

# System Programming Lab #7

2020-05-06

sp-tas

## Lab Assignment #4: Kernel Lab

- Download skeleton code & pdf from eTL
  - kernellab-handout.tar, kernellab-handout.pdf
- Hand In #1 Setup
  - capture your development environment
  - Upload your capture image eTL
    - 압축파일양식: [학번]\_[이름]\_kernellab\_setup.tar (or .zip etc) (including below files)
      - filename for part #1 : [학번]\_[이름]\_kernellab\_ptree.jpg (or .png, etc)
      - filename for part #2: [학번]\_[이름]\_kernellab\_paddr.jpg (or .png, etc)
- Hand In #2 Your Implementation
  - Upload your files eTL
    - 압축파일 양식 : [학번]\_[이름]\_kernellab.tar (or .zip, etc)
    - Ex) 2020-12345\_홍길동\_kernellab.tar
  - A zip file should include
  - (1) a tarball of your implementation directory (2) report
    - tarball 양식 : kernellab-[학번].tar.gz eg) kernellab-2020-12345.tar.gz
    - Report 양식 : [학번]\_[이름]\_kernellab\_report.pdf (or .hwp, .txt etc)
- Please, READ the Hand-out and Lab material thoroughly!



## Lab Assignment #4 : Kernel Lab

- Step 1. Setup
  - (part #0) Load my own kernel module
- Step 2. Implementation
  - (part #1) Tracing process tree from process id
  - (part #2) Finding physical address using virtual address
- Assigned : May 6
- Deadline for Step 1. Setup: May 13, 23:59:59 (Delay NOT allowed)
- Deadline for Step 2. Implementation: May 27, 23:59:59
- Delay policy : Same as before
- Lab sessions will be
  - 5/6: Kernel lab part #0, #1
  - 5/13: Kernel lab part #2
  - 5/20 : Kernel lab Q&A session



# Linux kernel programming

- Two Programmatic ways to access kernel space
  - 1. Adding system call to system(Kernel code).
    - Need to recompile whole kernel.
  - 2. Adding Loadable Kernel Module
    - Load&unload new interface to the system.

#### What is a kernel module?

- Module
  - Pieces of code that can be loaded & unloaded to kernel
- How to Compile
  - Kernel module is not compiled with general gcc
  - It needs kernel specific compile tools
- How to load & unload my code
  - Load root # insmod <module\_name.ko>
  - Check root # Ismod
  - Unload root # rmmod <module\_name>
- # All implemented in Makefile!

# What is debug file system?

• **Debug File System(debugfs)** is Special file system available in the Linux Kernel.

 Provides simple way for kernel developers to make information available to user space.

 User space developers can access Linux Kernel information easily using debugfs.

## **Debug file system APIs**

- Description of debugfs API
  - https://www.kernel.org/doc/Documentation/filesystems/debugfs.txt

```
struct dentry *debugfs_create_dir(const char *name, struct dentry *parent)
struct dentry *debugfs_create_file(const char *name, umode_t mode,
                                struct dentry *parent, void *data
                                const struct file_operations *fops)
struct dentry *debugfs_create_u32(const char *name, umode_t mode,
                                struct dentry *parent, u32 *value)
struct dentry *debugfs_create_u64(const_char *name, umode_t mode,
                                struct dentry *parent, u64 *value)
struct dentry *debugfs_create_x32(const_char *name, umode_t mode,
                                struct dentry *parent, u32 *value)
struct dentry *debugfs create x64(const char *name, umode t mode,
                                struct dentry *parent, u64 *value)
struct debugfs_blob_wrapper {
        void *data,
        unsigned long size;
};
struct dentry *debugfs_create_blob(const char *name, umode_t mode,
                                sturct dentry *parent,
                                struct debugfs_blob_wrapper *blob)
```

# **File Operations**

- File Operations
  - The file function pointer structure
  - File Operations are used to communicate with files in Device Driver and Debug File System.

```
struct file_operations Fops = {
    .read = file_read,
    .write = file_write,
    .open = file_open,
    .release = file_close,
};
```

# Kernel lab part #1 - tracing parent process tree

Trace process from leaf to init process

```
init (1)
login (8415) kthreadd (2) sshd (3028)
bash (8416) khelper (6) pdflush (200) sshd (3610)
ps (9298) emacs (9204) tcsch (4005)
```

## Spec

• Input : [input process id]

Output: list of [process name] [process id]

```
Ex) input: 9204 output: init(1) login (8415) bash (8416) emacs (9204)
```

# Kernel lab part #1 - tracing parent process tree

## Testing

```
    Get root access
    Go to ptree dir
    Show current process
    Write input PID to file
    Read ptree file
    user# sudo su
    root# cd /sys/kernel/debug/ptree
    root# ps
    root# echo [input process id] >> input
    root# cat ptree
```

## Example output

```
unix> cat ptree
init (1)
xfce4-panel (2306)
xfce4-terminal (2408)
bash (2413)
sudo (2881)
```

### With Skeleton Code

```
<- executed when module is inserted
static int __init dbfs_module_init(void)
       // Implement init module code
       dir = debugfs_create_dir("ptree", NULL);
       if (!dir) {
               printk("Cannot create ptree dir\n");
               return -1;
       inputdir = debugfs_create_file("input", , , , ); <- file to read input
       ptreedir = debugfs_create_("ptree", , , ); // Find_suffable_debugfs_Aptutput
  printk("dbfs_ptree module initialize done\n");
       return 0;
                                             <- executed when module is deleted
static void __exit dbfs_module_exit(void)
       // Implement exit module code
  printk("dbfs_ptree module exit\n");
module_init(dbfs_module_init);
module_exit(dbfs_module_exit);
```

