

课程实验报告

课程名称		操作系统				
院	系	计算机科学与技术系				
学	号	191220129				
姓	名	邢尚禹				
邮	箱	191220129@smail.nju.edu.cn				
实验日期		2021 年 4 月				

目录

1 实验进度和批改注意事项

已完成所有内容,包括选做。

批改时希望能关注这一点:框架代码的 bootloader **无法**在我的环境中正确运行(ubuntu20.04 + gcc 9.3),必须注释 bootMain 函数的以下两行(第 16, 17 行):

```
void bootMain(void)
2 {
3
          int i = 0;
          // int phoff = 0x34;
          int offset = 0x1000;
           unsigned int elf = 0x100000;
           void (*kMainEntry)(void);
          kMainEntry = (void (*)(void))0x100000;
9
10
          for (i = 0; i < 200; i++)</pre>
11
                   readSect((void *)(elf + i * 512), 1 + i);
12
13
           }
14
15
           kMainEntry = (void (*)(void))((struct ELFHeader *)elf)->
              entry;
16
           // phoff = ((struct ELFHeader *)elf)->phoff;
           // offset = ((struct ProgramHeader *)(elf + phoff))->off
17
18
19
          for (i = 0; i < 200 * 512; i++)
20
                   *(unsigned char *)(elf + i) = *(unsigned char *)
21
                       (elf + i + offset);
22
           }
23
          kMainEntry();
25 }
```

我猜想可能是由于 gcc 版本的问题,如果批改时不能正确运行,请将上述两行取消注释再尝试编译。

另外,在 kernel/irqHandle.c 中有几个宏,可以通过定义和取消定义实现对不同内容的测试。

- LOG: 从 serial 输出一些调试信息,如执行系统调用,进程切换,阻塞和解除阻塞等;
- TEST_MULTI_IRQ: 测试中断嵌套;
- TEST_COMPETE_DISPLAY: 测试共享资源竞争相关内容。

2 实验思路和过程

2.1 完成库函数

直接调用 syscall 函数,通过宏选择系统调用类型,再传入参数即可。

```
1 pid_t fork()
2 {
3         return syscall(SYS_FORK, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0);
4 }
5 int sleep(uint32_t time)
6 {
7         return syscall(SYS_SLEEP, time, 0, 0, 0, 0);
8 }
9 int exit()
10 {
11         return syscall(SYS_EXIT, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0);
12 }
```

另外,为调试方便,需要自己补充一些库函数。由于框架代码已给出了putChar 函数,它可以将指定的字符从串口输出。由此可以封装自己的 log 函数和 logint 函数,供调试使用。

```
1 void log(const char *str)
2 {
3     for (int i = 0; i < 100 && str[i]; ++i)
4         putChar(str[i]);
5 }</pre>
```

```
7 void logint(uint32_t num)
9
      if (!num)
10
          putChar('0');
      char buf[12];
11
12
     int i = 0;
     for (; num; ++i)
13
14
          buf[i] = (char)(num % 10 + '0');
15
16
          num /= 10;
17
      while (--i >= 0)
18
19
          putChar(buf[i]);
20 }
```

2.2 时钟中断处理

在时钟中断到来时,要完成以下的处理:

- 更新被阻塞的进程的状态;
- 更新当前进程的时间片使用情况,确定是否需要切换进程;
- 进程切换。

状态更新、确定是否需要切换进程可以这样实现:

```
for (int i = 0; i < MAX_PCB_NUM; ++i)

{
    if (pcb[i].state == STATE_BLOCKED && !--pcb[i].sleepTime
        )

4     {
        pcb[i].state = STATE_RUNNABLE;
6     }

7 }

8 if (pcb[current].state != STATE_RUNNING || ++pcb[current].
        timeCount >= MAX_TIME_COUNT)

9 {
```

进程切换可以直接采用指导文档给出的代码。

2.3 系统调用例程

2.3.1 fork

fork 需要实现以下内容:

- 拷贝 pcb 信息和用户栈;
- 设置 pcb 中只与子进程相关的信息,如 pid,内核栈指针,段寄存器等;
- 准备返回值,放入对应进程的 pcb 中的 eax 中。

```
void syscallFork(struct StackFrame *sf)
2 {
3
           int i = 0;
           for (; i < MAX_PCB_NUM; ++i)</pre>
                   if (pcb[i].state == STATE_DEAD)
                            break;
           if (i != MAX_PCB_NUM)
           {
9 #ifdef TEST_MULTI_IRQ
10
                    enableInterrupt();
                   for (int j = 0; j < 0x100000; j++)</pre>
11
12
                    {
                            *(uint8_t *)(j + (i + 1) * 0x100000) =
13
                                *(uint8_t *)(j + (current + 1) * 0
                                x100000);
```

```
if (!(j % 0x1000))
14
                                    asm volatile("int $0x20");
15
16
                   }
17
                   disableInterrupt();
18 #else
                   memcpy((void *)((i + 1) * 0x100000), (void *)((
19
                       current + 1) * 0x100000), 0x100000);
20 #endif
21
22
                   memcpy(&pcb[i], &pcb[current], sizeof(
                       ProcessTable));
23
                   // pcb[i] = pcb[current];
24
                   pcb[i].stackTop = (uint32_t) & (pcb[i].regs);
                   pcb[i].prevStackTop = (uint32_t) & (pcb[i].
25
                       stackTop);
                   pcb[i].state = STATE_RUNNABLE;
26
27
                   pcb[i].timeCount = 0;
28
                   pcb[i].sleepTime = 0;
                   pcb[i].pid = i;
29
30
31
                   pcb[i].regs.ss = USEL(2 + 2 * i);
32
                   pcb[i].regs.cs = USEL(1 + 2 * i);
33
                   pcb[i].regs.ds = USEL(2 + 2 * i);
34
                   pcb[i].regs.es = USEL(2 + 2 * i);
                   pcb[i].regs.fs = USEL(2 + 2 * i);
35
36
                   pcb[i].regs.gs = USEL(2 + 2 * i);
37
38
                   pcb[i].regs.eax = 0;
                   pcb[current].regs.eax = i;
           }
40
41
           else
42
                   pcb[current].regs.eax = -1;
43 }
```

2.3.2 sleep

函数 sleep 的实现并不困难,只需要将当前状态设置为 STATE_BLOCKED, 并设置 sleepTime,再模拟时钟中断即可。注意要检查参数是否合法。

```
void syscallSleep(struct StackFrame *sf)
2 {
3
           if (sf->ecx <= 0)</pre>
                   log("sleep time not positive!\n");
4
           else
           {
6
                   pcb[current].state = STATE_BLOCKED;
                   pcb[current].sleepTime = sf->ecx;
8
                   asm volatile("int $0x20");
9
10
           }
```

2.3.3 exit

和 sleep 类似,只需要将当前状态设置为 STATE_DAED,并模拟时钟中断。

```
void syscallExit(struct StackFrame *sf)

{
    pcb[current].state = STATE_DEAD;
    asm volatile("int $0x20");

}
```

3 实验结果

3.1 进程切换及相关系统调用

kernel 可以加载用户程序运行,并进行正确的进程切换、系统调用。运行结果如下:

```
sleep blocked 2
process switch: 2 -> 0
unblocked 1
process switch: 0 -> 1
sleep blocked 1
unblocked 2
process switch: 1 -> 2
sleep blocked 2
process switch: 2 -> 0
unblocked 1
process switch: 0 -> 1
sleep blocked 1
unblocked 2
process switch: 1 -> 2
sleep blocked 2
process switch: 2 -> 0
unblocked 1
process switch: 0 -> 1
sleep blocked 1
unblocked 2
process switch: 1 -> 2
sleep blocked 2
process switch: 2 -> 0
unblocked 1
process switch: 0 -> 1
sleep blocked 1
unblocked 2
process switch: 1 -> 2
sleep blocked 2
process switch: 2 -> 0
unblocked 1
process switch: 0 -> 1
sleep blocked 1
unblocked 2
process switch: 1 -> 2
sleep blocked 2
process switch: 2 -> 0
unblocked 1
process switch: 0 -> 1
exit
unblocked 2
process switch: 1 -> 2
exit
process switch: 2 -> 0
```

```
Machine View
Father Process: Ping 1, 7;
Child Process: Pong 2, 7;
Father Process: Ping 1, 6;
Child Process: Pong 2, 6;
Father Process: Ping 1, 5;
Child Process: Pong 2, 5;
Father Process: Ping 1, 4;
Child Process: Ping 1, 3;
Child Process: Ping 1, 3;
Child Process: Ping 2, 3;
Father Process: Ping 1, 2;
Child Process: Ping 1, 2;
Child Process: Ping 1, 1;
Child Process: Ping 1, 1;
Child Process: Ping 2, 2;
Father Process: Ping 2, 0;
Child Process: Ping 2, 0;
```

图 1: 进程切换及相关系统调用运行结果

3.2 中断嵌套

在 fork 中原始的用户栈复制代码中插入模拟时钟中断,实现中断的嵌套:

由于中断处理开销较大,如果在 0x100000 次循环中每次均插入一个时钟中断,运行非常缓慢。因此设置为每 0x1000 次插入一个时钟中断。运行结果如下:

```
process switch: 0 -> 1
folk
process switch: 1 -> 0
process switch: 0 -> 1
process switch: 1 -> 0
process switch: 0 -> 1
process switch: 1 -> 0
process switch: 0 -> 1
                                    Machine View
Father Process: Ping 1, 7;
Child Process: Pong 2, 7;
Father Process: Ping 1, 6;
Child Process: Ping 2, 6;
Father Process: Ping 1, 5;
Child Process: Ping 2, 5;
Father Process: Ping 1, 4;
Child Process: Ping 2, 4;
Father Process: Ping 1, 3;
Child Process: Ping 2, 3;
Father Process: Ping 1, 3;
Child Process: Ping 1, 2;
Child Process: Ping 1, 2;
Child Process: Ping 1, 1;
Child Process: Ping 1, 1;
Child Process: Ping 1, 1;
Child Process: Ping 2, 0;
Child Process: Ping 1, 0;
Child Process: Ping 2, 0;
                                     Machine View
process switch: 1 -> 0
process switch: 0 -> 1
process switch: 1 -> 0
process switch: 0 -> 1
process switch: 1 -> 0
process switch: 0 -> 1
process switch: 1 -> 0
process switch: 0 -> 1
process switch: 1 -> 0
process switch: 0 -> 1
process switch: 1 -> 0
process switch: 0 -> 1
                                     Child Process: Pong 2, 0;
process switch: 1 -> 0
process switch: 0 -> 1
process switch: 1 -> 0
process switch: 0 -> 1
process switch: 1 -> 0
process switch: 0 -> 1
process switch: 1 -> 0
process switch: 0 -> 1
process switch: 1 -> 0
process switch: 0 -> 1
process switch: 1 -> 0
process switch: 0 -> 1
process switch: 1 -> 0
process switch: 0 -> 1
process switch: 1 -> 0
process switch: 0 -> 1
sleep blocked 1
process switch: 1 -> 2
sleep blocked 2
process switch: 2 -> 0
unblocked 1
process switch: 0 -> 1
sleep blocked 1
unblocked 2
process switch: 1 -> 2
```

图 2: 中断嵌套运行结果

可见程序可以很好地支持中断的嵌套。

3.3 共享资源竞争

在 syscallPrint 函数中循环的最后添加一个模拟时钟中断,可以使多个 syscallPrint 函数并发执行。

运行结果如下:

```
unblocked 1
process switch: 0 -> 1
unblocked 2
process switch: 1 -> 2
process switch: 2 -> 1
sleep blocked 1
process switch: 1 -> 2
sleep blocked 2
process switch: 2 -> 0
unblocked 1
process switch: 0 -> 1
unblocked 2
process switch: 1 -> 2
process switch: 2 -> 1
sleep blocked 1
process switch: 1 -> 2
sleep blocked 2
process switch: 2 -> 0
unblocked 1
process switch: 0 -> 1
unblocked 2
process switch: 1 -> 2
process switch: 2 -> 1
sleep blocked 1
process switch: 1 -> 2
sleep blocked 2
process switch: 2 -> 0
unblocked 1
process switch: 0 -> 1
unblocked 2
process switch: 1 -> 2
process switch: 2 -> 1
sleep blocked 1
process switch: 1 -> 2
sleep blocked 2
process switch: 2 -> 0
unblocked 1
process switch: 0 -> 1
exit
process switch: 1 -> 0
unblocked 2
process switch: 0 -> 2
exit
process switch: 2 -> 0
П
```

```
Machine View
Father ProcesChild Process: Ps: Ping 1, 7; ong 2, 7; Father Process: Child Process: PPing 1, 6; ong 2, 6; Father Process: Child Process: PPing 1, 5; ong 2, 5; Father Process: Child Process: PPing 1, 4; ong 2, 4; Father Process: Child Process: PPing 1, 3; ong 2, 3; Father Process: Child Process: PPing 1, 2; ong 2, 2; Father Process: Child Process: PPing 1, 1; ong 2, 1; Father Process: Child Process: PPing 1, 0; ong 2, 0;
```

