

Project 2 Test Report

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Introduction

The following test report documents the tests performed for project two. The test cases and strategies closely follow the project two rubric.

Each section contains test cases related to the sections topic. Each test case will describe the name of the test, the expected result, actual result, as well as a discussion and indication of the Pass/Fail status. The actual result will be provided in the form of a screen shot of the console.

Compilation

This section presents all tests related to compiling the xv6 kernel. Test cases follow closely those outlined in the rubric.

Test Case: *With CS333_PROJECT set to 0 in the Makefile*

Assertions:

1. Code correctly compiles
2. Kernel successfully boots

Status: **PASS**

```
|11:48:29|adupree@babbage:[xv6-pdx]> grep "CS333_PROJECT ?=" Makefile
CS333_PROJECT ?= 0
|11:48:33|adupree@babbage:[xv6-pdx]> make clean run
rm -f *.tex *.dvi *.idx *.aux *.log *.ind *.ilg \
*.o *.d *.asm *.sym vectors.S bootblock entryother \
initcode initcode.out kernel xv6.img fs.img kernelmemfs \
xv6memfs.img mkfs .gdbinit \
_cat_echo_forktest_grep_init_kill_ln_ls_mkdir_rm_sh_stressfs_usertests_wc_zombie _halt
rm -rf dist dist-test
make -s clean
make -s qemu-nox
nmeta 59 (boot, super, log blocks 30 inode blocks 26, bitmap blocks 1) blocks 1941 total 2000
ballocc: first 646 blocks have been allocated
ballocc: write bitmap block at sector 58
boot block is 448 bytes (max 510)
10000+0 records in
10000+0 records out
5120000 bytes (5.1 MB, 4.9 MiB) copied, 0.117014 s, 43.8 MB/s
1+0 records in
1+0 records out
512 bytes copied, 0.011157 s, 45.9 kB/s
327+1 records in
327+1 records out
167856 bytes (168 kB, 164 KiB) copied, 0.0243694 s, 6.9 MB/s
xv6...
cpu1: starting 1
cpu0: starting 0
sb: size 2000 nblocks 1941 ninodes 200 nlog 30 logstart 2 inodestart 32 bmap start 58
init: starting sh
$
```

Figure 1: Compilation and boot with CS333_PROJECT set to 0.

The command `grep "CS333_PROJECT ?=" Makefile` shows that the CS333_PROJECT macro is set to 0. The following command `make clean run` demonstrates that the code correctly compiles and the kernel successfully boots. Furthermore, the commands were executed within seconds

of each other, indicating that tampering is not a possibility.

Test Case: *With CS333_PROJECT set to 2 in the Makefile*
Assertions:

1. Code correctly compiles
2. Kernel successfully boots

Status: **PASS**

```
|11:53:01|adupree@babbar:~> grep "CS333_PROJECT ?=" Makefile
CS333_PROJECT ?= 2
|11:53:04|adupree@babbar:~> make clean run
rm -f *.tex *.dvi *.idx *.aux *.log *.ind *.ilg \
*.o *.d *.asm *.sym vectors.S bootblock entryother \
initcode initcode.out kernel xv6.img fs.img kernelmemfs \
xv6memfs.img mkfs.gdbinit \
_cat_echo_forktest_grep_init_kill_ln_ls_mkdir_rm_sh_stressfs_usertests_wc_zombie_halt_date_ps_time_testsetuid_testuidgid_p2-test
rm -rf dist dist-test
make -s clean
make -s qemu-nox
nmeta 59 (boot, super, log blocks 30 inode blocks 26, bitmap blocks 1) blocks 1941 total 2000
ballocc: first 873 blocks have been allocated
ballocc: write bitmap block at sector 58
boot block is 448 bytes (max 510)
100000+0 records in
100000+0 records out
5120000 bytes (5.1 MB, 4.9 MiB) copied, 0.152379 s, 33.6 MB/s
1+0 records in
1+0 records out
512 bytes copied, 0.00990448 s, 51.7 kB/s
333+1 records in
333+1 records out
170676 bytes (171 kB, 167 KiB) copied, 0.015729 s, 10.9 MB/s
xv6...
cpu1: starting 1
cpu0: starting 0
sb: size 2000 nblocks 1941 ninodes 200 nlog 30 logstart 2 inodestart 32 bmap start 58
init: starting sh
$
```

Figure 2: Compilation and boot with CS333_PROJECT set to 2, CS333_P2 is defined.

