

## Лекция 3

1. Средства разработки программ в *Linux*:  
Редактор *vim*, компилятор *gcc*, отладчик *gdb*.
2. Создание процессов в *Linux*:  
Системный вызов *fork*.

# Редактор *vim* (“ESC :q!” 😊)

```
malkov@192:~> vimtutor
```

```
= Welcome to the VIM Tutor - Version 1.7 =
```

```
=====
```

```
.....
```

## Lesson 1.1: MOVING THE CURSOR

**\*\* To move the cursor, press the h,j,k,l keys as indicated. \*\***

^

k

Hint: The h key is at the left and moves left.

< h      l >

The l key is at the right and moves right.

j

The j key looks like a down arrow.

v

```
.....
```

The screenshot displays two windows from a debugger, likely GDB, showing assembly code.

**Top Window:**

- Left Panel:** Assembly code for a program.

```
.global main  
main:  
    movl $0xaf, %eax  
    mov $512, %rbx  
    movb $0, %cl  
    add $16,%rbx  
ret
```
- Right Panel:** Assembly code for another program.

```
.data  
msg:  
    .ascii "Hello, world!\n"  
    len = . - msg  
  
.text  
.global main  
main:  
    movq $1, %rax  
    movq $1, %rdi  
    movq $msg, %rsi  
    movq $len, %rdx  
    syscall  
  
    movq $60, %rax  
    xorq %rdi, %rdi  
    syscall
```

**Bottom Window:**

- Left Panel:** Assembly code for a third program.

```
.global main  
main:  
    movl $20, %eax  
    mov $128, %rbx  
ret
```

The status bar at the bottom indicates the current instruction address and disassembly. The top status bar shows "3.s [+]" and "2,0-1". The bottom status bar shows "1.s" and "3,1".

```
~> vim 1.s
:split 2.s
:set splitright
:vsplit
CTRL+w w
:!gcc 1.S -o 1S
:!/1S
```

Hello, world!  
Нажмите ENTER или  
введите команду для  
продолжения

:wa  
:qa

```

\includegraphics[width=0.7\textwidth]{picts/linux_genes.png}
\caption{Семейство ОС UNIX/Linux}
%\label{fig:<+label+>}
\end{figure}

```

```

\begin{figure}[H]
+ 2 lines: \centering-----
+ 2 lines: {picts/linux-distribs.png}-----
\label{fig:linux-distribs}
\end{figure}

```

```

\begin{note}
Строго говоря, операционную систему Linux называют
GNU/Linux, поскольку ядро операционной системы было
разработано Линусом Торвалдсом, а оболочка -
сообществом GNU
(\url{https://www.gnu.org/home.en.html}).
\end{note}

```

```

\section{Загрузчик GRUB}
При включении компьютера,
\footnote{В дальнейшем, касаясь
аппаратной составляющей вычислительного узла,
для определённости, будем иметь ввиду {\it IBM PC}
+ 2 lines: совместимые компьютеры, будь то рабочие
после самотестирования
\footnote{В этот момент можно приостановить загрузку
вызвав программу {\it SETUP} для установки
параметров загрузки и дополнительной конфигурации
оборудования.}
, выполнения процедуры

```

```

\renewcommand\thepage{Preface}
% \chapter*{Preface} % to show preface on toc
\input{preface}
% \addcontentsline{toc}{chapter}{\protect\numberline{}}Pre
face} % to show preface on toc
\pagenumbering{gobble}
% \pagenumbering{roman} % to show preface on toc
\newpage
\pagestyle{plain}
\pagenumbering{roman}
\pdfbookmark{\contentsname}{toc}
\setcounter{tocdepth}{2}
\tableofcontents
\newpage
\pagestyle{head}

```

```

\includegraphics[width=0.7\textwidth]{picts/I0-2.
png}
\caption{Архитектура компьютера с шиной PCI.}
\label{I02}
\end{figure}

\begin{figure}[H]
\centering
\includegraphics[width=0.7\textwidth]
{picts/Interrupt1.png}
\caption{Цикл ввода/вывода, основанный на
концепции аппаратного прерывания.}
\label{Interrupt1}
\end{figure}

```

# Коллекция компиляторов *gcc*

GCC(1)

GNU

GCC(1)

## NAME

`gcc` - GNU project C and C++ compiler

## SYNOPSIS

```
gcc [-c|-S|-E] [-std=standard]
    [-g] [-pg] [-Olevel]
    [-Wwarn...] [-Wpedantic]
    [-Idir...] [-Ldir...]
    [-Dmacro[=defn]...] [-Umacro]
    [-foption...] [-mmachine-option...]
    [-o outfile] [@file] infile...
```

Only the most useful options are listed here; see below for the remainder. `g++` accepts mostly the same options as `gcc`.

