# 《操作系统》实验

# 3.1 进程行为观察

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# 1. 实验目的

通过本实验了解并掌握Linux主要的进程管理命令

# 2. 实验内容

- 1. 在Linux下,分别用 snice 、 skill 、 top 等命令和 /proc 中有关目录、文件 观察系统中进程运行情况和CPU工作情况。
- 2. 在Linux下,用 ptrace() 、 gdb 跟踪一个进程运行情况,用 strace 工具跟踪 fork() 过程,用ltrace工具跟踪execl()过程。观察并分析跟踪信息。

# 3. 实验过程和结果

# snice \ skill \ top 命令

简介

### snice 命令

snice [new priority] [options] process selection criteria

用于调整某个进程的nice值(静态优先级), nice值的范围是-20~+19, 值越大优先级越小。默认用户进程的nice值为20, 使用 snice 命令若不加参数默认为较初始值+4。

## skill 命令

skill [signal to send] [options] process selection criteria

用于向某个进程发送信号,默认发送TERM信号即终止信号。

### top 命令

```
top -hv | -abcHimMsS -d delay -n iterations -p pid [, pid ...]
```

显示系统的实时状态,包括系统的当前的基本状况、正在运行的任务,以及各个任务的信息,同时还提供了简单的交互方式来获取更详细的信息。

## 实验

首先,编写了一个简单的程序

```
// snice-test.c
#include <stdio.h>
#include <unistd.h>
#include <time.h>
void printTime() {
   time_t timep;
   struct tm *p_tm;
   timep = time(NULL);
   p_tm = localtime(&timep);
   printf("%d:%d\n", p_tm->tm_hour, p_tm->tm_min, p_tm->tm_sec);
}
int main(int argc, char *argv[])
   int i;
   while (1) {
        printf("%s ", argv[1]); // 显示当前进程名
       printTime(); // 显示系统当前时间
       for (i = 0; i < 50000000; i++); // 忙等待一段时间
    }
   return 0;
}
```

同时运行两个该程序的实例

```
$ ./snice-test A
$ ./snice-test B
```

```
B 23:0:27
A 23:0:27
B 23:0:27
A 23:0:27
B 23:0:27
A 23:0:27
B 23:0:27
A 23:0:27
B 23:0:27
A 23:0:28
B 23:0:28
A 23:0:28
B 23:0:28
A 23:0:28
B 23:0:28
A 23:0:28
B 23:0:28
A 23:0:29
 23:0:29
 23:0:29
 23:0:29
 23:0:29
 23:0:29
```

