

实验二

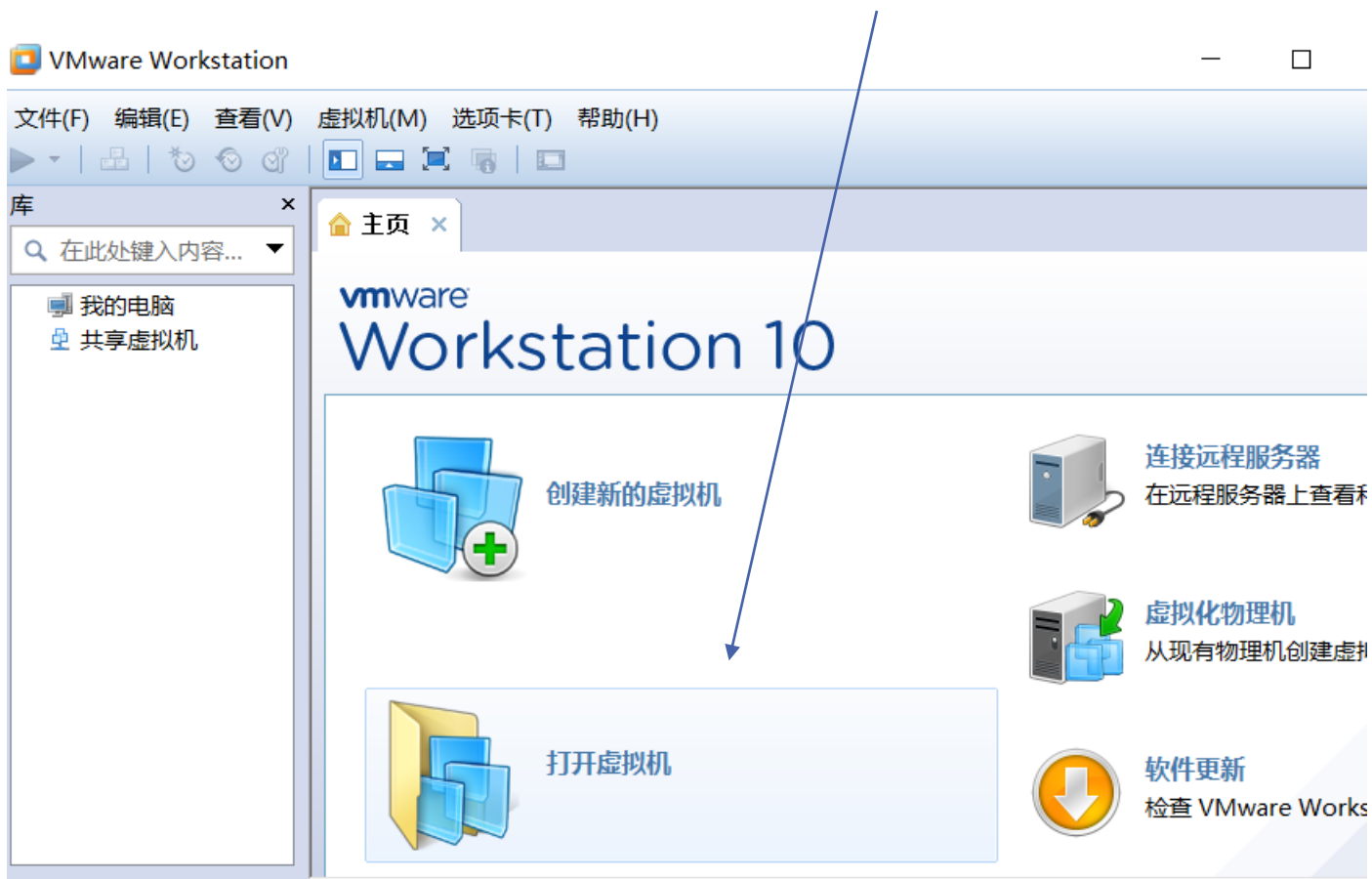
FAT12文件系统分析

DOS中断向量

实验准备：DOS环境

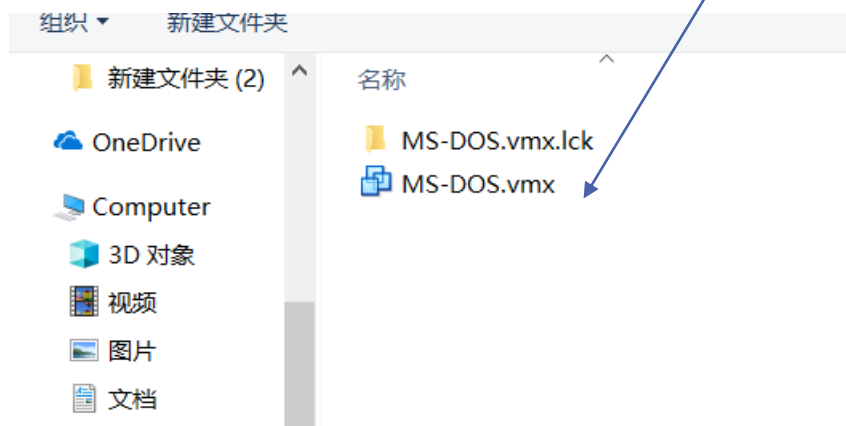
安装DOS虚拟机

解压缩提供的DOS虚拟机压缩包
安装VMWare Workstaion —— 选择打开虚拟机



安装DOS虚拟机

现在解压缩文件目录，打开MS-DOS.vmx



选择获取所有权



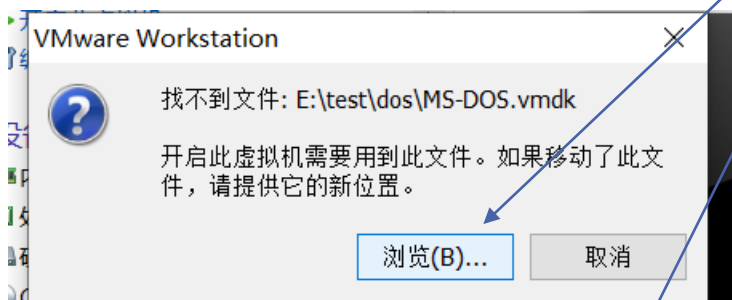
安装DOS虚拟机

开启虚拟机

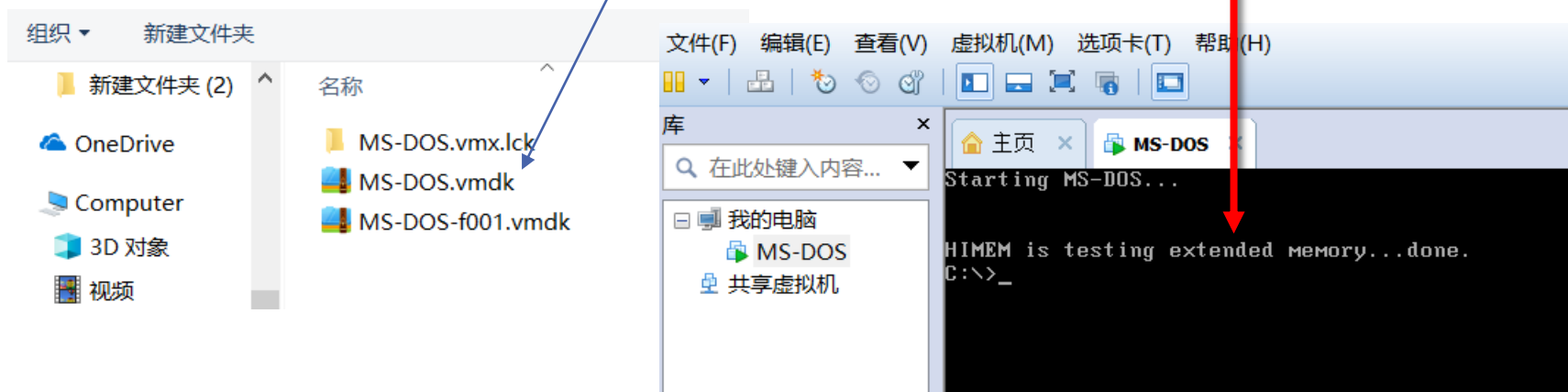


安装DOS虚拟机

在解压缩目录下加载虚拟机的MS-DOS.vmdk文件



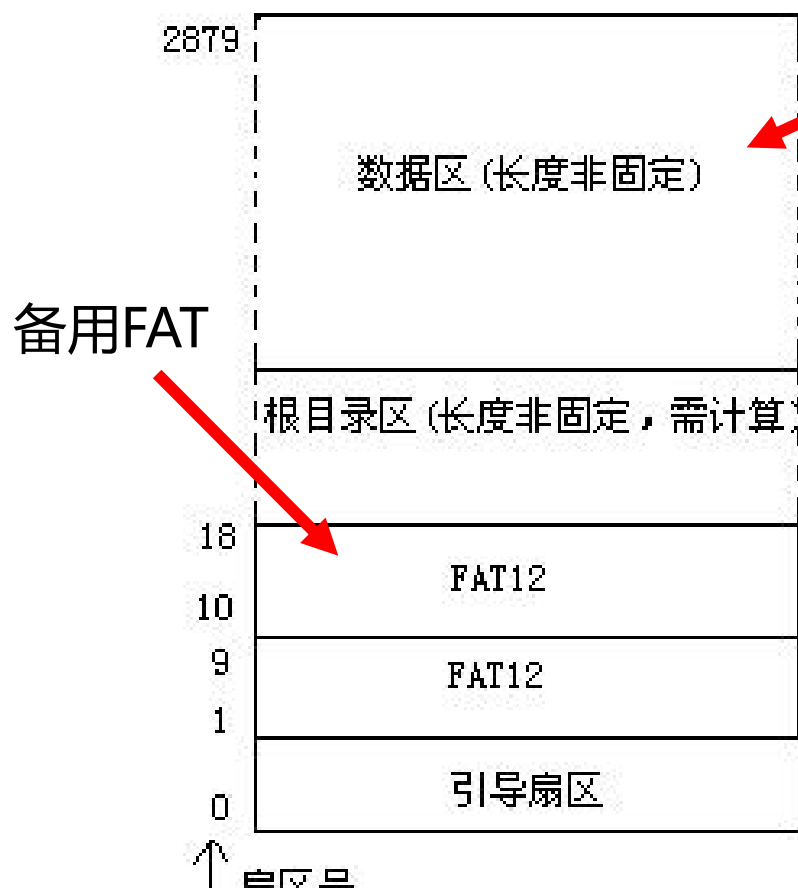
等待DOS系统启动



FAT12文件系统实验

FAT12文件系统介绍

1个FAT9个扇区，引导扇区1个扇区，根目录区有224条记录（一个记录32字节），这些参数都可以在引导扇区的引导记录中设定



