

# Lab2实验报告

姓名： 谭栋泽

学号： 23336011

## Lab2实验报告

实验结果

实验过程

LVT向量操作

时钟中断

串口中断

## 实验结果

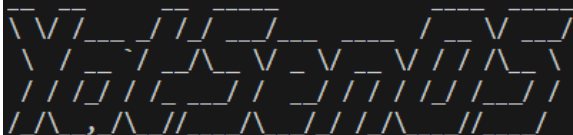
正确实现xapic，并且实现时钟中断后，第一次查看到信息

```
[ ] ysos_kernel::memory: Physical Memory : 337823 Kib
[ ] ysos_kernel::memory: Free Usable Memory : 45.020 MiB
[ ] ysos_kernel::memory: Frame Allocator initialized.
[ ] ysos_kernel: Interrupts Enabled.
[ ] ysos_kernel: YatsenOS initialized.
[ ] ysos_kernel: Hello World from YatsenOS v2!
[ ] ysos_kernel: Hello World from YatsenOS v2!
[ ] ysos_kernel::interrupt::clock: Clock interrupt #1
[ ] ysos_kernel: Hello World from YatsenOS v2!
[ ] ysos_kernel: Hello World from YatsenOS v2!
[ ] ysos_kernel: Hello World from YatsenOS v2!
```

解决自旋锁错误占用导致info忽略的神秘问题（实验过程有），成功实现串口输入和中断显示

```
[INFO ] ysos_kernel: YatsenOS initialized.
[INFO ] ysos_kernel::interrupt::clock: Tick! @1
Received data from serial:[ 11111]
111]ived data from serial:[ ä% å%
Received data from serial:[ 1111111113342443]
Received data from serial:[ helllo]
Received data from serial:[ h]
Received data from serial:[ ]
Received data from serial:[ hello world !]
Received data from serial:[ ]
```

成功input用户输入，输入过程可以正确回显和退格



v0.2.0

```
[+] Serial Initialized.
[INFO ] ysos_kernel::utils::logger: Logger Initialized.
[INFO ] ysos_kernel::memory::address: Physical Offset : 0xffff800000000000
[INFO ] ysos_kernel::memory::gdt: Privilege Stack : 0xffffffff0000014398-0xffffffff0000015398
[INFO ] ysos_kernel::memory::gdt: interrupt Stack : 0xffffffff0000015398-0xffffffff0000016398
[INFO ] ysos_kernel::memory::gdt: Kernel IST Size : 12.000 KiB
[INFO ] ysos_kernel::memory::gdt: GDT Initialized.
[INFO ] ysos_kernel::memory::allocator: Kernel Heap Size : 8.000 MiB
[INFO ] ysos_kernel::memory::allocator: Kernel Heap Initialized.
[INFO ] ysos_kernel::interrupt: Interrupts Initialized.
[INFO ] ysos_kernel::memory: Physical Memory : 95.625 MiB
[INFO ] ysos_kernel::memory: Free Usable Memory : 45.016 MiB
[INFO ] ysos_kernel::memory: Frame Allocator initialized.
[INFO ] ysos_kernel: Interrupts Enabled.
[INFO ] ysos_kernel: YatSenOS initialized.
> 11111
You said: 11111
> hello yatos
You said: hello yatos
> exit
[INFO ] ysos_kernel: YatSenOS shutting down.
```

## 实验过程

一些实验中遇到的问题和思考

### LVT向量操作

其实就是操作一大堆表示配置信息的二进制位，构造正确的配置，写入正确的位置。

那就要一大堆二进制运算，本来我是打算这样实现的

```
1 bitflags! {
2     /// LVT (Local Vector Table) flags
3     struct LvtFlags: u32 {
4         const MASKED = 1 << 16;      // 中断屏蔽位
5         const LEVEL_TRIGGERED = 1 << 15; // 电平触发(vs边沿触发)
6         const ACTIVE_LOW = 1 << 13; // 低电平有效(vs高电平)
7         const DELIVERY_STATUS = 1 << 12; // 传送状态
8         const VECTOR = 0xFF; // 中断向量号
9     }
10 }
```

