Linux 进程管理及其扩展

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内核生成

1、生成内核配置文件

将当前正在运行的内核对应的配置文件作为模板来生成.config 文件,即将/boot 目录下的已有的 config 文件复制到 linux-2.6.21 目录下,重命名为.config。

\$ make mrproper

命令 make mrproper 用来保证内核树是干净的。

更新 config 文件:

\$ make oldconfig

部分新配置项会提示用户选择,都选 N 或者缺省即可,完成后即可生成.config 文件。

2、编译安装内核

在编译内核前,可以定义自己的内核版本号,在内核代码的根目录下有 Makefile 文件,例如将第 4 行改为:

EXTRAVERSION = -seu

这样新内核版本号就是 2.6.21-seu

\$ make all

\$ su

make modules install

make install

make headers install

如果三个命令均成功执行,可以观察引导程序 grub 的配置文件/boot/grub/menu.lst 的内容,在 hiddenmenu 之后出现刚刚编译安装的内核版本,将 hiddenmenu 那一行注释或删除,方便直接操作菜单:

#hiddenmenu 或者 hiddenmenu

然后重启系统:

reboot

重启后可以看到 grub 菜单已经包含了新编译的内核。如果新内核启动失败,一般是由于配置或者内核代码修改的有问题,选择原先的内核启动,再进行修改、编译。

新增系统调用 hide

1、设置标识

通过设置一个标记位来控制进程是否隐藏。在 include/linux/sched.h 中修改结构体 task struct,添加一个成员 cloak,0表示显示,1表示隐藏。

图 1

2、初始化

在进程创建时,将 task_struct 的成员 cloak 初始化为显示(0)。fork 系统调用的实现代码在 kernel/fork.c 中,具体实现的主要函数为 do_fork,do_fork 中调用 copy_process 函数创建子进程,建议将初始化 cloak 的代码添加在 copy process 函数中。

图 2

3、添加 hide 系统调用

在 fs/proc/base.c 中添加 hide 系统调用。通过 pid 获取进程 task_struct 的内核函数为 find_task_by_pid。在隐藏后最好调用函数 proc_flush_task 来清空 VFS 层的缓冲,解除已有的 dentry 项。

4、过滤隐藏进程

}

修改 proc_pid_readdir 函数(在 fs/proc/base.c 文件中)。其中使用 for 循环遍历进程,在遍历过程中添加判断,过滤掉被隐藏的进程。

```
int proc_pid_readdir(struct file * filp, void * dirent, filldir_t filldir)
        unsigned int nr = filp->f_pos - FIRST_PROCESS_ENTRY;
        struct task_struct *reaper = get_proc_task(filp->f_path.dentry->d_inode);
        struct task_struct *task;
        int tgid;
        if (!reaper)
                goto out_no_task;
        for (; nr < ARRAY_SIZE(proc_base_stuff); filp->f_pos++, nr++) {
                struct pid_entry *p = &proc_base_stuff[nr];
                if (proc_base_fill_cache(filp, dirent, filldir, reaper, p) < 0)</pre>
                        goto out;
        tgid = filp->f_pos - TGID_OFFSET;
        for (task = next_tgid(tgid);
             task:
             put_task_struct(task), task = next_tgid(tgid + 1)) {
                tgid = task->pid;
                filp->f_pos = tgid + TGID_OFFSET;
if (task->cloak == 0 && proc_pid_fill_cache(filp, dirent, filldir, task, tgid) < 0) {</pre>
                        put task struct(task);
                        goto out;
                }
        filp->f_pos = PID_MAX_LIMIT + TGID_OFFSET;
out:
        put_task_struct(reaper);
out_no_task:
        return 0;
}
                                                 图 4
     修改 proc pid lookup 函数,在进程查找完成前过滤掉被隐藏的进程。
struct dentry *proc_pid_lookup(struct inode *dir, struct dentry * dentry, struct nameidata *nd)
        struct dentry *result = ERR_PTR(-ENOENT);
        struct task_struct *task;
        unsigned tgid;
        result = proc_base_lookup(dir, dentry);
        if (!IS_ERR(result) || PTR_ERR(result) != -ENOENT)
                 goto out;
        tgid = name_to_int(dentry);
        if (tgid == ~0U)
                 goto out;
        rcu_read_lock();
        task = find_task_by_pid(tgid);
        if (task)
        get_task_struct(task);
rcu_read_unlock();
        if (!task)
                 goto out;
        if (task->cloak <u>==</u> 1)
                 goto out;
        result = proc_pid_instantiate(dir, dentry, task, NULL);
        put_task_struct(task);
out:
        return result;
```

