

# 实验一 进程控制

## 1. 实验目的:

- 加深对进程概念的理解，明确进程和程序的区别。
- 掌握 Linux 系统中的进程创建，管理和删除等操作。
- 熟悉使用 Linux 下的命令和工具，如 man, find, grep, whereis, ps, pgrep, kill, ptree, top, vim, gcc, gdb, 管道|等。

## 2. 基础知识:

### ● 进程的创建

Linux 中，载入内存并执行程序映像的操作与创建一个新进程的操作是分离的。将程序映像载入内存，并开始运行它，这个过程称为运行一个新的程序，相应的系统调用称为 exec 系统调用。而创建一个新的进程的系统调用是 fork 系统调用。

### ● exec 系统调用

```
#include <unistd.h>

int execl (const char *path, const char *arg,...);
```

execl()将 path 所指路径的映像载入内存，arg 是它的第一个参数。参数可变长。参数列表必须以 NULL 结尾。

通常 execl()不会返回。成功的调用会以跳到新的程序入口点作为结束。发生错误时，execl()返回-1，并设置 errno 值。

例 编辑/home/kidd/hooks.txt:

```
int ret;

ret = execl ("/bin/vi", "vi", "/home/kidd/hooks.txt", NULL);

if (ret == -1)

    perror ("execl");
```

### ● fork 系统调用

```
#include <sys/types.h>

#include <unistd.h>

pid_t fork (void);
```

成功调用 fork()会创建一个新的进程，它与调用 fork()的进程大致相同。发生错误时，

fork()返回-1，并设置 errno 值。

例：

```
pid_t pid;
pid = fork ();
if (pid > 0)
    printf ("I am the parent of pid=%d!\n", pid);
else if (!pid)
    printf ("I am the baby!\n");
else if (pid == -1)
    perror ("fork");
```

- 终止进程

exit()系统调用：

```
#include <stdlib.h>

void exit (int status);
```

- 进程挂起

pause() 系统调用：

```
int pause( void );
```

函数 pause 会把进程挂起，直到接收到信号。在信号接收后，进程会从 pause 函数中退出，继续运行。

- wait(等待子进程中断或结束)

```
#include<sys/types.h>
#include<sys/wait.h>
pid_t wait (int * status);
```

