4.1.1 建立映射

```
cd 'C:\Users\administrater\Desktop\Archived Courses\OS\docker_vol\lab5' docker run -it -v ${pwd}:/home/oslab/lab5 -u oslab -w /home/oslab 6ca7 /bin/bash
```

4.1.2 代码结构

```
oslab@dca8ea2d2591:~/lab5$ ls -R
.:
Makefile two hello.bin hello.elf thelwid the hello.
./arch:
./arch/riscv:
Makefile termi
./arch/riscv/kernel:
Makefile entry.S head.S memcpy.S memset.S mtrap.c sched.c strap.c vm.c vmlinux.lds
./include:
asm_macro.h mm_types.h put.h rand.h sched.h stddef.h syscall.h test.h types.h vm.h
./init:
Makefile main.c test.c
./lib:
Makefile put.c rand.c
```

较参考文件结构多出一些文件, 主要是

- 参考用户代码仓库, 定义的类型别名
- 内存帮助函数
- M mode 下的中断和异常处理
- 在多个汇编代码文件中使用的宏

虚拟内存映射

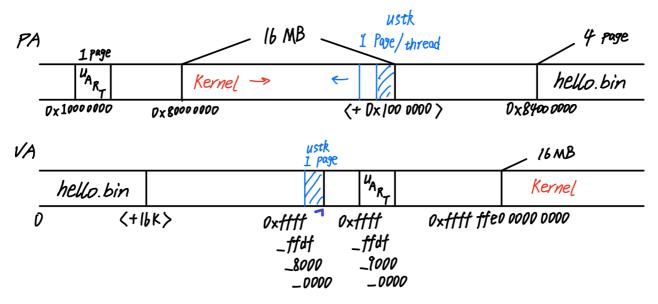
内核页表与lab4相同

• 0x80000000 处的恒等映射是必须的,否则会在写入 satp 启用分页的那条指令执行后,无法寻址到

下一条指令。

• 由于内核页表有虚拟地址到物理地址的恒等映射,因此用户页表的创建可以复用 Bare mode 下创建 内核页表的例程 create_mapping

用户页表



- 0xffffffe000000000 处到内核的高地址映射,必须与内核页表相同,否则 内核 trap_handler 在 对换用户的satp 与内核的satp 后,会无法寻址到下一条指令。
- 用户态测试程序 *hello.bin* 的虚拟地址应该放在哪?指导未写明。并且遗憾的是,这段代码不是位置无关的。起初我让虚拟地址从 0x400000 开始,内核 trap_handler 报 PF,debug 发现程序访问了非常低的虚拟地址,如下图所示。根据 *user*文件夹下的 *linker script*,*Location Counter*初始化为0.遂将VA 放在 0
- 给每个task各创建了一份页表,因此几个task的用户栈虚拟地址可以一样
- 用户栈的物理地址应该安置在哪?虽然地址空间很大,可并不是所有物理地址都可以访问。访问无效的物理地址时,报 Store/AMO access fault(不是 PF). 碰了几次壁后,得到上图 PA 的安排.
- 用户页表其实未必要有到 UART 的映射,取决于如何实现 sys_write。见 处理 ECALL_U 一节。

```
00000000000000058 <putchar>:
  58:
         00000797
                                               a5, 0x0
                                     auipc
         7e078793
  5c:
                          a5 = &tail
                                     addi
                                               a5, a5, 2016 # 838 <tail>
  60:
         0007a703
                                     1w
                                               a4, 0 (a5)
         0017069b
                                     addiw
                                                           a4 = tail
  64:
                                               a3, a4, 1
  68:
         00d7a023
                                               a3, 0 (a5)
                         a5 = buffer li
         45000793
                                               a5, 1104
  6c:
  70:
         00e787b3
                                     add
                                               a5, a5, a4
  74:
         00a78023
                                               a0, 0 (a5)
                                     sb
  78:
         00000513
                                     li.
                                               a0.0
                                                  return 0
         00008067
  7c:
                                     ret
```

strap 的进入与退出

这里耦合很强,要设计得很仔细。敲定一处程序流程时,脑子里还得留意是否和其他地方有冲突;是否有其他地方也要修改;不然就又会陷入莫名其妙的调试麻烦之中,才能搞清发生了什么。在不断击打之下强行培养大局意识,很锻炼人。

