作業二:觀察中斷

學習目標:

- 了解 Linux 怎樣設定中斷向量表
- 了解驅動程式中,關於中斷的部分
- 了解如何追蹤 Linux、反組譯等技巧

題目:

1. 設定你的 Linux, 執行 dbg-Linux5.0-in-QEMU.sh 及 Eclipse debugger,將中斷點設定在下列位置,讓 Linux 執行到中斷點的位置 (紅色字標起來的部分即可),並附上螢幕截圖

截圖 1. b trap_init

- 目的:由 start_kernel (相當於 Linux 的 main) 呼叫,初始 化 Intel 處理器的 trap,共 19 個(請參考附一)
- 動手操作及觀察:trap_init-> idt_setup_traps-> idt_setup_from_table
 - t->addr 就是中斷服務
 - size 會等於 19 (請參考附一)
 - 反組譯第一個中斷服務常式(interrupt service routine, ISR)

(gdb) disass 0xffffffff82200b70

Dump of assembler code for function divide_error:

```
      0xffffffff82200b70 <+0>:
      nop

      0xffffffff82200b71 <+1>:
      nop

      0xffffffff82200b72 <+2>:
      nop

      0xffffffff82200b73 <+3>:
      pushq $0xfffffffffffff

      0xffffffff82200b75 <+5>:
      callq 0xfffffff82200fe0 <error_entry>

      0xffffffff82200b7a <+10>:
      mov %rsp,%rdi

      0xffffffff82200b7d <+13>:
      xor %esi,%esi

      0xffffffff82200b7f <+15>:
      callq 0xfffffff8103e235 <do_divide_error>

      0xffffffff82200b84 <+20>:
      jmpq 0xfffffff822010d0 <error_exit>
```

截圖 2. binit_IRQ

- 目的:由 start_kernel(相當於 Linux 的 main)呼叫,設定 外部中斷的中段向量表
- 動手操作及觀察:程式碼如下,留意一下中文註解的部分

```
void __init init_IRQ(void)
{
    int i;

    /*

    * On cpu 0, Assign ISA_IRQ_VECTOR(irq) to IRQ 0..15.

    * If these IRQ's are handled by legacy interrupt-controllers like PIC,

    * then this configuration will likely be static after the boot. If

    * these IRQ's are handled by more mordern controllers like IO-APIC,

    * then this vector space can be freed and re-used dynamically as the

    * irq's migrate etc.

    */

    //初始化傳統的「外部中斷」的『陣列』,共16個

    for (i = 0; i < nr_legacy_irqs(); i++)

        per_cpu(vector_irq, 0)[ISA_IRQ_VECTOR(i)] = irq_to_desc(i);

    //會呼叫native_init_IRQ,真正設定中斷向量表

    x86_init.irqs.intr_init();
}
```

截圖 3. b native_init_IRQ

- 目的:init_IRQ 呼叫此函數「真正」去設定中斷向量表
- 動手操作及觀察: init_IRQ->native_init_IRQ ->
 idt_setup_apic_and_irq_gates -> idt_setup_from_table ->
 idt_init_desc
 - ◆ 初始化傳統的 16 個外部中斷

```
(gdb) p d->addr
$11 = (const void *) 0xfffffff822015d0 <reschedule_interrupt>
```

- 動手操作及觀察:init_IRQ->native_init_IRQ -> idt_setup_apic_and_irq_gates -> set_intr_gate
 - ◆ 初始化其餘的外部中斷

```
(gdb) p addr
$14 = (const void *) Oxfffffff82200218 <irq_entries_start+8>
(gdb) disassemble 0xfffffff82200218
Dump of assembler code for function irq_entries_start:
  0xfffffff82200210 <+0>:
                              pushq $0x5f
                                     0xfffffff82200940 < common_interrupt >
  0xfffffff82200212 <+2>:
                              jmpq
  0xfffffff82200217 <+7>:
                              nop
  0xfffffff82200218 <+8>:
                              pushq $0x5e
  0xfffffff8220021a <+10>:
                              jmpq 0xfffffff82200940 <common_interrupt>
  0xfffffff8220021f <+15>:
                              nop
```

