

# 操作系统

# Operating Systems

## L12 内核级线程实现

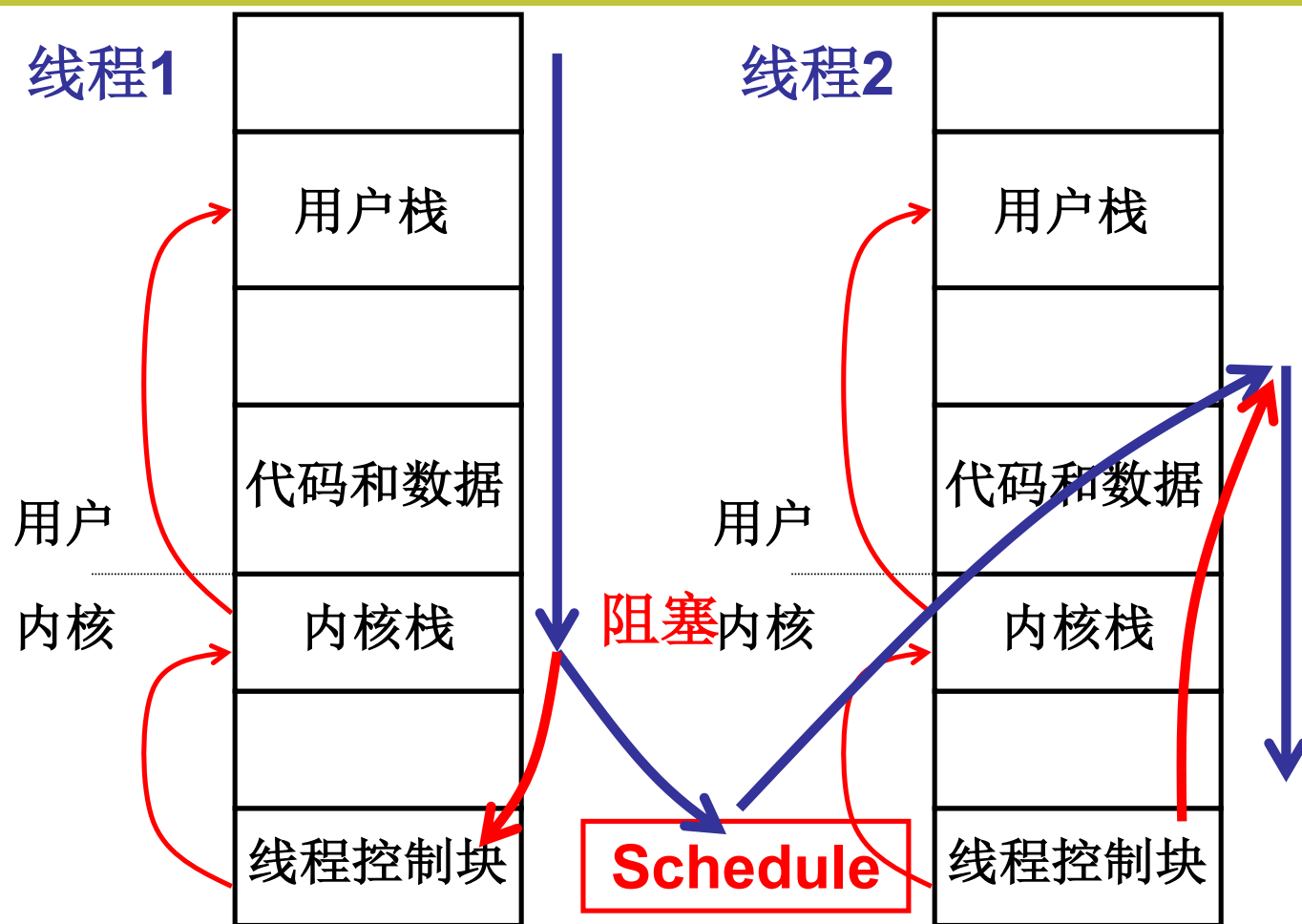
### Create Kernel Threads

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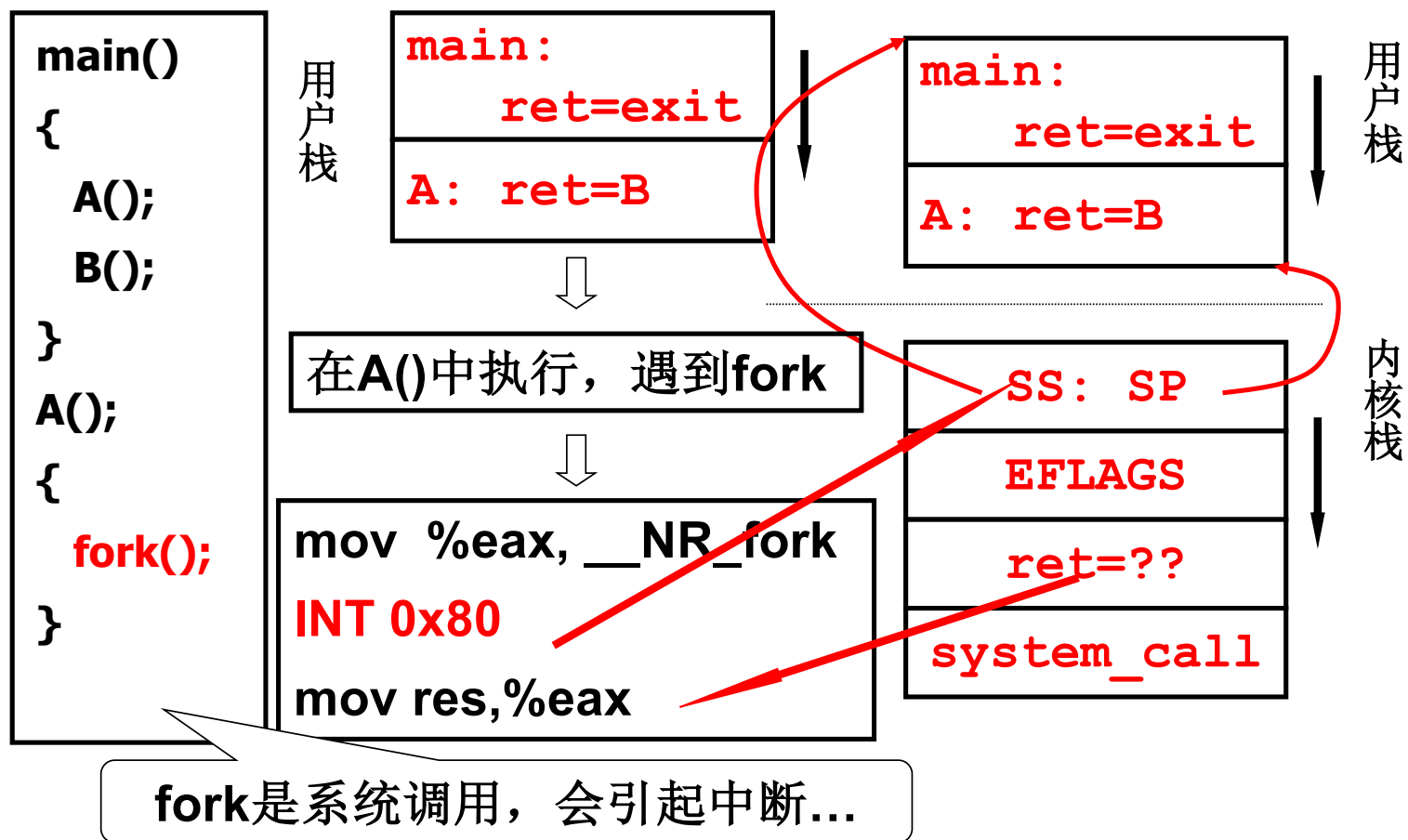
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综合楼411室

## 核心级线程的两套栈，核心是内核栈...



## 整个故事要从进入内核开始——某个中断开始...



# 切换五段论中的中断入口和中断出口

```
void sched_init(void)
{set_system_gate(0x80,&system_call);}
```

■ 初始化时将各种中断处理设置好

```
_system_call:
push %ds..%fs
pushl %edx...
call sys_fork
pushl %eax
```

```
movl _current,%eax
cmpl $0,state(%eax)
jne reschedule
cmpl $0,counter(%eax)
je reschedule
ret_from_sys_call:
```

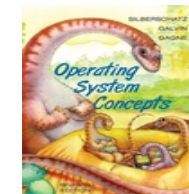
```
reschedule:
pushl $ret_from_sys_call
jmp _schedule
```

