

contador.c

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```

1  #include "decls.h"
2
3  #define COUNTLEN 20
4  #define TICKS (1ULL << 15)
5  #define DELAY(x) (TICKS << (x))
6  #define USTACK_SIZE 4096
7
8  static volatile char *const VGABUF = (volatile void *) 0xb8000;
9
10 static uintptr_t esp;
11 static uint8_t stack1[USTACK_SIZE] __attribute__((aligned(4096)));
12 static uint8_t stack2[USTACK_SIZE] __attribute__((aligned(4096)));
13
14
15 static void exit() {
16     uintptr_t tmp = esp;
17     esp = 0;
18     task_swap(&tmp);
19 }
20
21
22 static void yield() {
23     if (esp)
24         task_swap(&esp);
25 }
26
27 static void contador_yield(unsigned lim, uint8_t linea, char color) {
28     char counter[COUNTLEN] = {'0'}; // ASCII digit counter (RTL).
29
30     while (lim-->0) {
31         char *c = &counter[COUNTLEN];
32         volatile char *buf = VGABUF + 160 * linea + 2 * (80 - COUNTLEN);
33
34         unsigned p = 0;
35         unsigned long long i = 0;
36
37         while (i++ < DELAY(6)) // Usar un entero menor si va demasiado lento.
38             ;
39
40         while (counter[p] == '9') {
41             counter[p++] = '0';
42         }
43
44         if (!counter[p]++) {
45             counter[p] = '1';
46         }
47
48         while (c-- > counter) {
49             *buf++ = *c;
50             *buf++ = color;
51         }
52
53         yield();
54     }
55 }
56
57 void contador_run() {
58     // Configurar stack1 y stack2 con los valores apropiados.
59     uintptr_t *a = (uintptr_t*) stack1 + USTACK_SIZE;
60     a -= 3;
61     a[2] = 0x2F;
62     a[1] = 0;
63     a[0] = 100;
64
65     uintptr_t *b = (uintptr_t*) stack2 + USTACK_SIZE;

```

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```

67     b -= 3;
68     b[2] = 0x4F;
69     b[1] = 1;
70     b[0] = 90;
71
72     // Llamada a exit al finalizar contador_yield
73     * (--b) = (uintptr_t)exit;
74
75     // Simulo que el primer swap no es el primero
76     * (--b) = (uintptr_t)contador_yield;
77
78     // Seteo los registros calle save a 0
79     * (--b) = 0;
80     * (--b) = 0;
81     * (--b) = 0;
82     * (--b) = 0;
83
84
85     // Actualizar la variable estática âM-^@M-^XespâM-^@M-^Y para que apunte
86     // al del segundo contador.
87     esp = (uintptr_t) b;
88
89     // Lanzar el primer contador con task_exec.
90     task_exec((uintptr_t) contador_yield, (uintptr_t) a);
91 }

