

# OS LAB 08

## QUESTION NO 01

### WRITING KERNEL MODULES

The screenshot shows a web browser on the left displaying a lab manual for writing kernel modules. The manual includes a C code snippet for a module named 'hello.o' that prints 'Hello World!' and 'Goodbye World!'. It also lists 'Points to Ponder' about kernel module functions and provides a 'Makefile' template. On the right, a terminal window shows the user creating the directory '/hello', creating 'hello.c' and 'Makefile', and editing 'hello.c' with gedit. A warning message from Tepl is visible in the terminal output.

```
#include <linux/module.h> /* Needed by all modules */
#include <linux/kernel.h> /* Needed for KERN_INFO */
int init_module(void) {
    printk(KERN_INFO "hello [INFO] Hello World! \n");
}
/* A non 0 return means init_module failed; module can't be loaded. */
return 0;
}
void cleanup_module(void) {
    printk(KERN_INFO "hello [INFO] Goodbye World! \n");
}
```

**Points to Ponder:**  
Kernel modules must have at least two functions:

- "start" (initialization) function called `init_module()` which is called when the module is insmodded into the kernel
- "end" (cleanup) function called `cleanup_module()` which is called just before it is rmmmoded.

Typically, `init_module()` either registers a handler for something with the kernel, or it replaces one of the kernel functions with its own code (usually code to do something and then call the original function). The `cleanup_module()` function is supposed to undo whatever `init_module()` did, so the module can be unloaded safely.

Now copy the below content to 'Makefile'

```
obj-m += hello.o
all:
    make -C /lib/modules/$(shell uname -r)/build M=$(PWD) modules
clean:
    make -C /lib/modules/$(shell uname -r)/build M=$(PWD) clean
```

```
root@Amman-PC:~# mkdir /hello
root@Amman-PC:~# cd /hello
root@Amman-PC:/hello# touch hello.c
root@Amman-PC:/hello# touch Makefile
root@Amman-PC:/hello# gedit hello.c

(gedit:5602): Tepl-WARNING **: 22:37:27.497: GVfs metadata is not supported. Fallback to TeplMetadataManager. Either GVfs is not correctly installed or GVfs metadata are not supported on this platform. In the latter case, you should configure Tepl with --disable-gvfs-metadata.
root@Amman-PC:/hello#
```