- ◆ 到此可以發現外部中斷的處理方式是
 - 在每一個外部中斷處理函式(interrupt service routine, ISR,將一個特殊的編號放入堆疊,然後 跳到 common_interrupt,因為是跳過去,所以

common_interrup 應該不會 return)

截圖 4. b serial_link_irq_chain

● 目的:UART 驅動程式向 Linux kernel 註冊當 serial port 裝置發生中斷時,應該呼叫哪個函數,此函數屬於驅動程式的

一部分

```
(gdb) b serial_link_irq_chain
Breakpoint 9 at 0xfffffff81a018d2: file drivers/tty/serial/8250/8250_core.c, line 172.
(gdb) c
Continuing.
Breakpoint 9, serial_link_irq_chain (up=0x100000021) at
drivers/tty/serial/8250/8250_core.c:172
172
(gdb) I 212
207
                 } else {
                          INIT_LIST_HEAD(&up->list);
208
209
                          i->head = &up->list;
210
                          spin_unlock_irq(&i->lock);
211
                          irq_flags |= up->port.irqflags;
<mark>212</mark>
                          ret = request_irq(up->port.irq, serial8250_interrupt,
213
                                              irq_flags, up->port.name, i);
214
                          if (ret < 0)
215
                                   serial_do_unlink(i, up);
216
```

- 動手操作及觀察:註冊 serial port 的中斷
 - serial_link_irq_chain->request_irq->request_thread_irq
 - 在 request_thread_irq 中可以用 gdb 印出相關訊息如

下

```
(gdb) p irq

$20 = 4

(gdb) p handler

$21 = (irq_handler_t) 0xffffffff81a016b2

<serial8250_interrupt>

(gdb) p devname

$22 = 0xffff88800f349540 "ttyS0"
```

截圖 5. b common_interrupt

- 目的:所有的中斷服務函數都會「跳到」這段組合語言,他的主要功能是將所有的暫存器儲存下來,然後呼叫 do_IRQ,從 do_IRQ 開始就是 C 語言。
- 動手操作及觀察:可以在 common_interrupt 印出這個「外部中斷的『編號』」

● 動手操作及觀察:do_IRQ 使用 orig_ax 取得該中斷向量的 C 處理函數,此處理函數包裹在資料結構「irq_desc」中。 orig_ax 是在 irq_entries 放入堆疊中(請參考「截圖 7.」)

```
/*
do_IRQ handles all normal device IRQ's (the special
SMP cross-CPU interrupts have their own specific
```

```
handlers).
visible unsigned int __irq_entry do_IRQ(struct pt_regs *regs)
   struct pt_regs *old_regs = set_irq_regs(regs);
   struct irq desc * desc;
   //提取外部中斷的編號
   unsigned vector = ~regs->orig_ax;
   entering_irq();
   /* entering_irq() tells RCU that we're not <u>quiescent</u>. Check it. */
   RCU_LOCKDEP_WARN(!rcu_is_watching(), "IRQ failed to wake up RCU");
   //提取外部中斷的相關資料結構,尤其是函數指標
   desc = __this cpu read(vector irg[vector]);
   //開始真正的處理中斷
   if (!handle_irq(desc, regs)) {
      ack_APIC_irq();
      if (desc != VECTOR_RETRIGGERED) {
          pr_emerg_ratelimited("%s: %d.%d No irq handler for vector\n".
          func , smp processor id(),
         vector);
      } else {
          this cpu write(vector irg[vector], VECTOR UNUSED);
      }
   exiting_irq();
   set_irq_regs(old_regs);
   return 1;
```

截圖 6. b serial8250_interrupt

● 目的:如果這個裝置會發出中斷,那麼這樣的函數就是開發 驅動程式的人必須撰寫的「其中一部分」。此部分稱之為 top halve,由common_ingterrupt->do_IRQ 開始一層層呼叫, 直到此函數

