



Final Exam

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|---|-----------------------|--------|
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Link to the repository: https://github.com/issaru11/operating-systems-final-cs27

Step-by-step task completion:

Task 1: Here are the steps to add a user named "student" to the Linux system:

- 1. Type the following command to add a new user named "student":
 - sudo useradd student -m -s /bin/bash
- 2. Set a password for the new user by the following command:
 - sudo passwd student
- 3. Enter a password of at least 5 characters
- 4. Log in as the new user by running the following command:
 - sudo login student
- 5. Verify that you are logged in as the "student" user by running the following command: **whoami**
- 6. To log out of the "student" user account, simply type the following command: **logout**

Screenshots of the code compilation result:

```
student@issaru-VirtualBox: ~ Q = -

[19:15][4]issaru@:~$ sudo useradd student -m -s /bin/bash
[sudo] password for issaru:
[19:16][4]issaru@:~$ ls /home/
issaru student
[19:16][4]issaru@:~$ sudo passwd student
New password:
Retype new password:
passwd: password updated successfully
[19:17][4]issaru@:~$ sudo login student
Password:
Welcome to Ubuntu 22.04.1 LTS (GNU/Linux 5.15.0-58-generic x86_64)
```





student@issaru-VirtualBox:~\$ whoami
student
student@issaru-VirtualBox:~\$ logout
[19:30][4]issaru@:~\$



Task 2: On virtual machine, implement all three methods of connecting to the Internet (a "Direct" IP connection to the Internet, a connection via NAT and a connection via a proxy server)

Here are the steps to implement a "direct" IP connection to the Internet on an Ubuntu virtual machine:

- 1. Make sure that your virtual machine is powered off.
- 2. Open the settings of the virtual machine.
- 3. Select the "Network" section and change the network adapter type to "Bridged Adapter". This will allow the virtual machine to use the host machine's physical network adapter and connect directly to the Internet.
- 4. Save the changes and start the virtual machine.
- 5. Check your network configuration by running the following command:

ip a

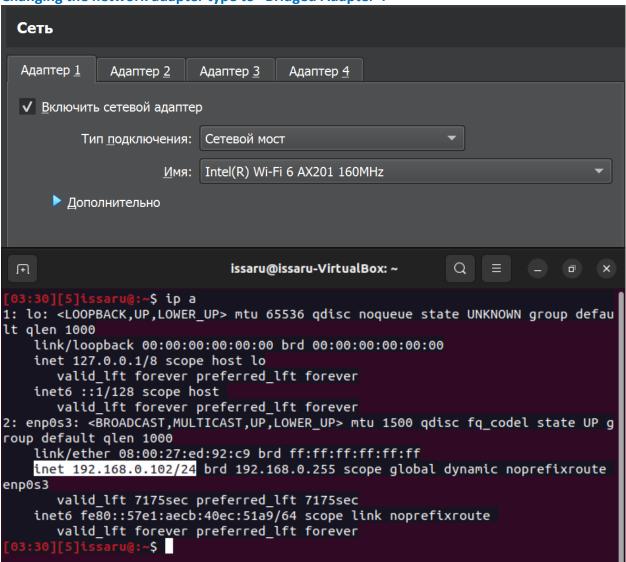
- 6. Install network-manager with DHCP server.
- 7. Configure DHCP Client Instance to Obtain a Static IP Address.
- 8. Restarting Network Manager service by the following command: sudo systemctl restart network-manager
- 9. Check the connection by pinging some services.



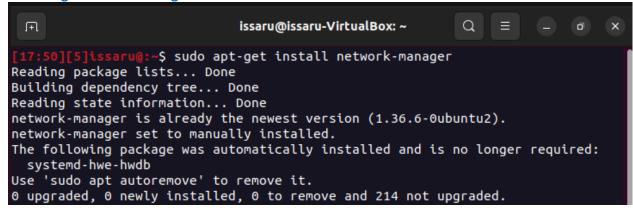
Screenshots of the code compilation result:

DIRECT IP CONNECTION:

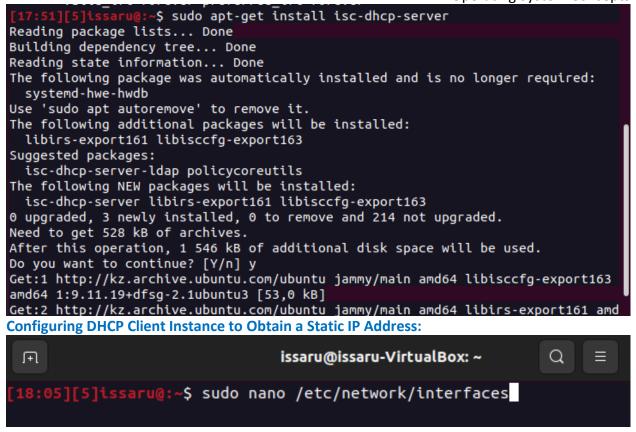
Changing the network adapter type to "Bridged Adapter".

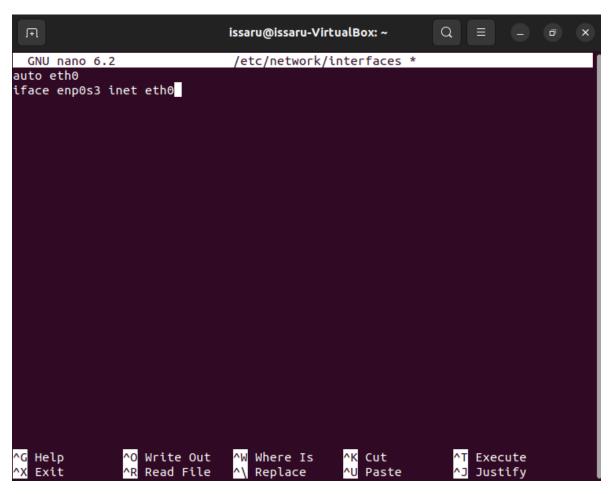


Installing network-manager with DHCP server.







