



# Process control

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# 大綱

- 🍏 programs & processes
- 🍏 fork()
- 🍏 wait()
- 🍏 zombie process
- 🍏 execve() functions
- 🍏 vfork() & execv()

# Task的屬性繼承

🍏 繼承分為『顯性的』與『隱性的』

🍀 顯性

🍀 隱性

🍏 fork下的繼承

🍏 execv下的繼承





# Program & process

# proc/pid

```
$ls /proc/
```

```
dr-xr-xr-x  9 root          root          0 May 16 15:09 1
dr-xr-xr-x  9 root          root          0 May 16 15:09 10
dr-xr-xr-x  9 gdm           gdm           0 May 16 15:09 1005
dr-xr-xr-x  9 root          root          0 May 16 15:09 1010
...
```

# proc/pid

```
$cd /proc/1
$sudo ls -alh
-r--r--r--    1 root root 0 May 16 15:09 cmdline
-rw-r--r--    1 root root 0 May 16 15:09 comm
-rw-r--r--    1 root root 0 May 16 15:10 coredump_filter
-r--r--r--    1 root root 0 May 16 15:10 cpuset
lrwxrwxrwx    1 root root 0 May 16 15:10 cwd -> /
-r-----    1 root root 0 May 16 15:09 environ
lrwxrwxrwx    1 root root 0 May 16 15:09 exe -> /lib/systemd/systemd
```

# /proc

```
$less /proc/cpuinfo
```

```
processor      : 0  
vendor_id     : GenuineIntel  
cpu family    : 6  
model         : 94  
model name    : Intel(R) Core(TM) i7-6770HQ CPU @ 2.60GHz  
stepping      : 3  
microcode     : 0x8a  
cpu MHz       : 934.251  
cache size    : 6144 KB
```

# /proc/irq

```
/proc$ less interrupts
```

	CPU0	CPU1	CPU2	CPU3	CPU4	CPU5	CPU6	CPU7			
0:	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	IR-IO-APIC	2-edge	timer
3:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	IR-IO-APIC	3-edge	nuvoton-cir
8:	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	IR-IO-APIC	8-edge	rtc0
9:	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	IR-IO-APIC	9-fasteoi	acpi
17:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	IR-IO-APIC	17-fasteoi	mmc0
120:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	DMAR-MSI	0-edge	dmr0
121:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	DMAR-MSI	1-edge	dmr1
122:	0	0	653	0	0	2698	0	0	IR-PCI-MSI	327680-edge	xhci_hcd
123:	0	0	0	0	184113	0	0	0	IR-PCI-MSI	376832-edge	ahci[0000:00:17.0]
124:	0	0	0	0	0	43161	427	0	IR-PCI-MSI	520192-edge	eno1



# fork



# fork()

🍏 #include <unistd.h>

🍏 pid\_t fork(void);

🍏 POSIX 作業系統的標準中，新的程序均需藉由呼叫fork()函數而產生

♣ 父程序(parent process): 呼叫fork()函數的程序。

♣ 子程序(child process): fork()回傳後，新產生的程序。

🍏 回傳值:

♣ Parent: child's pid

♣ Child: 0

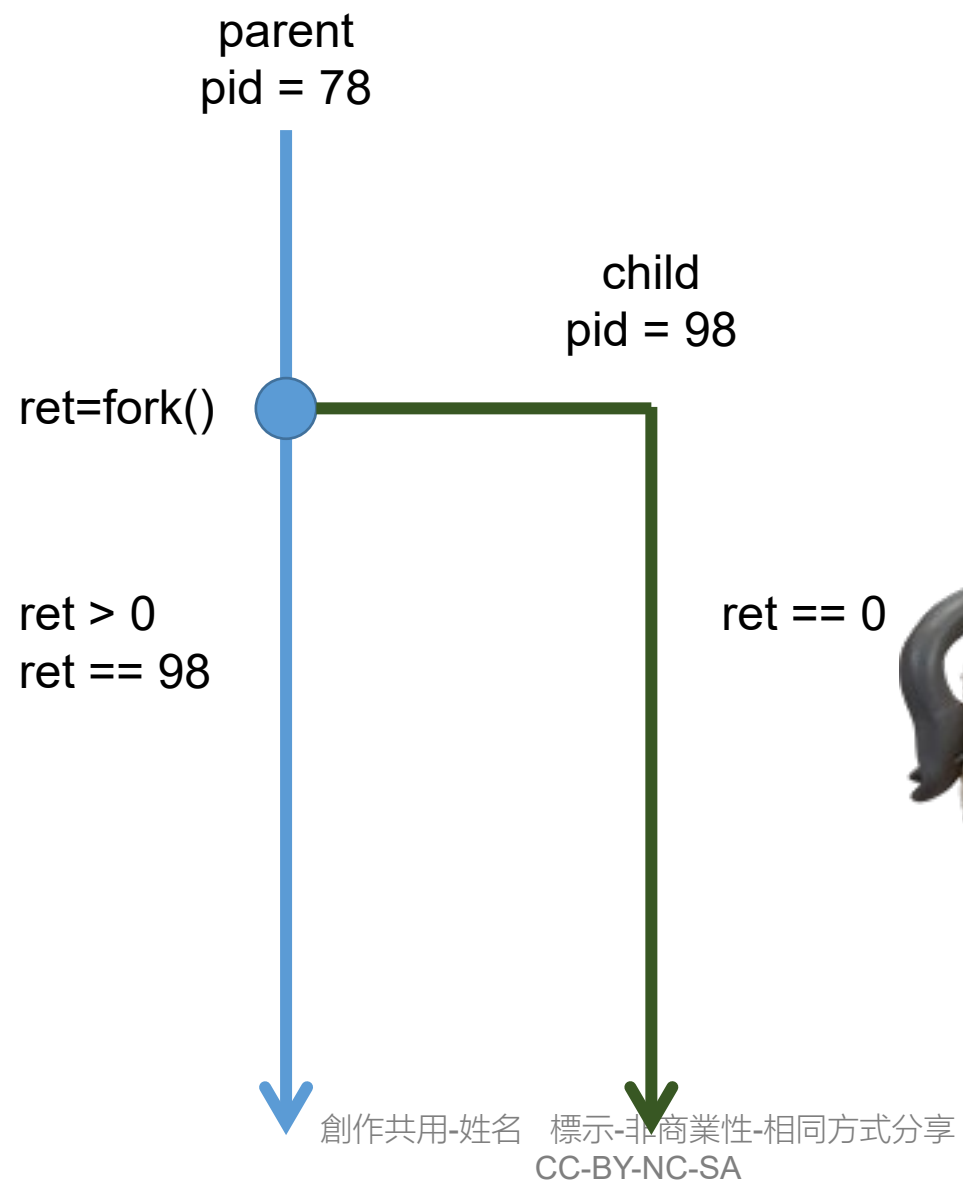
♣ 失敗: -1

🍏 fork()功用

♣ 分工合作: 父程序與一個以上的子程序，共同分工合作完成任務。

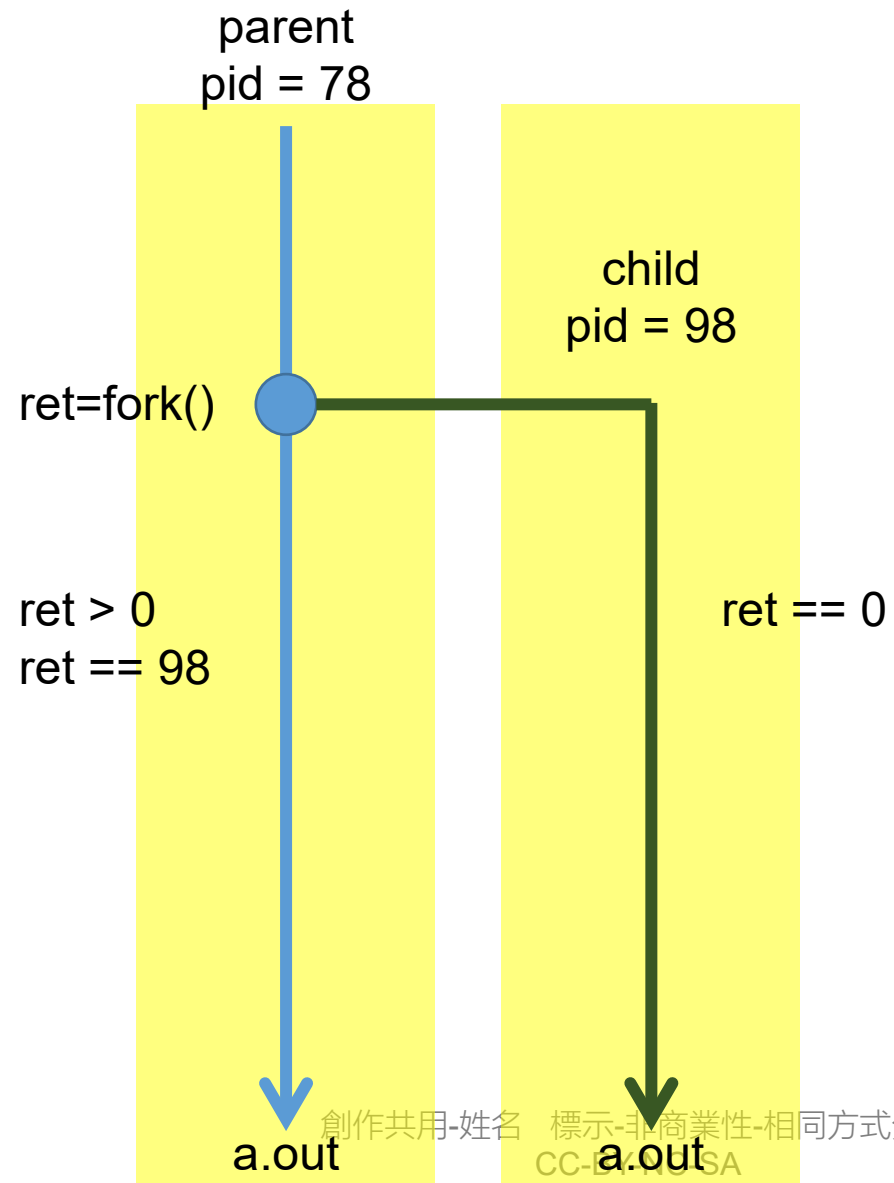
♣ 執行新程式: 由子程序執行新的程式，父程序可選擇等待或不等子程序完成執行程式。

# fork()





# fork()



# fork1.c

```
1. #include <stdio.h>
2. #include <unistd.h>
3. int main()
4. {
5.     int var = 0;
6.     pid_t pid;
7.     pid = fork();
8.     printf("%d", var);
9.     if(pid == 0) { /* child 執行 */
10.         var = 1;
11.     }
12.     else if (pid > 0) { /* parent 執行 */
13.         var = 2;
14.     }
15.     printf("%d", var)
16.     return 0;
17. }
```



# fork1.c

- 🍏 利用fork()的回傳值 (亦即pid)進行父程序與子程序各自需要完成任務的程式碼區分
- 🍏 各程序的執行結果：
  - ♣️ 父程序: 02
  - ♣️ 子程序: 01
- 🍏 然而，系統並沒有限制兩個程序的執行順序
  - ♣️ 若fork()成功，執行結果可能為: 0012, 0021, 0102, 或 0201
  - ♣️ 若fork()失敗，執行結果為: 00
- 🍏 你的實際結果是？
  - ♣️ Linux的執行順序其實是固定的
  - ♣️ /proc/sys/kernel/sched\_child\_runs\_first

# 調換fork與printf(frok2.c)，其輸出結果為？

```
1.  #include <stdio.h>
2.  #include <unistd.h>
3.  int main()
4.  {
5.      int var = 0;
6.      pid_t pid;
7.      printf("%d", var);
8.      pid = fork();
9.      if(pid == 0) {      /* child 執行 */
10.         var = 1;
11.     } else if (pid > 0) { /* parent 執行 */
12.         var = 2;
13.     }
14.     printf("%d", var)
15.     return 0;
16. }
```

