How to add system call your the linux OS Kernel

Turtles Team

Team Names:

- Omnia Hamada Husien.
- ❖ Shahd Emad Hamdy.

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.

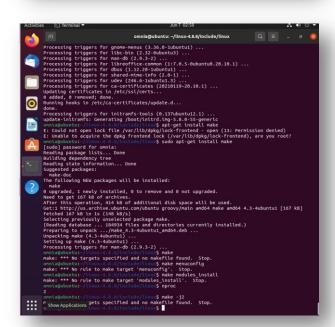
Kernel Version:

→ 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.

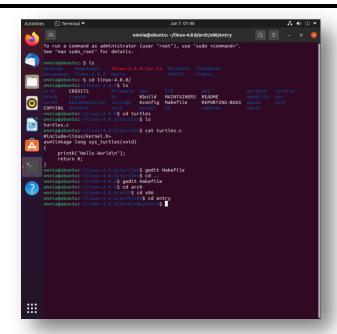
steps of how adding the system call in linux kernel:

- 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.

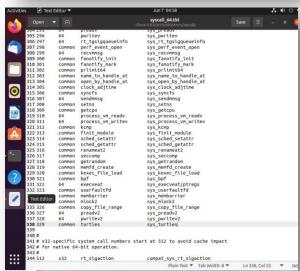












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Jun 7 04 32
              ✓ Text Editor ▼
Activities
                                                                                                                                                A 🕩 🖰
                                                                                Makefile
             Open ▼ 🗐
                                                                                                                            Save ≡
           885 Moa_sign_cma = scripts/sign-rile $(CUNFIG_MODU
(CONFIG_MODULE_SIG_KEY) certs/signing_key.x509
           886 else
           887 mod_sign_cmd = true
           888 endif
           889 export mod_sign_cmd
           892 ifeq ($(KBUILD_EXTMOD),)
                                        += kernel/ certs/ mm/ fs/ ipc/ security/ crypto/ block/ turtles/
           893 core-v
           894
                                      := $(patsubst %/,%,$(filter %/, $(init-y) $(init-m) \
    $(core-y) $(core-m) $(drivers-y) $(drivers-m) \
    $(net-y) $(net-m) $(libs-y) $(libs-m) $(virt-y)))
           896
           898
           := $(patsubst %/, %/built-in.o, $(init-y))
:= $(patsubst %/, %/built-in.o, $(core-y))
:= $(patsubst %/, %/built-in.o, $(drivers-y))
:= $(patsubst %/, %/built-in.o, $(net-y))
           902 init-v
           903 core-v
                                        := $(patsubst %/, %/built-in.o, $(inet-y))
:= $(patsubst %/, %/lib.a, $(libs-y))
:= $(patsubst %/, %/built-in.o, $(libs-y))
:= $(libs-y1) $(libs-y2)
:= $(patsubst %/, %/built-in.o, $(virt-y))
           905 net-y
           907 libs-v2
           908 libs-y
           909 virt-y
 ?
           910
           911 # Externally visible symbols (used by link-vmlinux.sh)
           912 export KBUILD_WMLINUX_INIT := $(head-y) $(\int-y)
913 export KBUILD_WMLINUX_MAIN := $(core-y) $(\int-y) $(drivers-y) $(net-y) $(virt-y)
914 export KBUILD_LDS := arch/$(\sqrt{sRCARCH})/kernel/vmlinux.lds
915 export LDFLAGS_vmlinux
 1
           916 # used by scripts/pacmage/Makefile
917 export KBUILD_ALLDIRS := $(sort $(filter-out arch/%,$(vmlinux-alldirs)) arch Documentation
include samples scripts tools)
           918
           919 vmlinux-deps := $(KBUILD_LDS) $(KBUILD_VMLINUX_INIT) $(KBUILD_VMLINUX_MAIN)
           920
           921 # Include targets which we want to execute sequentially if the rest of the
           922 # kernel build went well. If CONFIG_TRIM_UNUSED_KSYMS is set, this might be
           923 # evaluated more than once.
Makefile ▼ Tab Width: 8 ▼
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                                                                                                                                                           INS
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ion="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
stion="profile_load" name="/usr/bin/evince-previewer" pid=501 comm="apparmor_par
er"
   18.734580] audit: type=1400 audit(1507469659.088:11): apparmor="STATUS" oper
stion="profile_load" name="/usr/bin/evince-previewer//sanitized helper" pid=501
omm="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-whatkernel
- https://www.rosehulman.edu/Class/ee/yoder/ece332/Papers/RAM%
 20Technologies.pdf
- https://arxiv.org/pdf/1110.3535