MP2_report_56

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分工表:

工作項目	負責人
Trace code與報告撰寫	周昱宏、李彥璋
報告整合與回答問題	周昱宏
implementation	李彦璋
測試、Debug	周昱宏、李彥璋

II. 1.

threads/kernel.cc - Kernel::Kernel()

kernel.cc 的主要工作為:初始化 Nachos 作業系統的 kernel。

Kernel::Kernel()的註解

 \lceil Interpret command line arguments in order to determine flags for the initialization $_{\perp}$,

說明了它的功能(Kernel::Kernel()是被 threads/main.cc – int main()呼叫的, 特別是針對有 set kernel parameters 的 command line),

而回溯到 threads/main.cc - int main(),

我們可以知道 Kernel::Kernel(int <mark>argc</mark>, char **<mark>argv</mark>)傳入參數的意思:

argc is the number of command line arguments (including the name
of the command) ex: "nachos -d +" -> argc = 3.

argv is an array of strings, one for each command line argument
ex: "nachos -d +" -> argv = {"nachos", "-d", "+"}.

以下是 threads/main.cc - int main()大致的過程:

1. Create kernel object.

kernel = new Kernel(argc, argv);

在這個步驟很重要的是,argv 讀取到「-e」:

```
else if (strcmp(argv[i], "-e") == 0) {
  execfile[++execfileNum]= argv[++i];
```

execfile[] 儲存每個 execfile 的檔名; execfile 同時也會儲存現在共有幾個 execfile。

- 2. Initialize the system.
 kernel->Initialize();
- 3. The kernel is ready to do something. Run some tests, if requested.
- 4. Run an initial user program if requested to do so.
 kernel->ExecAll();

因此,我們接著 trace 「Kernel:: ExecAll()」。

threads/kernel.cc - Kernel:: ExecAll()

Kernel::ExecAll()主要的工作為:

[263-265]呼叫 Kernel::Exec(),執行 execfile[]中所有檔案(user program)。

[266] The thread is done executing.

threads/kernel.cc - Kernel::Exec()

被 Kernel::ExecAll()呼叫,實際執行 execfile[]中所有的檔案。

```
int Kernel::Exec(char* name)

int Kernel::Exec(char* name)

t[threadNum] = new Thread(name, threadNum);

t[threadNum]->space = new AddrSpace();

t[threadNum]->Fork((VoidFunctionPtr) &ForkExecute, (void *)t[threadNum]);

threadNum++;

return threadNum-1;
```

- [273] Initialize a thread control block.
- [274] Create an address space.
- [275] turning a thread into one that the CPU can schedule and execute.
- [276] increase the number of thread.

問題回答: Which object in Nachos acts the role of process control block? 創造的Thread object其實就扮演了PCB的角色,因其attribute包含該thread狀態、stack指標、address space指標…等PCB會記載的資訊。

```
Thread::Thread(char* threadName, int threadID)
37
     {
38
         ID = threadID;
         name = threadName;
39
         stackTop = NULL;
40
         stack = NULL;
41
         status = JUST CREATED;
42
         for (int i = 0; i < MachineStateSize; i++) {</pre>
43
         machineState[i] = NULL; // not strictly necessary, since
44
                          // new thread ignores contents
45
                          // of machine registers
46
47
48
         space = NULL;
49
```

底下將介紹 Exec()所調用的函數 - AddrSpace::AddrSpace()與 Thread::Fork()。

userprog/addrspace.cc - AddrSpace::AddrSpace()

賦予創造好的 Thread 定址空間,以下的寫法只針對對 uniprogramming 沒辦法支援 multiprogramming,因為現在的 program memory 與 physical memory 是一對一映 射,因此若同時有兩個 process 在 program memory 處理,可能會對應到相同的 physical memory。

bzero()函式會清空整個主記憶體(目前沒辦法支援 multiprogramming)。

問題回答: How Nachos creates and manages the page table?

