

练习1

- 操作系统镜像文件ucore.img是如何一步一步生成的？

运行指令 `make v=`，阅读其结果：

```
shiyanolou:lab1_result/ (master) $ make V= [12:59:07]
+ cc kern/init/init.c
gcc -Ikern/init/ -fno-builtin -Wall -ggdb -m32 -gstabs -nostdinc -fno-stack-protector -Ilibs/ -Ikern/debug/ -Ikern/driver/ -Ikern/trap/ -Ikern/mm/ -c kern/init/init.c -o obj/kern/init/init.o
```

发现调用了 GCC, ld, dd

- make执行将所有的源代码编译成对象文件，并分别链接形成kernel, bootblock文件。

```
ld -m elf_i386 -nostdlib -T tools/kernel.ld -o bin/kernel obj/kern/init/init.o obj/kern/libs/readline.o obj/kern/libs/stdio.o obj/kern/debug/kdebug.o obj/kern/debug/kmonitor.o obj/kern/debug/panic.o obj/kern/driver/clock.o obj/kern/driver/console.o obj/kern/driver/intr.o obj/kern/driver/picirq.o obj/kern/trap/trap.o obj/kern/trap/trapentry.o obj/kern/trap/vectors.o obj/kern/mm/pmm.o obj/libs/printfmt.o obj/libs/string.o
+ cc boot/bootasm.S
gcc -Iboot/ -fno-builtin -Wall -ggdb -m32 -gstabs -nostdinc -fno-stack-protector -Ilibs/ -O0 -nostdinc -c boot/bootasm.S -o obj/boot/bootasm.o
```

- dd程序将c程序编译，转换成可执行文件，将Bootloader转移至虚拟硬盘ucore.img中

```
dd if=/dev/zero of=bin/ucore.img count=10000
```

- 一个被系统认为是符合规范的硬盘主引导扇区的特征是什么？

- 打开 sign.c

```
shiyanolou:lab1_result/ (master) $ cat tools/sign.c
#include <stdio.h>
#include <errno.h>
#include <string.h>
#include <sys/stat.h>
```

可以发现：符合规范的MBR特征是其512字节数据的最后两个字节是 0x55、0xAA

```
fclose(ifp);
buf[510] = 0x55;
buf[511] = 0xAA;
FILE *ofp = fopen(argv[2], "wb+");
size = fwrite(buf, 1, 512, ofp);
if (size != 512) {
```

练习2

- 从CPU加电后执行的第一条指令开始，单步跟踪BIOS的执行。

- 使用指令 `less` 进入Makefile，并查看/lab1-monitor 相关代码

```
lab1-monitor: $(UCOREIMG)
$(V)$(TERMINAL) -e "$(QEMU) -S -s -d in_asm -D $(BINDIR)/q.log -monitor stdio -hda"
$< -serial null"
$(V)sleep 2
$(V)$(TERMINAL) -e "gdb -q -x tools/lab1init"
```

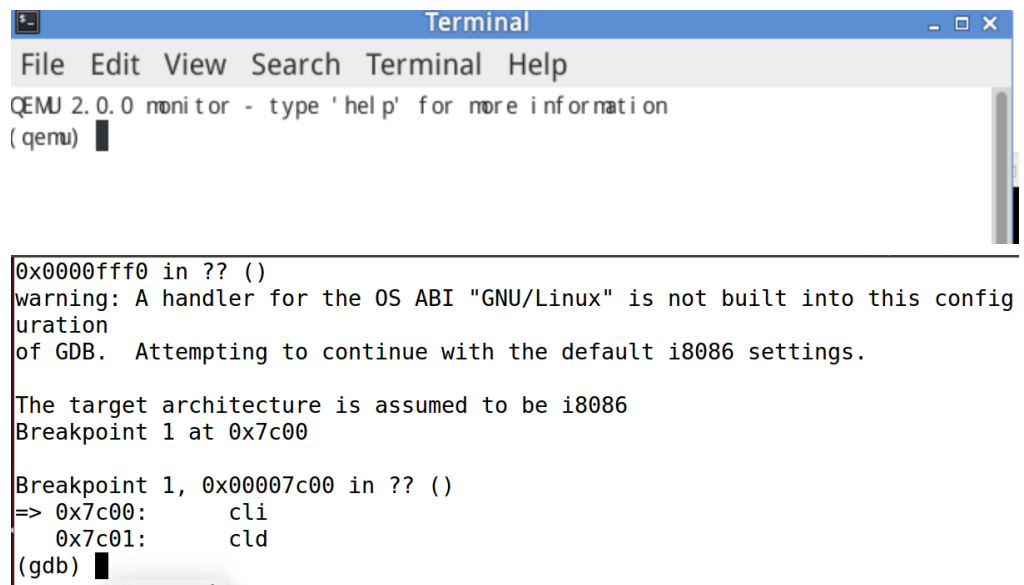
- 查看lab1init的内容

```

less tools/lab1init
file bin/kernel
target remote :1234
set architecture i8086
b *0x7c00
continue
x /2i $pc
~
~

