实验四:内存监视

一、实验目的

了解当前系统中内存的使用情况 , 包括系统地址空间的布局 , 物理内存的使用情况 ; 能实时显示某个进程的虚拟地址空间布局和工作集信息等。

二、实验内容

设计一个内存监视器, 能实时地显示当前系统中内存的使用情况, 包括系统地址空间的布局,物理内存的使用情况; 能实时显示某个进程的虚拟地址空间布局和工作集信息等。

相关的系统调用:

GetSystemInfo, VirtualQueryEx,VirtualAlloc, GetPerformanceInfo, GlobalMemoryStatusEx ...

三、实验环境

硬件配置: 联想 IdeaPadY480 笔记本。内存 4G, 硬盘 1T。

操作系统:Windows 7

四、程序设计与实现

打印出内存的相关信息,调用的函数有 GetSystemInfo,VirtualQueryEx,VirtualAlloc, GetPerformanceInfo, GlobalMemoryStatusExt 等。

五、实验代码、结果和分析

实验代码:

// 实验四.cpp: 定义控制台应用程序的入口点。
//
#include "stdafx.h"

```
// MemoryWatcher.cpp: 定义控制台应用程序的入口点。
//
#include "stdafx.h"
#include<iostream>
#include<cstdio>
#include<windows.h>
#include<tchar.h>
#include<psapi.h>
#include<tlhelp32.h>
#include<shlwapi.h>
#include<iomanip>
#include"conio.h"
#pragma comment(lib, "psapi.lib")
#pragma comment(lib, "Shlwapi.lib" )
#pragma warning (disable: 4996)
using namespacestd;
#define WIDTH 10
#define DIV (1024*1024)
//WIN API 得到当前 console 的(x,y)
void console_gotoxy(int x, int y)
   // 得到当前 console的句柄
   HANDLE hc = GetStdHandle(STD_OUTPUT_HANDLE );
   COORD cursor = \{x, y\};
   //设置新的 cursor位置
   SetConsoleCursorPosition(hc, cursor);
//WIN API 设置当前 console 的(x, y)
void console_getxy(int& x, int& y)
   // 得到当前 console的句柄
   <u>HANDLE hc = GetStdHandle(STD_OUTPUT_HANDLE );</u>
```

```
// 屏幕缓冲区信息
   CONSOLE_SCREEN_BUFFER_INFO csbi;
   //得到相应缓冲区信息
   GetConsoleScreenBufferInfo(hc, &csbi);
   x = csbi.dwCursorPosition.X;
   y = csbi.dwCursorPosition.Y;
HANDLE GetProcessHandle(nt ProcessID)
   return OpenProcessPROCESS_ALL_ACCESS, FALSE, ProcessID);
//显示保护标记,该标记表示允许应用程序对内存进行访问的类型
inline bool TestSet(DWORD dwTarget, DWORD dwMask)
   return ((dwTarget & dwMask) == dwMask);
#define SHOWMASK (dwTarget, type) \
if (TestSet(dwTarget, PAGE_##type))\
{cout<< ", " <<# type;}
void ShowProtection(DWORD dwTarget)
   //定义的页面保护方式
   SHOWMASK (dwTarget, READONLY);
   SHOWMASK (dwTarget, GUARD);
   SHOWMASK (dwTarget, NOCACHE);
   SHOWMASK (dwTarget, READWRITE);
   SHOWMASK (dwTarget, WRITECOPY);
   SHOWMASK (dwTarget, EXECUTE);
   SHOWMASK (dwTarget, EXECUTE_READ);
   SHOWMASK (dwTarget, EXECUTE_READWRITE);
   SHOWMASK (dwTarget, EXECUTE_WRITECOPY);
   SHOWMASK (dwTarget, NOACCESS);
//遍历整个虚拟内存,显示单个进程虚拟地址空间布局
void WalkVM( HANDLE hProcess)
```

```
SYSTEM_INFO si;
                                     //系统信息结构
                            //初始化
  ZeroMemory(&si, sizeof(si));
                                  //获得系统信息
  GetSystemInfo(&si);
  MEMORY_BASIC_INFORMATION
                                mbi;
                                    //进程虚拟内存空
间的基本信息结构
  ZeroMemory(&mbi, sizeof(mbi));  //分配缓冲区,用于保存信息
  LPCVOID pBlock = (LPVOID )si.lpMinimumApplicationAddress; //循
环整个应用程序地址空间
  while (pBlock < si.lpMaximumApplicationAddress)
     //获得下一个虚拟内存块的信息
     if (VirtualQueryEx( hProcess
                                      //进程句柄
        pBlock,
                                        //开始位置
                                         //缓冲区
        &mbi,
        sizeof(mbi)) == sizeof(mbi)) //长度的确认,如果失败则
返回0
        //块的结尾指针
        LPCVOID pEnd = (PBYTE)pBlock + mbi.RegionSize;
        TCHAR szSize[MAX_PATH ];
        StrFormatByteSize(mbi.RegionSize, szSize, MAX_PATH );
        //显示块地址和长度
        cout.fill('0');
        cout << hex << setw(8) << (DWORD )pBlock
```

```
<< hex << setw(8) << (DWORD )pEnd
   << (wcslen(szSize) == 7 ?" (" : " (" ) << szSize
   << ") ";
//显示块的状态
switch (mbi.State) {
caseMEM_COMMIT:
   printf(" Committed"); break;
caseMEM_FREE:
   printf(" Free"); break;
caseMEM_RESERVE:
   printf(" Reserved"); break;
//显示保护
if (mbi.Protect == 0 && mbi.State != MEM_FREE) {
   mbi.Protect = PAGE_READONLY ;
ShowProtection(mbi.Protect);
//显示类型
switch (mbi.Type) {
caseMEM_IMAGE:
   printf(", Image"); break;
caseMEM_MAPPED:
   printf(", Mapped"); break;
caseMEM_PRIVATE:
   printf(", Private"); break;
//检测可执行的映像
TCHAR szFilename[MAX_PATH ];
if (GetModuleFileName(
   (HMODULE )pBlock,
                             //实际虚拟内存的模块句柄
   szFilename,
                          //完全指定的文件名称
   MAX_PATH ) > 0)
                              //实际使用的缓冲区长度
```

```
//除去路径并显示
             PathStripPath(szFilename);
             printf("%s", szFilename);
         printf( "\n" );
         //移动块指针以获得下一个块
         pBlock = pEnd;
//关于当前系统的信息
void ShowProcessAddress()
   int lineX = 0, lineY = 0;
   int flag = 0;
   SYSTEM_INFO sys_info; //系统信息结构
   ZeroMemory(&sys_info, sizeof(sys_info));// 初始化
   while (!kbhit())
      //使用 win api 控制缓冲区刷新输出
      if (flag == 0)
         console_getxy(lineX, lineY);
         flag++;
      else
         console_gotoxy(lineX, lineY);
      //获得系统信息
      GetSystemInfo(&sys_info);
      printf("虚拟内存分页大小:%d KB\n", sys_info.dwPageSize/
1024);
      printf("处理器总数:%d\n", sys_info.dwNumberOfProcessors);
```

```
printf("处理器架构:%d\n", sys_info.dwProcessorType);
      printf("虚拟内存粒度:%d KB\n",
sys_info.dwAllocationGranularity / 1024);
      printf("体系结构相关的处理器等级 :%d\n",
sys_info.wProcessorLevel);
      printf("体系结构相关的处理器修订: %x\n",
sys_info.wProcessorRevision);
      printf("应用最小地址:0x%0.8x\n",
sys_info.lpMinimumApplicationAddress);
      printf("应用最大地址:0x%0.8x\n",
sys_info.lpMaximumApplicationAddress);
      printf("应用可用虚拟内存大小:%0.2f GB\n",
((DWORD )sys_info.lpMaximumApplicationAddress
         - (DWORD)sys_info.lpMinimumApplicationAddress) /
(1024.0*1024.0*1024.0));
      Sleep(1000);
void ShowMemory()
   int lineX = 0, lineY = 0;
   int flag = 0;
   MEMORYSTATUS total;
   total.dwLength = sizeof(total);
   while (!kbhit())
      //使用 win api 控制缓冲区刷新输出
      if (flag == 0)
         console_getxy(lineX, lineY);
         flag++;
      else
         console_gotoxy(lineX, lineY);
```

```
//得到当前物理内存和虚拟内存
      GlobalMemoryStatus(&total);
      cout << "加载的内存:" << total.dwMemoryLoad << "%\n";
      cout << "总的物理内存:" << total.dwTotalPhys / DIV << "MB\n";
      cout << "可用物理内存:" << total.dwAvailPhys / DIV << "MB\n";
      cout << "总的虚拟内存:" << (total.dwTotalVirtual / DIV) <<
"MB\n";
      cout << "可用虚拟内存:" << (total.dwAvailVirtual / DIV ) <<
"MB\n";
      cout << "总的页的大小:" << total.dwTotalPageFile / DIV <<
