Lab4: 进程环境

Lab 4

- > 多处理器和多任务
- ▶ 抢占与锁
- ► COW、Fork和Fault

多核系统内核初始化流程?

- ▶ 在启动 APs 之前,BSP 先搜集多处理器系统的信息,在mp_init()中实现。
- ▶ 将AP的入口代码 (kern/mpentry.S) 拷贝到实模式可以寻址的内存区域。
- ▶ boot_aps() 调用lapic_startap(), 发送 STARTUP 到 LAPIC 单元, 激活 AP。
- ▶ boot_aps() 等待 AP 初始化结束并发送 CPU_STARTED 信号后,再激活下 一个 AP 1. 加载GDT; 2. 切换到保护模式; 3. 开启分页

Mpentry.S中为什么要使用MPBOOTPHYS转换的值?

此时只能读取低地址,所以需要 把高地址转换成低地址

```
# This code is similar to boot/boot.S except that
# - it does not need to enable A20
# - it uses MPBOOTPHYS to calculate absolute addresses of its
# symbols, rather than relying on the linker to fill them
```

```
#define RELOC(x) ((x) - KERNBASE)
#define MPBOOTPHYS(s) ((s) - mpentry_start + MPENTRY_PADDR)
```

```
.code16
      .globl mpentry_start
     mpentry_start:
         cli
41
                  %ax, %ax
          xorw
                  %ax, %ds
         movw
43
                  %ax, %es
         movw
44
                  %ax, %ss
         movw
                  MPB00TPHYS(gdtdesc)
          lgdt
         movl
                  %cr0, %eax
         orl
                  $CR0_PE, %eax
         movl
                  %eax, %cr0
49
50
          ljmpl
                  $(PROT_MODE_CSEG), $(MPBOOTPHYS(start32))
```

mpentry.S的链接地址和加载地址?

- 一链接在高地址,因为mpentry.S是内核文件的一部分
- ▶ 加载在低地址,因为AP还在实模式,只能访问低地址
- lapic_startap(c->cpu_id, PADDR(code));
 - ▶ code的物理地址,这里转换成低地址
 - ▶ 在mpentry.S中用MPBOOTPHYS把start32的链接地址转换成物理地址

Kern/mpentry.S中76行的问题,为什么使用间接跳转

- ▶ 从低地址跳到高地址?
- 此时处在一个低地址,使用直接跳转 dir = offset + dir_now 目前汇编的地址(dir_now)很小,由此计算的dir 出错直接跳转的话,就是直接指定IP,不会出错
- boot loader 都在 低地址,所以可以直接跳转

```
# Assemble for 32-bit mode
  .code32
protcseg:
 # Set up the protected-mode data segment registers
          $PROT_MODE_DSEG, %ax
                                # Our data segment selector
         %ax, %ds
                                 # -> DS: Data Segment
 movw
         %ax, %es
                                 # -> ES: Extra Segment
 movw
         %ax, %fs
                                  # -> FS
  movw
         %ax, %gs
                                 # -> GS
  movw
         %ax, %ss
                                 # -> SS: Stack Segment
 movw
 # Set up the stack pointer and call into C.
         $start, %esp
  call bootmain
```

init.s 里没有使用间接跳转

```
.code32
start32:
           $(PROT_MODE_DSEG), %ax
    movw
           %ax, %ds
   movw
            %ax, %es
   movw
   movw
            %ax, %ss
            $0, %ax
   movw
   movw
            %ax, %fs
           %ax, %gs
   movw
   # Set up initial page table. We cannot use kern_pgdir yet because
   # we are still running at a low EIP.
           $(RELOC(entry_pgdir)), %eax
   movl
   movl
           %eax, %cr3
   # Turn on paging.
           %cr0, %eax
   orl
           $(CR0_PE|CR0_PG|CR0_WP), %eax
           %eax, %cr0
   movl
   # Switch to the per-cpu stack allocated in boot_aps()
    movl
           mpentry_kstack, %esp
    movl
           $0x0, %ebp
                             # nuke frame pointer
  # Call mp_main(). (Exercise for the reader: why the indirect call?)
   movl
           $mp_main, %eax
    call
           *%eax
```