用户数据：（文件和子目录）数据真正存放的区域

文件目录表（DIR）：记录根目录文件项的表，文件项包括文件，目录。通过它可以查找到根目录下的文件和目录信息，比如名称，大小，日期等

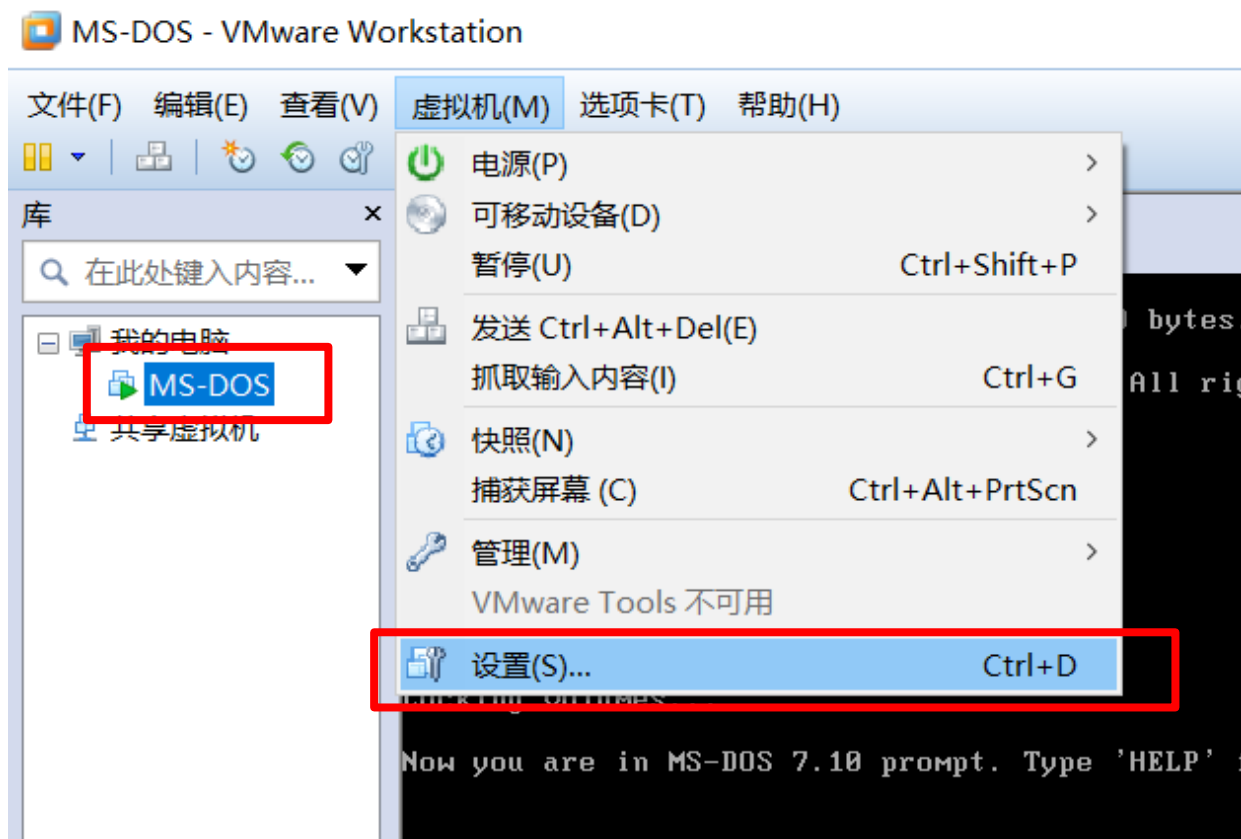
文件分配表（FAT）：记录已分配的扇区和可用扇区，并通过链表依序记录一个文件占用的扇区

引导扇区（DBR）：记录磁盘和文件系统相关的各种参数，比如扇区大小，一簇的扇区数等

1 创建FAT12文件系统

虚拟机生成空白软盘文件

- ▶ 选择MS-DOS虚拟机，选择虚拟机的设置菜单产生一张空白磁盘



- ▶ 1 在硬件中添加软盘
- ▶ 2 选择创建软盘映像文件

虚拟机设置



硬件

选项

设备	摘要
内存	16 MB
处理器	1
硬盘(IDE)	2 GB
CD/DVD (IDE)	正在使用文件 C:\【工作资料】\...
软盘	正在使用文件 C:\Users\qiuxw\Do...
网络适配器	NAT
声卡	自动检测
显示器	自动检测

设备状态

☐ 已连接(C)

☒ 启动时连接(O)

连接

☐ 使用物理驱动器(P):

自动检测

☒ 使用软盘映像文件(M):

