文件系统

目的: 类ls的实现, 如myls

```
ls -n
ls -l
对应 /etc/passwd 和 /etc/group两个函数
```

1.目录和文件

1.1 获取文件属性

- stat: 通过文件路径获取属性,面对符号链接文件时获取的是所指向的目标文件。
- fstat: 通过文件描述符获取属性
- lstat: 面对符号链接文件时获取的是符号链接文件的属性
- stat、fstat、lstat函数

```
NAME
      stat, fstat, 1stat, fstatat - get file status
SYNOPSIS
      #include <sys/types.h>
      #include <sys/stat.h>
      #include <unistd.h>
      int stat(const char *pathname, struct stat *statbuf);
      int fstat(int fd, struct stat *statbuf);
      int lstat(const char *pathname, struct stat *statbuf);
DESCRIPTION
      These functions return information about a file, in the buffer
pointed to by statbuf. No permissions are required on the file itself, but-
in the case of stat(), fstatat(), and lstat()-execute (search) permission is
required on all of the directories in pathname that lead to the file.
      stat() retrieve information about the file pointed to by pathname;
      lstat() is identical to stat(), except that if pathname is a symbolic
link, then it returns information about the link itself, not the file that it
refers to.
      fstat() is identical to stat(), except that the file about which
information is to be retrieved is specified by the file descriptor fd.
The stat structure
   struct stat {
                                      /* ID of device containing file */
              dev_t
                      st_dev;
                                      /* Inode number */
              ino_t
                      st_ino;
              mode_t st_mode;
                                      /* File type and mode */
                                      /* Number of hard links */
              nlink_t st_nlink;
              uid_t
                       st_uid;
                                       /* User ID of owner */
                      st_gid;
                                      /* Group ID of owner */
              gid_t
                                       /* Device ID (if special file) */
              dev_t
                        st_rdev;
```

```
off_t st_size; /* Total size, in bytes */
            /* Number of 512B blocks allocated
            blkcnt_t st_blocks;
*/
            /* Since Linux 2.6, the kernel supports nanosecond
               precision for the following timestamp fields.
               For the details before Linux 2.6, see NOTES. */
            struct timespec st_atim; /* Time of last access */
            struct timespec st_mtim; /* Time of last modification */
             struct timespec st_ctim; /* Time of last status change */
            #define st_atime st_atim.tv_sec /* Backward compatibility
*/
            #define st_mtime st_mtim.tv_sec
            #define st_ctime st_ctim.tv_sec
         };
```

小功能: 利用stat结构体重的 st size来得到一个文件的大小

```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<stdlib.h>
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <svs/stat.h>
#include <unistd.h>
/**
* 通过stat structure, 返回文件的长度
static off_t flen(const char *fname)
{
   struct stat statres;
   if(stat(fname,&statres) < 0)</pre>
       perror("stat()");
    }
   return statres.st_size;
}
int main(int argc,char** argv)
    if(argc < 2)
    {
        fprintf(stderr,"Usage:%s <filename>...\n",argv[0]);
       exit(1);
    }
    printf("%ld\n",flen(argv[1]));
    exit(0);
}
```

```
marz@ubuntu1:~/cpp/io/filesystem$ ls
flen flen.c makefile
marz@ubuntu1:~/cpp/io/filesystem$ ./flen flen.c
552
```

• 通过stat命令也可以得到文件的信息:

size是st_size的数值,我们的小功能函数也验证了这一点。**值得注意的是**,st_size仅仅一个参数, 类似st_ino这样,文件的实际存储大小是由

st_blocks*st_blksize的大小决定的,这和文件系统有关系(linux是这样的,win不太一样)。 文件系统块大小:

```
marz@ubuntu1:~/cpp/io/filesystem$ sudo fdisk -l

Disk /dev/loop0: 4 KiB, 4096 bytes, 8 sectors

Units: sectors of 1 * 512 = 512 bytes

Sector size (logical/physical): 512 bytes / 512 bytes

I/O size (minimum/optimal): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
```