新增系统调用 hide user processes

1、添加 hide user processes 系统调用

编译内核及测试

在文件 arch/i386/kernel/syscall table.S 的尾部加上要新增的系统调用函数的名称。

在 include/asm-i386/unistd.h 里加上系统调用号的宏定义。

```
#define __NR_hide 321
#define __NR_hide_user_processes 322
#ifdef __KERNEL__
#define NR_syscalls 323
```

修改 include/linux/syscalls.h,加上函数 sys psta 的声明。

```
asmlinkage int sys_psta(struct pinfo *buf);
asmlinkage int sys_hide(pid_t pid, int on);
asmlinkage int sys_hide_user_processes(uid_t uid, char *comm, int on);
```

图 9

根据第一部分"内核生成"重新编译安装内核。进入新版本内核,使用以下命令编译测试文件:

gcc -o testX testX.c -I/home/seu/Desktop/linux-2.6.21/usr/include

使用 root 权限运行可执行文件:

sudo ./testX

设置 pid=1,on=1,即隐藏 pid=1 的进程,测试程序如图 10 所示,测试结果如图 11 所示。

```
#include <sys/syscall.h>
#include <unistd.h>
#include <stdio.h>

int main()
{
    int syscallNum=321;
    pid_t pid=1;
    int on=1;
    syscall(syscallNum,pid,on);
    return 0;
}
```

图 10

				set	ı@loc	alhos	t:/ł	home	e/seu	Desk	top			
<u>F</u> ile	<u>E</u> dit	<u>V</u> iew	<u>T</u> ern	ninal	Ta <u>b</u> s	<u>H</u> elp								
[root	t@loca	lhost	Desl	(top]#	# ps a	ux								
USER		PID	%CPU	%MEM	VS	Z R	SS	TTY		STAT	START	TIME	COMMAND	
root		2	0.0	0.0		Θ	Θ	?		S	20:38	0:00	[migration/0]	
root		3	0.0	0.0		Θ	Θ	?		SN	20:38	0:00	[ksoftirqd/0]	
root		4	0.0	0.0		Θ	Θ	?		S	20:38	0:00	[watchdog/0]	
root		5	0.0	0.0		Θ	Θ	?		S	20:38	0:00	[migration/1]	
root		6	0.0	0.0		Θ	Θ	?		SN	20:38	0:00	[ksoftirqd/1]	
root		7	0.0	0.0		Θ	Θ	?		S	20:38	0:00	[watchdog/1]	
root		8	0.0	0.0		Θ	Θ	?		S<	20:38	0:00	[events/0]	
root		9	0.0	0.0		Θ	Θ	?		S<	20:38	0:00	[events/1]	
root		10	0.0	0.0		Θ	Θ	?		S<	20:38	0:00	[khelper]	
root		11	0.0	0.0		Θ	Θ	?		S<	20:38	0:00	[kthread]	
root		51	0.0	0.0		Θ	Θ	?		S<	20:38	0:00	[kblockd/0]	
root		52	0.0	0.0		Θ	Θ	?		S<	20:38	0:00	[kblockd/1]	
root		53	0.0	0.0		Θ	Θ	?		S<	20:38	0:00	[kacpid]	
root		221	0.0	0.0		Θ	Θ	?		S<	20:38	0:00	[cqueue/0]	
root		222	0.0	0.0		Θ	Θ	?		S<	20:38	0:00	[cqueue/1]	
root		223	0.0	0.0		Θ	Θ	?		S<	20:38	0:00	[ksuspend_usbd	1]
root		226	0.0	0.0		Θ	Θ	?		S<	20:38	0:00	[khubd]	
root		228	0.0	0.0		Θ	Θ	?		S<	20:38	0:00	[kseriod]	
root		259	0.0	0.0		Θ	Θ	?		S	20:38	0:00	[pdflush]	
root		260	0.0	0.0		Θ	Θ	?		S	20:38	0:00	[pdflush]	
root		261	0.0	0.0		Θ	Θ	?		S<	20:38	0:00	[kswapd0]	
root		262	0.0	0.0		Θ	Θ	?		S<	20:38	0:00	[aio/0]	İ