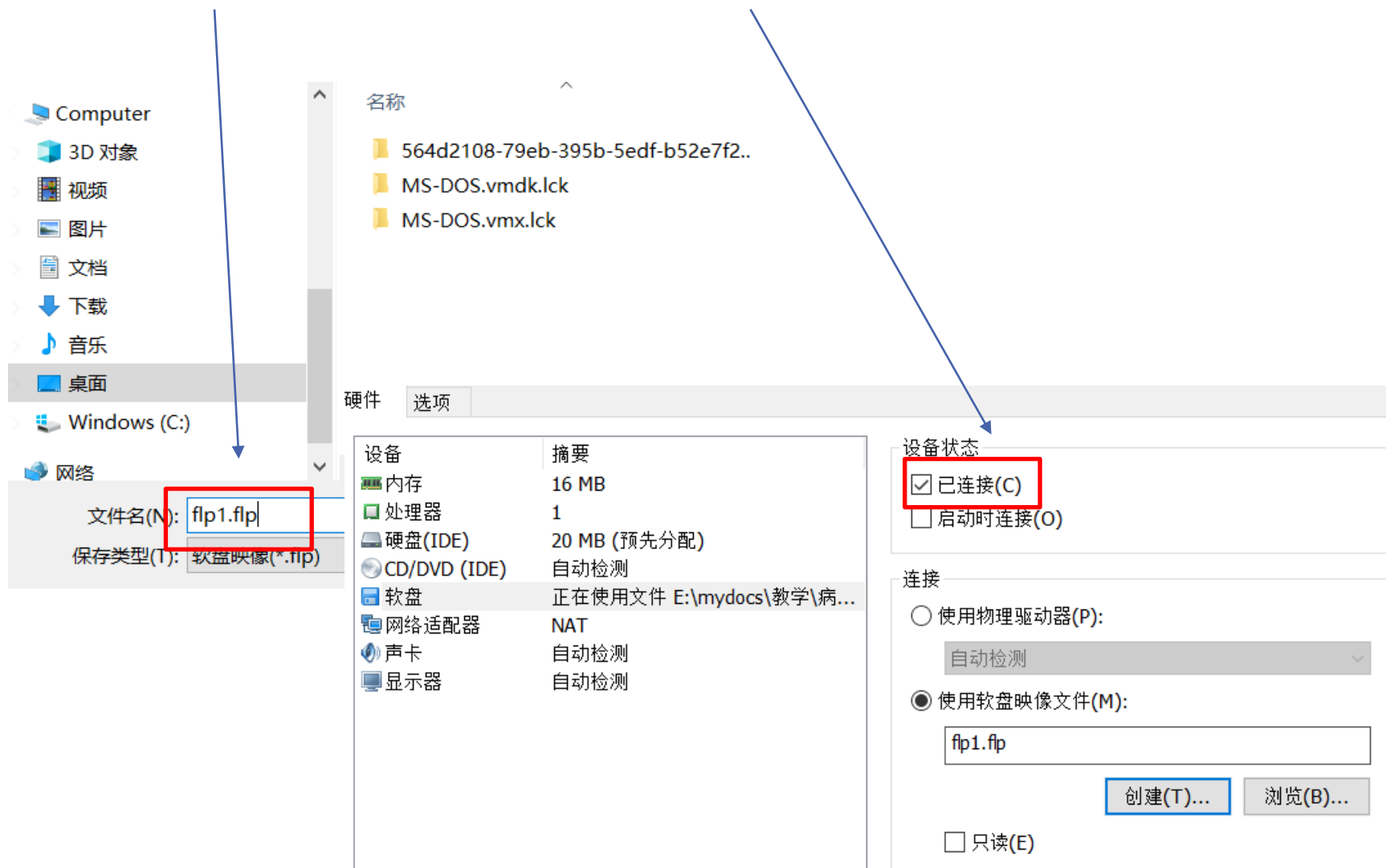
C:\Users\qiuxw\Documents\Virtual Machines\MS-[

创建(T)...

浏览(B)...

☐ 只读(E)

► 输入创建的软盘文件名，选择已连接插入软盘



- ▶ 回到虚拟机的DOS系统，输入format a: /u来创建FAT12文件系统

其中，/u是强迫DOS做格式化，不做保存恢复之类的操作
格式化，先回车，然后看见让你输入卷标的提示，输入学号后11位（最大11个字符）

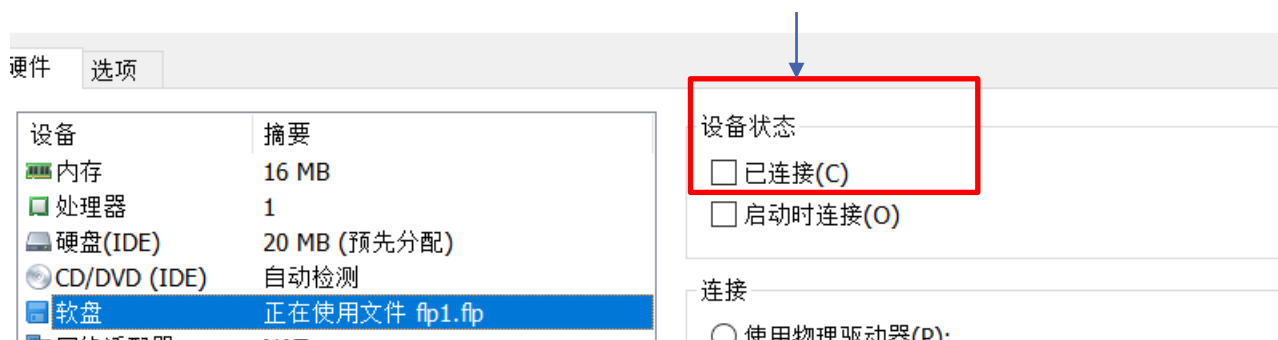
```
C:\>format a: /u
Insert new diskette for drive A:
and press ENTER when ready...

Formatting 1.44M
Format complete.

Volume label (11 characters, ENTER for none)? 20210326S_
```

- ▶ 输入自己学号

- ▶ 进入虚拟机设置，选择软盘，将已连接框勾选掉，并确定，此时，软盘相当于弹出，虚拟机会将修改写入软盘文件



查看格式化后的软盘

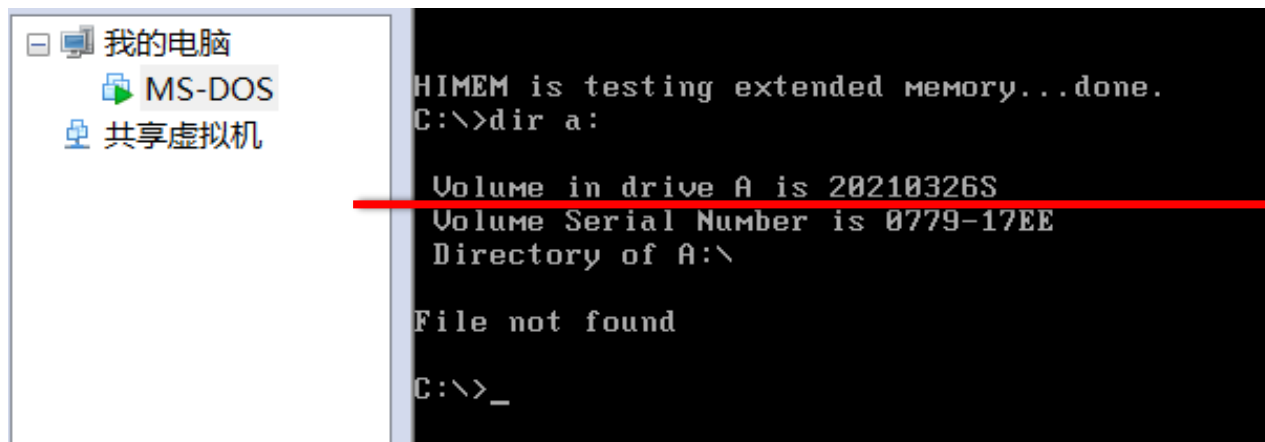
UltraEdit-32 - [C:\Users\qiuxw\Desktop\【实验课】信息综合对抗II 2021\2021-第二次实验课\DOS\flp1.flp]

