

# Lab0.5

首先测试make qemu的语句，运行得到：

```
luhaozhhe@luhaozhhe-virtual-machine:~/riscv/riscv64-ucore-labcodes/lab0$ make qemu
+ cc kern/init/init.c
+ ld bin/kernel
riscv64-unknown-elf-objcopy bin/kernel --strip-all -O binary bin/ucore.img
OpenSBI v0.4 (Jul  2 2019 11:53:53)

Platform Name      : QEMU Virt Machine
Platform HART Features : RV64ACDFIMSU
Platform Max HARTs  : 8
Current Hart       : 0
Firmware Base      : 0x80000000
Firmware Size      : 112 KB
Runtime SBI Version : 0.1

PMP0: 0x0000000000000000-0x0000000000001fff (A)
PMP1: 0x0000000000000000-0xffffffffffff (A,R,W,X)
(THU.CST) os is loading ...
```

说明我们的makefile是正确的

然后下面开始做我们的调试工作

## 一、实验过程

使用 make gdb 调试，输入指令 `x/10i $pc` 查看即将执行的10条汇编指令，其中在地址为 `0x1010` 的指令处会跳转，故实际执行的为以下指令：

```
0x1000:    auipc    t0,0x0      # t0 = pc + 0 << 12 = 0x1000
0x1004:    addi     a1,t0,32     # a1 = t0 + 32 = 0x1020
0x1008:    csrr     a0,mhartid # a0 = mhartid = 0
0x100c:    ld       t0,24(t0)    # t0 = [t0 + 24] = 0x80000000
0x1010:    jr        t0            # 跳转到地址0x80000000
```

输入 `si` 单步执行，使用形如 `info r t0` 的指令查看涉及到的寄存器结果：

```
(gdb) si
0x0000000000001004 in ?? ()
(gdb) info r t0
t0                0x0000000000001000    4096
(gdb) si
0x0000000000001008 in ?? ()
(gdb) info r t0
t0                0x0000000000001000    4096
(gdb) si
0x000000000000100c in ?? ()
(gdb) info r t0
t0                0x0000000000001000    4096
(gdb) si
0x0000000000001010 in ?? ()
(gdb) info r t0
t0                0x0000000080000000    2147483648 #由于在上一步的执行过程中t0 = [t0 +
24] = 0x80000000，值变化了，所以t0寄存器里的值也改变了
(gdb) si
```

## #跳转到地址0x80000000

0x80000000: csrr a6,mhartid	# a6 = mhartid (获取当前硬件线程的ID)
0x80000004: bgtz a6,0x80000108	# 如果 a6 > 0, 则跳转到0x80000108
0x80000008: auipc t0,0x0	# t0 = pc + (0x0 << 12) = 0x80000008
0x8000000c: addi t0,t0,1032	# t0 = t0 + 1032 = 0x80000408
0x80000010: auipc t1,0x0	# t1 = pc + (0x0 << 12) = 0x80000010
0x80000014: addi t1,t1,-16	# t1 = t1 - 16 = 0x80000000
0x80000018: sd t1,0(t0)	# 将t1的值(0x80000000)存储在地址0x80000408
处	
0x8000001c: auipc t0,0x0	# t0 = pc + (0x0 << 12) = 0x8000001c
0x80000020: addi t0,t0,1020	# t0 = t0 + 1020 = 0x80000400
0x80000024: ld t0,0(t0)	# t0 = [t0 + 0] = [0x80000400] (从地址
0x80000400加载一个双字到t0)	

Breakpoint 1 at 0x80200000: file kern/init/entry.S, line 7.

- `la sp, bootstacktop`: 将 `bootstacktop` 的地址赋给 `sp`, 作为栈
- `tail kern_init`: 尾调用, 调用函数 `kern_init`

```

0x80200000 <kern_entry>:      auipc      sp,0x3          # sp = pc + (0x3 << 12) =
0x80200000 + (0x3 << 12) = 0x80203000
0x80200004 <kern_entry+4>:      mv         sp,sp          # sp = sp (这条指令实际上没有
改变sp的值, 可能是为了某些同步/延迟原因)
0x80200008 <kern_entry+8>:      j          0x8020000c <kern_init> # 无条件跳转到地址
0x8020000c
0x8020000c <kern_init>:         auipc      a0,0x3          # a0 = pc + (0x3 << 12) =
0x8020000c + (0x3 << 12) = 0x8020300c
0x80200010 <kern_init+4>:      addi       a0,a0,-4         # a0 = a0 - 4 = 0x8020300c
- 4 = 0x80203008

