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#### 实验目的

Xinu 采用了最基础的段式内存管理机制, 所有进程运行在同一个内存地址空间。然而一般的操作系统都支持通过页式管理机制来管理虚拟内存, 并使 32 位架构下每个进程的逻辑地址空间达到 4GB。

本实验要求修改 Xinu,实现一个支持页式内存管理的 Xinu-vm 版本。

### 实验环境

实验所用系统为 Archlinux

QEMU 版本为 QEMU emulator version 5.1.0

系统为实体机 Macbook Pro 2015

#### 设计思路

每个地址空间从 0 到 \_end(对齐到 4MiB)为"内核地址空间",为所有进程共享,一一映射,用于存储内核的代码、数据、内存分页功能专用的堆以及进程页目录和页表项。为了方便起见,这部分使用 4MiB 页进行映射,根据 Intel 手册,只需将 CR4.PSE 置一然后将 PDE 中的 bit7 (PS) 置一即可。

| 31 30 29 28 27 26 25 24 23 22   | 21 20 19 18 17          | 16 15 14 13                        | 12          | 11 10 9 | 8 | 7 | 6           | 5                     | 4           | 3                      | 2                      | 1           | 0 |                     |
|---|-------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------|---------|---|---|-------------|-----------------------|-------------|------------------------|------------------------|-------------|---|---------------------|
| Address of page directory <sup>1</sup>  |                         | Ignored                            |             |         |   |   | P<br>C<br>D | P<br>W Ignore<br>T    |             |                        | ed                     | CR3         |   |                     |
| Bits 31:22 of address<br>of 4MB page frame  | Reserved<br>(must be 0) | Bits 39:32 of address <sup>2</sup> | P<br>A<br>T | Ignored | G | 1 | D           | А                     | P<br>C<br>D | P<br>W<br>T            | U<br>/<br>S            | R<br>/<br>W | 1 | PDE:<br>4MB<br>page |
| Address of page table Ignored Q I A C W / / D T S W   |                         |                                    |             |         |   |   | 1           | PDE:<br>page<br>table |             |                        |                        |             |   |                     |
| Ignored   |                         |                                    |             |         |   |   |             |                       | <u>0</u>    | PDE:<br>not<br>present |                        |             |   |                     |
| Address of 4KB page frame   Ignored   G   P   D   A   P   P   U   R   C   W   / / / D   T   S   W |                         |                                    |             |         |   |   | 1           | PTE:<br>4KB<br>page   |             |                        |                        |             |   |                     |
| Ignored   |                         |                                    |             |         |   |   |             |                       |             | <u>o</u>               | PTE:<br>not<br>present |             |   |                     |

Figure 4-4. Formats of CR3 and Paging-Structure Entries with 32-Bit Paging

#### NOTES

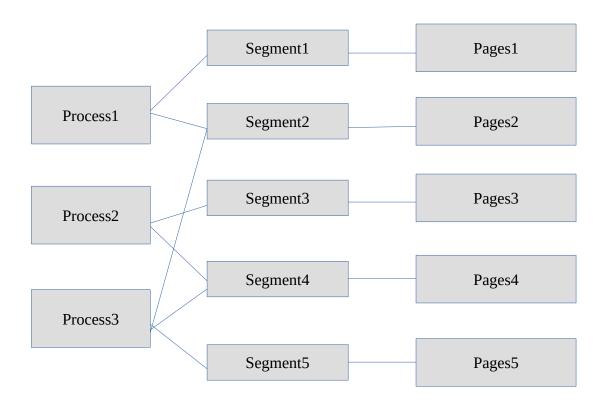
- 1. CR3 has 64 bits on processors supporting the Intel-64 architecture. These bits are ignored with 32-bit paging.
- 2. This example illustrates a processor in which MAXPHYADDR is 36. If this value is larger or smaller, the number of bits reserved in positions 20:13 of a PDE mapping a 4-MByte page will change.

