



链滴

# Linux 技巧：让进程在后台可靠运行的几种方法

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原文链接：<https://ld246.com/article/1385291050906>

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<p><span style="font-family:arial, nsimsun, sans-serif;line-height:normal;background color:#FFFFFF;"> </span></p><br>
<pre class="prettyprint">[root@pvcent107 ~]# nohup ping <a href="https://ld246.com/forward?goto=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.ibm.com" target="_blank" rel="nofollow ugc">www.ibm.com</a> &amp;<br>
[1] 3059<br>
nohup: appending output to `nohup.out'<br>
[root@pvcent107 ~]# ps -ef |grep 3059<br>
root  3059  984  0 21:06 pts/3   00:00:00 ping <a href="https://ld246.com/forward?goto=ttp%3A%2F%2Fwww.ibm.com" target="_blank" rel="nofollow ugc">www.ibm.com</a> <br>
root  3067  984  0 21:06 pts/3   00:00:00 grep 3059<br>
[root@pvcent107 ~]#<br>
<strong><p><span style="font-family:arial, nsimsun, sans-serif;line-height:normal;background-color:#FFFFFF;"><strong><br /></strong></span></p><br>
<br /><br>
<p><br /></p><br>
<p><span style="font-family:arial, nsimsun, sans-serif;line-height:normal;background color:#FFFFFF;"><br /></span><span style="font-family:arial, nsimsun, sans-serif;line-height:normal;background-color:#FFFFFF;">nohup 无疑能通过忽略 HUP 信号来使我们的进程避免中途被中断，但如果我们换个角度思考，如果我们的程不属于接受 HUP 信号的终端的子进程，那么自然也就不会受到 HUP 信号的影响了。setsid 就能帮助我们做到这一点。</span></span></p><br>
<p><span style="font-family:arial, nsimsun, sans-serif;line-height:normal;background color:#FFFFFF;"><br /></span><b>setsid 示例</b>: </span><span style="background-color:#FFFFFF;font-family:arial, nsimsun, sans-serif;line-height:normal;"><br /></span><span style="background-color:#FFFFFF;font-family:arial, nsimsun, sans-serif;line-height:normal;"><br /></span></p><br>
<p><span style="font-family:arial, nsimsun, sans-serif;line-height:normal;background color:#FFFFFF;"></span></p><br>
<pre class="prettyprint">[root@pvcent107 ~]# setsid ping <a href="https://ld246.com/forward?goto=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.ibm.com" target="_blank" rel="nofollow ugc">www.ibm.com</a> <br>
[root@pvcent107 ~]# ps -ef |grep <a href="https://ld246.com/forward?goto=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.ibm.com" target="_blank" rel="nofollow ugc">www.ibm.com</a> <br>
root  31094  1  0 07:28 ?       00:00:00 ping <a href="https://ld246.com/forward?goto=htt%3A%2F%2Fwww.ibm.com" target="_blank" rel="nofollow ugc">www.ibm.com</a> <br>
root  31102 29217  0 07:29 pts/4   00:00:00 grep <a href="https://ld246.com/forward?goto=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.ibm.com" target="_blank" rel="nofollow ugc">www.ibm.com</a> <br>

[root@pvcent107 ~]# <br>
<span style="font-family:arial, nsimsun, sans-serif;line-height:normal;background-color:#FFF;">值得注意的是，上例中我们的进程 ID(PID)为 31094，而它的父 ID (PPID) 为 1（即为 init 进程 ID），并不是当前终端的进程 ID。请将此例与 nohup</span><br>
<span style="font-family:arial, nsimsun, sans-serif;line-height:normal;background-color:#FFF;">中的父 ID 做比较。</span><br>
<br />
<p><br /></p><br>
<p><span style="font-family:arial, nsimsun, sans-serif;line-height:normal;background color:#FFFFFF;"><br /></span></p><br>
<p><span style="font-family:arial, nsimsun, sans-serif;line-height:normal;background color:#FFFFFF;">3.&amp;: </span></p><br>
<p><span style="font-family:arial, nsimsun, sans-serif;line-height:normal;background
```