小功能: 用程序生一个st_size非常大, 但是磁盘空间非常小的文件。

```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<stdlib.h>
#include<sys/types.h>
#include<sys/stat.h>
#include<unistd.h>
#include<fcntl.h>
/**
* 做一个totalsize非常大,但是磁盘空间非常小的文件
* 做一个5G大小的文件
*/
int main(int argc,char **argv)
   int fd;
   off_t res;
   if(argc < 2)
       fprintf(stderr, "Usage:%s <filename>\n", argv[0]);
       exit(0);
   }
   fd = open(argv[1], O_WRONLY|O_CREAT|O_TRUNC, 0600);
   if(fd < 0)
    {
```

```
perror("open");
    exit(1);
}

res = lseek(fd,5L*1024L*1024L+1024L-1L,SEEK_SET);
if(res< 5L*1024L*1024L+1024L-1L)
{
    perror("lseek");
    exit(1);
}

write(fd,"",1);
close(fd);
exit(0);
}</pre>
```

```
\label{lem:marz@ubuntu1:} $$\max_{\sim \infty}io/filesystem ./big/tmp/filename $$\max_{\omega \in \mathbb{R}^+} ls -l/tmp/filename $$
-rw------ 1 marz marz 53687<u>09120</u> Mar 29 07:57 /tmp/filename
marz@ubuntu1:~/cpp/io/filesystem$ stat /tmp/filename
 File: /tmp/filename
 Size: 5368709120
                           Blocks: 8
                                                 IO Block: 4096 regular file
                          Inode: 2359522
Device: 805h/2053d
                                                 Links: 1
Access: (0600/-rw-----) Uid: ( 1000/
                                                marz) Gid: ( 1000/
                                                                             marz)
Access: 2023-03-29 07:56:34.693377820 -0700
Modify: 2023-03-29 07:57:01.121556240 -0700
Change: 2023-03-29 07:57:01.121556240 -0700
Birth: -
```

这样就生成了一个size很大,但是占用内存仅4k的一个文件。

这个程序的注意点:

输入5*1024*1024*1024-1 会报数据溢出的警告,所以将数据扩张到Long类型,所以就需要在后面跟上L 5L*1024L*1024L*1024L-1L

总结: linux环境下, size值只是一个属性而已。

1.2 st mode

st_mode是一个16位的位图,用于表示文件类型、文件访问权限及特殊权限位。

```
marz@ubuntu1:~$ ll
total 124
drwxrwxrwx 19 marz marz 4096 Mar 30 05:26 📝
drwxr-xr-x 3 root root 4096 Feb 23 00:25 ../
           1 marz marz 9206 Mar 29 08:12 .bash history
- rwxrwxrwx
                         220 Feb 23 00:25 .bash logout*
           1 marz marz
- rwxrwxrwx
                        3847 Mar 11 18:59 .bashrc*
           1 marz marz
- rwxrwxrwx
          3 marz marz 4096 Mar 25 07:49 c/
drwxrwxr-x
drwxrwxrwx 13 marz marz
                        4096 Mar 4 19:36 .cache/
drwxrwxrwx 11 marz marz 4096 Feb 23 05:19 .config/
```

前面的权限就是由st_mode来决定的。

文件类型: dcb-lsp

d:directory

c:字符设备文件

b:block, 块设备文件

-: 普通文件 (regular fil

1:link, 符号链接(symbol link)文件

s:socket file, 网络套接字文件

p:pipe,管道文件,在这里特指的是匿名管道文件,匿名管道文件在磁盘上看不到。

```
S_ISREG(m) is it a regular file?

S_ISDIR(m) directory?

S_ISCHR(m) character device?

S_ISBLK(m) block device?

S_ISFIFO(m) FIFO (named pipe)?

S_ISLNK(m) symbolic link? (Not in POS S_ISSOCK(m) socket? (Not in POSIX.1-19)
```

