

Linux进程、线程和调度(1)

讲解时间：5月22-25日晚20点
宋宝华

麦当劳喜欢您来，喜欢您再来



扫描关注
Linuxer



第一次课大纲

- * Linux进程生命周期(就绪、运行、睡眠、停止、僵死)
- * 僵尸是个什么鬼?
- * 停止状态与作业控制, `cpulimit`
- * 内存泄漏的真实含义
- * `task_struct`以及`task_struct`之间的关系
- * 初见`fork`和僵尸

练习题

- * `fork`的例子
- * `life-period`例子, 观察僵尸
- * 用`cpulimit`控制CPU利用率

进程控制块PCB

task_struct
pid
...
*mm
*fs
*files
*signal

```
struct mm_struct {  
    struct vm_area_struct * mmap;  
    ...  
    pgd_t * pgd;  
};
```

```
struct fs_struct {  
    * root,  
    * pwd  
};
```

```
struct files_struct {  
    struct fdtable fdtab;  
    struct file __rcu *  
    fd_array[NR_OPEN_DEFAULT];  
};
```

pid

pid的数量是有限的

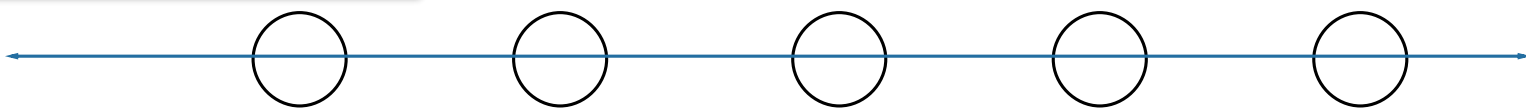
```
$ cat /proc/sys/kernel/pid_max  
32768
```

