Linux 进程、线程和调度(2)

讲解时间: 9月13日、9月15日、9月19日、9月22日晚20点 宋宝华 <21cnbao@gmail.com>

报名直播或者录播:

http://edu.csdn.net/course/detail/5995

扫描二维码报名



麦当劳喜欢您来,喜欢您再来



扫描光注 Limuxer



9.15 第 二 次 课 大 纲

- 1.fork, vfork, clone
- 2.写时拷贝技术
- 3.Linux线程的实现本质
- 4.进程o和进程1
- 5.进程的睡眠和等待队列
- 6.孤儿进程的托孤, SUBREAPER

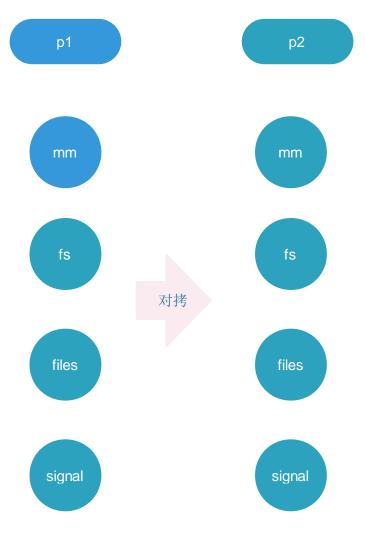
练习题

- 1.fork、vfork、Copy-on-Write例子
- 2.life-period例子,实验体会托孤
- 3.pthread_create例子, strace它
- 4.彻底看懂等待队列的案例

fork

- fork()
- 1. SIGCHLD

执行一个copy,但是任何 修改都造成分裂,如: chroot, open, 写memory, mmap, sigaction....



Copy-on-write

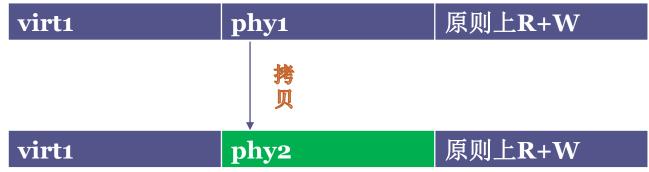
最开始

virt1	phy1	原则上 \mathbf{R} + \mathbf{W}
	/ -	



virt1	phy1	RD-ONLY
virt1	phy1	RD-ONLY





Mmu-less Linux

无copy-on-write,没有fork

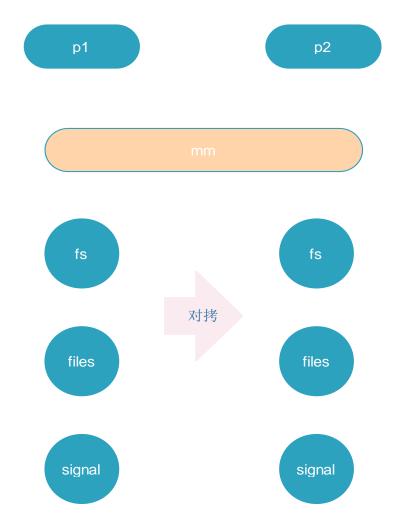
使用vfork:父进程阻塞直到于进程

1. exit

2. exec

vfork

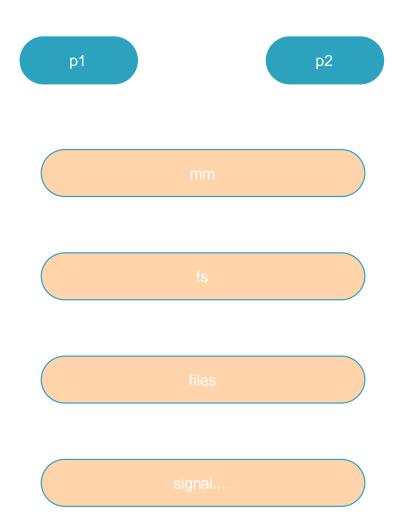
- vfork()
- 1. CLONE_VM
- 2. CLONE_VFORK
- 3. SIGCHLD



pthread_create-> clone

- clone()
- 1. CLONE_VM
- 2. CLONE_FS
- 3. CLONE_FILES
- 4. CLONE_SIGHAND
- 5. CLONE THREAD

共享资源, 可调度



进程、线程与"人妖"

clone

如果我们只clone一部分资源呢?

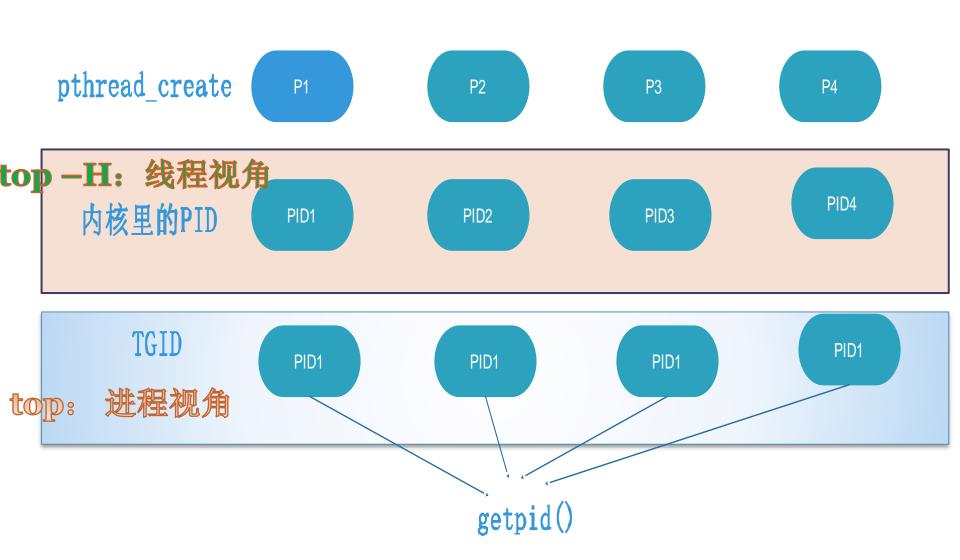
进程?

