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Discussion on the implementation:

Changes done in the following files *sysproc.c*

- 1. Declared variable pagecount, kfreecount, kalloccount as int datatype
- 2. The sizes of memory is found out using the system call sys_getmysize(void) where the variables a and b are declared where 'a' denotes the size of the address space consumed by the user program which was declared in the file proc.h in xv6 OS and 'b' denotes the number of pages which was used by the user program. This will be like a/4096 will give the value of b.
- 3. The free memory pages are retried using the declared variable pagecount
- 4. The difference between the kfree (1 page is released when ever this is called) and kalloc(1 page is been allocated when ever this is called) calls
 Code Snippet:

```
int sys_getmysize(void)
{
    int a,b;
    a=proc→sz;// declared in the proc.h file in xv6
        cprintf("\n\n The size of the address space is %d bytes\n",a);
    b=a/4096;
        cprintf("\n The number of pages is %d \n",b);
        cprintf("\n The free memory pages %d \n", pagecount);
        cprintf("\n The difference between kfree and kalloc calls %d \n", kfreecount-
```

syscall.c

1. Declared the user defined

}

```
variable getmysize[] as extern int array system call [SYS_getmysize] sys_getmysize
```

kalloccount):

return 0;

<u>myprog.c – User Program</u>

In this program, the user defined system call SYS_getmysize is invoked to get the memory usage, pages, free pages. In this user program I have included "malloc" to allocate the space for the program and also to get the maximum size that can be used from the operating system until it run out of memory.

vm.c

Under the function setupkvm(void) include the print statement to print the following values pagedirectory (pgdir), Phystop and kmap values.

Code Snippet:

cprintf("\n setupkvm: the pgdir value is %d, phystop is %d, kmap is %d\n", pgdir,PHYSTOP);

kalloc.c

Include the kfreecount and pagecount variable and do post increment when ever the function void kfree() is called. This will help us to check the number of times the memory is freed from the process.

Include the kalloccount variable and do the post increment when ever the function kalloc(void) is called to check the number of times the kalloc is used to allocate the memory for the process. Include variable pagecount-- so that the page will be reduced to identify the free list.

These variables are used in our user systemcall getmysize to get the desired value for this assignment.

syscall.h

In this file defined the user system call as SYS_getmysize with the index value of 23

user.h

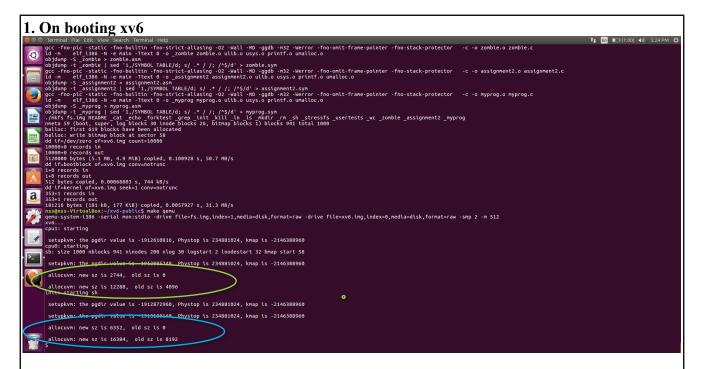
In this file declared the system call as int getmysize(void);

make

In this file mentioned the user program myprog.c under UPROGS=\ as _myprog for the user program to get executed by the xv6

Output:

With all the changes mentioned above, the user defined system call is invoked by the user program and the output is printed in the xv6 kernel.



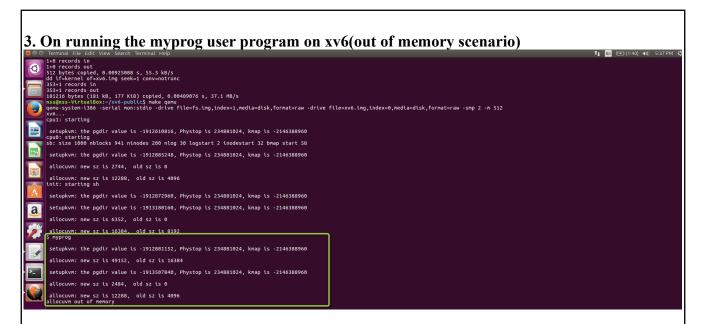
By the time the xv6 os is booted the actual allocation of the virtual user memory is shown as new size and old size. The change in size of allocated user virtual memory is shown for the understanding. The total physical memory is also mentioned.

2. On running the myprog user program on xv6 od 1+0 records out
512 bytes copied, 0.00068803 s, 744 kB/s
dd if=kernel of=xv6.img seek=1 conv=notrunc dd (frikernel of-av6.ing seek=1 conv=notrunc
353+1 records un
353+1 records un
353+1 records un
353+1 records un
181210 bytes (181 kB, 177 KlB) copted, 0.0057927 s, 31.3 MB/s
181210 bytes (181 kB, 177 KlB) copted, 0.0057927 s, 31.3 MB/s
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181210 bytes (181 kB, 177 KlB) copted, 0.0057927 s, 31.3 MB/s
181210 bytes (181 kB, 177 KlB) copted, average (181 kB, 177 KB, 177 KlB) copted, average (181 kB, 177 KlB) copted, average (181 kB, 177 KlB) copted, average (181 kB, 177 KlB) copted, averag setupkvn: the pgdir value is -1912610816, Phystop is 234881024, kmap is -2146388960 cpu0: starting sb: size 1000 nblocks 941 ninodes 200 nlog 30 logstart 2 inodestart 32 bmap start 58 allocuvm: new sz is 12288, old sz is 4096 init: starting sh setupkvm: the pgdir value is -1912872960, Phystop is 234881024, kmap is -2146388960 setupkvm: the pgdir value is -1913180160, Phystop is 234881024, kmap is -2146388960 a, allocuum: new sz is 16384 old sz is 8192 S myprog setupkvm: the pgdir value is -1912881152, Phystop is 234881024, kmap is -2146388960 allocuvm: new sz is 49152, old sz is 16384 setupkvm: the pgdir value is -1913507840, Phystop is 234881024, kmap is -21463 allocuvm: new sz is 2484, old sz is 0 allocuvm: new sz is 100012296, old sz is 12288 The number of pages is 24417 The free memory pages 57279

The user program runs and the size of the address space for the user program is 100012296 bytes and if we divide the total bytes by 4096 it will be 24417 pages which is also shown in the output.

As mentioned in point 1 the new size and the old size are changes as per the latest status.

The free memory pages available are 57279 and the difference between the number of times the kfree function and the kalloc functions called is 32350.

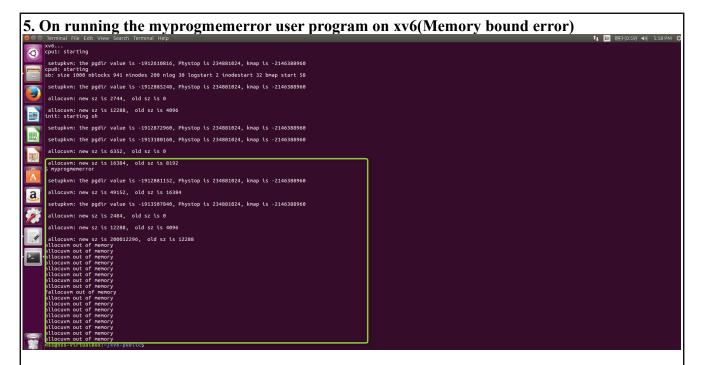


On trying to use the memory free memory using high value of malloc()(changed in the running user program and reworked), the memory bound error was thrown. So the test case is been handled until all the memory is consumed. The error shown in the output as allocuvm out of memory.

4. On running the myprogmemerror user program on xv6



on running the new user program – myprogmemerror executes the memory in loop when allocating the memory for the user program.



On executing the user program myprogramerror in loop for allocating the memory for the user program it allocates the initial available memory and then when all the memory is allocated it throws the error "allocuvm out of memory".

README:

A new xv6 with modified kernel to support the changes done for assignment2-introduce a new system call that returns the number of total system calls invoked.

To run the program:

- 1.Copy the rar file attached to the desired location in ubuntu OS
- 2.Extract the rar file
- 3. Navigate to the xv6 folder location in the ubuntu terminal using cd command
- 4. Type make clean in ubuntu terminal to clean the object files
- 5. Type make to compile the codes in ubuntu terminal.
- 6. Type make gemu to boot xv6 operating system in ununtu terminal.

Once the boot is done, you can mention the name of my C program which invoke the systemcall to print the output

- 7. Type myprog to run the user program- (shows all the memory details without error)
- 8. The output will show all the details as mentioned in the screenshot
- 9. Type again as myprogmemerror to run the loop user program(throw error when executed in loop)
- 10. You will notice that the program runs in loop and thrown the error.
- 11. Change the value of malloc() to higher value (1000000000)in myprog to check the error which is displayed in the 3. On running the myprog user program on xv6(out of memory scenario)