Lab3实验报告

几个系统调用的编号

../lib/lib.h

```
#define SYS_WRITE 0
#define SYS_FORK 1
#define SYS_EXEC 2
#define SYS_SLEEP 3
#define SYS_EXIT 4
```

填好相应的系统函数的调用

../lib/syscall.c

```
pid_t fork()
{
    // TODO:call syscall
    return syscall(SYS_FORK, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0);
}
int sleep(uint32_t time)
{
    // TODO:call syscall
    return syscall(SYS_SLEEP, time, 0, 0, 0, 0);
}
int exit()
{
    // TODO:call syscall
    return syscall(SYS_EXIT, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0);
}
```

接下来是中断处理

../kernel/kernel/irqHandle.c

irqHandle函数对比lab2增加了部分保存与恢复的内容:

将当前内核栈顶用tmp保存,保存为上次栈顶,接着改为新的中断栈来处理中断,最后切换回来

```
void irqHandle(struct StackFrame *sf)
{ // pointer sf = esp
   /* Reassign segment register */
   asm volatile("movw %%ax, %%ds" ::"a"(KSEL(SEG_KDATA)));
```

```
/*XXX Save esp to stackTop */
  uint32_t tmpStackTop = pcb[current].stackTop;
  pcb[current].prevStackTop = pcb[current].stackTop;
  pcb[current].stackTop = (uint32_t)sf;
    switch (sf->irq)
    {
    case -1:
        break:
    case 0xd:
        GProtectFaultHandle(sf);
       break:
    case 0x20:
       timerHandle(sf);
        break:
    case 0x80:
        syscallHandle(sf);
        break;
    default:
        assert(0);
    /*XXX Recover stackTop */
   pcb[current].stackTop = tmpStackTop;
}
```

timerHandle

时间中断到来后,两个用户态进程 P1、 P2 进行进程切换的流程如下

- 1. 进程P1在用户态执行, 8253可编程计时器产生时间中断
- 2. 依据TSS中记录的进程P1的 SS0:EPS0 ,从P1的用户态堆栈切换至P1的内核堆栈,并将P1的 现场 信息压入内核堆栈中,跳转执行时间中断处理程序
- 3. 进程P1的处理时间片耗尽,切换至就绪状态的进程P2,并从当前P1的内核堆栈切换至P2的内 核堆 栈
- 4. 从进程P2的内核堆栈中弹出P2的现场信息,切换至P2的用户态堆栈,从时间中断处理程序返回执行P2

时钟中断功能:

- 1. 遍历pcb,将状态为STATE_BLOCKED的进程的sleepTime减一,如果进程的sleepTime变为0,重新设为STATE_RUNNABLE
- 2. 将当前进程的timeCount加一,如果时间片用完(timeCount==MAX_TIME_COUNT)且有其它 状态为STATE_RUNNABLE的进程,切换,否则继续执行当前进程

```
void timerHandle(struct StackFrame *sf)
{
    // TODO
    for(int i = 0; i < MAX_PCB_NUM; i++) {
        if(pcb[i].state == STATE_BLOCKED) {
            pcb[i].sleepTime--;
            if(pcb[i].sleepTime == 0) {
                  pcb[i].state = STATE_RUNNABLE;
            }
}</pre>
```

```
}
    }
    if(pcb[current].state == STATE_RUNNING){
        pcb[current].timeCount++;
        if (pcb[current].timeCount < MAX_TIME_COUNT){</pre>
            return:
        }
        else{
            pcb[current].timeCount = 0;
            pcb[current].state = STATE_RUNNABLE;
        }
    }
    for (int i = 1; i < MAX_PCB_NUM; i++){
        if (pcb[i].state == STATE_RUNNABLE && i != current){
            current = i;
            break;
        }
    if (pcb[current].state != STATE_RUNNABLE){
        current = 0;
    }
    pcb[current].state = STATE_RUNNING;
    switch_between_process();
}
```

这时的current已经改成新值了,但是还需要进行一些进程间切换的操作:

每个用户进程的内核堆栈也是不一样的,所以每次切换进程时需要将tss的esp0设置对应用户进程的内核堆栈位置

```
void switch_between_process(){
   //从当前P1的内核堆栈切换至P2的内核堆栈
   uint32_t tmpStackTop = pcb[current].stackTop;
   pcb[current].stackTop = pcb[current].prevStackTop;
   tss.esp0 = (uint32_t)&(pcb[current].stackTop);
   asm volatile("movl %0, %%esp"::"m"(tmpStackTop));
   //从进程P2的内核堆栈中弹出P2的现场信息
   asm volatile("popl %gs");
   asm volatile("popl %fs");
   asm volatile("popl %es");
   asm volatile("popl %ds");
   asm volatile("popal");
   asm volatile("addl $8, %esp");
   //切换至P2的用户态堆栈
   asm volatile("iret");
   //返回执行P2
}
```

```
void syscallHandle(struct StackFrame *sf)
{
    switch (sf->eax)
    { // syscall number
    case 0:
        syscallWrite(sf);
        break; // for SYS_WRITE
    /*TODO Add Fork, Sleep... */
    case 1:
        syscallFork(sf);
        break:
    case 3:
        syscallsleep(sf);
        break;
    case 4:
        syscallExit(sf);
        break;
    default:
        break;
    }
}
```