```

- 加载符号
 - 连接qemu
 - BIOS进入8086的实模式
 - Bootloader第一条指令在0x7c00，打一个断点
 - 继续运行
 - 打印两条指令寄存器的地址
- 执行指令 `make lab1-mon`
- 进入QEMU



```

Terminal
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
QEMU 2.0.0 monitor - type 'help' for more information
(qemu)

0x0000ffff in ?? ()
warning: A handler for the OS ABI "GNU/Linux" is not built into this configuration
of GDB. Attempting to continue with the default i8086 settings.

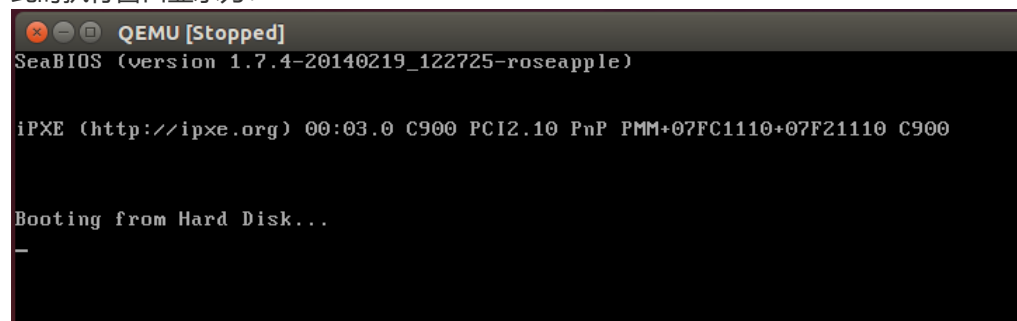
The target architecture is assumed to be i8086
Breakpoint 1 at 0x7c00

Breakpoint 1, 0x00007c00 in ?? ()
=> 0x7c00:      cli
   0x7c01:      cld
(gdb)

