OS-lab0

安装Docker

根据docker的安装教程安装新版本的Docker

```
br win@SPARKLE-AIR:~/linux kernel/linux-6.0-rc5$ sudo apt install docker-ce
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree
Reading state information... Done
The following additional packages will be installed:
 containerd.io docker-ce-cli docker-ce-rootless-extras docker-scan-plugin pigz slirp4netns
aufs-tools cgroupfs-mount | cgroup-lite
The following NEW packages will be installed:
 containerd.io docker-ce docker-ce-cli docker-ce-rootless-extras docker-scan-plugin pigz slirp4netns
0 upgraded, 7 newly installed, 0 to remove and 225 not upgraded.
Need to get 102 MB of archives.
After this operation, 397 MB of additional disk space will be used.
Do you want to continue? [Y/n] y
Get:1 https://mirrors.aliyun.com/ubuntu focal/universe amd64 pigz amd64 2.4-1 [57.4 kB]
Get:2 https://download.docker.com/linux/ubuntu focal/stable amd64 containerd.io amd64 1.6.8-1 [28.1 MB]
Get:3 https://mirrors.aliyun.com/ubuntu focal/universe amd64 slirp4netns amd64 0.4.3-1 [74.3 kB]
5% [2 containerd.io 327 kB/28.1 MB 1%]
```

安装完成

```
br_win@SPARKLE-AIR:~/linux_kernel/linux-6.0-rc5$ docker -v

Docker version 20.10.18, build b40c2f6
```

搭建Docker环境

按照实验步骤进行,成功搭建了Docker环境。

期间出现的Error是由于在之前的命令中已经有了oslab容器的存在,因此无法新建,当使用rm命令删除oslab容器之后,即可正常执行最后一条命令。

获得Linux源码

```
br_win@SPARKLE-AIR:~/linux_kernel$ ls
linux-6.0-rc5 linux-6.0-rc5.tar.gz linux-6.0-rc5.tar.gz:Zone.Identifier rootfs.img
br_win@SPARKLE-AIR:~/linux_kernel$ cd linux-6.0-rc5/
br_win@SPARKLE-AIR:~/linux_kernel/linux-6.0-rc5$ ls
COPYING Documentation Kconfig MAINTAINERS README block crypto fs init ipc lib net scripts sound usr
CREDITS Kbuild LICENSES Makefile arch certs drivers include io_uring kernel mm samples security tools virt
br_win@SPARKLE-AIR:~/linux_kernel/linux-6.0-rc5$ |
```

编译Linux内核

按照Manual生成配置并对Linux内核进行编译

```
root@6eaf23b100d7:/have-fun-debugging# pwd
/have-fun-debugging
root@6eaf23b100d7:/have-fun-debugging# ls
C InageAnnotation linux-6.0-rcS.tar.gz:Zone.Idantifier linux_kernel oslab.tar oslab.tar:Zone.Identifier server_xlab
root@6eaf23b100d7:/have-fun-debugging# cd linux_kernel/
root@6eaf23b100d7:/have-fun-debugging/linux_kernel# cd linux-6.0-rcS.tar.gz
linux-6.0-rcS.linux-6.0-rcS.tar.gz
linux-6.0-rcS.tar.gz
```

编译完成

根据自身情况调整参数运行:

```
qemu-system-riscv64 -nographic -machine virt -kernel /have-fun-debugging/linux_kernel/linux-6.0-rc5/arch/riscv/boot/Image -device virtio-blk-device,drive=hd0 -append "root=/dev/vda ro console=ttys0" -bios default -drive file=rootfs.img,format=raw,id=hd0
```

```
root@6eaf23b100d7:/have-fun-debugging/linux_kernel/linux-6.0-rc5# pwd
/have-fun-debugging/linux_kernel/linux-6.0-rc5# pwd
/have-fun-debugging/linux_kernel/linux-6.0-rc5# ls
root@6eaf23b100d7:/have-fun-debugging/linux_kernel/linux-6.0-rc5# ls
COPYING Kbuild MAINTAINES README block drivers init kernel modules-only.symvers modules.order scripts tools vmlinux
CREDITS Kconfig Makefile System.map certs fs io_uring lib modules.builtin net security usr vmlinux.o
Documentation LICHSES Module.symvers arch crypto include ipc mm modules.builtin.modinfo samples sound virt vmlinux.symvers
root@6eaf23b100d7:/have-fun-debugging/linux_kernel/linux-6.0-rc5# cd.
root@6eaf23b100d7:/have-fun-debugging/linux_kernel# ls
linux-6.0-rc5 linux-6.0-rc5. linux-6.0-rc5.tar.gz:Zone.Identifier rootfs.img
root@6eaf23b100d7:/have-fun-debugging/linux_kernel# qemu-system-riscv64 -nographic -machine virt -kernel /have-fun-debugging/linux_kernel/linux-6.0-rc5/arch/riscv/boot/Imag
e -device virtio-blk-device,drive=hd0 -append "rootz/dev/vda ro console=tty50" -bios default -drive file=rootfs.img,format=raw,id=hd0
```

成功启动QEMU运行内核

心得体会

这次lab0踩了很多坑,不过基本上都是踩在了一开始自己配环境的时候。前期的配环境除了我的apt源过旧的问题,更新了一下源外,并没有出其他什么大的问题,但是(怀疑)由于qemu在Ubuntu的apt源中版本过低的问题,导致在使用qeme启动时报了

qemu-system-riscv64: Unable to load the RISC-V firmware "opensbi-riscv64-virt-fw_jump.bin"

的错误。为了防止在之后的Lab中出现一些类似于版本不兼容等难以解决的奇奇怪怪的问题,以及为了和队友的开发环境保持一致,因此还是使用了docker。

在使用gdb进行调试的时候,一直会出现start_kernel的函数无法打上断点的情况。后来是通过更换qumu的版本解决的问题。再后来得知了,只需要再gdb调试的时候加上 set riscv use-compressed-breakpoints on , 就也可以解决这个问题。