练习0: 填写已有实验

以下操作都是将内容复制到 lab3 里,不要复制整个文件!!

将 lab1 的 kern/debug/kdebug.c 、kern/init/init.c 以及 kern/trap/trap.c 复制到 lab3 里

再将 lab2 的 kern/mm/pmm.c 和 kern/mm/default_pmm.c 复制到 lab3 里

练习1: 给未被映射的地址映射上物理页

do_pgfault 函数源码

写于: kern/mm/vmm.c

```
1 /* do_pgfault - interrupt handler to process the page fault execption
                 : the control struct for a set of vma using the same PDT
   * @error_code : the error code recorded in trapframe->tf_err which is
    setted by x86 hardware
    * @addr
                : the addr which causes a memory access exception, (the
    contents of the CR2 register)
 5
 6
    * CALL GRAPH: trap--> trap_dispatch-->pgfault_handler-->do_pgfault
     * The processor provides ucore's do_pgfault function with two items of
    information to aid in diagnosing
    * the exception and recovering from it.
    * (1) The contents of the CR2 register. The processor loads the CR2
    register with the
10
            32-bit linear address that generated the exception. The
    do_pgfault fun can
             use this address to locate the corresponding page directory and
11
    page-table
12
             entries.
13
    * (2) An error code on the kernel stack. The error code for a page
    fault has a format different from
            that for other exceptions. The error code tells the exception
14
    handler three things:
              -- The P flag (bit 0) indicates whether the exception was due
    to a not-present page (0)
16
                  or to either an access rights violation or the use of a
    reserved bit (1).
17
         -- The W/R flag (bit 1) indicates whether the memory access
    that caused the exception
18
                 was a read (0) or write (1).
19
              -- The U/S flag (bit 2) indicates whether the processor was
    executing at user mode (1)
20
                or supervisor mode (0) at the time of the exception.
    */
21
22
23
    do_pgfault(struct mm_struct *mm, uint32_t error_code, uintptr_t addr) {
24
        int ret = -E_INVAL;
25
        //try to find a vma which include addr
        struct vma_struct *vma = find_vma(mm, addr);
26
27
28
        pgfault_num++;
```

```
29
        //If the addr is in the range of a mm's vma?
30
        if (vma == NULL || vma->vm_start > addr) {
            cprintf("not valid addr %x, and can not find it in vma\n", addr);
31
32
            goto failed;
33
34
        //check the error_code
35
        switch (error_code & 3) {
36
        default:
                /* error code flag : default is 3 ( W/R=1, P=1): write,
37
    present */
        case 2: /* error code flag : (W/R=1, P=0): write, not present */
38
39
            if (!(vma->vm_flags & VM_WRITE)) {
40
                cprintf("do_pgfault failed: error code flag = write AND not
    present, but the addr's vma cannot write\n");
41
                goto failed;
            }
42
43
            break;
44
        case 1: /* error code flag : (W/R=0, P=1): read, present */
            cprintf("do_pgfault failed: error code flag = read AND
45
    present\n");
46
            goto failed;
        case 0: /* error code flag : (W/R=0, P=0): read, not present */
47
48
            if (!(vma->vm_flags & (VM_READ | VM_EXEC))) {
49
                cprintf("do_pgfault failed: error code flag = read AND not
    present, but the addr's vma cannot read or exec\n");
50
                goto failed;
51
            }
52
        }
53
        /* IF (write an existed addr ) OR
54
              (write an non_existed addr && addr is writable) OR
             (read an non_existed addr && addr is readable)
55
56
         * THEN
         *
              continue process
57
58
         */
59
        uint32_t perm = PTE_U;
        if (vma->vm_flags & VM_WRITE) {
60
61
            perm |= PTE_W;
62
63
        addr = ROUNDDOWN(addr, PGSIZE);
64
65
        ret = -E_NO_MEM;
66
67
        pte_t *ptep=NULL;
68
        /*LAB3 EXERCISE 1: YOUR CODE
69
        * Maybe you want help comment, BELOW comments can help you finish the
    code
70
71
        * Some Useful MACROs and DEFINES, you can use them in below
    implementation.
72
        * MACROs or Functions:
73
        * get_pte : get an pte and return the kernel virtual address of this
    pte for la
                      if the PT contians this pte didn't exist, alloc a page
74
    for PT (notice the 3th parameter '1')
75
            pgdir_alloc_page : call alloc_page & page_insert functions to
    allocate a page size memory & setup
                      an addr map pa<--->la with linear address la and the PDT
76
    pgdir
```

```
77
    * DEFINES:
 78
       * VM_WRITE : If vma->vm_flags & VM_WRITE == 1/0, then the vma is
     writable/non writable
79
        * PTE_W
                            0x002
                                                  // page table/directory
     entry flags bit : Writeable
 80
        * PTE_U
                     0x004
                                                   // page table/directory
     entry flags bit : User can access
 81
        * VARIABLES:
 82
        * mm->pgdir: the PDT of these vma
 83
 84
        */
     #if 0
 85
 86
        /*LAB3 EXERCISE 1: YOUR CODE*/
        ptep = ??? //(1) try to find a pte, if pte's PT(Page
87
     Table) isn't existed, then create a PT.
        if (*ptep == 0) {
 88
 89
                                //(2) if the phy addr isn't exist, then alloc
     a page & map the phy addr with logical addr
90
 91
92
        else {
93
         /*LAB3 EXERCISE 2: YOUR CODE
94
         * Now we think this pte is a swap entry, we should load data from
     disk to a page with phy addr,
 95
         * and map the phy addr with logical addr, trigger swap manager to
     record the access situation of this page.
96
        * Some Useful MACROs and DEFINEs, you can use them in below
97
     implementation.
98
        * MACROs or Functions:
        * swap_in(mm, addr, &page) : alloc a memory page, then according to
99
     the swap entry in PTE for addr,
                                        find the addr of disk page, read the
100
     content of disk page into this memroy page
101
        *
             page_insert : build the map of phy addr of an Page with the
     linear addr la
102
             swap_map_swappable : set the page swappable
        */
103
104
            if(swap_init_ok) {
105
                struct Page *page=NULL;
                                        //(1) According to the mm AND addr,
106
     try to load the content of right disk page
107
                                       // into the memory which page
     managed.
                                       //(2) According to the mm, addr AND
108
     page, setup the map of phy addr <---> logical addr
109
                                       //(3) make the page swappable.
110
            }
            else {
111
112
                cprintf("no swap_init_ok but ptep is %x, failed\n",*ptep);
                goto failed;
113
114
            }
115
       }
116 #endif
117
      ret = 0;
118
     failed:
119
        return ret;
120
     }
```