```

单步跟踪完成

- 在初始化位置0x7c00设置实地址断点,测试断点正常。
 - 发现停在lab1init设置的断点0x7C00处
 - 此时执行窗口显示为:



```

QEMU [Stopped]
SeaBIOS (version 1.7.4-20140219_122725-roseapple)

iPXE (http://ipxe.org) 00:03.0 C900 PCI2.10 PnP PMM+07FC1110+07F21110 C900

Booting from Hard Disk...
-

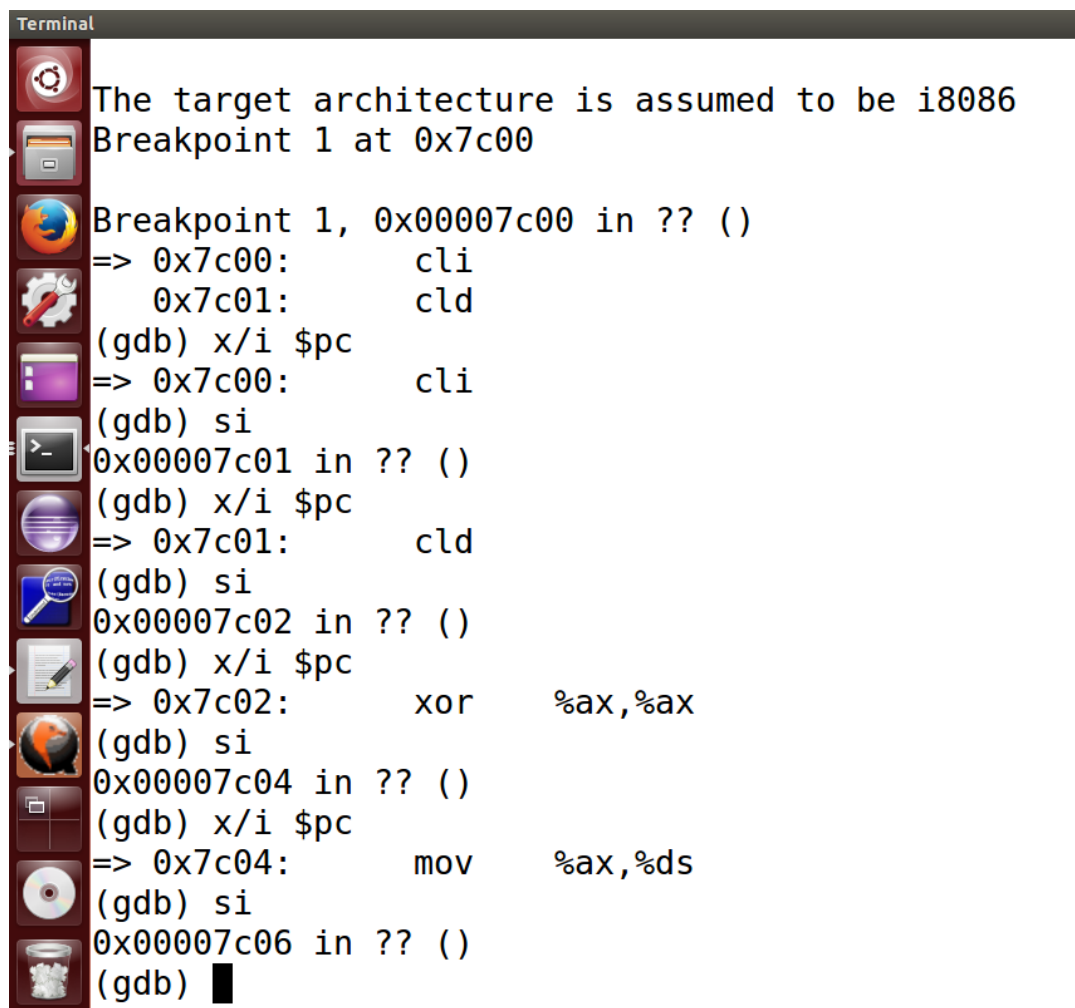
```

- ```
warning: A handler for the OS ABI "GNU/Linux" is not built into this configuration
of GDB. Attempting to continue with the default i8086 settings.

The target architecture is assumed to be i8086
Breakpoint 1 at 0x7c00

Breakpoint 1, 0x00007c00 in ?? ()
=> 0x7c00: cli
 0x7c01: cld
(gdb) x /10i $pc
=> 0x7c00: cli
 0x7c01: cld
 0x7c02: xor %ax,%ax
 0x7c04: mov %ax,%ds
 0x7c06: mov %ax,%es
 0x7c08: mov %ax,%ss
 0x7c0a: in $0x64,%al
 0x7c0c: test $0x2,%al
 0x7c0e: jne 0x7c0a
 0x7c10: mov $0xd1,%al
(gdb) continue
Continuing.
```

- 运行调试:



- ```
start:
.code16                # Assemble for 16-
bit mode
    cli                # Disable interrupts
```

```

    cld                                # String operations
    increment

    # Set up the important data segment registers (DS, ES, SS).
    xorw %ax, %ax                      # Segment number
    zero
    movw %ax, %ds                      # -> Data Segment
    movw %ax, %es                      # -> Extra Segment
    movw %ax, %ss                      # -> Stack Segment

    # Enable A20:
    # For backwards compatibility with the earliest PCs, physical
    # address line 20 is tied low, so that addresses higher than
    # 1MB wrap around to zero by default. This code undoes this.

