

```
[xv6-riscv (riscv)]$ make CPUS=1 qemu-gdb
*** Now run 'gdb' in another window.
qemu-system-riscv64 -machine virt -bios none -kernel kernel/kernel -m 128M -smp 1 -nographic -dri
ve file=fs.img,if=none,format=raw,id=xθ -device virtio-blk-device,drive=xθ,bus=virtio-mmio-bus.θ
 -S -gdb tcp::26000
kaashoek@fk6x1: ~/classes/6828/xv6-riscv
[xv6-riscv (riscv)]$
[xv6-riscv (riscv)]$ riscv64-linux-gnu-gdb
GNU gdb (GDB) 9.2
Copyright (C) 2020 Free Software Foundation, Inc.
License GPLv3+: GNU GPL version 3 or later <a href="http://gnu.org/licenses/gpl.html">http://gnu.org/licenses/gpl.html</a>
This is free software: you are free to change and redistribute it.
There is NO WARRANTY, to the extent permitted by law.

Type "show copying" and "show warranty" for details.

This GDB was configured as "--host=x86_64-pc-linux-gnu --target=riscv64-linux-gnu".
Type "show configuration" for configuration details.
For bug reporting instructions, please see:
<a href="http://www.gnu.org/software/gdb/bugs/>">http://www.gnu.org/software/gdb/bugs/>">http://www.gnu.org/software/gdb/bugs/>">http://www.gnu.org/software/gdb/bugs/>">http://www.gnu.org/software/gdb/bugs/>">http://www.gnu.org/software/gdb/bugs/>">http://www.gnu.org/software/gdb/bugs/>">http://www.gnu.org/software/gdb/bugs/>">http://www.gnu.org/software/gdb/bugs/>">http://www.gnu.org/software/gdb/bugs/>">http://www.gnu.org/software/gdb/bugs/>">http://www.gnu.org/software/gdb/bugs/>">http://www.gnu.org/software/gdb/bugs/>">http://www.gnu.org/software/gdb/bugs/>">http://www.gnu.org/software/gdb/bugs/>">http://www.gnu.org/software/gdb/bugs/>">http://www.gnu.org/software/gdb/bugs/>">http://www.gnu.org/software/gdb/bugs/>">http://www.gnu.org/software/gdb/bugs/>">http://www.gnu.org/software/gdb/bugs/>">http://www.gnu.org/software/gdb/bugs/>">http://www.gnu.org/software/gdb/bugs/>">http://www.gnu.org/software/gdb/bugs/>">http://www.gnu.org/software/gdb/bugs/>">http://www.gnu.org/software/gdb/bugs/>">http://www.gnu.org/software/gdb/bugs/>">http://www.gnu.org/software/gdb/bugs/>">http://www.gnu.org/software/gdb/bugs/>">http://www.gnu.org/software/gdb/bugs/>">http://www.gnu.org/software/gdb/bugs/>">http://www.gnu.org/software/gdb/bugs/>">http://www.gnu.org/software/gdb/bugs/>">http://www.gnu.org/software/gdb/bugs/>">http://www.gnu.org/software/gdb/bugs/>">http://www.gnu.org/software/gdb/bugs/>">http://www.gnu.org/software/gdb/bugs/>">http://www.gnu.org/software/gdb/bugs/>">http://www.gnu.org/software/gdb/bugs/>">http://www.gnu.org/software/gdb/bugs/>">http://www.gnu.org/software/gdb/bugs/>">http://www.gnu.org/software/gdb/bugs/>">http://www.gnu.org/software/gdb/bugs/>">http://www.gnu.org/software/gdb/bugs/>">http://www.gnu.org/software/gdb/bugs/>">http://www.gnu.org/software/gdb/bugs/>">http://www.gnu.org/software/gdb/bugs/>">http://www.gnu.org/software/gdb/bugs/software/gdb/bugs/software/gdb/bugs/software/gdb/bugs/software/gdb/bugs/software/gdb/bugs/software/gdb/bugs/software/gdb/bugs/software/gdb/bugs/software/gdb/bug
Find the GDB manual and other documentation resources online at:
            <http://www.gnu.org/software/gdb/documentation/>.
For help, type "help".
Type "apropos word" to search for commands related to "word".
The target architecture is assumed to be riscv:rv64
warning: No executable has been specified and target does not support
determining executable automatically. Try using the "file" command.
(gdb)
```