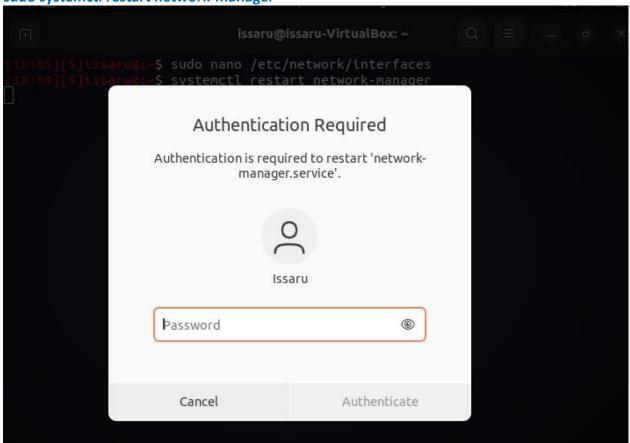






Restarting Network Manager service by the following command:

sudo systemctl restart network-manager



Checking the connection by pinging google.com:

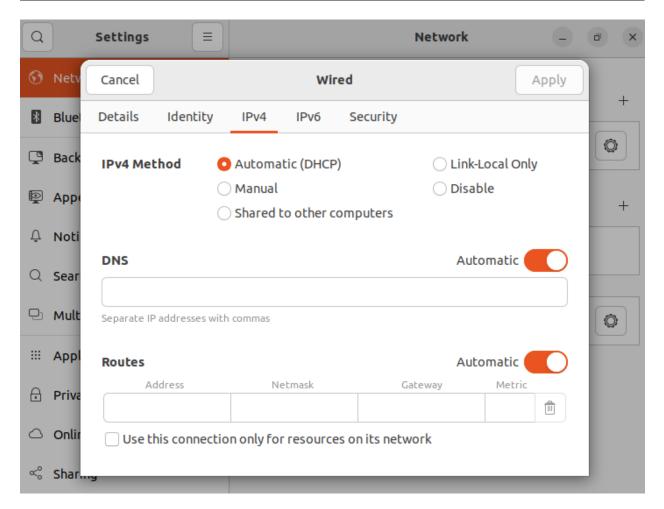
```
issaru@issaru-VirtualBox: ~ Q = - - ×

[18:18][5]issaru@:-$ ping google.com -c5

PING google.com (173.194.220.139) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from lk-in-f139.1e100.net (173.194.220.139): icmp_seq=1 ttl=103 time=6
2.6 ms
64 bytes from lk-in-f139.1e100.net (173.194.220.139): icmp_seq=2 ttl=103 time=6
5.0 ms
64 bytes from lk-in-f139.1e100.net (173.194.220.139): icmp_seq=3 ttl=103 time=6
2.5 ms
64 bytes from lk-in-f139.1e100.net (173.194.220.139): icmp_seq=4 ttl=103 time=6
2.3 ms
64 bytes from lk-in-f139.1e100.net (173.194.220.139): icmp_seq=5 ttl=103 time=6
2.8 ms
--- google.com ping statistics ---
5 packets transmitted, 5 received, 0% packet loss, time 4006ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 62.321/63.042/64.972/0.976 ms
```



```
issaru@:~$ ifconfig
enp0s3: flags=4163<UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MULTICAST> mtu 1500
       inet 192.168.0.102 netmask 255.255.25.0 broadcast 192.168.0.255
       inet6 fe80::57e1:aecb:40ec:51a9 prefixlen 64 scopeid 0x20<link>
       ether 08:00:27:ed:92:c9 txqueuelen 1000 (Ethernet)
       RX packets 3405 bytes 4374578 (4.3 MB)
       RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
       TX packets 1034 bytes 92314 (92.3 KB)
       TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0
lo: flags=73<UP,LOOPBACK,RUNNING> mtu 65536
       inet 127.0.0.1 netmask 255.0.0.0
       inet6 ::1 prefixlen 128 scopeid 0x10<host>
       loop txqueuelen 1000 (Local Loopback)
       RX packets 261 bytes 24809 (24.8 KB)
       RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
       TX packets 261 bytes 24809 (24.8 KB)
       TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0
```



This is the way how to implement direct IP connection with the GUI of Ubuntu.



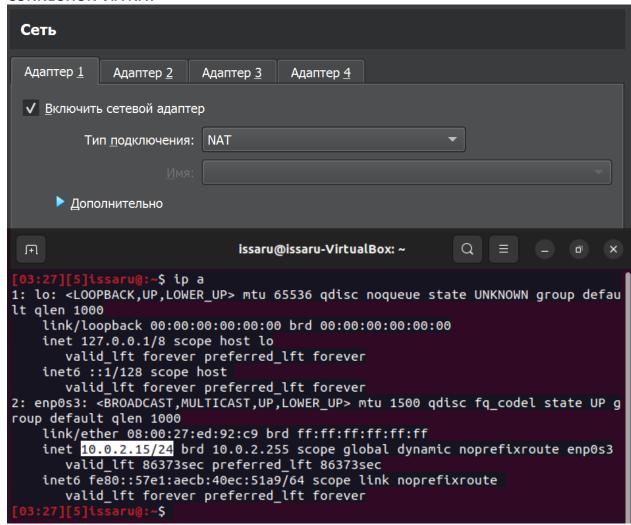
The process of Network Address Translation (NAT) permits numerous computers on a private network to utilize a shared IP address for accessing the internet. This involves the use of two sets of IP addresses, one for internal communication within the organization and the other for presenting itself to the internet. NAT has the dual benefit of conserving limited public IP space and providing security by concealing the private network from direct external access.

