

# Linux Kernel Development

Greg Kroah-Hartman  
[gregkh@linuxfoundation.org](mailto:gregkh@linuxfoundation.org)

[github.com/gregkh/kernel-development](https://github.com/gregkh/kernel-development)

**38,566 files**  
**15,384,000 lines**

2,833 developers  
373 companies

10,500 lines added

8,400 lines removed

2,300 lines modified

10,500 lines added

8,400 lines removed

2,300 lines modified


# 5.79 changes per hour

Kernel releases 3.0.0 – 3.4.0  
May 2011 – May 2012

# How we stay sane

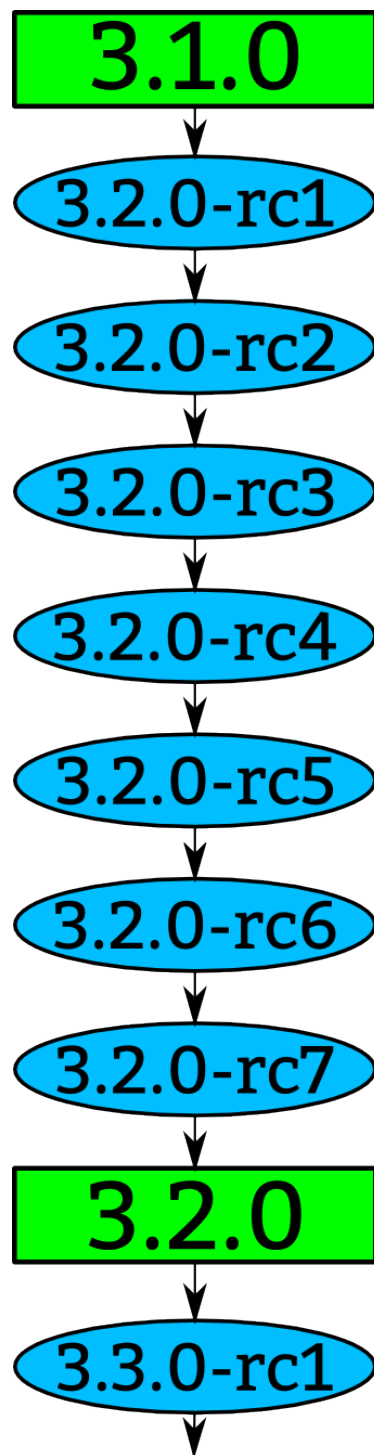
## Time based releases

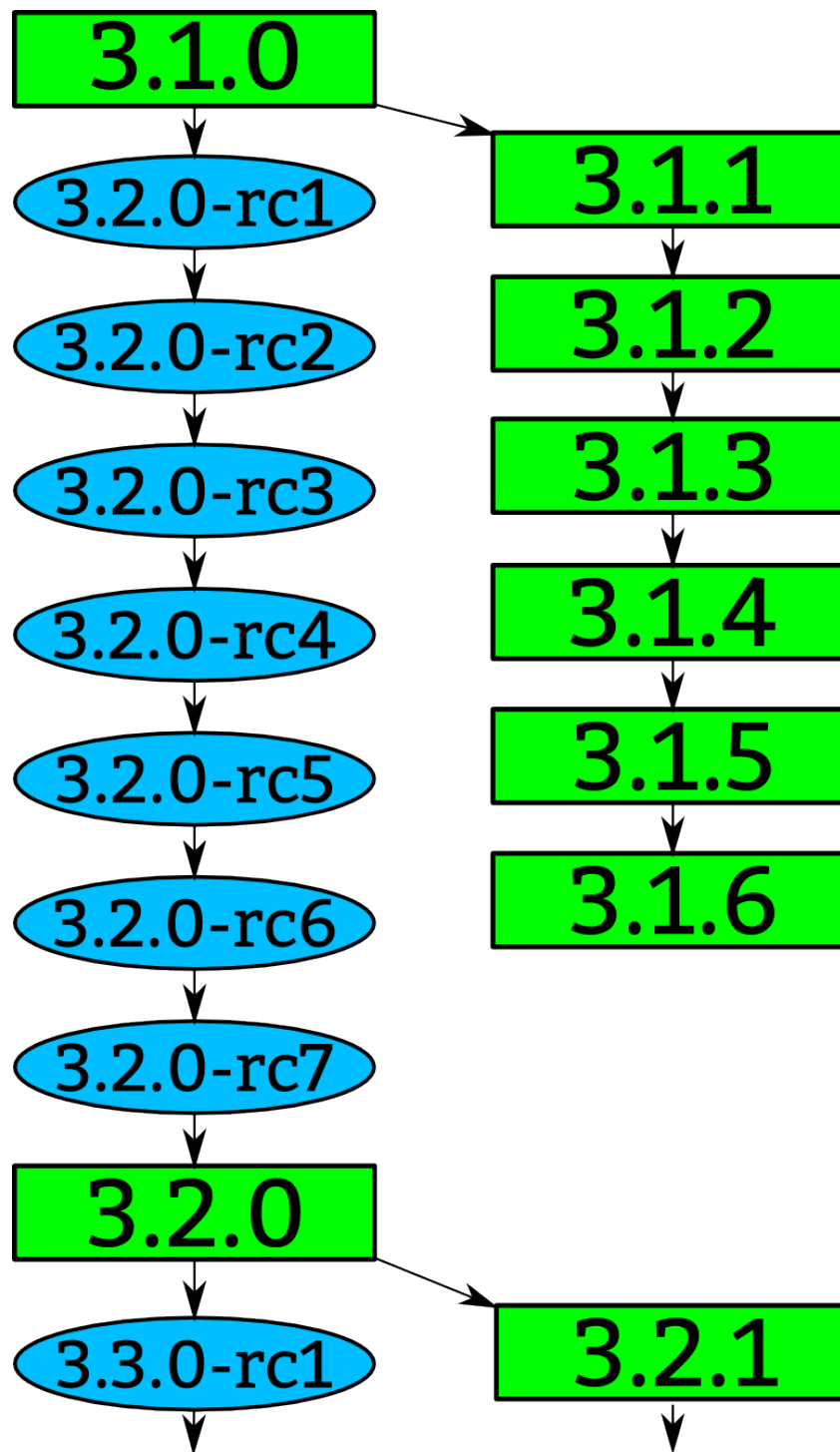
## Incremental changes



**New release every  
2<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> months**







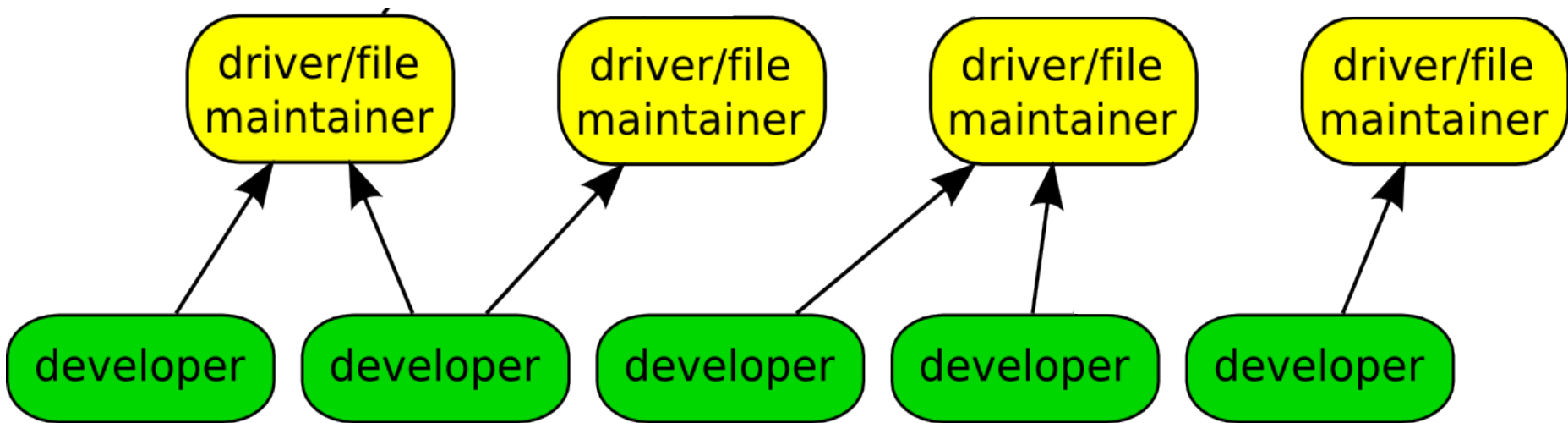
developer

developer

developer

developer

developer



commit ecf85e481a716cfe07406439fdc7ba9526bbfaeb  
