

# 孤儿进程 / 僵尸进程

2024年5月22日 9:57

4.1. 孤儿进程: 子进程存活, 父进程终止?

```
orphen.c buffers
1 #include <func.h>
2
3 int main(int argc, char* argv[])
4 {
5     pid_t pid = fork();
6     switch(pid) {
7     case -1:
8         error(1, errno, "fork");
9     case 0:
10        // 子进程
11        sleep(2);
12        printf("pid = %d, ppid = %d\n", getpid(), getppid())
13        exit(0);
14    default:
15        // 父进程
16        printf("Parent: pid = %d, childPid = %d\n", getpid()
17        exit(0);
18    }
19    return 0;
20 }
21
```

he@he-vm:~/cpp58/2\_Linux/Linux09 (master)\$ ./orphen

Parent: pid = 12423, childPid = 12424

he@he-vm:~/cpp58/2\_Linux/Linux09 (master)\$ pid = 12424, ppid = 1

孤儿进程会被 1 号进程收养

↳ init 进程.

↓

for (;;) {

wait ( -- );

}

↑

僵尸进程: 子进程是死亡时, 有一些信息会保存在内核 (pid, 退出状态, CPU 时间...)

方便父进程以后查看这些信息.

并且给父进程发送 SIGCHLD 信号

↑

父进程默认会忽略信号.

↑

如何给僵尸进程收尸: wait / waitpid

WAIT(2)

Linux Programmer's Manual

NAME

wait, waitpid, waitid - wait for process to change state

SYNOPSIS

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

```
pid_t wait(int *wstatus);
```

```
pid_t waitpid(pid_t pid, int *wstatus, int options);
```

子进程的终止状态信息

RETURN VALUE

wait(): on success, returns the process ID of the terminated child; on error, -1 is returned.

成功: 终止子进程的 pid.

失败: -1, 设置 `errno`.

wait

WIFEXITED(wstatus) ⇒ 子进程是否正常终止.

WEXITSTATUS(wstatus) ⇒ 获取正常终止的退出状态码

`_exit(status)`

WIFSIGNALED(wstatus) ⇒ 子进程是否异常终止

WTERMSIG(wstatus) ⇒ 获取导致异常终止的信号

WCOREDUMP(wstatus) ⇒ 是否能够产生 core 文件,

```
#ifdef WCOREDUMP ... #endif.
```

```

test_wait.c
1 #include <func.h>
2
3 void print_wstatus(int status) {
4     if (WIFEXITED(status)) {
5         int exit_code = WEXITSTATUS(status);
6         printf("exit_code = %d", exit_code);
7     } else if (WIFSIGNALED(status)) {
8         int signo = WTERMSIG(status);
9         printf("term_sig = %d", signo);
10 #ifdef WCOREDUMP
11     if (WCOREDUMP(status)) {
12         printf(" (core dump)");
13     }
14 #endif
15     }
16     printf("\n");
17 }
18
19 int main(int argc, char* argv[])
20 {
21     pid_t pid = fork();
22     switch (pid) {
23     case -1:
24         error(1, errno, "fork");
25     case 0:
26         // 子进程
27         printf("CHILD: pid = %d\n", getpid());
28         // sleep(2);
29         return 123;
30     default:
31         // 父进程
32         int status; // 保存子进程的终止状态信息，位图。
33         pid_t childPid = wait(&status); // 阻塞点：一直等待，直到有子进程终止
34         if (childPid > 0) {
35             printf("PARENT: %d terminated\n", childPid);
36             print_wstatus(status);
37         }
38         exit(0);
39     }
40     return 0;
41 }

```

`pid_t waitpid(pid_t pid, int *wstatus, int options);` ↗ 位置

pid:

- > 0: 等待指定的子进程
- 1: 等待任意子进程.
- 0: 等待同进程组的子进程
- < -1: 等待指定进程组 |pid| 中的子进程.

options:

- ↳ WNOHANG 不阻塞
- : WUNTRACED stopped
- WCONTINUED continue

`wait(&status)` 等价于 `waitpid(-1, &status, 0);`

**waitpid()**: on success, returns the process ID of the child whose state has changed; if **WNOHANG** was specified and one or more child(ren) specified by `pid` exist, but have not yet changed state, then 0 is returned. On error, -1 is returned.

成功: 子进程的 pid

如果设置 **WNOHANG**, 并且没有子进程修改状态, 返回 0.

