操作系统 实验一

姓名:

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- 一、使用 Linux Shell 命令完成以下操作:
- 1. 查看当前登录在系统中的用户列表、系统中的用户总数和系统启动时间 当前登录在系统中的用户列表:

```
wxt@wxt:~$ w
19:55:36 up 7 min, 1 user, load average: 2.24, 2.20, 1.29
USER TTY 来自 LOGIN@ IDLE JCPU PCPU WHAT
wxt :0 :0 19:49 ?xdm? 1:31 0.02s /usr/lib/gdm3/gdm-x-session --run-script env GNOME_SHELL_
```

系统中的用户总数:

```
wxt@wxt:-$ cat /etc/passwd
root:x:0:0:root:/hin/bash
daemon:x:1:1:daemon:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin/nologin
bin:x:2:2:bin:/bin:/usr/sbin/nologin
sys:x:3:3:sys:/dev:/usr/sbin/nologin
sys:x:3:3:sys:/dev:/usr/sbin/nologin
sync:x:4:65534:sync:/bin:/bin/sync
games:x:5:60:games:/usr/games:/usr/sbin/nologin
nman:x:6:12:man:/var/cache/man:/usr/sbin/nologin
lp:x:7:7:lp:/var/spool/lpd:/usr/sbin/nologin
news:x:9:9:news:/var/spool/lpd:/usr/sbin/nologin
news:x:9:9:news:/var/spool/news:/usr/sbin/nologin
news:x:9:9:news:/var/spool/usr/sbin/nologin
news:x:3:3:33:www-data:/var/www:/usr/sbin/nologin
noww-data:x:33:33:www-data:/var/www:/usr/sbin/nologin
backup:x:34:34:backup:/var/backups:/usr/sbin/nologin
list:x:38:38:Mailing List Manager:/var/list:/usr/sbin/nologin
irc:x:39:39:ircd:/var/run/trcd:/usr/sbin/nologin
irc:x:39:39:ircd:/var/run/trcd:/usr/sbin/nologin
nobody:x:65534:65534:nobody:/nonexistent:/usr/sbin/nologin
systemd-resolve:x:100:102:systemd Network Management,,,;/run/systemd:/usr/sbin/nologin
systemd-resolve:x:102:104:systemd Time Synchronization,,,;/run/systemd:/usr/sbin/nologin
systemd-resolve:x:102:104:systemd Time Synchronization,,,;/run/systemd:/usr/sbin/nologin
syslog:x:104:110::/home/syslog:/usr/sbin/nologin
apt:x:105:65534::/nonexistent:/usr/sbin/nologin
syslog:x:104:110::/home/syslog:/usr/sbin/nologin
tcsx:x:106:111:TPM software stack,,,;/var/lib/tpm:/bin/false
uuidd:x:107:114::/run/uuidd:/usr/sbin/nologin
tcpdump:x:108:115::/nonexistent:/usr/sbin/nologin
usbmux:x:110:46:usbmux daemon,,,;/var/lib/usbmux:/usr/sbin/nologin
```

```
rtkit:x:111:17:RealtimeKit,,,:/proc:/usr/sbin/nologin
dnsmasq:x:112:65534:dnsmasq,,;/var/lib/mtsc:/usr/sbin/nologin
cups-pk-helper:sti113:120:user for cups-pk-helper service,,;/home/cups-pk-helper:/usr/sbin/nologin
speech-dispatcher:x:114:29:Speech Dispatcher,,;/run/speech-dispatcher:/bin/false
avahi:x:115:121:Avahi mDNS daemon,,;/var/run/avahi-daemon:/usr/sbin/nologin
kernoops:x:116:65534:Kernel Oops Tracking Daemon,,;:/usr/sbin/nologin
saned:x:117:123::/var/lib/saned:/usr/sbin/nologin
nm-openvpn:x:118:124:NetworkManager OpenVPN,,;/var/lib/openvpn/chroot:/usr/sbin/nologin
hplip:x:119:7:HPLIP system user,,,;/run/hplip:/bin/false
whoopsie:x:120:125::/nonexistent:/bin/false
colord:x:121:126:colord colour management daemon,,;/var/lib/colord:/usr/sbin/nologin
geoclue:x:122:127::/var/lib/geoclue:/usr/sbin/nologin
pulse:x:123:128:PulseAudio daemon,,;/var/run/pulse:/usr/sbin/nologin
gnome-initial-setup:x:124:65534::/run/gnome-initial-setup::/bin/false
gdm:x:125:130:Gnome Display Manager:/var/lib/gdm3:/bin/false
wxt:x:1000:1000:wxt,,,;/home/wxt:/bin/bash
systemd-coredump:x:999:999:systemd Core Dumper:/:/usr/sbin/nologin
```