The command `grep "CS333_PROJECT ?=" Makefile` shows that the CS333_PROJECT macro is indeed set to 2. The following command `make clean run` demonstrates that the code correctly compiles and the kernel successfully boots. Furthermore, the commands were executed within seconds of each other, indicating that tampering is not a possibility.

PS program, CTRL-P, CPU time, getprocs() system call

This section presents all tests related to the `ps` user program, `CTRL+P` interrupt, and the `getprocs()` system call. Test cases follow closely those outlined in the rubric.

Test Case: *Running the PS program*

Assertions:

1. Correctly displays process information
2. Elapsed CPU time is correct and formatted correctly
3. Information closely matches the `CTRL+P` interrupt
4. PS does not display `EMBRYO` or `UNUSED` processes
5. `getprocs()` copies process info into the user space up to the number of processes or to the size of the given table

Status: **PASS**

```
[13:55:22]adupree@babbar: [xv6-pdx]> make qemu-nox
qemu-system-i386 -nographic -drive file=fs.img,index=1,media=disk,format=raw -drive file=xv6.img,index=0,media=disk,format=raw -smp 2 -m 512
xv6...
cpu1: starting 1
cpu0: starting 0
sb: size 2000 nblocks 1941 ninodes 200 nlog 30 logstart 2 inodestart 32 bmap start 58
init: starting sh
$
PID   Name     UID      GID      PPID   Elapsed   CPU   State   Size   PCs
1     init      0         0         1     1.086     0.029 sleep 12288   80103841 80103956 801050ac 8010449a 8010543e 80105334
2      sh       0         0         1     1.058     0.011 sleep 16384   80103841 801002c4 8010185d 80100e89 801047d0 8010449a 8010543e 80105334
$ ps
PID   Name     UID      GID      PPID   Elapsed   CPU   State   Size
1     init      0         0         1     2.198     0.029 sleep 12288
2      sh       0         0         1     2.170     0.021 sleep 16384
3      ps       0         0         2     0.023     0.008 run   49152
$ ps -m 1
PID   Name     UID      GID      PPID   Elapsed   CPU   State   Size
1     init      0         0         1     6.070     0.029 sleep 12288
$ ps -m 72
PID   Name     UID      GID      PPID   Elapsed   CPU   State   Size
1     init      0         0         1     9.474     0.029 sleep 12288
2      sh       0         0         1     9.445     0.041 sleep 16384
5      ps       0         0         2     0.017     0.007 run   49152
$
```

Figure 3: Compilation and boot with CS333.PROJECT set to 0.

On startup, we immediately call the `CTRL+P` interrupt to have a basis of comparison for the `ps` program. First thing to note, `CTRL+P` displays the new header information for project 2. This includes the process UID/GID, and the total time in the CPU.

We then execute the `ps` user program. As we can see the output closely resembles the output for `CTRL+P`. However, `ps` does not output the program counters, and also displays information for the `ps` process itself. You will also note that the CPU time for the `sh` process has increased slightly, and subsequent calls `ps` results in larger CPU times. This makes sense because the shell would have used time slices to parse the input and fork the child process. This indicates that the CPU time tracker for processes is working correctly.

Lastly, my implementation of `ps` allows the user to specify the 'MAX' parameter for the `getprocs()` system call. Whatever the user supplies as an argument to `'-m'` will be used as

the `uproc*` table size which is passed into the `getprocs()` system call. As we can see in Figure 3, calling `ps -m 1` results in only the first process being displayed, and calling `ps -m 72` only displays all active processes.

UID, GID, and PPID Tests

This section presents all tests related to the User Identifier (UID), Group Identifier (GID), and the Parent Process Identifier (PPID). Specifically, these tests demonstrate that the identifier fields are properly set and can be retrieved through system calls. Test cases follow closely those outlined in the rubric.