失败: -1

EXEC(3) I

Linux Programmer's Manual

## NAME

execl, execlp, execl, execv, execvp, execvpe - execute a file

## SYNOPSIS

#include &lt;unistd.h&gt;

extern char \*\*environ;

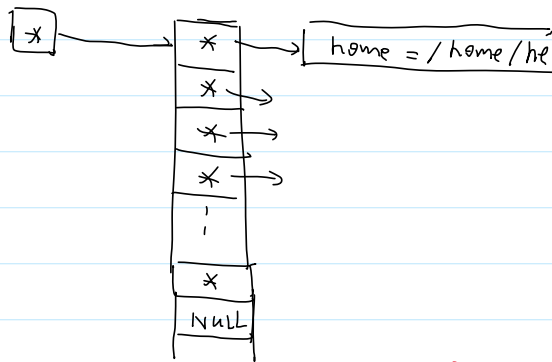
```
int execl(const char *pathname, const char *arg, ...
          /* (char *) NULL */);
int execlp(const char *file, const char *arg, ...
          /* (char *) NULL */);
int execl(const char *pathname, const char *arg, ...
          /*, (char *) NULL, char *const envp[] */);
int execv(const char *pathname, char *const argv[]);
int execvp(const char *file, char *const argv[]);
int execvpe(const char *file, char *const argv[],
            char *const envp[]);
```

环境变量  
子进程

环境变量

⇒ 执行程序

environ



子进程会继承父进程环境变量

echoall.c

buff

```
1 #include <func.h>
2
3 int main(int argc, char* argv[])
4 {
5     // 打印命令行参数
6     for(int i = 0; i < argc; i++) {
7         puts(argv[i]);
8     }
9
10    printf("-----\n");
11    // 打印环境变量
12    extern char** environ; // 声明外部变量
13    char** curr = environ;
14    while (*curr) {
15        puts(*curr);
16        curr++;
17    }
18    return 0;
19 }
```

## SYNOPSIS

```

#include <unistd.h>

extern char **environ;

int execl(const char *pathname, const char *arg, ...
          /* (char *) NULL */);
int execlp(const char *file, const char *arg, ...
          /* (char *) NULL */);
int execl_e(const char *pathname, const char *arg, ...
          /*, (char *) NULL, char *const envp[] */);
int execv(const char *pathname, char *const argv[]);
int execvp(const char *file, char *const argv[]);
int execvpe(const char *file, char *const argv[],
            char *const envp[]);

```

路径名

**l (list):** 命令行参数以可变长参数指定, 并且以 `NULL` 结尾

**p (path):** 会根据 `PATH` 环境变量查找可执行程序

**e (environment):** 会替换环境变量

**v (vector):** 命令行参数以数组的形式指定, 并且以 `NULL` 结尾

## RETURN VALUE

The **exec()** functions return only if an error has occurred. The return value is -1, and `errno` is set to indicate the error.

成功: 不返回

失败: -1, 设置 `errno`

```

test_exec.c
1 #include <func.h>
2
3
4 char* new_env[] = {"user=he", "aaa=hello", NULL};
5 char* args[] = {"./echoall", "aaa", "bbb", "ccc", NULL};
6 int main(int argc, char* argv[])
7 {
8     printf("BEGIN\n");
9
10
11     // execlp("echoall", "./echoall", "hello", "world", NULL);
12     // execl("echoall", "./echoall", "hello", "world", NULL);
13     // execl_e("echoall", "./echoall", "hello", "world", NULL, new_env);
14     execve("echoall", args, new_env);
15     printf("END\n"); // 看不到
16     return 0;
17 }

```

```
test_exec2.c bu
1 #include <func.h>
2
3 int main(int argc, char* argv[])
4 {
5     printf("pid = %d, ppid = %d\n", getpid(), getppid());
6
7     // 执行程序
8     execl("echoall", "./echoall", "aaa", "bbb", NULL);
9
10    error(1, errno, "execl");
11    return 0;
12 }
```

没有创建新的进程

he@he-vm:~/cpp58/2 Linux/Linux09 (master)\$ ./test\_exec2

pid = 15792, ppid = 12354

pid = 15792, ppid = 12354

Arguments: ./echoall

aaa

bbb

Environments: SHELL=/bin/bash

LC\_ADDRESS=zh\_CN.UTF-8

LC\_NAME=zh\_CN.UTF-8

从该可执行程序的第一行开始执行

- 原理:
- ① 清除进程的代码段、数据段、堆、栈、上下文
  - ② 加载新的可执行程序 (设置代码段、数据段)
  - ③ 从该可执行程序中的main函数第一行开始执行