图 11

设置 pid=1,on=0,即显示 pid=1 的进程,测试程序如图 12 所示,测试结果如图 13 所示。

```
#include <sys/syscall.h>
#include <unistd.h>
#include <stdio.h>

int main()
{
    int syscallNum=321;
    pid_t pid=1;
    int on=0;
    syscall(syscallNum,pid,on);
    return 0;
}
```

图 12

				seu	@locall	nost:/h	ome/seu	/Desk	top			×
<u>F</u> ile	<u>E</u> dit	<u>V</u> iew	<u>T</u> erm	ninal	Ta <u>b</u> s <u>H</u> e	elp						
			Desk	top]#	gcc -o	test2	test2.c	-I/h	ome/seu	/Deskt	op/linux-2.6.21/	/
	includ											
					:./test							
[root	t@loca				ps aux							
USER		PID	%CPU	%MEM	VSZ	RSS	TTY	STAT	START	TIME	COMMAND	
root		1	0.0	0.0	2140	632	?	Ss	20:38	0:01	init [5]	
root		2	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	S	20:38	0:00	[9, -]	
root		3	0.0	0.0	Θ	Θ	?	SN	20:38	0:00	[ksoftirqd/0]	
root		4	0.0	0.0	0	Θ	?	S	20:38	0:00	[watchdog/0]	
root		5	0.0	0.0	0	Θ	?	S	20:38	0:00	[migration/1]	
root		6	0.0	0.0	Θ	Θ	?	SN	20:38	0:00	[ksoftirqd/1]	
root		7	0.0	0.0	0	Θ	?	S	20:38	0:00	[watchdog/1]	
root		8	0.0	0.0	Θ	Θ	?	S<	20:38	0:00	[events/0]	
root		9	0.0	0.0	Θ	0	?	S<	20:38	0:00	[events/1]	
root		10	0.0	0.0	Θ	Θ	?	S<	20:38	0:00	[khelper]	
root		11	0.0	0.0	Θ	0	?	S<	20:38	0:00	[kthread]	
root		51	0.0	0.0	Θ	0	?	S<	20:38	0:00	[kblockd/0]	
root		52	0.0	0.0	Θ	0	?	S<	20:38	0:00	[kblockd/1]	≡
root		53	0.0	0.0	Θ	0	?	S<	20:38	0:00	[kacpid]	
root		221	0.0	0.0	0	Θ	?	S<	20:38	0:00		
root		222	0.0	0.0	0	Θ	?	S<	20:38	0:00		
root		223	0.0	0.0	0	Θ	?	S<	20:38	0:00	[ksuspend usbd]	
root		226	0.0	0.0	0	Θ	?	S<	20:38	0:00	[khubd]	
root		228	0.0	0.0	Θ	Θ	?	S<	20:38	0:00	[kseriod]	•