上一次我们看了boot的流程,我们跟到了main函数。main函数中调用的一个函数是kvminit(3.9),这个函数会设置好kernel的地址空间。kvminit的代码如下图所示:

```
void
kvminit()
 kernel pagetable = (pagetable t) kalloc();
 memset(kernel pagetable, 0, PGSIZE);
 // uart registers
 kvmmap(UARTO, UARTO, PGSIZE, PTE R | PTE W);
 vmprint(kernel_pagetable);
 // virtio mmio disk interface
 kvmmap(VIRTIOO, VIRTIOO, PGSIZE, PTE R | PTE W);
 // CLINT
 kvmmap(CLINT, CLINT, 0x10000, PTE R | PTE W);
 kvmmap(PLIC, PLIC, 0x400000, PTE R | PTE W);
 // map kernel text executable and read-only.
 kvmmap(KERNBASE, KERNBASE, (uint64)etext-KERNBASE, PTE R | PTE X);
 // map kernel data and the physical RAM we'll make use of.
 kvmmap((uint64)etext, (uint64)etext, PHYSTOP-(uint64)etext, PTE R | PTE W);
 // map the trampoline for trap entry/exit to
 // the highest virtual address in the kernel.
 kvmmap(TRAMPOLINE, (uint64)trampoline, PGSIZE, PTE R | PTE X);
 vmprint(kernel pagetable);
```

我们在前一部分看了kernel的地址空间长成什么样,这里我们来看一下代码是如何将它设置好的。首先在kvminit中设置一个断点,之后运行代码到断点位置。在gdb中执行layout split,可以看到(从上面的代码也可以看出)函数的第一步是为最高一级page directory分配物理page(注,调用kalloc就是分配物理page)。下一行将这段内存初始化为0。

```
kaashoek@fk6x1: ~/classes/6828/xv6-riscv
  -kernel/vm.c-
   >26
                  kernel pagetable = (pagetable t) kalloc();
                  memset(kernel pagetable, 0, PGSIZE);
    28
    29
                  // uart registers
    30
                  kvmmap(UART0, UART0, PGSIZE, PTE_R | PTE_W);
    31
    32
                  vmprint(kernel_pagetable);
   >0x80001940 <kvminit+12> auipc
                                     ra,0xfffff
      80001944 <kvminit+16> jalr
    0x80001948 <kvminit+20> auipc
                                     s1,0x7
    0x8000194c <kvminit+24> addi
                                     s1,s1,1736
    0x80001950 <kvminit+28> sd
                                     a0,0(s1)
    0x80001952 <kvminit+30> lui
                                     a2,0x1
    0x80001954 <kvminit+32> li
                                     a1,0
                                     ra,0xfffff
    0x80001956 <kvminit+34> auipc
    0x8000195a <kvminit+38> jalr
                                     932(ra)
                                                                              L26 PC: 0x80001940
remote Thread 1.1 In: kvminit
```

之后,通过kvmmap函数,将每一个I/O设备映射到内核。例如,下图中高亮的行将UARTO映射到内核的地址空间。

```
kernel/vm.c
                  kernel_pagetable = (pagetable_t) kalloc();
    27
                  memset(kernel pagetable, 0, PGSIZE);
    28
    29
                  // uart registers
   >30
                  kvmmap(UARTO, UARTO, PGSIZE, PTE R | PTE W);
    31
    32
                  vmprint(kernel pagetable);
    33
   0x80001954 <kvminit+32> li
                                     a1,0
                                     ra,0xfffff
932(ra)
    0x80001956 <kvminit+34> auipc
              <kvminit+38> jalr
   >0x8000195e <kvminit+42> li
                                     a3,6
                                     a2,0x1
a1,0x10000
               <kvminit+44> lui
    0x80001962 <kvminit+46> lui
   0x80001966 <kvminit+50> lui
                                     a0,0x10000
   0x8000196a <kvminit+54> auipc
                                     ra,0x0
   0x8000196e <kvminit+58> jalr
                                     -1644(ra)
remote Thread 1.1 In: kvminit
                                                                                L30
                                                                                      PC: 0x8000195e
(gdb) n
(gdb)
```

