实验三 Linux 进程管理

设计要求 实验步骤 结果演示 体会

实验三 Linux 进程管理

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设计要求

- 实现一个模拟的 shell。
- 实现一个管道通信程序。
- 利用 Linux 消息队列通信机制实现两个线程之间的通信。
- 利用 Linux 的共享内存通信机制实现两个进程间的通信。
- 在模拟shell实验中,增加接收find和grep命令,并给结果显示。
- 在管道通信实验中,增加进程间有名管道通信。
- 在共享内存实验中,增加共享内存的双向通信。

实验步骤

1. 实现一个模拟的 shell

在第一个实验中,要实现一个模拟的 shell,共有 5 个命令,cmd1、 cmd2、cmd3、find 以及 grep。

在具体实现中,前三个命令只打印命令的信息,后两个命令的功能 和 Linux 系统中的命令一致。

我调用了 Linux 的 execv 系列系统原语实现模拟的 shell,每个命令单 独写一个程序,然后在主函数中通过 execv 系列函数调用相应的命令程 序并通过空格切分得到命令的参数,即可实现命令的相应功能。

与此同时,我还使用 getpwuid 等函数模拟了shell中对用户名主机名的输出。

```
#include <stdio.h>
 2 #include <unistd.h>
   #include <sys/types.h>
   #include <sys/wait.h>
 5 #include <stdlib.h>
6 #include <string.h>
 7 #include <ctype.h>
8 #include <pwd.h>
9 #define NUM 10
void GetLoginname(){
     struct passwd* pass;
       pass = getpwuid(getuid());
        printf("[%s@ ",pass->pw_name);
   void GetHostname(){
      char name[128];
        gethostname(name, sizeof(name)-1);
        printf("%s ",name);;
23 void ChildProcess(int num, char * const myargv[], char ** environ){
```

```
pid_t pid=fork();
    if(pid<0)
        perror("fork error\n");
    else if(pid==0){
        switch(num){
            case 1:{
                execve("cmd1",myargv,environ);
                break;
            }
            case 2:{
                execve("cmd2",myargv,environ);
                break;
            }
            case 3:{
                execve("cmd3",myargv,environ);
            case 4:{
                execve("/bin/find",myargv,environ);
                break;
            }
            case 5:{
                execve("/bin/grep",myargv,environ);
                break;
            }
            default:{
                printf("process will never go here");
                break;
            }
        }
        exit(1);
    }else{
        int status = 0;
        pid_t ret = waitpid(pid,&status,0);//阻塞父进程
        if(!(ret > 0 && WIFEXITED(status))){
            perror("waitpid");
        }
    }
void GetDir(){
    char pwd[128];
    getcwd(pwd,sizeof(pwd)-1);
    int len = strlen(pwd);
    char *p = pwd+len-1;
    while(*p != '/' && len--){
        p--;
    p++;
    printf("%s] #",p);
int main(int argc,char * const argv[],char **environ)
    while(1) {
        GetLoginname();
        GetHostname();
        GetDir();
        char cmd[1024];
        char *myargv[NUM];
        fflush(stdout); //清空输出缓冲区
        int s = read(0,cmd,sizeof(cmd));
        cmd[s-1] = '\0';
        int i = 0;
        myargv[0] = strtok(cmd, " ");
```

```
while(myargv[i] !=NULL){
                  i++;
                 myargv[i] = strtok(NULL, " ");
             myargv[i] = NULL;
             if (strcmp(myargv[0],"exit")==0) break;
             else if (strcmp(myargv[0], "cmd1")==0){
                  ChildProcess(1, myargv, environ);
             else if (strcmp(myargv[0], "cmd2")==0){
                 ChildProcess(2,myargv,environ);
             else if (strcmp(myargv[0],"cmd3")==0){
                 ChildProcess(3,myargv,environ);
             }else if (strcmp(myargv[0], "find")==0){
                 ChildProcess(4, myargv, environ);
             }else if (strcmp(myargv[0], "grep")==0){
                 ChildProcess(5, myargv, environ);
              }
             else printf("Command not found\n");
         }
         return 0;
111 }
```