# printf是line buffer

- 🍏 『printf(“%d”, var);』 會被queue起來，放在buffer中
- 🍏 fork時，會將所有記憶體，包含buffer複製出一份



對fork  
除錯

# debug fork()

- 🍏 When a program forks, gdb will continue to debug the parent process and the child process will run unimpeded.
  - ~~✿ If you have set a breakpoint in any code which the child then executes, the child will get a SIGTRAP signal which (unless it catches the signal) will cause it to terminate. ???~~
  - ✿ testDebug.c
- 🍏 debugging the child process
  - ✿ using touch command (hint: put sleep after fork)
  - ✿ debug child process instead of parent process (using "set follow-fork-mode child")

<http://sourceware.org/gdb/onlinedocs/gdb/Forks.html>

中正大學 - 羅翊珉 創作共用-姓名 標示-非商業性-相同方式分享 [http://www.cnblogs.com/zhenjing/archive/2011/06/01/gdb\\_fork.html](http://www.cnblogs.com/zhenjing/archive/2011/06/01/gdb_fork.html)



# debug fork() – debugFork1.c

```
$gdb debugFork1
```

```
(gdb)b main /*set a breakpoint*/
```

```
(gdb)r /*run*/
```

```
(gdb)n /*next*/
```

```
(gdb) show follow-fork-mode
```

Debugger response to a program call of fork or vfork is “parent”

```
(gdb)c /*continue*/
```

# debug fork() – debugFork1.c

...

```
(gdb) set follow-fork-mode child
```

```
(gdb) n
```

...

```
(gdb) p pid /*child OR parent?*/
```

# debug fork() – debugFork2.c

```
$gdb debugFork2  
(gdb) b 9  
(gdb) r  
(gdb) n  
(gdb) p pid 29979
```

```
/*  
開第二個terminal  
*/  
$sudo gdb debugFrok2  
(gdb) attach 29979  
(gdb) set waiting=0  
/*continue*/
```

# debugFork2.c

```
1.  #include <stdio.h>
2.  #include <unistd.h>
3.
4.  int main(void) {
5.      pid_t  pid;
6.      int waiting = 1;
7.
8.      if ( (pid = fork()) == 0 ) {
9.          while(waiting)
10.             ;
11.         printf("child");
12.     } else {
13.         printf("child's pid = %d\n",
14.             pid);
15.         printf("parent");
16.     }
17.     return 0;
18. }
```



wait()



# 等待子程序狀態轉換：wait()

- 🍎 當子程序狀態轉換時，父程序負責處理其狀態。
  - ♣️ 子程序結束：父程序等待後，可使子程序所佔用的資源釋放還給系統。
    - 🍇 若父程序沒有等帶子程序，子程序會變成殭屍程序(zombie process)。
  - ♣️ 子程序收到號誌後暫停運行 (stopped)。
  - ♣️ 子程序收到號誌後恢復運行 (resumed)。
- ♣️ 號誌 (signal) 將在下個章節介紹

# wait & waitpid

🍏 `#include <sys/types.h>`

🍏 `#include <sys/wait.h>`

🍏 `pid_t wait(int *wstatus);`

🍏 `pid_t waitpid(pid_t pid, int *wstatus, int options);`

🍏 回傳值：

🍀 「大致上」成功傳回該child的pid，失敗的話回傳-1

🍀 詳細的部分請看man 2 wait

# wait(int \*wstatus);

檢查子程序狀態可使用表中的macro。號誌（signal）下一節介紹。

MACRO	描述
WIFEXITED(status)	TRUE，若子程序正常結束
WEXITSTATUS(status)	子程序結束狀態 (exit status)
WIFSIGNALED(status)	TRUE，若子程序被號誌終止
WTERMSIG(status)	子程序被號誌終止的號誌編號 (signal number)
WCOREDUMP(status)	TRUE，若子程序有產生CORE檔
WIFSTOPPED(status)	TRUE，若子程序被號誌暫停
WSTOPSIG(status)	子程序被號誌暫停的號誌編號 (signal number)
WIFCONTINUED(status)	TRUE，若子程序收到SIGCONT號誌而恢復運行

# waitpid(pid, \*wstatus, opt)

The value of pid can be:

< -1	任意一個group id為 pid 的child結束
-1	任意的一個child
0	任意一個跟自己的group id一樣的child結束
> 0	等process ID為pid的child結束

# Process group

```
$ ls -R | egrep "\\.c$" | wc -l
```

```
335
```

/\*共有ls, egrep, wc三個程式一起完成工作, bash將這三個程式設成同一個process group\*/

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

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

```
int setpgid(pid_t pid, pid_t pgid);
```

```
pid_t getpgid(pid_t pid);
```

```
/*設定process group的function, 請自行查閱*/
```



# waitpid(pid, \*wstatus, **opt**)

The value of options is an OR of zero or more of the following constants:

簡單來說，就是當child還未結束時，parent想要知道child的狀態

WNOHANG	return immediately if no child has exited.
WUNTRACED	also return if a child has stopped (but not traced via ptrace(2), 簡單來說被ptrace就是被debug).
WCONTINUED	also return if a stopped child has been resumed by delivery of SIGCONT. (SIGCONT是signal, 下個章節介紹)

# wait.c

```
1.  int main(int argc, char *argv[]) {
2.      pid_t cpid, w;
3.      int wstatus;
4.      cpid = fork();
5.      if (cpid == 0) {          /* Code executed by child */
6.          printf("Child PID is %ld\n", (long) getpid());
7.          pause();             /* Wait for signals */
8.      }
```

```
9.     else {           /* Code executed by parent */
10.     do {
11.         w = waitpid(cpid, &wstatus, WUNTRACED | WCONTINUED);
12.         if (WIFEXITED(wstatus))
13.             printf("Parent: child is exited, status=%d\n", WEXITSTATUS(wstatus));
14.         if (WIFSIGNALED(wstatus))
15.             printf("Parent: child is killed by signal %d\n", WTERMSIG(wstatus));
16.         if (WIFSTOPPED(wstatus))
17.             printf("Parent: child is stopped by signal %d\n", WSTOPSIG(wstatus));
18.         if (WIFCONTINUED(wstatus))
19.             printf("Parent: child is continued\n");
20.     } while (!WIFEXITED(wstatus) && !WIFSIGNALED(wstatus));
21.     /*當子行程沒有結束並且沒有被signal終止*/
22.     printf("Parent: bye bye\n");
23.     exit(EXIT_SUCCESS);
24. }
25. }
```