从 ALIGN\_CEIL(\_end, 4MiB) 开始是每个进程的用户地址空间。用户进程在创建 Segment 以后可以使用 HeapInitialize 将其初始化为一个堆,之后可以使用 HeapAlloc 等函数在其中分配内存,这些函数与某 32 API 中对应函数一致,在用户堆的基础上实现了动态内存分配。

在开启分页后,任何代码均无法直接访问非静态的物理内存。因此将页目录和页表项统一放在一个 4MiB 页中直接映射,从而可以运行时任意修改。

进程的栈在 0xD0000000 或 0xF0000000 处,视情况而定。 在每个进程的进程表项中添加一个字段,表示其内存映射,在进行上下文切换或缺页异常时使用。

# 结构图



#### 初始化

由于 Xinu 在启动时,会将栈指针 esp 指向地址空间中,由 multiboot 汇报为可用内存的最高地址处,而该地址不在内核地址空间(一一映射)内,所以会在进入分页后产生错误(虚拟地址空间内该位置没有映射/被映射了其他物理页)。所以我们需要提前修改 esp,将它指向内核地址空间内。这里将其指向低 640KiB 内存。

```
# Stack pointer set continue with boot
movl $0xa0000, %esp
movl %esp, %ebp

/*
 * Clear flags.
 */
pushl $0
popf
```

在 meminit 初始化完成后, 初始化虚拟内存:

```
/* Initialize free memory list */
meminit();
vminit();
tssinit();
```

```
void vminit()
        // Initialize Kernel Heap
        hVMHeap = HeapInitialize(kernel_pg_pos - kernel_vm_heap_start,
kernel_vm_heap_start);
       PDirEntry_t *null_page_dir = KERNEL_PGDIR_AT(0);
        for (int i = 0; i < ENTRY_PER_PAGE; i++)</pre>
            null_page_dir[i].table.present = 0;
            null_page_dir[i].table.page_size_zero = 0;
            null_page_dir[i].table.page_write_through = 0;
            null_page_dir[i].table.page_cache_disable = 0;
            null_page_dir[i].table.allow_write = 1;
            null_page_dir[i].table.allow_user_access = 0;
        }
        // Initialize Fat page
        for (uintptr now = 0; now < (uintptr)_end; now += FAT_PAGE_SIZE)</pre>
            null_page_dir[PDX(now)].fat_page.address = PDX(now);
            null_page_dir[PDX(now)].fat_page.allow_user_access = 0;
            null_page_dir[PDX(now)].fat_page.allow_write = 1;
```

```
null_page_dir[PDX(now)].fat_page.global = 1;
        null_page_dir[PDX(now)].fat_page.page_cache_disable = 0;
        null_page_dir[PDX(now)].fat_page.page_size_one = 1;
        null_page_dir[PDX(now)].fat_page.page_write_through = 0;
        null_page_dir[PDX(now)].fat_page.pat_zero = 0;
        null_page_dir[PDX(now)].fat_page.present = 1;
        null_page_dir[PDX(now)].fat_page.reserved_zero = 0;
    }
    // Initialize page manager
    PageManager_t *PManager = pageManagerFactory();
    // VM initialized
    vmLog = 1;
    // Enable Paging
    asm("mov %%eax, %%cr3\n\t"
        "mov %%cr4, %%eax\n\t"
        // Enable 4MB Page
        "or $0x00000010, %%eax\n\t"
        "mov %%eax, %%cr4\n\t"
        // Enable Paging
        "mov %%cr0, %%eax\n\t"
        "or $0x80000001, %%eax\n\t"
        "mov %%eax, %%cr0\n\t"
        : "a"(null_page_dir)
        :);
}
```

vminit 函数会初始化 vm 专用的内核堆,初始化页目录,将内核地址空间一一映射,然后启用分页。

```
void tssinit()
{
    // 4
    memset(&kernel_tss, sizeof(kernel_tss), 0);
    kernel_tss.link = 0;
    kernel_tss.iopb_offset = 104;
    memset(&page_fault_tss, sizeof(page_fault_tss), 0);
    page_fault_tss.link = 0;
    page_fault_tss.eip = (uintptr)&PageFaultHandler;
    asm("movl %%cr3, %%eax\n\t"
        : "=a"(page_fault_tss.cr3)
        :);
    // disable interrupt
    asm("pushfl\n\t"
        "pop %%eax\n\t"
        "andl $0xfffffdff, %%eax"
        : "=a"(page_fault_tss.eflags)
        :);
    page_fault_tss.esp = page_fault_tss.esp0 = (uintptr)page_fault_stack + 4080;
    page_fault_tss.ds =
        page_fault_tss.es =
```

tssinit 会初始化内核和缺页处理的 tss,并注册缺页处理函数。 若不使用任务门直接使用陷阱门,当栈发生缺页时 CPU 无法写入返回地址,会直接导致 Triple Fault。