我们可以查看一个文件叫做memlayout.h,它将4.5中的文档翻译成了一堆常量。在这个文件里面可以看到,UART0对应了地址0x10000000(注,4.5中的文档是真正SiFive RISC-V的文档,而下图是QEMU的地址,所以4.5中的文档地址与这里的不符)。

```
// Physical memory layout
// gemu -machine virt is set up like this,
// based on gemu's hw/riscv/virt.c:
//
// 00001000 -- boot ROM, provided by gemu
// 02000000 -- CLINT
// 0C000000 -- PLIC
// 10000000 -- uart0
// 10001000 -- virtio disk
// 80000000 -- boot ROM jumps here in machine mode
               -kernel loads the kernel here
//
// unused RAM after 80000000.
// the kernel uses physical memory thus:
// 80000000 -- entry.S, then kernel text and data
// end -- start of kernel page allocation area
// PHYSTOP -- end RAM used by the kernel
// qemu puts UART registers here in physical memory.
#define UARTO 0x10000000L
#define UARTO IRQ 10
```

所以,通过kvmmap可以将物理地址映射到相同的虚拟地址(注,因为kvmmap的前两个参数一致)。

在page table实验中,第一个练习是实现vmprint,这个函数会打印当前的kernel page table。我们现在跳过这个函数,看一下执行完第一个kvmmap时的kernel page table。

```
[xv6-riscv (riscv)]$ make CPUS=1 qemu-gdb
 ** Now run 'gdb' in another window.
qemu-system-riscv64 -machine virt -bios none -kernel kernel/kernel -m 128M -smp 1 -nographic -dri
ve file=fs.img,if=none,format=raw,id=x0 -device virtio-blk-device,drive=x0,bus=virtio-mmio-bus.0
-S -gdb tcp::26000
xv6 kernel is booting
page table 0x0000000087fff000
..0: pte 0x0000000021fff801 pa 0x000000087ffe000 fl 0x1 ....128: pte 0x0000000021fff401 pa 0x0000000087ffd000 fl 0x1
 .. .. 0: pte 0x0000000004000007 pa 0x000000010000000 fl 0x7
kaashoek@fk6x1: ~/classes/6828/xv6-riscv
   -kernel/vm.c
                   vmprint(kernel pagetable);
    33
                   // virtio mmio disk interface
                   kvmmap(VIRTIO0, VIRTIO0, PGSIZE, PTE_R | PTE_W);
   >35
    36
    37
                   // CLINT
    38
                   kvmmap(CLINT, CLINT, 0x10000, PTE_R | PTE_W);
    39
    0x80001966 <kvminit+50> lui
                                      a0,0x10000
                                      ra,0x0
    0x8000196a <kvminit+54> auipc
    0x8000196e <kvminit+58> jalr
                                       -1644(ra)
               <kvminit+62> ld
                                      a0,0(s1)
    0x80001974 <kvminit+64> auipc
                                       ra,0x0
               <kvminit+68> jalr
                                       -116(ra)
   >0x8000197c <kvminit+72> li
                                      a3,6
                                       a2,0x1
               <kvminit+76> lui
                                      a1,0x10001
remote Thread 1.1 In: kvminit
                                                                                        PC: 0x8000197c
(gdb) n
(gdb) n
(gdb) n
(gdb)
(gdb)
```

我们来看一下这里的输出。第一行是最高一级page directory的地址,这就是存在 SATP或者将会存在SATP中的地址。第二行可以看到最高一级page directory只有一条PTE序号为0,它包含了中间级page directory的物理地址。第三行可以看到中间级的page directory只有一条PTE序号为128,它指向了最低级page directory的物理地址。第四行可以看到最低级的page directory包含了PTE指向物理地址。你们可以看到最低一级 page directory中PTE的物理地址就是0x10000000,对应了UARTO。

