# Lab7: VFS & FAT32 文件系统

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## 准备工程

同步 os23fall-stu 中的 user 文件夹,替换原有的用户态程序为 nish ,并下载<u>磁盘镜像</u>并放置在项目目录下。

向 include/types.h 中补充一些类型别名,并修改 arch/riscv/kernel/vmlinux.lds 中的 \_sramdisk 符号部分(将 uapp 修改为 ramdisk)

```
1
     typedef unsigned long uint64_t;
 2
     typedef long int64_t;
3
     typedef unsigned int uint32_t;
 4
     typedef int int32_t;
 5
     typedef unsigned short uint16_t;
     typedef short int16_t;
6
7
     typedef uint64_t* pagetable_t;
8
     typedef char int8_t;
9
     typedef unsigned char uint8_t;
10
     typedef uint64_t size_t;
```

#### 这时项目能够成功编译并运行

```
Q ...
                                    make run
Boot HART PMP Granularity : 4
Boot HART PMP Address Bits: 54
Boot HART MHPM Count : 0
                        : 0
Boot HART MHPM Count
Boot HART MIDELEG
                        : 0x00000000000000222
Boot HART MEDELEG
                        : 0x000000000000b109
...setup_vm done!
...buddy_init done!
...setup_vm_final done!
...proc init done!
2022 Hello RISC-V
sstatus = 8000000000006000
sscratch = 0
switch to [PID = 1 COUNTER = 2 PRIORITY = 2]
Page Fault: sepc: 0000000000100e8, scause: 0000000000000c, stval: 00000000000
Page Fault: sepc: 000000000011298, scause: 0000000000000, stval: 00000000000
11298
Page Fault: sepc: 00000000001129c, scause: 000000000000f, stval: 0000003ffff
ffff8
hello, stdout!
sys_write: fd != STDOUT
SHELL >
```

### Shell: 与内核进行交互

#### 文件信息初始化

在task\_struct中添加文件的信息指针:

```
#include "fs.h"
 1
 2
      struct task_struct {
 3
          // struct thread_info* thread_info;
          uint64 state;
 4
 5
          uint64 counter;
          uint64 priority;
 6
 7
          uint64 pid;
 8
 9
          struct thread_struct thread;
10
11
          pagetable_t pgd;
12
13
          struct file *files;
14
15
          uint64_t vma_cnt;
16
          struct vm_area_struct vmas[0];
17
      };
```

在创建进程时为进程初始化文件,当初始化进程时,先完成打开的文件的列表的初始化,直接分配一个页,并用 files 指向这个页。

```
void task_init() {
1
         // ...
2
         for(int i = 1; i < INIT_TASKS; ++i){</pre>
3
             // ...
4
             task[i]→files = file_init();
5
             // ...
6
7
         }
         printk("...proc_init done!\n");
8
9
     }
```

完成file\_init函数, 主要就是设置函数指针:

```
1 struct file* file_init() {
2 struct file *ret = (struct file*)alloc_page();
3
```

```
// stdin
4
 5
          ret[0].opened = 1;
          ret[0].perms = FILE_READABLE;
 6
7
          ret[0].cfo = 0;
8
          ret[0].lseek = NULL;
9
          ret[0].write = NULL;
10
          ret[0].read = stdin_read;
11
          memcpy(ret[0].path, "stdin", 6);
12
13
          // stdout
14
          ret[1].opened = 1;
15
          ret[1].perms = FILE_WRITABLE;
          ret[1].cfo = 0;
16
17
          ret[1].lseek = NULL;
          ret[1].write = stdout_write;
18
          ret[1].read = NULL;
19
          memcpy(ret[1].path, "stdout", 7);
20
21
22
          // stderr
23
          ret[2].opened = 1;
24
          ret[2].perms = FILE_WRITABLE;
25
          ret[2].cfo = 0;
26
          ret[2].lseek = NULL;
27
          ret[2].write = stderr_write;
28
          ret[2].read = NULL;
          memcpy(ret[2].path, "stderr", 7);
29
30
31
          return ret;
32
      }
```

