Linux任督二脉之体存管理(四)

麦当劳喜欢您来,喜欢您再来



扫描关注 Imux阅码场



内存与1/0的交换

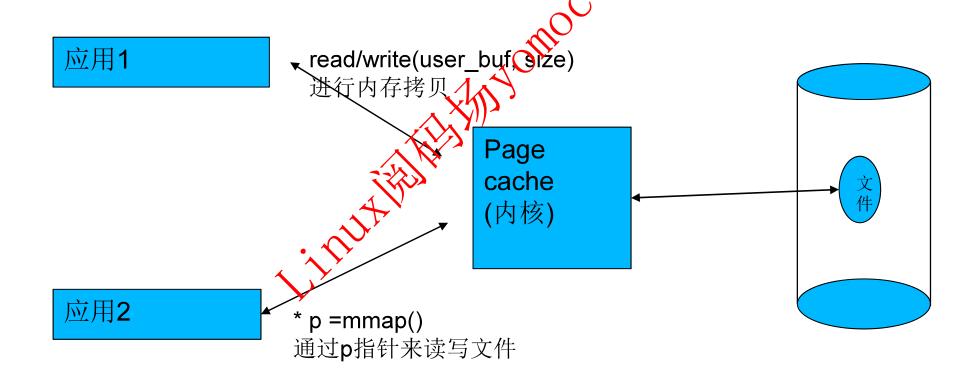
- *page cache
- *free命令的详细解释
- *read、write和mmap
- *file-backed的页面和匿名页
- *swap以及zRAM
- *页面回收和LRU

樂习题

*把hello, python运行两次,对比时间差; *free, cat /dev/sda / /dev/null, free, 观察变化,分析原因;

page cache

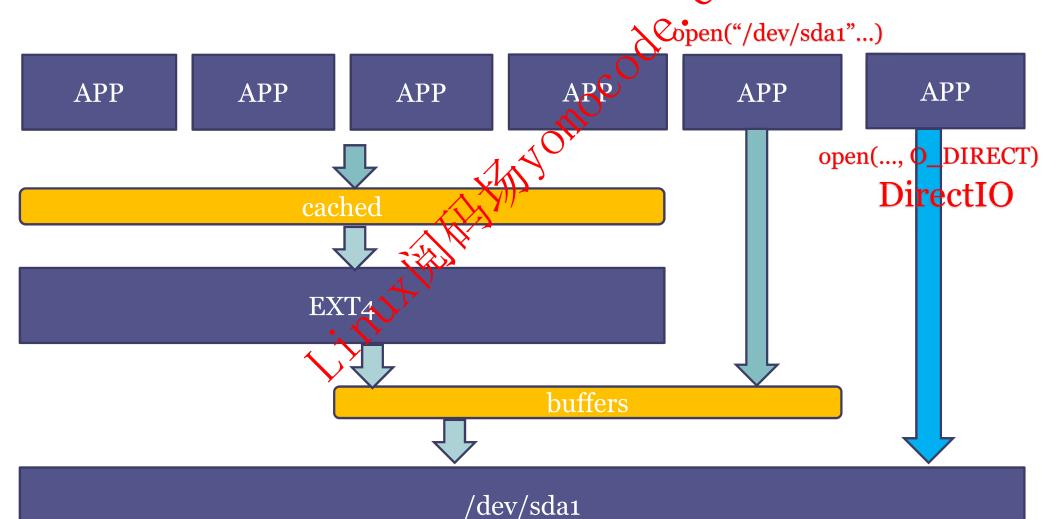
■ 在Linux读写文件时,它用于缓存文件的逻辑内容,从而加快对磁盘上映像和数据的访问 、 ②・



Page cache的两种形式

■ 以文件系统中的文件为背景: cached

■ 以裸分区/dev/sdax等为背景: buffers



老版free命令

```
Used5=1-3-4
```

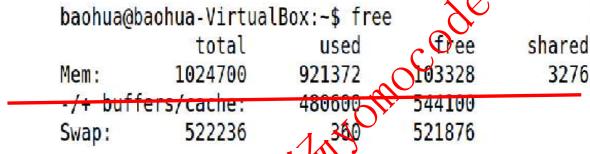
Free6=2+3+4

```
bachua@bachua-VirtualBox:~$ free
total used free shared buffers cached
Mem: 1024700 921372 103328 2 3276 163772 3 277000 4
-/+ buffers/cache: 480600 5 544100 6
Swap: 522236 360 521876
```

