实验三 内存监视

班级: 07112102 学号: 1120210964 姓名: 王英泰

一、实验目的

在 Windows 系统下独立设计并实现一个内存监视器,以加深对内存管理的理解。

二、实验内容

- 1. 在 Windows 系统下设计实现一个内存监视器。
- 2. 使用该内存监视器:
 - 1) 能够实时显示当前系统中内存的使用情况,包括系统地址空间的布局,物理内存的使用情况,系统正在运行的进程信息;
 - 2) 能够实时显示某个进程的虚拟地址空间布局和工作集信息等。
- 3. 可使用的相关系统调用包括: GetSystemInfo, VirtualQueryEx, VirtualAlloc, GetPerformanceInfo, GlobalMemoryStatusEx 等。

三、程序设计与实现

- 1. 查询当前系统内存使用情况
 - 1) 通过调用 <u>GetSystemInfo</u>函数,可以查询内存页大小、分配粒度、程序最小地址、程序最大地址。

```
SYSTEM_INFO siSysInfo;
GetSystemInfo(&siSysInfo);
pageSize = siSysInfo.dwPageSize;
allocationGranularity = siSysInfo.dwAllocationGranularity;
minimumApplicationAddress = siSysInfo.lpMinimumApplicationAddress;
maximumApplicationAddress = siSysInfo.lpMaximumApplicationAddress;
```

2) 通过调用 <u>GlobalMemoryStatusEx</u> 函数,可以查询当前系统内存使用百分比、物理内存总体容量、物理内存可用容量、虚拟内存总体容量、虚拟内存可用容量、页文件总大小,可用页文件大小。

```
MEMORYSTATUSEX statex;

statex.dwLength = sizeof(statex); // 结构体的长度,在使用函数前必须初始化此值

GlobalMemoryStatusEx(&statex);

std::cout << "Memory Percentage:\t" << statex.dwMemoryLoad << "%" << std::endl;
```

```
std::cout << "Physical Total Memory Size:\t" <<
convertUnit(statex.ullTotalPhys, unit::B, unit::GB) << " GB" << std::endl;
std::cout << "Physical Usable Memory Size:\t" <<
convertUnit(statex.ullAvailPhys, unit::B, unit::GB) << " GB" << std::endl;
std::cout << "Virtual Total Memory Size:\t" <<
convertUnit(statex.ullTotalVirtual, unit::B, unit::TB) << " TB" << std::endl;
std::cout << "Virtual Usable Memory Size:\t" <<
convertUnit(statex.ullAvailVirtual, unit::B, unit::TB) << " TB" << std::endl;
std::cout << "Total PageFile Size:\t" << convertUnit(statex.ullTotalPageFile,
unit::B, unit::GB) << " GB" << std::endl;
std::cout << "Usable PageFile Size:\t" << convertUnit(statex.ullAvailPageFile,
unit::B, unit::GB) << " GB" << std::endl;</pre>
```

3) 通过调用 <u>GetPerformanceInfo</u> 函数,可以查询有关页的信息,如当前提交页的总量、最大提交页数量、物理总页数、物理可用页数、句柄数、进程数、线程数等信息。

```
PERFORMANCE_INFORMATION pi;
pi.cb = sizeof(pi);

GetPerformanceInfo(&pi, sizeof(pi));
std::cout << "Commit Total:\t" << pi.CommitTotal << std::endl;
std::cout << "Commit Limit:\t" << pi.CommitLimit << std::endl;
std::cout << "Commit Peak:\t" << pi.CommitPeak << std::endl;
std::cout << "Physical Total:\t" << pi.PhysicalTotal << std::endl;
std::cout << "Physical Available:\t" << pi.PhysicalAvailable << std::endl;
std::cout << "System Cache:\t" << pi.SystemCache << std::endl;
std::cout << "Kernel Total:\t" << pi.KernelTotal << std::endl;
std::cout << "Kernel Paged:\t" << pi.KernelPaged << std::endl;
std::cout << "Kernel Non Paged:\t" << pi.KernelNonpaged << std::endl;
std::cout << "Handle Count:\t" << pi.HandleCount << std::endl;
std::cout << "Process Count:\t" << pi.ProcessCount << std::endl;
std::cout << "Thread Count:\t" << pi.ThreadCount << std::endl;</pre>
```

- 2. 查询当前系统正在运行的进程信息
 - 1) <u>CreateToolhelp32Snapshot</u>函数可以获取系统中正在运行的进程信息、线程信息等,函数的第一个参数应该为 TH32CS_SNAPPROCESS,表示包括系统中快照中的所有进程,此时第二个参数将被忽略,并且所有进程都包含在快照中。

```
HANDLE hSnapShot = CreateToolhelp32Snapshot(TH32CS_SNAPPROCESS, 0);
if (hSnapShot == INVALID_HANDLE_VALUE)
```

```
{
    std::cout << "Failed to create snapshot of running processes." << std::endl;
}</pre>
```

2) 调用Process32First和Process32Next函数来获取当迭代进程信息。

```
PROCESSENTRY32 processEntry;
processEntry.dwSize = sizeof(PROCESSENTRY32);

if (!Process32First(hSnapShot, &processEntry))
{
    std::cout << "Failed to read first process entry." << std::endl;
    CloseHandle(hSnapShot);
}

std::cout << "PID\t" << "Thread Count\t" << "Parent PID\t"
    << "Priority\t" << "Name\t" << std::endl;

do
    {
    std::cout << processEntry.th32ProcessID << "\t";
    std::cout << processEntry.th32ParentProcessID << "\t\t";
    std::cout << processEntry.th32ParentProcessID << "\t\t";
    std::cout << processEntry.pcPriClassBase << "\t\t";
    std::cout << processEntry.szExeFile << std::endl;
} while (Process32Next(hSnapShot, &processEntry));</pre>
```

3) 最后要关闭句柄, 防止资源泄露。

CloseHandle(hSnapShot);

- 3. 查询某一进程的虚拟地址空间布局与工作集信息
 - 1) 通过调用 <u>OpenProcess</u> 函数来打开要查询的进程,获得进程句柄。该函数的第一个参数为进程访问权限,第二个参数表示是否继承当前进程,第三个参数表示 PID。

```
HANDLE handle = OpenProcess(PROCESS_ALL_ACCESS, FALSE, pid);
if (handle == nullptr)
{
    std::cout << "Open process failed!\t" << GetLastError() << std::endl;
    return;
}</pre>
```

2)循环整个应用程序地址空间,调用 <u>VirtualQueryEx</u> 函数来检索指定进程的虚拟地址空间中的页范围的信息,MEMORY_BASIC_INFORMATION结构体的 State 字段表示块的状态: MEM_COMMIT、MEM_FREE、MEM_RESERVE,MEMORY_BASIC_INFORMATION结构体的 Protect 字段表示块的访问保护: PAGE_EXECUTE、PAGE_EXECUTE_READ、PAGE_EXECUTE_READWRITE、PAGE_NOACCESS、PAGE_READONLY、PAGE_READWRITE,MEMORY_BASIC_INFORMATION结构体的 Type 字段表示块的类型: MEM_IMAGE、MEM_MAPPED、MEM_PRIVATE。

```
MEMORY_BASIC_INFORMATION mbi; // 进程虚拟内存空间的基本信息结构
ZeroMemory(&mbi, sizeof(mbi)); // 分配缓冲区,用于保存信息

// 循环整个应用程序地址空间
for (LPCVOID pBlock = minimumApplicationAddress; pBlock <
maximumApplicationAddress; pBlock += mbi.RegionSize)
{
    // VirtualQueryEx 检索有关指定进程的虚拟地址空间中的页范围的信息
    if (VirtualQueryEx(handle, pBlock, &mbi, sizeof(mbi)))
    {
        std::cout << mbi.BaseAddress << "\t";
        std::cout << convertUnit(mbi.RegionSize, unit::B, unit::KB) << " KB\t";

        // 显示块的状态 switch (mbi.State)
        // 显示访问保护 mbi.State == MEM_COMMIT switch (mbi.Protect)
        // 显示页面的类型 mbi.State != MEM_FREE switch (mbi.Type)
}
```

3) 调用 GetProcessMemoryInfo 函数来查询进程工作集信息。

```
PROCESS_MEMORY_COUNTERS pmc;
ZeroMemory(&pmc, sizeof(pmc));
GetProcessMemoryInfo(handle, &pmc, sizeof(pmc));
std::cout << "WorkingSet Size:\t" << convertUnit(pmc.WorkingSetSize, unit::B, unit::KB) << " KB" << std::endl;
std::cout << "Peak WorkingSet Size:\t" << convertUnit(pmc.PeakWorkingSetSize, unit::B, unit::KB) << " KB" << std::endl;</pre>
```

4) 关闭进程句柄, 防止资源泄露。

```
CloseHandle(handle);
```

四、实验结果及分析

1. 查询当前内存使用情况,程序运行结果如下:

```
---MemoryManger-----
         Memory Status
         Running Processes Info
         Virtual Address Space Layout and WorkingSet Information of a Process
4
         Exit
Please Input the Index of Instruction: 1
Page Size:
Min App Address:
                           0x10000
Max App Address: 0x7ff
Allocation Granularity: 65536
                           0x7fffffffeffff
Memory Percentage:
                           53%
Physical Total Memory Size:
                                    13.8555 GB
Physical Usable Memory Size:
                                    6.4977 GB
Virtual Total Memory Size:
Virtual Usable Memory Size:
Total PageFile Size: 20.
                                    128 TB
                                    127.996 TB
                           20.3555 GB
Usable PageFile Size:
                           6.9315 GB
Commit Total:
Commit Limit:
                  3519029
                  5336079
Commit Peak:
                  5344859
Physical Total: 3632143
Physical Available:
                           1703334
                  1577354
System Cache:
Kernel Total:
                  329717
Kernel Paged: 16
Kernel Non Paged:
                  164610
                           165107
Handle Count:
                  115629
Process Count:
                  242
Thread Count:
```

可以看到,在我的计算机上,页大小为 4KB,内存使用百分比为 53%,物理内存大小为 13.8555GB,物理可用内存大小为 6.4977GB;物理页个数为 3632143,换算成为 13.8555GB,与实际物理内存大小相等;当前运行的进程数为 242,平均每个进程使用 31MB 内存。



2. 查询当前系统正在运行的进程信息

1		moryManger											
2	Memory Status												
3		Running Processes Info											
4	Virtual Address Space Layout and WorkingSet Information of a Process Exit												
4	CAIL												
Please	Input the Index	of Instruction:	2										
PID	Thread Count	Parent PID	Priority	Name									
0	32	0	0	[System Process]									
4	337	0	8	System									
204	4	4	8	Registry									
732	2	4	11	smss.exe									
1148	19	976	13	csrss.exe									
1304	2	976	13	wininit.exe									
1376	5	1304	9	services.exe									
1388	8	1304	9	lsass.exe									
1508	12	1376	8	svchost.exe									
1536	5	1304	8	fontdrvhost.exe									
1608	12	1376	8	svchost.exe									
1656	3	1376	8	svchost.exe									
1852	3	1376	8	svchost.exe									
1860	8	1376	8	svchost.exe									
1868	12	1376	8	svchost.exe									
2024	2	1376	8	svchost.exe									
2032	4	1376	8	svchost.exe									
2040	2	1376	8	svchost.exe									
1808	5	1376	8	svchost.exe									
1964	10	1376	8	svchost.exe									
2072	7	1376	8	svchost.exe									
2116	13	1376	8	svchost.exe									
2228	17	1376	8	svchost.exe									
2428	2	1376	8	svchost.exe									
2436	1	1376	8	svchost.exe									
2448	10	1376	8	NVDisplay.Container.exe									
2616	4	1376	8	amdfendrsr.exe									
2628	4	1376	8	atiesrxx.exe									
2640	6	1376	8	svchost.exe									
2664	16	1376	8	svchost.exe									

