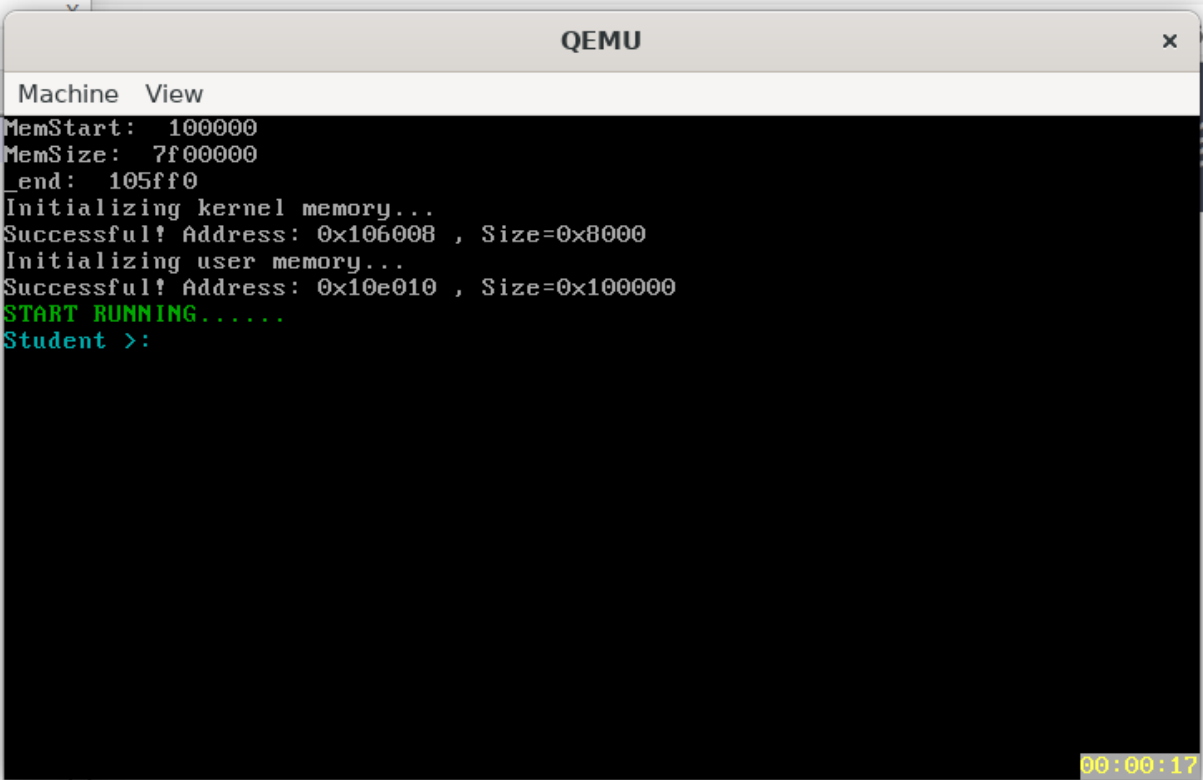


6. **MemTestCase**我们添加了两条指令用来测试相关的**Umalloc**和**Ufree**指令是否工作正常
7. **shell**部分我们完善了**addNewCmd**指令，该函数用于添加新的自定义的应用程序到我们的shell当中；
8. 值得一提的是，我们在OS_Start模块更改了相关的程序，我们加入了初始化内核内存以及用户内存的步骤，我们将内核内存与用户内存分开管理，更利于我们管理内存；

3. 程序编译以及运行结果

我们编译以及运行的指令是由老师提供的source2img.sh文件，下面依次解释各个测试用例的作用：

1. 初始化系统：



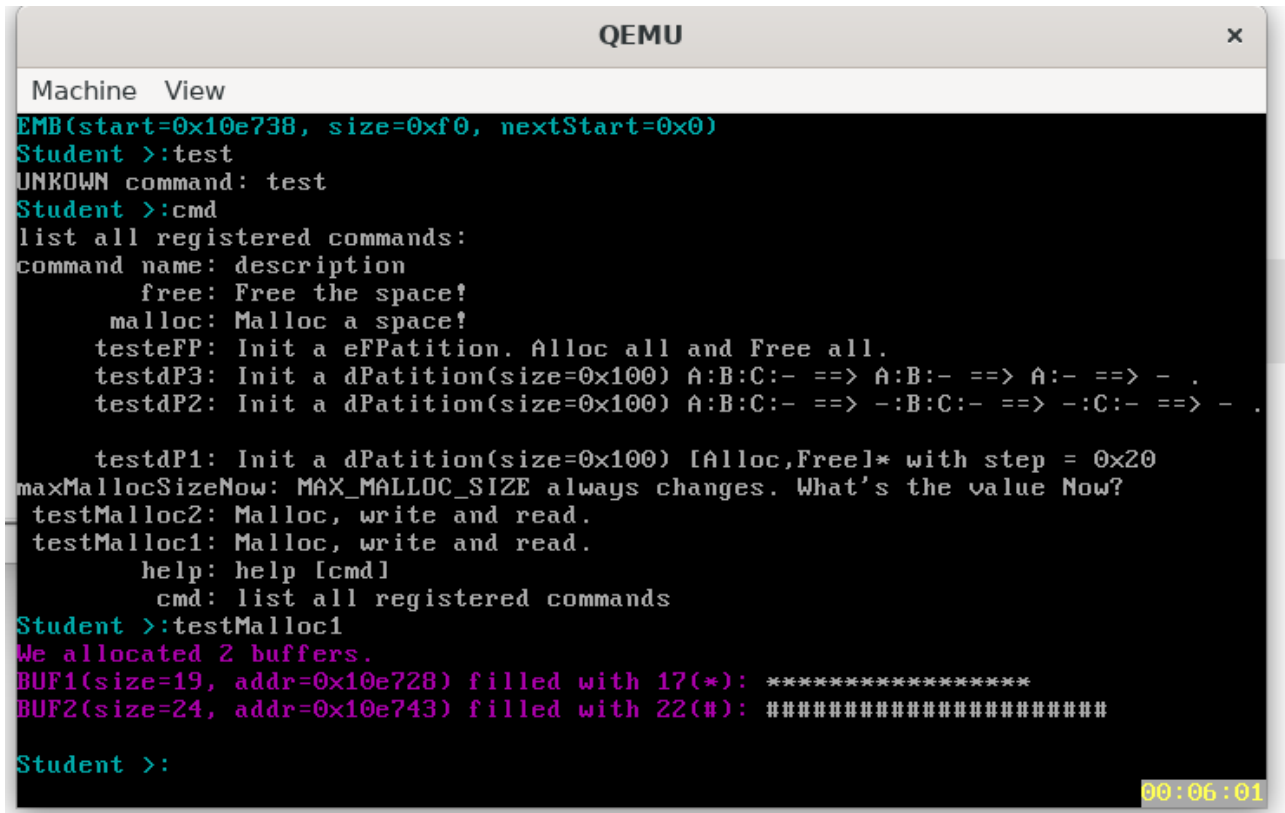
The screenshot shows a QEMU window titled "QEMU" with a terminal view. The terminal output displays the following text:

```
Machine View
MemStart: 100000
MemSize: 7f00000
_end: 105ff0
Initializing kernel memory...
Successful! Address: 0x106008 , Size=0x8000
Initializing user memory...
Successful! Address: 0x10e010 , Size=0x100000
START RUNNING.....
Student >:
```