Author: Robert Jarzmik <robert.jarzmik@free.fr>  
AuthorDate: Tue Apr 21 20:33:10 2009 -0700  
Commit: Greg Kroah-Hartman <gregkh@suse.de>  
CommitDate: Thu Apr 23 14:15:31 2009 -0700

USB: otg: Fix bug on remove path without transceiver

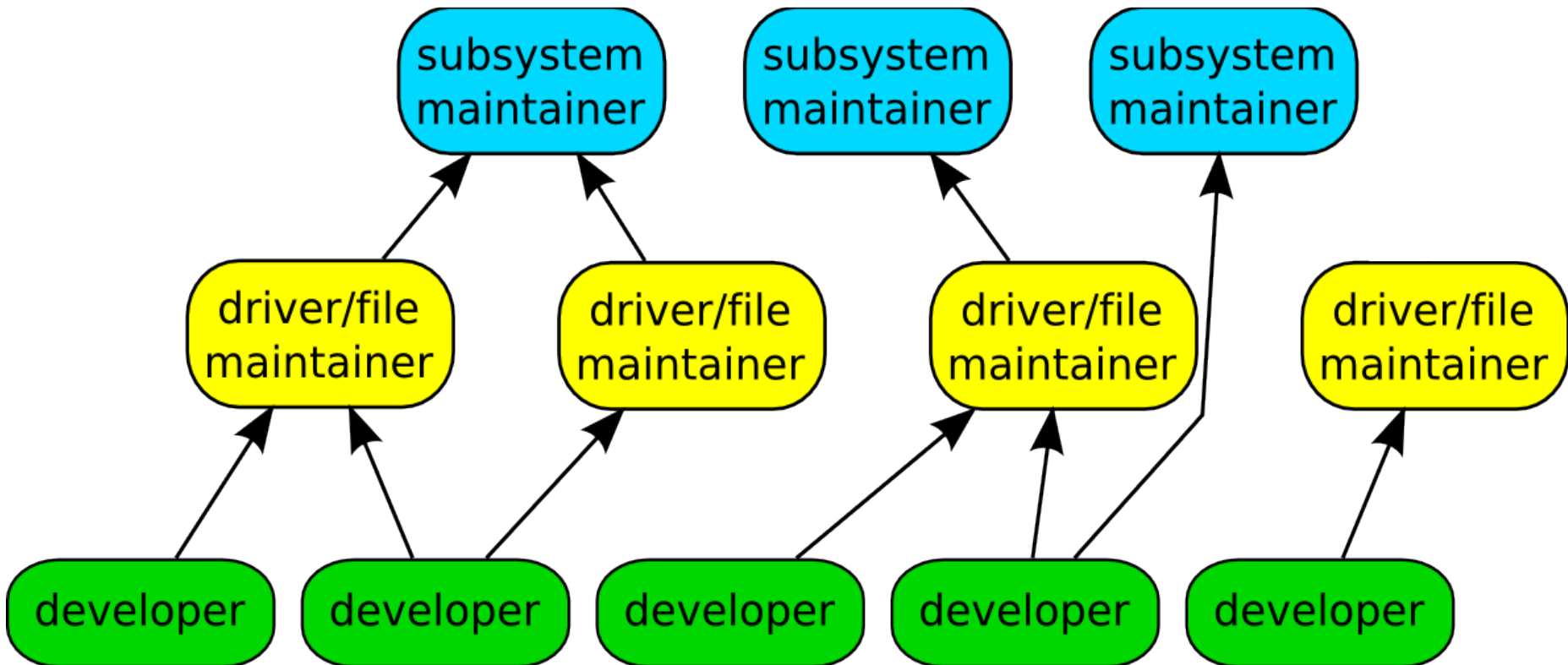
In the case where a gadget driver is removed while no transceiver was found at probe time, a bug in otg\_put\_transceiver() will trigger.

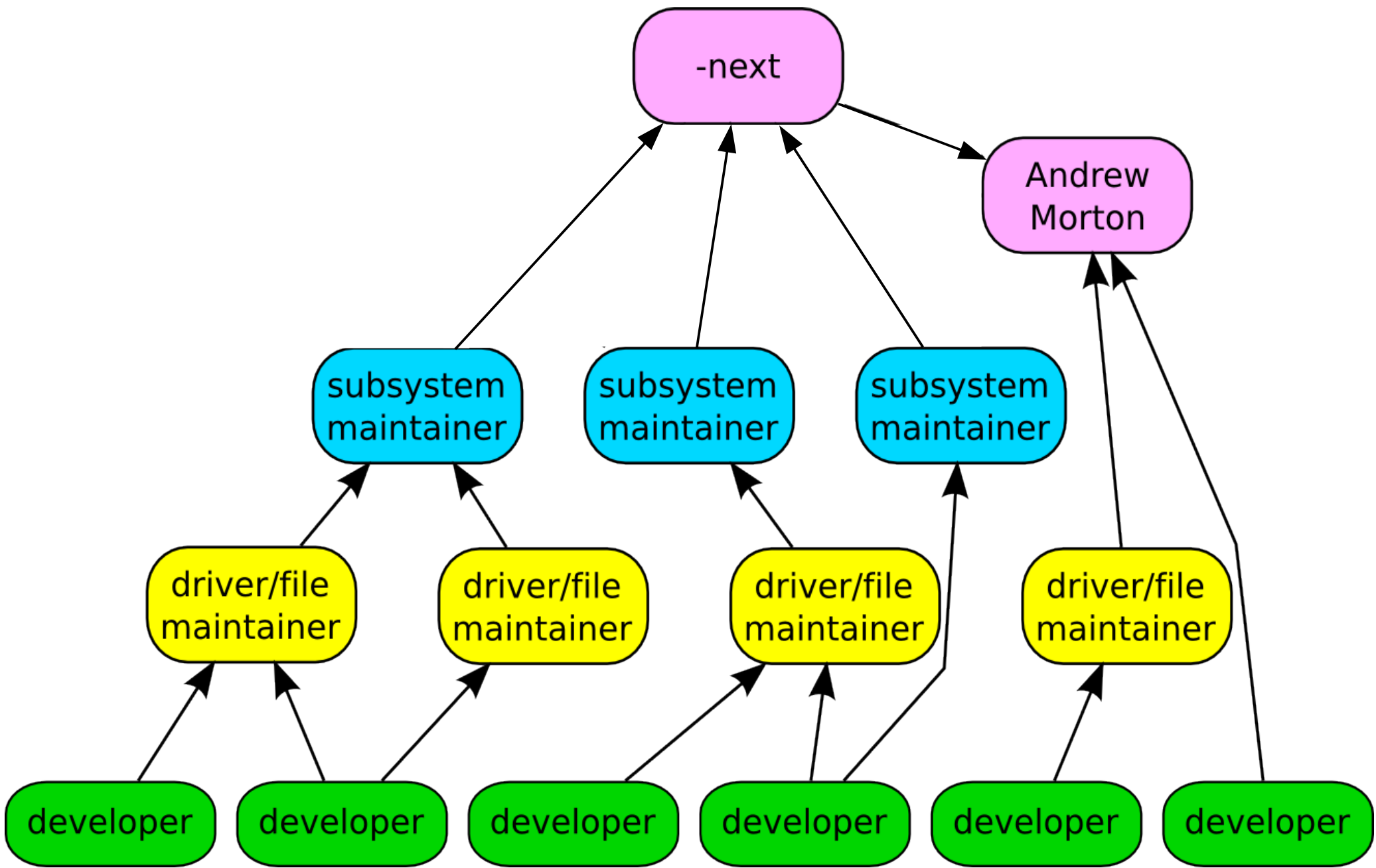
Signed-off-by: Robert Jarzmik <robert.jarzmik@free.fr>  
Acked-by: David Brownell <dbrownell@users.sourceforge.net>  
Signed-off-by: Greg Kroah-Hartman <gregkh@suse.de>

```
--- a/drivers/usb/otg/otg.c
+++ b/drivers/usb/otg/otg.c
@@ -43,7 +43,8 @@ EXPORT_SYMBOL(otg_get_transceiver);
 void otg_put_transceiver(struct otg_transceiver *x)
 {
-    put_device(x->dev);
+    if (x)
+        put_device(x->dev);
 }
```

