Configure, Build, Install, Customize, and Test a Linux Kernel - My Whole Process.

I actually just built a Linux kernel right from the source a few days ago. But, it is the mainline one. The version 6.13.0(Linus Torvald Github).

```
Q mispercuran@archlinux [fx_mentorship]$ uname -r
6.11.6 rc6-genosichtdftb
(em) [uniqueusann@archlinux [fx_mentorship]$ nonefatch
(em) [uniqueusann@archlinux [fx_mentorship]$ nonefatch
(em) [uniqueusann@archlinux [fx_mentorship]$ nonefatch
(em) [uniqueusann@archlinux
-et
-loosoo
-loosic linux 86_64
-loosoo
-loosic linux 86_65
-loosoo
-loosic linux 86_66
-loosoo
-loosic linux 86_66
-loosoo
-loos
```

For this task, I will be using the stable 6.12.9 version.

1. Downloaded the Kernel.

```
Q uniqueusman@archlinux-lfx_mentorship!kmx-6.12.9

(env) [uniqueusman@archlinux lfx_mentorship]$ ls

linux-6.12.9 linux-6.12.9 tar.xz

(env) [uniqueusman@archlinux lfx_mentorship]$ cd linux-6.12.9

(env) [uniqueusman@archlinux linux-6.12.9]$ ls

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```

When I did make olddefconfig command, I got an error,

.config:2168:warning: symbol value 'm' invalid for NET_9P_USBG

I think the problem was that, my system is running on Kernel 6.13.0 and the CONFIG_NET_9P_USBG option is configured as a module (m) in my 6.13.0 .config file, but this setting isn't valid for the Linux kernel version 6.12.9. In kernel 6.12.9, CONFIG_NET_9P_USBG is defined as a boolean (bool), meaning it can only be set to y (built-in) or n (disabled).

This discrepancy likely stems from me using a configuration file from kernel version 6.13.0, where CONFIG_NET_9P_USBG is defined as a tristate (tristate), allowing it to be set to y, m, or n (https://cateee.net/lkddb/web-lkddb/NET_9P_USBG.html)

```
Q impressangerchlinux kinur-6.12.9]$ ls

(cmp) (uniqueusangerchlinux kinur-6.12.9]$ ls

(cmp) (uniqueusangerchlinux kinur-6.12.9]$ society for a sinit ipc lib net samples security tools virt

(cmp) (uniqueusangerchlinux kinur-6.12.9)$ great /proc/config.gz > .config

(cmp) (uniqueusangerchlinux kinur-6.12.9)$ make oldedfoorfig

(cmp) (uniqueusangerchlinux kinur-6.12.9)$
```

I was able to fix it by adjusting the .config file and setting CONFIG_NET_9P_USBG to y before the **make olddefconfig** command.

 After running make -j6 all "A screenshot of the successful build message: Kernel: arch/x86/boot/bzImage is Ready."

```
| The content of the
```

I tried to Install the Kernel I got this error cannot find LILO