可以看到两个进程中显示的信息交替出现,可以推测出两个进程得到CPU时间大致相同。执行 top 命令,查看两个进程当前的优先级和CPU占用情况,

```
$ top
```

```
top - 23:00:34 up  3:04,  3 users,  load average: 2.12, 1.12, 0.52
Tasks: 212 total,
                   4 running, 208 sleeping,
                                              0 stopped,
                                                           9 zombie
%Cpu(s): 99.3 us,
                  0.7 sy, 0.0 ni, 0.0 id,
                                             0.0 wa, 0.0 hi, 0.0 si,
                                                                         0.0 st
                                         316712 free,
           949064 total,
                           632352 used,
                                                         26360 buffers
                                         1041200 free,
(iB Swap:
          1046524 total,
                             5324 used,
                                                          241096 cached
               PR NI VIRT RES SHR S %CPU %MEM
                                                      TIME+ COMMAND
 PID USER
                       4336
5345 edward
                             564
                                  472 R
                                         48.1 0.1
                                                      1:08.76 snice-test
               20
                    Θ
5344 edward
                    0 4336
                                  472 R
                                         47.7 0.1
                                                     0:57.67 snice-test
               20
                             568
1228 root
               20
                    0 253m
                             88m 9416
                                      s
                                          2.7
                                               9.5
                                                     1:46.25 Xorg
                    0 547m
                                                     0:08.85 xfce4-terminal
4690 edward
               20
                             18m 13m S
                                               2.0
                                          1.0
5360 edward
                                          θ.3
               20
                    0 27824 1640 1152 R
                                               0.2
                                                     0:00.03 top
                                               0.3
   1 root
               20
                    0 27088 2600 1248 S
                                          0.0
                                                     0:01.86 init
   2 root
               20
                    0
                          Θ
                               Θ
                                    0 S
                                          0.0 0.0
                                                     0:00.04 kthreadd
                   Θ
   3 root
               20
                          Θ
                               Θ
                                    0 S
                                          0.0 0.0
                                                     0:00.19 ksoftirgd/0
               0 -20
                                    0 S
                                          0.0 0.0
   5 root
                          0
                               Θ
                                                     0:00.00 kworker/0:0H
                    Θ
                          0
                               Θ
                                    0 S
                                          0.0 0.0
                                                     0:00.00 migration/0
   7 root
               rt
               20
                    Θ
                          0
                               0
                                    0 S
                                          0.0 0.0
                                                     0:00.00 rcu bh
   8 root
   9 root
               20
                    Θ
                          0
                               Θ
                                    0 S
                                          0.0 0.0
                                                     0:00.00 rcuob/0
                    Θ
                          0
                                    0 S
  10 root
               20
                               Θ
                                          0.0 0.0
                                                     0:00.00 rcuob/1
                    0
                          0
                               0
                                    0 S
   11 root
                20
                                          0.0 0.0
                                                     0:00.00 rcuob/2
                          Θ
                                    0 S
                20
                    0
                               0
                                          0.0 0.0
   12 root
                                                     0:00.00 rcuob/3
                                    0 S
                    Θ
                          0
                               0
                                          0.0 0.0
                20
                                                     0:00.00 rcuob/4
   13 root
                    Θ
                          0
                               Θ
                                   0 S
                                          0.0 0.0 0:00.00 rcuob/5
               20
  14 root
```

观察到两个进程目前的优先级均为20, CPU占用率大致相等。下面使用 snice 命令降低 A进程的优先级。

```
$ snice +10 5344
```

```
B 23:1:1
A 23:1:1
B 23:1:1
B 23:1:1
B 23:1:2
A 23:1:2
B 23:1:2
B 23:1:3
B 23:1:4
В
 23:1:4
  23:1:4
```

观察到两个进程信息出现频率有了明显的差距,B进程显示信息的出现频率基本达到了A

进程的10倍左右。再次执行 top 命令。

### \$ top

```
top - 23:01:19 up  3:04,  3 users,  load average: 2.15, 1.28, 0.60
Tasks: 212 total, 4 running, 208 sleeping,
                                            0 stopped,
%Cpu(s): 89.0 us, 1.0 sy, 10.0 ni, 0.0 id,
                                            0.0 wa, 0.0 hi, 0.0 si, 0.0 st
                                         317068 free,
KiB Mem:
           949064 total,
                          631996 used,
                                                        26368 buffers
                             5324 used,
KiB Swap: 1046524 total,
                                         1041200 free,
                                                        241100 cached
  PID USER
               PR NI VIRT RES SHR S %CPU %MEM
                                                     TIME+ COMMAND
 5345 edward
               20
                    Θ
                       4336
                             564
                                  472 R
                                         86.9 0.1
                                                    1:39.35 snice-test
 5344 edward
               30
                   10
                       4336
                             568
                                 472 R
                                         9.3 0.1
                                                    1:10.25 snice-test
                       253m
                             88m 9416 S
 1228 root
               20
                    Θ
                                              9.5
                                                    1:47.49 Xorg
 4690 edward
               20
                    Θ
                       547m
                             18m
                                 13m S
                                          1.0
                                              2.0
                                                    0:09.39 xfce4-terminal
                                              1.9
                    0 232m
                             17m 5836 S
 1502 edward
               20
                                          0.3
                    0 170m
                                                    0:12.19 xfwm4
                            14m 8944 S
 1600 edward
               20
                                          0.3
                                              1.5
                    0 116m 1576 1140 S
                                          0.3 0.2
                                                    0:28.07 prl_wmouse_d
 1711 edward
               20
                    0 27088 2600 1248 S
               20
                                          0.0
                                                    0:01.86 init
   1 root
                                              0.3
               20
                   Θ
                         Θ
                                  0 S
                                         0.0
                                                    0:00.04 kthreadd
   2 root
                               Θ
                                              0.0
                                          0.0
               20
                   0
                          0
                               Θ
                                    0 S
                                              0.0
                                                    0:00.19 ksoftirqd/0
   3 root
               0 -20
   5 root
                         Θ
                               Θ
                                    0 S
                                          0.0 0.0
                                                    0:00.00 kworker/0:0H
   7 root
               rt
                   0
                         Θ
                               Θ
                                    0 S
                                          0.0 0.0
                                                    0:00.00 migration/0
                                    0 S
   8 root
               20
                  0
                          0
                               0
                                          0.0 0.0
                                                    0:00.00 rcu bh
               20
                  Θ
                          0
                               0
                                    0 S
                                          0.0 0.0
                                                    0:00.00 rcuob/0
   9 root
   10 root
                                    0 S
               20
                    0
                          0
                               Θ
                                          0.0 0.0
                                                    0:00.00 rcuob/1
                                          0.0 0.0
                    Θ
                          0
                                    0 S
   11 root
               20
                               Θ
                                                    0:00.00 rcuob/2
                    Θ
                          0
                               Θ
                                    0 S 0.0 0.0 0:00.00 rcuob/3
               20
   12 root
```