系统启动时间:

```
wxt@wxt:~$ who -b
系统引导 2020-10-20 19:47
wxt@wxt:~$
```

2. 将系统文件/etc/profile 复制到主用户目录,并改名为 profile.txt, 查 看此文件的内容,并对非空行进行编号;重新打开此文件,从 profile 的 第 5 行开始显示,每屏幕仅显示 5 行

```
wxt@wxt:~$ cat -b profile.txt
     1 # /etc/profile: system-wide .profile file for the Bourne shell (sh(1))
    2 # and Bourne compatible shells (bash(1), ksh(1), ash(1), ...).
       if [ "${PS1-}" ]; then
  if [ "${BASH-}" ] && [ "$BASH" != "/bin/sh" ]; then
    3
            # The file bash.bashrc already sets the default PS1.
    5
            # PS1='\h:\w\$
            if [ -f /etc/bash.bashrc ]; then
    7
              . /etc/bash.bashrc
    8
            fi
    9
          else
   10
            if [ "`id -u`" -eq 0 ]; then
   11
              PS1='# '
   12
   13
            else
             PS1='$ '
   14
            fi
   15
         fi
   16
        fi
       if [ -d /etc/profile.d ]; then
  for i in /etc/profile.d/*.sh; do
   18
   19
   20
            if [ -r $i ]; then
               . și
   21
            fi
   22
   23
          done
   24
          unset i
    25
```

```
wxt@wxt:~$ cat profile.txt | head -n 10 | tail -n +6
    # The file bash.bashrc already sets the default PS1.
    # PS1='\h:\w\$ '
    if [ -f /etc/bash.bashrc ]; then
        . /etc/bash.bashrc
fi
```

3. 在主用户目录创建临时目录 tmp,在此目下录,将/etc 目录压缩成 etc.zip 文件,然后解压缩

```
etc. Z1p 文件, 然后解压缩

**Xtgwxt:-$ mkdir tmp

**xtgwxt:-$ zip /home/wxt/tmp/etc.zip /etc

adding: etc/ (stored 0%)

**xtgwxt:-$ zip -r /home/wxt/tmp/etc.zip /etc

zip warning: name not matched: /etc/network/if-post-down.d/avahi-daemon

zip warning: name not matched: /etc/pulse/client.conf.d/01-enable-autospawn.conf

adding: etc/ (stored 0%)

adding: etc/passwd (deflated 64%)

adding: etc/rc1.d/ (stored 0%)

adding: etc/rc1.d/k01open-vm-tools (deflated 60%)

adding: etc/rc1.d/k01rsyslog (deflated 57%)

adding: etc/rc1.d/k01spice-vdagent (deflated 64%)

adding: etc/rc1.d/k01cups (deflated 58%)

adding: etc/rc1.d/k01open.ynn (deflated 69%)

adding: etc/rc1.d/k01open.ynn (deflated 59%)

adding: etc/rc1.d/k01whoopsie (deflated 44%)

adding: etc/rc1.d/k01whoopsie (deflated 55%)

adding: etc/rc1.d/k01cups-browsed (deflated 56%)

adding: etc/rc1.d/k01whoopsie (deflated 59%)

adding: etc/rc1.d/k01whoded (deflated 59%)

adding: etc/rc1.d/k01whoded (deflated 63%)

adding: etc/rc1.d/k01whoded (deflated 63%)

adding: etc/rc1.d/k01whoded (deflated 63%)

adding: etc/rc1.d/k01who (deflated 66%)

adding: etc/rc1.d/k01who (deflated 66%)

adding: etc/rc1.d/k01pasench-dispatcher (deflated 63%)

adding: etc/rc1.d/k01pulseaudio-enable-autospawn (deflated 42%)

***xtgwxt:-/tmp$ unzip etc.zip
```