```
INSTALL /lib/modules/6.12.9-usmanakinyemi/kernel/net/vmw_vsock/vsock_diag.ko
SIGN /lib/modules/6.12.9-usmanakinyemi/kernel/net/vmw_vsock/vsock_diag.ko
ZSTD /lib/modules/6.12.9-usmanakinyemi/kernel/net/vmw_vsock/vsock_diag.ko.zst
INSTALL /lib/modules/6.12.9-usmanakinyemi/kernel/net/vmw_vsock/vmw_vsock_vmci_transport.ko
SIGN /lib/modules/6.12.9-usmanakinyemi/kernel/net/vmw_vsock/vmw_vsock_vmci_transport.ko
ZSTD /lib/modules/6.12.9-usmanakinyemi/kernel/net/vmw_vsock/vmw_vsock_vmci_transport.ko.zst
INSTALL /lib/modules/6.12.9-usmanakinyemi/kernel/net/vmw_vsock/vmw_vsock_virtio_transport.ko
SIGN /lib/modules/6.12.9-usmanakinyemi/kernel/net/vmw_vsock/vmw_vsock_virtio_transport.ko
ZSTD /lib/modules/6.12.9-usmanakinyemi/kernel/net/vmw_vsock/vmw_vsock_virtio_transport.ko.zst
INSTALL /lib/modules/6.12.9-usmanakinyemi/kernel/net/vmw_vsock/vmw_vsock_virtio_transport_common.ko
SIGN /lib/modules/6.12.9-usmanakinyemi/kernel/net/vmw_vsock/vmw_vsock_virtio_transport_common.ko
ZSTD /lib/modules/6.12.9-usmanakinyemi/kernel/net/vmw_vsock/vmw_vsock_virtio_transport_common.ko.zst
INSTALL /lib/modules/6.12.9-usmanakinyemi/kernel/net/vmw_vsock/hv_sock.ko
                      /lib/modules/6.12.9-usmanakinyemi/kernel/net/vmw_vsock/hv_sock.ko
 ZSTD /lib/modules/6.12.9-usmanakinyemi/kernel/net/vmw_vsock/hv_sock.ko.zst
INSTALL /lib/modules/6.12.9-usmanakinyemi/kernel/net/vmw_vsock/vsock_loopback.kc
INSTALL /tTD/modules/6.12.9-usmanakinyemi/kernel/net/vmw_vsock/vsock_loopback.ko
SIGN /lib/modules/6.12.9-usmanakinyemi/kernel/net/vmw_vsock/vsock_loopback.ko
STD /lib/modules/6.12.9-usmanakinyemi/kernel/net/vmw_vsock/vsock_loopback.ko.zst
INSTALL /lib/modules/6.12.9-usmanakinyemi/kernel/net/nsh/nsh.ko
SIGN /lib/modules/6.12.9-usmanakinyemi/kernel/net/nsh/nsh.ko
STD /lib/modules/6.12.9-usmanakinyemi/kernel/net/nsh/nsh.ko
JION /ll/modules/6.12.9-usmanakinyemi/kernel/net/nsn/nsn.ko.zst
INSTALL /lib/modules/6.12.9-usmanakinyemi/kernel/net/hs/nsh.ko.zst
INSTALL /lib/modules/6.12.9-usmanakinyemi/kernel/net/hsr/hsr.ko
SIGN /lib/modules/6.12.9-usmanakinyemi/kernel/net/hsr/hsr.ko.zst
INSTALL /lib/modules/6.12.9-usmanakinyemi/kernel/net/qrtr/qrtr.ko
SIGN /lib/modules/6.12.9-usmanakinyemi/kernel/net/qrtr/qrtr.ko
SIGN /lib/modules/6.12.9-usmanakinyemi/kernel/net/qrtr/qrtr.ko
SIDN /lib/modules/6.12.9-usmanakinyemi/kernel/net/qrtr/qrtr.ko
SIDN /lib/modules/6.12.9-usmanakinyemi/kernel/net/qrtr/qrtr.ko.zst
D/lib/modules/6.12.9-usmanakinyemi/kernel/net/qrtr/qrtr.ko.zst
ZSTD /lib/modules/6.12.9-usmanakinyemi/kernel/net/qrtr/qrtr.ko.zst
INSTALL /lib/modules/6.12.9-usmanakinyemi/kernel/net/qrtr/qrtr-smd.ko
STGN /lib/modules/6.12.9-usmanakinyemi/kernel/net/qrtr/qrtr-smd.ko
ZSTD /lib/modules/6.12.9-usmanakinyemi/kernel/net/qrtr/qrtr-smd.ko.zst
INSTALL /ib/modules/6.12.9-usmanakinyemi/kernel/net/qrtr/qrt-tun.ko
SIGN /lib/modules/6.12.9-usmanakinyemi/kernel/net/qrtr/qrtr-tun.ko
ZSTD /lib/modules/6.12.9-usmanakinyemi/kernel/net/qrtr/qrtr-tun.ko
                        /lib/modules/6.12.9-usmanakinyemi/kernel/net/qrtr/qrtr-tun.ko.zst
INSTALL /lib/modules/6.12.9-usmanakinyemi/kernel/net/qrtr/qrtr-mhi.ko
SIGN /lib/modules/6.12.9-usmanakinyemi/kernel/net/qrtr/qrtr-mhi.ko
ZSTD /lib/modules/6.12.9-usmanakinyemi/kernel/net/qrtr/qrtr-mhi.ko.zst
  DEPMOD
                      /lib/modules/6.12.9-usmanakinyemi
                                     sman@archlinux linux-6.12.9]$
```

Basically, LILO is a boot loader like GRUB. I think this particular error is specific to Arch Linux Users. So, I will have to include some other steps.

sudo install -Dm644 "\$(make -s image_name)" /boot/vmlinuz-6.12.9-usmanakinyemi

```
Cannot Find LLLD.