Fork炸弹

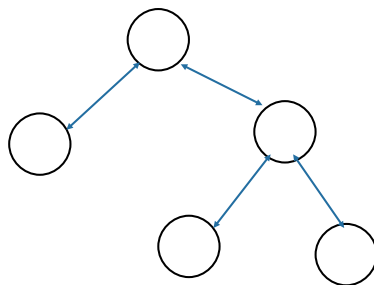
```
:(){ :|:& };;
```

task_struct 被 管 理

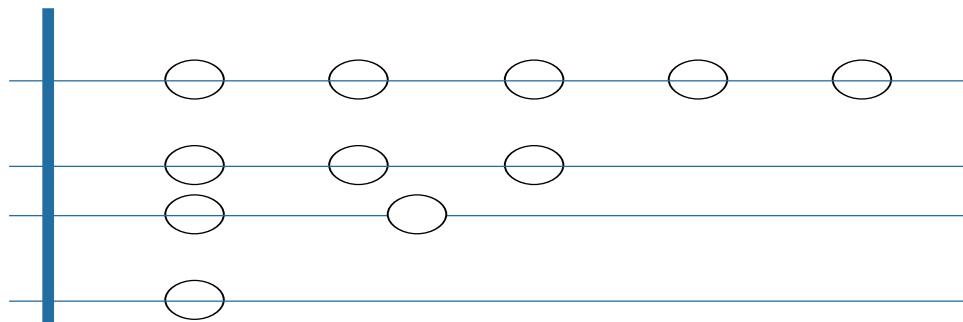
形成链表



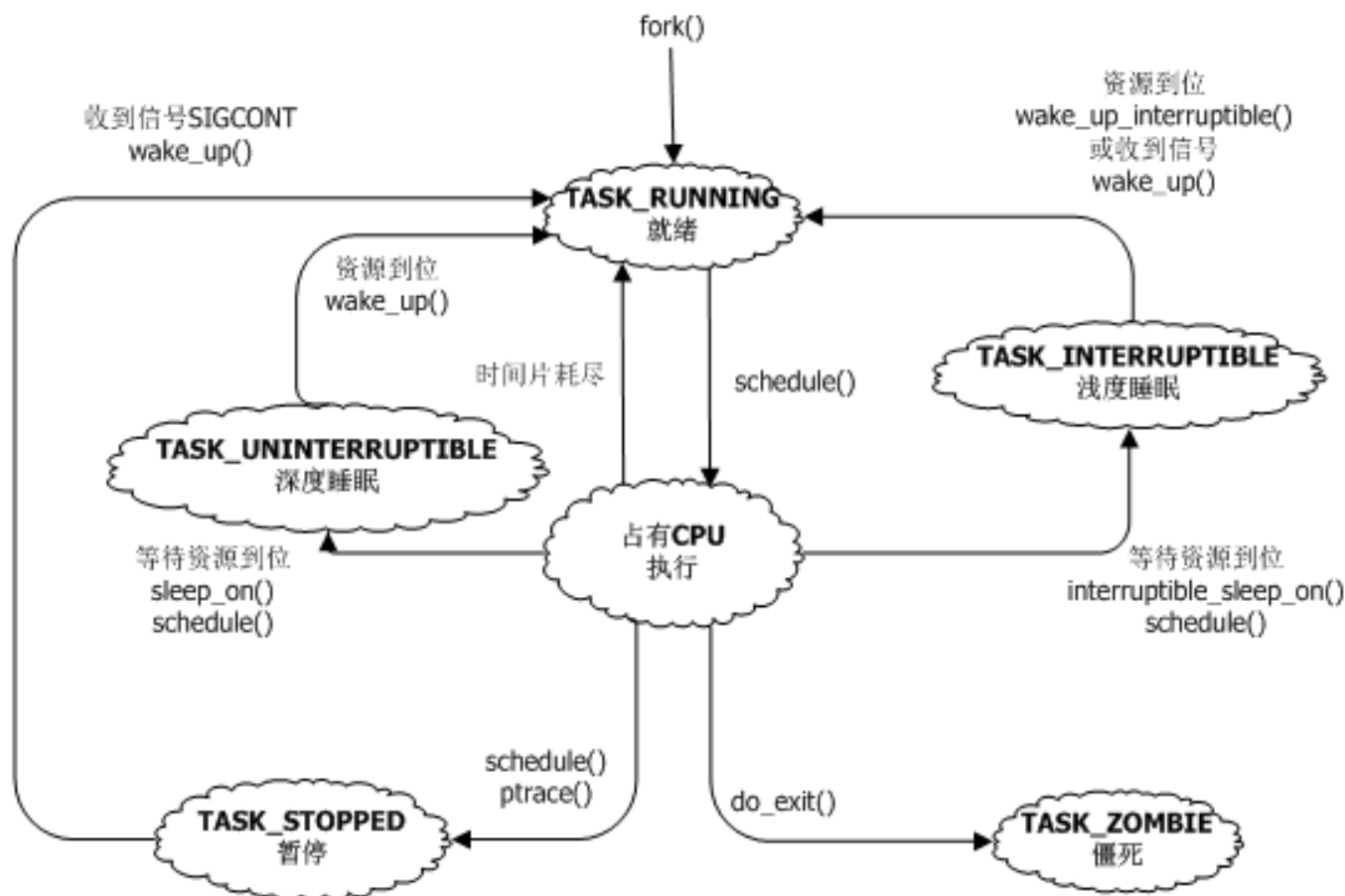
形成树



形成哈希: `pid->task_struct`



进程生命周期



僵尸是什么

资源已经释放：无内存泄漏等

task_struct还在：父进程可以查到子进程死因

```
static int wait_task_zombie(struct wait_opts *wo, struct task_struct *p)
{
    int state, retval, status;
    pid_t pid = task_pid_vnr(p);
    uid_t uid = from_kuid_munged(current_user_ns(), task_uid(p));
    struct siginfo __user *info;

    if (!likely(wo->wo_flags & WEXITED))
        return 0;

    if (unlikely(wo->wo_flags & WNOWAIT)) {
        int exit_code = p->exit_code;
        int why;

        get_task_struct(p);
        read_unlock(&tasklist_lock);
        sched_annotate_sleep();

        if ((exit_code & 0x7f) == 0) {
            why = CLD_EXITED;
            status = exit_code >> 8;
        } else {
            why = (exit_code & 0x80) ? CLD_DUMPED : CLD_KILLED;
            status = exit_code & 0x7f;
        }
    }
}
```