SYSTEM(3) Linux Programmer's Manual

## NAME

system - execute a shell command

## SYNOPSIS

#include &lt;stdlib.h&gt;

int system(const char \*command);

```
test_system.c
1 #include <func.h>
2
3 int main(int argc, char* argv[])
4 {
5     system("top");
6     return 0;
7 }
```

) \$ ps x | grep "top"

16047 pts/0 S+ 0:00 sh -c top

↳ Shell:

sh, bash, zsh, csh, ksh...

```
test_system.c buffers
1 #include <func.h>
2
3 int my_system(const char* cmd) {
4     pid_t pid = fork(); ①
5     switch(pid) {
6     case -1:
7         error(1, errno, "fork");
8     case 0:
9         // 子进程执行新的可执行程序
10        execlp("sh", "sh", "-c", cmd, NULL);
11        error(1, errno, "exelp");
12    default:
13        // 父进程
14        waitpid(pid, NULL, 0);
15    }
16 }
17
18 int main(int argc, char* argv[])
19 {
20     // system("top");
21     my_system("top");
22     return 0;
23 }
```

① 先 fork()

用法: ② 子进程执行新的可执行程序

③ 父进程等待子进程结束

作业题, 简易的 shell (命令行解释器)

for (;;) {

读取用户输入的命令

pid\_t pid = fork()

子进程执行命令

父进程等待子进程结束

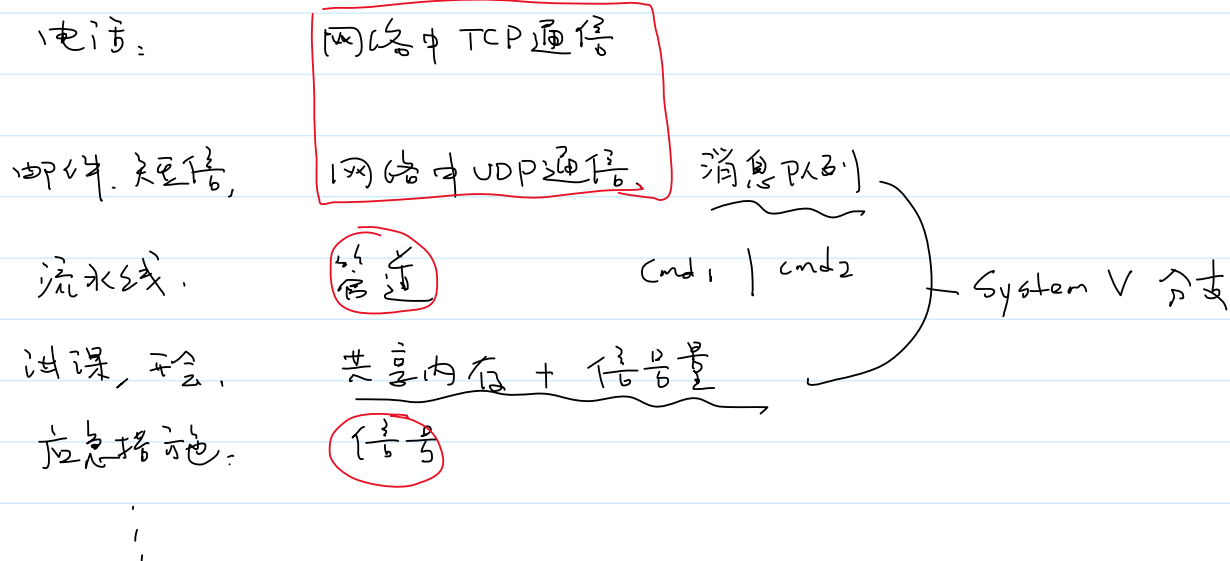


子进程执行命令  
父进程等待子进程结束

# 进程之间的通信 (IPC)

2024年5月22日 14:53

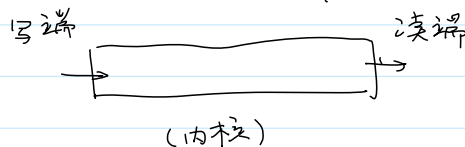
## InterProcess Communication



## 有名管道 (fifo, named pipe)

2024年5月22日 15:04

管道: 内核管理一个数据结构。



半双工通信:  $A \rightarrow B$

MKFIFO(1)