(env) [uniqueusman@archlinux linux-6.12.9]$ sudo install -Dm644 "$(make -s image_name)" /boot/vmlinuz-6.12.9-usmanakinyemi
(env) [uniqueusman@archlinux linux-6.12.9]$ sudo cp -vf System.map / boot/System.map-6.12.9-usmanakinyemi
'System.map' -> '/boot/System.map-6.12.9-usmanakinyemi'
(env) [uniqueusman@archlinux linux-6.12.9]$ sudo cp -vf .config /boot/config-6.12.9-usmanakinyemi'
(env) [uniqueusman@archlinux linux-6.12.9]$ -
```

4. I will have to generate the initial ramdisk, I think this is not needed on other distros.

```
Q wiqueusman@archlinux linux-6.12.9]$ lvim /etc/mkinitcpio.d/linux-usmankinyemi.preset
(emv) [uniqueusman@archlinux linux-6.12.9]$ sudo vim /etc/mkinitcpio.d/linux-usmankinyemi.preset
(emv) [uniqueusman@archlinux linux-6.12.9]$ sudo wim /etc/mkinitcpio.d/linux-usmankinyemi.preset
(emv) [unique
```

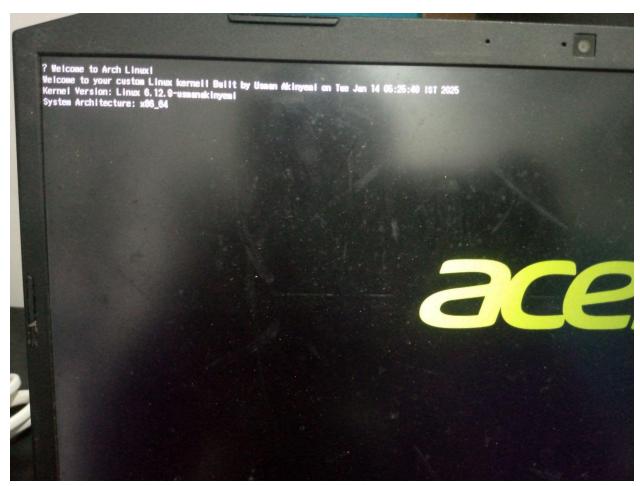
5. Updating the grub

```
Jan 14 0
                                                                       uniqueusman@archlinux:~/lfx
 a
(env) [uniqueusman@archlinux linux-6.12.9]$ sudo grub-mkconfig -o /boot/grub/grub.cfg
Generating grub configuration file ...
Found linux image: /boot/vmlinuz-linux-lts
Found initrd image: /boot/initramfs-linux-lts.img
Found fallback initrd image(s) in /boot: initramfs-linux-lts-fallback.img
Found linux image: /boot/vmlinuz-linux
Found initrd image: /boot/initramfs-linux.img
Found fallback initrd image(s) in /boot: initramfs-linux-fallback.img
Found linux image: /boot/vmlinuz-6.13.0-rc6-geea6e4b4dfb8
Found initrd image: /boot/initramfs-6.13.0-rc6-geea6e4b4dfb8.img
Found linux image: /boot/vmlinuz-6.12.9-usmanakinyemi
Found initrd image: /boot/initramfs-6.12.9-usmanakinyemi.img
Warning: os-prober will not be executed to detect other bootable partitions.
Systems on them will not be added to the GRUB boot configuration.
Check GRUB_DISABLE_OS_PROBER documentation entry.
Adding boot menu entry for UEFI Firmware Settings ...
done
```

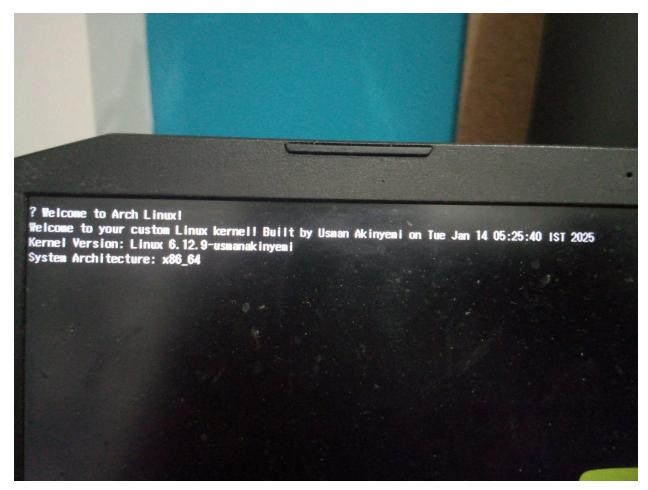
6. Customizing the Boot Message.

