

1111 Linux Operating System Project1

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2022 年 11 月 6 日

1 Hands-on

1.1 Try Compile and Run Linux Kernel

1.1.1 Compile Linux Kernel 6.0.5

```
PROJECT=/home/cliff/projects/course-linux-operation-system/project1
cd $PROJECT
```

```
# Install compile tools
sudo apt install build-essential fakeroot libncurses5-dev \
                libssl-dev ccache flex bison libelf-dev bc
```

```
# Download
git submodule add https://github.com/torvalds/linux
cd $PROJECT/linux
git checkout 3829606fc5dffeccdf80aebeed3aa75255257f35
```

```
# Test compilation
make ARCH=x86_64 x86_64_defconfig
make -j$(nproc)
```

1.1.2 Compile Busybox 1.35.0

```
cd $PROJECT
```

```
# Download
git submodule add https://github.com/mirror/busybox.git
cd $PROJECT/busybox
```

```
# Configuration
make defconfig
```

```
make menuconfig
```

```
# Busybox Settings → Build Options → [*] Build BusyBox as a static binary (no shared libs)
```

```
make -j$(nproc)
```

Generate initramfs

```
cd $PROJECT
mkdir initramfs
cd initramfs
mkdir -p bin sbin etc proc sys usr/bin usr/sbin
cp -av ../busybox/_install/* .
cat <<EOT > init
#!/bin/sh

mount -t proc none /proc
mount -t sysfs none /sys

echo -e "\nBoot took \$(cut -d ' ' -f1 /proc/uptime) seconds\n"

mkdir -p /mnt/host_share
mount -t 9p -o trans=virtio host_share /mnt/host_share -oversion=9p2000.L

exec /bin/sh -c ' /mnt/host_share/main; exec sh'
EOT
chmod +x init
find . -print0 | cpio --null -ov --format=newc | gzip -9 > ../initramfs.cpio.gz
```

1.1.3 Run

```
LINUX_KERNEL_PATH=$PROJECT/linux/arch/x86_64/boot/bzImage
INITRAMFS_PATH=$PROJECT/initramfs.cpio.gz
qemu-system-x86_64 \
    -kernel $LINUX_KERNEL_PATH \
    -initrd $INITRAMFS_PATH \
    -nographic \
    -enable-kvm \
    -append " console=ttyS0" \
    -virtfs local,path=$PROJECT,security_model=passthrough,mount_tag=host_share
```

1.2 Task1, 2: Add `sys_segment_info` System Call

1.2.1 Modify Kernel: add system call

```
cat <<EOT > $PROJECT/sys_segment_info.c
#include <linux/types.h>
#include <linux/syscalls.h>
#include <linux/kernel.h>
#include <linux/sched.h>
#include <linux/ptrace.h>
```

```

#include <linux/thread_info.h>
#include <asm/current.h>

#include <linux/segment_info.h>

SYSCALL_DEFINE1(segment_info, struct segment_info *, dsi)
{
    struct vm_area_struct *vma = current->mm->mmap;
    struct segment_info si = {
        .ma_size = 0,
        .start_code = current->mm->start_code,
        .end_code = current->mm->end_code,
        .start_data = current->mm->start_data,
        .end_data = current->mm->end_data,
        .start_brk = current->mm->start_brk,
        .brk = current->mm->brk,
        .mmap_base = current->mm->mmap_base,
        .thread_sp = current_user_stack_pointer(),
    };

    while (vma)
    {
        struct ma_struct *ma = si.ma + si.ma_size++;
        *ma = (struct ma_struct){
            .vm_start = vma->vm_start,
            .vm_end = vma->vm_end,
            .name = " \0",
        };

        if (vma->vm_file)
            // fs/d_path.c
            d_path(&vma->vm_file->f_path, ma->name, sizeof(ma->name));
        else if (vma->vm_ops && vma->vm_ops->name)
            strcpy(ma->name, vma->vm_ops->name(vma));

        vma = vma->vm_next;
    }

    if (copy_to_user(dsi, &si, sizeof(si)))
        return -1;

    return current->pid;
}
EOT

```

```

cat <<EOT > $PROJECT/segment_info.h
struct ma_struct
{
^^lunsigned long vm_start, vm_end;
^^lchar name[24];
};

struct segment_info
{
^^lunsigned long start_code, end_code;
^^lunsigned long start_data, end_data;
^^lunsigned long start_brk, brk;
^^lunsigned long start_stack, end_stack;
^^lunsigned long thread_sp;
^^lunsigned long mmap_base;
^^lunsigned long ma_size;
^^lstruct ma_struct ma[24];
};
EOT

```

1.2.2 Add source file to options and compile

```

ln -s $PROJECT/sys_segment_info.c \
    $PROJECT/linux/arch/x86/kernel/sys_segment_info.c
ln -s $PROJECT/segment_info.h \
    $PROJECT/linux/include/linux/segment_info.h
echo " 451^^lcommon^^lsegment_info^^l^^lsys_segment_info" \
    >> $PROJECT/linux/arch/x86/entry/syscalls/syscall_64.tbl
echo " obj-y                += sys_segment_info.o" \
    >> $PROJECT/linux/arch/x86/kernel/Makefile
cd $PROJECT/linux
make -j$(nproc)

%echo" struct segment_info;\nasmlinkage long sys_segment_info(pid_t tid, struct segment_info* si);" » $PROJECT

```

1.2.3 Modify Guest User Space Code: add multi-thread

```

cat <<EOT > $PROJECT/main.c
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <string.h>

#include <sys/mman.h>
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <sys/syscall.h>

