

浙江大学



《操作系统原理与实践》 实验报告

实验指导：	Lab0实验指导
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Lab0实验指导

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Lab0实验指导

1 实验内容及简要原理介绍

- 编译内核，使用 QEMU 启动后，远程连接 GDB 进行调试，并尝试使用 GDB 的各项命令（如 `backtrace`，`finish`，`frame`，`info`，`break`，`display`，`next`，`layout` 等）。
- 在学在浙大中提交pdf 格式的实验报告：
 - 记录实验过程并截图（4.1-4.5），并对每一步的命令以及结果进行必要的解释；
 - 记录遇到的问题和心得体会；
 - 完成思考题。

2 实验具体过程

2.1 实验截图(4. 1–4. 5)&以及结果分析

2.1.1 搭建实验环境4. 1

1. 安装编译内核所需要的交叉编译工具链

```
1 | sudo apt install gcc-riscv64-linux-gnu
```

```
axin@401LAPTOP-0P288VUK:/mnt/d/cs/OS-studying$ sudo apt install gcc-riscv64-linux-gnu
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree... Done
Reading state information... Done
The following additional packages will be installed:
  binutils-riscv64-linux-gnu cpp-riscv64-linux-gnu gcc-riscv64-linux-gnu gcc-11-cross-base-ports gcc-11-riscv64-linux-gnu
  gcc-11-riscv64-linux-gnu-base gcc-12-cross-base-ports libasan6-riscv64-cross libatomic1-riscv64-cross libc6-dev-riscv64-cross libc6-riscv64-cross
  libcc1-0 libgcc-11-dev-riscv64-cross libgcc-s1-riscv64-cross libgomp1-riscv64-cross libisl23 libmpc3 linux-libc-dev-riscv64-cross
Suggested packages:
  binutils-doc gcc-11-locales cpp-doc gcc-11-doc make manpages-dev autoconf automake libtool flex bison gdb-riscv64-linux-gnu gcc-doc
The following NEW packages will be installed:
  binutils-riscv64-linux-gnu cpp-riscv64-linux-gnu gcc-riscv64-linux-gnu gcc-11-cross-base-ports gcc-11-riscv64-linux-gnu
  gcc-11-riscv64-linux-gnu-base gcc-12-cross-base-ports gcc-riscv64-linux-gnu libasan6-riscv64-cross libatomic1-riscv64-cross
  libc6-dev-riscv64-cross libc6-riscv64-cross libcc1-0 libgcc-11-dev-riscv64-cross libgcc-s1-riscv64-cross libgomp1-riscv64-cross libisl23 libmpc3
  linux-libc-dev-riscv64-cross
0 upgraded, 19 newly installed, 0 to remove and 0 not upgraded.
Need to get 35.7 MB of archives.
After this operation, 115 MB of additional disk space will be used.
Do you want to continue? [Y/n] y
```

结果：安装完成

```
Setting up gcc-11-riscv64-linux-gnu-base:amd64 (11.4.0-1ubuntu1~22.04cross1) ...
Setting up libmpc3:amd64 (1.2.1-2build1) ...
Setting up gcc-11-cross-base-ports (11.4.0-1ubuntu1~22.04cross1) ...
Setting up linux-libc-dev-riscv64-cross (5.15.0-22.22cross4) ...
Setting up libc6-riscv64-cross (2.35-0ubuntu3cross4) ...
Setting up libgomp1-riscv64-cross (12.3.0-1ubuntu1~22.04cross1) ...
Setting up libisl23:amd64 (0.24-2build1) ...
Setting up libatomic1-riscv64-cross (12.3.0-1ubuntu1~22.04cross1) ...
Setting up libcc1-0:amd64 (12.3.0-1ubuntu1~22.04) ...
Setting up cpp-11-riscv64-linux-gnu (11.4.0-1ubuntu1~22.04cross1) ...
Setting up libgcc-s1-riscv64-cross (12.3.0-1ubuntu1~22.04cross1) ...
Setting up libc6-dev-riscv64-cross (2.35-0ubuntu3cross4) ...
Setting up libasan6-riscv64-cross (11.4.0-1ubuntu1~22.04cross1) ...
Setting up cpp-riscv64-linux-gnu (4:11.2.0--1ubuntu1) ...
Setting up libgcc-11-dev-riscv64-cross (11.4.0-1ubuntu1~22.04cross1) ...
Setting up gcc-11-riscv64-linux-gnu (11.4.0-1ubuntu1~22.04cross1) ...
Setting up gcc-riscv64-linux-gnu (4:11.2.0--1ubuntu1) ...
Processing triggers for man-db (2.10.2-1) ...
Processing triggers for libc-bin (2.35-0ubuntu3.8) ...
/sbin/ldconfig.real: /usr/lib/wsl/lib/libcud.so.1 is not a symbolic link
```

2. 安装用于构建程序的软件包:

- 1 | `sudo apt install`
- 2 | `autoconf automake autotools-dev curl libmpc-dev libmpfr-dev libgmp-`
`dev \`
- 3 | `gawk build-essential bison flex texinfo gperf libtool patchutils bc\`
- 4 | `zlib1g-dev libexpat-dev git`

```
axin0401@LAPTOP-0P208VUK:/usr/$ sudo apt install autoconf automake autotools-dev curl libmpc-dev libmpfr-dev libgmp-dev \
gawk build-essential bison flex texinfo gperf libtool patchutils bc \
zlib1g-dev libexpat-dev git
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree... Done
Reading state information... Done
Note, selecting 'libexpat1-dev' instead of 'libexpat-dev'
curl is already the newest version (7.81.0-1ubuntu1.17).
curl set to manually installed.
gawk is already the newest version (1:5.1.0-1ubuntu0.1).
gawk set to manually installed.
git is already the newest version (1:2.34.1-1ubuntu1.11).
git set to manually installed.
The following additional packages will be installed:
  bzip2 cpp cpp-11 dpkg-dev fakeroot fontconfig-config fonts-dejavu-core g++ g++-11 gcc gcc-11 gcc-11-base libalgorithm-diff-perl
  libalgorithm-diff-xs-perl libalgorithm-merge-perl libasan6 libatomic1 libauthen-sasl-perl libc-dev-bin libc-devtools libc6-dev libclone-perl
  libcrypt-dev libdata-dump-perl libdeflate0 libdpkg-perl libencode-locale-perl libfakeroot libfile-fcntllock-perl libfile-listing-perl libfl-dev
  libfl2 libfont-afm-perl libfontconfig1 libfreetype6 libgcc-11-dev libgd3 libgomp1 libhtml-form-perl libhtml-format-perl
  libhtml-parser-perl libhtml-tagset-perl libhtml-tree-perl libhttp-cookies-perl libhttp-daemon-perl libhttp-date-perl libhttp-message-perl
  libhttp-negotiate-perl libio-html-perl libio-socket-ssl-perl libitm1 libjbig0 libjpeg-turbo8 libjpeg8 liblsan0 libltdl-dev libltdl7
  liblwp-mediatypes-perl liblwp-protocol-https-perl libmailtools-perl libnet-http-perl libnet-smtp-ssl-perl libnet-ssleay-perl libnsl-dev
  libquadmath0 libstdc++-11-dev libtext-unidecode-perl libtiff5 libtimedate-perl libtirpc-dev libtiny-perl libtsan0 libubsan1 liburi-perl
  libwebp7 libwww-perl libwww-robotrules-perl libxml-libxml-perl libxml-namespacesupport-perl libxml-parser-perl libxml-sax-base-perl
  libxml-sax-expat-perl libxml-sax-perl libxpm4 linux-libc-dev lto-disabled-list m4 make manpages-dev perl-openssl-defaults rpcsvc-proto tex-comm
Suggested packages:
  autoconf-archive gnu-stardards autoconf-doc gettext bison-doc bzip2-doc cpp-doc gcc-11-locales debian-keyring flex-doc g++-multilib
  g++-11-multilib gcc-11-doc gcc-multilib gdb gcc-doc gcc-11-multilib libdigest-hmac-perl libgssapi-perl libc-dev-bin libc-devtools gmp-doc
  libgmp10-doc libtool-doc libcrypt-ssleay-perl libmpfr-dev libstdc++-11-doc gfortran | fortran95-compiler gcj-jdk libsub-name-perl
  libbusiness-isbn-perl libauthen-ntlm-perl libxml-sax-expatxs-perl m4-doc make-doc debhelper texlive-base texlive-latex-base texlive-plain-gener
  texlive-fonts-recommended
The following NEW packages will be installed:
  autoconf automake autotools-dev bc bison build-essential bzip2 cpp cpp-11 dpkg-dev fakeroot flex fontconfig-config fonts-dejavu-core g++ g++-11
  gcc gcc-11 gcc-11-base gperf libalgorithm-diff-perl libalgorithm-diff-xs-perl libalgorithm-merge-perl libasan6 libatomic1 libauthen-sasl-perl
  libc-dev-bin libc-devtools libc6-dev libclone-perl libcrypt-dev libdata-dump-perl libdeflate0 libdpkg-perl libencode-locale-perl libexpat1-dev
  libfakeroot libfile-fcntllock-perl libfile-listing-perl libfl-dev libfl2 libfont-afm-perl libfontconfig1 libfreetype6 libgcc-11-dev libgd3
  libgmp-dev libgomp1 libhtml-form-perl libhtml-format-perl libhtml-parser-perl libhtml-tagset-perl libhtml-tree-perl libhttp-cookies-perl
  libhttp-daemon-perl libhttp-date-perl libhttp-message-perl libhttp-negotiate-perl libio-html-perl libio-socket-ssl-perl libitm1 libjbig0
  libjpeg-turbo8 libjpeg8 liblsan0 libltdl-dev libltdl7 liblwp-mediatypes-perl liblwp-protocol-https-perl libmailtools-perl libmpc-dev
  libmpfr-dev libnet-http-perl libnet-smtp-ssl-perl libnet-ssleay-perl libnsl-dev libquadmath0 libstdc++-11-dev libtext-unidecode-perl
  libtiff5 libtimedate-perl libtirpc-dev libtool libtiny-perl libtsan0 libubsan1 liburi-perl libwebp7 libwww-perl libwww-robotrules-perl
  libxml-libxml-perl libxml-namespacesupport-perl libxml-parser-perl libxml-sax-base-perl libxml-sax-expat-perl libxml-sax-perl libxpm4
  linux-libc-dev lto-disabled-list m4 make manpages-dev patchutils perl-openssl-defaults rpcsvc-proto tex-common texinfo zlib1g-dev
0 upgraded, 109 newly installed, 0 to remove and 0 not upgraded.
Need to get 71.0 MB of archives.
After this operation, 242 MB of additional disk space will be used.
Do you want to continue? [Y/n]
```

结果：安装完成

```
Setting up g++-11 (11.4.0-1ubuntu1-22.04) ...
Setting up g++ (4:11.2.0-1ubuntu1) ...
update-alternatives: using /usr/bin/g++ to provide /usr/bin/c++ (c++) in auto mode
Setting up build-essential (12.9ubuntu3) ...
Setting up liblwp-protocol-https-perl (6.10-1) ...
Setting up libwww-perl (6.61-1) ...
Setting up libxml-parser-perl:amd64 (2.46-3build1) ...
Setting up libxml-sax-expat-perl (0.51-1) ...
update-perl-sax-parsers: Registering Perl SAX parser XML::SAX::Expat with priority 50...
update-perl-sax-parsers: Updating overall Perl SAX parser modules info file...
Replacing config file /etc/perl/XML/SAX/ParserDetails.ini with new version
Processing triggers for install-info (6.8-4build1) ...
Processing triggers for libc-bin (2.35-0ubuntu3.8) ...
/sbin/ldconfig.real: /usr/lib/wsl/lib/libcuda.so.1 is not a symbolic link
```

3. 安装用于启动 riscv64 平台上的内核的模拟器

```
1 sudo apt install qemu-system-misc
```

[illegible]

结果：安装完成

```
axin0401@LAPTOP-0P208VUK:/usr$ sudo apt install qemu-system-misc
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree... Done
Reading state information... Done
qemu-system-misc is already the newest version (1:6.2+dfsg-2ubuntu6.22).
0 upgraded, 0 newly installed, 0 to remove and 0 not upgraded.
```

