Lab5: RV64 内核线程调度

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1 代码编写

1.1 基本调整

调整部分头文件的引用,按要求在 defs.h 中添加宏,注释掉上个实验对时钟中断信息打印的代码。添加 proc.h 头文件。

1.2 线程初始化

```
// proc.c
2
3 void task_init(){
      // 1. 调用 kalloc() 为 idle 分配一个物理页
4
      idle = (struct task_struct*)kalloc();
5
      // 2. 设置 state 为 TASK_RUNNING;
      idle->state = TASK_RUNNING;
      // 3. 由于 idle 不参与调度 可以将其 counter / priority 设置
      → 为 0
      idle->counter = 0;
      idle->priority = 0;
10
      // 4. 设置 idle 的 pid 为 0
11
      idle \rightarrow pid = 0;
12
      // 5. 将 current 和 task[0] 指向 idle
13
      current = idle;
14
      task[0] = idle;
15
      // 1. 参考 idle 的设置, 为 task[1] ~ task[NR_TASKS - 1] 进
16
      → 行初始化
      // 2. 其中每个线程的 state 为 TASK_RUNNING, counter 为 0,
      → priority 使用 rand() 来设置, pid 为该线程在线程数组中的
      → 下标。
```

```
// 3. 为 task[1] ~ task[NR_TASKS - 1] 设置 `thread_struct`
18
       → 中的 `ra` 和 `sp`,
       // 4. 其中 `ra` 设置为 __dummy (见 4.3.2) 的地址, `sp` 设
19
       → 置为 该线程申请的物理页的高地址
      for(int i = 1; i < NR_TASKS; i++){</pre>
20
           struct task_struct* task_i = (struct
21

    task_struct*)kalloc();

          task_i->state = TASK_RUNNING;
22
          task_i->counter = 0;
23
          task_i->priority = rand()%(PRIORITY_MAX - PRIORITY_MIN
           → + 1) + PRIORITY_MIN;
          task_i->pid = i;
25
          task_i->thread.ra = (uint64)__dummy;
          task_i->thread.sp = (uint64)task_i + PGSIZE;
27
          task[i] = task_i;
28
      }
29
      printk("...proc_init done!\n");
30
      return;
31
<sub>32</sub> }
```

依照要求一步步进行即可,注意 priority 的随机的方法,并且要把 ra 指向 ___dummy, sp 指向物理内存的高地址,也就是当前 task_struct 加上一页 (4KB) 的大小。

在 head.S 中 _start 里添加对 task_init 和 mm_init 的调用,来初始 化物理内存和线程。

```
1 _start:
2  la sp, stack_top
3  call mm_init
```

```
call task_init
...
```

选择在开启时钟中断前进行初始化,避免在初始化时发生时钟中断,导 致调度提前发生,进而可能产生段错误(引用了尚未分配的 task 内存)。

1.3 添加 dummy 和 ___dummy

依照要求在 proc.c 添加 dummy() 就好。在 entry.S 中添加 ___dummy:

```
1 .extern dummy
2 .global __dummy
3 __dummy:
4  la a0, dummy
5  csrw sepc, a0
6  sret
```

1.4 实现线程切换

判断下一个执行的线程 next 与当前的线程 current 是否为同一个线程,如果是同一个线程,则无需做任何处理,否则调用 ___switch_to 进行线程切换,并打印切换信息。

在 entry.S 中实现 ___switch_to, 注意 a0 接收 prev, a1 接收 next。根据 task_struct 的结构,有一个 uint64 的指针和 4 个 uint64 的值,然后才是 thread_struct 结构体。所以需要偏移 5*8=40 个 bytes。

```
.globl __switch_to
   __switch_to:
     sd ra,40(a0)
3
     sd sp,48(a0)
4
     sd s0,56(a0)
5
6
7
     sd s11,144(a0)
8
     ld ra,40(a1)
9
     ld sp,48(a1)
10
     ld s0,56(a1)
12
     ld s11,144(a1)
13
14
     ret
15
```

1.5 实现调度人口函数

```
1 // proc.c
void do_timer(void)
3 {
      /* 1. 将当前进程的 counter--, 如果结果大于零则直接返回 */
      /* 2. 否则进行进程调度 */
      if(current == idle || current->counter == 0){
6
          schedule();
      }
      else{
9
          current->counter--;
10
         if(!current->counter) schedule();
11
      }
12
13 }
```

首先判断是否是 counter 为 0 或者是 idle 线程,如果是,则直接调度。 否则对当前线程的 counter 做减一操作,如果做完 counter 归零了,也要执 行调度。

1.6 实现线程调度

根据执行结果和参考实现,需要遍历线程,找到 counter 最小的线程并切换,如果 counter 均为零,则使用 priority 为所有线程的 counter 赋值并打印信息。

```
1 // proc.c
2 void schedule(void)
3 {
4    struct task_struct* next = idle;
```

```
while(1){
5
          uint64 counter_min = UINT64_MAX;
6
          for(int i = 1; i < NR_TASKS; i++){</pre>
7
               if(task[i]->state == TASK_RUNNING){
                  if(task[i]->counter &&
9
                     task[i]->counter < counter_min)</pre>
10
                  {
11
                      counter_min = task[i]->counter;
12
                      next = task[i];
13
                  }
              }
15
          }
16
          if(next != idle) break;
17
          for(int i = 1; i < NR_TASKS; i++){</pre>
18
              task[i]->counter = task[i]->priority;
19
              printk("SET [PID = %d PRIORITY = %d COUNTER =

→ task[i]->counter);
          }
21
      }
22
      switch_to(next);
23
24 }
```

1.7 运行结果

为了在 spike 中运行并执行预期结果,可能需要调整增加时钟中断周期,或许是因为在调度过程中再次发生了中断,导致嵌套的发生,产生了不正常的线程切换,可能需要设置在处理中断时禁止中断。

```
/mnt/d/software/git/sys2-fa23/spike_tool | master *1 +20 !2 ?102
 make run
mkdir -p /mnt/d/software/git/sys2-fa23/spike_tool/build/opensbi
make -C /mnt/d/software/git/sys2-fa23/spike_tool/opensbi 0=/mnt/d/
        CROSS_COMPILE=riscv64-linux-gnu- \
        PLATFORM=generic
make[1]: 进入目录"/mnt/d/software/git/sys2-fa23/spike_tool/opensbi
make[1]: 对"all"无需做任何事。
make[1]: 离开目录"/mnt/d/software/git/sys2-fa23/spike_tool/opensbi
./bin/spike --kernel /mnt/d/software/git/sys2-fa23/src/lab5/arch/r
ump.elf
OpenSBI v1.3
        I_{-}I
Platform Name
                          : ucbbar,spike-bare
Platform Features
                          : medeleg
Platform HART Count
                         : 1
Platform IPI Device
                         : aclint-mswi
                         : aclint-mtimer @ 10000000Hz
Platform Timer Device
Platform Console Device : uart8250
```

spike 工具链

```
Boot HART MIDELEG
                                                                 : 0x00000000000000222
Boot HART MEDELEG
                                                                 : 0x00000000000b109
...mm_init done!
  ...proc_init done!
2022 ZJU Computer System II
SET [PID = 1 PRIORITY = 1 COUNTER = 1]
SET [PID = 2/PRIORITY = 4 COUNTER = 4]
SET [PID = 3 PRIORITY = 5 COUNTER = 5]
switch to [PID = 1, PRIORITY = 1, COUNTER = 1]
[PID = 1] is running. auto_inc_local_var = 1
switch to [PID = 2, PRIORITY = 4, COUNTER = 4]
[PID = 2] is running. auto_inc_local_var = 1
[PID = 2] is running. auto_inc_local_var = 2
[PID = 2] is running. auto_inc_local_var = 3
[PID = 2] is running. auto_inc_local_var = 4
switch to [PID = 3, PRIORITY = 5, COUNTER = 5]switch_to(next);
 [PID = 3] is running. auto_inc_local_var = 1
[PID = 3] is running. auto_inc_local_var = 2
[PID = 3] is running. auto_inc_local_var = 3
[PID = 3] is running. auto_inc_local_var = 4
[PID = 3] is running. auto_inc_local_var = 4
[PID = 3] is running. auto_inc_local_var = 5
[PID = 4] is running. auto_inc_local_var = 5
[PID = 4] is running. auto_inc_local_var = 5
[PID = 5] is running. auto_inc_local_var = 5
[PID = 6] is running. auto_inc_local_var = 6
[PID = 7] is running. auto_inc_local_var = 7
[PID = 8] is running. auto_inc_local_var = 7
[PID = 8] is running. auto_inc_local_var = 7
[PID = 8] is running. auto_inc_local_var = 8
[PID = 8] is running
SET [PID = 1 PRIORITY = 1 COUNTER = 1]
SET [PID = 2 PRIORITY = 4 COUNTER = 4]
SET [PID = 3 PRIORITY = 5 COUNTER = 5]
switch to [PID = 1, PRIORITY = 1, COUNTER = 1]
[PID = 1] is running. auto_inc_local_var = 2
switch to [PID = 2, PRIORITY = 4, COUNTER = 4]
[PID = 2] is running. auto_inc_local_var = 5
[PID =52]mis|running/auto_inc_local_var = 6
[PID = 2] is running. auto_inc_local_var = 7
[PID = 2] is running. auto_inc_local_var = 8
switch to [PID = 3, PRIORITY = 5, COUNTER = 5]
[PID = 3] is running. auto_inc_local_var = 6
[PID = 3] is running. auto_inc_local_var = 7
[PID = 3] is running. auto_inc_local_var = 8
[PID = 3] is running. auto_inc_local_var = 8 ewer | call ferreshexistingviewer: %

[PID = 3] is running auto_inc_local_var = 9 ewer | Refresh PDF viewer: %WS1%/lab5
[PID = 3] is running auto_inc_local_var = 9

[PID = 3] is running. auto_inc_local_var = 10

SET [PID = 1] PRIORITY = 1 COUNTER = 1] | 155 [Viewer] Handle data type: loaded

SET [PID = 2 PRIORITY = 4 COUNTER = 4]
SET [PID = 2 PRIORITY = 4 COUNTER = 4]
```

运行结果

2 思考题

2.1 为什么 context switch 中只保存 14 个通用寄存器

根据函数调用约定, 在调用 ___switch_to 函数时 caller-saved 寄存器会由汇编器主动保存到栈上, 因此只需维护好 callee_saved 寄存器 sp、s0-s11 以及存储了返回地址的 ra 即可。

2.2 线程切换流程追踪, 关注 ra 变化

首先 spike 开启调试,查看 ___switch_to 的地址,并设置断点。

```
gef> x/16i __switch_to
   0x8020015c < _ switch_to>: 86 sd
                                       _dumm<mark>ra,40(a0)</mark>
                                           sp,48(a0)
   0x80200160 <__switch_to+4>:87
   0x80200164 <__switch_to+8>:
                                            9<mark>/56(40</mark>)
                                           s1,64(a0)
  0x80200168 <__switch_to+12>: sd
  0x8020016c <__switch_to+16>: sd
                                             72(a0)
  0x80200170 < __switch_to+20>: sd
                                             80(a0)
  0x80200174 <__switch_to+24>: sd
                                             ,88(a0)
  0x80200178 <__switch_to+28>: sd
                                             ,96(a0)
   0x8020017c<sup>k</sup><__switch_to+32>: sd
  0x80200180 < __switch_to+36>: sd
  0x80200184y < __switch_to+40>: sd
                                             120(a
                                             ,128(a0)
  0x80200188y.<__switch_to+44>: sd
  0x8020018c < __switch_to+48>: sd
  0x80200190 < __switch_to+52>: sd
                                           s11,144(a0)
                                          cra 240(a1)
   0x80200194 <__switch_to+56>: ld
                                         s sp. 48(a1)
   0x80200198 <__switch_to+60>:>ld
gef> b * 0x8020015c
Breakpoint 1 at 0x8020015c: file entry S, line 96
qef > b * 0x80200194
Breakpoint 2 at 0x80200194: file entry S, line 113)
gef≻ c
Continuing sbi.o
```

跳转到第一个断点观察 ra, 此时是从 idle 切换到 thread1 的过程。

```
sd sp, 48(a0)
     98
             sd s0, 56(a0)
            sd s1, 64(a0)
sd s2, 72(a0)
     99
    100
    101
             sd s3, 80(a0)
[#0] Id 1, stopped 0x8020015c in __switch_to(), reason: BREAKPOINT
[#0] 0x8020015c → __switch_to()
[#1] 0x802006b0 → switch_to(next=0x87ffe000)
[#2] 0x80200928 → schedule()
[#3] 0x80200708 → do_timer()
[#4] 0x80200b5c → trap_handler(scause=0x8000000000000000, sepc=0x80200bc0)
[#5] 0x802000cc → _traps()
gef⊳ p ra
No symbol "ra" in current context.
gef⊳ i registers
               0x802006b0
                                0x802006b0 <switch_to+128>
```

ra 中存储了 switch+128 的地址,也就是调用 ___switch_to 后的返回地址。

```
x/16i switch_to+100
0x80200694 <switch_to+100>:
0x80200698 <switch_to+104>: addi
0x80200696k<switch_to+108>: 33 ld
0x802006a0y <switch_to+112>: 7 sd
0x802006a4/ <switch_to+116>:
0x802006a8 <switch_to+120>:
0x802006ac <switch_to+124>;  jal
0x802006b0 <switch_to+128>: 1 nop
                                      ra 40(sp)
0x802006b4 <switch_to+132>:02ld
0x802006b8 <switch_to+136>:
0x802006bc <switch_to+140>:04 addi
0x802006c0 <switch_to+144>:05 ret
0x802006c4 <do_timer>: 106 addi
                                       ra 98(sp)(a
50 10(sp)6(
0x802006c8 <do_timer+4>:
0x802006cc <do_timer+8>:
0x802006d0.<do_timer+12>:
```

然后运行到下一个断点观察 ra。

可以发现 ra 存储着 ___dummy 的地址,也就是线程首次被调度时,会返回到 ___dummy 处。

之后再次 continue 观察第二个线程和第三个线程,其存储和取出的返回地址也都是 switch_to+128 与 ___dummy。

然后再次调度第一个线程,这时其存储和取出的返回地址也就都是switch_to+128了。