amp linux内存

- 一、参考引用
- 二、第一阶段的页表设置和开启mmu
- 三、start_kernel之后的内存设置
 - 1、prepare_page_table
 - 2、devicemaps_init

一、参考引用

这里先把一些需要引用的值和定义列出,方便后文参考。

```
/* ddr在物理空间地址的偏移,在这里为0,取决于ddr在amba中的布局 */
#define PHYS_OFFSET __pv_phys_offset
__pv_phys_offset:
   .long 0
    .size __pv_phys_offset, . - __pv_phys_offset
//PAGE_OFFSET - the virtual address of the start of the kernel image(我认为是space)
/* 内核空间起始的虚拟地址,一般为0xc0000000,但在amp中为0x80000000 */
#define PAGE_OFFSET
                    UL(CONFIG_PAGE_OFFSET)
#define CONFIG_PAGE_OFFSET 0x80000000 //include/generated/autoconf.h
//The byte offset of the kernel image in RAM from the start of RAM
/* 内核镜像在ram中相对ram的偏移 */
textofs-y := 0x00008000
TEXT_OFFSET := $(textofs-y) //arch/arm/Makefile
/* 一级页表(页表目录)的大小16kb */
#define PG_DIR_SIZE 0x4000
/* 内核镜像起始的虚拟地址(内核镜像的起始就是.text段) */
#define KERNEL_RAM_VADDR (PAGE_OFFSET + TEXT_OFFSET)
/* 内核一级页表initial page tables的虚拟地址*/
.globl swapper_pg_dir
       swapper_pg_dir, KERNEL_RAM_VADDR - PG_DIR_SIZE
.equ
/* rd = phys + #TEXT_OFFSET - PG_DIR_SIZE
* 计算内核一级页表的物理地址
*/
.macro pgtbl, rd, phys
add \rd, \phys, #TEXT_OFFSET - PG_DIR_SIZE
.endm
```

```
/* */
typedef u32 pteval_t;
typedef u32 pmdval_t;
/* */
typedef pteval_t pte_t;
typedef pmdval_t pmd_t;
typedef pmdval_t pgd_t[2];
typedef pteval_t pgprot_t;
/* */
#define pte_val(x) (x)
#define pmd_val(x) (x)
#define pgd_val(x) ((x)[0])
#define pgprot_val(x) (x)
/* */
                   (x)
#define __pte(x)
#define __pmd(x) (x)
#define __pgprot(x)
                     (x)
#define pgd_index(addr) ((addr) >> PGDIR_SHIFT)
#define pgd_offset(mm, addr) ((mm)->pgd + pgd_index(addr))
/* to find an entry in a kernel page-table-directory
* 找到虚拟地址addr对应的pgd页表项的地址
*/
#define pgd_offset_k(addr) pgd_offset(&init_mm, addr)
/* 根据上一级目录项地址pud和虚拟地址addr
* 返回对应的pmd页表项的地址
static inline pmd_t *pmd_offset(pud_t *pud, unsigned long addr)
   return (pmd_t *)pud;
}
/* 返回虚拟地址virt所对应的pmd页表项的地址 */
static inline pmd_t *pmd_off_k(unsigned long virt)
   return pmd_offset(pud_offset(pgd_offset_k(virt), virt), virt);
}
/* 将pmdp指向的一级页表项清0 */
#define pmd_clear(pmdp)
   do {
       pmdp[0] = \underline{\quad}pmd(0); \setminus
       pmdp[1] = \underline{\quad}pmd(0); \setminus
      clean_pmd_entry(pmdp); \
   } while (0)
```

```
pgd
                   pte
*
                     -----+ +0
                   Linux pt 0
*
                        ----+ +1024
                   Linux pt 1 |
           ---->
                    -----+ +2048
                    h/w pt 0
          + +4
                          ---+ +3072
          |----\
         -+ +8
                  h/w pt 1
                    -----+ +4096
```

