

# Operating Systems

Lab. Class

Week 6

# Project Plan

- 6 projects
  0. Install xv6
  1. System call
  2. Scheduling
  3. Virtual memory 1
  4. Virtual memory 2
  5. Concurrency
  6. File system
- Individual projects

# Address Translation in Intel x86

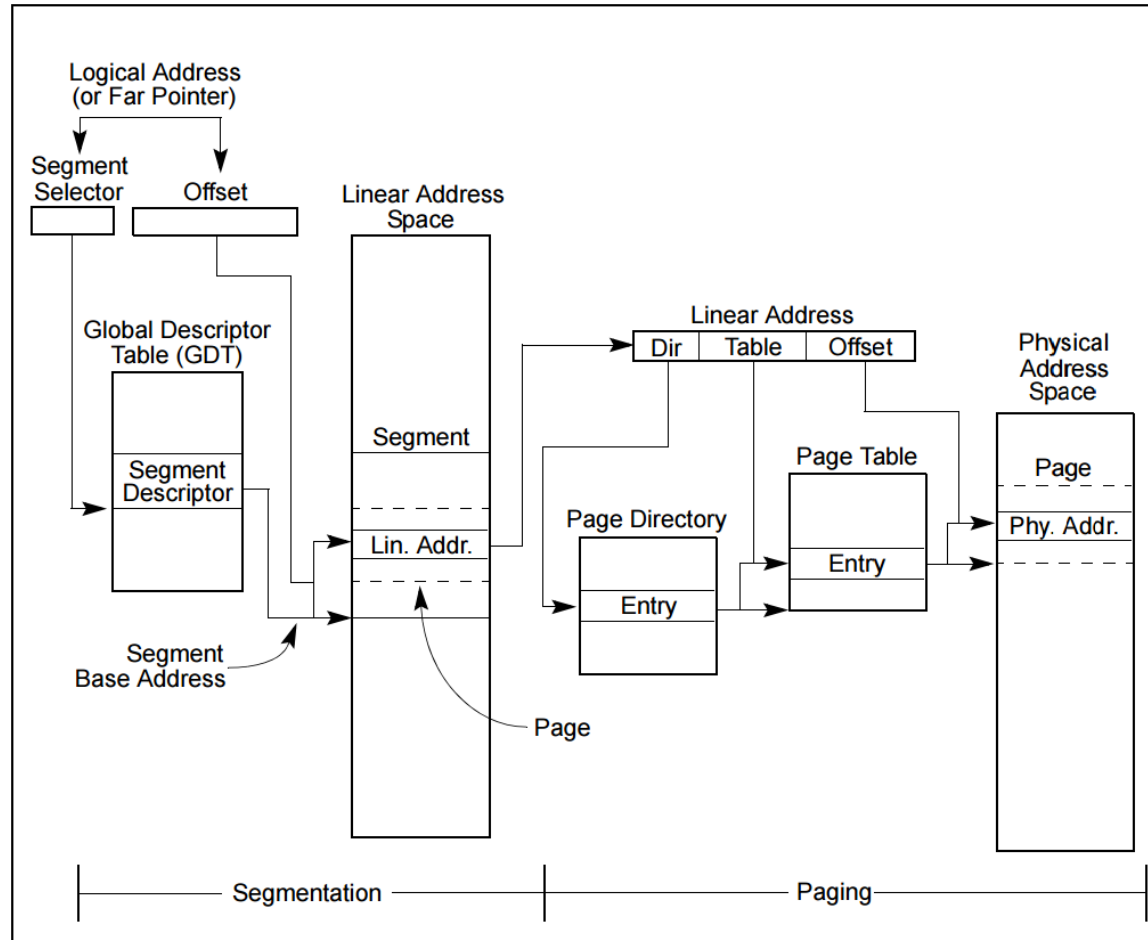


Figure 3-1. Segmentation and Paging

# Formats of Paging Entries in Intel x86

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	
Address of page directory <sup>1</sup>												Ignored						P C D	PW T	Ignored			CR3									
Bits 31:22 of address of 4MB page frame						Reserved (must be 0)			Bits 39:32 of address <sup>2</sup>			P A T	Ignored	G	1	D	A	P C D	PW T	U / S	R / W	1	PDE: 4MB page									
Address of page table												Ignored						0	I g n	A	P C D	PW T	U / S	R / W	1	PDE: page table						
Ignored																		0				PDE: not present										
Address of 4KB page frame												Ignored						G	P A T	D	A	P C D	PW T	U / S	R / W	1	PTE: 4KB page					
Ignored																		0				PTE: not present										

