

# **CS 3502**

# **Operating Systems**

## **Project 1**

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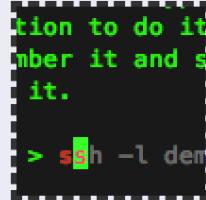
<https://kevinsuo.github.io/>

# Command: fish

- <https://fishshell.com/>

## Autosuggestions

fish suggests commands as you type based on history and completions, just like a web browser. Watch out, Netscape Navigator 4.0!



```
tion to do it
mber it and s
it.

> sh -l dem
```

## Sane Scripting

fish is fully scriptable, and its syntax is simple, clean, and consistent. You'll never write esac again.



```
function de
switch
cas
cas
```

## Man Page Completions

Other shells support programmable completions, but only fish generates them automatically by parsing your installed man pages.



```
demo > fish_
Parsing man_
demo > rwsno
-P (print p
-Z
-j
```

## Glorious VGA Color

fish supports 24 bit true color, the state of the art in terminal technology. Behold the monospaced rainbow.



```
mo > echo "Lo
mo > |
```

## Web Based configuration

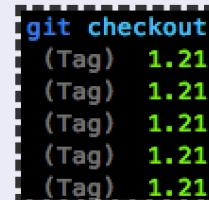
For those lucky few with a graphical computer, you can set your colors and view functions, variables, and history all from a web page.



```
Current
/bright/vi:
echo 'Erro
# This is
This is an
```

## Works Out Of The Box

fish will delight you with features like tab completions and syntax highlighting that just work, with nothing new to learn or configure.



```
git checkout
(Tag) 1.21
(Tag) 1.21
(Tag) 1.21
(Tag) 1.21
(Tag) 1.21
```

# Command: diff

<https://youtu.be/oj0zJzJmdSs>

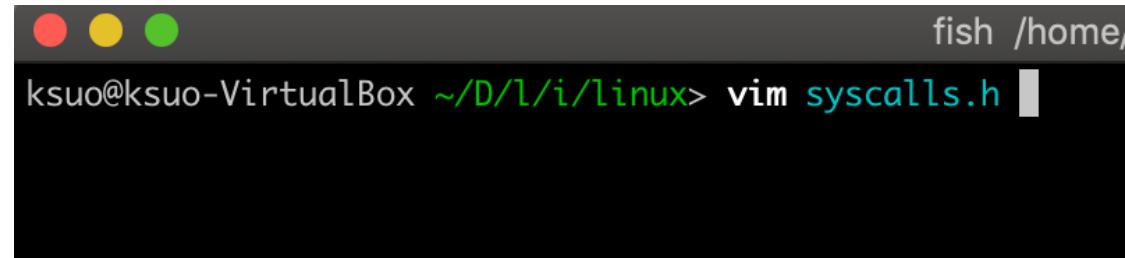
- show the difference between two files:
  - \$ diff -u original\_file.c modified\_file.c > result.txt



# Project 1: No IDE, please use vim

- Open a file

- \$ vim test.c



```
fish /home/ksuo@ksuo-VirtualBox ~/D/l/i/linux> vim syscalls.h
```

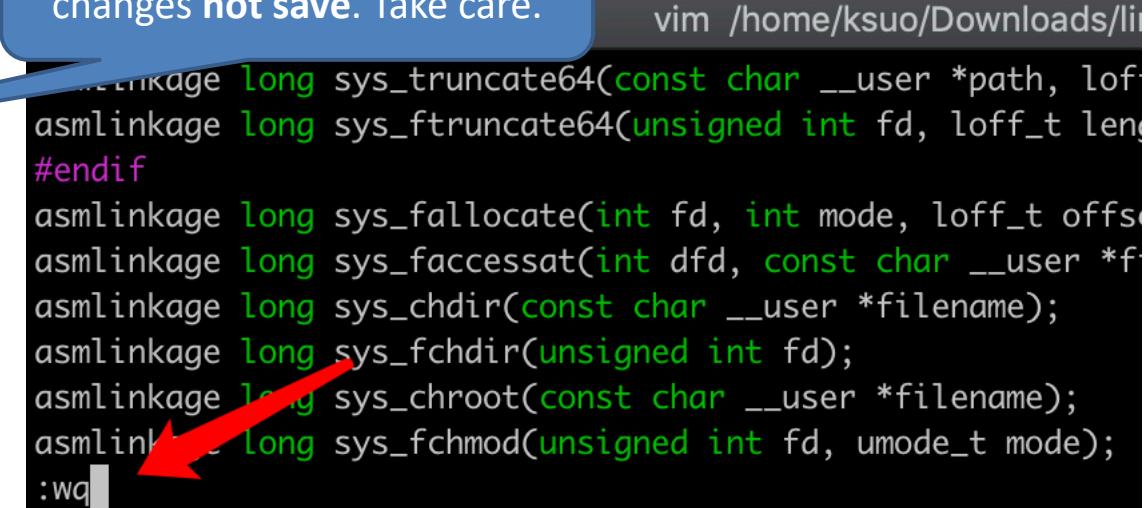
- Close a file

- Inside vim (after opening), press :q!

colon mark means menu.

Exclamation mark means changes **not save**. Take care.