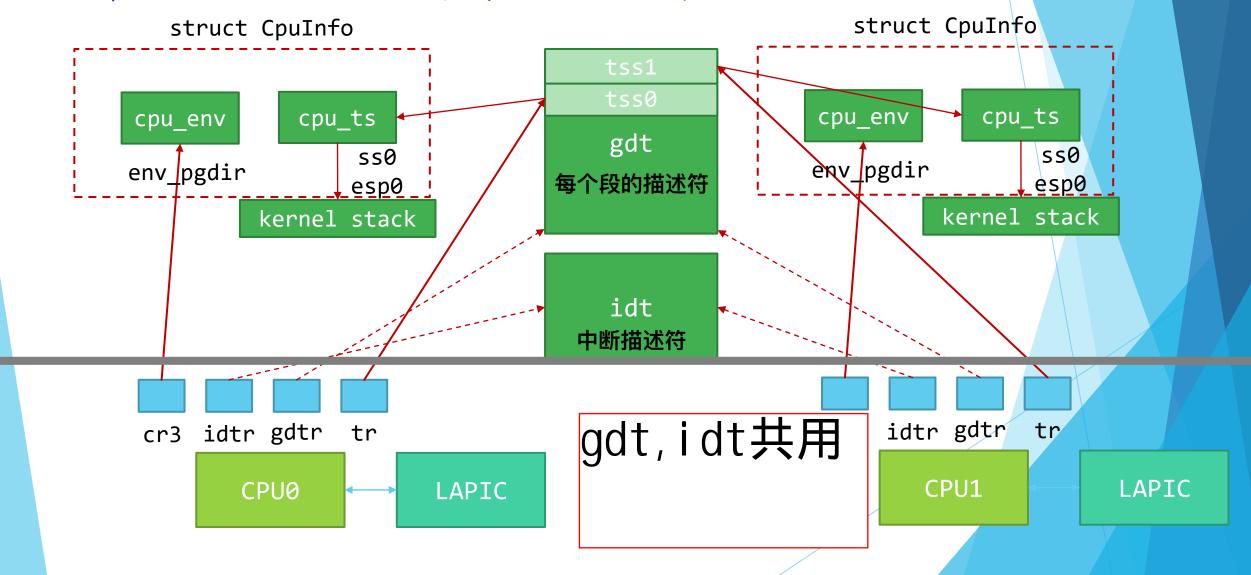
mpentry.s 里使用了问接跳转

AP、BSP启动过程有何异同?

- ▶ BSP会进行必要的初始化, mem_init, trap_init, 建立物理内存管理、虚拟内存管理、建立进程的执行环境, 多核执行环境
- ▶ AP不需要做这些东西,只需要把自己的东西加载进来,比如加载自己的GDT,加载自己的TSS和IDT,但是不用进行配置

Ap的TSS IDT是BSP维护的

哪些数据结构是每个CPU独有的?



多核为何不能共享内核栈?

- ▶ 即使使用大内核锁确保同时只能有1个CPU进入内核,也会造成问题
 - ▶ 考虑以下场景: CPU0正在处理用户态的中断, struct Trapframe被压入内核栈进入trap()函数后才获取大内核锁lock_kernel()
 - ▶ 在获得大内核锁之前,别的CPU可能会修改内核栈,导致栈帧被破坏。

Lock_kernel和unlock_kernel的工作原理

使用xchg实现

- ▶ 如何用spinlock实现mutex。
- **如何用spinlock实现信号量。**
 - ▶ mutex是信号量值为1时的特殊情况

xchg是指令(原子化)

```
struct mutex
    atomic_long_t
                        owner;
    spinlock_t
                    wait_lock;
#ifdef CONFIG_MUTEX_SPIN_ON_OWNER
    struct optimistic_spin_queue osq; /* Spinner MCS lock */
#endif
    struct list_head
                        wait_list;
#ifdef CONFIG_DEBUG_MUTEXES
    void
                    *magic;
#endif
#ifdef CONFIG_DEBUG_LOCK_ALLOC
    struct lockdep_map dep_map;
#endif
```

进入内核(加锁)和离开内核(解锁)的时机有哪些

加锁

- ▶ I386_init()在BSP启动其他CPU之前对内核加锁
- ▶ 在mp_main()初始化AP后,加锁,然后调用sched_yield()运行当前AP上第一个进程
- ▶ 在trap中,当程序从用户态进入内核态时加锁
 - ▶ 如果是从内核态再次进入内核态(即内核发生trap)时不需要加锁

解锁

▶ 在切换回用户态之前释放锁 (env_pop_tf)

JOS的进程调度算法

- ▶ Round-robin调度
- ▶ 寻找下一个可运行的env
 - ▶ env是RUNNING, 说明别的CPU在运行
 - ▶ env是RUNNABLE, 就调度到它

```
// Choose a user environment to run and run it.
void sched yield(void) {
   struct Env *idle;
   // Implement simple round-robin scheduling.
   // Search through 'envs' for an ENV_RUNNABLE environment in
   // circular fashion starting just after the env this CPU was
   // last running. Switch to the first such environment found.
   // If no envs are runnable, but the environment previously
   // running on this CPU is still ENV_RUNNING, it's okay to
    // choose that environment. Make sure curenv is not null before
    // dereferencing it.
    // Never choose an environment that's currently running on
    // another CPU (env status == ENV RUNNING). If there are
   // no runnable environments, simply drop through to the code
    // below to halt the cpu.
    // LAB 4: Your code here.
   int end = 0, i;
   if (curenv) {
        if (curenv->env status == ENV RUNNING)
           curenv->env_status = ENV_RUNNABLE;
        end = curenv - envs;
   i = end;
    do {
       i = (i + 1) \% NENV;
       if (envs[i].env_status == ENV_RUNNABLE)
           env run(&envs[i]); // never returns
    } while (i != end);
   // sched_halt never returns
   sched halt();
    panic("sched yield: attempted to return");
```