Here are the steps to implement a connection via NAT:

- 1. Select "NAT" as the network adapter type. This will create a private network between the virtual machine and the host machine, and the virtual machine will use the host machine's IP address to connect to the Internet.
- 2. Save the changes and start the virtual machine.
- 3. Check your network configuration by running ip a command.

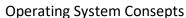
Screenshots of the code compilation result:

CONNECTION VIA NAT



4. Open the sysctl.conf file and set the "net.ipv4.ip_forward" parameter to 1 by uncommenting it:

```
[19:14][5]issaru@:~$ sudo nano /etc/sysctl.conf
[sudo] password for issaru:
[19:18][5]issaru@:~$
```





```
Q
                              issaru@issaru-VirtualBox: ~
 GNU nano 6.2
                                   /etc/sysctl.conf *
# Uncomment the next line to enable TCP/IP SYN cookies
# Uncomment the next line to enable packet forwarding for IPv4
net.ipv4.ip forward=1
# Enabling this option disables Stateless Address Autoconfiguration
# Do not accept ICMP redirects (prevent MITM attacks)
               ^O Write Out
                              ^W Where Is
                                              ^K Cut
                                                                Execute
'G Help
                  Read File
                                 Replace
                                                Paste
                                                                Justify
   Exit
```

5. Enable the changes to above file using the command:

```
[19:18][5]issaru@:~$ sudo sysctl -p
net.ipv4.ip_forward = 1
[19:19][5]issaru@:~$
```

6. Install the iptables-persistent package using:

```
[19:19][5]issaru@:~$ sudo apt install iptables-persistent
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree... Done
Reading state information... Done
The following package was automatically installed and is no longer required:
systemd-hwe-hwdb
```

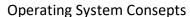
7. List configured iptable policies by issuing the command:

```
[19:24][5]issaru@:~$ sudo iptables -L
Chain INPUT (policy ACCEPT)
target prot opt source destination

Chain FORWARD (policy ACCEPT)
target prot opt source destination

Chain OUTPUT (policy ACCEPT)
target prot opt source destination

[19:25][5]issaru@:~$
```





8. Mask the requests from inside the LAN with the external IP of NAT and save the iptable rules:

```
:25][5]issaru@:~$ sudo iptables -t nat -A POSTROUTING -j MASQUERADE
:28][5]issaru@:~$ sudo iptables -t nat -L
Chain PREROUTING (policy ACCEPT)
target
            prot opt source
                                                  destination
Chain INPUT (policy ACCEPT)
            prot opt source
                                                  destination
target
Chain OUTPUT (policy ACCEPT)
                                                  destination
target
            prot opt source
Chain POSTROUTING (policy ACCEPT)
target prot opt source destination
MASQUERADE all -- anywhere anywhere
[19:29][5]issaru@:~$ sudo sh -c "iptables-save > /etc/iptables/rules.v4"
target prot opt source
                                                  destination
```

9. Ping any public IP from the VM:

```
[19:32][5]issaru@:~$ ping 8.8.8.8 -c 4

PING 8.8.8.8 (8.8.8.8) 56(84) bytes of data.

64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=1 ttl=102 time=69.3 ms

64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=2 ttl=102 time=68.3 ms

64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=3 ttl=102 time=77.3 ms

64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=4 ttl=102 time=123 ms

--- 8.8.8.8 ping statistics ---

4 packets transmitted, 4 received, 0% packet loss, time 3005ms

rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 68.281/84.480/123.066/22.550 ms

[19:32][5]issaru@:~$
```

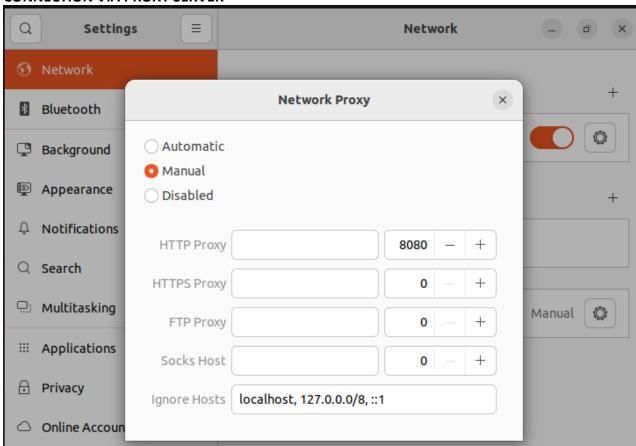




Here are the steps to implement a connection via a proxy server:

- 1. Open the Network Settings dialog by running the following command: sudo gnome-control-center network
- 2. Click on the "Network Proxy" tab.
- 3. Select "Manual" under the "Method" section.
- 4. Enter the address and port number of the proxy server that you want to use in the "HTTP proxy" and "HTTPS proxy" fields.

CONNECTION VIA PROXY SERVER





Task 3: Development of the Linux OS kernel module

Kernel modules are individual pieces of code that can be loaded and unloaded from the kernel as needed. They extend the functionality of the kernel without having to reboot the system.