Test Case: *Setting/Getting the UID and GID with Built-In Shell Commands*

Assertions:

1. Correctly gets the UID/GID and displays to console
2. Correctly sets the UID/GID in the shell
3. Child processes correctly inherit the new UID/GID values
4. UID/GID cannot be set to numbers outside the range of $0 \leq x \leq 32767$

Status: **PASS**

```
[12:15:15]adupree@babbar: [xv6-pdx]> make qemu-nox
qemu-system-i386 -nographic -drive file=fs.img,index=1,media=disk,format=raw -drive file=xv6.img,index=0,media=disk,format=raw -smp 2 -m 512
xv6...
cpu1: starting 1
cpu0: starting 0
sb: size 2000 nblocks 1941 ninodes 200 nlog 30 logstart 2 inodestart 32 bmap start 58
init: starting sh
$ _get uid
0
$ _get gid
0
$ _set uid 42
$ _set gid 43
$ ps
```

PID	Name	UID	GID	PPID	Elapsed	CPU	State	Size
1	init	0	0	1	18.371	0.023	sleep	12288
2	sh	42	43	1	18.347	0.038	sleep	16384
3	ps	42	43	2	0.021	0.010	run	49152

```
$ _set uid 32768
Invalid _set parameter
$ _set gid 32768
Invalid _set parameter
$ ps
```

PID	Name	UID	GID	PPID	Elapsed	CPU	State	Size
1	init	0	0	1	52.887	0.023	sleep	12288
2	sh	42	43	1	52.862	0.070	sleep	16384
4	ps	42	43	2	0.020	0.004	run	49152

Figure 4: Compilation and boot with CS333_PROJECT set to 0.

The first set of commands, highlighted in the **Yellow** box, demonstrates that assertion (1) is true. The call to `_get uid` and `_get gid` both display `0` to the console because the `sh` process inherits from the `init` process, whose UID/GID is `0`.

Assertions (2) and (3) are demonstrated true in the second set of commands, highlighted in the **Green** box. First, we set the UID/GID for the `sh` process to 42 and 43 respectively. Then we execute the `ps` user program which will inherit the new UID/GID values from the parent `sh` process and then display the UID/GID for all system processes.

Finally, the commands in the **Red** box demonstrate that the fourth assertion is also true. Attempting to set the UID or GID to 32768 results in an error message. Furthermore, the subsequent call to `ps` shows that the UID/GID of the `sh` process was not changed after the failure.

Test Case: *Running the 'testuidgid' test suite***Assertions:**

1. Correctly set / get UID, GID, and retrieve PPID
2. PPID for processes with no parents is properly handled
3. Correctly handle attempting to set UID/GID to invalid values
4. Child processes correctly inherit UID/GID values

Status: **PASS**

```

init: starting sh
$ testuidgid

Current UID is: 0
Setting UID to 100
Current UID is: 100

Confirm with CTRL-P:

PID   Name      UID      GID      PPID   Elapsed   CPU   State   Size   PCs
1     init        0         0         1     6.902    0.027 sleep 12288   80103841 80103956 801050ac 8010449a 8010543e 80105334
2       sh         0         0         1     6.875    0.016 sleep 16384   80103841 80103956 801050ac 8010449a 8010543e 80105334
3   testuidgid 100        0         2     0.615    0.056 sleep 16384   80103841 80105179 8010449a 8010543e 80105334
$
Current GID is: 0
Setting GID to 200
Current GID is: 200

Confirm with CTRL-P:

PID   Name      UID      GID      PPID   Elapsed   CPU   State   Size   PCs
1     init        0         0         1    13.279    0.027 sleep 12288   80103841 80103956 801050ac 8010449a 8010543e 80105334
2       sh         0         0         1    13.253    0.016 sleep 16384   80103841 80103956 801050ac 8010449a 8010543e 80105334
3   testuidgid 100       200        2     6.993    0.623 sleep 16384   80103841 80105179 8010449a 8010543e 80105334
$
My parent process is: 2

Setting UID to 111 and GID to 112 before fork(). Value should be inherited
Before fork(), UID = 111, GID = 112
Child: UID is: 111, GID is: 112

Confirm with CTRL-P:

PID   Name      UID      GID      PPID   Elapsed   CPU   State   Size   PCs
1     init        0         0         1    17.730    0.027 sleep 12288   80103841 80103956 801050ac 8010449a 8010543e 80105334
2       sh         0         0         1    17.702    0.016 sleep 16384   80103841 80103956 801050ac 8010449a 8010543e 80105334
3   testuidgid 111       112        2    11.444    0.978 sleep 16384   80103841 80103956 801050ac 8010449a 8010543e 80105334
4   testuidgid 111       112        3     1.350    0.058 sleep 16384   80103841 80105179 8010449a 8010543e 80105334
$
Setting UID to 32768. This test should FAIL
SUCCESS! The setuid system call indicated failure

Setting GID to 32768. This test should FAIL
SUCCESS! The setgid system call indicated failure

Setting UID to -1. This test should FAIL
SUCCESS! The setuid system call indicated failure

Setting GID to -1. This test should FAIL
SUCCESS! The setgid system call indicated failure
** TEST UID/GID: All Tests Pass! **
$