上图是arm和linux的页表布局,在arm中每个页表项都为4个字节,无论是一级页表还是二级页表。每个一级页表项表示1M的内存,因此4g空间需要4096个,所以一级页表大小为4096*4字节,即16KB。如果是页式映射,则每个一级页表项指向一个二级页表的首地址,每个二级页表项表示4KB内存,因此一个2级页表具有1M/4KB=256个页表项,因此一个二级页表大小为256*4字节,只占用了四分之一页的大小,而且这些页表项并没有记录所有这些页表项所表示的内存的状态(比如是否为脏)。linux为了实现记录硬件没有支持的状态和充分利用内存,将PGDIR_SHIFT从20换为21,所以一级页表项变为8字节,二级页表从256个项变为512个项,代表了2M的内存。因此最后21到31位相同但20位不同的虚拟地址对应的是同一个8字节条目中相邻的两个,并且这两个条目指向二级页表在内存上连续,然后剩下的半页留给linux二级页表项。

二、第一阶段的页表设置和开启mmu

这个阶段主要负责设置早期的页表,主要是内核代码和数据的映射,然后开启mmu,之后内核便可以运行于虚拟地址,在此之前内核运行于物理地址,但是在此之前是位置无关码所以没有问题。还有就是在使能mmu和跳转到mmap_switched的虚拟链接地址处运行之间还有一小段代码,在这之间cpu发出的地址会经过mmu转化,所以必须要有一个关键代码的一对一的相同映射。也就是说内核镜像部分(turn_mmu_on到_turn_mmu_end)有两个映射,最后那个映射会在paging_init()中去掉。