```

```

OpenSBI v0.4 (Jul  2 2019 11:53:53)

      _____
     /   _   \           /   _   |   _   \   _   |
    |   |   |   _ _   _   | ( _ _ | |_) | | | |

```

```

| | | | ' _ \ / _ \ ' _ \ \_ \ | _ < | |
| | | | | ) | _ / | | | _ ) | | ) | | _
\_ \ / | . _ / \_ \ | | | | _ / | _ / _ \
| |
| _ |

```

```

Platform Name           : QEMU Virt Machine
Platform HART Features  : RV64ACDFIMSU
Platform Max HARTs      : 8
Current Hart            : 0
Firmware Base           : 0x80000000
Firmware Size           : 112 KB
Runtime SBI Version     : 0.1

PMP0: 0x0000000080000000-0x000000008001ffff (A)
PMP1: 0x0000000000000000-0xffffffffffffff (A,R,W,X)

```

这说明OpenSBI此时已经启动。

接着输入指令 `break kern_init`，输出如下：

```
Breakpoint 2 at 0x8020000c: file kern/init/init.c, line 8.
```

这里就指向了之前显示为 `<kern_init>` 的地址 `0x8020000c`

补充一些寄存器：

- `ra`：返回地址
- `sp`：栈指针
- `gp`：全局指针
- `tp`：线程指针

输入 `continue`，接着输入 `disassemble kern_init` 查看反汇编代码：

```

0x000000008020000c <+0>:    auipc    a0,0x3           # a0 = pc + (0x3 << 12), 即a0
= 0x8020000c + 0x3000 = 0x8020300c
0x0000000080200010 <+4>:    addi    a0,a0,-4          # a0 = a0 - 4, 即a0 =
0x8020300c - 4 = 0x80203008
0x0000000080200014 <+8>:    auipc    a2,0x3           # a2 = pc + (0x3 << 12), 即a2
= 0x80200014 + 0x3000 = 0x80203014
0x0000000080200018 <+12>:   addi    a2,a2,-12        # a2 = a2 - 12, 即a2 =
0x80203014 - 12 = 0x80203002
0x000000008020001c <+16>:   addi    sp,sp,-16        # sp = sp - 16 (在堆栈上分配16
字节的空间)
0x000000008020001e <+18>:    li      a1,0             # a1 = 0 (立即加载0到a1寄存器)
0x0000000080200020 <+20>:    sub     a2,a2,a0         # a2 = a2 - a0, 即a2 =
0x80203002 - 0x80203008 = -6
0x0000000080200022 <+22>:    sd      ra,8(sp)        # 将返回地址(ra)存储到堆栈的sp+8
位置
0x0000000080200024 <+24>:    jal     ra,0x802004ce <memset> # 跳转到memset函数, 并设
置返回地址(ra)
0x0000000080200028 <+28>:    auipc    a1,0x0          # a1 = pc + (0x0 << 12), 即a1
= 0x80200028

```

```

0x000000008020002c <+32>:   addi    a1,a1,1208      # a1 = a1 + 1208, 即a1 =
0x80200028 + 1208 = 0x802004e0
0x0000000080200030 <+36>:   auipc    a0,0x0        # a0 = pc + (0x0 << 12), 即a0
= 0x80200030
0x0000000080200034 <+40>:   addi    a0,a0,1232     # a0 = a0 + 1232, 即a0 =
0x80200030 + 1232 = 0x80200500
0x0000000080200038 <+44>:   jal      ra,0x80200058 <cprintf> # 跳转到cprintf函数, 并
设置返回地址(ra)
0x000000008020003c <+48>:   j        0x8020003c <kern_init+48> # 跳转到地址
0x8020003c处的指令

```

可以看到这个函数最后一个指令是 `j 0x8020003c <kern_init+48>`，也就是跳转到自己，所以代码会在这里一直循环下去。

输入 `continue`，debug窗口出现以下输出：

```
(THU.CST) os is loading ...
```

## 二、练习1回答

1. RISC-V加电后的指令在地址 `0x1000` 到地址 `0x1010`。
2. 完成的功能如下：
  - `auipc t0,0x0`：用于加载一个20bit的立即数，`t0` 中保存的数据是 `(pc)+(0<<12)`。用于PC相对寻址。
  - `addi a1,t0,32`：将 `t0` 加上 32，赋值给 `a1`。
  - `csrr a0,mhartid`：读取状态寄存器 `mhartid`，存入 `a0` 中。`mhartid` 为正在运行代码的硬件线程的整数ID。
  - `ld t0,24(t0)`：双字，加载从 `t0+24` 地址处读取8个字节，存入 `t0`。
  - `jr t0`：寄存器跳转，跳转到寄存器指向的地址处（此处为 `0x80000000`）。