记得在最前面添加timerHandle, syscallFork, syscallSleep, syscallExit的声明

syscallFork

syscallFork要做的是在寻找一个空闲的pcb做为子进程的进程控制块,将父进程的资源复制给子进程。如果没有空闲pcb,则fork失败,父进程返回-1,成功则子进程返回0,

父进程返回子进程pid 在处理fork时有以下几点注意事项:

1. 代码段和数据段可以按照2.4.1.节最后的说明进行完全拷贝

在实验3中默认用户进程起始地址为 0x200000 ,每个进程占用 0x100000 大小的内存。通过设置不同的段基址来隔离用户进程在内存中的位置,这样理论上可以通过切换段选择子的值进行用户进程的切换

在实验中,采用线性表的方式组织pcb,也就是将pcb以数组形式连续存放,为了简单起见,可以将pcb 的pid设为其索引。内核进程会占据0号pcb,剩下的分配给用户进程。同样为了简单,我们默认每个 pcb对应进程的内存空间固定, pcb[i] 对应的内存起始地址为 (i + 1) * 0x100000,大小为 0x100000

因此1号用户进程的内存空间为0x200000 - 0x300000, 2号进程的内存空间为0x300000 - 0x400000, 以此类推

2. pcb的复制时,需要考虑哪些内容可以直接复制,哪些内容通过计算得到,哪些内容和父进程无关:

直接复制: regs中的大多数 (di, esi, ebp, xxx, ebx, edx, ecx, eax, irq, error, eip, eflags, esp)

计算得到:

stackTop、prevStackTop: 当前栈顶 - 当前地址 + 目标地址 (即偏移量不变,基准地址平移);

```
regs中的 cs, ss, ds, es, fs, gs: 根据 ../kernel/kerne/kvm.c 1号用户进程的 cs 为USEL(3), ss, ds, es, fs, gs 为USEL(4),以此类推, i号用户进程的 cs 为 USEL(2*i+1), ss, ds, es, fs, gs 为 USEL(2*i+2) 与父进程无关: state、timeCount、sleepTime、pid。
3. 返回值放在哪 放在eax寄存器中
```

提示: initProc 中有初始化 pcb[0] 和 pcb[1] 的经验可供参考

参考: PCB和StackFrame的结构

../kernel/include/x86/memory.h

```
struct StackFrame {
    uint32_t gs, fs, es, ds;
    uint32_t edi, esi, ebp, xxx, ebx, edx, ecx, eax;
    uint32_t irq, error;
    uint32_t eip, cs, eflags, esp, ss;
};
struct ProcessTable {
    uint32_t stack[MAX_STACK_SIZE];
    struct StackFrame regs;
   uint32_t stackTop;
   uint32_t prevStackTop;
   int state:
    int timeCount:
   int sleepTime;
   uint32_t pid;
   char name[32];
};
```

```
void syscallFork(struct StackFrame* sf){
    putStr("syscallFork\n");
   int new_index = 0;
    while(new_index < MAX_PCB_NUM && pcb[new_index].state != STATE_DEAD){</pre>
        new_index++;
    }
    if(new_index == MAX_PCB_NUM){
        pcb[current].regs.eax = -1;
        return;
    }
    for(int i = 0; i < 0x100000; i++){
        *(unsigned char *)(i + (new_index + 1) * 0x100000) = *(unsigned char *)(i
+ (current + 1) * 0x100000);
    }
    pcb[new_index].pid = new_index;
    pcb[new_index].state = STATE_RUNNABLE;
```

```
pcb[new_index].timeCount = 0;
    pcb[new_index].sleepTime = 0;
    pcb[new_index].stackTop = pcb[current].stackTop - (uint32_t)&(pcb[current]) +
(uint32_t)&(pcb[new_index]);
    pcb[new_index].prevStackTop = pcb[current].prevStackTop - (uint32_t)&
(pcb[current]) + (uint32_t)&(pcb[new_index]);
    pcb[new_index].regs.edi = pcb[current].regs.edi;
    pcb[new_index].regs.esi = pcb[current].regs.esi;
    pcb[new_index].regs.ebp = pcb[current].regs.ebp;
    pcb[new_index].regs.xxx = pcb[current].regs.xxx;
    pcb[new_index].regs.ebx = pcb[current].regs.ebx;
    pcb[new_index].regs.edx = pcb[current].regs.edx;
    pcb[new_index].regs.ecx = pcb[current].regs.ecx;
    pcb[new_index].regs.eax = pcb[current].regs.eax;
    pcb[new_index].regs.irq = pcb[current].regs.irq;
    pcb[new_index].regs.error = pcb[current].regs.error;
    pcb[new_index].regs.eip = pcb[current].regs.eip;
    pcb[new_index].regs.eflags = pcb[current].regs.eflags;
    pcb[new_index].regs.esp = pcb[current].regs.esp;
    pcb[new_index].regs.cs = USEL(2*new_index + 1);
    pcb[new_index].regs.ss = USEL(2*new_index + 2);
    pcb[new_index].regs.ds = USEL(2*new_index + 2);
    pcb[new_index].regs.es = USEL(2*new_index + 2);
    pcb[new_index].regs.fs = USEL(2*new_index + 2);
    pcb[new_index].regs.gs = USEL(2*new_index + 2);
    pcb[current].regs.eax = new_index;
    pcb[new\_index].regs.eax = 0;
    return;
}
```

