

# Kennesaw State University

## CSE 3502 Operating Systems

### Project 1 - System call

Instructor: Kun Suo  
Points Possible: 100

#### Assignments

##### Assignment 0: Build the Linux kernel (50 points)

Create a virtual machine using VirtualBox on your machine. As the kernel compiling is pretty large, please make sure your VM has at least 4GB memory and 80GB storage (if your disk is small, create a 60GB disk for VM). For the Operating System, use Ubuntu 16.04 iso:

<https://releases.ubuntu.com/16.04/>

How to build one ubuntu VM?

Windows 10:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QbmRXJJKsvs>

MacOS:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GDoCrfPma2k&t=321s>

##### Step 1: Get the Linux kernel code

Before you download and compile the Linux kernel source, make sure you have development tools installed on your system. We recommend you work this project on your virtual machine.

In Ubuntu, install this software using apt:

```
$ sudo apt-get install -y gcc libncurses5-dev make wget flex bison vim libssl-dev libelf-dev
```

To obtain the version of your current kernel, type:

```
$ uname -r  
5.0
```

Then, download kernel 5.1 and extract the source:

```
$ wget https://cdn.kernel.org/pub/linux/kernel/v5.x/linux-5.1.tar.gz  
$ tar xvfz linux-5.1.tar.gz
```

We will refer LINUX\_SOURCE to the top directory of the kernel source. Go to the linux source code folder:

```
$ cd linux-5.1
```

## Step 2: Configure your new kernel

Before compiling the new kernel, a .config file needs to be generated in the top directory of the kernel source. To generate the config file and make possible changes to the default kernel configurations, type:

```
$ make menuconfig
```

No changes to the default configuration are needed at this time. Press SAVE and OK, and then exit the configuration menu and a default config file will be generated. You can check .config using the following command under kernel folder. (<https://youtu.be/UyOGF4UOoR0>)

```
$ ls -al
```

## Step 3: Compile the kernel

In LINUX\_SOURCE, compile to create a compressed kernel image:

```
$ make
```

You can use "make -j N" to accelerate the compiling. Here N denotes the number of CPUs on your VM.

To compile kernel modules:

```
$ make modules
```

You can use "make modules -j N" to accelerate the compiling. Here N denotes the number of CPUs on your VM.

## Step 4: Install the kernel

Install kernel modules (become a root user, use the su command):

```
$ sudo make modules_install
```

Install the kernel:

```
$ sudo make install
```

If you are using Ubuntu, you need to create an init ramdisk manually:

```
$ sudo mkinitramfs -o /boot/initrd.img-5.1.0
```

```
$ sudo update-initramfs -c -k 5.1.0
```

The kernel image and other related files have been installed into the /boot directory. You can check it from /boot/grub/grub.cfg. Linux will boot by default using the 1st menu item.

## Step 5: Modify grub configuration file

If you are using Ubuntu: change the grub configuration file:

```
$ sudo vim /etc/default/grub
```

Make the following changes:

`GRUB_DEFAULT=0`

`GRUB_TIMEOUT=10`

If your `GRUB_HIDDEN_TIMEOUT_QUIET=true`, change it to `GRUB_HIDDEN_TIMEOUT_QUIET=false`. If there is no `GRUB_HIDDEN_TIMEOUT_QUIET`, just ignore it.

If your `GRUB_TIMEOUT_STYLE=hidden`, change it to `GRUB_TIMEOUT_STYLE=menu`. If there is no `GRUB_TIMEOUT_STYLE`, just ignore it.

Then, update the grub entry:

`$ sudo update-grub2`

### **Step 6: Reboot your VM**

Reboot to the new kernel:

`$ sudo reboot`

*(If you are using university VM, ignore the following steps. It only works for local VM)*

Immediately after the BIOS/UEFI splash screen during boot, with BIOS, quickly press and hold the Shift key, which will bring up the GNU GRUB menu. (If you see the Ubuntu logo, you've missed the point where you can enter the GRUB menu.)

Select the following option:

```
vm [Running]

GNU GRUB  version 2.02

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

Use the ↑ and ↓ keys to select which entry is highlighted.
Press enter to boot the selected OS, `e' to edit the commands
before booting or `c' for a command-line.
```

```
vm [Running]

GNU GRUB  version 2.02

Ubuntu, with Linux 5.3.0-26-generic
Ubuntu, with Linux 5.3.0-26-generic (recovery mode)
*Ubuntu, with Linux 5.1.0
Ubuntu, with Linux 5.1.0 (recovery mode)
Ubuntu, with Linux 5.1.0.old
Ubuntu, with Linux 5.1.0.old (recovery mode)
Ubuntu, with Linux 5.0.0-37-generic
Ubuntu, with Linux 5.0.0-37-generic (recovery mode)

Use the ↑ and ↓ keys to select which entry is highlighted.
Press enter to boot the selected OS, `e' to edit the commands
before booting or `c' for a command-line. ESC to return previous
menu.
```

