lab8_oom 实验说明

本实验是为了学习 oom killer 机制。

书上说,写一个用户空间的 app 来触发 oom 机制,这个可能不太容易触发 OOM 机制。为此,我们写一个简单的内核驱动来触发,更加直观一些。

基本实验步骤

1. 编译 lab8 的内核模块,并且拷贝到 Qemu 虚拟机里面。运行内核模块,过一会就会出现 OOM Kill 的现象了。

```
Hardware name: ARM-Versatile Express
                             (unwind_backtrace) from [<c001d640>] (show_stack+0x2c/0x38) (show_stack) from [<c05956e4>] (__dump_stack+0x1c/0x24) (__dump_stack) from [<c05957bc>] (dump_stack+0xd0/0xf8) (dump_stack) from [<c01a81b4>] (dump_header+0x104/0x158) (dump_header) from [<c01a87a4>] (oom_kill_process+0x208/0xa48) (oom_kill_process) from [<c01a99a8>] (__out_of_memory+0x410/0x43c)
 [<c002475c>]
[<c001d640>]
  [<c05956e4>]
  <c05957bc>]
  [<c01a81b4>]
  [<c01a87a4>]
                             (_out_of_memory) from [<c01a9a38>] (_out_of_memory+0x410/0x43c)
(_out_of_memory) from [<c01a9a38>] (out_of_memory+0x64/0x88)
(out_of_memory) from [<c01b08b4>] (_alloc_pages_nodemask+0xed8/0x1208)
(_alloc_pages_nodemask) from [<bf00209c>] (my_init+0x9c/0xf0 [alloc_oom])
(my_init [alloc_oom]) from [<c0008dc8>] (do_one_initcall+0x68/0x190)
(do_one_initcall) from [<c0119af8>] (do_init_module+0xb4/0x278)
  <c01a99a8>]
  [<c01a9a38>]
  [<c01b08b4>]
  [<bf00209c>]
  <c0008dc8>1
                             (do_init_module) from [<c0119416>] (do_init_module+0x3ec/0x570)
(load_module) from [<c011a4ac>] (load_module+0x3ec/0x570)
(load_module) from [<c011a6d8>] (SyS_init_module+0xa8/0xc0)
(SyS_init_module) from [<c0014d40>] (ret_fast_syscall+0x0/0x34)
 [<c0119af8>]
  [<c011a4ac>]
 [<c011a6d8>]
 Mem-info:
Normal per-cpu:
CPU
                0: hi:
                                  186, btch:
                                                             31 usd:
                                                                                69
 CPU
                1: hi:
                                  186, btch:
                                                             31 usd: 160
                                  186, btch:
                                                             31 usd:
 CPU
                2: hi:
                                                                                10
 CPU
                                                             31 usd: 154
                3: hi:
                                  186, btch:
```

进阶思考

本实验重点是希望读者可以对照代码来分析 oom killer 的 log。

比如:

```
/mnt # insmod alloc-oom.ko
insmod invoked oom-killer: gfp_mask=0xd0, order=0, oom_score_adj=0
insmod cpuset=/ mems_allowed=0
```

这句话是在 oom_kill_process()->dump_header()函数里打印出来的,告诉你那个进程触发的 这次 oom killer,这里显示是 insmod 进程,它在分配多少的物理页面的时候触发的,分配的 掩码是啥,当时的 oom score adj 的值是啥。

接下来。

```
CPU: 0 PID: 705 Comm: insmod Tainted: G
                                                                                                                                                              4.0.0+ #2
Hardware name: ARM-Versatile Express
 [<c002475c>] (unwind_backtrace) from [<c001d640>] (show_stack+0x2c/0x38)
[<c001d640>] (show_stack) from [<c05956e4>] (__dump_stack+0x1c/0x24)
[<c05956e4>] (__dump_stack) from [<c05957bc>] (dump_stack+0xd0/0xf8)
                                     (__dump_stack) from [<c05957bc>] (dump_stack+0xd0/0xf8)
(dump_stack) from [<c01a81b4>] (dump_header+0x104/0x158)
(dump_header) from [<c01a87a4>] (oom_kill_process+0x208/0xa48)
(oom_kill_process) from [<c01a99a8>] (__out_of_memory+0x410/0x43c)
(__out_of_memory) from [<c01a9a38>] (out_of_memory+0x64/0x88)
(out_of_memory) from [<c01b08b4>] (__alloc_pages_nodemask+0xed8/0x1208)
(__alloc_pages_nodemask) from [<bf00209c>] (my_init+0x9c/0xf0 [alloc_oom])
(my_init [alloc_oom]) from [<c0008dc8>] (do_one_initcall+0x68/0x190)
(do_one_initcall) from [<c011a4ac>] (load_module+0x3ec/0x570)
(load_module) from [<c011a6d8>] (SyS_init_module+0x38/0xc0)
  <c05957bc>]
  [<c01a81b4>]
  [<c01a87a4>]
  [<c01a99a8>]
  <c01a9a38>]
 [<c01b08b4>]
 [<bf00209c>]
  <c0008dc8>]
 [<c0119af8>]
                                     (load_module) from [<c011a6d8>] (SyS_init_module+0xa8/0xc0) (SyS_init_module) from [<c0014d40>] (ret_fast_syscall+0x0/0x34)
  [<c011a4ac>]
 [<c011a6d8>]
```

