**0**. 填充完已有实验后,运行如下:

```
QEMU
page fault at 0x00000100: K/W [no page found].
```

发现被page fault刷屏,仔细检查输出,会发现,在lab2的基础上多了个check\_vma\_struct() succeeded!:

```
🕒 📵 parallels@ubuntu: ~/Mac/ucore_lab/labcodes/lab3
    kern/init/init.c:72: grade_backtrace+34
ebp:0xc011fff8 eip:0xc010007f args:0x00000000 0x00000000 0x0000ffff 0x40cf9a00
memory management: default_pmm_manager
e820map:
  memory: 0009fc00, [00000000, 0009fbff], type = 1.
  memory: 00000400, [0009fc00, 0009ffff], type = 2. memory: 00010000, [000f0000, 000fffff], type = 2.
  memory: 07efe000, [00100000, 07ffdfff], type = 1.
  memory: 00002000, [07ffe000, 07ffffff], type = 2.
  memory: 00040000, [fffc0000, ffffffff], type = 2.
check_alloc_page() succeeded!
check_pgdir() succeeded!
check_boot_pgdir() succeeded!
           ----- BEGIN --
PDE(0e0) c00000000-f8000000 38000000 urw
 |-- PTE(38000) c0000000-f8000000 38000000 -rw
PDE(001) fac00000-fb000000 00400000 -rw
  |-- PTE(000e0) faf00000-fafe0000 000e0000 urw
  |-- PTE(00001) fafeb000-fafec000 00001000 -rw
----- END --
check_vma_struct() succeeded!
page fault at 0x00000100: K/W [no page found].
page fault at 0x00000100: K/W [no page found].
page fault at 0x00000100: K/W [no page found].
```

这明明是号称练习1基本正确之后才会出现的东西,简直了!!!

1. 练习1简直不能更简单,就按照注释要求,先get\_pte获取二级页表中得页入口项,get\_pte在lab2中已经完成了二级页表不存在时自动创建(第三个参数要设置为1),所以不用担心不存在的问题。 然后若二级页表项为0则表明该页还未被分配,于是再通过pgdir\_alloc\_page分配一下即可。

```
🕽 🗇 🗇 make gemu
PDE(8e8) c88888888 - f8888888 38888888 urw
|-- PTE(38000) c00000000-f8000000 38000000 -rw
PDE(001) fac00000-fb000000 00400000 -rw
     |-- PTE(000e0) faf00000-fafe0000 000e0000 urw
|-- PTE(00001) fafeb000-fafec000 00001000 -rw
                                            ---- END -
 check_vma_struct() succeeded!
page fault at 0x00000100: K/W [no page found].
check_pgfault() succeeded!
check_vmm() succeeded.
Lide 0: 10000(sectors), 'QEMU HARDDISK'.

ide 1: 262144(sectors), 'QEMU HARDDISK'.

SMAP: manager = flfo swap manager

BEGIN check_swap: count 1, total 31995

setup Page Table for vaddr 0×1000, so alloc a page

setup Page Table vaddr 0-4MB OVER!
setup Page Table Vadur Orania GVENT

set up init env for check_swap begin!

page fault at 0x00001000: K/W [no page found].

page fault at 0x00003000: K/W [no page found].

page fault at 0x00004000: K/W [no page found].
page fault at excessions of the page set up init env for check_swap over!
write Virt Page c in fifo_check_swap write Virt Page a in fifo_check_swap write Virt Page b in fifo_check_swap write Virt Page e in fifo_check_swap
page fault at 0x00005000: K/W [no page found].
page fault at 0x000000ae: K/R [no page found].
not valid addr ae, and can not find it in vma
trapframe at 0xc011fcf4
     edi 0x00000001
esi 0x00000000
ebp 0xc011fd70
     oesp 0xc011fd14
     ebx 0x00007cfb
     edx 8xc8383888
      ecx 0x00005000
      eax 0x00000092
                  6x----6823
                  0x----6023
      trap 0x00000000 Page Fault
err 0x00000000
     elp
               0xc010646b
 flag 0x00000046 PF,ZF,IOPL=0
kernel panic at kern/trap/trap.c:185:
handle pgfault failed. invalid parameter
  Welcome to the kernel debug monitor!!
              'help' for a list of commands.
```

完成后,便会发现,此时不会再被刷屏,当然那个check\_vma\_struct() succeeded!仍旧还在那里没变。

2.

