

A group of dolphins leaping from the water, creating a large splash. The dolphins are dark grey and their bodies are curved as they move through the air. The water is dark blue and the splash is white and foamy. In the top left corner, there is a small orange rectangle.

Operating Systems

Setup & Mini Projects

Juhyung Park


arter97@dgist.ac.kr

Xv6

- Unix-like teaching operating system developed by MIT
- Reimplementation of v6 for a modern **x86-based multiprocessor** using **ANSI C**.
- Provide basic interface introduced by Ken Thompson and Dennis Ritchie's Unix operating system, as well as mimicking Unix's internal design

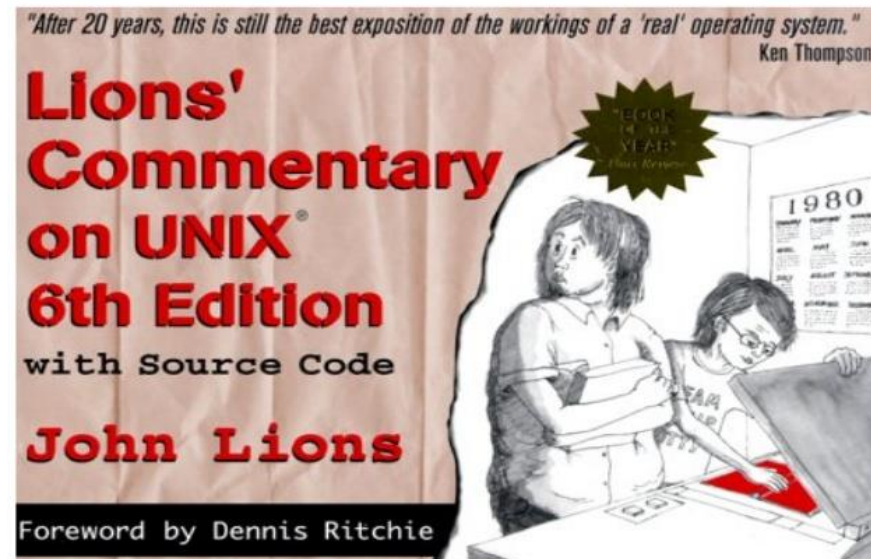
UNIX History

- The Unix operating system was conceived and implemented in 1969 at AT&T's Bell Laboratories, USA
- By Ken Thompson, Dennis Ritchie, Douglas McIlroy, and Joe Ossanna.
- It was first released in 1971 and was initially entirely written in assembly language. That is common practice at the time.



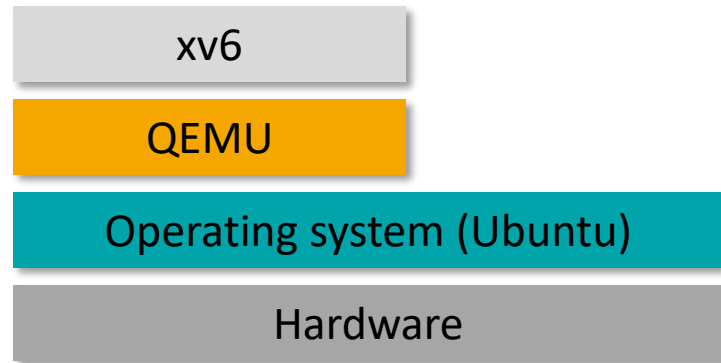
Ken Thompson Dennis Ritchie
Douglas McIlroy Joe Ossanna

#buddhika.com



Xv6 operating system (Cont'd)

- Xv6 does boot on real hardware, but typically we run it using the **QEMU** emulator
 - QEMU
 - Open source machine emulator and virtualizer





In this course...

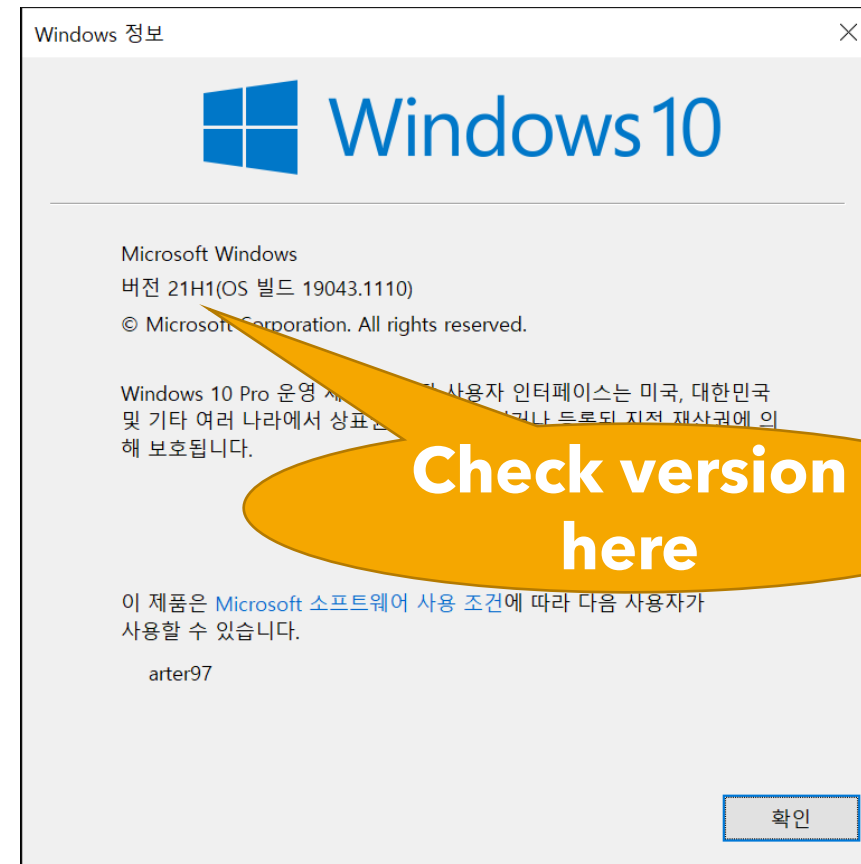
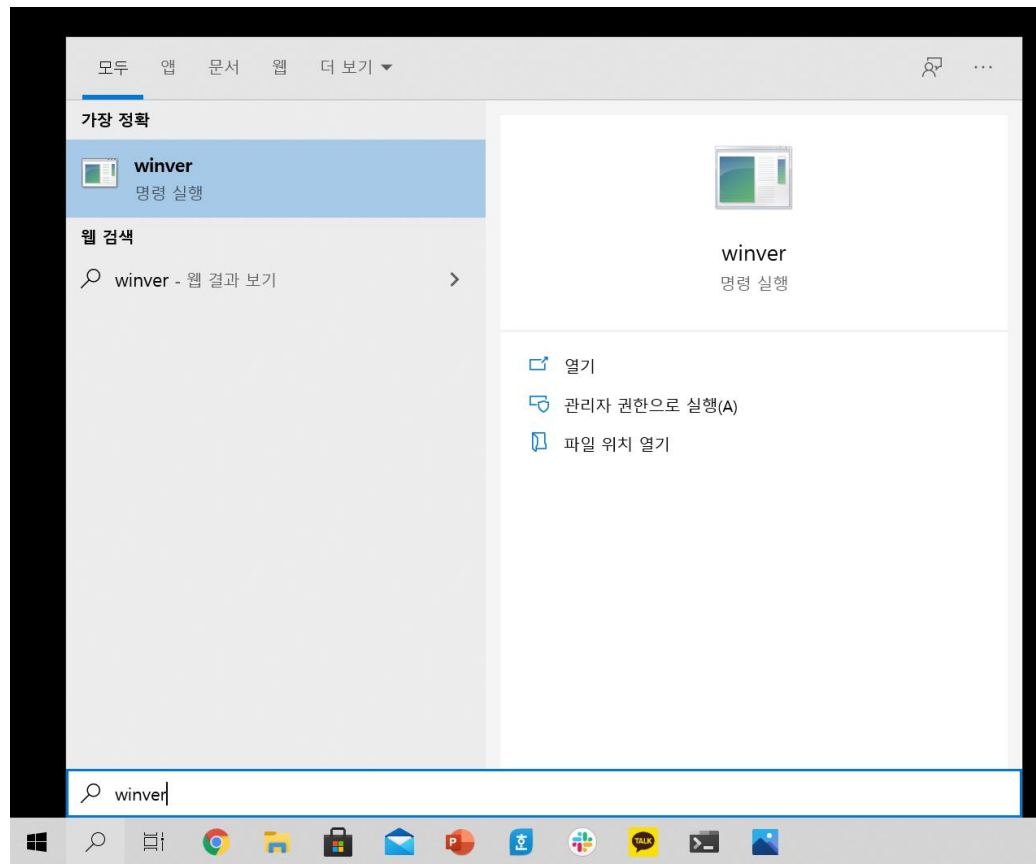
- We use WSL2 (Windows Subsystem for Linux), Ubuntu 20.04 LTS and QEMU
 - Windows 10 -> Linux (Hyper-V/WSL2) -> Xv6 (QEMU)
 - Much more light-weight than a full VM (VMware, VirtualBox)
- Students with existing Linux installation (bare-metal or VM) can continue to use it
 - If you were already using WSL1, please remove it and follow the slides
- Feel free to contact TA in case of a setup issue
 - The sooner the better

If your laptop is from a “certain” fruit company...

- Recommended to use UTM (QEMU wrapper) -> arm64 Ubuntu -> Xv6
 - <https://mac.getutm.app/gallery/ubuntu-20-04>

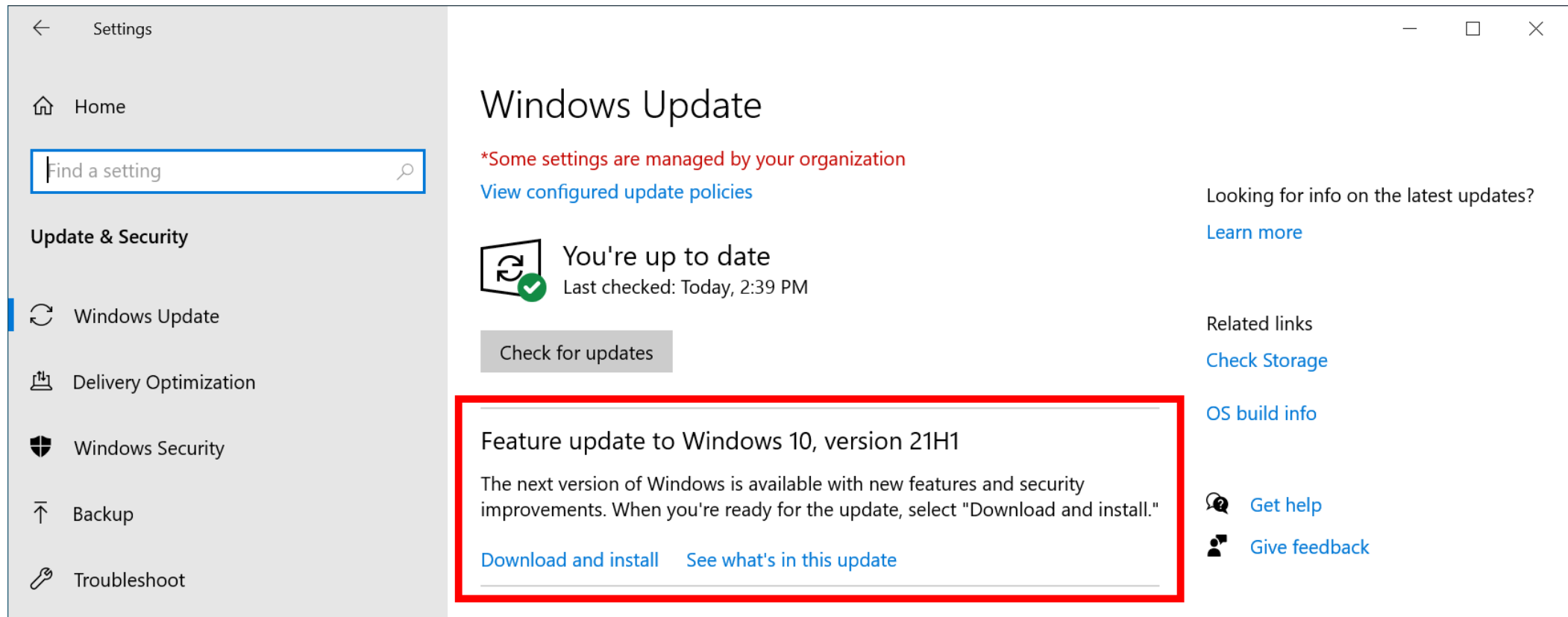
Prerequisite – Windows 10 (1/4)