图 13

设置 uid=500,on=1,即隐藏 uid=500(seed 用户)的进程,测试程序如图 15 所示,测试结果对比如图 14 和图 16 所示。

				seu	@local	host:/	home/seu	/Desk	top		K)
<u>F</u> ile	<u>E</u> dit	<u>V</u> iew	<u>T</u> ern	ninal	Ta <u>b</u> s <u>F</u>	<u>l</u> elp					
[roo	t@loca	lhost	Desk	ctop]#	gcc -	o test	3 test3.c	-I/h	ome/seu	u/Desktop/linux-2.6.21/	•
	includ										
[roo	t@loca	lhost	Desk	ktop]#	ps au	X					
USER		PID		%MEM	VSZ		TTY	STAT		TIME COMMAND	
root		1	0.0	0.0	2140	632	?	Ss	21:09	0:01 init [5]	
root		2	0.0	0.0	Θ	Θ	?	S	21:09	0:00 [migration/0]	
root		3	0.0	0.0	Θ	Θ	?	SN	21:09	0:00 [ksoftirqd/0]	
root		4	0.0	0.0	Θ	Θ	?	S	21:09	0:00 [watchdog/0]	
root		5	0.0	0.0	Θ	Θ	?	S	21:09	0:00 [migration/1]	
root		6	0.0	0.0	Θ	Θ	?	SN	21:09	0:00 [ksoftirqd/1]	
root		7	0.0	0.0	Θ	Θ	?	S	21:09	0:00 [watchdog/1]	
root		8	0.0	0.0	Θ	Θ	?	S<	21:09	0:00 [events/0]	
root		9	0.0	0.0	Θ	Θ	?	S<	21:09	0:00 [events/1]	
root		10	0.0	0.0	Θ	Θ	?	S<	21:09	0:00 [khelper]	
root		11	0.0	0.0	Θ	Θ	?	S<	21:09	0:00 [kthread]	
root		51	0.0	0.0	Θ	Θ	?	S<	21:09	0:00 [kblockd/0]	
root		52	0.0	0.0	Θ	Θ	?	S<	21:09	0:00 [kblockd/1]	4
root		53	0.0	0.0	Θ	Θ	?	S<	21:09	0:00 [kacpid]	=
root		221	0.0	0.0	Θ	Θ	?	S<	21:09	0:00 [cqueue/0]	
root		222	0.0	0.0	Θ	Θ	?	S<	21:09	0:00 [cqueue/1]	
root		223	0.0	0.0	Θ	Θ	?	S<	21:09	0:00 [ksuspend_usbd]	
root		226	0.0	0.0	Θ	Θ	?	S<	21:09	0:00 [khubd]	
root		228	0.0	0.0	Θ	0	?	S<	21:09	0:00 [kseriod]	
root		259	0.0	0.0	Θ	Θ	?	S	21:09	0:00 [pdflush]	₹

图 14

```
#include <sys/syscall.h>
#include <unistd.h>
#include <stdio.h>

int main()
{
    int syscallNum=322;
    uid_t uid=500;
    char *binname=NULL;
    int on=1;
    syscall(syscallNum,uid,binname,on);
    return 0;
}
```

图 15

图 16

设置 uid=500,on=0,即显示 uid=500(seed 用户)的进程,测试程序如图 17 所示,测试结果如图 18 所示。

```
#include <sys/syscall.h>
#include <unistd.h>
#include <stdio.h>

int main()
{
    int syscallNum=322;
    uid_t uid=500;
    char *binname=NULL;
    int on=0;
    syscall(syscallNum,uid,binname,on);
    return 0;
}
```

图 17

```
| Section | Text ```

图 18

## 在/proc 目录下创建一个文件/proc/hidden

## 1、全局变量 hidden\_flag

首先在 fs/proc/proc\_misc.c 文件中声明全局变量,EXPORT\_SYMBOL()函数可以使该变量在整个内核中可见。使用时只要 extern int hidden\_flag;即可访问同一变量。

```
int hidden_flag=0;
EXPORT_SYMBOL(hidden_flag);|
```

#### 2、hidden 文件的创建及读写

proc 文件系统在初始化函数 proc\_root\_init 中会调用 proc\_misc\_init 函数,此函数用于 创建/proc 根目录下的文件,那么将创建 hidden 文件的代码插入到此函数中就可以在 proc 初始 化时得到执行。在/fs/proc/proc\_misc.c 中添加回调函数,在/fs/proc/proc\_misc.c 中 proc misc init 函数的最后添加创建 hidden 文件的代码,并指定其回调函数。