主要有两个棘手的限制:

• 内核页表没有用户数据和栈的虚拟内存映射。因此切换为内核 satp后,只能使用内核栈指针 ssp,

且不能访问用户数据。

• *sstatus* 默认设定下,不仅用户不能访问内核页面,内核也不能够访问用户页面。因此 内核 trap_handler 继续使用用户 *satp* 也不是很好的主意

我的处理:

```
trap_s:
csrrw sp, sscratch, sp # use S.sp, save U.sp
pusha
set_pt_regs #! before any C function
jal swap_satp # use Kernel PT
...
secp_ret:
jal swap_satp # use User PT
# pop GPR from kernel stack
popa
# [only when ecall_u]
[get_pt_regs] #! after any C function
csrrw sp, sscratch, sp # use U.sp, save S.sp
sret
```

- 每个task在用户空间和内核空间都有栈区
- sscratch来直接保存内核栈指针 ssp
- 一进入内核 trap_handler, 即刻对换 ssp 和 用户栈指针 usp; 最后 sret 前再对换回来

4.2 处理 ECALL_U

M mode entry 准备工作

```
# delegate INSTR_PF, LOAD_PF, STORE_PF, ECALL_U to S mode
li s3, 0xB100
csrs medeleg, s3
```

两个难点:

- pt_regs 传参:定义了一个全局的 pt_regs regs; 汇编宏 set_pt_regs 把 trap 时的 a* 寄存器存入全局变量,供稍后 ecall 访问; ecall 返回时,在 popa 后额外 get_pt_regs 更新 a* 寄存器为系统调用返回值
 - 默认进入 trap_handler 时硬件清除全局中断使能,不会有嵌套中断,因此只需一个实例
 - 另一种可能是,复用 pusha 后栈的存储。但依赖于寄存器的 push 顺序,没有尝试
- sys_write 实现:需要将用户态传递的字符串打印到屏幕上。为此,内核应能对传来的 buf 解引用,以访问其内容。然而由于前面提到了两条限制,这么一个想当然的过程都变得 tricky 了。
 - 在这个函数里,内核改用用户的satp;同时还得设置 CSRs[sstatus].SUM 位,以 permit Supervisor User Memory access,使得内核能读写用户页面
 - 内核需要能写 UART 口。这就是为什么用户页表也有到 UART 的映射,但标记为内核页面, 以示保护
 - 另一种可能是,内核改用用户的satp,但只是把 buf 内容复制到内核自己的缓冲区;然后切换回内核satp,打印内核缓冲区内容。但内核缓冲区该多大又是另一个问题。

```
swap_satp();
for (size_t i = 0; i < count; i++)</pre>
```

```
{
    *(uint64 *)UART_VA = (unsigned char)(*buf++);
}
swap_satp();
```

4.3 调度

进程状态段变动

```
uint64 usp;
uint64 sepc;
uint64 ssp;
uint64 ssp;
uint64 satp;
```

switch_to 关键代码:

```
asm(
    "sd ra, 0 (%0);\
                              asm(
                                  "ld s1, 8 (%0);\
    sd sp, 120(%0);
                                  csrw sscratch, s1;
    sd s0, 16 (%0);\
    sd s1, 24 (%0);\
                                  ld s1, 112(%0);\
                                  csrw sepc, s1;\
    sd s2, 32 (%0);\
                                  ld ra, 0 (%0);\
    sd s3, 40 (%0);\
                                 ld sp, 120(%0);\
    sd s4, 48 (%0);\
                                  ld s0, 16 (%0);\
    sd s5, 56 (%0);\
                                  ld s1, 24 (%0);\
    sd s6, 64 (%0);\
                                  ld s2, 32 (%0);\
    sd s7, 72 (%0);\
                                  ld s3, 40 (%0);\
    sd s8, 80 (%0);\
                                  ld s4, 48 (%0);\
    sd s9, 88 (%0);\
                                  ld s5, 56 (%0);\
    sd s10,96 (%0);\
                                  ld s6, 64 (%0);\
    sd s11,104(%0);\
                                  ld s7, 72 (%0);\
    csrr s0, sepc;\
                                  ld s8, 80 (%0);\
    sd s0, 112(%0);\
                                  ld s9, 88 (%0);\
    csrr s0, sscratch;\
                                  ld s10,96 (%0);\
    sd s0, 8 (%0);"
                                  ld s11,104(%0);"
     "r"(&current->thread)
                                    "r"(&next->thread)
    : "memory");
```

