock;
const adopt_lock_t adopt_lock;
```

These tags are used in scoped locks constructors to specify a specific behavior.

- `defer_lock_t`: is used to construct the scoped lock without locking it.
- `try_to_lock_t`: is used to construct the scoped lock trying to lock it.
- `adopt_lock_t`: is used to construct the scoped lock without locking it but adopting ownership.

Class template `lock_guard`

```
#include <boost/thread/locks.hpp>

template<typename Lockable>
class lock_guard
{
public:
    explicit lock_guard(Lockable& m_);
    lock_guard(Lockable& m_, boost::adopt_lock_t);

    ~lock_guard();
};
```

`boost::lock_guard` is very simple: on construction it acquires ownership of the implementation of the `Lockable` concept supplied as the constructor parameter. On destruction, the ownership is released. This provides simple RAII-style locking of a `Lockable` object, to facilitate exception-safe locking and unlocking. In addition, the `lock_guard(Lockable & m, boost::adopt_lock_t)` constructor allows the `boost::lock_guard` object to take ownership of a lock already held by the current thread.

`lock_guard(Lockable & m)`

Effects: Stores a reference to `m`. Invokes `m.lock()`.

Throws: Any exception thrown by the call to `m.lock()`.

`lock_guard(Lockable & m, boost::adopt_lock_t)`

Precondition: The current thread owns a lock on `m` equivalent to one obtained by a call to `m.lock()`.

Effects: Stores a reference to `m`. Takes ownership of the lock state of `m`.

Throws: Nothing.

`~lock_guard()`

Effects: Invokes `m.unlock()` on the `Lockable` object passed to the constructor.

Throws: Nothing.

Class template `unique_lock`

```
#include <boost/thread/locks.hpp>

template<typename Lockable>
class unique_lock
{
public:
    unique_lock();
    explicit unique_lock(Lockable& m_);
    unique_lock(Lockable& m_, adopt_lock_t);
    unique_lock(Lockable& m_, defer_lock_t);
    unique_lock(Lockable& m_, try_to_lock_t);
    unique_lock(Lockable& m_, system_time const& target_time);

    ~unique_lock();

    unique_lock(detail::thread_move_t<unique_lock<Lockable> > other);
    unique_lock(detail::thread_move_t<upgrade_lock<Lockable> > other);

    operator detail::thread_move_t<unique_lock<Lockable> >();
    detail::thread_move_t<unique_lock<Lockable> > move();
    unique_lock& operator=(detail::thread_move_t<unique_lock<Lockable> > other);
    unique_lock& operator=(detail::thread_move_t<upgrade_lock<Lockable> > other);

    void swap(unique_lock& other);
    void swap(detail::thread_move_t<unique_lock<Lockable> > other);

    void lock();
    bool try_lock();

    template<typename TimeDuration>
    bool timed_lock(TimeDuration const& relative_time);
    bool timed_lock(::boost::system_time const& absolute_time);

    void unlock();

    bool owns_lock() const;
    operator unspecified-bool-type() const;
    bool operator!() const;

    Lockable* mutex() const;
    Lockable* release();
};
```

`boost::unique_lock` is more complex than `boost::lock_guard`: not only does it provide for RAIL-style locking, it also allows for deferring acquiring the lock until the `lock()` member function is called explicitly, or trying to acquire the lock in a non-blocking fashion, or with a timeout. Consequently, `unlock()` is only called in the destructor if the lock object has locked the `Lockable` object, or otherwise adopted a lock on the `Lockable` object.

Specializations of `boost::unique_lock` model the `TimedLockable` concept if the supplied `Lockable` type itself models `TimedLockable` concept (e.g. `boost::unique_lock<boost::timed_mutex>`), or the `Lockable` concept otherwise (e.g. `boost::unique_lock<boost::mutex>`).

An instance of `boost::unique_lock` is said to *own* the lock state of a `Lockable` `m` if `mutex()` returns a pointer to `m` and `owns_lock()` returns true. If an object that *owns* the lock state of a `Lockable` object is destroyed, then the destructor will invoke `mutex()->unlock()`.

The member functions of `boost::unique_lock` are not thread-safe. In particular, `boost::unique_lock` is intended to model the ownership of a `Lockable` object by a particular thread, and the member functions that release ownership of the lock state (including the destructor) must be called by the same thread that acquired ownership of the lock state.

unique_lock()

Effects: Creates a lock object with no associated mutex.

Postcondition: `owns_lock()` returns false. `mutex()` returns NULL.

Throws: Nothing.

unique_lock(Lockable & m)

Effects: Stores a reference to m. Invokes `m.lock()`.

Postcondition: `owns_lock()` returns true. `mutex()` returns &m.

Throws: Any exception thrown by the call to `m.lock()`.

unique_lock(Lockable & m, boost::adopt_lock_t)

Precondition: The current thread owns an exclusive lock on m.

Effects: Stores a reference to m. Takes ownership of the lock state of m.

Postcondition: `owns_lock()` returns true. `mutex()` returns &m.

Throws: Nothing.

unique_lock(Lockable & m, boost::defer_lock_t)

Effects: Stores a reference to m.

Postcondition: `owns_lock()` returns false. `mutex()` returns &m.

Throws: Nothing.

unique_lock(Lockable & m, boost::try_to_lock_t)

Effects: Stores a reference to m. Invokes `m.try_lock()`, and takes ownership of the lock state if the call returns true.

Postcondition: `mutex()` returns &m. If the call to `try_lock()` returned true, then `owns_lock()` returns true, otherwise `owns_lock()` returns false.

Throws: Nothing.

unique_lock(Lockable & m, boost::system_time const& abs_time)

Effects: Stores a reference to m. Invokes `m.timed_lock(abs_time)`, and takes ownership of the lock state if the call returns true.

Postcondition: `mutex()` returns &m. If the call to `timed_lock()` returned true, then `owns_lock()` returns true, otherwise `owns_lock()` returns false.

Throws: Any exceptions thrown by the call to `m.timed_lock(abs_time)`.

~unique_lock()

Effects: Invokes `mutex()->unlock()` if `owns_lock()` returns true.

Throws: Nothing.

bool owns_lock() const

Returns: true if the `*this` owns the lock on the `Lockable` object associated with `*this`.

Throws: Nothing.

Lockable* mutex() const

Returns: A pointer to the `Lockable` object associated with `*this`, or `NULL` if there is no such object.

Throws: Nothing.

operator unspecified-bool-type() const

Returns: If `owns_lock()` would return `true`, a value that evaluates to `true` in boolean contexts, otherwise a value that evaluates to `false` in boolean contexts.

Throws: Nothing.

bool operator!() const

Returns: `! owns_lock()`.

Throws: Nothing.

Lockable* release()

Effects: The association between `*this` and the `Lockable` object is removed, without affecting the lock state of the `Lockable` object. If `owns_lock()` would have returned `true`, it is the responsibility of the calling code to ensure that the `Lockable` is correctly unlocked.

Returns: A pointer to the `Lockable` object associated with `*this` at the point of the call, or `NULL` if there is no such object.

Throws: Nothing.

Postcondition: `*this` is no longer associated with any `Lockable` object. `mutex()` returns `NULL` and `owns_lock()` returns `false`.

Class template `shared_lock`

```
#include <boost/thread/locks.hpp>

template<typename Lockable>
class shared_lock
{
public:
    shared_lock();
    explicit shared_lock(Lockable& m_);
    shared_lock(Lockable& m_, adopt_lock_t);
    shared_lock(Lockable& m_, defer_lock_t);
    shared_lock(Lockable& m_, try_to_lock_t);
    shared_lock(Lockable& m_, system_time const& target_time);
    shared_lock(detail::thread_move_t<shared_lock<Lockable> > other);
    shared_lock(detail::thread_move_t<unique_lock<Lockable> > other);
    shared_lock(detail::thread_move_t<upgrade_lock<Lockable> > other);

    ~shared_lock();

    operator detail::thread_move_t<shared_lock<Lockable> >();
    detail::thread_move_t<shared_lock<Lockable> > move();

    shared_lock& operator=(detail::thread_move_t<shared_lock<Lockable> > other);
    shared_lock& operator=(detail::thread_move_t<unique_lock<Lockable> > other);
    shared_lock& operator=(detail::thread_move_t<upgrade_lock<Lockable> > other);
    void swap(shared_lock& other);

    void lock();
    bool try_lock();
    bool timed_lock(boost::system_time const& target_time);
    void unlock();