After boot, check if you have the new kernel:

```
$ uname -r
```

```
5.1.0
```

## Submission of assignment 0:

Please submit the screenshot of `$uname -r`

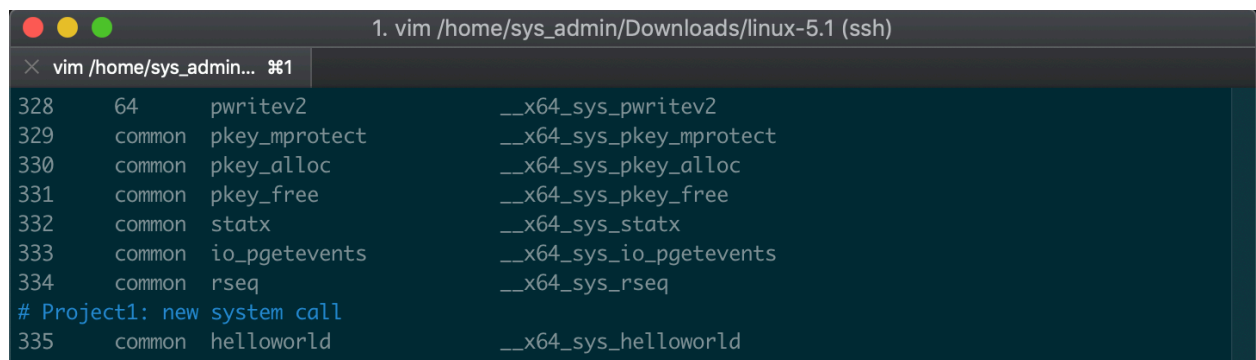
## Assignment 1: Add a new system call into the Linux kernel (50 points)

In this assignment, we add a simple system call helloworld to the Linux kernel. The system call prints out a hello world message to the syslog. You need to implement the system call in the kernel and write a user-level program to test your new system call. Go to the kernel source code folder linux-5.1.

`$ cd linux-5.1`

### Step 1: register your system call

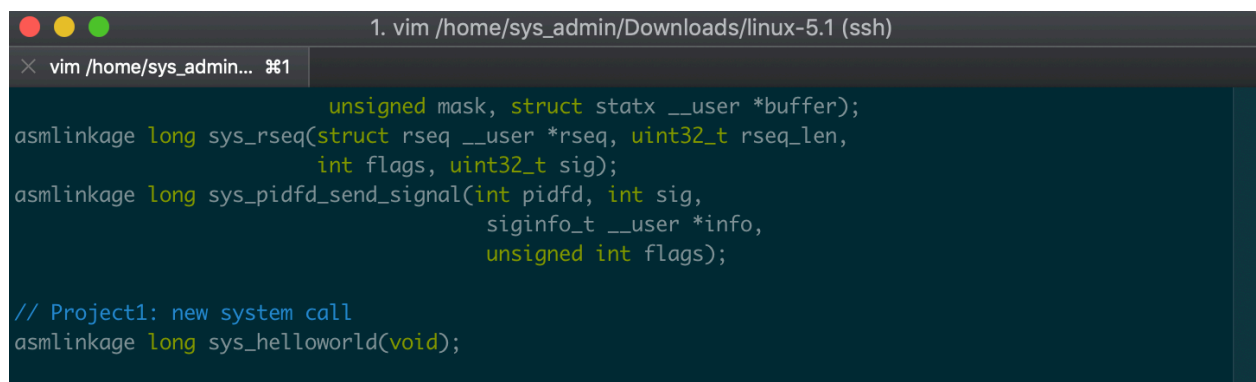
`$ vim arch/x86/entry/syscalls/syscall_64.tbl`



```
1. vim /home/sys_admin/Downloads/linux-5.1 (ssh)
× vim /home/sys_admin... 361
328  64      pwritev2      __x64_sys_pwritev2
329  common pkey_mprotect __x64_sys_pkey_mprotect
330  common pkey_alloc    __x64_sys_pkey_alloc
331  common pkey_free     __x64_sys_pkey_free
332  common statx         __x64_sys_statx
333  common io_pgetevents __x64_sys_io_pgetevents
334  common rseq          __x64_sys_rseq
# Project1: new system call
335  common helloworld    __x64_sys_helloworld
```

### Step 2: declare your system call in the header file

`$ vim include/linux/syscalls.h`



```
1. vim /home/sys_admin/Downloads/linux-5.1 (ssh)
× vim /home/sys_admin... 361
        unsigned mask, struct statx __user *buffer);
asmlinkage long sys_rseq(struct rseq __user *rseq, uint32_t rseq_len,
        int flags, uint32_t sig);
asmlinkage long sys_pidfd_send_signal(int pidfd, int sig,
        siginfo_t __user *info,
        unsigned int flags);
// Project1: new system call
asmlinkage long sys_helloworld(void);
```

### Step 3: implement your system call

`$ vim kernel/sys.c`

```
2. vim /home/sys_admin/Downloads/linux-5.1 (ssh)
vim /home/sys_admin... 361
do_sysinfo(&val);

if (copy_to_user(info, &val, sizeof(struct sysinfo)))
    return -EFAULT;

return 0;
}

// Project1: new system call
SYSCALL_DEFINE0(helloworld)
{
    printk("helloworld");
    return 0;
}
```

Repeat step 3 and 4 in assignment 0 to re-compile the kernel and reboot to the new kernel.

