# 《操作系统综合实验》

## 实验报告

07 Linux内核编译

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## 一、实验题目

下载、编译内核源代码

启动测试所编译出来的内核

## 二、相关原理与知识

1. 查看Linux内核版本

```
Usage: uname [OPTION]...
Print certain system information. With no OPTION, same as -s.
 -a, --all
                          print all information, in the following order,
                            except omit -p and -i if unknown:
 -s, --kernel-name
                          print the kernel name
 -n, --nodename
                          print the network node hostname
                         print the kernel release
 -r, --kernel-release
  -v, --kernel-version
                         print the kernel version
 -m, --machine
                         print the machine hardware name
 -p, --processor
                         print the processor type (non-portable)
 -i, --hardware-platform print the hardware platform (non-portable)
  -o, --operating-system print the operating system
                display this help and exit
     --version output version information and exit
```

#### 2. Linux内核文件

#### 几种linux内核文件的区别:

- 1、vmlinux 编译出来的最原始的内核文件,未压缩。
- 2、zImage 是vmlinux经过gzip压缩后的文件。
- 3、bzImage bz表示"big zImage",不是用bzip2压缩的。两者的不同之处在于,zImage解压缩内核到低端内存 (第一个640K),bzImage解压缩内核到高端内存(1M以上)。如果内核比较小,那么采用zImage或bzImage都行,如果比较大应该用bzImage。
- 4、uImage U-boot专用的映像文件,它是在zImage之前加上一个长度为0x40的tag。
- 5、vmlinuz 是bzImage/zImage文件的拷贝或指向bzImage/zImage的链接。
- 6、initrd 是"initial ramdisk"的简写。一般被用来临时的引导硬件到实际内核vmlinuz能够接管并继续引导的状态。

#### 3. Linux下文件打包、解压缩指令

\*.Z // compress程序压缩产生的文件(现在很少使用)

```
西安电子科技大学 网络与信息安全学院
  *.qz
       // gzip程序压缩产生的文件
            //
                bzip2程序压缩产生的文件
  *.bz2
           // zip压缩文件
  *.zip
           //
               rar压缩文件
  *.rar
           // 7-zip压缩文件
  * . 72
  *.tar
            //
              tar程序打包产生的文件
           // 由tar程序打包并由gzip程序压缩产生的文件
  *.tar.gz
           // 由tar程序打包并由bzip2程序压缩产生的文件
  *.tar.bz2
gzip:
  gzip可以压缩产生后缀为 .gz 的压缩文件,也可以用于解压gzip、compress等程序压缩产生的文件。不带任
何选项和参数使用gzip或只带有参数 - 时, gzip从标准输入读取输入, 并在标准输出输出压缩结果。
  基础格式: gzip [Options] file1 file2 file3
  指令选项: (默认功能为压缩)
            //将输出写至标准输出,并保持原文件不变
  -\mathbf{C}
            //进行解压操作
  -d
            //输出压缩/解压的文件名和压缩比等信息
  -v
           //digit部分为数字(1-9),代表压缩速度,digit越小,则压缩速度越快,但压缩效果越差,
  -digit
digit越大,则压缩速度越慢,压缩效果越好。默认为6.
bzip2:
  bzip2是采用更好压缩算法的压缩程序,一般可以提供较之gzip更好的压缩效果。其具有与gzip相似的指令选
项, 压缩产生 .bz2 后缀的压缩文件。
  基础格式: bzip2 [Options] file1 file2 file3
  指令选项: (默认功能为压缩)
  -c
            //将输出写至标准输出
            //进行解压操作
            //输出压缩/解压的文件名和压缩比等信息
  -37
            //在压缩/解压过程中保留原文件
  -k
           //digit部分为数字(1-9),代表压缩速度,digit越小,则压缩速度越快,但压缩效果越差,
digit越大,则压缩速度越慢,压缩效果越好。默认为6.
```

gzip 或 bzip2 带有多个文件作为参数时,执行的操作是将各个文件独立压缩,而不是将其放在一起进行压缩。这样就无法产生类似于Windows环境下的文件夹打包压缩的效果。(gzip与bzip2也可以使用文件夹作为参数,使用 -f 选项,但也是将其中的每个文件独立压缩)。为了实现打包压缩的效果,可以使用命令 tar 进行文件的打包操作(archive),再进行压缩。

基本格式: tar [Options] file\_archive //注意tar的第一参数必须为命令选项,即不能直接接待处理文件

#### 常用命令参数:

打包指令—tar:

//指定tar进行的操作,以下三个选项不能出现在同一条命令中

- -c //小写, 创建一个新的打包文件(archive)
- -x //对打包文件(archive)进行解压操作
- -t //查看打包文件(archive)的内容,主要是构成打包文件(archive)的文件名

//指定支持的压缩/解压方式,操作取决于前面的参数,若为创建(-c),则进行压缩,若为解压(-x),则进行解压,不加下列参数时,则为单纯的打包操作(而不进行压缩),产生的后缀文件为.tar

- -z //使用gzip进行压缩/解压,一般使用.tar.gz后缀
- -j //使用bzip2进行压缩/解压,一般使用.tar.bz2后缀

```
//指定tar指令使用的文件, 若没有压缩操作, 则以.tar作为后缀
            //-f后面接操作使用的文件,用空格隔开,且中间不能有其他参数,推荐放在参数集最后或
单独作为参数
           //文件作用取决于前面的参数,若为创建(-c),则-f后为创建的文件的名字(路径),若为(-
x/t),则-f后为待解压/查看的打包压缩文件名
  //其他辅助选项
             //详细显示正在处理的文件名
  -v
            //大写,将解压文件放置在 -c 指定的目录下
  -C Dir
             //保留文件的权限和属性, 在备份文件时较有用
  -p(小写)
             //保留原文件的绝对路径,即不会拿掉文件路径开始的根目录,则在还原时会覆盖对应路径上
  -P(大写)
的内容
  --exclude=file //排除不进行打包的文件
xz:
  解压tar.xz文件: 先 xz -d xxx.tar.xz 将 xxx.tar.xz解压成 xxx.tar 然后, 再用 tar xvf
xxx.tar来解包。
```

#### 4. qemu 相关知识

QEMU是一种通用的开源计算机仿真器和虚拟器。QEMU共有两种操作模式 全系统仿真:能够在任意支持的架构上为任何机器运行一个完整的操作系统 用户模式仿真:能够在任意支持的架构上为另一个Linux/BSD运行程序 同时当进行虚拟化时,QEMU也可以以接近本机的性能运行KVM或者Xen。

#### 安装:

\$ sudo apt install qemu 安装之后查看会发现有以下应用程序: ouritsusei@ubuntu:~/Desktop\$ qemu-

qemu-img qemu-nbd qemu-system-x86\_64

qemu-io qemu-pr-helper qemu-make-debian-root qemu-system-i386

其中, qemu-system-x86\_64 用于模拟64位intel架构CPU, qemu-system-i386 模拟32位intel架构CPU, qemu-system-arm 模拟ARM架构(32 位), qemu-system-aarch64 模拟ARM架构(64位), 等等。

#### 5. busybox

BusyBox 是一个集成了三百多个最常用Linux命令和工具的软件。BusyBox 包含了一些简单的工具,例如ls、cat和echo等等,还包含了一些更大、更复杂的工具,例grep、find、mount以及telnet。有些人将 BusyBox 称为 Linux 工具里的瑞士军刀。简单的说BusyBox就好像是个大工具箱,它集成压缩了 Linux 的许多工具和命令,也包含了 Linux 系统的自带的shell。我们在gemu中测试内核时,会将它封装到initramfs使用

#### 6. initramfs

Linux系统启动时使用initramfs (initram file system), initramfs可以在启动早期提供一个用户态环境,借助它可以完成一些内核在启动阶段不易完成的工作。当然initramfs是可选的,Linux中的内核编译选项默认开启initrd。在下面的示例情况中你可能要考虑用initramfs。

- · 加载模块, 比如第三方driver
- · 定制化启动过程 (比如打印welcome message等)
- · 制作一个非常小的rescue shell
- · 任何kernel不能做的,但在用户态可以做的 (比如执行某些命令)

一个initramfs至少要包含一个文件,文件名为/init。内核将这个文件执行起来的进程作为main init进程(pid 1)。当内核挂载initramfs后,文件系统的根分区还没有被mount,这意味着你不能访问文件系统中的任何文件。如果你需要一个shell,必须把shell打包到initramfs中,如果你需要一个简单的工具,比如ls,你也必须把它和它依赖的库或者模块打包到initramfs中。总之,initramfas是一个完全独立运行的体系。

另外initramfs打包的时候,要求打包成压缩的cpio档案。cpio档案可以嵌入到内核image中,也可以作为一个独立的文件在启动的过程中被GRUB load。

## 三、实验过程

1. 安装依赖库

```
$ sudo apt-get update
$ sudo apt-get install git fakeroot build-essential ncurses-dev xz-utils qemu flex
libncurses5-dev fakeroot build-essential ncurses-dev xz-utils libssl-dev bc bison
libglib2.0-dev libfdt-dev libpixman-1-dev zliblg-dev libelf-dev
```

```
ouritsusei@ubuntu:~/Desktop$ sudo apt-get update
[sudo] password for ouritsusei:
Hit:1 https://mirrors.tuna.tsinghua.edu.cn/ubuntu focal InRelease
Hit:2 https://mirrors.tuna.tsinghua.edu.cn/ubuntu focal-updates InRelease
Hit:3 https://mirrors.tuna.tsinghua.edu.cn/ubuntu focal-backports InRelease
Hit:4 https://mirrors.tuna.tsinghua.edu.cn/ubuntu focal-backports InRelease
Hit:5 http://packages.microsoft.com/repos/code stable InRelease
Reading package lists... Done
ouritsusei@ubuntu:~/Desktop$ sudo apt-get install git fakeroot build-essential ncurses-dev xz-utils qemu flex libs
build-essential ncurses-dev xz-utils libssl-dev bc bison libglib2.0-dev libfdt-dev libpixman-1-dev zlibig-dev libe
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree
Reading state information... Done
Note, selecting 'libncurses-dev' instead of 'ncurses-dev'
Note, selecting 'libncurses-dev' instead of 'ncurses-dev'
bc is already the newest version (1.07.1-2build1).
bc set to manually installed.
xz-utils is already the newest version (5.2.4-1ubuntu1.1).
xz-utils set to manually installed.
```

2. 获取内核源码

首先我查看一下我现有Linux系统的内核版本

```
$ uname -srm
```

ouritsusei@ubuntu:~/Desktop/OS\_expeirment/ex\_7\$ uname -srm Linux 5.13.0-39-generic x86\_64

发现是 Linux 5.13.0-39-generic x86\_64, 其中 5 为内核版本, 13 为主修订版本, 0-39-generic 为次要修订版本, 查看现在最新的为 5.17.9, 我选择直接更新到最新版本。

Protocol Location

HTTP https://www.kernel.org/pub/

GIT https://git.kernel.org/

RSYNC rsync://rsync.kernel.org/pub/

Latest Release
5.17.9

mainline:	5.18-rc7	2022-05-16	[tarball] [patch] [inc. patch] [view diff] [browse]	
stable:	5.17.9	2022-05-18	[tarball] [pgp] [patch] [inc. patch] [view diff] [browse] [ch	nangelog]
longterm:	5.15.41	2022-05-18	[tarball] [pgp] [patch] [inc. patch] [view diff] [browse] [ch	nangelog]
longterm:	5.10.117	2022-05-18	[tarball] [pgp] [patch] [inc. patch] [view diff] [browse] [ch	nangelog]
longterm:	5.4.195	2022-05-18	[tarball] [pgp] [patch] [inc. patch] [view diff] [browse] [ch	nangelog]
longterm:	4.19.244	2022-05-18	[tarball] [pgp] [patch] [inc. patch] [view diff] [browse] [ch	nangelog]
longterm:	4.14.280	2022-05-18	[tarball] [pgp] [patch] [inc. patch] [view diff] [browse] [ch	nangelog]
longterm:	4.9.315	2022-05-18	[tarball] [pgp] [patch] [inc. patch] [view diff] [browse] [ch	nangelog]
linux-next:	next-20220520	2022-05-20	[browse]	

#### 获取内核源码

\$ wget https://cdn.kernel.org/pub/linux/kernel/v5.x/linux-5.17.9.tar.xz

3. 解压内核源码并配置编译选项

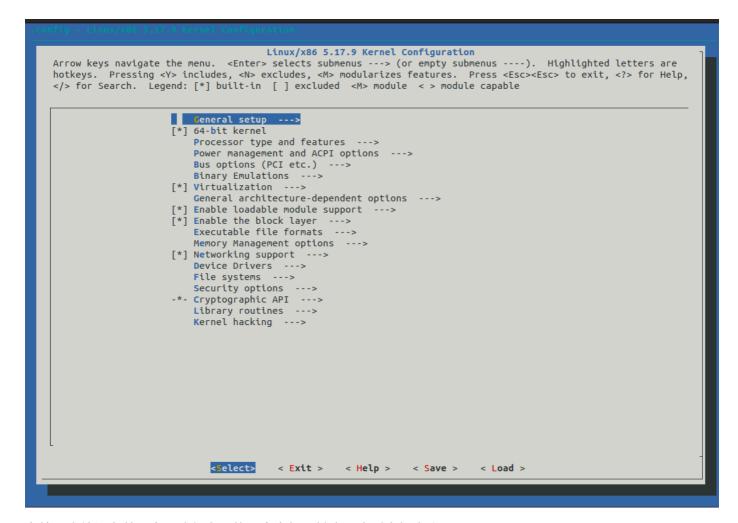
```
$ xz -d linux-5.17.9.tar.xz
$ tar xvf linux-5.17.9.tar
```

```
ouritsusei@ubuntu:~/Desktop/OS_expeirment/ex_7$ ls
linux-5.17.9 linux-5.17.9.tar
```

```
ouritsusei@ubuntu:~/Desktop/OS_expeirment/ex_7/linux-5.17.9$ ls
arch certs CREDITS Documentation fs init Kbuild kernel LICENSES Makef
block COPYING crypto drivers include ipc Kconfig lib MAINTAINERS mm
```

在正式编译内核之前,我们首先必须配置需要包含哪些模块。使用cp命令,将当前内核的配置文件拷贝到当前文件夹,然后使用可靠的 menuconfig 命令来做任何必要的更改。使用如下命令来完成:

```
$ cp /boot/config-$(uname -r) .config
$ make menuconfig
```



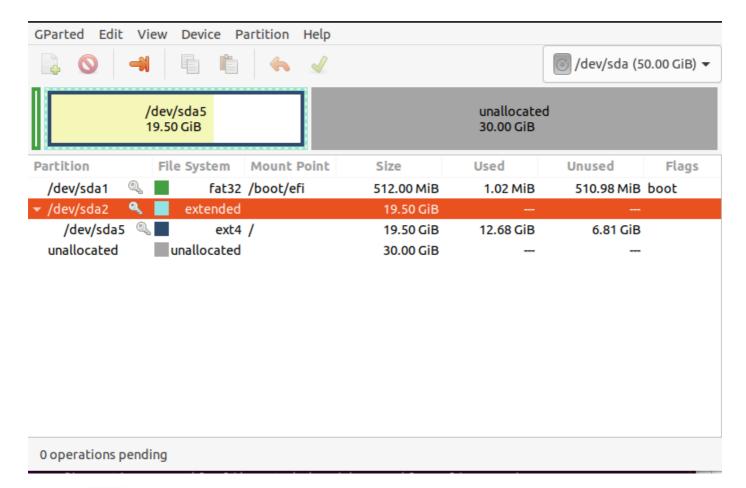
在接下来编译之前一定要确保自己的硬盘空间足够大,查看空间大小

```
$ df -h
```

```
ouritsusei@ubuntu:~/Desktop/OS_expeirment/ex_7/linux-5.17.9$ df -h
                      Used Avail Use% Mounted on
Filesystem
                Size
udev
                1.9G
                             1.9G
                                    0% /dev
                          0
                                    1% /run
tmofs
                             388M
                389M
                       1.9M
/dev/sda5
                            5.9G
                                   68% /
                 20G
                       13G
tmpfs
                1.9G
                         0
                             1.9G
                                    0% /dev/shm
tmpfs
                5.0M
                            5.0M
                                    1% /run/lock
                      4.0K
tmpfs
                1.9G
                             1.9G
                                    0% /sys/fs/cgroup
                         0
/dev/loop0
                128K
                      128K
                                0 100% /snap/bare/5
/dev/loop1
                 56M
                        56M
                                0 100% /snap/core18/2128
/dev/loop2
                 62M
                       62M
                                0 100% /snap/core20/1434
/dev/loop3
                 56M
                        56M
                                0 100% /snap/core18/2409
/dev/loop4
                                0 100% /snap/snapd/15534
                       45M
                 45M
/dev/loop5
                                0 100% /snap/gnome-3-34-1804/77
                219M
                      219M
/dev/loop6
                249M
                       249M
                                0 100% /snap/gnome-3-38-2004/99
/dev/loop7
                 62M
                       62M
                                0 100% /snap/core20/1405
                                0 100% /snap/gnome-3-34-1804/72
/dev/loop8
                219M
                      219M
/dev/loop9
                 55M
                        55M
                                0 100% /snap/snap-store/558
/dev/loop10
                                0 100% /snap/gtk-common-themes/1534
                 82M
                       82M
/dev/loop11
                 51M
                                0 100% /snap/snap-store/547
                        51M
/dev/loop12
                                0 100% /snap/snapd/15177
                 44M
                       44M
/dev/loop13
                                0 100% /snap/gtk-common-themes/1519
                 66M
                        66M
/dev/sda1
                511M
                      4.0K
                             511M
                                    1% /boot/efi
                                    1% /run/user/1000
tmpfs
                389M
                        36K
                             389M
```