```

Figure 5: Compilation and boot with CS333.PROJECT set to 0.

This tests executes the provided `testuidgid.c` file, which was modified slightly to accompany more tests. The `testuidgid` test suite, executes a series of tests to demonstrate that the UID, GID, and PPID functionality is correct. First, we set the UID of the current process to `100` and use the `CTRL-P` interrupt to verify the results. We then do the same manner of test for the GID.

Next we set the UID/GID to 111 and 112 respectively and fork the process to see if the values are correctly inherited. With `CTRL-P` we can see that the child process does indeed inherit the

parents UID and GID. Furthermore, the child's PPID is `3` which is the correct parent process ID. It's also important to note that the PPID for the `init` process is the same as it's PID, this is because the `init` process does not have a parent process.

Lastly, we attempt to set the the UID/GID to values just outside the valid boundary of $0 \leq x \leq 32767$. Because each attempt to set the identifier to an invalid value returned failure, these tests pass.

Time program

This section presents all tests related to the `time` user program. Test cases follow closely those outlined in the rubric.

Test Case: *Calling time with no arguments and an invalid argument*

Assertions:

1. Displays the time it execute (null) or invalid argument.
2. Time does not crash the kernel

Status: **PASS**

```
[14:43:22]adupree@babbar:[xv6-pdx]> make qemu-nox
qemu-system-i386 -nographic -drive file=fs.img,index=1,media=disk,format=raw -drive file=xv6.img,index=0,media=disk,format=raw -smp 2 -m 512
xv6...
cpu1: starting 1
cpu0: starting 0
sb: size 2000 nblocks 1941 ninodes 200 nlog 30 logstart 2 inodestart 32 bmap start 58
init: starting sh
$ time
(null) ran in 0.8 seconds
$ time not-a-program
not-a-program ran in 0.8 seconds
$
```

Figure 6: Running `time` with no arguments and an invalid argument

First, we run `time` with no arguments and the output matches the output provided in the project description. Next, when we run `time` with an invalid argument, the program displays the argument and the subsequent time. Note that both invocations resulted in the same time result of 0.8 seconds. This indicates that in both cases the program underwent the same control flow, where the `exec` system call failed, and the child process exited almost immediately.

Test Case: *Calling time with a valid command and subsequent arguments*

Assertions:

1. Time correctly executes the valid command
2. Time correctly passes the arguments to the forked process

Status: **PASS**

```
|14:51:21|adupree@babbar:[xv6-pdx]> make qemu-nox
qemu-system-i386 -nographic -drive file=fs.img,index=1,media=disk,format=raw -drive file=xv6.img,index=0,media=disk,format=raw -smp 2 -m 512
xv6...
cpu1: starting 1
cpu0: starting 0
sb: size 2000 nblocks 1941 ninodes 200 nlog 30 logstart 2 inodestart 32 bmap start 58
init: starting sh
$ time time echo "Hello World"
"Hello World"
echo ran in 0.19 seconds
time ran in 0.40 seconds
$
```

Figure 7: Calling time with multiple commands and arguments

The command `time time echo "Hello World"` shows that both our assertions are true. First, `time` is executed with the arguments `time echo "Hello World"`. The initial `time` process forks itself and executes the next command, `time`, with the arguments `echo "Hello World"`. This process repeats itself one more time with the execution of the `echo` command with the arguments `"Hello World"`. Finally, as the processes finish execution, the parent `time` processes print the elapsed time. Because the initial arguments perpetuated itself through multiple layers and the correct commands were executed, we can be confident that our program is working as expected.