此时观察到A进程的优先级发生了变化,至30,其CPU占用率仅为9.3%。而B进程则达到了86.9%。说明优先级的变化确实影响了CPU对进程的调度。

执行 skill 命令结束一个进程

#### \$ skill 5344

```
top - 23:01:45 up 3:05, 3 users, load average: 1.87, 1.30, 0.63
Tasks: 211 total,
                 3 running, 208 sleeping, 0 stopped, 0 zombie
                 1.0 sy, 0.0 ni, 0.0 id,
                                           0.0 wa, 0.0 hi, 0.0 si,
%Cpu(s): 99.0 us,
                                                                     0.0 st
           949064 total,
                          631848 used,
                                       317216 free,
                                                       26372 buffers
KiB Mem:
KiB Swap: 1046524 total,
                            5324 used,
                                       1041200 free,
                                                       241100 cached
 PID USER
               PR NI VIRT RES SHR S %CPU %MEM
                                                    TIME+ COMMAND
5345 edward
               20
                      4336
                            564
                                        95.9 0.1
                   A
                                472 R
                                                   2:02.86 snice-test
               20
                                                   1:48.22 Xorg
                      253m
                            88m 9416 S
                                         2.3 9.5
1228 root
                   Θ
4690 edward
               20
                   0 547m
                            18m 13m S 0.7 2.0 0:09.72 xfce4-terminal
```

再次使用 top 命令发现A进程已经不再列表中,说明已经终止运行。

/proc 目录

当一个用户进程运行时,在 /proc 目录下会建立以进程号命名的目录,以及在该目录下的一系列与该进程有关存有相应信息的文件和文件夹。

```
edward@edward-linux:~/Desktop$ ls /proc/5501
                               net
attr
              cpuset limits
                                               root
                                                         status
                                              sched
                                                         syscal1
autogroup
               cwd
                       loginuid
                                 ns
               environ map_files numa_maps
                                              schedstat task
auxv
              exe
                                              sessionid timers
                       maps oom_adj
cgroup
clear_refs
               fd
                       mem
                                 oom_score
                                              smaps
                                                         wchan
cmdline
               fdinfo
                       mountinfo oom_score_adj stack
               io
                       mounts
                                 pagemap
                                               stat
coredump_filter latency mountstats personality
                                              statm
```

