

# OS Project 1 System Call Implementation

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# Outline

- ▶ Introduction
- ▶ Example: Hello System Call
- ▶ Project Requirements
- ▶ Submission Rules

# What is System Call?

- **System call** is *how a program requests services from the kernel of an operating system*
- **System call** provides an **essential interface** between processes (user) and the operating system (kernel)
- System calls can be roughly grouped into **five major categories**:
  - 1) Process control
  - 2) File management
  - 3) Device management
  - 4) Information maintenance
  - 5) Communication



# System Call: Start

Once a system call occurs,

- The processor is switched to the **system execution mode** (or privileged execution mode)
- Key parts of the current thread context (e.g., *the program counter and the stack pointer*) are saved
- Then the thread context is then changed:
  - The **program counter** is set to a fixed (determined by the hardware) memory address, which is within the kernel's address space
  - The **stack pointer** is pointed at the top of a stack in the kernel's address space

# System Call: Execute

Then,

- The calling thread will be executing a **system call handler**, which is **part of the kernel**, in system mode
- This kernel's system call handler *determines which service the calling process wanted and then performs that service*

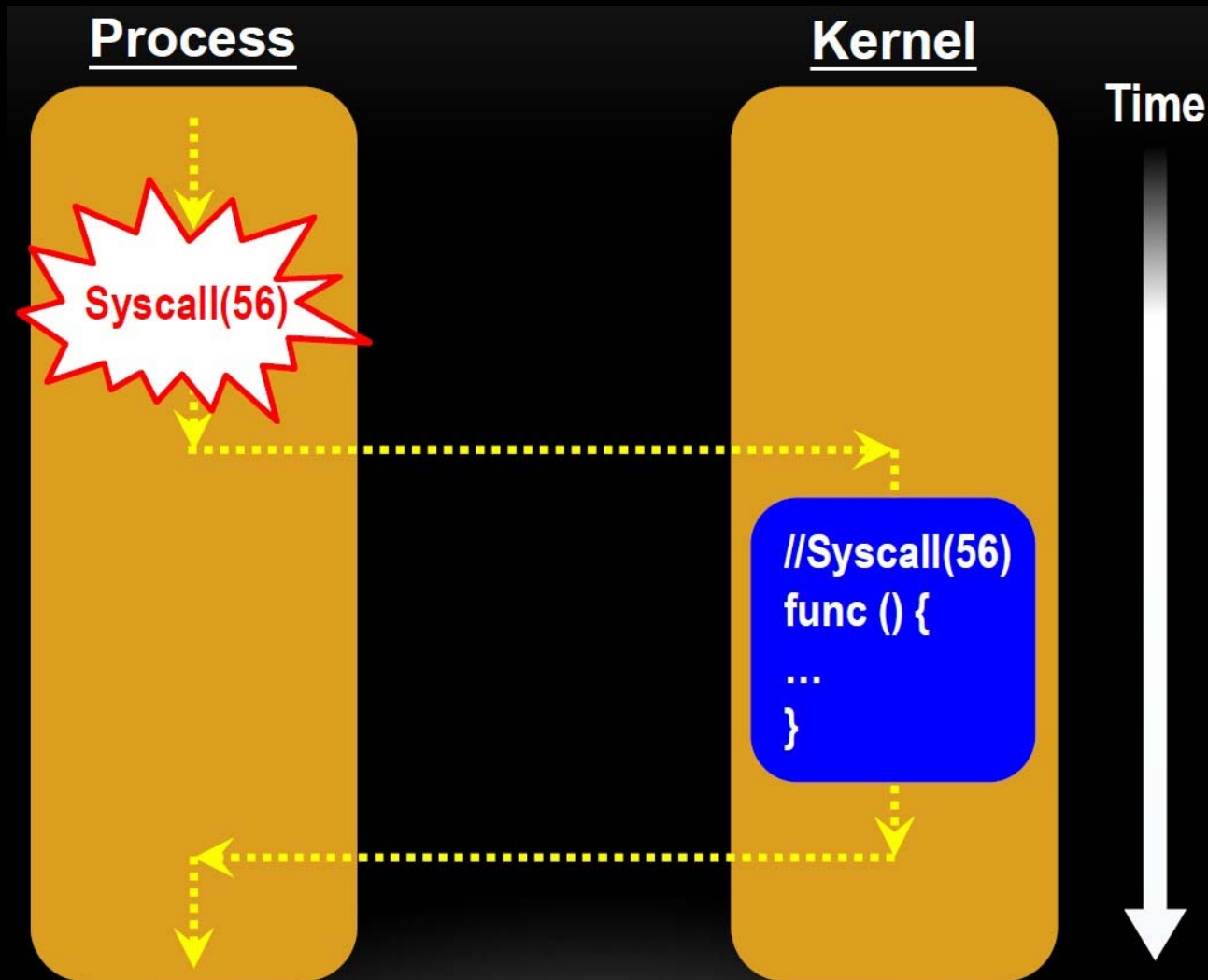
# System Call: End

When the kernel finishes,

- It returns from the system call and this means to
  - Restore the key parts of the thread context that were saved when the system call was made
  - Switch the processor status back to the user execution mode (or unprivileged execution mode)
- Now the thread is executing the calling-process program again and picks up where it left when it made the system call



# System Call: Diagram



# Example: Hello System Call (1/5)

## 1. Download the **linux-3.2.54** kernel source code

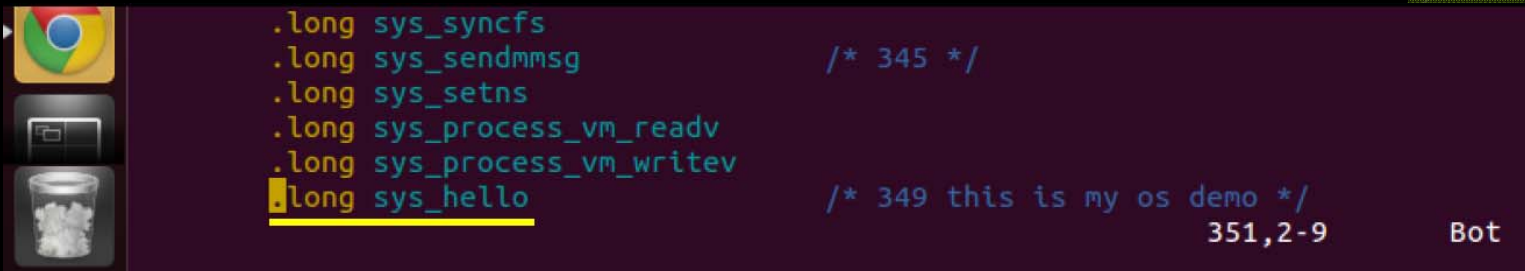
- `sudo wget https://www.kernel.org/pub/linux/kernel/v3.x/linux-3.2.54.tar.xz`

## 2. Decompress the kernel source code

- `sudo tar xvf linux-3.2.54.tar.xz`

## 3. Add system call to the system call table

- Open the file **linux-3.2.54/arch/x86/kernel/syscall\_table\_32.S** and add the following line.
- Add **`.long sys_hello`**

A terminal window with a dark purple background and light green text. On the left side, there are three icons: a Google Chrome logo, a folder icon, and a trash can icon. The terminal displays several lines of assembly code. The line `.long sys_hello` is highlighted with a yellow underline. To the right of this line, there is a comment `/* 349 this is my os demo */` and the number `351,2-9`. In the bottom right corner, the text `Bot` is visible.

