Compile and boot a Linux Kernel

Anthony McGlone

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Chapter 1 Introduction

This guide will demonstrate the basic process of compiling and booting a Linux kernel. More advanced kernel configuration (such as enabling a device driver or new kernel features) will not be covered.

If you're already using a Linux operating system (such as Ubuntu, Red Hat or CentOS), you can skip ahead to the kernel installation instructions for your OS.

If you're on Windows or Mac, you can use Oracle's VirtualBox to test an installation.

1.1 Installing Oracle VirtualBox

1. Read the installation instructions for your OS.
2. Download the VirtualBox binary / package for your OS.
3. Download an ISO of a Linux OS (e.g. Ubuntu, CentOS, Fedora).
4. Create a virtual machine using the ISO / installation media.

Chapter 2 Ubuntu

2.1   Download the latest Linux kernel

In your Linux OS or virtual machine, open the kernel home page by navigating to this website. Download the latest source code by clicking on the large yellow button.

A `tar.xz` file should be downloaded to the `Downloads` folder (e.g. `linux-6.0.2.tar.xz`).

2.2   Extract the source code

Open a terminal and navigate to your `Downloads` folder. In the `unxz` command, replace `<tar.xz file>` with the downloaded file. Run the command to extract the `tar` file:

```
unxz -v <tar.xz file>
```

The PGP signature for the `tar` file should be verified before its contents are extracted. On the kernel home page, find the table row corresponding to the latest kernel version and copy the link address from the `[pgp]` link. In the `wget` command, replace `<pgp link address>` with this link. Then run the command to download the `tar.sign` file:

```
wget <pgp link address>
```

In the `gpg` command, replace `<tar sign file>` with the downloaded `tar.sign` file. Then run it:

```
gpg --verify <tar sign file>
```

The output from the command contains the RSA key, which will be used in the verification of the `tar.sign` file's signature:

```
gpg:   assuming signed data in 'linux-6.0.2.tar'
gpg:   Signature made Sat 15 Oct 2022 07:04:02 IST
gpg:   using RSA key 647F28654894E3BD457199BE38DBBDC86092693E
gpg:   Can't check signature:  No public key
```

Replace `<RSA key>` in the following command with the `RSA key` from **your** terminal output. Then run the command (it will download a public key that will be used in the verification):

```
gpg --recv-keys --keyserver hkps://keyserver.ubuntu.com <RSA key>
```

Re-run the `--verify` command to complete the signature verification:

```
gpg --verify <tar sign file>
```

If successful, the output should look like this (PTO):

```
gpg:   assuming signed data in 'linux-6.0.2.tar'
gpg:   Signature made Sat 15 Oct 2022 07:04:02 IST
gpg:   using RSA key 647F28654894E3BD457199BE38DBBDC86092693E
gpg:   Good signature from "Greg Kroah-Hartman <gregkh@linuxfoundation.org>"
gpg:   aka "Greg Kroah-Hartman <gregkh@kernel.org>" [unknown]
gpg:   aka "Greg Kroah-Hartman (Linux kernel stable release signing key)
gpg:   WARNING: This key is not certified with a trusted signature!
gpg:   There is no indication that the signature belongs to the owner.
Primary key fingerprint:  647F 2865 4894 E3BD 4571 99BE 38DB BDC8 6092 693E
```