# pause()

1. `#include <unistd.h>`

2. `int pause(void);`

用途：讓行程一直睡覺，直到遇到終止號誌（signal），或者遇到可以處理的號誌

# 執行結果

```
$ ./wait
```

```
Child PID is 9006
```

```
Parent: child is stopped by  
signal 19
```

```
Parent: child is continued
```

```
Parent: child is killed by signal  
15
```

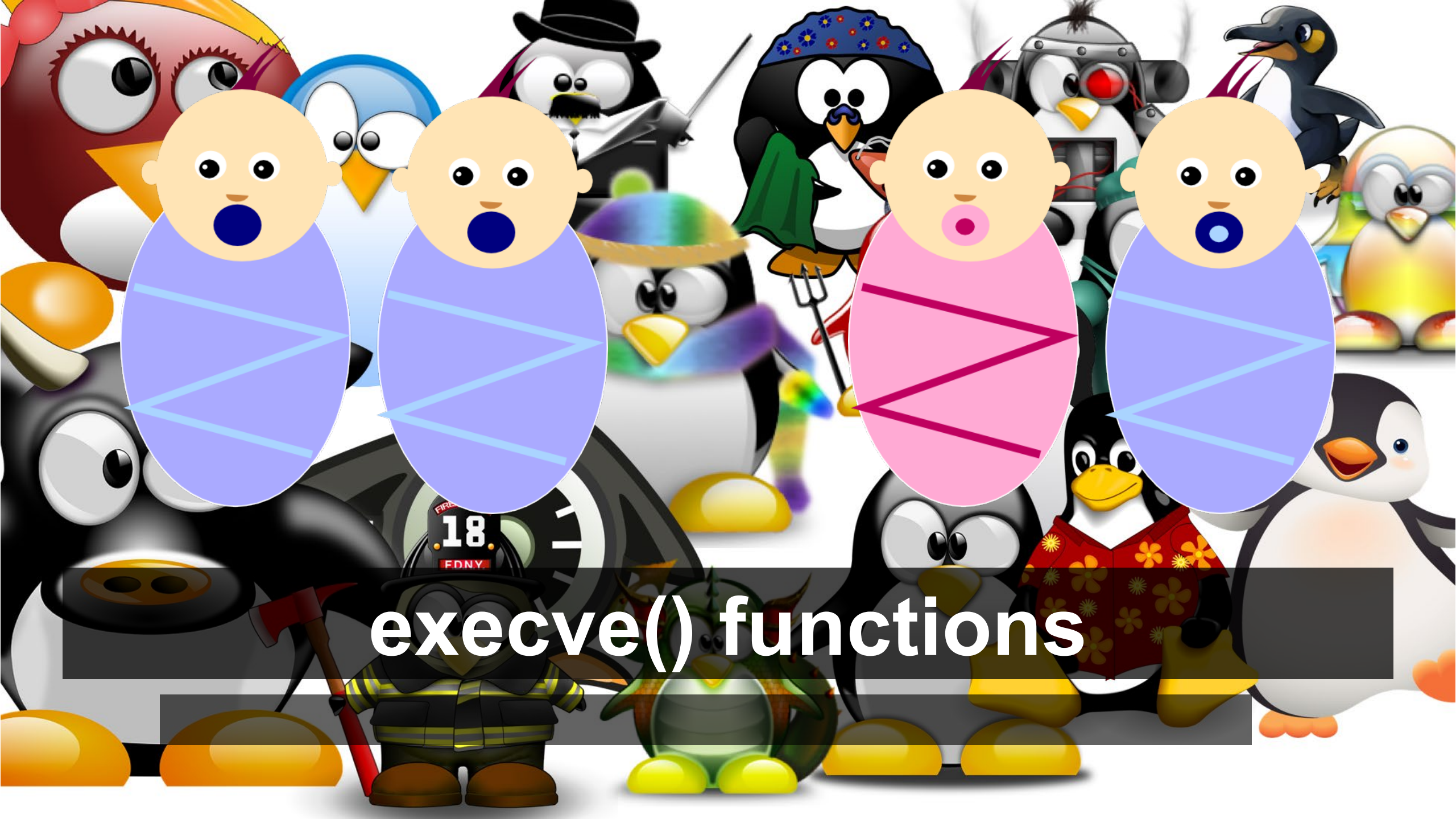
```
Parent: bye bye
```

```
$ kill -STOP 9006
```

```
$ kill -STOP 9006
```

```
$ kill -CONT 9006
```

