

Lab5-Challenge Report

一、实验过程

1. 设备访问保护-内存读写

1. 只有文件系统进程能读写IDE磁盘。
2. 文件系统进程仅能读写IDE磁盘而不能读写其他的内核地址。

读写设备的方法只有两种，一种是通过内存直接读写，另一种是通过系统调用。我们的进程运行在用户态，理论上来说访问内存中0x80000000以上的位置就会出现问題，但实际上访问可以正常进行。

```
1  #include "lib.h"
2
3  void
4  umain(int argc, char **argv)
5  {
6      u_int *addr = (u_int *)0xb3004100;
7      writef("Trying to read 0x%x\n", addr);
8      writef("Result is [0x%x]\n", *addr);
9      return;
10 }
```

```
# clg_directRead.b
```

```
[00003805] SPAWN: clg_directRead.b
```

```
serve_open 00003805 ffff000 0x0
```

```
:::::::::::spawn size : d1ab  sp : 7f3fdfdc:::::::::
```

```
Trying to read 0xb3004100
```

```
Result is [0x0]
```

```

1  #include "lib.h"
2
3  void
4  umain(int argc, char **argv)
5  {
6      u_int *addr = (u_int *)0xb3004100;
7      u_int data = 0xaabbccdd;
8      writef("Trying to write to 0x%x, data: [0x%x]\n", addr, data);
9      *addr = data;
10     writef("Finished!\n", *addr);
11
12     writef("Trying to read 0x%x\n", addr);
13     writef("Result is [0x%x]\n", *addr);
14     return;
15 }

```

```
# clg_directWrite.b
```

```
[00004805] SPAWN: clg_directWrite.b
```

```
serve_open 00004805 ffff000 0x0
```

```
:::::::::::spawn size : d1e0  sp : 7f3fdfdc:::::::::
```

```
Trying to write to 0xb3004100, data: [0xaabbccdd]
```

```
Finished!
```

```
Trying to read 0xb3004100
```

```
Result is [0xaabbccdd]
```

```
[00005006] destroying 00005006
```

```
[00005006] free env 00005006
```

经过测试我们发现，这是属于Gxemul的Bug，Gxemul对 MIPS R3000 CPU中 SR 寄存器 KUC位的理解和我们使用的MIPS标准不同。

KUc,

IEc The two basic CPU protection bits.

KUc is set 1 when running with kernel privileges, 0 for user mode. In kernel mode, software can get at the whole program address space, and use privileged ("co-processor 0") instructions. User mode restricts software to program addresses between 0x0000 0000 and 0x7FFF FFFF, and can be denied permission to run privileged instructions; attempts to break the rules result in an exception.

IEc is set 0 to prevent the CPU taking any interrupt, 1 to enable.

而在Gxemul中

```
/* src/include/mips_cpuregs.h
 *
 * The R2000/R3000-specific status register bit definitions.
 * .....
 * MIPS_SR_KU_CUR        Current kernel/user mode bit. 1 => user mode.
 */
```

既然如此，我们控制内存读写就有两个方案了，第一个方案是改动Gxemul，使其符合MIPS规范，第二个方案是改动我们的代码，让它适应Gxemul。

(1) 控制内存读写-更改Gxemul版

改动Gxemul，使其符合MIPS规范，主要修改的地方有：

- src\cpus\memory_mips_v2p.c

修改其中关于用户态、内核态的检测

```
if ((status & MIPS1_SR_KU_CUR) == 0)
    ksu = KSU_USER;
else
    ksu = KSU_KERNEL;
```

