本实验的主要目的是实现裸机上的执行环境以及一个最小化的操作系统内核。

# 一. 实验步骤

# 1. 编译内核镜像&将编译生成的ELF执行文件转成binary文件:

```
Microsoft Windows [版本 10.0.22621.2134]
#(c) Microsoft Corporation。保留所有权利。

C:\Windows\System32\docker attach 5738
| root@5738fcf47534 /]# cd mnt | root@5738fcf47534 mnt]# cd.;
| root@5738fcf47534 os]# cargo build --release
| compling os v0.1.0 /(mnt/os) |
| Finished release [optimized] target(s) in 1.23s
| root@5738fcf47534 os]# rest-objcopy --binary-architecture=riscv64 target/riscv64gc-unknown-none-elf/release/os.bin |
| root@5738fcf47534 os]# gemu=system=riscv64 --machine virt --nographic --bios../bootloader/rustsbi.bin -device loader, file |
| target/riscv64gc-unknown-none-elf/release/os.bin, addr=0x80200000
| gemu=system=riscv64: Unable to load the RISC-V firmware "../bootloader/rustsbi.bin "[root@5738fcf47534 os]# gemu=system=riscv64 --machine virt -nographic -bios../bootloader/rustsbi.bin -device loader, file |
| target/riscv64gc-unknown-none-elf/release/os.bin, addr=0x80200000
| gemu=system=riscv64: Unable to load the RISC-V firmware "../bootloader/rustsbi.bin "[root@5738fcf47534 os]# gemu=system=riscv64 --machine virt -nographic -bios../bootloader/rustsbi.bin -device loader, file |
| target/riscv64gc-unknown-none-elf/release/os.bin, addr=0x80200000
| gemu=system=riscv64: Unable to load the RISC-V firmware "../bootloader/rustsbi.bin "[root@5738fcf47534 os]# gemu=system=riscv64 --machine virt -nographic -bios../bootloader/rustsbi.bin -device loader, file |
| target/riscv64gc-unknown-none-elf/release/os.bin, addr=0x80200000
| gemu=system=riscv64: Unable to load the RISC-V firmware "../bootloader/rustsbi.bin |
| root@5738fcf47534 os]# gemu=system=riscv64 --machine virt -nographic -bios../bootloader/rustsbi.bin -device loader, file |
| target/riscv64gc-unknown-none-elf/re
```

### 2. 加载运行生成的二进制文件,发现程序死循环

#### 3. 使用rust-readobj分析

# 4. 指定内存布局

# 4.1 修改cargo配置文件

```
# os/. cargo/config
[build]
target = "riscv64gc-unknown-none-elf"

[target.riscv64gc-unknown-none-elf]
rustflags = # "-C, "link-arg--Tsrc/linker.ld",

# os/. cargo/config
[build]
target = "riscv64gc-unknown-none-elf"

[target.riscv64gc-unknown-none-elf]
rustflags = # "-C, "link-arg--Tsrc/linker.ld",

# os/. cargo/config

target = "riscv64gc-unknown-none-elf"

[target.riscv64gc-unknown-none-elf]
rustflags = # os/. cargo/config

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[target.riscv64gc-unknown-none-elf]
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[target.riscv64gc-unknown-none-elf]
rustflags = # os/. cargo/config

target = "riscv64gc-unknown-none-elf]

** os/. cargo
```

#### 4.2 增加链接脚本文件

```
| System | S
```

# 5. 配置栈空间布局

• 增加entry.asm

• 在main.rs中增加汇编代码,声明应用入口

```
#[macro_export]
macro_rules! print {
    ($\frac{1}{2}\text{mi} : \text{ literal $\frac{1}{2}\text{ ($\frac{1}{2}\text{ fmt} : \text{ ($\frac{1}\text{ fmt} : \text{ ($\frac{1}\text{ fmt} : \text{ ($\frac{1}\text{ fmt} : \text{ ($\frac{1}\text{ fmt} : \text{ fmt} : \text{ ($\frac{1}\text{ fmt} : \text{ ($\frac{1}\text{ fmt} : \text{ fmt} : \text
```

### 6. 清空bss段

# 7. 实现裸机打印输出信息

• 将系统调用改为sbi调用

```
const SBI_SHUTDOWN: usize = 8;

#[inline(always)]

In sbi_call(which: usize, arg0: usize, arg1: usize, arg2: usize) -> usize {

let mut ret;
    unsafe {
        asm!("ceall",
        in("x10") arg0,
        in("x11") arg1,
        in("x12") arg2,
        in("x17") which,
        lateout("x10") ret

);

pub fn console_putchar(c: usize) {
    sbi_call(SBI_CONSOLE_PUTCHAR, c, 0, 0);
}

pub fn console_getchar() -> usize {
    sbi_call(SBI_SHUTDOWN, 0, 0, 0);
}

pub fn shutdown() -> !
    sbi_call(SBI_SHUTDOWN, 0, 0, 0);

pub fn shutdown() -> !
    sbi_call(SBI_SHUTDOWN, 0, 0, 0);

panic!("It should shutdown!");

("sbi_rs" 42L, 946B

42,1 Bot **
```