这部分参考代码是这样，感觉比它好一点，多一层封装

```
1 let mut lvt_timer = self.read(0x320);
2 // clear and set vector
3 lvt_timer &= !(0xFF);
4 lvt_timer |= Interrupts::IrqBase as u32 + Irq::Timer as u32;
5 lvt_timer &= !(1 << 16); // clear Mask
6 lvt_timer |= 1 << 17; // set Timer Periodic Mode
7 self.write(0x320, lvt_timer);
```

但感觉用起来还是很奇怪，既然rust都零成本抽象了，我为什么一定要这样做呢，我开始尝试更面向对象一点。

我们直接定义一个编辑器

```
1  impl LVT_Editor {
2      pub fn new() -> Self {
3          LVT_Editor { data: 0 }
4      }
5
6      pub fn with_data(data: u32) -> Self {
7          LVT_Editor { data }
8      }
9
10     pub fn bits(&self) -> u32 {
11         self.data
12     }
13
14     // 终端屏蔽
15     pub fn write_masked(mut self, masked: bool) -> Self {
16         if masked {
17             self.data |= LvtFlags::MASKED.bits();
18         } else {
19             self.data &= !LvtFlags::MASKED.bits();
20         }
21         self
22     }
23
24     // 设置电平触发
25     pub fn write_level_triggered(mut self, level_triggered: bool) -> Self {
26         if level_triggered {
27             self.data |= LvtFlags::LEVEL_TRIGGERED.bits();
28         } else {
29             self.data &= !LvtFlags::LEVEL_TRIGGERED.bits();
30         }
31         self
32     }
33
34     // 设置低电平有效
35     pub fn write_active_low(mut self, active_low: bool) -> Self {
36         if active_low {
37             self.data |= LvtFlags::ACTIVE_LOW.bits();
38         } else {
39             self.data &= !LvtFlags::ACTIVE_LOW.bits();
40         }
41         self
42     }
43
44     // 设置中断向量号
45     pub fn write_vector(mut self, vector: u32) -> Self {
46         self.data &= !LvtFlags::VECTOR.bits(); // 清除原有向量
47         self.data |= vector & LvtFlags::VECTOR.bits(); // 设置新向量
48         self
49     }
50 }
```

```
51 }
52
```

那它用起来应该是这样的

```
1 self.write(APIC_LVT_TIMER, LVT_Editor::new()
2     .write_masked(false) // 禁用计时器中断
3     .write_level_triggered(false) // 边沿触发
4     .write_active_low(false) // 高电平有效
5     .write_vector(Interrupts::IrqBase as u32 + Irq::Timer as
u32)) // 设置处理 set Timer Periodic Mode
6     .write_bit(17, true)
7     .bits());
```

哦很好，可读性比一堆位运算好太多，至少看起来这样。

你可以直观看到这三个版本的代码比较

```
// 3. 禁用逻辑中断线 (LINT0, LINT1)
self.write(reg: APIC_LVT_LINT0, value: LVT_Editor::new().write_masked(true).bits());
self.write(reg: APIC_LVT_LINT1, value: LvtFlags::MASKED.bits());
self.write(reg: 0x350, value: 1 << 16); // set Mask
```

我觉得第一种更好，更进一步，甚至可以把几个子类型都实现了，这里只抽取公共部分抽象，所以仍然存在write\_bit这种本身没有实际含义的操作。没有过分的抽象，有需求可以友好重构，这是一种折中的编程方法。

## 时钟中断

这个地方由于多线程安全，必须用原子操作，因为存在一个用于时钟计数的静态变量

```
1 extern "x86-interrupt" fn clock_interrupt_handler(_stack_frame:
InterruptStackFrame) {
2     // 使用原子操作
3     static COUNTER: AtomicUsize = AtomicUsize::new(0);
4
5     let count = COUNTER.fetch_add(1, Ordering::Relaxed);
6
7     // 偶尔输出一次
8     if count % 1 == 0 {
9         info!("Clock interrupt #{count}", count + 1);
10    }
11
12    // 确认中断
13    crate::interrupt::ack();
14 }
```