```

handlers.c

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```

1 #include "decls.h"
2
3 static unsigned ticks;
4
5 void timer() {
6     if (++ticks == 15) {
7         vga_write("Transcurrieron 15 ticks", 20, 0x07);
8     }
9 }

```

interrupts.c

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```

1 #include "decls.h"
2 #include "interrupts.h"
3
4 #define IDT_SIZE 256
5 static struct IDTR idtr;
6 static struct Gate idt[IDT_SIZE];
7
8 // Multiboot siempre define "8" como el segmento de código.
9 // (Ver campo CS en 'info registers' de QEMU.)
10 static const uint8_t KSEG_CODE = 8;
11
12 // Identificador de "Interrupt gate de 32 bits" (ver IA32-3A,
13 // tabla 6-2: IDT Gate Descriptors).
14 static const uint8_t STS_IG32 = 0xE;
15
16 #define outb(port, data) \
17     asm("outb %b0,%w1" : : "a"(data), "d"(port));
18
19 static void irq_remap() {
20     outb(0x20, 0x11);
21     outb(0xA0, 0x11);
22     outb(0x21, 0x20);
23     outb(0xA1, 0x28);
24     outb(0x21, 0x04);
25     outb(0xA1, 0x02);
26     outb(0x21, 0x01);
27     outb(0xA1, 0x01);
28     outb(0x21, 0x0);
29     outb(0xA1, 0x0);
30 }
31
32 void idt_install(uint8_t n, void (*handler)(void)) {
33     uintptr_t addr = (uintptr_t) handler;
34
35     idt[n].rpl = 0;
36     idt[n].type = STS_IG32;
37     idt[n].segment = KSEG_CODE;
38
39     idt[n].off_15_0 = addr & 0xFF;
40     idt[n].off_31_16 = addr >> 16;
41
42     idt[n].present = 1;
43 }
44
45 void idt_init() {
46     // (1) Instalar manejadores ("interrupt service routines").
47     idt_install(T_BRKPT, breakpoint);
48
49     // (2) Configurar ubicación de la IDT.
50     idtr.base = (uintptr_t) idt;
51     idtr.limit = 8 * IDT_SIZE - 1;
52
53     // (3) Activar IDT.
54     asm("lidt %0" : : "m"(idtr));
55 }
56
57 void irq_init() {
58     // (1) Redefinir códigos para IRQs.
59     irq_remap();
60
61     // (2) Instalar manejadores.
62     idt_install(T_TIMER, timer_asm);
63     idt_install(T_KEYBOARD, ack_irq);
64
65     // (3) Habilitar interrupciones.
66     asm("sti");

```

interrupts.c

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67 }

kern2.c

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```

1  #include "decls.h"
2  #include "multiboot.h"
3
4  #define USTACK_SIZE 4096
5
6  void kmain(const multiboot_info_t *mbi) {
7      if (mbi) {
8          vga_write("kern2 loading.....", 8, 0x70);
9
10         two_stacks();
11         two_stacks_c();
12         contador_run();
13
14         idt_init();
15         irq_init();
16         asm("int3");
17
18         vga_write2("Funciona vga_write2?", 18, 0xE0);
19
20     }
21     asm("hlt");
22 }
23
24 static uint8_t stack1[USTACK_SIZE] __attribute__((aligned(4096)));
25 static uint8_t stack2[USTACK_SIZE] __attribute__((aligned(4096)));
26
27 void two_stacks_c() {
28     // Inicializar al *tope* de cada pila.
29     uintptr_t *a = (uintptr_t*) stack1 + USTACK_SIZE;
30     uintptr_t *b = (uintptr_t*) stack2 + USTACK_SIZE;
31
32     // Preparar, en stack1, la llamada:
33
34     *(a--) = 0x57;
35     *(a--) = 15;
36     *(a) = (uintptr_t) "vga_write() from stack1";
37
38     // Preparar, en s2, la llamada:
39
40     b -= 3;
41     b[2] = 0xD0;
42     b[1] = 16;
43     b[0] = (uintptr_t) "vga_write() from stack2";
44
45     task_exec((uintptr_t) vga_write, (uintptr_t) a);
46
47     asm("movl %0, %%esp; call *%1; movl %%ebp, %%esp"
48         :
49         : "r"(b), "r"(vga_write));
50
51 }

```

mbinfo.c

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```

1 #include "decls.h"
2 #include "lib/string.h"
3 #include "multiboot.h"
4
5 #define KB_TO_MB_SHIFT 10 // 1KB*2^10->1MB
6
7 void print_mbinfo(const struct multiboot_info *mbi){
8     char mem[256] = "Physical memory: ";
9     char tmp[64] = {0};
10
11     uint32_t total_size = mbi->mem_upper - mbi->mem_lower;
12     if (fmt_int(total_size>>KB_TO_MB_SHIFT, tmp, sizeof tmp)) {
13         strlcat(mem, tmp, sizeof mem);
14         strlcat(mem, "MiB total", sizeof mem);
15     }
16     memset(tmp, 0, sizeof(tmp));
17     if (fmt_int(mbi->mem_lower, tmp, sizeof tmp)) {
18         strlcat(mem, "(", sizeof mem);
19         strlcat(mem, tmp, sizeof mem);
20         strlcat(mem, " KiB base", sizeof mem);
21     }
22
23     memset(tmp, 0, sizeof(tmp));
24     if (fmt_int(mbi->mem_upper, tmp, sizeof tmp)) {
25         strlcat(mem, ")", sizeof mem);
26         strlcat(mem, tmp, sizeof mem);
27         strlcat(mem, " KiB extended)", sizeof mem);
28     }
29
30     vga_write(mem, 10, 0x07);
31 }

