

# Preemption

A1

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# 第1章 Checkpoint1

## 1.1 Code

```
case SupervisorTimer:
    tracef("s-timer interrupt, cycle: %d", r_time());
    set_next_timer();
    // we never preempt kernel threads.
    struct proc* p = curr_proc();
    if (p != NULL) {
        int saved_trap = mycpu()->inkernel_trap;
        mycpu()->inkernel_trap = 0;
        yield();
        mycpu()->inkernel_trap = saved_trap;
    }
    break;
```

I add the code in trap.c, kernel\_trap() function, following the checkpoint.

## 1.2 Result

```
[WARN 0,2] worker: thread 2: starting
[INFO 0,2] worker: thread 2: count 1000, sleeping
[sched 0,2] sched: switch to scheduler pid(2)
[sched 0,-1] scheduler: switch to proc pid(3)
[WARN 0,3] worker: thread 3: starting
[INFO 0,3] worker: thread 3: count 2000, sleeping
[sched 0,3] sched: switch to scheduler pid(3)
[sched 0,-1] scheduler: switch to proc pid(4)
[WARN 0,4] worker: thread 4: starting
[INFO 0,4] worker: thread 4: count 3000, sleeping
[sched 0,4] sched: switch to scheduler pid(4)
[sched 0,-1] scheduler: switch to proc pid(5)
[WARN 0,5] worker: thread 5: starting
[INFO 0,5] worker: thread 5: count 4000, sleeping
[sched 0,5] sched: switch to scheduler pid(5)
[sched 0,-1] scheduler: switch to proc pid(6)
[WARN 0,6] worker: thread 6: starting
[INFO 0,6] worker: thread 6: count 5000, sleeping
[sched 0,6] sched: switch to scheduler pid(6)
[sched 0,-1] scheduler: switch to proc pid(7)
[WARN 0,7] worker: thread 7: starting
[INFO 0,7] worker: thread 7: count 6000, sleeping
[sched 0,7] sched: switch to scheduler pid(7)
[sched 0,-1] scheduler: switch to proc pid(8)
[WARN 0,8] worker: thread 8: starting
[INFO 0,8] worker: thread 8: count 7000, sleeping
[sched 0,8] sched: switch to scheduler pid(8)
[sched 0,-1] scheduler: switch to proc pid(9)
[WARN 0,9] worker: thread 9: starting
[INFO 0,9] worker: thread 9: count 8000, sleeping
[sched 0,9] sched: switch to scheduler pid(9)
[sched 0,-1] scheduler: switch to proc pid(2)
[INFO 0,2] worker: thread 2: count 9000, sleeping
```

```
[ERROR 0,3] kernel_trap: kerneltrap: not from supervisor mode
[ERROR 0,3] kernel_trap: ===== Kernel Panic =====
sstatus : 0x80000000200006020
- SUM:0, SPP:U, SPIE:1, SIE: 0
scause : 0x0000000000000002
- Interrupt:0, Code:2
sepc : 0x0000000008020197c
stval : 0x00000000100024f3
sip : 0x0000000000000000
- Pending: Software:0, Timer:0, External:0
sie : 0x0000000000000220
- Enabled: Software:0, Timer:1, External:1
satp : 0x0000000000000000
kernel trapframe at 0x0000000008023ce60
ra: 0x00000000080202364 sp: 0x0000000008023ce60 gp: 0x0000000000000000 tp: 0x0000000000000000
t0: 0x0000000000000000 t1: 0x0000000008023cf48 t2: 0x0000000000001000 s0: 0x0000000008023cf80
s1: 0x0000000000000000 a0: 0x000000000000001f4 a1: 0x000000000000000a a2: 0x0000000000000005
a3: 0x000000000004c4b40 a4: 0x000000000b1b6617 a5: 0x00000000080202364 a6: 0x000000000802062c0
a7: 0x0000000000000000 s2: 0x0000000000000000 s3: 0x000000000000003e8 s4: 0x0000000000000003
s5: 0x00000000080205ad8 s6: 0x000000000802054b0 s7: 0x00000000080206300 s8: 0x0000000000000000
s9: 0x00000000080238d98 s10: 0x0000000000000000 s11: 0x0000000000000000 t3: 0x0000000000000010
t4: 0x00000000080046dda t5: 0x000000000000000f t6: 0x0000000000000027

[PANIC 0,3] os/trap.c:92: kernel panic
```

## 第2章 Checkpoint2

### 2.1 Code

From checkpoint1 I found that SPP:U, means that before entering this Trap, the CPU is in U-mode.

When CPU execute the 'sret', it will clear the **sstatus.SPP** and return to U-mode.

To solve the problem, I add the codes in sched.c as follows.

```
uint64 sstatus, sepc;

sstatus = r_sstatus();

sepc = r_sepc();

swtch(&p->context, &mycpu()->sched_context);

w_sstatus(sstatus);

w_sepc(sepc);
```

### 2.2 Result

```
[INFO 0,1] init: thread 9 exited with code 29, expected 29
[INFO 0,1] init: all threads exited, count 80000

[INFO 0,1] init: init ends!
[PANIC 0,1] os/proc.c:225: init process exited
```

## 第3章 Checkpoint3

### 3.1 Code

To solve the problem, I add the codes in sched.c as follows. I save restored a register ra in yield().

```
void yield() {
    struct proc *p = curr_proc();
    debugf("yield: (%d)%p", p->pid, p);

    register unsigned long old_ra asm("ra");
    unsigned long ra_ = old_ra;

    acquire(&p->lock);
    p->state = RUNNABLE;
    sched();

    old_ra = ra_;
    release(&p->lock);
}
```

### 3.2 Result

I use `make clean` and `make runsmp` to run the code for 10 times, and each time there is the info as follows:

```
[INFO 3,1] init: thread 9 exited with code 29, expected 29
[INFO 3,1] init: all threads exited, count 80000

[INFO 3,1] init: init ends!
[PANIC 3,1] os/proc.c:225: init process exited
[PANIC 0,-1] os/trap.c:45: other CPU has panicked
[PANIC 1,-1] os/trap.c:45: other CPU has panicked
[PANIC 2,-1] os/trap.c:45: other CPU has panicked
```

## 第4章 Conclusion

I finish this task using about 5 hours.