## Отладчик ***`gdb`***

```
.global main
```

```
main:
```

```
    movl $0xaf, %eax
```

```
    mov $512, %rbx
```

```
    movb $9, %cl
```

```
    add $16,%rbx
```

```
ret
```

```
> gcc 3.s -g -o 3
```

```
> gdb 3
```

```
> (gdb) break 1
```

```
> (gdb) run
```

[https://www.opennet.ru/base/dev/from\\_c\\_to\\_asm.txt.html](https://www.opennet.ru/base/dev/from_c_to_asm.txt.html)

```

(gdb) run
Starting program: /home/malkov/Workshop/EDUCATION/sibsubtis_os2/workshop/g
Missing separate debuginfos, use: zypper install glibc-debuginfo-2.26-lp1

Breakpoint 1, main () at 4.s:4
4      movl $0x11, %eax
(gdb) next 3
main () at 4.s:7
7      ret
(gdb) info registers
rax                0x11                17
rbx                0x102               258
rcx                0x900               2304
rdx                0x7fffffffda18      140737488345624
rsi                0x7fffffffda08      140737488345608
rdi                0x1                  1
rbp                0x4004b0             4195264
rsp                0x7fffffff928       140737488345600
r8                 0x400520             4195264
r9                 0x7ffff7de6c90       140737351937168
r10                0x0                  0
r11                0x5                  5
r12                0x4003c0             4195264
r13                0x7fffffffda00       140737488345600
r14                0x0                  0
r15                0x0                  0
rip                0x4004a5             4195264
eflags             [ PF ZF IF ]
cs                 0x33                51
ss                 0x2b                43
ds                 0x0                  0
es                 0x0                  0
fs                 0x0                  0
gs                 0x0                  0
(gdb) x/14bx main
0x400497 <main>: 0xb8 0x11 0x00 0x00 0x00 0x48 0
0x40049f <main+8>: 0x02 0x01 0x00 0x00 0xb5 0x09
(gdb) disassemble
Dump of assembler code for function main:
0x000000000400497 <+0>: mov $0x11,%eax
0x00000000040049c <+5>: mov $0x102,%rbx
0x0000000004004a3 <+12>: mov $0x9,%ch
=> 0x0000000004004a5 <+14>: retq
0x0000000004004a6 <+15>: nopw %cs(0(%rax,%rax,1))
End of assembler dump.

```

```
.26-lp152.26.3.1.x86_64
```

```
Breakpoint 1, main () at 4.s:4
```

```
4      movl $0x11, %eax
```

```
(gdb) next 3
```

```
main () at 4.s:7
```

```
7      ret
```

```
(gdb) info registers rax
```

```
rax                0x11                17
```

```
(gdb) info registers rbx
```

```
rbx                0x102               258
```

```
(gdb) info registers rcx
```

```
rcx                0x900               2304
```

```
(gdb) x/14bx main
```

```
0x400497 <main>: 0xb8 0x11 0x00 0x00 0x00 0x00
```

```
48 0xc7 0xc3
```

```
0x40049f <main+8>: 0x02 0x01 0x00 0x00 0x00 0xb5
```

```
09
```

```
(gdb) █
```

```
Breakpoint 1, main () at 3.s:4
```

```
4      movl $0xaf, %eax
```

```
(gdb) next 4
```

```
main () at 3.s:8
```

```
8      ret
```

```
(gdb) info registers rax
```

```
rax                0xaf                175
```

```
(gdb) info registers rbx
```

```
rbx                0x210               528
```

```
(gdb) info registers rcx
```

```
rcx                0x9                  9
```

```
(gdb) info registers rip
```

```
rip                0x4004a9 <main+18>
```

```
(gdb) x/18bx main
```

```
0x400497 <main>: 0xb8 0xaf 0x00 0x00 0x00 0x48 0
```

```
x7 0xc3
```

```
0x40049f <main+8>: 0x00 0x02 0x00 0x00 0xb1 0x09 0
```

```
x48 0x83
```

```
0x4004a7 <main+16>: 0xc3 0x10
```

```
(gdb) █
```

```

global main

main:
    movl $0x11, %eax
    mov $258, %rbx
    movb $9, %ch
    ret
~
~
~
~
~
~
~
~
~
~
1,1      Бесб