图 3: 共享资源竞争运行结果

可以看到,由于共享变量 displayRow 和 displayCol 被多个并发进程同时访问和修改,出现了打印上的问题。

将相关代码反汇编,可以看到原本的执行流被 int 打断,再返回时,displayRow 和 displayCol 被修改,就会出现错误。

	- 0		•	-			, ,	,	
1	100918:	66	Of	be	d2			movsbw	%dl,%dx
2	10091c:	80	се	0 c				or	\$0xc,%dh
3	10091f:	8d	04	9b				lea	(%ebx,%ebx,4),%eax
4	100922:	c1	e0	04				shl	\$0x4,%eax
5	100925:	03	07					add	(%edi),%eax
6	100927:	01	c0					add	%eax,%eax
7	100929:	05	00	80	0b	00		add	\$0xb8000, %eax
8	10092e:	66	89	10				mov	%dx,(%eax)
9	100931:	8b	07					mov	(%edi),%eax
10	100933:	40						inc	%eax
11	100934:	89	07					mov	%eax,(%edi)
12	100936:	83	f8	50				cmp	\$0x50,%eax
13	100939:	74	12					је	10094d <syscallprint+0x7d< td=""></syscallprint+0x7d<>
	>								
14	10093b:	cd	20					int	\$0x20
15	10093d:	46						inc	%esi
16	10093e:	3b	75	d4				cmp	-0x2c(%ebp),%esi
17	100941:	74	40					је	100983 <syscallprint+0xb3< td=""></syscallprint+0xb3<>
	>								
18	100943:	26	8a	16				mov	%es:(%esi),%dl
19	100946:	8b	19					mov	(%ecx),%ebx
20	100948:	80	fa	0a				cmp	\$0xa,%dl
21	10094b:	75	cb					jne	100918 <syscallprint+0x48< td=""></syscallprint+0x48<>
	>								
22	10094d:	43						inc	%ebx
23	10094e:	89	19					mov	%ebx,(%ecx)
24	100950:	с7	07	00	00	00	00	movl	\$0x0,(%edi)
25	100956:	83	fb	19				cmp	\$0x19,%ebx
26	100959:	75	e0					jne	10093b <syscallprint+0x6b< td=""></syscallprint+0x6b<>
	>								
	10095b:				00	00	00	movl	\$0x18,(%ecx)
	100961:							mov	%ecx,-0x34(%ebp)
29	100964:	8b	5d	d0				mov	-0x30(%ebp),%ebx

```
30 100967: e8 cc fc ff ff call 100638 <scrollScreen>
```

31 10096c: 8b 4d cc mov -0x34(%ebp),%ecx

32 10096f: eb ca jmp 10093b <syscallPrint+0x6b

>

4 问题与思考

1. 一开始直接使用框架代码给出的 makefile 进行编译并执行,但发现报错"boot block too large",于是根据实验 0 的相关指导将命令改为 objcopy -S -j .text -O binary bootloader.elf bootloader.bin,即可正确完成编译。

- 2. 在命令行中运行 qemu-system-i386 os.img, 窗口显示"no bootable device"。通过询问助教,得知原因可能是 gcc 版本问题。安装 gcc6 并编译可成功运行。另外,还有一个解决方案是加一个编译参数-fno-asynchronous-unwind-tables,经过尝试也可以成功。查询相关资料知,"This option determines whether unwind information is precise at an instruction boundary or at a call boundary. If -fno-asynchronous-unwind-tables is specified, the unwind table is precise at call boundaries only." 新版本的 gcc 默认行为是"-fasynchronous-unwind-tables",而旧版的 gcc 默认"-fno-asynchronous-unwind-tables"。猜想 unwind information 的位置不同将影响加载过程,而 qemu 模拟的是老式的硬件,可能会产生不匹配。
- 3. 在 fork 函数中拷贝 pcb 时,如果采用直接按位赋值的形式,即 pcb[i] = pcb[current],则无法正常完成功能。这是由于 pcb 中有一个内核栈的数组,在按位赋值时只会复制指针(即浅拷贝),会使复制前后的指针指向同一个内存区域,造成错误。在使用 C 语言时,必须时刻注意类似的指针相关的问题,否则会出现严重的问题。

5 建议

- 1. 建议将官方的实验环境升级到 20.04LTS 版本,这样不容易产生 gcc 版本问题,可以节省很多时间;
- 2. 既然一定会产生 boot block too large 的问题, 建议直接将 Makefile 改成 objcopy -S -j .text -O binary bootloader.elf bootloader.bin。