● 動手操作及觀察:使用 bt 可以發現 serial8250_interrupt (serial port、UART)的驅動程式是由 common_interrupt 一路呼叫下去

```
#1 0xfffffff811bbe3e in __handle_irq_event_percpu (desc=0xffff88800f02b000, flags=0xffff88800f603d08) at kernel/irq/handle.c:149

#2 0xfffffff811bbf6 in handle_irq_event_percpu (desc=0xffff88800f02b000) at kernel/irq/handle.c:189

#3 0xfffffff811bbf6 in handle_irq_event (desc=0xffff88800f02b000) at kernel/irq/handle.c:206

#4 0xfffffff811c42a8 in handle_irq_event (desc=0xffff88800f02b000) at kernel/irq/chip.c:791

#5 0xfffffff81043c66 in generic_handle_irq_desc (desc=0xffff88800f02b000) at ./include/linux/irqdesc.h:154

#6 0xfffffff81043f64 in handle_irq (desc=0xffff88800f02b000, regs=0xffff88800f603dd8) at arch/x86/kernel/irq_c4.c:78

#7 0xfffffff822016c1 in do_IRQ (regs=0xffff88800f603dd8) at arch/x86/kernel/irq.c:246

#8 0xfffffff8220094f in common_interrupt () at arch/x86/entry/entry_64.S:583

#9 0xfffff88800f603dd8 in ?? ()

#10 0xfffffff8220094a in common_interrupt () at arch/x86/entry/entry_64.S:581

#11 0x00000000000000000000 in ?? ()
```

截圖 7. disass irq_entries_start

- 目的:這裡列的程式碼就是中斷向量表(interrupt vector table 或 interrupt descript table)所指向的程式碼。
- 動手操作及觀察:仔細看一下程式碼是否都很類似?將「編號」放到堆疊以後,就 jump 到 common_interrupt

(gdb) disass irq_entries_start

Dump of assembler code for function irq_entries_start:

0xfffffff82200210 <+0>: pushq \$0x5f 0xfffffff82200212 <+2>: 0xfffffff82200940 < common_interrupt > jmpq 0xfffffff82200217 <+7>: nop 0xfffffff82200218 <+8>: pushq \$0x5e 0xfffffff8220021a <+10>: 0xfffffff82200940 < common_interrupt > jmpq 0xfffffff8220021f <+15>: nop 0xfffffff82200220 <+16>: pushq \$0x5d 0xfffffff82200222 <+18>: 0xfffffff82200940 < common_interrupt > jmpq 0xfffffff82200227 <+23>: nop 0xfffffff82200228 <+24>: pushq \$0x5c 0xfffffff8220022a <+26>: 0xfffffff82200940 < common interrupt> impg 0xfffffff8220022f <+31>: nop 0xfffffff82200230 <+32>: pushq \$0x5b 0xfffffff82200232 <+34>: 0xfffffff82200940 < common_interrupt > jmpq 0xfffffff82200237 <+39>: nop 0xfffffff82200238 <+40>: pushq \$0x5a 0xfffffff8220023a <+42>: 0xfffffff82200940 < common_interrupt > jmpq 0xffffffff8220023f < +47>: nop 0xfffffff82200240 <+48>: pushq \$0x59 0xfffffff82200242 <+50>: jmpq 0xfffffff82200940 < common_interrupt > 0xfffffff82200247 <+55>: nop <mark>//從上往下數,是第八號組合語言</mark> 0xfffffff82200248 <+56>: pushq \$0x58 jmpq 0xfffffff82200940 < common_interrupt > 0xfffffff8220024a <+58>: 0xffffffff8220024f <+63>: nop

截圖 8. b*(irq_entries_start+56)

● 目的:從中斷的進入點,一直追蹤到 do_IRQ

● 動手操作及觀察:不斷的輸入「si」(step into next instruction) 直到 do IRQ

繳交的檔案:

問題1. 一份簡單的報告,請將題目所說的八個中斷點予以截圖

問題2. 在(問題 1.)的報告中, 說明 Linux 如何設定中斷向量

- 提示(請增加至少十個字):
 - CPU 內建的中斷。CPU 內建的「中斷事件」,也稱作
 「software interrupt」或「trap」。Linux 在 start_kernel
 中, 先呼叫 trap_init, 將 CPU 內部中斷的中斷處理函數寫
 入到「中斷向量表」(interrupt vector table)
 - 2. 外部中斷的部分,由 init_IRQ 一路呼叫到 set_intr_gate,外 部中斷的 ISR 的程式碼如下

 Dump of assembler code for function irq_entries_start:

 0xffffffff82200210 <+0>:
 pushq \$0x5f

 0xffffffff82200212 <+2>:
 jmpq 0xfffffff82200940 <common_interrupt>

 0xffffffff82200217 <+7>:
 nop

 0xffffffff82200218 <+8>:
 pushq \$0x5e

 0xffffffff8220021a <+10>:
 jmpq 0xfffffff82200940 <common_interrupt>

 0xffffffff8220021f <+15>:
 nop

問題3. 在(問題 1.)的報告中,說明 Linux 如何從中斷向量的組合語言部分(interrupt service routine,這裡只討論外部中斷)跳躍到特定的中斷函數

- 提示(請增加至少十個字):
 - 1. 以 serial port 的中斷為例,他是第四號外部中斷(可以從/proc/irg/4 中得知),程式碼如下

0xfffffff82200248 <+56>: pushq \$0x58

```
      0xffffffff8220024a <+58>:
      jmpq
      0xffffffff82200940

      <common_interrupt>
      0xffffffff8220024f <+63>:
      nop
```

特別要注意的是,第四號中斷在程式碼中到底是 irq_entries_start 中的第 X 號組合語言並非一對一的對應, 例如在這個例子中是「第八號組合語言」。Linux 對這個中斷的「軟體編號」是「0x58」

2. common_interrupt 的程式碼如下

其中 call interrupt_entry 的目的是將所有暫存器放入到堆 疊, 這部分的重點是『製造堆疊』, 堆疊內的資料型態為 「pt_regs」, 並且將『中斷的「軟體編號」(即「0x58」)』放 到 pr_regs 的 orig_ax

```
* +-----
* | return address
* +-----
ENTRY(interrupt_entry)
      UNWIND_HINT_FUNC
      ASM_CLAC
cld
      testb $3, CS-ORIG_RAX+8(%rsp)
      jz 1f
      SWAPGS
      st Switch to the thread stack. The IRET frame and orig_ax are
       * on the stack, as well as the return address. RDI..R12 are
       st not (yet) on the stack and space has not (yet) been
       * allocated for them.
       */
      pushq %rdi
      /st Need to switch before accessing the thread stack. st/
      SWITCH_TO_KERNEL_CR3 scratch_reg=%rdi
      movq %rsp, %rdi
      movq PER_CPU_VAR(cpu_current_top_of_stack), %rsp
      * We have RDI, return address, and orig_ax on the stack on
  * top of the IRET frame. That means offset=24
      UNWIND_HINT_IRET_REGS base=%rdi offset=24
      pushq 7*8(%rdi)
                                /* regs->ss */
      pushq 6*8(%rdi)
                                /* regs->rsp */
      pushq 5*8(%rdi)
                                /* regs->eflags */
      pushq 4*8(%rdi)
                                /* regs->cs */
      pushq 3*8(%rdi)
                                /* regs->ip */
      pushq 2*8(%rdi)
                                /* regs->orig_ax */
      pushq 8(%rdi)
                                /* return address */
      UNWIND_HINT_FUNC
      movq (%rdi), %rdi
1:
      PUSH_AND_CLEAR_REGS save_ret=1
```

```
ENCODE_FRAME_POINTER 8

testb $3, C5+8(Xrsp)

jz 1f

/*

* IRQ from user mode.

*

* We need to tell lockdep that IRQs are off. We can't do this until

* we fix gsbase, and we should do it before enter_from_user_mode

* (which can take locks). Since TRACE_IRQS_OFF is idempotent,

* the simplest way to handle it is to just call it twice if

* we enter from user mode. There's no reason to optimize this since

* TRACE_IRQS_OFF is a no-op if lockdep is off.

*/

TRACE_IRQS_OFF

CALL_enter_from_user_mode

1:

ENTER_IRQ_STACK old_rsp=%rdi save_ret=1

/* We entered an interrupt context - irgs are off: */

TRACE_IRQS_OFF

ret

END(interrupt_entry)
```