S_IFMT	0170000	bit mask for the file type bit field
S_IFSOCK	0140000	socket
S_IFLNK S_IFREG S_IFBLK S_IFDIR S_IFCHR S_IFIFO	0120000 0100000 0060000 0040000 0020000 0010000	symbolic link regular file block device directory character device FIFO

```
The following mask values are defined for the file mode component of the <u>st mode</u> field:
   S_ISUID
                04000
                        set-user-ID bit (see execve(2))
   s ISGID
                02000
                        set-group-ID bit (see below)
   SISVTX
                01000
                        sticky bit (see below)
   S_IRWXU
                00700
                        owner has read, write, and execute permission
   S_IRUSR
                00400
                        owner has read permission
   S_IWUSR
S_IXUSR
                00200
                        owner has write permission
                        owner has execute permission
                00100
                        group has read, write, and execute permission
   S_IRWXG
                00070
   S_IRGRP
S_IWGRP
                00040
                        group has read permission
                00020
                        group has write permission
   S_IXGRP
                00010
                        group has execute permission
   S_IRWX0
                00007
                        others (not in group) have read, write, and
                        execute permission
   S_IROTH
S_IWOTH
                00004
                        others have read permission
                00002
                        others have write permission
   s IXOTH
                00001
                        others have execute permission
```

1.3 umask

作用: 为了防止产生权限过松的文件。

1.4 文件权限的更改/管理

• chmod

fchmod

1.5 粘住位

最原始的定义:给某一个可执行的二进制文件设置t位,在内存中保留它使用的痕迹。

t位: (了解)

```
marz@ubuntu1:/$ ls -all
total 1918448
drwxr-xr-x 20 root root
                               4096 Feb 23 00:24 .
                               4096 Feb 23 00:24 ...
drwxr-xr-x
            20 root root
                                  7 Feb 23 00:19 bin -> usr/bin
            1 root root
lrwxrwxrwx
                               4096 Mar 28 06:47 boot
            4 root root
drwxr-xr-x
            2 root root
                              4096 Feb 23 00:24 cdrom
drwxrwxr-x
drwxr-xr-x 19 root root
                              4200 Apr 4 08:08 dev
drwxr-xr-x 133 root root
                              12288 Mar 28 06:47 etc
                              4096 Feb 23 00:25 home
drwxr-xr-x
            3 root root
             1 root root
                                  7 Feb 23 00:19 lib -> usr/lib
lrwxrwxrwx
                                 9 Feb 23 00:19 lib32 -> usr/lib32
            1 root root
lrwxrwxrwx
           1 root root
                                 9 Feb 23 00:19 lib64 -> usr/lib64
lrwxrwxrwx
            1 root root
                                 10 Feb 23 00:19 libx32 -> usr/libx32
lrwxrwxrwx
            2 root root
                              16384 Feb 23 00:19 lost+found
drwx----
                              4096 Aug 30 2022 media
            3 root root
drwxr-xr-x
           2 root root
                              4096 Aug 30 2022 mnt
drwxr-xr-x
drwxr-xr-x 3 root root
                              4096 Mar 5 04:33 opt
dr-xr-xr-x 362 root root
                                       4 08:08 proc
                                 0 Apr
                               4096 Mar 27 06:06 root
drwx-----
            8 root root
drwxr-xr-x 34 root root
                               940 Apr 4 23:21 run
                                  8 Feb 23 00:19 sbin -> usr/sbin
lrwxrwxrwx
           1 root root
drwxr-xr-x 10 root root
                               4096 Feb 23 01:38 snap
                               4096 Aug 30 2022 srv
            2 root root
drwxr-xr-x
            1 root root 1964400640 Feb 23 00:19 swapfile
-rw-----
           13 root root
dr-xr-xr-x
                                 0 Apr 4 08:08 sys
drwxrwxrwt
            19 root root
                               4096 Apr 4 23:18
drwxr-xr-x 14 root root
                              4096 Aug 30 2022 usr
                              4096 Aug 31
           14 root root
                                            2022 var
drwxr-xr-x
```

1.6 文件系统: FAT, UFS

文件系统: 文件或数据的存储和管理。

1.7硬链接,符号链接

```
marz@ubuntu1:/tmp$ stat bigfile
  File: biafile
                                           IO Block: 4096
  Size: 114
                        Blocks: 8
                                                             regular file
Device: 805h/2053d
                        Inode: 2359897
                                           Links: 1
Access: (0664/-rw-rw-r--) Uid: ( 1000/
                                           marz)
                                                   Gid: ( 1000/
                                                                   marz)
Access: 2023-04-05 08:09:07.166590232 -0700
Modify: 2023-04-05 08:09:18.638365807 -0700
Change: 2023-04-05 08:09:18.638365807 -0700
Birth:
```

硬链接

```
ln [参数] [源文件或目录] [目标文件或目录] 命令的功能是为某一个文件在另外一个位置建立一个同步的链接
```

使用 "In bigfile bigfile_link" 创建连接

```
marz@ubuntu1:/tmp$ stat bigfile
 File: bigfile
 Size: 114
                       Blocks: 8
                                          IO Block: 4096
                                                           regular file
                       Inode: 2359897
Device: 805h/2053d
                                          Links: 2
Access: (0664/-rw-rw-r--) Uid: ( 1000/
                                          marz)
                                                  Gid: ( 1000/
                                                                  marz)
Access: 2023-04-05 08:09:07.166590232 -0700
Modify: 2023-04-05 08:09:18.638365807 -0700
Change: 2023-04-05 08:09:57.365608207 -0700
Birth:
```

```
|marz@ubuntu1:/tmp$ stat bigfile link
  File: bigfile link
  Size: 114
                        Blocks: 8
                                           IO Block: 4096
                                                            regular file
Device: 805h/2053d
                        Inode: 2359897
                                           Links: 2
Access: (0664/-rw-rw-r--) Uid: ( 1000/
                                           marz)
                                                   Gid: ( 1000/
                                                                   marz)
Access: 2023-04-05 08:09:07.166590232 -0700
Modify: 2023-04-05 08:09:18.638365807 -0700
Change: 2023-04-05 08:09:57.365608207 -0700
Birth: -
```

通过In bigfile bigfile link,删除bigfile源文件, bigfile link依然可以正常使用。

硬链接:两个指针指向同一个文件。是**目录项**的同义词,且建立硬链接有限制,不能给分区简历,不能 给目录简历

• 符号 (symbol) 连接

符号链接:可以跨分区,可以给目录简历。

```
ln -s [源文件或目录] [目标文件或目录]
```

```
4 Apr 6 07:02 te S -> test
lrwxrwxrwx 1 marz marz
-rw-rw-r-- 1 marz marz
                                 94 Apr 6 07:01 test
marz@ubuntu1:/tmp$ stat test
 File: test
 Size: 94
                       Blocks: 8
                                         IO Block: 4096
                                                         regular file
                      Inode: 2359700
                                         Links: 1
Device: 805h/2053d
Access: (0664/-rw-rw-r--) Uid: ( 1000/
                                         marz)
                                                Gid: ( 1000/
                                                                marz)
Access: 2023-04-06 07:01:46.059226077 -0700
Modify: 2023-04-06 07:01:54.047270753 -0700
Change: 2023-04-06 07:01:54.047270753 -0700
Birth: -
marz@ubuntu1:/tmp$ stat te S
 File: te_S -> test
 Size: 4
                       Blocks: 0
                                         IO Block: 4096
                                                         symbolic link
Device: 805h/2053d
                       Inode: 23598<u>98</u>
                                         Links: 1
Access: (0777/lrwxrwxrwx) Uid: ( 1000/
                                        marz)
                                                 Gid: ( 1000/
                                                                marz)
Access: 2023-04-06 07:02:34.299518035 -0700
Modify: 2023-04-06 07:02:32.791508149 -0700
Change: 2023-04-06 07:02:32.791508149 -0700
Birth: -
```

删除源文件后,符号链接变得不可用。

```
lrwxrwxrwx 1 marz marz 4 Apr 6 07:02 te_S -> test
```

- link
- unlink
- remove
- rename

1.8 utime

可以更改文件最后读的时间和最后修改的时间

1.9 目录的创建和销毁

涉及函数:

- mkdir()
- rmdir()

1.10 更改当前工作路径

涉及函数:

```
chdir(),cd函数是有该函数封装得到的。fchdir()getcwd(), 封装出来的命令 pwd
```

1.11分析目录和读取目录内容

- opendir
- closedir
- readdir
- rewinddir
- seekdir
- telldir
- glob:解析模式/通配符 glob,可以实现上面函数的功能。