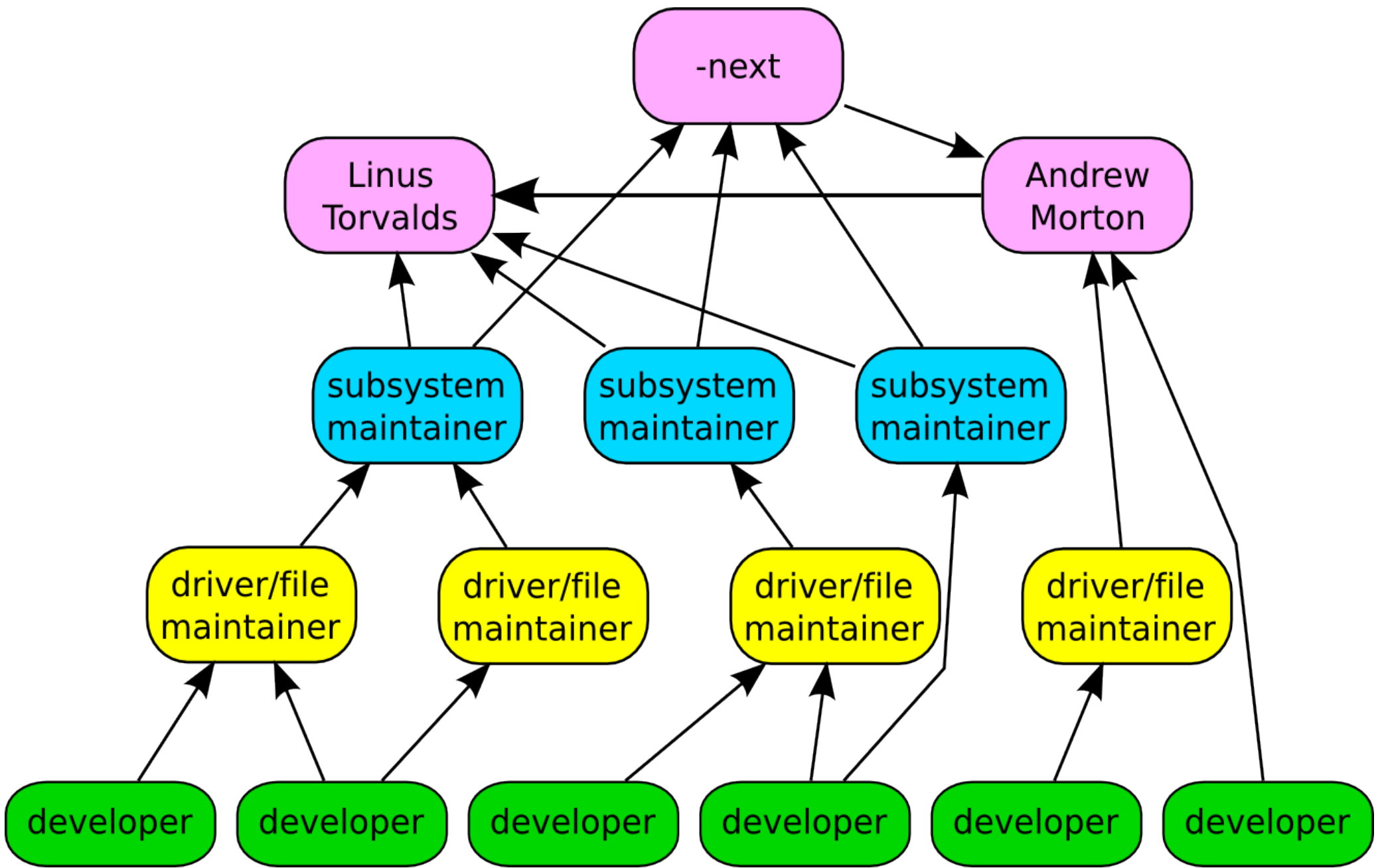
# Developer's Certificate of Origin

- (a) I created this change; or
- (b) Based this on a previous work with a compatible license; or
- (c) Provided to me by (a), (b), or (c) and not modified
- (d) This contribution is public.