Compile and custom Linux Kernel

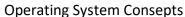
1. Install Kernel module packages

Linux distributions provide the commands modprobe, insmod and depmod within a package.

| Package description | |
|---|--|
| Tracks and makes a record of all changes during development in the source code. It also allows reverting the changes. | |
| Creates the fake root environment. | |
| Installs development tools such as C, C++, gcc, and g++. | |
| Provides API for the text-based terminals. | |
| Provides fast file compression and decompression. | |
| Supports SSL and TSL that encrypt data and make the internet connection secure. | |
| Supports the interactive execution of statements. | |
| Generates lexical analyzers that convert characters into tokens. | |
| Issues a shared library for managing ELF files (executable files, core dumps and object code) | |
| Converts grammar description to a C program. | |
| | |

[23:08][5]issaru@:~\$ sudo apt-get install git fakeroot build-essential ncurses-dev xz-utils libssl-dev bc flex libelf-dev bison libncurses-dev rsync gcc libncurses5-dev
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree... Done

2. Discover what modules are already loaded within your current kernel





```
20:51][5]issaru@:~$ sudo lsmod
Module
                        Size Used by
binfmt_misc
                       24576
                              1
snd intel8x0
                       45056
                              2
snd_ac97_codec
                              1 snd intel8x0
                      180224
ac97 bus
                                snd_ac97_codec
                       16384
                              1
snd_pcm
                      143360
                              2 snd intel8x0,snd ac97 codec
snd_seq_midi
                       20480
                              0
snd_seq_midi_event
                       16384
                              1 snd_seq_midi
snd_rawmidi
                       49152
                              1 snd_seq_midi
                       20480
                              0
intel_rapl_msr
nls iso8859 1
                       16384
intel_rapl_common
                       40960
                              1
                                intel_rapl_msr
intel_powerclamp
                       20480 0
crct10dif_pclmul
                       16384
                              1
ghash_clmulni_intel
                       16384
                              0
snd seq
                       77824
                              2 snd_seq_midi,snd_seq_midi_event
snd_seq_device
                       16384
                              3 snd_seq,snd_seq_midi,snd_rawmidi
snd_timer
                       40960
                              2 snd_seq,snd_pcm
aesni_intel
                      376832 0
crypto_simd
                       16384
                              1 aesni_intel
cryptd
                       24576
                              2 crypto simd,ghash clmulni intel
joydev
                       32768
snd
                      106496 11 snd_seq,snd_seq_device,snd_intel8x0,snd_timer,
    ac97 codec.snd pcm.snd rawmidi
```

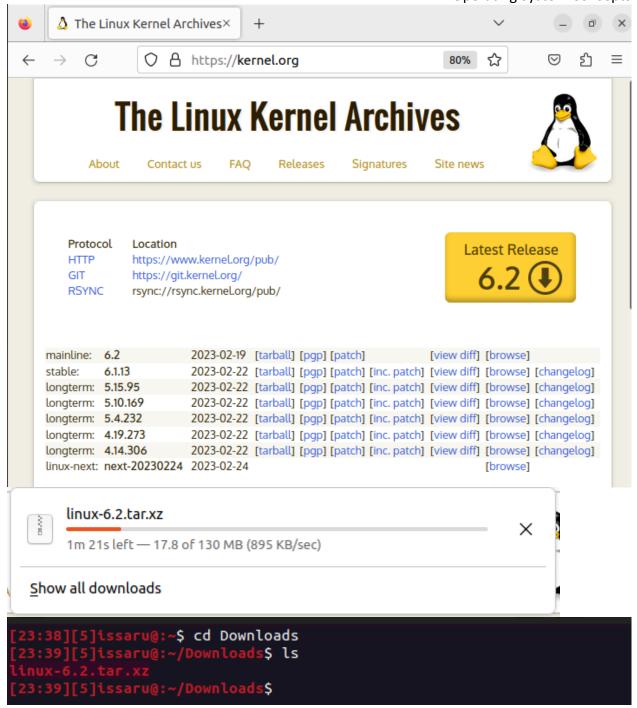
Linux Kernel deployments come in a variety of types, but we will focus on the monolithic kernel via kernel archives and make menuconfig.

3. Check the version of kernel with uname -r or neofetch

```
issaru@issaru-VirtualBox: ~
                                                              Q
 F
                                                                              ♂
                   ~uname -r
5.15.0-58-generic
                   -neofetch
                                              issaru@issaru-Virtual
                                                : Ubuntu 22.04.1 LTS x86 64
                                                  : VirtualBox 1.2
               hdmmNNmmyNMMMMh
                                                    .: 5.15.0-58-generic
                                                    e: 2 hours, 25 mins
            hmydMMMMMMMMddddys
          hnmmmyt
                 hyyyyhmNMMMNh:
                                                      : 1721 (dpkg), 9 (snap)
         dmmmnh
                          hnmmmd
                                                   L: bash 5.1.16
     hhhynmmny
                           yNMMMy
                                                         : 800x600
                                                : GNOME 42.2
  yNMMMNyMMh:
                            hmmmh
  ynmmmnymmh:
                                                : Mutter
     hhhynmmny
                           yNMMMy
                                                      : Adwaita
                                                   : Yaru [GTK2/3]
: Yaru [GTK2/3]
         dmmmnh
                          hnmmmd
          shnmmmyt
                 hyyyyhdnmmnhs
            dmydMMMMMMMddddys
                                                       : gnome-terminal
               hdmnnnnmynmmmh
                                                 J: 11th Gen Intel i7-11800H (1) @
                                                 : 00:02.0 VMware SVGA II Adapter
                         dmmmny
                                                    : 757MiB / 1976MiB
                          ууу
 22:04][5]issaru@:~$
```

