Operating Systems Hands On Guide

August 22, 2023

1 Installation Guide

Step 1: For Linux goto Step 4 directly.

For windows first install windows susb-system for linux: Open powershell as administrator and type:

wsl -install

Step 2: Go to Microsoft store and download Ubuntu.

Step 3: Open ubuntu and create your username and password.

Step 4: Install the tools required for xv6: On ububtu type

sudo apt-get update

sudo apt-get install git build-essential gdb-multiarch qemu-systemmisc gcc-riscv64-linux-gnu binutils-riscv64-linux-gnu

Step 5: Clone the xv6 repository by running:

git clone https://github.com/mit-pdos/xv6-riscv.git

Step 6: Step 6: Navigate to xv6 directory:

cd xv6-riscv

Step 7: Compile and run xv6: make qemu

When running xv6, you can exit the kernel window by pressing Ctrl-a followed by \mathbf{x} .

2 Making a Program

Xv6

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To create a simple program, first we
need to create its file.
Goto the user directory inside XV6:
cd xv6-riscv/user
Create new file: nano Myprog.c
#include "kernel/types.h"
#include "kernel/stat.h"
#include "user/user.h"
int main(void) {
     printf("Hello_World!\n");
     exit(0);
}
Change the directory back to xv6:
cd xv6-riscv
Open the Makefile of Xv6:
nano Makefile
Scroll down to the point where you
see the User Programs code:
UPROGS=\
          U/_cat
          $U/_echo\
         $U/_forktest\
Add the name of your program here:
  $U/_hello\
Compile the directory by typing:
make
Run the XV6 kernel:
make qemu
type the name of your program:
hello
The result will look like this:
$ hello
Hello, World!
```

```
Linux To create a simple program,
first we need to create its file.
Create new file: nano Myprog.c
#include "stdio.h"

int main(void) {
    printf("Hello_World!\n");
    return 0;
}

Compile the file with the following command:
    gcc -o hello hello.c
Run the file with the following command:
./hello
```