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作業系統概論 期中上機

- 1. 請問你是用懶人包,或者自行設定 trace kernel 的環境? 使用 virtual machine 懶人包
- 2. 設定 breakpoint 於 start_kernel,並印出 start_kernel 的 call stack,及 call stack 中各個函數的位址

```
(gdb) b start_kernel 設定breakpoint於start_kernel
Breakpoint 1 at 0xffffffff822dbf08: file init/main.c, line 490.
(gdb) c
Continuing.

Breakpoint 1, start_kernel () at init/main.c:490
490 {
(gdb) bt 即出start_kernel的call stack
#0 start_kernel () at init/main.c:490 call stack中各個函數的位址
#1 Oxfffffff822db72d in x86_64_start_reservations (
    real_mode_data=0x13f60 <runqueues+1440> <error: Cannot access memory at address 0x13f60>)
    at arch/x86/kernel/head64.c:200
#2 Oxfffffff822db6f0 in x86_64_start_kernel (
    real_mode_data=0x13f60 <runqueues+1440> <error: Cannot access memory at address 0x13f60>)
    at arch/x86/kernel/head64.c:189
#3 0x0000000000000000000 in ?? ()
```

3. 找出中斷向量表的開始位址

```
(gdb) b _set_gate

Breakpoint 2 at 0xffffffff810004b8: _set_gate. (3 locations)
(gdb) c

Continuing.

Breakpoint 2, _set_gate (gate=1, type=14, addr=0xffffffff81d0fa70 <debug>, dpl=0, ist=3, seg=16)
    at ./arch/x86/include/asm/desc.h:361

361 {
(gdb) p idt_table 中斷向量表的開始位址
$2 = 0xfffffffff825fb000 <idt_table>
```

4. 找出 system call 的進入點

5. 印出 CPU 初始化的時候,「除以零」這個中斷的 interrupt service routine 的位址

```
(gdb) b trap_init 第零號中斷「除以零的ISR位址」即為 ffffffff,81d0,f850
Breakpoint 10 at 0xffffffff822df531: file arch/x86/kernel/traps.c, line 945.
(gdb) p/x *(struct gate_struct64*) 0xffffffff825fb000
$7 = {offset_low = 0xf850, segment = 0x10, ist = 0x0, zero0 = 0x0, type = 0xe, dpl = 0x0, p = 0x1, offset_middle = 0x81d0, offset_high = 0xfffffffff, zero1 = 0x0}
```

- 6. 於「執行」 divideByZero 時,使用 gdb 對中斷處理常式 (interrupt service routine,ISR 的位址) 進行除錯
- (a) 印出當下正在執行的 ISR 的位址
- (b) 印出 ISR 的程式碼 (組合語言)

```
(gdb) b divide_error
Breakpoint 11 at <code>0xfffffffff81d0f850</code> file arch/x86/kernel/entry_64.S, line 1020.
(gdb) c
Continuing.
Breakpoint 11, <signal handler called>
(gdb) disassemble /m divide_error
Dump of assembler code for function divide_error:
1143 idtentry divide_error do_divide_error has_error_code=0
  Oxffffffff81d0f853 <+3>: pushq $0xffffffffffffffff
  0xfffffffff81d0f855 <+5>:
                               sub
                                      $0x78,%rsp
  0xfffffffff81d0f859 <+9>:
                               callq 0xffffffff81d0fd20 <error_entry>
  0xfffffffff81d0f85e <+14>:
                                      %rsp,%rdi
                               mov
   0xfffffffff81d0f861 <+17>:
                                      %esi,%esi
  0xfffffffff81d0f863 <+19>:
                               callq 0xffffffff8100688f <do_divide_error>
                               jmpq 0xfffffffff81d0fdd0 <error_exit>
  0xfffffffff81d0f868 <+24>:
  Oxfffffffff81d0f86d: nopl
                              (%rax)
  0xfffffffff81d0f870 <+0>:
                              data16 xchg %ax,%ax
End of assembler dump.
```

(c) 印出該 ISR 所使用的堆疊的位址,請問此時 ISR 所使用的 stack 是從哪邊載入

```
(gdb) info registers
rax
           0x400400 4195328
rbx
          0x0
rcx
           0x0
rdx
           0x7ffe6c081d60 140730710891872
rdi
           0x7ffe6c082020 0x7ffe6c082020
rbp
rsp
           0xffff88000e58ffd8
                              0xffff88000e58ffd8
$8 = {x86_tss = {reserved1 = 0x0, sp0 = 0xffff88000e590000, sp1 = 0x0, sp2 = 0x0, reserved2 = 0x0, ist = {
    0xffff88000fa06000, 0xffff88000fa07000, 0xffff88000fa09000, 0xffff88000fa0a000, 0x0, 0x0, 0x0},
   reserved3 = 0x0, reserved4 = 0x0, reserved5 = 0x0, io_bitmap_base = 0x80}, io_bitmap = {
```

7. (延續問題 5.a)請解釋 ISR 組合語言的意義

(a) error_entry

```
(gdb) disassemble /m error_entry
Dump of assembler code for function error_entry:
1368
                cld
>> 0xffffffffff81d0fd20 <+0>:
                                cld
1369
                movq %rdi, RDI+8(%rsp)
   0xffffffff81d0fd21 <+1>:
                                mov
                                       %rdi,0x78(%rsp)
1370
                movq %rsi, RSI+8(%rsp)
   0xfffffffff81d0fd26 <+6>:
                                       %rsi,0x70(%rsp)
                                mov
1371
                movq %rdx, RDX+8(%rsp)
   0xfffffffff81d0fd2b <+11>:
                                       %rdx,0x68(%rsp)
1372
                movq %rcx, RCX+8(%rsp)
   0xfffffffff81d0fd30 <+16>:
                                       %rcx,0x60(%rsp)
1373
                movq %rax, RAX+8(%rsp)
   0xffffffff81d0fd35 <+21>:
                                       %rax,0x58(%rsp)
1374
                movq %r8, R8+8(%rsp)
   0xffffffff81d0fd3a <+26>:
                                mov
                                       %r8,0x50(%rsp)
```

可以發現 error_entry 的意思是利用 mov 指令將原本 user space

中的暫存器全部存進 kernel 所維護的 stack 之中,用來進行參數傳遞或在例外、信號處理完後,以便將原本進行到一半的程序繼續進行。

(b) do_divide_error

```
(gdb) disassemble /m do_divide_error
Dump of assembler code for function do_divide_error:
       DO_ERROR(X86_TRAP_DE,
                             SIGFPE, "divide error",
                                                                  divide_error)
  0xffffffff8100688f <+0>:
                            push %rbp
  0xffffffff81006890 <+1>:
                           mov
                                   %rsp,%rbp
  0xffffffff81006893 <+4>:
                             mov
                                   $0x8,%r8d
  0xffffffff81006899 <+10>:
                             mov $0x0,%ecx
                             mov
  0xffffffff8100689e <+15>:
                                   $0xffffffff8216ce59,%rdx
  0xffffffff810068a5 <+22>:
                             callq 0xffffffff81005d83 <do_error_trap>
  0xffffffff810068aa <+27>:
                                   %rbp
                             pop
  0xffffffff810068ab <+28>:
                             retq
```

do_divide_error 會呼叫 do_error_trap,再由 do_error_trap 持續向下呼叫,最後會到達__send_signal,__send_signal 會在原本的 task 的結構中寫入 flag(並且會檢查這個 task 是否已經被設立了其它 flag),以告訴這個 task 發生了 exception 的情況,之後再進行 所發生的例外處理。