A yellow timestamp "00:00:17" is visible in the bottom right corner of the terminal window.

我们进入系统，首先检测可用内存的大小，从1M的地址开始检测，以0x1000为步长测试，发现系统可用的内存大小是**7f00000**；然后我们再初始化内核内存，我们为内核内存初始化了**0x8000**大小，即8k的大小，创建成功后去创建了用户内存，用户内存可以在UserApp的编写中自行设定，本次实验我们设定为1M内存；然后我们的系统就可以正式启动了；

2. testMalloc1



```

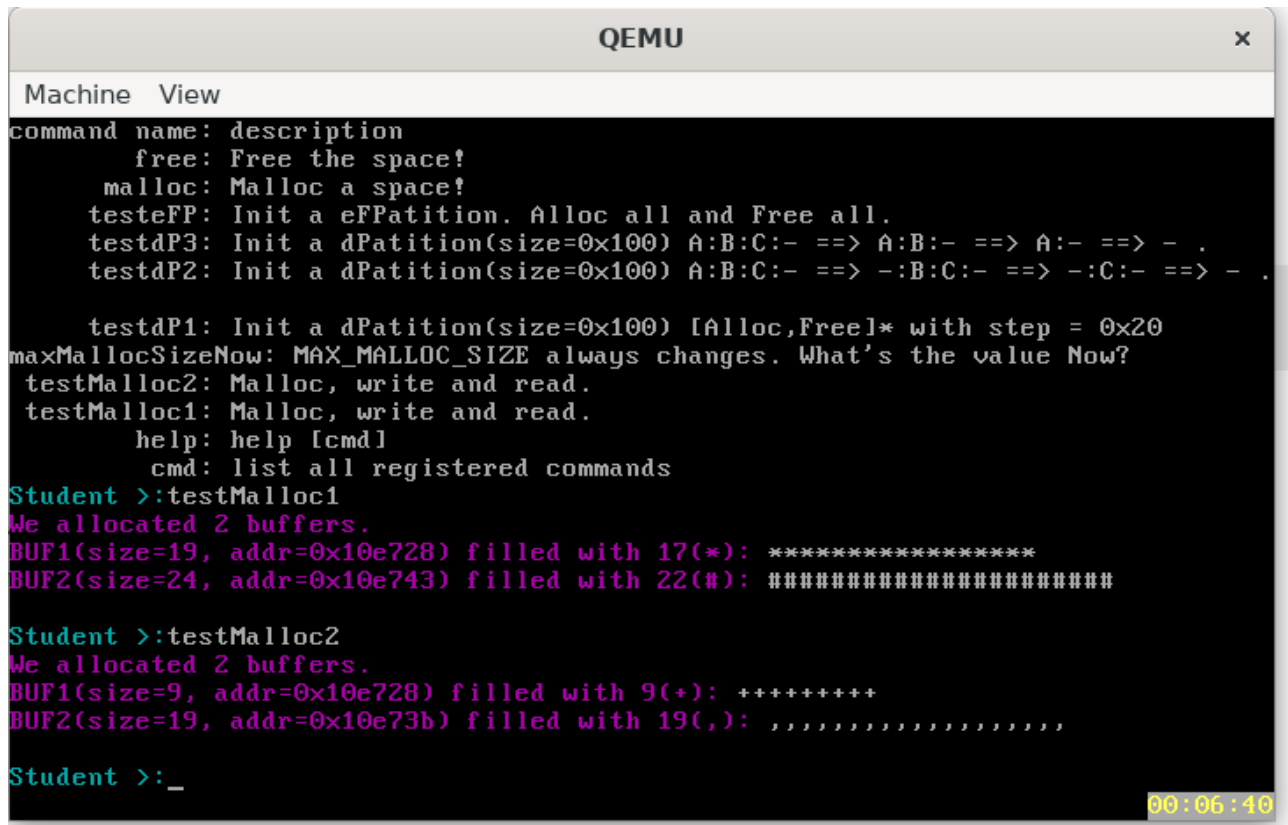
QEMU
Machine View
EMB(start=0x10e738, size=0xf0, nextStart=0x0)
Student >:test
UNKNOWN command: test
Student >:cmd
list all registered commands:
command name: description
    free: Free the space!
    malloc: Malloc a space!
    testeFP: Init a eFPatition. Alloc all and Free all.
    testdP3: Init a dPatition(size=0x100) A:B:C:- ==> A:B:- ==> A:- ==> - .
    testdP2: Init a dPatition(size=0x100) A:B:C:- ==> -:B:C:- ==> -:C:- ==> - .

    testdP1: Init a dPatition(size=0x100) [Alloc,Free]* with step = 0x20
maxMallocSizeNow: MAX_MALLOC_SIZE always changes. What's the value Now?
testMalloc2: Malloc, write and read.
testMalloc1: Malloc, write and read.
    help: help [cmd]
    cmd: list all registered commands
Student >:testMalloc1
We allocated 2 buffers.
BUF1(size=19, addr=0x10e728) filled with 17(*): *****
BUF2(size=24, addr=0x10e743) filled with 22(#): #####
Student >:
00:06:01