4. 查找/etc 目录下包含字符串 "ss"的文件; 复制/etc/passwd 文件到用户的主目录下,搜索这个文件中包含字符串 "root"的行,并显示行号

```
wxt@wxt:~/tmp$ find . -name "*ss*"
./etc/passwd
./etc/patwork/if-pre-up.d/wireless-tools
./etc/stwork/if-pre-up.d/wireless-tools
./etc/ssl
./etc/ssl
./etc/ssl
./etc/ssl
./etc/ssl/certs/D-TRUST_Root_Class_3_CA_2_EV_2009.pem
./etc/ssl/certs/Sonera_Class_2_Root_CA.pem
./etc/ssl/certs/SwissSign_Cold_CA_-_G2.pem
./etc/ssl/certs/SwissSign_Cold_CA_-_G2.pem
./etc/ssl/certs/Buypass_Class_3_Public_Primary_Certification_Authority_-_G5.pem
./etc/ssl/certs/Buypass_Class_3_Public_Primary_Certification_Authority_-_G3.pem
./etc/ssl/certs/Verisign_Class_3_Public_Primary_Certification_Authority_-_G3.pem
./etc/ssl/certs/Certplus_class_2_Primary_CA.pem
./etc/ssl/certs/T-Telesec_GlobalRoot_Class_2.pem
./etc/ssl/certs/DigiCert_Assured_ID_Root_G3.pem
./etc/ssl/certs/DigiCert_Assured_ID_Root_GA.pem
./etc/ssl/certs/T-Telesec_GlobalRoot_Class_3.pem
./etc/ssl/certs/Go_Daddy_Class_2_CA.pem
./etc/ssl/certs/Fo_TRUST_Root_Class_3_CA_2_2009.pem
./etc/ssl/certs/Ssl-cert-snakeoil.pem
./etc/ssl/certs/Sil-cert_snakeoil.pem
./etc/ssl/certs/Sil-cert_Assured_ID_Root_CA.pem
./etc/ssl/certs/SwissSign_Silver_CA_-_G2.pem
./etc/ssl/certs/Netlock_Arany_=Class_Gold=_Fótanúsítvány.pem
./etc/ssl/certs/DigiCert_Assured_ID_Root_G2.pem
./etc/ssl/certs/Digi
```

```
wxt@wxt:~/tmp$ cp /etc/passwd /home/wxt
wxt@wxt:~/tmp$ cd ..
wxt@wxt:~$ ls
Desktop Documents Downloads Music passwd Pictures Public Templates tmp Videos
wxt@wxt:~$ grep -w -c "root" passwd
1
```

5. 创建一个新用户 user1,给该用户设置密码为 LoveLinux,将用户名更改为 user2。 创建 user3,将 user3 的有效组切换为 admin。 切换到 user3,在/home 目录下创建 dir 目录。 切换到 user2, 查看 user2 是否可以在 dir 目录下创建、删除文件。如果不可以修改这个目录的权限,或者修改这个目录的所有者、所属组,使得用户 user2 可以在这个目录下创建、删除文件。

user1:

```
wxt@wxt:-$ sudo usermod -l user2 user1
wxt@wxt:-$ cat /etc/passwd|grep user2
user2:x:1001:1001:,,,:/home/user1:/bin/bash
wxt@wxt:-$
```

user3:

```
wxt@wxt:~$ sudo groupadd admin
```

```
wxt@wxt:~$ sudo gpasswd -a user3 admin
Adding user user3 to group admin
```

```
wxt@wxt:~$ grep "user3" /etc/group
user3:x:1002:
admin:x:1003:user3

user3@wxt:/home/wxt$ sudo newgrp admin
[sudo] password for user3:
To run a command as administrator (user "root"), use "sudo <command>".
See "man sudo_root" for details.

root@wxt:/home# mkdir dir
root@wxt:/home# su user2
user2@wxt:/home$ cd dir
user2@wxt:/home$ cd dir
user2@wxt:/home$ cd dir
user2@wxt:/home (dir$ mkdir createdir
mkdir: cannot create directory 'createdir': Permission denied
```

user2 不能在 dir 目录下创建、删除文件,修改 dir 所有者后,user2 可以在这个目录下创建、删除文件

```
user2@wxt:/home/dir$ su user3
Password:
user3@wxt:/home/dir$ sudo chown -R user2 /home/dir
user3@wxt:/home/dir$ su user2
Password:
user2@wxt:/home/dir$ mkdir createdir
user2@wxt:/home/dir$ ls
createdir
user2@wxt:/home/dir$ rm -r createdir
user2@wxt:/home/dir$ rm -r createdir
user2@wxt:/home/dir$ ls
```

