

lab3 进程切换

191220138 杨飞洋

实验进度

已完成所有基本内容，选做部分完成了中断嵌套。

特别注意

并且我对框架代码做出了一定的修改，不然在我的机器上跑不起来。

在boot.c中的bootMain()函数中，将offset就设为0x1000，并且不用phoff，如下：

```
//int phoff = 0x34;
int offset = 0x1000;
unsigned int elf = 0x100000;
void (*kMainEntry)(void);
kMainEntry = (void(*) (void))0x100000;

for (i = 0; i < 200; i++) {
    readSect((void*)(elf + i*512), 1+i);
}

kMainEntry = (void(*) (void))((struct ELFHeader *)elf)->entry;
//phoff = ((struct ELFHeader *)elf)->phoff;
//offset = ((struct ProgramHeader *)elf + phoff)->off;
```

数据结构和一些宏

syscall相关

```
#define SYS_WRITE 0
#define SYS_FORK 1
#define SYS_EXEC 2
#define SYS_SLEEP 3
#define SYS_EXIT 4

#define STD_OUT 0

#define MAX_BUFFER_SIZE 256
```

进程结构

```
#define MAX_STACK_SIZE 1024
#define MAX_PCB_NUM ((NR_SEGMENTS-2)/2)

#define STATE_RUNNABLE 0
#define STATE_RUNNING 1
#define STATE_BLOCKED 2
#define STATE_DEAD 3

#define MAX_TIME_COUNT 16

struct StackFrame {
    uint32_t gs, fs, es, ds;
    uint32_t edi, esi, ebp, xxx, ebx, edx, ecx, eax;
    uint32_t irq, error;
    uint32_t eip, cs, eflags, esp, ss;
};

struct ProcessTable {
    uint32_t stack[MAX_STACK_SIZE];
    struct StackFrame regs;
    uint32_t stackTop;
    uint32_t prevStackTop;
    int state;
    int timeCount;
    int sleepTime;
    uint32_t pid;
    char name[32];
};

typedef struct ProcessTable ProcessTable;
```

有用的全局变量

```
SegDesc gdt[NR_SEGMENTS]; // the new GDT, NR_SEGMENTS=10, defined in
x86/memory.h
TSS tss;

ProcessTable pcb[MAX_PCB_NUM]; // pcb
int current; // current process
```

实验目的

主要完成自制简单操作系统的进程管理功能，通过实现一个简单的任务调度，介绍基于时间中断进行进程切换完成任务调度的全过程，主要涉及到fork、exit、sleep等库函数和对应的处理例程实现。

实验过程

完成库函数

在syscall.c中，在相应的函数下调用 `syscall()` 函数即可，只要设置一下传入的参数就行了，代码如下：

```
pid_t fork() {
    return syscall(SYS_FORK, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0);
}

int sleep(uint32_t time) {
    return syscall(SYS_SLEEP, time, 0, 0, 0, 0);
}

int exit() {
    return syscall(SYS_EXIT, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0);
}
```

时钟中断处理

时钟中断功能：

1.遍历 `pcb`，将状态为 `STATE_BLOCKED` 的进程的 `sleepTime` 减一，如果进程的 `sleepTime` 变为0，重新设为 `STATE_RUNNABLE`

2.将当前进程的 `timeCount` 加一，如果时间片用完 (`timeCount==MAX_TIME_COUNT`) 且有其它状态为 `STATE_RUNNABLE` 的进程，切换，否则继续执行当前进程

可以根据 `processtable` 和 `pcb, current` 来完成上述逻辑，关于进程切换的代码手册中已经给出，具体实现代码如下：

```
void timerHandle(struct StackFrame *sf) {
    uint32_t tmpStackTop;
    for (int i = 0; i < MAX_PCB_NUM; i++){
        if (pcb[i].state == STATE_BLOCKED){
            pcb[i].sleepTime--;
            if (pcb[i].sleepTime == 0)
                pcb[i].state = STATE_RUNNABLE;
        }
    }
    pcb[current].timeCount++;
    if (pcb[current].timeCount >= MAX_TIME_COUNT){
        int i = (current + 1) % MAX_PCB_NUM;
        while (i != current){
            if (pcb[i].state == STATE_RUNNABLE)
                break;
            i = (i + 1) % MAX_PCB_NUM;
        }
        if (i != current){
            current = i;
            pcb[current].state = STATE_RUNNING;
        }
        else{