# Top developers by quantity

1	May 30	Robert P. J.	(1.4K)	should "create_proc_read_entry" enforce read-only semantics?	1026
2	May 30	Julian Calhoun	(7.8K)	LSI MegaRAID problems	723
3	May 30	Thomas Gleixner	(1.1K)	[PATCH] 2.6.21-rc3: ehea fixed multi-queue RX bug	626
4	May 30	Gellert Sándor	(2.2K)	[PATCH] lib: problem with 2.6.21-rc3 kernel	607
5	May 30	Hagen Paul Pfi	(3.5K)	[PATCH] INTERNODE_CACHE_SHIFT redefinition for hot spot structu	517
6	May 30	Zoltan Boszorme	(0.9K)	Re: Kernel 2.6.21.3 does not work with 8GB of RAM on Intel 965W	507
7	May 30	Justin Piszcz	(1.8K)	↳	419
8	May 30	Mark Brown	(2.6K)	Mainline plans	469
9	May 30	Matthias Kaehle	(2.4K)	[PATCH] drivers/block/ub.c: use list_for_each_entry()	405
10	May 30	Matthias Kaehle	(2.4K)	↳	396
11	May 30	Randy Dunlap	(3.5K)	[PATCH] merge dst_discard in & out into one, removed a duplicat	
12	May 30	Zoltan Boszorme	(0.8K)	MCP55 NCQ problem?	
13	May 30	Bill Nottingham	(1.0K)	[PATCH RFC] gla2xxx: fix timeout in gla2x00_down_timeout	
14	May 30	Sebastian	(1.5K)	[PATCH] infiniband: fix comparison between unsigned and	
15	May 30	Bill Nottingham	(5.1K)	[PATCH] drivers/video: Fix comparisons between negative and uns	
16	May 30	Bill Nottingham	(2.4K)	[PATCH] drivers/net: fix comparisons of unsigned < 0	
17	May 30	Bill Nottingham	(5.8K)	[PATCH] net: fix comparisons of unsigned < 0	
18	May 30	Bill Nottingham	(1.9K)	[PATCH] mm: fix comparisons against unsigned	
19	May 30	Bill Nottingham	(3.4K)	[PATCH] alsa: fix comparison of unsigned < 0	
20	May 30	Takashi Iwai	(3.6K)	↳	
21	May 30	Jiri Slaby	(1.4K)	↳	
22	May 30	Stefan Richter	(1.7K)	[PATCH 2.6.21.3] ieee1394: eth1394: bring back a parent device	
23	May 30	Oleg Dronov	(0.1K)	↳: fix: schedstats bypass is not treated in the schedstats	
24	May 29	Robert Hancock	(4.0K)	[PATCH -mm] 1/2: PCI: disable decode of IO/memory during BAR si	
25	May 29	Robert Hancock	(8.8K)	[PATCH -mm] 1/2: MMCONFIG: validate against ACPI motherboard re	
26	May 29	Lin Torvalds	(13.2K)	↳	
27	May 30	Matthias Kaehle	(1.6K)	↳	
28	May 29	Robert Hancock	(1.0K)	[PATCH -mm] 0/2: PCI MMCONFIG-related updates	
29	May 29	Yinghai Lu	(0.4K)	kernel and acraid broken	
30	May 29	Andrew Morton	(2.9K)	↳	
31	May 30	Sallyzyn, Mark	(9.4K)	↳	
32	May 29	Yinghai Lu	(18K)	[PATCH 4/5] serial: convert early_uart to earlycon for 8250	
33	May 29	Yinghai Lu	(5/5)	serial: set DTR in uart for kernel serial console	
34	May 29	Yinghai Lu	(2.5K)	[PATCH 3/5] x86: initial fixmap support	
35	May 29	Yinghai Lu	(1.0K)	[PATCH 2/5] console: console handover to preferred console	
36	May 29	Yinghai Lu	(2.2K)	[PATCH 1/5] console: use buf for console parsing	
37	May 30	Wang Zhenyu	(19K)	[resend] [AGPGART] intel_agp: use table for device probe	
38	May 30	Dave Airlie	(2.0K)	[git pull] drm fixes for 2.6.22-rc3	
39	May 29	Matt Helsley	(8.2K)	[RFC][PATCH] Replacing the /proc/<pid self>/exe symlink code	

# Top Signed-off-by:

Greg Kroah-Hartman 4767

David S. Miller 3857

John Linville 3252

Mauro Carvalho Chehab 2412

Mark Brown 2230

Linus Torvalds 1984

Andrew Morton 1573

James Bottomley 1089

Takashi Iwai 953

Russell King 930

Kernel releases 3.0.0 – 3.4.0

# Who is funding this work?



1. “Amateurs”	14.2%
2. Red Hat	10.1%
3. Intel	8.6%
4. Unknown Individuals	5.2%
5. Novell	4.0%
6. IBM	3.7%
7. Texas Instruments	3.6%
8. Broadcom	3.0%
9. Consultants	2.3%
10. Wolfson Micro	2.1%

# Who is funding this work?



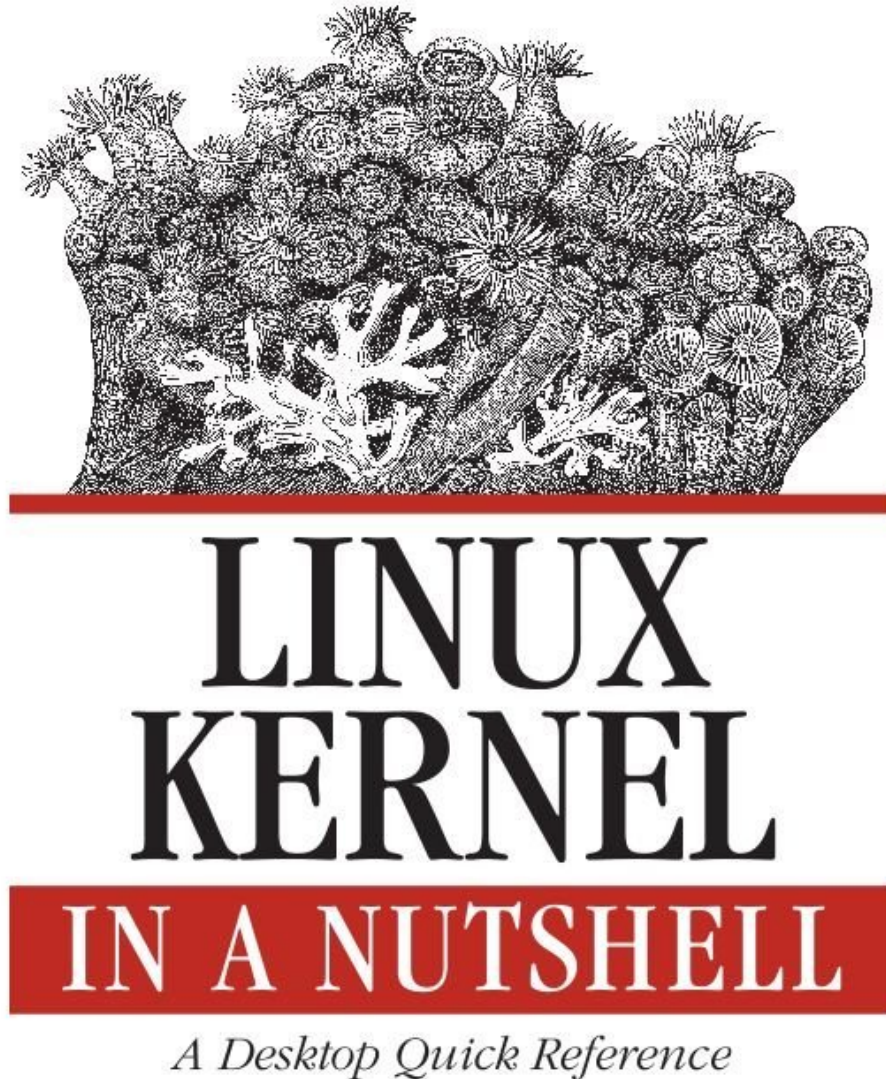
11. Samsung	1.9%
12. Google	1.8%
13. Oracle	1.7%
14. Freescale	1.5%
15. MiTAC	1.4%
16. Qualcomm	1.4%
17. Microsoft	1.3%
18. Linaro	1.2%
19. Nokia	1.2%
20. AMD	1.1%

# Getting involved

Run the `kernel.org` release on your machine



# Getting involved



# Getting involved

**Documentation/HOWTO**

**Documentation/development-process**



# Getting involved

[kernelnewbies.org](http://kernelnewbies.org)



# Getting involved

Google “write your first kernel patch”

# Getting involved

[kernelnewbies.org/KernelJanitors/ToDo](https://kernelnewbies.org/KernelJanitors/ToDo)

# Getting involved

Linux Driver Project

`drivers/staging/*/TODO`



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# Linux Kernel Development

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I'm going to discuss the how fast the kernel is moving, how we do it all, and how you can get involved.