触发进程调度的时机有哪些

```
// Handle clock interrupts. Don't forget to acknowledge the
// interrupt using lapic_eoi() before calling the scheduler!
// LAB 4: Your code here.
if (tf->tf_trapno == IRQ_OFFSET + IRQ_TIMER) {
    cprintf("Clock interrupts on irq 0\n");
    lapic eoi();
    sched_yield();
    return;
// Setup code for APs
mp_main(void)
   // We are in high EIP now, safe to switch to kern_pgdir
   lcr3(PADDR(kern_pgdir));
   cprintf("SMP: CPU %d starting\n", cpunum());
   lapic_init();
   env init percpu();
   trap init percpu();
   xchg(&thiscpu->cpu_status, CPU_STARTED); // tell boot_aps() we're up
   // Now that we have finished some basic setup, call sched_yield()
   // to start running processes on this CPU. But make sure that
   // only one CPU can enter the scheduler at a time!
   // Your code here:
   lock_kernel();
                      每个AP启动完毕时
   sched_yield();
```

```
env_destroy(struct Env *e)
   // If e is currently running on other CPUs, we change its state to
   // ENV DYING. A zombie environment will be freed the next time
   // it traps to the kernel.
   if (e->env_status == ENV_RUNNING && curenv != e) {
       e->env_status = ENV_DYING;
       return;
   env_free(e);
   if (curenv == e) {
       curenv = NULL;
       sched_yield();
           // Starting non-boot CPUs
           boot aps();
           // Start fs.
           ENV_CREATE(fs_fs, ENV_TYPE_FS);
       #if defined(TEST)
           // Don't touch -- used by grading script!
           ENV_CREATE(TEST, ENV_TYPE_USER);
           // Touch all you want.
           ENV_CREATE(user_icode, ENV_TYPE_USER);
       #endif // TEST*
           // Should not be necessary - drains keyboard because interrupt has given up.
           kbd_intr();
           // Schedule and run the first user environment!
```

sched_yield();

```
// Deschedule current environment and pick a different one to run
static void
sys_yield(void)
{
    sched_yield();
}
```

当前进程执行系统调用sys_yield时

```
if ((tf->tf_cs & 3) == 3) {
   // Trapped from user mode.
   // Acquire the big kernel lock before doing any
    // serious kernel work.
   // LAB 4: Your code here.
    lock_kernel();
    assert(curenv);
    // Garbage collect if current environment is a zombie
    if (curenv->env_status == ENV_DYING) {
        env_free(curenv);
       curenv = NULL;
       sched yield();
   // Copy trap frame (which is currently on the stac
   // into 'curenv->env_tf', so that running the environment
    // will restart at the trap point.
    curenv->env_tf = *tf;
    // The trapframe on the stack should be ignored from here on
    tf = &curenv->env_tf;
// Record that tf is the last real trapframe so
// print trapframe can print some additional information.
last tf = tf;
// Dispatch based on what type of trap occurred
trap_dispatch(tf);
// If we made it to this point, then no other environment was
// scheduled, so we should return to the current environment
// if doing so makes sense.
if (curenv && curenv->env_status == ENV_RUNNING)
    env_run(curenv);
   「sched_yield(); 进入trap_dispatch 返回时
```

解读user/dumbfork.c

- ▶ 创建新进程必须要做哪些事情?
 - ▶ 创建一个env
 - ▶ 新分配一个pgdir
- ▶ dumbfork与fork的相同点和不同点?
- ▶ dumbfork和fork都调用了sys_exofork,该函数为什么必须强制内联?

dumbfork:直接复制

fork:父子进程是COW共享的

不内联的话,会创建一个临时栈帧,然后子进程会指向这个 栈帧,但是创建完就返回了(这个临时栈帧会被释放),这 个栈帧实际上不会用到,就会出现一些bug。

第一次触发COW是什么时候

- ▶ 当对USTACK添加COW后,fork第一次调用duppage时会发生COW。
 - ▶ fork调用duppage会将参数压栈,对USTACK进行了修改,产生page fault
- ▶ 硬件 (MMU) 知道COW的存在吗