The screenshot shows the lab manual on the left and the terminal on the right. The manual provides instructions on how to verify the module is added to the list using 'lsmod', how to run 'dmesg' to see kernel ring buffer output, and how to remove the module using 'rmmod'. The terminal shows the user running 'make' to compile the module, 'insmod ./hello.ko' to load it, and 'lsmod' to verify it's loaded. It also shows 'dmesg | tail -1' and 'dmesg | tail -2' to see the output. Finally, 'rmmod hello' is used to remove the module, and 'dmesg | tail -2' shows the 'Goodbye World!' message.

```
root@OSLAB-VN:/hello# lsmod | grep hello
hello                16384  0
root@OSLAB-VN:/hello#

To see that the output from our module run 'dmesg | tail -1'

"dmesg - print or control the kernel ring buffer"
root@OSLAB-VN:/hello# dmesg | tail -1
[ 5879.144436] hello [INFO] Hello World!
root@OSLAB-VN:/hello#

You can see that init_module function is called however, cleanup_module is called when you remove your module, hence init_module function will setup the module which may call a function that will run forever in a while loop and cleanup_module is called to terminate that function and to stop the execution of the module. To remove the module from the list, use the following command.

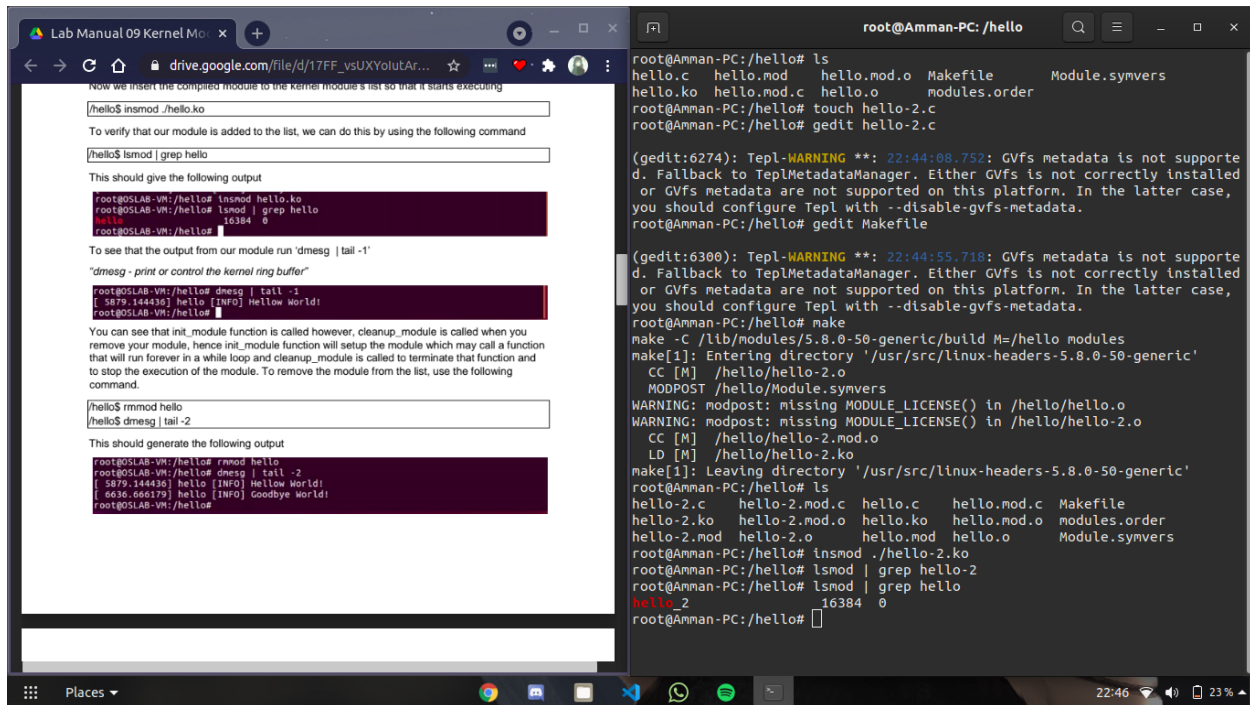
hello$ rmmod hello
hello$ dmesg | tail -2

This should generate the following output
root@OSLAB-VN:/hello# rmmod hello
root@OSLAB-VN:/hello# dmesg | tail -2
[ 5879.144436] hello [INFO] Hello World!
[ 6036.666179] hello [INFO] Goodbye World!
root@OSLAB-VN:/hello#
```

```
root@Amman-PC:/hello# gedit Makefile

(gedit:5718): Tepl-WARNING **: 22:39:07.429: GVfs metadata is not supported. Fallback to TeplMetadataManager. Either GVfs is not correctly installed or GVfs metadata are not supported on this platform. In the latter case, you should configure Tepl with --disable-gvfs-metadata.
root@Amman-PC:/hello# make
make -C /lib/modules/5.8.0-50-generic/build M=/hello modules
make[1]: Entering directory '/usr/src/linux-headers-5.8.0-50-generic'
CC [M] /hello/hello.o
MODPOST /hello/Module.symvers
WARNING: modpost: missing MODULE_LICENSE() in /hello/hello.o
CC [M] /hello/hello.mod.o
LD [M] /hello/hello.ko
make[1]: Leaving directory '/usr/src/linux-headers-5.8.0-50-generic'
root@Amman-PC:/hello# insmod ./hello.ko
root@Amman-PC:/hello# lsmod | grep hello
hello                16384  0
root@Amman-PC:/hello# dmesg | tail -1
[ 617.035393] hello [INFO] Hello World!
root@Amman-PC:/hello# rmmod hello
root@Amman-PC:/hello# dmesg | tail -2
[ 617.035393] hello [INFO] Hello World!
[ 687.701986] hello [INFO] Goodbye World!
root@Amman-PC:/hello#
```

