Report

Video link: https://youtu.be/EWh_wRiewiA

Question:

- 1. kernel space: the location where the kernel is stored and execute user space: the location where normal processes(things other than kernel) run kernel space runs the privileged instruction to protect the system, user space runs all the other instruction
- hierarchical protection domains, are the mechanism to protect data and function
 4 rings
 - Ring 0: the most privileged and interacted most directly with hardware Ring 1: the one that is reserved for hardware device
- syscall provide an interface for user to access the service of OS
 types: process control, file manipulation, device manipulation, information maintenance, and communication.

process control: control(stop) the process

file manipulation: every file relating execution, the OS often provide API to make these syscall

device manipulation: provide resource device for program execution information maintenance: transfer information between user, kernel mode communication: let two or more processes communicate with each other

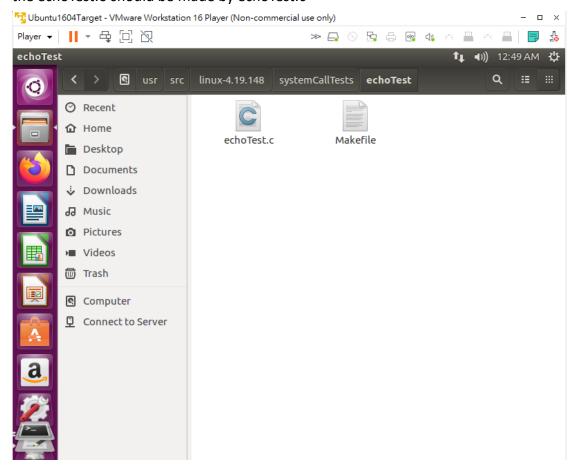
- 4. in the linux-4.19.148/fs folder, namei.c file
- 5. system call ID is the ID number one called to use the specific module, like mkdir has the syscall Id of 83, and rmdir has the ID of 84
- 6. asmlinkage: as when system call handler call the system call routine, the value will be pushed into the stack, therefore we have to use asmlinkage to look on the stack, instead of register, to read the parameter passed by system call handler printk: a C function from the Linux kernel interface that prints message to the kernel log
 - update-initramfs: manage the initramfs images on the local box, keep track of the existing initramfs archives in /boot folder
- 7. We use printk in the kernel to print out message as we can't use printf in there as there is no c library in kernel
 - we have to use "dmesg" function to read message printed by printk
- 8. it's the ring buffer in the kernel that stores messages related to the operation of the kernel
 - we can read its content by calling "dmesg"

- 9. Function signature define the input and output of functions or modules
- 10. It's the start of the module definition, and the [n] means the variable that will be input to the system call
- 11. 0 input: asmlinkage long xxx(syscall name)(void)
 - 1 int input: asmlinkage long xxx(syscall name)(int)
 - 2 int input: asmlinkage long xxx(syscall name)(int, int)
 - 3 int input: asmlinkage long xxx(syscall name)(int, int, int)
- 12. No, one that change depending on type of element return is function signature, as mentioned in Q.11
- 13. Include the library kernel.h: contain some often-used function prototypes, ex printk

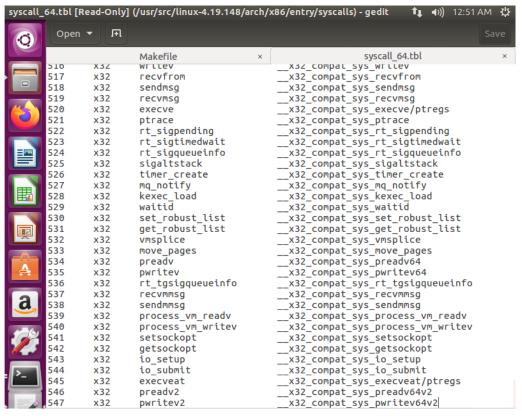
Include the library syscall.h: contain all of the syscalls

Screenshot 1:

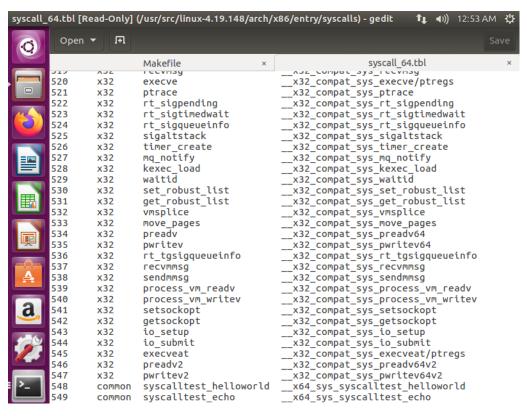
Define the kernel modules that we want to implement, and create Makefile By the command "obj-y := echoTest.o" in the Makefile, we let the kbuild know that the echoTest.o should be made by echoTest.c



