OS概念与Linux内核源代码分析之1

May 17, 2012

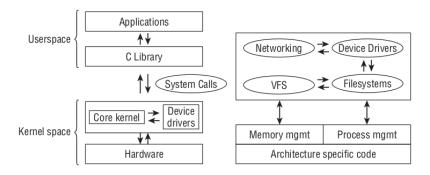
本课程Linux内核版本

▶ linux kernel: 2.6.24

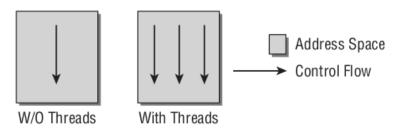
▶ 为什么? older? newer?

▶ 下载地址: www.kernel.org

Linux内核整体架构

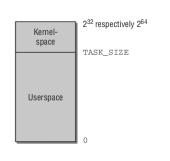


进程与线程的区别与联系



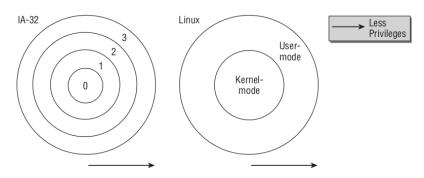
- ▶ 进程是资源分配单位(地址空间、I/O等资源)
- ▶ 线程是执行单位

Linux中的内核地址空间与用户地址空间



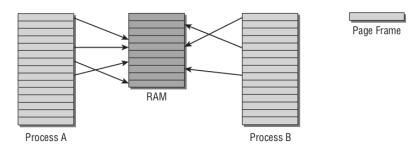
- ▶ 用户地址空间从0到TASK_SIZE-1
- ▶ 内核地址空间 从TASK_SIZE到2³²-1

Linux中的内核地址空间与用户地址空间



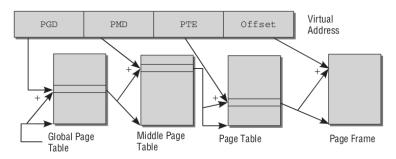
- ▶ 用户态下只能访问用户地址空间
- ▶ 核心态下可以访问所有地址空间
- ▶ 二者其他区别?

分页技术与地址空间共享



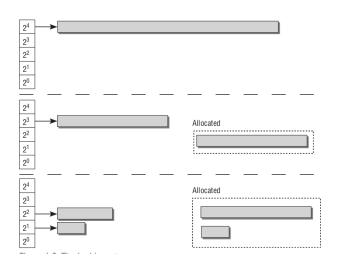
注意观察A、B进程的第0页面对应的物理页框;地址空间的共享 (代码、数据)

Linux下的多级分页技术



CPU内部进行地址映射的两个硬件单元: MMU/TLB

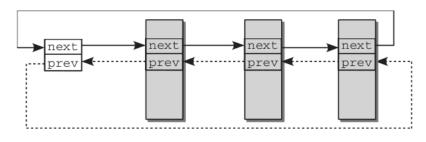
物理内存的分配算法: 伙伴系统



Linux内核关键数据结构: list

```
list_head的定义
struct list_head {
        struct list head *next, *prev;
};
list_head的使用方法: 嵌入其它结构
struct task_struct {
    struct list_head run_list;
};
```

Linux内核关键数据结构: list



list head的定义

```
#define LIST_HEAD_INIT(name) { & (name), & (name) }
#define LIST_HEAD(name) \
    struct list_head name = LIST_HEAD_INIT(name)
```

针对list结构的操作

list_add(new, head) 把new插入head后面 list_add_tail(new, head) 把new插入head前面 list_del(entry) 把entry从链表中删除 list_empty(head) 判断链表head是否为空 list_splice(list, head) 合并list和head list_entry(ptr, type, member) 计算包含ptr的结构体的地址 list_for_each(pos, head) 遍历以head为头的链表