- WSL2's minimum requirement is Windows 10 2004 (20H1)
 - We use Windows 10 22H1 (latest) and students are recommended to match the version to avoid possible conflicts
 - Windows 11 users can skip this step



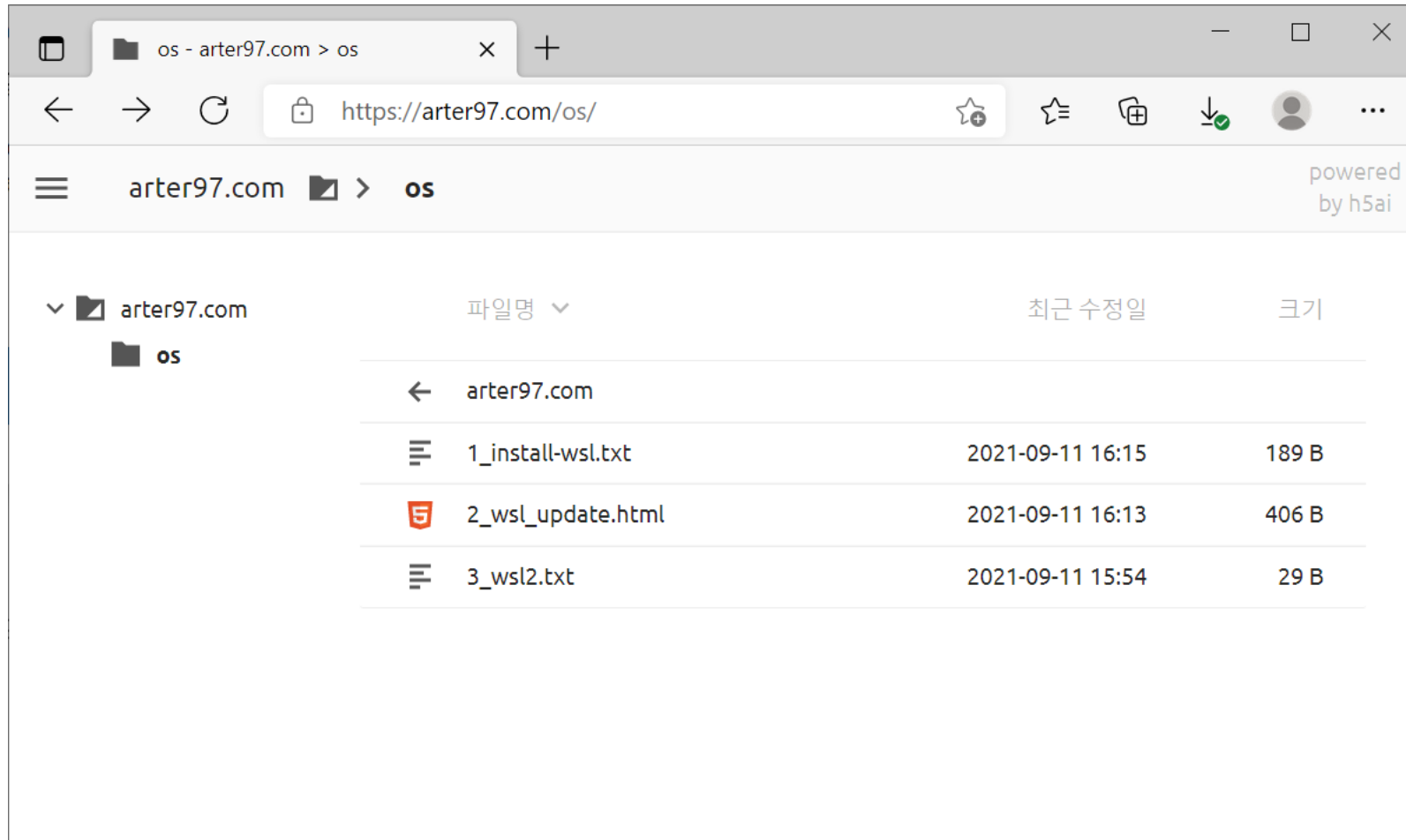
Prerequisite – Windows 10 (1/4)

- If older than 2004, use Windows Update
 - Tap “Check for updates” and “Download and install”
 - This may take 10-60 minutes



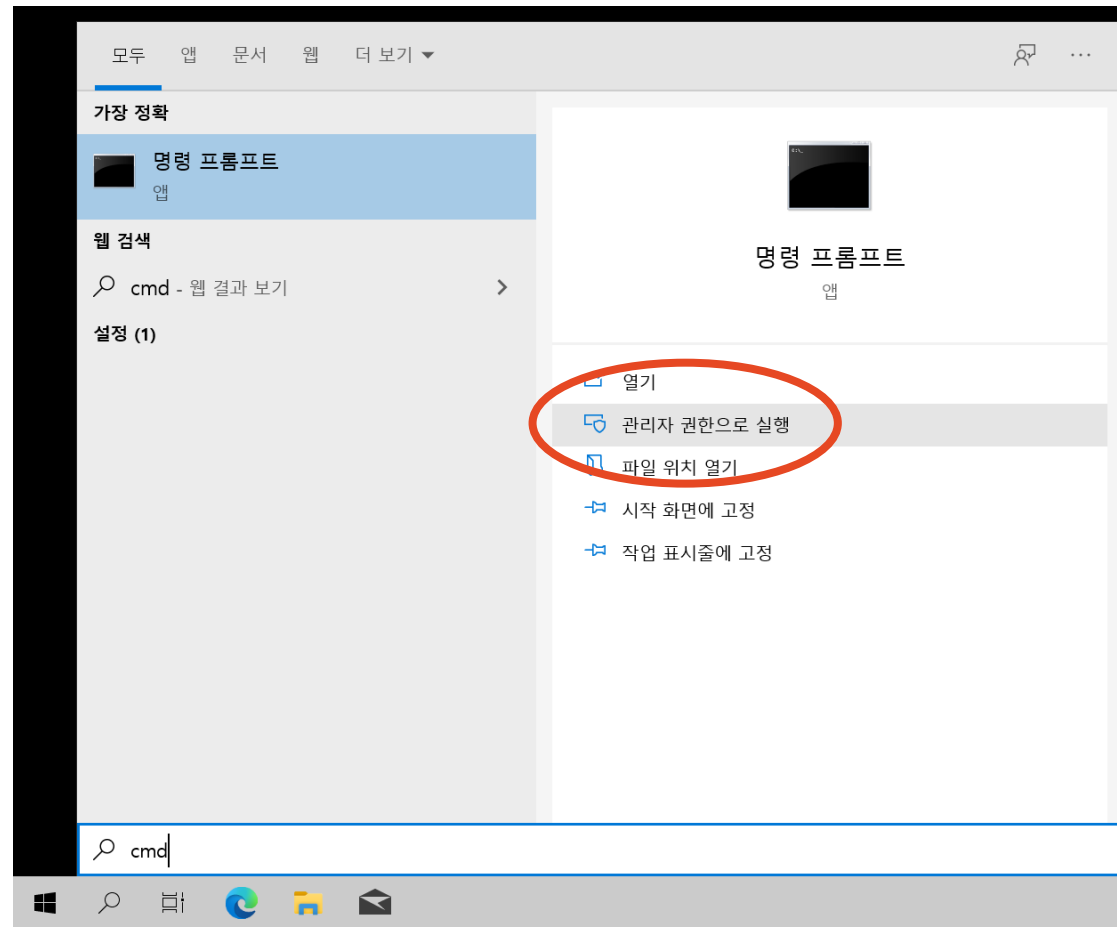
Prerequisite – Install WSL2 (2/4)

- Visit <https://arter97.com/os> for easy copy & paste



Prerequisite – Install WSL2 (2/4)

- Launch cmd with administrator privileges



Prerequisite – Install WSL2 (2/4)

- Launch cmd with administrator privileges
- Type the following commands **and reboot**

```
관리자: 명령 프롬프트
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.19043.1202]
(c) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Windows\system32>
More? dism.exe /online /enable-feature /featurename:Microsoft-Windows-Subsystem-Linux /all /norestart
More? dism.exe /online /enable-feature /featurename:VirtualMachinePlatform /all /norestart
More? )

배포 이미지 서비스 및 관리 도구
버전: 10.0.19041.844

이미지 버전: 10.0.19043.1202

기능을 사용하도록 설정하는 중
[=====100.0%=====]
작업을 완료했습니다.

배포 이미지 서비스 및 관리 도구
버전: 10.0.19041.844

이미지 버전: 10.0.19043.1202

기능을 사용하도록 설정하는 중
[=====100.0%=====]
작업을 완료했습니다.

C:\Windows\system32>
```

Prerequisite – Install WSL2 (2/4)

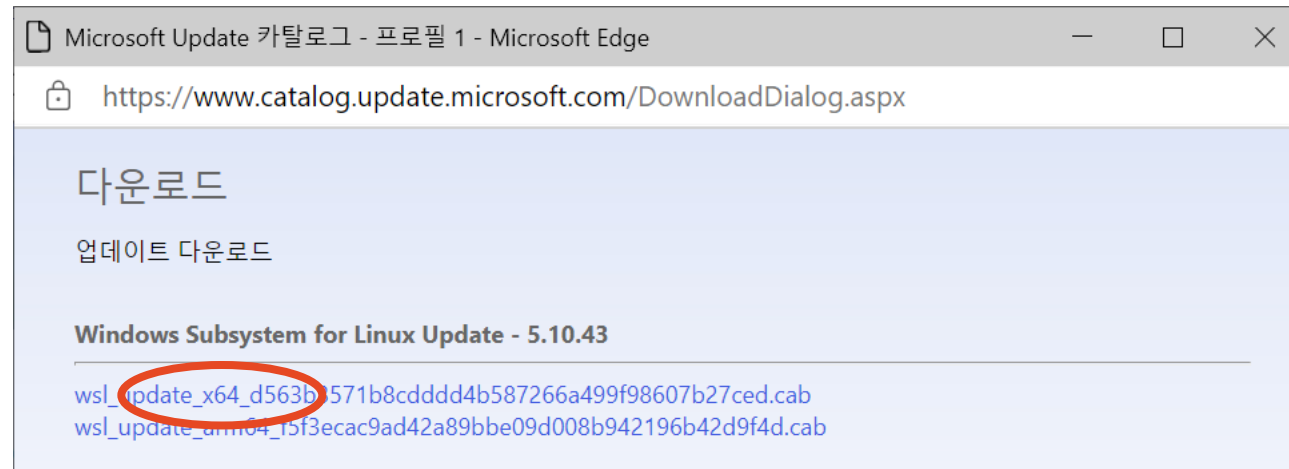
- Install the Linux kernel for WSL2 by visiting <https://catalog.update.microsoft.com>
 - At the time of writing, 5.10.43 is the latest

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the address bar displaying <https://www.catalog.update.microsoft.com/Search.aspx?q=wsl>. The page title is "Microsoft® Update 카탈로그" and the search bar contains the text "wsl". Below the search bar, the results are displayed under the heading "다음에 대한 검색 결과 'wsl'". The results table shows four updates, with the second row (Windows Subsystem for Linux Update - 5.10.43) highlighted by a red circle around the "다운로드" (Download) button.

제목	제품	분류	마지막으로 업데이트한 날짜	버전	크기	다운로드
Windows Subsystem for Linux Update - 5.10.16	Kernel Updates	Updates	2021-07-22	해당 없음	24.4 MB	다운로드
Windows Subsystem for Linux Update - 5.10.43	Kernel Updates	Updates	2021-07-06	해당 없음	24.5 MB	다운로드
Windows Subsystem for Linux Update - 5.4.91	Kernel Updates	Updates	2021-06-08	해당 없음	22.4 MB	다운로드
Windows Subsystem for Linux Update - 5.4.72	Kernel Updates	Updates	2021-06-07	해당 없음	21.9 MB	다운로드

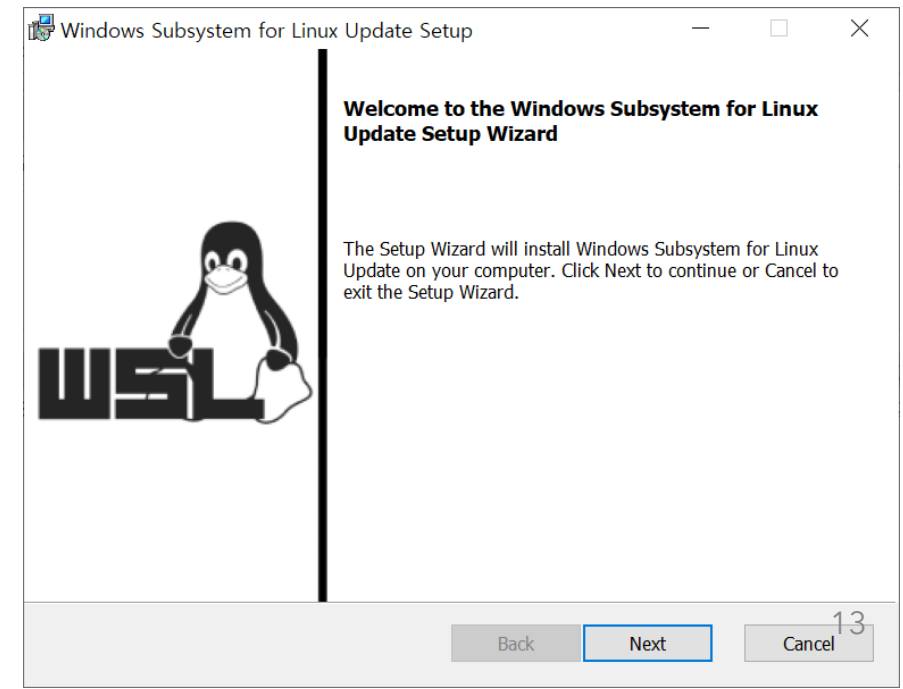
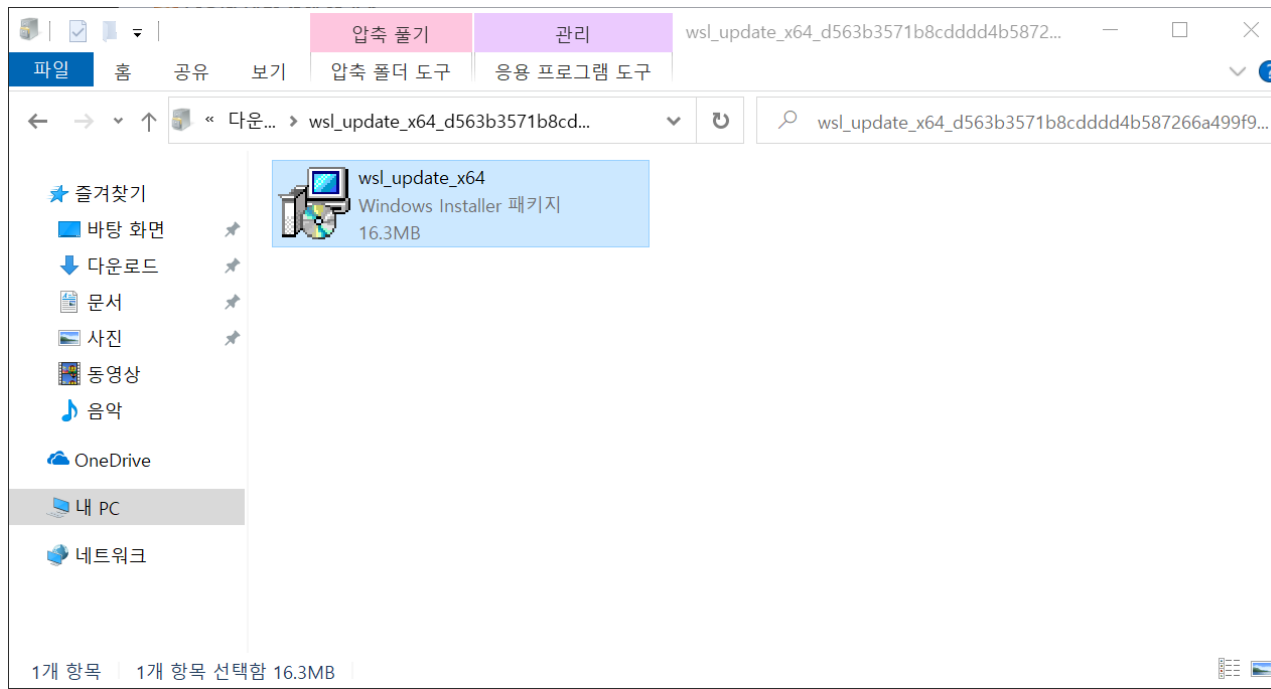
Prerequisite – Install WSL2 (2/4)

- Install the Linux kernel for WSL2 by visiting <https://catalog.update.microsoft.com>
 - At the time of writing, 5.10.43 is the latest
- Download the x64 variant



Prerequisite – Install WSL2 (2/4)

- Install the Linux kernel for WSL2 by visiting <https://catalog.update.microsoft.com>
 - At the time of writing, 5.10.43 is the latest
- Download the x64 variant
- Extract the “cab” file and install



Prerequisite – Install WSL2 (2/4)

- Launch cmd with administrator privileges again
- Type: `wsl --set-default-version 2`



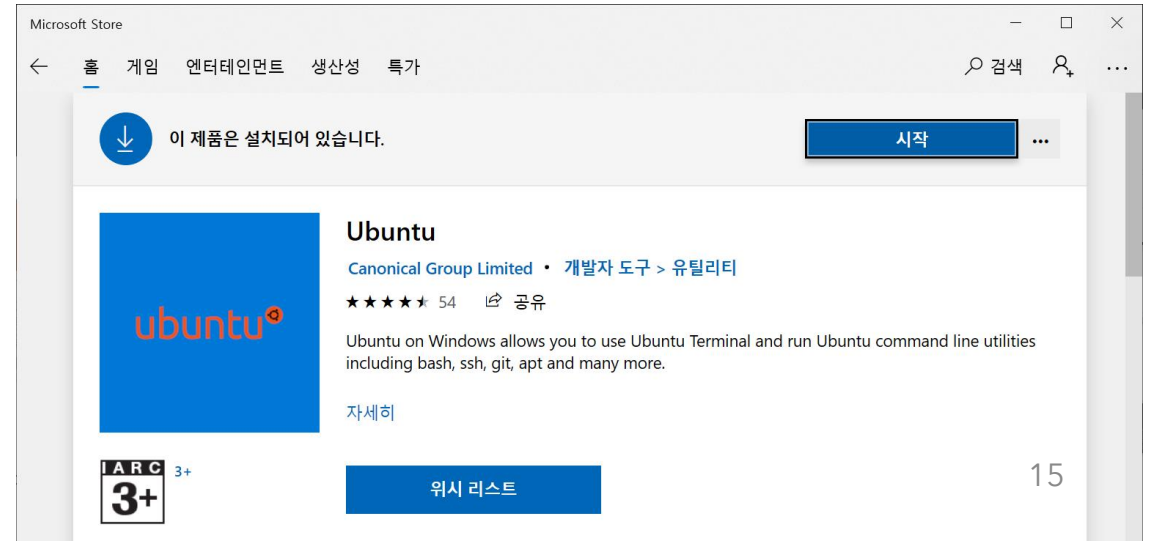
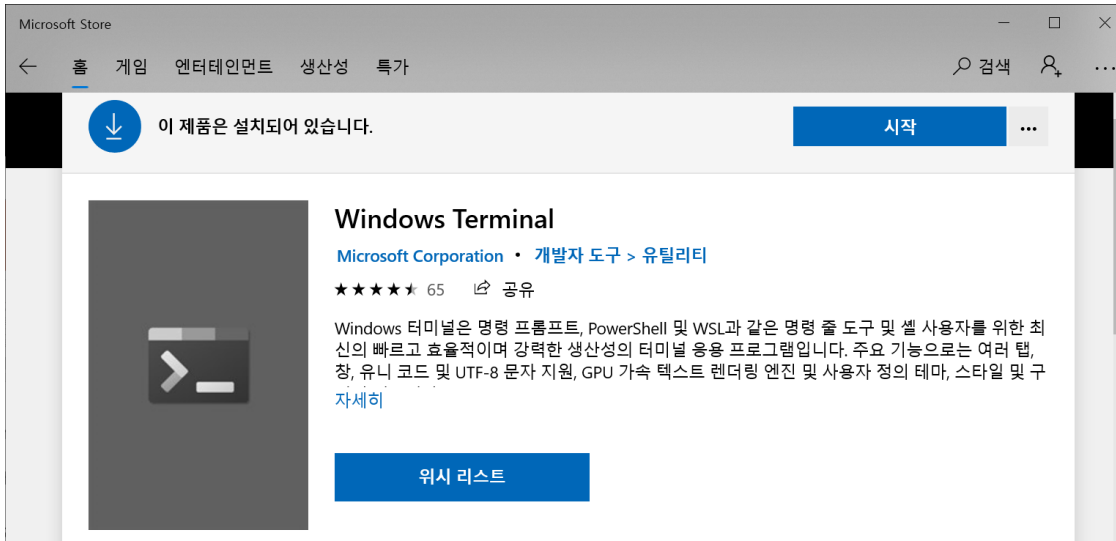
```
관리자: 명령 프롬프트
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.19043.1202]
(c) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Windows\system32>wsl --set-default-version 2
WSL 2와의 주요 차이점에 대한 자세한 내용은 https://aka.ms/wsl2를 참조하세요
작업을 완료했습니다.

C:\Windows\system32>
```

