Lab #1 陈威宇

Questions after Exercise 3

At what point does the processor start executing 32-bit code? What exactly causes the switch from 16- to 32-bit mode?

```
# Switch from real to protected mode, using a bootstrap GDT
     # and segment translation that makes virtual addresses
     # identical to their physical addresses, so that the
     # effective memory map does not change during the switch.
4
     lgdt
             gdtdesc
             %cr0, %eax
     movl
             $CRO_PE_ON, %eax
     orl
     movl
             %eax, %cr0
     # Jump to next instruction, but in 32-bit code segment.
10
     # Switches processor into 32-bit mode.
11
     1 jmp
             $PROT_MODE_CSEG, $protcseg
12
```

在执行完 boot.S 里的上述指令后,处理器就到了 32 位模式. 是修改%cr0 的最低位为 1 导致的.

What is the last instruction of the boot loader executed, and what is the first instruction of the kernel it just loaded?

我们看 boot.asm 的 bootmain 函数的最后一行可以看到,在执行了 boot loader 的最后一条指令 call *0x10018 后,就进入了内核,内核的第一条指令是 movw \$0x1234,0x472.

Where is the first instruction of the kernel?

0x10000c.

How does the boot loader decide how many sectors it must read in order to fetch the entire kernel from disk? Where does it find this information?

```
struct Proghdr *ph, *eph;

// read 1st page off disk
readseg((uint32_t) ELFHDR, SECTSIZE*8, 0);

// is this a valid ELF?
if (ELFHDR->e_magic != ELF_MAGIC)
```

```
goto bad;
8
     // load each program segment (ignores ph flags)
10
     ph = (struct Proghdr *) ((uint8_t *) ELFHDR + ELFHDR->e_phoff);
     eph = ph + ELFHDR->e_phnum;
12
     for (; ph < eph; ph++)</pre>
13
       // p_pa is the load address of this segment (as well
       // as the physical address)
15
       readseg(ph->p_pa, ph->p_memsz, ph->p_offset);
16
17
     // call the entry point from the ELF header
     // note: does not return!
19
     ((void (*)(void)) (ELFHDR->e_entry))();
20
```

上面是 main.c 里的一段代码. 可以看到,先读了 8 个 sector 到物理地址 (uint32_t)ELFHDR,然后看 ELFHDR->e_phnum 来知道要读多少 sector 来获取整个 kernel.

Exercise 5

比方说, 我把 link address 从 0x7c00 改成 0x8c00, boot loader 运行到 1jmp \$0x8,\$0x8c32 的时候就会出错卡在那了。这是因为, 0x8c32 处全是 0, 想要正常运行的话, 应该执行 1jmp \$0x8,\$0x7c32.

Exercise 6

0x00100000 开始的 16 个字节的值变了,原来都是 0x00000000,现在变成了非零的值,原因是,他们用来存从 disk 上 fetch 过来的 kernel 了.

Exercise 7

在执行 movl %eax, %cr0 之前,0x00100000 处是 0x1badb002,0xf0100000 处是 0x000000000. 执行之后,0x00100000 处是 0x1badb002,0xf0100000 处是 0x1badb002. 这是因为虚拟地址 0xf0100000 被映射到了物理地址 0x00100000.

```
# Turn on paging.
movl %cr0, %eax

orl $(CRO_PE|CRO_PG|CRO_WP), %eax

movl %eax, %cr0

# Now paging is enabled, but we're still running at a low EIP
# (why is this okay?). Jump up above KERNBASE before entering
# C code.
```

```
mov
          $relocated, %eax
9
     jmp *%eax
10
   relocated:
11
12
     # Clear the frame pointer register (EBP)
13
     # so that once we get into debugging C code,
14
     # stack backtraces will be terminated properly.
     movl $0x0, %ebp
                            # nuke frame pointer
16
```

如果没有做映射 (即,把 movl %eax,%cr0 删掉),那么在执行 jmp *%eax 的下一条指令时会出错,这是因为,jmp *%eax 将 program counter 设为了一个很高的值,又没有做内存映射,之后取指令就出错了.