### 缺页中断

当处理器尝试访问不存在的页时会发生一个缺页中断 PF#,调用相关的中断程序。

发生缺页的地址储存在 CR2 寄存器中,Handler 会检查当前进程的段分配信息并尝试为其分配页。

```
void PageFaultHandler()
{
    asm("1:\n\t"
        "call PageFaultHandler_\n\t"
        "pop %eax\n\t" // unused error code
        "iret\n\t"
        "jmp 1b\n\t");
}
void PageFaultHandler_()
{
    IRQMaskGuard disable_interrupt;
    uintptr addr, pteaddr;
    auto &proc = proctab[currpid];
    kernel_tss.cr3 = (uintptr)&KERNEL_PGDIR_AT(proc.procVMInfo->pgDirNo);
    asm("mov %%eax, %%cr3\n\t"
        : "a"(&KERNEL_PGDIR_AT(proc.procVMInfo->pgDirNo))
        :);
    asm("mov %%cr2, %0\n\t"
        : "=r"(addr)
        :);
    for (auto &segment : proc.procVMInfo->segments)
        if (segment.segment &&
            addr >= (uintptr)segment.virtual_address &&
```

```
addr < (uintptr)segment.virtual_address + segment.segment-</pre>
>segmentSize)
                uintptr pdx = PDX(addr);
                uintptr pd_offset = pdx - PDX(segment.virtual_address);
                auto &procPG = KERNEL_PGDIR_AT(proc.procVMInfo->pgDirNo);
                if (!segment.segment->pageTables[pd_offset])
                    segment.segment->pageTables[pd_offset] = PageTableAlloc();
                    if (segment.segment->pageTables[pd_offset] == SYSERR)
                        if (vmLog)
                             kprintf("Page fault: page limit exceeded\r\n");
                        panic("System halted");
                    }
                }
                procPG[pdx].table.address =
(uintptr)&KERNEL_PGTABLE_AT(segment.segment->pageTables[pd_offset]) >> PTXSHIFT;
                procPG[pdx].table.present = 1;
                uintptr ptx = PTX(addr);
                auto &pgTable = KERNEL_PGTABLE_AT(segment.segment-
>pageTables[pd_offset]);
                if (!pgTable[ptx].present)
                    pgTable[ptx].address = PageAlloc();
                    pgTable[ptx].present = 1;
                }
                if (vmLog)
                    kprintf("Page fault: %x -> %x\r\n", pgTable[ptx].address,
addr);
                // Maybe not need
                invlpg(addr);
                return;
            }
        }
        if (vmLog)
            kprintf("Page fault: %x\r\n", addr);
        panic("System halted");
    }
}
```

这里使用任务门响应中断避免当栈顶缺页时中断信息无法压入导致 DF# 和 TF# 的情况。

PageFaultHandler 为 Wrapper 函数,其会调用主函数 PageFaultHandler\_ 之后返回。 调用一次以后 page\_fault\_tss 会指向 iret 的下一条指令,此处填一个 jmp 使其可以再次调用。

#### 进程创建

以下是我对 Xinu 进程 procent 结构的改动。

```
√ 2 ■■■■ include/process.h [ ]

  .
         @@ -54,6 +54,8 @@ struct procent {
                                                       /* Entry in the process table
      54
                                                                              */
54
                  umsg32 prmsg;
                                        /* Message sent to this process
                  bool8 prhasmsg;
                                        /* Nonzero iff msg is valid
                  int16 prdesc[NDESC]; /* Device descriptors for process
                 struct ProcessVMInfo *procVMInfo; /* Paging Info Structure */
                HANDLE procDefaultHeap;
                                           /* Default heap handle */
            };
58
59 61
            /* Marker for the top of a process stack (used to help detect overflow)
```

其中, procVMInfo 为进程内存映射相关信息, procDefaultHeap 为进程的默认堆,由进程自己初始化。

创建新进程时,需要为在新进程的地址空间内分配栈。Xinu原本是在同一个地址空间内分配的栈,所以可以直接进行初始化,以构造出上下文切换后的现场。启用虚拟内存后,则需要提前创建子进程栈段,fork 出子进程地址空间,向其中写入 create 所需信息后解挂子进程栈。

构造栈现场时,为了避免地址冲突,栈有两种可能的地址。子进程的栈会创建在和父进程不同的那个地址处。

#### 进程退出

在进程退出时,需要释放进程所占用的所有内存资源——即释放整个地址空间。Xinu 进程退出的原理,是在 exit 系统调用中调用了 kill,来结束当前进程。kill 会将当前进程的进程表项置为空闲,并调用调度器,重新调度,以继续执行其他进程。但在这个过程中,始终要使用到当前进程的栈空间,所以如何释放地址空间,成了需要考虑的问题

这里某些同学想到了三种解决方案:

- 1. 在 exit 系统调用开始时,切换到一个临时的栈,在 kill 中即可安全地释放地址空间。
- 2. 在调度时检测旧进程是否已被释放,如果被释放,则在上下文切换中,进行完页目录切换与栈地址切换后,立刻释放旧的页目录(通过旧的 cr3 寄存器值释放)。
- 3. 引入 Linux 中"僵尸进程"的概念,当一个进程被 kill 后,它的状态转为僵尸,资源仍然在占用中。在父进程收到子进程退出的消息后,由父进程调用特定的系统调用来释放子进程的资源。

我选择的是第二种方案,在上下文切换后回收旧进程的资源。

当 resched 函数切入一个进程时,会让其所有段引用计数加一;切出后再将其所有段引用计数减一。如此可以保证当前运行时在使用的段不被释放。

```
if (oldpid != -1)
{
          vmLeaveProcess(oldpid);
          if (proctab[oldpid].prstate == PR_FREE) // Suicide
          {
                freeVMInfo(proctab[oldpid].procVMInfo);
          }
}

oldpid = currpid;
currpid = dequeue(readylist);
vmEnterProcess(currpid);
```

这里释放的是在上一次 resched 切出的函数,因为 ctxsw 不一定返回(ctxsw 至新进程会返回值入口点,导致 vmEnterProcess 和 vmLeaveProcess 不配对。

### 堆内存

这里采用了类似某 32 API 的接口来管理堆内存,并在其上实现了一系列函数。

### Shell 参数

Xinu 原本处理 Shell 参数的方法是,首先创建子进程,argv 参数的值填写为 magic number,然后将解析好的参数数据与 argv 数组写入到子进程的栈空间中,并在栈空间中寻找刚刚写入的 magic number,替换为新构造的 argv 数组地址。这个方法同样适用于开启分页后的实现,只需要创建子进程后调用 attachRemoteSegment 挂载子进程栈段即可。

# 虚拟内存基本操作

初始化进程页目录和页表项。

```
intptr PageTableAlloc()
    if (PManager->free_pgtables <= 0)</pre>
        return SYSERR;
    else
    {
        intptr ret = PManager->free_pgtable_list[--(PManager->free_pgtables)];
        auto &pageTable = KERNEL_PGTABLE_AT(ret);
        for (auto &entry : pageTable)
        {
            entry.present = 0;
            entry.allow_user_access = 0;
            entry.allow_write = 1;
            entry.global = 0;
            entry.page_cache_disable = 0;
            entry.page_write_through = 0;
        }
        if (vmLog)
            kprintf("Page table allocated: %d\r\n", ret);
        return ret;
    }
}
ProcessVMInfo *processVMInfoFactory(ProcessVMInfo *parent)
    ProcessVMInfo *info = new ((uintptr)hVMHeap) ProcessVMInfo;
    if (info == NULL)
        panic("Error allocting vminfo");
    info->pgDirNo = PageTableAlloc();
    memcpy(&KERNEL_PGDIR_AT(info->pgDirNo),
           &KERNEL_PGDIR_AT(parent ? parent->pgDirNo : 0),
           PAGE_SIZE);
    for (int i = 0; i < PROC_SEGMENT_COUNT; i++)</pre>
        if (parent)
        {
            info->segments[i] = parent->segments[i];
            if (info->segments[i].segment)
                segmentIncRef(info->segments[i].segment);
        else
            info->segments[i].segment = NULL;
    return info;
}
```

