Lab 3 RV64 虚拟内存管理

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准备工程

在 defs.h 添加如下内容

```
#define OPENSBI_SIZE (0x200000)

#define VM_START (0xfffffffe000000000)

#define VM_END (0xffffffff00000000)

#define VM_SIZE (VM_END - VM_START)

#define PA2VA_OFFSET (VM_START - PHY_START)
```

从 repo 同步 vmlinux.lds , 并正确放置。

自动在编译项目前执行 clean 任务来防止对头文件的修改无法触发编译任务:

```
# Makefile
 1
 2
     # ...
     ISA=rv64imafd_zifencei
 3
     # ...
 4
     all: clean
 5
 6
        ${MAKE} -C lib all
        ${MAKE} -C test all
 7
         ${MAKE} -C init all
 8
         ${MAKE} -C arch/riscv all
9
       @echo -e '\n'Build Finished OK
10
     # ...
11
```

开启虚拟内存映射

setup_vm 的实现

对 PHY_START 开始的1GB区域进行两次映射: 一次等值映射与一次映射到 direct mapping ar ea。

由于 PA 的格式如下:

我们不需要使用多级页表, 所以 PPN 的值即为上图中的 PPN[2], PTE 格式如下:

```
1
      63 54 53 28 27 19 18 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0
2
     | Reserved | PPN[2] | PPN[1] | PPN[0] | RSW |D|A|G|U|X|W|R|V|
3
4
                                                         \uparrow \uparrow \uparrow \uparrow \uparrow \uparrow \uparrow \uparrow \uparrow
5
                                                         | | | | | | | `----
6
     V - Valid
                                                       | | | | | `-----
7
     R - Readable
                                                       | | | | | `-----
8
     W - Writable
9
                                                       | | | | `-----
     X - Executable
10
                                                       | | | | `-----
     U - User
                                                       | | | `-----
11
     G - Global
                                                       | '-----
12
     A - Accessed
                                                           _____
13
     D - Dirty
14
     Reserved for supervisor software
```

所以我们将得到的 PPN 左移28位, 再设置权限位即可。

```
// arch/riscv/kernel/vm.c
1
     void setup_vm(void) {
2
       /*
3
        1. 由于是进行 1GB 的映射 这里不需要使用多级页表
4
        2. 将 va 的 64bit 作为如下划分: | high bit | 9 bit | 30 bit |
5
           high bit 可以忽略
6
            中间9 bit 作为 early_pgtbl 的 index
7
            低 30 bit 作为 页内偏移 这里注意到 30 = 9 + 9 + 12, 即我们只使用根页表, 根页
8
     表的每个 entry 都对应 1GB 的区域。
9
        3. Page Table Entry 的权限 V | R | W | X 位设置为 1
        */
10
        unsigned long PA = PHY_START;
11
        unsigned long VA_EQ = PA;
12
13
        int index = (VA_EQ >> 30) \& 0x1ff;
```

```
14
          unsigned long PPN = PA >> 30 & 0x3fffffff;
15
          unsigned long PTE = (PPN \ll 28) | 0xf; // V R W X = 1
          early_pgtbl[index] = PTE;
16
17
18
          unsigned long VA_DIRECT = PA + PA2VA_OFFSET;
19
          index = (VA_DIRECT >> 30) & 0x1ff;
20
          PPN = PA >> 30 & 0x3fffffff;
21
          PTE = (PPN << 28) | 0xf;
22
          early_pgtbl[index] = PTE;
23
24
          printk("...setup_vm done!\n");
     }
25
```

这里还需要更改设置 sp 到 boot_stack 的顶部的代码,因为 vmlinux.lds 将kernel代码起始位置修改为了 VM_START + OPENSBI_SIZE:

```
1
     # arch/riscv/kernel/head.S
 2
     # ...
 3
     _start:
         # -----
 4
 5
        # - your code here -
        # 设置sp到boot_stack的顶部
 6
 7
         li to, 0xffffffdf80000000
         la sp, boot_stack_top
 8
 9
         sub sp, sp, t0
10
11
        call setup_vm
12
         call relocate
13
14
        call mm_init
15
       call task_init
16
     # ...
```

satp 寄存器 (PA >> 12 = PPN):

