

CS61 Section 3

Oct 9

- attempting to dereference random memory
→ segfault
- **QEMU**: allows for execution of small, slow x86-64 processor
 - has external GDB debugging
- **Weekly OS**: `sys-mim(message, len(message))`
 - have full privilege over system (can step into **syscall**)
 - ↳ `syscall` pushes onto the stack but can be treated as probing to a register file



syscall: take register call and put it into standard output

- PID (process ID number)
- yield : runs the next process

`schedule()` : pause current process, call another process, and resumes

- write

```
write -put (-1, 0x0700, (count * mark) regs → reg_rdi,  
regs → reg_rsi);
```

`schedule()`

NPROC



`run (ptable[pid] ...)`

`run()`

ERRORS in Windows OS

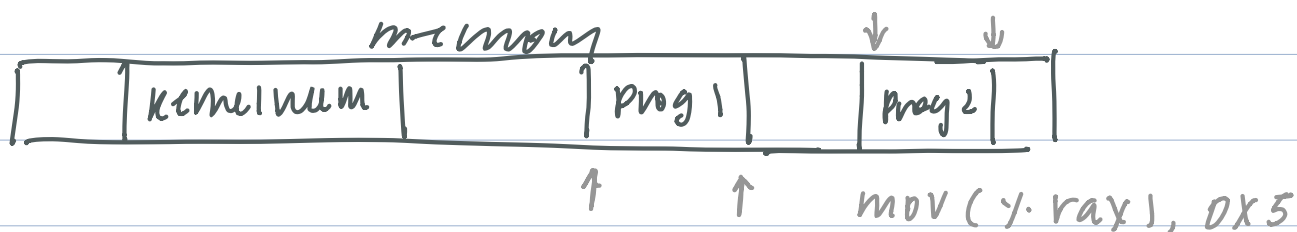
log-printf("%hr") from log.txt

• Writing to kernel memory

kernel page fault for 0x0 (read missing page, rip = 0x0xntdd)!

segmentation

ex solutions: boundary check the process'



* difficult to give a program more space

• Violate kernel property that it is invisible to user programs

• Stack and heap are $\sim 2^{47-20}$ apart, so how would you make a continuous allocation this big?

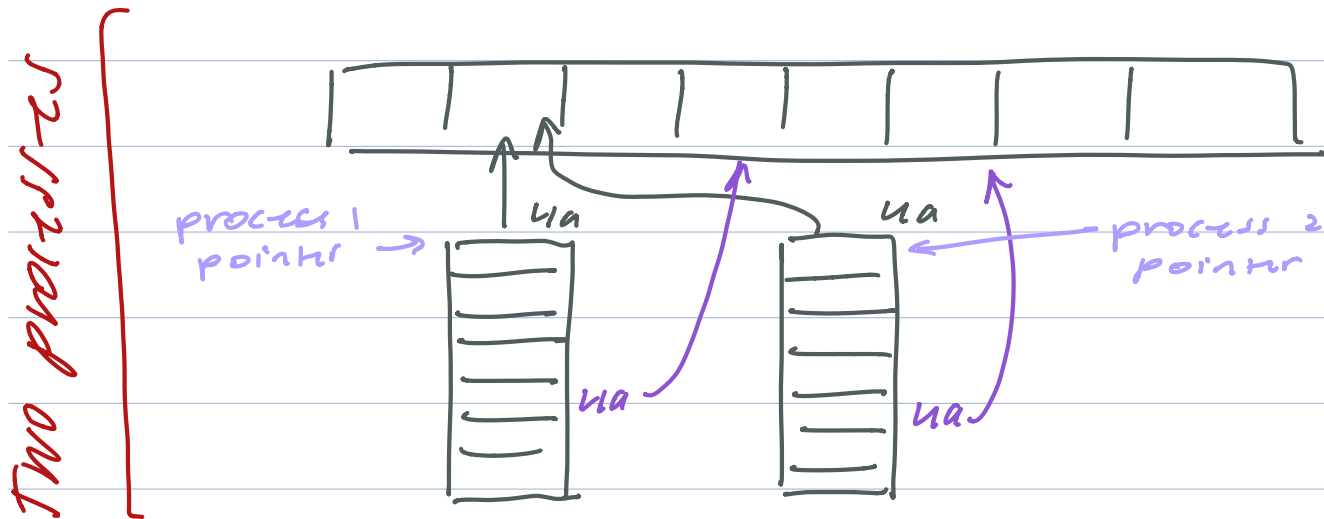
Virtual Memory

one program's address space cannot interfere with another's

• memory protection

• Kill program when it tries to write outside its bounds / allowed access areas

NOT GOOD.



- Can dynamically add entries & page tables
- new process = new kernel page table
- Kernel has its own page table (has an identity mapping, aka $4K \rightarrow \text{page table} \rightarrow 4K$)

Problem set 3

- Vminter