Lab 3 实验报告

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思考题1:

(配置页表并开启MMU以后) 首先初始化异常向量表,即调用 set_exception_vector(),然后创建第一个线程,调用 create_root_thread(),在其中调用 create_root_cap_group() 函数创建 cap_group: 先通过 kmalloc 分配空间,再通过 alloc_slot_id 获取slot_id,在初始化vmspace;接着通过调用 load_binary 将ELF用户程序加载到地址空间中,完成线程创建。

练习题2:

cap_group_init() 依次初始化cap_group结构体的各字段:

```
cap_group->pid = pid;
cap_group->thread_cnt = 0;
slot_table_init(slot_table, size);
init_list_head(&cap_group->thread_list);
```

sys_create_cap_group() 依次通过 object_alloc 分配cap_group对象、调用 cap_group_init 初始化cap_group、再通过 object_alloc 分配vmspace对象并初始化。

create_root_cap_group() 创建第一个用户进程,首先分配cap_group对象并分配slot_id,分配并初始化vmspace,将root process的PCID设为0。

练习题3:

load_binary() 函数将用户程序ELF加载到刚刚创建的地址空间中,首先确定虚拟地址的起始和终止位置,再分配并初始化pmo,最后通过Lab 2实现的 vmspace_map_range() 函数进行物理页映射。

练习题4:

填写异常向量表:

```
1    exception_entry sync_el1t
2    exception_entry irq_el1t
3    exception_entry fiq_el1t
4    exception_entry error_el1t
```

```
5
 6
         exception_entry sync_el1h
 7
         exception_entry irq_el1h
8
         exception_entry fiq_el1h
9
         exception_entry error_el1h
10
11
         exception_entry sync_el0_64
12
         exception_entry irq_el0_64
         exception_entry fiq_el0_64
13
         exception_entry error_el0_64
14
15
         exception_entry sync_el0_32
16
17
         exception_entry irq_el0_32
         exception_entry fiq_el0_32
18
19
         exception_entry error_el0_32
```

并按异常类型添加跳转到 handle_entry_c 和 unexpected_handler.

练习题5:

在pagefault.c中将缺页异常转发给处理函数:

```
ret = handle_trans_fault(current_thread->vmspace, fault_addr);
```

练习题6:

完成缺页异常处理函数 handle_trans_fault(),对 PMO_ANONYM 和 PMO_SHM 的情况,为相应的物理 页添加页表映射。

练习题7:

实现系统调用前保存上下文功能,保存各寄存器状态:

```
.macro exception_enter
2
        /* LAB 3 TODO BEGIN */
3
         sub sp, sp, #ARCH_EXEC_CONT_SIZE
         stp x0, x1, [sp, #16 * 0]
 4
 5
         stp x2, x3, [sp, #16 * 1]
         stp x4, x5, [sp, #16 * 2]
 6
         stp x6, x7, [sp, #16 * 3]
 7
8
         stp x8, x9, [sp, #16 * 4]
9
         stp x10, x11, [sp, #16 * 5]
         stp x12, x13, [sp, #16 * 6]
10
         stp x14, x15, [sp, #16 * 7]
11
         stp x16, x17, [sp, #16 * 8]
12
         stp x18, x19, [sp, #16 * 9]
13
         stp x20, x21, [sp, #16 * 10]
14
15
         stp x22, x23, [sp, #16 * 11]
```

```
stp x24, x25, [sp, #16 * 12]
16
          stp x26, x27, [sp, #16 * 13]
17
18
          stp x28, x29, [sp, #16 * 14]
          /* LAB 3 TODO END */
19
20
         mrs x21, sp_el0
          mrs x22, elr_el1
21
22
         mrs x23, spsr_el1
          /* LAB 3 TODO BEGIN */
23
          stp x30, x21, [sp, #16 * 15]
24
25
          stp x22, x23, [sp, #16 * 16]
26
         /* LAB 3 TODO END */
27
     .endm
28
29
      .macro exception_exit
30
         /* LAB 3 TODO BEGIN */
31
         ldp x22, x23, [sp, #16 * 16]
32
          ldp x30, x21, [sp, #16 * 15]
33
          /* LAB 3 TODO END */
34
         msr sp_el0, x21
35
36
         msr elr_el1, x22
37
         msr spsr_el1, x23
          /* LAB 3 TODO BEGIN */
38
39
         ldp x0, x1, [sp, #16 * 0]
40
          1dp x2, x3, [sp, #16 * 1]
41
          1dp \times 4, \times 5, [sp, #16 * 2]
42
          ldp x6, x7, [sp, #16 * 3]
43
          1dp \times 8, \times 9, [sp, #16 * 4]
          ldp x10, x11, [sp, #16 * 5]
44
          ldp x12, x13, [sp, #16 * 6]
45
          ldp x14, x15, [sp, #16 * 7]
46
47
          ldp x16, x17, [sp, #16 * 8]
          ldp x18, x19, [sp, #16 * 9]
48
49
          ldp x20, x21, [sp, #16 * 10]
          ldp x22, x23, [sp, #16 * 11]
50
51
         ldp x24, x25, [sp, #16 * 12]
          ldp x26, x27, [sp, #16 * 13]
52
          ldp x28, x29, [sp, #16 * 14]
53
54
          add sp, sp, #ARCH_EXEC_CONT_SIZE
          /* LAB 3 TODO END */
55
56
          eret
57
      .endm
```

练习题8:

实现 putc 、 getc 、 thread_exit 三个系统调用:

1. raw_syscall.h 添加三个系统调用

```
1
   static inline void __chcore_sys_putc(char ch) {
2
            __chcore_syscall1(__CHCORE_SYS_putc, ch);
3
4
5
   static inline u32 __chcore_sys_getc(void) {
            u32 ret = -1;
6
            ret = (u32) __chcore_syscall0(__CHCORE_SYS_getc);
8
           return ret;
9
10
   static inline void __chcore_sys_thread_exit(void) {
11
            __chcore_syscall0(__CHCORE_SYS_thread_exit);
12
```

2. syscall.c 添加send和recv函数调用

```
void sys_putc(char ch) {
          uart_send(ch);
}

u32 sys_getc(void) {
          return uart_recv();
}
```

3. thread.c 完成线程退出

```
1
    void sys_thread_exit(void)
2 {
3
    #ifdef CHCORE_LAB3_TEST
4
           printk("\nBack to kernel.\n");
   #endif
5
           /* LAB 3 TODO BEGIN */
6
7
8
           int cpuid = smp_get_cpu_id();
9
            struct thread* target = current_threads[cpuid];
10
11
           target->thread_ctx->state = TS_EXIT;
12
           obj_free(target);
13
           current_threads[cpuid] = NULL;
14
15
           /* LAB 3 TODO END */
16
            printk("Lab 3 hang.\n");
17
18
            while (1) {
           }
19
           /* Reschedule */
20
21
            sched();
22
            eret_to_thread(switch_context());
23 }
```

实验结果:

```
os@ubuntu:~/Desktop/chcore-lab$ make grade
==========
Grading lab 3...(may take 50 seconds)
GRADE: Cap create pretest: 10
GRADE: Bad instruction 1: 10
GRADE: Bad instruction 2: 10
GRADE: Fault (1/3): 2
GRADE: Fault (2/3): 3
GRADE: Fault (3/3): 15
GRADE: User Application (1/3): 2
GRADE: User Application (2/3): 3
GRADE: User Application (3/3): 15
GRADE: Put, Get and Exit (1/4): 2
GRADE: Put, Get and Exit (2/4): 3
GRADE: Put, Get and Exit (3/4): 15
GRADE: Put, Get and Exit (4/4): 10
==========
Score: 100/100
```