```
static int proc_read_hidden(char *page,char **start,off_t off,int count,int *eof,void *data)
 int len = 0;
 len=sprintf(page, "%d", hidden_flag);
 return len;
}
static int proc_write_hidden(struct file *file,const char *buffer,unsigned long count,void *data)
 int len = 0:
 int BUF LEN = 128;
 char temp[BUF_LEN];
 if(count >= BUF_LEN)
 len = BUF_LEN - 1;
 len = count;
 copy from user(temp, buffer, len);
 temp[len] =
 hidden_flag = temp[0] - '0';
 return len;
}
 图 20
void init proc misc init(void)
{
 struct proc dir entry *ptr = create proc entry("hidden",0644,NULL);
 static struct {
 char *name;
 int (*read_proc)(char*, char**, off_t, int, int*, void*);
 } *p, simple_ones[] = {
 {"loadavg",
 loadavg_read_proc},
 uptime_read_proc},
 {"uptime",
 meminfo_read_proc},
 {"meminfo",
 {"version",
 version_read_proc},
#ifdef CONFIG PROC HARDWARE
 {"hardware",
 hardware_read_proc},
#endif
 图 21
#ifdef CONFIG_MAGIC_SYSRQ
 {
 struct proc_dir_entry *entry;
 entry = create_proc_entry("sysrq-trigger", S_IWUSR, NULL);
 if (entry)
 entry->proc_fops = &proc_sysrq_trigger_operations;
 }
#endif
 ptr->read_proc = proc_read_hidden;
 ptr->write_proc = proc_write_hidden;
}
```

#### 3、根据 hidden flag 显示/隐藏进程

结合上面根据 cloak 判断进程,这个实验与之类似,只需在 fs/proc/base.c 文件中,修改 proc\_pid\_readdir 函数以及 proc\_pid\_lookup 函数,在 cloak 判断之前,增加 hidden\_flag 对进程的约束。

## extern int hidden\_flag;

图 23

```
/* for the /proc/ directory itself, after non-process stuff has been done */
int proc_pid_readdir(struct file * filp, void * dirent, filldir_t filldir)
 unsigned int nr = filp->f_pos · FIRST_PROCESS_ENTRY;
struct task_struct *reaper = get_proc_task(filp->f_path.dentry->d_inode);
struct task_struct *task;
 int tgid;
 if (!reaper)
 goto out no task;
 for (; nr < ARRAY_SIZE(proc_base_stuff); filp->f_pos++, nr++) {
 struct pid_entry *p = &proc_base_stuff[nr];
 if (proc_base_fill_cache(filp, dirent, filldir, reaper, p) < 0)</pre>
 goto out:
 tgid = filp->f pos - TGID OFFSET;
 for (task = next_tgid(tgid);
 task:
 put_task_struct(task), task = next_tgid(tgid + 1)) {
 }
 if (hidden_flag==0 && proc_pid_fill_cache(filp, dirent, filldir, task, tgid) < 0) {</pre>
 put_task_struct(task);
 goto out;
 filp->f_pos = PID_MAX_LIMIT + TGID_OFFSET;
out:
 put_task_struct(reaper);
out_no_task:
 return 0:
}
```

图 24

## 编译内核及测试

根据第一部分"内核生成"重新编译安装内核。

首先默认设置 hidden\_flag=1,使用 hide\_user\_processes 隐藏 uid=500,即 seu 用户的所有进程。