```

write.c

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```

1 #include "multiboot.h"
2 #include "decls.h"
3
4 #define VGABUF ((volatile char *) 0xB8000)
5 #define ROWS 25 // numero de filas de la pantalla
6 #define COLUMNS 80 // numero de columnas de la pantalla
7
8 static size_t int_width(uint64_t val) {
9     size_t width = 0;
10     while (val>0){
11         val/=10;
12         width++;
13     }
14     return width;
15 }
16
17 // Escribe en âM-^@M-^XsâM-^@M-^Y el valor de âM-^@M-^XvalâM-^@M-^Y en base 10 s
18 // i su anchura
19 // es menor que âM-^@M-^XbufsizeâM-^@M-^Y. En ese caso devuelve true, caso de
20 // no haber espacio suficiente no hace nada y devuelve false.
21 bool fmt_int(uint64_t val, char *s, size_t bufsize) {
22     size_t l = int_width(val);
23
24     if (l >= bufsize) // Pregunta: ¿por quÃ© no "l > bufsize"?
25         // Respuesta: para agregar el \0
26         return false;
27
28     for (size_t i = l; i > 0; i--) {
29         char ascii_digit = '0'+val %10;
30         s[i-1] = ascii_digit;
31         val/=10;
32     }
33
34     s[l]='\0';
35     return true;
36 }
37
38 void vga_write(const char *s, int8_t linea, uint8_t color) {
39     if (linea < 0) {
40         linea = ROWS + linea;
41     }
42
43     volatile char* buff = VGABUF + linea * COLUMNS * 2;
44     while (*s != '\0') {
45         *buff++ = *s++;
46         *buff++ = color;
47     }
48 }

```

boot.S

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```

1  #include "multiboot.h"
2
3  #define KSTACK_SIZE 8192
4
5  .align 4
6  multiboot:
7      .long MULTIBOOT_HEADER_MAGIC
8      .long 0
9      .long -(MULTIBOOT_HEADER_MAGIC)
10
11 .globl _start
12 _start:
13     // Paso 1: Configurar el stack antes de llamar a kmain.
14     movl $0, %ebp
15     movl $kstack_top, %esp
16     push %ebp
17
18     // Paso 2: pasar la informaci3n multiboot a kmain. Si el
19     // kernel no arranc3 vA-a Multiboot, se debe pasar NULL.
20     // Usar una instrucci3n de comparaci3n (TEST o CMP) para
21     // comparar con MULTIBOOT_BOOTLOADER_MAGIC, pero no usar
22     // un salto a continuaci3n, sino una instrucci3n CMOVcc
23     // (copia condicional).
24     // ...
25     movl $0, %ecx
26     cmp $MULTIBOOT_BOOTLOADER_MAGIC, %eax
27     cmovl %ebx, %ecx
28     push %ecx
29
30     call kmain
31     halt:
32     hlt
33     jmp halt
34
35 .data
36 .p2align 12
37 kstack:
38     .space KSTACK_SIZE
39 kstack_top:

```

funcs.S

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```

1  .data
2
3  .text
4  .globl vga_write2
5  vga_write2:
6      push %ebp
7      movl %esp, %ebp
8
9      push %ecx
10     push %edx
11     push %eax
12     call vga_write
13
14     leave
15     ret

```

idt_entry.S

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```

1 #define PIC1 0x20
2 #define ACK_IRQ 0x20
3
4 .globl ack_irq
5 ack_irq:
6     // Indicar que se manejÃ³ la interrupciÃ³n.
7     movl $ACK_IRQ, %eax
8     outb %al, $PIC1
9     iret
10
11
12 .globl breakpoint
13 breakpoint:
14     // (1) Guardar registros.
15     pusha
16     // (2) Preparar argumentos de la llamada.
17     // vga_write2("Hello, breakpoint", 14, 0xB0)
18     movl $0xB0, %ecx
19     movl $14, %edx
20     movl $breakpoint_msg, %eax
21     // (3) Invocar a vga_write2()
22     call vga_write2
23     // (4) Restaurar registros.
24     popa
25     // (5) Finalizar ejecuciÃ³n del manejador.
26     iret
27
28
29 .globl timer_asm
30 timer_asm:
31     // Guardar registros.
32     pusha
33     call timer
34     // Restaurar registros.
35     popa
36     jmp ack_irq
37
38
39 .data
40 breakpoint_msg:
41     .asciz "Hello, breakpoint"
42
43

```

stacks.S

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```

1 #define USTACK_SIZE 4096
2
3 .data
4     .align 4096
5 stack1:
6     .space USTACK_SIZE
7 stack1_top:
8
9     .p2align 12
10 stack2:
11     .space USTACK_SIZE
12 stack2_top:
13
14 msg1:
15     .asciz "vga_write() from stack1"
16 msg2:
17     .asciz "vga_write() from stack2"
18
19 .text
20 .globl two_stacks
21 two_stacks:
22     // PreÃ¡mbulo estÃ¡ndar
23     push %ebp
24     movl %esp, %ebp
25     push %ebx
26
27     // Registros para apuntar a stack1 y stack2.
28     mov $stack1_top, %eax
29     mov $stack2_top, %ebx
30
31     // Cargar argumentos a ambos stacks en paralelo. Ayuda:
32     // usar offsets respecto a %eax ($stack1_top), y lo mismo
33     // para el registro usado para stack2_top.
34     movl $0x17, -4(%eax)
35     movl $0x90, -4(%ebx)
36
37     movl $12, -8(%eax)
38     movl $13, -8(%ebx)
39
40     movl $msg1, -12(%eax)
41     movl $msg2, -12(%ebx)
42
43     // Realizar primera llamada con stack1. Ayuda: usar LEA
44     // con el mismo offset que los Ãºltimos MOV para calcular
45     // la direcciÃ³n deseada de ESP.
46     leal -12(%eax), %esp
47     call vga_write
48
49     // Restaurar stack original. Â¿Es %ebp suficiente?
50     movl %ebp, %esp
51
52     // Realizar segunda llamada con stack2.
53     leal -12(%ebx), %esp
54     call vga_write
55
56     // Restaurar registros callee-saved, si se usaron.
57     pop %ebx
58
59     leave
60     ret

```

tasks.S

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```
1 .data
2
3 .text
4 .globl task_exec
5 task_exec:
6
7     push %ebp
8     movl %esp, %ebp
9
10    movl 8(%ebp), %eax
11    movl 12(%ebp), %esp
12    call *%eax
13
14    leave
15    ret
16
17 .globl task_swap
18 task_swap:
19     push %ebp
20     push %ebx
21     push %edi
22     push %esi
23
24     movl 20(%esp), %eax
25
26     movl %esp, %ecx
27     movl (%eax), %esp
28     movl %ecx, (%eax)
29
30     pop %esi
31     pop %edi
32     pop %ebx
33     pop %ebp
34
35     ret
```

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