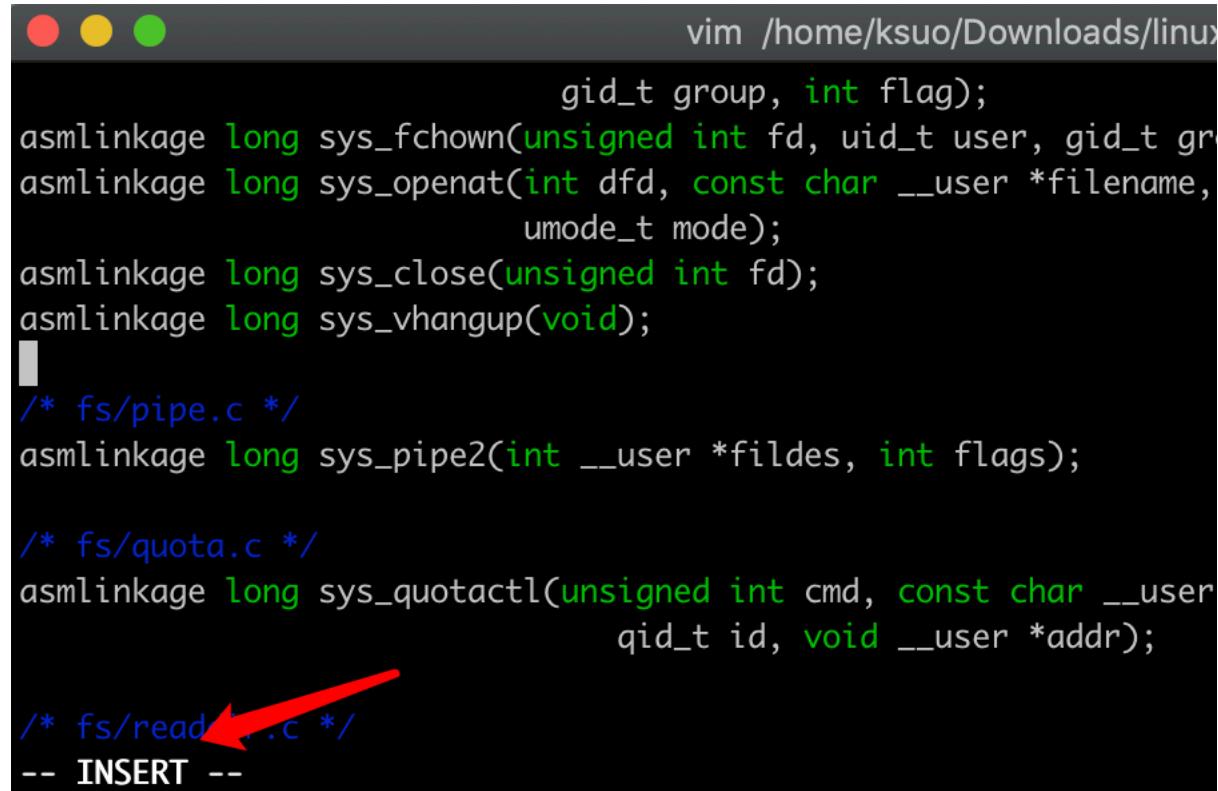
- Inside vim (after opening), press :wq, changes saved



```
asmlinkage long sys_truncate64(const char __user *path, loff_t len);  
asmlinkage long sys_ftruncate64(unsigned int fd, loff_t len);  
#endif  
asmlinkage long sys_fallocate(int fd, int mode, loff_t offset, loff_t len);  
asmlinkage long sys_faccessat(int dfd, const char __user *filename, int mode);  
asmlinkage long sys_chdir(const char __user *filename);  
asmlinkage long sys_fchdir(unsigned int fd);  
asmlinkage long sys_chroot(const char __user *filename);  
asmlinkage long sys_fchmod(unsigned int fd, umode_t mode);  
:wq
```

# Project 1: No IDE, please use vim

- Edit a file
  - Open a file
  - Press i (means enter the insert mode). then input your code
  - Press ESC to exit the insert mode
  - Close a file (:wq)



```
vim /home/ksuo/Downloads/linux-headers-4.15.0-38/include/linux/fs.h
gid_t group, int flag);
asm linkage long sys_fchown(unsigned int fd, uid_t user, gid_t gr
asm linkage long sys_openat(int dfd, const char __user *filename,
                           umode_t mode);
asm linkage long sys_close(unsigned int fd);
asm linkage long sys_vhangup(void);
/* fs/pipe.c */
asm linkage long sys_pipe2(int __user *fildes, int flags);

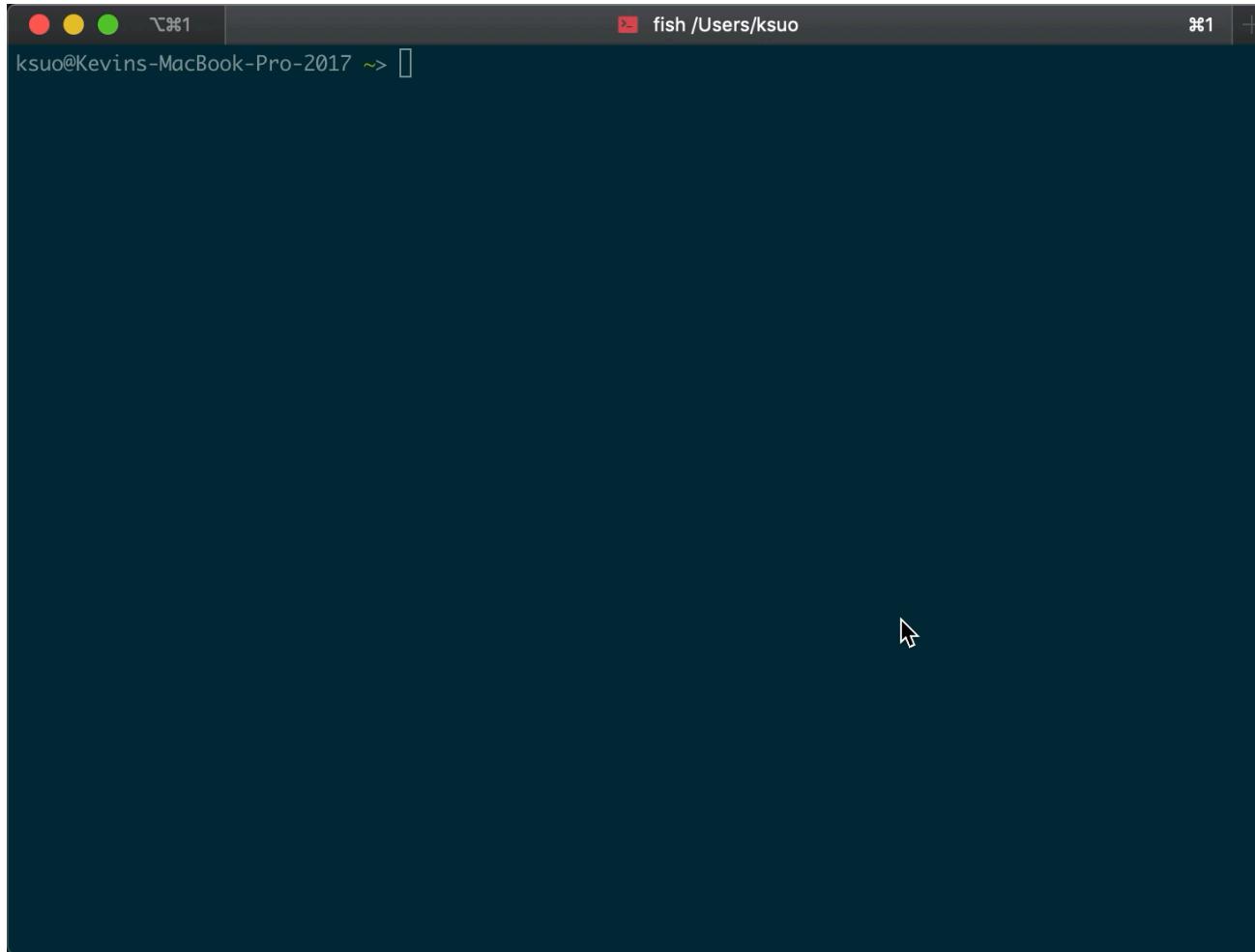
/* fs/quota.c */
asm linkage long sys_quotactl(unsigned int cmd, const char __user
                               qid_t id, void __user *addr);

/* fs/read.c */
-- INSERT --
```



# Project 1: No IDE, please use vim

<https://youtu.be/rSOXZpLtVlo>



# Edit a file with vim

---

- step 1: \$ vim file
- step 2: press **i**, enter insert mode; move the cursor to position and edit the context
- step 3: after editing, press **ESC** to exit the insert mode to normal mode
- step 4: press **:wq** to save what you edit and quit. If you do not want to save, press **:q!**



# More about vim

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- A quick start guide for beginners to the Vim text editor
  - <https://eastmanreference.com/a-quick-start-guide-for-beginners-to-the-vim-text-editor>
- Vim basics:
  - <https://www.howtoforge.com/vim-basics>
- Learn the Basic Vim Commands [Beginners Guide]
  - [https://www.youtube.com/watch?time\\_continue=265&v=ZEGqkam-3lc](https://www.youtube.com/watch?time_continue=265&v=ZEGqkam-3lc)



# How to build one ubuntu VM?

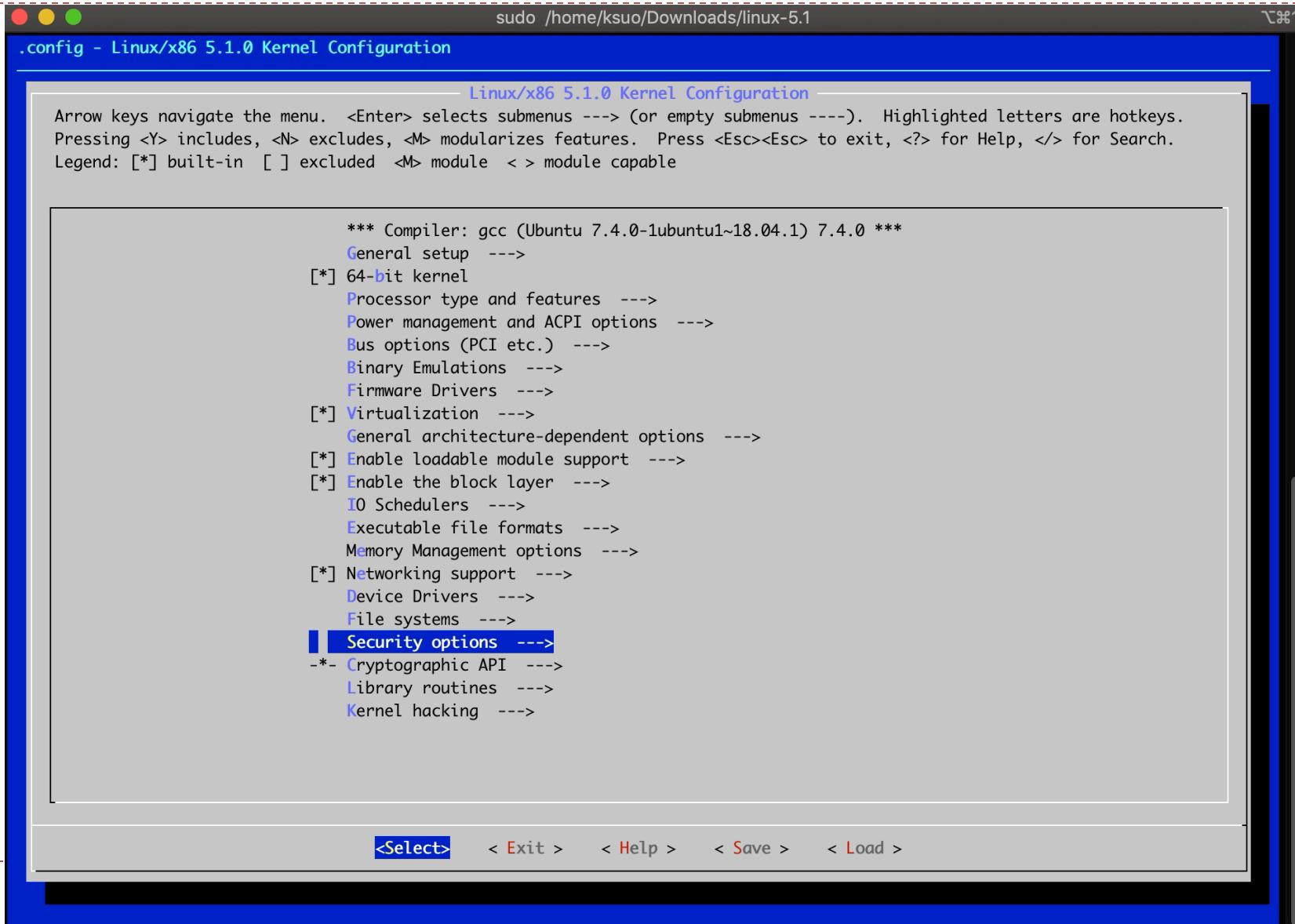
---

- HostOS
  - Windows 10:  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QbmRXJJKsvs>
  - MacOS:  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GDoCrfPma2k&t=321s>