6. 完全使用命令下载、 安装、运行并卸载 Linux 版本的 QQ 下载:

安装:

```
wxt@wxt:-$ sudo dpkg -i linuxqq_2.0.0-b2-1084_amd64.deb
Selecting previously unselected package linuxqq.
(Reading database ... 179004 files and directories currently installed.)
Preparing to unpack linuxqq_2.0.0-b2-1084_amd64.deb ...
Unpacking linuxqq (2.0.0-b2) ...
Setting up linuxqq (2.0.0-b2) ...
Processing triggers for gnome-menus (3.36.0-1ubuntu1) ...
Processing triggers for desktop-file-utils (0.24-1ubuntu2) ...
Processing triggers for mime-support (3.64ubuntu1) ...
```

运行:



卸载:

```
Killed
wxt@wxt:-$ sudo dpkg -r linuxqq
[sudo] password for wxt:
(Reading database ... 179017 files and directories currently installed.)
Removing linuxqq (2.0.0-b2) ...
dpkg: warning: while removing linuxqq, directory '/usr/local/share' not empty so not removed
dpkg: warning: while removing linuxqq, directory '/usr/local/lib' not empty so not removed
Processing triggers for gnome-menus (3.36.0-1ubuntu1) ...
Processing triggers for desktop-file-utils (0.24-1ubuntu2) ...
Processing triggers for mime-support (3.64ubuntu1) ...
wxt@wxt:-$
```

7. 查看网络适配器的网络设置,将 dhcp 动态 IP 的设置方式改为 static 静态 IP 的设置方式: 查看当前系统服务端口的监听状态。

```
wxt@wxt:~$ ifconfig
ens33: flags=4163<UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MULTICAST> mtu 1500
    inet 192.168.192.129 netmask 255.255.0 broadcast 192.168.192.255
    inet6 fe80::77da:8429:2fff1:a082 prefixlen 64 scopeid 0x20clink>
    ether 00:c29:fd:56:d3 txqueuelen 1000 (Ethernet)
    RX packets 62345 bytes 90202098 (90.2 MB)
    RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
    TX packets 6181 bytes 508322 (508.3 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 0x10host>
    loop txqueuelen 1000 (Local Loopback)
    RX packets 500 bytes 47347 (47.3 KB)
    RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
    TX packets 500 bytes 47347 (47.3 KB)
    TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0
```

```
wxt@wxt:/etc/netplan$ sudo vim /etc/netplan/01-network-manager-all.yaml
```

```
# Let NetworkManager manage all devices on this system
network:
version: 2
renderer: NetworkManager
ethernets:
ens33:

dhcp4: false
addresses: [192.168.43.142/24]
gateway4: 192.168.43.1
namesegvers:
addresses: [192.168.43.1,8.8.8.8]
```

```
wxtgwxt:/etc/netplan$ sudo netplan --debug apply

** (generate:8107): DEBUG: 08:08:59.698: Processing input file /etc/netplan/01-network-manager-all.yaml..

** (generate:8107): DEBUG: 08:08:59.698: We have some netdefs, pass them through a final round of validation

** (generate:8107): DEBUG: 08:08:59.699: We have some netdefs, pass them through a final round of validation

** (generate:8107): DEBUG: 08:08:59.699: We have some netdefs, pass them through a final round of validation

** (generate:8107): DEBUG: 08:08:59.699: Configuration is valid

** (generate:8107): DEBUG: 08:08:59.699: Generating output files..

** (generate:107): DEBUG: 08:08:59.699: networkd: definition ens33 is not for us (backend 2)

(generate:8107): GLtb-DEBUG: 08:08:59.699: postx_spawn avoided (fd close requested)

DEBUG:no netplan generated networkd configuration exists

DEBUG:no netplan generated networkd configuration exists

DEBUG:netplan generated NM configuration changed, restarting NM

DEBUG:netplan generat
```

