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Course: CIS-450-002

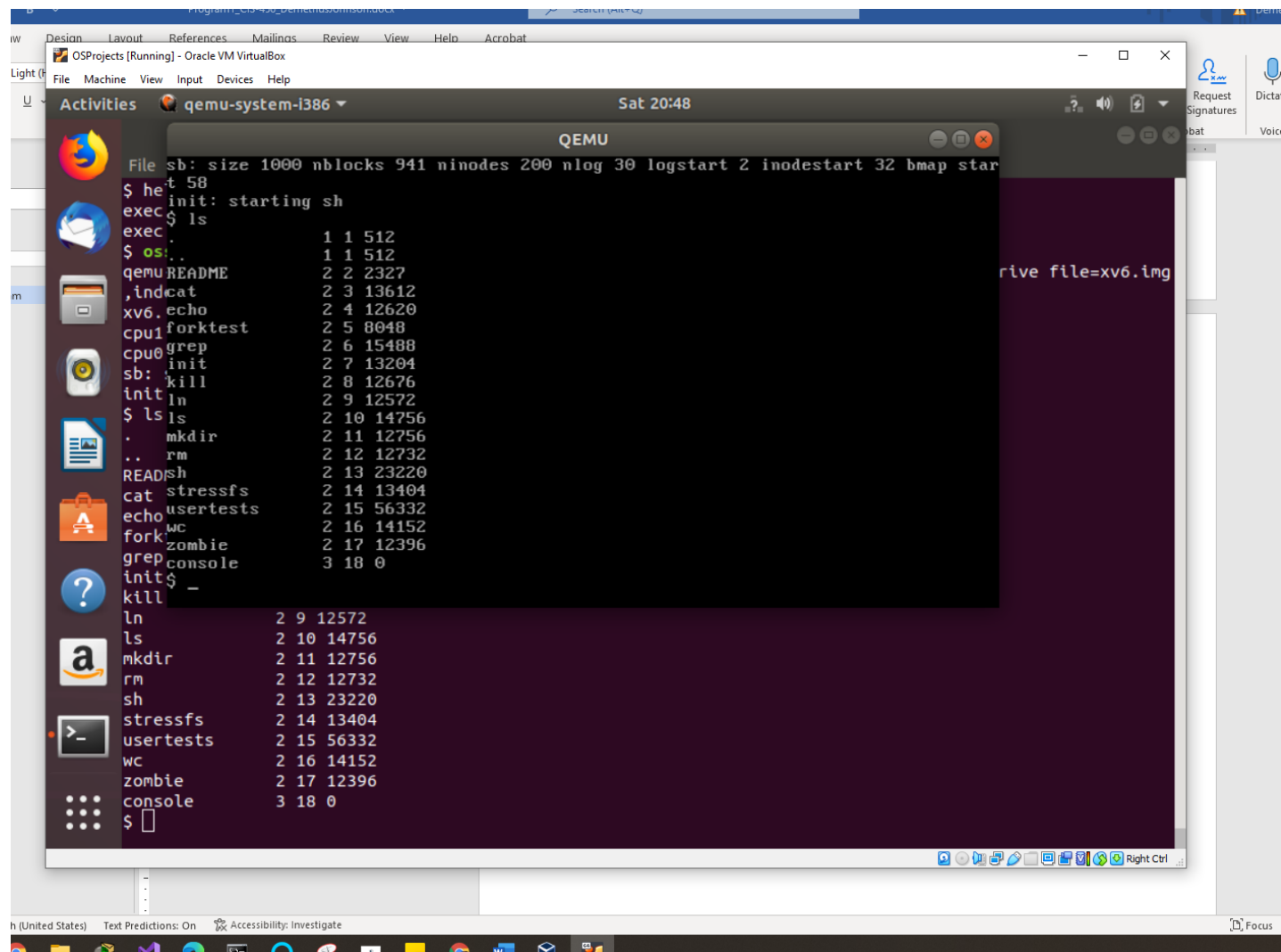
Professor: Dr. Jinhua Guo

Date: January 29, 2022

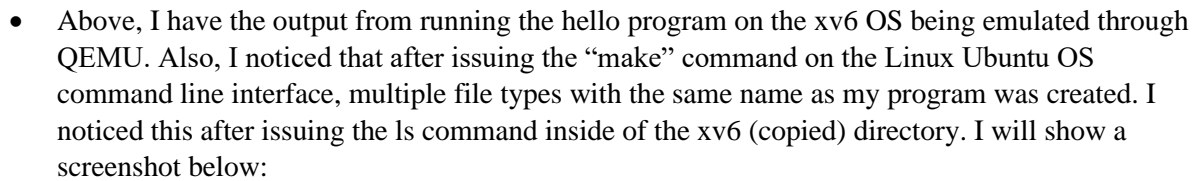
Due Date: January 31, 2022

Project 1 Report

Task 1 (screenshot 1)– Build and run xv6



- Above, I have started my virtual machine through the VirtualBox hypervisor, made a copy of the xv6 source code so I can keep an untouched original copy, and then I compiled my copy of xv6, and then I compiled and ran the QEMU emulator in my virtual machine to run emulate the xv6 operating system batch files. Finally, I ran the ls command in the xv6 environment to show that the (emulated) operating system is functional.





```
osstudent@osprojec
ew Search Terminal Help
asm      gdbutil      ln.asm
o        _grep        ln.c
ther.o   grep.asm          ln.d
         grep.c        ln.o
         grep.d        ln.sym
         grep.o        log.c
         grep.sym      log.d
         _hello        log.o
         hello.asm     _ls
         hello.c       ls.asm
         hello.d       ls.c
         hello.o       ls.d
         hello.sym     ls.o
         ide.c         ls.sym
         ide.d         main.c
         ide.o         main.d
         _init         main.o
         init.asm      Makefile
         init.c        memide.c
         initcode      memlayout
```

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- Above, I noticed how `_hello` was created, along with `hello.asm` (which I know is an MASM assembly language file extension and I saw the assembly-level code when I opened the file), and many other files including an object file (`hello.o`). I used the “cat” command to look into the `hello.d` file, I assume that the `.d` extension stands for “directory”, since it simply contained a file path. The rest of the file types with the name “hello” were unreadable, so I assume that must be the code used by the actual hardware of the computer to execute commands.