2. 实现管道通信

• 无名管道通信

首先由父进程通过 int pipe(int fd[2])函数创建一个无名管道,然后再创建四个子进程: pid0、pid1、 pid2和pid3,pid0设置成非阻塞写,不断写入字符,测试无名管道大小,父进程通过 wait(0) 等待0号进程写入完毕后非阻塞读,清空管道,pid1、pid2、pid3这三个子进程利用管道与父进程进行通信。父进程通过等待

read_mutex1,read_mutex2,read_mutex3 三个信号量,等待三个子进程全部发送完消息(子进程结束)后接受子进程发送的消息,write_mutex 信号量控制pid1、pid2、pid3三个进程间写互斥。

```
#include <errno.h>
2 #include <fcntl.h>
   #include <stdio.h>
    #include <stdlib.h>
   #include <string.h>
6 #include <sys/ipc.h>
7 #include <sys/sem.h>
8 #include <sys/types.h>
9 #include <sys/wait.h>
10 #include <unistd.h>
    #include <semaphore.h>
   #define STR_MAX_SIZE 1024
   int main(int argc, char **argv) {
        int pipefd[2], i = 0;
        int pid0,pid1,pid2,pid3;
        ssize_t n;
        char buf[1];
       char str[STR_MAX_SIZE];
       int count = 0;
        sem_t *write_mutex;
        sem_t *read_mutex1;
       sem_t *read_mutex2;
```

```
sem_t *read_mutex3;
write_mutex = sem_open("pipe_w", O_CREAT | O_RDWR, 0666, 0);
read_mutex1 = sem_open("pipe_r_1", 0_CREAT | 0_RDWR, 0666, 0);
read_mutex2 = sem_open("pipe_r_2", 0_CREAT | 0_RDWR, 0666, 0);
read_mutex3 = sem_open("pipe_r_3", O_CREAT | O_RDWR, 0666, 0);
memset(buf, 0, 1);
memset(str, 0, STR_MAX_SIZE);
if(pipe(pipefd) < 0){</pre>
   printf("创建无名管道失败");
    exit(-1);
pid0 = fork();
if(pid0 < 0){
    printf("第一个子进程创建失败");
   exit(-1);
}
if (pid0 == 0) {
   count = 0;
   close(pipefd[0]);
   int flags = fcntl(pipefd[1], F_GETFL);
   fcntl(pipefd[1], F_SETFL, flags | O_NONBLOCK);
   n = 0;
   while (n!=-1) {
       n = write(pipefd[1], buf, 1);
        count++;
    }
   printf("space = %dKB\n", (count * 1) / 1024);
   exit(0);
pid1 = fork();
if(pid1 < 0){
   printf("第一个子进程创建失败");
   exit(-1);
if (pid1 == 0) {
    sem_wait(write_mutex);
    close(pipefd[0]);
   n = write(pipefd[1], "这是一号进程\n", 20);
   printf("进程一写入了 %ld字节\n", n);
    sem_post(write_mutex);
   sem_post(read_mutex1);
   exit(0);
}
pid2 = fork();
if(pid2 < 0){
    printf("第二个子进程创建失败");
    exit(-1);
}
```

```
if (pid2 == 0) {
       sem_wait(write_mutex);
       close(pipefd[0]);
       n = write(pipefd[1], "这是二号进程\n", 20);
       printf("进程二写入了 %ld字节\n", n);
       sem_post(write_mutex);
       sem_post(read_mutex2);
       exit(0);
    pid3 = fork();
   if(pid3 < 0){
       printf("第三个子进程创建失败");
       exit(-1);
   if (pid3 == 0) {
        sem_wait(write_mutex);
       close(pipefd[0]);
       n = write(pipefd[1], "这是三号进程\n", 20);
       printf("进程三写入了 %ld字节\n", n);
       sem_post(write_mutex);
       sem_post(read_mutex3);
       exit(0);
   }
   wait(0);
   close(pipefd[1]);
   int flags = fcntl(pipefd[0], F_GETFL);
   n = 0;
   count = 0;
   fcntl(pipefd[0], F_SETFL, flags | O_NONBLOCK);
   while (n!=-1) {
       n = read(pipefd[0], buf, 1);
       count++;
   printf("空间大小为 %dKB \n", (count * 1) / 1024);
   sem_post(write_mutex);
   sem_wait(read_mutex1);
   sem_wait(read_mutex2);
   sem_wait(read_mutex3);
    n = read(pipefd[0], str, STR_MAX_SIZE);
    printf("读取了%ldB \n", n);
   for (i = 0; i < n; i++) {
       printf("%c", str[i]);
    }
   sem_close(write_mutex);
    sem_close(read_mutex1);
    sem_close(read_mutex2);
   sem_close(read_mutex3);
   sem_unlink("pipe_w");
   sem_unlink("pipe_r_1");
    sem_unlink("pipe_r_2");
    sem_unlink("pipe_r_3");
    return 0;
}
```