#### fd 目录中显示的是进程打开的文件链接。

```
edward@edward-linux:~/Desktop$ ll /proc/5501/fd
总用量 0
dr-x----- 2 edward edward 0 Dec 20 23:10 ./
dr-xr-xr-x 9 edward edward 0 Dec 20 23:10 ../
lrwx----- 1 edward edward 64 Dec 20 23:11 0 -> /dev/pts/1
lrwx----- 1 edward edward 64 Dec 20 23:11 1 -> /dev/pts/1
lrwx----- 1 edward edward 64 Dec 20 23:11 2 -> /dev/pts/1
```

#### status 文件中现实的是进程的基本信息。

```
Name: snice-test
State: R (running)
Tgid:
       5501
Pid:
      5501
PPid:
      5437
TracerPid:
              0
Uid: 1000 1000
                    1000
                             1000
      1000
             1000
                     1000
Gid:
                             1000
FDSize: 256
Groups: 4 24 27 30 46 112 124 1000
VmPeak: 4340 kB
VmSize:
          4336 kB
           0 kB
0 kB
VmLck:
VmPin:
VmHWM:
           568 kB
VmRSS:
          568 kB
          184 kB
VmData:
VmStk:
           136 kB
VmExe:
            4 kB
           1920 kB
VmLib:
           28 kB
VmPTE:
VmSwap:
             0 kB
Threads:
```

## cwd 是进程对应程序所在文件夹的软连接

```
edward@edward-linux:~/Desktop$ 1l /proc/5501/cwd
lrwxrwxrwx 1 edward edward 0 Dec 20 23:10 /proc/5501/cwd -> /home/edward/program
s/
```

其他文件和文件夹的内容参考 man 5 proc

# ptrace() 函数

# 简介

系统调用 ptrace() 可用于观察和控制其他进程的执行情况、查看和修改被跟踪进程运行时的寄存器和内存。主要用于实现断点Debug和系统调用跟踪。

```
long ptrace(enum __ptrace_request request, pid_t pid, void *addr, void *
data);
```

第一个参数为PTRACE请求类型的编号,第二个参数为被跟踪进程的PID,第三个和第四个分别传入地址和数据,根据请求类型的不同有不同的使用方法。

## 实验

Linux系统调用的参数通过寄存器来传递,对于x86-64架构,系统调用号存入 rax 寄存器中,参数依次存入 rdi , rsi , rdx , rcx , r8 , r9 寄存器中。

Linux 的系统调用编号存储在 sys/syscall.h 头文件中。

write 系统调用共有三个参数,第一个为文件描述符,第二个为写入字符串的头指针,第三个为写入字符串的长度。

### 编写了下面一段程序

```
// ptrace-test.c

#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <string.h>
#include <sys/ptrace.h>
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <sys/wait.h>
#include <unistd.h>
#include <sys/syscall.h>
#include <sys/user.h>

#define WORD_SIZE (sizeof(long))
```

```
union word {
   unsigned long long int val;
   char chars[WORD_SIZE];
};
typedef union word WORD; // WORD 类型用于获取从被跟踪进程中取出的1个字大小的内存
void getData(unsigned long begin, unsigned long length, char * str)
   unsigned long i, length, j;
   char * pos = str;
   /* 一次拷贝一个字的数据 */
   for (i = 0; i < length / WORD_SIZE; i++) {</pre>
           w.val = ptrace(PTRACE_PEEKDATA, child, begin + i * WORD_SIZE
, NULL);
           memcpy(pos, w.chars, WORD_SIZE);
           pos += WORD_SIZE;
        }
        /* 拷贝数据结尾不足一个字的数据 */
        j = length % WORD SIZE;
        if (j) {
           w.val = ptrace(PTRACE_PEEKDATA, child, begin + i * WORD_SIZE
, NULL);
           memcpy(pos, w.chars, j);
        str[length] = '\0';
   }
}
int main()
{
   pid_t child; // 子进程编号
   struct user_regs_struct regs;
   child = fork(); // 创建子进程
   int status;
   int insyscall = 0;
   unsigned long i, length, j;
   unsigned long begin;
   char * str = NULL, * pos = NULL;
```

```
WORD w;
if (child == 0) {
   ptrace(PTRACE_TRACEME, 0, NULL, NULL); // 接受跟踪请求
   execl("/bin/ls", "ls", NULL); // 执行 ls 命令
}
else {
   while(1) {
       // 等待子进程进行系统调用或结束
       wait(&status);
       // 如果进程处于结束状态则跳出循环
       if(WIFEXITED(status)) {
           break;
       }
       // 查询此时的寄存器的值
       ptrace(PTRACE_GETREGS, child, NULL, &regs);
       if (insyscall == 0) { // 如果当前是进入系统调用
           insyscall = 1;
           // 打印寄存器的值
           printf("syscall: no.%llu params %llu, %llu, %llu\n",
               regs.orig rax, regs.rdi, regs.rsi, regs.rdx);
           // 如果是 write 系统调用
           if (regs.orig_rax == SYS_write) {
               printf("---->write syscall\n");
               length = regs.rdx;
               begin = regs.rsi;
               str = (char *)malloc(sizeof(char) * (length + 1));
               /* 拷贝出被跟踪进程输出字符串的内存数据 */
               getData(begin, length, str);
               /* 将字符串打印出来 */
               printf("\n---->write : \n%s \n\n", str);
           }
       }
       else {
           // 输出系统调用的返回值
           printf("syscall: returns %lld\n", regs.rax);
           insyscall = 0;
       }
       ptrace(PTRACE_SYSCALL, child, NULL, NULL);
```

```
}
return 0;
}
```