    operator unspecified-bool-type() const;
    bool operator!() const;
    bool owns_lock() const;
};
```

Like `boost::unique_lock`, `boost::shared_lock` models the `Lockable` concept, but rather than acquiring unique ownership of the supplied `Lockable` object, locking an instance of `boost::shared_lock` acquires shared ownership.

Like `boost::unique_lock`, not only does it provide for RAII-style locking, it also allows for deferring acquiring the lock until the `lock()` member function is called explicitly, or trying to acquire the lock in a non-blocking fashion, or with a timeout. Consequently, `unlock()` is only called in the destructor if the lock object has locked the `Lockable` object, or otherwise adopted a lock on the `Lockable` object.

An instance of `boost::shared_lock` is said to *own* the lock state of a `Lockable` `m` if `mutex()` returns a pointer to `m` and `owns_lock()` returns true. If an object that *owns* the lock state of a `Lockable` object is destroyed, then the destructor will invoke `mutex()->unlock_shared()`.

The member functions of `boost::shared_lock` are not thread-safe. In particular, `boost::shared_lock` is intended to model the shared ownership of a `Lockable` object by a particular thread, and the member functions that release ownership of the lock state (including the destructor) must be called by the same thread that acquired ownership of the lock state.

`shared_lock()`

Effects: Creates a lock object with no associated mutex.

Postcondition: `owns_lock()` returns false. `mutex()` returns NULL.

Throws: Nothing.

shared_lock(Lockable & m)

Effects: Stores a reference to m. Invokes `m.lock_shared()`.

Postcondition: `owns_lock()` returns true. `mutex()` returns &m.

Throws: Any exception thrown by the call to `m.lock_shared()`.

shared_lock(Lockable & m, boost::adopt_lock_t)

Precondition: The current thread owns an exclusive lock on m.

Effects: Stores a reference to m. Takes ownership of the lock state of m.

Postcondition: `owns_lock()` returns true. `mutex()` returns &m.

Throws: Nothing.

shared_lock(Lockable & m, boost::defer_lock_t)

Effects: Stores a reference to m.

Postcondition: `owns_lock()` returns false. `mutex()` returns &m.

Throws: Nothing.

shared_lock(Lockable & m, boost::try_to_lock_t)

Effects: Stores a reference to m. Invokes `m.try_lock_shared()`, and takes ownership of the lock state if the call returns true.

Postcondition: `mutex()` returns &m. If the call to `try_lock_shared()` returned true, then `owns_lock()` returns true, otherwise `owns_lock()` returns false.

Throws: Nothing.

shared_lock(Lockable & m, boost::system_time const& abs_time)

Effects: Stores a reference to m. Invokes `m.timed_lock(abs_time)`, and takes ownership of the lock state if the call returns true.

Postcondition: `mutex()` returns &m. If the call to `timed_lock_shared()` returned true, then `owns_lock()` returns true, otherwise `owns_lock()` returns false.

Throws: Any exceptions thrown by the call to `m.timed_lock(abs_time)`.

~shared_lock()

Effects: Invokes `mutex()` -> `unlock_shared()` if `owns_lock()` returns true.

Throws: Nothing.

bool owns_lock() const

Returns: true if the *this owns the lock on the `Lockable` object associated with *this.

Throws: Nothing.

Lockable* mutex() const

Returns: A pointer to the `Lockable` object associated with `*this`, or `NULL` if there is no such object.

Throws: Nothing.

operator unspecified-bool-type() const

Returns: If `owns_lock()` would return `true`, a value that evaluates to `true` in boolean contexts, otherwise a value that evaluates to `false` in boolean contexts.

Throws: Nothing.

bool operator!() const

Returns: `! owns_lock()`.

Throws: Nothing.

Lockable* release()

Effects: The association between `*this` and the `Lockable` object is removed, without affecting the lock state of the `Lockable` object. If `owns_lock()` would have returned `true`, it is the responsibility of the calling code to ensure that the `Lockable` is correctly unlocked.

Returns: A pointer to the `Lockable` object associated with `*this` at the point of the call, or `NULL` if there is no such object.

Throws: Nothing.

Postcondition: `*this` is no longer associated with any `Lockable` object. `mutex()` returns `NULL` and `owns_lock()` returns `false`.

Class template `upgrade_lock`

```
#include <boost/thread/locks.hpp>

template<typename Lockable>
class upgrade_lock
{
public:
    explicit upgrade_lock(Lockable& m_);

    upgrade_lock(detail::thread_move_t<upgrade_lock<Lockable> > other);
    upgrade_lock(detail::thread_move_t<unique_lock<Lockable> > other);

    ~upgrade_lock();

    operator detail::thread_move_t<upgrade_lock<Lockable> >();
    detail::thread_move_t<upgrade_lock<Lockable> > move();

    upgrade_lock& operator=(detail::thread_move_t<upgrade_lock<Lockable> > other);
    upgrade_lock& operator=(detail::thread_move_t<unique_lock<Lockable> > other);

    void swap(upgrade_lock& other);

    void lock();
    void unlock();

    operator unspecified-bool-type() const;
    bool operator!() const;
    bool owns_lock() const;
};
```

Like `boost::unique_lock`, `boost::upgrade_lock` models the `Lockable` concept, but rather than acquiring unique ownership of the supplied `Lockable` object, locking an instance of `boost::upgrade_lock` acquires upgrade ownership.

Like `boost::unique_lock`, not only does it provide for RAII-style locking, it also allows for deferring acquiring the lock until the `lock()` member function is called explicitly, or trying to acquire the lock in a non-blocking fashion, or with a timeout. Consequently, `unlock()` is only called in the destructor if the lock object has locked the `Lockable` object, or otherwise adopted a lock on the `Lockable` object.

An instance of `boost::upgrade_lock` is said to *own* the lock state of a `Lockable` `m` if `mutex()` returns a pointer to `m` and `owns_lock()` returns true. If an object that *owns* the lock state of a `Lockable` object is destroyed, then the destructor will invoke `mutex()->unlock_upgrade()`.

The member functions of `boost::upgrade_lock` are not thread-safe. In particular, `boost::upgrade_lock` is intended to model the upgrade ownership of a `Lockable` object by a particular thread, and the member functions that release ownership of the lock state (including the destructor) must be called by the same thread that acquired ownership of the lock state.

Class template `upgrade_to_unique_lock`

```
#include <boost/thread/locks.hpp>

template <class Lockable>
class upgrade_to_unique_lock
{
public:
    explicit upgrade_to_unique_lock(upgrade_lock<Lockable>& m_);

    ~upgrade_to_unique_lock();

    upgrade_to_unique_lock(detail::thread_move_t<upgrade_to_unique_lock<Lockable> > other);
    upgrade_to_unique_lock& operator=(detail::thread_move_t<upgrade_to_unique_lock<Lockable> > other);

    void swap(upgrade_to_unique_lock& other);

    operator unspecified-bool-type() const;
    bool operator!() const;
    bool owns_lock() const;
};
```

`boost::upgrade_to_unique_lock` allows for a temporary upgrade of an `boost::upgrade_lock` to exclusive ownership. When constructed with a reference to an instance of `boost::upgrade_lock`, if that instance has upgrade ownership on some `Lockable` object, that ownership is upgraded to exclusive ownership. When the `boost::upgrade_to_unique_lock` instance is destroyed, the ownership of the `Lockable` is downgraded back to *upgrade ownership*.

Mutex-specific class `scoped_try_lock`

```
class MutexType::scoped_try_lock
{
private:
    MutexType::scoped_try_lock(MutexType::scoped_try_lock<MutexType>& other);
    MutexType::scoped_try_lock& operator=(MutexType::scoped_try_lock<MutexType>& other);
public:
    MutexType::scoped_try_lock();
    explicit MutexType::scoped_try_lock(MutexType& m);
    MutexType::scoped_try_lock(MutexType& m, adopt_lock_t);
    MutexType::scoped_try_lock(MutexType& m, defer_lock_t);
    MutexType::scoped_try_lock(MutexType& m, try_to_lock_t);

    MutexType::scoped_try_lock(MutexType::scoped_try_lock<MutexType>&& other);
    MutexType::scoped_try_lock& operator=(MutexType::scoped_try_lock<MutexType>&& other);

    void swap(MutexType::scoped_try_lock&& other);

    void lock();
    bool try_lock();
    void unlock();
    bool owns_lock() const;

    MutexType* mutex() const;
    MutexType* release();
    bool operator!() const;

    typedef unspecified-bool-type bool_type;
    operator bool_type() const;
};
```

The member typedef `scoped_try_lock` is provided for each distinct `MutexType` as a typedef to a class with the preceding definition. The semantics of each constructor and member function are identical to those of `boost::unique_lock<MutexType>` for the same `MutexType`, except that the constructor that takes a single reference to a mutex will call `m.try_lock()` rather than `m.lock()`.

Lock functions

Non-member function `lock(Lockable1, Lockable2, ...)`

```
template<typename Lockable1, typename Lockable2>
void lock(Lockable1& l1, Lockable2& l2);

template<typename Lockable1, typename Lockable2, typename Lockable3>
void lock(Lockable1& l1, Lockable2& l2, Lockable3& l3);

template<typename Lockable1, typename Lockable2, typename Lockable3, typename Lockable4>
void lock(Lockable1& l1, Lockable2& l2, Lockable3& l3, Lockable4& l4);

template<typename Lockable1, typename Lockable2, typename Lockable3, typename Lockable4, typename Lockable5>
void lock(Lockable1& l1, Lockable2& l2, Lockable3& l3, Lockable4& l4, Lockable5& l5);
```

Effects: Locks the `Lockable` objects supplied as arguments in an unspecified and indeterminate order in a way that avoids deadlock. It is safe to call this function concurrently from multiple threads with the same mutexes (or other lockable objects) in different orders without risk of deadlock. If any of the `lock()` or `try_lock()` operations on the supplied `Lockable` objects throws an exception any locks acquired by the function will be released before the function exits.

Throws: Any exceptions thrown by calling `lock()` or `try_lock()` on the supplied `Lockable` objects.

Postcondition: All the supplied `Lockable` objects are locked by the calling thread.

Non-member function `lock(begin, end)`

```
template<typename ForwardIterator>
void lock(ForwardIterator begin, ForwardIterator end);
```

Preconditions: The `value_type` of `ForwardIterator` must implement the `Lockable` concept

Effects: Locks all the `Lockable` objects in the supplied range in an unspecified and indeterminate order in a way that avoids deadlock. It is safe to call this function concurrently from multiple threads with the same mutexes (or other lockable objects) in different orders without risk of deadlock. If any of the `lock()` or `try_lock()` operations on the `Lockable` objects in the supplied range throws an exception any locks acquired by the function will be released before the function exits.

Throws: Any exceptions thrown by calling `lock()` or `try_lock()` on the supplied `Lockable` objects.

Postcondition: All the `Lockable` objects in the supplied range are locked by the calling thread.

Non-member function `try_lock(Lockable1, Lockable2, ...)`

```
template<typename Lockable1, typename Lockable2>
int try_lock(Lockable1& l1, Lockable2& l2);

template<typename Lockable1, typename Lockable2, typename Lockable3>
int try_lock(Lockable1& l1, Lockable2& l2, Lockable3& l3);

template<typename Lockable1, typename Lockable2, typename Lockable3, typename Lockable4>
int try_lock(Lockable1& l1, Lockable2& l2, Lockable3& l3, Lockable4& l4);

template<typename Lockable1, typename Lockable2, typename Lockable3, typename Lockable4, typename Lockable5>
int try_lock(Lockable1& l1, Lockable2& l2, Lockable3& l3, Lockable4& l4, Lockable5& l5);
```

- Effects:** Calls `try_lock()` on each of the `Lockable` objects supplied as arguments. If any of the calls to `try_lock()` returns `false` then all locks acquired are released and the zero-based index of the failed lock is returned.
- If any of the `try_lock()` operations on the supplied `Lockable` objects throws an exception any locks acquired by the function will be released before the function exits.
- Returns:** -1 if all the supplied `Lockable` objects are now locked by the calling thread, the zero-based index of the object which could not be locked otherwise.
- Throws:** Any exceptions thrown by calling `try_lock()` on the supplied `Lockable` objects.
- Postcondition:** If the function returns -1, all the supplied `Lockable` objects are locked by the calling thread. Otherwise any locks acquired by this function will have been released.

Non-member function `try_lock(begin, end)`