文件(F) 编辑(E) 搜索(S) 工程(P) 查看(V) 格式(T) 列(L) 宏(M) 高级(A) 窗口(W) 帮助(H)

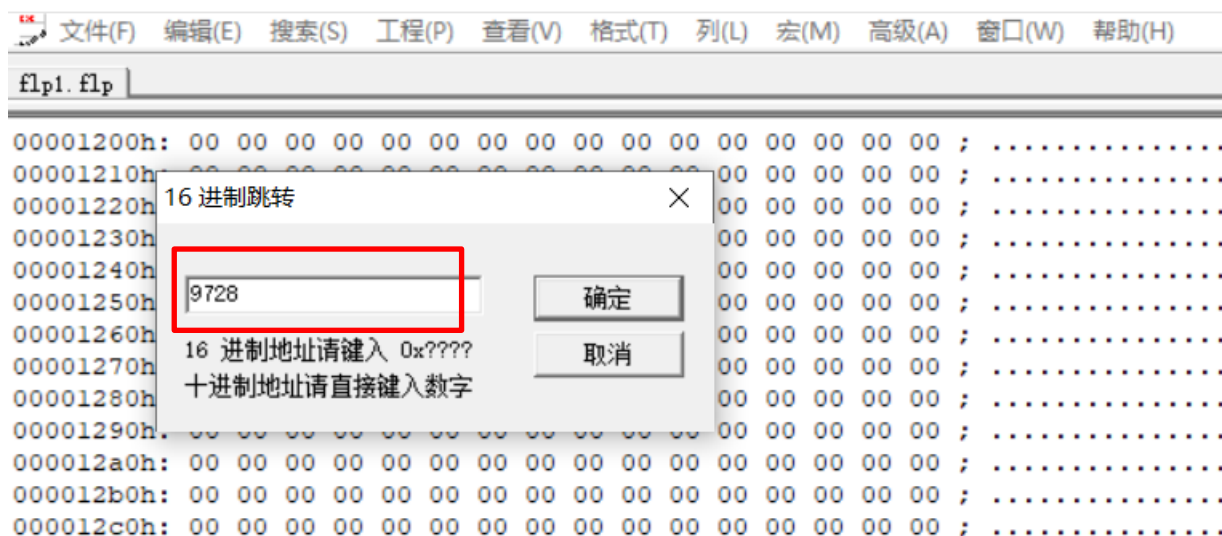
flp1.flp

```
00000000h: EB 3C 90 4D 53 44 4F 53 35 2E 30 00 02 01 01 00 ; <悉SDOS5.0.....
00000010h: 02 E0 00 40 0B F0 09 00 12 00 02 00 00 00 00 00 ; .?@.?.....
00000020h: 00 00 00 00 00 00 29 EE 17 79 07 32 30 32 31 30 ; .....)?y.20210
00000030h: 33 32 36 53 20 20 46 41 54 31 32 20 20 20 FA 33 ; 326S FAT12 ?
00000040h: C0 8E D0 BC 00 7C 16 07 BB 78 00 36 C5 37 1E 56 ; 缺屑.|...秆.6?.V
00000050h: 16 53 BF 3E 7C B9 0B 00 FC F3 A4 06 1F C6 45 FE ; .S?|?. ?.艳?
00000060h: 0F 8B 0E 18 7C 88 4D F9 89 47 02 C7 07 3E 7C FB ; .?.|土鵒G.??>|?
00000070h: CD 13 72 79 33 C0 39 06 13 7C 74 08 8B 0E 13 7C ; ?ry3?..|t?.|
00000080h: 89 0E 20 7C A0 10 7C F7 26 16 7C 03 06 1C 7C 13 ; ? |?|?.|...|.
```

► 用dir命令可以查看卷标



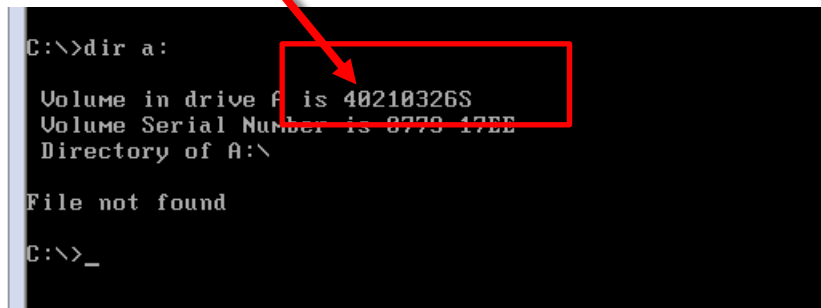
► 找到根目录区, $(1+18) * 512 = 9728$, 用UE在软盘文件跳转过去



找到根目录下软盘的卷标，修改第一个字符看看是否有效果
保存文件前在DOS虚拟机中弹出a盘



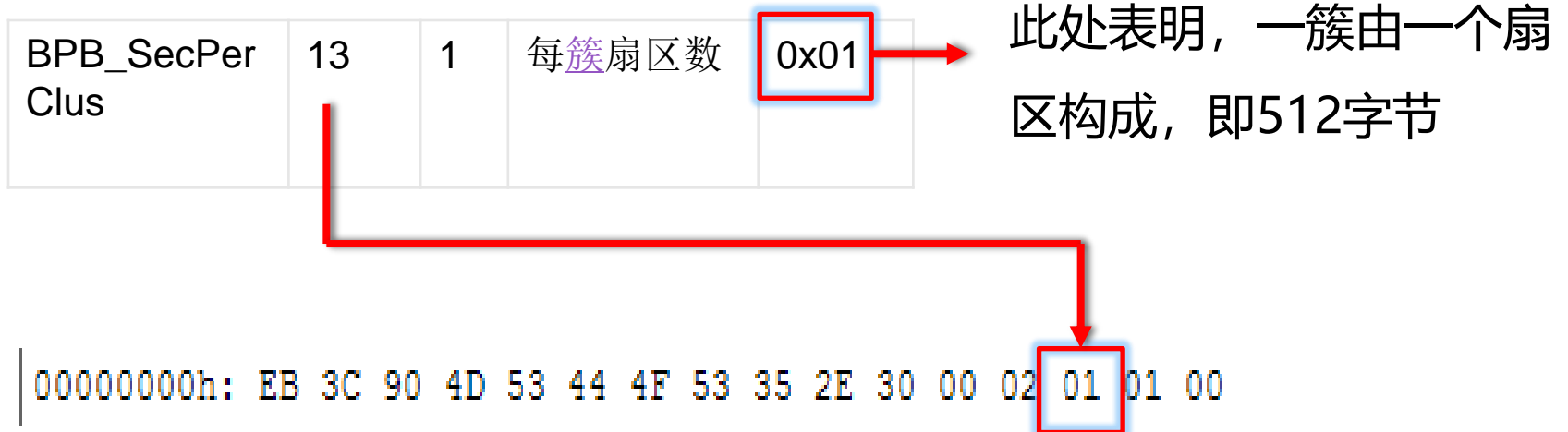
再查看a盘，看看卷标的变化



2 FAT表及文件定位

FAT表格式

- ▶ 在文件系统中，扇区被组成一个更大的单位簇
- ▶ 文件分配的最小单位是簇，哪怕只有一个字节也会分配一簇
- ▶ 簇由几个扇区组成在引导扇区的引导记录中定义



