Lab 4: RV64 虚拟内存管理

1 实验目的

- 学习虚拟内存的相关知识,实现物理地址到虚拟地址的切换。
- 了解 RISC-V 架构中 SV39 分页模式,实现虚拟地址到物理地址的映射,并对不同的段进行相应的 权限设置。

2 实验环境

• Environment in previous labs

3 实验步骤

3.1 准备工程

- 此次实验基于 lab3 同学所实现的代码进行。
- 需要修改 defs.h,在 defs.h 添加如下内容:

```
#define OPENSBI_SIZE (0x200000)

#define VM_START (0xffffffe000000000)
#define VM_END (0xffffffff00000000)
#define VM_SIZE (VM_END - VM_START)

#define PA2VA_OFFSET (VM_START - PHY_START)
```

• 从 repo 同步以下代码: vmlinux.lds.S, Makefile。并按照以下步骤将这些文件正确放置

```
• .

└─ arch

└─ riscv

└─ kernel

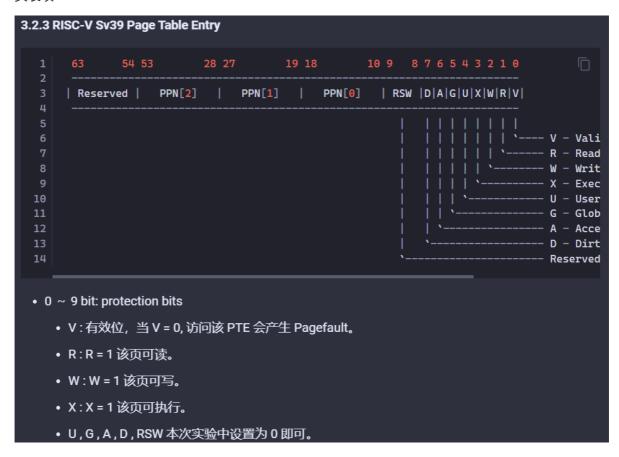
├─ Makefile

└─ vmlinux.lds.S
```

satp寄存器

实验中MODE设为8

页表项



3.2 开启虚拟内存映射

3.2.1 setup_vm 的实现

将 0x80000000 开始的 1GB 区域进行两次映射,其中一次是等值映射 (PA == VA) ,另一次是将其映射 至高地址 ($PA + PV2VA_OFFSET == VA$)。

完成 setup_vm 函数

```
unsigned long early_pgtbl[512] __attribute__((__aligned__(0x1000)));
void setup_vm(void)
{
    /*
    1. 由于是进行 1GB 的映射 这里不需要使用多级页表
```

```
2. 将 va 的 64bit 作为如下划分: | high bit | 9 bit | 30 bit |
       high bit 可以忽略
       中间9 bit 作为 early_pgtbl 的 index
       低 30 bit 作为 页内偏移 这里注意到 30 = 9 + 9 + 12, 即我们只使用根页表, 根页表的
每个 entry 都对应 1GB 的区域。
   3. Page Table Entry 的权限 V | R | W | X 位设置为 1
   memset(early_pgtbl, 0x0, PGSIZE);
   uint64 index, entry;
   // PA == VA
   // index = PHY_START[38:30]
   index = ((uint64)PHY_START & 0x0000007FC0000000) >> 30;
   // entry[53:28] = PHY_START[55:30], entry[3:0] = 0xF
   entry = ((PHY\_START \& 0x00FFFFFFC0000000) >> 2) | 0xF;
   early_pgtbl[index] = entry;
   // PA + PV2VA_OFFSET == VA
   // index = VM_START[38:30]
   index = ((uint64)VM_START & 0x0000007FC0000000) >> 30;
   // entry[53:28] = PHY_START[55:30], entry[3:0] = 0xF
   entry = ((PHY\_START \& 0x00FFFFFFC0000000) >> 2) | 0xF;
   early_pgtbl[index] = entry;
   printk("...setup_vm done!\n");
}
```

early_pgtbl[512]为根页表

首先调用memset将early_pgtbl这一页表初始化为0

第一步,进行等值映射

- 索引值为与物理地址等值的虚拟地址的VPN2,即物理地址的38:30位
 将起始物理地址与38:30位为1的立即数进行与运算,然后右移30位,得到索引值VPN2
- 页表项53:28位是物理地址的PPN2,3:0位置1
 将起始物理地址与55:30位为1的立即数进行与运算,然后右移2位,与0xF进行或运算,将后四位置1,得到页表项

由此完成了等值映射 early_pgtb1[index] = entry;

第二步,映射至高地址

- 索引值为虚拟地址的VPN2,即虚拟地址的38:30位将起始虚拟地址与38:30位为1的立即数进行与运算,然后右移30位,得到索引值VPN2
- 页表项53:28位是物理地址的PPN2,3:0位置1
 将起始物理地址与55:30位为1的立即数进行与运算,然后右移2位,与0xF进行或运算,将后四位置1,得到页表项

