

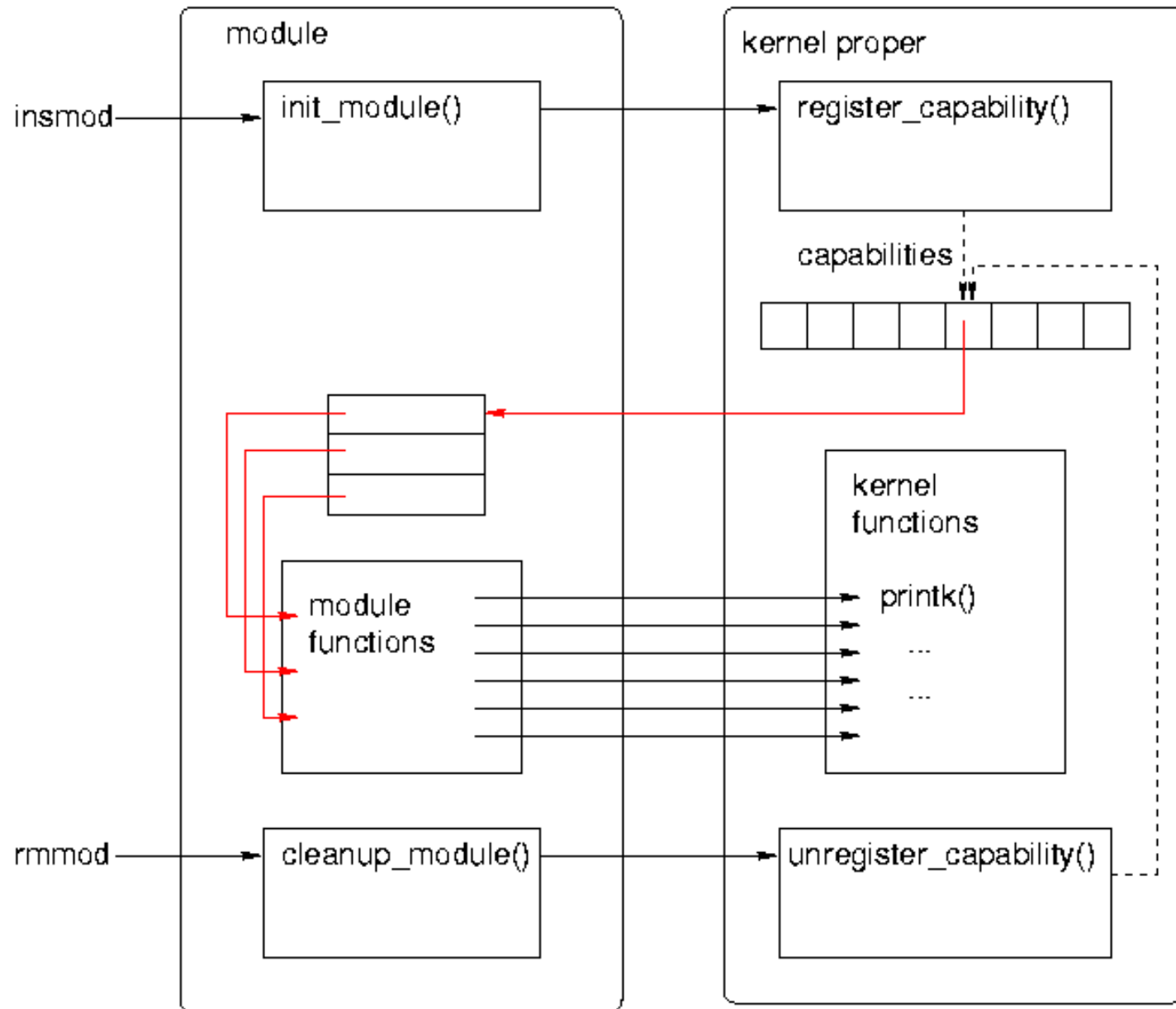
Kernel Modules

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Kernel Modules

- Allow code to be added to the kernel, dynamically
- Only those modules that are needed are loaded. Unload when no longer required - frees up memory and other resources
- Reduces kernel size.
- Enables independent development of drivers for different devices

Workings of a generic module / typical usage:



Hello World Kernel Module

- <http://oscourse.github.io/examples/module/>

```
#include <linux/init.h>
#include <linux/module.h>
MODULE_LICENSE("DUAL BSD/GPL");
// called when module is installed
int __init hello_init()
{
    printk(KERN_ALERT "mymodule: Hello World!\n");
    return 0;
}

// called when module is removed
void __exit hello_exit()
{
    printk(KERN_ALERT "mymodule: Goodbye, cruel world!!\n");
}

module_init(hello_init);
module_exit(hello_exit);
```

Compiling the module

- Makefile
 - `obj-m := testmod.o`
 - [For multiple files: `module-objs := file1.o file2.o`]
- Compiling:
 - `$ make -C /lib/modules/$(uname -r)/build M=`pwd` modules`
- More details on kernel Makefiles
 - <https://www.kernel.org/doc/Documentation/kbuild/makefiles.txt>
 - <https://www.kernel.org/doc/Documentation/kbuild/modules.txt>

Module Utilities

- [insmod hello.ko](#)
 - Inserts a module
 - Internally, makes a call to `sys_init_module`
 - Calls `vmalloc()` to allocate kernel memory
 - Copies module binary to memory
 - Resolves any kernel references (e.g. `printk`) via kernel symbol table
 - Calls module's initialization function
- [modprobe hello.ko](#)
 - Same as `insmod`, except that it also loads any other modules that `hello.ko` references.
- [rmmod](#)
 - Removes a module
 - Fails if module is still in use
- [lsmod](#)
 - Tells what modules are currently loaded
 - Internally reads `/proc/modules`

Things to remember

- Modules can call other kernel functions
 - Such as `printk`, `kmalloc`, `kfree` etc.
 - But only the functions that are EXPORTed by the kernel
 - using `EXPORT(symbol_name)`
- Modules (or any kernel code for that matter) cannot call user-space library functions
 - Such as `malloc`, `free`, `printf` etc.
- Modules should not include standard header files
 - Such as `stdio.h`, `stdlib.h`, etc.
- Segmentation fault may be harmless in user space
 - But a kernel fault can crash the entire system
- Version Dependency:
 - Module should be recompiled for each version of kernel that it is linked to.

Concurrency Issues

- Many processes could try to access your module concurrently.
 - So different parts of your module may be active at the same time
- Device interrupts can trigger Interrupt Service Routines (ISR)
 - ISRs may access common data that your module uses as well.
- Kernel timers can concurrently execute with your module and access common data.
- You may have symmetric multi-processor (SMP) system, so multiple processors may be executing your module code **simultaneously** (not just concurrently).
- Therefore, your module code (and most kernel code, in general) should be **re-entrant**
 - Capable of correctly executing in more than one context simultaneously.

Error handling

```
int __init my_init_function(void)
{
    int err;

    /* registration takes a pointer and a name */
    err = register_this(ptr1, "skull");
    if (err) goto fail_this;
    err = register_that(ptr2, "skull");
    if (err) goto fail_that;
    err = register_those(ptr3, "skull");
    if (err) goto fail_those;

    return 0; /* success */

fail_those: unregister_that(ptr2, "skull");
fail_that: unregister_this(ptr1, "skull");
fail_this: return err; /* propagate the error */
}
```

```
void __exit my_cleanup_function(void)
{
    unregister_those(ptr3, "skull");
    unregister_that(ptr2, "skull");
    unregister_this(ptr1, "skull");
    return;
}
```

- In case of failure to go ahead; undo every registration activity
- But only those that were registered successfully

Module Parameters

- Command line:

- `insmod hellon.ko howmany=10 whom="Class"`

- Module code has:

- `static char *whom = "world";`
`static int howmany = 1;`

- `module_param(howmany, int, S_IRUGO);`
`module_param(whom, charp, S_IRUGO);`

- See example module

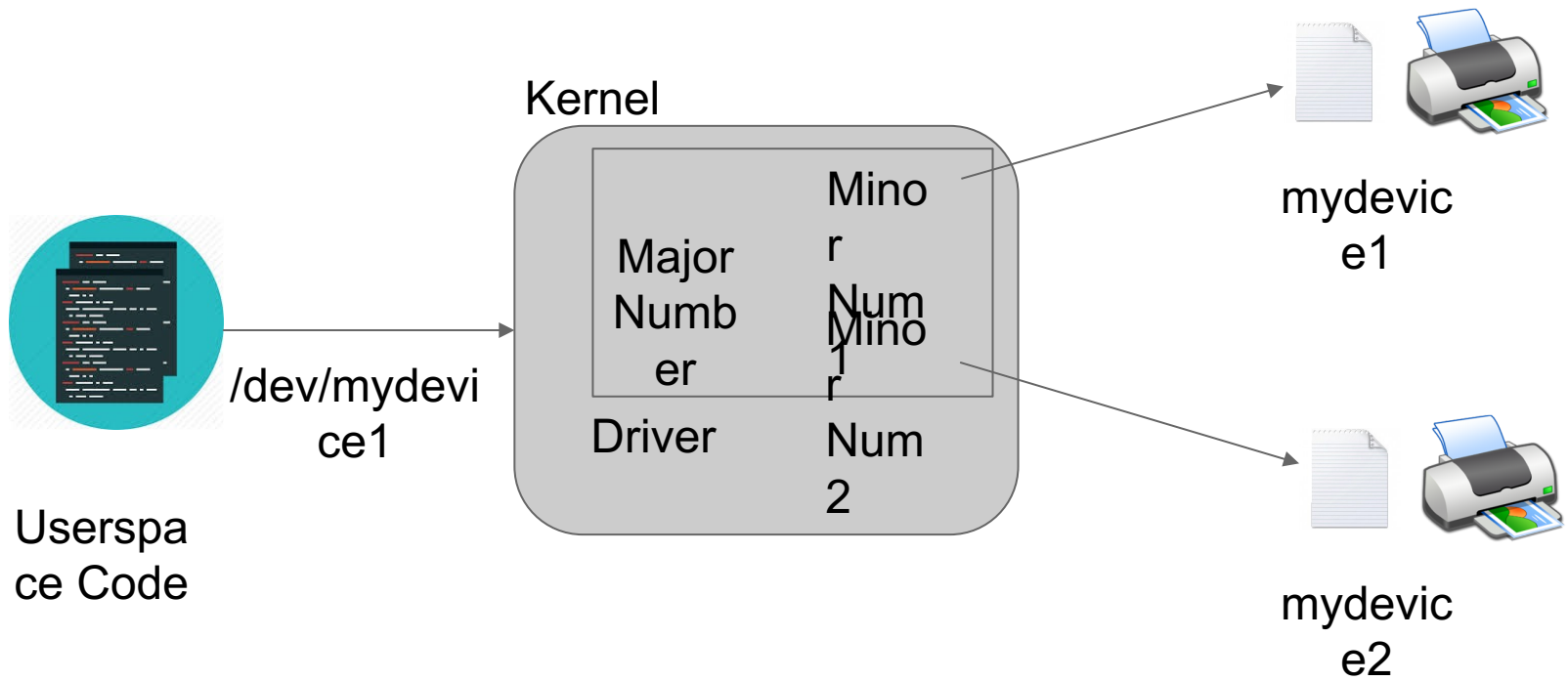
- <http://oscourse.github.io/examples/module>

Implementing character devices in Linux

Device Classification

- Character (char) devices
 - byte-stream abstraction
 - E.g. keyboard, mouse
- block devices
 - reads/writes in fixed block granularity
 - E.g. hard disks, CD drives
- network devices
 - message abstraction
 - send/receive packets of varying sizes
 - E.g. network interface cards
- others
 - USB, SCSI, Firewire, I2O
 - Can (mostly) be used to implement one or more of the above three classes

Major and Minor Number



“Miscellaneous” Devices in Linux

- These are character devices used for simple device drivers.
- All miscellaneous devices share a major number (10).
- But each device gets its own minor number
 - Requested at registration time

Implementing a device driver for a miscellaneous device

- Step 1: Declare a device struct

```
static struct miscdevice my_misc_device = {  
    .minor = MISC_DYNAMIC_MINOR,  
    .name = "my device",  
    .fops = &my_fops  
};
```

Implementing a device driver for a miscellaneous device

- Step 2: Declare the file operations struct

```
static struct file_operations my_fops = {  
    .owner = THIS_MODULE,  
    .open = my_open,  
    .release = my_close,  
    .read = my_read,  
    ...  
    .llseek = noop_llseek  
};
```

The function pointers that are not initialized above will be assigned some sensible default value by the kernel.

How do file ops work on character devices

- A file operation on a device file will be handled by the kernel module associated with the device.
- Call “open” system call to open “mydevice” file
- Call “read” system call to read from the “mydevice” file
 - `fd = open("/dev/mydevice", O_RDWR);`
 - opens /dev/mydevice device for read and write operation.
- OS will call `my_open()` file operation handler in the kernel module which is associated with the device.
- `misc_register(&my_misc_device)` instruction in `my_module_init()` registers the module. It creates an entry in the “/dev” directory for “mydevice” file and informs the operating system what file-operations handler functions are available for this device.

Implementing a device driver for a miscellaneous device

- Step 3: register the device with kernel
 - usually in the module initialization code

```
static int __init my_module_init()
{
    ...
    misc_register(&my_misc_device);
    ...
}
```

And don't forget to unregister the device when removing the module

```
static void __exit my_exit(void)
{
    misc_deregister(&my_misc_device);
    ...
}
```

Implementing a device driver for a miscellaneous device

- Step 4: Implement the fops functions

```
static ssize_t my_read(struct file *file, char __user * out, size_t size, loff_t * off)
{
    ....
    sprintf(buf, "Hello World\n");
    copy_to_user(out, buf, strlen(buf)+1);
    ....
}
```

Don't forget to

- allocate memory for buf
- Check if out points to a valid user memory location using `access_OK()`
- check for errors during `copy_to_user()`

Moving data in and out of the Kernel

- **copy_to_user()**

- unsigned long copy_to_user (void __user * *dst*, const void * *src*, unsigned long *n*);
- Copies data **from kernel space to user space**
- Returns number of bytes that could not be copied. On success, this will be zero.
- Checks that *dst* is writable by calling access_ok on *dst* with a type of VERIFY_WRITE. If it returns non-zero, copy_to_user proceeds to copy

- **copy_from_user()**

- unsigned long copy_from_user (void * *dst*, const void __user * *src*, unsigned long *n*);
- Copies data **from user space to kernel**
- Returns number of bytes that could not be copied. On success, this will be zero.

- **Question:** Why shouldn't you use **memcpy** or **call by reference** to access userspace data?

Memory allocation/deallocation in Kernel

Memory Allocation:

kmalloc(): Allocates physically contiguous memory

```
void * kmalloc(size_t size, int flags)
```

kzalloc(): Allocates memory and sets it to zero

vmalloc(): Allocates memory that is virtually contiguous and not necessarily physically contiguous.

```
void * vmalloc(unsigned long size)
```

Memory Deallocation: kfree()

GNU General Public License (GPL)

- <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gpl>
- Basis for all of the GNU software development, including Linux
- Allows users to modify software as they see the need
- Requires source code be distributed with binaries
- EXPORT_SYMBOL Vs EXPORT_SYMBOL_GPL
 - Read <http://lwn.net/Articles/154602/>
- Device drivers need not be licensed under the GPL, but the mainstream ones are