针对list结构的操作: 代码分析举例

```
typedef struct list_head list_head;
static inline void list add(list head *new,
                            list head *head)
        list add(new, head, head->next);
static inline void list add(list head *new,
                  list_head *prev,
                  list_head *next)
        next->prev = new;
        new->next = next;
        new->prev = prev;
        prev->next = new;
```

针对list结构的操作: 代码分析举例

```
struct list_head *p;

list_for_each(p, &list) {
    if (!condition) continue;
    return list_entry(p, struct task_struct, run);
}
```

练习

从源文件include/linux/list.h中找出并理解上述针对list的各种操作函数的定义。

include/linux/sched.h

```
struct task struct {
   volatile long state; /* -1 unrunnable */
   void *stack;
   atomic t usage;
   unsigned int flags; /* per process flags */
   unsigned int ptrace;
   int lock depth; /* BKL lock depth */
#ifdef CONFIG SMP
#ifdef _ARCH_WANT_UNLOCKED_CTXSW
   int oncpu;
#endif
#endif
};
```

task_struct结构的state字段

```
#define TASK_RUNNING 0
#define TASK_INTERRUPTIBLE 1
#define TASK_UNINTERRUPTIBLE 2
#define TASK_STOPPED 4
#define TASK_TRACED 8
/* in tsk->exit_state */
#define EXIT_ZOMBIE 16
#define EXIT_DEAD 32
/* in tsk->state again */
#define TASK_DEAD 64
```

task_struct结构的rlim字段: include/linux/resource.h

```
struct rlimit {
    unsigned long rlim_cur;
    unsigned long rlim max;
};
struct task struct {
    struct rlimit rlim[RLIM NLIMITS];
};
```

相关系统调用:

int getrlimit(int res, struct rlimit *rlim);
int setrlimit(int res, const struct rlimit *rlim);

task_struct结构的rlim字段: include/asm-generic/resource.h

```
#define RLIMIT_CPU 0
#define RLIMIT_FSIZE 1
#define RLIMIT_DATA 2
#define RLIMIT_STACK 3
#define RLIMIT_CORE 4
#define RLIMIT_NOFILE 7
...
#define RLIM_NLIMITS 15
```

相关命令

cat /proc/self/limits

名字空间(namespaces)的概念

传统UNIX只有唯一的名字空间:

PID 进程编号

UID 用户编号

GID 群组编号

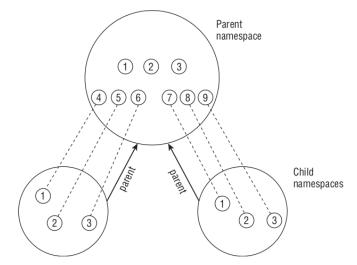
唯一名字空间的缺点举例

计算服务提供商:希望为用户提供Linux操作系统的使用服务,每个用户都可以拥有**root**权限。

解决方法

- ▶ 每个用户一台机器?
- ▶ 虚拟机(VMWare)?

名字空间(namespaces)的概念



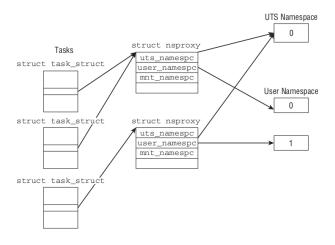
名字空间的相互关系

上图中,子名字空间中的1,2,3编号与父名字空间中的1,2,3完全不相关

struct nsproxy: 按照功能划分若干名字空间—include/linux/nsproxy.h

```
struct nsproxy: 按照功能划分若干名字空间—include/linux/sched.h
```

```
struct task_struct {
    ...
    struct nsproxy *nsproxy;
    ...
}
```



fork新进程时可以指明是否为此进程建立新的名字空间:

CLONE_NEWUTS	0x0400000
CLONE_NEWIPC	0x0800000
CLONE_NEWUSER	0x1000000
CLONE_NEWPID	0x2000000
CLONE_NEWNET	0x4000000
	CLONE_NEWUSER CLONE_NEWPID