由此完成了等值映射 early_pgtbl[index] = entry;

完成 relocate 函数,设置satp

relocate:

```
\# set ra = ra + PA2VA_OFFSET
# set sp = sp + PA2VA_OFFSET (If you have set the sp before)
li t0, PA2VA_OFFSET
add ra, ra, t0 \# set ra = ra + PA2VA_OFFSET
add sp, sp, t0 \# set sp = sp + PA2VA_OFFSET
# set satp with early_pgtbl
la t1, early_pgtbl
sub t1, t1, t0 # PA of early_pgtbl
srli t1, t1, 12 # PA >> 12 = PPN
li t2, 8 # MODE = 8
slli t2, t2, 60 # MODE: satp[63:60]
or t1, t1, t2
csrw satp, t1
# flush tlb
sfence.vma zero, zero
# flush icache
fence.i
ret
```

ra和sp寄存器先偏移PA2VA_OFFSET, 进入虚拟地址

再将early_pgtbl装载到satp寄存器

satp的43: 0位为PPN, early_pgtbl的物理地址右移12位即可得到PPN satp的MODE位设为8, 通过或运算给satp前4位赋值

最后csrw写入satp寄存器

3.2.2 setup_vm_final 的实现

通过三级页表完成128M物理内存的映射,不再需要映射OpenSBI

完成 setup_vm_final 函数

```
void setup_vm_final(void)
{
    memset(swapper_pg_dir, 0x0, PGSIZE);

    // No OpenSBI mapping required
    // mapping kernel text X|-|R|V
    create_mapping((uint64 *)swapper_pg_dir, (uint64)&_stext, (uint64)(&_stext)
- PA2VA_OFFSET, 0x2000, 11);

    // mapping kernel rodata -|-|R|V
    create_mapping((uint64 *)swapper_pg_dir, (uint64)&_srodata, (uint64)
(&_srodata) - PA2VA_OFFSET, 0x1000, 3);

    // mapping other memory -|W|R|V
    create_mapping((uint64 *)swapper_pg_dir, (uint64)&_sdata, (uint64)(&_sdata)
- PA2VA_OFFSET, PHY_SIZE - 0x3000, 7);
```

首先调用memset初始化根页表

调用create_mapping对三段空间分别进行映射,分别是_stext, _srodata, 和其他内存空间 _sdata create_mapping需要传入根页表的基地址,开始映射处的物理地址和开始映射处的虚拟地址,映射的大小,映射的读写权限

根页表基地址即swapper_pg_dir

开始映射的虚拟地址分别为 _stext, _srodata, _ sdata

对应的物理地址为虚拟地址减去映射偏移量PA2VA_OFFSET

_stext, _srodata,映射大小分别为0x2000 和 0x1000, 其他空间的映射大小为需要映射的总内存减去前两者的内存

读写权限按照注释提示设置

最后设置satp寄存器,同relocate

完成 create_mapping 函数

```
void create_mapping(uint64 *pgtbl, uint64 va, uint64 pa, uint64 sz, int perm) {

/*
    创建多级页表的时候可以使用 kalloc() 来获取一页作为页表目录
    可以使用 V bit 来判断页表项是否存在
    */
    unsigned long end_addr = va + sz;
    while (va < end_addr)
    {
        uint64 vpn2 = ((va & 0x7fc0000000) >> 30);
        uint64 vpn1 = ((va & 0x3fe00000) >> 21);
        uint64 vpn0 = ((va & 0x1ff000) >> 12);

        uint64 *pgtbl2 = pgtbl; // PA of first level page

        uint64 *pgtbl1; // PA of second level page
```

```
// V bit = 0
        if (!(pgtbl2[vpn2] & 1))
            pgtbl1 = (uint64 *)(kalloc() - PA2VA_OFFSET);
            // set V bit = 1
            pgtbl2[vpn2] |= (((uint64)pgtbl1 >> 2) | 1);
        // V bit = 1
        else
            pgtbl1 = (uint64 *)((pgtbl[vpn2] & 0x00fffffffffc00) << 2);</pre>
        }
        uint64 *pgtbl0; // PA of third level page
        // V bit = 0
        if (!(pgtbl1[vpn1] & 1))
            pgtbl0 = (uint64 *)(kalloc() - PA2VA_OFFSET);
           // set V bit = 1
           pgtbl1[vpn1] |= (((uint64)pgtbl0 >> 2) | 1);
        }
        // V bit = 1
        else
        {
            pgtbl0 = (uint64 *)((pgtbl1[vpn1] & 0x00ffffffffffc00) << 2);</pre>
        }
        // physical page
        // V bit = 0
        if (!(pgtbl0[vpn0] & 1))
            pgtbl0[vpn0] \mid= (((pa >> 2) & 0x00fffffffffc00) | perm);
        }
        va += 0x1000;
        pa += 0x1000;
   }
}
```