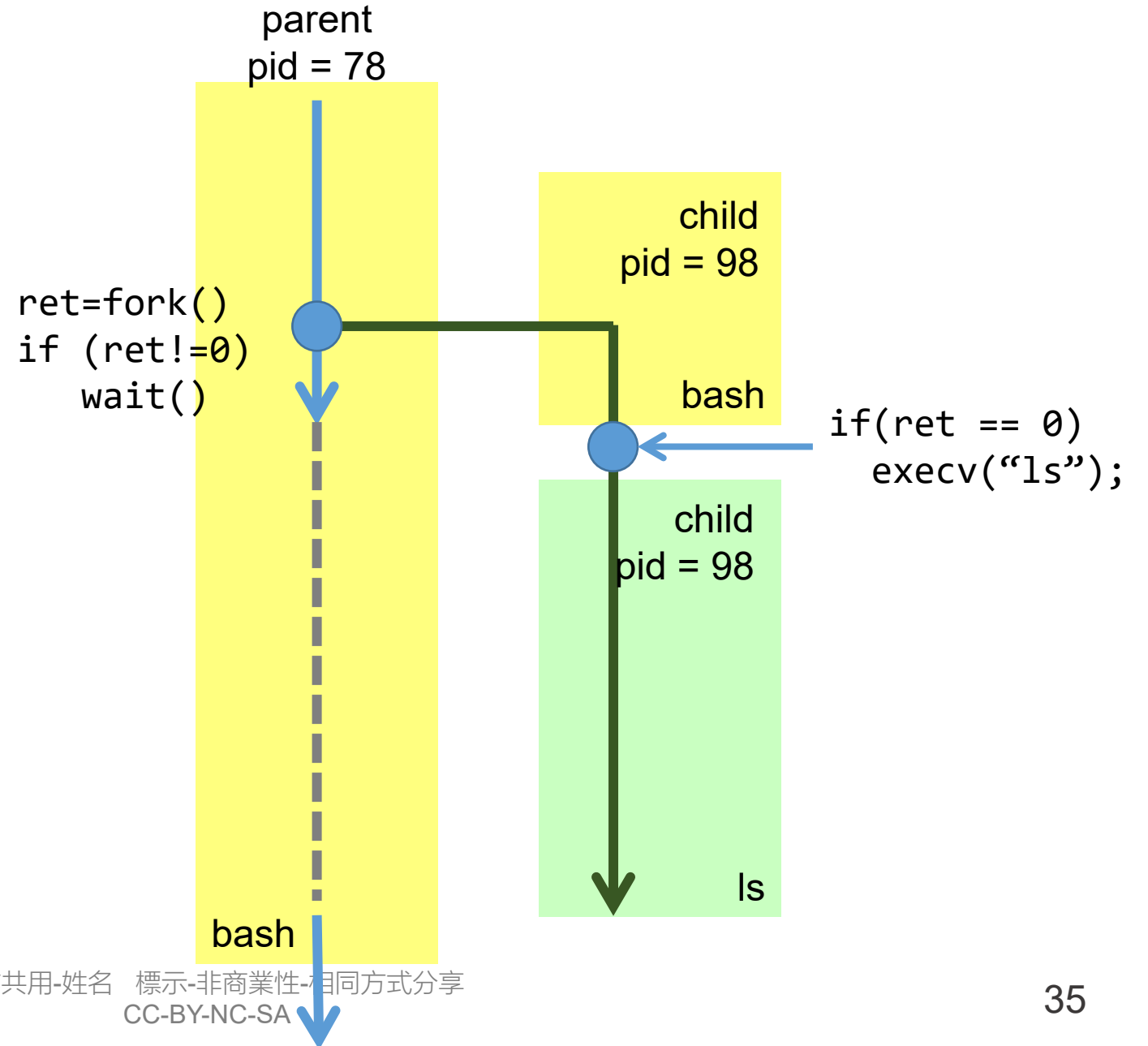
```
$ kill -TERM 9006
```



execve() functions



# fork() + execve



# execve-family

```
#include <unistd.h>

extern char **environ;

int execl(const char *path, const char *arg, ...
/* (char *) NULL */);

int execlp(const char *file, const char *arg, ...
/* (char *) NULL */);

int execlx(const char *path, const char *arg, ...
/*, (char *) NULL, char * const envp[] */);

int execv(const char *path, char *const argv[]);

int execvp(const char *file, char *const argv[]);

int execvpe(const char *file, char *const argv[],
            char *const envp[]);
```

# execve-family

- 🍏 `execl`, `execvp`, and `execle`的第二個以後的參數是一群字串，  
「習慣上」第一個字串是執行檔本身，最後一個參數必須是  
`(char*)NULL`
- 🍏 `execv`, `execvp`, `execvpe`的第二個參數是：字串陣列
- 🍏 `execle`, `execvpe`環境變數放在 `envp`
- 🍏 失敗回傳-1，錯誤訊息放在 `errno`

# execve-family

🍏 The `execvp()`, `execvp()`, and `execvpe()` 如果執行檔的path-name沒有"/"那麼這幾個函數會依照PATH搜尋執行檔。

🍏 例如：

```
$ echo $PATH  
/usr/local/sbin:/usr/local/bin:/usr/sbin:/usr/bin:/sbin:/bin:/usr/games:/usr/local/games:/snap/bin
```

# execve-family

## 表格整理

	list			vector		
參考PATH?	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES
參考environ?	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO
函數	execl()	execvp()	execle()	execv()	execvp()	execvpe()

# myShell.c (完整程式碼請直接看.c檔)

```
1.  char* argVect[256];
2.  int main (int argc, char** argv) {
3.      while(1) {
4.          printf("myShell$ ");
5.          fgets(cmdLine, 4096, stdin);
6.          parseString(cmdLine, &exeName);
7.          if (strcmp(exeName, "exit") == 0)
8.              break;
9.          pid = fork();
10.         if (pid == 0)
11.             execvp(exeName, argVect);
12.         else
13.             wait(&wstatus);
14.     }
15. }
```



```
16. void parseString(char* str, char** cmd) {
17.     int idx=0;
18.     char* retPtr;
19.     retPtr=strtok(str, "\n");
20.     while(retPtr != NULL) {
21.         argVect[idx++] = retPtr;
22.         if (idx==1)
23.             *cmd = retPtr;
24.         retPtr=strtok(NULL, "\n");
25.     }
26.     argVect[idx]=NULL;
27. }
```

# 執行結果

```
$ ./myShell
shiwulo@NUC:~/Dropbox/course/2018-sp/ch09>> ls *.c
ls: cannot access '*.c': No such file or directory
return value of ls is 2
shiwulo@NUC:~/Dropbox/course/2018-sp/ch09>> ls myShell myShell.c -lh
-rwxr-xr-x 1 shiwulo shiwulo 17K May 17 13:08 myShell
-rw-rw-r-- 1 shiwulo shiwulo 4.1K May 17 13:08 myShell.c
return value of ls is 0
shiwulo@NUC:~/Dropbox/course/2018-sp/ch09>> ls myShell myShell.c -lh --color
-rwxr-xr-x 1 shiwulo shiwulo 17K May 17 13:08 myShell
-rw-rw-r-- 1 shiwulo shiwulo 4.1K May 17 13:08 myShell.c
return value of ls is 0
shiwulo@NUC:~/Dropbox/course/2018-sp/ch09>> cd ~
shiwulo@NUC:~>> ggg
myShell: No such file or directory
return value of ggg is 254
```