4. Download the Source Code (latest kernel version) from official website





5. Extract the Source Code

```
[23:43][5]issaru@:~/Downloads$ tar xvf linux-6.2.tar.xz
[23:45][5]issaru@:~/Downloads$ ls
linux-6.2 linux-6.2.tar.xz
[23:45][5]issaru@:~/Downloads$
```

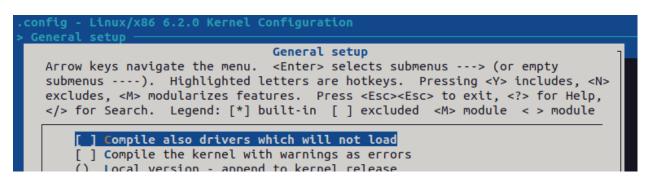


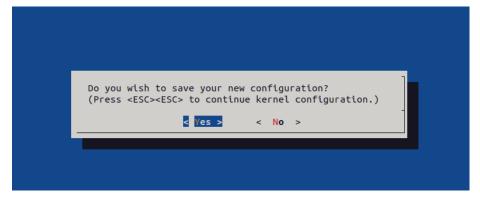


6. Configure Kernel

```
[00:10][6]issaru@:~/Downloads/linux-6.2$ make menuconfig
#
# using defaults found in /boot/config-5.15.0-58-generic
```

```
Linux/x86 6.2.0 Kernel Configuration
Arrow keys navigate the menu. <Enter> selects submenus ---> (or empty
submenus ----). Highlighted letters are hotkeys. Pressing <Y> includes, <N>
excludes, <M> modularizes features. Press <Esc> to exit, <?> for Help,
</> for Search. Legend: [*] built-in [ ] excluded <M> module < > module
       General setup --->
   [*] 64-bit kernel
       Processor type and features --->
   [*] Mitigations for speculative execution vulnerabilities --->
       Power management and ACPI options --->
       Bus options (PCI etc.)
       Binary Emulations --->
   [*] Virtualization --->
       General architecture-dependent options --->
   [*] Enable loadable module support
   [*] Enable the block layer --->
       Executable file formats --->
       Memory Management options --->
   [*] Networking support --->
       Device Drivers --->
       File systems --->
       Security options
   -*- Cryptographic API --->
       Library routines --->
   v(+)
         <Select>
                    < Exit > < Help > < Save >
                                                     < Load >
```









configuration written to .config

*** End of the configuration.

7. Build the Kernel

Start building the kernel by running the following command:

make

But before using make command disable the conflicting security certificates by executing the two commands below:

```
scripts/config --disable SYSTEM_TRUSTED_KEYS scripts/config --disable SYSTEM REVOCATION KEYS
```

8. Install the required modules with this command:

sudo make modules install

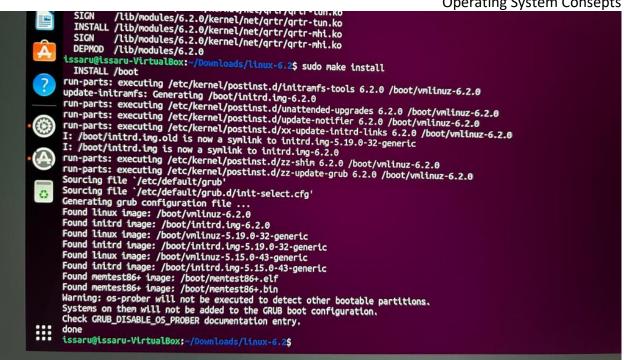
```
net/vmw_vsock/vmw_vsock_vmct_transport.mod.o
                                net/vmw_vsock/vmw_vsock_vmct_transport.ko
 CC [M]
                                net/vmw_vsock/vmw_vsock_virtio_transport.mod.o
                                net/vmw_vsock/vmw_vsock_virtio_transport.ko
(M) CE (M
                                net/vmw_vsock/vmw_vsock_virtio_transport_common.mod.o
                                net/vmw_vsock/vmw_vsock_virtio_transport_common.ko
                                 net/vmw_vsock/hv_sock.mod.o
                                 net/vmw_vsock/hv_sock.ko
                                 net/vmw_vsock/vsock_loopback.mod.o
                                 net/vmw_vsock/vsock_loopback.ko
net/nsh/nsh.mod.o
                                  net/nsh/nsh.ko
                                 net/hsr/hsr.mod.o
                                 net/hsr/hsr.ko
                                 net/qrtr/qrtr.mod.o
    TD [W]
CC [W]
                                   net/qrtr/qrtr.ko
                                  net/qrtr/qrtr-smd.mod.o
                                 net/qrtr/qrtr-smd.ko
      CC [M]
                                 net/qrtr/qrtr-tun.mod.o
      LD
                                    net/grtr/grtr-tun.ko
                 [M]
                                   net/qrtr/qrtr-mhi.mod.o
       CC [M]
       LD [M] net/grtr/grtr-mhi.ko
 issaru@issaru-VirtualBox:~/Downloads/linux-6.2$ sudo make modules_install
```

9. Install the kernel by typing:

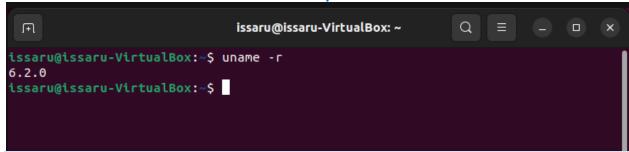
sudo make install

The make install command performs updating the bootloader automatically.