Figure 4-4. Formats of CR3 and Paging-Structure Entries with 32-Bit Paging

# Page Fault Exception in Intel x86

- Conditions
  1. There is no translation for the linear address
  2. There is a translation for the linear address, but its access rights do not permit the access
- **CR2** stores the linear address that caused a page fault
- Processor triggers interrupt **14** (page fault)

# Control Registers in Intel x86

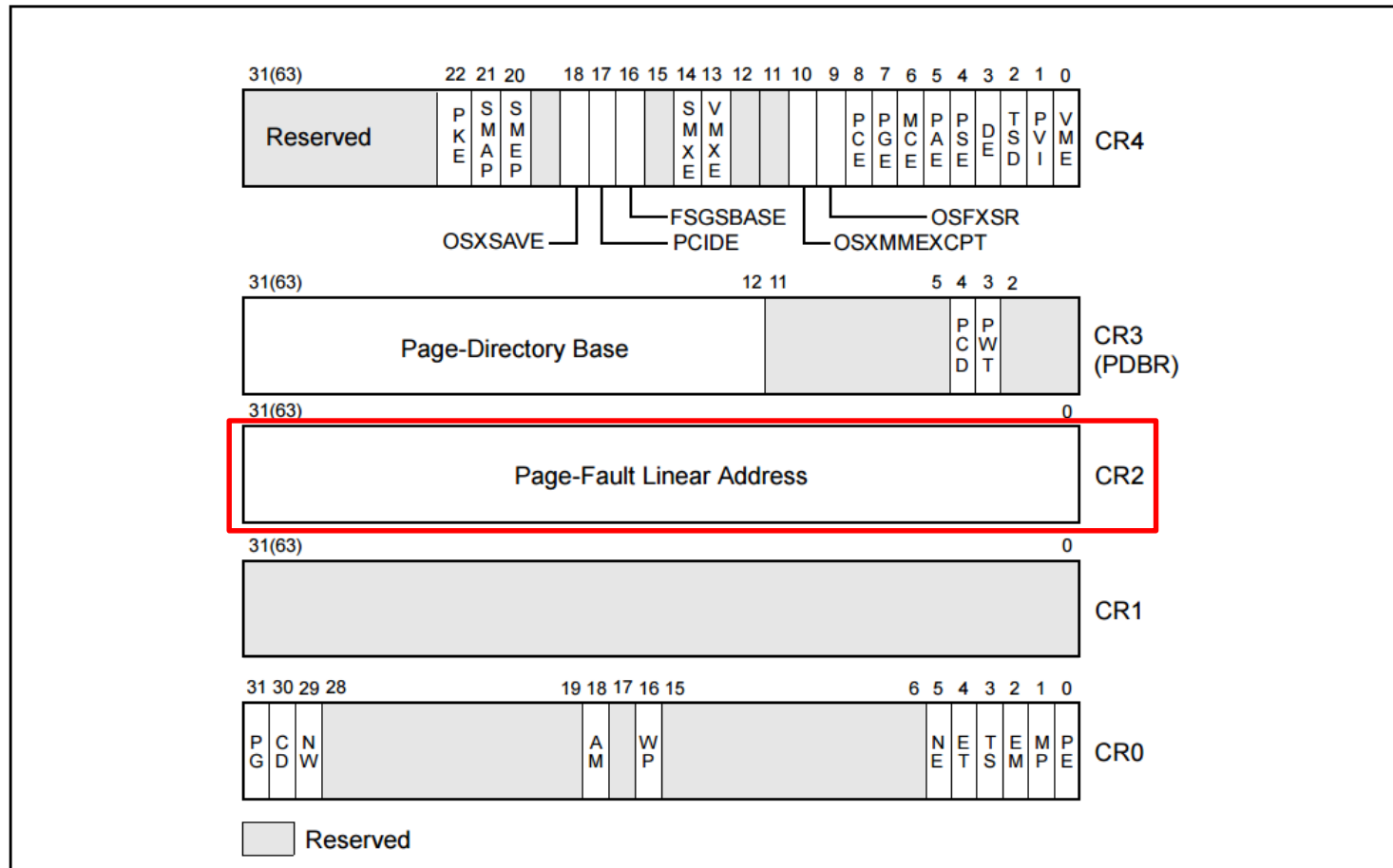


Figure 2-7. Control Registers

# Page Fault Error Code in Intel x86

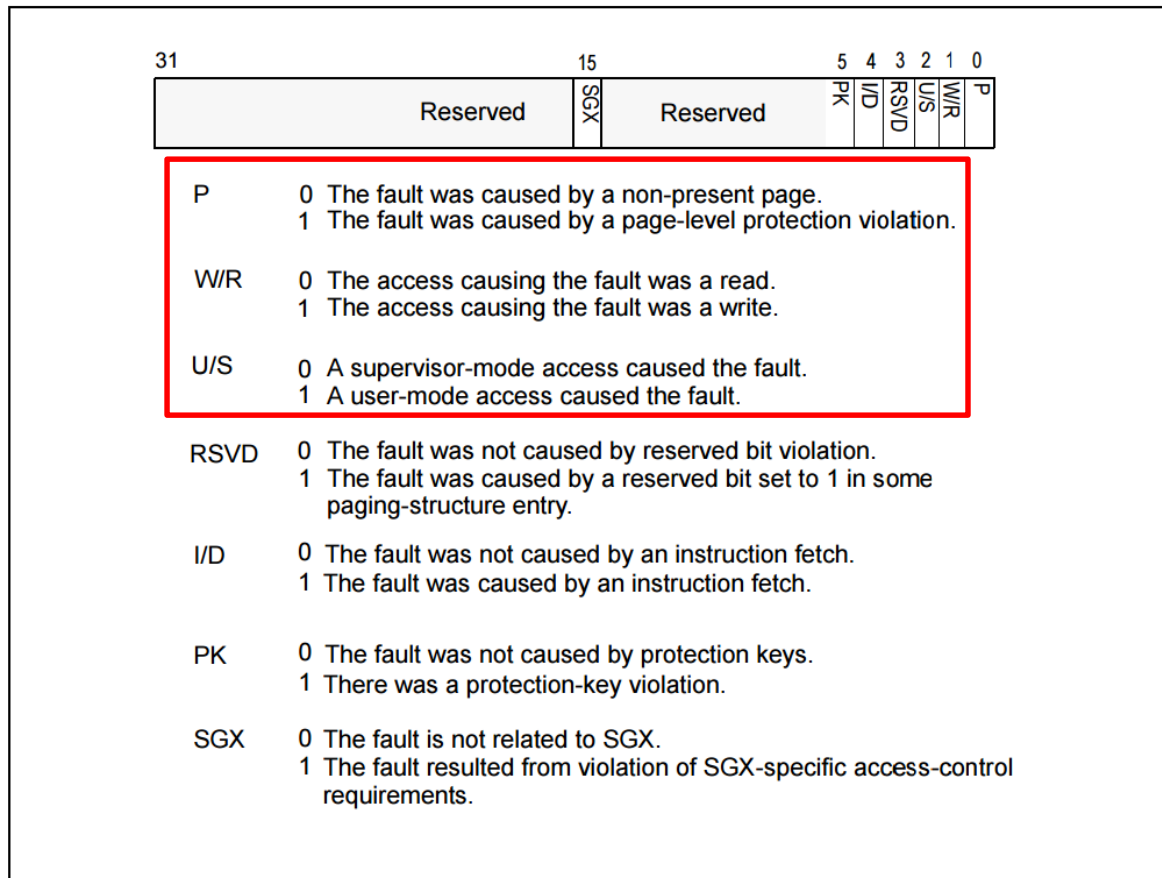


Figure 4-12. Page-Fault Error Code

# Exception & Interrupt Handling in xv6

- Follows Intel x86 architecture
- Procedures
  1. Assign certain interrupt to interrupt descriptor table (IDT)
  2. All interrupts jump to `alltraps()` and build trap frame
  3. Handle each interrupt depending on its trap number