"MB\n";
      cout << "可用页大小:" << total.dwAvailPageFile / DIV <<
"MB\n";
      Sleep(1000);
void ShowPerformance()
   int lineX = 0, lineY = 0;
   int flag = 0;
   PERFORMANCE_INFORMATION
                                   perfor_info;
   perfor_info.cb = sizeof(perfor_info);
   while (!kbhit())
      //使用 win api 控制缓冲区刷新输出
      if (flag == 0)
         console_getxy(lineX, lineY);
         flag++;
      else
```

```
console_gotoxy(lineX, lineY);
      GetPerformanceInfo(&perfor_info, sizeof(perfor_info));
      cout << "分页大小:" << perfor_info.PageSize / 1024 << "KB" <<
endl;
      cout << "系统提交的页面总数 : " << perfor_info.CommitTotal <<
Pages"<< endl;
      cout << "系统提交的页面限制 : " << perfor_info.CommitLimit <<
" Pages"<< endl;
      cout << "系统提交的页面峰值 : " << perfor_info.CommitPeak << '
Pages"<< endl;
      cout << "按页分配的物理内存总数 : " << perfor_info.PhysicalTotal
<< " Pages" << endl;
      cout << "按页分配的物理内存可用量 : " <<
perfor_info.PhysicalAvailable << " Pages" << endl;
      cout << "系统物理内存占用 : " << (perfor_info.PhysicalTotal -
perfor_info.PhysicalAvailable)*(perfor_info.PageSize / 1024)*1.0 / DIV <<
"GB" << endl;
      cout << "系统物理内存可用 :" <<
perfor_info.PhysicalAvailable*(perfor_info.PageSize / 1024)*1.0 / DIV <<
"GB" << endl;
      cout << "系统物理内存总数 : " <<
perfor_info.PhysicalTotal*(perfor_info.PageSize / 1024)*1.0 / DIV <<
"GB" << endl;
      cout << "系统缓存总量: " << perfor_info.PhysicalAvailable << "
Pages"<< endl;
      cout << "系统内核内存占据页面总数:
perfor_info.KernelTotal << " Pages" << endl;
                                             " <<
      cout << "系统内核内存占据分页页面数:
perfor_info.KernelNonpaged << " Pages" << endl;
      cout << "系统内核内存占据不分页页面数:
                                                <<
```

```
perfor_info.KernelPaged << " Pages" << endl;
     cout << "系统句柄总量: " << perfor_info.HandleCount << "
Pages"<< endl;
     cout << "系统进程总量: " << perfor_info.ProcessCount << "
Pages"<< endl;
     cout << "系统线程总量: " << perfor_info.ThreadCount << "
Pages"<< endl;
     Sleep(1000);
//如果 pid 为-1,获取所有进程
void ShowAllProcess(int pid)
  PROCESSENTRY32 pe32; //存储进程信息
   pe32.dwSize = sizeof(pe32); //在使用这个结构前,先设置它的大小
  PROCESS_MEMORY_COUNTERS ppsmemCounter;//struct,存储进
程内存的使用信息,便于用函数 GetProcessMemoryInfo获取进程的相关
信息
   ppsmemCounter.cb =sizeof(ppsmemCounter);//初始化大小
  HANDLE hProcessSnap;
   hProcessSnap = CreateToolhelp32SnapshoT(H32CS_SNAPPROCESS,
0); //快照句柄
  HANDLE hProcess://进程句柄
   if (hProcessSnap ==INVALID_HANDLE_VALUE
     printf("创建进程快照失败 .\n");
     exit(0);
```

```
//遍历进程快照,轮流显示每个进程的信息
   BOOL bMore = Process32Firs(hProcessSnap, &pe32); //获取系统快
                             pe32结构里
照第一个进程的信息,结果返回到
   printf("进程的工作集信息:\n");
   while (bMore) {
      if (pid != -1)
         if (pid == pe32.th32ProcessID)
            wcout << "进程名称:" << pe32.szExeFile << endl;//进程信
息(存储于 pe32中)
            cout << "进程ID:" << pe32.th32ProcessID << endl;
            cout << "线程数:" << pe32.cntThreads << endl;
            hProcess = GetProcessHandle(pe32.th32ProcessID);
            GetProcessMemoryInfo(hProcess, &ppsmemCounter,