## WITH MODULE\_INIT() & MODULE\_EXIT() I.E. INIT MACROS

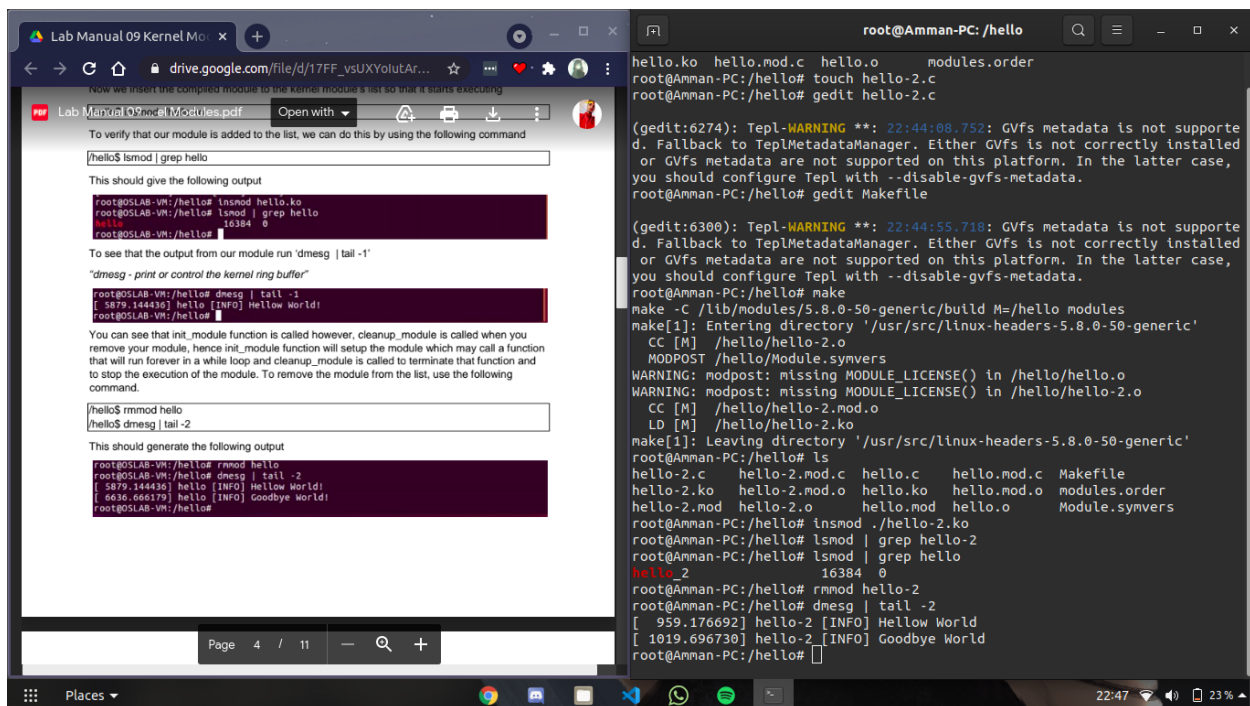


The screenshot shows a terminal window with the following commands and output:

```
root@Amman-PC:/hello# ls
hello.c  hello.mod  hello.mod.o  Makefile  Module.symvers
hello.ko  hello.mod.c  hello.o      modules.order
root@Amman-PC:/hello# touch hello-2.c
root@Amman-PC:/hello# git hello-2.c

(gedit:6274): Tepl-WARNING **: 22:44:08.752: GVfs metadata is not supported. Fallback to TeplMetadataManager. Either GVfs is not correctly installed or GVfs metadata are not supported on this platform. In the latter case, you should configure Tepl with --disable-gvfs-metadata.
root@Amman-PC:/hello# git Makefile

(gedit:6300): Tepl-WARNING **: 22:44:55.718: GVfs metadata is not supported. Fallback to TeplMetadataManager. Either GVfs is not correctly installed or GVfs metadata are not supported on this platform. In the latter case, you should configure Tepl with --disable-gvfs-metadata.
root@Amman-PC:/hello# make
make -C /lib/modules/5.8.0-50-generic/build M=/hello modules
make[1]: Entering directory '/usr/src/linux-headers-5.8.0-50-generic'
CC [M] /hello/hello-2.o
MODPOST /hello/Module.symvers
WARNING: modpost: missing MODULE_LICENSE() in /hello/hello.o
WARNING: modpost: missing MODULE_LICENSE() in /hello/hello-2.o
CC [M] /hello/hello-2.mod.o
LD [M] /hello/hello-2.ko
make[1]: Leaving directory '/usr/src/linux-headers-5.8.0-50-generic'
root@Amman-PC:/hello# ls
hello-2.c  hello-2.mod.c  hello.c  hello.mod.c  Makefile
hello-2.ko  hello-2.mod.o  hello.ko  hello.mod.o  modules.order
hello-2.mod  hello-2.o  hello.mod  hello.o      Module.symvers
root@Amman-PC:/hello# insmod ./hello-2.ko
root@Amman-PC:/hello# lsmod | grep hello-2
hello_2      16384  0
root@Amman-PC:/hello#
```



The screenshot shows a terminal window with the following commands and output:

```
root@Amman-PC:/hello# ls
hello.ko  hello.mod.c  hello.o      modules.order
root@Amman-PC:/hello# touch hello-2.c
root@Amman-PC:/hello# git hello-2.c

(gedit:6274): Tepl-WARNING **: 22:44:08.752: GVfs metadata is not supported. Fallback to TeplMetadataManager. Either GVfs is not correctly installed or GVfs metadata are not supported on this platform. In the latter case, you should configure Tepl with --disable-gvfs-metadata.
root@Amman-PC:/hello# git Makefile

(gedit:6300): Tepl-WARNING **: 22:44:55.718: GVfs metadata is not supported. Fallback to TeplMetadataManager. Either GVfs is not correctly installed or GVfs metadata are not supported on this platform. In the latter case, you should configure Tepl with --disable-gvfs-metadata.
root@Amman-PC:/hello# make
make -C /lib/modules/5.8.0-50-generic/build M=/hello modules
make[1]: Entering directory '/usr/src/linux-headers-5.8.0-50-generic'
CC [M] /hello/hello-2.o
MODPOST /hello/Module.symvers
WARNING: modpost: missing MODULE_LICENSE() in /hello/hello.o
WARNING: modpost: missing MODULE_LICENSE() in /hello/hello-2.o
CC [M] /hello/hello-2.mod.o
LD [M] /hello/hello-2.ko
make[1]: Leaving directory '/usr/src/linux-headers-5.8.0-50-generic'
root@Amman-PC:/hello# ls
hello-2.c  hello-2.mod.c  hello.c  hello.mod.c  Makefile
hello-2.ko  hello-2.mod.o  hello.ko  hello.mod.o  modules.order
hello-2.mod  hello-2.o  hello.mod  hello.o      Module.symvers
root@Amman-PC:/hello# insmod ./hello-2.ko
root@Amman-PC:/hello# lsmod | grep hello-2
hello_2      16384  0
root@Amman-PC:/hello# rmmod hello-2
root@Amman-PC:/hello# dmesg | tail -2
[ 959.176692] hello-2 [INFO] Hello World
[ 1019.696730] hello-2 [INFO] Goodbye World
root@Amman-PC:/hello#
```

