



# 操作系统

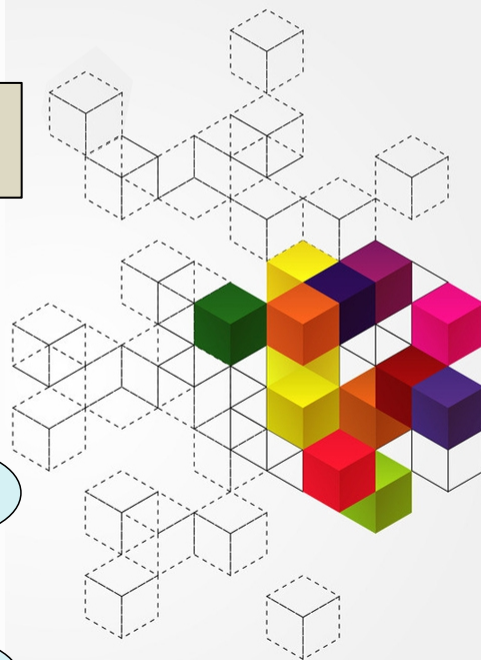
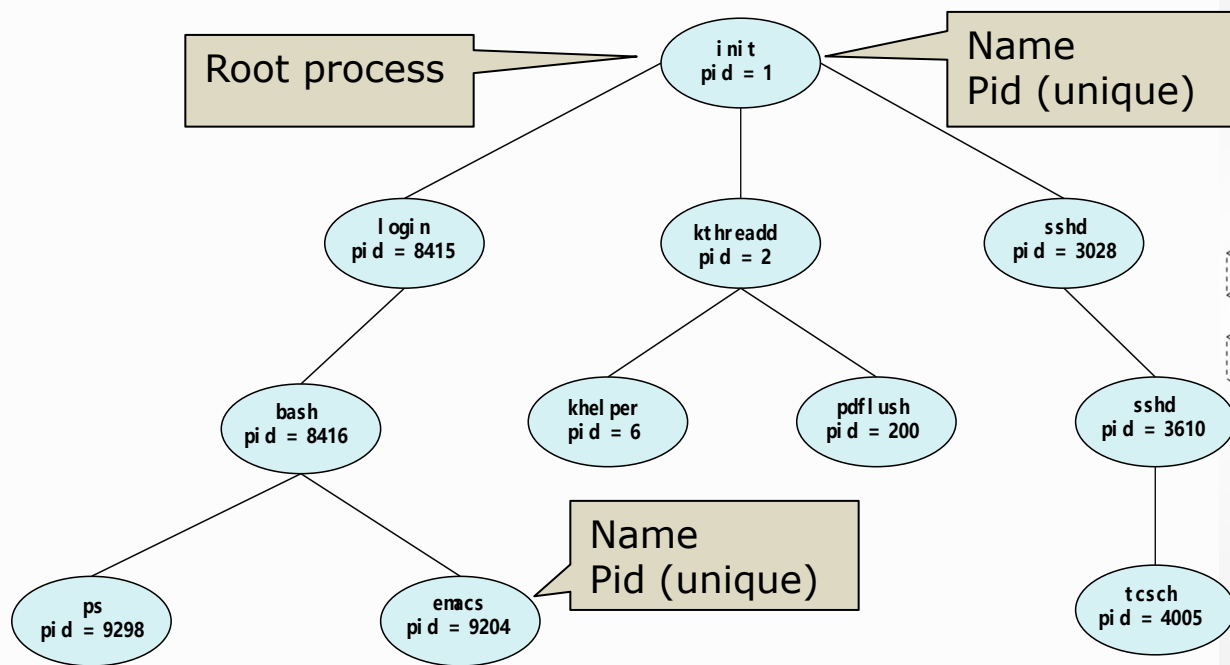
Operating system

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# 进程的生成

- 父进程可生成子进程，子进程可进一步生成子进程，形成树结构
- 进程由进程标识符（pid）进行标识和管理



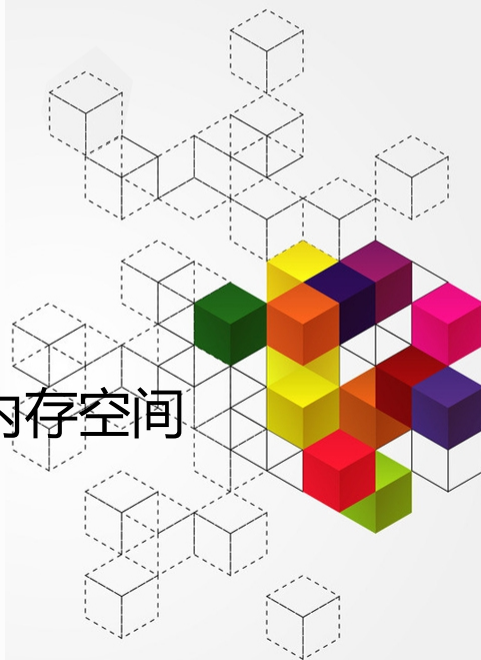
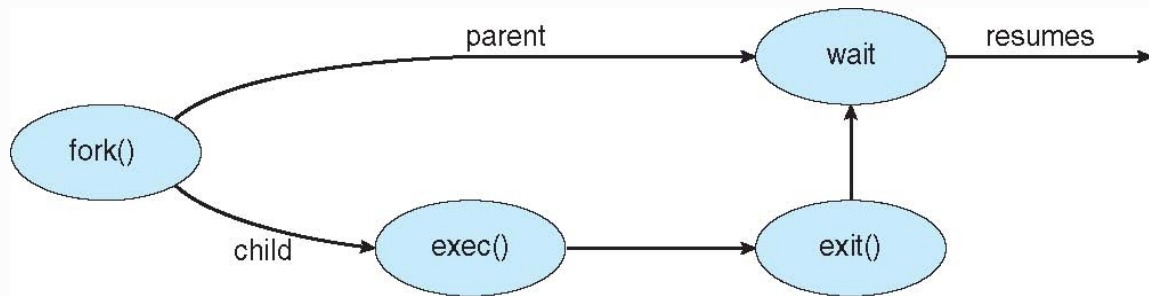
# 进程的生成