# System call - execve

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

```
int execve(const char *filename, char *const argv[], char *const envp[]);
```



install kdbg

# 使用校內網路

```
$ sudo wget -O /etc/apt/source.list  
http://lonux.cs.ccu.edu.tw/source.list.17.10
```

```
$sudo apt install kdbg
```





vfork & execve



# Windows建立行程

```
BOOL WINAPI CreateProcess(  
    _In_opt_ LPCTSTR lpApplicationName,  
    _Inout_opt_ LPTSTR lpCommandLine,  
    _In_opt_ LPSECURITY_ATTRIBUTES lpProcessAttributes,  
    _In_opt_ LPSECURITY_ATTRIBUTES lpThreadAttributes,  
    _In_ BOOL bInheritHandles,  
    _In_ DWORD dwCreationFlags,  
    _In_opt_ LPVOID lpEnvironment,  
    _In_opt_ LPCTSTR lpCurrentDirectory,  
    _In_ LPSTARTUPINFO lpStartupInfo,  
    _Out_ LPPROCESS_INFORMATION lpProcessInformation );
```

# Linux vs. Windows: 於執行新的program

- 🍏 Linux要二個system call
  - ♣️ fork產生行程
  - ♣️ execve將新的執行檔放到這個新的行程的記憶體空間
- 🍏 Windows只需要一個system call
  - ♣️ 即CreateProcess(..., filename,...)
- 🍏 Linux的設計較適合用來設計server
  - ♣️ http, ftp, BBS等
  - ♣️ 上述server在每一個使用者連線以後，都執行相同的執行檔
  - ♣️ 換言之，只要fork就可以服務一個client

# fork vs. vfork

```
1.  #include <sys/types.h>
2.  #include <unistd.h>
3.  #include <stdlib.h>
4.  #include <stdio.h>
5.  int main(int argc, char** argv) {
6.      int i, num, pid, wstatus;
7.      sscanf(argv[1], "%d", &num);
8.      for (int i=0; i<num; i++) {
9.          pid = fork();
10.         if (pid==0) exit(0);
11.         if (pid != 0) continue;
12.     }
13. }
```

# fork vs. vfork

```
1.  #include <sys/types.h>
2.  #include <unistd.h>
3.  #include <stdlib.h>
4.  #include <stdio.h>
5.  int main(int argc, char** argv) {
6.      int i, num, pid, wstatus;
7.      sscanf(argv[1], "%d", &num);
8.      for (int i=0; i<num; i++) {
9.          pid = vfork();
10.         if (pid==0) exit(0);
11.         if (pid != 0) continue;
12.     }
13. }
```

# 比較

## manyFork

```
$ time ./manyFork 100000  
real 0m1.810s  
user 0m0.073s  
sys 0m1.612s
```

## manyVFork

```
$time ./manyVFork 100000  
real 0m0.534s  
user 0m0.005s  
sys 0m0.404s
```

# 使用vfork替代fork

“只有在fork後馬上跟著  
execve時才用vfork”

否則child會改到parent的資料，這通常是我們不樂見的



# 使用vfork替代fork

vfork並不能完全取代fork

因為parent會暫停執行，直到child執行execve或結束

# 使用vfork替代fork

🍏 在上述前提下，可以直接將fork改成vfork

🍏 課堂作業：

將myShell改用vfork

# 殭屍問題 (zombie process)



# zombie.c

```
1.  int main(int argc, char** argv) {
2.      int i, num, pid, wstatus;
3.      sscanf(argv[1], "%d", &num);
4.      for (int i=0; i<num; i++) {
5.          pid = vfork();
6.          if (pid==0) exit(0);
7.          if (pid != 0) continue;
8.      }
9.      if (pid != 0)
10.         getchar();
11. }
```

# 結果

## 產生zombie

```
./zombie 10000
```

## 觀察

```
$ps -a
32753 pts/0      00:00:00 zombie <defunct>
32754 pts/0      00:00:00 zombie <defunct>
32755 pts/0      00:00:00 zombie <defunct>
32756 pts/0      00:00:00 zombie <defunct>
32757 pts/0      00:00:00 zombie <defunct>
32758 pts/0      00:00:00 zombie <defunct>
32759 pts/0      00:00:00 zombie <defunct>
32760 pts/0      00:00:00 zombie <defunct>
```

# 結果 – 造成的影響

```
$ sudo less /proc/slabinfo | grep task_struct
# name          <active_objs>    <num_objs>       <objsize>
task_struct     10257            10280            6016
```

**/\*總共浪費掉 $10257 * 6016 = 58.84\text{MB}$ 核心記憶體\*/**

```
$ ulimit -a | grep process
```

```
max user processes          (-u) 127320
```

**/\*每個使用者可以開啟的process數量有限，zombie process也算在內\*/**

**/\*zombie process沒辦法kill掉\*/**





- 🍏 因此parent一定要執行wait(), 將child回收
- 🍏 但如果忘記, 怎麼辦! ?