```
template<typename ForwardIterator>
ForwardIterator try_lock(ForwardIterator begin, ForwardIterator end);
```

- Preconditions:** The `value_type` of `ForwardIterator` must implement the `Lockable` concept
- Effects:** Calls `try_lock()` on each of the `Lockable` objects in the supplied range. If any of the calls to `try_lock()` returns `false` then all locks acquired are released and an iterator referencing the failed lock is returned.
- If any of the `try_lock()` operations on the supplied `Lockable` objects throws an exception any locks acquired by the function will be released before the function exits.
- Returns:** `end` if all the supplied `Lockable` objects are now locked by the calling thread, an iterator referencing the object which could not be locked otherwise.
- Throws:** Any exceptions thrown by calling `try_lock()` on the supplied `Lockable` objects.
- Postcondition:** If the function returns `end` then all the `Lockable` objects in the supplied range are locked by the calling thread, otherwise all locks acquired by the function have been released.

Mutex Types

Class `mutex`

```
#include <boost/thread/mutex.hpp>

class mutex:
    boost::noncopyable
{
public:
    mutex();
    ~mutex();

    void lock();
    bool try_lock();
    void unlock();

    typedef platform-specific-type native_handle_type;
    native_handle_type native_handle();

    typedef unique_lock<mutex> scoped_lock;
    typedef unspecified-type scoped_try_lock;
};
```

`boost::mutex` implements the [Lockable concept](#) to provide an exclusive-ownership mutex. At most one thread can own the lock on a given instance of `boost::mutex` at any time. Multiple concurrent calls to `lock()`, `try_lock()` and `unlock()` shall be permitted.

Member function `native_handle()`

```
typedef platform-specific-type native_handle_type;
native_handle_type native_handle();
```

Effects: Returns an instance of `native_handle_type` that can be used with platform-specific APIs to manipulate the underlying implementation. If no such instance exists, `native_handle()` and `native_handle_type` are not present.

Throws: Nothing.

Typedef `try_mutex`

```
#include <boost/thread/mutex.hpp>

typedef mutex try_mutex;
```

`boost::try_mutex` is a typedef to `boost::mutex`, provided for backwards compatibility with previous releases of boost.

Class `boost::timed_mutex`

```

#include <boost/thread/mutex.hpp>

class timed_mutex:
    boost::noncopyable
{
public:
    timed_mutex();
    ~timed_mutex();

    void lock();
    void unlock();
    bool try_lock();
    bool timed_lock(system_time const & abs_time);

    template<typename TimeDuration>
    bool timed_lock(TimeDuration const & relative_time);

    typedef platform-specific-type native_handle_type;
    native_handle_type native_handle();

    typedef unique_lock<timed_mutex> scoped_timed_lock;
    typedef unspecified-type scoped_try_lock;
    typedef scoped_timed_lock scoped_lock;
};

```

`boost::timed_mutex` implements the [TimedLockable concept](#) to provide an exclusive-ownership mutex. At most one thread can own the lock on a given instance of `boost::timed_mutex` at any time. Multiple concurrent calls to `lock()`, `try_lock()`, `timed_lock()`, `timed_lock()` and `unlock()` shall be permitted.

Member function `native_handle()`

```

typedef platform-specific-type native_handle_type;
native_handle_type native_handle();

```

Effects: Returns an instance of `native_handle_type` that can be used with platform-specific APIs to manipulate the underlying implementation. If no such instance exists, `native_handle()` and `native_handle_type` are not present.

Throws: Nothing.

Class `recursive_mutex`

```
#include <boost/thread/recursive_mutex.hpp>

class recursive_mutex:
    boost::noncopyable
{
public:
    recursive_mutex();
    ~recursive_mutex();

    void lock();
    bool try_lock();
    void unlock();

    typedef platform-specific-type native_handle_type;
    native_handle_type native_handle();

    typedef unique_lock<recursive_mutex> scoped_lock;
    typedef unspecified-type scoped_try_lock;
};
```

`boost::recursive_mutex` implements the [Lockable concept](#) to provide an exclusive-ownership recursive mutex. At most one thread can own the lock on a given instance of `boost::recursive_mutex` at any time. Multiple concurrent calls to `lock()`, `try_lock()` and `unlock()` shall be permitted. A thread that already has exclusive ownership of a given `boost::recursive_mutex` instance can call `lock()` or `try_lock()` to acquire an additional level of ownership of the mutex. `unlock()` must be called once for each level of ownership acquired by a single thread before ownership can be acquired by another thread.

Member function `native_handle()`

```
typedef platform-specific-type native_handle_type;
native_handle_type native_handle();
```

Effects: Returns an instance of `native_handle_type` that can be used with platform-specific APIs to manipulate the underlying implementation. If no such instance exists, `native_handle()` and `native_handle_type` are not present.

Throws: Nothing.

Typedef `recursive_try_mutex`

```
#include <boost/thread/recursive_mutex.hpp>

typedef recursive_mutex recursive_try_mutex;
```

`boost::recursive_try_mutex` is a typedef to `boost::recursive_mutex`, provided for backwards compatibility with previous releases of boost.

Class `recursive_timed_mutex`

```
#include <boost/thread/recursive_mutex.hpp>

class recursive_timed_mutex:
    boost::noncopyable
{
public:
    recursive_timed_mutex();
    ~recursive_timed_mutex();

    void lock();
    bool try_lock();
    void unlock();

    bool timed_lock(system_time const & abs_time);

    template<typename TimeDuration>
    bool timed_lock(TimeDuration const & relative_time);

    typedef platform-specific-type native_handle_type;
    native_handle_type native_handle();

    typedef unique_lock<recursive_timed_mutex> scoped_lock;
    typedef unspecified-type scoped_try_lock;
    typedef scoped_lock scoped_timed_lock;
};
```

`boost::recursive_timed_mutex` implements the [TimedLockable concept](#) to provide an exclusive-ownership recursive mutex. At most one thread can own the lock on a given instance of `boost::recursive_timed_mutex` at any time. Multiple concurrent calls to `lock()`, `try_lock()`, `timed_lock()`, `timed_lock()` and `unlock()` shall be permitted. A thread that already has exclusive ownership of a given `boost::recursive_timed_mutex` instance can call `lock()`, `timed_lock()`, `timed_lock()` or `try_lock()` to acquire an additional level of ownership of the mutex. `unlock()` must be called once for each level of ownership acquired by a single thread before ownership can be acquired by another thread.

Member function `native_handle()`

```
typedef platform-specific-type native_handle_type;
native_handle_type native_handle();
```

Effects: Returns an instance of `native_handle_type` that can be used with platform-specific APIs to manipulate the underlying implementation. If no such instance exists, `native_handle()` and `native_handle_type` are not present.

Throws: Nothing.

Class `shared_mutex`

```
#include <boost/thread/shared_mutex.hpp>

class shared_mutex
{
public:
    shared_mutex();
    ~shared_mutex();

    void lock_shared();
    bool try_lock_shared();
    bool timed_lock_shared(system_time const& timeout);
    void unlock_shared();

    void lock();
    bool try_lock();
    bool timed_lock(system_time const& timeout);
    void unlock();

    void lock_upgrade();
    void unlock_upgrade();

    void unlock_upgrade_and_lock();
    void unlock_and_lock_upgrade();
    void unlock_and_lock_shared();
    void unlock_upgrade_and_lock_shared();
};
```

The class `boost::shared_mutex` provides an implementation of a multiple-reader / single-writer mutex. It implements the [UpgradeLockable concept](#).

Multiple concurrent calls to `lock()`, `try_lock()`, `timed_lock()`, `lock_shared()`, `try_lock_shared()` and `timed_lock_shared()` shall be permitted.

Condition Variables

Synopsis

The classes `condition_variable` and `condition_variable_any` provide a mechanism for one thread to wait for notification from another thread that a particular condition has become true. The general usage pattern is that one thread locks a mutex and then calls `wait` on an instance of `condition_variable` or `condition_variable_any`. When the thread is woken from the wait, then it checks to see if the appropriate condition is now true, and continues if so. If the condition is not true, then the thread then calls `wait` again to resume waiting. In the simplest case, this condition is just a boolean variable:

```
boost::condition_variable cond;
boost::mutex mut;
bool data_ready;

void process_data();

void wait_for_data_to_process()
{
    boost::unique_lock<boost::mutex> lock(mut);
    while(!data_ready)
    {
        cond.wait(lock);
    }
    process_data();
}
```

Notice that the `lock` is passed to `wait`: `wait` will atomically add the thread to the set of threads waiting on the condition variable, and unlock the mutex. When the thread is woken, the mutex will be locked again before the call to `wait` returns. This allows other threads to acquire the mutex in order to update the shared data, and ensures that the data associated with the condition is correctly synchronized.

In the mean time, another thread sets the condition to `true`, and then calls either `notify_one` or `notify_all` on the condition variable to wake one waiting thread or all the waiting threads respectively.

```
void retrieve_data();
void prepare_data();

void prepare_data_for_processing()
{
    retrieve_data();
    prepare_data();
    {
        boost::lock_guard<boost::mutex> lock(mut);
        data_ready=true;
    }
    cond.notify_one();
}
```

Note that the same mutex is locked before the shared data is updated, but that the mutex does not have to be locked across the call to `notify_one`.

This example uses an object of type `condition_variable`, but would work just as well with an object of type `condition_variable_any`: `condition_variable_any` is more general, and will work with any kind of lock or mutex, whereas `condition_variable` requires that the lock passed to `wait` is an instance of `boost::unique_lock<boost::mutex>`. This enables `condition_variable` to make optimizations in some cases, based on the knowledge of the mutex type; `condition_variable_any` typically has a more complex implementation than `condition_variable`.

Class `condition_variable`

```
#include <boost/thread/condition_variable.hpp>

namespace boost
{
    class condition_variable
    {
    public:
        condition_variable();
        ~condition_variable();

        void notify_one();
        void notify_all();

        void wait(boost::unique_lock<boost::mutex>& lock);

        template<typename predicate_type>
        void wait(boost::unique_lock<boost::mutex>& lock, predicate_type predicate);

        bool timed_wait(boost::unique_lock<boost::mutex>& lock, boost::system_time const& abs_time);

        template<typename duration_type>
        bool timed_wait(boost::unique_lock<boost::mutex>& lock, duration_type const& rel_time);

        template<typename predicate_type>
        bool timed_wait(boost::unique_lock<boost::mutex>& lock, boost::system_time const& abs_time, predicate_type predicate);

        template<typename duration_type, typename predicate_type>
        bool timed_wait(boost::unique_lock<boost::mutex>& lock, duration_type const& rel_time, predicate_type predicate);