## WITH LICENSING AND DOCUMENTATION

The terminal window shows the compilation of a kernel module. The user runs `make` to build the module, which creates `hello-3.o` and `hello-3.ko`. The user then inserts the module using `insmod ./hello-3.ko` and verifies its presence with `lsmod | grep hello`. The output shows the module is loaded. The user then runs `dmesg` to view kernel messages, which shows the module's initialization and cleanup functions being called. The user also runs `rmmod hello` to remove the module and `dmesg` again to see the removal message.

```
make -C /lib/modules/4.18.0-28-generic/build M=/hello modules
make[1]: Entering directory '/usr/src/linux-headers-4.18.0-28-generic'
CC [M] /hello/hello.o
Building modules, stage 2.
MODPOST 1 modules
CC [M] /hello/hello.mod.o
LD [M] /hello/hello.ko
make[1]: Leaving directory '/usr/src/linux-headers-4.18.0-28-generic'

Now we insert the compiled module to the kernel module's list so that it starts executing

root@OSLAB-VN:/hello# insmod ./hello.ko

To verify that our module is added to the list, we can do this by using the following command

root@OSLAB-VN:/hello# lsmod | grep hello
hello                 16384  0

This should give the following output

root@OSLAB-VN:/hello# insmod ./hello.ko
root@OSLAB-VN:/hello# lsmod | grep hello
hello                 16384  0
root@OSLAB-VN:/hello#

To see that the output from our module run 'dmesg | tail -1'

"dmesg - print or control the kernel ring buffer"

root@OSLAB-VN:/hello# dmesg | tail -1
[ 5879.144435] hello [INFO] Hello World!
root@OSLAB-VN:/hello#

You can see that init_module function is called however, cleanup_module is called when you
remove your module, hence init_module function will setup the module which may call a function
that will run forever in a while loop and cleanup_module is called to terminate that function and
to stop the execution of the module. To remove the module from the list, use the following
command.

root@OSLAB-VN:/hello# rmmod hello
root@OSLAB-VN:/hello# dmesg | tail -2
[ 5879.144435] hello [INFO] Hello World!
[ 6036.068179] hello [INFO] Goodbye World!
root@OSLAB-VN:/hello#

This should generate the following output

root@OSLAB-VN:/hello# rmmod hello
root@OSLAB-VN:/hello# dmesg | tail -2
[ 1232.483702] hello-3 [INFO] Hello World
[ 1248.276751] hello-3 [INFO] Goodbye World
root@OSLAB-VN:/hello#
```

The terminal window shows the compilation of a kernel module with licensing and documentation. The user runs `make` to build the module, which creates `hello-3.o` and `hello-3.ko`. The user then inserts the module using `insmod ./hello-3.ko` and verifies its presence with `lsmod | grep hello`. The user then runs `dmesg` to view kernel messages, which shows the module's initialization and cleanup functions being called. The user also runs `rmmod hello` to remove the module and `dmesg` again to see the removal message.

```
make -C /lib/modules/5.8.0-50-generic/build M=/hello modules
make[1]: Entering directory '/usr/src/linux-headers-5.8.0-50-generic'
CC [M] /hello/hello-3.o
MODPOST /hello/Module.symvers
WARNING: modpost: missing MODULE_LICENSE() in /hello/hello-3.o
WARNING: modpost: missing MODULE_LICENSE() in /hello/hello-2.o
CC [M] /hello/hello-3.mod.o
LD [M] /hello/hello-3.ko
make[1]: Leaving directory '/usr/src/linux-headers-5.8.0-50-generic'
root@Amman-PC:/hello# insmod ./hello-3.ko
root@Amman-PC:/hello# rmmod hello-3
root@Amman-PC:/hello# dmesg | tail -2
[ 1232.483702] hello-3 [INFO] Hello World
[ 1248.276751] hello-3 [INFO] Goodbye World
root@Amman-PC:/hello#
```

The user also runs `modinfo` to view the module's metadata, which shows the module's filename, description, author, license, srcversion, depends, retpoline, name, and vermagic.

```
root@Amman-PC:/hello# modinfo hello-3.ko
filename:       /hello/hello-3.ko
description:    A sample module code to demonstrate licensing and document
               ation.
author:         Sumaiyah Zahid <www.sumaiyahzahid.com>
license:        GPL
srcversion:     8209FA0A3E33BEACCFE8515
depends:
retpoline:      Y
name:           hello_3
vermagic:       5.8.0-50-generic SMP mod_unload modversions
root@Amman-PC:/hello#
```

The user also runs `printk()` to view the kernel messages, which shows the module's initialization and cleanup functions being called.

0	KERN_EMERG	Emergency condition, system is probably dead
1	KERN_ALERT	Some problem has occurred, immediate attention is needed
2	KERN_CRIT	A critical condition
3	KERN_ERR	An error has occurred
4	KERN_WARNING	A warning
5	KERN_NOTICE	Normal message to take note of
6	KERN_INFO	Some information
7	KERN_DEBUG	Debug information related to the program

Module Parameters

Previously, we studied the module parameters that have a static layout and no user or time information. These modules are called "static" modules.