小功能:

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

int main(int argc,int **argv)
{
    printf("argc = %d\n",argc);
    exit(0);
}
```

```
marz@ubuntu1:~/cpp/io/filesystem$ ./main
argc = 1
marz@ubuntu1:~/cpp/io/filesystem$ ./main hello world 123 908
argc = 5
marz@ubuntu1:~/cpp/io/filesystem$ ls
big.c flen.c ftype ftype.c main main.c makefile
marz@ubuntu1:~/cpp/io/filesystem$ ./main *.c
argc = 5
marz@ubuntu1:~/cpp/io/filesystem$ ./main big.c flen.c ftype.c main.c
```

这里有一个问题,统计数据参数个数的函数在输入 "*.c"的时候,其结果是多少? "*"就是一个通配符。

小功能: 通过glob函数读取/etc/下的文件

```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<stdlib.h>
#include<qlob.h>
//#define PATTERN "/etc/a*.conf"
#define PATTERN "/etc/*"
// 统计/etc目录下有多少以a*.conf文件
#if 0
int errfunc(cosnt char* epath,int eerrno)
{
    puts(epath);
    fprintf(strerr,"ERR MSG:%s",strerror(eerrno));
    return errno;
}
#endif
int main(int argc,char **argv)
{
    glob_t globers;
   int err = glob(PATTERN,0,NULL,&globers);
   if(err)
    {// 出错
        printf("Error code = %d\n",err);
        exit(1);
    for(int i=0;i<globers.gl_pathc;i++)</pre>
        puts(globers.gl_pathv[i]);
    }
   globfree(&globers);
   exit(0);
}
```

```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<stdlib.h>
#include <string.h>
#include <errno.h>
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <dirent.h>
int main()
   DIR* dir;
   struct dirent* rdd;
   dir = opendir("/etc/");
   if(dir == NULL)
       closedir(dir);
        printf("opendir failed!!!\n");
        fprintf(stderr,"opendir failed,%s",strerror(errno));
       exit(1);
   }
   int count = 0;
   while((rdd = readdir(dir)) != NULL)
       printf("%s\n", rdd->d_name);
        count++;
   }
   printf("======\n");
   fprintf(stdout,"total files number is %d\n",count);
   closedir(dir);
   exit(0);
}
```

2.系统数据文件和信息

2.1 /etc/passwd文件

```
相关的函数:
getpwuid()
getpwnam()
```

```
NAME
getpwnam, getpwnam_r, getpwuid, getpwuid_r - get password file entry

SYNOPSIS
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <pwd.h>

struct passwd *getpwnam(const char *name);
struct passwd *getpwuid(uid_t uid);
通过uid和用户名查询用户的所有信息
```

不同的系统并不一定有/etc/passwd文件,所以这个还是要看具体系统的存放方式,linux系统中是有的。

```
marz@ubuntu1:~/cpp/io/filesystem$ vim /etc/passwd

1 root:x:0:0:root:/root:/bin/bash
45 sssd:x:126:131:SSSD system user,,,:/var/lib/sss:/usr/sbin/nologin
46 marz:x:1000:1000:marz,,,:/home/marz:/bin/bash
47 systemd-coredump:x:999:999:systemd Core Dumper:/:/usr/sbin/nologin
```

x代表passwd,是通过加密后的信息。

小功能: 通过uid来获取用户名

```
#include<stdlib.h>
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <pwd.h>

// 从命令行输入uid, 打印出username
int main(int argc,char **argv)
{
    struct passwd *pwdline;
    if(argc < 2)
    {
        fprintf(stderr,"Error,Usage:%s <uid>\n",argv[0]);
        exit(1);
    }

    pwdline = getpwuid(atoi(argv[1]));
    puts(pwdline->pw_name);
    exit(0);
}
```

```
marz@ubuntu1:~/cpp/io/filesystem$ ./username 1000
marz
marz@ubuntu1:~/cpp/io/filesystem$ ./username 0
root
```

2.2 /etc/group