根据流程可以知道这个函数是在内核捕获缺页异常之后,通过 IDT 找到的函数,执行该函数来完成缺页异常的处理,先看三个结构体

Page 结构体

写于: kern/mm/memlayout.h

```
* struct Page - Page descriptor structures. Each Page describes one
   * physical page. In kern/mm/pmm.h, you can find lots of useful functions
  * that convert Page to other data types, such as phyical address.
   * */
  struct Page {
7
    int ref;
                              // 这个页被页表的引用记数,也就是映射此物理页的
   虚拟页个数
    uint32_t flags;
                             // flags 表示此物理页的状态, 1 代表该页是空闲
   的, 0 代表该页已分配
   unsigned int property; // 记录连续空闲页的数量,只有该页是连续内存块的
   开始地址时该变量才被使用
10
    list_entry_t page_link; // 便于把多个连续内存空闲块链接在一起的双向链表
   指针(用于物理内存分配算法)
   list_entry_t pra_page_link; // 便于把多个连续内存空闲块链接在一起的双向链表
   指针(用于页面置换算法)
                        // 这一页的虚拟地址(用于页面置换算法)
    uintptr_t pra_vaddr;
12
13 };
```

是的又是它,但是它比 Lab2 多了两个变量: pra_page_1ink 和 pra_vaddr

mm struct 结构体

写干: kern/mm/vmm.c

```
1 | struct mm_struct {
                           // 描述一个进程的虚拟地址空间 每个进程的 pcb 中
  会有一个指针指向本结构体
2
     list_entry_t mmap_list; // 链接同一页目录表的虚拟内存空间中双向链表的头节
3
     struct vma_struct *mmap_cache; // 当前正在使用的虚拟内存空间
                  // mm_struct 所维护的页表地址(用来找 PTE)
4
     pde_t *pgdir;
5
     int map_count;
                           // 虚拟内存块的数目
                            // 记录访问情况链表头地址(用于置换算法)
6
     void *sm_priv;
 };
```