**38,566 files**  
**15,384,000 lines**

Kernel release 3.4.0

This was for the 3.2 kernel release, which happened January 4, 2012.



# 2,833 developers 373 companies

Kernel releases 3.0.0 – 3.4.0  
May 2011 – May 2012

This makes the Linux kernel the largest contributed body of software out there that we know of.

This is just the number of companies that we know about, there are more that we do not, and as the responses to our inquiries come in, this number will go up.

**10,500 lines added**  
**8,400 lines removed**  
**2,300 lines modified**

Kernel releases 3.0.0 – 3.4.0  
May 2011 – May 2012

**10,500 lines added**  
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**2,300 lines modified**

Kernel releases 3.0.0 – 3.4.0  
May 2011 – May 2012

# 5.79 changes per hour

Kernel releases 3.0.0 – 3.4.0  
May 2011 – May 2012

This is 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, for a full year.

We went this fast the year before this as well, this is an amazing rate of change.

Interesting note, all of these changes are all through the whole kernel.

For example, the core kernel is only 5% of the code, and 5% of the change was to the core kernel. Drivers are 55%, and 55% was done to them, it's completely proportional all across the whole kernel.

# How we stay sane

## Time based releases

## Incremental changes

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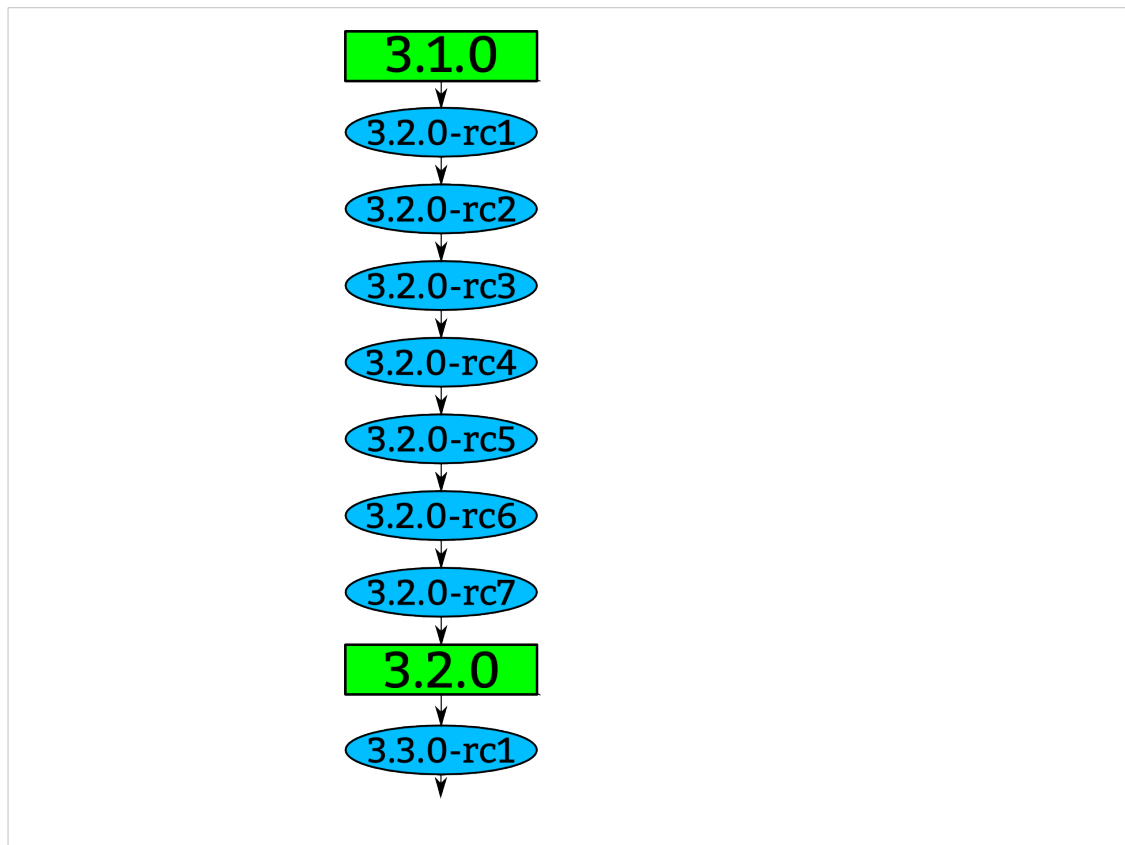
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84 days to be exact, very regular experience.

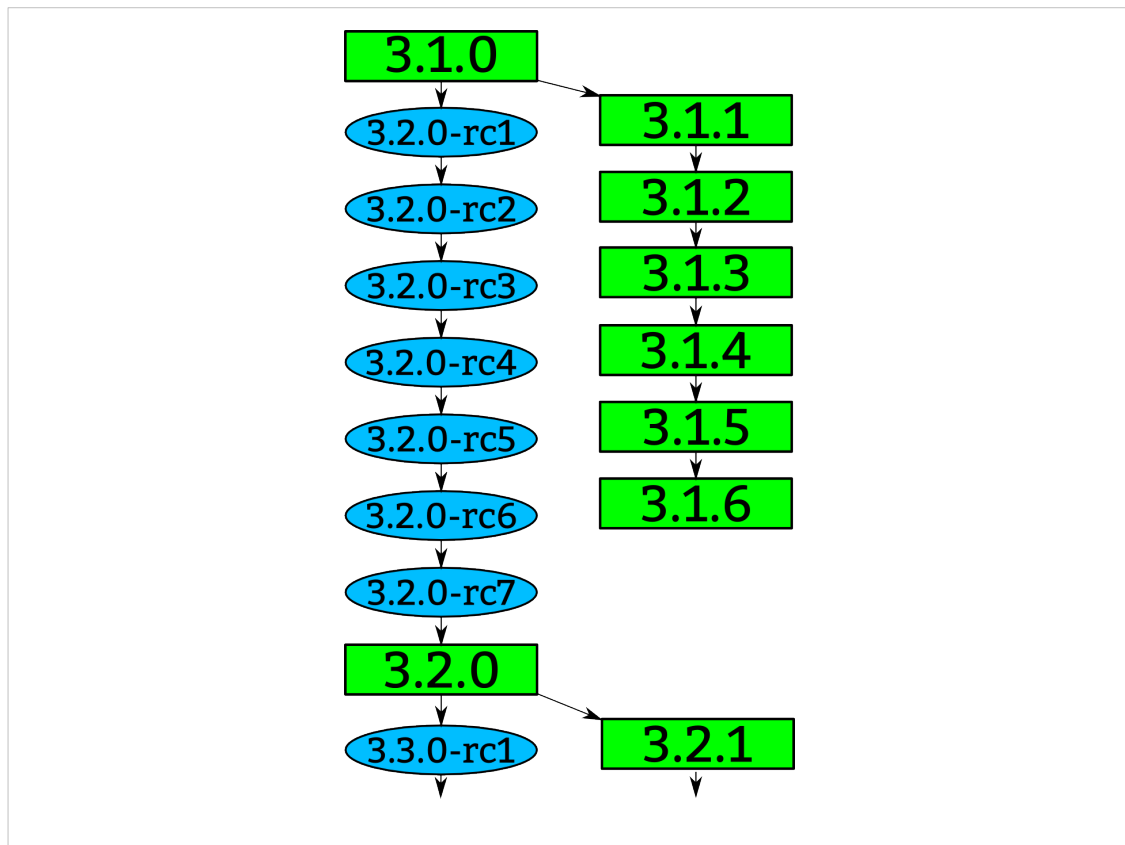


How a kernel is developed.