同时我们完成 relocate 函数, 完成对 satp 的设置, 以及跳转到对应的虚拟地址:

```
1
      relocate:
 2
          # set ra = ra + PA2VA_OFFSET
 3
          # set sp = sp + PA2VA_OFFSET (If you have set the sp before)
          # PA2VA_OFFSET = 0xffffffe000000000 - 0x0000000080000000 =
 4
      0xffffffdf80000000
 5
         li t1, 0xfffffffdf80000000
          add ra, ra, t1
 6
 7
          add sp, sp, t1
 8
 9
          # set satp with early_pgtbl
         la t0, early_pgtbl
10
11
          sub t0, t0, t1
12
          srl t0, t0, 12
13
          li t1, 0x8000000000000000
14
          or t0, t0, t1
15
          csrw satp, t0
16
17
          # flush tlb
18
          sfence.vma zero, zero
19
20
          # flush icache
21
          fence.i
22
23
          ret
```

setup_vm_final 的实现

修改 mm.c 中的代码, mm.c 中初始化的函数接收的起始结束地址调整为虚拟地址:

```
void mm_init(void) {
    kfreerange(_ekernel, (char *)VM_START + PHY_SIZE);
    printk("...mm_init done!\n");
}
```

由于之前映射的页表比较粗糙,并且后续不再需要等值映射,所以我们在这里对所有物理内存 (128M)进行映射,并设置正确的权限:

```
1 // arch/riscv/kernel/vm.c
```

```
2
      /* swapper_pg_dir: kernel pagetable 根目录, 在 setup_vm_final 进行映射。 */
 3
     unsigned long swapper_pg_dir[512] __attribute__((__aligned__(0x1000)));
     extern char _stext[], _etext[];
 4
     extern char _srodata[], _erodata[];
 5
 6
     extern char _sdata[], _edata[];
 7
     void create_mapping(uint64 *pgtbl, uint64 va, uint64 pa, uint64 sz, uint64
     perm);
 8
 9
     void setup_vm_final(void) {
10
         memset(swapper_pg_dir, 0x0, PGSIZE);
11
         // No OpenSBI mapping required
12
13
14
          // mapping kernel text X|-|R|V
15
         create_mapping((uint64 *)swapper_pg_dir, (uint64)_stext, (uint64)_stext -
     PA2VA_OFFSET, (uint64)(_etext - _stext), 0xb);
16
17
          // mapping kernel rodata ⊢ ⊢R|V
          create_mapping((uint64 *)swapper_pg_dir, (uint64)_srodata,
18
      (uint64)_srodata - PA2VA_OFFSET, (uint64)(_erodata - _srodata), 0x3);
19
          // mapping other memory -|W|R|V
20
          create_mapping((uint64 *)swapper_pg_dir, (uint64)_sdata, (uint64)_sdata -
21
     PA2VA_OFFSET, PHY_END + PA2VA_OFFSET - (uint64)_sdata, 0x7);
22
23
          // set satp with swapper_pg_dir
24
         unsigned long satp = 0x800000000000000 | ((unsigned long)swapper_pg_dir
      - PA2VA_OFFSET) >> 12;
25
         csr_write(satp, satp);
26
27
         // flush TLB
28
         asm volatile("sfence.vma zero, zero");
29
          // flush icache
30
31
         asm volatile("fence.i");
32
         return;
33
     }
```

在 create_mapping 中设置三级页表映射关系:

```
1 // arch/riscv/kernel/vm.c
```

```
2
     void create_mapping(uint64 *pgtbl, uint64 va, uint64 pa, uint64 sz, uint64
     perm) {
         /*
 3
 4
         pgtbl 为根页表的基地址
         va, pa 为需要映射的虚拟地址、物理地址
 5
         sz 为映射的大小,单位为字节
 6
 7
         perm 为映射的权限 (即页表项的低 8 位)
 8
 9
         创建多级页表的时候可以使用 kalloc() 来获取一页作为页表目录
10
         可以使用 V bit 来判断页表项是否存在
         */
11
         int page_num = (sz + PGSIZE - 1) / PGSIZE; // 取整
12
13
         for (int i = 0; i < page_num; i++) {
             uint64 VPN[3];
14
             VPN[2] = (va >> 30) \& 0x1ff; // 9 bit
15
             VPN[1] = (va >> 21) \& 0x1ff;
16
             VPN[0] = (va >> 12) \& 0x1ff;
17
18
             uint64 *pte = pgtbl;
19
             for (int j = 2; j > 0; j--) {
20
                 if ((pte[VPN[j]] & 0x1) = 0) { // 如果valid为0,则需要开辟新的pte
                    uint64 new_pte = kalloc();
21
                    pte[VPN[j]] = (((new_pte - PA2VA_OFFSET) >> 12) &
22
     0xffffffffffff) << 10 \mid 0x1;
23
                    pte = (uint64 *)new_pte;
24
                 }
                 else {
25
26
                    pte = (uint64 *)((pte[VPN[j]] >> 10 << 12) + PA2VA_OFFSET);</pre>
27
                 }
28
29
             pte[VPN[0]] = (((pa >> 12) & 0xfffffffffff) << 10) | perm;</pre>
             va += PGSIZE;
30
             pa += PGSIZE;
31
32
        }
     }
33
```