### 完成trap跳转

接下来,我们完善trap\_handler,以实现ecall之后trap跳转到正确的函数:

```
8
                case 0x8: // ECALL_FROM_U_MODE
 9
                    uint64 syscall_id = regs→a7;
                    switch (syscall_id)
10
                    {
11
12
                    case SYS_READ: // sys_read
13
                         regs\rightarrowa0 = sys_read((unsigned int)regs\rightarrowa0, (char*)regs\rightarrowa1,
       (uint64_t)regs \rightarrow a2);
14
                         break;
15
                    case SYS_WRITE: // sys_write
16
                         regs\rightarrowa0 = sys_write((unsigned int)regs\rightarrowa0, (char*)regs\rightarrowa1,
       (size_t)regs \rightarrow a2);
17
                         break;
                     // ...
18
19
                    }
                    // 针对系统调用这一类异常, 我们需要手动将 sepc + 4
20
21
                    regs→sepc += 4;
22
                    break;
23
                // ...
24
25
           } // exception
26
      }
```

write 函数调用 sys\_write, 间接调用我们赋值的 stdout 对应的函数指针:

```
1
    uint64 sys_write(unsigned int fd, const char* buf, uint64_t count) {
2
        int64_t ret;
        struct file* target_file = &(current→files[fd]);
3
        if (target_file→opened) {
4
             ret = target_file→write(target_file, buf, count);
5
        } else {
6
7
             printk("file not open\n");
8
             ret = ERROR_FILE_NOT_OPEN;
        }
9
1
        return ret;
    }
1
```

参考 syscall\_write 的实现,来实现 syscall\_read:

```
1
    uint64 sys_read(unsigned int fd, char* buf, uint64_t count) {
2
        int64_t ret;
3
        struct file* target_file = &(current→files[fd]);
        if (target_file→opened) {
4
5
             ret = target_file→read(target_file, buf, count);
        } else {
6
7
             printk("file not open\n");
8
             ret = ERROR_FILE_NOT_OPEN;
        }
9
1
        return ret;
1
    }
```

#### 实现串口操作

write 函数第一个参数是 1 的时候调用函数 stdout\_write, 在这里实现输出到终端:

```
1
    int64_t stdout_write(struct file* file, const void* buf, uint64_t len) {
2
         char to_print[len + 1];
         for (int i = 0; i < len; i++) {
3
             to_print[i] = ((const char*)buf)[i];
4
         }
5
         to_print[len] = 0;
6
7
         return printk(buf);
8
    }
```

同理, 在 write 函数第一个参数是 2 的时候进入 stderr\_write 函数, 这里同样输出到终端:

```
int64_t stderr_write(struct file* file, const void* buf, uint64_t len) {
1
2
         char to_print[len + 1];
3
         for (int i = 0; i < len; i++) {
             to_print[i] = ((const char*)buf)[i];
4
         }
5
         to_print[len] = 0;
6
7
         return printk(buf);
8
    }
```

在处理 stdin 函数的时候,我们通过查阅openSBI的手册得知,如果控制台没有获取到可用字符,不会阻塞,而是会返回0,所以我们需要在 stdin\_read 函数中做特殊判断,使其继续等待可用字符:

```
1
      int64_t stdin_read(struct file* file, void* buf, uint64_t len) {
 2
          char* buf_c = (char*)buf;
 3
          for (int i = 0; i < len; i++) {
              char c = uart_getchar();
 4
              if (c = ' \ 0')  {
 5
                  i--;
 6
 7
                  continue;
 8
              }
 9
              buf_c[i] = c;
          }
10
11
          return len;
12
      }
```

#### 内核交互测试

至此, 就正确打印出 stdout 与 stderr, 并且可以在 nish 中使用 echo 命令了。

```
make run
• • • +
Domain0 SysReset
                          : yes
Boot HART ID
                          : 0
Boot HART Domain
                          : root
Boot HART ISA
                         : rv64imafdcsu
                        : scounteren, mcounteren, time
Boot HART Features
Boot HART PMP Count
Boot HART PMP Granularity : 4
Boot HART PMP Address Bits: 54
Boot HART MHPM Count
Boot HART MHPM Count
Boot HART MIDELEG
                         : 0x00000000000000222
Boot HART MEDELEG
                         : 0x000000000000b109
...setup_vm done!
...buddy_init done!
...setup_vm_final done!
...proc_init done!
2023 Hello RISC-V
hello, stdout!
hello, stderr!
SHELL > echo "I love OS!"
I love OS!
SHELL >
```