这是在 oom_kill_process()->dump_header()->dump_stack()函数里打印的,这也是打印触发这次 oom killer 的函数调用栈的关系。

接下来:

```
Mem-info:
Normal per-cpu:
CPU 0: h1: 186, btch: 31 usd: 69
CPU 1: h1: 186, btch: 31 usd: 160
CPU 2: h1: 186, btch: 31 usd: 100
CPU 2: h1: 186, btch: 31 usd: 100
CPU 3: h1: 186, btch: 31 usd: 100
CPU 3: h1: 186, btch: 31 usd: 104
CPU 3: h1: 186, btch: 31 usd: 154
HighHame per-cpu:
CPU 0: h1: 90, btch: 15 usd: 15
CPU 1: h1: 90, btch: 15 usd: 27
CPU 1: h1: 90, btch: 15 usd: 27
CPU 2: h1: 90, btch: 15 usd: 8
active_anon:550_inactive_anon:1065_isolated_anon:0
active_file:0 inactive_file:0 isolated_file:0
unevictable:0 dirty:0 writeback:0 unstable:0
free:05663 slab_reclaimable:384 slab_unreclaimable:986
mapped:343_shhmei:1596_pagetables:10 bounce:0
free:05663 slab_reclaimable:384 lobunce:084
file:084 unevictable:084 min:346848 low:4332k8 high:5200kB active_anon:92kB inactive_anon:0kB active_file:084
firey:085 writeback:088 msn:346848 low:4332k8 high:5200kB active_anon:92kB inactive_anon:0kB active_file:0kB inactive
file:084 unevictable:084 isolated(anon):0kB isolated(file):0kB present:778240kB managed:755144B mlocked:0kB
dirty:085 writeback:088 msped:0848 shmem:4kB slab_reclaimable:2336kB slab_unreclaimable:3944kB kernel_stack:384
Bagetables:084B unstable:0kB bounce:0kB free_cma:0kB writeback_tmp:0kB pages_scanned:0 all_unreclaimable? ye
S
Clowmem_reserve[]: 0 2112 2112
HighMem free:263196kB min:264kB low:572kB high:884kB active_anon:2144kB inactive_anon:4260kB active_file:0kB inactive_file:0kB inactive_file:0kB unstable:0kB bounce:0kB free_cma:0kB writeback_tmp:0kB pages_scanned:0 all_unreclaimable? yes
clowmem_reserve[]: 0 0 0
Normal: 1*4kB (N) 1*8kB (N) 1*16kB (N) 2*32kB 0*64kB 0*128kB 1*256kB (N) 0*512kB (N) 1*224kB (N) 1*204kB (N) 0*4096kB

HighMem: 1*4kB (N) 1*8kB (N) 1*16kB (N) 2*32kB 0*64kB 0*128kB 1*256kB (N) 0*512kB (N) 1*512kB (N) 2*1024kB (N) 1*224kB (N) 1*2
```

这么一大段都是在 oom_kill_process()->dump_header()->show_mem ()函数里打印的,告诉你现在触发 oom killer 的那个时刻,系统所有的内存系统,包括有多少匿名页面,多少 page cache 等等。

[pid]	uid	tgid ⁻	total_vm	rss	nr_ptes	nr	pmds	swapents	oom_score	adj	name
[702]	0	702	5 77	1			0	0		0	sh
[705]	0	705	577	1	3		0	0		0	insmod

这里是在 oom_kill_process()->dump_header()->dump_tasks ()函数里打印的,列举出有可能被杀的进程。

```
Out of memory: Kill process 702 (sh) score 0 or sacrifice child
Killed process 705 (insmod) total-vm:2308kB, anon-rss:4kB, file-rss:0kB
```

这里是在 oom kill process()函数打印的,告诉你,我现在选择 705 进程来杀了,痛快!

接下来:

杀完之后,insmod 进程有发现分配内存失败了,又继续重复刚才的故事。。。

进阶思考:

我们从 log 里看到:

```
Swap cache stats: add 0, delete 0, find 0/0
Free swap = 0kB
Total swap = 0kB
262144 pages of RAM
67147 free pages
5774 reserved pages
881 slab pages
852 pages shared
0 pages swap cached
```

系统明明空闲页面还有67147个,为啥我分配一个页面都会让失败呢?

笨叔在这里没有太详细解析每个参数,如果大家对这个问题感兴趣,可以关注笨叔的第一季 旗舰篇视频,笨叔会在视频中和大家详细解答。





微店:



扫码识别

淘宝店: https://shop115683645.taobao.com/

微信公众号:

