# 苏州大学实验报告

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课程名称	操作系统课程实践					成绩	
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实验名称

实验7 Linux 系统调用

## 一. 实验目的

- 1. 学习 Linux 内核的系统调用方法。
- 2. 理解并掌握 Linux 系统调用的实现框架、用户界面、参数传递、进入/返回过程。

## 二. 实验内容

使用编译内核法和内核模块法添加一个不用传递参数的系统调用,其功能是简单输出类似 "hello world!" 这样的字符串。

## 三. 操作方法和实验步骤

- 1. 使用内核编译法添加系统调用
- (1) 在 kernel/sys.c 中加入如下函数:

```
asmlinkage long sys_helloworld(void) {
  printk("hello world, syscall-kernel, by Zhang Hao(5160) !");
  return 1;
}
```

```
asmlinkage long sys_helloworld(void) {
          printk("hello world, syscall-kernel, by Zhang Hao(5160) !");
          return 1;
}
#endif /* CONFIG_COMPAT */
"kernel/sys.c" 2567L, 62198C written
```

(2) 向 arch/x86/include/asm/syscalls.h 文件中添加声明:

```
asmlinkage long sys helloworld(void);
```

```
asmlinkage long sys_helloworld(void);
"arch/x86/include/asm/syscalls.h" 57L, 1459C written
```

(3) 在 arch/x86/entry/syscalls/syscall 64.tbl 中添加一个系统调用号,插入: (第一列为 ID)

<ID> 64 helloworld sys helloworld

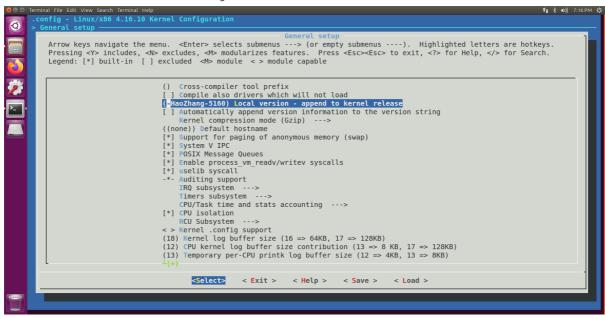
```
331 common pkey_free sys_pkey_free
332 common statx sys_statx
333 64 helloworld sys_helloworld
#
# x32-specific system call numbers start at 512 to avoid cache impact
# for native 64-bit operation.
"arch/x86/entry/syscalls/syscall_64.tbl" 382L, 13292C written
```

其中 ID 为: 333

#### (4) 清除旧的目标文件和配置, 重新配置内核

- # cd /usr/src/linux-4.16.10
- # make mrproper
- # make clean
- # make menuconfig

为了更明显地看到编译的内核版本,在 make menuconfig 时将 General setup 界面上的 Local version 修改成新的名称-HaoZhang-5160。



#### (5) 编译和安装内核

- # make 18
- # make modules -j8
- # make modules install

```
# make install
    root@hao-zhang:/usr/src/linux-4.16.10# make install
sh ./arch/x86/boot/install.sh 4.16.10-HaoZhang-5160 arch/x86/boot/bzImage \
System.map "/boot"
Yostenang:/usr/src/linux-4.16.10# make install sh 4.16.10+HaoZhang-5160 arch/x86/boot/bzImage \
System.map "/boot"

run-parts: executing /etc/kernel/postinst.d/apt-auto-removal 4.16.10-HaoZhang-5160 /boot/vmlinuz-4.16.10-HaoZhang-5160 run-parts: executing /etc/kernel/postinst.d/initramfs-tools 4.16.10-HaoZhang-5160 /boot/vmlinuz-4.16.10-HaoZhang-5160 update-initramfs: Generating /boot/initrd.img-4.16.10-HaoZhang-5160 /boot/vmlinuz-4.16.10-HaoZhang-5160 run-parts: executing /etc/kernel/postinst.d/pm-utils 4.16.10-HaoZhang-5160 /boot/vmlinuz-4.16.10-HaoZhang-5160 run-parts: executing /etc/kernel/postinst.d/unattended-upgrades 4.16.10-HaoZhang-5160 /boot/vmlinuz-4.16.10-HaoZhang-5160 run-parts: executing /etc/kernel/postinst.d/zz-update-grub 4.16.10-HaoZhang-5160 /boot/vmlinuz-4.16.10-HaoZhang-5160 run-parts: executing /etc/kernel/postinst.d/zz-update-grub 4.16.10-HaoZhang-5160 /boot/vmlinuz-4.16.10-HaoZhang-5160 Generating grub configuration file ...
Warning: Setting GRUB TIMEOUT to a non-zero value when GRUB_HIDDEN_TIMEOUT is set is no longer supported.
Found linux image: /boot/vmlinuz-4.16.10-HaoZhang-5160 Found initrd image: /boot/vmlinuz-4.16.10-HaoZhang-5160 Found linux image: /boot/vmlinuz-4.16.10-HaoZhang-5160 Found linux image: /boot/vmlinuz-4.16.10-HaoZhang-5160 Found linux image: /boot/initrd.img-4.16.0-142-generic Found initrd image: /boot/initrd.img-4.15.0-112-generic Found memtest86+ image: /boot/initrd.img-4.15.0-112-generic Found memtest86+ image: /boot/imitrd.img-4.15.0-112-generic Found memtest86+ image: /boot/imitrd.img-4.15.0-112-generic Found memtest86+ image: /boot/memtest86+.bin done
       root@hao-zhang:/usr/src/linux-4.16.10#
```

#### (6) 重启并查看新版本内核

- # reboot
- \$ uname -r

```
holger@hao-zhang:~$ uname -r
4.16.10-HaoZhang-5160
holger@hao-zhang:~$
```

#### 2. 使用内核模块法添加系统调用

(1) 查询 sys call table 的地址

```
$ sudo cat /proc/kallsyms | grep sys_call_table
```

```
holger@hao-zhang:~$ sudo cat /proc/kallsyms | grep sys call table
[sudo] password for holger:
ffffffff8e0001a0 R
fffffffff8e001560 R ia32 sys call table
holger@hao-zhang:~$
记录得到的地址为: ffffffff8e0001a0
(2) 编写 hello.c 文件:
#include <linux/kernel.h>
#include <linux/init.h>
#include <linux/module.h>
#include <linux/unistd.h>
#include <linux/sched.h>
MODULE LICENSE ("Dual BSD/GPL");
#define SYS CALL TABLE ADDRESS 0xfffffffff8e0001a0 //sys call table地址
#define NUM 223 //系统调用号为 223
int orig cr0; //用来存储 cr0 寄存器原来的值
unsigned long *sys call table my=0;
static int(*anything saved)(void); //定义一个函数指针,用来保存一个系统调用
static int clear cr0(void) { //使 cr0 寄存器的第 17 位设置为 0 (内核空间可写)
  unsigned int cr0=0;
  unsigned int ret;
   //将 cr0 寄存器的值移动到 eax 寄存器中,同时输出到 cr0 变量中
  asm volatile("movq %%cr0,%%rax":"=a"(cr0));
  ret=cr0;
   //将 cr0 变量值中的第 17 位清 0,将修改后的值写入 cr0 寄存器
   //将 cr0 变量的值作为输入,输入到寄存器 eax 中,同时移动到寄存器 cr0 中
   asm volatile("movq %%rax,%%cr0"::"a"(cr0));
  return ret;
static void setback cr0(int val) { //使 cr0 寄存器设置为内核不可写
  asm volatile("movq %%rax,%%cr0"::"a"(val));
asmlinkage long sys mycall (void) { //定义自己的系统调用
  printk("** SYSCALL Hao Zhang ** pid=%d, comm:%s\n",
  current->pid, current->comm);
  printk("hello world, syscall-module, by Zhang Hao(5160) !\n");
   return current->pid;
```

```
static int init call init(void) {
   sys call table my=(unsigned long*)(SYS CALL TABLE ADDRESS);
   printk("call init.....\n");
   //保存系统调用表中的 NUM 位置上的系统调用
   anything_saved=(int(*)(void))(sys_call_table_my[NUM]);
   orig cr0=clear cr0();//使内核地址空间可写
   //用自己的系统调用替换 NUM 位置上的系统调用
   sys call table my[NUM] = (unsigned long) &sys mycall;
   setback cr0(orig cr0);//使内核地址空间不可写
   return 0;
static void exit call exit(void) {
   printk("call exit.....\n");
   orig cr0=clear cr0();
   sys call table my[NUM]=(unsigned long)anything saved;//将系统调用恢复
   setback cr0(orig cr0);
module init(call init);
module exit(call exit);
其中 sys call table 的地址需要修改为上述步骤(1)中查询到的计算机中的地址。
(3) 编写 Makefile 文件:
obj-m := hello.o
CURRENT PATH:=$ (shell pwd)
LINUX KERNEL PATH:= /usr/src/linux-$(shell uname -r | cut -d '-' -f1)
all:
   make -C $(LINUX KERNEL PATH) M=$(CURRENT PATH) modules
clean:
   make -C $(LINUX KERNEL PATH) M=$(CURRENT PATH) clean
注意 LINUX KERNEL PATH 要设置成为计算机中的内核源码路径。
(4) 编译 hello 模块并将其装入系统:
$ sudo make
$ sudo insmod hello.ko
holger@hao-zhang:~/code/exp07/module$ sudo make
make -C /usr/src/linux-4.16.10 M=/home/holger/code/exp07/module modules
make[1]: Entering directory '/usr/src/linux-4.16.10'
CC [M] /home/holger/code/exp07/module/hello.o
 Building modules, stage 2.
 MODPOST 1 modules
         /home/holger/code/exp07/module/hello.mod.o
 LD [M] /home/holger/code/exp07/module/hello.ko
make[1]: Leaving directory '/usr/src/linux-4.16.10'
holger@hao-zhang:~/code/exp07/module$ sudo insmod hello.ko
```