编译及测试

```
Boot HART Features
                          : scounteren, mcounteren, time
Boot HART PMP Count
                          : 16
Boot HART PMP Granularity: 4
Boot HART PMP Address Bits: 54
Boot HART MHPM Count
                        : 0
Boot HART MHPM Count
                         : 0
Boot HART MIDELEG
                         : 0x00000000000000222
Boot HART MEDELEG
                         : 0x000000000000b109
...setup vm done!
...mm init done!
...proc init done!
2022 Hello RISC-V
sstatus = 8000000000006002
sscratch = 0
[INTERRUPT] S mode timer interrupt!
switch to [PID = 8 COUNTER = 1 PRIORITY = 25]
[PID = 8] is running. auto inc local var = 1
[INTERRUPT] S mode timer interrupt!
switch to [PID = 17 COUNTER = 1 PRIORITY = 71]
[PID = 17] is running. auto inc local var = 1
[INTERRUPT] S mode timer interrupt!
switch to [PID = 18 COUNTER = 1 PRIORITY = 64]
[PID = 18] is running. auto_inc_local_var = 1
[INTERRUPT] S mode timer interrupt!
switch to [PID = 7 COUNTER = 2 PRIORITY = 5]
[PID = 7] is running. auto inc local var = 1
[INTERRUPT] S mode timer interrupt!
[PID = 7] is running, auto inc local var = 2
[INTERRUPT] S mode timer interrupt!
switch to [PID = 14 COUNTER = 2 PRIORITY = 6]
[PID = 14] is running. auto inc local var = 1
[INTERRUPT] S mode timer interrupt!
[PID = 14] is running. auto inc local var = 2
[INTERRUPT] S mode timer interrupt!
```

思考题

1. 验证 .text , .rodata 段的属性是否成功设置,给出截图。

在成功设置之后,我们知道.text,.rodata 段是不允许写入的,所以在设置之后对其进行写入,如果可以成功写入则证明没有设置成功。

在 setup_vm_final 函数的末尾加入如下代码,尝试对 .text , .rodata 段写入:

先注释掉对 .rodata 进行操作的部分,运行代码,由于权限不够所以程序暂停运行。

```
make run
                                                                              Q
DomainO Next Mode
Domain0 SysReset
                           : ves
Boot HART ID : 0
Boot HART Domain : root
Boot HART ISA : rv64imafdcsu
Boot HART Features : scounteren,mcounteren,time
Boot HART PMP Count : 16
Boot HART PMP Granularity : 4
Boot HART PMP Address Bits: 54
Boot HART MHPM Count : 0
                          : 0
: 0x00000000000000222
: 0x000000000000000109
Boot HART MHPM Count
Boot HART MIDELEG
Boot HART MEDELEG
...setup_vm done!
...mm init done!
...setup_vm_final done!
_stext = 0000009b
```

同理, 注释掉对 .text 段的操作:

```
• • • +
                                    make run
                                                                      Q ...
Domain0 HARTs
Domain0 Region00
                         : 0x0000000080000000-0x000000008001ffff ()
Domain0 Region01
                         : 0x0000000000000000-0xffffffffffffffff (R,W,X)
                       : 0x0000000080200000
DomainO Next Address
                        : 0x0000000087000000
Domain0 Next Arg1
Domain0 Next Mode
                        : S-mode
Domain0 SysReset
                        : yes
Boot HART ID
                         : 0
Boot HART Domain
                         : root
Boot HART ISA
                        : rv64imafdcsu
Boot HART Features
                        : scounteren, mcounteren, time
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!
...mm_init done!
...setup_vm_final done!
srodata = 0000002e
```

证明 .text , .rodata 段的属性已经成功设置。

2. 为什么我们在 setup_vm 中需要做等值映射?