# Project 1: menuconfig

<https://youtu.be/UyOGF4UOoR0>



# Tips

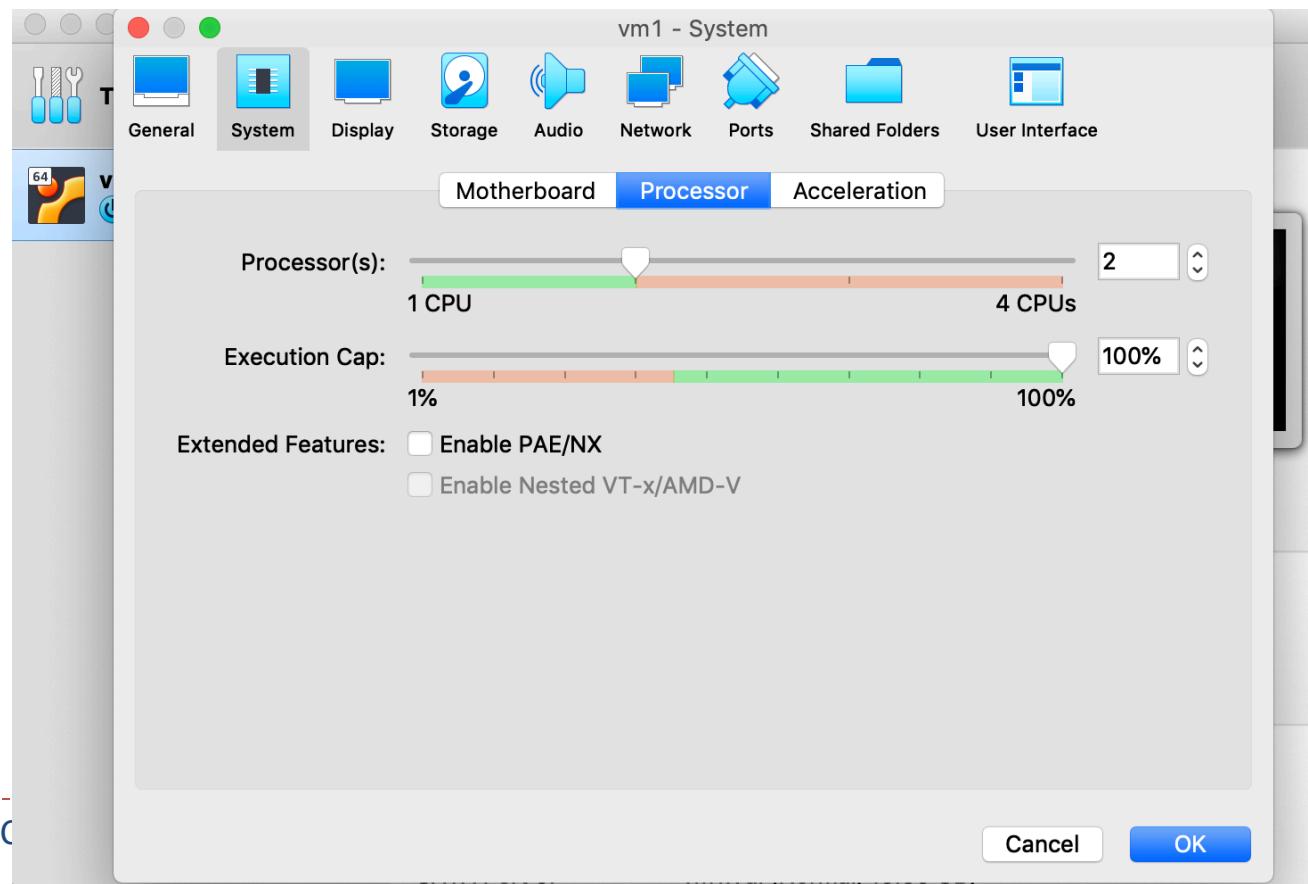
---

- Compile Linux kernel takes half to many hours, depending on machine speed
- To save the time, you can compile it before you sleep
- Run many commands in one:  
\$ sudo make; sudo make modules; sudo make modules\_install; sudo make install

```
ksuo@ksuo-VirtualBox ~/D/linux-5.1>
sudo make; sudo make modules; sudo make modules_install; sudo make install
```

# Tips

- Set up more CPUs for VM
- Make `-j N`, to accelerate compiling (N is your CPU number)



# Where is my kernel?

- \$ ls /boot/

Initial ramdisk: loading a temporary root file system into memory. Used for startup.

```
ksuo@ksuo-VirtualBox: ~
```

```
config-5.0.0-23-generic  
config-5.0.0-25-generic  
config-5.1.0  
grub/  
initrd.img-5.0.0-23-generic  
initrd.img-5.0.0-25-generic  
initrd.img-5.1.0  
memtest86+.bin  
ksuo@ksuo-VirtualBox ~
```

```
~/D/linux-5.1> ls /boot/  
memtest86+.elf  
memtest86+_multiboot.bin  
System.map-5.0.0-23-generic  
System.map-5.0.0-25-generic  
System.map-5.1.0  
vmlinuz-5.0.0-23-generic  
vmlinuz-5.0.0-25-generic  
vmlinuz-5.1.0
```

vm [Running]  
Thu 11:38  
fish /home/ksuo/D/linux-5.1>

Linux executable kernel image



# Which kernel to boot if there are many?

If you are using Ubuntu: change the grub configuration file:

```
$ sudo vim /etc/default/grub
```

The OS boots by using the first kernel by default. You have 10 seconds to choose.

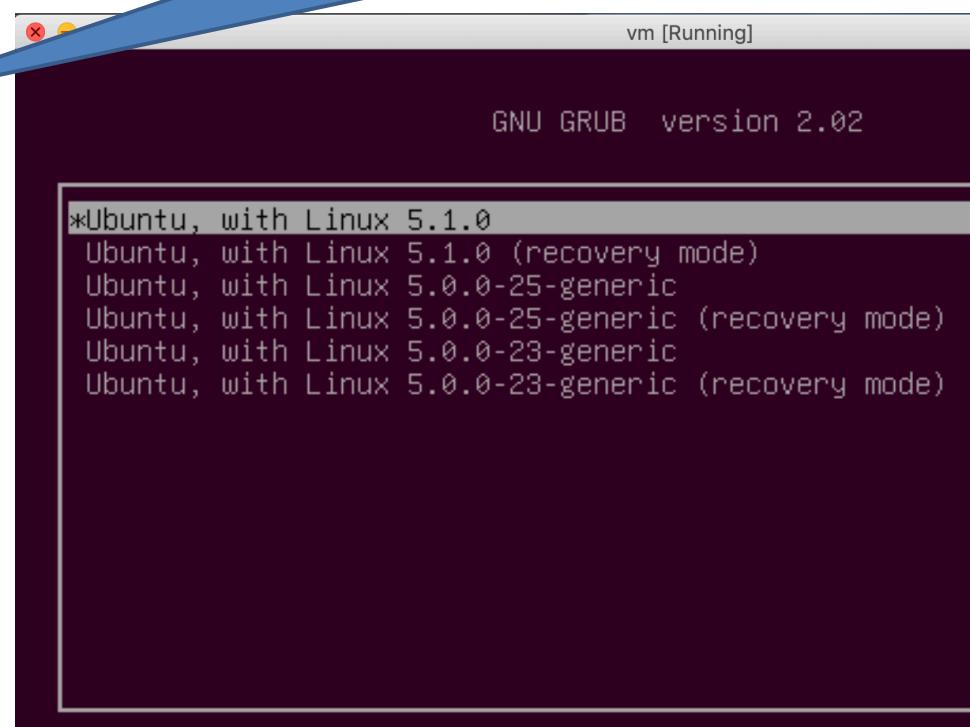
Make the following changes:

```
GRUB_DEFAULT=0
```

```
GRUB_TIMEOUT=10
```

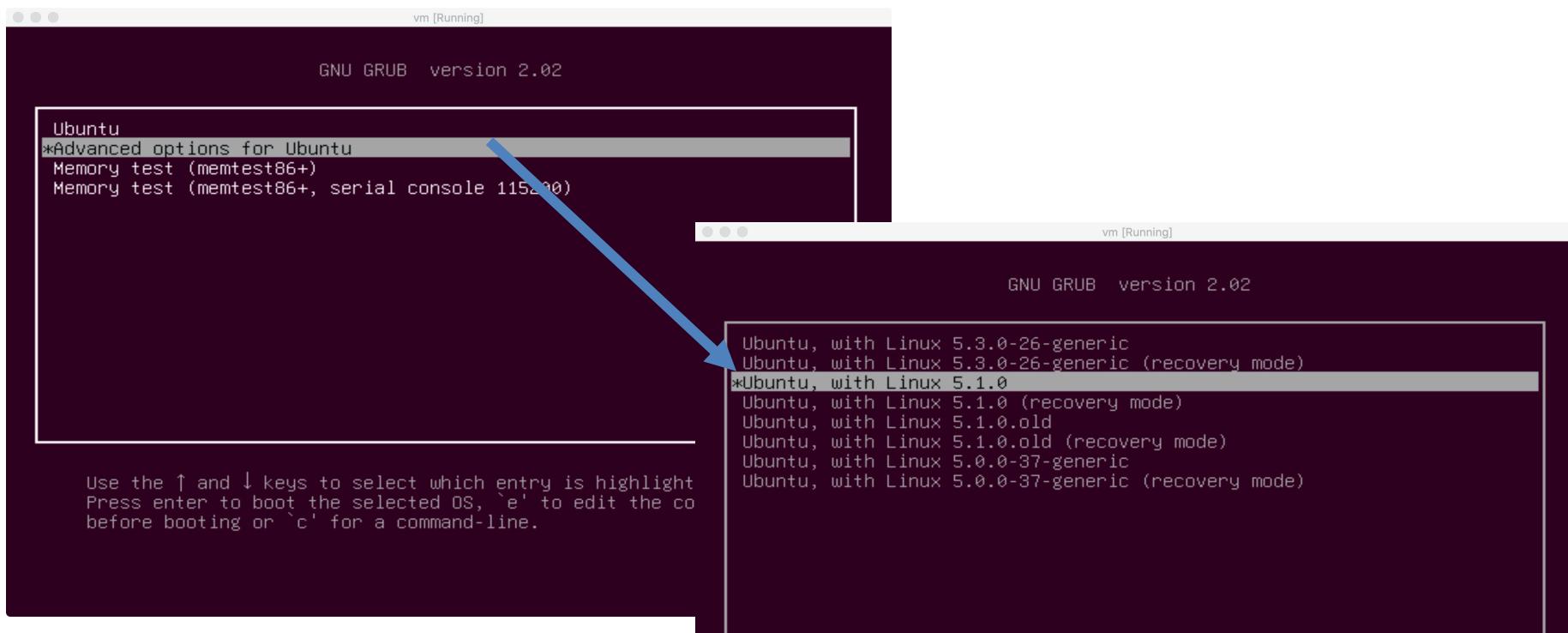
Then, update the grub entry:

```
$ sudo update-grub2
```



