# CS3003D: OPERATING SYSTEMS

#### **ASSIGNMENT-1**

Name: Rose S Jose

Roll No: B190839CS

Batch: A

#### PROBLEM STATEMENT

Download the latest stable Linux kernel from kernel.org, compile it, and dual boot it with your current Linux version. Your current version as well as the new version should be present in the grub-menu.

#### **METHODOLOGY**

- 1. Ensure that you have a Linux version on your system.
- 2. Obtain the latest stable Linux kernel from kernel.org.
- 3. Install all development dependencies.
- 4. Configure and compile the kernel.
- 5. Install the compiled kernel and add grub entry.
- 6. Reboot the system.

#### **EXPLANATION**

The kernel is the essential centre of a computer operating system (<u>OS</u>). It is the core that provides basic services for all other parts of the OS. It is the main layer between the OS and hardware, and it helps with process and memory management, file systems, device control and networking.

In this report steps to upgrade to the latest stable Linux kernel (5.14.1) is explained.

#### **COMMANDS:**

#### Step 1: \$uname -r

Get the current kernel version of your Linux distribution.



### Step 2: \$mkdir OS\_Assg

#### \$cd OS\_Assg

We are creating a directory name OS\_Assg in HOME and changing directory to OS\_Assg so that all files downloaded and extracted is in a single place.



## Step 3: \$wget https://cdn.kernel.org/pub/linux/kernel/v5.x/linux-5.14.1.tar.xz

This will download the Linux-5.14.1 kernel code published on kernel.org as a tar file which is latest stable Linux kernel. The tar file is about 120.7mb.



#### Step 4: \$tar -xf linux-5.14.1.tar.xz

This will extract files from the tarball archive into the folder linux-5.14.1.

```
rose@rose-ubuntu:-$ uname -r

S.8.0-55-generic
rose@rose-ubuntu:-$ midir 05_Assg
rose@rose-ubuntu:-$ midir 05_Assg
rose@rose-ubuntu:-$ midir 05_Assg
rose@rose-ubuntu:-$ of 05_Assg
rose@rose-ubuntu:-$ of 05_Assg
rose@rose-ubuntu:-$ 05_Assg$ upen thtps://cdn.kernel.org/pub/linux/kernel/V5.x/linux-5.14.1.tar.xz
--2021-09-04 21:51:21:- https://cdn.kernel.org/pub/linux/kernel/V5.x/linux-5.14.1.tar.xz
--2021-09-04 21:51:21:- https://cdn.kernel.org/pub/linux/kernel/V5.x/linux-5.14.1.tar.xz

### Proguests of 05_Assg$
### Proguests of 05_Ass
```

#### Step 5: \$cd linux-5.14.1

Once done extracting the archive, the directory is changed to the extracted folder.

### Step 6: \$cp /boot/config-5.8.0-55-generic .config

Before we compile the kernel, we need to make sure we configure it to specify which modules we want to be installed and which not to. Either we can configure the kernel from scratch using make config that starts a configure script which will ask you many questions regarding enabling or disabling modules and installing drivers or simply use the one that came with our Linux.

The command copies the config file of the existing Linux to the new config file.

```
rose@rose-ubuntu:-5 uname -r
5.8.0-55-generic
rose@rose-ubuntu:-5 widir 05_Assg
rose@rose-ubuntu:-5 widir 05_Assg
rose@rose-ubuntu:-5 widir 05_Assg
rose@rose-ubuntu:-5 widir 05_Assg
rose@rose_ubuntu:-5 widir 05_Assg
rose@rose_ubuntu:-6 widir 05
```

#### Step 7: \$sudo apt install build-essential libncurses-dev flex bison libssl-dev libelf-dev

The command will install all the required dependencies for the kernel compilation.

```
Set via http://security.ubunitu.com/ubunitu focal-security/multiverse andida CEP-11 Metadata [2,408 8]

Settinal 9,525 kB in 465 (209 kB/5)

Reading package lists... Done

Multing dependency tree

Reading package lists... Done

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Reading state information... Done

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Multing dependency tree

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```

#### Step 8: \$make menuconfig

Just to make sure that you have all the required files in the directory and you are good to compile the code check the menuconfig.

```
Processing triggers for famile (2.31-8)...

Processing triggers for famile (2.91-8)...

Processing triggers for famile (2.91-8)...

Processing triggers for the famile (2.91-8)...

HOSTIC scripts/koonfig/neonf-o

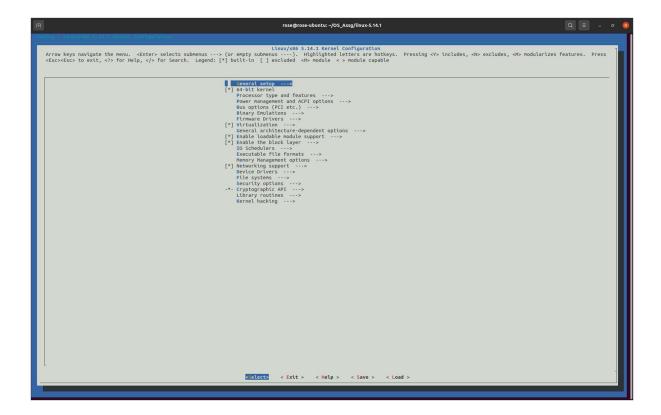
HOSTIC scripts/koonfig/neonf-o

HOSTIC scripts/koonfig/neonf-o

HOSTIC scripts/koonfig/neolabox o

HOSTIC scripts/k
```

This command will open up a configuration tool that allows you to go through every module available and enable or disable what you need or don't need.



You can either choose to edit the given configuration or just save and exit.

#### Step 9: \$make -j4

This command will start compiling the kernel code.

Before compiling you need to make sure that you have enough disk space allotted as this took me around 25GB of space.

The -j parameter is to customize the number of threads you are allocating for the compiling process. In this case, it is 4. You can have 5 or 6 depending on your systems performance.

It took almost 2 hours for the compilation. Make sure that you don't turn off your system or let it sleep during the process.

## Step 10: \$sudo make modules\_install

#### \$sudo make install

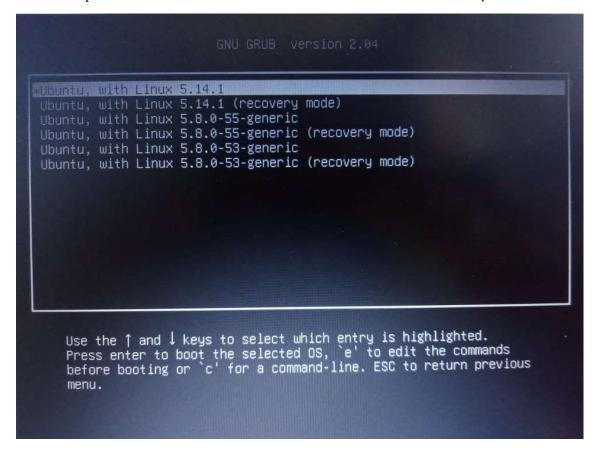
The above process updates the initramfs, which is responsible to look for kernels in the /boot folder and add them to the grub's configuration file. The command make install will also update the grub.cfg by default. So, we don't need to manually edit the grub.cfg file. GRUB is a multiboot bootloader for most Linux distributions.

#### Step 11: \$sudo reboot

You can directly restart or type the above command in the terminal. Once the system starts it will open GRUB menu. Open advanced settings and select the newly booted kernel i.e., version 5.14.1

#### **CONCLUSION**

When we restart the system we can see option to select the kernel module from GRUB menu in advanced options. Since it is the lasted version (5.14.1), it will be selected by default.



## \$uname -a

This command will give the current version of the kernel which should be 5.14.1