User Commands

全双工通信:  $A \leftrightarrow B$

NAME

mkfifo - make FIFOs (named pipes)

```
$ mkfifo pipe1
```

```
he@he-vm:~/cpp58/2_Linux/Linux09/IPC (master)$ ls -l
```

```
total 0
```

```
prw-rw-r-- 1 he he 0 5月 22 15:08 pipe1 ← 操作文件一样, 操作有名管道
```

```
p1.c buf
1 #include <func.h>
2
3 int main(int argc, char* argv[])
4 {
5     int fd = open("pipe1", O_WRONLY); → 阻塞点: 管道需要读端和写端都就绪,
6     if (fd == -1) {                               open 才会返回.
7         error(1, errno, "open pipe1");
8     }
9
10    printf("Established\n");
11
12    sleep(5);
13
14    write(fd, "Hello from FIFO\n", 16);
15    return 0;
16 }
```

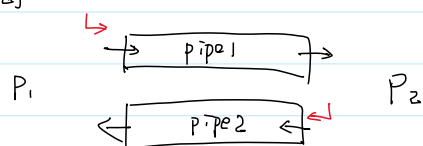
```
p2.c
1 #include <func.h>
2
3 int main(int argc, char* argv[])
4 {
5     int fd = open("pipe1", O_RDONLY);
6     if (fd == -1) {
7         error(1, errno, "open pipe1");
8     }
9
10    printf("Established\n");
11
12    char buf[1024];
13    read(fd, buf, sizeof(buf)); → 阻塞点: 当写端写入数据时, read 才会返回.
14
15    printf("p2: %s\n", buf);
16    return 0;
17 }
```

```
he@he-vm:~/cpp58/2_Linux/Linux09/IPC (master)$ ps x | grep "./p1"
17011 pts/0    S+      0:00 ./p1
```

47 22 25 同 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25

#2. 能不能用管道实现全双工通信?

可以



点又于点断天系统

```
p1.c
1 #include <func.h>
2
3 int main(int argc, char* argv[])
4 {
5     int fd1 = open("pipe1", O_WRONLY); ← 阻塞
6     if (fd1 == -1) {
7         error(1, errno, "open pipe1");
8     }
9
10    int fd2 = open("pipe2", O_RDONLY);
11    if (fd2 == -1) {
12        error(1, errno, "open pipe2");
13    }
14
15    printf("Established\n");
16    return 0;
17 }
```

```
p2.c
1 #include <func.h>
2
3 int main(int argc, char* argv[])
4 {
5     int fd2 = open("pipe2", O_WRONLY); ← 阻塞
6     if (fd2 == -1) {
7         error(1, errno, "open pipe1");
8     }
9
10    int fd1 = open("pipe1", O_RDONLY);
11    if (fd1 == -1) {
12        error(1, errno, "open pipe2");
13    }
14
15    printf("Established\n");
16    return 0;
17 }
```

|       |       |     |      |      |    |
|-------|-------|-----|------|------|----|
| 17347 | pts/0 | S+  | 0:00 | ./p1 | 死锁 |
| 17348 | pts/2 | S+I | 0:00 | ./p2 |    |

```

p1.c
1 #include <func.h>
2
3 #define MAXLINE 256
4
5 int main(int argc, char* argv[])
6 {
7     int fd1 = open("pipe1", O_WRONLY);
8     if (fd1 == -1) {
9         error(1, errno, "open pipe1");
10    }
11
12    int fd2 = open("pipe2", O_RDONLY);
13    if (fd2 == -1) {
14        error(1, errno, "open pipe2");
15    }
16
17    printf("Established\n");
18
19    char recvline[MAXLINE];
20    char sendline[MAXLINE];
21
22    while (fgets(sendline, MAXLINE, stdin) != NULL) {
23        write(fd1, sendline, strlen(sendline));
24        read(fd2, recvline, MAXLINE);
25        printf("from p2: %s\n", recvline);
26    }
27
28    close(fd1);
29    close(fd2);
30
31    return 0;
32 }

```

Diagram illustrating the flow of data in p1.c:

```

graph TD
    stdin -- fgets --> sendline
    sendline -- write --> fd1
    fd1 -- pipe1 --> fd2
    fd2 -- read --> recvline
    recvline -- printf --> output

```

Handwritten notes in the image:

- Red arrow pointing from line 17 to line 24.
- Red circle around line 24 with "阻塞点2" (Block point 2) written next to it.
- Red circle around line 22 with "阻塞点1" (Block point 1) written next to it.
- Red arrow pointing from line 24 to line 25.
- Red arrow pointing from line 25 to line 26.
- Red arrow pointing from line 26 to line 27.
- Red arrow pointing from line 27 to line 28.
- Red arrow pointing from line 28 to line 29.
- Red arrow pointing from line 29 to line 30.
- Red arrow pointing from line 30 to line 31.
- Red arrow pointing from line 31 to line 32.