目前的情况下，用户进程访问内核地址会产生TLE Refill，需要我们在handle_tlb里手动处理。既然已经修改了Gxemul，不妨再修改的彻底点，让他返回ADES/ADEL异常。

```
if (ksu == KSU_USER && vaddr >= 0xffffffff80000000ULL) {
    #include <stdio.h>
    //printf("visiting %x with %d, %x\n", vaddr, ksu, status);
    //fatal("visiting %x with %d, %x\n", vaddr, ksu, status);
    if(writeflag) {
        mips_cpu_exception(cpu, EXCEPTION_ADES, 0, vaddr,0, vaddr_vpn2,
        vaddr_asid, x_64);
        //printf("- [Gxemul] Writing to %x with %d(User Mode), %x\n\n",
        vaddr, ksu, status);
        printf("\033[1m\033[33m<Gxemul> Writing to %x with %d(User Mode),
        %x\033[0m\n\n", vaddr, ksu, status);
    }
    else {
        mips_cpu_exception(cpu, EXCEPTION_ADEL, 0, vaddr,0, vaddr_vpn2,
        vaddr_asid, x_64);
        //printf("- [Gxemul] Reading from %x with %d(User Mode), %x\n\n",
        vaddr, ksu, status);
    }
}
```

```

        printf("\033[1m\033[33m<Gxemu> Writing to %x with %d(User Mode),
%x\033[0m\n\n", vaddr, ksu, status);
    }
}

```

- src/cpus/cpu_mips_coproc.c

修改其中CP0 SR寄存器新建时的初始状态值

```

// in function mips_coproc_new
c->reg[COP0_STATUS] = 2;

```

- src/cpus/cpu_mips.c

修改其中CP0 SR寄存器在发生异常时的处理，使得异常发生时进入内核态

```

// in function mips_cpu_exception
if (exc_model == EXC3K) {
    /* R{2,3}000: Shift the lowest 6 bits to the left two steps:*/
    reg[COP0_STATUS] = ((reg[COP0_STATUS] & ~0x3f) | 0x2) + ((reg[COP0_STATUS]
& 0xf) << 2);
}

```

到这里，Gxemu要改动的部分就完了，但是经过运行，发现我们的OS代码里，也有类似的问题：KUC位经常会在内核态被设置为0，然后系统就会出现异常。因此，还需要更改部分代码：

- boot/start.S
- include/asm/cp0regdef.h (CU0 STATUS)
- include/stackframe.h
- lib/env_asm.S
- genex.S

此外，还要添加新的异常处理句柄，在此不再赘述。

效果如图（黄色为Gxemu的输出，红色为OS内核的输出）：

```

# clg_directRead.b

[00003805] SPAWN: clg_directRead.b

serve_open 00003805 ffff000 0x0

::::::::::spawn size : d1af  sp : 7f3fdfdc::::::::::

Trying to read 0xb3004100

<Gxemu> Writing to b3004100 with 2(User Mode), 10081001

[Kernel] loading from a wrong address, are you trying to read from kseg in user mode?

[Kernel] >>> Terminating process

[00004006] free env 00004006

i am killed ...

```

```
# clg_directWrite.b

[00004805] SPAWN: clg_directWrite.b

serve_open 00004805 ffff000 0x0

::::::::::spawn size : d1e4  sp : 7f3fdfdc::::::::::

Trying to write to 0xb3004100, data: [0xaabbccdd]

<Gxemu> Writing to b3004100 with 2(User Mode), 10081001

[Kernel] storing to a wrong address, are you trying to write to kseg in user mode?

[Kernel] >>> Terminating process

[00005006] free env 00005006

i am killed ...
```