# 解決方法 NoZombie.c

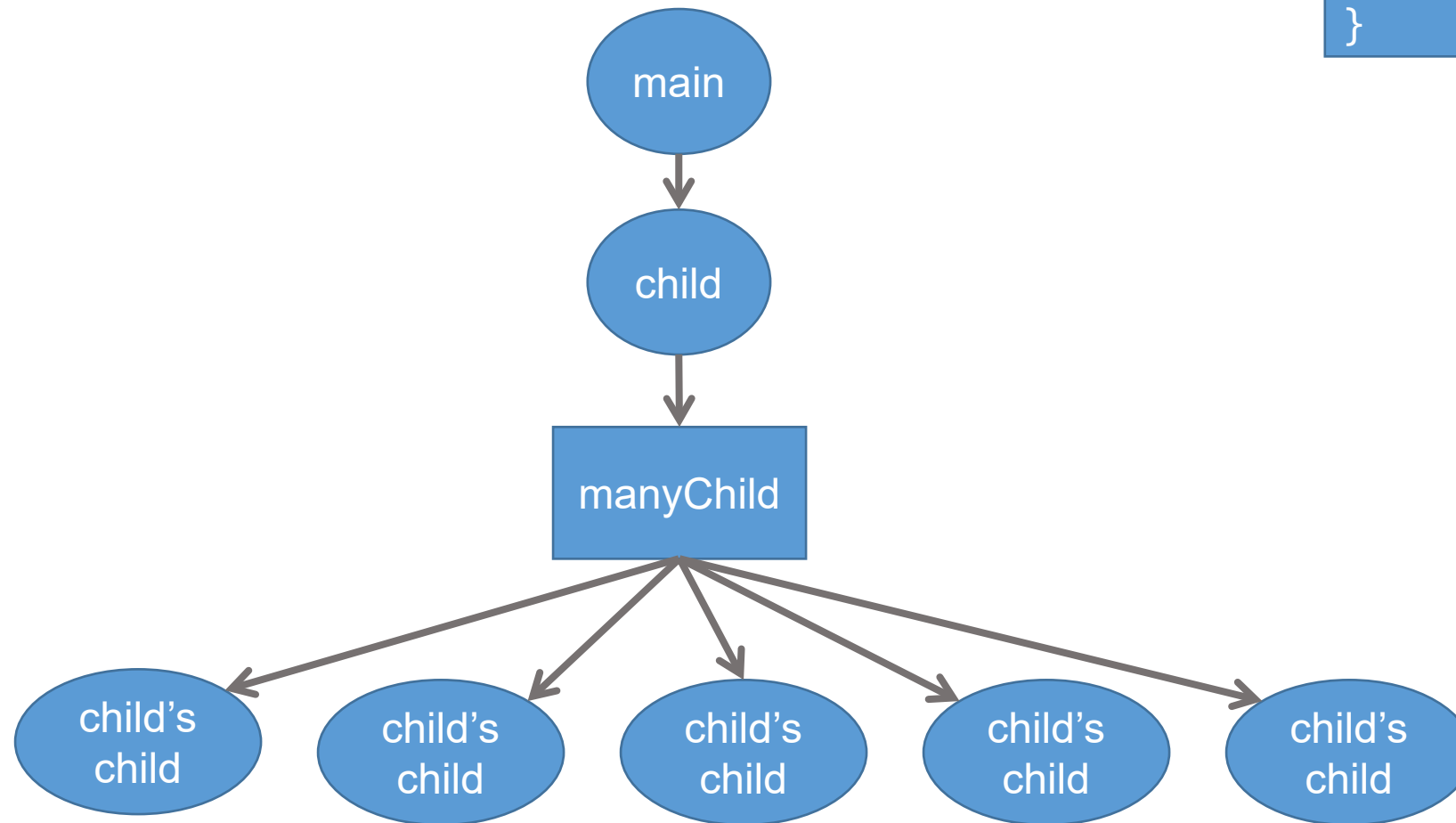
```
1.  void manyChild(int num) {
2.      int i, pid;
3.      for (int i=0; i<num; i++) {
4.          pid = vfork();
5.          if (pid == 0) exit(0);
6.          if (pid != 0) continue;
7.      }
8.  }

9.  int main(int argc, char** argv) {
10.     int pid, num;
11.     sscanf(argv[1], "%d", &num);
12.     pid = fork();
13.     if (pid == 0) {
14.         manyChild(num);
15.         exit(0);
16.     }
17.     getchar();/*main處理其他工作*/
18. }
```



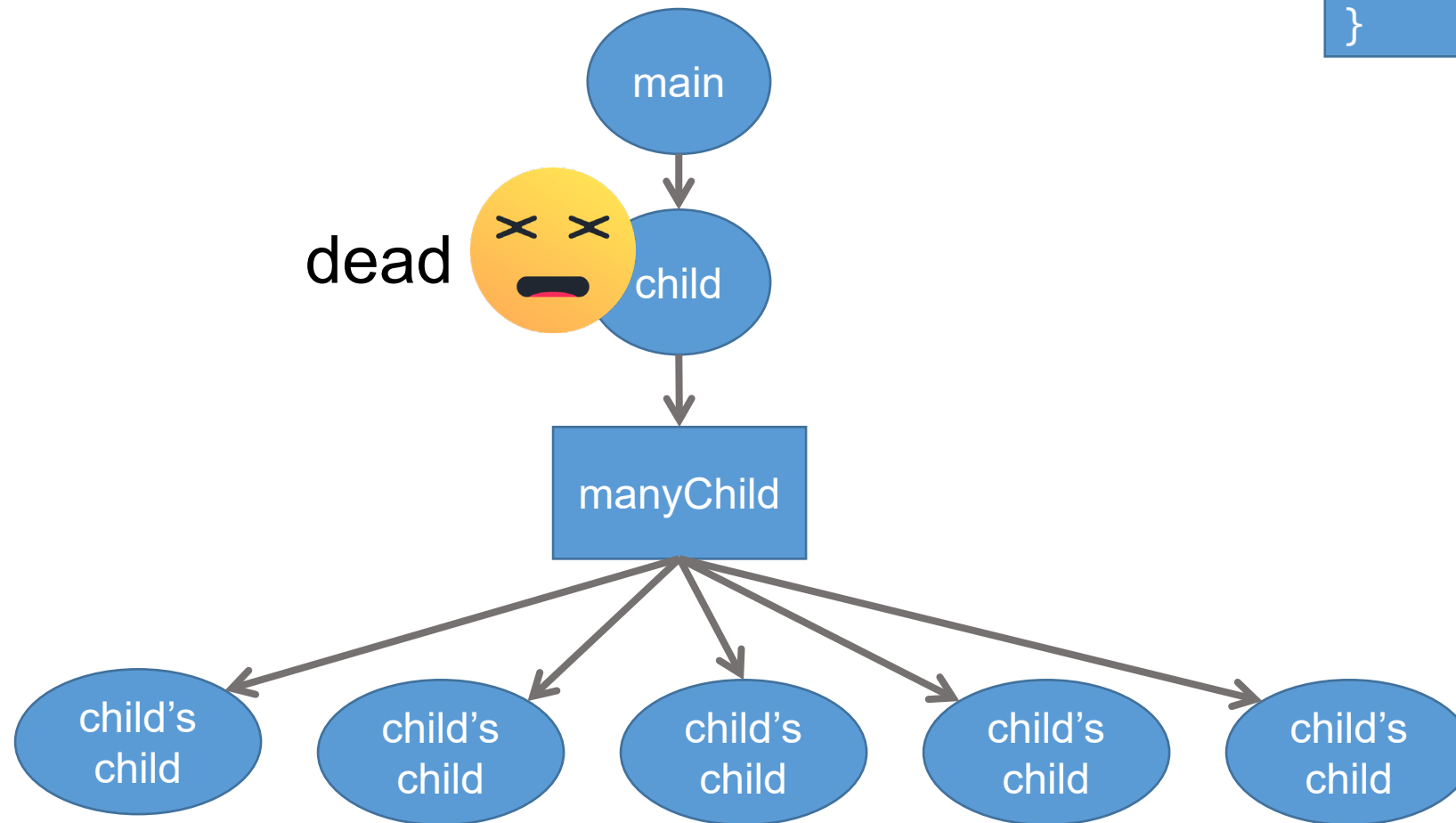
# NoZombie概念圖

```
/*pid == 1*/  
init {  
    while(1)  
        wait();  
}
```