静态 ip 设置好了:

```
wxt@wxt:/etc/netplan$ ifconfig
ens33: flags=4163xUP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MULTICAST> mtu 1500
inet 192.168.43.142 netmask 255.255.255.0 broadcast 192.168.43.255
inet6 fe80::20c:29ff:fefd:56d3 prefixlen 64 scopeid 0x20<link>
ether 00:00c:29:fd:56:d3 txqueuelen 1000 (Ethernet)
RX packets 71764 bytes 102710284 (102.7 MB)
RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
TX packets 9033 bytes 705696 (705.6 KB)
TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0
```

```
PING 192.168.43.142 (192.168.43.142) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 192.168.43.142: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=0.020 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.43.142: icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=0.041 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.43.142: icmp_seq=3 ttl=64 time=0.030 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.43.142: icmp_seq=4 ttl=64 time=0.057 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.43.142: icmp_seq=5 ttl=64 time=0.040 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.43.142: icmp_seq=6 ttl=64 time=0.036 ms
```

8. 插入 u 盘,在/mnt 下建立一个名叫 USB 的文件夹,然后将 u 盘挂载到/mnt/USB 下,在此目录下创建一个 temp.txt 文件,然后卸载 u 盘

```
wxt@wxt:/mnt$ sudo mkdir USB
wxt@wxt:/mnt$ ls
USB
```

wxt@wxt:/mnt\$ sudo fdisk -l

```
Disk /dev/sdb: 14.5 GiB, 15552479232 bytes, 30375936 sectors

Disk model: Ultra

Units: sectors of 1 * 512 = 512 bytes

Sector size (logical/physical): 512 bytes / 512 bytes

1/0 size (minimum/optimal): 512 bytes / 512 bytes

Disklabel type: dos

Disk identifier: 0x3ac4a612

Device Boot Start End Sectors Size Id Type

/dev/sdb1 * _ 1142784 30375935 29233152 14G c W95 FAT32 (LBA)
```

/dev/sdb1 即要挂载的 u 盘, 所以:

```
wxt@wxt:/mnt$ mount /dev/sdb1 /mnt/USB
mount: only root can do that
wxt@wxt:/mnt$ sudo mount /dev/sdb1 /mnt/USB
wxt@wxt:/mnt$ cd USB
wxt@wxt:/mnt/USB$ ls
'RationalRose Enterprise Edition.pdf' 'System Volume Information'
RationalRose.rar virtualdrivemaster.exe 练习2.pdf
```

```
wxt@wxt:/mnt/USB$ vim temp.txt
wxt@wxt:/mnt/USB$ ls
'RationalRose Enterprise Edition.pdf' temp.txt
RationalRose.rar virtualdrivemaster.exe
'System Volume Information' 毛概报告.docx
```

wxt@wxt:/mnt/USB\$ sudo umount /mnt/USB

- 三、 Makefile 实验
- 1. 请自行查找资料,阅读 Makefile 相关资料, 了解 Makefile 的基本概念 和基本结构,初步掌握编写简单 Makefile 的方法,了解递归 Make 的编译过程,初步掌握利用 GNU Make 编译应用程序的方法。推荐阅读: makefile 教程(中文版), 陈皓著
- 2. (1)利用文本编辑器(vi)编写一种排序算法 sort.c,对一个数组中的整数进行排序;

(2) 利用 gcc 手动编译、运行该程序;

```
wxt@wxt:~/tmp$ gcc -Wall -ggdb -o mysort sort.c

wxt@wxt:~/tmp$ ./mysort

10
3 6 7 9 0 2 8 5 1 4
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
```

(3)利用 gdb 手动加入断点进行调试,在屏幕上打印断点信息,以及任何一个变量的值。

```
(gdb) p n

$4 = 5

(gdb) p a

$5 = {4, 5, 2, 1, 3, 0 < repeats 995 times>}
```

3. 针对 sort.c 利用文本编辑器创建一个 makefile 文件,通过 make 编译 次程序,并运行。

```
sort: sort.o
gcc sort.o -o sort

sort.o: sort.c
gcc -c sort.c -o sort.o

clean:
rm sort sort.o
```

```
wxt@wxt:~/tmp$ make
gcc -c sort.c -o sort.o
gcc sort.o -o sort
wxt@wxt:~/tmp$ ./sort
5
2
3
4
5
1
1
2
3
4
5
wxt@wxt:~/tmp$
```

4. (1) 修改 sort.c, 在排序完成后创建一个进程;

```
wxt@wxt:~/tmp$ vim sort.c
wxt@wxt:~/tmp$ make
gcc -c sort.c -o sort.o
gcc sort.o -o sort
wxt@wxt:~/tmp$ ./sort
5
2 4 3 5
1
1 2 3 4 5
father process pid=9657, ppid=9527, child 9658
child process pid=9658, ppid=9657
wyt@wxt:~/tmp$
```