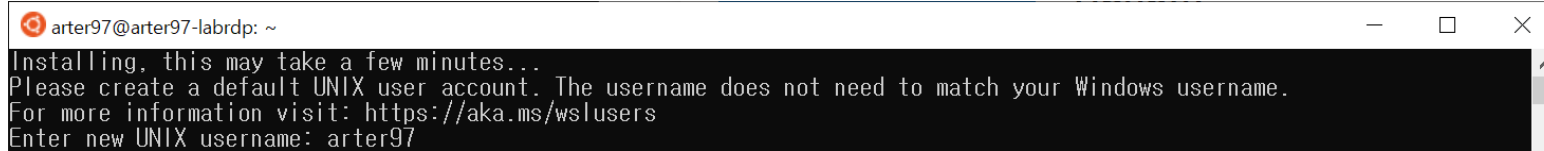
Prerequisite – Download and install Windows Terminal and Ubuntu (3/4)

- Simply search “Windows Terminal” and “Ubuntu” from the Microsoft Store
 - You’ll see 3 options for Ubuntu
 - **Install “Ubuntu”, not “Ubuntu 20.04 LTS” or “Ubuntu 18.04 LTS”**
- You don’t have to sign-in with a Microsoft Account, click “Not interested” or “X” if prompted



Prerequisite – Setup Ubuntu (4/4)

- Launch Ubuntu

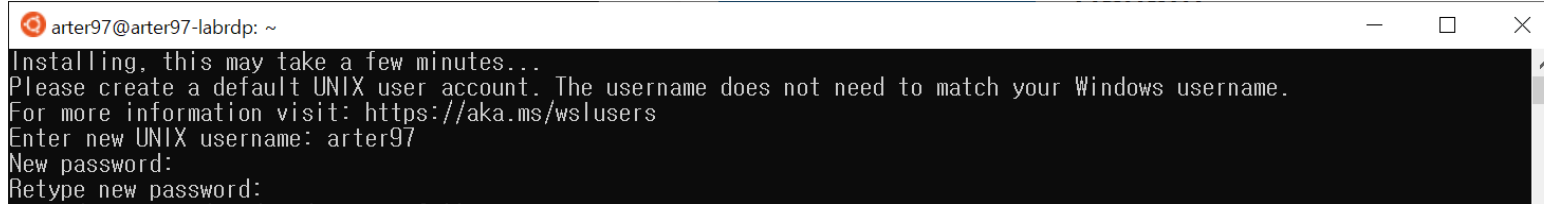


```
arter97@arter97-labrdp: ~  
Installing, this may take a few minutes...  
Please create a default UNIX user account. The username does not need to match your Windows username.  
For more information visit: https://aka.ms/wslusers  
Enter new UNIX username: arter97
```

Enter username (alphabet and numbers only)

Prerequisite – Setup Ubuntu (4/4)

- Launch Ubuntu



```
arter97@arter97-labrdp: ~  
Installing, this may take a few minutes...  
Please create a default UNIX user account. The username does not need to match your Windows username.  
For more information visit: https://aka.ms/wslusers  
Enter new UNIX username: arter97  
New password:  
Retype new password:
```

Type passwords twice (**** won't be displayed on the screen)

Prerequisite – Setup Ubuntu (4/4)

- Launch Ubuntu

```
arter97@arter97-labrdp: ~  
Installing, this may take a few minutes...  
Please create a default UNIX user account. The username does not need to match your Windows username.  
For more information visit: https://aka.ms/wslusers  
Enter new UNIX username: arter97  
New password:  
Retype new password:  
passwd: password updated successfully  
Installation successful!  
To run a command as administrator (user "root"), use "sudo <command>".  
See "man sudo_root" for details.  
  
Welcome to Ubuntu 20.04.2 LTS (GNU/Linux 5.4.72-microsoft-standard-WSL2 x86_64)  
  
* Documentation:  https://help.ubuntu.com  
* Management:    https://landscape.canonical.com  
* Support:        https://ubuntu.com/advantage  
  
System information as of Mon Jul 12 16:58:43 KST 2021  
  
System load:  0.33           Processes:            8  
Usage of /:   0.4% of 250.98GB Users logged in:       0  
Memory usage: 0%           IPv4 address for eth0: 172.31.201.137  
Swap usage:   0%  
  
1 update can be installed immediately.  
0 of these updates are security updates.  
To see these additional updates run: apt list --upgradable  
  
The list of available updates is more than a week old.  
To check for new updates run: sudo apt update  
  
This message is shown once a day. To disable it please create the  
/home/arter97/.hushlogin file.  
arter97@arter97-labrdp:~$
```


Prerequisite – Setup Ubuntu (4/4)

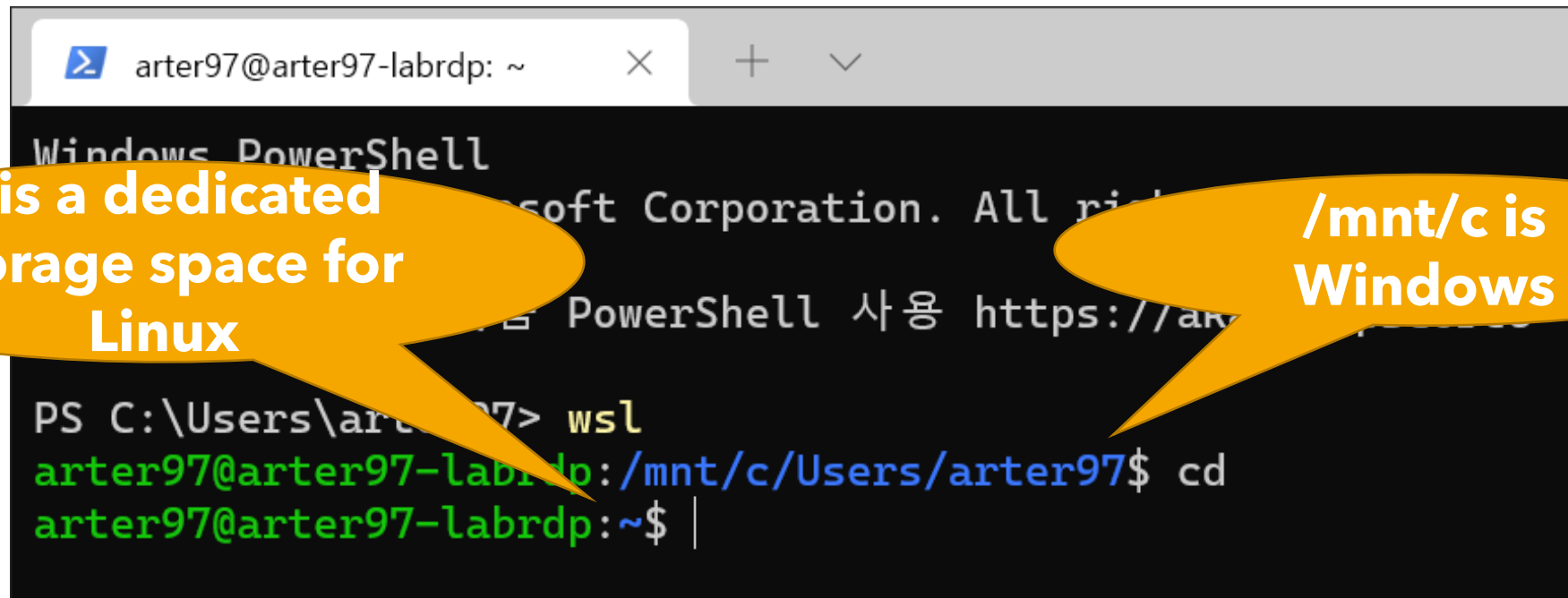
- Type:

```
sudo -sE # Enter your password next
sed -i -e 's/archive.ubuntu.com/mirror.kakao.com/g' /etc/apt/sources.list
apt update
apt -y dist-upgrade
apt -y install build-essential gcc-multilib git qemu-kvm vim gdb ctags
apt clean
chown -R 1000:1000 ~
exit
exit
```

```
arter97@arter97-labrdp:~$ sudo -sE
[sudo] password for arter97:
root@arter97-labrdp:~# sed -i -e 's/archive.ubuntu.com/mirror.kakao.com/g' /etc/apt/sources.list
root@arter97-labrdp:~# apt update
Get:1 http://mirror.kakao.com/ubuntu focal InRelease [265 kB]
Get:2 http://mirror.kakao.com/ubuntu focal-updates InRelease [114 kB]
Get:3 http://mirror.kakao.com/ubuntu focal-backports InRelease [101 kB]
Get:4 http://mirror.kakao.com/ubuntu focal/main amd64 Packages [970 kB]
```

Using WSL2

- Launch Windows Terminal
- Type `wsl` to use Ubuntu from Windows Terminal
 - We won't be using the Ubuntu app from now on
 - **Always type 'cd'** right after launching Ubuntu to prevent touching Windows files
- You can copy Linux files to Windows (e.g., `cp file.txt /mnt/c/Users/arter97/Desktop`)