        // backwards compatibility

        bool timed_wait(boost::unique_lock<boost::mutex>& lock, boost::xtime const& abs_time);

        template<typename predicate_type>
        bool timed_wait(boost::unique_lock<boost::mutex>& lock, boost::xtime const& abs_time, predicate_type predicate);
    };
}
```

`condition_variable()`

Effects: Constructs an object of class `condition_variable`.

Throws: `boost::thread_resource_error` if an error occurs.

`~condition_variable()`

Precondition: All threads waiting on `*this` have been notified by a call to `notify_one` or `notify_all` (though the respective calls to `wait` or `timed_wait` need not have returned).

Effects: Destroys the object.

Throws: Nothing.

`void notify_one()`

Effects: If any threads are currently *blocked* waiting on `*this` in a call to `wait` or `timed_wait`, unblocks one of those threads.

Throws: Nothing.

`void notify_all()`

Effects: If any threads are currently *blocked* waiting on **this* in a call to `wait` or `timed_wait`, unblocks all of those threads.

Throws: Nothing.

`void wait(boost::unique_lock<boost::mutex>& lock)`

Precondition: `lock` is locked by the current thread, and either no other thread is currently waiting on **this*, or the execution of the `mutex()` member function on the `lock` objects supplied in the calls to `wait` or `timed_wait` in all the threads currently waiting on **this* would return the same value as `lock->mutex()` for this call to `wait`.

Effects: Atomically call `lock.unlock()` and blocks the current thread. The thread will unblock when notified by a call to `this->notify_one()` or `this->notify_all()`, or spuriously. When the thread is unblocked (for whatever reason), the lock is reacquired by invoking `lock.lock()` before the call to `wait` returns. The lock is also reacquired by invoking `lock.lock()` if the function exits with an exception.

Postcondition: `lock` is locked by the current thread.

Throws: `boost::thread_resource_error` if an error occurs. `boost::thread_interrupted` if the wait was interrupted by a call to `interrupt()` on the `boost::thread` object associated with the current thread of execution.

`template<typename predicate_type> void wait(boost::unique_lock<boost::mutex>& lock, predicate_type pred)`

Effects: As-if

```
while(!pred())
{
    wait(lock);
}
```

`bool timed_wait(boost::unique_lock<boost::mutex>& lock, boost::system_time const& abs_time)`

Precondition: `lock` is locked by the current thread, and either no other thread is currently waiting on **this*, or the execution of the `mutex()` member function on the `lock` objects supplied in the calls to `wait` or `timed_wait` in all the threads currently waiting on **this* would return the same value as `lock->mutex()` for this call to `wait`.

Effects: Atomically call `lock.unlock()` and blocks the current thread. The thread will unblock when notified by a call to `this->notify_one()` or `this->notify_all()`, when the time as reported by `boost::get_system_time()` would be equal to or later than the specified `abs_time`, or spuriously. When the thread is unblocked (for whatever reason), the lock is reacquired by invoking `lock.lock()` before the call to `wait` returns. The lock is also reacquired by invoking `lock.lock()` if the function exits with an exception.

Returns: `false` if the call is returning because the time specified by `abs_time` was reached, `true` otherwise.

Postcondition: `lock` is locked by the current thread.

Throws: `boost::thread_resource_error` if an error occurs. `boost::thread_interrupted` if the wait was interrupted by a call to `interrupt()` on the `boost::thread` object associated with the current thread of execution.


```
template<typename duration_type> bool timed_wait(boost::unique_lock<boost::mutex>& lock, duration_type
const& rel_time)
```

- Precondition:** lock is locked by the current thread, and either no other thread is currently waiting on *this, or the execution of the mutex() member function on the lock objects supplied in the calls to wait or timed_wait in all the threads currently waiting on *this would return the same value as lock->mutex() for this call to wait.
- Effects:** Atomically call lock.unlock() and blocks the current thread. The thread will unblock when notified by a call to this->notify_one() or this->notify_all(), after the period of time indicated by the rel_time argument has elapsed, or spuriously. When the thread is unblocked (for whatever reason), the lock is reacquired by invoking lock.lock() before the call to wait returns. The lock is also reacquired by invoking lock.lock() if the function exits with an exception.
- Returns:** false if the call is returning because the time period specified by rel_time has elapsed, true otherwise.
- Postcondition:** lock is locked by the current thread.
- Throws:** boost::thread_resource_error if an error occurs. boost::thread_interrupted if the wait was interrupted by a call to interrupt() on the boost::thread object associated with the current thread of execution.



Note

The duration overload of timed_wait is difficult to use correctly. The overload taking a predicate should be preferred in most cases.

```
template<typename predicate_type> bool timed_wait(boost::unique_lock<boost::mutex>& lock,
boost::system_time const& abs_time, predicate_type pred)
```

- Effects:** As-if

```
while(!pred())
{
    if(!timed_wait(lock,abs_time))
    {
        return pred();
    }
}
return true;
```

Class `condition_variable_any`

```
#include <boost/thread/condition_variable.hpp>

namespace boost
{
    class condition_variable_any
    {
    public:
        condition_variable_any();
        ~condition_variable_any();

        void notify_one();
        void notify_all();

        template<typename lock_type>
        void wait(lock_type& lock);

        template<typename lock_type, typename predicate_type>
        void wait(lock_type& lock, predicate_type predicate);

        template<typename lock_type>
        bool timed_wait(lock_type& lock, boost::system_time const& abs_time);

        template<typename lock_type, typename duration_type>
        bool timed_wait(lock_type& lock, duration_type const& rel_time);

        template<typename lock_type, typename predicate_type>
        bool timed_wait(lock_type& lock, boost::system_time const& abs_time, predicate_type predicate);

        template<typename lock_type, typename duration_type, typename predicate_type>
        bool timed_wait(lock_type& lock, duration_type const& rel_time, predicate_type predicate);

        // backwards compatibility

        template<typename lock_type>
        bool timed_wait(lock_type& lock, boost::xtime const& abs_time);

        template<typename lock_type, typename predicate_type>
        bool timed_wait(lock_type& lock, boost::xtime const& abs_time, predicate_type predicate);
    };
}
```

`condition_variable_any()`

Effects: Constructs an object of class `condition_variable_any`.

Throws: `boost::thread_resource_error` if an error occurs.

`~condition_variable_any()`

Precondition: All threads waiting on `*this` have been notified by a call to `notify_one` or `notify_all` (though the respective calls to `wait` or `timed_wait` need not have returned).

Effects: Destroys the object.

Throws: Nothing.

void notify_one()

Effects: If any threads are currently *blocked* waiting on **this* in a call to `wait` or `timed_wait`, unblocks one of those threads.

Throws: Nothing.

void notify_all()

Effects: If any threads are currently *blocked* waiting on **this* in a call to `wait` or `timed_wait`, unblocks all of those threads.

Throws: Nothing.

template<typename lock_type> void wait(lock_type& lock)

Effects: Atomically call `lock.unlock()` and blocks the current thread. The thread will unblock when notified by a call to `this->notify_one()` or `this->notify_all()`, or spuriously. When the thread is unblocked (for whatever reason), the lock is reacquired by invoking `lock.lock()` before the call to `wait` returns. The lock is also reacquired by invoking `lock.lock()` if the function exits with an exception.

Postcondition: `lock` is locked by the current thread.

Throws: `boost::thread_resource_error` if an error occurs. `boost::thread_interrupted` if the wait was interrupted by a call to `interrupt()` on the `boost::thread` object associated with the current thread of execution.

template<typename lock_type,typename predicate_type> void wait(lock_type& lock, predicate_type pred)

Effects: As-if

```
while(!pred())
{
    wait(lock);
}
```

template<typename lock_type> bool timed_wait(lock_type& lock,boost::system_time const& abs_time)

Effects: Atomically call `lock.unlock()` and blocks the current thread. The thread will unblock when notified by a call to `this->notify_one()` or `this->notify_all()`, when the time as reported by `boost::get_system_time()` would be equal to or later than the specified `abs_time`, or spuriously. When the thread is unblocked (for whatever reason), the lock is reacquired by invoking `lock.lock()` before the call to `wait` returns. The lock is also reacquired by invoking `lock.lock()` if the function exits with an exception.

Returns: `false` if the call is returning because the time specified by `abs_time` was reached, `true` otherwise.

Postcondition: `lock` is locked by the current thread.

Throws: `boost::thread_resource_error` if an error occurs. `boost::thread_interrupted` if the wait was interrupted by a call to `interrupt()` on the `boost::thread` object associated with the current thread of execution.

template<typename lock_type,typename duration_type> bool timed_wait(lock_type& lock,duration_type const& rel_time)

Effects: Atomically call `lock.unlock()` and blocks the current thread. The thread will unblock when notified by a call to `this->notify_one()` or `this->notify_all()`, after the period of time indicated by the `rel_time`

argument has elapsed, or spuriously. When the thread is unblocked (for whatever reason), the lock is reacquired by invoking `lock.lock()` before the call to `wait` returns. The lock is also reacquired by invoking `lock.lock()` if the function exits with an exception.

Returns: `false` if the call is returning because the time period specified by `rel_time` has elapsed, `true` otherwise.

Postcondition: `lock` is locked by the current thread.

Throws: `boost::thread_resource_error` if an error occurs, `boost::thread_interrupted` if the wait was interrupted by a call to `interrupt()` on the `boost::thread` object associated with the current thread of execution.



Note

The duration overload of `timed_wait` is difficult to use correctly. The overload taking a predicate should be preferred in most cases.