FAT12文件系统的FAT表

- ▶ FAT表的本质是什么？是磁盘簇分配情况的数据表示
- ▶ 引导扇区有引导记录说明了磁盘共有多少个扇区

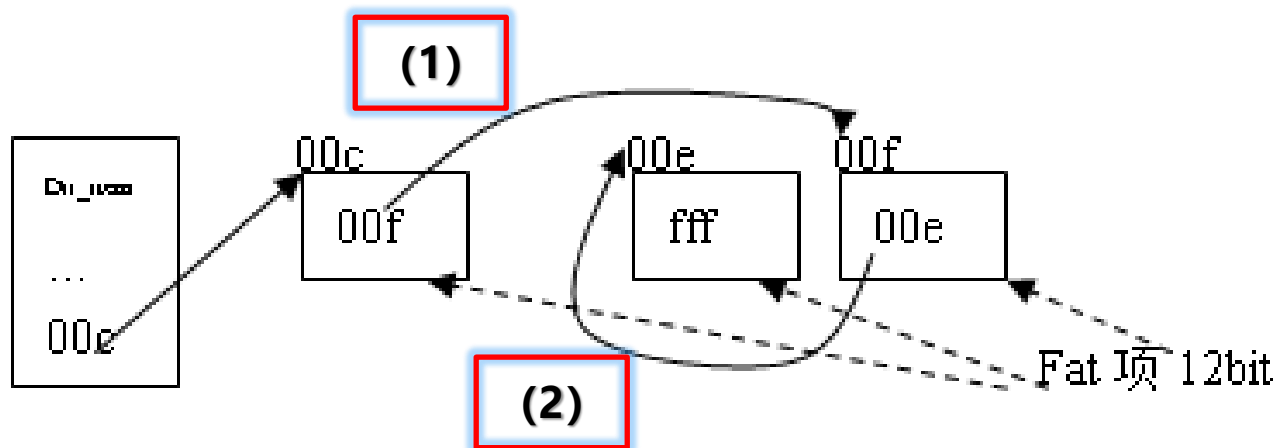
BPB_TotSec16	19	2	扇区总数	0xB40 (2880)
--------------	----	---	------	--------------

在FAT12文件系统中，FAT表以3个**半字节** ($3 \times 0.5 \text{ Byte} = 1.5 \text{ Byte} = 12 \text{ bit}$) 来记录一个簇的相关情况，这也是“FAT12”文件系统中命名12的原因

FAT表中每3个半字节为一个**元素**，这个元素就代表一个簇，簇号从0开始，这个元素中**存放的整数值**表示其链接的**下一簇**的簇号

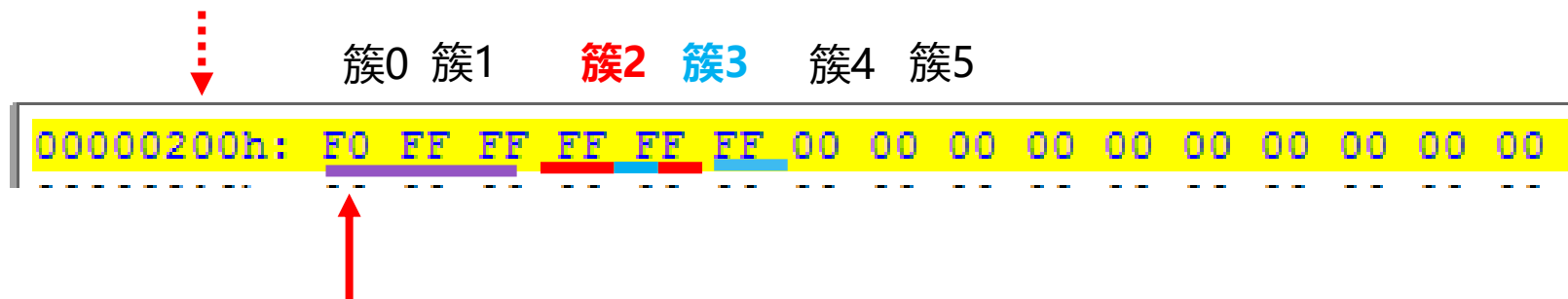
FAT表的查找和遍历机制

- FAT表是一个数组，数组中每个元素是1.5字节的整数，为了查找FAT表中簇号为N的元素，只需用N作为索引查找FAT[N]元素
- 如下图，假定一个文件的首簇号是00C
 - 查找FAT[00C]中是00F，它代表00F簇是文件的下一簇
 - 接着查看FAT[00F]，其值是00E，则说明下一簇是00E
 - 找到FAT[00E]，发现其值为FFF，则说明到尾部了，不再遍历



- 最终知道该文件由00C, 00F, 00E簇组成

- 根据FAT12缺省设置，引导区占1扇区，FAT1紧跟其后，所以在偏移512，即200h处开始



- ▶ FAT表开始3个字节没用于用户文件分配，3字节有2组12bits所以，占用了0,1两个簇号，用户的数据从簇2开始分配。

- FAT表从头开始按3字节分成一组：

在这3个字节中，用第2字节的低半字节和第1字节形成整数表示一个簇号，用第2字节的高半字节和第3字节形成的整数来表示另一个簇号

请问如图所示的FAT表有几个用户文件，其分别的簇是什么

根目录表中的记录格式

根目录表包含多条记录

其中，每条记录占32字节，其结构如下表所示

目前我们关注**文件名**（查找需要）和**首簇**（遍历需要）

名称	偏移	长度	描述
DIR_Name	0	0xB (11)	文件名8字节，扩展名3字节
DIR_Attr	0xB	1	文件属性
保留	0xC	10	
DIR_WrtTime	0x16	2	最后修改时间
DIR_WrtDate	0x18	2	最后修改日期
DIR_FstClus	0x1A (26)	2	此条目对应的开始簇号
DIR_FileSize	0x1C (28)	4	文件大小

将C盘下的WinA20.386文件拷贝到A盘 (copy wina20.386 a:)

```
C:\>dir

Volume in drive C has no label
Volume Serial Number is 4650-9772
Directory of C:\

DOS             <DIR>           02-16-15   6:57p
OLD_DOS         1      <DIR>           02-16-15   6:57p
COMMAND        COM           54,645 05-31-94   6:22a
WINA20         386           9,349 05-31-94   6:22a
CONFIG         SYS           109 02-16-15   6:59p
AUTOEXEC      BAT            54 02-16-15   6:59p
               6 file(s)         64,157 bytes
               5,331,008 bytes free

C:\>copy wina20.386 a:
1 file(s) copied
```

```
C:\>dir a:

Volume in drive A is 40210326S
Volume Serial Number is 0779-17EE
Directory of A:\

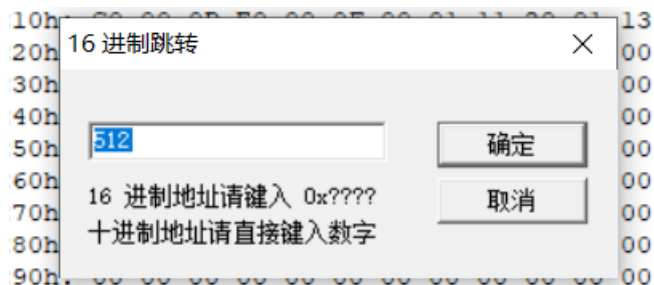
WINA20         386           9,349 05-31-94   6:22a
               1 file(s)         9,349 bytes
               1,447,936 bytes free
```

再次找到根目录区，看看WinA20.386文件的首簇号
注意，UE需要重新加载软盘文件

```
flp1. flp

00002600h: 34 30 32 31 30 33 32 36 53 20 20 28 00 00 00 00 ; 40210326S (...
00002610h: 00 00 00 00 00 00 54 81 7A 52 00 00 00 00 00 00 ; .....T...R.....
00002620h: 57 49 4E 41 32 30 20 20 33 38 36 20 00 00 00 00 ; WINA20 386 ....
00002630h: 00 00 00 00 00 00 C0 32 BF 1C 02 00 85 24 00 00 ; .....??...?..
00002640h: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 ; .....
```