syscallSleep

sleep系统调用用于进程主动阻塞自身,内核需要将该进程由 RUNNING 状态转换为 BLOCKED 状态,设置 该进程的 SLEEP 时间片,并切换运行其他 RUNNABLE 状态的进程

将当前的进程的sleepTime设置为传入的参数,将当前进程的状态设置为STATE BLOCKED,然后利用

```
asm volatile("int $0x20");
```

模拟时钟中断,利用 timerHandle 进行进程切换

需要注意的是判断传入参数的合法性

```
void syscallsleep(struct StackFrame *sf){
   putStr("syscallsleep\n");

   pcb[current].state = STATE_BLOCKED;
   assert(sf->ecx > 0);
   pcb[current].sleepTime = sf->ecx;
   asm volatile("int $0x20");
}
```

syscallExit

exit系统调用用于进程主动销毁自身,内核需要将该进程由 RUNNING 状态转换为 DEAD 状态,回收分配 给该进程的内存、进程控制块等资源,并切换运行其他 RUNNABLE 状态的进程

将当前进程的状态设置为STATE_DEAD,然后模拟时钟中断进行进程切换

```
void syscallExit(struct StackFrame *sf){
   putStr("syscallExit\n");

pcb[current].state = STATE_DEAD;
   asm volatile("int $0x20");
}
```

测试

../app/main.c

```
int uEntry(void)
   int ret = fork();
   int i = 8;
   if (ret == 0)
        data = 2;
        while (i != 0)
        {
            printf("Child Process: Pong %d, %d;\n", data, i);
            sleep(128);
        }
       exit();
    }
    else if (ret != -1)
        data = 1;
        while (i != 0)
            printf("Father Process: Ping %d, %d;\n", data, i);
            sleep(128);
        }
```

```
exit();
}
while (1)
;
return 0;
}
```

主进程先复制一份子进程,和它具有相同且独立的 i,然后主进程运行 else if (ret != -1) 分支,把 i 减为7,输出 Ping1,7 并 sleep 128个时钟中断;接着子进程运行 if (ret == 0) 分支,把 i 减为7,输出 Pang 2,7 ,并sleep128个时钟中断;接着主进程醒来,在while循环中继续进行 i 的递减,输出 Ping1,6 然后sleep,然后子进程醒来……

(128个时钟中断大概是1s左右?)

```
Machine View

Father Process: Ping 1, 7;
Child Process: Pong 2, 7;
Father Process: Ping 1, 6;
Child Process: Pong 2, 6;
Father Process: Ping 1, 5;
Child Process: Pong 2, 5;
Father Process: Ping 1, 4;
Child Process: Pong 2, 4;
Father Process: Ping 1, 3;
Child Process: Pong 2, 3;
Father Process: Ping 1, 2;
Child Process: Pong 2, 2;
Father Process: Ping 1, 1;
Child Process: Pong 2, 1;
Father Process: Ping 1, 0;
Child Process: Pong 2, 0;
```

附录:一些额外的修改

../bootloader/boot.c

```
// offset = ((struct ProgramHeader *)(elf + phoff))->off;
```

../bootloader/Makefile

```
objcopy -S -j .text -O binary bootloader.elf bootloader.bin chmod +x ../utils/genBoot.pl
```

../kernel/Makefile

```
chmod +x ../utils/genKernel.pl
```

../kernel/device/serial.h

```
void putStr(char *);
```

../kernel/kernel/serial.c

```
void putStr(char *ch){
    while(ch && (*ch) && (*ch)!='\0'){
        putChar(*ch);
        ch++;
    }
}
```

../Makefile

```
run:

make clean

make os.img

make play
```