The screenshot shows a Windows PowerShell terminal window. The title bar reads 'arter97@arter97-labrdp: ~'. The terminal content includes the Windows PowerShell logo, copyright information for Microsoft Corporation, and a URL. The command `wsl` has been executed, resulting in a green prompt `arter97@arter97-labrdp:/mnt/c/Users/arter97$`. The `cd` command has been entered, resulting in a green prompt `arter97@arter97-labrdp:~$`. Two orange callout bubbles are present: one pointing to the tilde (~) in the prompt, stating '~ is a dedicated storage space for Linux', and another pointing to the /mnt/c path, stating '/mnt/c is Windows'.

```
arter97@arter97-labrdp: ~
Windows PowerShell
Copyright (c) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.
https://aka.ms/WindowsPowerShellUsage

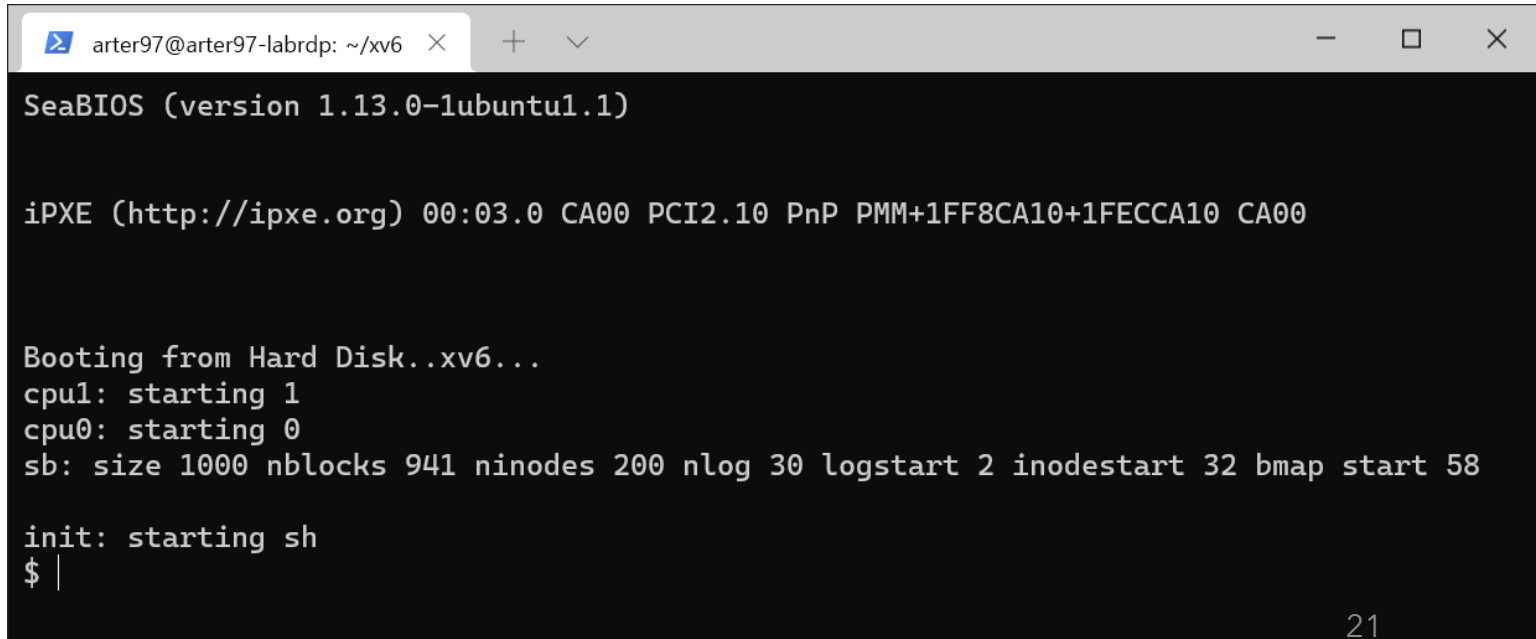
PS C:\Users\arter97> wsl
arter97@arter97-labrdp:/mnt/c/Users/arter97$ cd
arter97@arter97-labrdp:~$
```

Xv6 Installation

- Type:

```
git clone https://github.com/dgist-datalab/xv6
cd xv6
make qemu-nox -j
```

- Uses Git to download Xv6 source code
- Build & run with QEMU

A screenshot of a terminal window with a dark background and light-colored text. The window title bar shows the user 'arter97' at 'arter97-labrdp' in the directory '~/xv6'. The terminal output shows the SeaBIOS boot process, including iPXE initialization and booting from a hard disk. The system is running the xv6 kernel, and the user is at a shell prompt.

```
arter97@arter97-labrdp: ~/xv6 × + - □ ×
SeaBIOS (version 1.13.0-1ubuntu1.1)

iPXE (http://ipxe.org) 00:03.0 CA00 PCI2.10 PnP PMM+1FF8CA10+1FECCA10 CA00

Booting from Hard Disk..xv6...
cpu1: starting 1
cpu0: starting 0
sb: size 1000 nblocks 941 ninodes 200 nlog 30 logstart 2 inodestart 32 bmap start 58

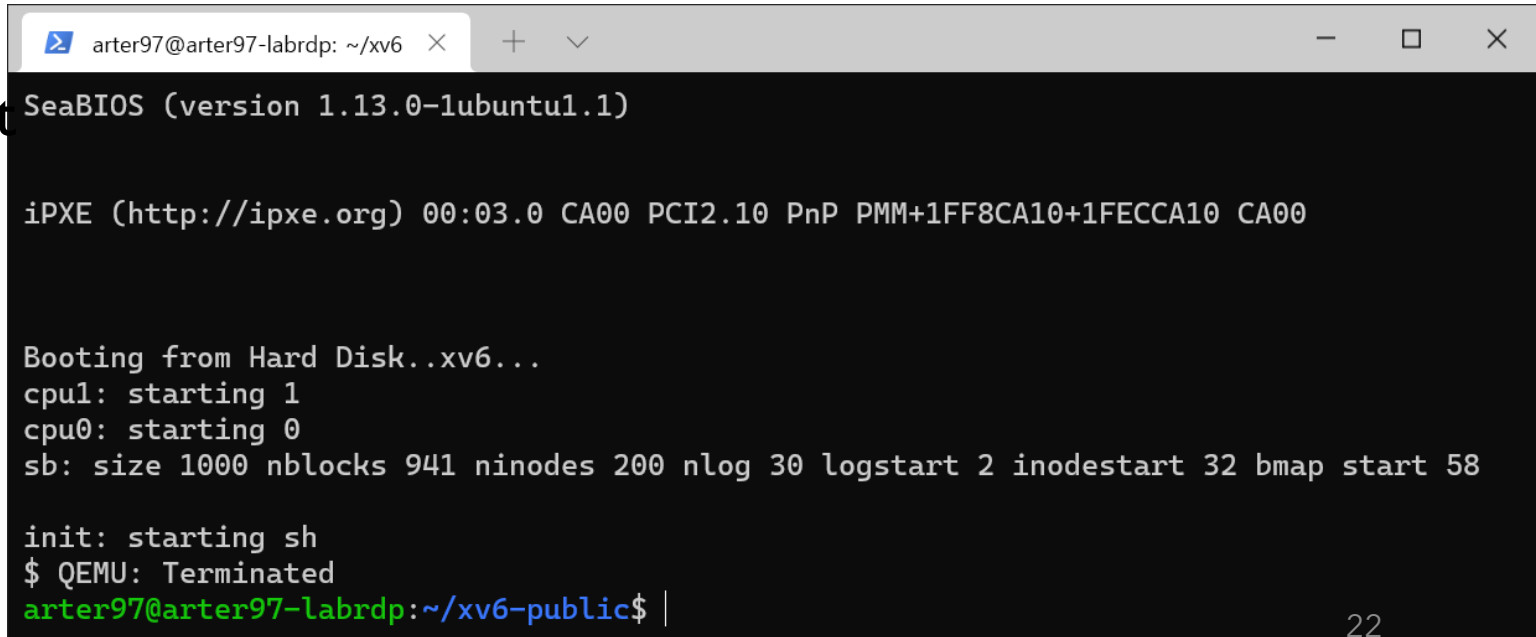
init: starting sh
$ |
```

Xv6 Installation

- Type:

```
git clone https://github.com/dgist-datalab/xv6
cd xv6
make qemu-nox -j
```

- Uses Git to download Xv6 source code
- Build & run with QEMU
- Press “Ctrl-A + X” to quit
 - It’s not “Ctrl-A + Ctrl-X”



```
arter97@arter97-labrdp: ~/xv6
SeaBIOS (version 1.13.0-1ubuntu1.1)

iPXE (http://ipxe.org) 00:03.0 CA00 PCI2.10 PnP PMM+1FF8CA10+1FECCA10 CA00

Booting from Hard Disk..xv6...
cpu1: starting 1
cpu0: starting 0
sb: size 1000 nblocks 941 ninodes 200 nlog 30 logstart 2 inodestart 32 bmap start 58

init: starting sh
$ QEMU: Terminated
arter97@arter97-labrdp:~/xv6-public$
```

Mini Project #1 - Print the number of context switches on process termination

- Print your ID and name with the “echo” command

```
x - □ arter97@arter97-x1: ~/lab/os/xv6
SeaBIOS (version 1.13.0-1ubuntu1.1)

iPXE (http://ipxe.org) 00:03.0 CA00 PCI2.10 PnP PMM+1FF8CA10+1FECCA10 CA00

Booting from Hard Disk..xv6...
cpu1: starting 1
cpu0: starting 0
sb: size 1000 nblocks 941 ninodes 200 nlog 30 logstart 2 inodestart 32 bmap start 58
init: starting sh
$ echo 202042005 Juhyung Park
202042005 Juhyung Park
```


Mini Project #1 - Print the number of context switches on process termination

- Print your ID and name with the “echo” command
- **... and also print the number of context switches**
 - Format: “<Process name>(<PID number>) performed <N of context switches> context switches”

```
x - arter97@arter97-x1: ~/lab/os/xv6
SeaBIOS (version 1.13.0-1ubuntu1.1)

iPXE (http://ipxe.org) 00:03.0 CA00 PCI2.10 PnP PMM+1FF8CA10+1FECCA10 CA00

Booting from Hard Disk..xv6...
cpu1: starting 1
cpu0: starting 0
sb: size 1000 nblocks 941 ninodes 200 nlog 30 logstart 2 inodestart 32 bmap start 58
init: starting sh
$ echo 202042005 Juhyung Park
202042005 Juhyung Park

echo(3) performed 8 context switches
$
```

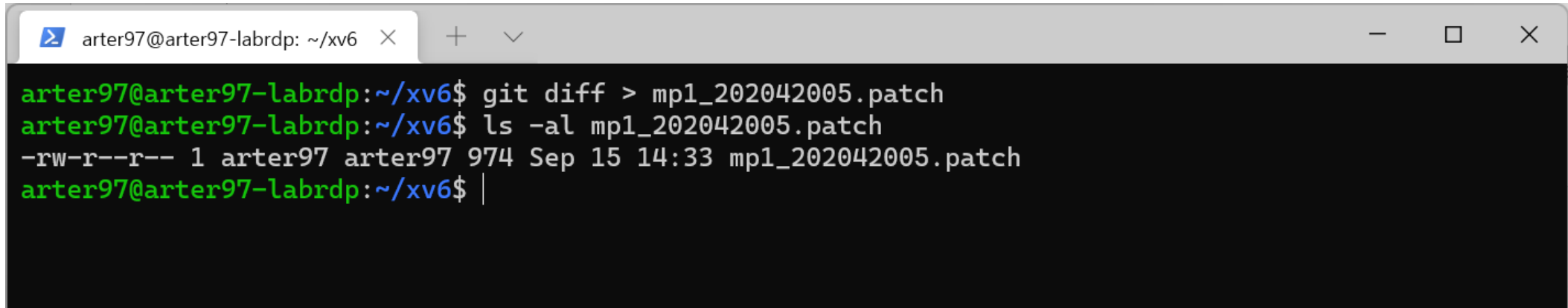
Mini Project #1 - Print the number of context switches on process termination

