OS概念与Linux内核源代码分析之1

May 21, 2012

本课程Linux内核版本

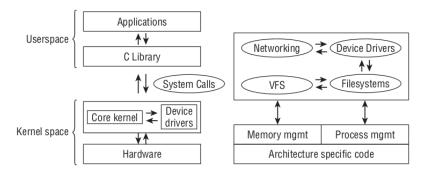
- ▶ linux kernel: 2.6.11.12
- ▶ 为什么使用这个版本的内核?
- ▶ 下载地址:

http://www.kernel.org/pub/linux/kernel/v2.6

为什么研究Linux内核代码

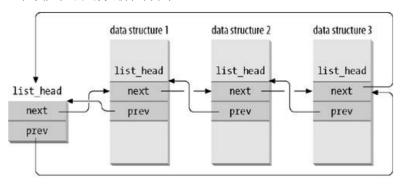
- ▶ 了解OS的概念如何应用于实际操作系统
- ▶ 学习顶尖高手写程序的思路与方法
- ▶ 学习数据结构与算法如何用于解决实际问题
- ▶ (possibly)成为一名内核开发人员

Linux内核整体架构



```
struct fox {
   unsigned long tail_length;
   unsigned long weight;
   bool
            is fantastic;
   struct fox *next;
   struct fox *prev;
};
思考:
这样定义链表有什么主要缺点?
```

```
list_head的定义: include/linux/list.h
struct list_head {
    struct list_head *next, *prev;
};
list_head的使用方法: include/linux/sched.h
struct task_struct {
    struct list_head run_list;
} ;
```



(a) a doubly linked listed with three elements



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 *newn,
                              list head *head)
      list add(newn, head, head->next);
   static inline void list add(list head *newn,
                    list head *prev,
                    list head *next)
      next->prev = newn;
      newn->next = next;
      newn->prev = prev;
      prev->next = newn;
```

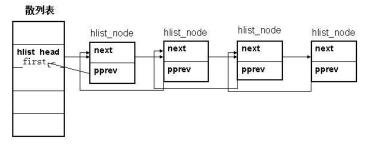
针对list结构的操作: 代码分析举例

针对list结构的操作: 代码分析举例

课外练习

从源文件include/linux/list.h中找出上述list操作的函数代码,阅读并理解其实现。

Linux内核关键数据结构: hlist_head与hlist_node



```
用于实现散列表: include/linux/list.h

struct hlist_head {
    struct hlist_node *first;
};

struct hlist_node {
    struct hlist_node *next, **pprev;
};
```

Linux内核关键数据结构: hlist_head与hlist_node

思考及课外练习

阅读include/linux/list.h中hlist_add_head(), hlist_del(), hlist_empty(), hlist_add_before()等函数的实现,思考:

- 1. hlist_node中的pprev字段指向什么内容?
- 2. 为什么pprev采用二重指针?
- 3. 为什么hlist_head中只有一个成员first?

task struct结构: include/linux/sched.h.

struct task struct {

阅读并理解include/linux/sched.h中for_each_process的实现。

遍历系统中所有进程的宏: for_each_process

```
struct task_struct {
    ...
    int prio, static_prio;
    struct list_head run_list;
    prio_array_t *array;
    ...
};
```

各字段的含义

- ▶ prio 为进程当前优先级(0 139)
- ▶ run_list 用于连接所有相同优先级的进程
- array?

```
kernel/sched.c
struct prio_array {
    unsigned int nr_active;
    unsigned long bitmap[BITMAP_SIZE];
    struct list_head queue[MAX_PRIO];
};
```

- ▶ nr active: 当前列表中进程总数
- ▶ bitmap 用于记录哪个队列为非空
- ▶ queue用于存储140个队列的表头

课外练习

- 1. 上页中,BITMAP_SIZE和MAX_PRIO两个宏分别在文件kernel/sched.c和include/linux/sched.h中定义,请确定这两个宏的具体数值。
- 2. 在文件kernel/sched.c找出dequeue_task的定义并理解它。

```
task struct结构: include/linux/sched.h
struct task struct {
        volatile long state;
};
进程可能的状态: include/linux/sched.h
#define TASK RUNNING
#define TASK INTERRUPTIBLE
#define TASK UNINTERRUPTIBLE
#define TASK STOPPED
                             4
#define TASK TRACED
#define TASK DEAD
                         64
```

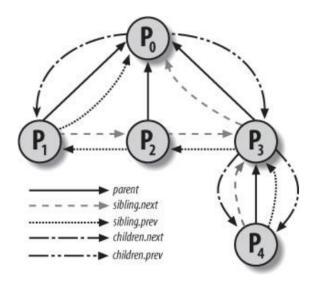
改变进程状态的函数/宏

- ▶ set_task_state 改变指定进程的状态
- ▶ set_current_state 改变当前执行的进程的状态

课外练习

阅读以上两个函数的源代码(位于文件include/linux/sched.h),并思考为什么要这样写。

```
struct task_struct {
    ...
    struct task_struct *real_parent;
    struct task_struct *parent;
    struct list_head children;
    struct list_head sibling;
    ...
};
```



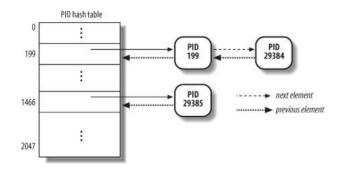
查看进程结构树的命令: pstree

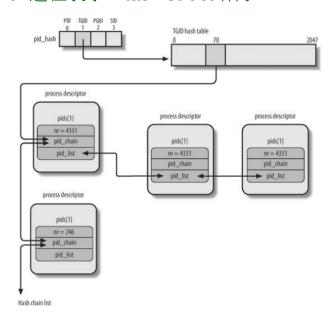
```
struct task_struct {
    ...
    struct task_struct *group_leader;
    pid_t tgid;
    struct list_head ptrace_children;
    struct list_head ptrace_list;
    struct signal_struct *signal;
    ...
};
```

```
struct signal_struct {
    ...
    /* job control IDs */
    pid_t pgrp;
    pid_t session;
    ...
};
```

```
enum pid_type
{
    PIDTYPE_PID,
    PIDTYPE_TGID,
    PIDTYPE_PGID,
    PIDTYPE_SID,
    PIDTYPE_MAX
};
```

```
struct pid
{
    int nr;
    struct hlist_node pid_chain;
    struct list_head pid_list;
};
```





```
struct __wait_queue_head {
    spinlock_t lock;
    struct list_head task_list;
};
typedef struct __wait_queue_head
    wait_queue_head_t;
```

```
struct __wait_queue {
    unsigned int flags;
    struct task_struct * task;
    wait_queue_func_t func;
    struct list_head task_list;
};
```

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

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);
```