其中 handler 為函數指標,即:serial8250_interrupt

```
visible unsigned int __irq_entry do_IRQ(struct pt_regs *regs)
    struct pt_regs *old_regs = set_irq_regs(regs);
     struct irq_desc * desc;
     unsigned vector = ~regs->orig_ax;
     entering_irq();
     /* entering_irq() tells RCU that we're not <u>quiescent</u>. Check it. */
     RCU_LOCKDEP_WARN(!rcu_is_watching(), "IRQ failed to wake up RCU");
     desc = <u>this cpu_read(vector_irq[vector])</u>
    if (!handle_irq(desc, regs)) {
            ack_APIC_irq();
            if (desc != VECTOR_RETRIGGERED) {
                   pr_emerg_ratelimited("%s: %d.%d No irq handler for vector\n".
                            func , smp processor id(), vector);
            } else {
                   this cpu_write(vector_irg[vector], VECTOR_UNUSED);
            }
     exiting_irq();
    set_irq_regs(old_regs);
     return 1;
```

其他:

1. 報告格式

甲、必須是 pdf 檔案,裡面放入八張截圖,並回答問題(問題 2.)及 (問題 3.)

乙、報告的名稱為:hw2.pdf

丙、學號、姓名(請隱藏個人資訊,例如:學號 687410007, 姓名:

羅 X 五)

- 2. 繳交期限:請參考課程網頁
- 3. 如果真的不會寫, 記得去請教朋友。在你的報告上寫你請教了誰即可。

附一:

Table 6-1. Exceptions and Interrupts

Vector No.	Mnemonic	Description	Source
0	#DE	Divide Error	DIV and IDIV instructions.
1	#DB	Debug	Any code or data reference.
2		NMI Interrupt	Non-maskable external interrupt.
3	#BP	Breakpoint	INT 3 instruction.
4	#OF	Overflow	INTO instruction.
5	#BR	BOUND Range Exceeded	BOUND instruction.
6	#UD	Invalid Opcode (UnDefined Opcode)	UD2 instruction or reserved opcode.1
7	#NM	Device Not Available (No Math Coprocessor)	Floating-point or WAIT/FWAIT instruction.
8	#DF	Double Fault	Any instruction that can generate an exception, an NMI, or an INTR.
9	#MF	CoProcessor Segment Overrun (reserved)	Floating-point instruction. ²
10	#TS	Invalid TSS	Task switch or TSS access.
11	#NP	Segment Not Present	Loading segment registers or accessing system segments.
12	#SS	Stack Segment Fault	Stack operations and SS register loads.
13	#GP	General Protection	Any memory reference and other protection checks.
14	#PF	Page Fault	Any memory reference.
15		Reserved	
16	#MF	Floating-Point Error (Math Fault)	Floating-point or WAIT/FWAIT instruction.
17	#AC	Alignment Check	Any data reference in memory. ³
18	#MC	Machine Check	Error codes (if any) and source are model dependent. ⁴
19	#XM	SIMD Floating-Point Exception	SIMD Floating-Point Instruction ⁵
20-31		Reserved	
32-255		Maskable Interrupts	External interrupt from INTR pin or INT n instruction.