

Yousef Jarrar, Jose Perez

CSE 461

Lab 1

20 Total Points.

1. Writing a Simple Shell

/*Yousef Jarrar - Jose Perez

Dr. Tong Yu

Part 1 - Writing a Simple Shell

Lab 1

*/

#include <stdio.h>

#include <stdlib.h>

#include <sys / wait.h>

#include <unistd.h>

#include <string.h>

void read_command(char cmd[], char * par[]) {

 char line[1024];

 int count = 0, i = 0, j = 0;

 char * array[100], * pch;

 for (;;) {

 int c = fgetc(stdin);

 line[count++] = (char) c;

 if (c == '\n') break;

 }

 if (count == 1) return;

 pch = strtok(line, " \n");

```

//Parse the line into words
while (pch != NULL) {
    array[i++] = strdup(pch);
    pch = strtok(NULL, " \n");
}

//first word is the command
strcpy(cmd, array[0]);

for (int j = 0; j < i; j++)
    par[j] = array[j];
par[i] = NULL;
}

void type_prompt() {
    static int first_time = 1;
    if (first_time) {
        const char * CLEAR_SCREEN_ANSI = "\e[1;1H\e[2J";
        write(STDOUT_FILENO, CLEAR_SCREEN_ANSI, 12);
        first_time = 0;
    }

    printf("#");
}

int main() {
    char cmd[100], command[100], * parameters[20];
    char * envp[] = {

```

```
(char * )  
"PATH=/bin",  
0  
};  
while (1) {  
    type_prompt();  
    read_command(command, parameters);  
    if (fork() != 0) {  
        wait(NULL);  
    } else {  
        strcpy(cmd, "/bin/");  
        strcat(cmd, command);  
        execve(cmd, parameters, envp);  
    }  
  
    if (strcmp(command, "exit") == 0) {  
        break;  
    }  
}  
return 0;  
}
```

```
yjarrar@linux:~/Documents
#sl
#ls
aShell  aShell.cpp
#ls -l
total 24
-rwxrwxr-x. 1 yjarrar yjarrar 19032 Jan  7 19:04 aShell
-rw-rw-r--. 1 yjarrar yjarrar  1516 Jan  7 19:03 aShell.cpp
#clear
TERM environment variable not set.
#ls -l
total 24
-rwxrwxr-x. 1 yjarrar yjarrar 19032 Jan  7 19:04 aShell
-rw-rw-r--. 1 yjarrar yjarrar  1516 Jan  7 19:03 aShell.cpp
#ps
F S  UID      PID      PPID    C  PRI   NI  ADDR  SZ  WCHAN  TTY          TIME CMD
0 S   1000    35223    35207   0   80    0   -    54507 -      pts/0        00:00:00 bash
0 S   1000    35328    35223   0   80    0   -    1404 -      pts/0        00:00:00 aShell
1 S   1000    35329    35328   0   80    0   -    1404 -      pts/0        00:00:00 aShell
4 R   1000    35340    35329   0   80    0   -    1795 -      pts/0        00:00:00 ps
#
```

3. Debugging

Part A:

```
[yjarrar@linux xv6-public]$ gdb
GNU gdb (GDB) Fedora 8.2-5.fc29
Copyright (C) 2018 Free Software Foundation, Inc.
License GPLv3+: GNU GPL version 3 or later <http://gnu.org/licenses/gpl.html>
This is free software: you are free to change and redistribute it.
There is NO WARRANTY, to the extent permitted by law.
Type "show copying" and "show warranty" for details.
This GDB was configured as "x86_64-redhat-linux-gnu".
Type "show configuration" for configuration details.
For bug reporting instructions, please see:
<http://www.gnu.org/software/gdb/bugs/>.
```

Find the GDB manual and other documentation resources online at:

`<http://www.gnu.org/software/gdb/documentation/>.`

For help, type "help".

Type "apropos word" to search for commands related to "word".

warning: File "/home/yjarrar/Documents/Lab 1/xv6-public/.gdbinit" auto-loading .