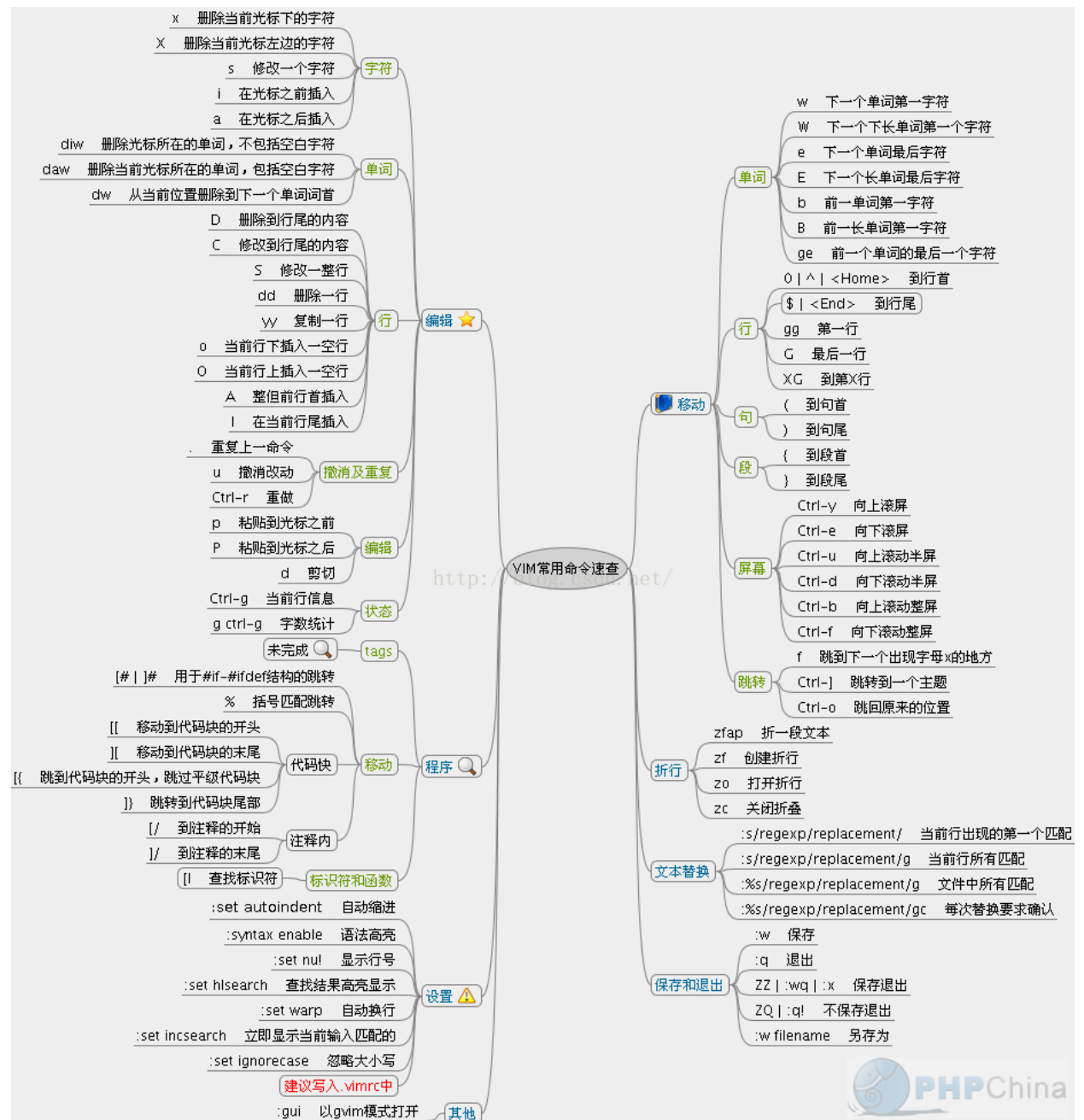
wait()会暂时停止目前进程的执行,直到有信号来到或子进程结束。

如果在调用 wait()时子进程已经结束,则 wait()会立即返回子进程结束状态值。

子进程的结束状态值会由参数 status 返回,而子进程的进程识别码也会一起返回。

如果不在意结束状态值,则参数 status 可以设成 NULL。

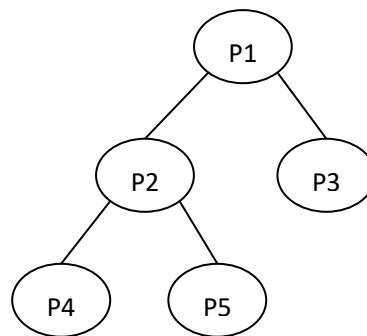
## VIM 常用命令速查



### 3. 实验题目：

根据课堂所学内容和基础知识介绍，完成实验题目。

- 1、打开一个 vi 进程。通过 ps 命令以及选择合适的参数，只显示名字为 vi 的进程。寻找 vi 进程的父进程，直到 init 进程为止。记录过程中所有进程的 ID 和父进程 ID。将得到的进程树和由 pstree 命令的得到的进程树进行比较。
- 2、编写程序，首先使用 fork 系统调用，创建子进程。在父进程中继续执行空循环操作；在子进程中调用 exec 打开 vi 编辑器。然后在另外一个终端中，通过 ps -Al 命令、ps aux 或者 top 等命令，查看 vi 进程及其父进程的运行状态，理解每个参数所表达的意义。选择合适的命令参数，对所有进程按照 cpu 占用率排序。
- 3、使用 fork 系统调用，创建如下进程树，并使每个进程输出自己的 ID 和父进程的 ID。观察进程的执行顺序和运行状态的变化。



- 4、修改上述进程树中的进程，使得所有进程都循环输出自己的 ID 和父进程的 ID。然后终止 p2 进程(分别采用 kill -9 、自己正常退出 exit()、段错误退出)，观察 p1、p3、p4、p5 进程的运行状态和其他相关参数有何改变。

#### 4. 实验过程及结果:

1、

(1) 打开一个终端，输入 `vi`，开启一个新的进程

```
lujing@lujing-virtual-machine: ~  
  
VIM - Vi IMproved  
  
version 7.4.1689  
by Bram Moolenaar et al.  
Modified by pkg-vim-maintainers@lists.alioth.debian.org  
Vim is open source and freely distributable  
  
Help poor children in Uganda!  
type :help iccf<Enter>      for information  
  
type :q<Enter>              to exit  
type :help<Enter> or <F1>   for on-line help  
type :help version7<Enter> for version info  
  
Running in Vi compatible mode  
type :set nocp<Enter>      for Vim defaults  
type :help cp-default<Enter> for info on this
```

(2) 打开另一个终端，输入 `ps -uf | grep vi` 命令，可见进程 `vi` 的 `id` 为 2890

```
lujing 2890 0.0 0.2 39108 2420 pts/1 S+ 08:27 0:00 \_ vi
lujing@lujing-virtual-machine:~$ ps -uf|grep vi
lujing 3345 0.0 0.0 21312 924 pts/18 S+ 08:50 0:00 \_ grep --col
or=auto vi
lujing 2890 0.0 0.2 39108 2420 pts/1 S+ 08:27 0:00 \_ vi
lujing@lujing-virtual-machine:~$
```

