Lab1

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- a. Void exits(int)
 - a. Find out all the exit() related functions, copy in to the new exits()
 - i. Defs.c
 - 1. Register exits() function
 - ii. Trap.c
 - 1. Create syscall for exit
 - iii. Syscall.c
 - 1. Create sys_exits to map the syscall function
 - iv. Syscall.h
 - 1. Define the index for sys_exits
 - v. Sysproc.c
 - 1. Assigned first argument to status pointer
 - vi. User.h
 - Assigned exits()
 - vii. Usys.S
 - Map sys_exits()
 - viii. Proc.h
 - 1. Create variable status
 - ix. Proc.c
 - 1. Create a exits(int status) function
 - a. Set current process status

- b. Int wait(int* status)
 - i. Defines wait just like exits()
 - ii. Sysproc.c
 - 1. Assigned first argument to status

```
argptr(0, (void*)&status, sizeof(status));
```

- c. Int waitpid(int pid, int *status, int options)
 - i. Defines waitpid just like wait
 - ii. Sysproc.c
 - 1. Assigned pointer of pid, status, and options of waitpid

```
sys_waitpid(void)
{
   int pid;
   int *status;
   int options;
   argint(0, &pid);
   argptr(1, (void*)&status, sizeof(status));
   argint(2, &options);

   //argptr(0, (void*)&status, sizeof(status));
   return waitpid(pid, status, options);
}
a.
```

iii. Proc.c

1. If the current pid is not equal to the pid we pass in, don't return pid

```
for(;;){
   // Scan through table looking for exited children.
   havekids = 0;
   for(p = ptable.proc; p < &ptable.proc[NPROC]; p++){ //wait for the process</pre>
     if(p->pid != pid)
       continue;
     havekids = 1;
         if(p->state == ZOMBIE){
           // Found one.
           pid = p->pid;
           kfree(p->kstack);
           p->kstack = 0;
           freevm(p->pgdir);
           p - pid = 0;
           p->parent = 0;
           p - name[0] = 0;
           p->killed = 0;
           p->state = UNUSED;
           release(&ptable.lock);
           *status = p->status;
           return pid;
}
```

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