```



```
LINUX_KERNEL_PATH=$PROJECT/linux/arch/x86_64/boot/bzImage
INITRAMFS_PATH=$PROJECT/initramfs.cpio.gz
qemu-system-x86_64 \
    -kernel $LINUX_KERNEL_PATH \
    -initrd $INITRAMFS_PATH \
    -nographic \
    -enable-kvm \
    -append " console=ttyS0" \
    -virtfs local,path=$PROJECT,security_model=passthrough,mount_tag=host_share
```

Output

```
[User Mode] main thread id: 77 [XXXXXXXXXXXXXX]  
>>>> [code]:           '0x401845'  
>>>> [data]:            '0x4e1110'  
>>>> [bss ]:             '0x4e33d0'  
>>>> [heap]:              '0x1d16770'  
>>>> [mmap]:               '0x7fa3955d4000'  
>>>> [stack]:              '0x7ffc10a9eb5a'  
  
>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>><<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<  
>>>>> <start_code>:      '0x401000'  
>>>>> <end_code>:         '0x4b099d'  
>>>>> <start_data>:       '0x4dd768'  
>>>>> <end_data>:         '0x4e3370'  
>>>>> <start_brk>:        '0x1d15000'  
>>>>> <brk>:               '0x1d37000'  
>>>>> <mmap_base>:         '0x7fa3955d5000'  
>>>>> <thread_sp>:         '0x7ffc10a9e718'  
  
>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>><<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<  
>>>>> '0x400000' -> 0x401000   unknown  
>>>>> '0x401000' -> 0x4b1000   code/text segment  
>>>>> '0x4b1000' -> 0x4dd000   unknown  
>>>>> '0x4dd000' -> 0x4e1000   data segment  
>>>>> '0x4e1000' -> 0x4e4000   data segment  
>>>>> '0x4e4000' -> 0x4ea000   bss segment  
>>>>> '0x1d15000' -> 0x1d37000 heap segment  
>>>>> '0x7fa3955d4000' -> 0x7fa3955d5000 mmap segment(shared library , thread stack...)  
>>>>> '0x7ffc10a7f000' -> 0x7ffc10aa0000 main stack segment  
>>>>> '0x7ffc10bc1000' -> 0x7ffc10bc5000 unknown [vvar]  
>>>>> '0x7ffc10bc5000' -> 0x7ffc10bc7000 unknown [vdso]  
AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA  
[User Mode] t2 thread id: 79 [XXXXXXXXXXXXXX]  
>>>> [code]:           '0x401845'  
>>>> [data]:            '0x4e1110'
```

[illegible]

```

[User Mode] t1 thread id: 78

```

[illegible]

[illegible]

2 Prior Knowledge

2.1 Task, Thread, Process in Linux

在 Linux 作業系統中，執行的最小單位稱為 Task，資料結構是由 include/linux/sched.h#L727 (v6.0.5) 下的 `task_struct` 定義，可以看作是一個 process descriptor。

2.2 SYSCALL_DEFINEx

2.3 Page Table

2.4 VMA

2.5 initrd, initramfs

2.6 copy_to_user, copy_from_user

2.7 Linux Copy On Write Memory

2.8 task_struct

2.8.1 mm_struct

2.9 thread_info

3 Reference

3.1 Build Linux Kernel

- Building a Custom Linux Kernel & Debugging via QEMU + GDB

- Prepare the environment for developing Linux kernel with qemu.
- How to Build A Custom Linux Kernel For Qemu
- Build the Linux kernel and Busybox and run them on QEMU

3.2 Build BusyBox with `host_share` storage

- How to qemu-arm with busybox linux and shared folder

3.3 Add System Call

- Adding a New System Call
- How to pass parameters to Linux system call?
- System Call (系統呼叫)
- System calls in the Linux kernel. Part 1.

3.4 Misc

- Which Linux syscall is used to get a thread's ID?
- How can we get the starting address of task_struct of a process

3.4.1 To Be Organized

Tier 1

- Address Space
- Chapter 3 Page Table Management
- How The Kernel Manages Your Memory
- Page Tables
- Process Address Space
- Virtual Memory (虛擬記憶體)
- OS Process & Thread (user/kernel) 筆記
- Linux 核心 Copy On Write - Memory Region
- Linux 核心 Copy On Write 實作機制
- Linux 核心設計: Memory
- Linux 核心設計: 記憶體管理
- Linux 作業系統學習筆記 (三) 核心初始化
- Linux 的程序地址空間 [三]
- Linux 的程序地址空間 [二] - VMA
- Linux 程序描述符 task_struct 結構體詳解-Linux 程序的管理與排程 (一)
- Linux 程序核心棧與 thread_info 結構詳解-Linux 程序的管理與排程 (九)
- Linux 程序棧空間大小
- Linux 程序棧空間大小
- Linux 記憶體管理第三章 - 頁表管理 (Page Table Management)
- 分享一個關於 pthread 執行緒棧在 mm_struct 裡面的分佈問題

Tier 2

- "current" in Linux kernel code

- How to get the physical address from the logical one in a Linux kernel module?
- Is stack memory contiguous?
- Is stack memory contiguous physically in Linux?
- Linux Kernel —get page global directory and analyze the result
- NCTU OSDI Discussion - Memory Management III
- Where are the stacks for the other threads located in a process virtual address space?
- (三) 程序各種 id：pid、pgid、sid、全域性 pid、區域性 pid
- 【原創】(十三) Linux 記憶體管理之 vma/malloc/mmap
- /proc//maps 簡要分析
- linux 記憶體管理 (8) —記憶體描述符 (mm_struct)
- Linux 程序地址管理之 mm_struct
- mm_struct 簡介