```
相关函数
getgrgid();
getgrgrnam();
```

```
NAME
    getgrnam, getgrnam_r, getgrgid, getgrgid_r - get group file entry

SYNOPSIS
    #include <sys/types.h>
    #include <grp.h>

struct group *getgrnam(const char *name);
    struct group *getgrgid(gid_t gid);
```

2.3 /etc/shadow

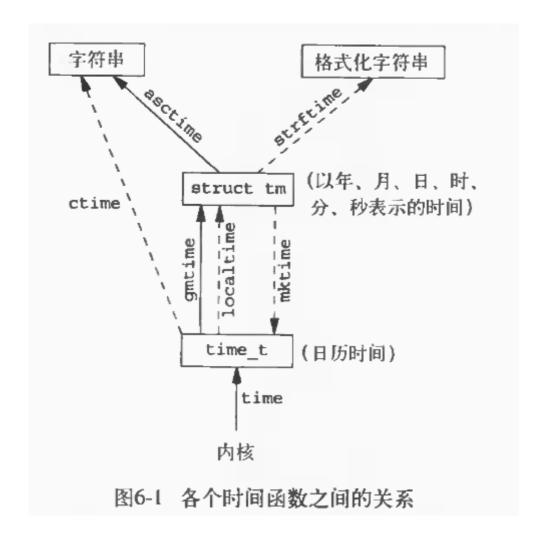
```
相关函数:
getspnam()
getspent()
crypt()加密函数
getpass()
```

2.4 时间戳

```
    time()
    gmtime
    localtime()
    mktime()
    strftime()

thing

thing
```



这里在首次调用。/timelog的时候,去查看/tmp/out文件,查看不到任何内容,这是因为:在IO中,除了终端设备,其他都是全缓冲模式,所以fprintf中的"\n"不能起到刷新缓冲区的作用了。

3.进程环境

3.1 main函数

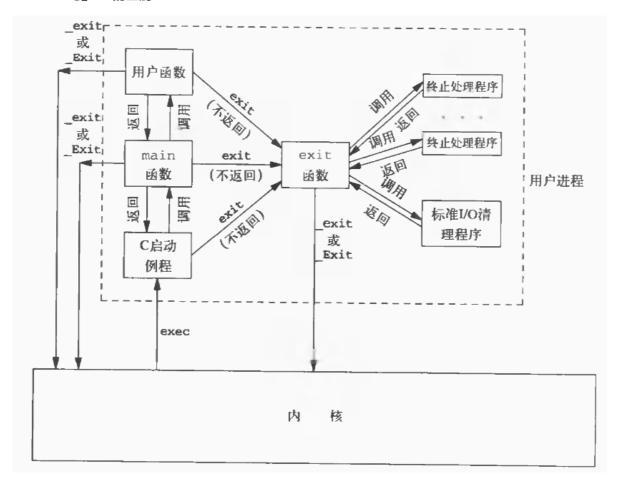
int main(int argc,char*argv[])

3.2 进程终止

- 正常终止:
 - o 从main函数返回
 - o 调用exit
 - 调用_exit或_EXIT
 - 。 最后一个线程从其启动例程返回
 - 。 最后一个线程调用pthread_exit
- 异常终止:
 - o 调用abort函数
 - 。 接到一个信号并终止
 - 。 最后一个线程对其取消请求作出响应

exit与_exit的区别: exit是库函数,而_exit是系统函数。

• exit与_exit的区别:



图片解读:调用_exit会导致当前进程终止,而调用exit,会先终止处理程序(比如钩子函数)和标准IO清理程序,然后才会调用_exit函数。

• exit与_exit调用时机的问题:

当出现错误的时候,不需要或者不敢做任何操作的时候,我们就调用_Exit函数。 当出现错误的时候,我们需要保存数据,刷新文件等等操作的时候,我们就调用exit函数。

3.2.1 钩子函数atexit(3)

进程正常终止的时候, 在钩子函数会被调用。

类似c++中的析构函数

```
NAME

atexit - register a function to be called at normal process termination

SYNOPSIS

#include <stdlib.h>
int atexit(void (*function)(void));
```

```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<stdlib.h>
static void f1(void)
   puts("f1() is working!!!");
}
static void f2(void)
   puts("f2() is working");
static void f3(void)
    puts("f3() is working");
}
int main()
   puts("Begin!");
   atexit(f1);
   atexit(f2);
   atexit(f3);
   puts("End!");
   exit(0);
}
```