Linus releases a stable kernel

- 2 week merge window from subsystem maintainers
- rc1 is released
- bugfixes only now
- 2 weeks later, rc2
- bugfixes and regressions
- 2 weeks later, rc3

And so on until all major bugfixes and regressions are resolved and then the cycle starts over again.



Greg takes the stable releases from Linus, and does stable releases with them, applying only fixes that are already in Linus's tree.

Requiring fixes to be in Linus's tree first ensures that there is no divergence in the development model.

After Linus releases a new stable release, the old stable series is dropped.

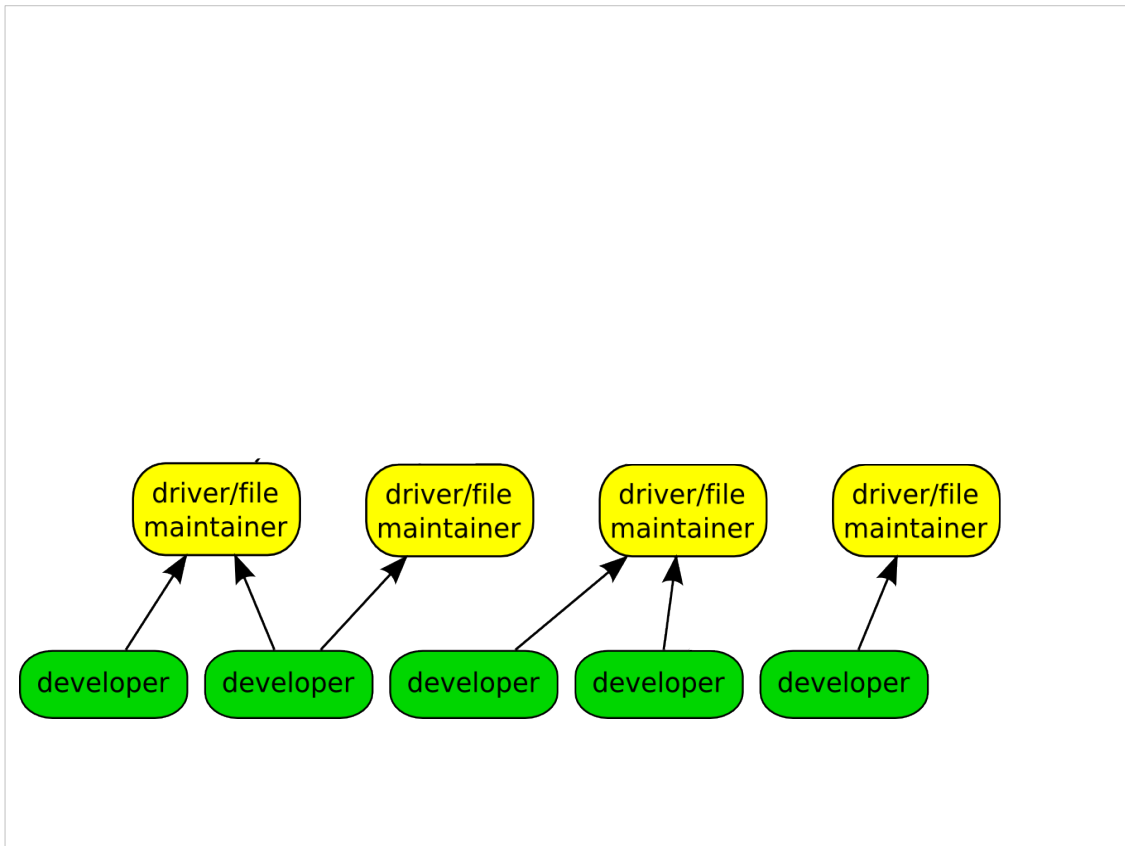
With the exception of “longterm” stable releases, those are special, they stick around for much longer...





Like mentioned before, we have almost 2900 individual contributors. They all create a patch, a single change to the Linux kernel. This change could be something small, like a spelling correction, or something larger, like a whole new driver.

Every patch that is created only does one thing, and it can not break the build, complex changes to the kernel get broken up into smaller pieces.



The developers send their patch to the maintainer of the file(s) that they have modified.

We have about 700 different driver/file/subsystem maintainers

```
commit ecf85e481a716cfe07406439fdc7ba9526bbfaeb
Author:      Robert Jarzmik <robert.jarzmik@free.fr>
AuthorDate:  Tue Apr 21 20:33:10 2009 -0700
Commit:      Greg Kroah-Hartman <gregkh@suse.de>
CommitDate:  Thu Apr 23 14:15:31 2009 -0700

    USB: otg: Fix bug on remove path without transceiver

    In the case where a gadget driver is removed while no
    transceiver was found at probe time, a bug in
    otg_put_transceiver() will trigger.

    Signed-off-by: Robert Jarzmik <robert.jarzmik@free.fr>
    Aacked-by: David Brownell <dbrownell@users.sourceforge.net>
    Signed-off-by: Greg Kroah-Hartman <gregkh@suse.de>

--- a/drivers/usb/otg/otg.c
+++ b/drivers/usb/otg/otg.c
@@ -43,7 +43,8 @@ EXPORT_SYMBOL(otg_get_transceiver);
 void otg_put_transceiver(struct otg_transceiver *x)
 {
-    put_device(x->dev);
+    if (x)
+        put_device(x->dev);
 }
```

This is an example of a patch.

It came from Robert, was acked by David, the maintainer at the time of the usb on-the-go subsystem, and then signed off by me before it was committed to the kernel tree.

The change did one thing, it checked the value of the pointer before it was dereferenced, fixing a bug that would have crashed the kernel if it had been hit.

This is also a “blame” trail, showing who changed each line in the kernel, and who agreed with that change.

If a problem is found, these are the developers that you can ask about it.

Because of this, every line in the Linux kernel can be traced back to at least two developers who are responsible for it.

This is better than any other body of code.

## Developer's Certificate of Origin

- (a) I created this change; or
- (b) Based this on a previous work with a compatible license; or
- (c) Provided to me by (a), (b), or (c) and not modified
- (d) This contribution is public.

This is what “Signed-off-by:” means.