```

- 查找bootblock.asm中的代码:

```

start:
.code16                                # Assemble for 16-
bit mode
    cli                                # Disable interrupts
    cld                                # String operations
    increment
    7c01:  fc                          cld

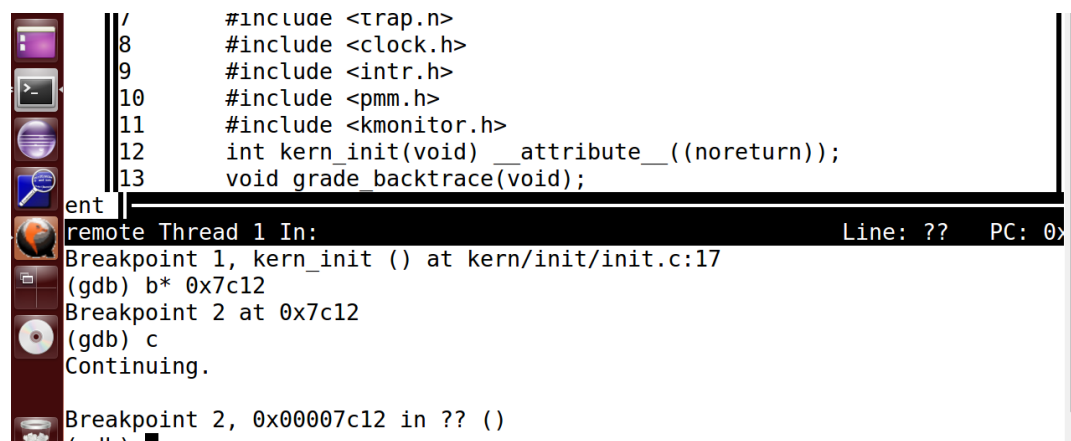
    # Set up the important data segment registers (DS, ES, SS).
    xorw %ax, %ax                      # Segment number
    zero
    7c02:  31 c0                        xor    %eax,%eax
    movw %ax, %ds                      # -> Data Segment
    7c04:  8e d8                        mov     %eax,%ds
    movw %ax, %es                      # -> Extra Segment
    7c06:  8e c0                        mov     %eax,%es
    movw %ax, %ss                      # -> Stack Segment
    7c08:  8e d0                        mov     %eax,%ss

```

观察后发现相同。

- 自己找一个bootloader或内核中的代码位置，设置断点并进行测试。

- 将断点设置在0x7c12，进行测试：



```

1/      #include <trap.h>
2/      #include <clock.h>
3/      #include <intr.h>
4/      #include <pmm.h>
5/      #include <kmonitor.h>
6/      int kern_init(void) __attribute__((noreturn));
7/      void grade_backtrace(void);
8/
9/      ent
remote Thread 1 In:                               Line: ??   PC: 0x
Breakpoint 1, kern_init () at kern/init/init.c:17
(gdb) b* 0x7c12
Breakpoint 2 at 0x7c12
(gdb) c
Continuing.

Breakpoint 2, 0x00007c12 in ?? ()
(gdb)

```

- 查看运行的进程

```

ent |
remote Thread 1 In:
=> 0x7c12:      out      %al,$0x64
    0x7c14:      in       $0x64,%al
    0x7c16:      test     $0x2,%al
    0x7c18:      jne      0x7c14
    0x7c1a:      mov      $0xdf,%al
    0x7c1c:      out      %al,$0x60
    0x7c1e:      lgdtl    (%esi)

