4주차_ 멀티프로세스

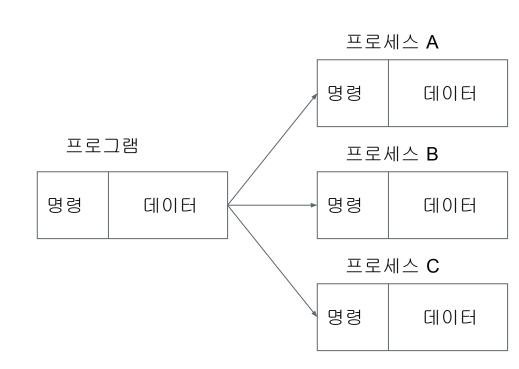
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Goals

- 멀티프로세스 이해하기
- 네트워크에서 멀티프로세스

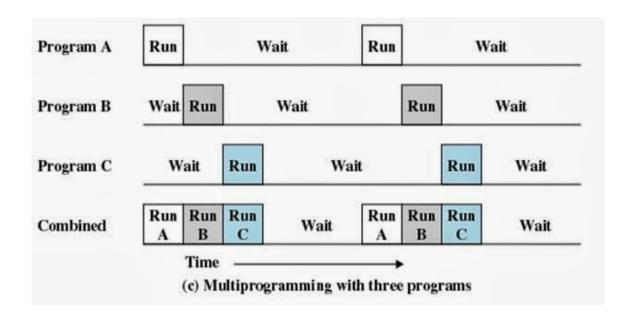
Process

- 프로그램 실행시 메모리에 올라가
 프로세스가 동작
- 같은 프로세스 여러개 실행 가능
- 고유 번호가 존재



Process

• 멀티 프로세스의 필요성



Process

```
1 #include <stdio.h>
 2 #include <stdlib.h>
 3 #include <unistd.h>
 4
   int main(int argc, char **argv)
 6
   {
           int i = 0;
 8 9
           while(1)
10
                    printf("%d\n", i);
                    i++;
12
                    sleep(1);
13
14 }
15
```

ps -aux | grep proc_test

```
hyunholee@DNLAB:~$ ps -aux |
                            grep proc test
                                                          0:00 ./proc_test
hyunhol+ 32106 0.0 0.0
                         4356
                                 652 pts/8
                                                  17:32
hyunhol+ 32159 0.0 0.0 12944
                                 984 pts/9
                                                  17:34
                                                          0:00 grep --color
hyunholee@DNLAB:~$ ps -aux | grep proc test
hyunhol+ 32161 0.0 0.0 12944
                                 968 pts/9
                                                  17:34
                                                          0:00 grep --color
```

Test fork

```
1 #include <unistd.h>
2 #include <stdlib.h>
3 #include <stdio.h>
  int main(int argc, char **argv)
6
   {
           pid t pid;
8
           int i = 100;
9
10
           printf("Program Start!!\n");
11
12
           pid = fork();
13
           printf("fork !!!\n");
14
           if (pid < 0)
15
16
                    printf("fork failure\n");
17
                    return 1;
18
```

Test fork

```
20
           if (pid == 0)
21
22
                    printf("Im parent Process %d\n", getpid());
23
                    while(1)
24
25
                            printf("P : %d\n", i);
26
                            i++;
27
                            sleep(1);
28
29
30
           else if (pid > 0)
31
32
                    printf("Im Child Process %d\n", getpid());
33
                    while(1)
34
35
                            printf("C : %d\n", i);
36
                            i+=2;
                                                 39
37
                            sleep(1);
                                                 40 }
38
```

Test fork

- Program Start는 몇번 출력될까? 1번? 2번?
- fork는 몇번 출력될까? 1번? 2번?
- P와 C는 각각 어떻게 출력될까?