从内核解压后的入口ENTRY(stext)开始(如果有解压,没有的话uboot直接到这里)。这里只看内存设置相关。

```
/*
* MMU = off
* D-cache = off
* r0 = 0
* r1 = machine number
* r2 = dtb pointer (物理地址)
*/
ENTRY(stext)
   /* r8 = ddr在物理地址空间的偏移,这里为0 */
   ldr r8, =PHYS_OFFSET @ always constant in this case
   * r1 = machine no, r2 = atags or dtb,
    * r8 = phys_offset, r9 = cpuid, r10 = procinfo
    */
   . . . . .
   /* 设置部分(内核镜像所在物理区域的部分)一级页表的条目,设置为section,
    * 返回一级页表的物理地址给r4
```

```
*/
   bl __create_page_tables
    * The following calls CPU specific code in a position independent
    * manner. See arch/arm/mm/proc-*.S for details. r10 = base of
    * xxx_proc_info structure selected by __lookup_processor_type
    * above. On return, the CPU will be ready for the MMU to be
    * turned on, and r0 will hold the CPU control register value.
    */
   /* 以下代码直到开启mmu跳转到__mmap_switched的虚拟地址处运行之前都是位置无关码 */
   ldr r13, =__mmap_switched @ address to jump to after mmu has been enabled
   /* r8 = 页表的物理地址 */
   mov r8, r4
   ARM( add pc, r10, #PROCINFO_INITFUNC ) //设置TTBR1指向swapper_pg_dir页表物理地址
   /* 设置TTBRO指向swapper_pg_dir页表物理地址,然后使能mmu并跳到__mmap_switched的虚拟地址 */
1: b __enable_mmu
ENDPROC(stext)
```

```
* Setup the initial page tables. We only setup the barest
* amount which are required to get the kernel running, which
* generally means mapping in the kernel code.
* r8 = phys_offset, r9 = cpuid, r10 = procinfo
* Returns:
* r0, r3, r5-r7 corrupted
* r4 = physical page table address
*/
__create_page_tables:
                     //r4 = 内核一级页表的物理地址
   pgtbl r4, r8
   /* Clear the swapper page table
   * 将内核一级页表清0
   */
   add r6, r0, #PG_DIR_SIZE // r6 = 内核一级页表的结束物理地址后一个字节
1: str r3, [r0], #4 //将0写入r0, 然后r0 = r0 + 4
   str r3, [r0], #4
                       //将0写入r0,然后r0 = r0 + 4
   str r3, [r0], #4
str r3, [r0], #4
                      //将0写入r0,然后r0 = r0 + 4
                     //将0写入r0,然后r0 = r0 + 4
   teq r0, r6
                       //测试r0和r6是否相等
   bne 1b
                       //如果不等,说明还没清完,back to clear
   . . .
   //r7 = proc_info_list__cpu_结构体中的__cpu_mm_mmu_flags成员变量
   ldr r7, [r10, #PROCINFO_MM_MMUFLAGS]
   /* 创建__turn_mmu_on到__turn_mmu_on_end的等价映射,因为在开mmu之后
```

```
* 到跳转到 mmap switched虚拟地址外运行还有一小段路,这部分映射
    * 在paging_init()中去除
   */
   adr r0, __turn_mmu_on_loc //r0 = __turn_mmu_on_loc的物理地址
   ldmia r0, {r3, r5, r6} //r3 = __turn_mmu_on_loc的虚拟地址
                         //r5 = __turn_mmu_on的虚拟地址
                         //r6 = __turn_mmu_on_end的虚拟地址
   sub r0, r0, r3
                       //r0 = 物理地址减虚拟地址的偏移
   add r5, r5, r0
                       //r5 = __turn_mmu_on的物理地址
   add r6, r6, r0 //r6 = __turn_mmu_on_end的物理地址
   mov r5, r5, lsr #SECTION_SHIFT //r5 = __turn_mmu_on的物理段号(r5 >> 20)
   mov r6, r6, lsr #SECTION_SHIFT //r6 = __turn_mmu_on_end的物理段号(r6 >> 20)
   /* r3 = 一个物理段号为__turn_mmu_on的物理段号的一级页表条目,
   * r3 = __cpu_mm_mmu_flags | (__turn_mmu_on的物理段号 << 20)
1: orr r3, r7, r5, lsl #SECTION_SHIFT
   /* 将r3中的页表条目写到r5代表的虚拟地址对应的地址,
    * 因此这是一个虚拟和物理相同的映射
   */
   str r3, [r4, r5, lsl #PMD_ORDER] //identity mapping
   cmp r5, r6
                                  //比较r5-r6
   addlo r5, r5, #1 //如果r5比r6小则r5 = r5 + 1,指向下一个段
   blo 1b
                          //如果r5比r6小则继续设置下一个段的一级页表
    * Map our RAM from the start to the end of the kernel .bss section.
    * 将ddr起始到内核的.bss段结束映射到虚拟连接地址
    /* r0 = r4 + 0xc00000000 >> (20 - 2)
    * r0 = 虚拟地址0xc0000000后一个段对应的内核一级页表表项的物理地址
    */
   add r0, r4, #PAGE_OFFSET >> (SECTION_SHIFT - PMD_ORDER)
   ldr r6, =(_end - 1) //r6 = bss段虚拟结束地址
   orr r3, r8, r7 //r3 = phys_offset | __cpu_mm_mmu_flags
   /* r6 = r4 + (r6 >> (20 - 2))
    * r6 = bss段虚拟结束地址对应的内核一级页表表项的物理地址
    */
   add r6, r4, r6, lsr #(SECTION_SHIFT - PMD_ORDER)
1: str r3, [r0], #1 << PMD_ORDER//将该页表项设置为r3,即映射到物理地址phys_offset,同时r0更新
   add r3, r3, #1 << SECTION_SHIFT
   cmp r0, r6
   bls 1b
   . . .
    * Then map boot params address in r2 if specified.
    * 映射设备树到内核虚拟地址
    */
   mov
          r0, r2, lsr #SECTION_SHIFT //r0 = dtb的物理地址段号
          r0, r0, lsl #SECTION_SHIFT //r0 = r0 \ll 20
   movs
   subne r3, r0, r8
                       //如果r0不为0则r3 = r0 - phys_offset
```

```
addne r3, r3, #PAGE_OFFSET //如果r0不为0则r3 = r0 - phys_offset + PAGE_OFFSET
                               //即dtb的虚拟地址
   addne r3, r4, r3, lsr #(SECTION_SHIFT - PMD_ORDER)
   orrne r6, r7, r0
   strne r6, [r3] //线性映射dtb
   /* 返回__create_page_tables下一条指令,最终先跑到__enable_mmu */
   mov pc, 1r
ENDPROC(__create_page_tables)
   .ltorg
   .align
__turn_mmu_on_loc:
   .long . //__turn_mmu_on_loc的虚拟连接地址
.long __turn_mmu_on //__turn_mmu_on虚拟连接地址
           __turn_mmu_on_end  //__turn_mmu_on_end虚拟连接地址
   .long
__enable_mmu:
   mov r5, #(domain_val(DOMAIN_USER, DOMAIN_MANAGER) | \
             domain_val(DOMAIN_KERNEL, DOMAIN_MANAGER) | \
             domain_val(DOMAIN_TABLE, DOMAIN_MANAGER) | \
            domain_val(DOMAIN_IO, DOMAIN_CLIENT))
   mcr p15, 0, r5, c3, c0, 0 @ load domain access register
mcr p15, 0, r4, c2, c0, 0 // 设置ttbr0指向swapper_pg_dir页表物理地址
   b __turn_mmu_on //使能mmu,并跳到__mmap_switched的虚拟地址处
ENDPROC(__enable_mmu)
ENTRY(__turn_mmu_on)
   mov r0, r0
   instr_sync
   instr_sync
   mov r3, r3
   mov r3, r13 //r3 = __mmap_switched的虚拟连接地址
                 //跳转到__mmap_switched的虚拟连接地址运行
   mov pc, r3
__turn_mmu_on_end:
ENDPROC(__turn_mmu_on)
__mmap_switched:
   b start_kernel //跳到start_kernel
ENDPROC(__mmap_switched)
```

三、start_kernel之后的内存设置

start kernel之后的内存设置主要在paging init中,路径为:

```
start_kernel --> setup_arch --> paging_init
```

```
asmlinkage void __init start_kernel(void)
{
    ...
    setup_arch(&command_line);
    ...
}
```

```
* paging_init() sets up the page tables, initialises the zone memory
* maps, and sets up the zero page, bad page and bad page tables.
*/
void __init paging_init(struct machine_desc *mdesc)
   void *zero_page;
   memblock_set_current_limit(arm_lowmem_limit); /* 设置lowmem的结束地址 */
   build_mem_type_table(); /* 设置mem_types数组 */
   prepare_page_table(); /* 清页表 */
                            /* 映射lowmem,即线性映射区 */
   map_lowmem();
   dma_contiguous_remap(); /* 映射dma区 */
devicemaps_init(mdesc); /* 映射设备区域,
                             /* 映射设备区域,在amp中这里还映射amp相关区域 */
   kmap_init();
                           /* 分配pkmap区域的页表 */
   top_pmd = pmd_off_k(0xffff0000); /* 获取0xffff0000对应的pmd页表项地址 */
   /* allocate the zero page. */
   zero_page = early_alloc(PAGE_SIZE); /* 分配并初始化一个0页 */
   bootmem_init(); /* 将内存分配器从memblock迁移到buddy */
```

```
empty_zero_page = virt_to_page(zero_page); //
   __flush_dcache_page(NULL, empty_zero_page); //
}
```

1、prepare_page_table

```
static inline void prepare_page_table(void)
   unsigned long addr;
   phys_addr_t end;
   /* 将0到模块起始之前的一级页表目录项都清0
    * 内核镜像起始从模块开始,在内核空间前面一点
   */
   for (addr = 0; addr < MODULES_VADDR; addr += PMD_SIZE)</pre>
       pmd_clear(pmd_off_k(addr));
   /* 将模块到内核空间起始的一级页表目录项都清0 */
   for ( ; addr < PAGE_OFFSET; addr += PMD_SIZE)</pre>
       pmd_clear(pmd_off_k(addr));
   /* 找到lowmem中的第一个region的结尾
    * 第一个region应该包含内核代码和数据
   */
   end = memblock.memory.regions[0].base + memblock.memory.regions[0].size;
   if (end >= arm_lowmem_limit)
       end = arm_lowmem_limit;
   /* 除了第一个region,将剩下的到vmalloc起始的内核空间的一级页表目录项清0
    * 因为第一个region包含内核代码和数据,清了就无法运行了
   */
   for (addr = __phys_to_virt(end);
        addr < VMALLOC_START; addr += PMD_SIZE)</pre>
       pmd_clear(pmd_off_k(addr));
}
```