```

- 可见其汇编代码相同，并在输入continue后qemu正常工作。

练习3

分析bootloader进入保护模式的过程。

分析bootasm.S源代码：

宏定义

```

8 .set PROT_MODE_CSEG,      0x8           # kernel code segment
   selector
9 .set PROT_MODE_DSEG,      0x10          # kernel data segment
   selector
10 .set CR0_PE_ON,          0x1           # protected mode enable flag

```

关闭中断，将各个寄存器重置

修改控制方向标志寄存器DF=0，使得内存地址从低到高增加

它先将各个寄存器置0

```

15 .code16                      # Assemble for 16-bit mode
16 cli                          # Disable interrupts
17 cld                          # String operations
   increment|
18
19 # Set up the important data segment registers (DS, ES, SS).
20 xorw %ax, %ax                # Segment number zero
21 movw %ax, %ds                # -> Data Segment
22 movw %ax, %es                # -> Extra Segment
23 movw %ax, %ss                # -> Stack Segment

```

开启A20

打开A20地址线

```

29 seta20.1:
30 inb $0x64, %al               # Wait for not busy(8042 input buffer empty).
31 testb $0x2, %al
32 jnz seta20.1
33
34 movb $0xd1, %al              # 0xd1 -> port 0x64
35 outb %al, $0x64              # 0xd1 means: write data to 8042's P2 port
36
37 seta20.2:
38 inb $0x64, %al               # Wait for not busy(8042 input buffer empty).
39 testb $0x2, %al
40 jnz seta20.2
41
42 movb $0xdf, %al              # 0xdf -> port 0x60
43 outb %al, $0x60              # 0xdf = 11011111, means set P2's A20 bit
                                (the 1 bit) to 1

```

初始化GDT表

```
45 # Switch from real to protected mode, using a bootstrap GDT
46 # and segment translation that makes virtual addresses
47 # identical to physical addresses, so that the
48 # effective memory map does not change during the switch.
49 lgdt gdt_desc
```

进入保护模式

```
50 movl %cr0, %eax
51 orl $CR0_PE_ON, %eax
52 movl %eax, %cr0
```

通过长跳转更新cs的基地址，设置段寄存器，并建立堆栈

```
56 jmp $PROT_MODE_CSEG, $protcseg
57
58 .code32 # Assemble for 32-bit mode
59 protcseg:
60 # Set up the protected-mode data segment registers
61 movw $PROT_MODE_DSEG, %ax # Our data segment selector
62 movw %ax, %ds # -> DS: Data Segment
63 movw %ax, %es # -> ES: Extra Segment
64 movw %ax, %fs # -> FS
65 movw %ax, %gs # -> GS
66 movw %ax, %ss # -> SS: Stack Segment
67
68 # Set up the stack pointer and call into C. The stack region is from 0--start(0x7c00)
69 movl $0x0, %ebp
70 movl $start, %esp
```

转到保护模式完成，进入boot主方法

```
71 call bootmain
72
73 # If bootmain returns (it shouldn't), loop.
```

练习4

分析bootloader加载ELF格式的OS的过程

- bootloader如何读取硬盘扇区的？
 - bootloader让CPU进入保护模式后，下一步的工作就是从硬盘上加载并运行OS。考虑到实现的简单性，bootloader的访问硬盘都是LBA模式的PIO (Program IO) 方式，即所有的IO操作是通过CPU访问硬盘的IO地址寄存器完成。
 - 实现代码：

```
/* waitdisk - wait for disk ready */
static void waitdisk(void) {
    // 获取并判断磁盘是否处于忙碌状态
    while ((inb(0x1F7) & 0xC0) != 0x40)
        /* do nothing */;
}

/* readsect - read a single sector at @secno into @dst */
static void readsect(void *dst, uint32_t secno) {
    // 等待磁盘准备就绪
    waitdisk();
    // 设置磁盘参数
    outb(0x1F2, 1); // 读取1个扇区
    outb(0x1F3, secno & 0xFF); // 0x1F3-0x1F6 设置LBA模式的参数
    outb(0x1F4, (secno >> 8) & 0xFF);
}
```

```

    outb(0x1F5, (secno >> 16) & 0xFF);
    outb(0x1F6, ((secno >> 24) & 0xF) | 0xE0);
    outb(0x1F7, 0x20); // 设置磁盘命令为“读取”
    // 等待磁盘准备就绪
    waitdisk();
    // 从0x1F0端口处读数据
    insl(0x1F0, dst, SECTSIZE / 4);
}

