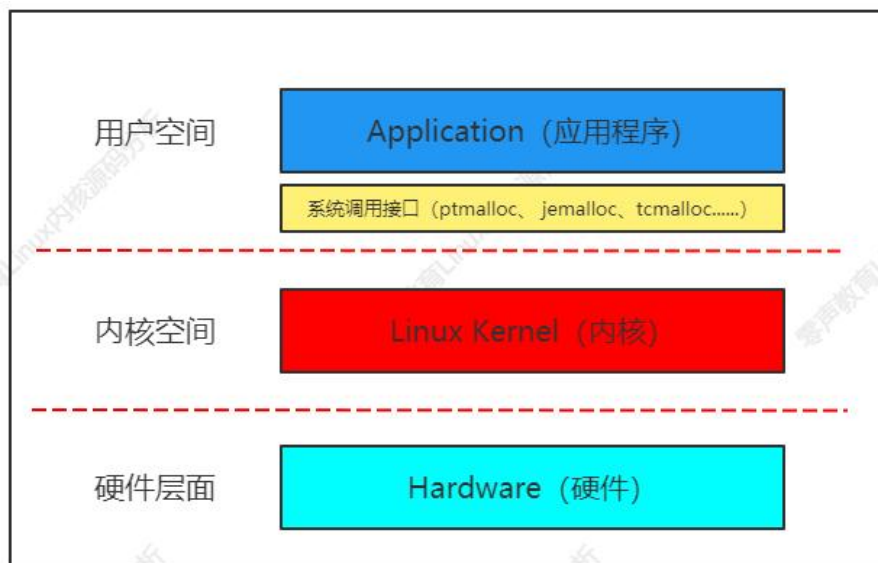




第0006讲 1Linux内核 《内存布局和堆管理》



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一、Linux内核内存布局

二、堆管理



一、Linux内核内存布局

64位Linux一般使用48位来表示虚拟地址空间，45位表示物理地址。通过命令：`cat /proc/cpuinfo`。查看Linux内核位数和proc文件系统输出系统软硬件信息如下：

```
vico@ubuntu: /
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
vico@ubuntu:/$ getconf LONG_BIT
64
vico@ubuntu:/$
```

```
vico@ubuntu: /
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
vico@ubuntu:/$ cat /proc/cpuinfo
processor       : 0
vendor_id      : GenuineIntel
cpu family     : 6
model          : 142
model name     : Intel(R) Core(TM) i7-10510U CPU @ 1.80GHz
stepping       : 12
microcode      : 0xea
cpu MHz        : 2304.003
cache size     : 8192 KB
physical id    : 0
siblings       : 1
core id        : 0
cpu cores      : 1
apicid         : 0
initial apicid : 0
fpu            : yes
fpu_exception  : yes
cpuid level    : 22
wp             : yes

bugs           : spectre_v1 spectre_v2 spec_store_bypass
bogomips       : 4608.00
clflush size   : 64
cache_alignment : 64
address sizes   : 45 bits physical, 48 bits virtual
power management:
```



x86_64架构体系内核分布情况

File Edit View Search Terminal Help

vicco@ubuntu:/\$ cat /proc/meminfo

```
MemTotal:      12165652 kB
MemFree:        9174508 kB
MemAvailable:   10371032 kB
Buffers:        163888 kB
Cached:         1178056 kB
SwapCached:      0 kB
Active:         1807440 kB
Inactive:        498900 kB
Active(anon):    956956 kB
Inactive(anon):  14936 kB
Active(file):    850484 kB
Inactive(file):  483964 kB
Unevictable:     16 kB
Mlocked:         16 kB
SwapTotal:      2097148 kB
SwapFree:       2097148 kB
Dirty:          320 kB
Writeback:       0 kB
AnonPages:      964412 kB
Mapped:         263468 kB
Shmem:          16356 kB
KReclaimable:   183968 kB
Slab:           267248 kB
```