```

该测试用例申请了两个buffer，分别是19字节和24字节，并且测试了对他们写入相关字节，发现可以正常写入，并且读取成功，那么就说明我们申请的相关内存是正确的；

3. testMalloc2



```

QEMU
Machine View
command name: description
    free: Free the space!
    malloc: Malloc a space!
    testeFP: Init a eFPatition. Alloc all and Free all.
    testdP3: Init a dPatition(size=0x100) A:B:C:- ==> A:B:- ==> A:- ==> - .
    testdP2: Init a dPatition(size=0x100) A:B:C:- ==> -:B:C:- ==> -:C:- ==> - .

    testdP1: Init a dPatition(size=0x100) [Alloc,Free]* with step = 0x20
maxMallocSizeNow: MAX_MALLOC_SIZE always changes. What's the value Now?
testMalloc2: Malloc, write and read.
testMalloc1: Malloc, write and read.
    help: help [cmd]
    cmd: list all registered commands
Student >:testMalloc1
We allocated 2 buffers.
BUF1(size=19, addr=0x10e728) filled with 17(*): *****
BUF2(size=24, addr=0x10e743) filled with 22(#): #####
Student >:testMalloc2
We allocated 2 buffers.
BUF1(size=9, addr=0x10e728) filled with 9(+): ++++++
BUF2(size=19, addr=0x10e73b) filled with 19(,): ,,,,,,,,,,
Student >:_
00:06:40

```

该测试用例与上个测试用例相仿，申请了两个9字节和24字节的内存地址，并进行了相仿的实验，写入和读取均正常，并且我们可以注意到这次申请的地址与上例中的地址相同，这说明了我们在上例中free的操作运

行正常；

4. testeFP

```
We had successfully malloc() a small memBlock (size=0x9c, addr=0x10e684);
It is initialized as a very small ePartition;
eFPartition(start=0x10e684, totalN=0x9c, perSize=0x20, firstFree=0x10e690)
EEB(start=0x10e690, next=0x10e6b4)
EEB(start=0x10e6b4, next=0x10e6d8)
EEB(start=0x10e6d8, next=0x10e6fc)
EEB(start=0x10e6fc, next=0x0)
Alloc memBlock A, start = 0x10e694: 0xaaaaaaaa
eFPartition(start=0x10e684, totalN=0x9c, perSize=0x20, firstFree=0x10e6b4)
EEB(start=0x10e6b4, next=0x10e6d8)
EEB(start=0x10e6d8, next=0x10e6fc)
EEB(start=0x10e6fc, next=0x0)
Alloc memBlock B, start = 0x10e6b8: 0xbbbbbbbb
eFPartition(start=0x10e684, totalN=0x9c, perSize=0x20, firstFree=0x10e6d8)
EEB(start=0x10e6d8, next=0x10e6fc)
EEB(start=0x10e6fc, next=0x0)
Alloc memBlock C, start = 0x10e6dc: 0xcccccccc
eFPartition(start=0x10e684, totalN=0x9c, perSize=0x20, firstFree=0x10e6fc)
EEB(start=0x10e6fc, next=0x0)
Alloc memBlock D, start = 0x10e700: 0xdddddddd
eFPartition(start=0x10e684, totalN=0x9c, perSize=0x20, firstFree=0x0)
Alloc memBlock E, failed!
eFPartition(start=0x10e684, totalN=0x9c, perSize=0x20, firstFree=0x0)
Now, release A.
eFPartition(start=0x10e684, totalN=0x9c, perSize=0x20, firstFree=0x10e690)
EEB(start=0x10e690, next=0x0)
Now, release B.
eFPartition(start=0x10e684, totalN=0x9c, perSize=0x20, firstFree=0x10e6b4)
EEB(start=0x10e6b4, next=0x10e690)
EEB(start=0x10e690, next=0x0)
Now, release C.
eFPartition(start=0x10e684, totalN=0x9c, perSize=0x20, firstFree=0x10e6d8)
EEB(start=0x10e6d8, next=0x10e6b4)
EEB(start=0x10e6b4, next=0x10e690)
EEB(start=0x10e690, next=0x0)
Now, release D.
eFPartition(start=0x10e684, totalN=0x9c, perSize=0x20, firstFree=0x10e6fc)
EEB(start=0x10e6fc, next=0x10e6d8)
EEB(start=0x10e6d8, next=0x10e6b4)
EEB(start=0x10e6b4, next=0x10e690)
EEB(start=0x10e690, next=0x0)
Student >:
```

注意：EEB代表的是当前空闲的可用的memBlock，并且我们在每次分配后将当前的EEB打印下来,方便后期调试

该测试用例测试了等大小分配机制，因为该测试用例在VGA上不能完整展示，我们使用了UART上的截图，可以看出来我们首先初始化了一个具有4个内存块的memBlock；其中每个memBlock可用的字节数为31，因为考虑到对齐以及最大化内存使用率，所以我们采用了4字节对齐的方式，也就是说我们为每个memBlock分配了32+EEB_Size (EEB_Size=4) 个字节的内存；我们也可以从图中看出我们相邻的两个EEB的地址间距是36，符合我们的预期；

并且我们将他们依次分配出去，并且收回，观察EEB模块是否分配正确，我们发现EEB分配均符合预期；为了编写程序的方便，我们优先分配第一块EEB，收回的时候也优先将他们发在EEB首位，所以我们会发现最后的EEB排序与开始的排序不相同，这并不是程序错误导致的，这只是一个feature，并不影响我们内存机制的使用；

5. testdP1

```

We had successfully malloc() a small memBlock (size=0x100, addr=0x10e728);
It is initialized as a very small dPartition;
dPartition(start=0x10e728, size=0x100, firstFreeStart=0x10e738)
EMB(start=0x10e738, size=0xf0, nextStart=0x0)
Alloc a memBlock with size 0x10, success(addr=0x10e740)!.....Relaessed;
Alloc a memBlock with size 0x20, success(addr=0x10e740)!.....Relaessed;
Alloc a memBlock with size 0x40, success(addr=0x10e740)!.....Relaessed;
Alloc a memBlock with size 0x80, success(addr=0x10e740)!.....Relaessed;
Alloc a memBlock with size 0x100, failed!
Now, converse the sequence.
Alloc a memBlock with size 0x100, failed!
Alloc a memBlock with size 0x80, success(addr=0x10e740)!.....Relaessed;
Alloc a memBlock with size 0x40, success(addr=0x10e740)!.....Relaessed;
Alloc a memBlock with size 0x20, success(addr=0x10e740)!.....Relaessed;
Alloc a memBlock with size 0x10, success(addr=0x10e740)!.....Relaessed;
Student >:

```

```

Machine View

testdP1: Init a dPatition(size=0x100) [Alloc,Free]* with step = 0x20
maxMallocSizeNow: MAX_MALLOC_SIZE always changes. What's the value Now?
testMalloc2: Malloc, write and read.
testMalloc1: Malloc, write and read.
help: help [cmd]
cmd: list all registered commands
Student >:testdP1
We had successfully malloc() a small memBlock (size=0x100, addr=0x10e728);
It is initialized as a very small dPartition;
dPartition(start=0x10e728, size=0x100, firstFreeStart=0x10e738)
EMB(start=0x10e738, size=0xf0, nextStart=0x0)
Alloc a memBlock with size 0x10, success(addr=0x10e740)!.....Relaessed;
Alloc a memBlock with size 0x20, success(addr=0x10e740)!.....Relaessed;
Alloc a memBlock with size 0x40, success(addr=0x10e740)!.....Relaessed;
Alloc a memBlock with size 0x80, success(addr=0x10e740)!.....Relaessed;
Alloc a memBlock with size 0x100, failed!
Now, converse the sequence.
Alloc a memBlock with size 0x100, failed!
Alloc a memBlock with size 0x80, success(addr=0x10e740)!.....Relaessed;
Alloc a memBlock with size 0x40, success(addr=0x10e740)!.....Relaessed;
Alloc a memBlock with size 0x20, success(addr=0x10e740)!.....Relaessed;
Alloc a memBlock with size 0x10, success(addr=0x10e740)!.....Relaessed;
Student >:
00:03:56

```

注意EMB代表的是当前空闲的memBlock，我们将其打印下来仅仅是为了方便调试；

该测试用例测试的是动态分配机制，注意到我们虽然Init的时候虽然分配了0x100大小的内存，但是因为分配机制本身的消耗，所以我们在申请0x100大小的内存的时候必然会产生内存大小不够，无法分配的错误，但是我们在申请以及释放其他大小的内存时均可以正常分配；实验结果符合我们的预期；