首先还是继续完成do\_pgfault,当ptep不为0时,那么此时意味着该页被换到了硬盘上,ptep中存着 的是硬盘上对应的位置,那么,首先检查内存交换系统是否初始化好了,如果发现初始化失败了显 然此时程序就是已经出问题了,只有初始化完成了程序才能继续。

那么首先就调用swap\_in将硬盘上得页换入到一个新分配的物理内存页中,接着用page\_insert将这个物理内存页加入页表中,和需要访问的虚拟地址建立映射关系。注意由于注释中没有讲解 page\_insert的参数,故查看其注释已确定参数:

//page\_insert - build the map of phy addr of an Page with the linear addr la // paramemters:

```
// pgdir: the kernel virtual base address of PDT
```

// page: the Page which need to map
// la: the linear address need to map

// perm: the permission of this Page which is setted in related pte

// return value: always 0

//note: PT is changed, so the TLB need to be invalidate

接着,注释要我们调用swap\_map\_swappable,按照文档,该函数是用来查询页的访问情况并间接调用相关函数,换出"不常用"的页到磁盘上。是专门为了lab3才在此处进行调用的,既然要调用,那么就先研究这个函数。

查看此函数会发现其作用就是将刚被访问的页添加到FIFO记录最近被访问页的链表中。那么首先补全这个函数,list\_add即可。但是查看这个函数的参数,会发现,前三个参数很明显,但是最后一个参数swap\_in就有点不知道是做什么的的,猜测的话可能是类似于那个get\_pte中得create参数的作用,但是这里暂时没用到吧。既然暂时没用,于是,就按照pgdir\_alloc\_page中对其的调用,将最后一个参数填0了。

最后就还剩下\_fifo\_swap\_out\_victim函数了,通过list\_prev(head)我们可以得到FIFO需要换出的页,然后将其删除,最后将ptr\_page指向该页,这里涉及到又list\_entry\_t \*找到其对应的Page,于是可以通过to struct来实现,但这里可以更简单地使用le2page:

// convert list entry to page

#define le2page(le, member)

to\_struct((le), struct Page, member)

于是乎le2page(victim, pra\_page\_link);就得到了对应的Page的指针。

然后这里的注释是:

- //(1) unlink the earliest arrival page in front of pra list head geueue
- //(2) set the addr of addr of this page to ptr\_page

其实感觉可以把1、2的顺序对调,这样就不用在删除前还用临时变量保存这个需要换出的页了。

```
|-- PTE(38000) c0000000-f3000000 38000000 -rw
PDE(001) fac00000-fb000000 00400000 -rw
|-- PTE(00000) faf00000-faf00000 00000000 urw
|-- PTE(00001) faf00000-faf00000 00001000 -rw
                                                                                                                                            ···· END
       check_vma_struct() succeeded!
page fault at 0x00000100: K/W [no page found].
check_pgfault() succeeded!
        check_vmi() succeeded.
    lde 0: 10000(sectors), 'QEMU HARDOISK'.
lde 1: 202144(sectors), 'QEMU HARDOISK'.
SHAP: manager = fifo swap manager
BEGIN check_swap: count 1, total 31995
setup Page Table for waddr 0X1000, so allec a page
          setup Page Table vaddr 8-4MB OVER!
       page fault at 0x00001000: K/W [no page found].

page fault at 0x00001000: K/W [no page found].

page fault at 0x00003000: K/W [no page found].

page fault at 0x00003000: K/W [no page found].

page fault at 0x000040000: K/W [no page found].
        set up init env for check_swap over!
write Virt Page c in fifo_check_swap
write Virt Page c in fifo_check_swap
write Virt Page a in fifo_check_swap
write Virt Page d in fifo_check_swap
write Virt Page d in fifo_check_swap
write Virt Page b in fifo_check_swap
write Virt Page e in fifo_check_swap
write Virt Page e in fifo_check_swap
page fault at 0x00005000: K/W [no page found].
swap_out: i 0, store page in vaddr 0x1000 to disk swap entry 2
write Virt Page b in fifo_check_swap
page fault at 0x00001000: K/W [no page found].
swap_out: i 0, store page in vaddr 0x2000 to disk swap entry 3
swap_in: load disk swap entry 2 with swap_page in vadr 0x1000
write Virt Page b in fifo_check_swap
page fault at 0x00002000: K/W [no page found].
swap_out: i 0, store page in vaddr 0x3000 to disk swap entry 4
swap_in: load disk swap entry 3 with swap_page in vadr 0x2000
write Virt Page c in fifo_check_swap
page fault at 0x00003000: K/W [no page found].
swap_out: i 0, store page in vaddr 0x4000 to disk swap entry 5
swap_in: load disk swap entry 4 with swap_page in vadr 0x3000
write Virt Page d in fifo_check_swap
page fault at 0x00003000: K/W [no page found].
swap_out: i 0, store page in vaddr 0x3000 to disk swap entry 5
swap_out: i 0, store page in vaddr 0x3000 to disk swap entry 0
swap_out: i 0, store page in vaddr 0x3000 to disk swap entry 0
swap_out: i 0, store page in vaddr 0x3000 to disk swap entry 0
swap_out: i 0, store page in vaddr 0x3000 to disk swap entry 0
swap_out: i 0, store page in vaddr 0x3000 to disk swap entry 0
swap_out: i 0, store page in vaddr 0x3000 to disk swap entry 0
swap_out: i 0, store page in vaddr 0x3000 to disk swap entry 0
swap_out: i 0, store page in vaddr 0x3000 to disk swap entry 0
swap_out: i 0, store page in vaddr 0x3000 to disk swap entry 0
swap_out: i 0, store page in vaddr 0x3000 to disk swap entry 0
swap_out: i 0, store page in vaddr 0x3000 to disk swap entry 0
swap_out: i 0, store page in vaddr 0x3000 to disk swap entry 0
swap_out: i 0, store page in vaddr 0x3000 to disk swap entry 0
swap_out: i 0, store page in vaddr 0x3000 to disk swap entry 0
swap_out: i 0, store 
     count is 0, total is 7
check_swap() succeeded:
++ setup timer interrupts
           100 ticks
```