```
uniqueusman@archlinux:~
[uniqueusman@archlinux ~]$ lvim /tftpboot/linux-install/msgs/boot.msg
[uniqueusman@archlinux ~]$ sudo rm -rf /tftpboot/linux-install/msgs/boot.msg
 [sudo] password for uniqueusman:
 [uniqueusman@archlinux ~]$ ls
ALXExpert Downloads Supervani a.py alx-i
Android Music Templates a.txt c.txt
Desktop Pictures Videos alx-backend-javascript git
Documents Public a.css alx-backend-user-data grep
                                                                                              kb.c linux_work share temp-
leetcode_king_maker pdfai sphere test
lfx_mentorship ping.txt systemd libreoffice recipe-backend temp
                                                                           alx-interview kb.c
[uniqueusman@archlinux -]$ sudo grub-mkconfig -o /boot/grub/grub.cfg
Generating grub configuration file ...
Found linux image: /boot/vmlinuz-linux-lts
Found initrd image: /boot/initramfs-linux-lts.img
Found fallback initrd image(s) in /boot: initramfs-linux-lts-fallback.img
Found linux image: /boot/vmlinuz-linux
Found initrd image: /boot/initramfs-linux.img
Found fallback initrd image(s) in /boot: initramfs-linux-fallback.img
Found linux image: /boot/vmlinuz-6.13.0-rc6-geea6e4b4dfb8
Found initrd image: /boot/initramfs-6.13.0-rc6-geea6e4b4dfb8.img
Found linux image: /boot/vmlinuz-6.12.9-usmanakinyemi
Found initrd image: /boot/initramfs-6.12.9-usmanakinyemi.img
Warning: os-prober will not be executed to detect other bootable partitions. Systems on them will not be added to the GRUB boot configuration. Check GRUB_DISABLE_OS_PROBER documentation entry.
Adding boot menu entry for UEFI Firmware Settings ...
[uniqueusman@archlinux ~]$
```

For the customization, it really took me a lot of learning and trying different things to figure it out.

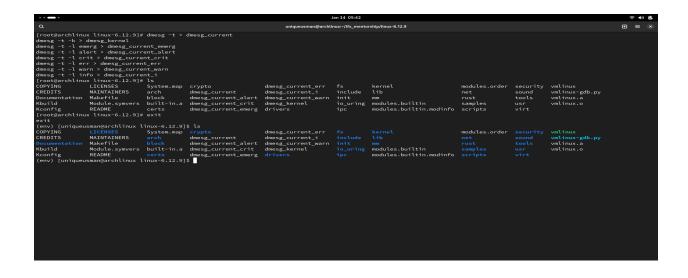


Since I am on Arch Linux PC, the instruction on the challenge pdf provided does not really work. I tried using a systemd service for it. I tried using plymouth also though it works but, I do not like the result. But, I was later able to configure it using the <code>/etc/grub.d/40_custom</code> which is provided by Grub and can be configured to show boot messages.



I added extra-information about the kernel and also the architecture.

7. Before rebooting, there is something that could help in ensuring that the new kernel was installed properly. And it is saving the logs from the current kernel to compare with the new kernel, look for regressions and new errors using dmesg.



8. After rebooting, the kernel got installed perfectly

```
#Anch Linux, with Linux linux-lts (fallback initramfs)
Arch Linux, with Linux linux
Arch Linux, with Linux linux
Arch Linux, with Linux linux (fallback initramfs)
Arch Linux, with Linux 6.13.0-rc6-geea6e4b4dfb8
Arch Linux, with Linux 6.12.9-usmanakinyemi
```

Since I have multiple Kernel, I have to choose the new one I just built - 6.12.9-usmanakinyemi



9. Before running the KSelfTest, remember we saved the dmesg of the previous kernel, let's generate for the new kernel and compare the logs to ensure no new errors and that the kernel indeed builds well.