Ctrl+G跳到FAT表



回答，根据FAT表，该文件占据了哪些簇，共占据了多少个扇区
用文件大小（9349）来验证一下

flp1.flp

```
00000200h: F0 FF FF 03 40 00 05 60 00 07 80 00 09 A0 00 0B ;
00000210h: C0 00 0D E0 00 0F 00 01 11 20 01 13 40 01 FF 0F ;
00000220h: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 ;
00000230h: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 ;
00000240h: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 ;
```

```
C:\>dir a:

Volume in drive A is 40210326S
Volume Serial Number is 0779-17EE
Directory of A:\

WINA20      386           9,349 05-31-94   6:22a
              1 file(s)             9,349 bytes
                        1,447,936 bytes free
```

在A盘根目录下创建一个和卷标同名（学号后11位）的子目录

```
C:\>a:
A:\>dir

Volume in drive A is 40210326S
Volume Serial Number is 0779-17EE
Directory of A:\

WINA20   386           9,349 05-31-94   6:22a
          1 file(s)         9,349 bytes
                        1,447,936 bytes free

A:\>c:
C:\>a:
A:\>md 40210326S_
```

再以自己的姓名拼音创建一个txt文件

如下图，edit xxxx.txt

在弹出的编译器中任意输入一个字符串，然后Alt+F进行保持退出
用dir查看子目录情况

```
A:\>cd 40210326
A:\40210326>edit QQ.txt
```

File Edit Search Options

QQ.TXT

virus

```
A:\40210326>dir

Volume in drive A is 40210326S
Volume Serial Number is 0779-17EE
Directory of A:\40210326

.           <DIR>           03-28-21   10:48a
..          <DIR>           03-28-21   10:48a
QQ          TXT             9 03-28-21   10:50a
          3 file(s)             9 bytes
                        1,446,912 bytes free
```

系统如何区分卷标项和文件项


- ▶ 目录记录中应该有属性表示**卷标目录项**和**正常文件的目录项**的区别，否则遍历时，如果有个文件名叫HANHONGT.EST怎么区分？

名称	偏移	长度	描述
DIR_Name	0	0xB (11)	文件名8字节，扩展名3字节
DIR_Attr	0xB	1	文件属性
保留	0xC	10	
DIR_WrtTime	0x16	2	最后修改时间
DIR_WrtDate	0x18	2	最后修改日期
DIR_FstClus	0x1A (26)	2	此条目对应的开始簇号
DIR_FileSize	0x1C (28)	4	文件大小

- 每一条记录，从该记录开始偏移0xB处有个字节指示出**文件的类型**

分析目录项的类型属性

- ▶ 在DOS虚拟机下弹出软盘，有UE重新加载软盘文件
- ▶ 然后查看软盘文件中根目录区的情况（0x2600开始处）
- ▶ 查看卷标、文件、目录的类型区别



```
00002600h: 34 30 32 31 30 33 32 36 53 20 20 28 00 00 00 00 ; 40210326S  (....
00002610h: 00 00 00 00 00 00 54 81 7A 52 00 00 00 00 00 00 ; .....T乳R.....
00002620h: 57 49 4E 41 32 30 20 20 33 38 36 20 00 00 00 00 ; WINA20  386 ....
00002630h: 00 00 00 00 00 00 C0 32 BF 1C 02 00 85 24 00 00 ; .....??..?..
00002640h: 34 30 32 31 30 33 32 36 20 20 20 10 00 00 00 00 ; 40210326  ....
00002650h: 00 00 00 00 00 00 1B 56 7C 52 15 00 00 00 00 00 ; .....V|R.....
```

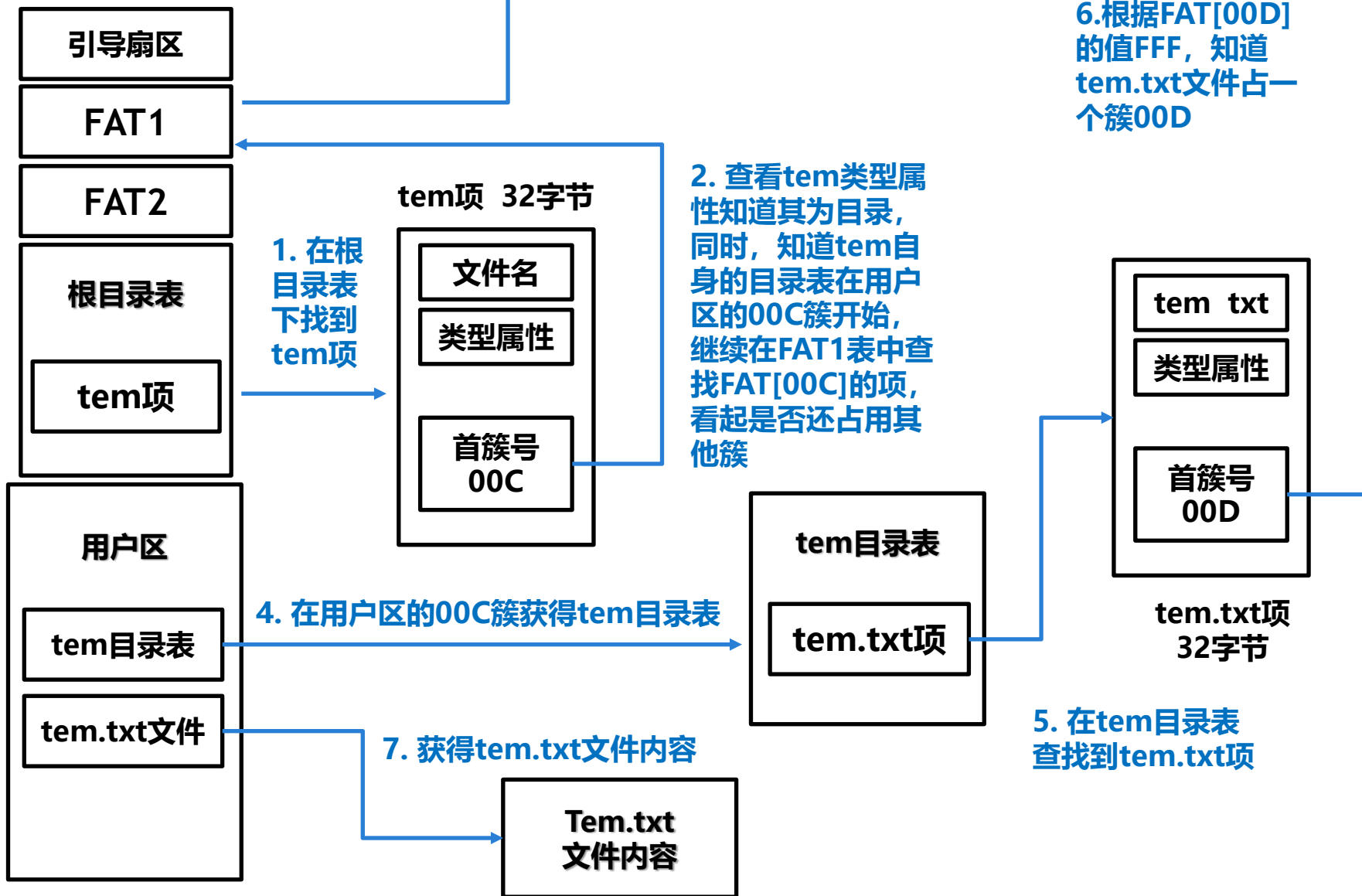
文件定位

3. 根据FAT[00C]的值FFF，
知道tem的目录表占一个簇

00C 00D



6. 根据FAT[00D]
的值FFF，知道
tem.txt文件占一个簇00D



实验任务一

- ▶ 按照上述实验步骤完成实验内容
- ▶ 并在软盘文件中定位刚才创建的以自己姓名拼音创建的文件
- ▶ 然后在软盘文件中找到你在文件中输入的字符串

```
00002600h: 34 30 32 31 30 33 32 36 53 20 20 28 00 00 00 00 ; 40210326S  (....
00002610h: 00 00 00 00 00 00 54 81 7A 52 00 00 00 00 00 00 ; .....T亂R.....
00002620h: 57 49 4E 41 32 30 20 20 33 38 36 20 00 00 00 00 ; WINA20 386 ....
00002630h: 00 00 00 00 00 00 C0 32 BF 1C 02 00 85 24 00 00 ; .....??..?..
00002640h: 34 30 32 31 30 33 32 36 20 20 20 10 00 00 00 00 ; 40210326 .....
00002650h: 00 00 00 00 00 00 1B 56 7C 52 15 00 00 00 00 00 ; .....V|R.....
```