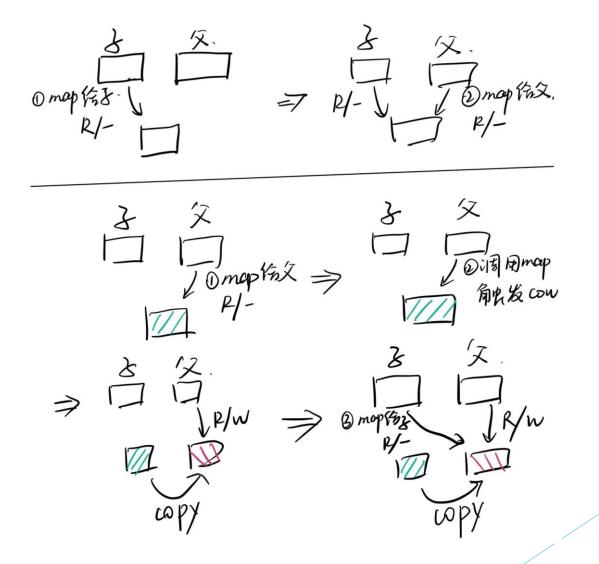
不知道 是操作系统判断的 对硬件来说是因为写违反

为什么要先把COW页映射到子进程空间

- ▶ 为什么要先把COW页映射到子进程空间,然后再映 射到父进程空间?这个顺序为什么不能反?
- 考虑父进程的用户运行栈。如果首先把父进程的运行栈的页映射到父进程空间,那么当映射函数返回时(或调用给子进程映射的映射函数)会修改这个页,父进程会复制一个新页,权限是可写的。
- ▶ 之后,当父进程把用户运行栈的页映射到子进程空间时,因为这个页是新分配的页,对于父进程不是COW,而对于子进程是COW的。这就导致父进程可以随意修改子进程COW的页

```
static int
duppage(envid t envid, unsigned pn)
   int r;
   int perm = PTE U | PTE P;
   void* addr = (void*)(pn * PGSIZE);
   if(uvpt[pn] & (PTE_W | PTE_COW))
       perm |= PTE COW;
   if((r = sys_page_map(0, addr, envid, addr, perm)) < 0)</pre>
       return r;
   if((r = sys page map(0, addr, 0, addr, perm)) < 0)</pre>
       return r;
                                    后映射父进程
    return 0;
```

为什么要先把COW页映射到子进程空间

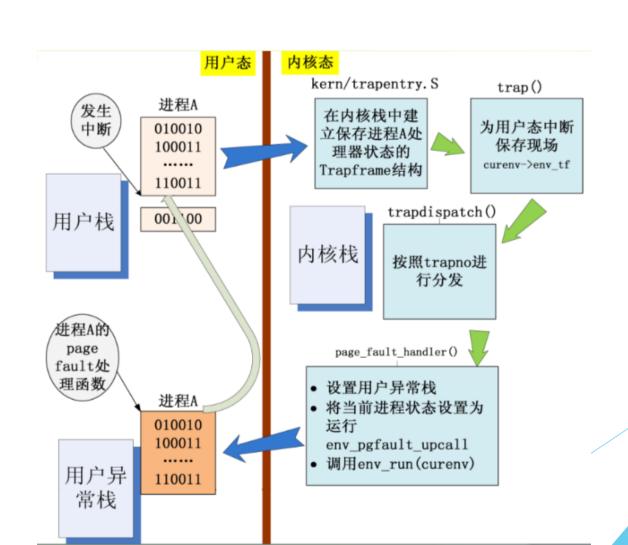


能否对UXSTACK、页表和页目录使用COW?

- ▶ 因为page fault处理程序需要使用UXSTACK,如果对UXSTACK使用COW
 - 会导致死循环
- ▶ 页目录+页表都加COW
 - ▶ 写某个页面触发COW->
 - ▶ 进入page fault handler修改页表项 ->
 - ▶ 触发COW进入嵌套page fault handler, 修改页目录项->
 - ▶ 触发COW···死循环
- ▶ 只给页表加COW
 - ▶ 写某个页面触发COW->
 - ▶ 进入page fault handler修改页表项 ->
 - ▶ 触发COW进入嵌套page fault, 修改页目录项, 再次触发page fault

- UXSTACK是在用户态处理fault用的,与架构相关如果没有这个栈,直接在USTACK处理,调用的时候就会混起来. 如果有中断嵌套的话可能栈会出现破坏。
- UTrapframe 和TrapFrame
- 会多记录出错的地址falut_va,在内核中可以直接从 cr2 读出
- 但是没有段寄存器信息比如cs ds es (用户态不需要切换栈)

总结用户态处理Page fault的流程



其他一些问题

- ▶ JOS在用户态处理page fault有哪些优势?
- ▶ Lab4实现用户态处理page fault与Lab3实现的内核态处理page fault有什么不同?
- ▶ 进程间通信有哪些方式? JOS支持的IPC属于哪种方式
- ▶ 如何实现非忙等的ipc_send

Thanks