该程序创建了一个子进程,子进程执行 ls 命令,父进程使用 ptrace() 跟踪字进程执行。子进程每次进行系统调用,内核将控制权交给父进程,父进程调用ptrace()查看子进程当前寄存器的值,以获取当前系统调用的编号、参数和返回值,若是系统调用 write ,则使用 ptrace\_peekdata 请求将子进程所在内存空间中要写入的字符串的内存数据拷贝至父进程的内存空间中,并输出字符串。

## 实验结果

```
syscall: no.1 params 1, 140677508870144, 69
 ---->write syscall
----->write :
gram4.txt ltrace_return.txt sizeof snice-test syntax trace.c
syscall: returns -38
                            sizeof.c strace_return.txt syntax.cpp
gramm2.txt ptrace
syscall: no.1 params 1, 140677508870144, 66
---->write syscall
 ---->write :
gramm2.txt ptrace
                            sizeof.c strace_return.txt syntax.cpp
syscall: returns -38
syscall: no.3 params 1, 140677508870144, 0
syscall: returns -38
syscall: no.11 params 140677508870144, 4096, 0
syscall: returns -38
syscall: no.3 params 2, 1, 4222427142
syscall: returns -38
```

通过输出结果可以看出,打印出了子进程每次进行系统调用的系统调用号,参数列表和返回值, PTRACE\_GETREGS 请求被成功处理。看到父进程打印的结果与子进程一致,子进程的内存数据被成功拷贝到父进程中。

# strace 和 ltrace 命令

简介

## strace 命令

strace 命令用于中断和记录进程所进行的系统调用过程,包括系统调用类型、参数及返回值。

# ltrace 命令

ltrace 命令用于中断和记录进程的动态库调用过程,也可以中断和显示由该程序发起的系统调用(默认不显示)。

# 实验及结果

编写了如下程序

```
// trace.c
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <string.h>
#include <sys/ptrace.h>
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <sys/wait.h>
#include <unistd.h>
#include <sys/syscall.h>
#include <sys/user.h>
#define WORD_SIZE (sizeof(long))
union word {
    unsigned long long int val;
    char chars[WORD_SIZE];
};
typedef union word WORD;
int main()
{
    pid_t child;
    struct user_regs_struct regs;
    child = fork();
    if (child == 0) {
        execl("/bin/ls", "ls", NULL);
    }
    else {
        printf("child pid : %u\n", child);
        wait(NULL);
        printf("child process returned.\n");
    }
   return 0;
}
```