vma_struct 结构体

写于: kern/mm/vmm.c

```
1struct vma_struct {// 虚拟内存空间2struct mm_struct *vm_mm; // 虚拟内存空间属于的进程3uintptr_t vm_start; // 连续地址的虚拟内存空间的起始位置和结束位置4uintptr_t vm_end;5uint32_t vm_flags; // 虚拟内存空间的属性 (读/写/执行)6list_entry_t list_link; // 双向链表,从小到大将虚拟内存空间链接起来7};
```

find_vma 函数

写于: kern/mm/vmm.c

```
1 // find_vma - find a vma (vma->vm_start <= addr <= vma_vm_end)
   struct vma_struct *
3
   find_vma(struct mm_struct *mm, uintptr_t addr) {
      struct vma_struct *vma = NULL; // 初始化 vma 指针变量
      if (mm != NULL) {
5
                                 // 如果 mm 指针变量不为 0, 就进入 if 语句, 不
   然直接返回 NULL
          vma = mm->mmap_cache; // 将 vma 指针变量的值修改为当前正在使用的虚拟
 7
          /* 如果当前正在使用的虚拟内存空间不为空,且地址处于正确的 vma 地址内,就不进入
   if 语句 */
         if (!(vma != NULL && vma->vm_start <= addr && vma->vm_end > addr))
8
   {
9
             /* 这下面是处理 vma 异常时的状况的 */
             bool found = 0;
                                                           // 设立标志
10
   位,用于之后确认是否找到符合的 vma
             list_entry_t *list = &(mm->mmap_list), *le = list; // 这里
11
   *list 和 *le 的值都是 mm->mmap_list
            while ((le = list_next(le)) != list) {
12
                                                         // 没遍历完双
   向链表就一直遍历
                 vma = le2vma(le, list_link);
13
                                                         // 根据链表找
   到对应的 vma 结构体基址
14
                if (vma->vm_start<=addr && addr < vma->vm_end) {// 如果该虚拟
   地址处在吻合的 vma 地址范围
15
                                                           // 更新标志位
                    found = 1;
   为 1, 即找到了符合的 vma
16
                     break;
17
                 }
18
              }
19
             if (!found) {
                                                           // 如果
   found 为 0,则没有符合的 vma
20
                                                           // 并且更新
                 vma = NULL;
   vma 为 NULL, 之后函数会返回 NULL
21
             }
22
23
         if (vma != NULL) {
                                                           // vma 不为
   NULL 就进入 if 语句
24
            mm->mmap_cache = vma;
                                                           // 更新当前正
   在使用的虚拟内存空间为 vma
25
          }
26
       }
27
      return vma;
28 }
```

le2vma 宏

写于: kern/mm/vmm.h

```
#define le2vma(le, member)
to_struct((le), struct vma_struct, member)
```

作用是依靠作为 vma_struct 结构体中 member 成员变量的 le 变量,得到 le 成员变量所对应的 vma_struct 结构体的基地址

ROUNDDOWN 宏

写于: libs/defs.h

```
1    /* *
2     * Rounding operations (efficient when n is a power of 2)
3     * Round down to the nearest multiple of n
4     * */
5     #define ROUNDDOWN(a, n) ({
6         size_t __a = (size_t)(a);
7         (typeof(a))(__a - __a % (n));
8     })
```

注释意思: 四舍五入操作(当 n 是 2 的幂时有效), 四舍五入到 n 的倍数

其实应该只要 n 不是 0,都可以进行对于 a 的倍数的四舍五入

只是在这个 ucore 的代码里用的都是 2 的倍数 (都用的 PGSIZE == 4096)

拿 4 举例的话就是, 你能得到: 4、8、12、16、20、...

如果 a 是 15 的话, ROUNDDOWN(15, 4) == 12

VM_READ 宏

写于: kern/mm/vmm.h

VM_WRITE 宏

写于: kern/mm/vmm.h

1 | #define VM_WRITE 0x0000002

VM_EXEC 宏

写于: kern/mm/vmm.h

PGSIZE 宏

写于: kern/mm/mmu.h

1 #define PGSIZE 4096 // bytes mapped by a page

E_INVAL 宏

写于: libs/error.h

```
1 | #define E_INVAL 3 // Invalid parameter
```

E_NO_MEM 宏

写于: libs/error.h

```
1 | #define E_NO_MEM 4 // Request failed due to memory shortage
```