```

- bootloader是如何加载ELF格式的OS?
 - bootloader先将ELF格式的OS加载到地址 0x10000。

```
readseg((uintptr_t)ELFHDR, SECTSIZE * 8, 0);
```

- 之后通过比对ELF的magic number来判断读入的ELF文件是否正确。
- 再将ELF中每个段都加载到特定的地址。

```

// load each program segment (ignores ph flags)
ph = (struct proghdr *)((uintptr_t)ELFHDR + ELFHDR->e_phoff);
eph = ph + ELFHDR->e_phnum;
for (; ph < eph; ph++)
    readseg(ph->p_va & 0xFFFFFFFF, ph->p_memsz, ph->p_offset);

```

- 最后跳转至ELF文件的程序入口点(entry point)。

练习5

- 实现函数调用堆栈跟踪函数

编写代码 `print_stackframe(void)`

```

305     // 读取当前栈帧的ebp和eip
306     uint32_t ebp = read_ebp();
307     uint32_t eip = read_eip();
308     for(uint32_t i = 0; ebp != 0 && i < STACKFRAME_DEPTH; i++)
309     {
310         // 读取
311         cprintf("ebp:0x%08x eip:0x%08x args:", ebp, eip);
312         uint32_t* args = (uint32_t*)ebp + 2;
313         for(uint32_t j = 0; j < 4; j++)
314             cprintf("0x%08x ", args[j]);
315         cprintf("\n");
316         // eip指向异常指令的下一条指令，所以要减1
317         print_debuginfo(eip-1);
318         // 将ebp 和eip设置为上一个栈帧的ebp和eip
319         // 注意要先设置eip后设置ebp，否则当ebp被修改后，eip就无法找到正确的位置
320         eip = *((uint32_t*)ebp + 1);
321         ebp = *(uint32_t*)ebp;
322     }

```

使用指令 `make qemu` 进行验证：

```

[~/OS_lab/labcodes/lab1]
moocos-> make qemu
+ cc kern/debug/kdebug.c
+ ld bin/kernel
10000+0 records in
10000+0 records out
5120000 bytes (5.1 MB) copied, 0.0554875 s, 92.3 MB/s

```



```

1+0 records in
1+0 records out
512 bytes (512 B) copied, 0.000954689 s, 536 kB/s
146+1 records in
146+1 records out
74871 bytes (75 kB) copied, 0.00255493 s, 29.3 MB/s
(THU.CST) os is loading ...

Special kernel symbols:
  entry 0x00100000 (phys)
  etext 0x001032e4 (phys)
  edata 0x0010ea16 (phys)
  end    0x0010fd20 (phys)
Kernel executable memory footprint: 64KB
ebp:0x00007b08 eip:0x001009a6 args:0x00010094 0x00000000 0x00007b38
0x00100092
  kern/debug/kdebug.c:307: print_stackframe+21
ebp:0x00007b18 eip:0x00100ca3 args:0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000
0x00007b88
  kern/debug/kmonitor.c:125: mon_backtrace+10
ebp:0x00007b38 eip:0x00100092 args:0x00000000 0x00007b60 0xffff0000
0x00007b64
  kern/init/init.c:48: grade_backtrace2+33
ebp:0x00007b58 eip:0x001000bb args:0x00000000 0xffff0000 0x00007b84
0x00000029
  kern/init/init.c:53: grade_backtrace1+38
ebp:0x00007b78 eip:0x001000d9 args:0x00000000 0x00100000 0xffff0000
0x0000001d
  kern/init/init.c:58: grade_backtrace0+23
ebp:0x00007b98 eip:0x001000fe args:0x0010331c 0x00103300 0x0000130a
0x00000000
  kern/init/init.c:63: grade_backtrace+34
ebp:0x00007bc8 eip:0x00100055 args:0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000
0x00010094
  kern/init/init.c:28: kern_init+84
ebp:0x00007bf8 eip:0x00007d68 args:0xc031fcfa 0xc08ed88e 0x64e4d08e
0xfa7502a8
  <unknown>: -- 0x00007d67 --
++ setup timer interrupts