因为在 relocate 执行过程中,虽然会设置 satp 寄存器的值,但是在设置完之后, pc 仍然是物理地址,所以需要在原本的位置做一次等值映射,保证这个函数仍然可以运行这个位置的代码,使之顺利运行完。由于我们设置过 ra ,所以这个函数运行完之后会返回到虚拟地址继续运行。

3. 在 Linux 中,是不需要做等值映射的。请探索一下不在 setup_vm 中做等值映射的方法。 查找Linux源码,Linux是这样写relocate函数的:

```
1
     relocate:
 2
          /* Relocate return address */
          li a1, PAGE_OFFSET
 3
 4
          la a0, _start
 5
          sub a1, a1, a0
          add ra, ra, a1
 6
 7
 8
          /* Point stvec to virtual address of intruction after satp write */
 9
          la a0, 1f
10
          add a0, a0, a1
11
          csrw stvec, a0
12
```

```
13
          /* Compute satp for kernel page tables, but don't load it yet */
14
          la a2, swapper_pg_dir
15
          srl a2, a2, PAGE_SHIFT
         li a1, SATP_MODE
16
17
          or a2, a2, a1
18
          /*
19
20
          * Load trampoline page directory, which will cause us to trap to
          * stvec if VA \neq PA, or simply fall through if VA = PA
21
22
          */
          la a0, trampoline_pg_dir
23
24
          srl a0, a0, PAGE_SHIFT
25
          or a0, a0, a1
26
          sfence.vma
27
          csrw sptbr, a0
28
     1:
         /* Set trap vector to spin forever to help debug */
29
30
          la a0, .Lsecondary_park
31
          csrw stvec, a0
```

从中我们获得灵感,可以从 exception 入手调整 pc 在向虚拟地址转换过程中找不到正确路径的问题,首先我们删除 setup_vm 中等值映射的代码:

```
void setup_vm(void) {
1
2
         /*
         1. 由于是进行 1GB 的映射 这里不需要使用多级页表
3
4
         2. 将 va 的 64bit 作为如下划分: | high bit | 9 bit | 30 bit |
5
            high bit 可以忽略
            中间9 bit 作为 early_pgtbl 的 index
6
7
            低 30 bit 作为 页内偏移 这里注意到 30 = 9 + 9 + 12, 即我们只使用根页表,
     根页表的每个 entry 都对应 1GB 的区域。
         3. Page Table Entry 的权限 V | R | W | X 位设置为 1
8
9
         */
         unsigned long PA, VA_EQ, VA_DIRECT, PPN, PTE;
10
         int index;
11
12
         PA = PHY_START;
13
         // VA_EQ = PA;
         // index = (VA_EQ >> 30) & 0x1ff;
14
         // PPN = PA >> 30 & 0x3ffffff;
15
         // PTE = (PPN << 28) | 0xf; // V R W X = 1
16
17
         // early_pgtbl[index] = PTE;
18
```

然后在 relocate 函数中加入处理 pc 的错误跳转, 在转换时trap to stvec 到标签为 1 的位置:

```
1
      relocate:
 2
          # relocate return address
 3
          li t1, 0xffffffdf80000000
 4
          add ra, ra, t1
 5
          add sp, sp, t1
 6
 7
          # point stvec to virtual address of instruction after satp write
8
          la t0, 1f
 9
          csrw stvec, t0
10
11
          # set satp with early_pgtbl
          la t0, early_pgtbl
12
13
          sub t0, t0, t1
14
          srl t0, t0, 12
15
          li t1, 0x8000000000000000
16
          or t0, t0, t1
17
          csrw satp, t0
18
19
20
          # flush tlb
21
          sfence.vma zero, zero
22
23
          # flush icache
24
          fence.i
25
          ret
26
27
28
     1:
29
          li to, 0xffffffdf80000000
30
          csrr t1, sepc
```

```
31 add t1, t1, t0
32 csrw sepc, t1
33 ret
```

运行结果如下,可以正常编译运行:

```
Boot HART MHPM Count : 0
Boot HART MIDELEG : 0x000000000000222
Boot HART MEDELEG : 0x0000000000000109
...setup_vm done!
...mm_init done!
...setup_vm_final done!
...proc_init done!
2022 Hello RISC-V
sstatus = 8000000000006102
sscratch = 0
[INTERRUPT] S mode timer interrupt!
switch to [PID = 8 COUNTER = 1 PRIORITY = 25]
[PID = 8] is running. auto_inc_local_var = 1
[INTERRUPT] S mode timer interrupt!
switch to [PID = 17 COUNTER = 1 PRIORITY = 71]
[PID = 17] is running. auto_inc_local_var = 1
[INTERRUPT] S mode timer interrupt!
switch to [PID = 18 COUNTER = 1 PRIORITY = 64]
[PID = 18] is running. auto inc local var = 1
```