首先，定位子目录，首簇号0x0015，即21

```

00002600h: 34 30 32 31 30 33 32 36 53 20 20 28 00 00 00 00 ; 40210326S  (....
00002610h: 00 00 00 00 00 00 54 81 7A 52 00 00 00 00 00 00 ; .....T乳R.....
00002620h: 57 49 4E 41 32 30 20 20 33 38 36 20 00 00 00 00 ; WINA20 386 ....
00002630h: 00 00 00 00 00 00 C0 32 BF 1C 02 00 85 24 00 00 ; .....??..?..
00002640h: 34 30 32 31 30 33 32 36 20 20 20 10 00 00 00 00 ; 40210326 .....
00002650h: 00 00 00 00 00 00 1B 56 7C 52 15 00 00 00 00 00 ; .....V|R.....

```

子目录，首簇号0x0015，即21

```

00000200h: E0 FF FF 03 40 00 05 60 00 07 80 00 09 A0 00 0B
00000210h: C0 00 0D E0 00 0F 00 01 11 20 01 13 40 01 FF FF
00000220h: FF FF 0F 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00

```

子目录，首簇号0x0015，即21，FAT表告诉该子目录只占一个簇

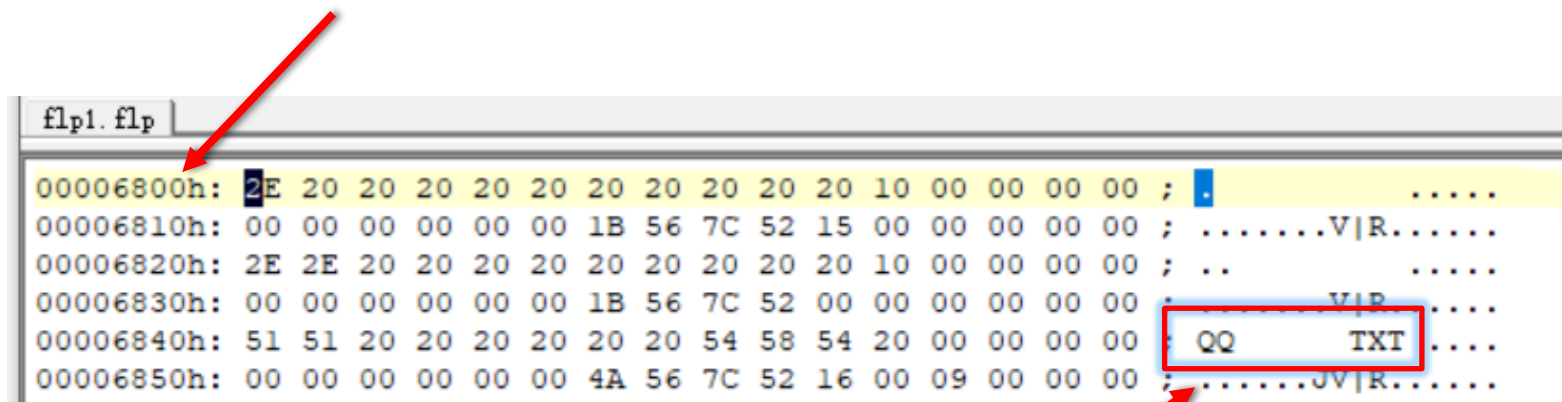
$$1 + 18 + 224 \times 32 / 512 = 19 + 14 = 33$$

用户区起始位置对应簇2，那么簇21的位置是

$$33 + (21 - 2) \times 16 = 52 = 0x34 \quad (\text{注意换成16进制})$$

定位

$$0x34 \times 200 = 0x6800$$



接下来，定位到文件的工作，请同学们自行完成

3 删除并恢复文件

DOS虚拟机插入软盘，删除文件名为学号的文件，观察目录表和FAT表的变化

```
A:\40210326>del qq.txt
```

```
A:\40210326>_
```

```
00006800h: 2E 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 10 00 00 00 00 ; .      .....
00006810h: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 1B 56 7C 52 15 00 00 00 00 ; .....V|R.....
00006820h: 2E 2E 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 10 00 00 00 00 ; ..      .....
00006830h: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 1B 56 7C 52 00 00 00 00 00 ; .....V|R.....
00006840h: 51 51 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 54 58 54 20 00 00 00 ; QQ      TXT ....
00006850h: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 4A 56 7C 52 16 00 09 00 00 ; .....JV|R.....
-----
```

```
00006800h: 2E 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 10 00 00 00 00 ; .      .....
00006810h: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 1B 56 7C 52 15 00 00 00 00 ; .....V|R.....
00006820h: 2E 2E 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 10 00 00 00 00 ; ..      .....
00006830h: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 1B 56 7C 52 00 00 00 00 00 ; .....V|R.....
00006840h: E5 51 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 54 58 54 20 00 00 00 ; 鏟      TXT ....
00006850h: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 4A 56 7C 52 16 00 09 00 00 ; .....JV|R.....
```

目录表

FAT

00000200h:	F0	FF	FF	03	40	00	05	60	00	07	80	00	09	A0	00	0B
00000210h:	C0	00	0D	E0	00	0F	00	01	11	20	01	13	40	01	FF	FF
00000220h:	FF	FF	0F	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00

flp1.flp

00000200h:	F0	FF	FF	03	40	00	05	60	00	07	80	00	09	A0	00	0B ;
00000210h:	C0	00	0D	E0	00	0F	00	01	11	20	01	13	40	01	FF	FF ;
00000220h:	FF	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00 ;

同学们自行完成文件恢复，并在DOS系统下展示恢复效果

```
A:\40210326>dir

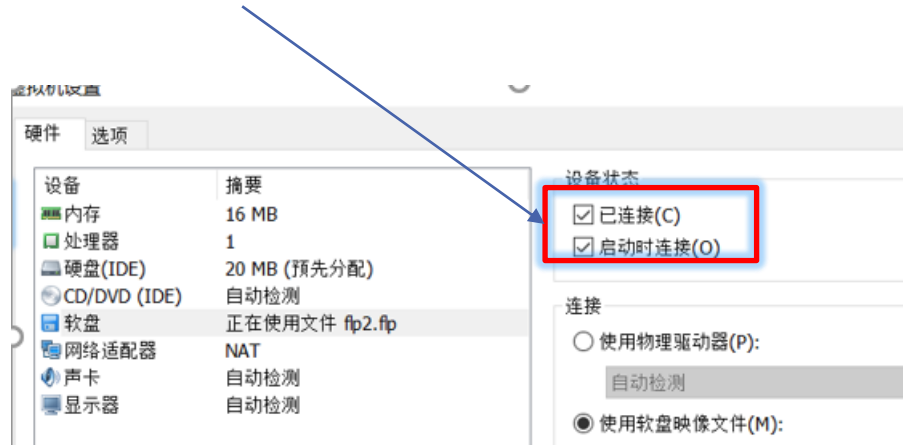
Volume in drive A is 40210326S
Volume Serial Number is 0779-17EE
Directory of A:\40210326

.                <DIR>          03-28-21  10:48a
..               <DIR>          03-28-21  10:48a
SQ               TXT             9 03-28-21  10:50a
3 File(s)
1,446,912 bytes free
```