此时的 satp 应是内核satp, 因此这里没做 satp 的切换。

两个用户进程 satp 的切换是在 current = next; 后的 swap_satp() 中隐式完成的:

```
void swap_satp()
{
  uint64 saved_satp = get_satp();
  if (saved_satp != current->mm.satp)
```

```
{
    set_satp(current->mm.satp);
    current->mm.satp = saved_satp;
}
```

进程初始化

```
task[i]->thread.ssp = task[i] + TASK_SIZE;

task[i]->thread.usp = 0xffffffdf80000000;

task[i]->thread.ra = (uint64)task_pre_run;

task[i]->thread.sepc = ucode_va;

uint64 root_ppn = u_paging_init(task[i]) >> 12;

task[i]->mm.satp = ((uint64)8 << 60) | root_ppn;
```

```
/* control led here after `ret` in S-mode task
A U-mode task is to run. This piece of code is for preparation:
* prep PT for U-mode task
* ecall from S-mode informs M-mode the completion of STI processing;
* CSRs[sstatus].SPP = 0b0, CSRs[sstatus].SPIE = 1
* control passed to U-mode task after `sret`
*/
void task pre run()
 swap satp();
 asm("csrr s11, sepc;\
    ecall;\
    csrw sepc, s11;\
    csrrw sp, sscratch, sp;\
    csrc sstatus, %0;\
    csrs sstatus, %1;\
    sret;"
   : "r"(0b100000000), "r"(0b10000)
   :);
}
```

refactor

- printf: 从代码仓库的用户源码里借鉴了 printf的实现,改造得到 my_printk
- error_handler & shutdown
- 部分函数使用了函数属性声明。It'll be dependent on GNU-GCC
 - noreturn 简化部分函数的反汇编
 - format 编译器帮助检查 printf参数

printf 有可能自己写一个,但得基于参数全部经由压栈传递的假设。根据之前 debug 过程的观察,not the case. 可能存在的寄存器传参使得"爬调用栈"的实现不robust. 我想这也是为什么存在 va_list这些编译器 built_in 的可变参数支持的缘故。

4.5 完成截图

```
ZU OS LAB 5

3180103008

[PID = 1] Process Created Successfully! counter = 7 priority = 5
[PID = 3] Process Created Successfully! counter = 6 priority = 5
[PID = 3] Process Created Successfully! counter = 5 priority = 5
[PID = 4] Process Created Successfully! counter = 5 priority = 5
[PID = 4] Process Created Successfully! counter = 4 priority = 5
[PID = 4] Process Created Successfully! counter = 4 priority = 5
[PID = 4] counter = 7 priority = 1
[PID = 2] counter = 7 priority = 1
[PID = 2] counter = 6 priority = 4
[PID = 1] counter = 6 priority = 4
[DIP = 4] counter = 6 priority = 4
[DIP = 4] counter = 6 priority = 5
[PID = 3] counter = 6 priority = 5
[PID = 3] counter = 6 priority = 5
[PID = 3] counter = 6 priority = 5
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[PID = 3] counter = 6 priority = 5
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[PID = 3] counter = 6 priority = 3
[PID = 3] counter = 6 priority = 3
[PID = 3] counter = 6 priority = 3
[PID = 3] counter = 6 priority = 3
[PID = 3] counter = 6
```

实验指导的实例输出中,进程调度似乎没有使用调度算法,因此略有不同。但可以看出,用户态程序的 pid 获取 和 字符串打印 是没有问题的,证明完成了实验目的。

体会 & reference

Linux 内核通过把宏运用到极致,减少了代码冗余,提高了代码的组织水平; 但需要对编译工具的深刻理解,估计也得很长时间的积累, 作为玩具 OS 的实现难以学习

- https://elixir.bootlin.com/linux/v4.20/source
- https://stackoverflow.com/questions/10060168/is-asmlinkage-required-for-a-c-function-to-be-called-from-assembly

Clipboard for debug

```
riscv64-unknown-linux-gnu-gdb vmlinux
target remote localhost:1234

b *0x400034
b ecall_u if regs.a7 == 64

riscv64-unknown-elf-objdump -S --disassemble=my_printk vmlinux
```