## 四. 实验结果和分析

#### 1. 内核编译法

使用如下代码调用系统调用,验证是否成功:

```
/* test-kernel.c */
#include <stdio.h>
#include <linux/kernel.h>
#include <sys/syscall.h>
#include <unistd.h>
#define SYSCALL_ID 333

int main() {
    long ret = syscall(SYSCALL_ID);
    printf("System call sys_helloworld reutrn %ld\n", ret);
    return 0;
}

编译:
$ gcc test-kernel.c -o test-kernel
运行:
```

```
holger@hao-zhang:~/code/exp07$ gcc test-kernel.c -o test-kernel
holger@hao-zhang:~/code/exp07$ ./test-kernel
System call sys_helloworld reutrn 1
holger@hao-zhang:~/code/exp07$
```

查看系统日志输出:

\$ sudo dmesg | tail

```
holger@hao-zhang:~/code/exp07$ sudo dmesg | tail
[ 553.617284] e1000: ens33 NIC Link is Down
[ 565.704575] e1000: ens33 NIC Link is Up 1000 Mbps Full Duplex, Flow Control: None
[ 567.724884] e1000: ens33 NIC Link is Down
[ 571.848730] e1000: ens33 NIC Link is Up 1000 Mbps Full Duplex, Flow Control: None
[ 573.864003] e1000: ens33 NIC Link is Down
[ 577.895766] e1000: ens33 NIC Link is Up 1000 Mbps Full Duplex, Flow Control: None
[ 1702.253641] perf: interrupt took too long (17561 > 16615), lowering kernel.perf_event_max_sample_rate to 11250
[ 2390.735026] INFO: NMI handler (perf_event_nmi_handler) took too long to run: 5.158 msecs
[ 2924.199452] perf: interrupt took too long (22597 > 21951), lowering kernel.perf_event_max_sample_rate to 8750
[ 3141.494450] hello world, syscall-kernel, by Zhang Hao(5160) !
```

可见系统调用成功执行。

#### 2. 内核模块法

首先检查模块是否正确装入:

```
holger@hao-zhang:~/code/exp07/module$ lsmod | grep hello
hello 16384 0
holger@hao-zhang:~/code/exp07/module$
```

可见 hello 模块已经装入系统内。

使用如下代码调用系统调用,验证是否成功:

```
/* test-module.c */
#include<stdio.h>
#include<stdlib.h>
#include<liinux/kernel.h>
#include<sys/syscall.h>
```

```
#include<unistd.h>
#define SYSCALL ID 223
int main() {
   unsigned long ret = syscall(SYSCALL ID);
   printf("System call reutrn %ld\n", ret);
   return 0;
编译:
$ qcc test-module.c -o test-module
运行:
holger@hao-zhang:~/code/exp07/module$ gcc test-module.c -o test-module
holger@hao-zhang:~/code/exp07/module$ ./test-module
System call reutrn 5121
holger@hao-zhang:~/code/exp07/module$
查看系统日志输出:
$ sudo dmesq | tail
[ 4137.481109] hello: loading out-of-tree module taints kernel.
[ 4137.481222] hello: module verification failed: signature and/or required key mis
sing - tainting kernel
[ 4137.490075] call_init.....
[ 4212.187371] ** SYSCALL Hao Zhang ** pid=5121, comm:test-module
[ 4212.187403] hello world, syscall-module, by Zhang Hao(5160) !
holger@hao-zhang:~/code/exp07/module$
从系统日志中可以得知模块验证失败(module verification failed), 经查阅得知 Linux 内核自 3.7 版
本后加入了内核模块签名检查机制1。
首先卸载内核模块:
$ sudo rmmod hello
$ lsmod | grep hello
holger@hao-zhang:~/code/exp07/module$ sudo rmmod hello
[sudo] password for holger:
holger@hao-zhang:~/code/exp07/module$ lsmod | grep hello
holger@hao-zhang:~/code/exp07/module$
对于此问题有两种解决方案。
一种是编译内核时,在 Makefile 中增加一行,并重新编译<sup>2</sup>。
CONFIG MODULE SIG=n
一种是对已编译的内核模块进行签名3:
$ /usr/src/linux-4.16.10/scripts/sign-file sha512 \
  /usr/src/linux-4.16.10/certs/signing key.pem \
  /usr/src/linux-4.16.10/certs/signing key.x509 hello.ko
这里选择后一种方案,运行后重新装入内核模块:
$ sudo insmod hello.ko
$ lsmod | grep hello
```

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> https://lishiwen4.github.io/linux-kernel/linux-kernel-module-signing

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> https://blog.csdn.net/caoyahong114/article/details/51744748

<sup>3</sup> https://www.cnblogs.com/rivsidn/p/9481037.html

```
运行 test-module:
$ ./test-module
holger@hao-zhang:~/code/exp07/module$ sudo rmmod hello
[sudo] password for holger:
holger@hao-zhang:~/code/exp07/module$ lsmod | grep hello
holger@hao-zhang:~/code/exp07/module$ /usr/src/linux-4.16.10/scripts/sign-file sha5
12 /usr/src/linux-4.16.10/certs/signing key.pem /usr/src/linux-4.16.10/certs/signin
g key.x509 hello.ko
holger@hao-zhang:~/code/exp07/module$ sudo insmod hello.ko
holger@hao-zhang:~/code/exp07/module$ lsmod | grep hello
                      16384 0
查看系统日志输出:
$ sudo dmesq | tail
holger@hao-zhang:~/code/exp07/module$ ./test-module
System call reutrn 5901
holger@hao-zhang:~/code/exp07/module$ sudo dmesg | tail
[ 5899.678807] ** SYSCALL Hao Zhang ** pid=5594, comm:test-module
 5899.678839] hello world, syscall-module, by Zhang Hao(5160) !
 5958.875907] ** SYSCALL Hao Zhang ** pid=5604, comm:test-module
 5958.875939] hello world, syscall-module, by Zhang Hao(5160)!
 5992.965946] call exit....
 6034.213372] e1000: ens33 NIC Link is Down
 6052.436024] e1000: ens33 NIC Link is Up 1000 Mbps Full Duplex, Flow Control: Non
 6069.571167] call init.....
 6192.588367] ** SYSCALL Hao Zhang ** pid=5901, comm:test-module
 6192.588407] hello world, syscall-module, by Zhang Hao(5160) !
holger@hao-zhang:~/code/exp07/module$
可见系统调用成功执行。
卸载内核模块:
$ sudo rmmod hello
$ lsmod | grep hello
查看系统日志输出:
$ sudo dmesq | tail
holger@hao-zhang:~/code/exp07/module$ sudo rmmod hello
holger@hao-zhang:~/code/exp07/module$ lsmod | grep hello
holger@hao-zhang:~/code/exp07/module$ sudo dmesg | tail
[ 5899.678839] hello world, syscall-module, by Zhang Hao(5160) !
 5958.875907] ** SYSCALL Hao Zhang ** pid=5604, comm:test-module
 5958.875939] hello world, syscall-module, by Zhang Hao(5160) !
  5992.965946] call_exit....
  6034.213372] e1000: ens33 NIC Link is Down
 6052.436024] e1000: ens33 NIC Link is Up 1000 Mbps Full Duplex, Flow Control: Non
 6069.571167] call init.....
 6192.588367] ** SYSCALL Hao Zhang ** pid=5901, comm:test-module
 6192.588407] hello world, syscall-module, by Zhang Hao(5160)!
 6482.433020] call exit.....
holger@hao-zhang:~/code/exp07/module$
```

## 五.讨论、心得

通过这次实验我学会了 Linux 内核的系统调用方法,理解并掌握了 Linux 系统调用的实现框架、用户界面、参数传递、进入/返回过程。实验过程中较为顺利,遇到了一个并不影响实验结果的小问题,通过搜索引擎查找原因并解决了。