初始全局名字空间的定义

kernel/nsproxy.c

include/linux/init task.h

```
#define INIT_NSPROXY(nsproxy) {
    .pid_ns = &init_pid_ns,
    .count = ATOMIC_INIT(1),
    .uts_ns = &init_uts_ns,
    .mnt_ns = NULL,
    INIT_NET_NS(net_ns)
    INIT_IPC_NS(ipc_ns)
    .user_ns = &init_user_ns,
}
```

UTS Namespace

include/linux/utsname.h

```
struct uts_namespace {
    struct kref kref;
    struct new utsname name;
};
struct new utsname {
    char sysname[65];
    char nodename[65];
    char release[65];
    char version[65];
    char machine [65];
    char domainname[65];
};
```

UTS Namespace的初始值

init/version.c

```
struct uts_namespace init_uts_ns = {
    .kref = {
        .refcount = ATOMIC INIT(2),
    },
    .name = {
        .sysname = UTS_SYSNAME,
        .nodename = UTS NODENAME,
        .release = UTS RELEASE,
        .version = UTS VERSION,
        .machine = UTS MACHINE,
        .domainname = UTS_DOMAINNAME,
    },
};
```

User Namespace

include/linux/user_namespace.h

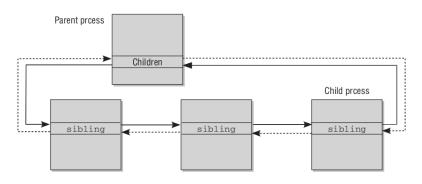
```
struct user_namespace {
    struct kref kref;
    struct hlist_head uidhash_table[UIDHASH_SZ];
    struct user_struct *root_user;
};
```

进程间的相互关系

include/linux/sched.h

```
struct task_struct {
    ...
    struct list_head children; /* children list */
    struct list_head sibling; /* parent's children
    ...
}
```

进程间的相互关系



children与sibling

- ▶ children是指向本进程所有子进程的链表表头
- ▶ sibling用于连接兄弟进程
- ▶ pstree命令显示进程结构树(用途?)

创建进程的系统调用

- 1. fork用于创建新进程
- 2. vfork创建新进程,并且只有当子进程运行完毕,父进程才能运行;二者共享存储空间(deprecated)
- 3. clone用于创建进程或者线程

创建进程的系统调用: 写拷贝技术(copy-on-write)

历史上, unix中调用fork创建新进程时, OS需要将父进程的存储空间完全拷贝一份给子进程, 这有以下缺点:

- ▶ 拷贝内存的过程非常耗时
- ▶ 需要占用大量内存空间
- ▶ 子进程一旦执行exec,则上述拷贝完全浪费

写拷贝(copy-on-write): 创建新进程时,仅拷贝父进程的页表,并将所有页表项对应的页面设置成只读,只有当父亲或子进程需要写入某页面时,才拷贝相应页面的内容。

创建进程: do_fork函数

kernel/fork.c

- ▶ clone_flags用于描述进程的哪些属性将被复制(进程/线程!)
- ▶ start_stack为用户态下进程的栈起始位置, stack_size为栈的 总长度
- ▶ regs, parent_tidptr等参数后面讲

创建进程: do_fork函数

arch/x86/kernel/process_32.c

创建进程: do_fork函数

arch/x86/kernel/process_32.c

```
asmlinkage int sys_clone(struct pt_regs regs)
    unsigned long clone flags;
    unsigned long newsp;
    int user *parent tidptr, *child tidptr;
    clone flags = regs.ebx;
    newsp = regs.ecx;
    parent_tidptr = (int __user *)regs.edx;
    child_tidptr = (int __user *)regs.edi;
    if (!newsp)
        newsp = regs.esp;
    return do_fork(clone_flags, newsp, &regs,
                   0, parent_tidptr, child_tidptr);
```

创建进程: do_fork函数的实现