問題回答:How Nachos allocates the memory space for new thread(process)? 參照上述。

```
AddrSpace::AddrSpace()
65
66
         pageTable = new TranslationEntry[NumPhysPages];
67
         for (int i = 0; i < NumPhysPages; i++)</pre>
68
69
             pageTable[i].virtualPage = i; // for now, virt page # = phys page #
70
             pageTable[i].physicalPage = i;
71
             pageTable[i].valid = TRUE;
72
73
             pageTable[i].use = FALSE;
74
             pageTable[i].dirty = FALSE;
75
             pageTable[i].readOnly = FALSE;
76
77
78
         // zero out the entire address space
79
         bzero(kernel->machine->mainMemory, MemorySize);
80
```

threads/thread.cc - Thread::Fork()

分配此 Thread 一個 Stack 並初始化(調用 StackAllocate()), 並先將 interrupt disable 掉,將此 Thread 放入 ReadyQueue(ReadyToRun(this))。

```
92 V Thread::Fork(VoidFunctionPtr func, void *arg)
 93
 94
          Interrupt *interrupt = kernel->interrupt;
          Scheduler *scheduler = kernel->scheduler;
 95
          IntStatus oldLevel;
 96
 97
          DEBUG(dbgThread, "Forking thread: " << name << " f(a): " << (int) func << " " << arg);
 98
          StackAllocate(func, arg);
99
100
          oldLevel = interrupt->SetLevel(IntOff);
102 ∨
          scheduler->ReadyToRun(this); // ReadyToRun assumes that interrupts
103
                         // are disabled!
          (void) interrupt->SetLevel(oldLevel);
104
105
```

threads/thread.cc - Thread::StackAllocate()

根據不同型號的機器初始化不同的 Stack 執行空間,machineState(除了 stack top 的資訊)會將此函式傳遞進來的 func(caller)、arg(callee)與 ThreadBegin、ThreadEnd 分別放置入相對應的 machineState 記錄 stack 狀態。

問題回答: How Nachos initializes the machine status (registers, etc) before running a thread(process)?

```
參照上述。
```

```
306
      void
307 V Thread::StackAllocate (VoidFunctionPtr func, void *arg)
308
          stack = (int *) AllocBoundedArray(StackSize * sizeof(int));
309
356 \rightarrow #else
           machineState[PCState] = (void*)ThreadRoot;
357
           machineState[StartupPCState] = (void*)ThreadBegin;
358
           machineState[InitialPCState] = (void*)func;
359
           machineState[InitialArgState] = (void*)arg;
360
           machineState[WhenDonePCState] = (void*)ThreadFinish;
361
      #endif
362
       }
363
```

threads/kernel.cc - Kernel::ForkExecute()

Kernel::ForkExecute()是新的thread 運行的函數。

```
void ForkExecute(Thread *t)
251
252
     {
         if ( !t->space->Load(t->getName()) ) {
253
254
             return;
                                  // executable not found
255
         }
256
257
         t->space->Execute(t->getName());
258
259
```

- [253] Load a user program into memory from a file.
- [257] After user program loaded into the address space, running it by using the current thread.