可以看到,0号进程为系统进程,优先级为0,不过它是一个伪进程,用来统计空闲CPU时间。

3. 查询某一进程的虚拟地址空间布局与工作集信息

	MemoryManger				0x7ff930f38000	12 KB	COMMIT	READWRITE	IMAGE
1 Memory					0x7ff930f3b000	8 KB	COMMIT	IMAGE	
	Processes Info				0x7ff930f3d000	12 KB	COMMIT	READWRITE	IMAGE
	Address Space Layout an	nd WorkingSet Inf	ormation	of a Process	0x7ff930f40000	28 KB	COMMIT	READONLY	IMAGE
4 Exit					0x7ff930f47000	5284 KB	FREE		
					0x7ff931470000	4 KB	COMMIT	READONLY	IMAGE
					0x7ff931471000	440 KB	COMMIT	EXECUTE_READ	IMAGE
Please Input th	ne Index of Instruction:	3			0x7ff9314df000	164 KB	COMMIT	READONLY	IMAGE
					0x7ff931508000	4 KB	COMMIT	READWRITE	IMAGE
Please Input PI					0x7ff931509000	8 KB	COMMIT	IMAGE	
BaseAddress	RegionSize State	Protect		Type	0x7ff93150b000	4 KB	COMMIT	READWRITE	IMAGE
0x10000 2.09696					0x7ff93150c000	40 KB	COMMIT	READONLY	IMAGE
0x7ffe0000	4 KB COMMIT	READONLY	PRIVATE		0x7ff931516000	40 KB	FREE		
0x7ffe1000	4 KB COMMIT	READONLY	PRIVATE		0x7ff931520000	4 KB	COMMIT	READONLY	IMAGE
x7ffe2000	8.96125e+08 KB FREE				0x7ff931521000	516 KB	COMMIT	EXECUTE_READ	IMAGE
xd627200000	872 KB RESERVE	PRIVATE			0x7ff9315a2000	220 KB	COMMIT	READONLY	IMAGE
xd6272da000	12 KB COMMIT	READWRITE	PRIVATE		0x7ff9315d9000	4 KB	COMMIT	READWRITE	IMAGE
xd6272dd000	1164 KB RESERVE	PRIVATE			0x7ff9315da000	4 KB	COMMIT	IMAGE	
xd627400000	2024 KB RESERVE	PRIVATE			0x7ff9315db000	36 KB	COMMIT	READONLY	IMAGE
xd6275fa000	12 KB COMMIT	PRIVATE			0x7ff9315e4000	48 KB	FREE	READONET	IIIAGE
xd6275fd000	12 KB COMMIT	READWRITE	PRIVATE		0x7ff9315f0000	4 KB	COMMIT	READONLY	IMAGE
xd627600000	1.99693e+09 KB FREE				0x7ff9315f1000	424 KB	COMMIT	EXECUTE READ	IMAGE
x2b242890000	64 KB COMMIT	READWRITE	MAPPED		0x7ff93165b000	224 KB	COMMIT	READONLY	IMAGE
x2b2428a0000	12 KB COMMIT	READONLY	MAPPED		0x7ff931693000	4 KB	COMMIT	READWRITE	IMAGE
x2b2428a3000	52 KB FREE				0x7ff931694000	4 KB	COMMIT	IMAGE	THAGE
x2b2428b0000	124 KB COMMIT	READONLY	MAPPED		0x7ff931695000	12 KB	COMMIT	READWRITE	IMAGE
x2b2428cf000	4 KB FREE				0x7ff931698000	36 KB	COMMIT	READONLY	IMAGE
x2b2428d0000	16 KB COMMIT	READONLY	MAPPED		0x7ff9316a1000	19516 K		READONLI	INAGE
x2b2428d4000	48 KB FREE				0x7ff9329b0000	4 KB	COMMIT	READONLY	IMAGE
x2b2428e0000	4 KB COMMIT	READONLY	MAPPED		0x7ff9329b0000	1220 KB		EXECUTE_READ	IMAGE
x2b2428e1000	60 KB FREE				0x7ff9329b1000		COMMIT	READONLY	IMAGE
x2b2428f0000	8 KB COMMIT	READWRITE	PRIVATE		0x7ff932ae2000	312 KB	COMMIT	READWRITE	IMAGE
x2b2428f2000	56 KB FREE				0x7ff932b31000	4 KB 8 KB	COMMIT	IMAGE	THAGE
x2b242900000	196 KB COMMIT	READONLY	MAPPED		0x7ff932b31000	8 KB 36 KB	COMMIT	READWRITE	IMAGE
x2b242931000	60 KB FREE				0x7ff932b33000		COMMIT		IMAGE
x2b242940000	12 KB COMMIT	READONLY	MAPPED					READONLY	IMAGE
x2b242943000	52 KB FREE				0x7ff932bc7000	2.85288	e+07 KB FREE		
x2b242950000	8 KB COMMIT	READWRITE	PRIVATE						
x2b242952000	384 KB RESERVE	PRIVATE			WorkingSet Size		4784 KB		
x2b2429b2000	56 KB FREE				Peak WorkingSet	Size:	5276 KB		

可以看到每个进程都有自己的虚拟地址空间布局,包括代码段、数据段、堆 栈,这些区域的大小和布局可以通过 Virtual Query Ex 等函数进行查询;进程的 工作集是进程的虚拟地址空间中当前驻留在物理内存中的一组页面,它代表了进程在物理内存中的活动区域,通过查询工作集信息,我们可以了解进程实际使用的物理内存情况。

五、实验收获与体会

通过本次实验,我深入了解了Windows 系统的内存管理机制,包括物理内存、虚拟内存、地址空间布局和工作集等概念。在实验过程中,我使用了许多系统调用和API函数来获取内存信息,这些函数让我对Windows 系统的内部实现有了更深入的了解。

通过这次实验,我意识到内存优化在程序设计和开发中的重要性。对于大型程序或需要处理大量数据的程序,有效地管理和优化内存使用可以显著提高程序的性能。通过合理的内存分配和释放策略,可以减少内存碎片,提高程序的响应速度和运行效率。

此外,每个进程都有自己的虚拟地址空间和工作集,这使得 Windows 系统能够有效地支持多任务处理和内存共享。这种设计使得每个进程都能独立地运行,同时又能够在需要时共享系统资源。

总的来说,本次实验加深了我对内存管理的理解,也提高了我的编程技能和 对操作系统原理的理解。

附录:程序清单及说明

MemoryMonitor.h: 定义了 MemoryMonitor 类,该类实现了查询当前系统内存使用情况、查询当前系统正在运行的进程信息和查询某一进程的虚拟地址空间布局与工作集信息等功能,并提供接口供外界调用。

Main.cpp: 主程序,其主要功能是显示程序界面,接收用户命令,并显示相应的结果。