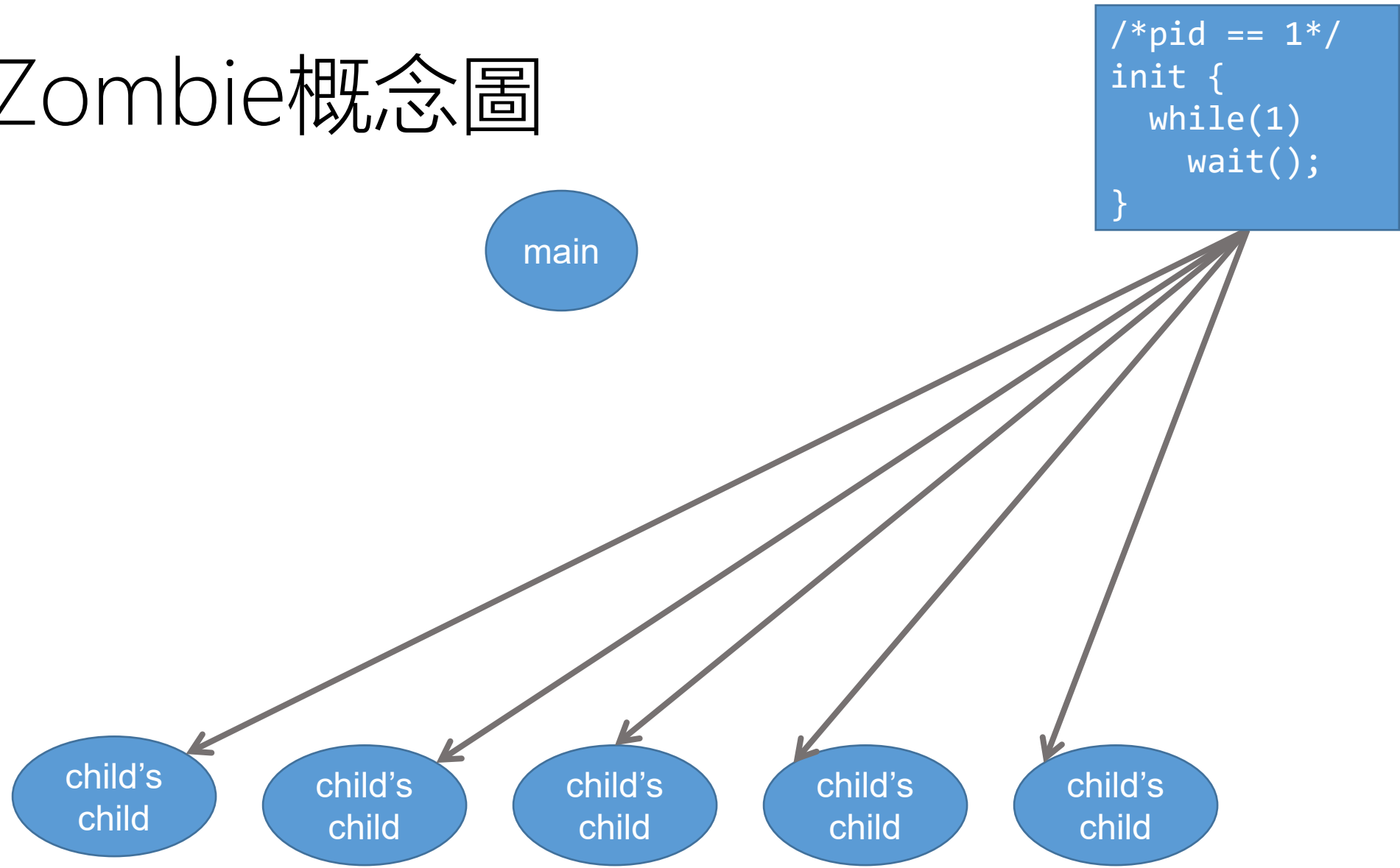


# NoZombie概念圖

```
/*pid == 1*/  
init {  
    while(1)  
        wait();  
}
```



# NoZombie概念圖



# 小結

- 🍏 `fork()`: 用以產生新的process, 新的、舊的都來自於同一個執行檔
- 🍏 `wait()`: 通常用於parent等child完成
- 🍏 Zombie process: child結束後, 若parent沒有執行wait, 會造成zombie, zombie使用kill殺不掉
- 🍏 `execve`: 載入新的執行檔到process的記憶體空間, 通常會和vfork()一起使用

# 作業一

🍏 請寫底下程式，驗證執行結束後總共會有多少個process

1. `#include <stdio.h>`

2. `int main() {`

3. `fork();`

4. `fork();`

5. `fork();`

6. `fork();`

7. `}`

# 作業二

🍏 修改myShell，改用execle實作，要能夠用PATH搜尋執行檔