swap_in 函数

写于: kern/mm/swap.c

```
2
    swap_in(struct mm_struct *mm, uintptr_t addr, struct Page **ptr_result)
 3
       // Page 结构体指针变量 result, result 代表的地址为 alloc_page 申请的页
 4
 5
       struct Page *result = alloc_page();
 6
       assert(result != NULL);
                                                  // 如果 alloc_page 申请页失
    败了,就中止程序
 7
 8
       pte_t *ptep = get_pte(mm->pgdir, addr, 0); // 使 ptep 为 PTE 的地址
 9
10
       int r;
       if ((r = swapfs_read((*ptep), result)) != 0) // 将硬盘(*ptep)中的内容换入
11
    到新的 page(result) 中
12
           assert(r != 0);
                                                   // swapfs_read 函数的返回值
13
    若为 0 则是正常的
14
15
       cprintf("swap_in: load disk swap entry %d with swap_page in vadr
    0x%x\n", (*ptep)>>8, addr);
       *ptr_result = result;
                                                  // 更新 *ptr_result 的值为
16
    result
17
       return 0;
18 }
```

swapfs_read 函数

写于: kern/fs/swapfs.c

```
1 int
2 swapfs_read(swap_entry_t entry, struct Page *page) {
3    return ide_read_secs(SWAP_DEV_NO, swap_offset(entry) * PAGE_NSECT, page2kva(page), PAGE_NSECT);
4 }
```

SWAP_DEV_NO 宏

写于: kern/fs/fs.h

```
1 | #define SWAP_DEV_NO 1
```

写于: kern/mm/swap.h

```
1 /* *
2
    * swap_offset - takes a swap_entry (saved in pte), and returns
 3
    * the corresponding offset in swap mem_map.
5
   #define swap_offset(entry) ({
                   size_t __offset = (entry >> 8);
6
7
                   if (!(__offset > 0 && __offset < max_swap_offset)) {</pre>
8
                         panic("invalid swap_entry_t = %08x.\n", entry);
9
10
                   __offset;
11
              })
```

将传入的地址右移 8 位,再检测其是否满足 swap 的地址范围,满足就返回它

PAGE NSECT 宏

写于: kern/fs/fs.h

```
1 #define SECTSIZE 512
2 #define PAGE_NSECT (PGSIZE / SECTSIZE)
```

已知 PGSIZE 等于 4096, 那么 PAGE_NSECT 就等于 8

page2kva 函数

写于: kern/mm/pmm.h

```
1 static inline void *
2 page2kva(struct Page *page) {
3    return KADDR(page2pa(page));
4 }
```

page2pa 的作用是利用 page 这个页的地址找到它所对应的 PPN,也就是物理地址 pa 的前 20 位 KADDR 的作用是通过物理地址找到对应的逻辑(虚拟)地址

所以 page2kva 函数的作用就是通过物理页获取其内核虚拟地址

ide_read_secs 函数

写于: kern/driver/ide.c

```
1
   ide_read_secs(unsigned short ideno, uint32_t secno, void *dst, size_t
   nsecs) {
 3
       // IDE 硬盘的读函数,参数是 IDE 号,扇区号,缓冲区指针和读扇区个数
       // 一定不能超过最大可读写扇区数,也不能传入无效扇区号
4
5
       assert(nsecs <= MAX_NSECS && VALID_IDE(ideno));</pre>
       // 传入的扇区号和读取的尾扇区号都不能超出最大扇区数
6
 7
       assert(secno < MAX_DISK_NSECS & secno + nsecs <= MAX_DISK_NSECS);</pre>
8
       unsigned short iobase = IO_BASE(ideno), ioctrl = IO_CTRL(ideno);
9
       // 等待磁盘准备好
10
       ide_wait_ready(iobase, 0);
11
       // generate interrupt
12
```

```
// 向有关寄存器传入 LBA 等参数,准备读
13
14
       outb(ioctrl + ISA_CTRL, 0);
15
       outb(iobase + ISA_SECCNT, nsecs);
16
       outb(iobase + ISA_SECTOR, secno & 0xFF);
17
       outb(iobase + ISA_CYL_LO, (secno >> 8) & 0xFF);
18
       outb(iobase + ISA_CYL_HI, (secno >> 16) & 0xFF);
19
       outb(iobase + ISA_SDH, 0xE0 | ((ideno & 1) << 4) | ((secno >> 24) &
    0xF));
20
       outb(iobase + ISA_COMMAND, IDE_CMD_READ);
21
22
       int ret = 0;
23
       for (; nsecs > 0; nsecs --, dst += SECTSIZE) { // 循环读取 nsecs 个
    扇区
           if ((ret = ide_wait_ready(iobase, 1)) != 0) { // 出错则 ret 记录错
24
    误码,转向 out 返回
25
               goto out;
26
           }
           insl(iobase, dst, SECTSIZE / sizeof(uint32_t)); // 向缓冲区读入一个扇
27
    区, insl 一次读 32 位
28
       }
   // 如果没有出错,则 ret 保存原值 0,返回
29
30
    out:
31
      return ret;
32 }
```