通过while循环,按页映射,

虚拟地址的VPN2, VPN1, VPN0分别对应38:30,29:21,20:12位,

如果页表项的V位为1,则分别把页表项左移两位,作为下一级页表的地址

三个VPN分别是三级页表的索引

对于一二级页表,

如果页表项的V位为0,则需要调用 kalloc() 申请一个新页,该函数返回的是新页的虚拟地址,减去 PA2VA_OFFSET得到页的物理地址,物理地址右移两位,格式转为页表项,并将页表项的V位赋值为1

对于三级页表

如果如果页表项的V位为0,直接将物理地址右移两位转为页表项,并通过或运算设置权限位,再与原来的页表项进行或运算,设置新的页表项

三级映射结束后,虚拟地址、物理地址分别加一页的内存0x1000,继续下一页的映射

3.3 编译及测试

```
SET [PID = 28 COUNTER = 3]
SET [PID = 29 COUNTER = 5]
SET [PID = 30 COUNTER = 10]
SET [PID = 31 COUNTER = 10]
switch to [PID = 6 COUNTER = 2]
[PID = 6] is running. thread space begin at 0xffffffe007fb8000
[PID = 6] is running. thread space begin at 0xffffffe007fb8000
switch to [PID = 8 COUNTER = 2]
[PID = 8] is running. thread space begin at 0xffffffe007fb6000
[PID = 8] is running. thread space begin at 0xffffffe007fb6000
switch to [PID = 13 COUNTER = 2]
[PID = 13] is running. thread space begin at 0xffffffe007fb1000
[PID = 13] is running. thread space begin at 0xffffffe007fb1000
switch to [PID = 16 COUNTER = 2]
[PID = 16] is running. thread space begin at 0xffffffe007fae000
[PID = 16] is running. thread space begin at 0xffffffe007fae000
switch to [PID = 17 COUNTER = 2]
[PID = 17] is running. thread space begin at 0xffffffe007fad000
[PID = 17] is running. thread space begin at 0xffffffe007fad000
switch to [PID = 27 COUNTER = 2]
[PID = 27] is running. thread space begin at 0xffffffe007fa3000
[PID = 27] is running. thread space begin at 0xffffffe007fa3000
switch to [PID = 12 COUNTER = 3]
[PID = 12] is running. thread space begin at 0xffffffe007fb2000
[PID = 12] is running. thread space begin at 0xffffffe007fb2000
[PID = 12] is running. thread space begin at 0xffffffe007fb2000
switch to [PID = 28 COUNTER = 3]
[PID = 28] is running. thread space begin at 0xffffffe007fa2000
[PID = 28] is running. thread space begin at 0xffffffe007fa2000
[PID = 28] is running. thread space begin at 0xffffffe007fa2000
switch to [PID = 1 COUNTER = 4]
[PID = 1] is running. thread space begin at 0xffffffe007fbd000
[PID = 1] is running. thread space begin at 0xffffffe007fbd000
[PID = 1] is running. thread space begin at 0xffffffe007fbd000
[PID = 1] is running. thread space begin at 0xffffffe007fbd000
```

1. 验证 .text , .rodata 段的属性是否成功设置 , 给出截图。 在start_kernel 中添加以下代码

```
printk("_stext = %ld\n", *_stext);
printk("_srodata = %ld\n", *_srodata);
```

执行结果

```
...mm_init done!
...proc_init done!
Hello RISC-V
idle process is running!
_stext = 23
_srodata = 40
switch to [PID = 6 COUNTER = 1]
[PID = 6] is running. thread space begin at 0xffffffe007fb8000
```

说明读权限设置成功

添加如下代码尝试写

```
*_stext = 0;
*_srodata = 0;
```

执行结果

```
...mm_init done!
...proc_init done!
Hello RISC-V
idle process is running!
switch to [PID = 6 COUNTER = 1]
[PID = 6] is running. thread space begin at 0xffffffe007fb8000
```

不能正常执行, 所以没有写权限

2. 为什么我们在 setup_vm 中需要做等值映射?

开启虚拟地址后,不能直接访问物理地址。在三级映射中,页表地址事实上都是物理地址,如果不做等值映射,那么虚拟内存中不存在这一段地址,会出错

但该实验中由于QEMU的特殊机制,不进行等值映射的情况下程序仍然可以正常运行

3. 在 Linux 中,是不需要做等值映射的。请探索一下不在 setup_vm 中做等值映射的方法。

将页表项中读取到的页号计算得到的物理地址转换为虚拟地址,供下一次访问使用。

```
pgtbl[1] = (unsigned long*)(((pte[2] >> 10) << 12) + PA2VA_OFFSET);

pgtbl[0] = (unsigned long*)(((pte[1] >> 10) << 12) + PA2VA_OFFSET);</pre>
```