- Objectives of this project
 - Find the termination/exit point of a process from the kernel code and modify it
 - Find the function responsible for context switches from the scheduler code and modify it
 - Find the PCB (Process Control Block) structure in Xv6 and understand it
 - Modify the PCB to keep track of the number of context switches
- Where to look and write code:
 - proc.c, proc.h
- How to print:

```
// Print the number of context switches (cswitch)
cprintf("\n%s(%d) performed %d context switches\n", ...);
```

Mini Project #1 - Print the number of context switches on process termination

- Hand-in procedure
 - mp1_201812345.patch
 - Run the following command and upload mp1_201812345.patch
 - `git diff > mp1_201812345.patch`



```
arter97@arter97-labrdp: ~/xv6  ×  +  ∨  -  □  ×  
arter97@arter97-labrdp:~/xv6$ git diff > mp1_202042005.patch  
arter97@arter97-labrdp:~/xv6$ ls -al mp1_202042005.patch  
-rw-r--r-- 1 arter97 arter97 974 Sep 15 14:33 mp1_202042005.patch  
arter97@arter97-labrdp:~/xv6$ |
```

Mini Project #1 - Print the number of context switches on process termination

- Hand-in procedure
 - mp1_201812345.patch
 - Run the following command and upload mp1_201812345.patch
 - `git diff > mp1_201812345.patch`
 - Check the patch file with Notepad and confirm your modifications are in the patch file

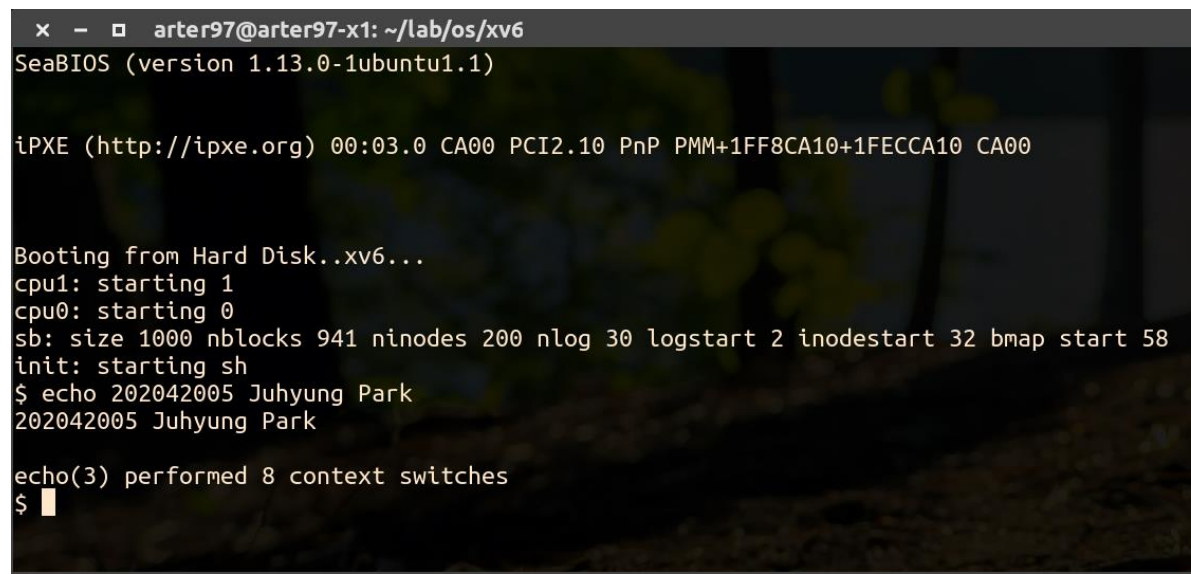


The screenshot shows a Notepad window titled "mp1_202042005.patch - 메모장". The window contains a git diff patch file. The patch starts with "diff --git a/proc.c b/proc.c" and "index 806b1b1..c9e0b1a 100644". It then shows a hunk of code being added to b/proc.c, indicated by "+++ b/proc.c". The patch content is mostly blurred, but the structure of a git diff patch is visible. At the bottom of the window, the status bar shows "줄 1, 열 1", "100%", "Unix (LF)", and "UTF-8".

```
mp1_202042005.patch - 메모장
파일(F) 편집(E) 포맷(O) 보기(V) 도움말(H)
diff --git a/proc.c b/proc.c
index 806b1b1..c9e0b1a 100644
--- a/proc.c
+++ b/proc.c
@@
+
+
+
+
@@
+
}
diff --git a/proc.h b/proc.h
```

Mini Project #1 - Print the number of context switches on process termination

- Hand-in procedure
 - mp1_201812345.patch
 - Run the following command and upload mp1_201812345.patch
 - `git diff > mp1_201812345.patch`
 - Check the patch file with Notepad and confirm your modifications are in the patch file
 - mp1_201812345.jpg (or png)
 - Screenshot of 'echo 201812345 <Your name in English>' command execution



```
x - arter97@arter97-x1: ~/lab/os/xv6
SeaBIOS (version 1.13.0-1ubuntu1.1)

iPXE (http://ipxe.org) 00:03.0 CA00 PCI2.10 PnP PMM+1FF8CA10+1FECCA10 CA00

Booting from Hard Disk..xv6...
cpu1: starting 1
cpu0: starting 0
sb: size 1000 nblocks 941 ninodes 200 nlog 30 logstart 2 inodestart 32 bmap start 58
init: starting sh
$ echo 202042005 Juhyung Park
202042005 Juhyung Park

echo(3) performed 8 context switches
$
```


Mini Project #1 - Print the number of context switches on process termination

- Hand-in procedure
 - mp1_201812345.patch
 - Run the following command and upload mp1_201812345.patch
 - `git diff > mp1_201812345.patch`
 - Check the patch file with Notepad and confirm your modifications are in the patch file
 - mp1_201812345.jpg (or png)
 - Screenshot of 'echo 201812345 <Your name in English>' command execution
 - Deadline: 2022.09.28 (Wed) 23:59

Mini Project #2 - Get/set the number of context switches by system-call

- Objectives of this project
 - Find the system-call table and register your own system-call number
 - Implement your own system-call
 - Understand how the kernel-space and the user-space exchanges data
- Where to look and write code:
 - **proc.c**: myproc() implementation (just for reference, no modifications needed)
 - **syscall.c, syscall.h**: Function prototype declaration, syscall table insertion
 - `extern int sys_getctxswitch(void), extern int sys_setctxswitch(void)`
 - **sysproc.c**: System-call implementation
 - Hint: Reference `sys_kill()/sys_sbrk()/sys_sleep()` to find out how to retrieve arguments (`argint()`)
 - **user.h**: Function prototype declaration for user-space programs
 - `int getctxswitch(void), int setctxswitch(int)`
 - **usys.S**: Entry point of the system-call

Mini Project #2 - Get/set the number of context switches by system-call

- Running 'swtchtest' will print the number of context switches
 - 10 prints without delay
 - 10 prints with 100ms of delay each
 - Final print after manipulating cswitch

```
x - □ arter97@arter97-x1: ~/lab/os/xv6
SeaBIOS (version 1.13.0-1ubuntu1.1)

iPXE (http://ipxe.org) 00:03.0 CA00 PCI2.10 PnP PMM+1FF8CA10+1FECCA10 CA00

Booting from Hard Disk..xv6...
cpu1: starting 1
cpu0: starting 0
sb: size 1000 nblocks 941 ninodes 200 nlog 30 logstart 2 inodestart 32 bmap start 58
init: starting sh
$ swtchtest
Usage: swtchtest <cswitch set number>

swtchtest(3) performed 7 context switches
$ swtchtest 5
swtchtest performed 0 context switches
swtchtest performed 2 context switches
swtchtest performed 2 context switches
swtchtest performed 4 context switches
swtchtest performed 4 context switches
swtchtest performed 4 context switches
swtchtest performed 6 context switches
swtchtest performed 8 context switches
swtchtest performed 8 context switches
swtchtest performed 10 context switches

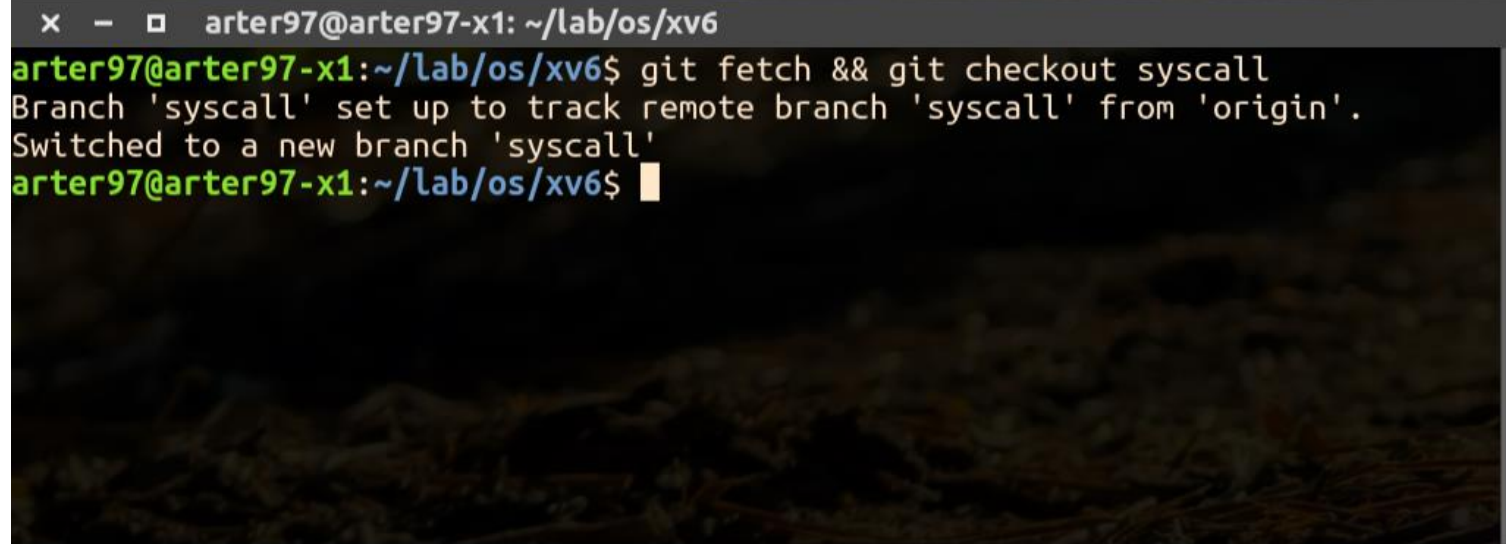
Adding delays
swtchtest performed 22 context switches
swtchtest performed 33 context switches
swtchtest performed 44 context switches
swtchtest performed 55 context switches
swtchtest performed 66 context switches
swtchtest performed 77 context switches
swtchtest performed 88 context switches
swtchtest performed 99 context switches
swtchtest performed 110 context switches
swtchtest performed 121 context switches

Setting cswitch to 5
swtchtest performed 5 context switches

swtchtest(4) performed 6 context switches
$
```

Mini Project #2 - Get/set the number of context switches by system-call

- Running 'swtchtest' will print the number of context switches
- Skeleton code with 'swtchtest' is provided at the 'syscall' branch
 - `git fetch && git checkout syscall`