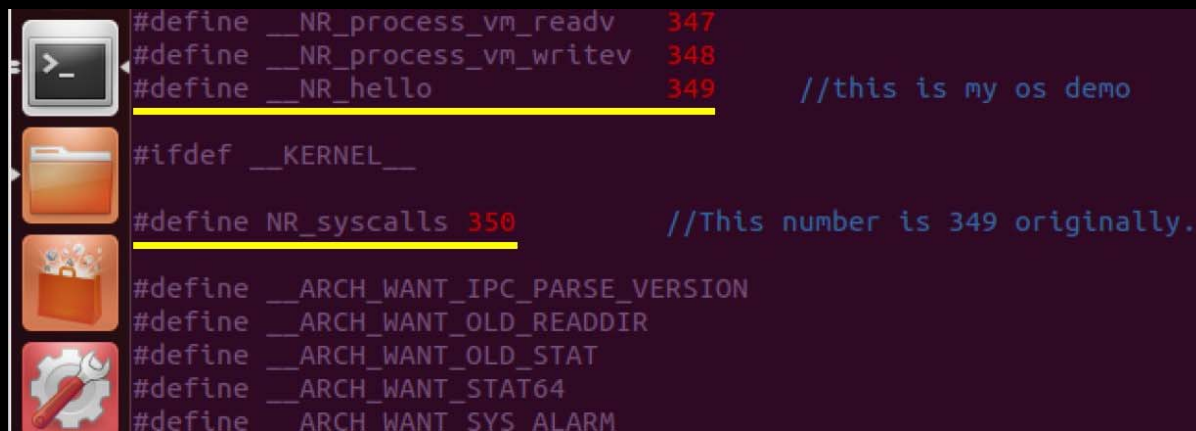
```
.long sys_syncfs
.long sys_sendmmsg          /* 345 */
.long sys_setns
.long sys_process_vm_readv
.long sys_process_vm_writev
.long sys_hello             /* 349 this is my os demo */
                             351,2-9
Bot
```



# Example: Hello System Call (2/5)

## 4. Define **macros** associated with system call

- Open the file `linux-3.2.54/arch/x86/include/asm/unistd_32.h`
- You will notice that a macro is defined for each system call. At the end of the huge macro definition, add a definition for our new system call and accordingly **incremented the value of the macro NR\_SYSCALLS**
- Add `"#define __NR_hello349"`
- Update `"#define NR_syscalls350"`



```
#define __NR_process_vm_readv 347
#define __NR_process_vm_writev 348
#define __NR_hello 349 //this is my os demo

#ifdef __KERNEL__

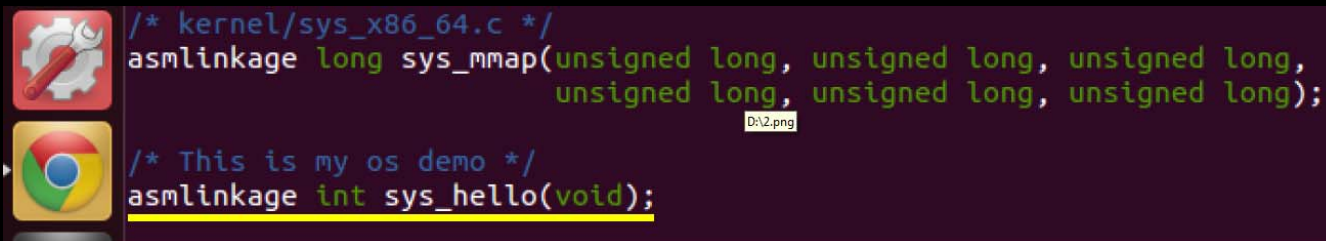
#define NR_syscalls 350 //This number is 349 originally.

#define __ARCH_WANT_IPC_PARSE_VERSION
#define __ARCH_WANT_OLD_READDIR
#define __ARCH_WANT_OLD_STAT
#define __ARCH_WANT_STAT64
#define __ARCH_WANT_SYS_ALARM
```