内核栈

SS: SP	fs
EFLAGS	edx
ret=??1	ecx
ds	ebx
es	??2

状态阻塞，那么重新调度

时间片是否用完了，用完就重新调度



# 切换五段论中的schedule和中断出口

```

_system_call:
    call sys_fork
    pushl %eax
    cmp1 $0, counter(%eax)
    je reschedule
    ret_from_sys_call:

```

```

reschedule:
    pushl $ret_from_sys_call
    jmp _schedule

```

```

void schedule(void) {
    next=i;
    switch_to(next);
}

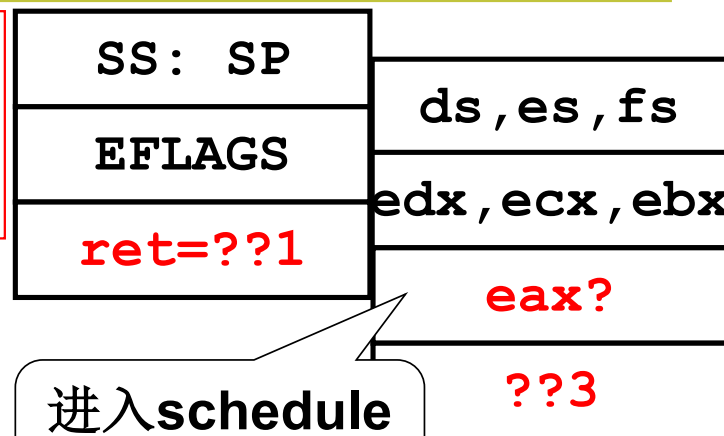
```

```

ret_from_sys_call:
    popl %eax //返回值
    popl %ebx ...
    pop %fs ...
    iret //重要

```

返回到int 0x80后面执行,  
mov res,%eax, res=?

