xv6 system calls - part1

• 姓名: 陈姝宇

• 学号: 3017218119

• 班级: 软工三班

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1.实验内容

- 1)修改xv6内核,为每次系统调用打印一行代码。打印系统调用的名称和返回值;不需要打印系统调用参数;
- 2) 打印系统调用的参数;

2. 实验步骤

2.1 增加系统调用打印

阅读syscall.c 代码。存放所有指令的的数组,猜测SYS_fork SYS_exit 等SYS_xxx 为从O开始的连续int,在syscall.c里并没有初始化SYS_fork等常量,极有可能在 syscall.h文件里。

```
107 static int (*syscalls[])(void) = {
108 [SYS_fork] sys_fork,
109 [SYS_exit] sys_exit,
110 [SYS_wait] sys_wait,
111 [SYS_pipe] sys_pipe,
112 [SYS_read] sys_read,
113 [SYS_kill] sys_kill,
114 [SYS_exec] sys_exec,
115 [SYS_fstat] sys_fstat,
116 [SYS_chdir] sys_chdir,
117 [SYS_dup]
                  sys_dup,
118 [SYS_getpid] sys_getpid,
119 [SYS_sbrk]
                  sys_sbrk,
120 [SYS_sleep] sys_sleep,
121 [SYS_uptime] sys_uptime,
122 [SYS_open]
                  sys_open,
123 [SYS_write] sys_write,
124 [SYS_mknod] sys_mknod,
125 [SYS_unlink] sys_unlink,
126 [SYS_link] sys_link,
127 [SYS_mkdir] sys_mkdir,
128 [SYS_close] sys_close,
129 };
```

打开syscall.h。在这个文件里存放了所有system call的数

```
1. vim syscall.h (ssh) 🔔
1 // System call numbers
 2 #define SYS_fork
 3 #define SYS_exit
                       2
 4 #define SYS_wait
                       3
 5 #define SYS_pipe
                       4
 6 #define SYS_read
                       5
 7 #define SYS_kill
                       6
 8 #define SYS exec
                       7
 9 #define SYS_fstat
                       8
10 #define SYS_chdir
                       9
11 #define SYS_dup
                      10
12 #define SYS_getpid 11
13 #define SYS_sbrk
                      12
14 #define SYS_sleep 13
15 #define SYS_uptime 14
16 #define SYS_open
                      15
17 #define SYS_write 16
18 #define SYS_mknod 17
19 #define SYS_unlink 18
20 #define SYS_link
                      19
21 #define SYS_mkdir 20
22 #define SYS_close 21
```

系统调用的核心代码,当系统调用不存在的时候为else,会打印unknown。根据变量名,猜测curproc->name为名字,num为数字。

```
131 void
132 syscall(void)
133 {
134
      int num;
135
      struct proc *curproc = myproc();
136
      num = curproc->tf->eax;
137
138
      if(num > 0 && num < NELEM(syscalls) && syscalls[num]) {</pre>
        curproc->tf->eax = syscalls[num]();
139
140
      } else {
141
        cprintf("%d %s: unknown sys call %d\n",
142
                 curproc->pid, curproc->name, num);
143
        curproc\rightarrowtf\rightarroweax = -1;
144
      }
145
```

仿照else写法,完成if条件语句里的打印

```
131 void
132 syscall(void)
133 {
134
      int num;
      struct proc *curproc = myproc();
135
136
137
      num = curproc->tf->eax;
138
     if(num > 0 && num < NELEM(syscalls) && syscalls[num]) {</pre>
139
      curproc->tf->eax = syscalls[num]();
       cprintf("%s -> %d\n" curproc->name num);
140
141
142
        cprintf("%d %s: unknown sys call %d\n"
                curproc->pid, curproc->name, num);
143
144
        curproc->tf->eax = -1;•
145
146 }
-- INSERT --
                                                               140,45
                                                                             Bot
```

再次运行make qemu,发现curproc->name不是系统调用的名字。

```
iinit -> 16
ninit -> 16
ginit -> 16
ginit -> 16
init -> 16
sinit -> 16
hinit -> 16
hinit -> 16
init -> 15
sh -> 7
sh -> 15
sh -> 21
$$sh -> 16
sh -> 16
```

由于num是系统调用指令的编号,所以可以维护一个数组syscall_name,根据syscall.c里系统调用的编号赋值数组,采用num下标访问系统调用的名字。

```
131 char * syscalls_name[]={
132
      [SYS_fork]
                    "fork",
133
      [SYS_exit]
                    "exit",
                    "wait",
134
      [SYS_wait]
135
      [SYS_pipe]
                    "pipe",
136
      [SYS_read]
                    "read",
                    "kill",
137
      [SYS_kill]
138
      [SYS_exec]
                    "exec",
139
      [SYS_fstat]
                    "fstat",
140
      [SYS_chdir]
                    "chdir",
141
                    "dup",
      [SYS_dup]
142
      [SYS_getpid]
                    "getpid",
143
      [SYS_sbrk]
                    "sbrk",
144
      [SYS_sleep]
                    "sleep",
145
      [SYS_uptime] "uptime",
146
      [SYS_open]
                    "open",
147
                    "write",
      [SYS_write]
148
                    "mknod",
      [SYS_mknod]
149
      [SYS_unlink]
                    "unlink",
                    "link",
150
      [SYS_link]
                    "mkdir",
151
      [SYS_mkdir]
152
      [SYS_close]
                    "close",
153 };
        cprintf("%s -> %d\n", syscalls_name[num], num);
164
```

再次执行make qemu,出现下图,根据syscall.h对比指令和编号,fork 对应2,exec 对应7,write对应16,open对应15,close对应21。

```
Ø ■ ■ QEMU
iwrite -> 16
twrite -> 16
:write -> 16
write -> 16
swrite -> 16
twrite -> 16
awrite -> 16
rwrite -> 16
twrite -> 16
iwrite -> 16
nwrite -> 16
gwrite -> 16
write -> 16
swrite -> 16
hwrite -> 16
write -> 16
fork -> 1
exec -> 7
open -> 15
close → 21
$write -> 16
 umite
```

2.2 打印系统调用的参数

观察syscall.c内的函数

- fetchint(uint addr, int *ip) // Fetch the int at addr from the current process.
- fetchstr(uint addr, char **pp)

这个两个可以从函数的注释中知道,作用为Fetch the int/string at addr from the current process.

- argint(int n, int *ip)
- argptr(int n, char **pp, int size)
- argstr(int n, char **pp)

以上三个的注释总结为: Fetch the nth system call argument。 并且argint里中调用了fetchint,argstring调用了fetchstr。

在fetchint中增加对于参数ip的打印,就可以打印int参数,同理在fetchstr中增加对pp 参数的打印。

```
17 int
18 fetchint(uint addr, int *ip)
19 {
20    struct proc *curproc = myproc();
21
22    if(addr >= curproc->sz || addr+4 > curproc->sz)
23        return -1;
24        *ip = *(int*)(addr):
25        cprintf("int arg: %d\n",*ip);
26        return 0;
27 }
```

```
33 fetchstr(uint addr, char **pp)
34 {
35
    char *s, *ep;
     struct proc *curproc = myproc();
36
37
38
    if(addr >= curproc->sz)
39
      return −1;
   *pp = (char*)addr;
40
   cprintf("str arg: %s\n",*pp);
41
    ep = (char*)curproc->sz;
42
43
     for(s = *pp; s < ep; s++){}
44
       if(*s == 0)
45
         return s - *pp;
46
47
     return -1;
48 }
```

3.实验结果

在xv6中执行make qemu,如下图所示:

```
在XVO中执行IIIake
str arg: sh
int arg: 2708
int arg: 1998
str arg: sh
int arg: 0
exec -> 7
int arg: 4657
str arg: console
int arg: 2
open -> 15
int arg: 3
  open -> 15
int arg: 3
close -> 21
int arg: 2
int arg: 1
int arg: 16250
$write -> 16
int arg: 2
int arg: 1
int arg: 16250
write -> 16
int arg: 16250
int arg: 16250
int arg: 0
int arg: 1
```