# 시스템 프로그래밍 Lab6 Report

경영학과 2017-15108 박지상

# 1. 실행결과 – Isb\_relase, uname

```
park@park–Standard–PC–Q35–ICH9–2009:~$ lsb_release –a
No LSB modules are available.
Distributor ID: Ubuntu
Description: Ubuntu 20.04.4 LTS
Release: 20.04
Codename: focal
park@park–Standard–PC–Q35–ICH9–2009:~$ uname –ar
Linux park–Standard–PC–Q35–ICH9–2009 5.13.0–44–generic #49~20.04.1–Ubuntu SMP Wed May 18 18:44:28 UTC 2022 x86_64 x86_64 x86_64
```

#### 1. 실행결과 - 1) ptree

\_11+[{nodel]

```
root@park-Standard-PC-Q35-ICH9-2009:/home/park/System-Programming/HW6/paddr# cd /sys/kernel/debug/ptree
root@park-Standard-PC-Q35-ICH9-2009:/sys/kernel/debug/ptree# ps
                    TIME CMD
   PID TTY
  2765 pts/0 00:00:00 sudo
  2777 pts/0 00:00:00 su
  2782 pts/0 00:00:00 bash
  6921 pts/0 00:00:00 ps
root@park-Standard-PC-Q35-ICH9-2009:/sys/kernel/debug/ptree# echo 2765 > input
root@park-Standard-PC-Q35-ICH9-2009:/sys/kernel/debug/ptree# cat ptree
systemd (1)
sh (1089)
node (1104)
node (1185)
bash (2746)
sudo (2765)
root@park-Standard-PC-Q35-ICH9-2009:/sys/kernel/debug/ptree# pstree
systemd—_ModemManager—_2*[{ModemManager}]
        —NetworkManager——2*[{NetworkManager}]
         -acpid
         -avahi-daemon---avahi-daemon
         -cron
         -cups-browsed--2*[{cups-browsed}]
         -cupsd--2*[dbus]
         -dbus-daemon
         -2*[kerneloops]
         -login---bash
         -networkd-dispat
         -polkitd---2*[{polkitd}]
         -rsyslogd---3*[{rsyslogd}]
         -rtkit-daemon-2*[{rtkit-daemon}]
         -sh---node---node---bash---sudo---su---bash---pstree
```

# 1. 실행결과 – 2) paddr

```
park@park-Standard-PC-Q35-ICH9-2009:~/System-Programming/HW6/paddr$ sudo ./app
[sudo] password for park:
[TEST CASE] PASS
```

## 2. 구현 방법: ptree - (1) dbfs\_module\_init()

```
static const struct file_operations dbfs_fops = {
       .write = write_pid_to_input,
static int __init dbfs_module_init(void)
       // Implement init module code
       dir = debugfs_create_dir("ptree", NULL);
       if (!dir) {
               printk("Cannot create ptree dir\n");
               return -1;
       // struct dentry* debugfs_create_file(const char *name, umode_t mode, struct dentry *parent, void *data, const struct file_operations *fops)
       // S IWUSR: 쓰기 권한
       inputdir = debugfs_create_file("input", S_IWUSR, dir, NULL, &dbfs_fops);
       // Blob (Binary Large Object) 메모리 할당
       // kmalloc: kernel malloc
       blob = (struct debugfs_blob_wrapper *)kmalloc(sizeof(struct debugfs_blob_wrapper), GFP_KERNEL);
       // struct dentry* debufgs_create_blob(const char *name, umode_t mode, struct dentry *parent, struct debugfs_blob_wrapper *blob);
       // S IRUSR: 읽기 권한
       ptreedir = debugfs_create_blob("ptree", S_IRUSR, dir, blob); // Find suitable debugfs API
       printk("dbfs_ptree module initialize done\n");
       return 0;
```

## 2. 구현 방법 : ptree – (2) write\_pid\_to\_input()

```
static ssize_t write_pid_to_input(struct file *fp,
                              const char __user *user_buffer,
                              size_t length,
                              loff t *position)
       pid_t input_pid;
       int size = 0;
       struct ptree_node *head;
       struct ptree_node *node;
       struct ptree_node *temp;
       // user_buffer에 담긴 pid를 읽어들이고 input_pid에 입력
       sscanf(user_buffer, "%u", &input_pid);
       // Find task_struct using input_pid. Hint: pid_task
       curr = pid_task(find_get_pid(input_pid), PIDTYPE_PID);
// Tracing process tree from input pid to init(1) process
head = (struct ptree_node *) kmalloc(sizeof(struct ptree_node), GFP_KERNEL);
while(1){
        // 새로운 ptree node를 생성해 head에 삽입
        node = (struct ptree_node *) kmalloc(sizeof(struct ptree_node), GFP_KERNEL);
        node -> process_command = curr -> comm;
        node -> process_id = curr -> pid;
        node -> next = head -> next;
        head -> next = node:
        // curr 업데이트
        if(curr -> pid == 1) break;
        curr = curr -> parent;
```

```
struct ptree_node{
    char* process_command;
    int process_id;
    struct ptree_node *next;
};
```

- sscanf로 input으로 들어온 pid를 읽음
- pid로 task\_struct를 찾음
- task\_struct의 linked list를 생성함
  - 입력받은 프로세스에서 부모 프로세스 를 반복해서 올라가면서 root process에 다다를 때까지 반복