内存泄漏到底是什么？

不是：进程死了，内存没释放

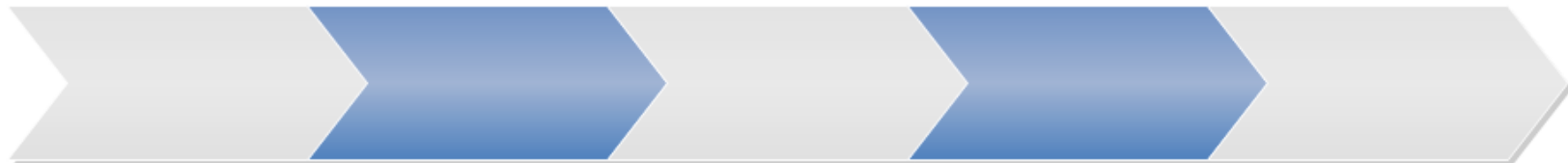
内存消耗



死亡



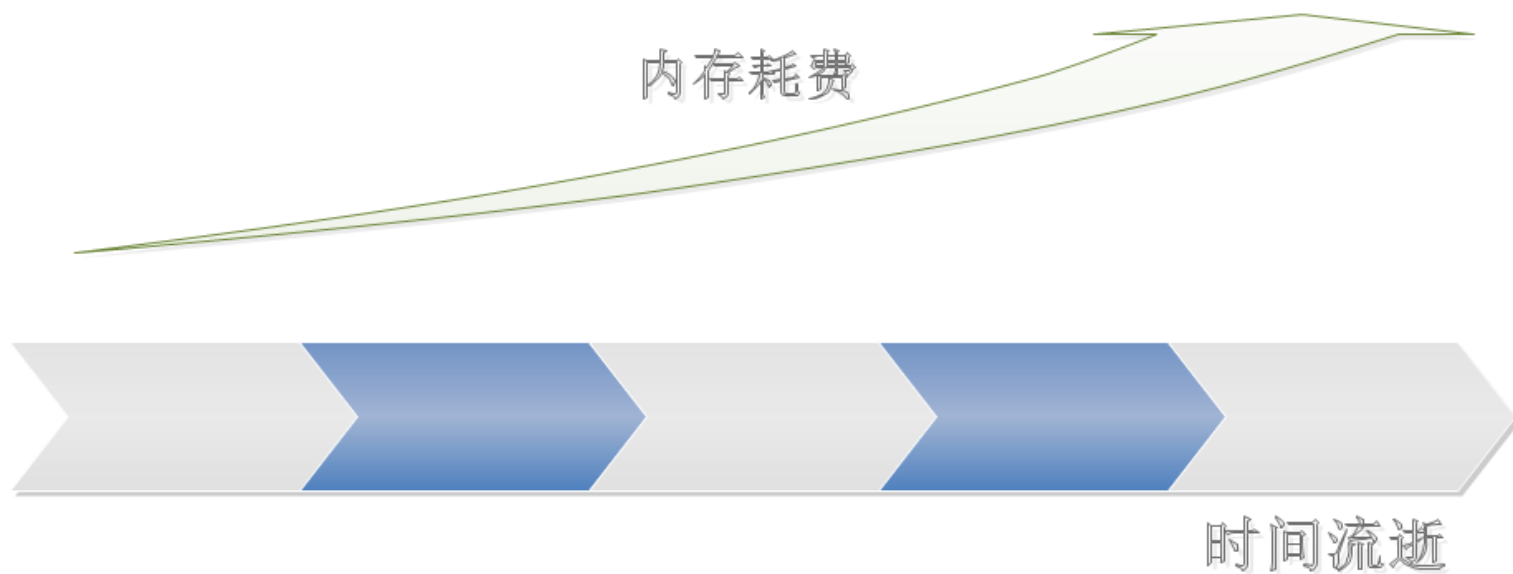
自由落体为0



时间流逝

内存泄漏到底是什么(cont.)?