Exercise 8

```
case 'o':
num = getuint(&ap, lflag);
base = 8;
goto number;
```

Questions after Exercise 8

1

console.c 给 printf.c 提供了一个接口函数 cputchar, 这是用来在显示屏打印一个字符. printf.c 的 putch 函数调用了它.

2

crt_buff 数组表示整个显示屏的字符,这段代码的作用是,当显示屏满了的时候,把第一行删了,把 后面的行都往前移一行,最后一行都填上空格.

3

fmt 是指向 format (即 x %d, y %x, z %d\n 这种) 的指针, ap 是指向栈里的第一个变量的指针 (即, ap 指向的位置存的是 x 的值, ap+4 指向的位置存的是 y 的值, ap+8 指向的位置存的是 z 的值).

```
vcprintf(fmt = 0xf0101d4e, ap = 0xf010ff04)
cons_putc('x')
cons_putc(' ')
va_arg(*ap, int) // ap = 0xf010ff04 -> ap = 0xf010ff08
cons_putc('1')
cons_putc(',')
```

```
cons_putc(' ')
  cons_putc('y')
  cons_putc(' ')
  va_arg(*ap, unsigned int) // ap = 0xf010ff08 \rightarrow ap = 0xf010ff0c
  cons_putc('3')
  cons_putc(',')
  cons_putc(' ')
  cons_putc('z')
  cons_putc(' ')
  va_arg(*ap, int) // ap = 0xf010ff0c -> ap = 0xf010ff10
  cons_putc('4')
  cons_putc('\n')
  ap 的变化通过阅读反汇编代码中 va_arg 的片段也可以看出,下面代码中 lea 指令就是把 ap 加 4.
  return va_arg(*ap, unsigned int);
         0x14(%ebp), %eax
  mov
         (%eax),%edx
  mov
         $0x0,\%ecx
  mov
        0x4(\%eax),\%eax
  lea
        %eax,0x14(%ebp)
  mov
6
  4
  输出是 He110 World
  57616 的 16 进制是 0xe110, 对应 e1 和 10.
  0x00646c72 用小端法存, 地址从低到高 4 个字节分别是 0x72, 0x6c, 0x64, 0x00, 对应 r, 1, d.
  如果是大端法, 将 i 改为 0x726c6400 即可, 57616 不用修改.
  5
  我们没法预测 y= 后面输出的值,事实上,它是栈上的某个数 (3 的后面那个).
  6
  只要修改 va_start 和 va_arg 即可.
  va_start 让 ap 指向第一个参数, va_arg 每次让 ap 减小即可.
  Exercise 9
```

4

relocated:

```
# Clear the frame pointer register (EBP)
    # so that once we get into debugging C code,
    # stack backtraces will be terminated properly.
        $0x0, %ebp
                      # nuke frame pointer
    movl
    # Set the stack pointer
    movl $(bootstacktop), %esp
10
    # now to C code
11
    call i386_init
12
13
    # Should never get here, but in case we do, just spin.
14
  spin: jmp spin
15
16
17
   .data
18
  19
  # boot stack
20
   .p2align PGSHIFT
                      # force page alignment
22
    .globl
            bootstack
23
  bootstack:
    .space
            KSTKSIZE
25
    .globl
            bootstacktop
26
  bootstacktop:
```

上面是 entry.S 中的部分代码, movl \$(bootstacktop), %esp 初始化了栈指针%esp, 设为了 \$(bootstacktop). 栈的位置是在.data 字段的后面一段, 一直到 \$(bootstacktop) 为止, 大小为 KSTKSIZE. 栈指针%esp 是栈空间的最高处, 栈向下生长.

Exercise 10

每次递归调用的时候,有 32 字节被 push 到栈上,也就是 8 个 32 位的数. 他们按照 push 的顺序分别是%ebp(callee saved), %esi(callee saved), %ebx (callee saved),额外留空的 12 个字节,传的参数 (下一次进入函数时候的 x), call 的返回地址.

Exercise 11 和 12

利用%ebp, 迭代往前求出每一层递归的%ebp 即可. 具体见代码.