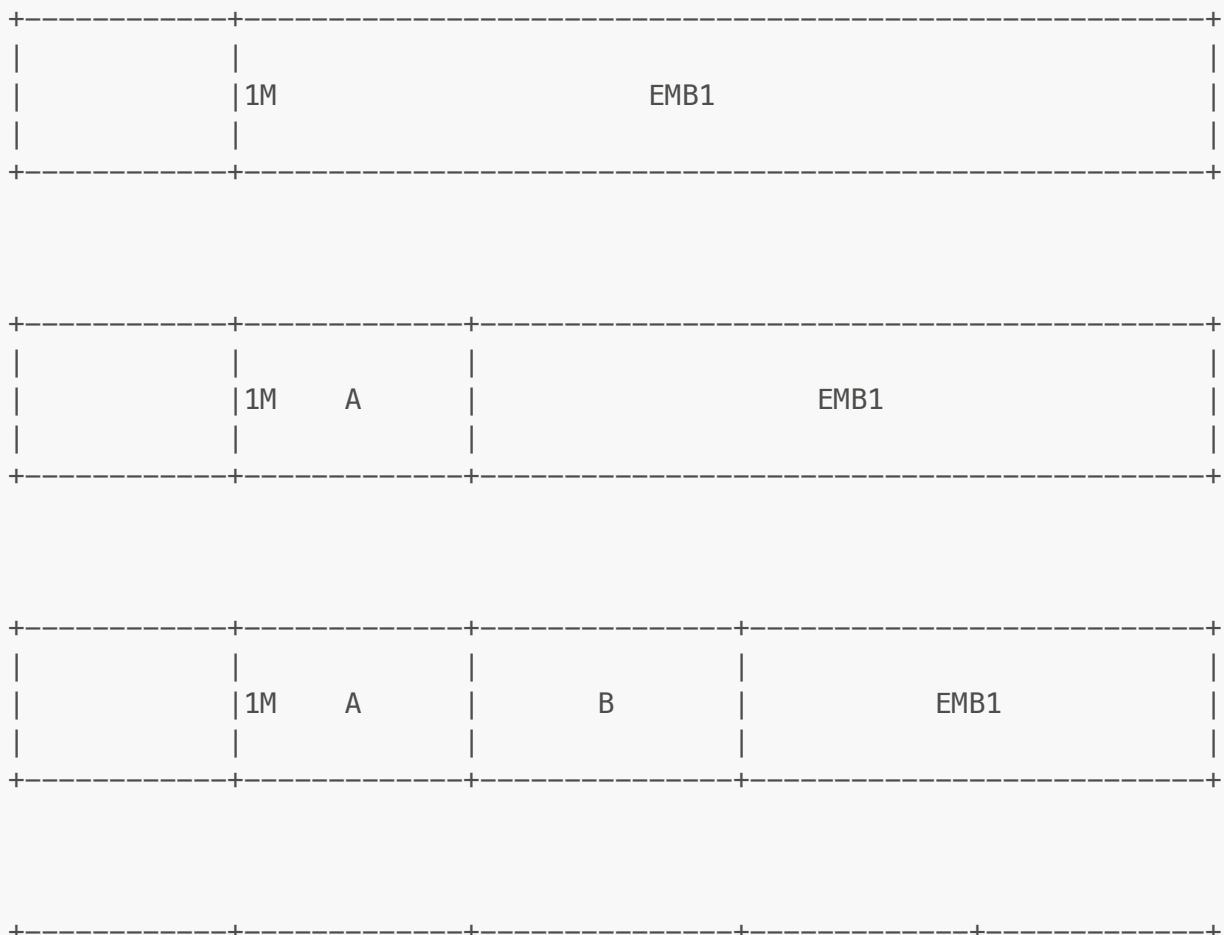
6. testdP2

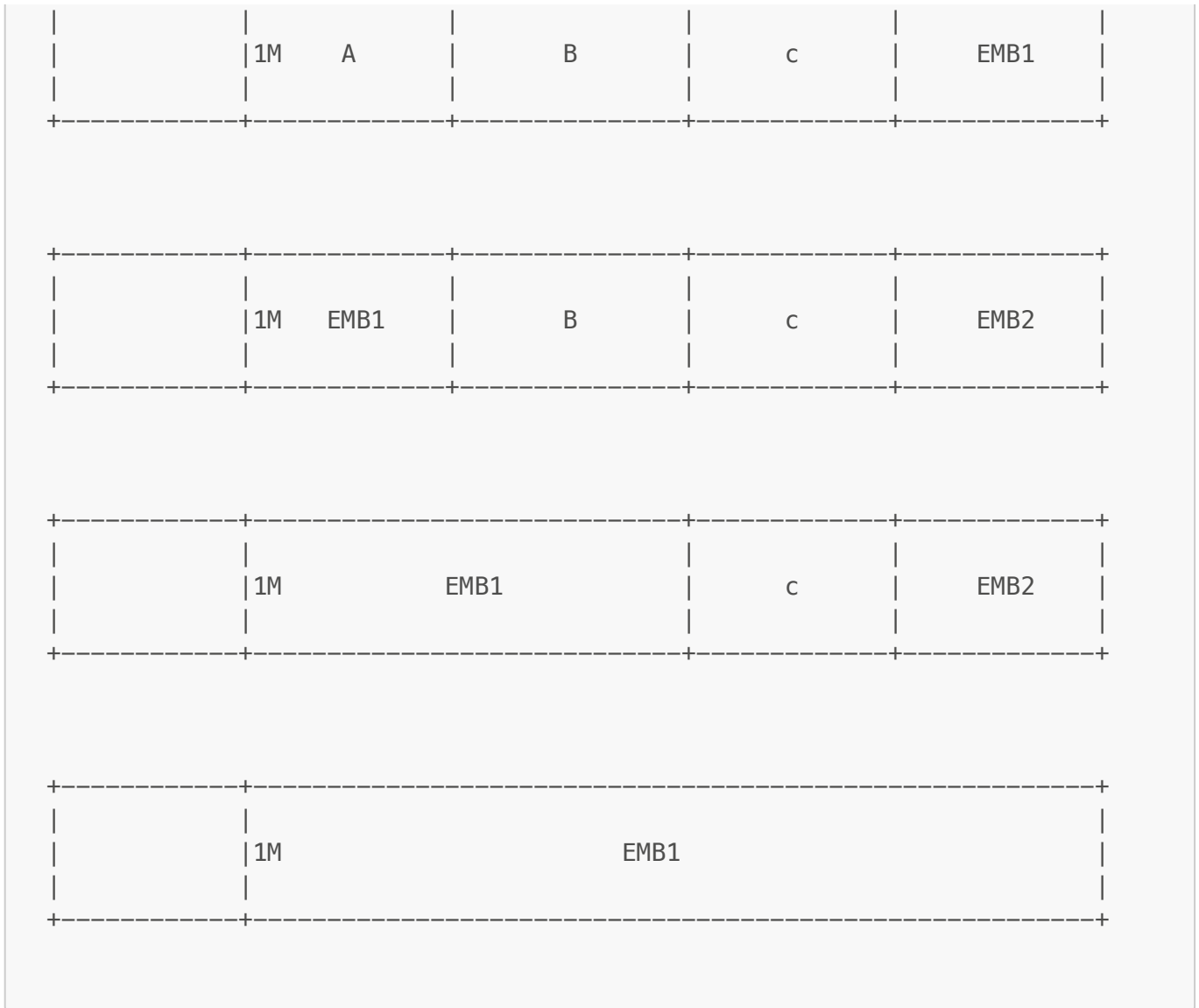
```

testdP2
We had successfully malloc() a small memBlock (size=0x100, addr=0x10e728);
It is initialized as a very small dPartition;
dPartition(start=0x10e728, size=0x100, firstFreeStart=0x10e738)
EMB(start=0x10e738, size=0xf0, nextStart=0x0)
Now, A:B:C:- ==> -:B:C:- ==> -:C:- ==> - .
Alloc memBlock A with size 0x10: success(addr=0x10e740)!
dPartition(start=0x10e728, size=0x100, firstFreeStart=0x10e750)
EMB(start=0x10e750, size=0xd8, nextStart=0x0)
Alloc memBlock B with size 0x20: success(addr=0x10e758)!
dPartition(start=0x10e728, size=0x100, firstFreeStart=0x10e778)
EMB(start=0x10e778, size=0xb0, nextStart=0x0)
Alloc memBlock C with size 0x30: success(addr=0x10e780)!
dPartition(start=0x10e728, size=0x100, firstFreeStart=0x10e7b0)
EMB(start=0x10e7b0, size=0x78, nextStart=0x0)
Now, release A.
dPartition(start=0x10e728, size=0x100, firstFreeStart=0x10e738)
EMB(start=0x10e738, size=0x10, nextStart=0x10e7b0)
EMB(start=0x10e7b0, size=0x78, nextStart=0x0)
Now, release B.
dPartition(start=0x10e728, size=0x100, firstFreeStart=0x10e738)
EMB(start=0x10e738, size=0x38, nextStart=0x10e7b0)
EMB(start=0x10e7b0, size=0x78, nextStart=0x0)
At last, release C.
dPartition(start=0x10e728, size=0x100, firstFreeStart=0x10e738)
EMB(start=0x10e738, size=0xf0, nextStart=0x0)
Student >:

```

该测试用例测试了相关分配以及释放机制的正确性，我们依次申请A、B、C三个memBlock，我们需要注意的是释放他们的时候需要将相邻的两个空闲的EMB链接到一个EMB，下图清晰地反应了这个test所完成的事情；



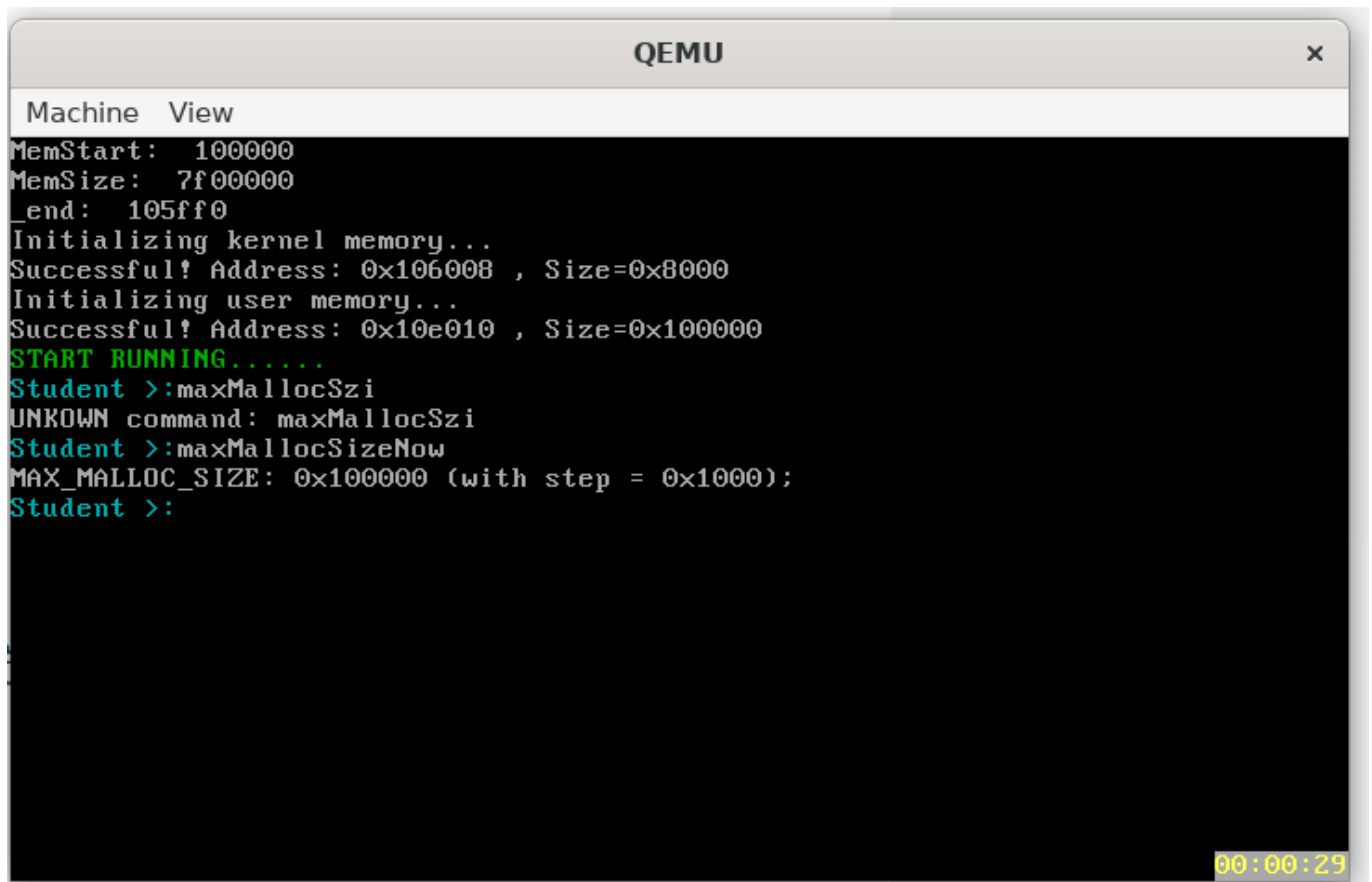


7. testdP3

```
We had successfully malloc() a small memBlock (size=0x100, addr=0x10e728);
It is initialized as a very small dPartition;
dPartition(start=0x10e728, size=0x100, firstFreeStart=0x10e738)
EMB(start=0x10e738, size=0xf0, nextStart=0x0)
Now, A:B:C:- ==> -:B:C:- ==> -:C- ==> - .
Alloc memBlock A with size 0x10: success(addr=0x10e740)!
dPartition(start=0x10e728, size=0x100, firstFreeStart=0x10e750)
EMB(start=0x10e750, size=0xd8, nextStart=0x0)
Alloc memBlock B with size 0x20: success(addr=0x10e758)!
dPartition(start=0x10e728, size=0x100, firstFreeStart=0x10e778)
EMB(start=0x10e778, size=0xb0, nextStart=0x0)
Alloc memBlock C with size 0x30: success(addr=0x10e780)!
dPartition(start=0x10e728, size=0x100, firstFreeStart=0x10e7b0)
EMB(start=0x10e7b0, size=0x78, nextStart=0x0)
At last, release C.
dPartition(start=0x10e728, size=0x100, firstFreeStart=0x10e778)
EMB(start=0x10e778, size=0xb0, nextStart=0x0)
Now, release B.
dPartition(start=0x10e728, size=0x100, firstFreeStart=0x10e750)
EMB(start=0x10e750, size=0xd8, nextStart=0x0)
Now, release A.
dPartition(start=0x10e728, size=0x100, firstFreeStart=0x10e738)
EMB(start=0x10e738, size=0xf0, nextStart=0x0)
Student >:
```