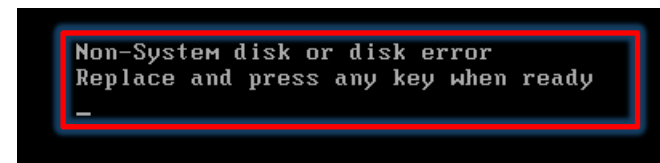
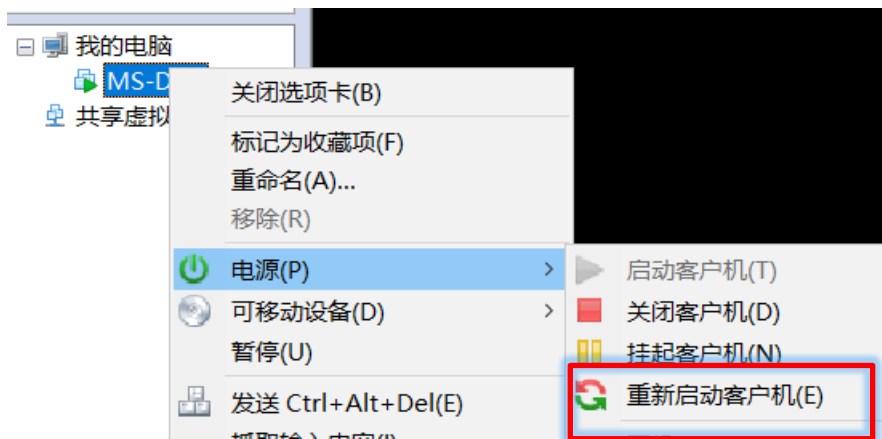
如图，将被删除的文件恢复为了SQ.txt文件

4 系统引导

设置系统为软盘启动



重启虚拟机，看看默认的FAT12引导程序的作用



系统引导

- ▶ BIOS在自检完成后，会根据用户指定的顺序从磁盘或光盘启动
- ▶ 如果以软盘启动，BIOS会将第一个扇区（0头0道1扇区）加载到内存7C00H处，并跳到该处执行，这段代码就是系统引导代码，它会运行操作系统加载器，加载我们的操作系统
- ▶ 下面我们将引导程序设计为打印字符串“Hello!” 写到一个软盘文件开始的512字节，此正好对应0头0道1扇区。
- ▶ 插入该软盘启动虚拟机，这时，运行的是我们设计的引导程序，应该打印相应的字符串

实验准备工作

- ▶ 软盘引导区的内容为机器码，因此，我们需要生成打印程序的机器码，**.com**文件是只包含机器码的文件，没有任何附件格式（如文件头）
- ▶ 下载汇编工具nasm，通过 “nasm 汇编文件名 -o 生成文件名”的命令来生成com文件
- ▶ 生成所需的com文件后，将com文件中的机器码拷贝到软盘文件的第一个扇区（0头0道1扇区），可以通过UE工具的操作或者编写C语言程序来实现
- ▶ 完成拷贝后，我们就在软盘上做成了我们所需要的引导扇区

编写引导代码

此代码来自《自己动手做操作系统》

```
org 07c00h           ; 指定起始地址，告诉编译器程序加载到7c00
mov ax, cs
mov ds, ax
mov es, ax           ; ds = es = cs
call DispStr         ; 调用显示字符串例程
jmp $                ; 无限循环，等待中断响应，$当前位置，即jmp首址
DispStr:
mov ax, BootMessage
mov bp, ax           ; ES:BP = 串地址
mov cx, 6            ; CX = 串长度 “Hello, OS world!”
mov ax, 1301h        ; AH = 13, AL = 01h
mov bx, 000ch        ; 页号为0(BH = 0) 黑底红字(BL = 0Ch,高亮)
mov dl, 0
int 10h              ; 10h号中断 显示器和屏幕中断
ret
BootMessage: db "Hello!" ; 这里改为你的学号
times 510-($-$$) db 0
dw 0xaa55
```


生成机器码并拷贝到软盘

```
2021/03/28 11:51 <DIR> ..
2021/03/28 11:50          933 boot.asm
2021/03/27 10:07 <DIR> contrib
2014/02/20 08:04          1,521 LICENSE
2014/02/20 08:05        906,752 nasm.exe
2014/02/20 08:04          2,238 nasm.ico
2014/02/20 08:05        773,016 nasmdoc.pdf
2021/03/27 10:07           62 nasmpath.bat
2014/02/20 08:05        501,248 ndisasm.exe
2021/03/27 10:07 <DIR> rdoff
2021/03/27 10:07        90,389 Uninstall.exe
                8 个文件          2,276,159 字节
                4 个目录 518,369,542,144 可用字节

C:\Users\qiuxw\AppData\Local\nasm>nasm boot.asm -o boot.com
```

用UE拷贝COM文件

```
flp1.flp boot.com
00000000h: 8C C8 8E D8 8E C0 E8 02 00 EB FE B8 1E 7C 89 C5 ; 顺序? 膛? | 型
00000010h: B9 06 00 B8 01 13 BB 0C 00 B2 00 CD 10 C3 48 65 ; ? . ? . ? . ? 禽e
00000020h: 6C 6C 6F 21 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 ; llo!.....
00000030h: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 ; .....
00000040h: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 ; .....
00000050h: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 ; .....
00000060h: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 ; .....
00000070h: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 ; .....
00000080h: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 ; .....
00000090h: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 ; .....
000000a0h: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 ; .....
000000b0h: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 ; .....
000000c0h: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 ; .....
000000d0h: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 ; .....
000000e0h: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 ; .....
000000f0h: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 ; .....
00000100h: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 ; .....
00000110h: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 ; .....
00000120h: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 ; .....
00000130h: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 ; .....
00000140h: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 ; .....
00000150h: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 ; .....
00000160h: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 ; .....
00000170h: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 ; .....
00000180h: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 ; .....
00000190h: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 ; .....
000001a0h: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 ; .....
000001b0h: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 ; .....
000001c0h: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 ; .....
000001d0h: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 ; .....
000001e0h: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 ; .....
000001f0h: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 55 AA ; .....U?□
```

用UE粘贴到软盘文件第一个扇区

```
flp1.flp* | boot.com |
00000000h: 8C C8 8E D8 8E C0 E8 02 00 EB FE B8 1E 7C 89 C5 ; 展序帮?.腹?|塹
00000010h: B9 06 00 B8 01 13 BB 0C 00 B2 00 CD 10 C3 48 65 ; ?.?.?.??肉e
00000020h: 6C 6C 6F 21 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 ; llo!.....
00000030h: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 ; .....
00000040h: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 ; .....
00000050h: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 ; .....
00000060h: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 ; .....
00000070h: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 ; .....
00000080h: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 ; .....
00000090h: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 ; .....
000000a0h: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 ; .....
000000b0h: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 ; .....
000000c0h: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 ; .....
000000d0h: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 ; .....
000000e0h: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 ; .....
000000f0h: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 ; .....
00000100h: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 ; .....
00000110h: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 ; .....
00000120h: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 ; .....
00000130h: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 ; .....
00000140h: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 ; .....
00000150h: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 ; .....
00000160h: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 ; .....
00000170h: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 ; .....
00000180h: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 ; .....
00000190h: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 ; .....
000001a0h: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 ; .....
000001b0h: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 ; .....
000001c0h: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 ; .....
000001d0h: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 ; .....
000001e0h: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 ; .....
000001f0h: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 55 AA ; .....u?
```

重新由软盘启动系统，查看效果

虚拟机设置