发现只有不到10G, 肯定是不够用的, 所以我又给虚拟机分配了30G, 留了35G的空间, 肯定够用了

```
$ sudo apt install gparted
$ sudo gparted
```



再次查看 df -h

ousi tsusoi Aubu	ntu/D	ock+or	105 0	(Doi s	mont/ov 7/linux E 17 00 df .h
Filesystem					nent/ex_7/linux-5.17.9\$ df -h Mounted on
udev	1.96	0	1.9G		/dev
tmpfs	389M		388M		/run
/dev/sda5	49G	13G		27%	•
tmpfs	1.9G	0	1.9G		/ /dev/shm
tmpfs	5.0M	4.0K			/run/lock
tmpfs	1.9G	0	1.9G		/sys/fs/cgroup
/dev/loop0	128K	128K			/snap/bare/5
/dev/loop1	56M	56M			/snap/core18/2128
/dev/loop2	62M	62M			/snap/core20/1434
/dev/loop3		56M			/snap/core18/2409
/dev/loop4	45M	45M			/snap/snapd/15534
/dev/loop5	219M	219M			/snap/gnome-3-34-1804/77
/dev/loop6	219M 249M	249M			/snap/gnome-3-34-1804/77 /snap/gnome-3-38-2004/99
/dev/loop7	62M	62M			
	219M				/snap/core20/1405
/dev/loop8	219M 55M	219M			/snap/gnome-3-34-1804/72
/dev/loop9		55M			/snap/snap-store/558
/dev/loop10	82M	82M			/snap/gtk-common-themes/1534
/dev/loop11	51M	51M			/snap/snap-store/547
/dev/loop12	44M	44M			/snap/snapd/15177
/dev/loop13	66M	66M			/snap/gtk-common-themes/1519
/dev/sda1	511M	4.0K			/boot/efi
tmpfs	389M	36K	389M	1%	/run/user/1000

4. 编译

#### 我们首先查看CPU有多少核

```
$ cat /proc/cpuinfo
```

```
ouritsusei@ubuntu:~/Desktop/OS_expeirment/ex_7/linux-5.17.9$ cat /proc/cpuinfo
processor
                : 0
vendor_id
                : GenuineIntel
cpu family
                : 6
model
                : 158
model name
                : Intel(R) Core(TM) i7-9750H CPU @ 2.60GHz
stepping
                : 10
cpu MHz
                : 2592.000
cache size
                : 12288 KB
physical id
                : 0
siblings
                : 1
core id
                : 0
                : 1
cpu cores
apicid
                : 0
initial apicid : 0
fpu
                : yes
fpu exception
                : ves
cpuid level
                : 22
wp
                : yes
```

processor = 0 说明虚拟机只有一个核,因为是从0开始计数的,那我们就不用并行编译了,直接用 make 指令编译内核

#### \$ make

```
ouritsusei@ubuntu:~/Desktop/OS_expeirment/ex_7/linux-5.17.9$ make
   SYSHDR arch/x86/include/generated/uapi/asm/unistd_32.h
   SYSHDR arch/x86/include/generated/uapi/asm/unistd_64.h
   SYSHDR arch/x86/include/generated/uapi/asm/unistd_x32.h
   SYSTBL arch/x86/include/generated/asm/syscalls_32.h
   SYSHDR arch/x86/include/generated/asm/unistd_32_ia32.h
   SYSHDR arch/x86/include/generated/asm/unistd_64_x32.h
   SYSTBL arch/x86/include/generated/asm/syscalls_64.h
   SYSTBL arch/x86/include/generated/asm/syscalls_x32.h
   HYPERCALLS arch/x86/include/generated/asm/xen-hypercalls.h
```

#### 这一步也可以分为两步进行

```
$ make bzimage
$ make modules
```

通过 make 编译完之后,下一步需要编译和安装内核模块

```
$ make modules_install
$ make install
```

#### 编译过程中遇到报错

```
make[1]: *** No rule to make target 'debian/canonical-certs.pem', needed by 'cer
ts/x509_certificate_list'. Stop.
make: *** [Makefile:1831: certs] Error 2
```

此时我们需要修改.config文件

```
$ vim .config
```

修改 CONFIG\_SYSTEM\_TRUSTED\_KEYS ,将其赋空值,找到 CONFIG\_SYSTEM\_REVOCATION\_KEYS ,也将其赋空值。

重新编译

```
$ make
```

编译了5个小时之后, 再度报错

```
GEN modules.builtin
BTF: .tmp_vmlinux.btf: pahole (pahole) is not available
Failed to generate BTF for vmlinux
Try to disable CONFIG_DEBUG_INFO_BTF
make: *** [Makefile:1155: vmlinux] Error 1
```

查了一下,需要安装 dwarves

```
$ sudo apt-get install dwarves
```

```
top/OS_expeirment/ex_7/linux-5.17.9$ sudo apt-get install dwarves
[sudo] password for ouritsusei:
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree
Reading state information... Done
The following packages were automatically installed and are no longer required:
 libfwupdplugin1 linux-headers-5.11.0-27-generic linux-headers-5.13.0-39-generic linux-hwe-5.11-headers-
 linux-image-5.11.0-27-generic linux-image-5.13.0-39-generic linux-modules-5.11.0-27-generic linux-modul
 linux-modules-extra-5.11.0-27-generic linux-modules-extra-5.13.0-39-generic
Jse 'sudo apt autoremove' to remove them.
The following NEW packages will be installed:
 dwarves
0 upgraded, 1 newly installed, 0 to remove and 0 not upgraded.
Need to get 359 kB of archives.
After this operation, 3,365 kB of additional disk space will be used.
Get:1 http://mirrors.aliyun.com/ubuntu focal-updates/universe amd64 dwarves amd64 1.21-0ubuntu1~20.04 [35
Fetched 359 kB in 1s (685 kB/s)
Selecting previously unselected package dwarves.
(Reading database ... 240681 files and directories currently installed.)
Preparing to unpack .../dwarves_1.21-0ubuntu1~20.04_amd64.deb ...
Unpacking dwarves (1.21-Oubuntu1~20.04) ...
Setting up dwarves (1.21-0ubuntu1~20.04) ...
Processing triggers for man-db (2.9.1-1)
```

重新编译

```
$ make
```

再次报错

```
FAILED: load BTF from vmlinux: No such file or directory make: *** [Makefile:1155: vmlinux] Error 255 make: *** Deleting file 'vmlinux' ouritsusei@ubuntu:~/Desktop/OS_expeirment/ex_7/linux-5.17.9$
```

修改 CONFIG\_DEBUG\_INFO=y 为 CONFIG\_DEBUG\_INFO=n, 重新编译

```
$ make
```

#### 给出选择提示信息

```
SYNC include/config/auto.conf.cmd

*
    Restart config...

*
    Compile-time checks and compiler options

*
    Compile the kernel with debug info (DEBUG_INFO) [Y/n/?] y
    Reduce debugging information (DEBUG_INFO_REDUCED) [N/y/?] n
    Compressed debugging information (DEBUG_INFO_COMPRESSED) [N/y/?] n
    Produce split debuginfo in .dwo files (DEBUG_INFO_SPLIT) [N/y/?] n
    DWARF version
    1. Rely on the toolchain's implicit default DWARF version (DEBUG_INFO_DWARF_TOOLCHAIN_DEFAULT)
    > 2. Generate DWARF Version 4 debuginfo (DEBUG_INFO_DWARF4)
    3. Generate DWARF Version 5 debuginfo (DEBUG_INFO_DWARF5) (NEW)
    choice[1-3?]: 1
```

#### 再次报错

```
ZSTD22 arch/x86/boot/compressed/vmlinux.bin.zst
/bin/sh: 1: zstd: not found
make[2]: *** [arch/x86/boot/compressed/Makefile:139: arch/x86/boot/compressed/vmlinux.bin.zst] Error 127
make[2]: *** Deleting file 'arch/x86/boot/compressed/vmlinux.bin.zst'
make[1]: *** [arch/x86/boot/Makefile:115: arch/x86/boot/compressed/vmlinux] Error 2
make: *** [arch/x86/Makefile:269: bzImage] Error 2
```

#### 安装 zstd 后重新编译

```
$ sudo apt install zstd
$ make
```

```
ouritsusei@ubuntu:~/Desktop/OS_expeirment/ex_7/linux-5.17.9$ sudo apt install zstd
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree
Reading state information... Done
The following package was automatically installed and is no longer required:
  libfwupdplugin1
Use 'sudo apt autoremove' to remove it.
The following NEW packages will be installed:
  zstd
0 upgraded, 1 newly installed, 0 to remove and 0 not upgraded.
Need to get 343 kB of archives.
After this operation, 1,592 kB of additional disk space will be used.
Get:1 http://mirrors.aliyun.com/ubuntu focal-security/universe amd64 zstd amd64 1.4.4+dfsg-3ubuntu0.1 [343 kB]
Fetched 343 kB in 1s (260 kB/s)
Selecting previously unselected package zstd. (Reading database ... 167533 files and directories currently installed.)
Preparing to unpack .../zstd_1.4.4+dfsg-3ubuntu0.1_amd64.deb ...
Unpacking zstd (1.4.4+dfsg-3ubuntu0.1) ...
Setting up zstd (1.4.4+dfsg-3ubuntu0.1)
Processing triggers for man-db (2.9.1-1) ...
```

#### 终于编译完成了

```
CC [M] sound/x86/snd-hdmi-lpe-audio.mod.o

LD [M] sound/x86/snd-hdmi-lpe-audio.ko

CC [M] sound/xen/snd_xen_front.mod.o

LD [M] sound/xen/snd_xen_front.ko

GEN scripts/gdb/linux/constants.py

ouritsusei@ubuntu:~/Desktop/OS_expeirment/ex_7/linux-5.17.9$
```

#### 5. 使用 gemu 测试

Busybox 是一个集成了三百多个最常用Linux命令和工具的软件。Busybox 包含了一些简单的工具,例如 ls、cat和echo等等,还包含了一些更大、更复杂的工具,例grep、find、mount以及telnet。

接下来使用 gemu 测试一下编译出来的内核是不是有问题,下载 busybox ,我选择的是最新版的 1.35.0

\$ wget https://busybox.net/downloads/busybox-1.35.0.tar.bz2

解压并修改配置文件将 Settings --> Build static binary(no shared libs) 选中

```
$ tar xvjf busybox-1.35.0.tar.bz2

$ cd busybox-1.35.0
$ make menuconfig
```

#### 进行编译

```
$ make
$ make install
```

```
./_install//usr/sbin/ubidetach -> ../../bin/busybox
./_install//usr/sbin/ubimkvol -> ../../bin/busybox
./_install//usr/sbin/ubirename -> ../../bin/busybox
./_install//usr/sbin/ubirsvol -> ../../bin/busybox
./_install//usr/sbin/ubirsvol -> ../../bin/busybox
./_install//usr/sbin/ubiupdatevol -> ../../bin/busybox
./_install//usr/sbin/udhcpd -> ../../bin/busybox

/_install//usr/sbin/udhcpd -> ../../bin/busybox

You will probably need to make your busybox binary
setuid root to ensure all configured applets will
work properly.

ouritsusei@ubuntu:~/Desktop/OS_expeirment/ex_7/busybox-1.35.0$
```

#### 编译完成之后会生成\_install 目录,其内容如下:

```
$ ls
$ ls _install/
```

Linux启动阶段,boot loader加载完内核文件vmlinuz之后,便开始挂载磁盘根文件系统。挂载操作需要磁盘驱动,所以挂载前要先加载驱动。但是驱动位于 /lib/modules ,不挂载磁盘就访问不到,形成了一个死循环。 initramfs 根文件系统就可以解决这个问题,其中包含必要的设备驱动和工具,boot loader会加载initramfs到内存中,内核将其挂载到根目录,然后运行 /init 初始化脚本,去挂载真正的磁盘根文件系统。

#### 接下来我们创建 inittramfs

```
mkdir initramfs
cd initramfs
cp ../_install/* -rf ./
mkdir dev proc sys
sudo cp -a /dev/{null,console,tty,tty1,tty2,tty3,tty4} dev/
rm linuxrc
vim init
chmod a+x init
```

```
ouritsusel@ubuntu:-/Desktop/OS_expeirment/ex_7/busybox-1.35.0/initranfs$ cp ../_install/* -rf ./
ouritsusel@ubuntu:-/Desktop/OS_expeirment/ex_7/busybox-1.35.0/initranfs$ cp ../_install/* -rf ./
ouritsusel@ubuntu:-/Desktop/OS_expeirment/ex_7/busybox-1.35.0/initranfs$ sudo cp -a /dev/{null, console, tty, tty1, tty2, tty3, tty4} dev/
[sudo] password for ouritsusel:
cp: target 'dev/' is not a directory
ouritsusel@ubuntu:-/Desktop/OS_expeirment/ex_7/busybox-1.35.0/initranfs$ mkdir dev proc sys
ouritsusel@ubuntu:-/Desktop/OS_expeirment/ex_7/busybox-1.35.0/initranfs$ sudo cp -a /dev/{null, console, tty, tty1, tty2, tty3, tty4} dev/
cp: cannot stat 'dv/(ynull,: No such file or directory
cp: cannot stat 'ty1,': No such file or directory
cp: cannot stat 'tty1,': No such file or directory
cp: cannot stat 'tty3,': No such file or directory
cp: cannot stat 'tty3,': No such file or directory
cp: cannot stat 'tty4}': No such file or directory
cp: cannot stat 'tty4}': No such file or directory
cp: cannot stat 'tty4}': No such file or directory
cp: cannot stat 'tty4}': No such file or directory
cp: cannot stat 'tty4}': No such file or directory
cp: cannot stat 'tty4}': No such file or directory
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cp: cannot stat 'tty4': No such file or directory
cp: cannot stat 'tty4': No such file or directory
cp: cannot stat 'tty4': No such file or directory
cp: cannot stat 'tty4': No such file or directo
```

#### 在 init 文件中写的内容如下:

```
#!/bin/busybox sh
mount -t proc none /proc
mount -t sysfs none /sys
exec /sbin/init
```

在创建的initramfs中包含busybox可执行程序、必须的设备文件、启动脚本 init ,且 init 只挂载了虚拟文件系统 procfs 和 sysfs ,没有挂载磁盘根文件系统,所有操作都在内存中进行。

#### 最后打包 initramfs

```
find . -print0 | cpio --null -ov --format=newc | gzip -9 > ../initramfs.cpio.gz
```

#### 接下来启动内核:

```
$ qemu-system-i386 -s -kernel ../linux-5.17.9/arch/x86_64/boot/bzImage -initrd
initramfs.cpio.gz -nographic -append "console=ttyS0"
```

```
-m: 虚拟机内存大小
-kernel: 内存镜像路径
-initrd: 磁盘镜像路径
-append
    nokalsr: 关闭内核地址随机化,方便我们进行调试
    rdinit: 指定初始启动进程, `/sbin/init`进程会默认以`/etc/init.d/rcs`作为启动脚本
    loglevel=3 & quiet: 不输出log
    console=ttyS0: 指定终端为`/dev/ttyS0`,这样一启动就能进入终端界面
-monitor: 将监视器重定向到主机设备`/dev/null`
-cpu: 设置CPU安全选项,在这里开启了smep保护
-s: 相当于-gdb tcp::1234的简写(也可以直接这么写),后续我们可以通过gdb连接本地端口进行调试
```

```
SeaBIOS (version 1.13.0-1ubuntu1.1)

iPXE (http://ipxe.org) 00:03.0 CA00 PCI2.10 PnP PMM+07F8C8B0+07ECC8B0 CA00

Booting from ROM...

This kernel requires an x86-64 CPU, but only detected an i686 CPU.

Unable to boot - please use a kernel appropriate for your CPU.
```

报错、发现是自己模拟的CPU搞错了、接下来启动内核。

```
$ qemu-system-x86_64 -s -kernel ../linux-5.17.9/arch/x86_64/boot/bzImage -initrd
initramfs.cpio.gz -nographic -append "console=ttyS0"
```

```
[ 2.199293] evm: HMAC attrs: 0x1
[ 2.210862] sr 1:0:0:0: [sr0] scsi3-mmc drive: 4x/4x cd/rw xa/form2 tray
[ 2.211230] cdrom: Uniform CD-ROM driver Revision: 3.20
[ 2.215449] PM: Magic number: 6:798:974
[ 2.2213130] RAS: Correctable Errors collector initialized.
[ 2.229569] sr 1:0:0:0: Attached scsi generic sg0 type 5
[ 2.246176] Freeing unused decrypted memory: 2036K
[ 2.260893] Freeing unused kernel image (initmem) memory: 2732K
[ 2.261318] Write protecting the kernel read-only data: 24576k
[ 2.265274] Freeing unused kernel image (text/rodata gap) memory: 2036K
[ 2.266269] Freeing unused kernel image (rodata/data gap) memory: 536K
[ 2.410613] x86/mm: Checked W+X mappings: passed, no W+X pages found.
[ 2.411496] Run /init as init process
can't run '/etc/init.d/rcs': No such file or directory

Please press Enter to activate this console. [ 2.530394] tsc: Refined TSC clocksource calibration: 2592.856 MHz
[ 2.531622] clocksource: tsc: mask: 0xfffffffffffffffffff max_cycles: 0x255fdfcad54, max_idle_ns: 440795331766 ns
[ 2.534439] clocksource: Switched to clocksource tsc
```

成功启动、说明没问题、接下来替换内核。

6. 替换内核

安装模块

```
$ sudo make modules_install
```

```
ouritsusei@ubuntu:~/Desktop/OS_expeirment/ex_7/linux-5.17.9$ sudo make modules_install
[sudo] password for ouritsusei:
arch/x86/Makefile:154: CONFIG_X86_X32 enabled but no binutils support
   INSTALL /lib/modules/5.17.9/kernel/arch/x86/crypto/aegis128-aesni.ko
   SIGN /lib/modules/5.17.9/kernel/arch/x86/crypto/aegis128-aesni.ko
   INSTALL /lib/modules/5.17.9/kernel/arch/x86/crypto/aesni-intel.ko
   SIGN /lib/modules/5.17.9/kernel/arch/x86/crypto/aesni-intel.ko
   INSTALL /lib/modules/5.17.9/kernel/arch/x86/crypto/blake2s-x86 64.ko
```

安装内核

```
$ sudo make install
```

```
ouritsusei@ubuntu:~/Desktop/OS_expeirment/ex_7/linux-5.17.9$ sudo make install
arch/x86/Makefile:154: CONFIG_X86_X32 enabled but no binutils support
sh ./arch/x86/boot/install.sh 5.17.9 \
           arch/x86/boot/bzImage System.map "/boot"
run-parts: executing /etc/kernel/postinst.d/initramfs-tools 5.17.9 /boot/vmlinuz-5.17.9
update-initramfs: Generating /boot/initrd.img-5.17.9
run-parts: executing /etc/kernel/postinst.d/unattended-upgrades 5.17.9 /boot/vmlinuz-5.17.9 run-parts: executing /etc/kernel/postinst.d/update-notifier 5.17.9 /boot/vmlinuz-5.17.9 run-parts: executing /etc/kernel/postinst.d/xx-update-initrd-links 5.17.9 /boot/vmlinuz-5.17.9
I: /boot/initrd.img.old is now a symlink to initrd.img-5.13.0-44-generic
I: /boot/initrd.img is now a symlink to initrd.img-5.17.9
run-parts: executing /etc/kernel/postinst.d/zz-update-grub 5.17.9 /boot/vmlinuz-5.17.9
Sourcing file `/etc/default/grub'
Sourcing file `/etc/default/grub.d/init-select.cfg'
Generating grub configuration file ...
Found linux image: /boot/vmlinuz-5.17.9
Found initrd image: /boot/initrd.img-5.17.9
Found linux image: /boot/vmlinuz-5.13.0-44-generic
Found initrd image: /boot/initrd.img-5.13.0-44-generic
Found linux image: /boot/wlinuz-5.13.0-41-generic
Found initrd image: /boot/initrd.img-5.13.0-41-generic
Found memtest86+ image: /boot/memtest86+.elf
Found memtest86+ image: /boot/memtest86+.bin
done
```

#### 启用内核作为引导

```
$ sudo update-initramfs -c -k 5.17.9
```

```
ouritsusei@ubuntu:~/Desktop/OS_expeirment/ex_7/linux-5.17.9$ sudo update-initramfs -c -k 5.17.9
update-initramfs: Generating /boot/initrd.img-5.17.9
```

#### 更新 grub

```
ouritsusei@ubuntu:~/Desktop/OS_expeirment/ex_7/linux-5.17.9$ sudo update-grub
Sourcing file `/etc/default/grub'
Sourcing file `/etc/default/grub.d/init-select.cfg'
Generating grub configuration file ...
Found linux image: /boot/vmlinuz-5.17.9
Found initrd image: /boot/initrd.img-5.17.9
Found linux image: /boot/vmlinuz-5.13.0-44-generic
Found initrd image: /boot/initrd.img-5.13.0-44-generic
Found linux image: /boot/vmlinuz-5.13.0-41-generic
Found memtest86+ image: /boot/memtest86+.elf
Found memtest86+ image: /boot/memtest86+.bin
done
```

接下来就可以重启看看内核版本了

然后发现开不了机了

```
Loading Linux 5.17.9 ...
Loading initial ramdisk ...
—
```

因为中间编译内核模块的时候有提示空间不足,所以首先进行磁盘拓展重新编译内核模块,发现仍然不行。

#### 之后查阅了大量的资料

发现在编译内核过程中,安装内核模块时未使用 INSTALL\_MOD\_STRIP=1 会导致 initrd 文件过大,而 Ubuntu 20.04 所用的 Grub 2.04 无法支持过大的 initrd 文件(如500M),会导致内核启动一直卡在 Loading initial randisk.

参考资料: https://superuser.com/questions/705121/why-is-install-mod-strip-not-on-by-default

解决办法:

重新安装模块,并且加上 INSTALL\_MOD\_STRIP=1

```
$ sudo make INSTALL_MOD_STRIP=1 modules_install
```

经过不懈努力,接下来看一下我们的成果吧

```
$ uname -arm
```

```
ouritsusei@ubuntu:~/Desktop$ uname -arm
Linux ubuntu 5.17.9 #3 SMP PREEMPT Sun May 22 09:42:07 PDT 2022 x86_64 x86_64 x
86_64 GNU/Linux
```

成功替换内核(虽然说遇到了各种艰难险阻

## 四、实验结果与分析

查询最后启动的内核版本

\$ uname -arm

```
ouritsusei@ubuntu:~/Desktop$ uname -arm
Linux ubuntu 5.17.9 #3 SMP PREEMPT Sun May 22 09:42:07 PDT 2022 x86_64 x86_64 x
86_64 GNU/Linux
```

可以看到我们的内核版本已经被替换为 5.17.9

### 五、问题总结

1. 空间不足

编译内核模块时提示空间不足,关闭虚拟机进行硬盘拓展后重新编译

2. 编译内核时遇到报错

```
make[1]: *** No rule to make target 'debian/canonical-certs.pem', needed by 'cer
ts/x509_certificate_list'. Stop.
make: *** [Makefile:1831: certs] Error 2
```

这是因为直接使用的现有的配置文件,没有进行修改。修改 CONFIG\_SYSTEM\_TRUSTED\_KEYS ,将其赋空值,找到 CONFIG SYSTEM REVOCATION KEYS ,也将其赋空值。

3. 编译内核时遇到报错

```
FAILED: load BTF from vmlinux: No such file or directory make: *** [Makefile:1155: vmlinux] Error 255 make: *** Deleting file 'vmlinux' ouritsusei@ubuntu:~/Desktop/OS_expeirment/ex_7/linux-5.17.9$
```

这是没有 dwarves, sudo apt install dwarves 进行下载

4. 编译内核时遇到报错

```
FAILED: load BTF from vmlinux: No such file or directory make: *** [Makefile:1155: vmlinux] Error 255 make: *** Deleting file 'vmlinux' ouritsusei@ubuntu:~/Desktop/OS_expeirment/ex_7/linux-5.17.9$
```

还是因为直接使用现有的配置文件,没有进行相应的修改。修改 CONFIG\_DEBUG\_INFO=y 为 CONFIG DEBUG INFO=n

5. 编译内核时遇到报错

```
ZSTD22 arch/x86/boot/compressed/vmlinux.bin.zst
/bin/sh: 1: zstd: not found
make[2]: *** [arch/x86/boot/compressed/Makefile:139: arch/x86/boot/compressed/vmlinux.bin.zst] Error 127
make[2]: *** Deleting file 'arch/x86/boot/compressed/vmlinux.bin.zst'
make[1]: *** [arch/x86/boot/Makefile:115: arch/x86/boot/compressed/vmlinux] Error 2
make: *** [arch/x86/Makefile:269: bzImage] Error 2
```

这是因为没有 zstd, sudo apt install zstd 进行下载

6. initrd 过大

在编译内核过程中,安装内核模块时未使用 INSTALL\_MOD\_STRIP=1 会导致 initrd 文件过大,而 Ubuntu 20.04 所用的 Grub 2.04 无法支持过大的 initrd 文件(如500M),会导致内核启动一直卡在 Loading initial randisk,\$ sudo make INSTALL\_MOD\_STRIP=1 modules\_install 即可解决。

## 六、参考文献

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