这个test与上一个test相仿，只不过我们是逆序的方式将这些内存块释放，我们需要注意的是将他们与相邻的内存块合并；

8. maxMallocSizeNow



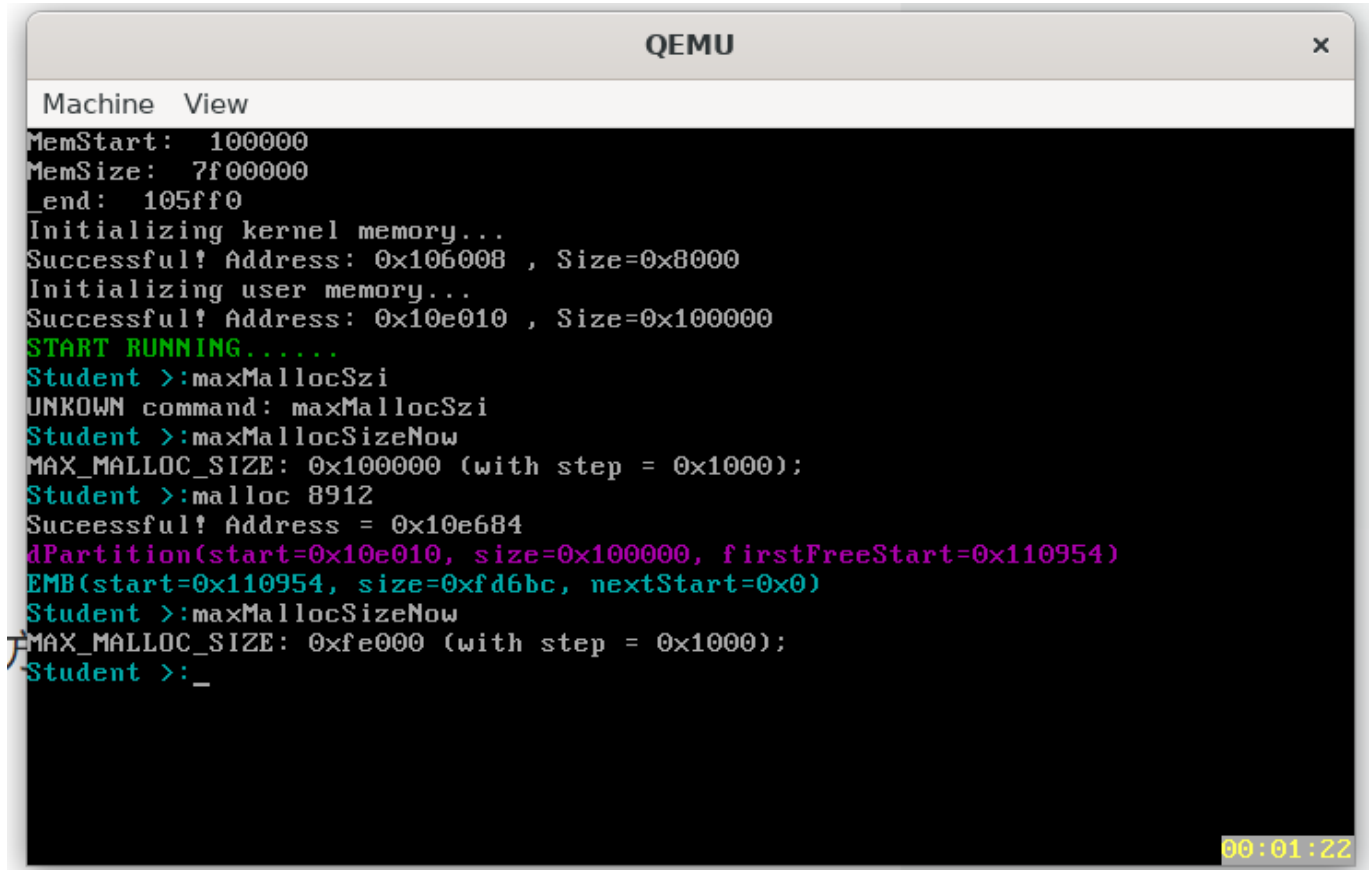
The screenshot shows a QEMU window titled "QEMU" with a "Machine View" tab. The terminal output displays the following text:

```
MemStart: 100000
MemSize: 7f00000
_end: 105ff0
Initializing kernel memory...
Successful! Address: 0x106008 , Size=0x8000
Initializing user memory...
Successful! Address: 0x10e010 , Size=0x100000
START RUNNING.....
Student >:maxMallocSzi
UNKOWN command: maxMallocSzi
Student >:maxMallocSizeNow
MAX_MALLOC_SIZE: 0x100000 (with step = 0x1000);
Student >:
```

A yellow timer in the bottom right corner of the terminal window shows "00:00:29".