底下將介紹 ForkExecute()所調用的函數 - AddrSpace::Load()與 AddrSpace:: Execute ()。

userprog/addrspace.cc - AddrSpace::Load()

```
AddrSpace::Load():目的將 user program 檔案裡的 object code 與 data 轉入至
memory 裡,並根據內容大小初始化 Page Table 的 size。
問題回答:How Nachos initializes the memory content of a thread(process),
including loading the user binary code in the memory?
   透過ReadAt()。
問題回答: How Nachos translates address?
   透過Translate()函式。
102 ∨ bool AddrSpace::Load(char *fileName)
103
          OpenFile *executable = kernel->fileSystem->Open(fileName);
104
          NoffHeader noffH;
105
          unsigned int size;
106
107
          if (executable == NULL)
108 🗸
109
          {
              cerr << "Unable to open file " << fileName << "\n";</pre>
110
111
              return FALSE;
112
113
          executable->ReadAt((char *)&noffH, sizeof(noffH), 0);
114
          if ((noffH.noffMagic != NOFFMAGIC) &&
115
              (WordToHost(noffH.noffMagic) == NOFFMAGIC))
116
              SwapHeader(&noffH);
117
118
          ASSERT(noffH.noffMagic == NOFFMAGIC);
```

```
#endif
130
                 numPages = divRoundUp(size, PageSize);
131
                 size = numPages * PageSize;
132
133
                 ASSERT(numPages <= NumPhysPages); // check we're not trying
134
                                                                       // to run anything too big --
135
                                                                        // at least until we have
136
                                                                       // virtual memory
137
138
                 DEBUG(dbgAddr, "Initializing address space: " << numPages << ", " <<
139
140
                 // then, copy in the code and data segments into memory
141
                 // Note: this code assumes that virtual address = physical address
142
                 if (noffH.code.size > 0)
143
144
                 {
                       DEBUG(dbgAddr, "Initializing code segment.");
145
                       DEBUG(dbgAddr, noffH.code.virtualAddr << ", " << noffH.code.size
146
147
                       executable->ReadAt(
                              &(kernel->machine->mainMemory[noffH.code.virtualAddr]),
148
                              noffH.code.size, noffH.code.inFileAddr);
149
150
                 if (noffH.initData.size > 0)
151
152
                       DEBUG(dbgAddr, "Initializing data segment.");
153
                       DEBUG(dbgAddr, noffH.initData.virtualAddr << ", " << noffH.initData.virtualAddr << ", " < noffH.initData.virtualAddr << ", " < noffH.initData.virtualAddr < ", " < noffH.initData.virtualAddr << ", " < noffH.initData.virtualAddr </ >
154
155
                       executable->ReadAt(
                              &(kernel->machine->mainMemory[noffH.initData.virtualAddr]),
156
                              noffH.initData.size, noffH.initData.inFileAddr);
157
                     delete executable; // close file
171
                     return TRUE;
                                                  // success
172
173
```

userprog/addrspace.cc - AddrSpace::Execute()

將 currentThread 變成此 Thread,並利用 InitRegisters()初始化設定 Program Counter,利用 RestoreState()更换至此 Thread 的 Page Table,最後呼叫 Run()逐行 Instruction 開始執行。

```
184 ∨ void AddrSpace::Execute(char *fileName)
185
186
          kernel->currentThread->space = this;
187
188
          this->InitRegisters(); // set the initial register values
189
          this->RestoreState(); // load page table register
190
191
192
          kernel->machine->Run(); // jump to the user progam
193
          ASSERTNOTREACHED(); // machine->Run never returns;
194 🗸
                              // the address space exits
195
                               // by doing the syscall "exit"
196
197
```

threads/scheduler.cc - Scheduler::ReadyToRun()

Scheduler::ReadyToRun()是被Thread::Fork()所調用。

- [59] ReadyToRun assumes that interrupts are disabled!
- [62] Mark a thread as ready.
- [63] Put thread on the ready list, for later scheduling onto the CPU. 問題回答: When and how does a thread get added into the ReadyToRun queue of Nachos CPU scheduler?

```
ReadyToRun() •
```

threads/scheduler.cc - Scheduler::Run()

將當前運行強制切換至 nextThread,若 Old Thread 執行完畢則將他 Destroy 掉 (finishing == true),如果是 user program 將他的 CPU register 暫存起來,並 利用 CheckOverflow()檢查此 Thread 的 Stack 是否溢位。最後利用 SWITCH()強制 換成 nextThread 即完成轉換。

當 Kernel::ExecAll() 迴圈執行完所有的 execfile 時,接著會執行Thread::Finish()。

threads/thread.cc - Thread::Finish()