```

```

global main

main:
    movl $0xaf, %eax
    mov $512, %rbx
    movb $9, %cl
    add $16,%rbx
    ret
~
~
~
~
~
~
~
~
~
~
1,1      Бесб

```

```
> gdb 3
```

```
(gdb) break main
```

```
Breakpoint 1 at 0x400497: file 3.s, line 4.
```

```
(gdb) run
```

```
Breakpoint 1, main () at 3.s:4
```

```
4      movl $0xaf, %eax
```

```
(gdb) next 4
```

```
main () at 3.s:8
```

```
8      ret
```

```
(gdb) info registers rax
```

```
rax      0xaf      175
```



(gdb) info registers rbx

rbx            0x210            528

(gdb) info registers rcx

rcx            0x9            9

(gdb) info registers rip

rip            0x4004a9            0x4004a9 <main+18>

(gdb) x/18bx main

0x400497 <main>:    0xb8   0xaf   0x00   0x00   0x00   0x48   0xc7   0xc3

0x40049f <main+8>:   0x00   0x02   0x00   0x00   0xb1   0x09   0x48   0x83

0x4004a7 <main+16>:   0xc3   0x10

(gdb) disassemble

Dump of assembler code for function **main**:

```
0x0000000000400497 <+0>:  mov    $0xaf,%eax
0x000000000040049c <+5>:  mov    $0x200,%rbx
0x00000000004004a3 <+12>: mov    $0x9,%cl
0x00000000004004a5 <+14>: add    $0x10,%rbx
=> 0x00000000004004a9 <+18>: ret
0x00000000004004aa <+19>: nopw   0x0(%rax,%rax,1)
```

End of assembler dump.

(gdb)

(gdb) help

List of classes of commands:

**aliases** -- User-defined aliases of other commands.

**breakpoints** -- Making program stop at certain points.

**data** -- Examining data.

**files** -- Specifying and examining files.

**internals** -- Maintenance commands.

**obscure** -- Obscure features.

**running** -- Running the program.

**stack** -- Examining the stack.

**status** -- Status inquiries.

**support** -- Support facilities.

**text-user-interface** -- TUI is the GDB text based interface.

**tracepoints** -- Tracing of program execution without stopping the program.

**user-defined** -- User-defined commands.

Type "help" followed by a class name for a list of commands in that class.

Type "help all" for the list of all commands.

Type "help" followed by command name for full documentation.

Type "apropos word" to search for commands related to "word".

Type "apropos -v word" for full documentation of commands related to "word".

Command name abbreviations are allowed if unambiguous.

(gdb) list main

```
6      void hTest(int N, int* a, int* b){
7          for(int i=0; i<N;i++)
8              a[i]+=b[i];
9      }
10
11      int main(int argc, char** argv){
12          if(argc<2){
13              fprintf(stderr, "USAGE: lab2 <N>\n");
14              return -1;
15          }
```

(gdb) b 6

Breakpoint 1 at 0x4007a6: file lab2c.c, line 7.

```
(gdb) run 1024
```

```
Breakpoint 1, hTest (N=1024, a=0x4032a0,  
b=0x4042b0) at lab2c.c:7
```

```
7      for(int i=0; i<N;i++)
```

```
(gdb) step
```

```
8      a[i]+=b[i];
```

```
(gdb) info local
```

```
i = 0
```

```
(gdb) n 16
```

```
8      a[i]+=b[i];
```

```
(gdb) info local
```

```
i = 8
```

```
(gdb) n 16
```

```
8      a[i]+=b[i];
```

```
(gdb) info local
```

```
i = 8
```

```
(gdb) break 8 if i==64
```

```
(gdb) c
```

Continuing.