这个是测量最大可分配的内存大小，采用从0开始以0x1000为步长，依次累加测试，本次实验我们用户态内存仅分配了0x100000与测试结果相符合；

如果我们使用了自行编写的malloc指令进行内存分配，那我们的maxMallocSizeNow将相应地缩小；

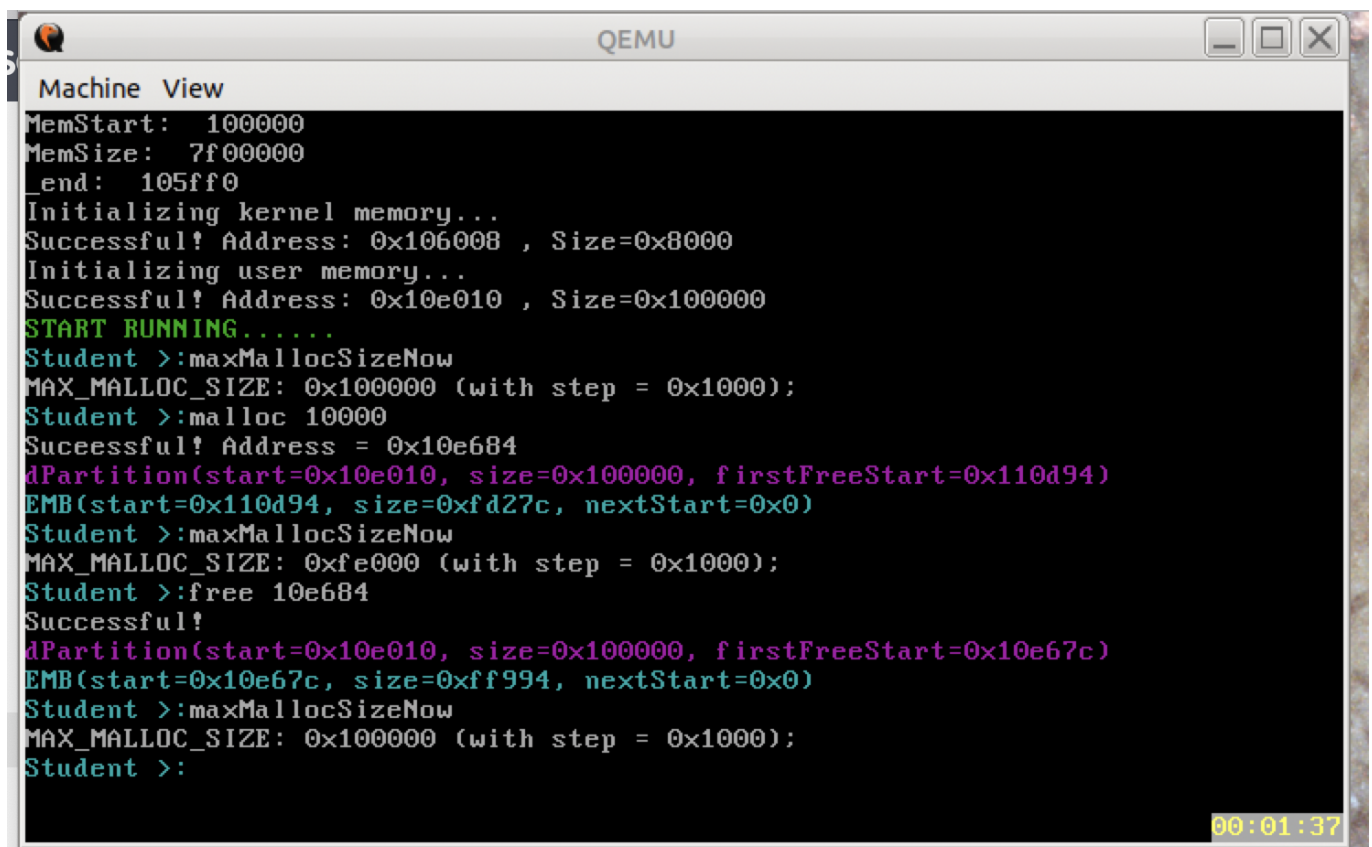


```

Machine View
MemStart: 100000
MemSize: 7f00000
_end: 105ff0
Initializing kernel memory...
Successful! Address: 0x106008 , Size=0x8000
Initializing user memory...
Successful! Address: 0x10e010 , Size=0x100000
START RUNNING.....
Student >:maxMallocSzi
UNKOWN command: maxMallocSzi
Student >:maxMallocSizeNow
MAX_MALLOC_SIZE: 0x100000 (with step = 0x1000);
Student >:malloc 8912
Successful! Address = 0x10e684
dPartition(start=0x10e010, size=0x100000, firstFreeStart=0x110954)
EMB(start=0x110954, size=0xfd6bc, nextStart=0x0)
Student >:maxMallocSizeNow
MAX_MALLOC_SIZE: 0xfe000 (with step = 0x1000);
Student >:_
00:01:22

```

9. malloc以及free



```

Machine View
MemStart: 100000
MemSize: 7f00000
_end: 105ff0
Initializing kernel memory...
Successful! Address: 0x106008 , Size=0x8000
Initializing user memory...
Successful! Address: 0x10e010 , Size=0x100000
START RUNNING.....
Student >:maxMallocSizeNow
MAX_MALLOC_SIZE: 0x100000 (with step = 0x1000);
Student >:malloc 10000
Successful! Address = 0x10e684
dPartition(start=0x10e010, size=0x100000, firstFreeStart=0x110d94)
EMB(start=0x110d94, size=0xfd27c, nextStart=0x0)
Student >:maxMallocSizeNow
MAX_MALLOC_SIZE: 0xfe000 (with step = 0x1000);
Student >:free 10e684
Successful!
dPartition(start=0x10e010, size=0x100000, firstFreeStart=0x10e67c)
EMB(start=0x10e67c, size=0xff994, nextStart=0x0)
Student >:maxMallocSizeNow
MAX_MALLOC_SIZE: 0x100000 (with step = 0x1000);
Student >:
00:01:37

```

这是我自己编写的为了测试Umalloc以及Ufree指令的用户界面测试命令，这个命令旨在测试User_Memory的分配情况，我们将用户界面和内核界面相隔离，这个malloc指令调用的是系统提供的Umalloc和Ufree，我们测试以后发现在User_Memory处能够正常分配以及释放，这个起到了内核的内存与用户态内存相隔离，避免出现用户的某些操作影响系统的稳定性；

其中`malloc (size)`，size代表的是需要分配的内存的大小，如果分配成功则给出分配好的地址，如果分配失败，则给出相关的提示；

`free (address)`，应给出相应的address地址，需要释放相应位置的内存，成功则提示成功，失败则返回相关原因；

需要注意的是free命令对应的应该是基于16进制的地址；

我们在测试的时候也使用了maxMallocSize的命令，来判断是不是内存模块被真正地释放了；