# 1. Trace system call

# a. Halt(): 最凶狠的system call

以testcase: halt.c為例,當我們include"syscall.h"之後,我們就可以使用syscall中halt()這個function。當這個c檔在compile的時候遇到halt()會轉換成start.S中以下這段組合語言:

```
Halt:

addiu $2,$0,SC_Halt

syscall

j $31

.end Halt

.globl MSG

.ent MSG
```

如此Mips Machine Simulator跑到這行instruction— SC\_Halt時會先將這個代碼會存在\$2裡面,接下來執行syscall。

接下來看到mipssim.cc,這個檔案會模擬cpu,在Run()這個function中有一個無線迴圈不斷地執行OneInstruction(),而OneInstruction()就是依照PC\_counter去nachos的memory中拿一行instruction出來進行decode,如果出來的opCode符合下面這個case的話:

```
case OP_SYSCALL:
RaiseException(SyscallException, 0);
return;
```

就會RaiseException(),並傳入SyscallException這個 ExceptionType。

RaiseException()這個function是在machine.cc中,首先它會把mode換成SystemMode(也就是kernel mode),執行ExceptionHandler()並傳入ExceptionType(這邊是SyscallException),執行完ExceptionHandler()後會將mode換回UserMode。

ExceptionHandler()會在Exception.cc中,首先他會從\$2中 讀出type(這邊是SC\_Halt),接下來看傳入的ExceptionType,如 果是SyscallException的話就去看type是否符合其中一項case, 在這邊符合:

並執行其中的SysHalt()。

SysHalt()在ksyscall.h裡面:

```
void SysHalt()
{
   kernel->interrupt->Halt();
}
```

而裡頭就是執行kernel裡的interrupt物件的Halt(),實作細節在

interrupt.cc中:

```
Interrupt::Halt()
{
    cout << "Machine halting!\n\n";
    cout << "This is halt\n";
    kernel->stats->Print();
    delete kernel; // Never returns.
}
```

這裡會把kernel delete掉,也就是結束nachos 作業系統的運作。

# b. Create(): 檔案之母

前面的流程跟Halt()一樣,不同點在於exception.cc在看syscallException Type時,會match到下面這個case:

```
case SC_Create:
    val = kernel->machine->ReadRegister(4);
    {
        char *filename = &(kernel->machine->mainMemory[val]);
        //cout << filename << endl;
        status = SysCreate(filename);
        kernel->machine->WriteRegister(2, (int) status);
    }
    kernel->machine->WriteRegister(PrevPCReg, kernel->machine->ReadRegister(PCReg));
    kernel->machine->WriteRegister(PCReg, kernel->machine->ReadRegister(PCReg) + 4);
    kernel->machine->WriteRegister(NextPCReg, kernel->machine->ReadRegister(PCReg)+4);
    return;
    ASSERTNOTREACHED();
    break;
```

首先會從\$4讀出Create()傳入的參數(指向檔名字串的指標),該 指標紀錄的是在 Nachos 的mainMemory的位址,我們還須要把 他轉成這個字串在底層linux系統中真正的位址,並將他給 filename,再呼叫SysCreate()並傳入filename。

接下來的流程跟Halt()大同小異,並一路傳到kernel.cc。在

kernel.cc中會呼叫fileSystem的Create()。在filesys.h中:

```
bool Create(char *name) {
  int fileDescriptor = OpenForWrite(name);

if (fileDescriptor == -1) return FALSE;
Close(fileDescriptor);
  return TRUE;
}
```

在Create()中會呼叫在sysdep.cc中的OpenForWrite():

```
int
OpenForWrite(char *name)
{
   int fd = open(name, 0_RDWR|0_CREAT|0_TRUNC, 0666);

   ASSERT(fd >= 0);
   return fd;
}
```

OpenForWrite()會呼叫底層Linux的open()並回傳fileDescriptor。而上一層的Creata()會依據fileDescriptor來回傳表示是否有create成功的布林值並呼叫Close()來關閉檔案,Close()會使用到sysdep.cc中底層Linux的close()。

