LAB3 实验报告

小组成员及贡献排序:

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一、编译内核

(1)、查看当前系统号

y<mark>cnalin@ubuntu:/usr/src/linux\$</mark> uname -a Linux ubuntu 4.10.0-37-generic #41~16.04.1-Ubuntu SMP Fri Oct 6 22:42:59 UTC 2017 _x86_64 x86_64 x86_64 GNU/Linux

(2) (3)、编译安装 linux 内核

```
su root
tar -xvf linux-4.2.6.tar.xz -C /usr/src/
ln -sv linux-4.2.6 linux
# prerequisites: sudo apt-get install libncurses5-dev
make menuconfig # config kernel
# clean last compile: make mrproper,make clean
make -j4
make install
```

(4) 替换 linux 内核

设置 linux 启动配置文件中 timeout 值

```
ycnalin@ubuntu:~$ cat -n /boot/grub/grub.cfg | grep timeout
   86   set timeout=30
   88   if [ x$feature_timeout_style = xy ] ; then
   89    set timeout_style=hidden
   90    set timeout=5
   91   # Fallback hidden-timeout code in case the timeout_style feature is
   94   set timeout=5
```

使用 Grub customizer 自动设置启动文件

```
Grub Customizer

File Edit View Help

Save Remove Remove Remove Remove Revert

List configuration General settings Appearance settings

Ubuntu, with Linux 4.2.6

menuentry / script: linux

Mountu, with Linux 4.2.6 (upstart)

menuentry / script: linux

Ubuntu, with Linux 4.10.0-37-generic

menuentry / script: linux

Ubuntu, with Linux 4.10.0-37-generic (upstart)

menuentry / script: linux

Ubuntu, with Linux 4.10.0-37-generic (recovery mode)

menuentry / script: linux

Ubuntu, with Linux 4.10.0-35-generic (upstart)

menuentry / script: linux

Ubuntu, with Linux 4.10.0-35-generic (upstart)

menuentry / script: linux

Ubuntu, with Linux 4.10.0-35-generic (upstart)

menuentry / script: linux

Ubuntu, with Linux 4.10.0-35-generic (upstart)

menuentry / script: linux

Ubuntu, with Linux 4.10.0-35-generic (recovery mode)

menuentry / script: linux

Ubuntu, with Linux 4.10.0-35-generic (recovery mode)
```

重启系统按 Shift 按键选择内核

```
Ubuntu, with Linux 4.2.6
Ubuntu

**Advanced options for Ubuntu
Memory test (memtest86+)
Memory test (memtest86+, serial console 115200)
```

查看内核是否更改成功——成功切换为 4.2.6 内核

```
<mark>ycnalin@ubuntu:~$ una</mark>me -a
Linux ubuntu 4.2.6 #1 SMP Sun Nov 19 16:02:48 CST 2017 x86_64 x86_64 x86_64 GNU/
Linux
```

二、添加系统调用

(1)、添加系统调用声明 位置/include/linux/syscalls.h

```
23 asmlinkage long sys_hellosys(const char __user *str,unsigned int len);
```

(2)、添加系统调用函数 位置/kernel/sys.c

```
asmlinkage long sys_hellosys(const char __user *str,unsigned int len){
    struct file *filp = NULL, *filp2 = NULL;
    int err = 0;
    loff_t offset = 0;
    unsigned int ret;
    printk("enter_my_syscall");

filp = filp_open("/tmp/hellosys", 0_CREAT | 0_RDWR, 0644);
    filp2 = sys_open("/tmp/hellosys2", 0_CREAT | 0_RDWR, 0644);

if(filp){
    ret = vfs_write(filp,str,len,&offset);
    filp_close(filp, NULL);
    printk("write done hellosys");
}
if(filp2){
    ret = vfs_write(filp2,str,len,&offset);
    filp_close(filp2, NULL);
    printk("write done hellosys");
}
if(ret==0) printk("open_file_error");

return ret;
}
```

(3)、修改系统调用向量表 /arch/x86/entry/syscalls/syscall 64.tbl

```
332 333 64 hellosys sys_hellosys
```

- (4)、重新编译系统,方法同一
- (5)、在新内核中测试系统调用,代码如下:

```
#include <sys/syscall.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#include <unistd.h>
#include <string.h> /* for strerror */
#include <errno.h>
#include <stdio.h>

int main(){

const char test[] = "test syscall hellosys!\n";

long ret = syscall(333, test , sizeof(test));

printf("result is %ld\n", ret);
printf("errno num is %d,%s\n", errno, strerror(errno));
return 0;
}
```

编译执行效果图,注:代码调用系统调用,在/tmp/下新建文件 hellosys, 并向其中打印用户字符串。

root@ubuntu:/home/ycnalin/Desktop
root@ubuntu:/home/ycnalin/Desktop# rm /tmp/hellosys
root@ubuntu:/home/ycnalin/Desktop# ./demo
Killed
root@ubuntu:/home/ycnalin/Desktop# cat /tmp/hellosys
test syscall hellosys!
root@ubuntu:/home/ycnalin/Desktop# |