Diagram illustrating the flow of data in p1.c:

```

graph TD
    fgets --> read
    read --> printf
    printf --> fgets
    fgets --> read

```

Handwritten notes in the image:

- Red circle around the first "read" operation.
- Red circle around the first "fgets" operation.
- Red circle around the first "printf" operation.
- Red circle around the second "fgets" operation.
- Red circle around the second "read" operation.

```

p2.c
1 #include <func.h>
2
3 #define MAXLINE 256
4
5 int main(int argc, char* argv[])
6 {
7     int fd1 = open("pipe1", O_RDONLY);
8     if (fd1 == -1) {
9         error(1, errno, "open pipe1");
10    }
11
12    int fd2 = open("pipe2", O_WRONLY);
13    if (fd2 == -1) {
14        error(1, errno, "open pipe2");
15    }
16
17    printf("Established\n");
18
19    char recvline[MAXLINE];
20    char sendline[MAXLINE];
21
22    while (fgets(sendline, MAXLINE, stdin) != NULL) {
23        write(fd2, sendline, strlen(sendline));
24        read(fd1, recvline, MAXLINE);
25        printf("from p1: %s\n", recvline);
26    }
27
28    close(fd1);
29    close(fd2);
30
31    return 0;
32 }

```

Diagram illustrating the flow of data in p2.c:

```

graph TD
    stdin -- fgets --> sendline
    sendline -- write --> fd2
    fd2 -- pipe2 --> fd1
    fd1 -- read --> recvline
    recvline -- printf --> output

```

Handwritten notes in the image:

- Red arrow pointing from line 17 to line 24.
- Red circle around line 24 with "阻塞点" (Block point) written next to it.
- Red circle around line 22 with "阻塞点" (Block point) written next to it.
- Red arrow pointing from line 24 to line 25.
- Red arrow pointing from line 25 to line 26.
- Red arrow pointing from line 26 to line 27.
- Red arrow pointing from line 27 to line 28.
- Red arrow pointing from line 28 to line 29.
- Red arrow pointing from line 29 to line 30.
- Red arrow pointing from line 30 to line 31.
- Red arrow pointing from line 31 to line 32.

原因：一个执行流程有多个阻塞点

解决办法

一个执行流程最多只有一个阻塞点

↓  
线程

## 5种I/O模型

2024年5月22日 16:09

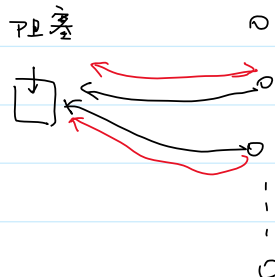
5种 I/O 模型,

阻塞 I/O.

非阻塞 I/O: (轮询).

I/O多路复用: (监听多个 I/O 事件)

select  
poll  
epoll



将多个阻塞点, 变成一个阻塞点

信号驱动 I/O:



异步 I/O:



## NAME

select, pselect, FD\_CLR, FD\_ISSET, FD\_SET, FD\_ZERO - synchronous I/O multiplexing

同步的 I/O 多路复用

## SYNOPSIS

#include &lt;sys/select.h&gt;

```
int select(int nfds, fd_set *readfds, fd_set *writefds,
           fd_set *exceptfds, struct timeval *timeout);
```

传入传出参数

NULL, 不限期阻塞

0, 0: 不阻塞

nfds: 监听的最大文件描述符 + 1

readfds: 传入(调用时)。表示对哪些文件描述符读事件感兴趣。  
传出(返回时)。读事件已就绪的文件描述符

writefds:

exceptfds:

timeout: 超时时间, 最多阻塞的时间长度

传入: 超时时间

NULL: 不限期阻塞。

传出: 阻塞多长时间

{0, 0}: 不阻塞。

fd\_set: 1024 的位图



```
struct timeval {
    time_t      tv_sec;   /* seconds */
    suseconds_t tv_usec;  /* microseconds */
};
```

## RETURN VALUE

On success, **select()** and **pselect()** return the number of file descriptors contained in the three returned descriptor sets (that is, the total number of bits that are set in **readfds**, **writefds**, **exceptfds**). The **return value** may be zero if the timeout expired before any file descriptors became ready.