10. Reboot the virtual machine and Verify Kernel Version



MODULE #1

NOW WE WILL DEVELOP "HELLO WORLD" KERNEL MODULE

```
.ssaru@issaru-VirtualBox:~$ lsmod
Module
binfmt_misc
snd_intel8x0
snd_ac97_codec
ac97_bus
                                          24576 1
53248 2
200704 1
                                                          1 snd_intel8x0
                                          16384 1 snd_ac97_codec
192512 2 snd_intel8x0,snd_ac97_codec
20480 0
snd_pcm
snd_seq_midi
snd_seq_midi_event
snd_rawmidi
                                                         1 snd_seq_midi
1 snd_seq_midi
2 snd_seq_midi,snd_seq_midi_event
                                            16384
                                             53248
94208
snd_seq
nls_iso8859_1
intel_rapl_msr
intel_rapl_common
snd_seq_device
intel_powerclamp
                                             16384 1
20480 0
40960 1
                                                         1 intel_rapl_msr
3 snd_seq,snd_seq_midi,snd_rawmidi
                                            16384
24576
                                                         0
2 snd_seq,snd_pcm
snd_timer
crctiOdif_pclmul
ghash_clmulni_intel
sha512_ssse3
snd
                                             45056 2
16384 1
16384 0
                                           53248 0
139264 1
                                                         11 snd_seq,snd_seq_device,snd_intel8x0,snd_timer,snd_ac97_codec,snd_pcm,snd_rawmidi
                                          397312 0
20480 1 aesni_intel
28672 2 crypto_simd,ghash_clmulni_intel
24576 0
32768 0
16384 0
 aesni intel
aesni_intel
crypto_simd
cryptd
rapl
joydev
input_leds
                                             57344 0
16384 1 snd
20480 0
vboxguest
soundcore
 serio_raw
mac_hid
sch_fq_codel
                                             16384
24576
 vmwgfx
drm_ttm_helper
                                          425984
                                                        1
1 vmwgfx
2 vmwgfx,drm_ttm_helper
3 vmwgfx
1 drm_kms_helper
                                          16384
106496
 ttm
drm_kms_helper
syscopyarea
                                           241664
```





- 1. Create a new directory for our kernel module:
- 2. Change into the new directory:

```
issaru@issaru-VirtualBox:~\$ mkdir hello
issaru@issaru-VirtualBox:~\$ ls
Desktop Documents Downloads hello Music Pictures Public snap Templates Videos
issaru@issaru-VirtualBox:~\$ cd hello
issaru@issaru-VirtualBox:~\hello\$
```

3. Create a new file called hello.c and open it in a text editor:

```
issaru@issaru-VirtualBox:~/hello$ nano helloworld.c
issaru@issaru-VirtualBox:~/hello$
```

This code defines a simple kernel module that prints "Hello World!" to the system log when it is loaded and "Goodbye World!" when it is unloaded.

4. Create a Makefile for the kernel module:

```
issaru@issaru-VirtualBox:~/hello$ nano Makefile
```

This Makefile will compile the kernel module and create the .ko file.





5. Compile the kernel module using the following command:

```
issaru@issaru-VirtualBox:~/
                                                 •$ make
make -C /lib/modules/6.2.0/build M=/home/issaru/hello modules
make[1]: Entering directory '/home/issaru/Downloads/linux-6.2'
CC [M] /home/issaru/hello/helloworld.o
MODPOST /home/issaru/hello/Module.symvers
   CC [M] /home/issaru/hello/helloworld.mod.o LD [M] /home/issaru/hello/helloworld.ko
make[1]: Leaving directory '/home/issaru/Downloads/linux-6.2'
issaru@issaru-VirtualBox:~/hello$
```

This will create the helloworld.ko file in the hello directory.

6. Load the kernel module into the kernel using the following command:

```
issaru@issaru-VirtualBox:~/hello$ sudo insmod helloworld.ko
[sudo] password for issaru:
issaru@issaru-VirtualBox:~/hello$
```

```
issaru@issaru-VirtualBox:~/hello$ lsmod | grep hello
                       16384 0
 elloworld
```

7. Check the system log to see the output of our kernel module using the following

```
Command:

.ssaru@issaru-VirtualBox:~/hello$ sudo dmesg | tail

1885.786489] audit: type=1400 audit(1677296059.931:130): apparmor="STATUS" operation="profile_replace" profile="unconfined name="snap.firefox.firefox" pid=3294 comm="apparmor_parser"

1886.364343] audit: type=1400 audit(1677296060.511:131): apparmor="STATUS" operation="profile_replace" profile="unconfined name="snap.firefox.geckodriver" pid=3295 comm="apparmor_parser"

1886.473979] audit: type=1400 audit(1677296060.6191:132): apparmor="STATUS" operation="profile_replace" profile="unconfined name="snap.firefox.hook.configure" pid=3296 comm="apparmor_parser"

1886.556715] audit: type=1400 audit(1677296060.703:133): apparmor="STATUS" operation="profile_replace" profile="unconfined name="snap.firefox.hook.connect-plug-host-hunspell" pid=3297 comm="apparmor_parser"

1886.642766] audit: type=1400 audit(1677296060.787:134): apparmor="STATUS" operation="profile_replace" profile="unconfined name="snap.firefox.hook.disconnect-plug-host-hunspell" pid=3298 comm="apparmor_parser"

1886.730439] audit: type=1400 audit(1677296060.875:135): apparmor="STATUS" operation="profile_replace" profile="unconfined name="snap.firefox.hook.post-refresh" pid=3299 comm="apparmor_parser"

1886.850771] audit: type=1400 audit(1677296060.875:135): apparmor="STATUS" operation="profile_replace" profile="unconfined name="snap.firefox.hook.post-refresh" pid=3299 comm="apparmor_parser"

1886.850771] audit: type=1400 audit(1677296060.995:136): apparmor="STATUS" operation="profile_replace" profile="unconfined name="snap.firefox.hook.post-refresh" pid=3299 comm="apparmor_parser"

1886.850771] audit: type=1400 audit(1677296060.995:136): apparmor="STATUS" operation="profile_replace" profile="unconfined name="snap.firefox" name="/var/lib/" pid=3312 comm="o" requested_mask="r" denied_mask="r" fsuid=0 ouid=0 5035.470788] helloworld: module verification failed: signature and/or required key missing - tainting kernel 5035.470788] helloworld: module verification failed: signature and/or required ke
```

8. Unload the kernel module from the kernel using the following command:

```
.ssaru@issaru_VirtualBox:-/hello$ sudo rmmod helloworld
.ssaru@issaru_VirtualBox:-/hello$ sudo dmesg | tail
1886.364343] audit: type=1400 audit(1677296060.511:131): apparmor="STATUS" operation="profile_replace" profile="unconfined
name="snap.firefox.geckodriver" pid=3295 comm="apparmor_parser"
1886.473979] audit: type=1400 audit(1677296060.619:132): apparmor="STATUS" operation="profile_replace" profile="unconfined
name="snap.firefox.hook.configure" pid=3296 comm="apparmor_parser"
1886.556715] audit: type=1400 audit(1677296060.703:133): apparmor="STATUS" operation="profile_replace" profile="unconfined
name="snap.firefox.hook.connect-plug-host-hunspell" pid=3297 comm="apparmor_parser"
1886.642766] audit: type=1400 audit(1677296060.787:134): apparmor="STATUS" operation="profile_replace" profile="unconfined
name="snap.firefox.hook.disconnect-plug-host-hunspell" pid=3298 comm="apparmor_parser"
1886.730439] audit: type=1400 audit(1677296060.875:135): apparmor="STATUS" operation="profile_replace" profile="unconfined
name="snap.firefox.hook.post-refresh" pid=3299 comm="apparmor_parser"
1886.850771] audit: type=1400 audit(1677296060.995:135): apparmor="DENIED" operation="open" class="file" profile="snap-upd
te-ns.firefox" name="/var/lib/" pid=3312 comm="6" requested_mask="r" fsuid=0 ouid=0
5035.470758] helloworld: loading out-of-tree module taints kernel.
5035.470788] helloworld: loading out-of-tree module taints kernel.
5035.4707881 helloworld: module verification failed: signature and/or required key missing - tainting kernel
5035.4707881 helloworld:
5047.553271] Goodbye World!
5447.553271] Goodbye World!
5447.553271] Goodbye World!
   ssaru@issaru-VirtualBox:~/hello$ sudo rmmod helloworld
```

The "Goodbye World!" message was printed to the system log by running the dmesg | tail command again.

That's it! We have developed and tested a "Hello World" kernel module on Ubuntu. This is a simple example, but kernel modules can be used to add new functionality to the Linux kernel and to interact with hardware devices or system resources.



MODULE #2

Develop kernel module that generates a random number:

```
issaru@issaru-VirtualBox:~$ mkdir random
issaru@issaru-VirtualBox:~$ cd random
issaru@issaru-VirtualBox:~$ nano myrandommodule.c
issaru@issaru-VirtualBox:~$ nano Makefile
issaru@issaru-VirtualBox:~$ nano Makefile
issaru@issaru-VirtualBox:~$ make
make -C $$ /lib/modules$$ 6.2.0$ /build $M=$ /home$$ /lissaru/random modules
make[1]: Entering directory '/home$$ /lissaru/Downloads$$ /linux-6.2$ /
CC [M] $$ /home$$ /lissaru/random$$ /linux-6.2$ /
CL [M] $$ /home$$ /lissaru/random$$ /linux-6.2$ /
CL [M] $$ /loone$$ /loone$$ /linux-6.2$ /
CL [M] $$ /loone$$ /loone$$ /loone$$ /linux-6.2$ /
CL [M] $$ /loone$$ /loone$$ /linux-6.2$ /
CL [M] $$ /loone$$ /loone$$ /linux-6.2$ /
CL [M] $$ /loone$$ /loone$$ /loone$$ /linux-6.2$ /
CL [M] $$ /loone$$ /loone$$
```

```
issaru@issaru-VirtualBox:~/random$ sudo rmmod myrandommodule
issaru@issaru-VirtualBox:~/random$ sudo dmesg | tail

[ 5035.470758] helloworld: loading out-of-tree module taints kernel.

[ 5035.470788] helloworld: module verification failed: signature and/or required key missing - tainting kernel

[ 5035.470884] Hello World!

[ 5447.553271] Goodbye World!

[ 11484.119489] kauditd_printk_skb: 1 callbacks suppressed

[ 11484.119492] audit: type=1326 audit(1677305658.234:138): auid=1000 uid=1000 gid=1000 ses=3 subj=snap.firefox.fire

"firefox" exe="/snap/firefox/2356/usr/lib/firefox/firefox" sig=0 arch=c000003e syscall=314 compat=0 ip=0x7f58afa667

[ 15044.390861] audit: type=1326 audit(1677309218.471:139): auid=1000 uid=1000 gid=1000 ses=3 subj=snap.firefox.fire

="firefox" exe="/snap/firefox/2356/usr/lib/firefox/firefox" sig=0 arch=c000003e syscall=314 compat=0 ip=0x7f0e18022

[ 16255.295063] myrandmodule module loaded

[ 16255.295063] myrandmodule module unloaded

| 16320.320718] myrandmodule module unloaded

| 1ssaru@issaru-VirtualBox:~/random$
```





```
myrandommodule.c *
  GNU nano 6.2
#include <linux/module.h>
#include <linux/kernel.h>
#include ux/init.h>
#include <linux/random.h>
#include ux/printk.h>
MODULE_LICENSE("GPL");
MODULE_AUTHOR("Issaru");
MODULE_DESCRIPTION("Module that generates random number");
static int __init myrandmodule_init(void)
{
    int random;
    printk(KERN_INFO "myrandmodule module loaded\n");
    get_random_bytes(&random, sizeof(random));
    printk(KERN_INFO "Random number: %d\n", random);
    return 0;
}
static void __exit myrandmodule_exit(void)
    printk(KERN_INFO "myrandmodule module unloaded\n");
module_init(myrandmodule_init);
module_exit(myrandmodule_exit);
```

```
GNU nano 6.2

obj-m += myrandommodule.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
```