To enable execution of this file add

```
add-auto-load-safe-path /home/yjarrar/Documents/Lab 1/xv6-public/.gdbinit
```

line to your configuration file "/home/yjarrar/.gdbinit".

To completely disable this security protection add

```
set auto-load safe-path /
```

line to your configuration file "/home/yjarrar/.gdbinit".

For more information about this security protection see the

--Type <RET> for more, q to quit, c to continue without paging--c

"Auto-loading safe path" section in the GDB manual. E.g., run from the shell:

```
info "(gdb)Auto-loading safe path"
```

```
(gdb) target remote:26000
```

Remote debugging using :26000

warning: Remote gdbserver does not support determining executable automatically.

RHEL <=6.8 and <=7.2 versions of gdbserver do not support such automatic executable detection.

The following versions of gdbserver support it:

- Upstream version of gdbserver (unsupported) 7.10 or later
- Red Hat Developer Toolset (DTS) version of gdbserver from DTS 4.0 or later (only on x86_64)
- RHEL-7.3 versions of gdbserver (on any architecture)

warning: No executable has been specified and target does not support

determining executable automatically. Try using the "file" command.

0x0000fff0 in ?? ()

```
(gdb) file kernel
```

A program is being debugged already.

Are you sure you want to change the file? (y or n) y

Reading symbols from kernel...done.

```
(gdb) break swtch
```

Breakpoint 1 at 0x8010479b: file swtch.S, line 11.

(gdb) continue

Continuing.

Thread 1 hit Breakpoint 1, swtch () at swtch.S:11

11 movl 4(%esp), %eax

(gdb) step

12 movl 8(%esp), %edx

(gdb) step

15 pushl %ebp

(gdb) step

swtch () at swtch.S:16

16 pushl %ebx

(gdb) step

swtch () at swtch.S:17

17 pushl %esi

(gdb) step

swtch () at swtch.S:18

18 pushl %edi

(gdb) steo

Undefined command: "steo". Try "help".

(gdb) step

swtch () at swtch.S:21

21 movl %esp, (%eax)

(gdb) step

22 movl %edx, %esp

(gdb) step

swtch () at swtch.S:25

25 popl %edi

(gdb) step

swtch () at swtch.S:26

26 popl %esi

(gdb) step

swtch () at swtch.S:27

27 popl %ebx

```
(gdb) step
swtch () at swtch.S:28
28      popl %ebp
(gdb) step
swtch () at swtch.S:29
29      ret
(gdb) step
forkret () at proc.c:401
401      release(&ptable.lock);
(gdb) step
release (lk=0x80112d20 <ptable>) at spinlock.c:49
49      if(!holding(lk))
(gdb) step
holding (lock=0x80112d20 <ptable>) at spinlock.c:94
94      r = lock->locked && lock->cpu == mycpu();
(gdb) step
mycpu () at x86.h:99
99      return eflags;
(gdb) step
45      apicid = lapicid();
(gdb) step
lapicid () at lapic.c:103
103     if (!lapic)
(gdb) step
105     return lapic[ID] >> 24;
(gdb) step
mycpu () at proc.c:48
48     for (i = 0; i < ncpu; ++i) {
(gdb) step
49         if (cpus[i].apicid == apicid)
(gdb) step
50         return &cpus[i];
(gdb) step
popcli () at x86.h:99
```

```

99         return eflags;
(gdb) step
121         if(--mycpu()->ncli < 0)
(gdb) stpe
Undefined command: "stpe". Try "help".
(gdb) step
mycpu () at x86.h:99
99         return eflags;
(gdb) step
45         apicid = lapicid();
(gdb) continue
Continuing.

Thread 1 hit Breakpoint 1, swtch () at swtch.S:11
11         movl 4(%esp), %eax
(gdb) clear
Deleted breakpoint 1
(gdb) break exec
Breakpoint 2 at 0x80100a80: file exec.c, line 20.
(gdb) continue
Continuing.
[Switching to Thread 2]

Thread 2 hit Breakpoint 2, exec (path=0x1c "/init", argv=0x8dffff0) at exec.c:20
20         struct proc *curproc = myproc();
(gdb) continue
Continuing.

Thread 2 hit Breakpoint 2, exec (path=0x846 "sh", argv=0x8dfeed0) at exec.c:20
20         struct proc *curproc = myproc();
(gdb) continue
Continuing.
[Switching to Thread 1]

```



```
Thread 1 hit Breakpoint 2, exec (path=0x18e0 "ls", argv=0x8dfbeed0) at exec.c:20
20      struct proc *curproc = myproc();
(gdb)
```

Explanation: We started off with running "xv6" in a terminal. We then opened a second session of the terminal command line and started a gdb connection on port 26000. We then loaded the Kernel File and inserted a Breakpoint (context switching) to start the debugging process. We were able to determine the different points of how the xv6 boots, and observed the different opcodes that were being used during the process. Once completed, we cleared the breakpoint and inserted another (exec system call). We noticed that at this point the kernel loaded it's first user-mode process "init". It then loads into an interactive shell program and stops as it is waiting for a command (we noticed this on the operating system side, opposite of gdb). Once it was supplied with a system call "ls -l" the operating system continued to work, until the next hang (user input).

Part B:

(gdb) disass

Dump of assembler code for function mycpu:

```
0x80103840 <+0>:  push  ebp
0x80103841 <+1>:  mov   ebp,esp
0x80103843 <+3>:  push  esi
0x80103844 <+4>:  push  ebx
0x80103845 <+5>:  pushf
0x80103846 <+6>:  pop   eax
0x80103847 <+7>:  test  ah,0x2
0x8010384a <+10>: jne   0x801038a9 <mycpu+105>
0x8010384c <+12>: call  0x80102830 <lapicid>
=> 0x80103851 <+17>: mov   esi,DWORD PTR ds:0x80112d00
0x80103857 <+23>: test  esi,esi
0x80103859 <+25>: jle   0x8010389c <mycpu+92>
0x8010385b <+27>: movzx edx,BYTE PTR ds:0x80112780
0x80103862 <+34>: cmp   eax,edx
0x80103864 <+36>: je    0x80103895 <mycpu+85>
0x80103866 <+38>: xor   edx,edx
0x80103868 <+40>: lea   esi,[esi+eiz*1+0x0]
0x8010386f <+47>: nop
0x80103870 <+48>: add   edx,0x1
0x80103873 <+51>: cmp   edx,esi
0x80103875 <+53>: je    0x8010389c <mycpu+92>
0x80103877 <+55>: imul  ecx,edx,0xb0
--Type <RET> for more, q to quit, c to continue without paging--c
0x8010387d <+61>: movzx ebx,BYTE PTR [ecx-0x7feed880]
0x80103884 <+68>: cmp   ebx,eax
0x80103886 <+70>: jne   0x80103870 <mycpu+48>
0x80103888 <+72>: lea   eax,[ecx-0x7feed880]
```

```

0x8010388e <+78>: lea esp,[ebp-0x8]
0x80103891 <+81>: pop ebx
0x80103892 <+82>: pop esi
0x80103893 <+83>: pop ebp
0x80103894 <+84>: ret
0x80103895 <+85>: mov eax,0x80112780
0x8010389a <+90>: jmp 0x8010388e <mycpu+78>
0x8010389c <+92>: sub esp,0xc
0x8010389f <+95>: push 0x801074dc
0x801038a4 <+100>: call 0x80100390 <panic>
0x801038a9 <+105>: sub esp,0xc
0x801038ac <+108>: push 0x801075b8
0x801038b1 <+113>: call 0x80100390 <panic>
End of assembler dump.