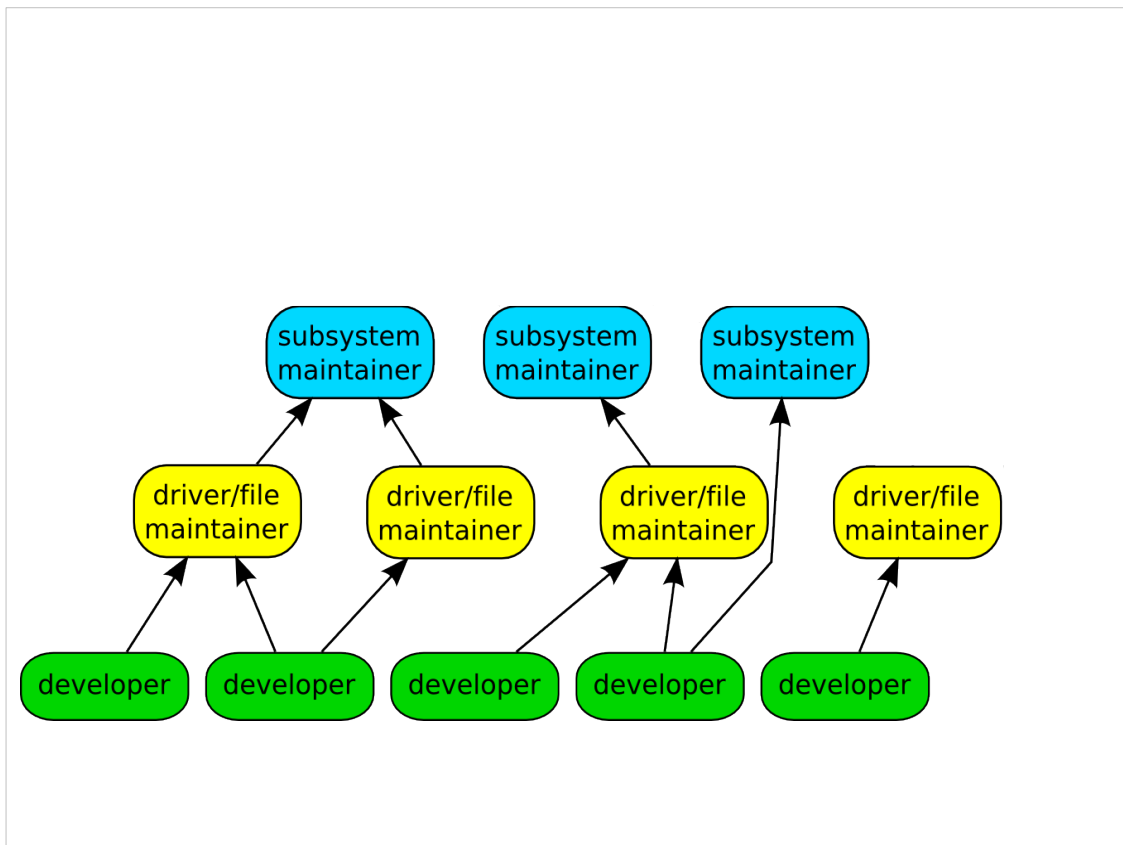
All contributions to the Linux kernel have to agree to this, and every single patch has at least one signed-off-by line, usually all have at least two.

This is also a “blame” trail, showing who changed each line in the kernel, and who agreed with that change.

If a problem is found, this is the developers that you can ask about it.

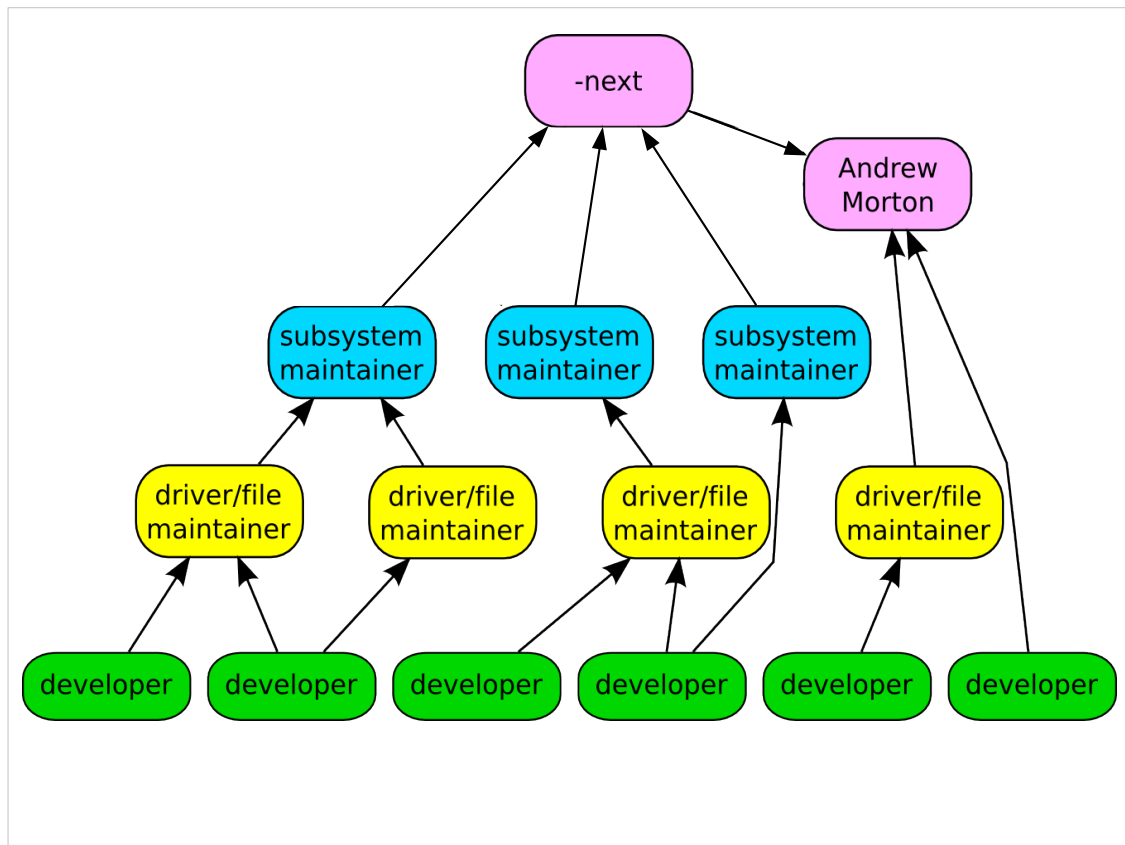
Because of this, every line in the Linux kernel can be traced back to at least two developers who are responsible for it.

This is better than any other body of code.



After reviewing the code, and adding their own signed-off-by to the patch, the file/driver maintainer sends the patch to the subsystem maintainer responsible for that portion of the kernel.

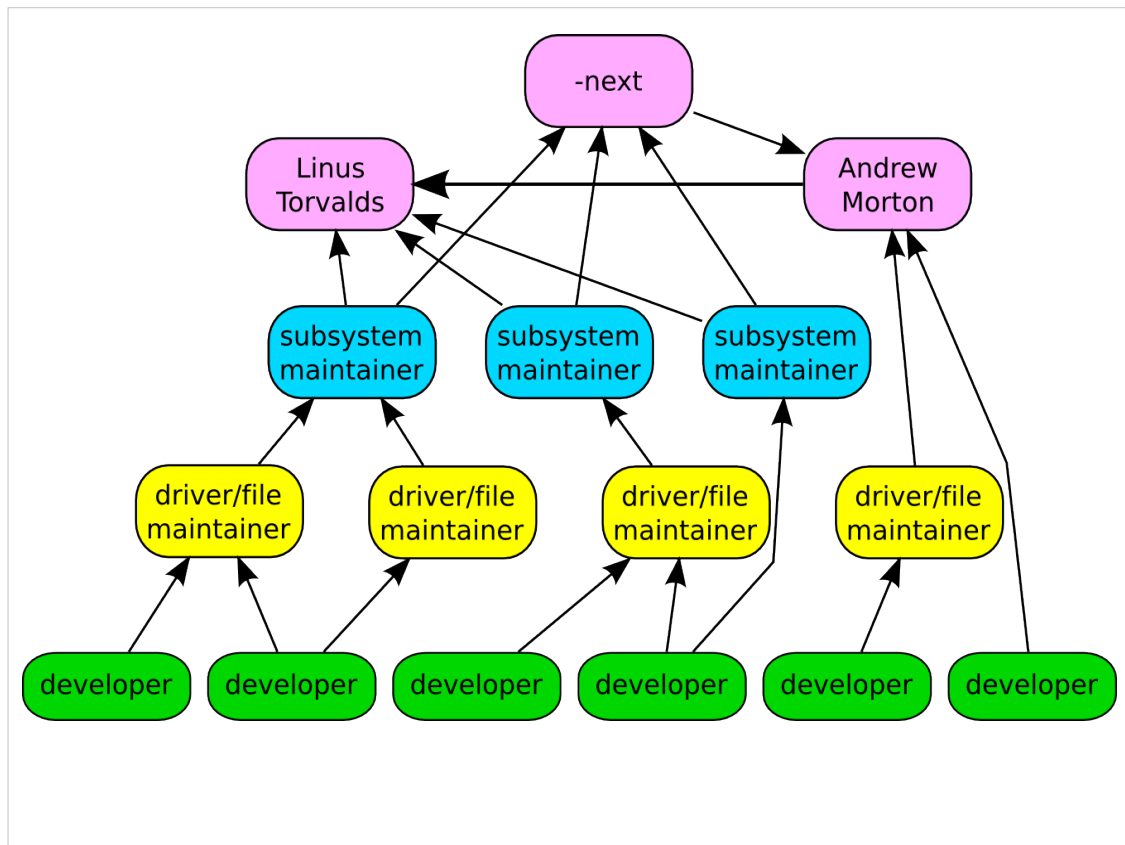
We have around 150 subsystem maintainers



