Project2 A Simple Kernel 设计文档(Part I)

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1. 任务启动与 Context Switch 设计流程

(1) PCB 包含的信息

```
typedef struct pcb
   /* register context */
   // this must be this order!! The order is defined in regs.h
   reg t kernel sp;
   reg_t user_sp;
   // count the number of disable preempt
   // enable preempt enables CSR SIE only when preempt count == 0
   reg t preempt count;
   /* previous, next pointer */
   list node t list;
   /* process id */
   pid_t pid;
   /* kernel/user thread/process */
   task type t type;
   /* BLOCK | READY | RUNNING */
   task_status_t status;
   /* cursor position */
   int cursor x;
   int cursor y;
} pcb_t;
其中, list node t类型定义如下:
typedef struct list node
   struct list node *next, *prev;
   ptr_t pt_pcb;
} list_node_t;
```

相比于 startcode, 我设计的 PCB 仅在 list_node_t 中添加了一个指向自身 PCB 的指针。这并不是功能所必需的,甚至会多占用一些空间,但可以很大程度上减少代码量,所以还是这么写了。

(2) 如何启动一个 task,包括如何获得 task 的入口地址,启动时需要设置哪些寄存器等

```
sched.h 文件中定义了 task_info_t 结构体:
typedef struct task_info
{
   ptr_t entry_point;
   task_type_t type;
} task info t;
```

这个数据类型用于存放测试程序的函数入口和任务类型。在 test.c 中创建了各测试函数 的 task info t 以及测试组数组(以任务一的测试程序为例):

```
struct task_info task2_1 = { (ptr_t) &printk_task1, KERNEL_THREAD};
struct task_info task2_2 = { (ptr_t) &printk_task2, KERNEL_THREAD};
struct task_info task2_3 = { (ptr_t) &drawing_task1,
KERNEL THREAD};
```

struct task_info *sched1_tasks[16] = {&task2_1, &task2_2, &task2_3};

```
int num sched1 tasks = 3;
```

main.c 通过 include <test.h>而得以访问它们,并获得对应 task 的入口地址。测试函数定义在 test2 project2 目录下的.c 文件中,可以通过 include <test2.h>来使用。

启动时,需要先设置好 PCB 中的 kernel_sp 和 user_sp。其中,各进程的 ra 应指向各自的函数入口, kernel_sp 和 user_sp 则是通过 allocPage 函数返回的地址值再减去栈中所存数据的偏移。具体而言,kernel 栈中依次压入了 regs_context_t 和 switchto_context, 因此 kernel_sp = allocPage() - OFFSET_SIZE - SWITCH_TO_SIZE, 而 user 栈中没有任何信息,因此有 user_sp = allocPage()。由于各种特权寄存器在 part1 中不会被使用,且我还不太理解它们的赋值逻辑,因此我只对 switchto_context 中的 ra 寄存器初始化赋值了各个入口函数的地址。对于存储寄存器,由于测试程序还未开始执行,没有必要对它们初始化。对于 sp,在 PCB 中已经保存了。当然,对每个进程都还需要初始化 tp 寄存器为 current_running,这只需要在 switch to 函数中用 mv tp, a0 & mv tp, a1 指令就能做到。

(3) context switch 时保存了哪些寄存器,保存在内存什么位置,使得进程再切换回来后能正常运行

保存了 14 个被调用者保存寄存器(ra, sp, 和所有存储寄存器),其中除 sp 之外都保存至 kernel 栈中,而 sp 在这里是用户栈的栈指针,应被保存到 PCB 的 user_sp 中。具体而言,当进程进入 switch_to 函数时,sp 指向用户栈,tp 指向 current_running。此时,先将 sp 保存至 current_running->user_sp,再读出 current_running->kernel_sp 到 sp 寄存器,这样便可以在内核栈写入 switchto_context 了。当然,最终还要把正确的 sp (即 sp+SWITCH_TO_SIZE)重新写到 kernel_sp,将下一个进程的 PCB 指针读入 tp,再把下一个进程的 user_sp 以及上下文读入,便可以跳转到下一个进程执行了。

2. Mutex lock 设计流程

(1) 无法获得锁时的处理流程

如果当前进程抢锁失败,则它需要被放入阻塞队列(block_queue),并切换到其他进程运行。具体地,应当执行 do_block()函数将当前进程对应 PCB 的 list 加入mutex_lock.block_queue,再调用 do_scheduler()切换到其他进程。值得一提的是,虽然当前进程抢锁失败,但毕竟已经执行完了抢锁函数,故如果直接返回将不再执行抢锁动作,因此do_block()函数会在 do_scheduler()后调用一次抢锁函数,以确保被阻塞的进程返回后能先获得锁再继续执行。

(2) 被阻塞的 task 何时再次执行

当锁被释放时,释放函数将检查阻塞队列是否非空。如果非空,则将阻塞队列中的第一个元素放入 ready_queue。具体地,do_mutex_release()函数检查条件(block_queue.next == &block_queue),如果为真,则调用 do_unblock()函数以释放阻塞队列中的第一个进程。