(2) 控制内存读写-更改操作系统代码版

既然是Gxemu和MIPS理解有出入，那么我们不妨按照Gxemu的想法来？

那么，操作系统内核KUC就应该是0（仔细一看代码发现原来就是这样），只需要更改新建进程的状态为 0x1000100C，一切就迎刃而解（刚才搞半天不是白搞了么）。

此外还需要增加对tlb_refill的判断，在此不再赘述。鉴于此方法修改少，Challenge的其他部分就基于该方法实现。

效果如图（黄色为Gxemu的输出，红色为OS内核的输出）：

```
# clg_directRead.b

[00006805] SPAWN: clg_directRead.b

serve_open 00006805 ffff000 0x0

::::::::::spawn size : d2c1  sp : 7f3fdfdc::::::::::

pageout:      @@@__0xfffe000__@@@ ins a page

Trying to read 0xb3004100

[Kernel] ERROR! User Process maybe trying to access kernel address!

[Kernel] >>> Terminating Process!

[00007006] free env 00007006

i am killed ...
```



```
# clg_directWrite.b

[00007805] SPAWN: clg_directWrite.b

serve_open 00007805 ffff000 0x0

::::::::::spawn size : d2f6  sp : 7f3fdfdc::::::::::

pageout:      @@@__0xfffe000__@@@  ins a page

Trying to write to 0xb3004100, data: [0xaabbccdd]

Finished!

Trying to read 0xb3004100

[Kernel] ERROR! User Process maybe trying to access kernel address!

[Kernel] >>> Terminating Process!

[00008006] free env 00008006

i am killed ...
```

2. 设备访问保护-系统调用

利用进程控制块的 `env_nop` 域存放设备权限信息，每一位对应一个设备，可以自由组合。

在读写设备时对照进行验证，如果无权限返回 `-E_INVAL`。

添加 `env_create_priority_devperm` 函数在创建进程时设置权限，对于 `syscall_env_alloc` 创建的进程，默认与父进程对设备的读写权限相同。

新增 `syscall_grant_devperm` 系统调用，动态可以设置自身及子进程权限，要授予权限时，进程本身必须有此权限。

效果如下：

```
FS Program Writing RTC
[Kernel] Invalid write to devices!
result is -3, data should be 4660
FS Program Reading RTC
[Kernel] Invalid read to devices!
result is -3, data is 1
FS Program Writing fs
result is 0, data should be 305419896
FS Program Reading fs
result is 0, data is 305419896
```

```
# clg_sctest.b

[00003805] SPAWN: clg_sctest.b

serve_open 00003805 ffff000 0x0
```



```
***** close and restart gxemu1 *****

$ cat.b motd

This is /motd, the message of the day.

Welcome to the 6.828 kernel, now with a file system!
```

修改写回机制后:

```
$ echo.b %%%% > motd
$ cat.b motd

%%%%
s /motd, the message of the day.

Welcome to the 6.828 kernel, now with a file system!

***** close and restart gxemu1 *****

$ cat.b motd

%%%%
s /motd, the message of the day.

Welcome to the 6.828 kernel, now with a file system!
```

5. 终端退格支持

终端里如果打错字尝试退格时会出现问题，导致测试时非常麻烦。

原因是终端接收到的退格会被理解成 127:DEL，因此只需修改user/console.c中的 cons_read 函数，增加如下内容。

```
if (c == 127) {
    c = '\b';
    writef("\b ");
}
```

即可解决问题。

二、实验难点图示

Dirty位相关操作流程：



三、体会与感想

Challenge的自由度很高，同时我也认识到了我们的OS代码只是一个很基础的雏形，在很多方面需要仔细雕琢才有可能应用于实际。

附录：OS代码中可能存在的Bug

- mm/pmap.c中 `tlb_invalidate` 函数只能使 `curenv` 对应的TLB项无效。因此，在IPC中，如果进程A向某进程B发送页面，B的目标地址处原本存在页面并在TLB项中，由于IPC发送时 `curenv` 为A，所以B的原来页面的TLB表项不会被清除，进而引发问题。