(3) 输入 `ps -lax` 查看父进程 id 为 2879，父进程即 PPID 的值

```
lujing@lujing-virtual-machine:~$ ps -lax
```

F	UID	PID	PPID	PRI	NI	VSZ	RSS	WCHAN	STAT	TTY	TIME	COMMAND
0	1000	2890	2879	20	0	39108	2420	poll_s	S+	pts/1	0:00	vi

(4) 输入 `ps -ef|grep` 进程号，按此格式一直往前查询，知道查询到父进程为 1

```
lujing@lujing-virtual-machine:~$ ps -ef|grep vi
root      964      1    0 08:20 ?        00:00:00 /usr/lib/vmware-vgauth/VGAuthService -s
root     1062      1    0 08:20 ?        00:00:00 /usr/lib/accountsservice/accounts-daemon
avahi     1068      1    0 08:20 ?        00:00:00 avahi-daemon: running [lujing-virtual-machine.local]
lujing    2183    1967  0 08:22 ?        00:00:00 /usr/lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/hud/hud.service
lujing    2205    1967  0 08:22 ?        00:00:00 /usr/lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/unity/unity-panel-service
lujing    2247    1967  0 08:22 ?        00:00:00 /usr/lib/dconf/dconf-service
lujing    2252    1967  0 08:22 ?        00:00:00 /usr/lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/indicator-messages/indicator-messages.service
lujing    2255    1967  0 08:22 ?        00:00:00 /usr/lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/indicator-bluetooth/indicator-bluetooth.service
lujing    2260    1967  0 08:22 ?        00:00:00 /usr/lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/indicator-power/indicator-power.service
lujing    2263    1967  0 08:22 ?        00:00:00 /usr/lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/indicator-datetime/indicator-datetime.service
lujing    2267    1967  0 08:22 ?        00:00:00 /usr/lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/indicator-keyboard/indicator-keyboard.service --use-gtk
lujing    2270    1967  0 08:22 ?        00:00:00 /usr/lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/indicator-sound/indicator-sound.service
lujing    2274    1967  0 08:22 ?        00:00:00 /usr/lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/indicator-printers/indicator-printers.service
lujing    2275    1967  0 08:22 ?        00:00:00 /usr/lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/indicator-session/indicator-session.service
lujing    2305    1967  0 08:22 ?        00:00:00 /usr/lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/indicator-application/indicator-application.service
lujing    2382    2195  0 08:22 ?        00:00:04 /usr/bin/gnome-software --gapplication-service
lujing    2890    2879  0 08:27 pts/1    00:00:00 vt
lujing    3473    3443  0 09:16 pts/18   00:00:00 grep --color=auto vt

lujing@lujing-virtual-machine:~$ ps -ef|grep 2890
lujing    2890    2879  0 08:27 pts/1    00:00:00 vi
lujing    3475    3443  0 09:16 pts/18   00:00:00 grep --color=auto 2890

lujing@lujing-virtual-machine:~$ ps -ef|grep 2879
lujing    2879    2874  0 08:27 pts/1    00:00:00 bash
lujing    2890    2879  0 08:27 pts/1    00:00:00 vi
lujing    3482    3443  0 09:17 pts/18   00:00:00 grep --color=auto 2879

lujing@lujing-virtual-machine:~$ ps -ef|grep 2874
lujing    2874    1967  0 08:27 ?        00:00:07 /usr/lib/gnome-terminal/gnome-terminal-server
lujing    2879    2874  0 08:27 pts/1    00:00:00 bash
lujing    3443    2874  0 09:12 pts/18   00:00:00 bash
lujing    3484    3443  0 09:17 pts/18   00:00:00 grep --color=auto 2874
```

```
lujing@lujing-virtual-machine:~$ ps -ef|grep 1967
lujing 157 1461 0 08:21 ? 00:00:00 /sbin/upstart --user
lujing 2040 1967 0 08:22 ? 00:00:00 upstart-udev-bridge --daemon --user
lujing 2054 1967 0 08:22 ? 00:00:01 dbus-daemon --fork --session --address=unix:abstract=/tmp/dbus-Td765JMI
lujing 2066 1967 0 08:22 ? 00:00:00 /usr/lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/hud/window-stack-bridge
lujing 2104 1967 0 08:22 ? 00:00:00 /usr/lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/banf/banfdaemon
lujing 2109 1967 0 08:22 ? 00:00:00 upstart-dbus-bridge --daemon --session --user --bus-name session
lujing 2111 1967 0 08:22 ? 00:00:00 upstart-dbus-bridge --daemon --system --user --bus-name system
lujing 2113 1967 0 08:22 ? 00:00:00 upstart-file-bridge --daemon --user
lujing 2120 1967 0 08:22 ? 00:00:00 /usr/lib/gvfs/gvfsd
lujing 2124 1967 0 08:22 ? 00:00:01 /usr/bin/fcitx
lujing 2129 1967 0 08:22 ? 00:00:00 /usr/lib/gvfs/gvfsd-fuse /run/user/1000/gvfs -f -o big_writes
lujing 2139 1967 0 08:22 ? 00:00:00 /usr/lib/at-spi2-core/at-spi-bus-launcher
lujing 2142 1967 0 08:22 ? 00:00:00 /usr/bin/dbus-daemon --fork --print-pid 5 --print-address 7 --config-file /usr/share/fcitx/dbus/daemon.conf