```

Part C:

```

/*****
 * cp.c
 * By: Yousef Jarrar and Jose Perez
 * CSE 461 Lab 1
 *****/

#include "types.h"
#include "stat.h"
#include "user.h"
#include "fcntl.h"

char buf[512];

int main(int argc, char *argv[]) {
    int fd0, fd1, fd2, n;

    if (argc <= 2) {

```

```

printf(1, "Need 2 Arguments!\n");
exit();
}

for (int i =2; i<=argc; i++){
    //opens README file
    if((fd0 = open(argv[1], O_RDONLY))<0) {
        printf(1, "cp: Cannot Open %s\n", argv[1]);
        exit();
    }

    //opens myFile1
    if((fd1 = open(argv[2], O_CREATE|O_RDWR))<0) {
        printf(1, "cp: Cannot Open %s\n", argv[2]);
        exit();
    }

    //opens the myFile2
    if((fd2 = open(argv[3], O_CREATE|O_RDWR))<0) {
        printf(1, "cp: Cannot Open %s\n", argv[3]);
        exit();
    }

    while((n = read ( fd0, buf, sizeof(buf)))>0){
        //writes onto the myFiles
        write (fd1, buf, n);
        write (fd2, buf, n);
    }

    //closes README File
    close(fd0);

```

```
//closes myFile1 and myFile2

close(fd1);

close(fd2);

}

exit();

}
```

```
iPXE (http://ipxe.org) 00:03.0 C980 PCI2.10 PnP PMM+1FF913E0+1FED13E0 C980

Booting from Hard Disk..xv6...
cpul: starting 1
cpu0: starting 0
sb: size 1000 nblocks 941 ninodes 200 nlog 30 logstart 2 inodestart 32 bmap sta8
init: starting sh
$ ls
.          1 1 512
..         1 1 512
README    2 2 2327
cat       2 3 16164
echo      2 4 14980
forktest  2 5 9260
grep      2 6 18432
init      2 7 15600
kill      2 8 15016
ln        2 9 14900
ls        2 10 17504
mkdir     2 11 15132
rm        2 12 15108
sh        2 13 27668
stressfs  2 14 15952
usertests 2 15 65948
wc        2 16 16856
cp        2 17 15824
zombie    2 18 14716
console   3 19 0
myFile    2 20 2327
```

```
$ cp
Need 2 Arguments!
$ cp README myFile1 myFile2
$ ls
.          1 1 512
..         1 1 512
README    2 2 2327
cat       2 3 16164
echo      2 4 14980
forktest  2 5 9260
grep      2 6 18432
init      2 7 15600
kill      2 8 15016
ln        2 9 14900
ls        2 10 17504
mkdir     2 11 15132
rm        2 12 15108
sh        2 13 27668
stressfs  2 14 15952
usertests 2 15 65948
wc        2 16 16856
cp        2 17 15824
zombie    2 18 14716
console   3 19 0
myFile    2 20 2327
myFile1   2 21 2327
myFile2   2 22 2327
$ cat myFile2
xv6 is a re-implementation of Dennis Ritchie's and Ken Thompson's Unix
Version 6 (v6).  xv6 loosely follows the structure and style of v6,
but is implemented for a modern x86-based multiprocessor using ANSI C.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

xv6 is inspired by John Lions's Commentary on UNIX 6th Edition (Peer
```

```
$ $
$
$
$
$
$
$
$
$
$
$
$ cat myFile1
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```

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

xv6 is inspired by John Lions's Commentary on UNIX 6th Edition (Peer to Peer Communications; ISBN: 1-57398-013-7; 1st edition (June 14, 2000)). See also <https://pdos.csail.mit.edu/6.828/>, which provides pointers to on-line resources for v6.

xv6 borrows code from the following sources:

- JOS (asm.h, elf.h, mmu.h, bootasm.S, ide.c, console.c, and others)
- Plan 9 (entryother.S, mp.h, mp.c, lapic.c)
- FreeBSD (ioapic.c)
- NetBSD (console.c)

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The code in the files that constitute xv6 is
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ERROR REPORTS

Please send errors and suggestions to Frans Kaashoek and Robert Morris (kaashoek,rtm@mit.edu). The main purpose of xv6 is as a teaching operating system for MIT's 6.828, so we are more interested in