# Process User Stack in xv6

- 1 stack page & 1 guard page

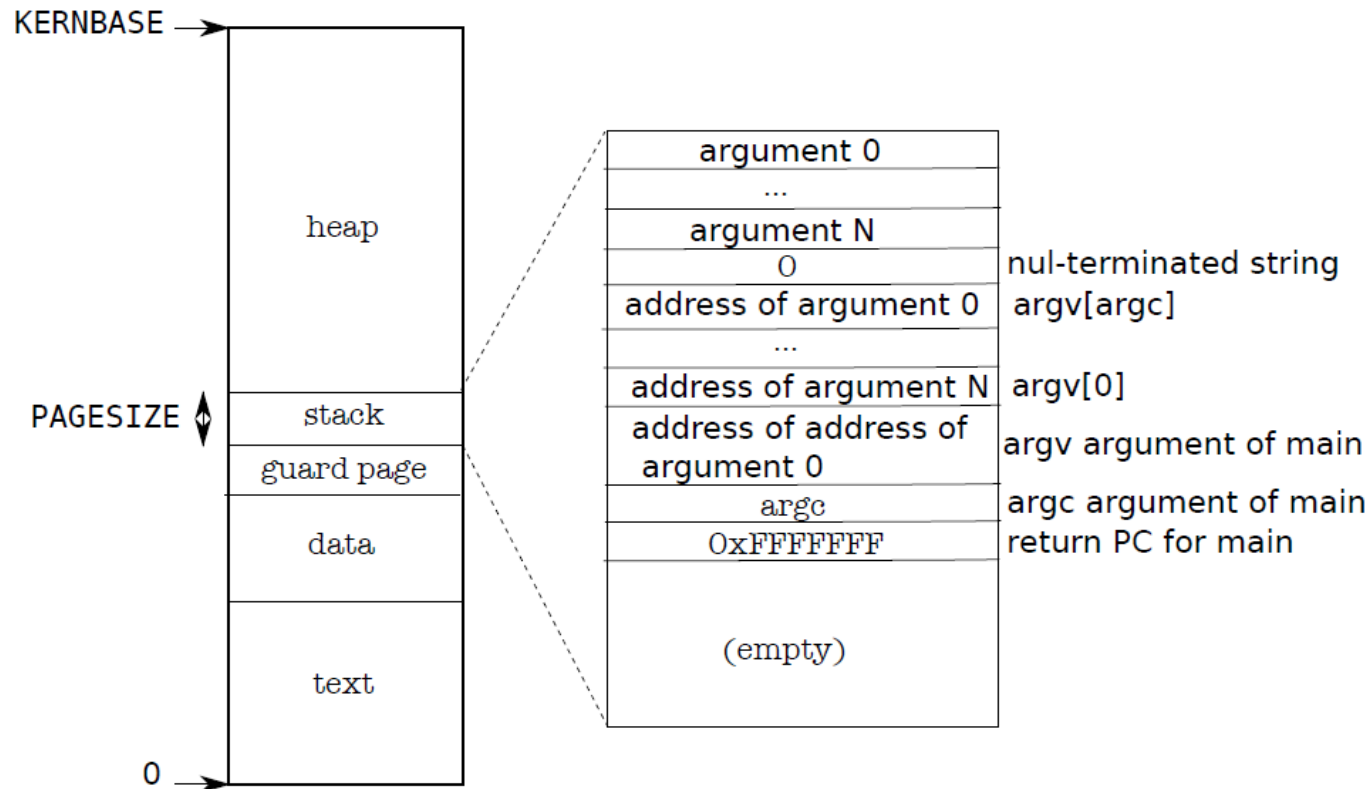
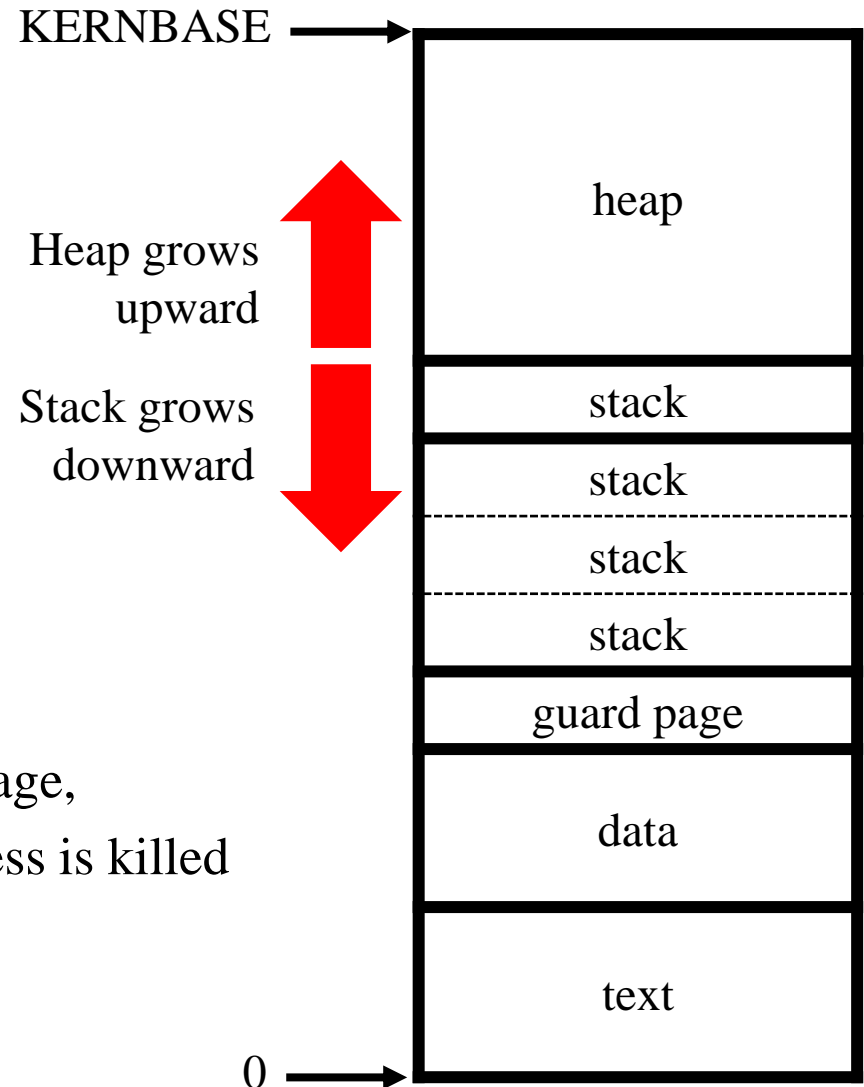


Figure 2-3. Memory layout of a user process with its initial stack.

# Stack Growth in xv6

- 4 reserved pages for stack
- Stack grows when current stack is full
- Stack pointer can move up to **32bytes** (pushal instruction)
  - Otherwise, **invalid access**
- When stack pointer reaches guard page, **stack overflow** occurs and the process is killed



# Project Assignment #3 - Stack Growth

- Implement **stack growth** on xv6
- Submission deadline
  - 2016-04-24 23:59

# Project Assignment #3 Template Code

- Download from <http://sys.skku.edu>
- Modifications
  - Remove debug messages
    - Do not print any messages on screen
  - halt system call
    - Halt xv6 program
  - make tarball
    - Compress your source codes into one .tar.gz file for submission
    - You should enter your ID & project no. on Makefile

# Project Submission Procedure

- <http://sys.skku.edu>
- Register an account
  - You must type your real name & student ID
  - Other parts are free
- Since 2<sup>nd</sup> submission, -5% penalty of the project score
- Every one day delay, -25% penalty of the project score
  - You can use up to 5 *slip* days

# Project Assignment #3 Test Cases

- Test cases will be uploaded to <http://csl.skku.edu/SWE3004S16/Projects>