Device Drivers

Github Link: https://github.com/prateekagrawaliiit/Device-Drivers

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Date :	10th April 2022

Lab Exercise 6:

Write a C program. Compile. Insert the compiled program as a Kernel Module in Kernel. Remove the module from Kernel. Verify whether the insertion and deletion happened properly.

Lab Exercise 6 - Write a simple Char Device Driver Program in C language. Compile it as a kernel module. Insert in the kernel. Check whether the device file is created in proper directory. Check by writing data into the device file and reading data from the device file.

Code

```
#include <linux/init.h>
#include <linux/module.h>
#include <linux/cdev.h>
#include <linux/device.h>
#include <linux/kernel.h>
#include <linux/uaccess.h>
#include <linux/fs.h>
#define MAX_DEV 1
```

```
static int mychardev open(struct inode *inode, struct file *file);
static int mychardev_release(struct inode *inode, struct file *file);
static long mychardev ioctl(struct file *file, unsigned int cmd,
unsigned long arg);
static ssize t mychardev read(struct file *file, char user *buf,
size t count, loff t *offset);
static ssize t mychardev write(struct file *file, const char user
*buf, size_t count, loff_t *offset);
static const struct file_operations mychardev_fops = {
   .owner
             = THIS MODULE,
   .open
             = mychardev open,
   .release = mychardev release,
   .unlocked ioctl = mychardev ioctl,
              = mychardev read,
   .read
               = mychardev write
   .write
};
struct mychar device data {
   struct cdev cdev;
};
static int dev_major = 0;
static struct class *mychardev class = NULL;
static struct mychar_device_data mychardev_data[MAX_DEV];
static int mychardev uevent(struct device *dev, struct
kobj_uevent_env *env)
{
  add_uevent_var(env, "DEVMODE=%#o", 0666);
  return 0;
}
static int __init mychardev_init(void)
{
  int err, i;
  dev t dev;
  err = alloc chrdev region(&dev, 0, MAX DEV, "mychardev");
```

```
dev major = MAJOR(dev);
   mychardev class = class create(THIS MODULE, "mychardev");
   mychardev class->dev uevent = mychardev uevent;
   for (i = 0; i < MAX DEV; i++) {
     cdev_init(&mychardev_data[i].cdev, &mychardev_fops);
     mychardev_data[i].cdev.owner = THIS_MODULE;
     cdev add(&mychardev data[i].cdev, MKDEV(dev major, i), 1);
     device create(mychardev class, NULL, MKDEV(dev major, i), NULL,
"mychardev-%d", i);
  }
  return 0;
}
static void exit mychardev exit(void)
{
   int i;
   for (i = 0; i < MAX DEV; i++) {
     device_destroy(mychardev_class, MKDEV(dev_major, i));
  }
  class_unregister(mychardev_class);
  class destroy(mychardev class);
 unregister chrdev region(MKDEV(dev major, ∅), MINORMASK);
}
static int mychardev open(struct inode *inode, struct file *file)
{
   printk("MYCHARDEV: Device open\n");
   return 0;
}
```

```
static int mychardev_release(struct inode *inode, struct file *file)
{
   printk("MYCHARDEV: Device close\n");
   return 0;
}
static long mychardev ioctl(struct file *file, unsigned int cmd,
unsigned long arg)
{
   printk("MYCHARDEV: Device ioctl\n");
   return 0;
}
static ssize_t mychardev_read(struct file *file, char __user *buf,
size t count, loff t *offset)
{
   uint8_t *data = "Hello from the kernel world!\n";
   size t datalen = strlen(data);
   printk("Reading device: %d\n",
MINOR(file->f path.dentry->d inode->i rdev));
   if (count > datalen) {
     count = datalen;
  }
  if (copy_to_user(buf, data, count)) {
     return -EFAULT;
  }
  return count;
static ssize_t mychardev_write(struct file *file, const char __user
*buf, size t count, loff t *offset)
{
   size t maxdatalen = 30, ncopied;
   uint8 t databuf[maxdatalen];
```

```
printk("Writing device: %d\n",
MINOR(file->f path.dentry->d inode->i rdev));
   if (count < maxdatalen) {</pre>
    maxdatalen = count;
  }
  ncopied = copy_from_user(databuf, buf, maxdatalen);
  if (ncopied == 0) {
     printk("Copied %zd bytes from the user\n", maxdatalen);
  } else {
     printk("Could't copy %zd bytes from the user\n", ncopied);
  }
  databuf[maxdatalen] = 0;
  printk("Data from the user: %s\n", databuf);
  return count;
MODULE LICENSE("GPL");
MODULE_AUTHOR("Prateek Agrawal - CED18I040");
module init(mychardev init);
module exit(mychardev exit);
```