• 实现裸机上的 print 函数

### 8. 给异常处理增加输出信息

• 实现 os/src/lang\_items.rs

```
| Secrete::shi::shutdown; | Secore::panic::PanicInfo; | Secore::panic::PanicInfo; | Sepanic | Se
```

### 9. 修改main.rs

### 10. 重新编译以及生成二进制文件

编译

#### • 生成二进制文件

```
| Septone | Septone | State |
```

#### 运行

```
| Compared to the content of the con
```

#### 增加Makefile文件

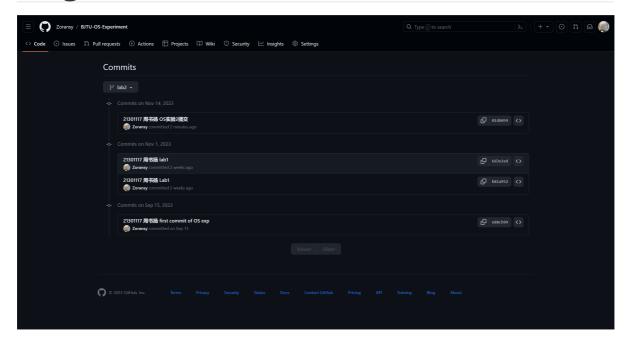
• Makefile文件的缩进需要自己手动规范,使用tab而不是空格

• make run 执行后成功运行

```
[roote5738fc47534.os]# vim Makefile
[roote5738fc47534 os]# make run
Finished release [optimized] target(s) in 0.05s
[rustsbi] RustSBI version 0.2.0-alpha.6

[rustsbi] Implementation: RustSBI-QEMU Version 0.0.2
[rustsbi-dtb] Hart count: cluster0 with 1 cores
[rustsbi] misa: RV64ACDFIMSU
[rustsbi] mideleg: ssoft, stimer, sext (0x222)
[rustsbi] medeleg: ima, ia, bkpt, la, sa, uecall, ipage, lpage, spage (0xblab)
[rustsbi] pmppl: 0x10000000 .. = 0x10001fff (rwx)
[rustsbi] pmpl: 0x80000000 .. = 0x8ffffffff (rwx)
[rustsbi] pmpl: 0x80000000 .. = 0x8ffffffff (rwx)
[rustsbi] pmpl: 0x80000000 .. = 0x8fffffffffff (---)
qemu-system-riscv64: clint: invalid write: 00000004
[lustsbi] enter supervisor 0x80200000
Hello, world:
text [0x80203000, 0x80203000)
data [0x80203000, 0x80203000)
data [0x80203000, 0x80204000)
bot_stack [0x80204000, 0x80214000)
bot_stack [0x80204000, 0x80214000)
bot_stack [0x80204000, 0x80214000)
bot_stack [0x80214000, 0x80214000)
bot_stack [0x80214000, 0x80214000)
Hello, world!
Panicked at src/main.rs:46 Shutdown machine!
[roote5738fcf47534 os]#
```

# 二. git提交信息



# 三. 思考题

#### 1. [linker.ld] 和 [entry.asm] 功能分析:

- o linker.ld: 这个文件是链接器脚本,定义了可执行文件的内存布局,包括代码段、只读数据段、可读写数据段、BSS 段等。在这里,它指定了操作系统的入口地址,即 BASE\_ADDRESS 设置为 0x80200000。通过 SECTIONS 部分,定义了各个段的起始和结束地址,以及对齐方式。这有助于确保生成的可执行文件在指定内存范围内正确加载和运行。
- o entry.asm: 这是一个汇编文件,设置了程序的入口点 \_start, 在这里通过 la sp, boot\_stack\_top 设置了栈指针 sp 的初始值, 然后调用 rust\_main 函数。同时, 在 .bss.stack 段定义了一个大小为 4KB \* 16 的栈空间 boot\_stack。

#### 2. sbi 模块和 Tang\_items 模块功能分析:

- 。 **sbi 模块:** 定义了一系列 SBI (Supervisor Binary Interface) 调用的常量和函数。SBI 是 RISC-V 平台上用于与监管模式(Supervisor Mode)交互的标准接口。通过这个模块,操作系 统可以调用 SBI 提供的功能,如控制台输出、关机等。
- o lang\_items 模块: 定义了异常处理函数 panic, 当程序出现 panic 时, 会调用这个函数来输出错误信息, 并最终调用 shutdown 函数关机。这是一个用于处理异常情况的通用模块。

#### 3. 关于 rustsbi 版本不同导致无法运行的问题:

尝试了一下确实不能运行

可能是 rustsbi 新版本提供的 sbi 接口进行了更新,比如关机接口等(我猜的,因为第一行panic是关机指令产生的)