```
On uniqueumum@archinux.home.home.pulmum.et.223 x uniqueumum@archinux.et.23 home.gr. et > dimeg.gr. et > dimeg.
```

```
[root@archlinux linux-6.12.9]# diff dmesg_current dmesg_new
diff dmesg_current_err dmesg_new_err
diff dmesg_current_warn dmesg_new_warn
1,2022c1,1900
< usb 3-5: device not accepting address 100, error -71
< usb 3-5: WARN: invalid context state for evaluate context command.
< usb usb3-port5: unable to enumerate USB device
< usb 3-5: new full-speed USB device number 101 using xhci_hcd
< usb 3-5: device descriptor read/64, error -71
< usb 3-5: device descriptor read/64, error -71
< usb 3-5: new full-speed USB device number 102 using xhci_hcd
< usb 3-5: device descriptor read/64, error -71
< usb 3-5: device descriptor read/64, error -71
< usb usb3-port5: attempt power cycle
< usb 3-5: new full-speed USB device number 103 using xhci_hcd
< usb 3-5: Device not responding to setup address.
```

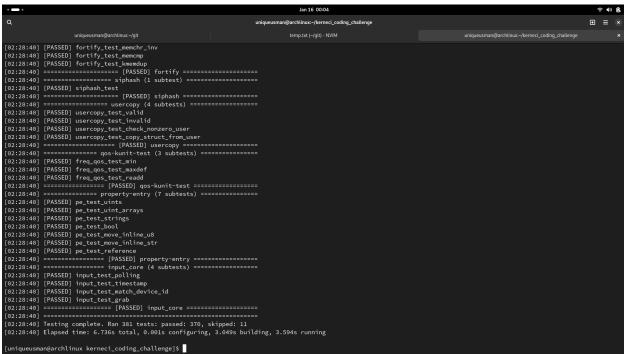
While there are some differences between the logs, they are mostly due to the fact that the logs are from two different Kernel versions, remember the old log was linux-6.13.0 and the new one was linux-6.12.9. But, in many cases, this can be very useful for debugging the newly installed Kernel and also ensuring they work well.

```
[uniqueusman@archlinux selftests]$ sudo make run_tests > test_results.txt 2>&1
[sudo] password for uniqueusman:
zhello, world!
[uniqueusman@archlinux selftests]$
```

The kernel selftests completed successfully, confirming that the system's key features and security mechanisms are functioning as expected. Detailed results were provided for each test, highlighting both successful checks and skipped tests due to hardware Limitations.

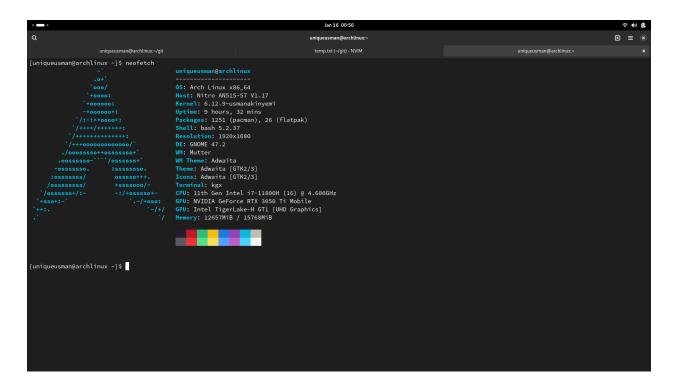
I successfully ran Kunit tests on the kernel source tree. First, I set up the testing environment and executed the Kunit test suite using the kunit.py tool. After resolving any necessary dependencies, I ensured that all tests were executed without issues. The tests were designed to verify various kernel functionalities, and I received detailed results for each test, confirming that all tests passed successfully. This process validated the stability and correctness of the kernel's features covered by the Kunit test suite.

The logs of Kunit test.



The two logs from the Kunit and Kselftest are also in the repository (https://github.com/Unique-Usman/KernelCl_task_submission_logs)

Also, one way to actually test the Kernel is to use it, since I installed the Kernel, I have been using it to daily drive my pc so, it is also a good test that the Kernel was installed properly. Below is my uptime since I on my PC with the same Kernel since morning.



Also, while working on this task, I quickly took "A Beginner's Guide to Linux Kernel Development (LFD103)"



The Linux Foundation hereby certifies that

Usman Akinyemi

has successfully completed

A Beginner's Guide to Linux Kernel Development (LFD103)

TIMOTHY SEREWICZ,
TRAINING PROGRAM DIRECTOR

January 11, 2025

Date of completion

LF-c6q3sn24ab