# MODULE PARAMETERS

Lab Manual 09 Kernel Mo...  
Remember two things can be exported... functions and these are jointly referred to  
Lab Manual 09 in at Module according to...  
Open with

Modifying Parameter Value  
The value of these parameters can be set by any of the three ways:  
1- **Set a value by default during writing your program**  
This is the simplest and least flexible method among the three that is you initialize variables at the time you declare them. This value is constant and persists till end if neither changed by program itself nor modified from outside.  
2- **Set a value at the time of module insertion**  
In this method you simply write the assignment statement right after insmod  
module\_name.ko as shown in following  
`insmod Lab9M1.ko my_param=93`  
3- **Set a value during execution of module**  
There is a system directory that keeps records of all running modules along with their parameters. If allowed in user rights, you can modify it from there using echo command like below:  
`echo 27 > /sys/module/Lab9M1/parameters/mod7_intparam`

Implementation of Kernel Threads

Places

22:57

root@Amman-PC: /hello

" operation="open" profile="snap.snap-store.ubuntu-software" name="/var/li  
b/snapd/hostfs/usr/share/gdm/greeter/applications/gnome-initial-setup.desk  
top" pid=1563 comm="pool-org.gnome." requested\_mask="r" denied\_mask="r" fs  
uid=1000 ouid=0  
[ 41.185277] audit: type=1400 audit(1619821848.202:55): apparmor="DENIED  
" operation="open" profile="snap.snap-store.ubuntu-software" name="/var/li  
b/snapd/hostfs/usr/share/discord/discord.desktop" pid=1563 comm="pool-  
org.gnome." requested\_mask="r" denied\_mask="r" fsuid=1000 ouid=0  
[ 41.739146] audit: type=1326 audit(1619821848.758:56): auid=1000 uid=10  
00 gid=1000 ses=2 subj=snap.snap-store.ubuntu-software pid=1563 comm="pool  
-org.gnome." exe="/snap/snap-store/518/usr/bin/snap-store" sig=0 arch=c000  
003e syscall=93 compat=0 ip=0x7f383d42b4e7 code=0x50000  
[ 349.882956] ata2: SATA link up 1.5 Gbps (SStatus 113 SControl 300)  
[ 349.887660] ata2.00: configured for UDMA/133  
[ 407.040454] ata2: SATA link up 1.5 Gbps (SStatus 113 SControl 300)  
[ 407.042608] ata2.00: configured for UDMA/133  
[ 617.034709] hello: loading out-of-tree module taints kernel.  
[ 617.034719] hello: module license 'unspecified' taints kernel.  
[ 617.034722] Disabling lock debugging due to kernel taint  
[ 617.034816] hello: module verification failed: signature and/or require  
d key missing - tainting kernel  
[ 617.035393] hello [INFO] Hello World!  
[ 687.701986] hello [INFO] Goodbye World!  
[ 959.176692] hello-2 [INFO] Hello World  
[ 1019.696730] hello-2 [INFO] Goodbye World  
[ 1232.483702] hello-3 [INFO] Hello World  
[ 1248.276751] hello-3 [INFO] Goodbye World  
[ 1582.747853] ata2: SATA link up 1.5 Gbps (SStatus 113 SControl 300)  
[ 1582.757381] ata2.00: configured for UDMA/133  
[ 1582.757429] ata2.00: TEST\_UNIT\_READY failed (err\_mask=0x100)  
[ 1588.315869] ata2: SATA link up 1.5 Gbps (SStatus 113 SControl 300)  
[ 1588.325890] ata2.00: configured for UDMA/133  
[ 1610.182091] hello\_4: unknown parameter 'my\_param' ignored  
[ 1610.182132] module mod5 being loaded.  
[ 1610.182133] Current jiffies are: 4295294824.  
[ 1610.182134] Initial value for answer is 42.  
root@Amman-PC:/hello# rmmod

Lab Manual 09 Kernel Mo...  
Remember two things can be exported... functions and these are jointly referred to  
Lab Manual 09 in at Module according to...  
Open with

Module parameters  
The module is that it themselves, modules never know that they have a parameter, so they don't expect any output from outside the module that is command line. So you need to explicitly tell a module that it does have a parameter named this, and of type this with these user rights outside you (module). You can do this by:  
`module_param(variable_name, variable_type, user_rights)`  
as written in comments in above code. The user rights have the octal value representing owner, group and others, prefixed by a zero. The reason that the line is commented out is that the very next line to code does exactly the same job with an extension.  
`module_param_named(new_variable_name, old_variable_name, variable_type, user_rights)`  
If you know that your variable will be listed and used among those thousands of kernel's variables, you need to use some way to make it look unique in the list for the sake of identification. So preferably you would use something like myMod\_var\_int to make it stand out of the crowd, sounds good, but... using this long name for a variable that is redundant in your code may lead to frequent mistakes in writing the variable name, resulting in long list of errors when you would run "make". The solution to this is, there should be some way that you could use a smaller alias of the variable name in module during programming and use a longer more expressive or descriptive name for addressing it from outside, this is exactly what module\_param\_named does. It renames the variable to a new name that is visible to outside world letting you use your short less descriptive name inside. The syntax is similar except for that the list of parameters to this function also includes the new name of the variable.  
`module_param_named(new_variable_name, old_variable_name, variable_type, user_rights)`  
There are two exported kernel symbols that we are using in our module. First one is jiffies which is defined in jiffies.h representing cpu instruction logical timer value, and the other is the function printk() which we are using for output in log file.  
Remember two things can be exported, variables and functions and these are jointly referred to