线程?

人妖?

妖有了仁慈的心,就不再是妖,是人妖

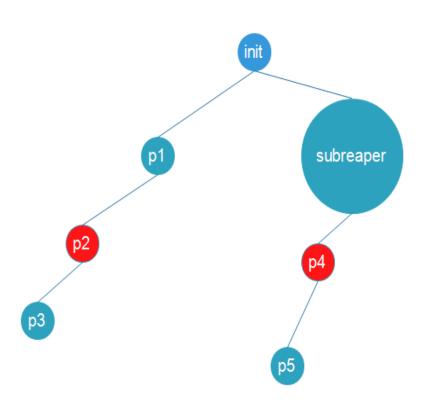
PID和TGID

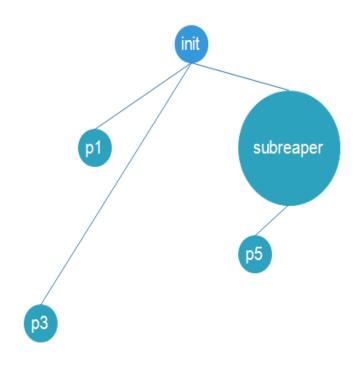


SUBREAPER与托狐

PR_SET_CHILD_SUBREAPER 是 Linux 3.4 加入的新特性。把它设置为非零值,当前进程就会变成 subreaper,会像 1 号进程那样收养孤儿进程了。

init vs. SUBREAPER

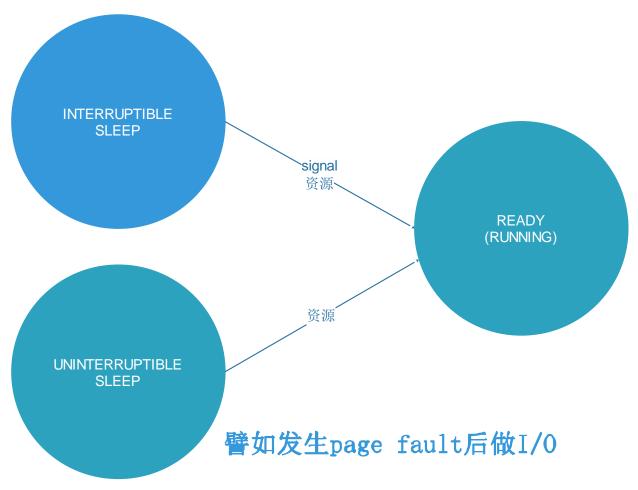




p2和p4死

睡眠

深度睡眠 vs. 浅度睡眠



wait queue

```
static ssize t globalfifo read(struct file *filp, char user *buf,
                               size t count, loff t *ppos)
{
        int ret;
        struct globalfifo dev *dev = container of(filp->private data,
                struct globalfifo dev, miscdev);
        DECLARE WAITQUEUE(wait, current);
        mutex lock(&dev->mutex);
        add wait queue(&dev->r wait, &wait);
        while (dev->current len == 0) {
                if (filp->f flags & 0 NONBLOCK) {
                        ret = -EAGAIN;
                        qoto out;
                  set current state(TASK INTERRUPTIBLE);
                mutex unlock(&dev->mutex);
                schedule():
                if (signal pending(current)) {
                        ret = -ERESTARTSYS:
                        goto out2;
                }
                mutex lock(&dev->mutex);
        }
        if (count > dev->current len)
                count = dev->current len;
        if (copy to user(buf, dev->mem, count)) {
                ret = -EFAULT;
                goto out;
        } else {
                memcpy(dev->mem, dev->mem + count, dev->current len - count);
                dev->current len -= count;
                printk(KERN INFO "read %d bytes(s),current len:%d\n", count,
```

进程0和1

进程o 也是IDLE进程

父进程

baohua@baohua-VirtualBox:/\$ pstree 进程1 init—ModemManager—2*[{ModemManager}] -NetworkManager---dhclient -dnsmasq └─3*[{NetworkManager}] -VGAuthService -accounts-daemon—2*[{accounts-daemon}] -acpid -at-spi-bus-laun-__dbus-daemon _3*[{at-spi-bus-laun}] -at-spi2-registr---{at-spi2-registr} -atd -atop -avahi-daemon——avahi-daemon -bluetoothd -colord--2*[{colord}] -cron —cups-browsed

课程练习源码

https://github.com/21cnbao/process-courses

更早课程

- 《Linux总线、设备、驱动模型》录播: http://edu.csdn.net/course/detail/5329
- 深入探究Linux的设备树 http://edu.csdn.net/course/detail/5627
- Linux进程、线程和调度 http://edu.csdn.net/course/detail/5995

谢谢!