○ 有名管道

首先由通过mkfifo()函数传入参数管道名以及权限创建管道,然后通过 open()函数传入参数管道名和读写方式打开管道,即可实现有名管道的读写操作。

```
#include <stdio.h>
2 #include <stdlib.h>
3 #include <unistd.h>
  #include <stdlib.h>
  #include <sys/stat.h>
6 #include <fcntl.h>
7 #include <errno.h>
8 #include <pthread.h>
9 void *func(void * fd)
       int wri = write(*(int*)fd, "this is Thread_write", 30);
      if(wri < 0)
       {
           printf("wirte fifo failed!\n");
       }
      close(*(int*)fd);
  int main()
  {
        if(mkfifo("fifo", 0666) < 0 ){</pre>
           if(errno!= EEXIST){ //建立管道失败,并且最后管道不存在则退出
               printf("create FIFO falied!\n");
              return 0;
           }
       }
       int fd = open("fifo", O_WRONLY);
      if(fd < 0)
      {
           printf("open fifo failed!\n");
           return 0;
       }
      pthread_t tid = 1;
      pthread_create(&tid, NULL, func, &fd);
      pthread_join(tid, NULL);
      return 0;
  }
```

```
2 #include <stdio.h>
 3 #include <stdlib.h>
4 #include <unistd.h>
 5 #include <stdlib.h>
 6 #include <sys/stat.h>
   #include <fcntl.h>
   #include <errno.h>
   #include <pthread.h>
   void *func(void *fd)
        char readbuf[1024];
        read( *(int*)fd, readbuf, 30);
       printf("this is Thread_read!\n");
      printf("Receive message: %s\n", readbuf);
       close(*(int*)fd);
18 }
19 int main()
```

```
int fd;
     char buff[2048];
     if(mkfifo("fifo", 0666) < 0 ){</pre>
        if(errno != EEXIST){
             printf("create FIFO falied!\n");
            return 0;
    }
   fd = open("fifo", O_RDONLY);
   if(fd < 0)
    {
        printf("open FIFO falied!\n");
  pthread_t tid = 0;
   pthread_create(&tid, NULL, func, &fd);
   pthread_join(tid, NULL);
    return 0;
}
```

3. 利用 Linux 消息队列通信机制实现两个线程之间的通信

首先创建信号并对信号量初始化,在该实验中我使用了四个信号量,如下表所示:

信号量	作用	初始值
sem_send	sender1和sender2发送消息互斥	1
sem_receive	sender1,sender2和receiver接受消息同步	0
sem_over1	sender1结束	0
sem_over2	sender2结束	0

```
2 #include <stdio.h>
3 #include <stdlib.h>
4 #include <string.h>
 5 #include <sys/stat.h>
 6 #include <unistd.h>
   #include <errno.h>
8 #include <sys/msg.h>
9 #include <pthread.h>
10 #include <semaphore.h>
12 #define snd_1 1
#define snd_2 2
14 #define rcv_1 3
15 #define rcv_2 4
16 #define MAX_SIZE 1024
17 #define QUEUE_ID 22222
19 typedef struct msg {
    long message_type;
       char message[MAX_SIZE];
22 }msg;
24 sem_t sem_send,sem_receive,sem_over1,sem_over2;
```

```
26 void *sender1() {
      msg buf;
       int mq;
      mq = msgget((key_t) QUEUE_ID, IPC_CREAT 0666 );
      while (1) {
          sem_wait(&sem_send);
           printf("sender:\n");
          buf.message_type = snd_1;
          fflush(stdout);
          fgets(buf.message, BUFSIZ, stdin);
          if(strcmp(buf.message,"exit\n")==0){
               strcpy(buf.message,"end1\n");
              msgsnd(mq, (void *) &buf, MAX_SIZE, 0);
              sem_post(&sem_receive);
              break;
           }else{
               msgsnd(mq, (void *) &buf, MAX_SIZE, 0);
               sem_post(&sem_receive);
      sem_wait(&sem_over1);
      msgrcv(mq, (void *) &buf, MAX_SIZE, rcv_1, 0);
      printf("%s", "over1\n");
      printf("----\n");
      sem_post(&sem_send);
       pthread_exit(NULL);
52 }
55 void *sender2() {
      msg buf;
      int mq;
      mq = msgget((key_t) QUEUE_ID, IPC_CREAT | 0666 );
      while (1) {
         sem_wait(&sem_send);
           printf("sender2:\n");
          buf.message_type = snd_2;
          fflush(stdout);
          fgets(buf.message, BUFSIZ, stdin);
          if(strcmp(buf.message,"exit\n")==0){
              strcpy(buf.message,"end2\n");
              msgsnd(mq, (void *) &buf, MAX_SIZE, 0);
              sem_post(&sem_receive);
              break;
          }else{
               msgsnd(mq, (void *) &buf, MAX_SIZE, 0);
               sem_post(&sem_receive);
           }
      }
      sem_wait(&sem_over2);
      msgrcv(mq, (void *) &buf, MAX_SIZE, rcv_2, 0);
      printf("%s","over2\n");
      printf("-----\n");
       sem_post(&sem_send);
       pthread_exit(NULL);
81 }
84 void *receiver() {
      msg buf, over1, over2;
       struct msqid_ds t;
       int stop = 2;
      int mq;
      over1.message_type = rcv_1;
```

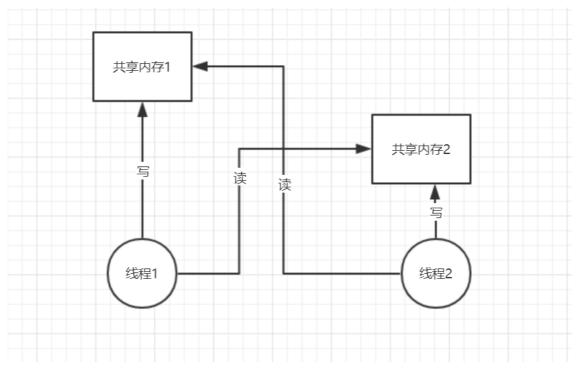
```
strcpy(over1.message, "over1\n");
         over2.message_type = rcv_2;
         strcpy(over2.message, "over2\n");
         mq = msgget((key_t) QUEUE_ID, IPC_CREAT 0666 );
        do {
             sem_wait(&sem_receive);
            msgrcv(mq, (void *) &buf, MAX_SIZE, 0, 0);
            printf("Received%ld: %s", buf.message_type, buf.message);
             printf("-----\n");
            if ((strncmp(buf.message, "end1",
     strlen("end1"))==0)&&buf.message_type == snd_1) {
               msgsnd(mq, (void *) &over1, MAX_SIZE, 0);
                sem post(&sem over1);
                stop--;
             }else if((strncmp(buf.message, "end2",
     strlen("end2"))==0)&&buf.message_type == snd_2) {
               msgsnd(mq, (void *) &over2, MAX_SIZE, 0);
                sem_post(&sem_over2);
                stop--;
            }else{
                    sem_post(&sem_send);
        } while (stop);
        msgctl(mq, IPC_RMID, &t);
         pthread_exit(NULL);
117 }
int main(int argc, char **argv) {
         pthread_t t1, t2,t3;
        sem_init(&sem_send, 0, 1);
       sem_init(&sem_receive, 0, 0);
       sem_init(&sem_over1, 0, 0);
       sem_init(&sem_over2, 0, 0);
        pthread_create(&t3, NULL, receiver, NULL);
        pthread_create(&t1, NULL, sender1, NULL);
         pthread_create(&t2, NULL, sender2, NULL);
         pthread_join(t3, NULL);
         pthread_join(t1, NULL);
         pthread_join(t2, NULL);
         return 0;
135 }
```