Implementation of Kernel Threads

Places

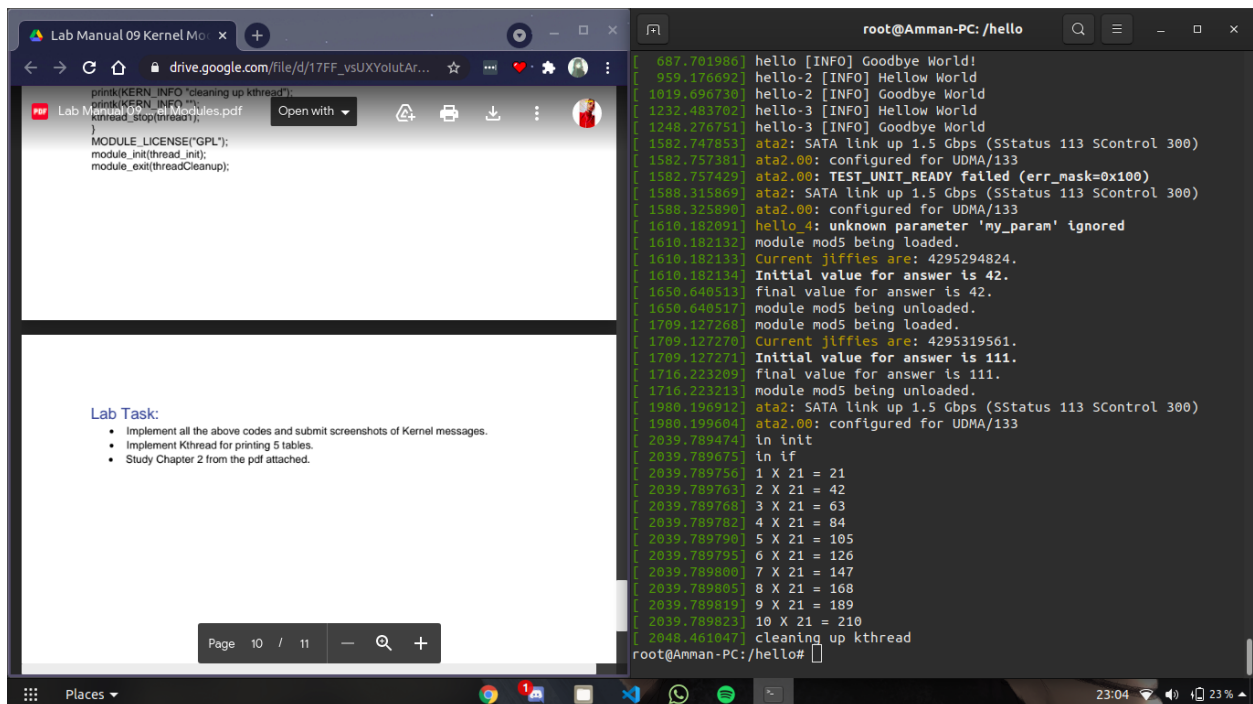
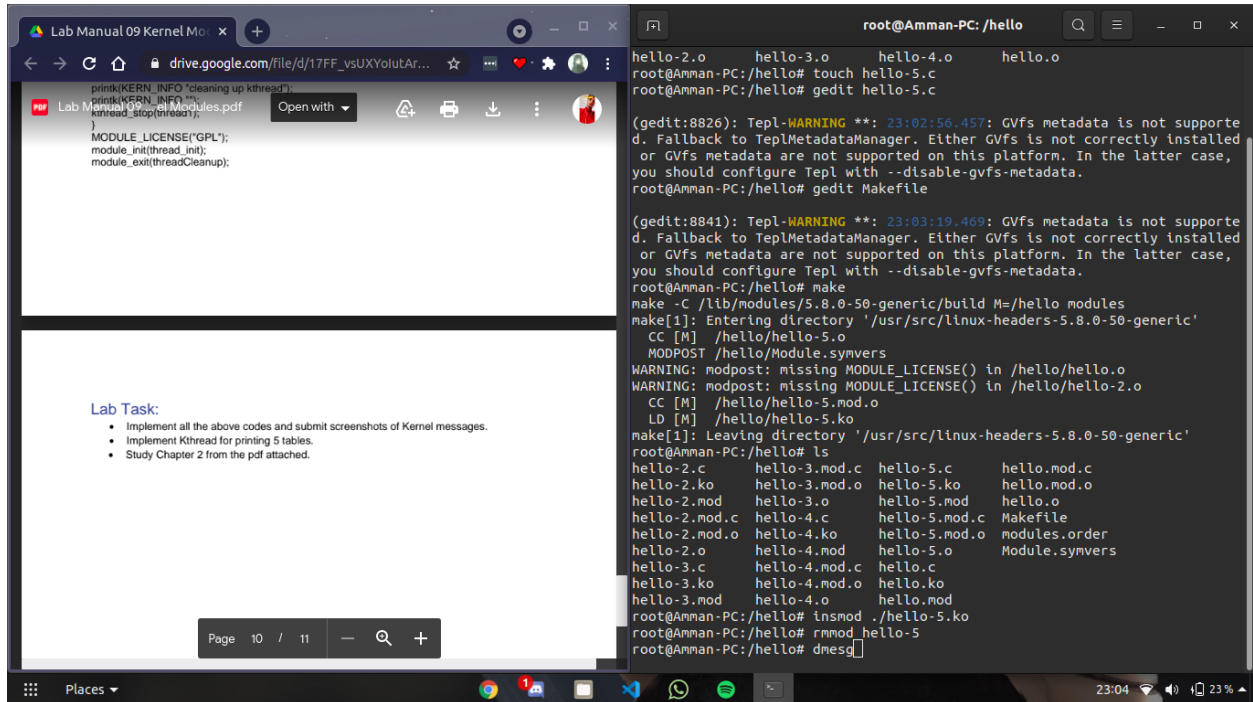
22:59