2、devicemaps_init

```
/*
  * Set up the device mappings. Since we clear out the page tables for all
  * mappings above VMALLOC_START, we will remove any debug device mappings.
  * This means you have to be careful how you debug this function, or any
  * called function. This means you can't use any function or debugging
  * method which may touch any device, otherwise the kernel _will_ crash.
  */
static void __init devicemaps_init(struct machine_desc *mdesc)
{
    struct map_desc map;
```

```
unsigned long addr;
void *vectors;
/*
* Allocate the vector page early.
/* 分配一页的内存,返回映射后得到的虚拟地址 */
vectors = early_alloc(PAGE_SIZE);
/* 将异常向量表和处理函数拷贝到vectors */
early_trap_init(vectors);
/* 将VMALLOC_START以上的区域的一级页表项都清0 */
for (addr = VMALLOC_START; addr; addr += PMD_SIZE)
   pmd_clear(pmd_off_k(addr));
/*
* Create a mapping for the machine vectors at the high-vectors
* location (0xffff0000). If we aren't using high-vectors, also
* create a mapping at the low-vectors virtual address.
/* 将vectors对应的4kb物理区域映射到0xffff0000 */
map.pfn = __phys_to_pfn(virt_to_phys(vectors));
map.virtual = 0xffff0000;
map.length = PAGE_SIZE;
map.type = MT_HIGH_VECTORS;
create_mapping(&map);
if (!vectors_high()) {
   map.virtual = 0;
   map.type = MT_LOW_VECTORS;
   create_mapping(&map);
}
***********
                    Embest Tech co., 1td
                    www.embest-tech.com
***********
*/
//add extra ampmaping yejc
/* 将物理地址0x1E000000-0x1FE00000映射到虚拟地址0xfc600000-0xfe400000(30MB)
* 这是amp共享内存区域
*/
map.virtual
              = AMPMAP_START,
map.pfn
               = __phys_to_pfn(AMPPHY_START),
map.length
               = AMPMAP_SIZE - DMABUF_SIZE,
map.type
               = MT_MEMORY,
create_mapping(&map);
```

```
/* 将物理地址0x1FE00000-0x20000000映射到虚拟地址0xfe400000-0xfe600000(2MB,非缓存)
    * 这是bm镜像区域
   */
   map.pfn = __phys_to_pfn(AMPPHY_START + AMPMAP_SIZE - DMABUF_SIZE);
   map.virtual = AMP_SHARE_DMABUF_START;
   map.length = DMABUF_SIZE;
   //map.type = MT_MEMORY_DMA_READY;
   map.type = MT_MEMORY_NONCACHED;
   create_mapping(&map);
   /* 将物理地址0xfe70000 - 0xffffffff映射到虚拟地址0xfe700000-0xfe710000(64kb)
    * 这是外设区域
   map.virtual
                    = SRAMMAP_START,
   map.pfn
                    = __phys_to_pfn(SRAMPHY_START),
   map.length
                    = SRAMMAP_SIZE,
   map.type
                    = MT_MEMORY,
   create_mapping(&map);
    * Ask the machine support to map in the statically mapped devices.
   if (mdesc->map_io)
       mdesc->map_io();
   fill_pmd_gaps();
   /* Reserve fixed i/o space in VMALLOC region */
   pci_reserve_io();
    * Finally flush the caches and tlb to ensure that we're in a
    * consistent state wrt the writebuffer. This also ensures that
    * any write-allocated cache lines in the vector page are written
    * back. After this point, we can start to touch devices again.
    */
   local_flush_tlb_all();
   flush_cache_all();
}
```