该程序创建了一个子进程,子进程执行 1s 命令,父进程打印子进程的PID,待子进程结束输出提示信息。

### 执行结果

```
$ ./trace
child pid: 3823
qdb
        gram4.txt
                         ptrace
                                   snice.c
                                                    syntax
                         ptrace.c snice-test
gdb.c
        gramm2.txt
                                                    syntax.cpp
gdb.txt
         grammar.txt
                         sizeof
                                  strace_return.txt trace
gram3.txt ltrace return.txt sizeof.c strace.txt
                                                    trace.c
child process returned.
```

#### 使用 strace 命令跟踪程序

```
$ strace ./trace
```

#### 输出结果

```
execve("./trace", ["./trace"], [/* 68 vars */]) = 0
                                          = 0x11ce000
   brk(0)
   access("/etc/ld.so.nohwcap", F OK)
                                         = -1 ENOENT (No such file or
directory)
   mmap(NULL, 8192, PROT_READ|PROT_WRITE, MAP_PRIVATE|MAP_ANONYMOUS, -1
(0) = 0x7fdb76961000
   access("/etc/ld.so.preload", R_OK) = -1 ENOENT (No such file or
directory)
   open("/etc/ld.so.cache", O_RDONLY|O_CLOEXEC) = 3
   fstat(3, {st mode=S IFREG|0644, st size=118840, ...}) = 0
   mmap(NULL, 118840, PROT READ, MAP PRIVATE, 3, 0) = 0x7fdb76943000
   close(3)
   access("/etc/ld.so.nohwcap", F OK)
                                         = -1 ENOENT (No such file or
directory)
   open("/lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/libc.so.6", O_RDONLY|O_CLOEXEC) = 3
   read(3, "\177ELF\2\1\1\0\0\0\0\0\0\0\0\\0\1\0\0\0\360\36\2\0\0
0000 = 832
   fstat(3, {st_mode=S_IFREG | 0755, st_size=1853400, ...}) = 0
   mmap(NULL, 3961912, PROT READ | PROT EXEC, MAP PRIVATE | MAP DENYWRITE,
3, 0) = 0x7fdb76379000
```

```
mprotect(0x7fdb76536000, 2097152, PROT NONE) = 0
   mmap(0x7fdb76736000, 24576, PROT_READ|PROT_WRITE, MAP_PRIVATE|MAP_FI
XED | MAP DENYWRITE, 3, 0x1bd000) = 0x7fdb76736000
    mmap(0x7fdb7673c000, 17464, PROT READ|PROT WRITE, MAP PRIVATE|MAP FI
XED \mid MAP ANONYMOUS, -1, 0) = 0x7fdb7673c000
   close(3)
   mmap(NULL, 4096, PROT READ|PROT WRITE, MAP PRIVATE | MAP ANONYMOUS, -1
, 0) = 0x7fdb76942000
   mmap(NULL, 8192, PROT READ|PROT WRITE, MAP PRIVATE|MAP ANONYMOUS, -1
(0) = 0x7fdb76940000
    arch prctl(ARCH SET FS, 0x7fdb76940740) = 0
   mprotect(0x7fdb76736000, 16384, PROT READ) = 0
   mprotect(0x600000, 4096, PROT READ)
   mprotect(0x7fdb76963000, 4096, PROT READ) = 0
   munmap(0x7fdb76943000, 118840)
--> clone(child stack=0, flags=CLONE CHILD CLEARTID|CLONE CHILD SETTID|S
IGCHLD, child tidptr=0x7fdb76940a10) = 3823
    fstat(1, {st_mode=S_IFCHR | 0620, st_rdev=makedev(136, 0), ...}) = 0
    mmap(NULL, 4096, PROT_READ|PROT_WRITE, MAP_PRIVATE|MAP_ANONYMOUS, -1
, 0) = 0x7fdb76960000
   write(1, "child pid : 3823\n", 17)
                                           = 17
   wait4(-1, NULL, 0, NULL)
                                            = 3823
    --- SIGCHLD {si_signo=SIGCHLD, si_code=CLD_EXITED, si_pid=3823, si_s
tatus=0, si utime=0, si stime=0} ---
   write(1, "child process returned.\n", 24) = 24
   exit group(0)
                                            = ?
   +++ exited with 0 +++
```