make grade也可以查看情况:

```
→ lab3 git:(mine) X make grade

Check SWAP: (2.8s)

-check pmm: OK

-check page table: OK

-check vmm: OK

-check swap page fault: OK

-check ticks: OK

Total Score: 45/45
```

## challenge.

这次的challenge比较水,这么水的challenge不做实在可惜……

既然要实现改进的时钟算法,那么我们首先将FIFO算法的文件复制一份,在其框架上进行修改即可。

实现时钟算法的时候,需要注意的时,其页的引用位和修改位是由MMU硬件来实现的,故我们需要做的只是适时将其置为0即可。

那么在mmu.h中找出对应宏:

```
/* page table/directory entry flags */
#define PTE P
                    0x001
                                     // Present
#define PTE W
                     0x002
                                      // Writeable
#define PTE U
                     0x004
                                     // User
#define PTE_PWT
                      800x0
                                       // Write-Through
#define PTE PCD
                      0x010
                                       // Cache-Disable
#define PTE A
                    0x020
                                     // Accessed
#define PTE D
                    0x040
                                     // Dirty
#define PTE PS
                     0x080
                                      // Page Size
#define PTE MBZ
                      0x180
                                       // Bits must be zero
#define PTE_AVAIL
                      0xE00
                                       // Available for software use
```

// The PTE\_AVAIL bits aren't used by the kernel or interpreted by the // hardware, so user processes are allowed to set them arbitrarily.

其中PTE\_A应该就是我们所需要的引用位,PTE\_D就是我们所需要的修改位。

然后由于时钟算法每次是从上一次的位置继续开始扫描,而不是从头开始,那么我们就需要同时在mm struct中存储链表头和上一次的位置(因为链表扫描的时候需要判断链表头,所以我们必须对其进行存储),这样我们就需要修改mm struct的定义。

然而,我们在定义链表头的时候,可以也为该链表头定义一个Page,将该Page的ref设置为一个正常的页不会达到的值,比如0,这样我们就可以识别出链表头而不用在mm中存储链表头。

然后,为了方便的check,我们在每次访问结束之后,将整个链表(含每个页的引用位和修改位)都输出,这样可以清楚的看到每一步是否都和我们预想的一样。但是在实现的时候有一个问题,就是由于swap中对应的\_xx\_check\_swap函数是无参数的,没法获取页目录表,而想要输出每个页的引用位和修改位就必须要页目录表,为了不改变外面的check函数,故最终采取在swap\_xx.c中定义一个全局变量存储,然后本来想在init\_mm中对其进行初始化,后来发现此时mm结构中的pgdir还没有初始化,最后,选择在页换入,也就是\_xx\_map\_swappable中对pgdir进行设置。