而Create()回傳的布林值會一路回傳到exception.cc,然後會將這回傳的布林值寫入\$2,最後將現在的PC寫入register[PrevPCreg],現在的PC+4並寫入register[PCreg],PC再+4寫入register[NextPCreg],最後再一路回傳到mipssim.cc繼續抓下一個instruction。

## c. Add(): 媽的智障

前面流程都跟前兩個一樣,不同點也是在exception.cc,會match到下面這個case:

```
case SC_Add:
    DEBUG(dbgSys, "Add " << kernel->machine->ReadRegister(4) << " + " <<
    /* Process SysAdd Systemcall*/
    int result;
    result = SysAdd(/* int op1 */(int)kernel->machine->ReadRegister(4),
```

而其中會call SysAdd(), 再看到SysAdd()所在的ksyscall.h:

```
int SysAdd(int op1, int op2)
{
   return op1 + op2;
}
```

Return之後就跟Create()一樣,將結果寫在\$2,並maintain PC的資料。

# 2.<u>Report</u>

## a. PrintInt():

在Start.S中要加入下面這段code:

```
.globl PrintInt
.ent PrintInt
PrintInt:
   addiu $2,$0,SC_PrintInt
   syscall
   j $31
.end PrintInt
```

並在syscall.h中宣告:

```
#define SC_PrintInt 87

void PrintInt(int number);
```

流程跟前面的system call一樣,不同點一樣是從exception.cc開始,match的case如下:

```
case SC_PrintInt:
    SysPrintInt((int)kernel->machine->ReadRegister(4));
    kernel->machine->WriteRegister(PrevPCReg, kernel->machine->ReadRegister(PCReg));
    kernel->machine->WriteRegister(PCReg, kernel->machine->ReadRegister(PCReg) + 4);
    kernel->machine->WriteRegister(NextPCReg, kernel->machine->ReadRegister(PCReg)+4);
    return;
    ASSERTNOTREACHED();
    break;
```

首先從\$4讀出傳入的參數,這參數就是要印出的int,再呼叫在ksyscall.h創立的SysPrintInt()並傳入這個int:

```
void SysPrintInt(int n)
{
    kernel->interrupt->PrintInt(n);
}
```

再到Interrupt.cc:

```
void Interrupt::PrintInt(int n)
{
    kernel->PrintInt(n);
}
```

最後到kernel.cc中創立PrintInt():

```
void Kernel::PrintInt(int n)
{
    if(n == 0)
    {
        synchConsoleOut->PutChar((char)(n+40));
        return;
}

int remain = 0;
int index = 0;
char num[3000];

/* Check Negative ? */
int isNegative = (n > 0) ? 0 : 1;
if(isNegative) n *= -1;

while(n > 0)
    {
        remain = n % 10;
        n /= 10;
        num[index++] = (char)(remain+40);
}

/* Output '-' */
if(isNegative) synchConsoleOut->PutChar('-');
index--;
while(index >=0) synchConsoleOut->PutChar(num[index--]);
synchConsoleOut->PutChar('\n');
}
```

這邊將傳傳入的數字依照位數一個一個取出,並使用 synchConsoleOut的PutChar()將一個一個數字印出到console 上,比較須注意的正負數及0也有作處理。之後會一路回到 exception.cc,並如同前面的system call,接下來會maintain PC的資料,最後再回到mipssim.cc抓取下一個instruction。

## b. Open() , Read() , Write() , Close():

一樣在start.S要加入:

```
.globl Open
    .ent
            0pen
Open:
    addiu $2,$0,SC_Open
   syscall
    j $31
    .end Open
    .globl Read
    .ent
            Read
Read:
    addiu $2,$0,SC_Read
   syscall
    j $31
    .end Read
    .globl Write
    .ent
          Write
Write:
    addiu $2,$0,SC_Write
   syscall
   j $31
    .end Write
    .globl Close
          Close
    .ent
Close:
    addiu $2,$0,SC_Close
    syscall
    j $31
    .end Close
```

#### syscall.h也要宣告:

```
#define SC_Open 8787
#define SC_Write 9487
#define SC_Read 5487
#define SC_Close 168
```

```
OpenFileId Open(char *name);
int Write(char *buffer, int size, OpenFileId id);
int Read(char *buffer, int size, OpenFileId id);
int Close(OpenFileId id);
```

抓取到instruction的流程跟前面的system call一樣,不同點一樣是從exception.cc開始,match的case如下:

```
case SC_Open:
    val = kernel->machine->ReadRegister(4);
    {
        char *filename = &(kernel->machine->mainMemory[val]);
        status = (int) SysOpen(filename);
        kernel->machine->WriteRegister(2, (int) status);
    }
    kernel->machine->WriteRegister(PrevPCReg, kernel->machine->ReadRegister(PCReg));
    kernel->machine->WriteRegister(PCReg, kernel->machine->ReadRegister(PCReg) + 4);
    kernel->machine->WriteRegister(NextPCReg, kernel->machine->ReadRegister(PCReg)+4);
    return;
    ASSERTNOTREACHED();
    break;
```

Open()和Create()這邊一樣,從\$4讀指向檔名的指標,去 nachOS的main memory取出該檔名的在底層linux系統中的位址,呼叫SysOpen()並傳入此位址,當return回來以後,將 OpenFileID寫入\$2,並maintain PC的資料。

```
case SC_Write:
    {
    int buffer = kernel->machine->ReadRegister(4);
    int size = kernel->machine->ReadRegister(5);
    int id = kernel->machine->ReadRegister(6);
    char* cbuffer = &(kernel->machine->mainMemory[buffer]);
    status = (int) SysWrite(cbuffer , size , id);
    kernel->machine->WriteRegister(2, (int) status);
    }
    kernel->machine->WriteRegister(PrevPCReg, kernel->machine->ReadRegister(PCReg));
    kernel->machine->WriteRegister(PCReg, kernel->machine->ReadRegister(PCReg) + 4);
    kernel->machine->WriteRegister(NextPCReg, kernel->machine->ReadRegister(PCReg)+4);
    return;
    ASSERTNOTREACHED();
    break;
```

Write()多了兩個參數,一樣取得到寫入的字串在底層linux的位址,並從\$5,\$6取得字串長度及Openfile的id,呼叫SysWrite()並傳入這三筆資料,return回來後得到寫入該檔的byte數,將之寫入\$2,最後maintain PC 資料。

```
case SC_Read:
    {
    int buffer = kernel->machine->ReadRegister(4);
    int size = kernel->machine->ReadRegister(5);
    int id = kernel->machine->ReadRegister(6);
    char* cbuffer = &(kernel->machine->mainMemory[buffer]);
    status = (int) SysRead(cbuffer , size , id);
    kernel->machine->WriteRegister(2, (int) status);
}
kernel->machine->WriteRegister(PrevPCReg, kernel->machine->ReadRegister(PCReg));
kernel->machine->WriteRegister(PCReg, kernel->machine->ReadRegister(PCReg) + 4);
kernel->machine->WriteRegister(NextPCReg, kernel->machine->ReadRegister(PCReg)+4);
return;
ASSERTNOTREACHED();
break;
```

Read()和Write()一樣,不同的是從\$4得到的指標是要將read 到的字串放入的位址,呼叫SysRead()並傳述這三筆參數,return回來後同Write()。

```
case SC_Close:
    val = kernel->machine->ReadRegister(4);
    status = SysClose(val);
    kernel->machine->WriteRegister(2, (int) status);
    kernel->machine->WriteRegister(PrevPCReg, kernel->machine->ReadRegister(PCReg));
    kernel->machine->WriteRegister(PCReg, kernel->machine->ReadRegister(PCReg) + 4);
    kernel->machine->WriteRegister(NextPCReg, kernel->machine->ReadRegister(PCReg)+4);
    return;
    ASSERTNOTREACHED();
    break;
```

Close()稍微不同,從\$4讀出要關閉檔案的OpenFileID,並呼叫SysClose()傳入id, return 回來後將是否關閉成功的狀態

#### 寫入\$2,最後maintain PC的資料。

# 接下來看到ksyscall.h:

```
int SysOpen(char *filename)
{
    return kernel->interrupt->Open(filename);
}
int SysWrite(char* buffer , int size , int id)
{
    return kernel->interrupt->Write(buffer, size, id);
}
int SysRead(char* buffer , int size , int id)
{
    return kernel->interrupt->Read(buffer, size, id);
}
```

```
int SysClose(int id)
{
    return kernel->interrupt->Close(id);
}
```

### 再來會跑到interrupt.cc:

```
int Interrupt::Open(char *filename)
{
    return kernel->Open(filename);
}
int Interrupt::Write(char* buffer , int size , int id)
{
    return kernel->Write(buffer, size, id);
}
int Interrupt::Read(char* buffer , int size , int id)
{
    return kernel->Read(buffer, size, id);
}
```

```
int Interrupt::Close(int id)
{
    return kernel->Close(id);
}
```

最後到kernel.cc,這邊比較複雜,四個function會分開說明,首先是Open():

```
int Kernel::Open(char *filename)
{
    OpenFile* file = fileSystem->Open(filename);
    if(file == NULL) return -1;
    return (int)(file);
}
```

這邊直接使用fileSystem的Open(),他會回傳一個OpenFile物件的指標,我們將該指標儲存位址當作OpenFileID回傳,若fileSytem Open失敗則回傳-1,接下來看到filesys.h。

```
OpenFile* Open(char *name) {
   int fileDescriptor = OpenForReadWrite(name, FALSE);

if (fileDescriptor == -1) return NULL;
   if (openFileTableTop >= 487) return NULL;

   OpenFile* opened = new OpenFile(fileDescriptor);
   openFileTable[openFileTableTop++] = opened;
   return opened;
}

OpenFile *openFileTable[487];
int openFileTableTop;
```

這邊OpenForReadWrite()會在sysdep.cc中呼叫底層linux的open(),得到的file descriptor會記錄在新建立的OpenFile物件中,最後回傳該物件指標,而這邊我使用一個

openFileTable來記錄該物件指標,代表該檔案有成功開啟, 方便之後的Read(), Write(), Close()進行操作,到這邊 Open()就結束了。

接下來看到Write(),一樣從kernel.cc開始:

首先將傳入的id轉型成OpenFile的指標,並去openFileTable中看是否有記錄這個指標,若沒有則代表該檔案沒有成功開啟,回傳-1,若有找到則呼叫該OpenFile物件裡的Write()並傳入字串及長度,openfile.h中定義的這個函式會一路call到底層linux的write()並回傳寫入了多少bytes,然後一路回傳到exception.cc。

下一個是Read(),回到kernel.cc:

```
int Kernel::Read(char* buffer , int size , int id)
{
    OpenFile* file = (OpenFile*) id;
    bool found = false;
    for(int i=0 ; i < fileSystem->openFileTableTop ; i++)
    {
        if(fileSystem->openFileTable[i] == file)
        {
            found = true;
            break;
        }
    }
    if(found == false)    return -1;
    return file->Read(buffer, size);
}
```

跟Write()一樣先將id的類型轉成OpenFile指標,然後去看看是否有成功開啟,沒有的話回傳-1,有的話呼叫該物件的Read()並傳入要read到的字串及大小,這函式一樣在openfile.h中定義,會一路call到底層linux的read()並回傳寫入了多少bytes,並一路回傳到exception.cc。

### 最後一個Close(),回到kernel.cc:

```
int Kernel::Close(int id)
{
    OpenFile* file = (OpenFile*) id;
    bool found = false;
    for(int i=0 ; i < fileSystem->openFileTableTop ; i++)
    {
        if(fileSystem->openFileTable[i] == file)
        {
            found = true;
            fileSystem->openFileTable[i] = fileSystem->openFileTable[fileSystem->openFileTableTop--1];
            fileSystem->openFileTableTop---;
            break;
        }
    }
    if(found == false) return 0;
    delete file;
    return 1;
}
```

首先將傳入的id轉型成OpenFile指標,一樣去table檢查是否有成功開啟了,沒有的話就回傳O代表關閉失敗,如果有的話就將該OpenFile物件delete掉,並將這個指標從table中刪除,代表已經不是open的狀態,並回傳1回到exception.cc,值得注意的是delete OpenFile物件時,會啟動openfile.h中的解構式,這邊會一路call到底層linux的

# close() °

Team Contribution: 每一個部分都一起做 劉亮廷 50% 林子淵 50%