Linux-next gets created every night from all of the different subsystem trees and build tested on a wide range of different platforms.

We have about 150 different trees in the linux-next release.

Andrew Morton picks up patches that cross subsystems, or are missed by others, and releases his -mm kernels every few weeks. This includes the linux-next release at that time.



Every 3 months, when the merge window opens up, everything gets sent to Linus from the subsystem maintainers and Andrew Morton.

The merge window is 2 weeks long, and thousands of patches get merged in that short time.

All of the patches merged to Linus should have been in the linux-next release, but that isn't always the case for various reasons.

Linux-next can not just be sent to Linus as there are things in there that sometimes are not good enough to be merged just yet, it is up to the individual subsystem maintainer to decide what to merge.

Top developers by quantity		
1	Mark Brown	1026
2	Axel Lin	723
3	K. Y. Srinivasan	626
4	Al Viro	607
5	Takashi Iwai	517
6	Mauro Chehab	507
7	Russell King	419
8	Johannes Berg	469
9	Ben Skeggs	405
10	Jonathan Cameron	396

Kernel releases 3.0.0 – 3.4.0

Mark – embedded sound

KY – hyperv

David – networking

Joe – janitorial

Alexl – janitorial

Al – vfs and filesystem

Russell – ARM maintainer

Takashi – sound maintainer

Jonathan – IIO

Ben – nouveau developer



Top Signed-off-by:		
Greg Kroah-Hartman	4767	
David S. Miller	3857	
John Linville	3252	
Mauro Carvalho Chehab	2412	
Mark Brown	2230	
Linus Torvalds	1984	
Andrew Morton	1573	
James Bottomley	1089	
Takashi Iwai	953	
Russell King	930	
Kernel releases 3.0.0 – 3.4.0		

Greg – driver core, usb, staging

David – networking

John – wireless networking

Mauro - v4l

Linus – everything

Mark - embedded

Andrew – everything

James – SCSI

Takashi – sound

Russell - ARM

# Who is funding this work?

1. "Amateurs"	14.2%
2. Red Hat	10.1%
3. Intel	8.6%
4. Unknown Individuals	5.2%
5. Novell	4.0%
6. IBM	3.7%
7. Texas Instruments	3.6%
8. Broadcom	3.0%
9. Consultants	2.3%
10. Wolfson Micro	2.1%

Kernel releases 3.0.0 – 3.4.0

So you can view this as either 20% is done by non-affiliated people, or 80% is done by companies.

Now to be fair, if you show any skill in kernel development you are instantly hired.

Why this all matters: If your company relies on Linux, and it depends on the future of Linux supporting your needs, then you either trust these other companies are developing Linux in ways that will benefit you, or you need to get involved to make sure Linux works properly for your workloads and needs.

# Who is funding this work?

11. Samsung	1.9%
12. Google	1.8%
13. Oracle	1.7%
14. Freescale	1.5%
15. MiTAC	1.4%
16. Qualcomm	1.4%
17. Microsoft	1.3%
18. Linaro	1.2%
19. Nokia	1.2%
20. AMD	1.1%

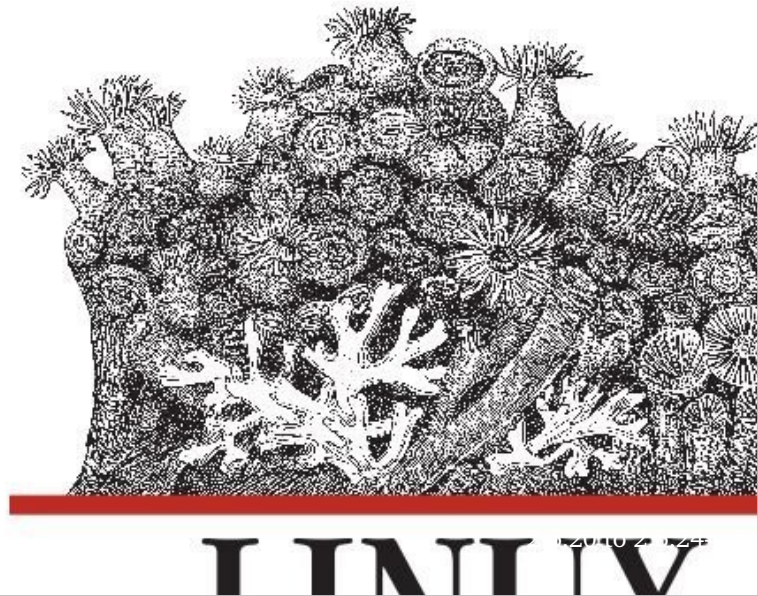
Kernel releases 3.0.0 – 3.4.0

Samsung 980 patches  
Qualcomm 707 patches

# Getting involved

Run the kernel.org release on your machine

# Getting involved



This book tells you how to build and install a kernel on your machine.

Free online

# Getting involved

**Documentation/HOWTO**

**Documentation/development-process**

These documents in the kernel source directory are the best place to start if you want to understand how the development process works, and how to get involved.

The HOWTO file has links to almost everything else you ever wanted..

# Getting involved

kernelnewbies.org



<http://www.kernelnewbies.org>

# Getting involved

Google “write your first kernel patch”

This is a video of a talk I gave at FOSDEM, going through the steps, showing exactly how to create, build, and send a kernel patch.



# Getting involved

[kernelnewbies.org/KernelJanitors/ToDo](https://kernelnewbies.org/KernelJanitors/ToDo)

So you know how to create a patch, but what should you do? The kernel janitors has a great list of tasks to start with in cleaning up the kernel and making easy patches to be accepted.

# Getting involved

## Linux Driver Project

`drivers/staging/*/TODO`

The staging tree also needs a lot of help, here are lists of things to do in the kernel for the drivers to be able to move out of the staging area.

Please always work off of the linux-next tree if you want to do these tasks, as sometimes they are already done by others by the time you see them in Linus's tree.



[github.com/gregkh/kernel-development](https://github.com/gregkh/kernel-development)

Obligatory Penguin Picture