## 地址（内存）空间选项

- 子进程复制父进程的地址空间（相同程序和数据）
- 子进程加载新的程序并运行

## UNIX系统举例

- `fork()`系统调用生成子进程
- `exec()`系统调用在`fork()`后执行，用新程序替代进程的内存空间



# 进程的生成

## 父进程

```
int value = 5;
int main()
{ pid_t pid;
  /* fork another process */
  pid = fork();
  if (pid < 0) { /* error occurred */
    fprintf(stderr, "Fork Failed");
    exit(-1); }
  else if (pid == 0) { /* child process */
    value += 15; }
  else { /* parent process */
    /* parent will wait for the child to
    complete */
    wait (NULL);
    printf ("PARENT: value = %d", value); //
    LINE A
    exit(0); } }
```

## 子进程

```
int value = 5;
int main()
{ pid_t pid;
  /* fork another process */
  pid = fork();
  if (pid < 0) { /* error occurred */
    fprintf(stderr, "Fork Failed");
    exit(-1); }
  else if (pid == 0) { /* child process */
    value += 15; }
  else { /* parent process */
    /* parent will wait for the child to
    complete */
    wait (NULL);
    printf ("PARENT: value = %d", value); //
    LINE A
    exit(0); } }
```

# 线程的一些思考

## fork()和exec()系统调用的语义

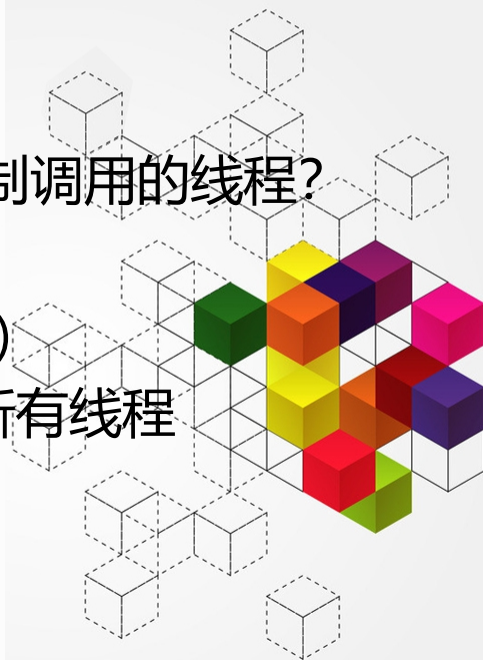
fork()生成子进程，exec()加载新的程序

如果线程调用fork()的话，fork()复制整个进程还是仅复制调用的线程？

—部分UNIX系统支持2种版本

—选择哪个版本取决于fork()后是否有exec()。（why？）

—exec()通常与之前一致，替换执行进程的程序，包括所有线程



# 进程的生成

```
#include <pthread.h>
#include <stdio.h>
```

## 父进程

```
int value = 0;
void *runner(void *param); /* the thread */
```

```
int main(int argc, char *argv[])
{
    int pid;
    pthread_t tid;
    pthread_attr_t attr;
```

```
    pid = fork();
```

```
    if (pid == 0) { /* child process */
        pthread_attr_t attr;
        pthread_create(&tid, &attr, runner, NULL);
        pthread_join(tid, NULL);
        printf("CHILD: value = %d", value); /* LINE C */
    }
```

```
    else if (pid > 0) { /* parent process */
        wait(NULL);
        printf("PARENT: value = %d", value); /* LINE P */
    }
}
```

```
void *runner(void *param) {
    value = 5;
    pthread_exit(0);
}
```

```
#include <pthread.h>
#include <stdio.h>
```

## 子进程

```
int value = 0;
void *runner(void *param); /* the thread */
```

```
int main(int argc, char *argv[])
{
    int pid;
    pthread_t tid;
    pthread_attr_t attr;
```

```
    pid = fork();
```

```
    if (pid == 0) { /* child process */
        pthread_attr_t attr;
        pthread_create(&tid, &attr, runner, NULL);
        pthread_join(tid, NULL);
        printf("CHILD: value = %d", value); /* LINE C */
    }
```

```
    else if (pid > 0) { /* parent process */
        wait(NULL);
        printf("PARENT: value = %d", value); /* LINE P */
    }
}
```

```
void *runner(void *param) {
    value = 5;
    pthread_exit(0);
}
```