新版 free 命令

■ 新版free命令加了available,删除了第2名

used





available

Estimation of how much memory is available for starting new applications, without swapping. Unlike the data provided by the cache or free fields, this field takes into account page cache and also that not all reclaimable memory slabs will be reclaimed due to items being in use (MemAvailable in /proc/meminfo, available on kernels 3,14, emulated on kernels 2.6.27+, otherwise the same as free)

free

baohua@u	untu:~\$	free	
	tot	total	

Mem: 1016060 722200 78704 Swap: 10465<u>2</u>4 109904 936620 available 96308

buff/cache

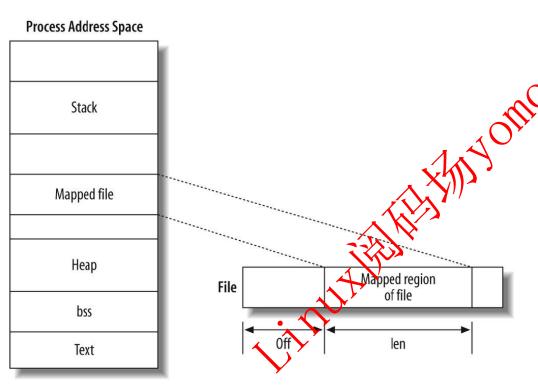
215156

shared

28200

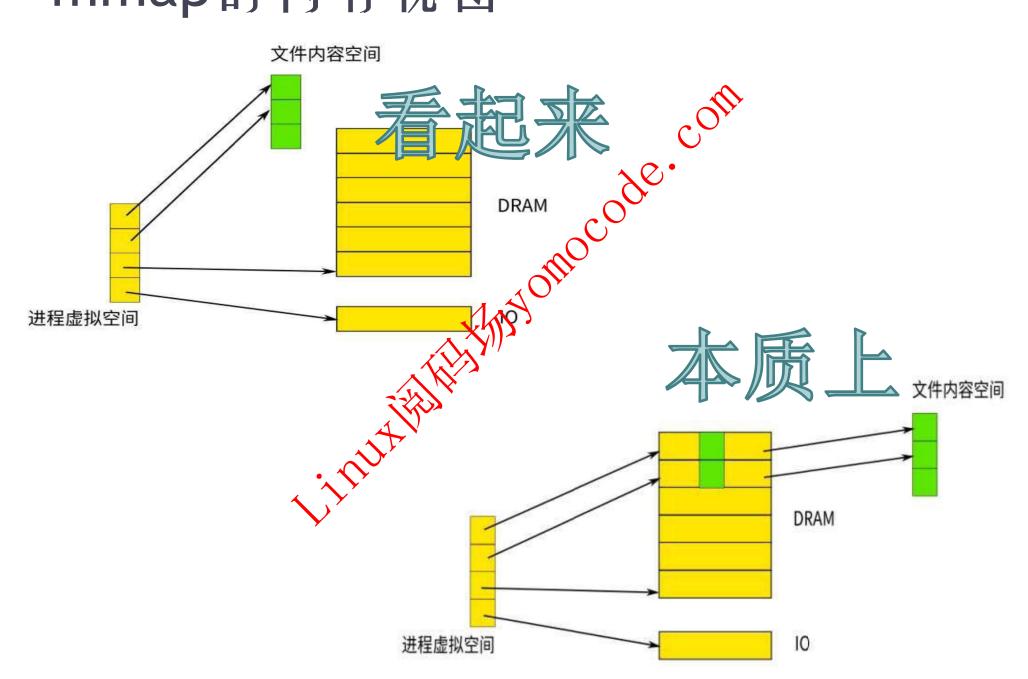
mmap

• 将文件的一部分内容map到进程虚拟地处空间



```
int main (int argc, char *argv[])
     fd = open (argv[1], O_RDONLY);
     p = mmap (0, sb.st_size, PROT_READ,
MAP_SHARED, fd, 0);
    for (len = 0; len < sb.st size; len++)
          putchar (p[len]);
     if (munmap (p, sb.st_size) == -1) {
          perror ("munmap");
          return 1;
```