#### Step 4: write a user-level program to test your system call

Go to your home directory and create a test program test\_syscall.c

```
2. vim /home/sys_admin/Downloads/test (ssh)
vim /home/sys_admin... 361
#include <linux/unistd.h>
#include <sys/syscall.h>
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#include <unistd.h>

#define __NR_helloworld 335

int main(int argc, char *argv[])
{
    syscall(__NR_helloworld);
    return 0;
}
```

Compile the user level program:

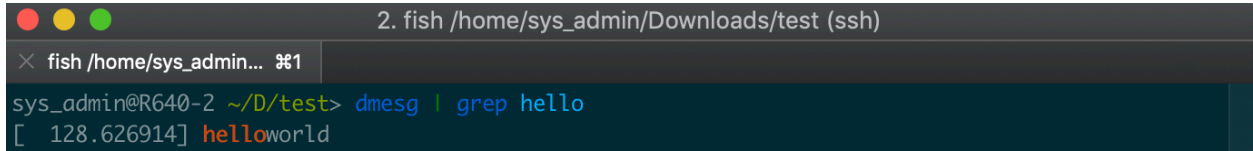
```
$ gcc test_syscall.c -o test_syscall
```

Test the new system call by running:

```
$ sudo ./test_syscall
```

The test program will call the new system call and output a helloworld message at the tail of the output of dmesg.

```
$ dmesg | grep hello
```



```
2. fish /home/sys_admin/Downloads/test (ssh)
fish /home/sys_admin... 1
sys_admin@R640-2 ~/D/test> dmesg | grep hello
[ 128.626914] helloworld
```

### Submission of assignment 1:

Please have two copies of kernel source code: 1) the original kernel source code without any modification; 2) the kernel source code you modified. You can define the folder name based on your need. Here I use *linux-5.1* as the original source code without modification and *linux-5.1-modified* as the source code I worked on.

Instruction:

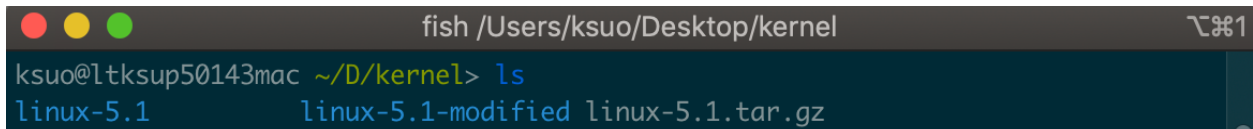
Change your linux-5.1 folder name into linux-5.1-modified.

```
$ mv linux-5.1 linux-5.1-modified
```

Unzip the source code again

```
$ tar xvfz linux-5.1.tar.gz
```

Then you should have two folders of the Linux source code.

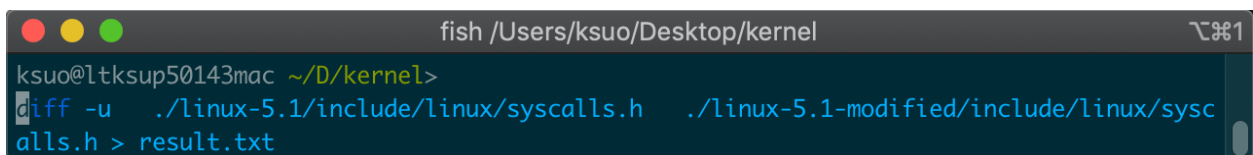


```
fish /Users/ksuo/Desktop/kernel
ksuo@ltk50143mac ~/D/kernel> ls
linux-5.1      linux-5.1-modified  linux-5.1.tar.gz
```

Please use diff command to highlight your modification (Here the *original\_file.c* refers the file or file path of the original file source code; the *modified\_file.c* refers the file or file path of the file source code you have modified):

```
$ diff -u original_file.c modified_file.c > result.txt
```

For example, to show the difference between file *include/linux/syscalls.h*, just use the command below:



```
fish /Users/ksuo/Desktop/kernel
ksuo@ltk50143mac ~/D/kernel> diff -u ./linux-5.1/include/linux/syscalls.h ./linux-5.1-modified/include/linux/syscalls.h > result.txt
```

For the kernel code, please do not add the entire kernel source code. Just add your modification code, e.g., result1.txt, result2.txt, result3.txt, ...

Please submit the screenshot of [\\$ dmesg | grep hello](#) and result1.txt, result2.txt, result3.txt, ...