测试程序：

```
#include "lib.h"

/* This test could fail with correct vpt entry and wrong data, that's because
   tlb entry is wrong
   * tlb_invalidate() is not functioning as intended because of curenv is not
   target env, and the clear will fail
   * */

void umain()
{
    int parentId = syscall_getenvid();
    int childId = fork();

    u_int *va = 0x30000000;    // just pick one

    // both parent and child map page to va
    syscall_mem_alloc(0, va, PTE_R | PTE_V);

    if (childId == 0) {
        va[0] = 0xcccc;
        va[1] = 0x0000;
        va[2] = 0xeeee;
    } else {
        va[0] = 0x1111;
        va[1] = 0x2222;
        va[2] = 0x3333;
    }

    u_int pa = (*vpt)[VPN(va)];
    if (childId == 0) {
        writef("Child: [%x] [%x] [%x] [%x]\n", va[0], va[1], va[2], va[3]);
        writef("ChildVPT Entry: 0x%x\n", pa);
    } else {
        writef("Parent: [%x] [%x] [%x] [%x]\n", va[0], va[1], va[2], va[3]);
        writef("ParentVPT Entry: 0x%x\n", pa);
    }

    if (childId == 0) {
        writef("Child: IPC recving\n");
        int val = ipc_recv(0, va, 0);
        writef("Child: IPC recv fin, val = 0x%x\n", val);

        pa = (*vpt)[VPN(va)];
        writef("Child(IPC fin): [%x] [%x] [%x] [%x]\n", va[0], va[1], va[2],
va[3]);
        writef("ChildVPT Entry(IPC fin): 0x%x\n", pa);

        // Child and Parent theoretically now have the same data in va
        user_assert(va[0] == 0x1111);
    }
}
```

```

        user_assert(va[1] == 0x2222);
        user_assert(va[2] == 0x3333);

        writef("Child: fin\n");
    } else {
        writef("Parent: IPC sending 0x6666 and map [0x%x] to %d\n", va,
childId);
        ipc_send(childId, 0x6666, va, PTE_R | PTE_V);
        writef("Parent: IPC send finished\n");
        writef("Parent: fin\n");
    }

    return;
}

```

- Gxemul的时钟中断需要进行响应，否则CP0的Cause寄存器会对应的中断位一直是1，如在lab5-extra中就可能影响中断分发。

rtc:
0x0110 Read or write: Acknowledge one timer interrupt. (Note that if multiple interrupts are pending, only one is acknowledged.)

- fs/fs.c `dir_alloc_file` 中，`dir->f_size += BY2BLK` 发生在拿到block前，因此即使在获取block失败时仍会增大文件大小。
- fs/fs.c `file_truncate` 中，`f->f_indirect = 0` 发生在清空所有块之前，所以一个大直接索引上限的文件，在truncate至小于直接索引上限之后，简介索引占据的块将无法释放。
- fs/fs.c `read_bitmap` 中，bitmap所占硬盘块数目使用 `nbitmap = super->s_nblocks / BIT2BLK + 1`; 计算，在 `s->nblocks` 可整除 `BIT2BLK` 时会出现问题。
- fs/fsformat.c `init_disk` 中，diff应为block数对每block的bit数取余后的位数对应的Byte数，应使用 `diff = NBLOCK % BIT2BLK / 8`; 而不是 `diff = NBLOCK % BY2BLK / 8`;
- fs/fsformat.c `make_link_block` 调用了 `save_block_link`，当需要添加超过直接索引上限的块时，会直接执行如下代码。

```

if(f->f_indirect == 0) {
    // create new indirect block.
    f->f_indirect = next_block(BLOCK_INDEX);
}
((uint32_t *) (disk[f->f_indirect].data))[nb1k] = bno;

```

此时，`f->f_indirect`的值和`bno`的值是一样的。这样，对任何这一块文件内容的写入就会直接破坏文件的间接索引。

- fs/ide_asm.S, lib/getc.S, drivers/gxconsole/console.c 中，对设备访问所使用的地址：都在Kseg0里，属于被Cache的区域。理论上来说不应该利用这一段内存来访问设备。事实上由于Gxemul几乎未实现缓存机制，所以暂时没受影响，但是这仍然是一种不合理的行为。