在分配新的虚拟地址空间时,首先创建新段,将其页表项置空,然后将该段附加到当前进程上。由于我实现了动态的共享内存,所以每个段会被多个进程所使用,也就需要维护引用计数。

```
void *createNewSegmentTo(pid32 pid, uintptr size, void *va)
{
    // Disable Interrupt
    IRQMaskGuard disable_interrupt;

    size = ALIGN_CEIL(size, FAT_PAGE_SIZE);
    va = (void *)ALIGN_FLOOR(va, FAT_PAGE_SIZE);
```

```
uintptr pageNum = size / PAGE_SIZE;
        uintptr pageDirNum = ALIGN_CEIL(pageNum, ENTRY_PER_PAGE) /
ENTRY_PER_PAGE;
        auto &nowProcent = proctab[pid];
        ProcessVMMappingRecord_t *record = NULL;
        for (int i = 0; i < PROC_SEGMENT_COUNT; i++)</pre>
            if (nowProcent.procVMInfo->segments[i].segment == 0)
                record = &nowProcent.procVMInfo->segments[i];
                break;
            }
        if (record == NULL)
            return NULL;
        record->virtual_address = va;
        record->segment = new (sizeof(VirtualSegment_t) + sizeof(intptr) *
pageDirNum,
                                (uintptr)hVMHeap) VirtualSegment_t;
        // Ref by this process | Ref by running process
        record->segment->refs = pid == currpid ? 2 : 1;
        record->segment->segmentSize = size;
        for (int i = 0; i < pageDirNum; i++)
            record->segment->pageTables[i] = NULL;
        return va;
    }
```

需要映射其他进程段时,首先找到空闲的段结构,然后将其指向目标段,增加引用计数(进程引用一次, 当前正在运行引用一次)。

```
void *attachRemoteSegment(pid32 rpid, void *la, void *ra)
{
    // Disable Interrupt
    IRQMaskGuard disable_interrupt;
    la = (void *)ALIGN_CEIL(la, FAT_PAGE_SIZE);
    ra = (void *)ALIGN_CEIL(ra, FAT_PAGE_SIZE);
    auto &targetProcent = proctab[currpid];
    auto &sourceProcent = proctab[rpid];
    for (auto &seg : sourceProcent.procVMInfo->segments)
        if (seg.segment && seg.virtual_address == ra)
        {
            for (auto &newseg : targetProcent.procVMInfo->segments)
                if (newseg.segment == NULL)
                {
                    newseg.segment = seg.segment;
                    // Twice
                    segmentIncRef(seg.segment);
                    segmentIncRef(seg.segment);
                    newseg.virtual_address = la;
                    return la;
                }
            return NULL;
```

```
return NULL;
}
```

释放段时,清除当前进程对应位置所有页表项,减少段的引用计数,再刷新 TLB 使其失效。

```
int detachSegmentFrom(pid32 pid, void *va)
    {
        // Disable Interrupt
        IRQMaskGuard disable_interrupt;
        auto &nowProcent = proctab[pid];
        va = (void *)ALIGN_FLOOR(va, FAT_PAGE_SIZE);
        for (int i = 0; i < PROC_SEGMENT_COUNT; i++)</pre>
            if (nowProcent.procVMInfo->segments[i].segment &&
                nowProcent.procVMInfo->segments[i].virtual_address == va)
            {
                auto &segment = nowProcent.procVMInfo->segments[i].segment;
                uintptr pageNum = segment->segmentSize / PAGE_SIZE;
                uintptr pageDirNum = ALIGN_CEIL(pageNum, ENTRY_PER_PAGE) /
ENTRY_PER_PAGE;
                for (int i = PDX(va); i < PDX(va) + pageDirNum; i++)</pre>
                    if (auto &table = (KERNEL_PGDIR_AT(nowProcent.procVMInfo-
>pgDirNo)[i]).table; table.present)
                         if (pid == currpid)
                             for (int j = 0; j < ENTRY_PER_PAGE; j++)</pre>
                                 invlpg((uintptr)va + i * FAT_PAGE_SIZE + j *
PAGE_SIZE);
                         table.present = 0;
                    }
                }
                segmentDecRef(segment);
                // current ref
                if (pid == currpid)
                    segmentDecRef(segment);
                nowProcent.procVMInfo->segments[i].segment = NULL;
                return OK;
            }
        return SYSERR;
```