```

```

        if (pcb[current].state == STATE_RUNNABLE || pcb[current].state ==
STATE_RUNNING){
            pcb[current].timeCount = 0;
        }
        else
            current = 0;
    }
}

tmpStackTop = pcb[current].stackTop;
pcb[current].stackTop = pcb[current].prevStackTop;
tss.esp0 = (uint32_t)&(pcb[current].stackTop);
asm volatile("movl %0, %%esp" ::"m"(tmpStackTop));
asm volatile("popl %gs");
asm volatile("popl %fs");
asm volatile("popl %es");
asm volatile("popl %ds");
asm volatile("popal");
asm volatile("addl $8, %esp");
asm volatile("iret");
return;
}

```

并且对 `irqhandle()` 函数做出一定的修改，和手册中一样，这里就不赘述了。

系统调用例程

syscallFork

`syscallFork()` 要做的是在寻找一个空闲的 `pcb` 作为子进程的进程控制块，将父进程的资源复制给子进程。如果没有空闲 `pcb`，则fork失败，父进程返回-1，成功则子进程返回0，父进程返回子进程 `pid`

首先查找是否有空闲的进程，即状态为 `STATE_DEAD` 的进程，如果没有则父进程返回-1。

```

int i;
for (i = 0; i < MAX_PCB_NUM; i++)
{
    if (pcb[i].state == STATE_DEAD)
        break;
}

```

如果找到了，首先将内存进行复制

```

for (j=0; j<0x100000; j++) {
    *(uint8_t*)(j+ (i+1) *0x100000) =*(uint8_t*)(j+ (current+1) *0x100000);
}

```

再在 `pcb` 表中进行对 `processtable` 的复制

```
for (int j = 0; j < sizeof(ProcessTable); j++)
    *((uint8_t *)&pcb[i]) + j) = *((uint8_t *)&pcb[current]) + j);
```

设置栈顶指针，设置状态为 `STATE_RUNABLE`，`timecount` 和 `sleeptime` 都是0，`pid` 为 `i`，设置段寄存器的值，最后设置 `eax`，子进程为0，父进程返回子进程 `pid`，相关代码如下：

```
pcb[i].stackTop = (uint32_t) & (pcb[i].regs);
pcb[i].prevStackTop = (uint32_t) & (pcb[i].stackTop);
pcb[i].state = STATE_RUNNABLE;
pcb[i].timeCount = 0;
pcb[i].sleepTime = 0;
pcb[i].pid = i;

pcb[i].regs.ss = USEL(2 + 2 * i);
pcb[i].regs.cs = USEL(1 + 2 * i);
pcb[i].regs.ds = USEL(2 + 2 * i);
pcb[i].regs.es = USEL(2 + 2 * i);
pcb[i].regs.fs = USEL(2 + 2 * i);
pcb[i].regs.gs = USEL(2 + 2 * i);

pcb[i].regs.eax = 0;
pcb[current].regs.eax = i;
```

syscallSleep

将当前的进程的 `sleeptime` 设置为传入的参数，将当前进程的状态设置为 `STATE_BLOCKED`，然后利用 `int $0x20` 模拟时钟中断进行进程切换，注意参数存放在 `ecx` 中。

实现代码如下：

```
void syscallSleep(struct StackFrame *sf){
    int time = sf->ecx;
    if(time < 0)
        return;
    pcb[current].sleepTime = time;
    pcb[current].state = STATE_BLOCKED;
    asm volatile("int $0x20");
}
```