```
template<typename lock_type,typename predicate_type> bool timed_wait(lock_type& lock, boost::system_time const& abs_time, predicate_type pred)
```

Effects: As-if

```
while(!pred())
{
    if(!timed_wait(lock,abs_time))
    {
        return pred();
    }
}
return true;
```

Typedef `condition`

```
#include <boost/thread/condition.hpp>

typedef condition_variable_any condition;
```

The typedef `condition` is provided for backwards compatibility with previous boost releases.

One-time Initialization

`boost::call_once` provides a mechanism for ensuring that an initialization routine is run exactly once without data races or deadlocks.

Typedef `once_flag`

```
#include <boost/thread/once.hpp>

typedef platform-specific-type once_flag;
#define BOOST_ONCE_INIT platform-specific-initializer
```

Objects of type `boost::once_flag` shall be initialized with `BOOST_ONCE_INIT`:

```
boost::once_flag f=BOOST_ONCE_INIT;
```

Non-member function `call_once`

```
#include <boost/thread/once.hpp>

template<typename Callable>
void call_once(once_flag& flag, Callable func);
```

Requires:	Callable is CopyConstructible. Copying func shall have no side effects, and the effect of calling the copy shall be equivalent to calling the original.
Effects:	Calls to call_once on the same once_flag object are serialized. If there has been no prior effective call_once on the same once_flag object, the argument func (or a copy thereof) is called as-if by invoking func(), and the invocation of call_once is effective if and only if func() returns without exception. If an exception is thrown, the exception is propagated to the caller. If there has been a prior effective call_once on the same once_flag object, the call_once returns without invoking func.
Synchronization:	The completion of an effective call_once invocation on a once_flag object, synchronizes with all subsequent call_once invocations on the same once_flag object.
Throws:	thread_resource_error when the effects cannot be achieved. or any exception propagated from func.
Note:	The function passed to call_once must not also call call_once passing the same once_flag object. This may cause deadlock, or invoking the passed function a second time. The alternative is to allow the second call to return immediately, but that assumes the code knows it has been called recursively, and can proceed even though the call to call_once didn't actually call the function, in which case it could also avoid calling call_once recursively.

```
void call_once(void (*func)(), once_flag& flag);
```

This second overload is provided for backwards compatibility. The effects of `call_once(func, flag)` shall be the same as those of `call_once(flag, func)`.

Barriers

A barrier is a simple concept. Also known as a *rendezvous*, it is a synchronization point between multiple threads. The barrier is configured for a particular number of threads (n), and as threads reach the barrier they must wait until all n threads have arrived. Once the n-th thread has reached the barrier, all the waiting threads can proceed, and the barrier is reset.

Class `barrier`

```
#include <boost/thread/barrier.hpp>

class barrier
{
public:
    barrier(unsigned int count);
    ~barrier();

    bool wait();
};
```

Instances of `boost::barrier` are not copyable or movable.

Constructor

```
barrier(unsigned int count);
```

Effects: Construct a barrier for `count` threads.

Throws: `boost::thread_resource_error` if an error occurs.

Destructor

```
~barrier();
```

Precondition: No threads are waiting on `*this`.

Effects: Destroys `*this`.

Throws: Nothing.

Member function `wait`

```
bool wait();
```

Effects: Block until `count` threads have called `wait` on `*this`. When the `count`-th thread calls `wait`, all waiting threads are unblocked, and the barrier is reset.

Returns: `true` for exactly one thread from each batch of waiting threads, `false` otherwise.

Throws: `boost::thread_resource_error` if an error occurs.

Futures

Overview

The futures library provides a means of handling synchronous future values, whether those values are generated by another thread, or on a single thread in response to external stimuli, or on-demand.

This is done through the provision of four class templates: `boost::unique_future` and `boost::shared_future` which are used to retrieve the asynchronous results, and `boost::promise` and `boost::packaged_task` which are used to generate the asynchronous results.

An instance of `boost::unique_future` holds the one and only reference to a result. Ownership can be transferred between instances using the move constructor or move-assignment operator, but at most one instance holds a reference to a given asynchronous result. When the result is ready, it is returned from `boost::unique_future<R>::get()` by rvalue-reference to allow the result to be moved or copied as appropriate for the type.

On the other hand, many instances of `boost::shared_future` may reference the same result. Instances can be freely copied and assigned, and `boost::shared_future<R>::get()` returns a `const` reference so that multiple calls to `boost::shared_future<R>::get()` are safe. You can move an instance of `boost::unique_future` into an instance of `boost::shared_future`, thus transferring ownership of the associated asynchronous result, but not vice-versa.

You can wait for futures either individually or with one of the `boost::wait_for_any()` and `boost::wait_for_all()` functions.

Creating asynchronous values

You can set the value in a future with either a `boost::promise` or a `boost::packaged_task`. A `boost::packaged_task` is a callable object that wraps a function or callable object. When the packaged task is invoked, it invokes the contained function in turn, and populates a future with the return value. This is an answer to the perennial question: "how do I return a value from a thread?":

package the function you wish to run as a `boost::packaged_task` and pass the packaged task to the thread constructor. The future retrieved from the packaged task can then be used to obtain the return value. If the function throws an exception, that is stored in the future in place of the return value.

```
int calculate_the_answer_to_life_the_universe_and_everything()
{
    return 42;
}

boost::packaged_task<int> pt(calculate_the_answer_to_life_the_universe_and_everything);
boost::unique_future<int> fi=pt.get_future();

boost::thread task(boost::move(pt)); // launch task on a thread

fi.wait(); // wait for it to finish

assert(fi.is_ready());
assert(fi.has_value());
assert(!fi.has_exception());
assert(fi.get_state()==boost::future_state::ready);
assert(fi.get()==42);
```

A `boost::promise` is a bit more low level: it just provides explicit functions to store a value or an exception in the associated future. A promise can therefore be used where the value may come from more than one possible source, or where a single operation may produce multiple values.

```
boost::promise<int> pi;
boost::unique_future<int> fi;
fi=pi.get_future();

pi.set_value(42);

assert(fi.is_ready());
assert(fi.has_value());
assert(!fi.has_exception());
assert(fi.get_state()==boost::future_state::ready);
assert(fi.get()==42);
```

Wait Callbacks and Lazy Futures

Both `boost::promise` and `boost::packaged_task` support *wait callbacks* that are invoked when a thread blocks in a call to `wait()` or `timed_wait()` on a future that is waiting for the result from the `boost::promise` or `boost::packaged_task`, in the thread that is doing the waiting. These can be set using the `set_wait_callback()` member function on the `boost::promise` or `boost::packaged_task` in question.

This allows *lazy futures* where the result is not actually computed until it is needed by some thread. In the example below, the call to `f.get()` invokes the callback `invoke_lazy_task`, which runs the task to set the value. If you remove the call to `f.get()`, the task is not ever run.

```
int calculate_the_answer_to_life_the_universe_and_everything()
{
    return 42;
}

void invoke_lazy_task(boost::packaged_task<int>& task)
{
    try
    {
        task();
    }
    catch(boost::task_already_started&)
    {}
}

int main()
{
    boost::packaged_task<int> task(calculate_the_answer_to_life_the_universe_and_everything);
    task.set_wait_callback(invoke_lazy_task);
    boost::unique_future<int> f(task.get_future());

    assert(f.get() == 42);
}
```

Futures Reference

state enum

```
namespace future_state
{
    enum state {uninitialized, waiting, ready};
}
```


unique_future class template

```
template <typename R>
class unique_future
{
    unique_future(unique_future & rhs); // = delete;
    unique_future& operator=(unique_future& rhs); // = delete;

public:
    typedef future_state::state state;

    unique_future();
    ~unique_future();

    // move support
    unique_future(unique_future && other);
    unique_future& operator=(unique_future && other);

    void swap(unique_future& other);

    // retrieving the value
    R&& get();

    // functions to check state
    state get_state() const;
    bool is_ready() const;
    bool has_exception() const;
    bool has_value() const;

    // waiting for the result to be ready
    void wait() const;
    template<typename Duration>
    bool timed_wait(Duration const& rel_time) const;
    bool timed_wait_until(boost::system_time const& abs_time) const;
};
```

Default Constructor

```
unique_future();
```

Effects: Constructs an uninitialized future.

Postconditions: `this->is_ready` returns false. `this->get_state()` returns `boost::future_state::uninitialized`.

Throws: Nothing.

Destructor

```
~unique_future();
```

Effects: Destroys `*this`.

Throws: Nothing.

Move Constructor

```
unique_future(unique_future && other);
```

- Effects:** Constructs a new future, and transfers ownership of the asynchronous result associated with `other` to `*this`.
- Postconditions:** `this->get_state()` returns the value of `other->get_state()` prior to the call. `other->get_state()` returns `boost::future_state::uninitialized`. If `other` was associated with an asynchronous result, that result is now associated with `*this`. `other` is not associated with any asynchronous result.
- Throws:** Nothing.
- Notes:** If the compiler does not support rvalue-references, this is implemented using the `boost.thread` move emulation.

Move Assignment Operator

```
unique_future& operator=(unique_future && other);
```

- Effects:** Transfers ownership of the asynchronous result associated with `other` to `*this`.
- Postconditions:** `this->get_state()` returns the value of `other->get_state()` prior to the call. `other->get_state()` returns `boost::future_state::uninitialized`. If `other` was associated with an asynchronous result, that result is now associated with `*this`. `other` is not associated with any asynchronous result. If `*this` was associated with an asynchronous result prior to the call, that result no longer has an associated `boost::unique_future` instance.
- Throws:** Nothing.
- Notes:** If the compiler does not support rvalue-references, this is implemented using the `boost.thread` move emulation.

Member function `swap()`

```
void swap(unique_future & other);
```

- Effects:** Swaps ownership of the asynchronous results associated with `other` and `*this`.
- Postconditions:** `this->get_state()` returns the value of `other->get_state()` prior to the call. `other->get_state()` returns the value of `this->get_state()` prior to the call. If `other` was associated with an asynchronous result, that result is now associated with `*this`, otherwise `*this` has no associated result. If `*this` was associated with an asynchronous result, that result is now associated with `other`, otherwise `other` has no associated result.
- Throws:** Nothing.

Member function `get()`

```
R&& get();
R& unique_future<R&>::get();
void unique_future<void>::get();
```

- Effects:** If `*this` is associated with an asynchronous result, waits until the result is ready as-if by a call to `boost::unique_future<R>::wait()`, and retrieves the result (whether that is a value or an exception).
- Returns:** If the result type `R` is a reference, returns the stored reference. If `R` is `void`, there is no return value. Otherwise, returns an rvalue-reference to the value stored in the asynchronous result.

Postconditions:	<code>this->is_ready()</code> returns true. <code>this->get_state()</code> returns <code>boost::future_state::ready</code> .
Throws:	<code>boost::future_uninitialized</code> if <code>*this</code> is not associated with an asynchronous result. <code>boost::thread_interrupted</code> if the result associated with <code>*this</code> is not ready at the point of the call, and the current thread is interrupted. Any exception stored in the asynchronous result in place of a value.
Notes:	<code>get()</code> is an <i>interruption point</i> .

Member function `wait()`