sizeof(ppsmemCounter));//进程内存使用信息 (存储于 ppsmemCounte中)
            cout << "已提交 :" << ppsmemCounter.PagefileUsage / 1024
<< " KB" << endl;
            cout << "工作集:" << ppsmemCounter.WorkingSetSize /
1024 << " KB" << endl;
            cout << "工作集峰值:" <<
ppsmemCounter.PeakWorkingSetSize / 1024 <<" KB" << endl;
         bMore = Process32Nex(hProcessSnap, &pe32)//获取系统快照
下一个进程信息
      else
         wcout << "进程名称:" << pe32.szExeFile << endl://进程信息
```

```
(存储于 pe32中)
         cout << "进程 ID:" << pe32.th32ProcessID << endl;
         cout << "线程数:" << pe32.cntThreads << endl;
         hProcess = GetProcessHandle(pe32.th32ProcessID);
         GetProcessMemoryInfo(hProcess, &ppsmemCounter,
sizeof(ppsmemCounter));//进程内存使用信息 (存储于 ppsmemCounter中)
         cout << "已提交:" << ppsmemCounter.PagefileUsage / 1024 <<
" KB" << endl;
         cout << "工作集:" << ppsmemCounter.WorkingSetSize / 1024
<< " KB" << endl;
         cout << "工作集峰值:" <<
ppsmemCounter.PeakWorkingSetSize / 1024 <<" KB" << endl;
         bMore = Process32Nex(hProcessSnap, &pe32)//获取系统快照
下一个进程信息
   CloseHandle(hProcessSnap)#关闭快照
void QuerySingleProcess()
   int lineX = 0, lineY = 0;
   int flag = 0;
   HANDLE hProcessSnap =
CreateToolhelp32Snapshot(TH32CS_SNAPPROCESS, 0); //快照句柄
   HANDLE hProcess!/进程句柄
   if (hProcessSnap ==INVALID_HANDLE_VALUE
      printf("CreateToolhelp32Snapshot 调用失败 .\n");
      exit(0);
```

```
cout << "输入进程 ID , 查询进程的内存分布空间: " << endl;
   int PID = 0;
   cin >> PID;
   hProcess = GetProcessHandle(PID);
   ShowAllProcess(PID);
   WalkVM(hProcess);
   Sleep(1000);
   CloseHandle(hProcess)//关闭进程
int main()
   cout << "Memory Monitor" << endl;</pre>
   while (1)
      int mode = 0;
      cout << "模式选择 " << endl;
      cout << "1.实时显示进程相关信息 " << endl;
      cout << "2.实时整个系统相关信息 " << endl;
      cout << "3.实时显示内存的使用情况 " << endl;
      cout << "4.查询所有进程控制信息 " << endl;
      cout << "5.查询单个进程控制信息 " << endl;
      cin >> mode;
      switch (mode)
      case1:ShowProcessAddress();break;
      case2:ShowPerformance(); break;
      case3:ShowMemory(); break;
      case4:ShowAllProcess(-1); break;
      case5:QuerySingleProcess(); break;
      default:cout << "输入格式不正确,请重新输出数字
                                                   " << endl;
   return 0;
```

运行结果如下:

```
■■ E:\vs程序\实
Memory Monitor
模式选择
1.实时显示进程相关信息
2.实时显示为存的使用情况
3.实时显示内存的使用情况
4.查询所有进程控制信息
5.查询单个进程控制信息
```

```
查询所有进程控制信息
查询单个进程控制信息
 页大小: 4KB
  充提交的页面总数: 587053 Pages
         页面限制: 1522116 Pages
        页面峰值: 595322 Pages
        物理内存总数:_1014212 Pages
         勿理内存可用量: 467133 Pages
         存占用:2.08694GB
        存可用: 1.78197GB
存总数: 3.86891GB
             467133 Pages
         左攴握页更多数:
                       106200 Pages
     核内存占据分页页面数。
                         26885 Pages
         存占据不分页页面数。
                           79315 Pages
             43122 Pages
             109 Pages
             1436 Pages
搜狗拼音输入法 半:
```

5.查询单个进程控制信息

加载的内存:54%

总的物理内存: 3961MB 可用物理内存: 1809MB 总的虚拟内存: 2047MB 可用虚拟内存: 2008MB 总的页的大小: 4095MB 可用页大小: 3623MB