```
marz@ubuntu:~/cpp/io/filesystem$ make atexit
cc -D_FILE_OFFSET_BITS=64 -lcrypt atexit.c -o atexit
marz@ubuntu:~/cpp/io/filesystem$ ./atexit
Begin!
End!
f3() is working
f2() is working
f1() is working!!!
```

钩子函数的使用场景:

当打开多个文件的时候,如果文件打开是失败,在fd100处要关闭很多进程。这个时候我们就可以使用钩子函数

```
fd1 = open();
if(fd1<0)
{
    perror();
    exit(1);
}
fd2 = open();
if(fd2 <0)
{
    close(fd1);</pre>
```

```
perror();
    exit(1);
}
...
fd100 = open();
if(fd100<0)
{
    close(fd1);
    close(fd2);
    ...
    close(fd99);
    perror();
    exit(1);
}</pre>
```

改进

```
fd1 = open();
if(fd1<0)
{
  perror();
   exit(1);
}
atexit(); ---> close(fd1)
fd2 = open();
if(fd2 <0)
   perror();
   exit(1);
}
atexit(); ---> close(fd2)
fd100 = open();
if(fd100<0)
   perror();
   exit(1);
}
atexit(); ---> close(fd2)
```

除了open,还有malloc等等,只要用到申请资源的函数,下面就可以挂上钩子函数。

3.3 命令行参数的分析

相关函数:

```
getopt()
getopt_long()
```

```
petopt, getopt_long, getopt_long_only, optarg, optind, opterr, optopt - Parse command-line options

SYNOPSIS

#include <unistd.h>
int getopt(int argc, char * const argv[],const char *optstring);
extern char *optarg;
extern int optind, opterr, optopt;

描述:

optstring是包含合法的选项字符的字符串,如果这样的字符后门跟这":",说明这个选项需要一个参数,所以在optarg中,getopt()函数在argv参数中用指针指向接下来的内容,或者是接下来的argvelement的文本。两个":"意味着一个选项带着一个可选参数。如果当前argv参数中
```

3.4 环境变量

环境变量类似于全局变量。

• 输出自己系统的环境变量

```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<stdlib.h>
extern char **environ;
int main()
{

   for(int i=0;environ[i] != NULL;i++)
        {
        puts(environ[i]);
      }

      exit(0);
}
```

相关函数:

```
getenv()
setenv()
putenv()
```

3.5 c程序的存储空间布局

pmap

3.6 库

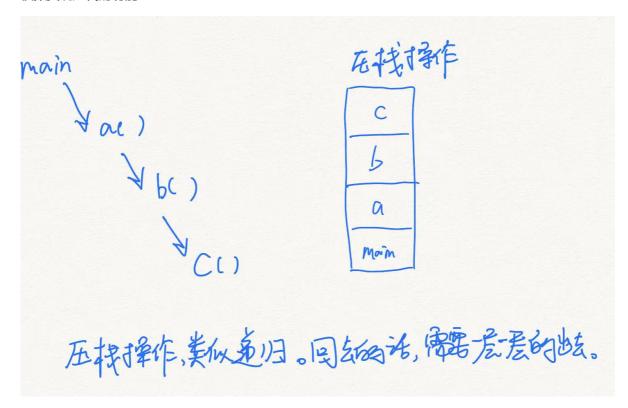
```
动态库
静态库
手工装载库
dlopen()
dlclose()
dlerror()
dlsym()
```

3.7 函数跳转

类似于goto, 但是goto无法夸函数跳转。比如c++中, 抛出异常, 就需要夸函数跳转。

```
setjmp(); // 设置跳转点
longjmp(); // 从某个位置回到跳转点
// 这两个函数可以实现夸函数跳转
```

模拟实现压栈的功能:



```
#include<stdlib.h>
#include <setjmp.h>
static void d(void)
{
    printf("%s():Begin.\n",__FUNCTION__);
    printf("%s():Jump now!\n",__FUNCTION__);
    printf("%s():End.\n",__FUNCTION__);
}
static void c(void)
{
    printf("%s():Begin.\n",__FUNCTION__);
    printf("%s():Call d().\n",__FUNCTION__);
```