釋放此已執行完畢的 Thread 空間,中斷 Interrupt,並呼叫 Thread::Sleep()。

```
170
      void
      Thread::Finish ()
171
172
           (void) kernel->interrupt->SetLevel(IntOff);
173
174
           ASSERT(this == kernel->currentThread);
175
           DEBUG(dbgThread, "Finishing thread: " << name);</pre>
176
           Sleep(TRUE);
                                        // invokes SWITCH
177
178
          // not reached
179
```

threads/thread.cc - Thread::Sleep()

Thread::Sleep():將當前 Thread Block 住,並利用迴圈持續呼叫 FindNextToRun()檢查 ReadyQueue 是否還有 Thread,若為空則讓 Kernel 進入 Idle 模式,若否則利用 Run 進入下一個 Thread。

```
void
239 V Thread::Sleep (bool finishing)
240
          Thread *nextThread;
241
242
          ASSERT(this == kernel->currentThread):
243
244
          ASSERT(kernel->interrupt->getLevel() == IntOff);
245
          DEBUG(dbgThread, "Sleeping thread: " << name);</pre>
246
          DEBUG(dbgTraCode, "In Thread::Sleep, Sleeping thread: " << name << ", " << kernel->stats->totalTicks);
247
248
249
          status = BLOCKED;
          //cout << "debug Thread::Sleep " << name << "wait for Idle\n";</pre>
250
          while ((nextThread = kernel->scheduler->FindNextToRun()) == NULL) {
251 ~
252
              kernel->interrupt->Idle(); // no one to run, wait for an interrupt
253
          // returns when it's time for us to run
255
          kernel->scheduler->Run(nextThread, finishing);
256
```

II. 2.

根據

Hint: The following files "may" be modified...

- userprog/addrspace.*
- threads/kernel.*

我們修改了 addrspace.h、addrspace.cc、kernel.h、kernel.cc 四個檔案。

*另外還有 machine.h 新增了一個 MemoryLimitException。

kernel.h

依照 Requirement—You must put the data structure recording used physical memory in kernel.h / kernel.cc,

我們在 kernel.h 加了 usedPhyMem 陣列。

int usedPhyMem[NumPhysPages]; //有改 有改 有改

kernel.cc

在 kernel.cc—Kernel::Kernel()裡,我們初始化 usedPhyMem 陣列。

for(int i=0; i<NumPhysPages; i++) usedPhyMem[i] = 0; //有改 有改 有改

= 0 代表該 physical memory 還沒被用到。

在 kernel.cc—Kernel::Exec()裡, Create an address space 時,將 usedPhyMem 陣列傳入 AddrSpace()。

t[threadNum]->space = new AddrSpace(usedPhyMem); //有改 有改 有改

Addrspace.h

在 addrspace.h 更改 AddrSpace()的定義,傳入 int 陣列。

AddrSpace(int *); // Create an address space. //有改 有改 有改

在 addrspace.h 新定義 2 個東西, usedPhysMemCopy 陣列:

複製 usedPhyMem 陣列,因為 usedPhyMem 陣列是定義在 kernel.h 當中,但 addrspace.cc 的其他函式也需要用到它。

Idx:紀錄從哪裡開始 physical memory 還沒被用到。

int *usedPhysMemCopy; //有改 有改 有改
int Idx; //有改 有改 有改

Addrspace.cc

```
AddrSpace::AddrSpace(int *usedPhysMem) //有改 有改 有改
70
        pageTable = new TranslationEntry[NumPhysPages];
71
        for (int i = 0; i < NumPhysPages; i++) {</pre>
72
        pageTable[i].virtualPage = i; // for now, virt page # = phys page #
73
        pageTable[i].physicalPage = -1; //有改 有改 有改
        pageTable[i].valid = TRUE;
        pageTable[i].use = FALSE;
75
76
        pageTable[i].dirty = FALSE;
        pageTable[i].readOnly = FALSE;
77
78
        usedPhysMemCopy = usedPhysMem; //有改 有改 有改
79
80
82
        bzero(kernel->machine->mainMemory, MemorySize);
```

[74-77] 依照 Requirement—You must set up "valid, readOnly, use, and dirty" field for your page table。

- [68] 增加傳遞 int 陣列的部分。
- [73] 原本 = i,是因為 virt page # = phys page #。這裡先改成-1,待會 Load()的時候會給予正確的值。
- [79] 因為 addrspace.cc 的其他函式也要用到被傳入 Addrspace()的 int[],所以 這裡複製一份下來。

[92-93] 依照 Requirement—When the thread is finished, make sure to release the address space and restore physical page status, 將完成的 thread 所占用的 usedPhysMemCopy[]部分改為 0 (= 0 代表該 physical memory 還沒被用到)。

以下在 Addrspace.cc—AddrSpace::Load()裡:

[140-145] 以 Idx 紀錄從哪裡開始 physical memory 還沒被用到。

[146] 將剛剛還沒設定好的 pageTable[i].physicalPage 完成,指到正確的physical page位置。

[148] 別忘了要把用掉的 physical memory 記錄下來(= 1表示 physical memory 已經被用到掉了)。

接著[,]copy in the code and data segments into memory.

```
unsigned int physAddr;
     if( Translate(noffH.code.virtualAddr , &physAddr , 1) == MemoryLimitException){ //有改 有改 有改
         kernel->interrupt->setStatus(SystemMode);
         ExceptionHandler(MemoryLimitException);
         kernel->interrupt->setStatus(UserMode);
     if (noffH.code.size > 0) {
         DEBUG(dbgAddr, "Initializing code segment.");
     DEBUG(dbgAddr, physAddr << ", " << noffH.code.size); //有改 有改 有改
         executable->ReadAt(
         &(kernel->machine->mainMemory[physAddr]), //有改 有改 有改
             noffH.code.size, noffH.code.inFileAddr);
     if (noffH.initData.size > 0) {
         DEBUG(dbgAddr, "Initializing data segment.");
     DEBUG(dbgAddr, physAddr << ", " << noffH.initData.size); //有改 有改 有改
         executable->ReadAt(
         &(kernel->machine->mainMemory[physAddr]), //有改 有改 有改
             noffH.initData.size, noffH.initData.inFileAddr);
#ifdef RDATA
   if( Translate(noffH.readonlyData.virtualAddr , &readPhysAddr , 0) == MemoryLimitException){ //有改 有改 有改
       kernel->interrupt->setStatus(SystemMode);
       ExceptionHandler(MemoryLimitException);
       kernel->interrupt->setStatus(UserMode);
   if (noffH.readonlyData.size > 0) {
       DEBUG(dbgAddr, "Initializing read only data segment.");
   DEBUG(dbgAddr, readPhysAddr << ", " << noffH.readonlyData.size); //有改 有改 有改
       executable->ReadAt(
       &(kernel->machine->mainMemory[readPhysAddr]), //有改 有改 有改
          noffH.readonlyData.size, noffH.readonlyData.inFileAddr);
```

[160、183] Translate()的工作: Translate the virtual address in to a physical address.這裡也依照 Requirement—You must call ExceptionHandler to handle the exception when there is insufficient memory for a thread, 如果 insufficient memory 的情况發生,Translate()會 return MemoryLimitException,我們再呼叫 ExceptionHandler()處理。

在 Addrspace.cc-AddrSpace::Translate()當中,

```
if(*paddr >= MemorySize) { //測試中 測試中
333 return MemoryLimitException;
334 }
```

[332-334] 判斷是否 insufficient memory 發生。

執行結果:

```
| Description | Total Control of the state 
         1return value:0
5
            16
            17
18
            return value:0
```