

How to add system call your the linux OS Kernel

Turtles Team

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CPU Cores:

- A CPU core or (processor CPU) is an individual processor within a CPU. In the old days, every processor had just one core that could focus on one task at a time. Today, CPUs have been two and 18 cores, each of which can work on a different task. As you can see in our CPU Benchmarks Hierarchy, that can have a huge impact on performance.

RAM Capacity:

- Memory capacity is the amount of memory that can be used for an electronic device such as a computer, laptop, smartphone or other smart device. Every hardware device or computer has a minimum and maximum amount of memory. The performance of a device and the efficiency of its input/output operations is dependent on memory capacity.

Kernel Version:

- The kernel is the core program of your operating system. It starts just right after the bootloader, and it manages all the available hardware resources, providing an abstraction layer for what is known as application programs. The kernel serves as the bridge between your computer hardware and the software you wish to run. It talks to the hardware via the drivers that are included in the kernel.

steps of how adding the system call in linux kernel:

1. Download the source code of the latest stable version of the Linux kernel to your home folder.
2. Unpack the tarball you just downloaded to your home folder.
3. Change your working directory to the root directory of the recently unpacked source code.
4. Create the home directory of your system call.
5. Create a C file for your system call.
6. Create a Makefile for your system call.
7. Add the home directory of your system call to the main Makefile of the kernel.
 - Search for core-y. In the second result, you will see a series of directories.kernel/certs/ mm/ fs/ ipc/ security/ crypto/ block/
8. Add a corresponding function prototype for your system call to the header file of system calls.
9. Add your system call to the kernel's system call table.
10. install the new kernel and prepare your operating system to boot into it.
11. Configure the kernel.
12. Find out how many logical cores you have.
13. Compile the kernel's source code.
14. Prepare the installer of the kernel.
15. Install the kernel.
16. Update the bootloader of the operating system with the new kernel.
17. Change your working directory to your home directory.
18. Create a C file to generate a report of the success or failure of your system call.
19. Compile the C file you just created.
20. Run the C file you just compiled.
21. Check the last line of the dmesg output.


```
Activities Text Editor Jun 7 04:32
Makefile
~/linux-4.8.8
Save

885 mod_sign_cmd = scripts/sign-file $(CONFIG_MODULE_SIG_HASH) $(MODULE_SIG_KEY_SRCPREFIX)$(
886   (CONFIG_MODULE_SIG_KEY) certs/signing_key.x509
887 else
888 mod_sign_cmd = true
889 endif
890 export mod_sign_cmd
891
892 ifeq ($(KBUILD_EXTMOD),)
893 core-y += kernel/ certs/ mm/ fs/ ipc/ security/ crypto/ block/ turtles/
894
895 vmlinux-dirs := $(patsubst %/, %,$(filter %/, $(init-y) $(init-m) \
896   $(core-y) $(core-m) $(drivers-y) $(drivers-m) \
897   $(net-y) $(net-m) $(libs-y) $(libs-m) $(virt-y)))
898
899 vmlinux-alldirs := $(sort $(vmlinux-dirs) $(patsubst %/, %,$(filter %/, \
900   $(init-) $(core-) $(drivers-) $(net-) $(libs-) $(virt-))))
901
902 init-y := $(patsubst %/, %/built-in.o, $(init-y))
903 core-y := $(patsubst %/, %/built-in.o, $(core-y))
904 drivers-y := $(patsubst %/, %/built-in.o, $(drivers-y))
905 net-y := $(patsubst %/, %/built-in.o, $(net-y))
906 libs-y1 := $(patsubst %/, %/lib.a, $(libs-y))
907 libs-y2 := $(patsubst %/, %/built-in.o, $(libs-y))
908 libs-y := $(libs-y1) $(libs-y2)
909 virt-y := $(patsubst %/, %/built-in.o, $(virt-y))
910
911 # Externally visible symbols (used by link-vmlinux.sh)
912 export KBUILD_VMLINUX_INIT := $(head-y) $(init-y)
913 export KBUILD_VMLINUX_MAIN := $(core-y) $(drivers-y) $(net-y) $(virt-y)
914 export KBUILD_LDS := arch/$(SRCARCH)/kernel/vmlinux.lds
915 export LDFLAGS_vmlinux
916 # used by scripts/packagem/Makefile
917 export KBUILD_ALLDIRS := $(sort $(filter-out arch/%,$(vmlinux-alldirs)) arch Documentation
918   include samples scripts tools)
919
920 vmlinux-deps := $(KBUILD_LDS) $(KBUILD_VMLINUX_INIT) $(KBUILD_VMLINUX_MAIN)
921
922 # Include targets which we want to execute sequentially if the rest of the
923 # kernel build went well. If CONFIG_TRIM_UNUSED_KSYMS is set, this might be
924 # evaluated more than once.
```

```
tion="profile_load" name="/usr/lib/connman/scripts/dhclient-script" pid=495 comm
="apparmor_parser"
18.731934] floppy0: no floppy controllers found
18.734571] audit: type=1400 audit(1507469659.088:8): apparmor="STATUS" opera
tion="profile_load" name="/usr/bin/evince" pid=501 comm="apparmor_parser"
18.734575] audit: type=1400 audit(1507469659.088:9): apparmor="STATUS" opera
tion="profile_load" name="/usr/bin/evince//sanitized_helper" pid=501 comm="appar
nor_parser"
18.734578] audit: type=1400 audit(1507469659.088:10): apparmor="STATUS" oper
ation="profile_load" name="/usr/bin/evince-previewer" pid=501 comm="apparmor_par
ser"
18.734580] audit: type=1400 audit(1507469659.088:11): apparmor="STATUS" opera
tion="profile_load" name="/usr/bin/evince-previewer//sanitized_helper" pid=501
comm="apparmor_parser"
19.236951] Adding 7811068k swap on /dev/sda1. Priority:-1 extents:1 across:
7811068k FS
29.045272] IPv6: ADDRCONF(NETDEV_UP): enp0s3: link is not ready
29.055557] IPv6: ADDRCONF(NETDEV_UP): enp0s3: link is not ready
29.057068] e1000: enp0s3 NIC Link is Up 1000 Mbps Full Duplex, Flow Control:
RX
29.058245] IPv6: ADDRCONF(NETDEV_CHANGE): enp0s3: link becomes ready
1982.031803] Hello World
```

References:

- [How to add system call \(syscall\) to the kernel, compile and test it?](#)
- <https://www.androidcentral.com/android-z-what-kernel>
- <https://www.rose-hulman.edu/Class/ee/yoder/ece332/Papers/RAM%20Technologies.pdf>
- <https://arxiv.org/pdf/1110.3535>