这具体的以后再看吧

page_insert 函数

写于: kern/mm/pmm.c

```
1 //page_insert - build the map of phy addr of an Page with the linear addr
    1a
   // paramemters:
   // pgdir: the kernel virtual base address of PDT
   // page: the Page which need to map
   // la:
             the linear address need to map
   // perm: the permission of this Page which is setted in related pte
   // return value: always 0
   //note: PT is changed, so the TLB need to be invalidate
9
   int
   page_insert(pde_t *pgdir, struct Page *page, uintptr_t la, uint32_t perm) {
10
11
       pte_t *ptep = get_pte(pgdir, la, 1); // 获取 pgdir 对应的 ptep
12
       if (ptep == NULL) {
                                              // 如果获取 PTE 失败,返回 -4
13
           return -E_NO_MEM;
14
       }
                                               // 将该页的引用计数加 1
15
       page_ref_inc(page);
16
       if (*ptep & PTE_P) {
                                               // 如果 *ptep 有对应的物理地址且
    存在位为 1
17
           struct Page *p = pte2page(*ptep);
                                               // 将 p 的值变为 (*ptep) 对应的
    物理页的地址
18
           if (p == page) {
                                               // 如果 p 物理页等于 page 物理页
                                               // 将该页的引用计数减 1
               page_ref_dec(page);
19
20
           }
21
           else {
                                               // 如果 p 物理页不等于 page 物理
    页
```

```
page_remove_pte(pgdir, la, ptep); // 释放 la 虚地址所在的页并取消对
   应二级页表项的映射
23
          }
24
       }
25
       // 将 page 地址转换为对应的 pa 地址(对应的 PPN 右移 12 位的值)并加上标志位
26
       *ptep = page2pa(page) | PTE_P | perm;
27
       tlb_invalidate(pgdir, la);
                                           // 刷新 TLB
28
       return 0;
29 }
```

page_ref_inc 函数

写于: kern/mm/pmm.h

```
1 static inline int
2 page_ref_inc(struct Page *page) {
3    page->ref += 1;
4    return page->ref;
5 }
```

将该页的引用计数加 1

pte2page 函数

写于: kern/mm/pmm.h

```
static inline struct Page *
pte2page(pte_t pte) {
   if (!(pte & PTE_P)) {
      panic("pte2page called with invalid pte");
   }
   return pa2page(PTE_ADDR(pte));
}
```

先是判断该页的存在位是否为 0, 如果为 0, 就报错

否则就先利用 PTE_ADDR 将该页的后三位清零,再转化为该物理地址对应的物理页

page_remove_pte 函数

写于: kern/mm/pmm.c

```
1 \mid //page\_remove\_pte - free an Page sturct which is related linear address la
                    - and clean(invalidate) pte which is related linear
2 //
   //note: PT is changed, so the TLB need to be invalidate
   static inline void
5
    page_remove_pte(pde_t *pgdir, uintptr_t la, pte_t *ptep) {
6
      if ((*ptep & PTE_P)) {
 7
            struct Page *page = pte2page(*ptep);
            if (page_ref_dec(page) == 0) { // 若引用计数减一后为 0,则释放该物理页
8
9
               free_page(page);
10
            }
            *ptep = 0;
11
                                          // 清空 PTE
            tlb_invalidate(pgdir, la); // 刷新 TLB
12
13
        }
```

Lab2 的时候你的练习 3 作业,作用就是**释放某虚地址所在的页并取消对应二级页表项的映射**

swap_map_swappable 函数

写于: kern/mm/swap.c

```
1 int
2 swap_map_swappable(struct mm_struct *mm, uintptr_t addr, struct Page *page,
  int swap_in)
3 {
4    return sm->map_swappable(mm, addr, page, swap_in);
5 }
```