A terminal window with a dark background and light-colored text. The window title bar shows 'arter97@arter97-x1: ~/lab/os/xv6'. The prompt is 'arter97@arter97-x1:~/lab/os/xv6\$'. The user enters the command 'git fetch && git checkout syscall'. The output shows 'Branch 'syscall' set up to track remote branch 'syscall' from 'origin'.' followed by 'Switched to a new branch 'syscall''. The prompt returns to 'arter97@arter97-x1:~/lab/os/xv6\$' with a cursor at the end.

```
x - □ arter97@arter97-x1: ~/lab/os/xv6
arter97@arter97-x1:~/lab/os/xv6$ git fetch && git checkout syscall
Branch 'syscall' set up to track remote branch 'syscall' from 'origin'.
Switched to a new branch 'syscall'
arter97@arter97-x1:~/lab/os/xv6$
```

Mini Project #2 - Get/set the number of context switches by system-call

- Hand-in procedure
 - mp2_201812345.patch
 - mp2_201812345.jpg (or png)
 - Screenshot of 'swtchtest N' command execution
 - N: The last 2 digits of your student ID
 - mp2_201812345.txt
 - Explain why the number of context switches increases at a different rate when delays are added in 1-2 sentences (English/Korean)
 - Explain the purpose of myproc() function in relation to the PCB in 1-2 sentences (English/Korean)
 - Deadline: 2022.09.28 (Wed) 23:59

Assignments Warning

- Coding mistakes are still errors
 - Your code may not work properly on TA's computer
 - Initialization errors, undefined behaviors, compiler warnings will be factored into your assignment's scores
 - Typical initialization error
 - Do **NOT** skip compiler warnings
 - You can run 'make clean; make xv6.img fs.img' to just compile without running QEMU
- TAs will use automation software for grading
 - Please try to match the printed strings to what's shown in the PPT

```
x - □ arter97@arter97-x1: ~/lab/os/xv6
SeaBIOS (version 1.13.0-1ubuntu1.1)

iPXE (http://ipxe.org) 00:03.0 CA00 PCI2.10 PnP
rdp

Booting from Hard Disk..xv6...
cpu1: starting 1
cpu0: starting 0
sb: size 1000 nblocks 941 ninodes 200 nlog 30 l
init: starting sh
$ echo

echo(3) performed 7 context switches
$ echo

echo(4) performed 9 context switches
$ echo

echo(5) performed 12 context switches
$ echo

echo(6) performed 13 context switches
$ echo

echo(7) performed 14 context switches
$ echo

echo(8) performed 15 context switches
$ echo

echo(9) performed 16 context switches
$ echo

echo(10) performed 19 context switches
$ echo

echo(11) performed 22 context switches
$ echo

echo(12) performed 23 context switches
$ echo

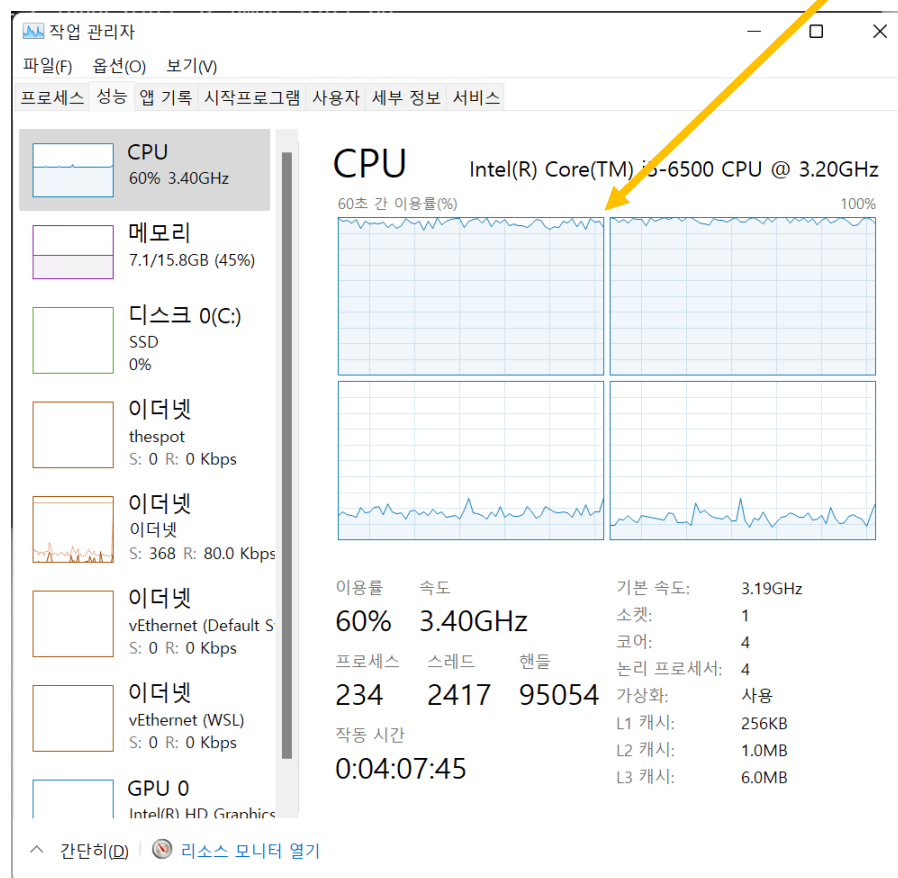
echo(13) performed 25 context switches
$ echo

echo(14) performed 27 context switches
$
```

This shouldn't increase upon each execution!

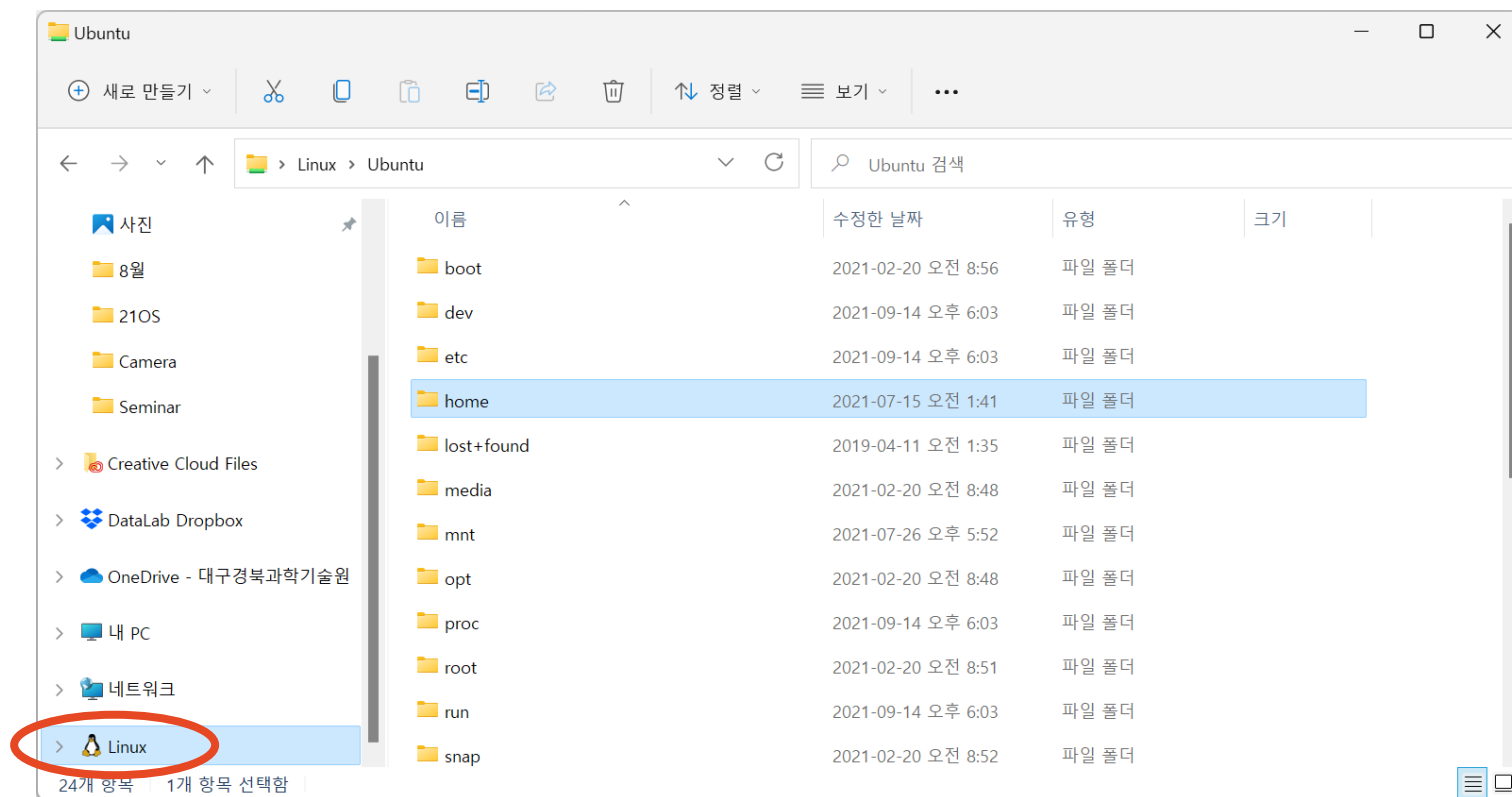
Tips

- Terminate Xv6 when you're not using it
 - Idle timer is not implemented in Xv6, resulting in high CPU usage