```
void wait();
```

Effects:	If <code>*this</code> is associated with an asynchronous result, waits until the result is ready. If the result is not ready on entry, and the result has a <i>wait callback</i> set, that callback is invoked prior to waiting.
Throws:	<code>boost::future_uninitialized</code> if <code>*this</code> is not associated with an asynchronous result. <code>boost::thread_interrupted</code> if the result associated with <code>*this</code> is not ready at the point of the call, and the current thread is interrupted. Any exception thrown by the <i>wait callback</i> if such a callback is called.
Postconditions:	<code>this->is_ready()</code> returns true. <code>this->get_state()</code> returns <code>boost::future_state::ready</code> .
Notes:	<code>wait()</code> is an <i>interruption point</i> .

Member function `timed_wait()`

```
template<typename Duration>  
bool timed_wait(Duration const& wait_duration);
```

Effects:	If <code>*this</code> is associated with an asynchronous result, waits until the result is ready, or the time specified by <code>wait_duration</code> has elapsed. If the result is not ready on entry, and the result has a <i>wait callback</i> set, that callback is invoked prior to waiting.
Returns:	true if <code>*this</code> is associated with an asynchronous result, and that result is ready before the specified time has elapsed, false otherwise.
Throws:	<code>boost::future_uninitialized</code> if <code>*this</code> is not associated with an asynchronous result. <code>boost::thread_interrupted</code> if the result associated with <code>*this</code> is not ready at the point of the call, and the current thread is interrupted. Any exception thrown by the <i>wait callback</i> if such a callback is called.
Postconditions:	If this call returned true, then <code>this->is_ready()</code> returns true and <code>this->get_state()</code> returns <code>boost::future_state::ready</code> .
Notes:	<code>timed_wait()</code> is an <i>interruption point</i> . <code>Duration</code> must be a type that meets the <code>Boost.DateTime</code> time duration requirements.

Member function `timed_wait()`

```
bool timed_wait(boost::system_time const& wait_timeout);
```

Effects:	If <code>*this</code> is associated with an asynchronous result, waits until the result is ready, or the time point specified by <code>wait_timeout</code> has passed. If the result is not ready on entry, and the result has a <i>wait callback</i> set, that callback is invoked prior to waiting.
Returns:	true if <code>*this</code> is associated with an asynchronous result, and that result is ready before the specified time has passed, false otherwise.

- Throws:** `boost::future_uninitialized` if `*this` is not associated with an asynchronous result. `boost::thread_interrupted` if the result associated with `*this` is not ready at the point of the call, and the current thread is interrupted. Any exception thrown by the *wait callback* if such a callback is called.
- Postconditions:** If this call returned true, then `this->is_ready()` returns true and `this->get_state()` returns `boost::future_state::ready`.
- Notes:** `timed_wait()` is an *interruption point*.

Member function `is_ready()`

```
bool is_ready();
```

- Effects:** Checks to see if the asynchronous result associated with `*this` is set.
- Returns:** true if `*this` is associated with an asynchronous result, and that result is ready for retrieval, false otherwise.
- Throws:** Nothing.

Member function `has_value()`

```
bool has_value();
```

- Effects:** Checks to see if the asynchronous result associated with `*this` is set with a value rather than an exception.
- Returns:** true if `*this` is associated with an asynchronous result, that result is ready for retrieval, and the result is a stored value, false otherwise.
- Throws:** Nothing.

Member function `has_exception()`

```
bool has_exception();
```

- Effects:** Checks to see if the asynchronous result associated with `*this` is set with an exception rather than a value.
- Returns:** true if `*this` is associated with an asynchronous result, that result is ready for retrieval, and the result is a stored exception, false otherwise.
- Throws:** Nothing.

Member function `get_state()`

```
future_state::state get_state();
```

- Effects:** Determine the state of the asynchronous result associated with `*this`, if any.
- Returns:** `boost::future_state::uninitialized` if `*this` is not associated with an asynchronous result. `boost::future_state::ready` if the asynchronous result associated with `*this` is ready for retrieval, `boost::future_state::waiting` otherwise.
- Throws:** Nothing.

shared_future class template

```
template <typename R>
class shared_future
{
public:
    typedef future_state::state state;

    shared_future();
    ~shared_future();

    // copy support
    shared_future(shared_future const& other);
    shared_future& operator=(shared_future const& other);

    // move support
    shared_future(shared_future && other);
    shared_future(unique_future<R> && other);
    shared_future& operator=(shared_future && other);
    shared_future& operator=(unique_future<R> && other);

    void swap(shared_future& other);

    // retrieving the value
    R get();

    // functions to check state, and wait for ready
    state get_state() const;
    bool is_ready() const;
    bool has_exception() const;
    bool has_value() const;

    // waiting for the result to be ready
    void wait() const;
    template<typename Duration>
    bool timed_wait(Duration const& rel_time) const;
    bool timed_wait_until(boost::system_time const& abs_time) const;
};
```

Default Constructor

```
shared_future();
```

Effects: Constructs an uninitialized future.

Postconditions: `this->is_ready` returns false. `this->get_state()` returns `boost::future_state::uninitialized`.

Throws: Nothing.

Member function get()

```
const R& get();
```

Effects: If `*this` is associated with an asynchronous result, waits until the result is ready as-if by a call to `boost::shared_future<R>::wait()`, and returns a const reference to the result.

Returns: If the result type `R` is a reference, returns the stored reference. If `R` is void, there is no return value. Otherwise, returns a const reference to the value stored in the asynchronous result.

Throws: `boost::future_uninitialized` if `*this` is not associated with an asynchronous result. `boost::thread_interrupted` if the result associated with `*this` is not ready at the point of the call, and the current thread is interrupted.

Notes: `get()` is an *interruption point*.

Member function `wait()`

```
void wait();
```

Effects: If `*this` is associated with an asynchronous result, waits until the result is ready. If the result is not ready on entry, and the result has a *wait callback* set, that callback is invoked prior to waiting.

Throws: `boost::future_uninitialized` if `*this` is not associated with an asynchronous result. `boost::thread_interrupted` if the result associated with `*this` is not ready at the point of the call, and the current thread is interrupted. Any exception thrown by the *wait callback* if such a callback is called.

Postconditions: `this->is_ready()` returns true. `this->get_state()` returns `boost::future_state::ready`.

Notes: `wait()` is an *interruption point*.

Member function `timed_wait()`

```
template<typename Duration>
bool timed_wait(Duration const& wait_duration);
```

Effects: If `*this` is associated with an asynchronous result, waits until the result is ready, or the time specified by `wait_duration` has elapsed. If the result is not ready on entry, and the result has a *wait callback* set, that callback is invoked prior to waiting.

Returns: true if `*this` is associated with an asynchronous result, and that result is ready before the specified time has elapsed, false otherwise.

Throws: `boost::future_uninitialized` if `*this` is not associated with an asynchronous result. `boost::thread_interrupted` if the result associated with `*this` is not ready at the point of the call, and the current thread is interrupted. Any exception thrown by the *wait callback* if such a callback is called.

Postconditions: If this call returned true, then `this->is_ready()` returns true and `this->get_state()` returns `boost::future_state::ready`.

Notes: `timed_wait()` is an *interruption point*. `Duration` must be a type that meets the `Boost.DateTime` time duration requirements.

Member function `timed_wait()`

```
bool timed_wait(boost::system_time const& wait_timeout);
```

Effects: If `*this` is associated with an asynchronous result, waits until the result is ready, or the time point specified by `wait_timeout` has passed. If the result is not ready on entry, and the result has a *wait callback* set, that callback is invoked prior to waiting.

Returns: true if `*this` is associated with an asynchronous result, and that result is ready before the specified time has passed, false otherwise.

Throws: `boost::future_uninitialized` if `*this` is not associated with an asynchronous result. `boost::thread_interrupted` if the result associated with `*this` is not ready at the point of the call, and the current thread is interrupted. Any exception thrown by the *wait callback* if such a callback is called.

Postconditions: If this call returned true, then `this->is_ready()` returns true and `this->get_state()` returns `boost::future_state::ready`.

Notes: `timed_wait()` is an *interruption point*.

Member function `is_ready()`

```
bool is_ready();
```

Effects: Checks to see if the asynchronous result associated with `*this` is set.

Returns: true if `*this` is associated with an asynchronous result, and that result is ready for retrieval, false otherwise.

Throws: Nothing.

Member function `has_value()`

```
bool has_value();
```

Effects: Checks to see if the asynchronous result associated with `*this` is set with a value rather than an exception.

Returns: true if `*this` is associated with an asynchronous result, that result is ready for retrieval, and the result is a stored value, false otherwise.

Throws: Nothing.

Member function `has_exception()`

```
bool has_exception();
```

Effects: Checks to see if the asynchronous result associated with `*this` is set with an exception rather than a value.

Returns: true if `*this` is associated with an asynchronous result, that result is ready for retrieval, and the result is a stored exception, false otherwise.

Throws: Nothing.

Member function `get_state()`

```
future_state::state get_state();
```

Effects: Determine the state of the asynchronous result associated with `*this`, if any.

Returns: `boost::future_state::uninitialized` if `*this` is not associated with an asynchronous result. `boost::future_state::ready` if the asynchronous result associated with `*this` is ready for retrieval, `boost::future_state::waiting` otherwise.

Throws: Nothing.

promise class template

```
template <typename R>
class promise
{
    promise(promise & rhs); // = delete;
    promise & operator=(promise & rhs); // = delete;
public:
    // template <class Allocator> explicit promise(Allocator a);

    promise();
    ~promise();

    // Move support
    promise(promise && rhs);
    promise & operator=(promise&& rhs);

    void swap(promise& other);
    // Result retrieval
    unique_future<R> get_future();

    // Set the value
    void set_value(R& r);
    void set_value(R&& r);
    void set_exception(boost::exception_ptr e);

    template<typename F>
    void set_wait_callback(F f);
};
```

Default Constructor

```
promise();
```

Effects: Constructs a new `boost::promise` with no associated result.

Throws: Nothing.

Move Constructor

```
promise(promise && other);
```

Effects: Constructs a new `boost::promise`, and transfers ownership of the result associated with `other` to `*this`, leaving `other` with no associated result.

Throws: Nothing.

Notes: If the compiler does not support rvalue-references, this is implemented using the `boost.thread` move emulation.

Move Assignment Operator

```
promise& operator=(promise && other);
```

Effects: Transfers ownership of the result associated with `other` to `*this`, leaving `other` with no associated result. If there was already a result associated with `*this`, and that result was not *ready*, sets any futures associated with that result to *ready* with a `boost::broken_promise` exception as the result.

Throws: Nothing.

Notes: If the compiler does not support rvalue-references, this is implemented using the `boost.thread` move emulation.

Destructor