Make file:

```
BINARY := mychardev

KERNEL := /lib/modules/$(shell uname -r)/build

ARCH := x86

C_FLAGS := -Wall

KMOD_DIR := $(shell pwd)

TARGET_PATH := /lib/modules/$(shell uname -r)/kernel/drivers/char
```

```
OBJECTS := chardd.o

ccflags-y += $(C_FLAGS)

obj-m += $(BINARY).o

$(BINARY)-y := $(OBJECTS)

$(BINARY).ko:
    make -C $(KERNEL) M=$(KMOD_DIR) modules

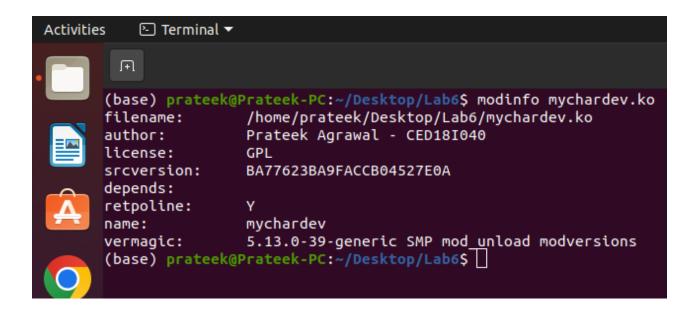
install:
    cp $(BINARY).ko $(TARGET_PATH)
    depmod -a

uninstall:
    rm $(TARGET_PATH)/$(BINARY).ko
    depmod -a

clean:
    make -C $(KERNEL) M=$(KMOD_DIR) clean
```

Steps:

- 1) Make sure that the secure boot is turned off. If not you can use the UEFI setting using mokutil to turn it off. It involves a couple of restarts but can be done.
- 2) Make sure that the repositories do not have blank spaces or special characters because it gives and error if they have it
- 3) Run the make command
- 4) Run the sudo insmod mychardev.ko command to insert the code into the kernel
- 5) Run **modinfo mychardev.ko** to get the information about the module.



6) Check the type of device created by using Is -I /dev/mychardev-*

- 7) Echo some data into the char device using echo command.
- 8) To check if the module has been inserted into the kernel Run

tail /var/log/kern.log

The following command prints the last few lines of the kernels log.

```
Apr 10 17:32:01 Prateek-PC kernel: [ 431.992421] MYCHARDEV: Device open
Apr 10 17:32:01 Prateek-PC kernel: [ 431.992467] Writing device: 0
Apr 10 17:32:01 Prateek-PC kernel: [ 431.992471] Copied 10 bytes from the user
Apr 10 17:32:01 Prateek-PC kernel: [ 431.992474] Data from the user: CED18I040
Apr 10 17:32:01 Prateek-PC kernel: [ 431.992474]
Apr 10 17:32:01 Prateek-PC kernel: [ 431.992483] MYCHARDEV: Device close
```

9) To remove the module from the kernel Run sudo rmmod hello.ko

Explanation:

- The first step is to Insert the module after make command using sudo
- insmod mychardev.ko
- We can check the filepath of the module using modinfo mychardev.ko
- The module has been created using the major and minor numbers 504 and 0
- The final step is to read and write into the kernel module. Here, 10 bytes has been read and displayed on the terminal, while