linux系統編程之進程(三):進程複製fork,孤兒進程,殭屍進程

本節目標:

- 複製進程映像
- fork系統調用
- 孤兒進程、殭屍進程
- 寫時複製

一,進程複製(或產生)

使用fork函數得到的子進程從父進程的繼承了整個進程的地址空間,包括:進程上下文、進程堆棧、內存信息、打開的文件描述符、信號控制設置、進程優先級、進程組號、當前工作目錄、根目錄、資源限制、控制終端等。

子進程與父進程的區別在於:

- 1、父進程設置的鎖,子進程不繼承(因為如果是排它鎖,被繼承的話,矛盾了)
- 2、各自的進程ID和父進程ID不同
- 3、子進程的未決告警被清除;
- 4、子進程的未決信號集設置為空集。

二,fork系統調用

包含頭文件 <sys/types.h> 和 <unistd.h>

函數功能:創建一個子進程

函數原型

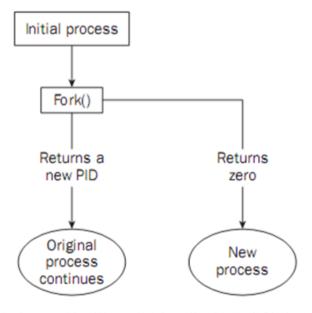
pid_t fork(void); //一次調用兩次返回值,是在各自的地址空間返回,意味著現在有兩個基本一樣的進程在執行

參數:無參數。

返回值:

- 如果成功創建一個子進程,對於父進程來説返回子進程ID
- 如果成功創建一個子進程,對於子進程來説返回值為0
- 如果為-1表示創建失敗

流程圖:



父進程調用fork()系統調用,然後陷入內核,進行進程複製,如果成功:

- 1,則對調用進程即父進程來說返回值為剛產生的子進程pid,因為進程PCB沒有子進程信息,父進程只能通過這樣獲得。
- 2,對子進程(剛產生的新進程),則返回0,

這時就有兩個進程在接著向下執行

如果失敗,則返回0,調用進程繼續向下執行

註:fork英文意思:分支,fork系統調用複製產生的子進程與父進程(調用進程)基本一樣:代碼段+數據段+堆棧段+PCB,當前的運行環境基本一樣,所以子進程在fork之後開始向下執行,而不會從頭開始執行。

示例程序:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <unistd.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#define ERR EXIT(m) \
   do\
       perror(m);\
       exit(EXIT FAILURE);\
   } \
   while (0) \
int main (void)
   pid t pid:
   printf("before calling fork, calling process pid = %d\n", getpid());
   pid = fork();
   if(pid == -1)
       ERR EXIT("fork error");
   if(pid == 0){
       printf("this is child process and child's pid = %d,parent's pid = %d\n",getpid(),getppid());
   if(pid > 0){
       //sleep(1);
       printf("this is parent process and pid =%d ,child's pid = %d\n",getpid(),pid);
   return 0;
```

運行結果:

```
[zxy@test unixenv_c]$ cc fork.c
[zxy@test unixenv_c]$ ./a.out
before calling fork,calling process pid = 5133
this is parent process and pid =5133 ,child's pid = 5134
[zxy@test unixenv_c]$ this is child process and child's pid = 5134,parent's pid = 1
```

當沒給父進程沒加sleep時,由於父進程先執行完,子進程成了孤兒進程,系統將其託孤給了1(init)進程,

所以ppid =1。

當加上sleep後,子進程先執行完:

```
[zxy@test unixenv_c]$ cc fork.c
[zxy@test unixenv_c]$ ./a.out
before calling fork,calling process pid = 5149
this is child process and child's pid = 5150,parent's pid = 5149
this is parent process and pid =5149 ,child's pid = 5150
[zxy@test unixenv_c]$ |
```

這次可以正確看到想要的結果。

三,孤兒進程、殭屍進程

fork系統調用之後,父子進程將交替執行,執行順序不定。

如果父進程先退出,子進程還沒退出那麼子進程的父進程將變為init進程(託孤給了init進程)。(註:任何一個進程都必須有父進程)

如果子進程先退出,父進程還沒退出,那麼子進程必須等到父進程捕獲到了子進程的退出狀態才真正結束,否則這個時候子進程就成為僵進程(殭屍進程:只保留一些退出信息供父進程查詢)

示例:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <unistd.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#define ERR EXIT(m) \
   do\
   { /
       perror(m); \
       exit(EXIT FAILURE);\
   while (0) \
int main(void)
   pid t pid;
   printf("before calling fork, calling process pid = %d\n", getpid());
   pid = fork();
   if(pid == -1)
       ERR EXIT("fork error");
   if (pid == 0) {
       printf("this is child process and child's pid = %d,parent's pid = %d\n",getpid(),getppid());
   if(pid > 0){
       sleep(100);
       printf("this is parent process and pid =%d ,child's pid = %d\n",getpid(),pid);
   return 0;
```

以上程序跟前面那個基本一致,就是讓父進程睡眠100秒,好讓子進程先退出

運行結果:

```
zxy@test:~/unixenv_c
[zxy@test unixenv_c]$ cc fork02.c
[zxy@test unixenv c]$ ./a.out
before calling fork, calling process pid = 5205
this is child process and child's pid = 5206,parent's pid = 5205
[zxy@test ~]$ ps -ef|grep a.out
          5205
               4865 0 14:03 pts/1
                                       00:00:00 ./a.out
zxy
               5205 0 14:03 pts/1
          5206
                                       00:00:00 [a.out] <defunct>
zxy
          5243
                5216 0 14:05 pts/2
                                       00:00:00 grep a.out
zxy
[zxy@test ~]$
```