```
~promise();
```

Effects: Destroys `*this`. If there was a result associated with `*this`, and that result is not *ready*, sets any futures associated with that task to *ready* with a `boost::broken_promise` exception as the result.

Throws: Nothing.

Member Function `get_future()`

```
unique_future<R> get_future();
```

Effects: If `*this` was not associated with a result, allocate storage for a new asynchronous result and associate it with `*this`. Returns a `boost::unique_future` associated with the result associated with `*this`.

Throws: `boost::future_already_retrieved` if the future associated with the task has already been retrieved.
`std::bad_alloc` if any memory necessary could not be allocated.

Member Function `set_value()`

```
void set_value(R&& r);  
void set_value(const R& r);  
void promise<R&>::set_value(R& r);  
void promise<void>::set_value();
```

Effects: If `*this` was not associated with a result, allocate storage for a new asynchronous result and associate it with `*this`. Store the value `r` in the asynchronous result associated with `*this`. Any threads blocked waiting for the asynchronous result are woken.

Postconditions: All futures waiting on the asynchronous result are *ready* and `boost::unique_future<R>::has_value()` or `boost::shared_future<R>::has_value()` for those futures shall return `true`.

Throws: `boost::promise_already_satisfied` if the result associated with `*this` is already *ready*.
`std::bad_alloc` if the memory required for storage of the result cannot be allocated. Any exception thrown by the copy or move-constructor of `R`.

Member Function `set_exception()`

```
void set_exception(boost::exception_ptr e);
```

Effects: If `*this` was not associated with a result, allocate storage for a new asynchronous result and associate it with `*this`. Store the exception `e` in the asynchronous result associated with `*this`. Any threads blocked waiting for the asynchronous result are woken.

Postconditions: All futures waiting on the asynchronous result are *ready* and `boost::unique_future<R>::has_exception()` or `boost::shared_future<R>::has_exception()` for those futures shall return `true`.

Throws: `boost::promise_already_satisfied` if the result associated with `*this` is already *ready*.
`std::bad_alloc` if the memory required for storage of the result cannot be allocated.

Member Function `set_wait_callback()`

```
template<typename F>
void set_wait_callback(F f);
```

- Preconditions:** The expression `f(t)` where `t` is a lvalue of type `boost::promise` shall be well-formed. Invoking a copy of `f` shall have the same effect as invoking `f`.
- Effects:** Store a copy of `f` with the asynchronous result associated with `*this` as a *wait callback*. This will replace any existing wait callback store alongside that result. If a thread subsequently calls one of the wait functions on a `boost::unique_future` or `boost::shared_future` associated with this result, and the result is not *ready*, `f(*this)` shall be invoked.
- Throws:** `std::bad_alloc` if memory cannot be allocated for the required storage.

`packaged_task` class template

```
template<typename R>
class packaged_task
{
    packaged_task(packaged_task&); // = delete;
    packaged_task& operator=(packaged_task&); // = delete;

public:
    // construction and destruction
    template <class F>
    explicit packaged_task(F const& f);

    explicit packaged_task(R(*f)());

    template <class F>
    explicit packaged_task(F&& f);

    // template <class F, class Allocator>
    // explicit packaged_task(F const& f, Allocator a);
    // template <class F, class Allocator>
    // explicit packaged_task(F&& f, Allocator a);

    ~packaged_task()
    {}

    // move support
    packaged_task(packaged_task&& other);
    packaged_task& operator=(packaged_task&& other);

    void swap(packaged_task& other);
    // result retrieval
    unique_future<R> get_future();

    // execution
    void operator()();

    template<typename F>
    void set_wait_callback(F f);
};
```

Task Constructor

```
template<typename F>
packaged_task(F const &f);

packaged_task(R(*f)());

template<typename F>
packaged_task(F&&f);
```

- Preconditions:** `f()` is a valid expression with a return type convertible to `R`. Invoking a copy of `f` shall behave the same as invoking `f`.
- Effects:** Constructs a new `boost::packaged_task` with a copy of `f` stored as the associated task.
- Throws:** Any exceptions thrown by the copy (or move) constructor of `f`. `std::bad_alloc` if memory for the internal data structures could not be allocated.

Move Constructor

```
packaged_task(packaged_task && other);
```

- Effects:** Constructs a new `boost::packaged_task`, and transfers ownership of the task associated with `other` to `*this`, leaving `other` with no associated task.
- Throws:** Nothing.
- Notes:** If the compiler does not support rvalue-references, this is implemented using the `boost.thread` move emulation.

Move Assignment Operator

```
packaged_task& operator=(packaged_task && other);
```

- Effects:** Transfers ownership of the task associated with `other` to `*this`, leaving `other` with no associated task. If there was already a task associated with `*this`, and that task has not been invoked, sets any futures associated with that task to *ready* with a `boost::broken_promise` exception as the result.
- Throws:** Nothing.
- Notes:** If the compiler does not support rvalue-references, this is implemented using the `boost.thread` move emulation.

Destructor

```
~packaged_task();
```

- Effects:** Destroys `*this`. If there was a task associated with `*this`, and that task has not been invoked, sets any futures associated with that task to *ready* with a `boost::broken_promise` exception as the result.
- Throws:** Nothing.

Member Function `get_future()`

```
unique_future<R> get_future();
```

- Effects:** Returns a `boost::unique_future` associated with the result of the task associated with `*this`.

Throws: `boost::task_moved` if ownership of the task associated with `*this` has been moved to another instance of `boost::packaged_task`. `boost::future_already_retrieved` if the future associated with the task has already been retrieved.

Member Function `operator()()`

```
void operator()();
```

Effects: Invoke the task associated with `*this` and store the result in the corresponding future. If the task returns normally, the return value is stored as the asynchronous result, otherwise the exception thrown is stored. Any threads blocked waiting for the asynchronous result associated with this task are woken.

Postconditions: All futures waiting on the asynchronous result are *ready*

Throws: `boost::task_moved` if ownership of the task associated with `*this` has been moved to another instance of `boost::packaged_task`. `boost::task_already_started` if the task has already been invoked.

Member Function `set_wait_callback()`

```
template<typename F>
void set_wait_callback(F f);
```

Preconditions: The expression `f(t)` where `t` is a lvalue of type `boost::packaged_task` shall be well-formed. Invoking a copy of `f` shall have the same effect as invoking `f`

Effects: Store a copy of `f` with the task associated with `*this` as a *wait callback*. This will replace any existing wait callback store alongside that task. If a thread subsequently calls one of the wait functions on a `boost::unique_future` or `boost::shared_future` associated with this task, and the result of the task is not *ready*, `f(*this)` shall be invoked.

Throws: `boost::task_moved` if ownership of the task associated with `*this` has been moved to another instance of `boost::packaged_task`.

Non-member function `wait_for_any()`

```
template<typename Iterator>
Iterator wait_for_any(Iterator begin, Iterator end);

template<typename F1, typename F2>
unsigned wait_for_any(F1& f1, F2& f2);

template<typename F1, typename F2, typename F3>
unsigned wait_for_any(F1& f1, F2& f2, F3& f3);

template<typename F1, typename F2, typename F3, typename F4>
unsigned wait_for_any(F1& f1, F2& f2, F3& f3, F4& f4);

template<typename F1, typename F2, typename F3, typename F4, typename F5>
unsigned wait_for_any(F1& f1, F2& f2, F3& f3, F4& f4, F5& f5);
```

Preconditions: The types `Fn` shall be specializations of `boost::unique_future` or `boost::shared_future`, and `Iterator` shall be a forward iterator with a `value_type` which is a specialization of `boost::unique_future` or `boost::shared_future`.

Effects: Waits until at least one of the specified futures is *ready*.

- Returns:** The range-based overload returns an `Iterator` identifying the first future in the range that was detected as *ready*. The remaining overloads return the zero-based index of the first future that was detected as *ready* (first parameter => 0, second parameter => 1, etc.).
- Throws:** `boost::thread_interrupted` if the current thread is interrupted. Any exception thrown by the *wait callback* associated with any of the futures being waited for. `std::bad_alloc` if memory could not be allocated for the internal wait structures.
- Notes:** `wait_for_any()` is an *interruption point*.

Non-member function `wait_for_all()`

```
template<typename Iterator>
void wait_for_all(Iterator begin, Iterator end);

template<typename F1, typename F2>
void wait_for_all(F1& f1, F2& f2);

template<typename F1, typename F2, typename F3>
void wait_for_all(F1& f1, F2& f2, F3& f3);

template<typename F1, typename F2, typename F3, typename F4>
void wait_for_all(F1& f1, F2& f2, F3& f3, F4& f4);

template<typename F1, typename F2, typename F3, typename F4, typename F5>
void wait_for_all(F1& f1, F2& f2, F3& f3, F4& f4, F5& f5);
```

- Preconditions:** The types `Fn` shall be specializations of `boost::unique_future` or `boost::shared_future`, and `Iterator` shall be a forward iterator with a `value_type` which is a specialization of `boost::unique_future` or `boost::shared_future`.
- Effects:** Waits until all of the specified futures are *ready*.
- Throws:** Any exceptions thrown by a call to `wait()` on the specified futures.
- Notes:** `wait_for_all()` is an *interruption point*.

Thread Local Storage

Synopsis

Thread local storage allows multi-threaded applications to have a separate instance of a given data item for each thread. Where a single-threaded application would use static or global data, this could lead to contention, deadlock or data corruption in a multi-threaded application. One example is the C `errno` variable, used for storing the error code related to functions from the Standard C library. It is common practice (and required by POSIX) for compilers that support multi-threaded applications to provide a separate instance of `errno` for each thread, in order to avoid different threads competing to read or update the value.

Though compilers often provide this facility in the form of extensions to the declaration syntax (such as `__declspec(thread)` or `__thread` annotations on `static` or namespace-scope variable declarations), such support is non-portable, and is often limited in some way, such as only supporting POD types.

Portable thread-local storage with `boost::thread_specific_ptr`

`boost::thread_specific_ptr` provides a portable mechanism for thread-local storage that works on all compilers supported by **Boost.Thread**. Each instance of `boost::thread_specific_ptr` represents a pointer to an object (such as `errno`) where each thread must have a distinct value. The value for the current thread can be obtained using the `get()` member function, or by using the `*` and `->` pointer dereference operators. Initially the pointer has a value of `NULL` in each thread, but the value for the current thread can be set using the `reset()` member function.

If the value of the pointer for the current thread is changed using `reset()`, then the previous value is destroyed by calling the cleanup routine. Alternatively, the stored value can be reset to `NULL` and the prior value returned by calling the `release()` member function, allowing the application to take back responsibility for destroying the object.

Cleanup at thread exit

When a thread exits, the objects associated with each `boost::thread_specific_ptr` instance are destroyed. By default, the object pointed to by a pointer `p` is destroyed by invoking `delete p`, but this can be overridden for a specific instance of `boost::thread_specific_ptr` by providing a cleanup routine to the constructor. In this case, the object is destroyed by invoking `func(p)` where `func` is the cleanup routine supplied to the constructor. The cleanup functions are called in an unspecified order. If a cleanup routine sets the value of associated with an instance of `boost::thread_specific_ptr` that has already been cleaned up, that value is added to the cleanup list. Cleanup finishes when there are no outstanding instances of `boost::thread_specific_ptr` with values.

Note: on some platforms, cleanup of thread-specific data is not performed for threads created with the platform's native API. On those platforms such cleanup is only done for threads that are started with `boost::thread` unless `boost::on_thread_exit()` is called manually from that thread.

Class `thread_specific_ptr`

