

# Project Report (Submission 1)

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## 1. Group Members

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## 2. Project Overview

本项目在 xv6 内核上实现了类 POSIX 信号机制，包含以下功能：

1. 基本系统调用： `sigaction`、`sigprocmask`、`sigpending`、`sigkill`、`sigreturn`
2. 在每次从内核返回用户态前检查并交付 Pending 信号
3. 支持默认处理 (SIG\_DFL)、忽略 (SIG\_IGN)
4. 信号阻塞与解阻 ( `sigprocmask` )、挂起查询 ( `sigpending` )
5. 信号在 `fork` / `exec` 过程中的继承与重置
6. 特殊信号 SIGKILL、SIGSTOP: 不可被阻塞或忽略，立即终止或暂停

所有功能均通过项目提供的 **signal** 测试

## 3. 代码仓库与分支管理

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os	checkpoint123	15 hours ago
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.clang-format	improve log, printf use dedicate AMO primitive instead of lock	3 months ago
.gdbinit	import local gef script	3 months ago
.gitignore	Merge remote-tracking branch 'origin/main'	last week
LICENSE	Init	3 years ago
Makefile	signal: codebase	last month
README.md	readme: user prog	3 months ago

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xv6-sustech

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## 提交记录:

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### Commits

main All users All time

Commits on May 15, 2025

checkpoint123

zzhyzx committed 15 hours ago

8cb452e <>

Commits on May 13, 2025

feat: enhance sys\_sigkill to manage pending signals and wake sleeping processes

Qilin Huang committed 3 days ago

71cd5ff <>

feat: implement signal handling functions with validation and process management

Qilin Huang committed 3 days ago

93b928c <>

Commits on May 11, 2025

Merge remote-tracking branch 'origin/signals-1234'

sinonnhana committed 5 days ago

1746f97 <>

finished: initialization

sinonnhana committed 5 days ago

47fc83e <>

Commits on May 7, 2025

Merge remote-tracking branch 'origin/main'

Qilin Huang committed last week

9603f3c <>

Initial commit

sinonnhana authored last week

Verified 9c29adc <>

## 4. 设计与实现

### 4.1 核心数据结构 ( `ksignal.h` )

已有实现

```
1 struct ksignal {
2     sigaction_t sa[SIGMAX + 1];
3     siginfo_t   siginfos[SIGMAX + 1];
4     sigset_t    sigmask;        // 已阻塞信号集合
5     sigset_t    sigpending;     // 挂起信号集合
6 };
```

- `sa[]` 存储每个信号的处理方式
- `sigmask` : 当前阻塞的信号位图
- `sigpending` : 已生成尚未交付的信号位图
- `siginfos[]` : 每个挂起信号的额外信息 ( `si_signo` 、 `si_pid` 、 `si_code` 等)

### 4.2 信号初始化

- `siginit(proc *p)` : 在 `allocproc` 中调用
  - 清空 `sigmask` 、 `sigpending`
  - 将所有 `sa[s]` 设为 `SIG_DFL`
  - 将所有 `siginfos` 清零

```
1 int siginit(struct proc *p) {
2     p->signal.sigmask = 0;
3     p->signal.sigpending = 0;
4     for (int s = SIGMIN; s <= SIGMAX; s++) {
5         p->signal.sa[s].sa_sigaction = SIG_DFL;
6         p->signal.sa[s].sa_mask      = 0;
7         p->signal.sa[s].sa_restorer = NULL;
8         memset(&p->signal.siginfos[s], 0, sizeof(siginfo_t));
9     }
10    return 0;
11 }
```

## 4.3 信号在 fork/exec 继承与重置

- **fork** (`siginit_fork`):
  - 子进程继承父进程的 `sa[]` 和 `sigmask`
  - 清空 `sigpending` 和 `siginfos`
- **exec** (`siginit_exec`):
  - 保留 `sigmask` 与 `sigpending`
  - 除了已被设为 `SIG_IGN` 的信号, 其余全部重置为 `SIG_DFL`

## 4.4 系统调用实现

### sys\_sigaction

- 参数合法性检查 (`SIGMIN..SIGMAX`)
- 拷贝旧设置到 `oldact`, 写回用户空间
- 从用户空间读入新设置, 验证 `SIGKILL` / `SIGSTOP` 不可捕捉或忽略
- 更新 `p->signal.sa[signo]`, 并在设为 `SIG_IGN` / `SIG_DFL` 时清除挂起信号

### sys\_sigprocmask

- `how` 为 `SIG_BLOCK|SIG_UNBLOCK|SIG_SETMASK`
- 读写用户的 `set` 或 `oldset`
- 强制从新掩码中删除 `SIGKILL`、`SIGSTOP`
- 根据 `how` 更新 `p->signal.sigmask`