root@Amman-PC: /hello

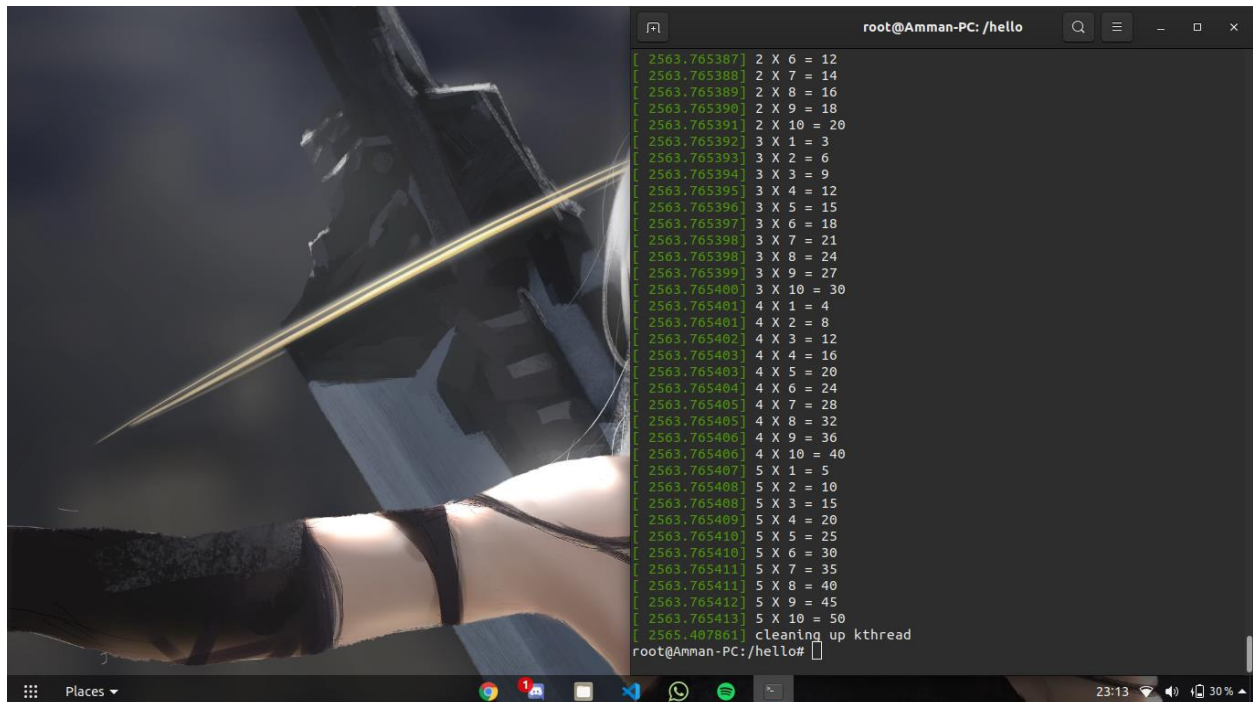
gnome." requested\_mask="r" denied\_mask="r" fsuid=1000 ouid=0  
[ 41.739146] audit: type=1326 audit(1619821848.758:56): auid=1000 uid=10  
00 gid=1000 ses=2 subj=snap.snap-store.ubuntu-software pid=1563 comm="pool  
-org.gnome." exe="/snap/snap-store/518/usr/bin/snap-store" sig=0 arch=c000  
003e syscall=93 compat=0 ip=0x7f383d42b4e7 code=0x50000  
[ 349.882956] ata2: SATA link up 1.5 Gbps (SStatus 113 SControl 300)  
[ 349.887660] ata2.00: configured for UDMA/133  
[ 407.040454] ata2: SATA link up 1.5 Gbps (SStatus 113 SControl 300)  
[ 407.042608] ata2.00: configured for UDMA/133  
[ 617.034709] hello: loading out-of-tree module taints kernel.  
[ 617.034719] hello: module license 'unspecified' taints kernel.  
[ 617.034722] Disabling lock debugging due to kernel taint  
[ 617.034816] hello: module verification failed: signature and/or require  
d key missing - tainting kernel  
[ 617.035393] hello [INFO] Hello World!  
[ 687.701986] hello [INFO] Goodbye World!  
[ 959.176692] hello-2 [INFO] Hello World  
[ 1019.696730] hello-2 [INFO] Goodbye World  
[ 1232.483702] hello-3 [INFO] Hello World  
[ 1248.276751] hello-3 [INFO] Goodbye World  
[ 1582.747853] ata2: SATA link up 1.5 Gbps (SStatus 113 SControl 300)  
[ 1582.757381] ata2.00: configured for UDMA/133  
[ 1582.757429] ata2.00: TEST\_UNIT\_READY failed (err\_mask=0x100)  
[ 1588.315869] ata2: SATA link up 1.5 Gbps (SStatus 113 SControl 300)  
[ 1588.325890] ata2.00: configured for UDMA/133  
[ 1610.182091] hello\_4: unknown parameter 'my\_param' ignored  
[ 1610.182132] module mod5 being loaded.  
[ 1610.182133] Current jiffies are: 4295319561.  
[ 1610.182134] Initial value for answer is 42.  
[ 1650.640513] final value for answer is 111.  
[ 1650.640517] module mod5 being unloaded.  
[ 1709.127268] module mod5 being loaded.  
[ 1709.127270] Current jiffies are: 4295319561.  
[ 1709.127271] Initial value for answer is 111.  
[ 1716.223209] final value for answer is 111.  
[ 1716.223213] module mod5 being unloaded.  
root@Amman-PC:/hello#