编写程序创建三个线程: sender1 线程、sender2 线程线程二和 receiver 线程。

receiver 线程先等待 sem_receive 信号量,然后读出队列中的消息。并释放 sem_receive 信号量。如果 sender 线程发送的消息为 exit,则 receiver 线程根据发送线程不同释放 sem_over1 或 sem_over2 信号量。 sender 线程首先等待 sem_send 信号量,然后向消息队列写入消息,并释放 sem_receive 信号量。如果 sender 线程发送消息 exit,则退出循环,等待对应的 sem over1 或者 sem over2 信号量。

4. 利用 Linux 的共享内存通信机制实现两个进程间的双向通信

首先创建共享内存,创建信号并对信号量初始化,两个进程分别创建一块共享内存,他们间的关系 如下图所示:



这样不需要任何信号量即可实现两个线程间的双向通信。

```
#include<stdio.h>
 2 #include<sys/types.h>
 3 #include<sys/ipc.h>
4 #include<sys/shm.h>
6 #define PATHNAME "."
    #define PROJ_ID_R 0x6638
    #define PROJ_ID_W 0x6639
int CreateShm(int size);
12 int DestroyShm(int shmid);
int GetShm(int size);
   static int CommShm(int size,int flags,int app)
   {
        key_t key = ftok(PATHNAME,PROJ_ID_W);
        if(app==0){
                key = ftok(PATHNAME, PROJ_ID_R);
        if(key < 0)
            perror("ftok");
           return -1;
        }
        int shmid = 0;
        if((shmid = shmget(key,size,flags)) < 0)</pre>
            perror("shmget");
            return -2;
        return shmid;
33 }
   int DestroyShm(int shmid)
        if(shmctl(shmid,IPC_RMID,NULL) < 0)</pre>
            perror("shmctl");
            return -1;
        }
```

```
return 0;
   int CreateShm(int size)
        return CommShm(size,IPC_CREAT,1);
   int GetShm(int size)
        return CommShm(size,IPC_CREAT,0);
   int main()
   {
        int shmid_r = GetShm(4096);
        int shmid_w = CreateShm(4096);
        char *addr_r = shmat(shmid_r,NULL,0);
        char *addr_w = shmat(shmid_w,NULL,0);
        int app;
        while(1)
        {
            printf("1--read 2--write 3--exit");
           scanf("%d",&app);
           if(app == 3){
                break;
            }else if(app == 1){
                printf("%s\n",addr_r);
            }else{
                printf("input:\n");
                scanf("%s",addr_w);
            }
       }
        shmdt(addr_r);
        shmdt(addr_w);
        DestroyShm(shmid_w);
        return 0;
76 }
```

```
#include<stdio.h>
 2 #include<sys/types.h>
   #include<sys/ipc.h>
   #include<sys/shm.h>
6 #define PATHNAME "."
 7 #define PROJ_ID_R 0x6639
8 #define PROJ_ID_W 0x6638
    int CreateShm(int size);
12 int DestroyShm(int shmid);
13 int GetShm(int size);
static int CommShm(int size,int flags,int app)
        key_t key = ftok(PATHNAME,PROJ_ID_W);
        if(app==0){
               key = ftok(PATHNAME, PROJ_ID_R);
        if(key < 0)
            perror("ftok");
            return -1;
       int shmid = 0;
```

```
if((shmid = shmget(key,size,flags)) < 0)</pre>
            perror("shmget");
        return shmid;
34 int DestroyShm(int shmid)
35 {
        if(shmctl(shmid,IPC_RMID,NULL) < 0)</pre>
            perror("shmctl");
            return -1;
        return 0;
42 }
43 int CreateShm(int size)
        return CommShm(size,IPC_CREAT,1);
   int GetShm(int size)
   {
        return CommShm(size,IPC_CREAT,0);
52 int main()
        int shmid_r = GetShm(4096);
        int shmid_w = CreateShm(4096);
        char *addr_r = shmat(shmid_r,NULL,0);
        char *addr_w = shmat(shmid_w,NULL,0);
        int app;
        while(1)
        {
            printf("1--read 2--write 3--exit");
            scanf("%d",&app);
            if(app == 3){
                break;
            }else if(app == 1){
                printf("%s\n",addr_r);
            }else{
                printf("input:\n");
                scanf("%s",addr_w);
        shmdt(addr_r);
        shmdt(addr_w);
        DestroyShm(shmid_w);
        return 0;
76 }
```

