There are 5 switches for tests in main.c:

- 1. Shell test
- 2. Helloworld test
- 3. Hash table test
- 4. Load_library test
- 5. Load_library test for too many functions and duplicate functions

Test Result:

1. Helloworld

```
🕏 xinu08.cs.purdue.edu - PuTTY
Xboot for galileo -- version #5 Wed Aug 27 14:42:09 PDT 2014
[XBOOT] Loading Xinu...
Ethernet Link is Up
MAC address is 98:4f:ee:00:27:24
Xinu for galileo -- version #17 (yao87) Sun Nov 30 21:39:12 EST 2014
 250098192 bytes of free memory. Free list:
           [0x00156DF0 to 0x0EFD8FFF]
           [0x0FDEF000 to 0x0FDEFFFF]
     88584 bytes of Xinu code.
           [0x00100000 to 0x00115A07]
    136424 bytes of data.
           [0x00119580 to 0x0013AA67]
...initializing network stack
...using dhcp to obtain an IP address
IP address is 128.10.3.161
                              (0x800a03a1)
Subnet mask is 255.255.255.0 and router is 128.10.3.250
Hello World!
```

2. loadlibrary with initial value 2

For load_library, I have initialized a hash table in the xinu system and add the new file functions into the hash table. If I need the functions, I just get from the hash table.

I have several files to load into the library: myadd.c myadd1.c ... myadd6.c

myadd.c, myadd1.c myadd2.c, myadd3.c implements the functions: add1, add2, ..., add8. Every file has two functions inside.

When I tried to load myadd3.c which is the fourth file, the load_library return syserr and prints the main file notice in main.c.

The function works well while loaded from the libraries.

```
🕏 xinu08.cs.purdue.edu - PuTTY
                                                                                 250098192 bytes of free memory. Free list: [0x00156DF0 to 0x0EFD8FFF]
            [0x0FDEF000 to 0x0FDEFFFF]
     87208 bytes of Xinu code.
            [0x00100000 to 0x001154A7]
    136520 bytes of data.
            [0x00119520 to 0x0013AA67]
...initializing network stack
...using dhcp to obtain an IP address
IP address is 128.10.3.170
                               (0x800a03aa)
Subnet mask is 255.255.255.0 and router is 128.10.3.250
too many loaded libraries
main file notice, too many files in library
final result of add1: 3
final result of add2: 4
final result of add3: 5
final result of add4: 6
final result of add5: 7
final result of add6: 8
```

Myadd5.c file has duplicate add1 which has already been loaded by myadd.c so there would return an error.

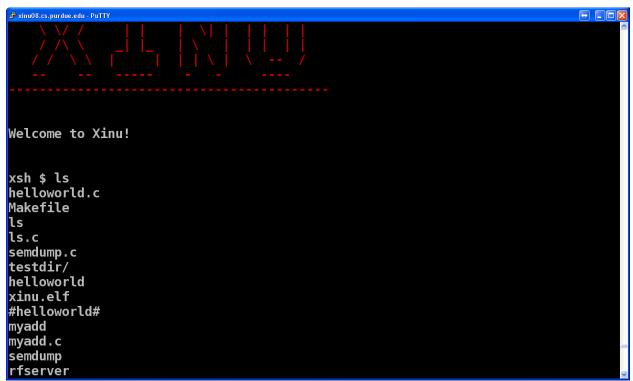
Myadd6.c file has so many functions which is more than 10, so there return an error.

```
🕏 xinu08.cs.purdue.edu - PuTTY
                                                                                        [XBOOT] Loading Xinu...
Ethernet Link is Up
MAC address is 98:4f:ee:00:4c:09
Xinu for galileo -- version #18 (yao87) Sat Dec 6 20:19:50 EST 2014
 250098192 bytes of free memory. Free list:
             [0x00156DF0 to 0x0EFD8FFF]
             [0x0FDEF000 to 0x0FDEFFFF]
      86824 bytes of Xinu code.
             [0x00100000 to 0x00115327]
     136520 bytes of data.
             [0x00119520 to 0x0013AA67]
...initializing network stack
...using dhcp to obtain an IP address
IP address is 128.10.3.172
                                  (0x800a03ac)
Subnet mask is 255.255.255.0 and router is 128.10.3.250
one of the function already exists
main file notice, duplicate functions loaded
hash table is full cannot load this library
main file notice, too many functions in a file
```

3. Shell implementation

Ls:

Filter out the ".." and "." when print out, but can still use ls '.' to list the self directory.



Ls directory and ls to a file which returns panic, ls '..' is not working, but ls '.' works well. ls testdir(created directory which has testdir.c) it will return the testdir.c file which is in testdir.

```
xsh $ ls testdir
testdir.c
xsh $ ls myadd
myadd is a file, cannot be read
xsh $ ls .
helloworld.c
Makefile
ls
ls.c
semdump.c
testdir/
helloworld
xinu.elf
#helloworld#
myadd
myadd.c
semdump
rfserver
xsh $ ls ..
No Such Directory or File
```

Semdump:

For the semdump, I have implemented a function in xinu/system which return the semtab, since semtab is not in the xinu.elf file, it's necessary to implement this file and relocate to find the semaphore table.

```
🗗 xinu08.cs.purdue.edu - PuTTY
                                                                                             Welcome to Xinu!
xsh $ semdump
Entry
                    Count
                              Queue
          State
                              100
          S USED
                    64
                               102
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
                    16
                               104
                    -1
                               106
                    64
                               108
                    -1
                               110
            USED
                    1
                              112
          S USED
                    1
                              114
                    1
                              116
          S USED
9
                              118
          S USED
10
             USED
                               120
11
           S USED
                               122
12
             USED
                               124
13
             USED
                               126
14
             USED
                     128
15
             USED
                     -1
                                130
16
             FREE
```

The states after 16 are all free.

- The details behind your implementation. As part of this discussion write answers to the following questions:
 - The separation between a Xinu ELF file and the running image leads to a potential problem: if the ELF file is changed (Xinu sources are recompiled) after an image starts to run, symbol table addresses in the ELF file may no longer match the locations of items in the running image. How can you ensure the ELF file read at run time matches the image that is executing?

The xinu.elf file has been loaded into the memory which has already been fixed during running process. So if the elf file has changed, the memory won't change, since there is no read operation again in the code. Try to avoid the elf file change, my way of doing this is trying to read this elf as soon as possible in load program code in order to avoid the change of elf file.

• What is the most difficult aspect of the project? Why?

The most difficult aspect of the project is reading the elf file manuals.

The specifications and details in the manual is not enough for understanding the procedures of implementing the relocation of functions if you never did that before. Thanks for TA's help, I finally figure out what S P A stands for in the relocation equation. This is really interesting project and rfserver gives me a brief understanding of remote file system. There would be sometimes unknown bugs, (maybe due to the file operation bugs), sometimes cannot connect to the server so cannot open the file, but the whole process of doing this is full of fun.