syscallExit

将当前进程的状态设置为 `STATE_DEAD`，然后模拟时钟中断进行进程切换

代码如下：

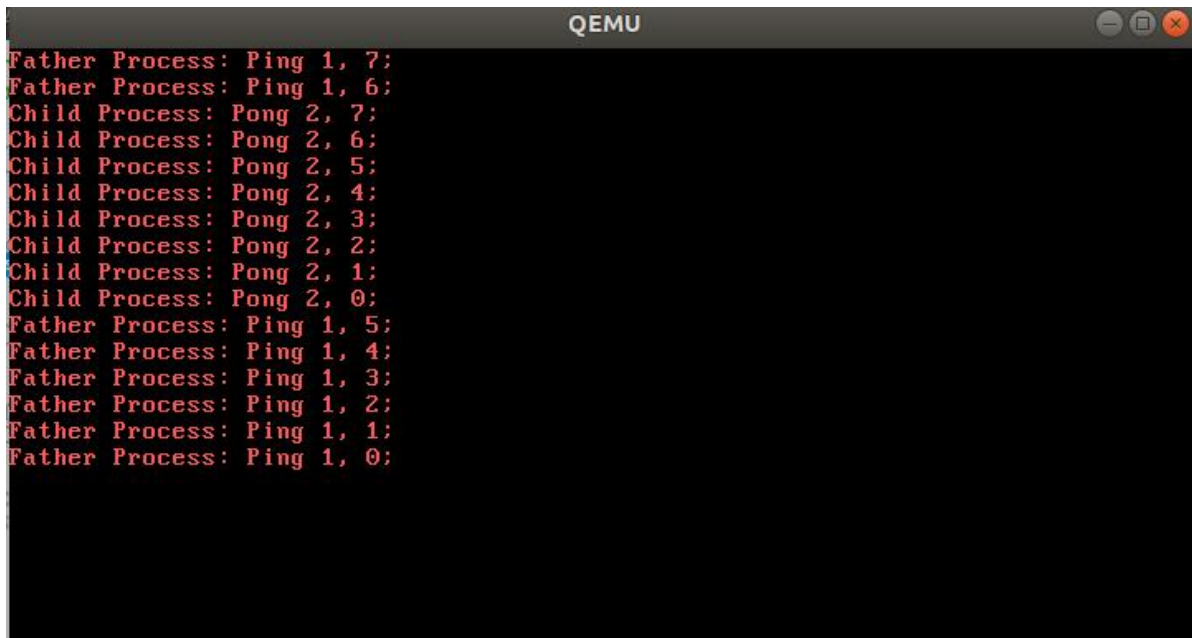
```
void syscallExit(struct StackFrame *sf){
    pcb[current].state = STATE_DEAD;
    pcb[current].timeCount = MAX_TIME_COUNT;
    asm volatile("int $0x20");
}
```

中断嵌套

可以用 `enableInterrupt()` 开启嵌套中断，再用 `int $0x20` 模拟时钟中断，如下：

```
enableInterrupt();
for (int j = 0; j < 0x100000; j++)
{
    *(uint8_t*)(j + (i + 1) * 0x100000) = *(uint8_t*)(j + (current +
1) * 0x100000);
    asm volatile("int $0x20");
}
disableInterrupt();
```

实验效果

A screenshot of a QEMU terminal window. The window title is "QEMU". The terminal output shows a sequence of messages: "Father Process: Ping 1, 7;", "Father Process: Ping 1, 6;", "Child Process: Pong 2, 7;", "Child Process: Pong 2, 6;", "Child Process: Pong 2, 5;", "Child Process: Pong 2, 4;", "Child Process: Pong 2, 3;", "Child Process: Pong 2, 2;", "Child Process: Pong 2, 1;", "Child Process: Pong 2, 0;", "Father Process: Ping 1, 5;", "Father Process: Ping 1, 4;", "Father Process: Ping 1, 3;", "Father Process: Ping 1, 2;", "Father Process: Ping 1, 1;", "Father Process: Ping 1, 0;". The text is displayed in red on a black background.

```
QEMU
Father Process: Ping 1, 7;
Father Process: Ping 1, 6;
Child Process: Pong 2, 7;
Child Process: Pong 2, 6;
Child Process: Pong 2, 5;
Child Process: Pong 2, 4;
Child Process: Pong 2, 3;
Child Process: Pong 2, 2;
Child Process: Pong 2, 1;
Child Process: Pong 2, 0;
Father Process: Ping 1, 5;
Father Process: Ping 1, 4;
Father Process: Ping 1, 3;
Father Process: Ping 1, 2;
Father Process: Ping 1, 1;
Father Process: Ping 1, 0;
```

实验心得

通过代码模拟实现进程切换机制，了解进程切换的过程以及一些注意点。