结果演示

• 模拟 shell



- 管道通信实验
 - 。 无名管道

```
[root®localhost exercise3]# ./pipe space = 64KB
空间大小为 64KB
进程一写入了 20字节
进程三写入了 20字节
进程三写入了 20字节
读取了60B
这是一号进程
这是二号进程
[root®localhost exercise3]# ■
```

○ 有名管道

```
root@localhost:~/exercise3 _ _ u x
文件(F) 编辑(E) 查看(V) 搜索(S) 终端(T) 帮助(H)

[root@localhost exercise3] # _/fifo_write
[root@localhost exercise3] # []
```

```
root@localhost:~/exercise3 _ _ □ ×

文件(F) 編輯(E) 查看(V) 搜索(S) 终端(T) 帮助(H)

[root@localhost exercise3] # ./pipe
space = 64KB
空间大小为 64KB
进程一写入了 20字节
进程三写入了 20字节
进程三写入了 20字节
读取了60B
这是一号进程
这是一号进程
这是三号进程
[root@localhost exercise3] # ./fifo_read
this is Thread_read!
Receive message: this is Thread_write
[root@localhost exercise3] # ■
```

• 消息队列

文件(F) 编辑(E) 查看(V) 搜索(S) 终端(T) 帮助(H) [root@localhost exercise3] # ./queue sender: 123 Received1: 123 sender2: 1234 Received2: 1234 sender: 12345 Received1: 12345 sender2: exit Received2: end2 ----over2 sender: Received1: end1 [root@localhost exercise3]#

• 共享内存双向通信

```
root@localhost:~/exercise3 _ _ u x

文件(F) 编辑(E) 查看(V) 搜索(S) 终端(T) 帮助(H)

[root®localhost exercise3] # ./shm1
1--read 2--write 3--exit2
input:
weee
1--read 2--write 3--exit1
rrrr
1--read 2--write 3--exit3
[root®localhost exercise3] # []
```

```
root@localhost:~/exercise3 _ _ u x \ \times \ \ \times \ \ \times \ \ \times \ \ \times \ \ \times \
```

体会

通过本次实验,我对 Linux 的通信机制有了深入的了解,通过实验我分别通 过有名管道、无名管道、消息队列、共享内存,四种方式实现了进程或线程间 的通信,并通过对比了解了不同机制之间的区别。同时我还对 Linux 信号量实现 进程互斥有了更加深入的体会。