#### 测试

```
Xinu for QEMU -- version #74
                               (ceerrep) Wed Dec 9 12:41:20 PM CST 2020
Page table allocated: 1023
     30688 free pages of
     32736 total.
    67212 bytes of Xinu code.
           [0x00100000 to 0x0011068B]
    135160 bytes of data.
           [0x00113920 to 0x00134917]
Page table allocated: 1022
Page table allocated: 1021
Page allocated: 32735
Page fault: 7fdf -> f0010000
Page allocated: 32734
Page fault: 7fde -> f000fffc
Page fault: 7fde -> f000ffd0
Page table allocated: 1020
Page table allocated: 1019
Page allocated: 32733
Page fault: 7fdd -> d0010000
Page allocated: 32732
Page fault: 7fdc -> d000fffc
Page fault: 7fdc -> d000ffd0
Page table allocated: 1018
Page table allocated: 1017
Page allocated: 32731
Page fault: 7fdb -> f0002000
Page allocated: 32730
Page fault: 7fda -> f0001ffc
Page fault: 7fda -> f0001fcc
Welcome to Xinu!
xsh $ Page deallocated: 32734
Page deallocated: 32735
Page table deallocated: 1021
Page table deallocated: 1022
xsh $ echo 1
Page table allocated: 1022
```

```
Page table allocated: 1021
Page allocated: 32735
Page fault: 7fdf -> d0002000
Page allocated: 32734
Page fault: 7fde -> d0001ffc
Page allocated: 32729
Page fault: 7fd9 -> d0000004
Page fault: 7fde -> d0001fc8
xsh $ echo 2Page deallocated: 32729
Page deallocated: 32734
Page deallocated: 32735
Page table deallocated: 1021
Page table deallocated: 1022
Page table allocated: 1022
Page table allocated: 1021
Page allocated: 32735
Page fault: 7fdf -> d0002000
Page allocated: 32734
Page fault: 7fde -> d0001ffc
Page allocated: 32729
Page fault: 7fd9 -> d0000004
Page fault: 7fde -> d0001fc8
xsh $ echo 3Page deallocated: 32729
Page deallocated: 32734
Page deallocated: 32735
Page table deallocated: 1021
Page table deallocated: 1022
Page table allocated: 1022
Page table allocated: 1021
Page allocated: 32735
Page fault: 7fdf -> d0002000
Page allocated: 32734
Page fault: 7fde -> d0001ffc
Page allocated: 32729
Page fault: 7fd9 -> d0000004
Page fault: 7fde -> d0001fc8
xsh $ exitPage deallocated: 32729
Page deallocated: 32734
Page deallocated: 32735
Page table deallocated: 1021
Page table deallocated: 1022
Shell closed
Page deallocated: 32730
Page deallocated: 32731
Page table deallocated: 1017
Page table deallocated: 1018
Main process recreating shell
Page table allocated: 1018
```

```
Page table allocated: 1017
Page allocated: 32731
Page fault: 7fdb -> f0001000
Page allocated: 32730
Page fault: 7fda -> f0000ffc
Page fault: 7fda -> f0000fcc
Welcome to Xinu!
xsh $ echo 2
Page table allocated: 1022
Page table allocated: 1021
Page allocated: 32735
Page fault: 7fdf -> d0002000
Page allocated: 32734
Page fault: 7fde -> d0001ffc
Page allocated: 32729
Page fault: 7fd9 -> d0000004
Page fault: 7fde -> d0001fc8
xsh $ Page deallocated: 32729
Page deallocated: 32734
Page deallocated: 32735
Page table deallocated: 1021
Page table deallocated: 1022
```