## With Skeleton Code

```
static ssize_t write_pid_to_input(struct file *fp,
                                    const char __user *user_buffer,
                                    size_t length,
                                    loff_t *position)
         pid_t input_pid;
         sscanf(user_buffer, "%u", &input_pid); <- read input pid
//curr = // Find task_struct using input_pid. Hint: pid_task</pre>
         // Tracing process tree from input_pid to init(1) process
         // Make Output Format string: process_command (process_id)
         return length;
static const struct file_operations dbfs_fops = { Begin of code <- file write operation
         .write = write_pid_to_input,
·};
```

# Hints. Helpful kernel functions & data structures

- struct dentry
- struct task\_struct

- struct list\_head
- INIT\_LIST\_HEAD()
  - list\_add()
  - list\_for\_each\_entry()

# Kernel programming 101 (utilities)

- dmesg
  - dmesg -w
- printk
- insmod / rmmod / Ismod

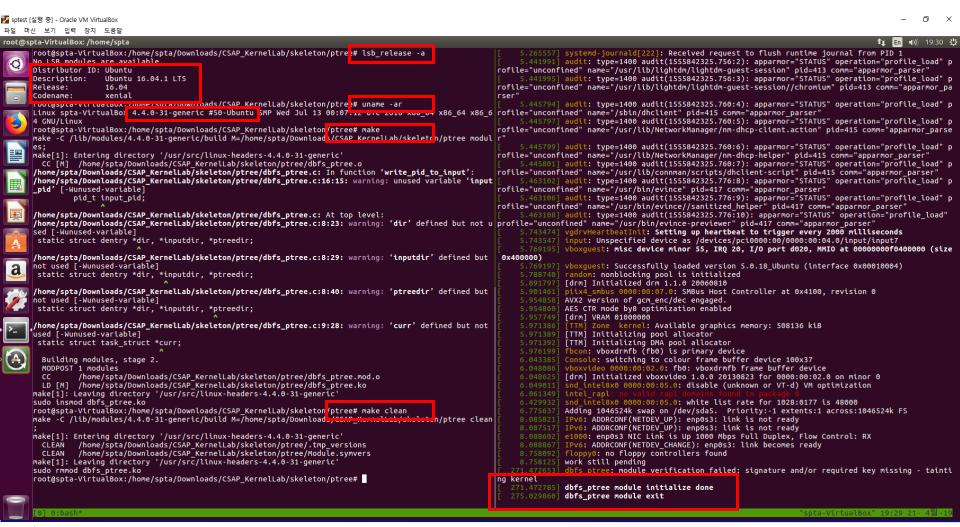
## Prepare your own development environment

- Oracle VirtualBox + Ubuntu 16.04
- we will check your preparation status
  - capture kernel module load/exit image as follow
  - deadline: 5/13 (Wed) 23:59:59
  - No delay allowed
  - upload your capture image file to eTL
    - filename for part#1 : [학번]\_[이름]\_kernellab\_ptree.jpg (or .png, etc)
    - filename for part #2: [학번]\_[이름]\_kernellab\_paddr.jpg (or .png, etc)
    - you will lose 5 points if you missing upload your capture image until 5/13



## Prepare your own development environment

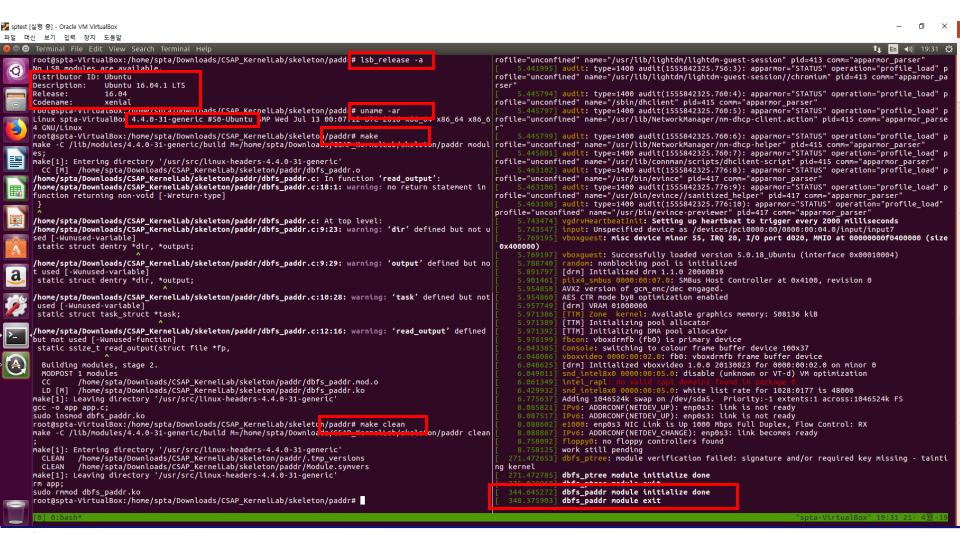
Part #1: ptree module compile preparation





## Prepare your own development environment

Part #2: paddr module compile preparation





## References

- Linux Kernel Module Programming Guide
  - http://www.tldp.org/LDP/lkmpg/2.6/html/
- Debugfs APIs
  - https://www.kernel.org/doc/Documentation/filesystems/debugfs.txt
- Makefile Guide
  - <a href="https://www.cs.duke.edu/~ola/courses/programming/Makefiles/Makefiles.html">https://www.cs.duke.edu/~ola/courses/programming/Makefiles/Makefiles.html</a>