作用就是使这一页可以置换

do_pgfault 函数答案

```
1
2
    do_pgfault(struct mm_struct *mm, uint32_t error_code, uintptr_t addr) {
3
       /* *
4
        * #define E_INVAL
 5
        * Invalid parameter
        * */
 6
 7
       int ret = -E_INVAL;
8
       struct vma_struct *vma = find_vma(mm, addr); // 试着找到一个包含 addr 的
    vma
9
10
       pgfault_num++;
       // 如果 addr 不在一个 mm 的 vma 范围内就输出字符串并退出函数,返回值是 3
11
       if (vma == NULL || vma->vm_start > addr) {
12
13
           cprintf("not valid addr %x, and can not find it in vma\n", addr);
14
           goto failed;
       }
15
16
       // 检查 error_code
17
       switch (error_code & 3) {
       default:
18
               /* error code flag : default is 3 ( W/R=1, P=1): write, present
19
    */
20
       case 2: /* error code flag : (W/R=1, P=0): write, not present 该页不存在
           if (!(vma->vm_flags & VM_wRITE)) { // 验证该页是不是真的可写,不可写就报
21
22
               cprintf("do_pgfault failed: error code flag = write AND not
    present, but the addr's vma cannot write\n");
23
               goto failed;
24
           }
25
           break;
       case 1: /* error code flag : (W/R=0, P=1): read, present 该页不可写*/
26
27
           cprintf("do_pgfault failed: error code flag = read AND present\n");
28
            goto failed;
29
       case 0: /* error code flag : (W/R=0, P=0): read, not present 该页既不可写
    也不存在*/
           if (!(vma->vm_flags & (vM_READ | vM_EXEC))) { // 如果还不能读或者是执
30
    行代码,就报错
```

```
cprintf("do_pgfault failed: error code flag = read AND not
31
    present, but the addr's vma cannot read or exec\n");
               goto failed;
32
33
           }
34
       }
35
36
       uint32_t perm = PTE_U; // perm 代表一个页表的标志位,先使其有用户操
    作的权限
37
       if (vma->vm_flags & VM_WRITE) { // 如果 vma 有可写权限
38
           perm |= PTE_W;
                                      // 就更新标志位变量,使其也有可写权限
39
       }
40
       addr = ROUNDDOWN(addr, PGSIZE); // 设置 addr 的大小为 4096 的倍数
41
                                      // 设置返回值为 -4
42
       ret = -E_NO_MEM;
43
44
       pte_t *ptep = NULL;
                                      // 初始化 PTE 的指针为 NULL
45
46
       // try to find a pte, if pte's PT(Page Table) isn't existed, then
    create a PT.
47
       // (notice the 3th parameter '1')
       if ((ptep = get_pte(mm->pgdir, addr, 1)) == NULL) { // 得到 PTE 的地
48
    址,并将其赋给 ptep
           cprintf("get_pte in do_pgfault failed\n"); // 如果没有得到 PTE
49
    的地址,报错
50
           goto failed;
51
       }
52
53
       // if the phy addr isn't exist, then alloc a page & map the phy addr
   with logical addr
54
       if (*ptep == 0) {
                                                               // 如果 ptep
    指针里的物理地址是 0
55
           if (pgdir_alloc_page(mm->pgdir, addr, perm) == NULL) { // 申请一个页
    并将 ptep 指向新物理地址
56
               cprintf("pgdir_alloc_page in do_pgfault failed\n");
57
               goto failed;
58
           }
59
       }
60
       else { // if this pte is a swap entry, then load data from disk to a
    page with phy addr
61
              // and call page_insert to map the phy addr with logical addr
62
           if(swap_init_ok) {
                                                          // 全局变量,如果
    swap 已经完成初始化
63
               struct Page *page = NULL;
                                                          // 初始化结构体指针
    变量 page
64
               // 将硬盘 get_pte(mm->pgdir, addr, 0) 中的内容换入到新的 page 中
               if ((ret = swap_in(mm, addr, &page)) != 0) {
65
                   cprintf("swap_in in do_pgfault failed\n");
66
67
                   goto failed;
               }
68
69
               page_insert(mm->pgdir, page, addr, perm); // 建立虚拟地址和物
    理地址之间的对应关系, 更新 PTE
70
               swap_map_swappable(mm, addr, page, 1);
                                                         // 使这一页可以置换
                                                          // 设置这一页的虚拟
71
               page->pra_vaddr = addr;
    地址, 在之后用于页面置换算法
72
           }
73
           else {
74
               cprintf("no swap_init_ok but ptep is %x, failed\n",*ptep);
75
               goto failed;
```

```
76 }
77 }
78 ret = 0;
79 failed:
80 return ret;
81 }
```