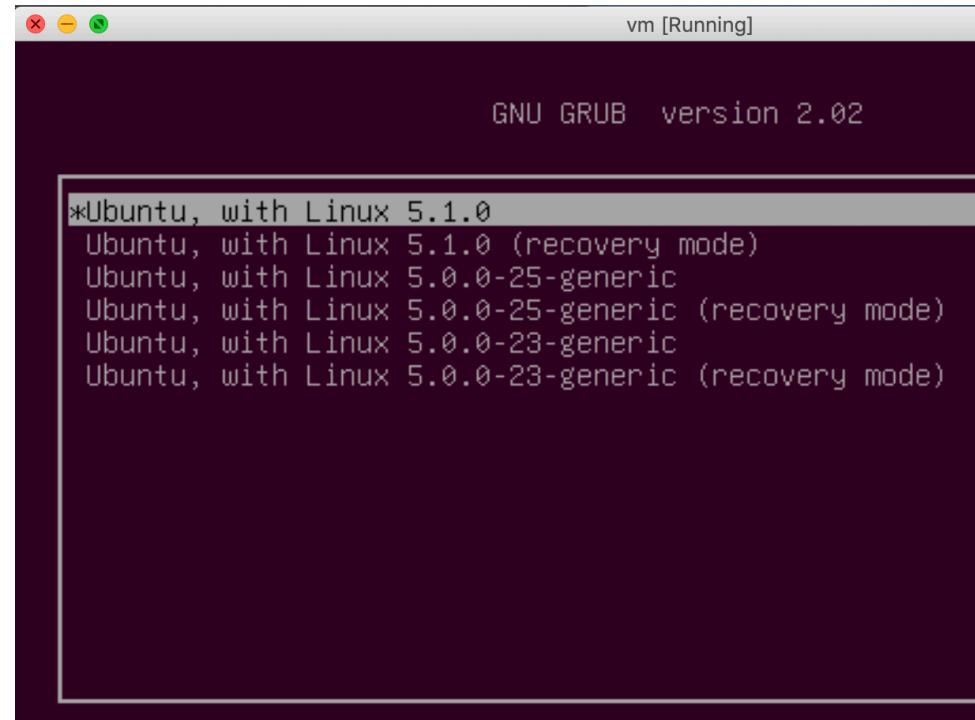
# Which kernel to boot if there are many?

Immediately after the BIOS/UEFI splash screen during boot, with BIOS, quickly press and hold the **Shift** key, which will bring up the GNU GRUB menu. (If you see the Ubuntu logo, you've missed the point where you can enter the GRUB menu.)



# What if my kernel crashed?

- Your kernel could crash because you might bring in some kernel bugs
- In the menu, choose the old kernel to boot the system
- Fix your bug in the source code
- Compile and reboot



# Compile the kernel

---

1. download the kernel source code
2. unzip the file
3. use *make menuconfig* to create a config file
4. use *make/make modules* to compile the code
5. use *make modules\_install/make install* to  
install the kernel
6. reboot the VM



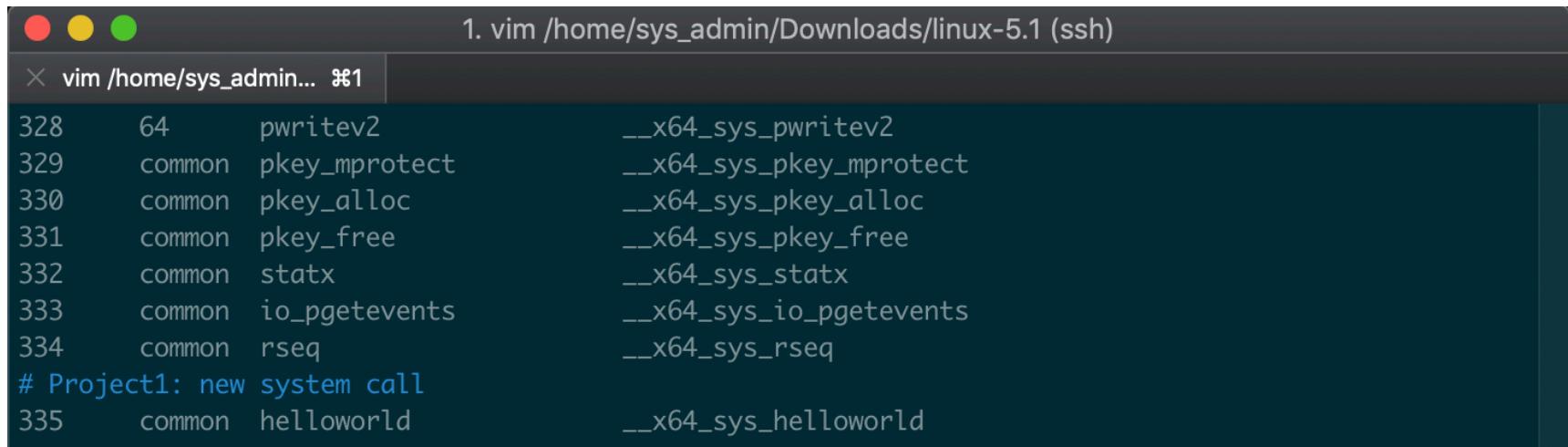
# Define your system call

---

- Step 1: register your system call
- Step 2: declare your system call in the header file
- Step 3: implement your system call
- Step 4: write user level app to call it

# Step 1: register your system call

arch/x86/entry/syscalls/syscall\_64.tbl



The screenshot shows a terminal window with a dark background and light-colored text. At the top, there are three colored circles (red, yellow, green) and the text "1. vim /home/sys\_admin/Downloads/linux-5.1 (ssh)". Below this, the file content is displayed:

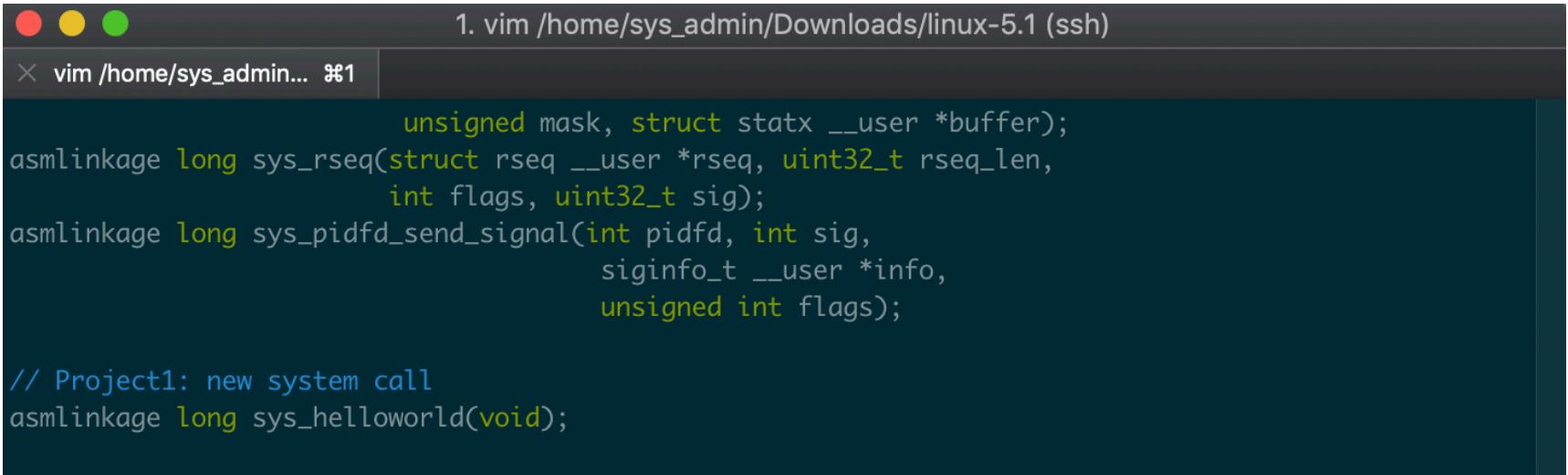
```
328      64      pwritev2          __x64_sys_pwritev2
329      common   pkey_mprotect    __x64_sys_pkey_mprotect
330      common   pkey_alloc       __x64_sys_pkey_alloc
331      common   pkey_free        __x64_sys_pkey_free
332      common   statx           __x64_sys_statx
333      common   io_pgetevents    __x64_sys_io_pgetevents
334      common   rseq            __x64_sys_rseq
# Project1: new system call
335      common   helloworld       __x64_sys_helloworld
```

[https://elixir.bootlin.com/linux/v5.0/source/arch/x86/entry/syscalls/syscall\\_64.tbl#L346](https://elixir.bootlin.com/linux/v5.0/source/arch/x86/entry/syscalls/syscall_64.tbl#L346)



## Step 2: declare your system call in the header file

include/linux/syscalls.h



The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "1. vim /home/sys\_admin/Downloads/linux-5.1 (ssh)". The vim editor is displaying the contents of the syscalls.h header file. The code includes several standard Linux system calls like sys\_rseq and sys\_pidfd\_send\_signal, followed by a new user-defined system call sys\_helloworld.

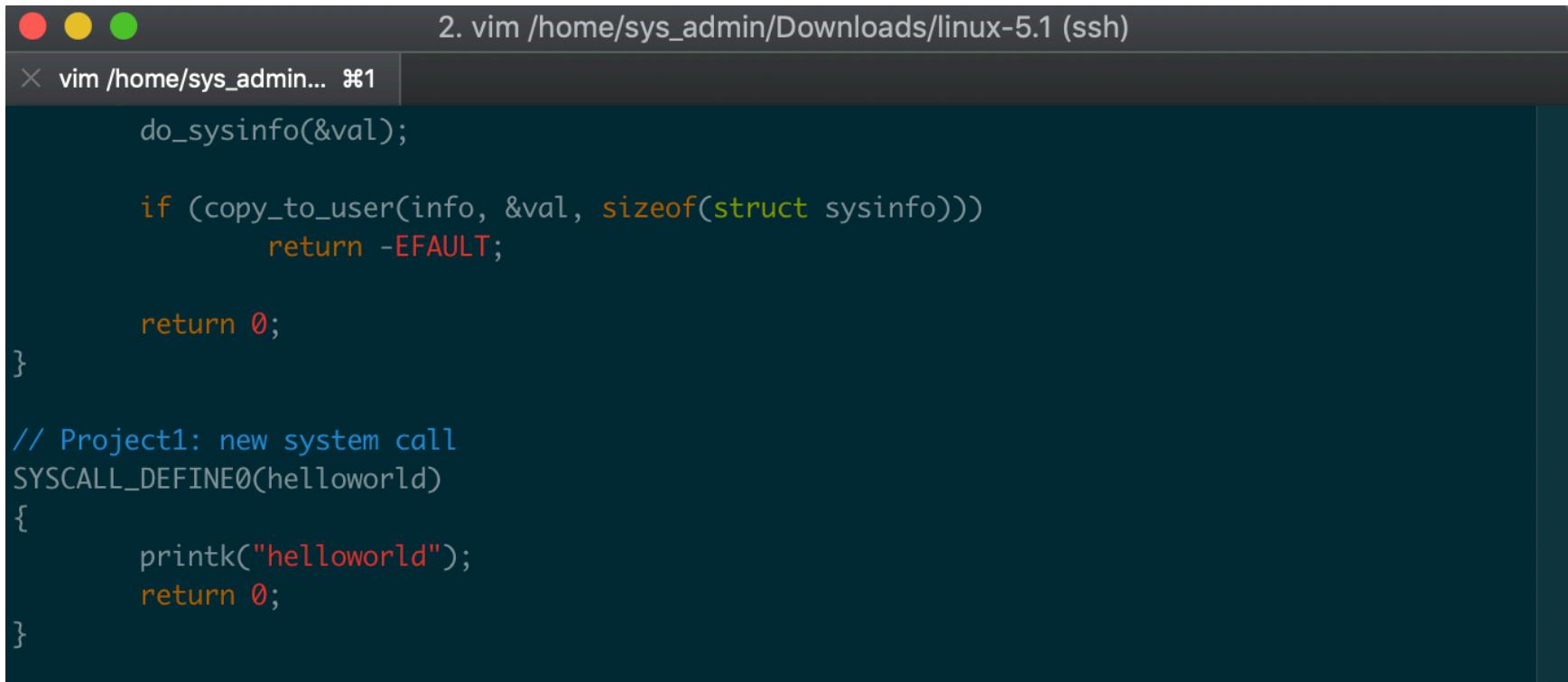
```
unsigned mask, struct statx __user *buffer);  
asmlinkage long sys_rseq(struct rseq __user *rseq, uint32_t rseq_len,  
                         int flags, uint32_t sig);  
asmlinkage long sys_pidfd_send_signal(int pidfd, int sig,  
                                       siginfo_t __user *info,  
                                       unsigned int flags);  
  
// Project1: new system call  
asmlinkage long sys_helloworld(void);
```