xsh \$ sleep 5 &

Page table allocated: 1022 Page table allocated: 1021 Page allocated: 32735

Page fault: 7fdf -> d0002000

Page allocated: 32734

Page fault: 7fde -> d0001ffc

Page allocated: 32729

Page fault: 7fd9 -> d0000004 Page fault: 7fde -> d0001fc8

xsh \$ echo 1

Page table allocated: 1016
Page table allocated: 1015

Page allocated: 32728

Page fault: 7fd8 -> d0002000

Page allocated: 32727

Page fault: 7fd7 -> d0001ffc

Page allocated: 32726

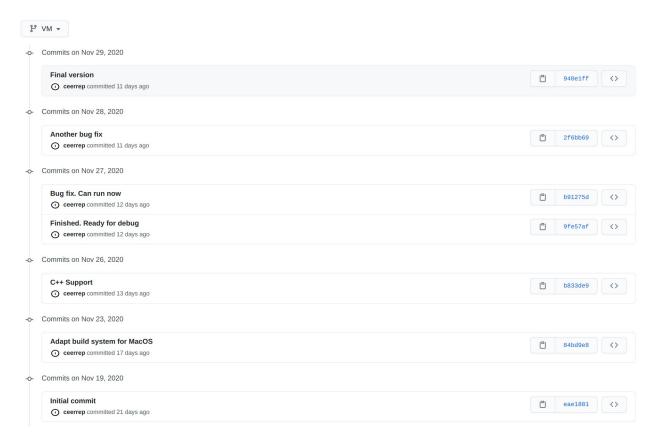
Page fault: 7fd6 -> d0000004

```
Page fault: 7fd7 -> d0001fc8
xsh $ Page deallocated: 32726
Page deallocated: 32727
Page deallocated: 32728
Page table deallocated: 1015
Page table deallocated: 1016
Page table allocated: 1016
Page table allocated: 1015
Page allocated: 32728
Page fault: 7fd8 -> d0002000
Page allocated: 32727
Page fault: 7fd7 -> d0001ffc
Page allocated: 32726
Page fault: 7fd6 -> d0000004
Page fault: 7fd7 -> d0001fc8
Pid Name
                   State Prio Ppid Stack Base Stack Ptr Stack Size
                   ready 0
 0 prnull
                                   0 0x000A0000 0x0009FF24
                                                                8192
                                 1 0xD0010000 0xD000FF64
 2 Main process recv
                             20
                                                               65536
                   recv 20 2 0xF0001000 0xF0000C80
 7 shell
                                                               4096
                                                              8192
 9 sleep
                   sleep 20
                                7 0xD0002000 0xD0001F2C
                    curr
                                   7 0xD0002000 0xD0001DE8
 11 ps
                             20
                                                              8192
xsh $ Page deallocated: 32726
Page deallocated: 32727
Page deallocated: 32728
Page table deallocated: 1015
Page table deallocated: 1016
Page deallocated: 32729
Page deallocated: 32734
Page deallocated: 32735
Page table deallocated: 1021
Page table deallocated: 1022
xsh $ sort abc dev sada cxcz wweqep ccx
Page table allocated: 1022
Page table allocated: 1021
Page allocated: 32735
Page fault: 7fdf -> d0002000
Page allocated: 32734
Page fault: 7fde -> d0001ffc
Page allocated: 32729
Page fault: 7fd9 -> d0000004
Page fault: 7fde -> d0001fc8
Page table allocated: 1016
Page allocated: 32728
Page fault: 7fd8 -> 10000000
abc
ссх
CXCZ
dev
sada
wweqep
```

## 总结

本次实验,总的来说,不算太难,完整实现下来大大加深了我对于 xinu 和虚拟内存的理解。但美中不足的是这样实现下来还是与实际相离较远,极重要的 Copy-On-Write 机制也没实现。个人认为这次实验难度适中,工作量也不太大,希望下一届再上这门课的时候能更贴近真实实现,比如 Copy-On-Write 的具体实现。

本次实验为了便于查看我修改的地方和原本 Xinu 的区别,我使用了 github 作为辅助工具。下图为我实现本次实验的全部过程。



# 参考文献

[1] Intel. 2020. *Intel*® *64 And IA-32 Architectures Software Developer Manuals*. [online] Available at: <a href="https://software.intel.com/content/www/us/en/develop/articles/intel-sdm.html">https://software.intel.com/content/www/us/en/develop/articles/intel-sdm.html</a> [Accessed 9 December 2020].