前面是物理地址,我们可以从虚拟地址的角度来验证这里符合预期。我们将地址0x1000000向右移位12bit,这样可以得到虚拟地址的高27bit(index部分)。之后我们再对这部分右移位9bit,并打印成10进制数,可以得到128,这就是中间级page directory中PTE的序号。这与之前(4.4)介绍的内容是符合的。

```
(gdb) p /x (0x100000000 >> 12)

$1 = 0x10000

(gdb) p /x (0x10000 >> 9)

$2 = 0x80

(gdb) p 0x80

$3 = 128
```

从标志位来看(fl部分),最低一级page directory中的PTE有读写标志位,并且 Valid标志位也设置了(4.3底部有标志位的介绍)。

内核会持续的按照这种方式,调用kvmmap来设置地址空间。之后会对VIRTIO0、CLINT、PLIC、kernel text、kernel data、最后是TRAMPOLINE进行地址映射。最后我们还会调用vmprint打印完整的kernel page directory,可以看出已经设置了很多PTE。

```
xv6 kernel is booting
page table 0x0000000087fff000
 ..0: pte 0x0000000021fff801 pa 0x0000000087ffe000 fl 0x1 ....128: pte 0x00000000021fff401 pa 0x0000000087ffd000 fl 0x1
 ....0: pte 0x0000000004000007 pa 0x0000000010000000 fl 0x7
page table 0x000000087fff000
 ...0: pte 0x0000000021fff801 pa 0x0000000087ffe000 fl 0x1 ....16: pte 0x00000000021fff001 pa 0x0000000087ffc000 fl 0x1
 .....15: pte 0x00000000000803c07 pa 0x000000000200f000 fl 0x7 ....96: pte 0x00000000021ffec01 pa 0x0000000087ffb000 fl 0x1
 ..511: pte 0x000000000307fc07 pa 0x000000000c1ff000 fl 0x7
 .. ..97: pte 0x0000000021ffe801 pa 0x0000000087ffa000 fl 0x1 ....0: pte 0x0000000003080007 pa 0x000000000c200000 fl 0x7
 .. .. ..511: pte 0x00000000030ffc07 pa 0x000000000c3ff000 fl 0x7
   -kernel/main.c-
                        printf("\n");
                        kinit();
                                             // physical page allocator
    20
                        kvminit();
                                             // create kernel page table
                                            // transpayer controller
// turn on paging
// process table
// trap vectors
// install kernel trap vector
// set up interrupt controller
    ><mark>21</mark>
                        kvminithart();
                        procinit();
     23
                        trapinit();
     24
                        trapinithart();
                        plicinit();
    0x80000f4a <main+162>
                                  jalr
                                            -1140(ra)
                                            ra,0x1
-1562(ra)
    0x80000f4e <main+166>
                                  auipc
      x80000f52 <main+170>
                                  jalr
    >0x80000f56 <main+174> auipc ra,0x0
     0x80000f5a <main+178>
0x80000f5e <main+182>
                                            432 (ra)
                                  jalr
                                            ra,0x1
                                  auipc
    0x80000f62 <main+186>
                                            -1272(ra)
                                  jalr
    0x80000f66 <main+190>
                                  auipc
                                            ra,0x2
                                            -2038(ra)
    0x80000f6a <main+194>
                                  jalr
remote Thread 1.1 In: main
                                                                                             L21 PC: 0x80000f56
$3 = 128
(gdb) n
 \mathsf{main} () at \mathsf{kernel/main.c:21}
```

这里就不过细节了,但是这些PTE构成了我们在4.5中看到的地址空间对应关系。

(下面问答来自课程结束部分,因为内容相关就移到这里。)

学生:下面这两行内存不会越界吗?

```
// map kernel text executable and read-only.
kvmmap(KERNBASE, KERNBASE, (uint64)etext-KERNBASE, PTE_R | PTE_X);
// map kernel data and the physical RAM we'll make use of.
kvmmap((uint64)etext, (uint64)etext, PHYSTOP-(uint64)etext, PTE_R | PTE_W);
```

Frans:不会。这里KERNBASE是0x80000000,这是内存开始的地址。kvmmap的第三个参数是size,etext是kernel text的最后一个地址,etext - KERNBASE会返回kernel text的字节数,我不确定这块有多大,大概是60-90个page,这部分是kernel的text部分。PHYSTOP是物理内存的最大位置,PHYSTOP-text是kernel的data部分。会有足够的DRAM来完成这里的映射。