[toc]

课上测试

ch05

作业题目: 进程间通信

完成下面任务(14分)

- 1 在 Ubuntu 或 openEuler 中完成任务 (推荐openEuler)
- 2 提交运行 ls | sort -r的结果, 总结管道的功能 (2分)
- 3 使用Linux系统调用编写实现管道 (pipe) 功能时,需要什么系统调用? 提交man -k 相关截图。 (2分)
- 4 使用系统调用创建一个管道,父进程向管道写入数据,子进程从管道读取数据。在父进程中使用 write 系统调用写入字符串 "你的八位学号+姓名",并在子进程中使用 read 系统调用读取数据并打印。提交代码,编译运行过程截图(可文本)(7分)
- 5 提交git log结果 (3分)

作业提交要求 (1')

- 0. 记录实践过程和 AI 问答过程,尽量不要截图,给出文本内容
- 1. (选做)推荐所有作业托管到 gitee或 github 上
- 2. (必做)提交作业 markdown文档, 命名为"学号-姓名-作业题目.md"
- 3. (必做)提交作业 markdown文档转成的 PDF 文件, 命名为"学号-姓名-作业题目.pdf"
- github链接

作业内容

提交运行 ls | sort -r的结果, 总结管道的功能

• Is | sort -r的结果: 系统首先运行 Is 命令获取当前目录下所有文件和子目录的列表, 然后将这个列表传递给 sort -r 命令, 该命令会对列表中的条目按照字母顺序进行逆序排列 (Z 到 A 或 9 到 0) , 最后将排序后的结果输出到屏幕上。

```
root@Youer:~/shiyan/test/bestidiocs2024/ch05# ls | sort -r
thread
process
network
fs
```

- 总结管道的功能:
 - 。 数据传递:从一个命令的标准输出(stdout)到下一个命令的标准输入(stdin),形成一个连续的数据流。

- 组合命令:通过简单的符号 | 将多个命令串联起来,构成更复杂、功能更强的任务,而无需编写脚本或程序。
- 是高效率:可以在一行命令中完成多步骤的数据处理任务,减少中间文件的创建和管理,提升工作效率。
- 。 灵活处理: 可以根据需要随意组合不同的命令, 以适应各种各样的需求和场景。
- 。 资源节约:由于是直接传递数据流,避免了不必要的磁盘读写操作,节省了系统资源。

使用Linux系统调用编写实现管道 (pipe) 功能时,需要什么系统调用? 提交man-k 相关截图。

• 需要的系统调用:

- o pipe(): 创建一个管道。这个系统调用会创建一对文件描述符(fd[0] 和 fd[1]),其中 fd[0] 是读端,fd[1] 是写端。
- 。 一般配合以下系统调用使用:
 - fork(): 创建子进程。管道通常用于父子进程之间的通信,因此需要创建至少一个子进程来 形成通信的两端。
 - dup2(): 用于复制文件描述符,并可以用来重定向标准输入、输出或错误到管道的某一端。
 - exec*(): 执行新程序。子进程中通常会使用 exec 系列函数之一来替换当前进程映像为新的程序,从而执行不同的命令。
 - close(): 关闭不再需要的文件描述符。确保关闭所有不使用的文件描述符以避免资源泄漏。

● man -k pipe截图

```
root@Youer:~/shiyan/test/bestidiocs2024/ch05# man -k pipe
devlink-dpipe (8) - devlink dataplane pipeline visualization
                     - first-in first-out special file, named pipe
- filter for extracting from a ZIP archive in a pipe
fifo (7)
funzip (1)
gst-launch-1.0 (1)
                    - build and run a GStreamer pipeline
                     - "input preprocessor" for less.
lesspipe (1)
mdig (1)
                     - DNS pipelined lookup utility
mkfifo (1)
                     - make FIFOs (named pipes)
                     - make a FIFO special file (a named pipe)
mkfifo (3)
mkfifoat (3)
                     - make a FIFO special file (a named pipe)
                     pipe stream to or from a processcreate pipe
pclose (3)
pipe (2)
pipe (7)
                      - overview of pipes and FIFOs
pipe2 (2)
                      - create pipe
pipewire (1)
                      - The PipeWire media server
pipewire.conf (5)
                      - The PipeWire server configuration file
popen (3)
                      - pipe stream to or from a process
pw-cat (1)
                      - Play and record media with PipeWire
pw-cli (1)
                      - The PipeWire Command Line Interface
pw-dot (1)
                      - The PipeWire dot graph dump
pw-metadata (1)
                      - The PipeWire metadata
pw-mididump (1)
                      - The PipeWire MIDI dump
pw-midiplay (1)
                      - Play and record media with PipeWire
pw-midirecord (1)
                      - Play and record media with PipeWire
pw-mon (1)
                      - The PipeWire monitor
pw-play (1)
                      - Play and record media with PipeWire
pw-profiler (1)
                      - The PipeWire profiler
                      - Play and record media with PipeWire
pw-record (1)
                      - splice data to/from a pipe
splice (2)
systemd-cat (1)
                     - Connect a pipeline or program's output with the journal
                     duplicating pipe contentsplice user pages to/from a pipe
tee (2)
vmsplice (2)
                                                                        CSDN @Youer0219
```