4. 安装gdb

`gdb-multiarch` 是编译好的多架构 `gdb`，可以用于调试多种架构的程序

```
1 sudo apt install gdb-multiarch
```

```

kin@4016LAPT0P-0P28D4UN:~$ sudo apt install gdb-multiarch
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree... Done
Reading state information... Done
The following additional packages will be installed:
  gdb libbabeltrace1 libboost-regex1.74.0 libc6-dbg libdebuginfod-common libdebuginfod1 libipt2 libsource-highlight-common libsource-highlight4v5
Suggested packages:
  gdb-doc gdbserver
The following NEW packages will be installed:
  gdb gdb-multiarch libbabeltrace1 libboost-regex1.74.0 libc6-dbg libdebuginfod-common libdebuginfod1 libipt2 libsource-highlight-common libsource-highlight4v5
0 upgraded, 10 newly installed, 0 to remove and 0 not upgraded.
Need to get 23.3 MB of archives.
After this operation, 53.3 MB of additional disk space will be used.
Do you want to continue? [Y/n]

```

2.1.2 获取 Linux 源码和已经编译好的文件系统4.2

1. 利用wget工具下载Linux源码3.11-rc7到/usr目录下

`wget` 是一个命令行工具，可以在没有图形用户界面的情况下使用，并且方便下载到当前路径。

```
1 | sudo wget https://git.kernel.org/torvalds/t/linux-6.11-rc7.tar.gz
```

```
axin0401@LAPTOP-0P208VUK:~$ sudo wget https://git.kernel.org/torvalds/t/linux-6.11-rc7.tar.gz
--2024-09-10 19:09:35-- https://git.kernel.org/torvalds/t/linux-6.11-rc7.tar.gz
Resolving git.kernel.org (git.kernel.org)... 146.40.73.55, 2694:1388:4861:4880::1
Connecting to git.kernel.org (git.kernel.org)|146.40.73.55|:443... connected.
HTTP request sent, awaiting response... 301 Moved Permanently
Location: https://git.kernel.org/pub/scm/linux/kernel/git/torvalds/linux.git/snapshot/linux-6.11-rc7.tar.gz [following]
--2024-09-10 19:09:40-- https://git.kernel.org/pub/scm/linux/kernel/git/torvalds/linux.git/snapshot/linux-6.11-rc7.tar.gz
Reusing existing connection to git.kernel.org:443.
HTTP request sent, awaiting response... 200 OK
Length: unspecified [application/x-gzip]
Saving to: 'linux-6.11-rc7.tar.gz'

linux-6.11-rc7.tar.gz           [          ] 231.95M  2.93MB/s   in 1m 59s
2024-09-10 19:11:38 (1.96 MB/s) - 'linux-6.11-rc7.tar.gz' saved [243212549]

axin0401@LAPTOP-0P208VUK:~$
```

解压缩文件（再WSL中使用解压缩命令）：

```
1 | sudo tar -xzf linux-6.11-rc7.tar.gz
```

```
axin0401@LAPTOP-0P208VUK:~$ ls
bin  games  include  lib  lib32  libexec  libx32  linux-6.11-rc7  linux-6.11-rc7.tar.gz
axin0401@LAPTOP-0P208VUK:~$ cd linux-6.11-rc7/
```

2. 利用git clone获取仓库文件

```
1 | sudo git clone https://github.com/ZJU-SEC/os24fall-stu.git
```

```
axin0401@LAPTOP-0P208VUK:~$ sudo git clone https://github.com/ZJU-SEC/os24fall-stu.git
Cloning into 'os24fall-stu'...
remote: Enumerating objects: 78, done.
remote: Counting objects: 100% (78/78), done.
remote: Compressing objects: 100% (46/46), done.
remote: Total 78 (delta 33), reused 66 (delta 21), pack-reused 0 (from 0)
Receiving objects: 100% (78/78), 1.97 MiB | 1.32 MiB/s, done.
Resolving deltas: 100% (33/33), done.
axin0401@LAPTOP-0P208VUK:~$
```

查看克隆文件：

```
1 | cd os24fall-stu/src/lab0
2 | ls
```

```
axin0401@LAPTOP-0P208VUK:~$ cd os24fall-stu/src/lab0
axin0401@LAPTOP-0P208VUK:~/os24fall-stu/src/lab0$ ls
rootfs.img
```

其中 `rootfs.img` 是已经构建完成的根文件系统的镜像

2.1.3 编译 Linux 内核4.3

```
1 | cd /usr/linux-6.11-rc7/
2 | sudo make ARCH=riscv CROSS_COMPILE=riscv64-linux-gnu- defconfig      #
   | 使用默认配置
3 | sudo make ARCH=riscv CROSS_COMPILE=riscv64-linux-gnu- -j12      # 编译
```

1. 使用默认配置

```
axin0401@LAPTOP-0P208VUK:/usr/linux-6.11-rc7$ sudo make ARCH=riscv CROSS_COMPILE=riscv64-linux-gnu- defconfig
HOSTCC scripts/basic/fixdep
HOSTCC scripts/kconfig/conf.o
HOSTCC scripts/kconfig/confdata.o
HOSTCC scripts/kconfig/expr.o
LEX scripts/kconfig/lexer.lex.c
YACC scripts/kconfig/parser.tab.[ch]
HOSTCC scripts/kconfig/lexer.lex.o
HOSTCC scripts/kconfig/menu.o
HOSTCC scripts/kconfig/parser.tab.o
HOSTCC scripts/kconfig/preprocess.o
HOSTCC scripts/kconfig/symbol.o
HOSTCC scripts/kconfig/util.o
HOSTLD scripts/kconfig/conf
*** Default configuration is based on 'defconfig'
#
# configuration written to .config
#
```

2. 编译，这里设置j为12，加快编译速度

```
axin0401@LAPTOP-0P208VUK:/usr/linux-6.11-rc7$ sudo make ARCH=riscv CROSS_COMPILE=riscv64-linux-gnu- -j12
2
CALL scripts/checksyscalls.sh
Kernel: arch/riscv/boot/Image is ready
Kernel: arch/riscv/boot/Image.gz is ready
```

2.1.4 使用 QEMU 运行内核4.4

```
1 | sudo qemu-system-riscv64 -nographic -machine virt -kernel
   | /usr/linux-6.11-rc7/arch/riscv/boot/Image \
2 |     -device virtio-blk-device,drive=hd0 -append "root=/dev/vda ro
   | console=ttys0" \
3 |     -bios default -drive file=/usr/os24fall-
   | stu/src/lab0/rootfs.img,format=raw,id=hd0
```



```

axin0401@LAPTOP-0P208VUK:/usr/linux-6.11-rc7$ sudo qemu-system-riscv64 -nographic -machine virt -kernel console=ttyS0" -bios default -drive file=/usr/os24fall-stu/src/lab0/rootfs.img,format=raw,id=hd0
[sudo] password for axin0401:

OpenSBI v0.9

          _ _ _ _ _
         | | | | |
        | |_|_| |
       _|_|_|_|_|_

Platform Name       : riscv-virtio,qemu
Platform Features   : timer,mfdeleg
Platform HART Count : 1
Firmware Base       : 0x80000000
Firmware Size       : 100 KB
Runtime SBI Version : 0.2

Domain0 Name        : root
Domain0 Boot HART    : 0
Domain0 HARTs        : 0*
Domain0 Region00     : 0x0000000080000000-0x000000008001ffff ()
Domain0 Region01     : 0x0000000000000000-0xffffffffffff (R,W,X)
Domain0 Next Address : 0x0000000080200000
Domain0 Next Arg1    : 0x0000000087000000
Domain0 Next Mode     : S-mode
Domain0 SysReset      : yes

Boot HART ID         : 0
Boot HART Domain      : root
Boot HART ISA         : rv64imafdcsv
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     : 0x0000000000000222
Boot HART MEDELEG     : 0x000000000000b109
[ 0.000000] Linux version 6.11.0-rc7 (root@LAPTOP-0P208VUK) (riscv64-linux-gnu-gcc (Ubuntu 11.4.0-2ubuntu1~22.04) 11.4.0)

```

2.1.5 使用 GDB 对内核进行调试4.5

1. QEMU运行内核，做好GDB监听工作

```

1 # Terminal 1
2 sudo qemu-system-riscv64 -nographic -machine virt -kernel
   /usr/linux-6.11-rc7/arch/riscv/boot/Image \
3     -device virtio-blk-device,drive=hd0 -append "root=/dev/vda ro
   console=ttyS0" \
4     -bios default -drive file=/usr/os24fall-
   stu/src/lab0/rootfs.img,format=raw,id=hd0 -S -s
5
6 # Terminal 2
7 sudo gdb-multiarch /usr/linux-6.11-rc7/vmlinux

```

相较于4.4的命令，此时的命令最后多了 `-S -s`，在使用 QEMU 模拟器时，`-S` 和 `-s` 是两个用于控制 QEMU 调试功能的选项：

1. `-S`: 这个选项用于在启动 QEMU 时暂停执行, 直到你连接到 QEMU 的 GDB 服务器。
2. `-s`: 这个选项用于启用 QEMU 的 GDB 远程调试功能, 等待 GDB 客户端连接。

```
axin0401@LAPTOP-0P208VUK:/usr$ sudo qemu-system-riscv64 -nographic -machine virt -kernel /usr/linux-6.11-rc7/arch/riscv/boot/Image -device virtio-blk-device,drive=hd0 -append "root=/dev/vda ro console=ttyS0" -bios default -drive file=/usr/os24fall-stu/src/lab0/rootfs.img,format=raw,id=hd0 -S -s
```

```
axin0401@LAPTOP-0P208VUK:/usr$ sudo gdb-multiarch /usr/linux-6.11-rc7/vmlinux
GNU gdb (Ubuntu 12.1-0ubuntu1~22.04.2) 12.1
Copyright (C) 2022 Free Software Foundation, Inc.
License GPLv3+: GNU GPL version 3 or later <http://gnu.org/licenses/gpl.html>
This is free software: you are free to change and redistribute it.
There is NO WARRANTY, to the extent permitted by law.
Type "show copying" and "show warranty" for details.
This GDB was configured as "x86_64-linux-gnu".
Type "show configuration" for configuration details.
For bug reporting instructions, please see:
<https://www.gnu.org/software/gdb/bugs/>.
Find the GDB manual and other documentation resources online at:
<http://www.gnu.org/software/gdb/documentation/>.

For help, type "help".
Type "apropos word" to search for commands related to "word"...
Reading symbols from /usr/linux-6.11-rc7/vmlinux...
(No debugging symbols found in /usr/linux-6.11-rc7/vmlinux)
(gdb) |
```

2. GDB连接QEMU,并设置断点在Kernel起点

- 1 (gdb) target remote :1234 # 连接 qemu
- 2 (gdb) b start_kernel # 设置断点

```
axin0401@LAPTOP-0P208VUK:/usr$ sudo qemu-system-riscv64 -nographic -machine virt -kernel /usr/linux-6.11-rc7/arch/riscv/boot/Image -device virtio-blk-device,drive=hd0 -append "root=/dev/vda ro console=ttyS0" -bios default -drive file=/usr/os24fall-stu/src/lab0/rootfs.img,format=raw,id=hd0 -S -s
```

```
axin0401@LAPTOP-0P208VUK:/usr$ sudo gdb-multiarch /usr/linux-6.11-rc7/vmlinux
GNU gdb (Ubuntu 12.1-0ubuntu1~22.04.2) 12.1
Copyright (C) 2022 Free Software Foundation, Inc.
License GPLv3+: GNU GPL version 3 or later <http://gnu.org/licenses/gpl.html>
This is free software: you are free to change and redistribute it.
There is NO WARRANTY, to the extent permitted by law.
Type "show copying" and "show warranty" for details.
This GDB was configured as "x86_64-linux-gnu".
Type "show configuration" for configuration details.
For bug reporting instructions, please see:
<https://www.gnu.org/software/gdb/bugs/>.
Find the GDB manual and other documentation resources online at:
<http://www.gnu.org/software/gdb/documentation/>.

For help, type "help".
Type "apropos word" to search for commands related to "word"...
Reading symbols from /usr/linux-6.11-rc7/vmlinux...
(No debugging symbols found in /usr/linux-6.11-rc7/vmlinux)
(gdb) target remote :1234
Remote debugging using :1234
0x0000000000000000 in ?? ()
(gdb) b start_kernel
Breakpoint 1 at 0xffffffff80a00734
(gdb)
```

3. 执行Kernel

1 | (gdb) continue # 继续执行

```
axin0401@LAPTOP-0P208VUK x + v
0x0000000000000000
Platform Name      : riscv-virtio,qemu
Platform Features  : timer,mfdeleg
Platform HART Count : 1
Firmware Base     : 0x80000000
Firmware Size     : 100 KB
Runtime SBI Version : 0.2

Domain0 Name       : root
Domain0 Boot HART  : 0
Domain0 HARTs      : 0*
Domain0 Region00   : 0x0000000008000000-0x000000008001ffff ()
Domain0 Region01   : 0x0000000000000000-0xffffffffffff (R,W,X)
Domain0 Next Address : 0x0000000080200000
Domain0 Next Arg1   : 0x0000000087000000
Domain0 Next Mode   : S-mode
Domain0 SysReset    : yes

Boot HART ID       : 0
Boot HART Domain   : root
Boot HART ISA      : rv64imafdcsv
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  : 0x0000000000000222
Boot HART MEDELEG  : 0x000000000000b109

(No debugging symbols found in /usr/linux-6.11-rc7/vmlinux)
(gdb) target remote :1234
Remote debugging using :1234
0x0000000000000100 in ?? ()
(gdb) b start_kernel
Breakpoint 1 at 0xffffffff80a00734
(gdb) continue
Continuing.

Breakpoint 1, 0xffffffff80a00734 in start_kernel ()
(gdb) |
```

可以看到kernel继续运行了，并显示本机状态

4. 退出GDB调试

1 | (gdb) quit # 退出 gdb

```
OpenSBI
```

```
Platform Name           : riscv-virtio,qemu
Platform Features       : timer,mfdeleg
Platform HART Count     : 1
Firmware Base           : 0x80000000
Firmware Size           : 100 KB
Runtime SBI Version     : 0.2

Domain0 Name            : root
Domain0 Boot HART       : 0
Domain0 HARTs           : 0*
Domain0 Region00        : 0x0000000080000000-0x0000000080010000
Domain0 Region01        : 0x0000000000000000-0xffffffffffffffff
Domain0 Next Address    : 0x0000000080200000
Domain0 Next Arg1       : 0x0000000087000000
Domain0 Next Mode       : S-mode
Domain0 SysReset        : yes

Boot HART ID            : 0
Boot HART Domain        : root
Boot HART ISA            : rv64imafdcsv
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
```

```
axin0401@LAPTOP-0P208VUK x + v
(No debugging symbols found in /usr/linux-6.11-rc7/vmlinux)
(gdb) target remote :1234
Remote debugging using :1234
0x0000000000000100 in ?? ()
(gdb) b start_kernel
Breakpoint 1 at 0xffffffff80a00734
(gdb) continue
Continuing.

Breakpoint 1, 0xffffffff80a00734 in start_kernel ()
(gdb) quit
A debugging session is active.

    Inferior 1 [process 1] will be detached.

Quit anyway? (y or n) y
```

```
[ 0.369803] debug_vm_pgtable: [debug_vm_pgtable]: Validating architecture page table helper
[ 0.375763] Legacy PMU implementation is available
[ 0.376731] clk: Disabling unused clocks
[ 0.376968] PM: genpd: Disabling unused power domains
[ 0.377095] ALSA device list:
[ 0.377318]   No soundcards found.
[ 0.404822] EXT4-fs (vda): mounted filesystem c3e9bbca-ec22-47f9-a368-187b21172fc1 ro with ordered d
ata mode. Quota mode: disabled.
[ 0.405438] VFS: Mounted root (ext4 filesystem) readonly on device 254:0.
[ 0.407058] devtmpfs: mounted
[ 0.430820] Freeing unused kernel image (initmem) memory: 2256K
[ 0.431693] Run /sbin/init as init process

Please press Enter to activate this console. QEMU: Terminated
axin0401@LAPTOP-0P208VUK:/usr$

axin0401@LAPTOP-0P208VUK x + v
(gdb) b start_kernel
Breakpoint 1 at 0xffffffff80a00734
(gdb) continue
Continuing.

Breakpoint 1, 0xffffffff80a00734 in start_kernel ()
(gdb) quit
A debugging session is active.

    Inferior 1 [process 1] will be detached.

Quit anyway? (y or n) y
Detaching from program: /usr/linux-6.11-rc7/vmlinux, process 1
Ending remote debugging.
[Inferior 1 (process 1) detached]
axin0401@LAPTOP-0P208VUK:/usr$
```

可以看到成功退出界面了

2.2 GDB各种命令尝试

通过gcc -c -g a.c和 gcc a.o生成a.out

通过gdb a.out进入调试

以下命令均在执行以下程序：

```
1  #include<stdio.h>
2  #include<stdlib.h>
3  typedef struct{
4      char name[20];
5      char sex[5];
6      int age;
7  }Stu;
8  void input(Stu*stu);
9  void output(Stu*stu);
10 int main()
11 {
12     Stu stu[5];
13     printf("请输入5个学生的信息：姓名 性别 年龄:\n");
14     input(stu);
```

```

15     printf("5个学生的信息如下: \n姓名  性别  年龄\n");
16     output(stu);
17
18     system("pause");
19     return 0;
20 }
21 void input(Stu*stu)
22 {
23     int i;
24     for(i=0;i<5;i++)
25         scanf("%s%s%d",stu[i].name,stu[i].sex,&(stu[i].age));
26 }
27 void output(Stu*stu)
28 {
29     int i;
30     for(i=0;i<5;i++)
31         printf("%s %s %d\n",stu[i].name,stu[i].sex,stu[i].age);
32 }

```

2.2.1 backtrace

1 (gdb) backtrace #查看函数的调用的栈帧和层级关系, 简写 `bt`

```
axin0401@LAPTOP-0P208VUK x + v
a.c
11 {
12     Stu stu[5];
13     printf("请输入5个学生的信息: 姓名 性别 年龄:\n");
14     input(stu);
15     printf("5个学生的信息如下: \n姓名 性别 年龄\n");
16     output(stu);
17
18     system("pause");
19     return 0;
20 }
21 void input(Stu*stu)
22 {
23     int i;
24     for(i=0;i<5;i++)
25         scanf("%s%s%d",stu[i].name,stu[i].sex,&(stu[i].age));
26 }
27 void output(Stu*stu)
28 {
29     int i;
30     for(i=0;i<5;i++)
31         printf("%s %s %d\n",stu[i].name,stu[i].sex,stu[i].age);
32 }
33
34

multi-thre Thread 0x7ffff7d877 In: input
No breakpoints or watchpoints.
(gdb) b 23
Breakpoint 2 at 0x125d: file a.c, line 24.
(gdb) r
Starting program: /mnt/d/cs/os24fall-stu/src/lab0/a.out
[Thread debugging using libthread_db enabled]
Using host libthread_db library "/lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/libthread_db.so.1".
请输入5个学生的信息: 姓名 性别 年龄:
Breakpoint 2, input (stu=0x7ffffffffffd950) at a.c:24
(gdb) bt
#0  input (stu=0x7ffffffffffd950) at a.c:24
#1  0x0000555555555205 in main () at a.c:14
(gdb)
```

通过在input函数设置断点运行后，我们在断点处执行bt，可以看到栈顶执行函数为input()，符合调用顺序，下一函数为程序主函数，意味着调用input()后即执行main()

2.2.2 finish

- 1 (gdb) finish #结束当前函数，返回到函数调用点

```
axin0401@LAPTOP-0P208VUK x + v
a.c
11 {
12     Stu stu[5];
13     printf("请输入5个学生的信息：姓名 性别 年龄:\n");
14     input(stu);
15     printf("5个学生的信息如下：\n姓名 性别 年龄\n");
16     output(stu);
17
18     system("pause");
19     return 0;
20 }
21 void input(Stu*stu)
22 {
23     int i;
24     for(i=0;i<5;i++)
25         scanf("%s%s%d",stu[i].name,stu[i].sex,&(stu[i].age));
26 }
27 void output(Stu*stu)
28 {
29     int i;
30     for(i=0;i<5;i++)
31         printf("%s %s %d\n",stu[i].name,stu[i].sex,stu[i].age);
32 }
33
34
multi-thre Thread 0x7ffff7d877 In: input
Breakpoint 2 at 0x125d: file a.c, line 24.
(gdb) r
Starting program: /mnt/d/cs/os24fall-stu/src/lab0/a.out
[Thread debugging using libthread_db enabled]
Using host libthread_db library "/lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/libthread_db.so.1".
请输入5个学生的信息：姓名 性别 年龄：
Breakpoint 2, input (stu=0x7ffffffffffd950) at a.c:24
(gdb) bt
#0 input (stu=0x7ffffffffffd950) at a.c:24
#1 0x00005555555555205 in main () at a.c:14
(gdb) finish
Run till exit from #0 input (stu=0x7ffffffffffd950) at a.c:24
```

接上文执行finish后，程序调用返回到input函数调用点

2.2.3 frame

- (gdb) frame # 切换函数的栈帧，简写 f


```
a.c
3 typedef struct{
4     char name[20];
5     char sex[5];
6     int age;
7 }Stu;
8 void input(Stu*stu);
9 void output(Stu*stu);
10 int main()
11 {
12     Stu stu[5];
13     printf("请输入5个学生的信息：姓名 性别 年龄:\n");
14     input(stu);
15     printf("5个学生的信息如下：\n姓名 性别 年龄\n");
16     output(stu);
17
18     system("pause");
19     return 0;
20 }
21 void input(Stu*stu)
22 {
23     int i;
24     for(i=0;i<5;i++)
25         scanf("%s%s%d",stu[i].name,stu[i].sex,&(stu[i].age));
26 }
```

multi-thre Thread 0x7ffff7d877 In: main
Using host libthread_db library "/lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/libthread_db.so.1".
请输入5个学生的信息：姓名 性别 年龄：
Breakpoint 1, input (stu=0x7ffffffffffd950) at a.c:24
(gdb) frame
#0 input (stu=0x7ffffffffffd950) at a.c:24
(gdb) frame
#0 input (stu=0x7ffffffffffd950) at a.c:24
(gdb) bt
#0 input (stu=0x7ffffffffffd950) at a.c:24
#1 0x0000555555555205 in main () at a.c:14
(gdb) frame 1
#1 0x0000555555555205 in main () at a.c:14
(gdb)

重新运行程序，这里设置的断点仍然是在函数内部，当执行到函数内部暂停时，使用bt命令查看帧栈编号，再使用frame 1切换回main函数帧栈

2.2.4 info

- 1 (gdb) info #查看函数内部局部变量的数值，简写 i

```
axin0401@LAPTOP-0P208VUK x + v
12     Stu stu[5];
13     printf("请输入5个学生的信息: 姓名 性别 年龄:\n");
14     input(stu);
15     printf("5个学生的信息如下: \n姓名 性别 年龄\n");
16     output(stu);
17
18     system("pause");
19     return 0;
20 }
21 void input(Stu*stu)
22 {
23     int i;
24     for(i=0;i<5;i++)
25         scanf("%s%s%d",stu[i].name,stu[i].sex,&(stu[i].age));
26 }
27 void output(Stu*stu)d_db enabled]
28 {
29     int i;
30     for(i=0;i<5;i++)
31         printf("%s %s %d\n",stu[i].name,stu[i].sex,stu[i].age);
32 }
33
34
35
36
Using host libthread_db library "/lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/libthread_db.so.1".
请输入5个学生的信息: 姓名 性别 年龄:
info all-registers -- List of all registers and their contents, for selected stack frame.
info args -- All argument variables of current stack frame or those matching REGEXPs.
info auto-load -- Print current status of auto-loaded files.
info auxv -- Display the inferior's auxiliary vector.
info bookmarks -- Status of user-settable bookmarks.
info breakpoints, info b -- Status of specified breakpoints (all user-settable breakpoints if no argument).
info checkpoints -- IDs of currently known checkpoints.
info classes -- All Objective-C classes, or those matching REGEXP.
info common -- Print out the values contained in a Fortran COMMON block.
--Type <RET> for more, q to quit, c to continue without paging--qQuit
(gdb) info locals
i = 0
(gdb)
```

在函数调用是，输入info locals可以查看函数内所有局部变量的值，这里显示循环轮数变量i=0

2.2.5 break

1 | (gdb) break #设置断点，简写 b

```
a.c
11 {
12     Stu stu[5];
13     printf("请输入5个学生的信息：姓名 性别 年龄:\n");
14     input(stu);
15     printf("5个学生的信息如下：\n姓名 性别 年龄\n");
16     output(stu);
17
18     system("pause");
19     return 0;
20 }
21 void input(Stu*stu)
22 {
23     int i;
24     for(i=0;i<5;i++)
25         scanf("%s%s%d",stu[i].name,stu[i].sex,&(stu[i].age));
26 }
27 void output(Stu*stu)
28 {
29     int i;
30     for(i=0;i<5;i++)
31         printf("%s %s %d\n",stu[i].name,stu[i].sex,stu[i].age);
32 }
33
34

b+
exec No process In:
(gdb) b 23
Breakpoint 1 at 0x125d: file a.c, line 24.
```

设置断点可以按照源代码行数设置断点

2.2.6 layout

```
(gdb) layout
List of layout subcommands:

layout asm -- Apply the "asm" layout.
layout next -- Apply the next TUI layout.
layout prev -- Apply the previous TUI layout.
layout regs -- Apply the TUI register layout.
layout split -- Apply the "split" layout.
layout src -- Apply the "src" layout.

Type "help layout" followed by layout subcommand name for full documentation.
Type "apropos word" to search for commands related to "word".
Type "apropos -v word" for full documentation of commands related to "word".
Command name abbreviations are allowed if unambiguous.
(gdb)
```

根据命令提示，layout命令可以查看很多层次，这里试用下 `layout src`

```
a.c
11 {
12     Stu stu[5];
13     printf("请输入5个学生的信息：姓名 性别 年龄:\n");
14     input(stu);
15     printf("5个学生的信息如下：\n姓名 性别 年龄\n");
16     output(stu);
17
18     system("pause");
19     return 0;
20 }
21 void input(Stu*stu)
22 {
23     int i;
24     for(i=0;i<5;i++)
25         scanf("%s%s%d", stu[i].name, stu[i].sex, &(stu[i].age));
26 }
27 void output(Stu*stu)
28 {
29     int i;
30     for(i=0;i<5;i++)
31         printf("%s %s %d\n", stu[i].name, stu[i].sex, stu[i].age);
32 }
33
34
b+
exec No process In:
```

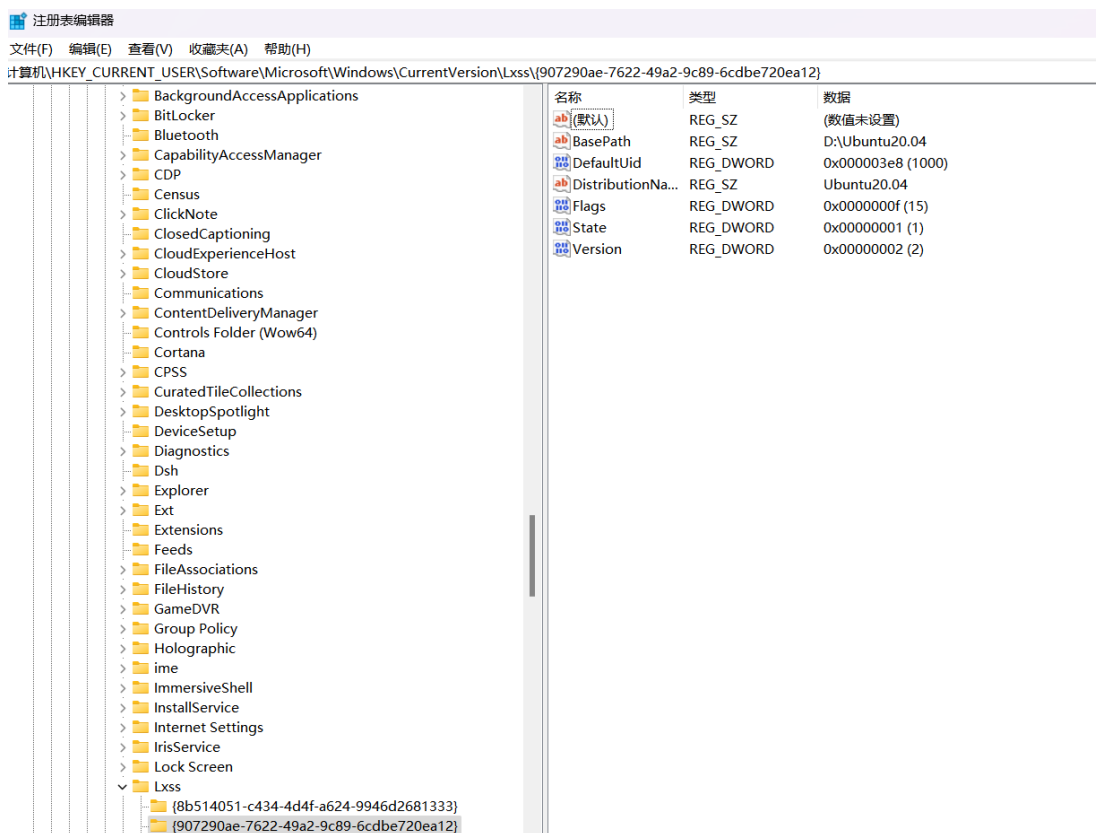
可以看到显示了可视化窗口来展示源码

3 实验中遇到的问题及解决方法

手动安装Ubuntu20.04后，默认的发行版名称为Ubuntu，如果尝试安装 Ubuntu-22.04 LTS 的发行版则直接打开之前安装的WSL/Ubuntu-20.04的环境，因为手动安装时安装程序查找的是相同的“Ubuntu”发行版名称。

解决办法：[参考博客](#)

- 修改注册表
HKEY_CURRENT_USER\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Lxss位置下的发行版名称



无法apt install一些东西

这是因为未更新 Ubuntu 存储库软件包

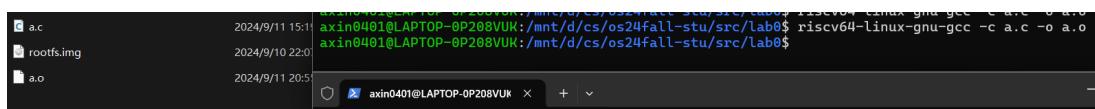
解决:

```
1 | sudo apt update && sudo apt upgrade -y
```

4 思考题与心得体会

1. 使用 `riscv64-linux-gnu-gcc` 编译单个 `.c` 文件

```
1 | cd /mnt/d/cs/os24fall-stu
2 | riscv64-linux-gnu-gcc -c a.c -o a.o
```



可见生成

2. 使用 `riscv64-linux-gnu-objdump` 反汇编 1 中得到的编译产物

```
1 | riscv64-linux-gnu-objdump -d a.o #执行结束在命令行窗口即可看到
2 | riscv64-linux-gnu-objdump -d a.o > a.txt #输出汇编到a.txt文件中
```