## 2. 구현 방법: ptree – (2) write\_pid\_to\_input()

temp = head;

kfree(temp);

head = head->next;

```
// Make Output Format string: process_command (process_id)
logs = kmalloc(sizeof(char) * 101010, GFP KERNEL);
temp = head -> next;
while(temp != NULL){
       // snprintf: https://www.ibm.com/docs/ko/i/7.3?topic=functions-snprintf-print-formatted-data-buffer 참고
       size += snprintf(logs + size, 64, "%s (%d)\n", temp->process_command, temp->process_id);
       temp = temp -> next;
blob->data = logs;
blob->size = (unsigned long)strlen(logs);
free_list(head);
return length;
static void free_list(struct ptree_node* head){
                                                       Linked List를 순차적으로 순회하면서
        struct ptree_node *temp;
        while(head != NULL)
```

- process\_command (process\_id)와 같은 형태로 출력한다.
- Linked List를 free한다.

## 2. 구현 방법: ptree – (3) dbfs\_module\_exit()

```
static void __exit dbfs_module_exit(void)
       // Implement exit module code
       // // Free kmalloc'd object
       kfree(logs);
       kfree(blob);
       // struct dentry* debufgs_remove_recursive(struct dentry *dentry)
       debugfs_remove_recursive(dir);
       printk("dbfs_ptree module exit\n");
```

- kalloc된 메모리를 kfree()한다
- debugfs\_remove\_recursive() 실행한다.

#### 2. 구현 방법 : paddr – (1) dbfs\_module\_init()

```
static const struct file_operations dbfs_fops = {
       // Mapping file operations with your functions
       .read = read_output,
static int __init dbfs_module_init(void)
       // Implement init module
       dir = debugfs_create_dir("paddr", NULL);
       if (!dir) {
               printk("Cannot create paddr dir\n");
               return -1;
       // Fill in the arguments below
       // struct dentry* debugfs_create_file(const char *name, umode_t mode, struct dentry *parent, void *data, const struct file_operations *fops)
       // S_IRUSR: 읽기 권한
       output = debugfs_create_file("output", S_IRUSR, dir , NULL, &dbfs_fops);
       printk("dbfs_paddr module initialize done\n");
       return 0;
```

#### 2. 구현 방법: paddr - (2) read\_output()

```
static ssize t read output(struct file *fp,
                        char __user *user_buffer,
                        size_t length,
                        loff t *position)
        // Implement read file operation
        struct packet *pckt;
        int ret;
        // Page Table
        pgd_t *pgd; // Top level page table entry
        p4d_t *p4d; // Next level page table entry
        pud_t *pud;
        pmd_t *pmd;
        pte_t *pte; // Pate Table Entry
        pckt = (struct packet*) user_buffer;
        // Get pid of app & virtual address
        task = pid_task(find_get_pid(pckt -> pid), PIDTYPE_PID);
```

```
static struct dentry *dir, *output;
static struct task_struct *task;

struct packet {
    pid_t pid;
    unsigned long vaddr;
    unsigned long paddr;
};
```

- packet을 읽어들임
- packet은 app의 process id와
   physical / virtual address를 담고 있다.
- ▸ process id를 기반으로 task\_struct를 얻는다.

#### 2. 구현 방법: paddr - (2) read\_output()

```
// Get PHysical Address
pgd = pgd_offset(task->mm, pckt->vaddr);
p4d = p4d_offset(pgd, pckt->vaddr);
pud = pud_offset(p4d, pckt->vaddr);
pmd = pmd_offset(pud, pckt->vaddr);
pte = pte_offset_kernel(pmd, pckt->vaddr);
// Offset: 12bit
pckt->paddr = (pte_val(*pte) & 0xFFFFFFFFFF000) | (pckt->vaddr & 0x0000000000000FFF);
pte unmap(pte);
// Returns Physical address
// int copy_to_user(void __user* to, const void* from, unsigned long n)
ret = copy_to_user(user_buffer, pckt, sizeof(struct packet));
return length;
```

5 Level Page Table을 따라가면서 최종적으로 Physical Address를 획득하고, copy\_to\_user를 통해 반환한다.

#### 2. 구현 방법: paddr – (3) dbfs\_module\_exit()

```
static void __exit dbfs_module_exit(void)
        // Implement exit module
        debugfs_remove_recursive(dir);
        printk("dbfs_paddr module exit\n");
```

debugfs\_remove\_recursive() 실행한다.

#### 3. 어려웠던 점

• Kernel programming이 처음이라, 그에 따른 코드의 차이를 이해하는데 어려움을 겪었다. (kalloc, kfree 등)

• Debugfs Module을 직접 뜯어보면서 적합한 메소드를 탐색하고, 파라미터를 선정하는 데에 어려움을 겪었다.

• Page Walk API 내에서 필요한 메소드를 파악하고, type을 일치시키는데 어려움을 겪었다.

#### 4. 새롭게 배운 점

• Kernel programming는 일반 user space programming과 다르다.

• Kernel 상에 compile한 insmod를 통해 module로 올려서 사용할 수 있다.

• Debugf를 통해 kernel programming을 하면서 user space와 소통할 수 있다.