而是：进程活着，运行越久，耗费内存越多

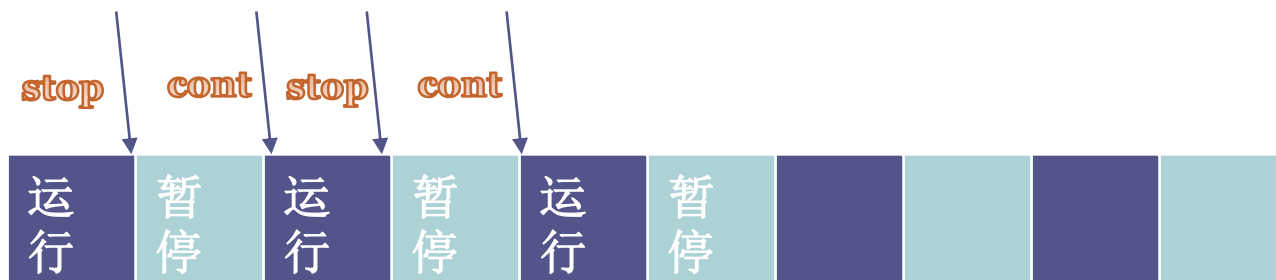


作业控制

ctrl+ z, fg/bg
cpulimit

`cpulimit -l 20 -p 10111`

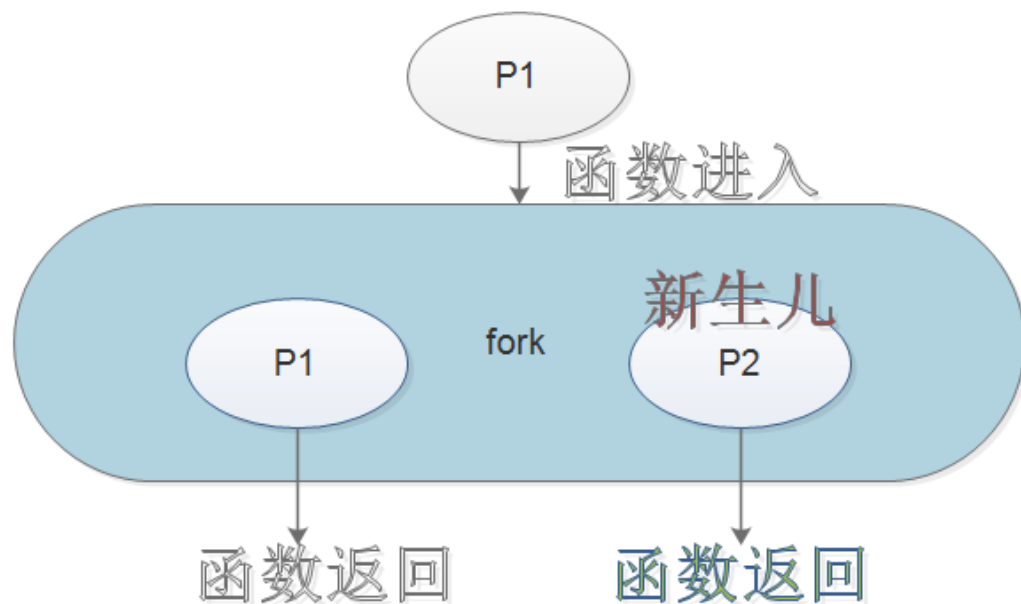
限制pid 为10111程序 的 cpu使用率不超过 10%



fork

打印几个hello?

```
1 main()
2 {
3     fork();
4     printf("hello\n");
5     fork();
6     printf("hello\n");
7     while(1);
8 }
```



fork(cont.)

怎么打印？

```
6 int main(void)
7 {
8     pid_t pid,wait_pid;
9     int status;
10
11     pid = fork();
12
13     if (pid==-1) {
14         perror("Cannot create new process");
15         exit(1);
16     } else if (pid==0) {
17         printf("a\n");
18     } else {
19         printf("b\n");
20     }
21
22     printf("c\n");
23     while(1);
24 }
```

子死父清场

```
pid = fork();

if (pid == -1) {
    perror("Cannot create new process");
    exit(1);
} else if (pid == 0) {
    printf("child process id: %ld\n", (long) getpid());
    pause();
    _exit(0);
} else {
    wait_pid = waitpid(pid, &status, WUNTRACED | WCONTINUED);

    if (wait_pid == -1) {
        perror("cannot using waitpid function");
        exit(1);
    }

    if (WIFSIGNALED(status))
        printf("child process is killed by signal %d\n", WTERMSIG(status));
}
```

课 程 练 习 源 码

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

谢谢！