mmap的内存视图

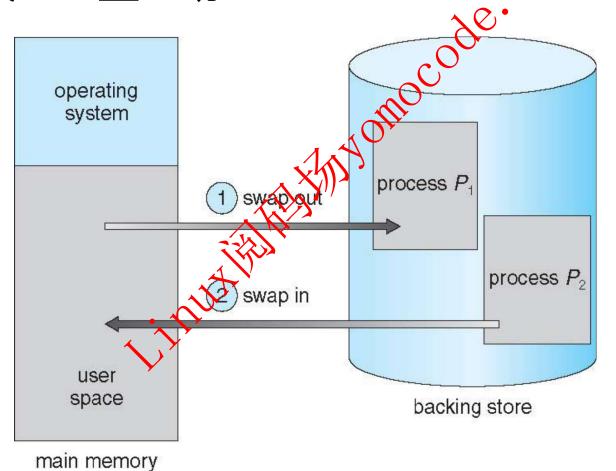


File-backed 和 anonymous page

- File-backed映射把进程的虚拟地址空间映射到files
 - ✓比如代码段
 - ✓比如mmap一个字体文件
- Anonymous 映射是进程的虚拟地址空间没有映射到任何 file
 - √ Stack
 - ✓ Heap
- ✓ CoW pages

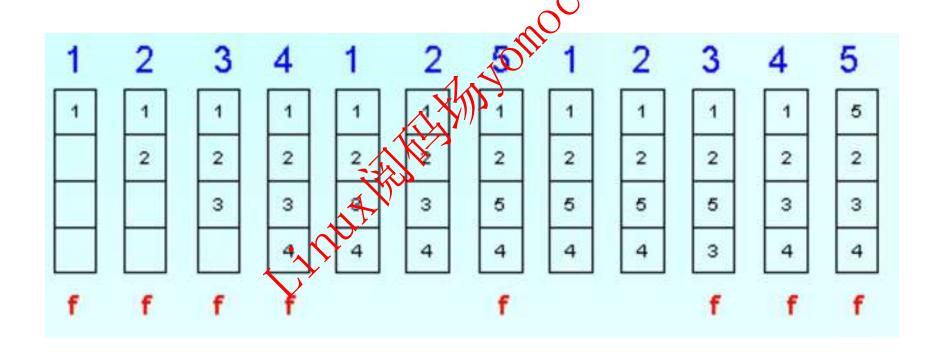
匿名页和Swap

• anonymous pages (没有任何文件背景) 分配一个 swapfile文件或者一个swap分区,来进行交换到磁盘的动作



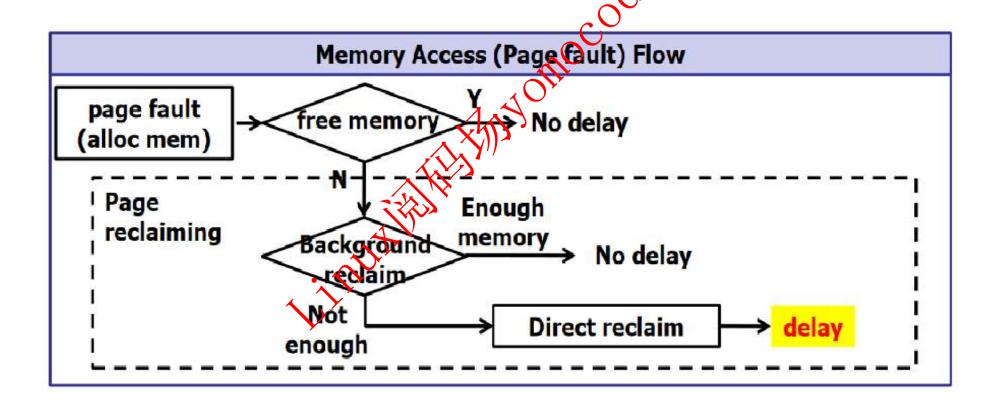
Linux Page Replacement

• 用LRU算法来进行swap和page cache的页面替换



内存回收(reclaim)

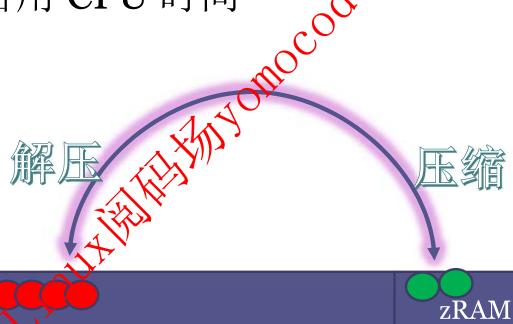
- Background后台回收 kswapd
- Direct reclaim, 在内存紧缺的时候。直接堵住 进程空间回收



zRAM Swap

• zRAM 因为需要开辟一小块内存作为 compressed block 使用,这样的swap访问速度可以提高很多

• 压缩需要占用 CPU 时间



内存

课程练习源码

https://github.com/21cnbao/premory-courses

谢谢!

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