lujing 2149 1967 0 08:22 ? 00:00:00 /usr/bin/fcitx-dbus-watcher unix:abstract=/tmp/dbus-xqyEAKT3z0,guid=3f0d4f83e15b5b5cdde6df8f5c899ea8 2142
lujing 2158 1967 0 08:22 ? 00:00:00 /usr/lib/at-spi2-core/at-spi2-registrard --use-gnome-session
lujing 2162 1967 0 08:22 ? 00:00:00 /usr/lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/notify-osd
lujing 2173 1967 0 08:22 ? 00:00:00 gpg-agent --homedir /home/lujing/.gnupg --use-standard-socket --daemon
lujing 2193 1967 0 08:22 ? 00:00:00 /usr/lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/hud/hud-service
lujing 2185 1967 0 08:22 ? 00:00:00 /usr/lib/unity-settings-daemon/unity-settings-daemon
lujing 2195 1967 0 08:22 ? 00:00:00 /usr/lib/gnome-session/gnome-session-binary --session=ubuntu
lujing 2205 1967 0 08:22 ? 00:00:00 /usr/lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/unity/unity-panel-service
lujing 2247 1967 0 08:22 ? 00:00:00 /usr/lib/dconf/dconf-service
lujing 2252 1967 0 08:22 ? 00:00:00 /usr/lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/indicator-messages/indicator-messages-service
lujing 2255 1967 0 08:22 ? 00:00:00 /usr/lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/indicator-bluetooth/indicator-bluetooth-service
lujing 2260 1967 0 08:22 ? 00:00:00 /usr/lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/indicator-power/indicator-power-service
lujing 2263 1967 0 08:22 ? 00:00:00 /usr/lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/indicator-datetime/indicator-datetime-service
lujing 2267 1967 0 08:22 ? 00:00:00 /usr/lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/indicator-keyboard/indicator-keyboard-service --use-gtk
lujing 2270 1967 0 08:22 ? 00:00:00 /usr/lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/indicator-sound/indicator-sound-service
lujing 2272 1967 0 08:22 ? 00:00:00 /usr/lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/indicator-printers/indicator-printers-service
lujing 2275 1967 0 08:22 ? 00:00:00 /usr/lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/indicator-session/indicator-session-service
lujing 2303 1967 0 08:22 ? 00:00:00 /usr/lib/evolution/evolution-source-registry
lujing 2304 1967 0 08:22 ? 00:00:13 complz
lujing 2305 1967 0 08:22 ? 00:00:00 /usr/lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/indicator-application/indicator-application-service
lujing 2312 1967 0 08:22 ? 00:00:00 /usr/bin/pulseaudio -start --log-target=syslog
lujing 2346 1967 0 08:22 ? 00:00:00 /usr/lib/evolution/evolution-calendar-factory
lujing 2386 1967 0 08:22 ? 00:00:04 /usr/lib/vmware-tools/sbin64/vmtoolsd -n vmusr --blockFd 3
lujing 2392 1967 0 08:22 ? 00:00:00 /usr/lib/gvfs/gvfs-udisks2-volume-monitor
lujing 2424 1967 0 08:22 ? 00:00:00 /usr/lib/gvfs/gvfs-afc-volume-monitor
lujing 2433 1967 0 08:22 ? 00:00:00 /usr/lib/gvfs/gvfs-mtp-volume-monitor
lujing 2440 1967 0 08:22 ? 00:00:00 /usr/lib/gvfs/gvfs-goa-volume-monitor
lujing 2446 1967 0 08:22 ? 00:00:00 /usr/lib/gvfs/gvfs-gphoto2-volume-monitor
lujing 2460 1967 0 08:22 ? 00:00:00 /usr/lib/evolution/evolution-addressbook-factory
lujing 2485 1967 0 08:22 ? 00:00:01 fcitx-gtkpanel
lujing 2522 1967 0 08:22 ? 00:00:00 /usr/lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/gconf/gconfd-2
lujing 2544 1967 0 08:22 ? 00:00:00 /usr/lib/gvfs/gvfsd-trash --spawner :1.5 /org/gtk/gvfs/exec_spaw/0
lujing 2571 1967 0 08:22 ? 00:00:00 /bin/sh -c /usr/lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/zeitgeist/zeitgeist-maybe-vacuum; /usr/bin/zeitgeist-daemon
lujing 2582 1967 0 08:22 ? 00:00:00 /usr/lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/zeitgeist-fs

lujing 2584 1967 0 08:22 ? 00:00:00 zeitgeist-database
lujing 2874 1967 0 08:27 ? 00:00:09 /usr/lib/gnome-terminal/gnome-terminal-server
lujing 3252 1967 0 08:35 ? 00:00:12 /usr/bin/python3 /usr/bin/update-manager --no-update --no-focus-on-map
lujing 3493 3443 0 09:19 pts/18 00:00:00 grep --color=auto 1967

lujing@lujing-virtual-machine:~$ ps -ef|grep 1461
root 1461 1181 0 08:20 ? 00:00:00 lightdm --session-child 12 19
lujing 1967 1461 0 08:21 ? 00:00:00 /sbin/upstart --user
lujing 3517 3443 0 09:24 pts/18 00:00:00 grep --color=auto 1461

lujing@lujing-virtual-machine:~$ ps -ef|grep 1181
root 1181 1 0 08:20 ? 00:00:00 /usr/sbin/lightdm
root 1200 1181 0 08:20 tty7 00:00:19 /usr/lib/xorg/Xorg -core :0 -seat seat0 -auth /var/run/lightdm/root/:0 -nolisten tcp vt7 -novtswitch
root 1461 1181 0 08:20 ? 00:00:00 lightdm --session-child 12 19
lujing 3519 3443 0 09:24 pts/18 00:00:00 grep --color=auto 1181

lujing@lujing-virtual-machine:~$
```