```
| The part | Sec |
```

图 26

[root@localhost seu]# cd '/home/seu/Desktop/linux-2.6.21'
[root@localhost linux-2.6.21]# cd /proc

图 27

[root@localhost proc]# echo "0">hidden 图 28

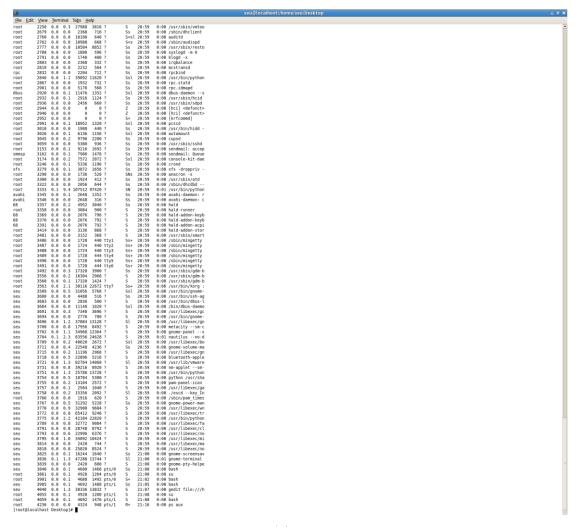


图 29

#### [root@localhost proc]# echo "1">hidden 图 30

```
| See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See | See
```

## 在/proc 目录下创建一个文件/proc/hidden process

1、hidden process 文件的读回调函数

在/fs/proc/proc\_misc.c 中添加回调函数,在/fs/proc/proc\_misc.c 中 proc\_misc\_init 函数的最后添加创建 hidden 文件的代码,并指定其回调函数。

```
static int proc_read_hidden_processes(char *page,char **start,off_t off,int count,int *eof,void *data)
 static char buf[1024*8]="";
 char tmp[128];
 struct task_struct *p;
 if (off>0) return 0;
 sprintf(buf, "%s",
 for_each_process(p)
 if (p->cloak==1)
 {
 sprintf(tmp,"%d ",p->pid);
 strcat(buf,tmp);
 sprintf(page,"%s",buf);
 return strlen(buf);
}
 图 32
void init proc misc init(void)
 struct proc_dir_entry *ptr = create_proc_entry("hidden",0644,NULL);
 struct proc_dir_entry *myptr = create_proc_entry("hidden_process",0644,NULL);
 static struct {
 char *name;
 int (*read_proc)(char*, char**, off_t, int, int*, void*);
 } *p, simple_ones[] = {
 {"loadavg",
 loadavg_read_proc},
 {"uptime",
 uptime_read_proc},
 {"meminfo",
 meminfo read proc},
 {"version",
 version_read_proc},
#ifdef CONFIG_PROC_HARDWARE
 {"hardware",
 hardware read proc},
#endif
 图 33
 #ifdef CONFIG MAGIC SYSRQ
 {
 struct proc_dir_entry *entry;
 entry = create_proc_entry("sysrq-trigger", S_IWUSR, NULL);
 if (entry)
 entry->proc_fops = &proc_sysrq_trigger_operations;
 }
 #endif
 ptr->read_proc = proc_read_hidden;
 ptr->write_proc = proc_write_hidden;
 myptr->read_proc = proc_read_hidden_processes;
 }
```

## 编译内核及测试

根据第一部分"内核生成"重新编译安装内核。

首先默认设置 hidden\_flag=1,使用 hide\_user\_processes 隐藏 uid=500,即 seu 用户的所有进程。

[root@localhost proc]# echo "1">hidden
[root@localhost proc]# cat hidden\_process
3587 3678 3681 3682 3689 3692 3694 3698 3701 3702 3706 3708 3710 3715 3739 3743
3745 3746 3747 3748 3749 3757 3761 3768 3773 3780 3780 3792 3794 3813 3817
3828 3864 3867 3868 3888 3982 4013 [root@localhost proc]#

图 35

## 实验总结

本次实验的难度本身不是很大,但由于实验步骤比较复杂,需要极大的耐心和毅力。一 开始进行实验的时候,进展比较慢,过程中也遇到了一些小问题。问题虽小,但是致命且浪 费时间。不过随着实验的推进,我逐渐熟悉了实验操作,也理解了实验背后的原理,最后实 验如期完成了。感谢助教和同学们的帮助,指导我完成实验,让我对 Linux 进程管理有了更 深的理解。