### 此时无法找到 fork 系统调用,在 man 2 fork 中找到如下解释

Since version 2.3.3, rather than invoking the kernel's fork() system call, the glibc fork() wrapper that is provided as part of the NPTL threading implementation invokes clone(2) with flags that provide the same effect as the traditional system call. (A call to fork() is equivalent to a call to clone(2) specifying flags as just SIGCHLD.) The glibc wrapper invokes any fork handlers that have been established using pthread\_atfork(3).

说明其实调用glibc中的 fork() 函数其实就是在调用flags参数为 SIGCHLD 的 clone() 函数,即调用系统调用 clone 。可以看到输出结果中标记的一行为 clone 系统调用的记录,返回值为子进程PID。

使用 ltrace 命令跟踪程序中的 execl() 函数

```
$ ltrace -f -e execl ./trace
```

### 输出结果

```
child pid : 5214
[pid 5214] execl(0x400767, 0x400764, 0, -1, 0 <unfinished ...>
[pid 5214] --- Called exec() ---
gdb gram4.txt
                       ptrace snice.c
                                               syntax
gdb.c
         gramm2.txt
                          ptrace.c snice-test
                                                  syntax.cpp
gdb.txt
                          sizeof
                                    strace_return.txt trace
         grammar.txt
gram3.txt ltrace_return.txt sizeof.c strace.txt trace.c
[pid 5214] +++ exited (status 0) +++
[pid 5213] --- SIGCHLD (Child exited) ---
child process returned.
[pid 5213] +++ exited (status 0) +++
```

看到ltrace跟踪到了程序中的动态库中 execl() 函数调用。

## gdb 的使用

编写了如下简单的计算斐波那契数的程序,使用 gdb 命令来跟踪和调试程序。

```
#include <stdio.h>

int func(int n)
{
    if (n < 1) {
        return 0;
    }
    if (n == 1 || n == 2) {
        return 1;
    }
    return func(n - 1) + func(n - 2);
}

int main()
{
    printf("%d\n", func(5));
    return 0;
}</pre>
```