由上图可得进程号顺序为：2890—>2879—>2874—>1967—>1461—>1181—>1

(5)输入 pstree -p 命令可得进程树如下：

```
lujing@lujing-virtual-machine:~$ pstree -p
systemd(1)─ManagementAgent(1054)─{ThreadUtils::s}(1067)
    │
    └─{ThreadUtils::s}(1078)
        │
        └─lightdm(1181)─Xorg(1200)─{InputThread}(1247)
            │
            └─lightdm(1461)─upstart(1967)─at-spi-bus-laun(2139)─dbus-daemon(2155)
                │
                └─gnome-terminal(2874)─bash(2879)─vi(2890)
                    │
                    └─bash(3443)─pstree(3535)
                        │
                        └─{dconf worker}(2877)
                            │
                            └─{gdbus}(2876)
                                │
                                └─{gmain}(2875)
```

由上图可得进程号顺序为：2890—>2879—>2874—>1967—>1461—>1181—>1

所以由实验可知两种方法所得结果一致

## 2、

(1) 编写代码在子进程中调用 exec 打开编辑器运行如下图所示

```
lujing@lujing-virtual-machine:~$ vim test.c
VIM - Vi Improved
version 7.4.1689
by Bram Moolenaar et al.
Modified by pkg-vim-maintainers@lists.ubuntu.com
Vim is open source and freely distributable

:help sponsor<Enter> for information
:q<Enter> to exit
:help version7<Enter> for version info

Running in Vi compatible mode
:set nocompatible for Vim defaults
:help cp-default<Enter> for info on this
```

## (2) 输入 ps -Al 命令

```
lujing@lujing-virtual-machine:~$ ps -Al
F S UID PID PPID C PRI NI ADDR SZ WCHAN TTY TIME CMD
0 S 1000 3880 3875 0 80 0 - 7386 wait pts/1 00:00:00 bash
0 S 1000 3893 3880 0 80 0 - 9777 poll_s pts/1 00:00:00 vi
0 S 1000 3881 3875 0 80 0 - 7386 wait pts/1 00:00:00 bash
```

F:进程的标志

S:进程的状态

UID:用户号, 1000

PID:vi 进程号, 3893

PPID:vi 进程的父进程号, 3880

C:cpu 使用资源的百分比

PRI:内核调度优先级, 80

NI:进程优先级, 为缺省值 0

ADDR:核心功能, 指出该进程在内存的那一部分, 如果是运行的进程, 一般都是“-“

SZ:用掉的内存大小

WCHAN:当前进程是否正在运行, 若为“-”则为正在运行

TTY:登录者终端位置

TIME:使用 cpu 的时间

CMD: 进程名

## 输入 ps aux 命令

```
lujing@lujing-virtual-machine:~$ ps aux
USER          PID %CPU %MEM    VSZ   RSS TTY      STAT START   TIME COMMAND
lujing        3880  0.0  0.4 29544  4752 pts/1    Ss   10:09   0:00 bash
lujing        3893  0.0  0.3 39108  3676 pts/1    S+   10:09   0:00 vi
```