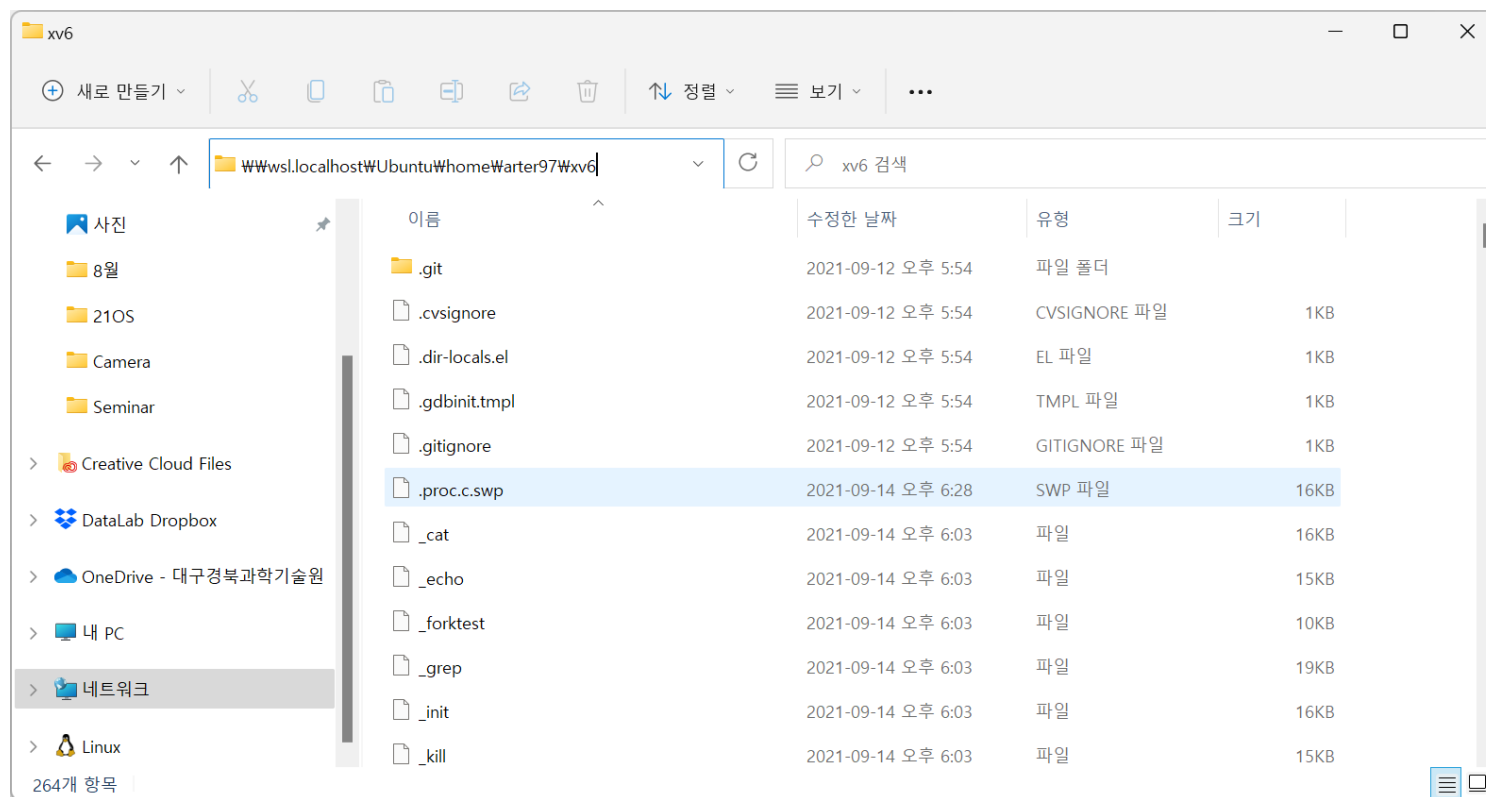
Tips

- You can access Linux's files from Windows Explorer's sidebar



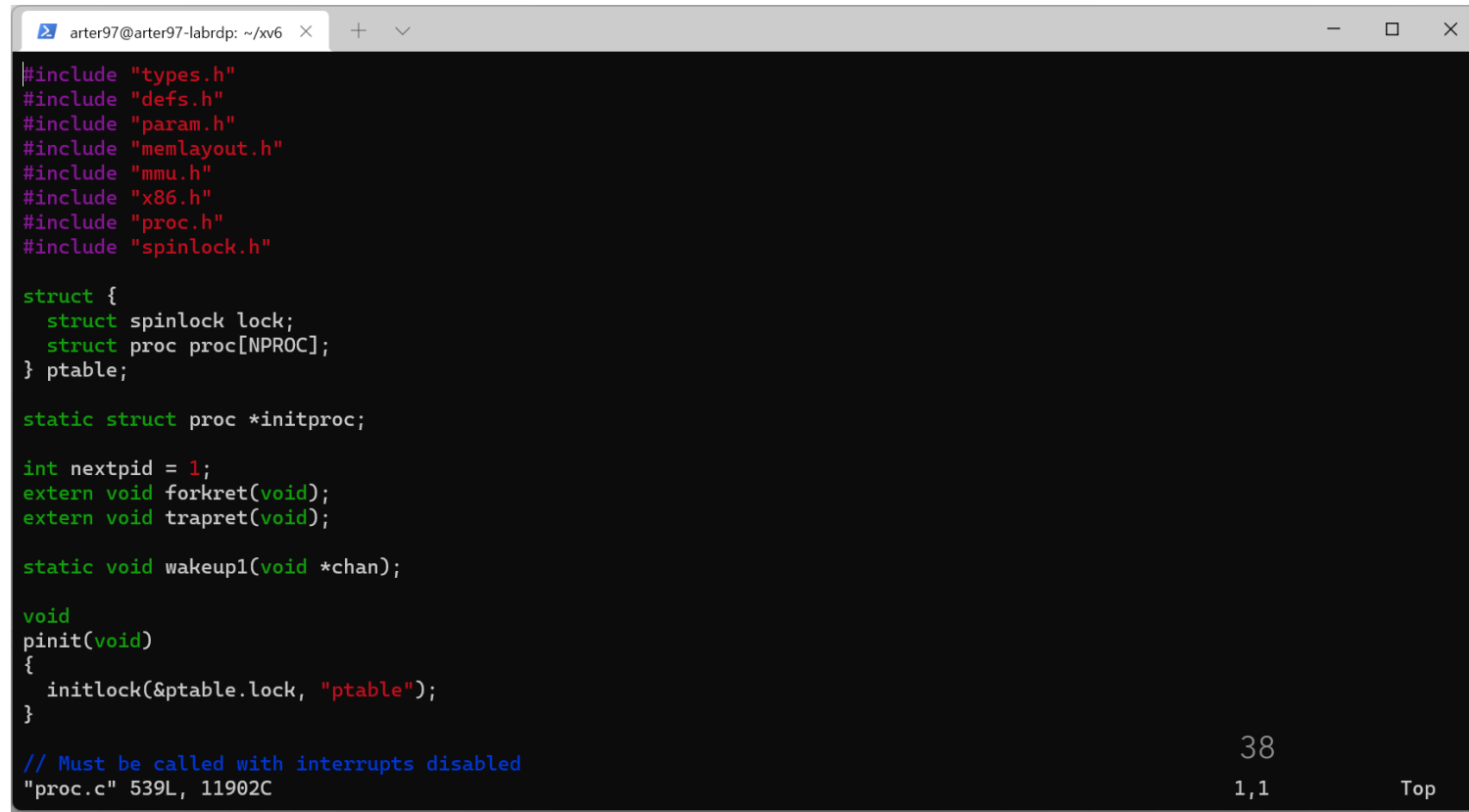
Tips

- You can access Linux's files from Windows Explorer's sidebar
 - Or: \\wsl.localhost\Ubuntu



Tips

- You can't use Visual Studio to open Xv6 as a project
- Use vim for modifying source code
 - e.g., vim proc.c



The screenshot shows a terminal window with a dark background and light-colored text. The window title is "arter97@arter97-labrdp: ~/xv6". The code displayed is the beginning of the `proc.c` file in the Xv6 operating system. It includes several header files, defines a `ptable` structure, and shows the initialization of the process table and the `pinit` function. The code is color-coded: comments are blue, keywords are green, and identifiers are white. At the bottom right of the terminal, the page number "38" and the text "Top" are visible.

```
#include "types.h"
#include "defs.h"
#include "param.h"
#include "memlayout.h"
#include "mmu.h"
#include "x86.h"
#include "proc.h"
#include "spinlock.h"

struct {
    struct spinlock lock;
    struct proc proc[NPROC];
} ptable;

static struct proc *initproc;

int nextpid = 1;
extern void forkret(void);
extern void trapret(void);

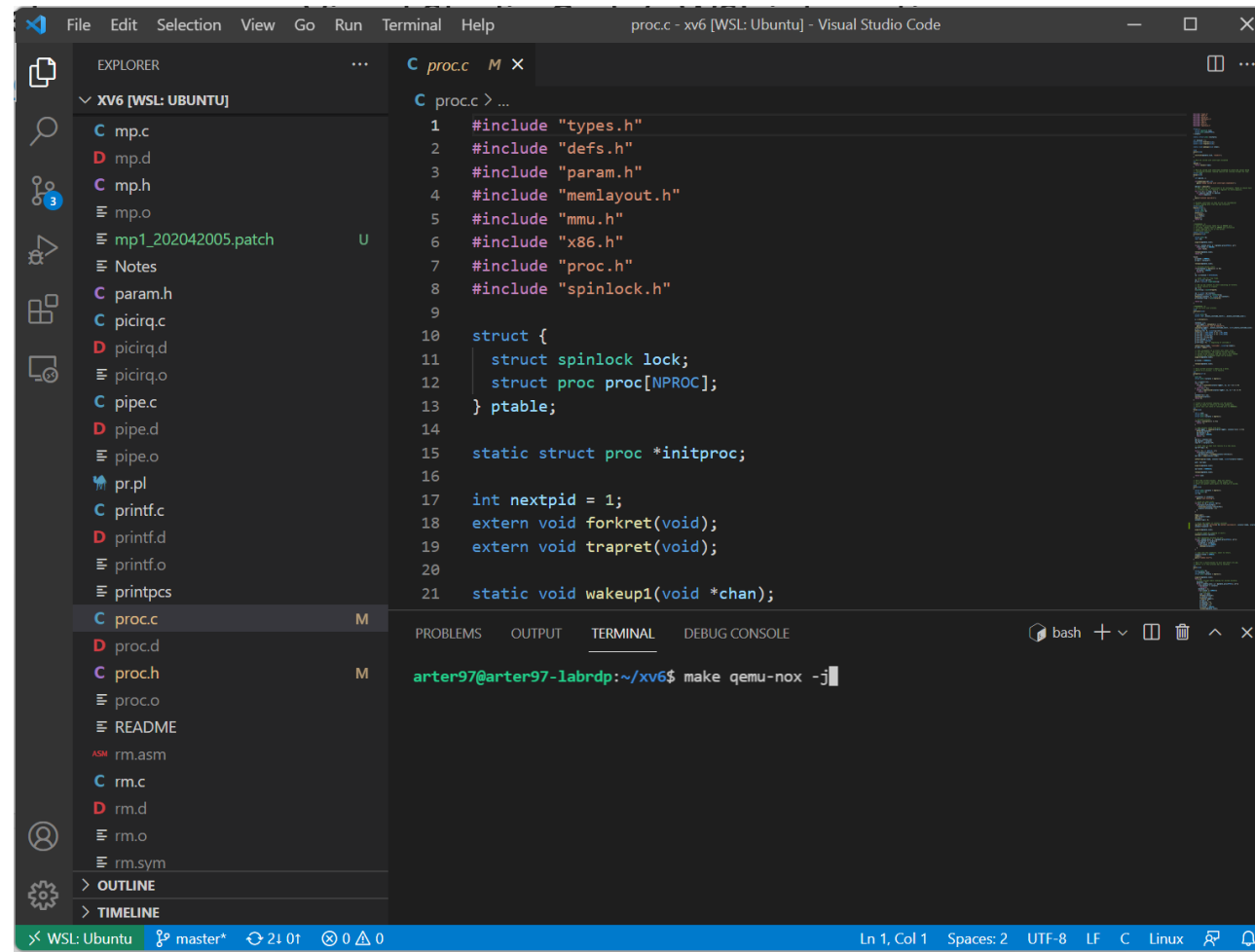
static void wakeup1(void *chan);

void
pinit(void)
{
    initlock(&ptable.lock, "ptable");
}

// Must be called with interrupts disabled
"proc.c" 539L, 11902C
```

Tips

- Alternatively, you can use Visual Studio Code's WSL integration
 - <https://code.visualstudio.com/docs/remote/wsl>





Finally...

Do NOT hesitate to ask questions!