

## Project 1: System Calls

### SYNOPSIS

The goal of this project is to implement a system call in Reptilian in addition to three static library functions that

### DESCRIPTION

syscall\_64.tbl (/usr/rep/src/reptilian-kernel/arch/x86/entry/syscalls/syscall\_64.tbl): Modified to register new system applications.

syscalls.h (/usr/rep/src/reptilian-kernel/include/linux/syscalls.h): Updated to declare the prototypes of the new system

sys.c (/usr/rep/src/reptilian-kernel/kernel/sys.c): Implements the system calls, setting, getting, and logging the process within the kernel.

The process log level and message logging are managed through specific functions in my library.

The `get_proc_log_level()` retrieves the current log level using the `GET_LOG_LEVEL` system call.

The `set_proc_log_level(int new_level)` attempts to set a new log level through the `SET_LOG_LEVEL` system call which includes a kernel-side check to ensure the operation is performed only by a superuser (using this command) returning the new level on success or -1 on failure. Both functions use `syscall()` to interact directly with the kernel.

The kernel function `SYSCALL_DEFINE2(proc_log_message, char*, message, int, level)` is essential for logging. This function employs `printk` for logging since `printk` has efficient handling of log messages at various severity levels directing them to the kernel's log buffer, accessible via `dmesg`.

This method ensures that messages are only logged if they meet the current system's log level requirements.

The library function `proc_log_message(int level, char *message)` allows users make a system call (`PROC_LOG_LEVEL`) level message in the kernel's `dmesg` buffer if the set log level is appropriate.

It returns the log level on successful logging or -1 for invalid inputs.

To acquire the executable name and pid I used the "current" macro.

This macro provides access to the `task_struct` of the currently executing process.

In the `task_struct`, the `comm` field represents the executable name associated with the running process and the `pid` field

The use of `current->comm` and `current->pid` directly in the syscall ensures that each log entry is clearly associated with the process invoking the system call.

### TESTING

I applied my patch file (`p1.diff`) to a clean kernel and used the command: `make && sudo make install && sudo`

Then I rebooted the VM to ensure the changes I made such as adding system calls, etc. were applied.

To ensure the `process_log.tar.gz` packaging was done correctly, I created a static library using the Makefile. With the testing files and ran the executables to ensure my output matched the expected output.

## BUGS

There are no known bugs.

## LINK

Link to screencast

## REFERENCES/CITATIONS

"Project 1: System Calls." University of Florida, 2023.

## AUTHOR

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