# Example: Hello System Call (3/5)

## 5. Define **macros** associated with system call

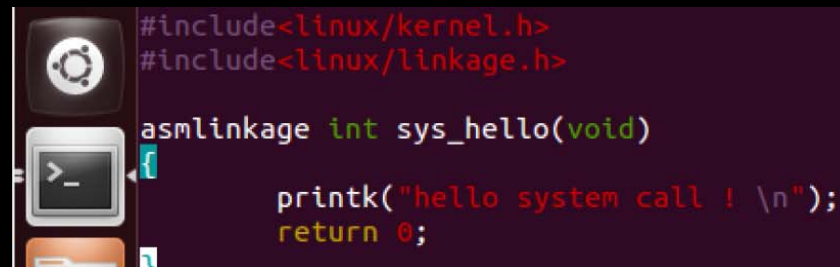
- Now to the file **linux-3.2.54/arch/x86/include/asm/syscalls.h**, add the **prototype** of the system call.
- Add the prototype of the system call **"asmlinkage long sys\_hello(void);"**



The screenshot shows a code editor with a dark background. On the left, there are two icons: a gear with a wrench and a Chrome browser icon. The code is as follows:

```
/* kernel/sys_x86_64.c */
asmlinkage long sys_mmap(unsigned long, unsigned long, unsigned long,
                        unsigned long, unsigned long, unsigned long);
/* This is my os demo */
asmlinkage int sys_hello(void);
```

- Now, in the directory of the kernel sources **linux-3.2.54/kernel/**, create a file **"hello.c"** with the following contents:



The screenshot shows a code editor with a dark background. On the left, there are three icons: a gear, a terminal window, and a folder icon. The code is as follows:

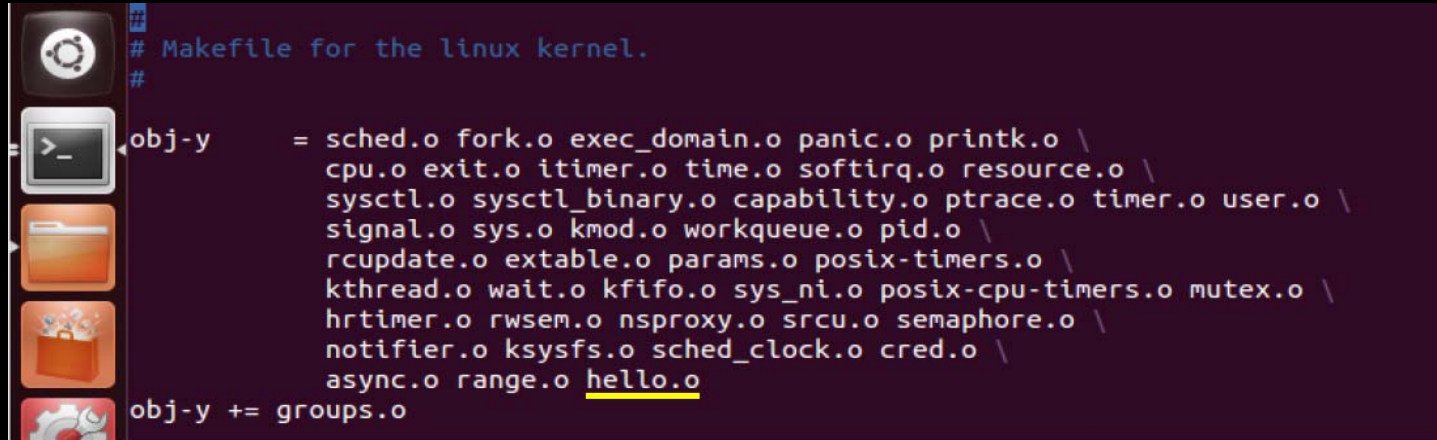
```
#include<linux/kernel.h>
#include<linux/linkage.h>

asmlinkage int sys_hello(void)
{
    printk("hello system call ! \n");
    return 0;
}
```



# Example: Hello System Call (4/5)

6. After you create the function definition, we have to **modify the Makefile**([linux-3.2.54/kernel/Makefile](#)) so as to compile the new system call to merge it into the kernel
  - Add “hello.o” to “obj-y”