名称	修改日期	类型
 a.c	2024/9/11 15:19	C 源文件
 rootfs.img	2024/9/10 22:07	光盘映像文件
 a.o	2024/9/11 20:55	O 文件
 a.txt	2024/9/11 20:58	文本文档

```

axin0401@LAPTOP-0P208VUK:/mnt/d/cs/os24fall-stu/src/lab0$ riscv64-linux-gnu-objdu
a.o:      file format elf64-littleriscv

Disassembly of section .text:

0000000000000000 <main>:
0:      1141          addi    sp,sp,-16
2:      e406          sd      ra,8(sp)
4:      e022          sd      s0,0(sp)
6:      0800          addi    s0,sp,16
8:      00000517      auipc   a0,0x0
c:      00050513      mv      a0,a0
10:     00000097      auipc   ra,0x0
14:     000080e7      jalr    ra # 10 <main+0x10>
18:     4781          li      a5,0
1a:     853e          mv      a0,a5
1c:     60a2          ld      ra,8(sp)
1e:     6402          ld      s0,0(sp)
20:     0141          addi    sp,sp,16
22:     8082          ret

axin0401@LAPTOP-0P208VUK:/mnt/d/cs/os24fall-stu/src/lab0$

```

3. 调试Linux 时：

1. 在 GDB 中查看汇编代码（不使用任何插件的情况下）

1 | (gdb) layout asm

```

0xffffffff80968d5c <dump_stack+24>      addi    sp,sp,16
0xffffffff80968d5e <dump_stack+26>      ret
0xffffffff80968d60 <arch_cpu_idle>          addi    sp,sp,-16
0xffffffff80968d62 <arch_cpu_idle+2>        sd      s0,8(sp)
0xffffffff80968d64 <arch_cpu_idle+4>        addi    s0,sp,16
0xffffffff80968d66 <arch_cpu_idle+6>        fence
0xffffffff80968d6a <arch_cpu_idle+10>       wfi
> 0xffffffff80968d6e <arch_cpu_idle+14>      ld      s0,8(sp)
0xffffffff80968d70 <arch_cpu_idle+16>      addi    sp,sp,16
0xffffffff80968d72 <arch_cpu_idle+18>      ret
0xffffffff80968d74 <handle_riscv_irq>          addi    sp,sp,-48
0xffffffff80968d76 <handle_riscv_irq+2>      sd      ra,40(sp)
0xffffffff80968d78 <handle_riscv_irq+4>      sd      s0,32(sp)
0xffffffff80968d7a <handle_riscv_irq+6>      sd      s1,24(sp)

remote Thread 1.1 In: arch_cpu_idle      L??  PC: 0xffffffff80968d6e
(gdb)

```

查看结束后，先按下Ctrl+X,再按下A即可退出汇编窗口

2. 在 `0x80000000` 处下断点

```
1 (gdb) break *0x80000000
```

```
(gdb) break *0x80000000
Breakpoint 1 at 0x80000000
(gdb)
```

3. 查看所有已下的断点

```
1 (gdb) info breakpoints
2 (gdb) i b
```

```
(gdb) info breakpoints
Num      Type           Disp Enb Address            What
1        breakpoint     keep y   0x0000000080000000
(gdb) i b
Num      Type           Disp Enb Address            What
1        breakpoint     keep y   0x0000000080000000
(gdb) |
```

4. 在 `0x80200000` 处下断点

```
1 (gdb) break *0x80200000
```

```
(gdb) break *0x80200000
Breakpoint 2 at 0x80200000
(gdb)
```

利用 `ib` 指令查看插入断点

```
(gdb) i b
Num      Type           Disp Enb Address            What
1        breakpoint     keep y   0x0000000080000000
2        breakpoint     keep y   0x0000000080200000
(gdb)
```

可以看到两个断点的编号为1、2（下一步要用）

5. 清除 `0x80000000` 处的断点

```
1 (gdb) clear *0x80000000 #根据地址来清除断点
2 (gdb) delete 1 #根据编号来清除断点
```

```
(gdb) clear *0x80000000
Deleted breakpoint 1
(gdb) i b
Num      Type           Disp Enb Address            What
2        breakpoint     keep y   0x0000000080200000
(gdb)
```

可以看到第一个断点已被删除

6. 继续运行直到触发 `0x80200000` 处的断点

```
1 | (gdb) continue
```

```
(gdb) continue
Continuing.

Breakpoint 2, 0x0000000080200000 in ?? ()
(gdb)
```

7. 单步调试一次

使用 `si` 命令来单步执行程序

```
1 | (gdb) si #单步调试
```

```
(gdb) si
0x0000000080200002 in ?? ()
(gdb)
```

执行 `layout asm` 可查看当前位置命令

```
> 0x80200002 j 0x802010d0
0x80200006 nop
0x80200008 unimp
0x8020000a addi s0,sp,8
0x8020000c unimp
0x8020000e unimp
0x80200010 unimp
0x80200012 addi sp,sp,22
0x80200014 unimp
0x80200016 unimp
0x80200018 unimp
0x8020001a unimp
0x8020001c unimp
0x8020001e unimp

remote Thread 1.1 In:
(gdb)
```

8. 退出 QEMU

```
1 | (gdb) quit
```



```
(gdb) quit
A debugging session is active.

        Inferior 1 [process 1] will be detached.

Quit anyway? (y or n)
```

输入y即可退出

4. 使用 `make` 工具清除 Linux 的构建产物

1 | `sudo make clean` # 清除所有编译好的 `object` 文件

```
axin0401@LAPTOP-0P208VUK:/usr/linux-6.11-rc7$ sudo make clean
CLEAN    drivers/firmware/efi/libstub
CLEAN    drivers/gpu/drm/radeon
CLEAN    drivers/scsi
CLEAN    drivers/tty/vt
CLEAN    init
CLEAN    kernel
CLEAN    lib/raid6
CLEAN    lib
CLEAN    security/apparmor
CLEAN    security/selinux
CLEAN    usr
CLEAN    .
CLEAN    modules.builtin modules.builtin.modinfo .vmlinux.export.c
axin0401@LAPTOP-0P208VUK:/usr/linux-6.11-rc7$
```

5. `vmlinux` 和 `Image` 的关系和区别是什么？

[参考1](#)

[参考2](#)

- 关系: `vmlinux` 和 `Image` 都是Linux内核编译的结果, 但它们服务于不同的目的。
- 区别:
 - 用途: `vmlinux` 更多用于开发和调试, 而 `Image` 用于实际的系统启动和运行。
 - 体积: `vmlinux` 包含所有信息, 因此体积较大; `Image` 经过使用 `objcopy` 取消掉 `vmlinux` 中的符号表等一些其他信息, 仅包含可执行的二进制数据, 体积较小。
 - 调试信息: `vmlinux` 包含调试信息, 适合使用GDB等工具进行调试; `Image` 不包含这些信息, 因为它是为了运行效率而优化的。