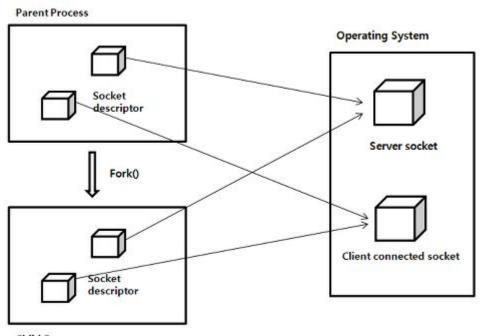
Result

```
hyunholee@DNLAB:~$ ps -aux | grep fork_test
hyunhol+ 32221 0.0 0.0 4356 684 pts/8 S+ 17:42 0:00 ./fork_test
hyunhol+ 32222 0.0 0.0 4356 88 pts/8 S+ 17:42 0:00 ./fork_test
```

```
hyunholee@DNLAB:~/temp/Multi process/process$ ./fork test
Program Start!!
fork !!!
Im Child Process 32226
C: 100
fork !!!
Im parent Process 32227
P: 100
C : 102
P: 101
C: 104
P: 102
C: 106
P: 103
```

MultiProcess

- 자식 프로세스 생성
- 부모와 다른 영역의 메모리를 사용
- 왜 필요한가?
 - 여러가지 일을 처리하기 위해서



Child Process

Server

```
1 #include <sys/types.h>
 2 #include <sys/stat.h>
 3 #include <sys/socket.h>
 4 #include <netinet/in.h>
 5 #include <arpa/inet.h>
 6 #include <stdio.h>
 7 #include <string.h>
 8 #include <unistd.h>
 9 #include <signal.h>
10
11 #define MAXLINE 1024
12 #define PORTNUM 6292
13
14 int main(int argc, char **argv)
15 {
16
           int listen fd, client fd;
           pid t pid;
17
18
           socklen t addrlen;
19
           int readn;
```

```
20
           char buf[MAXLINE];
21
           struct sockaddr in client addr, server addr;
22
23
           if( (listen fd = socket(AF INET, SOCK STREAM, 0)) < 0)</pre>
24
25
                   return 1;
26
27
           memset((void *)&server addr, 0x00, sizeof(server addr));
28
           server addr.sin family = AF INET;
           server addr.sin addr.s addr = htonl(INADDR ANY);
29
30
           server addr.sin port = htons(PORTNUM);
31
32
           if(bind(listen fd, (struct sockaddr *)&server addr, sizeof(server addr)) ==-1)
33
           {
34
                   perror("bind error");
35
                   return 1;
36
37
           if(listen(listen fd, 5) == -1)
38
          {
```

```
39
                    perror("listen error");
40
                    return 1;
41
42
43
           signal(SIGCHLD, SIG IGN);
44
           while(1)
45
46
                    addrlen = sizeof(client addr);
                    client fd = accept(listen fd,
47
                            (struct sockaddr *)&client addr, &addrlen);
48
                    if(client fd == -1)
49
50
51
                            printf("accept error\n");
52
                            break;
53
                    pid = fork();
54
55
                    if(pid == 0)
56
57
                            memset(buf, 0x00, MAXLINE);
```

```
while((readn = read(client fd, buf, MAXLINE)) > 0)
58
59
60
                                     printf("Read Data %s(%d) : %s",
61
                                                      inet ntoa(client addr.sin addr),
                                                      client addr.sin port,
62
63
                                                       buf);
64
                                     write(client fd, buf, strlen(buf));
65
                                     memset(buf, 0x00, MAXLINE);
66
67
                            close(client fd);
68
                            return 0;
69
70
           return 0;
72 }
```

Result

```
hyunholee@DNLAB:~/temp/Multi process$ ./echo server fork
Read Data 127.0.0.1(31979) : hi
Read Data 127.0.0.1(32491) : bye
Read Data 127.0.0.1(33003) : call me
Read Data 127.0.0.1(31979) : my name is leo
Read Data 127.0.0.1(32491) : welcome to network class
                                  ps -ef | grep echo_server fork
hyunholee@DNLAB:~/temp/Multi process$
                                   00:00:00 ./echo server fork
hyunhol+ 32486 32046 0 18:00 pts/8
                                   00:00:00 ./echo server fork
hyunhol+ 32488 32486 0 18:00 pts/8
hyunhol+ 32493 32486 0 18:00 pts/8
                                   00:00:00 ./echo server fork
hyunhol+ 32495 32486 0 18:00 pts/8
                                   00:00:00 ./echo server fork
```