### sys\_sigpending

- 将 `p->signal.sigpending` 拷贝回用户空间

### sys\_sigkill

- 根据 `pid` 遍历进程表定位目标进程
- 将 `signo` 加到 `target->signal.sigpending`
- 填充对应的 `siginfos[signo]`
- 若目标进程处于 `SLEEPING` 且信号未被阻塞 (或 `SIGKILL/SIGSTOP`), 唤醒它

## sys\_sigreturn

- 从用户栈读取保存的 `ucontext`
- 恢复 `p->signal.sigmask`
- 恢复所有通用寄存器和 `epc`，跳回被打断处

## 4.5 do\_signal

在 `usertrap()` 调用后、`usertrapret()` 之前执行：

```
1 int do_signal(void) {
2     struct proc *p = curr_proc();
3     struct trapframe *tf = p->trapframe;
4
5     for (int s = SIGMIN; s <= SIGMAX; s++) {
6         if (!sigismember(&p->signal.sigpending, s)) continue;
7         if (sigismember(&p->signal.sigmask, s)) continue;
8
9         void *hdl = p->signal.sa[s].sa_sigaction;
10        // 忽略
11        if (hdl == SIG_IGN) {
12            sigdelset(&p->signal.sigpending, s);
13            continue;
14        }
15        // 默认
16        if (hdl == SIG_DFL) {
17            if (s != SIGCHLD) {
18                setkilled(p, -10 - s);
19                return 0;
20            }
21            sigdelset(&p->signal.sigpending, s);
22            continue;
23        }
24        // 捕捉：在用户栈构造 siginfo/ucontext, 修改 trapframe -> 跳转 handler
25        ... (详见代码) ...
26        return 0;
27    }
28    return 0;
29 }
```

- 按信号编号顺序查找第一个可交付信号
- 清除挂起、修改进程上下文、设置用户态寄存器，准备执行用户处理函数

## 5. Base Checkpoints

Checkpoint	功能	得分
1	sigaction、sigkill、do_signal、sigreturn 等	50
2	SIGKILL 特殊处理	10
3	fork/exec 信号继承与重置	10

目前所有 **Base Checkpoint 1/2/3** 均已实现并通过 `signal` 测试。

## 6. 测试结果

在 xv6 shell 中依次执行：

```
1 # 编译并启动 xv6
2 make clean && make run
3
4 # 在 shell 中运行提供的test脚本
5 sh >> signal
```

所有测试点均 **PASS**。

C basic.c 9+, M X

OSLabs &gt; OSProject &gt; OsProject &gt; user &gt; src &gt; signal-project-tests &gt; C basic.c &gt; basic1(char \*)

```

1  #include "../os/ktest/ktest.h"
2  #include "../lib/user.h"
3
4  // Base Checkpoint 1: sigaction, sigkill, and sigreturn
5
6  // send SIGUSR0 to a child process, which default action is to terminate it.
7  void basic1(char* c) {

```

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OUTPUT

DEBUG CONSOLE

TERMINAL

PORTS

COMMENTS

```

init: starting sh
sh >> signal
=== TESTSUITE ===
- Project: signal test suite
Usage: ./signal [testname]
- [testname] can be one of the following:
basic1
basic2
basic3
basic4
basic5
basic6
basic7
basic8
basic10
basic11
basic20

```

```

Running all tests
signaltests starting
test basic1: OK
test basic2: OK
test basic3: OK
handler4 triggered
test basic4: OK
handler5 triggered
handler5 triggered
handler5 triggered
handler5 triggered
handler5 triggered
test basic5: OK
handler6 triggered due to 1
handler6_2 triggered due to 2
test basic6: OK
handler7 triggered due to 1
handler7_2 triggered due to 2
test basic7: OK
test basic8: OK
test basic10: OK
test basic11: OK
test basic20: OK
sh > child 3 exit with code 0
sh >> 

```

## 7. 遇到的问题与解决

### 1. 用户空间内存拷贝的并发安全

- 在调用 `copy_to_user` 或 `copy_from_user` 拷贝用户态内存时，必须先获取并保持 `p->mm->lock`。

这样才能确保在整个拷贝过程内，进程的虚拟内存映射不会因别的线程或 `exec` 操作被修改，避免出现页表不一致或竞争条件导致的异常。

### 2. 信号状态修改的原子性

- 对信号相关数据结构（`p->signal`）进行读写时，需要获取 `p->lock`。

对用户内存拷贝则额外获取 `p->mm->lock`，避免在内外锁混用时产生死锁，也能保证数据一致性。

## 8. 结论

本次项目在 xv6 内核中完成了完整的信号框架，满足 Base Checkpoint 要求。