## Another reason not to do anything scary in your DIIMain: Inadvertent deadlock

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Your DllMain function runs inside the loader lock, one of the few times the OS lets you run code while one of its internal locks is held. This means that you must be extra careful not to violate a lock hierarchy in your DllMain; otherwise, you are asking for a deadlock.

(You do have a <u>lock hierarchy</u> in your DLL, right?)

The loader lock is taken by any function that needs to access the list of DLLs loaded into the process. This includes functions like GetModuleHandle and GetModuleFileName. If your DllMain enters a critical section or waits on a synchronization object, and that critical section or synchronization object is owned by some code that is in turn waiting for the loader lock, you just created a deadlock:

Now imagine that some thread is happily executing the first code fragment and enters g\_csGlobal, then gets pre-empty. During this time, another thread exits. This enters the loader lock and sends out DLL\_THREAD\_DETACH messages while the loader lock is still

held.

You receive the DLL\_THREAD\_DETACH and attempt to enter your DLL's g\_csGlobal. This blocks on the first thread, who owns the critical section. That thread then resumes execution and calls GetModuleFileName. This function requires the loader lock (since it's accessing the list of DLLs loaded into the process), so it blocks, since the loader lock is owned by somebody else.

Now you have a deadlock:

- g cs owned by first thread, waiting on loader lock.
- Loader lock owned by second thread, waiting on g\_cs.

I have seen this happen. It's not pretty.

Moral of the story: Respect the loader lock. Include it in your lock hierarchy rules if you take any locks in your DllMain.

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