总结完了 slab 创建、对象分配、对象释放,在这里再看看 slab 的销毁。销毁 slab 很简单,由函数 slab destroy()实现。

[cpp] view plaincopyprint?

```
1. /**
2. * slab_destroy - destroy and release all objects in a slab
3. * @cachep: cache pointer being destroyed
4. * @slabp: slab pointer being destroyed
5. *
6. * Destroy all the objs in a slab, and release the mem back to the system.
7. * Before calling the slab must have been unlinked from the cache. The
8. * cache-lock is not held/needed.
9. */
10. /*销毁 slab, 需要释放 slab 管理对象和 slab 对象。*/
11.static void slab_destroy(struct kmem_cache *cachep, struct slab *slabp)
12.{
13. /* 获得 slab 首页面的虚拟地址 */
14. void *addr = slabp->s_mem - slabp->colouroff;
15. /*调试用*/
                                                *
16. slab_destroy_debugcheck(cachep, slabp);
17. if (unlikely(cachep->flags & SLAB_DESTROY_BY_RCU)) {
18.
       /* rcu 方式释放,暂时不做分析,主要是做并行优化*/
19.
      struct slab_rcu *slab_rcu;
20.
21.
      slab_rcu = (struct slab_rcu *)slabp;
22.
      slab_rcu->cachep = cachep;
23.
      slab_rcu->addr = addr;
24.
      call_rcu(&slab_rcu->head, kmem_rcu_free);
25. } else {
26.
      /* 释放 slab 占用的页面到伙伴系统中。如果是内置式,
      slab 管理对象和 slab 对象在一起,可以同时释放。*/
27.
28.
      kmem_freepages(cachep, addr);
      /* 外置式,还需释放 slab 管理对象 */
29.
30.
      if (OFF_SLAB(cachep))
        kmem cache free(cachep->slabp cache, slabp);
31.
32. }
33.}
```

其中,涉及到的其他函数在前面相应的地方已经做了分析