```
d();
    printf("%s():d() returned.\n",__FUNCTION__);
    printf("%s():End.\n",__FUNCTION__);
}
static void b(void)
    printf("%s():Begin.\n",__FUNCTION__);
    printf("%s():Call c().\n",__FUNCTION__);
    printf("%s():c() returned.\n",__FUNCTION__);
    printf("%s():End.\n",__FUNCTION__);
}
static void a(void)
    printf("%s():Begin.\n",__FUNCTION__);
    printf("%s():Call b().\n",__FUNCTION__);
    b();
    printf("%s():b() returned.\n",__FUNCTION__);
    printf("%s():End.\n",__FUNCTION__);
}
int main()
    printf("%s():Begin.\n",__FUNCTION__);
    printf("%s():Call a().\n",__FUNCTION__);
    a();
    printf("%s():a() returned.\n",__FUNCTION__);
    printf("%s():End.\n",__FUNCTION__);
    exit(0);
}
```

```
marz@ubuntu:~/cpp/io/filesystem$ make setjmp
cc -D_FILE_OFFSET_BITS=64 -lcrypt setjmp.c -o setjmp
marz@ubuntu:~/cpp/io/filesystem$ ./setjmp
main():Begin.
main():Call a().
a():Begin.
a():Call b().
b():Begin.
b():Call c().
c():Begin.
c():Call d().
d():Begin.
d():End.
c():d() returned.
c():End.
b():c() returned.
b():End.
a():b() returned.
a():End.
main():a() returned.
main():End.
```

使用setjmp进行跳转,(在函数a中设置跳转点,在函数d中跳转)

```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<stdlib.h>
#include <setjmp.h>
static jmp_buf save;
static void d(void)
    printf("%s():Begin.\n",__FUNCTION__);
    printf("%s():Jump now!\n",__FUNCTION__);
    longjmp(save,6);
    printf("%s():End.\n",__FUNCTION__);
}
static void c(void)
    printf("%s():Begin.\n",__FUNCTION__);
    printf("%s():Call d().\n",__FUNCTION__);
    d();
    printf("%s():d() returned.\n",__FUNCTION__);
    printf("%s():End.\n",__FUNCTION__);
}
static void b(void)
    printf("%s():Begin.\n",__FUNCTION__);
    printf("%s():Call c().\n",__FUNCTION__);
    c();
```

```
printf("%s():c() returned.\n",__FUNCTION__);
    printf("%s():End.\n",__FUNCTION__);
}
static void a(void)
{
    int ret;
    printf("%s():Begin.\n",__FUNCTION__);
    ret = setjmp(save);
    if(ret == 0)
        printf("%s():Call b().\n",__FUNCTION__);
        b();
        printf("%s():b() returned.\n",__FUNCTION__);
    }
    else
    {
        printf("%s():Jumped back here with code %d\n.",__FUNCTION__,ret);
    }
    printf("%s():End.\n",__FUNCTION__);
}
int main()
    printf("%s():Begin.\n",__FUNCTION__);
    printf("%s():Call a().\n",__FUNCTION__);
    a();
    printf("%s():a() returned.\n",__FUNCTION__);
    printf("%s():End.\n",__FUNCTION__);
    exit(0);
}
```

```
marz@ubuntu:~/cpp/io/filesystem$ make setjmp
cc -D FILE OFFSET BITS=64 -lcrypt setjmp.c -o setjmp
marz@ubuntu:~/cpp/io/filesystem$ ./setjmp
main():Begin.
main():Call a().
a():Begin.
a():Call b().
b():Begin.
b():Call c().
c():Begin.
c():Call d().
d():Begin.
d():Jump now!
a():Jumped back here with code 6
.a():End.
main():a() returned.
main():End.
```

3.8 资源的获取及控制

getrlimit()
setrlimit()

- 1. main函数
- 2. 进程的终止
- 3. 命令行参数的分析
- 4. 环境变量
- 5. c程序的存储空间布局
- 6.库
- 7. 函数跳转
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