本来这样我们应该很轻松的就完成了整个算法,但是,在check的时候,却发现怎么也不对劲,观察输出的链表可以很明显的发现虚拟地址就不对。

```
outputList();
readPage(5);
assert(pgfault_num == 5);
readPage(1);
assert(pgfault_num == 6);
```

```
readPage(2);
就这样的操作却直接导致:
set up init env for check_swap over!
0x0 -> 0x1000 1 1 -> 0x2000 1 1 -> 0x3000 1 1 -> 0x4000 1 1
read Virt Page 0x5000 in ec_check_swap
page fault at 0x00005000: K/R [no page found].
swap out: i 0, store page in vaddr 0x1000 to disk swap entry 2
0x0 -> 0x5000 1 0 -> 0x2000 0 1 -> 0x3000 0 1 -> 0x4000 0 1
read Virt Page 0x1000 in ec_check_swap
page fault at 0x00001000: K/R [no page found].
swap_out: i 0, store page in vaddr 0x2000 to disk swap entry 3
swap in: load disk swap entry 2 with swap page in vadr 0x1000
0x0 -> 0x5000 1 0 -> 0x2000 0 0 -> 0x3000 0 1 -> 0x4000 0 1
read Virt Page 0x2000 in ec check swap
page fault at 0x00002000: K/R [no page found].
kernel panic at kern/mm/swap.c:103:
  assertion failed: (*ptep & PTE P) != 0
Welcome to the kernel debug monitor!!
Type 'help' for a list of commands.
K>
观察输出会发现,前两次的outputList()的结果都是对的,但是第三次outputList()的时候
 (readPage(1)之后),这个时候结果就错了,正确的结果应该是:
0x0 -> 0x5000 1 0 -> 0x1000 1 0 -> 0x3000 0 1 -> 0x4000 0 1
也就是说,新换入的页的虚拟地址错了。本来应该是0x1000,却变成了0x2000,这样,在下一次
readPage(2)的时候,会检测出需要换出的页正好为0x2000那一项,而此时,0x2000并不存在,是
已经被换出了的,无法再换出,故而发生了错误。
最后我们会发现, ucore的实现中, pmm.c中的号称会进行物理地址与虚拟地址对应的函数
page_insert (//page_insert - build the map of phy addr of an Page with the linear addr la) 中, 并
没有将page的pra vaddr设置为线性地址la。
而在fifo算法check时,由于检测样例的特殊,并不会出现我们这里出现的将一个已经换出页再次换
出这种事,故虽然程序错了,也没有被检测出来。
最后实现check:
  outputList();
  readPage(5);
  assert(pgfault_num == 5);
  readPage(1);
  assert(pgfault_num == 6);
  readPage(3);
  assert(pgfault_num == 6);
  readPage(2);
  assert(pgfault_num == 7);
  readPage(3);
```

运行如下(和理论相同):

assert(pgfault\_num == 7);

assert(pgfault\_num == 7);

assert(pgfault num == 8);

assert(pgfault\_num == 9);

assert(pgfault\_num == 9);

writePage(1);

readPage(4);

writePage(3);

writePage(4);

```
set up init env for check swap over!
0x0 -> 0x1000 1 1 -> 0x2000 1 1 -> 0x3000 1 1 -> 0x4000 1 1
read Virt Page 0x5000 in ec_check_swap
page fault at 0x00005000: K/R [no page found].
swap_out: i 0, store page in vaddr 0x1000 to disk swap entry 2
0x0 -> 0x5000 1 0 -> 0x2000 0 1 -> 0x3000 0 1 -> 0x4000 0 1
read Virt Page 0x1000 in ec_check_swap
page fault at 0x00001000: K/R [no page found].
swap_out: i 0, store page in vaddr 0x2000 to disk swap entry 3
swap_in: load disk swap entry 2 with swap_page in vadr 0x1000
0x0 -> 0x5000 1 0 -> 0x1000 1 0 -> 0x3000 0 1 -> 0x4000 0 1
read Virt Page 0x3000 in ec_check_swap
0x0 -> 0x5000 1 0 -> 0x1000 1 0 -> 0x3000 1 1 -> 0x4000 0 1
read Virt Page 0x2000 in ec check swap
page fault at 0x00002000: K/R [no page found].
swap_out: i 0, store page in vaddr 0x4000 to disk swap entry 5
swap_in: load disk swap entry 3 with swap_page in vadr 0x2000
0x0 -> 0x5000 1 0 -> 0x1000 1 0 -> 0x3000 0 1 -> 0x2000 1 0
read Virt Page 0x3000 in ec_check_swap
0x0 -> 0x5000 1 0 -> 0x1000 1 0 -> 0x3000 0 1 -> 0x2000 1 0
write Virt Page 0x1000 in ec_check_swap
0x0 -> 0x5000 1 0 -> 0x1000 1 1 -> 0x3000 0 1 -> 0x2000 1 0
read Virt Page 0x4000 in ec_check_swap
page fault at 0x00004000: K/R [no page found].
swap_out: i 0, store page in vaddr 0x3000 to disk swap entry 4
swap_in: load disk swap entry 5 with swap_page in vadr 0x4000
0x0 -> 0x5000 0 0 -> 0x1000 0 1 -> 0x4000 1 0 -> 0x2000 1 0
write Virt Page 0x3000 in ec_check_swap
page fault at 0x00003000: K/W [no page found].
swap_out: i 0, store page in vaddr 0x5000 to disk swap entry 6
swap_in: load disk swap entry 4 with swap_page in vadr 0x3000
0x0 -> 0x3000 1 1 -> 0x1000 0 1 -> 0x4000 1 0 -> 0x2000 1 0
write Virt Page 0x4000 in ec check swap
0x0 -> 0x3000 1 1 -> 0x1000 0 1 -> 0x4000 1 1 -> 0x2000 1 0
count is 0, total is 7
check_swap() succeeded!
++ setup timer interrupts
100 ticks
```