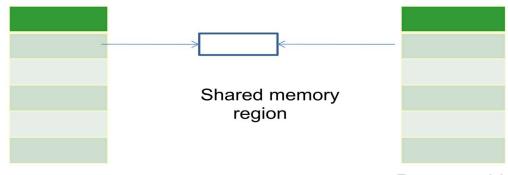
### **Practical 9 Shared memory**

- Shared memory allows multiple processes to map portion of their virtual addresses to common memory region.
- Any process can read or write data from and to shared memory.
- Generally used with semaphore.
- Kernel address space has shared memory table to keep track of all shared memory region.
- Each entry has
  - 1) Integer ID key assigned by creator process to shared memory.
  - 2) Creator user and group ID
  - 3) Assigned owner user and group ID
  - 4) RW permission for owner, group and other
  - 5) Size of number of bytes
  - 6) Time when last process attached to region
  - 7) Time when last process detached to region
  - 8) Time when last process changed control data of region

# Struct shmid\_ds



Shared memory table

Process table

Header files needed

#include<sys/types.h> #include<sys/ipc.h> #incluce<sys/shm.h>

### Shmget

int shmget(key\_t key, int size, int flag);

- Returns non negative descriptor of shared memory. -1 if fails.
- If key is +ve integer than opens shared memory having that key value.

- If IPC PRIVATE then allocate new shared memory
- Size indicates size of shared memory that may be attached by calling process.
- If shared memory is created then it is size of shared memory.
- If flag is 0, system call fails if no shared memory of key ID
- If new shared memory, then key is bitwise OR of IPC\_CREAT and read write permission

ex: shmget(IPC PRIVATE, 1024, IPC CREAT | 0644);

#### shmat

#### void \*shmat(int shmid, void \* addr, int flag);

- Attaches shared memory referenced by shmid to calling process virtual address space.
- Then process can read/write data in shared memory.
- Addr is starting virtual address to which location shared memory must be mapped. If value is 0 kernel find appropriate address.
- Flag is SHM\_RND indicate that address may be rounded off to align with page boundary.
- Flag can be SHM\_RDONLY indicating read only permission.
   If not set then read-write permission.
- Return value is mapped virtual address of shared memory or -1 if fails.

### shmdt

## int shmdt(void \*addr);

- Detaches or unmap shared memory from specified virtual address of calling process.
- Return value is 0 if succeeds and -1 if fails.

## • shmctl

int shmctl(int shmid, int cmd, struct shmid\_ds \*buf);

- Query or change control data of shared memory
- **Buf** is address of struct shmid\_ds type. It is used to specify and retrieve control data of shared memory.

Value of cmd are

IPC_STAT	Copy control data of shared memory to object pointed by buf /obt status information for the shared memory	ain
IPC_SET	Change control data of shared memory by data specified in buf	
IPC_RMID	Remove shared memory. Removal operation is delayed until all proce	ss detac
SHM_LOCK	Lock shared memory must have superuser previledges.	
SHM_UNLOCK	Unlock shared memory must have superuser previledges.	

# **Program List**

int k, \*val;

```
1) //This program creates shared memory
//use ipcs \mbox{-m} to see shared memory and ipcrm \mbox{-m} shmid to remove it
#include<stdio.h>
#include<sys/shm.h>
#include<sys/ipc.h>
int main()
      int shmid;
      shmid=shmget(IPC PRIVATE, 2048, IPC CREAT | 0644);
      if(shmid==-1)
            printf("Shared memory error...\n");
            perror("shmget");
            exit(1);
      }
      else
            printf("shmid=%d\n",shmid);
      return(0);
2) //This program attaches some value and then detaches using shared memory
#include<stdio.h>
#include<sys/shm.h>
#include<sys/ipc.h>
int main()
      int shmid, stat;
      char *buf;
```

```
struct shmid ds sds;
       shmid=shmget(IPC_PRIVATE, 100, IPC_CREAT | 0644);
       if(shmid==-1)
             perror("shmget");
             exit(1);
       }
      buf=(char *) shmat(shmid,0,SHM RND);
       val=(int *) shmat(shmid,0,SHM_RND);
       *val=10;
      buf[0]='a';
      printf("Integer=%d Character=%c\n", *val,buf[0]);
       //delete the shared memory
       shmdt(buf);
       shmdt(val);
       k=shmctl(shmid,IPC_RMID,&sds);
       if(k==-1)
       {
             perror("Error:");
              exit(2);
       }
}
3) \ // {\it allocate} shared memory, parent process will store AAA and child will //convert it to lower case. Then parent process will print
#include<stdio.h>
#include<sys/shm.h>
#include<sys/ipc.h>
int main()
       int i, shmid, pid, id;
      char *buf;
      struct shmid_ds sds;
       shmid=shmget(IPC PRIVATE, 100, IPC CREAT | 0644);
       if(shmid==-1)
       {
             perror("shmget:");
              exit(1);
       }
      buf=(char *)shmat(shmid,0,SHM_RND);
       for(i=0;i<3;i++)
             buf[i]='A';
```

```
pid=fork();
      if(pid==0)
             //child process
             for(i=0;i<3;i++)
                   buf[i]='a';
      }
      else
             //parent process
             for(i=0;i<3;i++)
            printf("%c",buf[i]);
printf("\n");
      }
      id=shmctl(shmid, IPC_RMID, NULL);
      if(id==-1)
      {
             perror("shmctl:");
             exit(2);
      shmdt(buf);
}
```