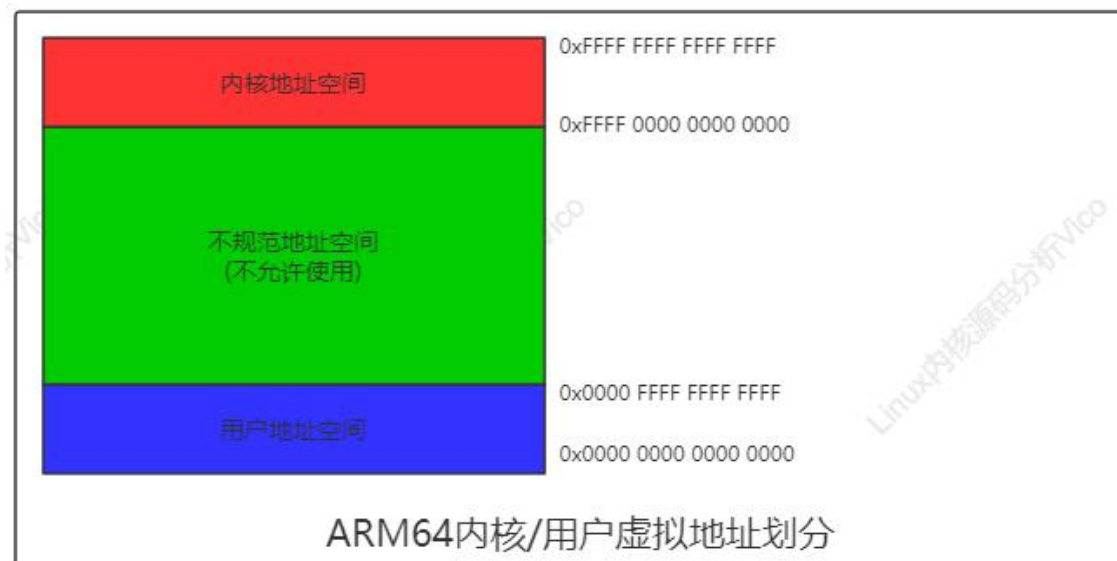
```
Slab:           267248 kB
SReclaimable:   183968 kB
SUnreclaim:     83280 kB
KernelStack:   12128 kB
PageTables:     42020 kB
NFS_Unstable:   0 kB
Bounce:         0 kB
WritebackTmp:   0 kB
CommitLimit:    8179972 kB
Committed_AS:   4746628 kB
VmallocTotal:   34359738367 kB
VmallocUsed:     27780 kB
VmallocChunk:    0 kB
Percpu:         49152 kB
HardwareCorrupted: 0 kB
AnonHugePages:   0 kB
ShmemHugePages:  0 kB
ShmemPmdMapped:  0 kB
FileHugePages:   0 kB
FilePmdMapped:   0 kB
CmaTotal:        0 kB
CmaFree:         0 kB
HugePages_Total: 0
HugePages_Free:  0
HugePages_Rsvd:  0
HugePages_Surp:  0
Hugepagesize:    2048 kB
Hugetlb:         0 kB
DirectMap4k:     231232 kB
DirectMap2M:     6191104 kB
DirectMap1G:     7340032 kB
vicco@ubuntu:/$
```



ARM64架构采用48位物理寻址方式，最大可寻找256TB的物理地址空间。对于目前应用完全足够，不需要扩展到64位。虚拟地址也同样最大支持48位寻址。Linux内核在大多数体系结构上将地址空间划为：用户空间和内核空间。

用户空间 (User space) : 0x0000_0000_0000_0000至0x0000_FFFF_FFFF_FFFF。

内核空间 (Kernel space) : 0xFFFF_0000_0000_0000至0xFFFF_FFFF_FFFF_FFFF。





二、堆管理

堆是进程中主要用于动态分配变量和数据的内存区域，堆的管理对应程序员不是直接可见的。malloc和内核之间的经典接口是brk系统调用，负责扩展/收缩堆。

堆是一个连续的内存区域，在扩展时自下至上增长。其中**mm_struct**结构，包含堆在虚拟地址空间中的起始和当前结束地址(start_brk和brk)。

```
include > linux > C mm_types.h > kiocx_table
378 struct mm_struct {
379     struct {
380         struct vm_area_struct *mmap;          /* list of VMAs */
381         struct rb_root mm_rb;
457         spinlock_t arg_lock; /* protect the below fields */
458         unsigned long start_code, end_code, start_data, end_data;
459         unsigned long start_brk, brk, start_stack;
460         unsigned long arg_start, arg_end, env_start, env_end;
```



1、brk系统调用指定堆在虚拟地址空间中新的结束地址（如果堆将要收缩，当然可以小于当前值）。brk系统调用动态分配，具体Linux内核源码分析如下：

```
mm > C mmap.c > SYSCALL_DEFINE1(brk, unsigned long, brk)
191
192 SYSCALL_DEFINE1(brk, unsigned long, brk)
193 {
194     unsigned long retval;
195     unsigned long newbrk, oldbrk, origbrk;
196     struct mm_struct *mm = current->mm;
197     struct vm_area_struct *next;
198     unsigned long min_brk;
199     bool populate;
200     bool downgraded = false;
```



2、per-CPU计数器，引入它用来加速SMP系统上计数器操作，Linux具体内核源码如下：

```
include > linux > C percpu_counter.h > ...  
18  #ifdef CONFIG_SMP  
19  
20  struct percpu_counter {  
21      raw_spinlock_t lock;  
22      s64 count;  
23  #ifdef CONFIG_HOTPLUG_CPU  
24      struct list_head list; /* All percpu_counters are on a list */  
25  #endif  
26      s32 __percpu *counters;  
27  };  
28
```




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