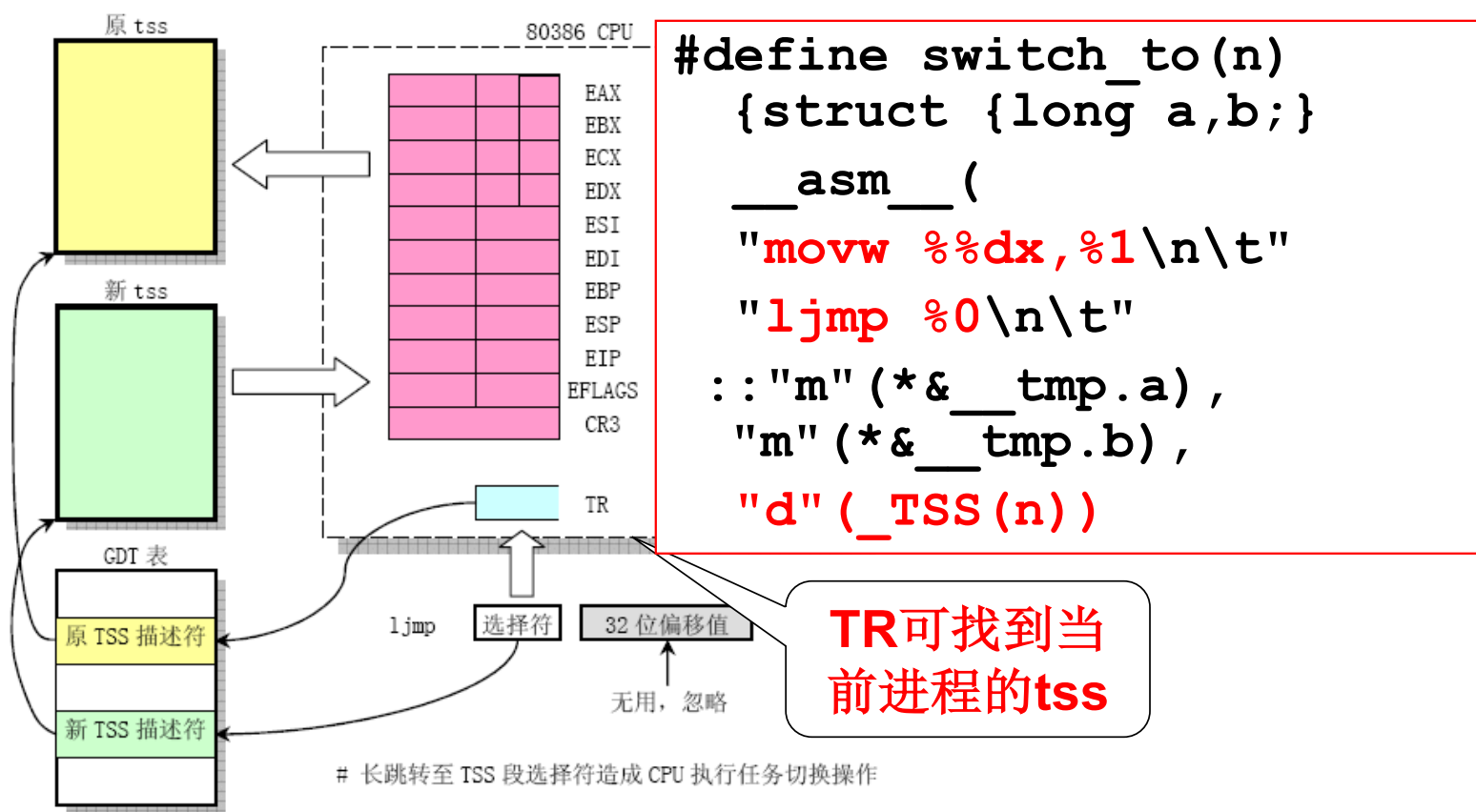


进入schedule  
时的栈

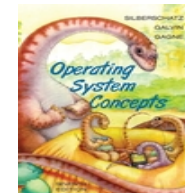


# 切换五段论中的switch\_to

是基于TSS来进行的



- Linux 0.11用tss切换，但也可以用栈切换，因为tss中的信息可以写到内核栈中



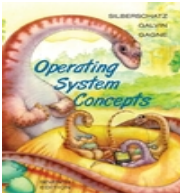
## 另一个故事ThreadCreate就顺了...

### ■ 从sys\_fork开始CreateThread

```
_sys_fork:  
push %gs; pushl %esi  
...  
pushl %eax  
call _copy_process  
addl $20,%esp  
ret
```

SS: SP	
EFLAGS	
ret=??1	gs
ds,es,fs	esi,edi
edx,ecx,ebx	ebp
??2	eax
	??4

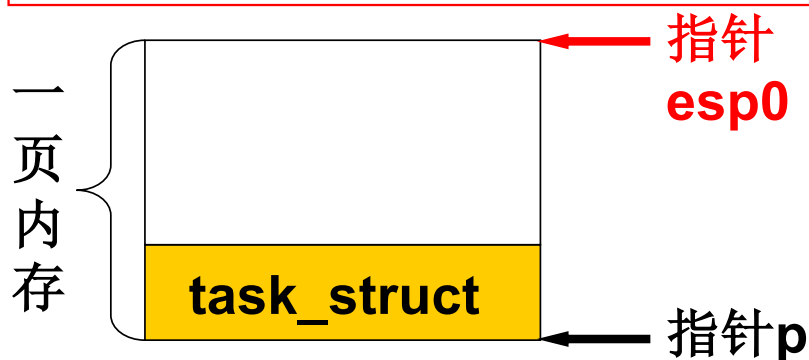
```
int copy_process(int nr, long ebp,  
long edi, long esi, long gs, long  
none, long ebx, long ecx, long edx, long  
fs, long es, long ds, long eip, long  
cs, long eflags, long esp, long ss)
```



## copy\_process的细节：创建栈

```
p=(struct task_struct *)get_free_page();  
    //申请内存空间  
p->tss.esp0 = PAGE_SIZE + (long) p;  
p->tss.ss0 = 0x10;  
    //创建内核栈  
p->tss.ss = ss & 0xffff;  
p->tss.esp = esp;  
    //创建用户栈 (和父进程共用栈)
```

申请内存空间;  
创建TCB;  
创建内核栈和用户栈;  
填写两个stack;  
关联栈和TCB;





## copy\_process的细节：执行前准备

```
p->tss.eip = eip;  
p->tss.cs = cs & 0xffff;  
//将执行地址cs:eip放在tss中  
p->tss.eax = 0;  
p->tss.ecx = ecx;  
//执行时的寄存器也放进去了  
p->tss.ldt = _LDT(nr);  
set_tss_desc(gdt+(nr<<1) +  
FIRST_TSS_ENTRY, &(p->tss));  
set_ldt_desc(gdt+(nr<<1) +  
FIRST_LDT_ENTRY, &(p->ldt));  
//内存跟着切换  
p->state = TASK_RUNNING;
```

```
copy_process( ...,  
    long eip, long  
    cs, long  
    eflags, long  
    esp, long ss)
```

```
...  
填写两个stack;
```

仔细体会  
tss将要承  
担的作用...