Test Case: *Calling the time command with a long running process*

Assertions:

1. The calculated time is accurate

Status: **PASS**

```
|15:03:18|adupree@babbar:[xv6-pdx]> make qemu-nox
qemu-system-i386 -nographic -drive file=fs.img,index=1,media=disk,format=raw -drive file=xv6.img,index=0,media=disk,format=raw -smp 2 -m 512
xv6...
cpu1: starting 1
cpu0: starting 0
sb: size 2000 nblocks 1941 ninodes 200 nlog 30 logstart 2 inodestart 32 bmap start 58
init: starting sh
$ ps; time usertests; ps;
PID   Name     UID      GID   PPID   Elapsed   CPU   State   Size
1     init      0         0      1     8.794    0.029  sleep   12288
2      sh        0         0      1     8.765    0.020  sleep   16384
3      sh        0         0      2     0.023    0.007  sleep   49152
4      ps        0         0      3     0.017    0.008  run     49152
usertests starting
arg test passed
createdelete test
createdelete ok
..
```

Figure 8: Invoking ps and time usertests

```
exec test
ALL TESTS PASSED
usertests ran in 134.213 seconds
```

PID	Name	UID	GID	PPID	Elapsed	CPU	State	Size
1	init	0	0	1	143.110	0.029	sleep	12288
2	sh	0	0	1	143.081	0.020	sleep	16384
3	sh	0	0	2	134.341	0.020	sleep	49152
593	ps	0	0	3	0.017	0.008	run	49152

```
$
```

Figure 9: time usertests result and subsequent ps call

To establish that the `time` command is accurate, we bound the command between two `ps` commands. As we can see the time result is nearly identical to the elapsed time of the `sh` process that was forked to execute the command sequence. This strongly indicates that the calculated time is indeed accurate. It is important to note that I opted to use `ps` over `date` (which was suggested in the rubric) to bound the command because `date` does not read from the `ticks` global variable instead but instead reads time from the cmos, which QEMU emulates. Because of this, when running the command `date; time usertests; date;` there is a 4-5 second discrepancy. As such, I wanted to present a test that had less ambiguity and decided to bound the command with `ps`.

Composite Test

The following test case executes the provided `p2-test` program. The `p2-test` program is a test suite that executes a variety of project 2 related tests. Namely, it will test for UID/GID set, get, and inheritance. It will test the `getprocs()` system call with an invalid array size, and with the MAX parameter set to 1, 16, 64, and 72 with 64 active processes running. Lastly, it will test the calculated CPU time for processes and the `time` user program.

Test Case: *Running the `p2-test` suite*

Assertions:

1. Composite test runs to completion with no errors

Status: **PASS**

```
|09:39:44|adupree@babbar: [xv6-pdx]> make qemu-nox
qemu-system-i386 -nographic -drive file=fs.img,index=1,media=disk,format=raw -drive file=xv6.img,index=0,media=disk,format=raw -smp 2 -m 512
xv6...
cpu1: starting 1
cpu0: starting 0
sb: size 2000 nblocks 1941 ninodes 200 nlog 30 logstart 2 inodestart 32 bmap start 58
init: starting sh
$ p2-test

-----
Running CPU Time Test
-----
This will take a couple seconds
T2 - T1 = 190 milliseconds
** All Tests Passed! **

-----
Running UID / GID Tests
-----
** All tests passed! **

-----
Running UID / GID Inheritance Test
-----
** Test Passed! **

-----
Running PPID Test
-----
** Test passed! **

-----
Running GetProcs Test
-----
Filling the proc[] array with dummy processes
Attempting to call getprocs with Max parameter larger than table size
SUCCESS: getprocs returned failure
getprocs() was asked for 1 processes and returned 1. SUCCESS
getprocs() was asked for 16 processes and returned 16. SUCCESS
getprocs() was asked for 64 processes and returned 64. SUCCESS
getprocs() was asked for 72 processes and returned 64. SUCCESS
** All Tests Passed **

-----
Running Time Test
-----
You will need to verify these tests passed

time
(null) ran in 0.8 seconds

time abc
abc ran in 0.8 seconds

time date
Fri Jan 24 17:39:55 UTC 2020
date ran in 0.24 seconds

time time echo "abc"
"abc"
echo ran in 0.19 seconds
time ran in 0.38 seconds

** P2-Test: ALL TESTS PASS **
$
```

Figure 10: P2-test suite running successfully to completion