## IMPLEMENTATION OF KTHREADS



## QUESTION NO 2 - PRINTING 5 TABLES



```
root@Amman-PC: /hello
[ 2563.765387] 2 X 6 = 12
[ 2563.765388] 2 X 7 = 14
[ 2563.765389] 2 X 8 = 16
[ 2563.765390] 2 X 9 = 18
[ 2563.765391] 2 X 10 = 20
[ 2563.765392] 3 X 1 = 3
[ 2563.765393] 3 X 2 = 6
[ 2563.765394] 3 X 3 = 9
[ 2563.765395] 3 X 4 = 12
[ 2563.765396] 3 X 5 = 15
[ 2563.765397] 3 X 6 = 18
[ 2563.765398] 3 X 7 = 21
[ 2563.765398] 3 X 8 = 24
[ 2563.765399] 3 X 9 = 27
[ 2563.765400] 3 X 10 = 30
[ 2563.765401] 4 X 1 = 4
[ 2563.765401] 4 X 2 = 8
[ 2563.765402] 4 X 3 = 12
[ 2563.765403] 4 X 4 = 16
[ 2563.765403] 4 X 5 = 20
[ 2563.765404] 4 X 6 = 24
[ 2563.765405] 4 X 7 = 28
[ 2563.765405] 4 X 8 = 32
[ 2563.765406] 4 X 9 = 36
[ 2563.765406] 4 X 10 = 40
[ 2563.765407] 5 X 1 = 5
[ 2563.765408] 5 X 2 = 10
[ 2563.765408] 5 X 3 = 15
[ 2563.765409] 5 X 4 = 20
[ 2563.765410] 5 X 5 = 25
[ 2563.765410] 5 X 6 = 30
[ 2563.765411] 5 X 7 = 35
[ 2563.765411] 5 X 8 = 40
[ 2563.765412] 5 X 9 = 45
[ 2563.765413] 5 X 10 = 50
[ 2565.407861] cleaning up kthread
root@Amman-PC: /hello#
```

### CODE

```
#include<linux/module.h>

#include<linux/kernel.h>

#include<linux/kthread.h>

#include<linux/sched.h>

#include<linux/time.h>

#include<linux/timer.h>

static struct task_struct * thread1;

int a = 1;

int threadFnc(void * t) {

    int i = 1;
```

```

int j = 1;
// int x = * (int * ) t;
for (i = 1; i <= 5; i++) {
    for(j = 1; j<= 10; j++)
    {
        printk(KERN_INFO "%d X %d = %d\n", i, j, i * j);
        printk(KERN_INFO "");
    }
}

set_current_state(TASK_INTERRUPTIBLE);
while (!kthread_should_stop()) {
    schedule();
    set_current_state(TASK_INTERRUPTIBLE);
}

return 0;
}

int thread_init(void) {
    char our_thread[8] = "thread1";
    printk(KERN_INFO "in init");
    thread1 = kthread_create(threadFnc, & a, our_thread);
    if ((thread1)) {
        printk(KERN_INFO "in if");
    }
}

```

```
        wake_up_process(thread1);
    }
    return 0;
}

void threadCleanup(void) {
    printk(KERN_INFO "cleaning up kthread");
    printk(KERN_INFO "");
    kthread_stop(thread1);
}

MODULE_LICENSE("GPL");
module_init(thread_init);
module_exit(threadCleanup);
```