改成和教程差不多的结构

```
1 // 使用原子操作
2 static COUNTER: AtomicUsize = AtomicUsize::new(0);
3 extern "x86-interrupt" fn clock_interrupt_handler(_stack_frame:
InterruptStackFrame) {
```

```

4     x86_64::instructions::interrupts::without_interrupts(|| {
5         if inc_counter() % 0x10 == 0 {
6             info!("Tick! @{}", read_counter());
7         }
8         super::ack();
9     });
10 }
11
12
13 // FIX-ME
14 #[inline]
15 pub fn read_counter() -> usize {
16     COUNTER.load(Ordering::Relaxed)
17 }
18
19 #[inline]
20 pub fn inc_counter() -> usize {
21     COUNTER.fetch_add(1, Ordering::Relaxed)
22 }

```

## 串口中断

出现double fault错误，初步认定是IDT设置错误，然后发现忘记注册串口中断处理了

```
1 serial::register_idt(&mut idt);
```

当前的串口实现

```

1 pub unsafe fn register_idt(idt: &mut InterruptDescriptorTable) {
2     idt[Interrupts::IrqBase as u8 + interrupt::Irq::Serial0 as u8]
3         .set_handler_fn(serial_interrupt_handler);
4 }
5
6
7 extern "x86-interrupt" fn serial_interrupt_handler(_stack_frame:
InterruptStackFrame) {
8     // 处理串口中断
9
10    let mut serial = get_serial_for_sure();
11    print!("Received data from serial:[ ");
12    while let Some(byte) = serial.receive() {
13        print!("{}", byte);
14    }
15    println!("[");
16
17    // 确认中断
18    crate::interrupt::ack();
19 }

```

很诡异，没有正确输出，尝试调试

哦！我突然醒悟，这个地方应该是正确中断了，也正确print了，但是print的锁被我占用了，它获取不到锁，自动忽略了输出，导致最后什么也没有发生。

找到原因就很容易解决了，利用rust的语法特性？把用到锁的位置包裹起来，等用完会被自动回收。

```
extern "x86-interrupt" fn serial_interrupt_handler(_stack_frame: InterruptStackFrame) {
    // 处理串口中断
    x86_64::instructions::interrupts::without_interrupts(|| {

        print!("Received data from serial: [ ");
        loop
        {
            let result: Option<u8>;
            {
                let mut serial: MutexGuard<'_, SerialPort> = get_serial_for_sure();
                result = serial.receive();
            }
            if let Some(byte: u8) = result {
                print!("{}", byte as char);
            } else {
                break;
            }
        }
        println!("[ ]");
        super::ack();
    });
}
```

那只后要写的东西就比较显然了，缓冲区缓冲一下。

```
1  pub extern "x86-interrupt" fn serial_interrupt_handler(_st:
    InterruptStackFrame) {
2      receive();
3      super::ack();
4  }
5
6  /// Receive character from uart 16550
7  /// Should be called on every interrupt
8  fn receive() {
9      // FIX-ME: receive character from uart 16550, put it into INPUT_BUFFER
10     let result;
11     {
12         let mut serial = get_serial_for_sure();
13         result = serial.receive();
14     }
15     if let Some(key) = result {
16         input::push_key(key);
17         print!("{}", key as char);
18     } else {
19     }
20 }
```

这样还不能正确回显退格，改进一下

我们在这里处理，又直接回到串口确实有点不太好了

```

1 pub fn push_key(key: Key) {
2     if INPUT_BUF.push(key).is_err() {
3         warn!("Input buffer is full. Dropping key '{}'", key);
4     } else {
5         match key {
6             b'\n' => {
7                 if let Some(mut serial) = get_serial() {
8                     serial.send(b'\n');
9                 }
10            }
11            b'\r' => {
12                if let Some(mut serial) = get_serial() {
13                    serial.send(b'\n');
14                }
15            }
16            // 退格键 (Backspace: 0x08, Delete: 0x7F)
17            0x08 | 0x7F => {
18                if let Some(mut serial) = get_serial() {
19                    serial.backspace();
20                }
21            }
22            key if key >= 32 && key <= 126 => {
23                if let Some(mut serial) = get_serial() {
24                    serial.send(key);
25                }
26            }
27            _ => {
28                // println!("key pushed: {}", key as char);
29            }
30        }
31    }
32 }

```

非常好，可以正确回显，包括退格和换行，getline也应该可以正常接入

接下来把用户交互的代码复制进去，就可以正常运行。