- Also, I realize that issuing the command “make qemu” compiles and runs a program called “qemu”; since I know that the program is an emulator, it must take the file path of my `xv6` directory (where all of the `xv6` source code is located) as essentially an input in order to simulate running the `xv6` OS.
- Lastly, my Ubuntu VM actually crashed when I tried to install the updated Guest Additions, but I predicted this may have happened because I tried to do it after already running QEMU and then trying to update the Ubuntu OS Guest Additions to the latest version. The solution was to simply delete the VM and readd it just (essentially start from the beginning of this Project 1). Then, as soon as I ran the VM and the OS booted and I logged in, I immediately updated the Guest Additions and **rebooted** the VM (selecting the “UBUNTU” in the unusual ‘bios-like’ screen that came up before it would finish the reboot). Then I followed the instructions you gave in the video to install the VIM package. I then used the VIM editor to do the second part of this project. I had to do quite a bit of reading of the VirtualBox manual so I could do the installation and learn how to use it and take advantage of its capabilities, as well as get an idea of what kind of software it is (virtualization software – also known as a hypervisor or virtual machine manager) and how it works. I did the same for learning how to use the VIM editor.
 - Note, if the CD drive is not showing up on desktop, go to “Devices” in the window of your virtual machine and then at the very bottom it will say “Insert Guest Additions CD image”. After you click that you click the “run program” button inside of the window that appears. See screenshot below:

