

Operating System Concepts

COP4610.02

Mini Project 3

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Work Breakdown:

Names	Code	Report	Documentation	Presentation
Noah Baldwin	33.33%	33.33%	33.33%	33.3%
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Abstract:

In this project, you'll be changing xv6 to support a feature virtually every modern OS does: causing an exception to occur when your program dereferences a null pointer. The goals of the project are as follows:

- To familiarize you with the xv6 virtual memory system.
- To add a few new Virtual Memory (VM) features to xv6 that are common in modern OSs.

Changes made:

vm.c

```
if((d = setupkvm()) == 0)
    return 0;
for(i = PGSIZE; i < sz; i += PGSIZE){
    if((pte = walkpgdir(pgdir, (void*)i, 0)) == 0)
        panic("copyvm: pte should exist");
    if(!(*pte & PTE_P))
        panic("copyvm: page not present");
    pa = PTE_ADDR(*pte);
    if((mem = kalloc()) == 0)
        goto bad;
    memmove(mem, (char*)pa, PGSIZE);
    if(mappages(d, (void*)i, PGSIZE, PADDR(mem), PTE_W|PTE_U) < 0)
        goto bad;
}
return d;
```

The for loop was initially `i=0` and we changed this loop to equal `PGSIZE`. This forces program to start on the next available page.

exec.c

```
// Load program into memory.
sz = PGSIZE;
for(i=0, off=elf.phoff; i<elf.phnum; i++, off+=sizeof(ph)){
    if(readi(ip, (char*)&ph, off, sizeof(ph)) != sizeof(ph))
        goto bad;
    if(ph.type != ELF_PROG_LOAD)
        continue;
    if(ph.memsz < ph.filesz)
        goto bad;
    if((sz = allocvm(pgdir, sz, ph.va + ph.memsz)) == 0)
        goto bad;
    if(loadvm(pgdir, (char*)ph.va, ip, ph.offset, ph.filesz) < 0)
        goto bad;
}
iunlockput(ip);
ip = 0;
```

Changed `sz = 0` to `sz = PGSIZE`. Setting size to `allocvm`, `sz` corresponds to the current location. `ph.va + ph.memsz` corresponds to the expected location.

syscall.c

```
// Fetch the int at addr from process p.
int
fetchint(struct proc *p, uint addr, int *ip)
{
    if(addr >= p->sz || addr+4 > p->sz || addr == 0)
        return -1;
    *ip = *(int*)(addr);
    return 0;
}
```

Within syscall.c we added piping to set the address == 0 initially.

makefile.mk

```
# user programs
USER_PROGS := \
    cat\
    echo\
    forktest\
    grep\
    init\
    kill\
    ln\
    ls\
    mkdir\
    rm\
    sh\
    stressfs\
    tester\
    usertests\
    wc\
    hello\
    zombie
```

Added user program “hello”

```
# location in memory where the program will be loaded
USER_LDFLAGS += --section-start=.text=0x1000
```

Change text section start from 0 to 4096 (1000 in hex)

Setting the address to 0x1000 makes the program start on a different page (not 0).

hello.c

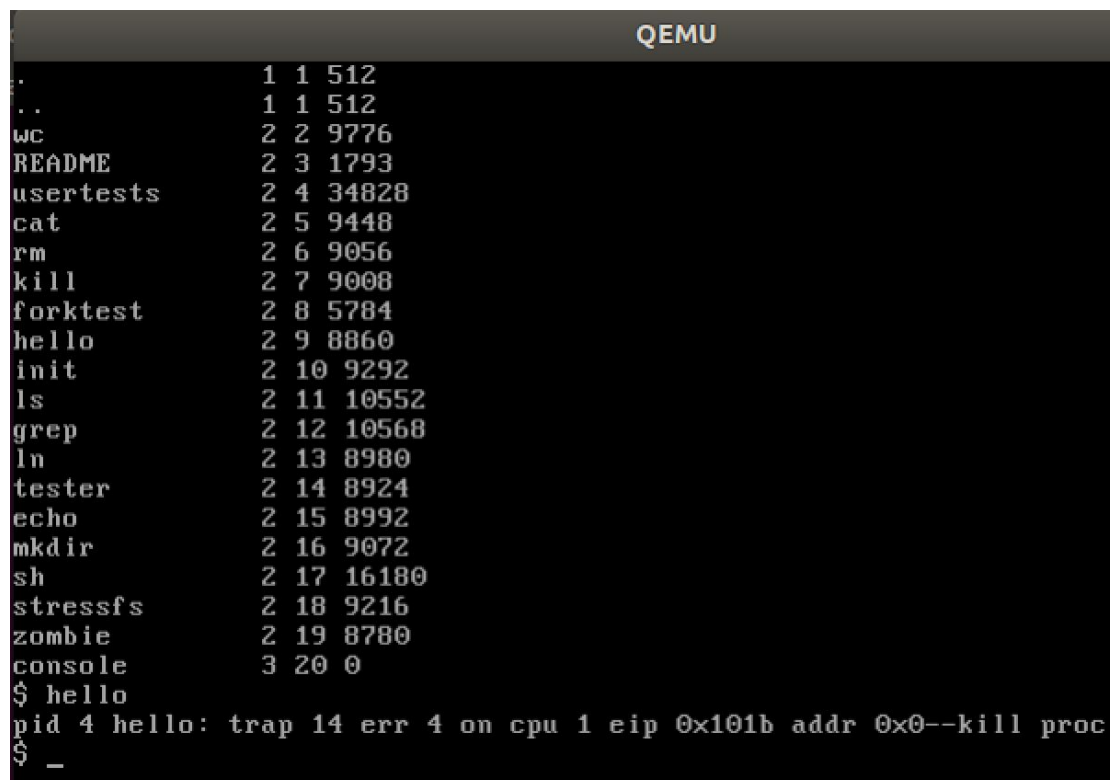
```
#include "types.h"
#include "user.h"

int main(void) {
    int* hello;
    hello = NULL;
    printf(1, "This will not work %p\n", *hello);

    exit();
}
```

Created a user program that adds a pointer for the system call.

Output



```
QEMU
..          1 1 512
..          1 1 512
wc          2 2 9776
README     2 3 1793
usertests  2 4 34828
cat        2 5 9448
rm         2 6 9056
kill       2 7 9008
forktest   2 8 5784
hello      2 9 8860
init       2 10 9292
ls         2 11 10552
grep       2 12 10568
ln         2 13 8980
tester     2 14 8924
echo       2 15 8992
mkdir      2 16 9072
sh         2 17 16180
stressfs   2 18 9216
zombie     2 19 8780
console    3 20 0
$ hello
pid 4 hello: trap 14 err 4 on cpu 1 eip 0x101b addr 0x0--kill proc
$ _
```

Causes an error because we are attempting to access a location that does not exist (De-referencing a NULL pointer).