<https://elixir.bootlin.com/linux/v5.0/source/include/linux/syscalls.h>



# Step 3: implement your system call

kernel/sys.c



```
2. vim /home/sys_admin/Downloads/linux-5.1 (ssh)
vim /home/sys_admin... #1

do_sysinfo(&val);

if (copy_to_user(info, &val, sizeof(struct sysinfo)))
    return -EFAULT;

return 0;
}

// Project1: new system call
SYSCALL_DEFINE0(helloworld)
{
    printk("helloworld");
    return 0;
}
```

<https://elixir.bootlin.com/linux/v5.0/source/kernel/sys.c#L402>



# Step 4: write user level app to call it

test\_syscall.c:

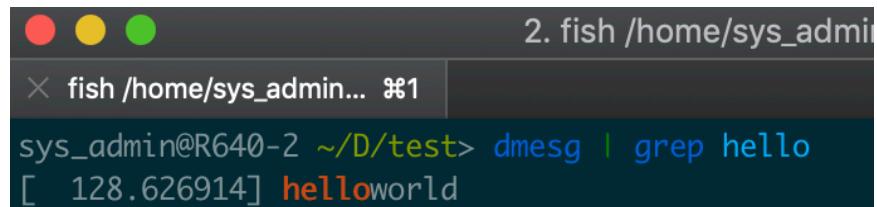
```
*****  
#include <linux/unistd .h>  
#include <sys/syscall .h>  
#include <sys/types .h>  
#include <stdio .h>  
#define __NR_helloworld 335  
  
int main(int argc, char *argv[])  
{  
    syscall (__NR_helloworld) ;  
    return 0 ;  
}  
*****
```

//If syscall needs parameter, then:  
//syscall (\_\_NR\_helloworld, a, b, c) ;

Compile and execute:

```
$ gcc test_syscall.c -o test_syscall  
$ ./test_syscall
```

The test program will call the new system call and output a helloworld message at the tail of the output of dmesg (system log).



A screenshot of a terminal window titled "fish /home/sys\_admin... #1". The command entered is "dmesg | grep hello". The output shows the message "[ 128.626914] helloworld" at the end of the log.

```
2. fish /home/sys_admin... #1  
x fish /home/sys_admin... #1  
sys_admin@R640-2 ~/D/test> dmesg | grep hello  
[ 128.626914] helloworld
```

# Put it all together

User space

*Step 4: user call it*

test\_syscall.c:

```
*****  
#include <linux/unistd.h>  
#include <sys/syscall.h>  
#include <sys/types.h>  
#include <stdio.h>  
#define __NR_helloworld 335  
  
int main(int argc, char *argv[]){  
    syscall (__NR_helloworld);  
    return 0;  
}  
*****
```

```
2. fish /home/sys_admin... #1  
x fish /home/sys_admin... #1  
sys_admin@R640-2 ~/D/test> dmesg | grep hello  
[ 128.626914] helloworld
```

Kernel space

*Step 2: declare*

```
1. vim /home/sys_admin/Downloads/linux-5.1 (ssh)  
x vim /home/sys_admin... #1  
unsigned mask, struct statx __user *buffer);  
asm linkage long sys_rseq(struct rseq __user *rseq, uint32_t rseq_len,  
                           int flags, uint32_t sig);  
asm linkage long sys_pidfd_send_signal(int pidfd, int sig,  
                                         siginfo_t __user *info,  
                                         unsigned int flags);  
  
// Project1: new system call  
asm linkage long sys_helloworld(void);
```

*Step 1: register*

```
1. vim /home/sys_admin/Downloads/linux-5.1 (ssh)  
x vim /home/sys_admin... #1  
328 64 pwritenv  
329 common pkey_mprotect  
330 common pkey_alloc  
331 common pkey_free  
332 common statx  
333 common io_pgetevents  
334 common rseq  
335 common helloworld  
_____  
__x64_sys_pwritenv  
__x64_sys_pkey_mprotect  
__x64_sys_pkey_alloc  
__x64_sys_pkey_free  
__x64_sys_statx  
__x64_sys_io_pgetevents  
__x64_sys_rseq  
__x64_sys_helloworld
```

2. vim /home/sys\_admin/Downloads/linux-5.1 (ssh)

```
x vim /home/sys_admin... #1  
do_sysinfo(&val);  
  
if (copy_to_user(info, &val, sizeof(struct sysinfo)))  
    return -EFAULT;  
  
return 0;  
  
// Project1: new system call  
SYSCALL_DEFINE0(helloworld)  
{  
    printk("helloworld");  
    return 0;  
}
```

*Step 3: implementation*