SS: SP

EFLAGS

ret=??1

ds, es, fs

edx, ecx, ebx



## 第三个故事: 如何执行我们想要的代码?

```
int main(int argc, char * argv[])
{ while(1) { scanf("%s", cmd);
  if(!fork()) {exec(cmd);} wait(0); }
```

ThreadCreate(\*A)中的A必须体现?  
用户输入hello命令, exec(hello)

- fork()何时返回0, 何时不会? 首先要找到fork()怎么返回?

```
mov %eax, __NR_fork
INT 0x80
mov res,%eax
```

如何到这条指令?

SS: SP
EFLAGS
ret=??

iret指令前  
%eax是什么?

- 父进程用iret, 因为要从核心态到用户态; 那么子进程呢? 仔细想一想...

**ljmp tss**



```
p->tss.eip = eip;
p->tss.cs = cs;
p->tss.eax = 0;
```



# 结构: 子进程进入A, 父进程等待...

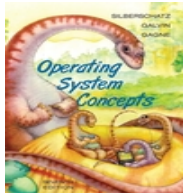
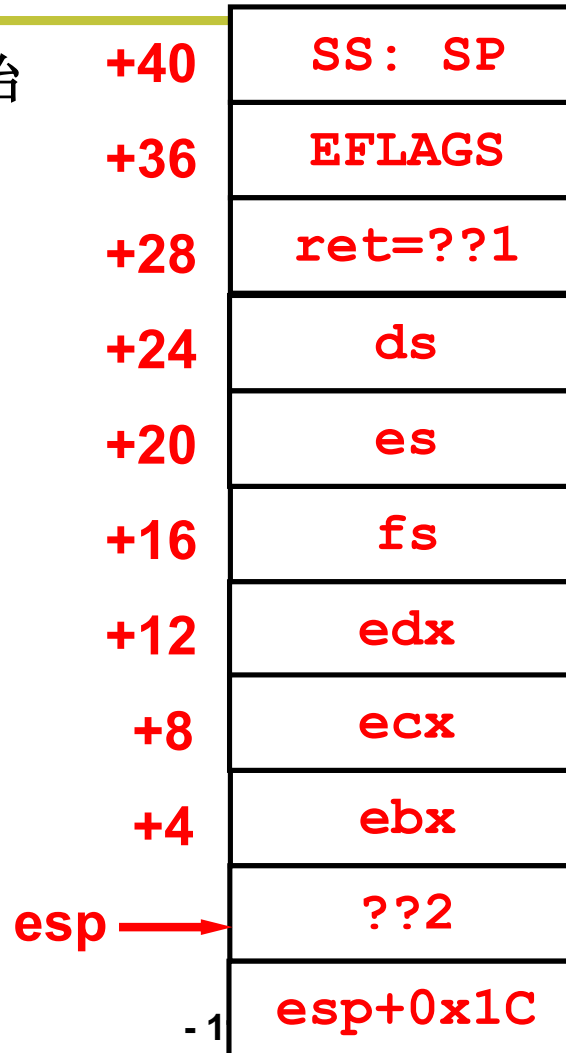
- 故事要从exec这个系统调用开始

```
if(!fork()) {exec(cmd);}
```

```
_system_call:  
  push %ds .. %fs  
  pushl %edx..  
  call sys_execve
```

```
_sys_execve:  
  lea EIP(%esp), %eax  
  pushl %eax  
  call _do_execve
```

```
EIP = 0x1C
```



# 终于可以让A执行了...

```
int do_execve( * eip, ...  
{ p += change_ldt(...;  
  eip[0] = ex.a_entry;  
  eip[3] = p; ...
```

```
struct exec {  
  unsigned long a_magic;  
  unsigned a_entry; //入口 };
```

- $eip[0] = esp + 0x1C$ ;  $eip[3] = esp + 0x1C + 0x0C = esp + 0x28$  (正好是SP)