```

将输出结果与答案验证，显示结果大致一致。

- 解释最后一行各个数值的含义
 - 最后一行是 `ebp:0x00007bf8 eip:0x00007d68 args:0xc031fcfa 0xc08ed88e 0x64e4d08e 0xfa7502a8`，共有ebp, eip和args三类参数，分别表示调用发生的文件、调用发生所在行和调用函数名。

练习6

- 完善中断初始化和处理
 - 在mmu.h中找到表项结构的定义：


```

/* Gate descriptors for interrupts and traps */
struct gatedesc {
    unsigned gd_off_15_0 : 16;      // low 16 bits of offset in
segment
    unsigned gd_ss : 16;             // segment selector
    unsigned gd_args : 5;           // # args, 0 for interrupt/trap
gates
    unsigned gd_rsv1 : 3;           // reserved(should be zero I guess)
    unsigned gd_type : 4;           // type(STS_{TG,IG32,TG32})
    unsigned gd_s : 1;             // must be 0 (system)
    unsigned gd_dpl : 2;           // descriptor(meaning new) privilege
level
    unsigned gd_p : 1;             // Present
    unsigned gd_off_31_16 : 16;     // high bits of offset in segment
};

```

- 该表项的大小为 $16+16+5+3+4+1+2+1+16 == 8*8$ bit, 即**8字节**。
- 根据IDT表项的结构, 我们可以得知, IDT表项的第二个成员 `gd_ss` 为段选择子, 第一个成员 `gd_off_15_0` 和最后一个成员 `gd_off_31_16` 共同组成一个段内偏移地址。根据段选择子和段内偏移地址就可以得出中断处理程序的地址。
- 编程完善 `kern/trap/trap.c` 中对中断向量表进行初始化的函数 `idt_init`。

- 代码如下:

```

49     void idt_init(void) {
50         // __vectors定义于vector.S中
51         extern uintptr_t __vectors[];
52         int i;
53         for (i = 0; i < sizeof(idt) / sizeof(struct gatedesc); i++)
54             // 目标idt项为idt[i]
55             // 该idt项为内核代码, 所以使用GD_KTEXT段选择子
56             // 中断处理程序的入口地址存放于__vectors[i]
57             // 特权级为DPL_KERNEL
58             SETGATE(idt[i], 0, GD_KTEXT, __vectors[i], DPL_KERNEL);
59         // 设置从用户态转为内核态的中断的特权级为DPL_USER
60         SETGATE(idt[T_SWITCH_TOK], 0, GD_KTEXT, __vectors[T_SWITCH_TOK], DPL_USER);
61         // 加载该IDT
62         lidt(&idt_pd);
63     }

```

- 编程完善 `trap.c` 中的中断处理函数 `trap`, 在对时钟中断进行处理的部分填写 `trap` 函数中处理时钟中断的部分, 使操作系统每遇到100次时钟中断后, 调用 `print_ticks` 子程序, 向屏幕上打印一行文字“100 ticks”。

- 代码如下:

```

158     case IRQ_OFFSET + IRQ_TIMER:
159         /* LAB1 YOUR CODE : STEP 3 */
160         /* handle the timer interrupt */
161         /* (1) After a timer interrupt, you should record this event using a global variable
(increase it), such as ticks in kern/driver/clock.c
162         * (2) Every TICK_NUM cycle, you can print some info using a function, such as
print_ticks().
163         * (3) Too Simple? Yes, I think so!
164         */
165         ticks++;
166         if(ticks % TICK_NUM == 0)
167             print_ticks();
168         break:

```