Breakpoint 2, **hTest** (**N**=1024, **a**=0x4032a0, **b**=0x4042b0) at **lab2c.c**:8

```
8      a[i]+=b[i];
```

```
(gdb) print i
```

```
$1 = 64
```

```
(gdb) x/68d a
```

0x4032a0:	1	5	9	13
0x4032b0:	17	21	25	29

---

0x403390:	241	245	249	253
0x4033a0:	128	130	132	134

```
(gdb) c
```

Continuing.

```
(gdb) q
```

## Профилировщик *gprof*

```
~/Lecture2> gcc -pg lab2c.c -o lab2c
```

```
/Lecture2> ./lab2c 0
```

```
Elapsed time: 2545.74 ms
```

```
Lecture2> ls -ltr
```

```
-rwxr-xr-x 1 malkov users 15232 сен 17 18:19 lab2c
```

```
-rw-r--r-- 1 malkov users 1650 сен 17 18:19 gmon.out
```

```
/Lecture2> gprof lab2c gmon.out > lab2c.prof
```

```
/Lecture2> ls -ltr
```

```
-rw-r--r-- 1 malkov users 1650 сен 17 18:19 gmon.out
```

```
-rw-r--r-- 1 malkov users 5849 сен 17 18:19 lab2c.prof
```



/Lecture2> vim lab2c.prof

index	%time	self	children	called	name
[1]	100.0	3.67	2.55		main [1]
		2.55	0.00	1/1	hTest [2]
-----					
		2.55	0.00	1/1	main [1]
[2]	41.0	2.55	0.00	1	hTest [2]
-----					

## Создание процессов в *Linux*

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <unistd.h>
void oldman();
void recreation();

int main(){
    pid_t child_pid, parent_pid;
    int i=0;
```

```
fprintf(stdout, "Before RECREATION %i\\n",  
parent_pid=(int)getpid());
```

```
child_pid=fork();
```

```
while(i++<5)  
    if(child_pid!=0)  
        oldman();  
    else  
        recreation();  
return 0;  
}
```

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

```
#include <unistd.h>
```

```
void oldman(){
```

```
    fprintf(stdout, "I'm not yet dead! My ID is %i\n", (int) getpid());
```

```
}
```

```
void recreation(){
```

```
    fprintf(stdout, "Who I am? My ID is %i\n", (int) getpid());
```

```
}
```

~> ./2

Before RECREATION 6169

I'm not yet dead! My ID is 6169

I'm not yet dead! My ID is 6169

I'm not yet dead! My ID is 6169

Who I am? My ID is 6170

I'm not yet dead! My ID is 6169

I'm not yet dead! My ID is 6169

Who I am? My ID is 6170

Who I am? My ID is 6170

Who I am? My ID is 6170

Who I am? My ID is 6170

~> ./2

Before RECREATION 6154

I'm not yet dead! My ID is 6154

I'm not yet dead! My ID is 6154

Who I am? My ID is 6155

Who I am? My ID is 6155

Who I am? My ID is 6155

Who I am? My ID is 6155

Who I am? My ID is 6155

I'm not yet dead! My ID is 6154

I'm not yet dead! My ID is 6154

I'm not yet dead! My ID is 6154

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <unistd.h>
int main(){
pid_t child_pid, parent_pid;
double s=0.0;
```

```
child_pid=fork();
```

```
if(child_pid!=0){  
    s+=3.14;  
    fprintf(stdout, "CHILD: %i s=%g &s=%u\n", (int) getpid(),s,&s);  
}  
else{  
    s+=2.72;  
    fprintf(stdout, "PARENT: %i s=%g &s=%u\n", (int) getpid(),s, &s);  
}  
return 0;  
}
```

PARENT: 5404 s=2.72 &s=2309295864

CHILD: 5403 s=3.14 &s=2309295864

При создании процесса с помощью системного вызова `fork()` копируется адресное пространство, - переменная `s` имеет один и тот же адрес. Однако отображение на физическую память для родительского и дочернего процесса различно, - значения переменной `s` различны.



```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <unistd.h>
int main(){
pid_t child_pid;
pid_t parent_pid;
double s=0.0;;
FILE* fp;

child_pid=fork();
fp=fopen("test.dat","a+");
```

```
if(child_pid!=0){  
    s+=3.14;  
    fprintf(fp, "CHILD: %i s=%g &s=%u fp=%u\n", (int) getpid(),  
s, &s, fp);  
}  
else{  
    s+=2.72;  
    fprintf(fp, "PARENT: %i s=%g &s=%u fp=%u\n", (int) getpid(),  
s, &s, fp);  
}  
fclose(fp);  
return 0;  
}
```

test.dat

PARENT: 5450 s=2.72 &s=760346688 fp=6299664

CHILD: 5449 s=3.14 &s=760346688 fp=6299664

**Дескрипторы файлов при копировании сохраняются.**

**СПАСИБО ЗА ВНИМАНИЕ!**