Screenshot 2: Find the syscall file that contain all of the syscall that is defined



Screenshot 3: Add the syscall that we want to implement into the syscall file



Screenshot 4:

Add our function signature to the syscall file in /linux folder, define the input data type

```
syscalls.h [Read-Only] (/usr/src/linux-4.19.148/include/linux) - gedit
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        Open ▼
               return __close_fd(current->files, fd);
       extern long do_sys_open(int dfd, const char __user *filename, int flags,
                               umode_t mode);
                                    (const char __user *filename, int flags, umode_t mode)
       static inline long ksys_open(const char
               if (force_o_largefile())
                       flags |= O_LARGEFILE;
               return do_sys_open(AT_FDCWD, filename, flags, mode);
 extern long do_sys_truncate(const char __user *pathname, loff_t length);
 static inline long ksys_truncate(const char __user *pathname, loff_t length)
               return do_sys_truncate(pathname, length);
       static inline unsigned int ksys_personality(unsigned int personality)
 a
               unsigned int old = current->personality;
               if (personality != 0xffffffff)
                       set_personality(personality);
               return old;
     asmlinkage long syscalltest_helloworld
#endif
       asmlinkage long syscalltest_helloworld(void);
```

Screenshot 5:

As we use printk in out syscall, the message typed in the module will be print out in kernel ring buffer

Screenshot 6:

Add the rest of the syscalls we want to implement in the numericalTest.c

```
PSCALL_DEFINES(syscalltest_helloworld)
{
    printk("Hello world from a system call! OS_Project02!\n");
    return 0;
}

SYSCALL_DEFINE1(syscalltest_echo, int, studentId)
{
    printk("My student id is : [%d]\n", studentId);
    return 0;
}

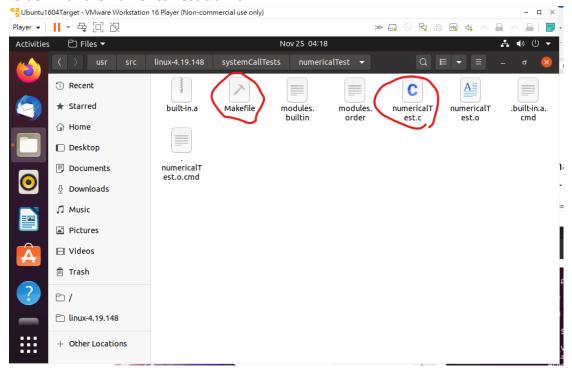
SYSCALL_DEFINE3(syscalltest_returnIndividualValues, int, studentId, int, r_1, int, r_2)
{
    printk("[%d] syscalltest_returnIndividualValues : %d, %d\n", studentId, r_1, r_2);
    return 0;
}

SYSCALL_DEFINE3(syscalltest_addition, int, studentId, int, a_1, int, a_2)
{
    int a = a_1+a_2;
    printk("[%d] syscalltest_addition : %d, %d, %d\n", studentId, a_1, a_2, a);
    return a;
}

SYSCALL_DEFINE3(syscalltest_multiplication, int, studentId, int, m_1, int, m_2)
{
    int m = m_1*m_2;
    printk("[%d] syscalltest_multiplication : %d, %d, %d\n", studentId, m_1, m_2, m);
    return n;
}
SYSCALL_DEFINE1(syscalltest_dataTypes, int, studentId)
{
    printk("[%d] Size of unsigned int : %d bytes.\n[%d] Size of signed int : %d bytes.\n[%d] return 0;
}
```

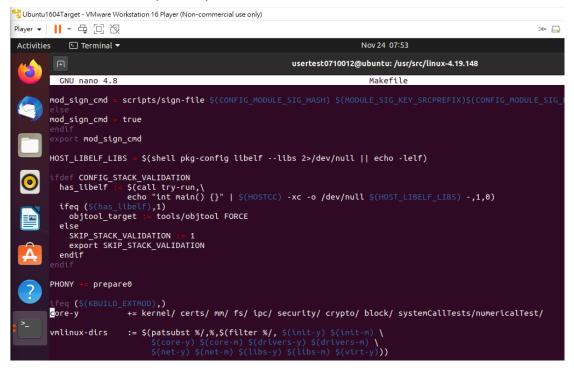
Screenshot 7:

Create a Makefile with a command "obj-y := numericalTest.o" in the numericalTest folder with the numericalTest.c alike



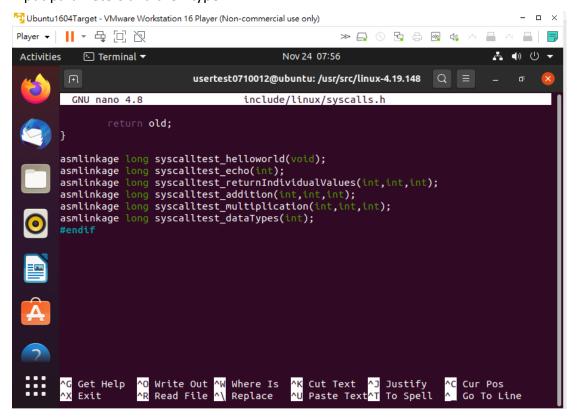
Screenshot 8:

Change the folder that we previous implement the syscalls in echoTest folder to numericalTest folder by modify the command in Makefile



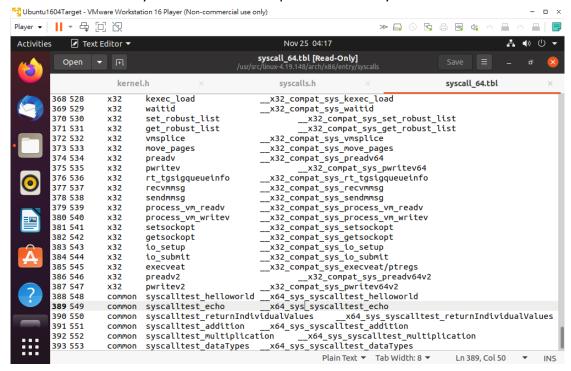
Screenshot 9:

Add the rest of the syscall into the syscall.h file in /linux, and define the number of input parameters and their type



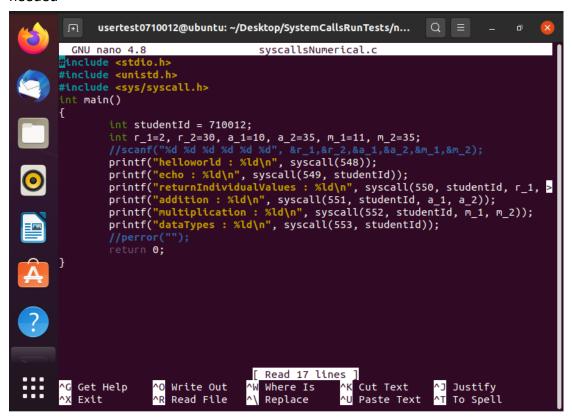
Screenshot 10:

Add the rest of the syscalls we want to implement in the syscall file



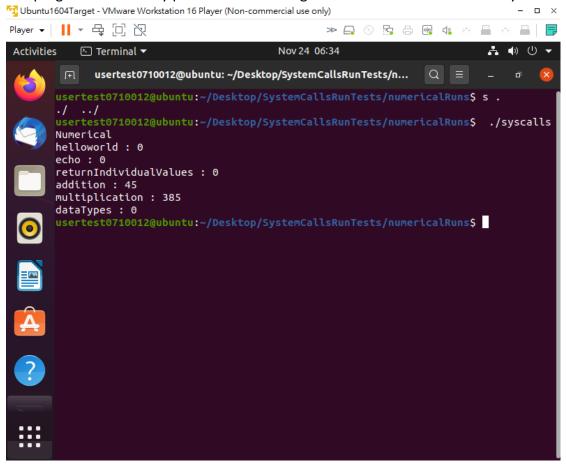
Screenshot 11:

Call the syscalls we previously defined and give them parameters that the modules needed



Screenshot 12:

The program successfully print out the message and the return values of the syscalls



Screenshot 13:

We call the dmesg to see the kernel ring buffer and see that our message have been print out successfully; however, the form is a bit differnet, as the example given have the green part(timer) in the front of every datatypes output, I thought that the timer will be printed out when the syscall is called, but in the user mode(c program in Desktop), the example shown that the syscall has only been called once, moreover, the output of the syscall won't be different if I only input my studentId, so I just outputall of the required data at once, hope that the output meets the requirement.