MODULE #3

Develop a kernel module on Ubuntu that can calculate the sum of two integers entered by the user:





```
issaru@issaru-VirtualBox:-$ mkdir sumofnumbers
issaru@issaru-VirtualBox:-$ cd sumofnumbers
issaru@issaru-VirtualBox:-\sumofnumbers$ nano sumoftwointegers.c
issaru@issaru-VirtualBox:-\sumofnumbers$ nano Makefile
issaru@issaru-VirtualBox:-\sumofnumbers$ nano Makefile
issaru@issaru-VirtualBox:-\sumofnumbers$ nake
make -C \lib/modules\6.2.0\build M=\home\issaru\Downloads\linux-6.2\'
CC [M] \home\issaru\sumofnumbers\sumofnumbers\sumofnumbers modules
make[1]: Entering directory '\home\issaru\Downloads\linux-6.2\'
CC [M] \home\issaru\sumofnumbers\sumofnumbers\sumofnumbers\sumofnumbers\sumofnumbers\sumofnumbers\sumofnumbers\sumofnumbers\sumofnumbers\sumofnumbers\sumofnumbers\sumofnumbers\sumofnumbers\sumofnumbers\sumofnumbers\sumofnumbers\sumofnumbers\sumofnumbers\sumofnumbers\sumofnumbers\sumofnumbers\sumofnumbers\sumofnumbers\sumofnumbers\sumofnumbers\sumofnumbers\sumofnumbers\sumofnumbers\sumofnumbers\sumofnumbers\sumofnumbers\sumofnumbers\sumofnumbers\sumofnumbers\sumofnumbers\sumofnumbers\sumofnumbers\sumofnumbers\sumofnumbers\sumofnumbers\sumofnumbers\sumofnumbers\sumofnumbers\sumofnumbers\sumofnumbers\sumofnumbers\sumofnumbers\sumofnumbers\sumofnumbers\sumofnumbers\sumofnumbers\sumofnumbers\sumofnumbers\sumofnumbers\sumofnumbers\sumofnumbers\sumofnumbers\sumofnumbers\sumofnumbers\sumofnumbers\sumofnumbers\sumofnumbers\sumofnumbers\sumofnumbers\sumofnumbers\sumofnumbers\sumofnumbers\sumofnumbers\sumofnumbers\sumofnumbers\sumofnumbers\sumofnumbers\sumofnumbers\sumofnumbers\sumofnumbers\sumofnumbers\sumofnumbers\sumofnumbers\sumofnumbers\sumofnumbers\sumofnumbers\sumofnumbers\sumofnumbers\sumofnumbers\sumofnumbers\sumofnumbers\sumofnumbers\sumofnumbers\sumofnumbers\sumofnumbers\sumofnumbers\sumofnumbers\sumofnumbers\sumofnumbers\sumofnumbers\sumofnumbers\sumofnumbers\sumofnumbers\sumofnumbers\sumofnumbers\sumofnumbers\sumofnumbers\sumofnumbers\sumofnumbers\sumofnumbers\sumofnumbers\sumofnumbers\sumofnumbers\sumofnumbers\sumofnumbers\sumofnumbers\sumofnumbers\sumofnumbers\sumofnumbers\sumofnumbers\sumofnumbers\
```

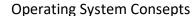
```
GNU nano 6.2
                                                                                                       sumoftwointegers.c *
 #include <linux/module.h
#include 

#include <linux/printk.h>
                      E("GPL");
                     ("Issaru");
IPTION("Module that calculates sum of two integers");
static int first number:
static int second_number;
module_param(first_number, int, S_IRUSR | S_IWUSR);
module_param(second_number, int, S_IRUSR | S_IWUSR);
 int sum(int a, int b) {
    return a + b;
static int __init summodule_init(void)
      int result = sum(first_number, second_number);
      printk(KERN_INFO "The sum of %d and %d is %d\n", first_number, second_number, result);
      return 0;
 static void __exit summodule_exit(void)
      printk(KERN_INFO "Sum module unloaded\n");
module init(summodule init);
```

```
GNU nano 6.2
obj-m += sumoftwointegers.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
```





CONCLUSION

The final project for the operating systems course involved a series of tasks designed to develop hands-on experience with important aspects of Linux operating systems.

These tasks included adding a new user to the system using the <u>useradd</u> command, implementing three methods of connecting to the Internet (a "Direct" IP connection, a connection via NAT, and a connection via a proxy server), and developing a Linux OS kernel module.

Through completing these tasks, we gained a deeper understanding of how to work with user accounts and network connections in Linux.

In addition, the kernel module development provided an opportunity to gain insight into the underlying workings of the Linux OS and its system architecture. Overall, this project provided valuable experience with some of the fundamental concepts and tools used in Linux administration and kernel development.

It served as a challenging and rewarding capstone to the course, and we feel well-prepared to tackle similar tasks in the future.

REFERENCES

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