從上可以看到,子進程先退出,但進程列表中還可以查看到子進程,[a.out] < defunct > ,死的意思,即殭屍進程,如果系統中存在過多的殭屍進程,將會使得新的進程不能產生。

四,寫時複製

linux系統為了提高系統性能和資源利用率,在fork出一個新進程時,系統並沒有真正複製一個副本。

如果多個進程要讀取它們自己的那部分資源的副本,那麼複製是不必要的。

每個進程只要保存一個指向這個資源的指針就可以了。

如果一個進程要修改自己的那份資源的「副本」,那麼就會複製那份資源。這就是寫時複製的含義

fork 和vfork:

在fork還沒實現copy on write之前。Unix設計者很關心fork之後立刻執行exec所造成的地址空間浪費,所以引入了vfork系統調用。

vfork有個限制,子進程必須立刻執行_exit或者exec函數。

即使fork實現了copy on write,效率也沒有vfork高,但是我們不推薦使用vfork,因為幾乎每一個vfork的實現,都或多或少存在一定的問題 vfork:

Linux Description

vfork(), just like fork(2), creates a child process of the calling process. For details and return value and errors, see fork(2).

vfork() is a special case of clone(2). It is used to create new processes without copying the page tables of the parent process. It may be useful in performance-sensitive applications where a child will be created which then immediately issues an execve(2).

vfork() differs from fork(2) in that the parent is suspended until the child terminates (either normally, by calling _exit(2), or abnormally, after delivery of a fatal signal), or it makes a call to execve(2). Until that point, the child shares all memory with its parent, including the stack. The child must not return from the current function or call exit(3), but may call _exit(2).

Signal handlers are inherited, but not shared. Signals to the parent arrive after the child releases the parent's memory (i.e., after the child terminates or calls execve(2)).

示例程序:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <unistd.h>
#include <stdlib.h>

#define ERR_EXIT(m) \
    do\
    {\}
        perror(m);\
        exit(EXIT_FAILURE);\
    }\
        while (0)\

int main(void)
{
    pid_t pid;
    int val = 1;
    printf("before calling fork, val = %d\n",val);
```

```
//pid = fork();
   pid = vfork();
   if(pid == -1)
       ERR EXIT("fork error");
   if (pid == 0) {
       printf("chile process, before change val, val = %d\n", val);
       val++;
        //sleep(1);
       printf("this is child process and val = dn', val);
   }
   if(pid > 0){
       sleep(1);
       //val++;
       printf("this is parent process and val = %d\n", val);
   return 0;
```

當調用fork時:

運行結果:

```
[zxy@test unixenv_c]$ cc fork03.c
[zxy@test unixenv_c]$ ./a.out
before calling fork, val = 1
chile process,before change val, val = 1
this is child process and val = 2
this is parent process and val = 1
[zxy@test unixenv_c]$ |
```

可知寫時複製

當使用vfork但子進程沒使用exit退出時:

```
[zxy@test unixenv_c]$ cc fork03.c
[zxy@test unixenv_c]$ ./a.out
before calling fork, val = 1
chile process, before change val, val = 1
this is child process and val = 2
this is parent process and val = 3579892
```

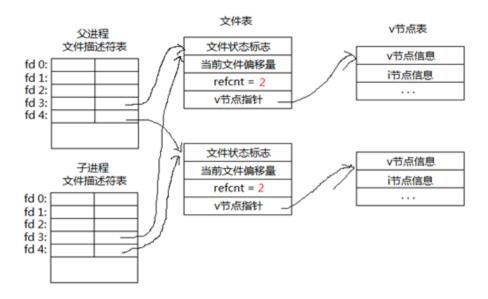
結果出錯了,

使用vfork且exit退出:

```
[zxy@test unixenv_c]$ cc fork03.c
[zxy@test unixenv_c]$ ./a.out
before calling fork, val = 1
chile process, before change val, val = 1
this is child process and val = 2
this is parent process and val = 2
```

結果正常,父子進程共享

fork之後父子進程共享文件:



fork產生的子進程與父進程相同的文件文件描述符指向相同的文件表,引用計數增加,共享文件文件偏移指針

示例程序:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <unistd.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <fcntl.h>
#define ERR EXIT(m) \
   do\
    { \
        perror(m);\
        exit(EXIT FAILURE);\
    } \
    while (0)\
int main (void)
   pid_t pid;
   int fd;
   fd = open("test.txt",O_WRONLY);
   if (fd == -1)
        ERR EXIT("OPEN ERROR");
   pid = fork();
   if(pid == -1)
        ERR_EXIT("fork error");
    if (pid == 0) {
        write(fd, "child", 5);
   if(pid > 0){
        //sleep(1);
        write(fd, "parent", 6);
    return 0;
}
```

運行結果:

```
[zxy@test unixenv_c]$ touch test.txt
[zxy@test unixenv_c]$ cc fork04.c
[zxy@test unixenv_c]$ ./a.out
[zxy@test unixenv_c]$ cat test.txt
parentchild[zxy@test unixenv_c]$
```

可知父子進程共享文件偏移指針,父進程寫完後文件偏移到parent後子進程開始接著寫。