练习2: 补充完成基于FIFO的页面替换算法

这里需要更改两个函数 _fifo_map_swappable 和 _fifo_swap_out_victim , 先看两个函数的源码

_fifo_map_swappable 函数源码

写于: kern/mm/swap_fifo.c

```
1 /*
    * (3)_fifo_map_swappable: According FIFO PRA, we should link the most
    recent arrival page at the back of pra_list_head qeueue
    */
   static int
    _fifo_map_swappable(struct mm_struct *mm, uintptr_t addr, struct Page
    *page, int swap_in)
6
 7
        list_entry_t *head=(list_entry_t*) mm->sm_priv;
8
       list_entry_t *entry=&(page->pra_page_link);
9
10
      assert(entry != NULL && head != NULL);
11
      //record the page access situlation
        /*LAB3 EXERCISE 2: YOUR CODE*/
12
       //(1)link the most recent arrival page at the back of the pra_list_head
    geueue.
14
      return 0;
15 }
```

_fifo_swap_out_victim 函数源码

写于: kern/mm/swap_fifo.c

```
1 /*
    * (4)_fifo_swap_out_victim: According FIFO PRA, we should unlink the
   earliest arrival page in front of pra_list_head qeueue,
                                then assign the value of *ptr_page to the
    addr of this page.
    */
5
   static int
    _fifo_swap_out_victim(struct mm_struct *mm, struct Page ** ptr_page, int
    in_tick)
7
    {
         list_entry_t *head=(list_entry_t*) mm->sm_priv;
8
9
             assert(head != NULL);
10
       assert(in_tick==0);
        /* Select the victim */
11
12
         /*LAB3 EXERCISE 2: YOUR CODE*/
        //(1) unlink the earliest arrival page in front of pra_list_head
13
    qeueue
```

```
//(2) assign the value of *ptr_page to the addr of this page
return 0;
}
```

发现没啥不认识的函数,下面直接放答案

_fifo_map_swappable 函数答案

```
1 static int
2 _fifo_map_swappable(struct mm_struct *mm, uintptr_t addr, struct Page *page, int swap_in)
3 {
4    list_entry_t *head = (list_entry_t*) mm->sm_priv; // sm_priv 的作用是记录访问情况链表头地址
5    list_entry_t *entry = &(page->pra_page_link); // 设置 entry 的值为该页的链表地址
6    assert(entry != NULL && head != NULL); // 如果出现地址为 0 的错误就中止程序
8    list_add(head, entry); // 将该页的链表地址(entry)加到链表头节点(mm->sm_priv)的后面 return 0;
10 }
```

根据 FIFO 的要求,就是往队首(栈顶)加进去元素,所以这里只需要链表元素加到链表头部后面即可

_fifo_swap_out_victim 函数答案

```
1 | static int
   _fifo_swap_out_victim(struct mm_struct *mm, struct Page ** ptr_page, int
   in_tick)
   {
3
      list_entry_t *head = (list_entry_t*) mm->sm_priv; // sm_priv 的作用是记
   录访问情况链表头地址
     assert(head != NULL && in_tick == 0); // 如果出现头节点为空或者
   in_tick 不为 0 的情况就中止程序
      list_entry_t *le = head->prev;
                                            // 设置 le 为头节点的下一个节
6
      assert(head != le);
                                             // 要是 le 等于 head 就说明
   双向链表为空,中止程序
      struct Page *p = le2page(le, pra_page_link); // 通过链表地址找到对应的
   Page 结构体
     assert(p != NULL);
                                             // 没找到 Page 结构体就中止程
                                             // 删除双向链表上的 1e 节点
10
      list_del(le);
11
      *ptr_page = p;
                                             // 更新 *ptr_page 为 p
12
     return 0;
13 }
```

该函数的作用是选择不需要的页换入硬盘

对于 FIFO 来说,只需要在队尾(栈底)取出一项,即从双向链表中删去链表头部的上一个元素,并将 *ptr_page 设置为该页即可

扩展练习 Challenge 1: 实现识别dirty bit的 extended clock页替换算法

先咕咕咕, 会回来的

扩展练习 Challenge 2: 实现不考虑实现开销和效率的 LRU页替换算法

同上