3. 关键函数功能

(1) switch_to 汇编函数

```
ENTRY (switch to)
 addi tp, a0, 0
 sd sp, PCB USER SP(tp)
 ld sp, PCB KERNEL SP(tp)
 // save all callee save registers on kernel stack
 addi sp, sp, -(SWITCH TO SIZE)
 sd ra, SWITCH TO RA(sp)
 sd s0, SWITCH TO S0(sp)
 sd s1, SWITCH TO S1(sp)
 sd s2, SWITCH TO S2(sp)
 sd s3, SWITCH TO S3(sp)
 sd s4, SWITCH TO_S4(sp)
 sd s5, SWITCH TO S5(sp)
 sd s6, SWITCH_TO_S6(sp)
 sd s7, SWITCH TO S7(sp)
 sd s8, SWITCH TO S8(sp)
 sd s9, SWITCH TO S9(sp)
 sd s10, SWITCH TO S10(sp)
 sd s11, SWITCH TO S11(sp)
 sd sp, PCB KERNEL SP(tp)
 // restore next
 addi tp, a1, 0
```

```
ld sp, PCB KERNEL SP(tp)
     ld ra, SWITCH TO RA(sp)
     ld s0, SWITCH TO S0(sp)
     ld s1, SWITCH_TO_S1(sp)
     ld s2, SWITCH TO S2(sp)
     ld s3, SWITCH TO_S3(sp)
     ld s4, SWITCH TO S4(sp)
     ld s5, SWITCH TO_S5(sp)
     ld s6, SWITCH_TO_S6(sp)
     ld s7, SWITCH TO S7(sp)
     ld s8, SWITCH TO S8(sp)
     ld s9, SWITCH_TO_S9(sp)
     ld s10, SWITCH TO S10(sp)
     ld s11, SWITCH TO S11(sp)
     addi sp, sp, SWITCH TO SIZE
     sd sp, PCB_KERNEL_SP(tp)
     ld sp, PCB USER SP(tp)
     jr ra
   ENDPROC(switch to)
(2) 调度算法
   void do scheduler(void)
   {
      // TODO schedule
      // Modify the current running pointer.
      pcb t *previous running = current running;
      // put previous running into queue
          (previous running->pid && previous running->status ==
TASK RUNNING)
       {
          previous_running->status = TASK_READY;
          list add tail(&previous running->list,&ready queue);
       }
      // choose next running
      if (ready queue.next == &ready queue)
          current running = &pid0 pcb;
      else
          current running = ready queue.next->pt pcb;
```

```
current running->status = TASK RUNNING;
      list del(&current running->list);
      // restore the current_runnint's cursor_x and cursor_y
      vt100 move cursor(current running->cursor x,
                     current_running->cursor y);
      screen cursor x = current running->cursor x;
      screen cursor y = current running->cursor y;
      // TODO: switch to current running
      switch to(previous running, current running);
   这里实现的是简单的调度算法,即只要进程不被阻塞就是 ready 状态。
   (3) pcb 初始化函数
   static void init pcb stack(
      ptr_t kernel_stack, ptr_t user_stack, ptr_t entry_point,
      pcb t *pcb)
      regs context t *pt regs =
                                   *)(kernel stack
          (regs context t
sizeof(regs_context_t));
      /* TODO: initialization registers
       * note: sp, gp, ra, sepc, sstatus
       * gp should be global pointer$
       * To run the task in user mode,
       * you should set corresponding bits of sstatus(SPP, SPIE,
etc.).
       */
      reg t gp, ra;
      //reg t sepc, sstatus;
      gp = global pointer$;
      ra = entry point;
      reg t *regs = pt regs->regs;
      regs[3] = gp;
      regs[1] = ra;
      switchto context t *pt switchto =
          (switchto context t
                                       *) (kernel stack
sizeof(regs context t) - sizeof(switchto context t));
      regs = pt switchto->regs;
```

```
regs[0] = ra;
      pcb->kernel sp = (reg t) (kernel stack - sizeof(regs context t)
- sizeof(switchto context t));
      pcb->user sp = (reg t)user stack;
      // set sp to simulate return from switch to
      /\star TODO: you should prepare a stack, and push some values to
       * simulate a pcb context.
       */
   static void init pcb()
       /* initialize all of your pcb and add them into ready queue
       * TODO:
       * /
      int num task = NUM TASK;
      for (int i = 0; i < num task; ++i)
          task info t *task info = *(TASK INFO ARRAY + i);
          pcb t *pcb underinit = &pcb[i];
          ptr t kernel stack = allocPage(1);
          ptr t user stack = allocPage(1);
          pcb_underinit->preempt_count = 0;
          pcb underinit->list.pt pcb = pcb underinit;
          pcb underinit->pid = process id++;
          pcb underinit->type = task info->type;
          pcb underinit->status = TASK READY;
          pcb underinit->cursor x = 1; pcb underinit->cursor y = 1;
          init pcb stack(kernel stack, user stack,
task info->entry point, pcb underinit);
          list_add_tail(&pcb_underinit->list,&ready queue);
      current running = &pid0 pcb;
   (4) 互斥锁的抢锁、释放锁函数
   void do_block(list_node_t *pcb_node, list_head *queue)
   {
      // TODO: block the pcb task into the block queue
      pcb t *pcb = pcb node->pt pcb;
```

```
pcb->status = TASK_BLOCKED;
list_add_tail(pcb_node,queue);
do_scheduler();
do_mutex_lock_acquire(&mutex_lock);
}
void do_unblock(list_node_t *pcb_node)
{
   // TODO: unblock the `pcb` from the block queue
   list_del(pcb_node);
   pcb_t *pcb = pcb_node->pt_pcb;
   pcb->status = TASK_READY;
   list_add(pcb_node,&ready_queue);
}
```