• man 2 pipe截图

```
PIPE(2)
                                                                                                   Linux Programmer's Manual
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  PIPE(2)
NAME
           pipe, pipe2 - create pipe
SYNOPSIS
#include <unistd.h>
           /* On Alpha, IA-64, MIPS, SuperH, and SPARC/SPARC64; see NOTES */
struct fd_pair {
   long fd[2];
           struct fd pair pipe():
           /* On all other architectures */
int pipe(int pipefd[2]);
                                                             /* See feature_test_macros(7) */
/* Obtain 0_* constant definitions */
           #include <fcntl.h>
#include <unistd.h>
           int pipe2(int pipefd[2], int flags);
DESCRIPTION
          PION

pipe() creates a pipe, a unidirectional data channel that can be used for interprocess communication. The array pipefd is used to return two
file descriptors referring to the ends of the pipe. pipefd[0] refers to the read end of the pipe. pipefd[1] refers to the write end of the
pipe. Data written to the write end of the pipe is buffered by the kernel until it is read from the read end of the pipe. For further de-
tails, see pipe(7).
           If flags is 0, then pipe2() is the same as pipe(). The following values can be bitwise ORed in flags to obtain different behavior:
                     Set the close-on-exec (FD_CLOEXEC) flag on the two new file descriptors. See the description of the same flag in open(2) for reasons why this may be useful.
          O_DIRECT (since Linux 3.4)

Create a pipe that performs I/O in "packet" mode. Each write(2) to the pipe is dealt with as a separate packet, and read(2)s from the pipe will read one packet at a time. Note the following points:
                      * Writes of greater than PIPE_BUF bytes (see pipe(7)) will be split into multiple packets. The constant PIPE_BUF is defined in ≤lim=
* If a read(2) specifies a buffer size that is smaller than the next packet, then the requested number of bytes are read, and the excess bytes in the packet are discarded. Specifying a buffer size of PIPE_BUF will be sufficient to read the Largest possible packets

Manual page pipe(2) line 1 (press h for help or q to quit)
```

使用系统调用创建一个管道,父进程向管道写入数据,子进程从管道读取数据。在父进程中使用 write 系统调用写入字符串 "你的八位学号+姓名",并在子进程中使用 read 系统调用读取数据并打印。提交代码,编译运行过程截图(可文本)

• 代码:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <string.h>
#include <unistd.h>
#define MESSAGE "20221414xlm" // 要写入管道的字符串
#define oops(m, x) { perror(m); exit(x); }
int main() {
                     // 管道文件描述符: pipefd[0] 读端, pipefd[1] 写端
   int pipefd[2];
                        // 存储 fork 返回的进程 ID
   pid_t pid;
                       // 存储读取的数据
   char buffer[50];
                       // 读取的字节数
   ssize t read len;
   // 创建管道
   if (pipe(pipefd) == -1)
       oops("pipe failed", 1);
   // 创建子讲程
   pid = fork();
   if (pid == -1)
       oops("fork failed", 2);
```

```
if (pid == 0) { // 子进程
       close(pipefd[1]); // 关闭写端
       read_len = read(pipefd[0], buffer, sizeof(buffer)); // 从管道读取数据
       if (read_len > 0) {
           buffer[read_len] = '\0'; // 确保字符串以 \0 结束
          printf("子进程读取到的数据: %s\n", buffer);
       } else {
          oops("read failed", 3);
       close(pipefd[0]); // 关闭读端
   } else { // 父进程
       close(pipefd[0]); // 关闭读端
       if (write(pipefd[1], MESSAGE, strlen(MESSAGE) + 1) == -1) // 写入字符
串,包括 \0
          oops("write failed", 4);
       close(pipefd[1]); // 关闭写端
   }
   return 0;
}
```

• 运行结果:

```
root@Youer:~/shiyan/test/bestidiocs2024/ch05/process/pipe# nano test_pipe.c root@Youer:~/shiyan/test/bestidiocs2024/ch05/process/pipe# mv test_pipe.c pipe_example.c root@Youer:~/shiyan/test/bestidiocs2024/ch05/process/pipe# gcc -o pipe_example pipe_example.c root@Youer:~/shiyan/test/bestidiocs2024/ch05/process/pipe# ./pipe_example 子进程读取到的数据: 20221414xlm
```

提交git log 结果

• git log 结果:

```
root@Youer:~/shiyan/test/bestidiocs2024/ch05/process/pipe# git log commit 85498ad5f761bb18f65ee936b2cf15863606c9ae (HEAD -> master)
Author: 徐鹿鸣 <xlm20040219@qq.com>
Date: Tue Dec 17 10:25:11 2024 +0800

finish pipe code

commit c75de08ce3efb9c48a22c8e882215293fb68727d
Author: 徐鹿鸣 <xlm20040219@qq.com>
Date: Tue Dec 17 10:20:27 2024 +0800

first
```