+40	SS: SP
+36	EFLAGS
+28	ret=??1
+24	ds
+20	es
+16	fs
+12	edx
+8	ecx
+4	ebx
	??2
	esp+0x1C

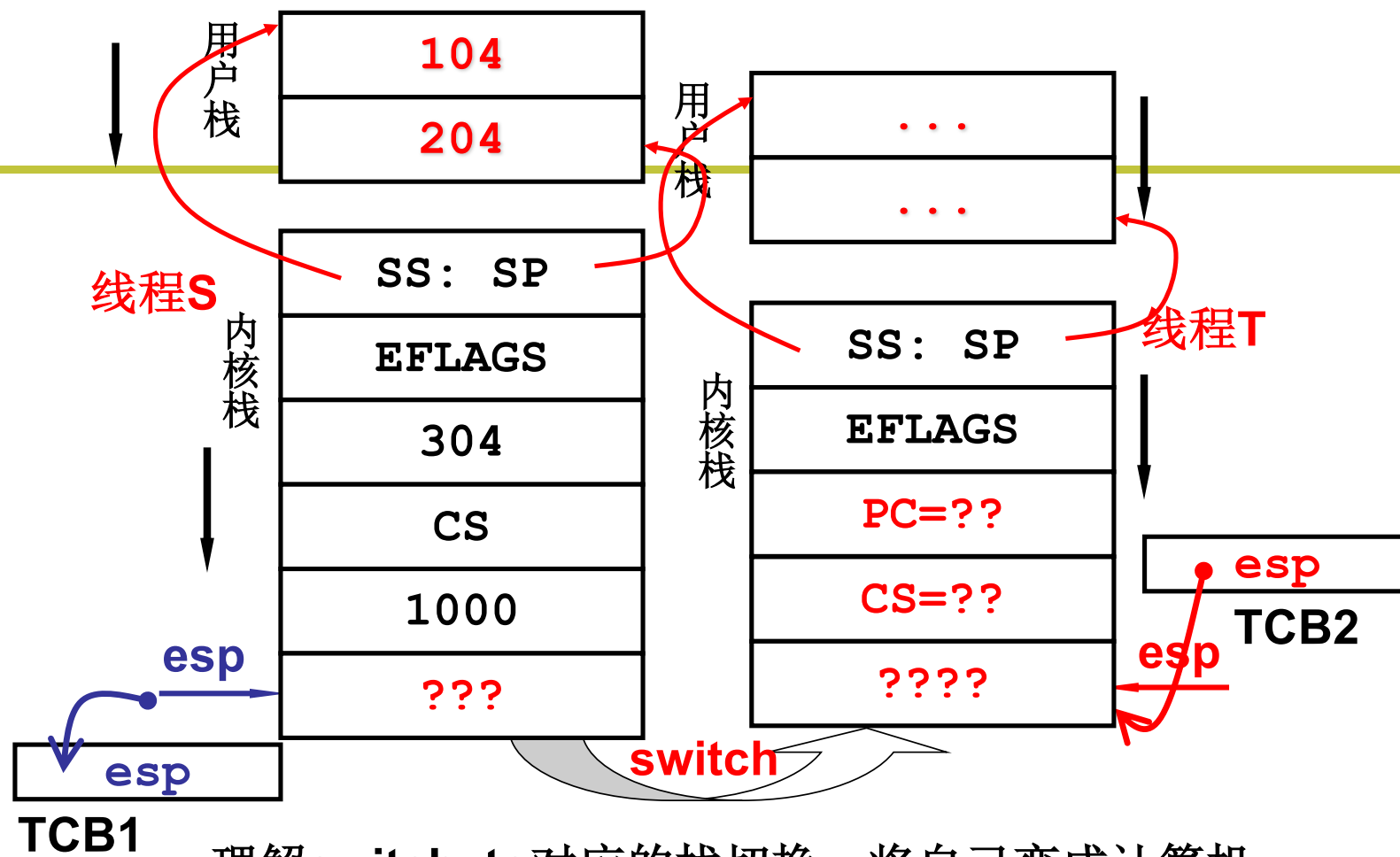
esp →

esp →

- 12 -

ex.a\_entry是可执行程序入口地址，产生可执行文件时写入...





- 理解switch\_to对应的栈切换，将自己变成计算机
- ThreadCreate的目的就是初始化这样一套栈