成功, 就绪事件的数目

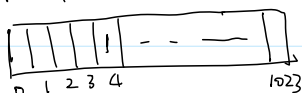
如果超时, 返回 0.

失败: -1, 设置 errno

## #2. 原理

用户空间

readfds



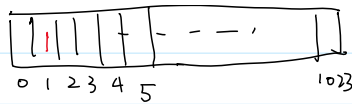
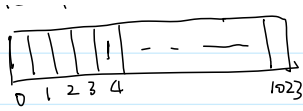
writefds



NULL

timeout (5 1000)

内核空间



NULL

timeout { 5, 1000 }

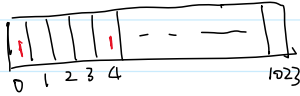
nfds =

内核

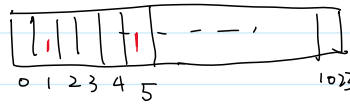
select (6, &readfds, &writefds, NULL, &timeout)

↓ 提示故障

readfds



writefds



```
typedef struct  
{
```

```
    __fd_mask fds_bits[(1024 / (8 * (int) sizeof (__fd_mask)))];
```

长度

$\frac{1024}{8 * \text{sizeof}(T)} * \text{sizeof}(T) * 8$

}

```
};  
fd_set;
```

```
void FD_CLR(int fd, fd_set *set);  
int FD_ISSET(int fd, fd_set *set);  
void FD_SET(int fd, fd_set *set);  
void FD_ZERO(fd_set *set);
```

当管道的写端关闭时，读端会读到 EOF (读事件就绪)

```
int n = read (fd, recvline, MAXLINE);
```

成功: EOF, 0



```

select_p1.c
1 #include <func.h>
2
3 #define MAXLINE 256
4
5 int main(int argc, char* argv[])
6 {
7     int fd1 = open("pipe1", O_WRONLY);
8     if (fd1 == -1) {
9         error(1, errno, "open pipe1");
10    }
11
12    int fd2 = open("pipe2", O_RDONLY);
13    if (fd2 == -1) {
14        error(1, errno, "open pipe2");
15    }
16
17    printf("Established\n");
18
19    char recvline[MAXLINE];
20    char sendline[MAXLINE];
21
22    fd_set mainfds; // 局部变量
23    FD_ZERO(&mainfds); // 将所有的位置为0
24    FD_SET(STDIN_FILENO, &mainfds);
25    int maxfds = STDIN_FILENO;
26
27    FD_SET(fd2, &mainfds);
28    if (fd2 > maxfds) {
29        maxfds = fd2;
30    }
31
32
33    for (;;) {
34        fd_set readfds = mainfds; // 结构体的复制
35
36        // struct timeval timeout = {5, 0};
37        // int events = select(maxfds + 1, &readfds, NULL, NULL, &timeout);
38        int events = select(maxfds + 1, &readfds, NULL, NULL, NULL);
39        switch (events) {
40            case -1:
41                error(1, errno, "select");
42            case 0:
43                // 超时
44                printf("TIMEOUT\n");
45                continue;
46            default:
47                // 打印 timeout 的值
48                /* printf("timeout: tv_sec = %ld, tv_usec = %ld\n", */
49                /*      timeout.tv_sec, timeout.tv_usec); */
50
51                // STDIN_FILENO 就绪
52                if (FD_ISSET(STDIN_FILENO, &readfds)) {
53                    // 一定不会阻塞
54                    fgets(sendline, MAXLINE, stdin);
55                    // memset(sendline, 0, MAXLINE);
56                    write(fd1, sendline, strlen(sendline) + 1); // +1: for '\0'
57                }
58                // pipe2就绪
59                if (FD_ISSET(fd2, &readfds)) {
60                    // 一定不会阻塞
61                    int nbytes = read(fd2, recvline, MAXLINE);
62                    if (nbytes == 0) {
63                        // 管道的写端关闭了
64                        goto end;
65                    } else if (nbytes == -1) {
66                        error(1, errno, "read pipe2");
67                    }
68                    printf("from p2: %s", recvline);
69                }
70            }
71        }
72
73    end:
74        close(fd1);
75        close(fd2);
76
77    return 0;
78 }

```

# 预告

2024年5月22日

21:33

1. 进程地址

2. 无名管道 pipe()

3. 信号量 (基本用法)

4. 线程的基本操作

pthread\_create

exit

join

detach

;