```
#include <boost/thread/tss.hpp>

template <typename T>
class thread_specific_ptr
{
public:
    thread_specific_ptr();
    explicit thread_specific_ptr(void (*cleanup_function)(T*));
    ~thread_specific_ptr();

    T* get() const;
    T* operator->() const;
    T& operator*() const;

    T* release();
    void reset(T* new_value=0);
};
```

`thread_specific_ptr();`

Requires: `delete this->get()` is well-formed.

Effects: Construct a `thread_specific_ptr` object for storing a pointer to an object of type `T` specific to each thread. The default delete-based cleanup function will be used to destroy any thread-local objects when `reset()` is called, or the thread exits.

Throws: `boost::thread_resource_error` if an error occurs.

`explicit thread_specific_ptr(void (*cleanup_function)(T*));`

Requires: `cleanup_function(this->get())` does not throw any exceptions.

Effects: Construct a `thread_specific_ptr` object for storing a pointer to an object of type `T` specific to each thread. The supplied `cleanup_function` will be used to destroy any thread-local objects when `reset()` is called, or the thread exits.

Throws: `boost::thread_resource_error` if an error occurs.

`~thread_specific_ptr();`

Effects: Calls `this->reset()` to clean up the associated value for the current thread, and destroys `*this`.

Throws: Nothing.



Note

Care needs to be taken to ensure that any threads still running after an instance of `boost::thread_specific_ptr` has been destroyed do not call any member functions on that instance.

`T* get() const;`

Returns: The pointer associated with the current thread.

Throws: Nothing.

**Note**

The initial value associated with an instance of `boost::thread_specific_ptr` is `NULL` for each thread.

```
T* operator->() const;
```

Returns: `this->get()`

Throws: Nothing.

```
T& operator*() const;
```

Requires: `this->get` is not `NULL`.

Returns: `*(this->get())`

Throws: Nothing.

```
void reset(T* new_value=0);
```

Effects: If `this->get() != new_value` and `this->get()` is non-`NULL`, invoke `delete this->get()` or `cleanup_function(this->get())` as appropriate. Store `new_value` as the pointer associated with the current thread.

Postcondition: `this->get() == new_value`

Throws: `boost::thread_resource_error` if an error occurs.

```
T* release();
```

Effects: Return `this->get()` and store `NULL` as the pointer associated with the current thread without invoking the cleanup function.

Postcondition: `this->get() == 0`

Throws: Nothing.

Date and Time Requirements

As of Boost 1.35.0, the **Boost.Thread** library uses the [Boost.Date_Time](#) library for all operations that require a time out. These include (but are not limited to):

- `boost::this_thread::sleep()`
- `timed_join()`
- `timed_wait()`
- `timed_lock()`

For the overloads that accept an absolute time parameter, an object of type `boost::system_time` is required. Typically, this will be obtained by adding a duration to the current time, obtained with a call to `boost::get_system_time()`. e.g.

```
boost::system_time const timeout=boost::get_system_time() + boost::posix_time::milliseconds(500);

extern bool done;
extern boost::mutex m;
extern boost::condition_variable cond;

boost::unique_lock<boost::mutex> lk(m);
while(!done)
{
    if(!cond.timed_wait(lk,timeout))
    {
        throw "timed out";
    }
}
```

For the overloads that accept a *TimeDuration* parameter, an object of any type that meets the [Boost.Date_Time Time Duration requirements](#) can be used, e.g.

```
boost::this_thread::sleep(boost::posix_time::milliseconds(25));

boost::mutex m;
if(m.timed_lock(boost::posix_time::nanoseconds(100)))
{
    // ...
}
```

Typedef `system_time`

```
#include <boost/thread/thread_time.hpp>

typedef boost::posix_time::ptime system_time;
```

See the documentation for `boost::posix_time::ptime` in the [Boost.Date_Time](#) library.

Non-member function `get_system_time()`

```
#include <boost/thread/thread_time.hpp>

system_time get_system_time();
```

Returns: The current time.

Throws: Nothing.

Acknowledgments

The original implementation of **Boost.Thread** was written by William Kempf, with contributions from numerous others. This new version initially grew out of an attempt to rewrite **Boost.Thread** to William Kempf's design with fresh code that could be released under the Boost Software License. However, as the C++ Standards committee have been actively discussing standardizing a thread library for C++, this library has evolved to reflect the proposals, whilst retaining as much backwards-compatibility as possible.

Particular thanks must be given to Roland Schwarz, who contributed a lot of time and code to the original **Boost.Thread** library, and who has been actively involved with the rewrite. The scheme for dividing the platform-specific implementations into separate directories was devised by Roland, and his input has contributed greatly to improving the quality of the current implementation.

Thanks also must go to Peter Dimov, Howard Hinnant, Alexander Terekhov, Chris Thomasson and others for their comments on the implementation details of the code.

Compliance with standard

C++11 standard Thread library

Table 1. Compliance C++11 standard

Section	Description	Status	Comments	Ticket
30	Thread support library	Partial	-	-
30.1	General	-	-	-
30.2	Requirements	-	-	-
30.2.1	Template parameter names	-	-	-
30.2.2	Exceptions	No	-	#12
30.2.3	Native handles	Yes	-	-
30.2.4	Timing specifications	No	-	#6195
30.2.5	Requirements for Lockable types	Partial	-	-
30.2.5.1	In general	-	-	-
30.2.5.2	BasicLockable requirements	No	-	#13
30.2.5.3	Lockable requirements	yes	-	-
30.2.5.4	TimedLockable requirements	Partial	chrono	#6195
30.2.6	decay_copy	-	-	-
30.3	Threads	Partial	-	-
30.3.1	Class thread	Partial	-	-
30.3.1.1	Class thread::id	Partial	Missing noexcept, template <> struct hash<thread::id>	#3,#4
30.3.1.2	thread constructors	Partial	Missing noexcept and move semantics	#3,#6194
30.3.1.3	thread destructor	Yes	-	-
30.3.1.4	thread assignment	Partial	move semantics	-
30.3.1.5	thread members	Partial	Missing noexcept, chrono	#3,#6195
30.3.1.6	thread static members	Partial	Missing noexcept	#3,#6195
30.3.1.7	thread specialized algorithms	Yes	-	-
30.3.2	Namespace this_thread	Partial	chrono	#6195

Section	Description	Status	Comments	Ticket
30.4	Mutual exclusion	Partial	-	-
30.4.1	Mutex requirements	Partial	-	-
30.4.1.1	In general	Partial	-	-
30.4.1.2	Mutex types	Partial	noexcept,delete	#3,#5
30.4.1.2.1	Class mutex	Partial	noexcept,delete	#3,#5
30.4.1.2.2	Class recursive_mutex	Partial	noexcept,delete	#3,#5
30.4.1.3	Timed mutex types	Partial	noexcept,chrono,delete	#3,#6195,#5
30.4.1.3.1	Class timed_mutex	Partial	noexcept,chrono,delete	#3,#6195,#5
30.4.1.3.1	Class recursive_timed_mutex	Partial	noexcept,chrono,delete	#3,#6195,#5
30.4.2	Locks	Partial	noexcept,chrono,move,delete,bool	#3,#6195,#5,#6
30.4.2.1	Class template lock_guard	Partial	cons/dest delete	#5
30.4.2.2	Class template unique_lock	Partial	noexcept, chrono, move, delete	#3,#6195,#5,#6
30.4.2.2.1	unique_lock constructors, destructor, and assignment	Partial	noexcept, chrono, move, delete	#3,#6195,#5,#6
30.4.2.2.2	unique_lock locking	Partial	chrono	,#6195,
30.4.2.2.3	unique_lock modifiers	Yes	-	-
30.4.2.2.4	unique_lock observers	Partial	explicit operator bool	#6
30.4.3	Generic locking algorithms	Partial	Variadic,	#7
30.4.4	Call once	Partial	move,variadic	#6194,#7
30.4.4.1	Struct once_flag	Yes	-	-
30.4.4.2	Function call_once	Yes	-	-
30.5	Condition variables	Partial	chrono,cv_status,notify_all_at_thread_exit	#6195,#8,#9
30.5 6-10	Function notify_all_at_thread_exit	No	-	#9

Section	Description	Status	Comments	Ticket
30.5.1	Class condition_variable	Partial	chrono,cv_status	#6195,#8
30.5.2	Class condition_variable_any	Partial	chrono,cv_status	#6195,#8
30.6	Futures	Partial	-	-
30.6.1	Overview	Partial	-	-
30.6.2	Error handling	No	-	-
30.6.3	Class future_error	No	-	-
30.6.4	Shared state	No	-	-
30.6.5	Class template promise	Partial	allocator,move,delete	#10,#6194,#5
30.6.6	Class template future	No	unique_future is the closest to future	#11
30.6.7	Class template shared_future	Partial	allocator,move,delete	#10,#6194,#5
30.6.8	Function template async	No	async	#4710
30.6.8	Class template packaged_task	Partial	-	-

Table 2. Extension

Section	Description	Comments
30.3.1.5.x	interrupt	-
30.3.1.5.y	operator==,operator!=	-
30.3.2.x	Interruprion	-
30.3.2.y	at_thread_exit	-
30.4.3.x	Generic locking algorithms begin/end	-
30.x	Barriers	-
30.y	Thread Local Storage	-
30.z	Class thread_group	-

Shared Mutex library extension

Table 3. Clock Requirements

Section	Description	Status	Comments
XXXX	DDDD	SSSS	CCCC
XXXX	DDDD	SSSS	CCCC