A screenshot of a terminal window with a dark purple background. On the left side, there is a vertical dock with several icons: a gear, a terminal window, a folder, a folder with a magnifying glass, and a gear with a wrench. The terminal text shows the beginning of the 'Makefile for the linux kernel.' with a comment line '# Makefile for the linux kernel.' followed by a blank line. Then, the 'obj-y' variable is assigned a list of object files. The file 'hello.o' is added to this list and underlined. Finally, 'obj-y += groups.o' is added at the bottom.

```
# Makefile for the linux kernel.  
  
obj-y = sched.o fork.o exec_domain.o panic.o printk.o \  
        cpu.o exit.o itimer.o time.o softirq.o resource.o \  
        sysctl.o sysctl_binary.o capability.o ptrace.o timer.o user.o \  
        signal.o sys.o kmod.o workqueue.o pid.o \  
        rcupdate.o extable.o params.o posix-timers.o \  
        kthread.o wait.o kfifo.o sys_ni.o posix-cpu-timers.o mutex.o \  
        hrtimer.o rwsem.o nsproxy.o srcu.o semaphore.o \  
        notifier.o ksysfs.o sched_clock.o cred.o \  
        async.o range.o hello.o  
  
obj-y += groups.o
```

7. **REBUILD** the whole kernel and reboot the Ubuntu

- Please reference to the OS2016 Project 0 slides.



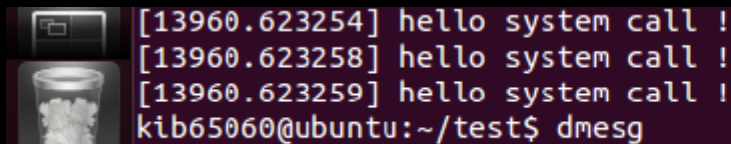
# Example: Hello System Call (5/5)

8. After you **REBUILD** and **REBOOT** into the kernel that you just compiled, **try to run the following program:**

- Test program

```
#include <sys/syscall.h>
#include <unistd.h>
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
    syscall(349);
    return 0;
}
```

9. The output of `printk()` is written to the kernel log. To view it, **type the command “dmesg”**

A terminal window with a dark background and light-colored text. On the left side, there is a small icon of a trash can. The terminal shows three lines of kernel log output, each starting with a timestamp in brackets followed by the text "hello system call !". Below these lines, the prompt "kib65060@ubuntu:~/test\$ " is visible, followed by the command "dmesg" which is underlined.

```
[13960.623254] hello system call !
[13960.623258] hello system call !
[13960.623259] hello system call !
kib65060@ubuntu:~/test$ dmesg
```

# Requirements of Project 1 (1/2)

- Implement **3 new system calls** into your Linux kernel (60%, 20%for each):
  1. Show (void)
    - Show Student\_ID(s) and Name(s)of your team member(s)
  2. Multiply (long, long)
    - Return the calculation result
  3. Min (long, long)
    - Return the calculation result

# Requirements of Project 1 (2/2)

- Write a **test program** to test your implemented system calls (20%)
  - Notably, the test program should call the **3 system calls** to demonstrate the results
- **Report** (20%)
  - Implementation details or faced difficulties
  - Your results (please print-screen)
  - At most **2** pages
- Bonus (at most 20%)
  - Any other implementation regarding system calls in Linux
    - E.g., the process status, some kernel's information



# Submission Rules

- ▶ Project deadline: 2016/04/6 (Wednesday) 23:59
- ▶ Upload to FTP Server
  - ▶ IP: 140.112.28.132
  - ▶ Port: 5566
  - ▶ Account name: os2016
  - ▶ Password: ktw2016os
- ▶ The team project should
  - ▶ Contain your test program, modified source files (**NOT** the whole kernel), and your report (**PDF format**, within **2** pages)
  - ▶ Be packed as one file named "OSPJ1\_Team##.ZIP"
- ▶ **DO NOT COPY THE HOMEWORK**

# Contact TAs

- ▶ If you have any problem about the projects, you can contact TAs by the following ways:
- ▶ Facebook: NTU OS2016 Spring Group
  - ▶ <https://www.facebook.com/groups/1683988081869980/>
  - ▶ **HIGHLY RECOMMENDED**
- ▶ E-mail:
  - ▶ Tse-Yuan Wang: r03922064@csie.ntu.edu.tw