## 输入 top 命令, 对 cpu 占用率排序

```
lujing@lujing-virtual-machine:~$ top
top - 10:25:59 up 2:05, 1 user, load average: 0.05, 0.04, 0.06
Tasks: 219 total, 1 running, 218 sleeping, 0 stopped, 0 zombie
%Cpu(s): 6.9 us, 2.4 sy, 0.0 ni, 90.6 id, 0.0 wa, 0.0 hi, 0.0 si, 0.0 st
KiB Mem : 985856 total, 73588 free, 656412 used, 255856 buff/cache
KiB Swap: 1046524 total, 800764 free, 245760 used, 132284 avail Mem

  PID USER      PR  NI  VIRT  RES  SHR S %CPU %MEM    TIME+  COMMAND
 1200 root        20   0 454536 45896 16992 S  5.3  4.7   0:47.58 Xorg
 3875 lujing     20   0 620296 43428 32884 S  2.7  4.4   0:04.73 gnome-terminal-
2304 lujing     20   0 1285064 98132 38492 S  2.3 10.0   0:50.12 compiz
3963 lujing     20   0 488884 3668 2972 R  0.7  0.4   0:00.33 top
2158 lujing     20   0 206964 2652 2364 S  0.3  0.3   0:01.19 at-spi2-registr
2485 lujing     20   0 814092 17112 6996 S  0.3  1.7   0:02.72 fcitx-qimpanel
2661 lujing     20   0 553560 14812 9496 S  0.3  1.5   0:00.88 update-notifier
3947 root        20   0 0 0 0 S  0.3  0.0   0:00.45 kworker/0:0
1 root        20   0 185292 4136 2540 S  0.0  0.4   0:03.36 systemd
top - 10:28:18 up 2:08, 1 user, load average: 0.00, 0.02, 0.05
Tasks: 219 total, 1 running, 218 sleeping, 0 stopped, 0 zombie
%Cpu(s): 0.3 us, 0.7 sy, 0.0 ni, 99.0 id, 0.0 wa, 0.0 hi, 0.0 si, 0.0 st
KiB Mem : 985856 total, 73176 free, 656732 used, 255948 buff/cache
KiB Swap: 1046524 total, 800764 free, 245760 used, 131916 avail Mem

  PID USER      PR  NI  VIRT  RES  SHR S %CPU %MEM    TIME+  COMMAND
2386 lujing     20   0 238076 21176 14488 S  0.3  2.1   0:12.12 vmtoolsd
3875 lujing     20   0 620424 43644 32884 S  0.3  4.4   0:05.91 gnome-terminal-
3947 root        20   0 0 0 0 S  0.3  0.0   0:00.52 kworker/0:0
3963 lujing     20   0 488884 3668 2972 R  0.3  0.4   0:00.66 top
1 root        20   0 185292 4136 2540 S  0.0  0.4   0:03.36 systemd
2 root        20   0 0 0 0 S  0.0  0.0   0:00.01 kthreadd
4 root        0 -20 0 0 0 S  0.0  0.0   0:00.00 kworker/0:0H
6 root        0 -20 0 0 0 S  0.0  0.0   0:00.00 mm_percpu_wq
7 root        20   0 0 0 0 S  0.0  0.0   0:00.64 ksoftirqd/0
8 root        20   0 0 0 0 S  0.0  0.0   0:01.96 rcu_sched
9 root        20   0 0 0 0 S  0.0  0.0   0:00.00 rcu_bh
10 root       rt    0 0 0 0 S  0.0  0.0   0:00.00 migration/0
11 root       rt    0 0 0 0 S  0.0  0.0   0:00.03 watchdog/0
```

代码:

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

int main(){
    int res;
    res=execl("/usr/bin/vi","vi",NULL);
    pid_t pid;
    pid=fork();
    if(pid<0){
        perror("fork");
    }
    if(0==pid){
        while(1){
            printf("child process");
            if(res==-1){
                perror("execl");
            }
            sleep(1);
        }
    }
    else if (pid>0){
        while(1){
            printf("parent process");
            sleep(1);
        }
    }
    return 0;
}
```

3、



```
lujing@lujing-virtual-machine: ~  
lujing@lujing-virtual-machine:~$ gcc -o lab4 lab4.c  
lujing@lujing-virtual-machine:~$ ./lab4  
p1 is parent peocess pid: 5052  
p3 is p1's child peocess pid: 5054,p1 is parent process pid: 5052  
p2 is p1's child peocess pid: 5053,p1 is parent process pid: 5052  
p5 is p2's child peocess pid: 5056,p2 is parent process pid: 5053  
p4 is p2's child peocess pid: 5055,p2 is parent process pid: 5053  
lujing@lujing-virtual-machine:~$
```

由上图可知:

p1: 5052

p2: 5053

p3: 5054

p4: 5055

p5: 5056

进程执行依据执行前后顺序依次占用进程 id 号。

代码:

```
#include <stdio.h>  
#include <sys/types.h>  
#include <unistd.h>  
#include <stdlib.h>  
#include <sys/wait.h>  
  
int main(){  
    int p1,p2,p3,p4,p5;  
    while((p1=fork())!=-1);  
    if(p1==0){  
        printf("p2 is p1's child peocess pid: %d,p1 is parent process  
pid: %d\n",getpid(),getppid());  
        while((p2=fork())!=-1);  
        if(p2==0){  
            printf("p4 is p2's child peocess pid: %d,p2 is parent process  
pid: %d\n",getpid(),getppid());  
            waitpid(p2,NULL,0);  
        }  
        else{  
            printf("p3 is p1's child peocess pid: %d,p1 is parent process  
pid: %d\n",getpid(),getppid());  
            waitpid(p3,NULL,0);  
        }  
    }  
}
```

```

        while((p5=fork())==-1);
        if(p5>0)sleep(1);
        else if(p5==0){
            printf("p5 is p2's child peocess pid: %d,p2 is parent process
pid: %d\n",getpid(),getppid());
        }
        waitpid(p5,NULL,0);
    }
    waitpid(p1,NULL,0);
    exit(0);
}
else{
    printf("p1 is parent peocess pid: %d\n",getpid());
    while((p3=fork())==-1);
    if(p3>0)sleep(1);
    else if(p3==0){
        printf("p3 is p1's child peocess pid: %d,p1 is parent process
pid: %d\n",getpid(),getppid());
    }
    waitpid(p3,NULL,0);
    exit(0);
}
}

```

4、

正常循环输出：

```

p1 is parent peocess pid: 3167
p3 is p1's child peocess pid: 3169,p1 is parent process pid: 3167
p5 is p2's child peocess pid: 3171,p2 is parent process pid: 3168
p2 is p1's child peocess pid: 3168,p1 is parent process pid: 3167
p3 is p1's child peocess pid: 3169,p1 is parent process pid: 3167
p4 is p2's child peocess pid: 3170,p2 is parent process pid: 3168
p1 is parent peocess pid: 3167
p5 is p2's child peocess pid: 3171,p2 is parent process pid: 3168
p2 is p1's child peocess pid: 3168,p1 is parent process pid: 3167
p5 is p2's child peocess pid: 3171,p2 is parent process pid: 3168
p4 is p2's child peocess pid: 3170,p2 is parent process pid: 3168
p3 is p1's child peocess pid: 3169,p1 is parent process pid: 3167
p2 is p1's child peocess pid: 3168,p1 is parent process pid: 3167
p2 is p1's child peocess pid: 3168,p1 is parent process pid: 3167

```

Kill -9 终止进程 p2:

```

lujing@lujing-virtual-machine:~$ kill -9 3168
lujing@lujing-virtual-machine:~$
lujing@lujing-virtual-machine:~$ ps -ef|grep lab4
lujing      3115    2191    1 14:24 ?        00:00:04 gedit /home/lujing/lab4.c
lujing      3167    3146    0 14:25 pts/0    00:00:00 ./lab4
lujing      3168    3167    0 14:25 pts/0    00:00:00 [lab4] <defunct>
lujing      3169    3167    0 14:25 pts/0    00:00:00 ./lab4
lujing      3170    2191    0 14:25 pts/0    00:00:00 ./lab4
lujing      3171    2191    0 14:25 pts/0    00:00:00 ./lab4
lujing      3186    3146    0 14:31 pts/0    00:00:00 grep --color=auto lab4
lujing@lujing-virtual-machine:~$ ps -Al|grep -e lab4
0 T 1000    3167    3146    0 80    0 - 1088 signal pts/0    00:00:00 lab4
1 Z 1000    3168    3167    0 80    0 -    0 -      pts/0    00:00:00 lab4 <defunc
t>
1 T 1000    3169    3167    0 80    0 - 1088 signal pts/0    00:00:00 lab4
1 T 1000    3170    2191    0 80    0 - 1088 signal pts/0    00:00:00 lab4
1 T 1000    3171    2191    0 80    0 - 1088 signal pts/0    00:00:00 lab4
lujing@lujing-virtual-machine:~$

```

exit 终止 p2 循环输出:

```

p1 is parent peocess pid: 3265
p5 is p2's child peocess pid: 3269,p2 is parent process pid: 2191
p3 is p1's child peocess pid: 3267,p1 is parent process pid: 3265
p4 is p2's child peocess pid: 3268,p2 is parent process pid: 2191
p1 is parent peocess pid: 3265
p1 is parent peocess pid: 3265
p5 is p2's child peocess pid: 3269,p2 is parent process pid: 2191
p3 is p1's child peocess pid: 3267,p1 is parent process pid: 3265
p4 is p2's child peocess pid: 3268,p2 is parent process pid: 2191
p1 is parent peocess pid: 3265
p3 is p1's child peocess pid: 3267,p1 is parent process pid: 3265
p4 is p2's child peocess pid: 3268,p2 is parent process pid: 2191
p5 is p2's child peocess pid: 3269,p2 is parent process pid: 2191
p3 is p1's child peocess pid: 3267,p1 is parent process pid: 3265
p4 is p2's child peocess pid: 3268,p2 is parent process pid: 2191
p4 is p2's child peocess pid: 3268,p2 is parent process pid: 2191

```

exit 终止 p2:

```

lujing@lujing-virtual-machine:~$ ps -Al|grep -e lab4
0 T 1000    3265    3244    0 80    0 - 1088 signal pts/0    00:00:00 lab4
1 Z 1000    3266    3265    0 80    0 -    0 -      pts/0    00:00:00 lab4 <defunc
t>
1 T 1000    3267    3265    0 80    0 - 1088 signal pts/0    00:00:00 lab4
1 T 1000    3268    2191    0 80    0 - 1088 signal pts/0    00:00:00 lab4
1 T 1000    3269    2191    0 80    0 - 1088 signal pts/0    00:00:00 lab4
lujing@lujing-virtual-machine:~$

```

段错误退出: 循环段错误退出未做到, 下图为运行一遍段错误退出截图

```

lujing@lujing-virtual-machine: ~
lujing@lujing-virtual-machine:~$ ./lab3
p2 is p1's child peocess pid: 4230,p1 is parent process pid: 4229
p4 is p2's child peocess pid: 4231,p2 is parent process pid: 4230
p5 is p2's child peocess pid: 4232,p2 is parent process pid: 4230
p3 is p1's child peocess pid: 4233,p1 is parent process pid: 4229
p1 is parent peocess pid: 4229
lab3: cxa atexit.c:100: __new_exitfn: Assertion `l != NULL' failed.
已放弃 (核心已转储)
lujing@lujing-virtual-machine:~$

```

p1、p3、p4、p5 进程的运行状态和其他相关参数在终止进程 p2 后没有任何改变, p2 被终止后用掉内存大小为 0, 即 p2 被终止后不运行也不占用内存

### 遇到的问题及解决办法:

Q:在第三题调用函数 `fork()` 创建进程树时,用 `getppid()` 函数取父进程的 `id` 号时,总是错误的,用 `getpid()` 函数取得当前进程号时却是对的,进程树的所有父进程 `id` 号都为 1880,而不是正确的父进程。

A: 这个问题是孤儿进程收养问题,即在执行过程中,先打印出父进程的进程信息,然后再打印出子进程的进程信息,那么就相当于父进程完成之后,被杀死了,然后再执行的是子进程的信息,而此时子进程就成了孤儿进程,它被 `upstart` 这个进程收养了,此时调用 `getppid()` 返回的就是 `upstart` 的 `pid`。(如果返回 1,那么对应的就是 `init` 的 `pid`) 故需加入 `sleep(1)` 降低父进程的速度,即可解决此问题。

补充:

- 1.fork 之后,父子进程交替运行
- 2.如果父进程死亡,子进程还活着,叫孤儿进程。(孤儿进程托管给 1 号进程,1 号进程也叫孤儿院)
- 3.如果父进程活着,子进程死亡,子进程死亡就会成为僵尸进程,僵尸进程会占用少量系统图资源

Q:实现段错误退出

A: 段错误是指访问的内存超出了系统给这个程序所设定的内存空间,例如访问了不存在的内存地址、访问了系统保护的内存地址、访问了只读的内存地址等等情况。在实现进程树中,`vfork` 也是用来创建进程子进程的,但是 `vfork` 创建的子进程和父进程共享一块地址空间,`vfork` 保证子进程先运行,在它调用 `exec` 或 `exit` 之后父进程才可能被调度运行,所以可以用 `vfork` 来生产进程树,且在 `p2` 处不写语句 `exit`,从而实现 `p2` 段错误退出。

补充:

- 1.父进程阻塞,直到子程序运行完毕
- 2.就算写时,也不拷贝
- 3.必须使用 `exit` 或者 `exec` 才不会出现段错误
- 4.每个系统对 `vfork` 的实现或多或少都有问题,所以尽量不要使用