(2) 创建完成后父进程打印有序队列的首地址, 然后休眠 5 秒钟;

(3) 子进程调用一个在 insert.c 中实现的插入函数,在有序队列中插入一个整数,然后打印队列的首地址。

简单一点,直接在 sort. c 的数组最后插入一个 9:

(4) 针对 sort.c 和 insert.c 利用文本编辑器创建一个 makefile 文件,通过 make 编译此程序,并运行。

(5) 分析运行结果,写出你的发现。

执行 fork()语句后,操作系统创建子进程,执行完成后,子进程返回0,父进程返回子进程 pid。

5. 阅读 Linux 源码中的/Documentation/kbuild/makefiles.txt 文件 (网上有中文版),并根据此文档分析并注释/kernel 目录下的 Makefile 文件。

Linux 内核中的 Makefile 以及与 Makefile 直接相关的文件有:

Makefile: 顶层 Makefile, 是整个内核配置、编译的总体控制文件。

.config: 内核配置文件,包含由用户选择的配置选项,用来存放内核配置后的结果(如 make config)。

arch/*/Makefile: 位于各种 CPU 体系目录下的 Makefile, 如 arch/arm/Makefile, 是针对特定平台的 Makefile。

各个子目录下的 Makefile: 比如 drivers/Makefile, 负责所在子目录下源代码的管理。

Rules. make: 规则文件,被所有的 Makefile 使用。

obj-y 用来定义哪些文件被编进内核:

obj-y 中定义的. o 文件由当前目录下的. c 或. S 文件编译生成,它们连同下级子目录的 built-in. o 文件一起被组合成(使用"\$(LD)-R"命令)当前目录下的built-in. o 文件,这个 built-in. o

文件被它的上一层 Makefile 使用

ob j-m 用来定义哪些文件被编译成可加载模块:

obj-m 中定义的. o 文件由当前目录下的. c 或. S 文件编译生成, 它们被编译成模块, 一个模块可以由一个或几个. o 文件组成, 对于有多个源文件的模块, 除在

obj-m 中增加一个.o 文件外,还要定义一个〈module_name〉-objs 变量来告诉 Makefile 这个.o 文件由哪些

lib-y 用来定义哪些文件被编成库文件:

liy-y 中定义的. o 文件由当前目录下的. c 或. S 文件编译生成,它们被打包成当前目录下的一个库文件: lib. a;同时出现在 obj-y 和 lib-y 中的. o 文件,不会被包含进 lib. a 中,要把这个 lib. a 编译进内核中,需要在顶层 Makefile 中 libs-y 变量中列出当前目录

obj-y、obj-m 还可以指定要进入的下一层子目录: obj-\$(CONFIG JFFS2 FS) += jffs2/

怎样编译这些文件:

1. 全局的

适用于整个内核代码,在顶层 Makefile 和 arch/\$(ARCH)/Makefile 中定义,这些选项的名称为 CFLAGS (编译 C 文件的选项)、AFLAGS (编译汇编文件的选项)、LDFLAGS (连接文件的选项)、 ARFLAGS (制作库文件的选项)

2. 局部的

在各个子目录中定义,针对当前 Makefile 中的所有文件,名称分别为: EXTRA_CFLAGS、EXTRA_AFLAGS、EXTRA_LDFLAGS、EXTRA_ARFLAGS 3. 个体的

仅适用于某个文件,如果想针对某个文件定义它的编译选项,可以使用 CFLAGS_\$@,AFLAGS_\$@,前者用于编译某个C文件,后者用于编译某个汇编文件。\$@表示某个目录文件

怎样连接这些文件:

在顶层 Makefile 中,目录名的后面直接加上 built-in.o 或 lib.a,表示要连接进内核的文件,如下所示:

init-y := \$(patsubst %/, %/built-in.o, \$(init-y))

core-y := \$(patsubst %/, %/built-in.o, \$(core-y))

drivers-y :=\$(patsubst %/, %/built-in.o, \$(drivers-y))

net-y := \$(patsubst %/, %/built-in.o, \$(net-y))

libs-y1 := \$(patsubst %/, %/lib.a, \$(libs-y))

libs-y2 := \$(patsubst %/, %/built-in.o, \$(libs-y))

1ibs-y := \$(1ibs-y1) \$(1ibs-y2)