### 开始跟踪

```
$ gdb ./gdb
GNU gdb (GDB) 7.6.1-ubuntu
Copyright (C) 2013 Free Software Foundation, Inc.
License GPLv3+: GNU GPL version 3 or later <a href="http://gnu.org/licenses/gpl">http://gnu.org/licenses/gpl</a>.
html>
This is free software: you are free to change and redistribute it.
There is NO WARRANTY, to the extent permitted by law. Type "show copyin
q"
and "show warranty" for details.
This GDB was configured as "x86_64-linux-gnu".
For bug reporting instructions, please see:
<http://www.gnu.org/software/gdb/bugs/>...
Reading symbols from /home/edward/programs/gdb...done.
(gdb) 1 0 // 列出前10行代码
    #include <stdio.h>
2
3
   int func(int n)
```

```
if (n < 1) {
5
6
           return 0;
7
        }
        if (n == 1 || n == 2) {
9
            return 1;
        }
(qdb) break 3 // 在第3行设置断点
Breakpoint 1 at 0x400539: file gdb.c, line 3.
(gdb) r // 开始运行程序
Starting program: /home/edward/programs/./gdb
Breakpoint 1, func (n=5) at gdb.c:5 // 在断点处中断
        if (n < 1) {
(gdb) disassemble func // 输出反汇编程序
Dump of assembler code for function func:
   0x000000000040052d <+0>: push
                                   %rbp
   0x000000000040052e <+1>: mov
                                  %rsp,%rbp
   0x0000000000400531 <+4>: push
                                   %rbx
   0x00000000000400532 <+5>: sub
                                   $0x18,%rsp
   0x0000000000400536 <+9>: mov
                                   %edi,-0x14(%rbp)
=> 0x0000000000400539 <+12>:
                                cmpl
                                       $0x0,-0x14(%rbp)
                                       0x400546 <func+25>
   0x000000000040053d <+16>:
                                jg
   0x000000000040053f <+18>:
                                mov
                                       $0x0,%eax
   0x0000000000400544 <+23>:
                                jmp
                                       0x400577 <func+74>
   0x0000000000400546 <+25>:
                                cmpl
                                       0x1,-0x14(%rbp)
   0x000000000040054a <+29>:
                                       0x400552 <func+37>
                                jе
   0x000000000040054c <+31>:
                                       $0x2,-0x14(%rbp)
                                cmpl
   0x0000000000400550 <+35>:
                                jne
                                       0x400559 <func+44>
   0x0000000000400552 <+37>:
                                       $0x1,%eax
                                mov
   0 \times 000000000000400557 < +42>:
                                       0x400577 <func+74>
                                jmp
   0x0000000000400559 <+44>:
                                       -0x14(%rbp),%eax
                                mov
   0x000000000040055c <+47>:
                                       $0x1, %eax
                                sub
   0x000000000040055f <+50>:
                                       %eax,%edi
                                mov
   0x0000000000400561 <+52>:
                                callq 0x40052d <func>
   0x0000000000400566 <+57>:
                                mov
                                       %eax,%ebx
   0x0000000000400568 <+59>:
                                       -0x14(%rbp),%eax
                                mov
   0x000000000040056b <+62>:
                                sub
                                       $0x2, %eax
---Type <return> to continue, or q <return> to quit---q
Quit
(gdb) print n // 打印局部变量n的值
```

```
$1 = 5
(gdb) n // 单步运行
       if (n == 1 || n == 2) {
(gdb) n
   return func(n - 1) + func(n - 2);
(gdb) n
Breakpoint 1, func (n=4) at gdb.c:5
       if (n < 1) {
(gdb) n
       if (n == 1 || n == 2) {
(gdb) n
       return func(n - 1) + func(n - 2);
(gdb) bt // 打印调用栈
#0 func (n=4) at gdb.c:11
#1 0x00000000000400566 in func (n=5) at qdb.c:11
#2 0x000000000040058c in main () at gdb.c:16
(qdb) n
Breakpoint 1, func (n=3) at gdb.c:5
       if (n < 1) {
(gdb) n
       if (n == 1 || n == 2) {
(gdb) bt
#0 func (n=3) at gdb.c:8
#1 0x0000000000400566 in func (n=4) at gdb.c:11
#2 0x0000000000400566 in func (n=5) at gdb.c:11
#3 0x000000000040058c in main () at gdb.c:16
(gdb) r
The program being debugged has been started already.
Start it from the beginning? (y or n) n
Program not restarted.
(gdb) info registers // 打印寄存器的值
              0x3 3
rax
               0x0 0
rbx
              0x40057e 4195710
              0x7fffffffffdf48 140737488346952
rdx
              0x7fffffffdf38
                               140737488346936
rsi
              0x3 3
rdi
              0x7fffffffdde0 0x7fffffffdde0
rbp
              0x7fffffffddc0 0x7fffffffddc0
rsp
```

```
0x7fffff7dd4e80 140737351863936
r8
r9
              0x7ffff7de9d40 140737351949632
r10
              0x7fffffffdcc0 140737488346304
r11
              0x7fffff7a33cf0 140737348058352
              0x400440 4195392
r12
              0x7fffffffdf30 140737488346928
r13
r14
              0x0 0
              0x0 0
r15
             0x400546 0x400546 <func+25>
rip
              0x206 [ PF IF ]
eflags
CS
              0x33 51
              0x2b 43
              0x0 0
ds
              0x0 0
es
fs
              0x0 0
---Type <return> to continue, or q <return> to quit---
(gdb) clear // 清除所有断点
已删除的断点 1
(gdb) c // 运行至程序结束
Continuing.
5
[Inferior 1 (process 4001) exited with code 02]
(gdb) quit
```

# 参考文献

- Wikipedia
- Linux Manual