All these steps are written with respect to deployment in azure VM.

command	description
wgethttps://cdn.kernel.org/pub/linux/kernel/v4.x/linux-4.19.210.tar.xz	Install linux kernel compressed file
xz -v -d linux-4.19.210.tar.xz	
tar xvf linux-4.19.210.tar	Unzipping the contents
cd linux-4.19.210	Change to newly created kernel
mkdir assignment2	Create new dir
cd assignment2	Go to newly created dir
touch Q1.c Q2.c Q3.c Q4.c	Create 4 c files
/* edit the corresponding codes */	
nano Makefile	Create a makefile for easier compilation (edit and save the file)
cd	Goto linux kernel folder
nano Makefile	Edit the makefile of this folder so that the directory in which we write system calls will be recognized by the kernel, next time we boot
cd arch/x86/entry/syscalls/	Change to syscalls dir
nano syscall_64.tbl	Edit the system call table to include our system calls. General format
	548 64 Varunhellox64_sys_Varunhello
cd	Go till we reach linux folder
cd <i>include</i> /linux	Chang to include/linux folder

nano syscalls.h	Change syscalls.h to include our calls. General format asmlinkage long sys_Varunhello(void)
sudo apt-get install ccache	Installing basic dependencies to compile our kernel. ccache is a software development tool that caches the output of C/C++ compilation so that the next time, the same compilation can be avoided and the results can be taken from the cache.
sudo apt-get install bc	
sudo apt-get install gcc	
sudo apt-get install libncurses5-dev	
sudo apt-get install bison	
sudo apt-get install flex	
sudo apt-get install libssl-dev	
sudo apt-get install libelf-dev	
sudo apt-get update	
sudo apt-get upgrade	
cp -v /boot/config-\$(uname -r) .config	Copy older config file to newer file. Remove CONFIG_SYSTEM_TRUSTED_KEYS to avoid any compilation errors
Sudo make olddefconfig	Preparation using existing kernel config.
Sudo make prepare	Cache helps us reduce time when we recompile
Sudo ccache make -j5	our code and -j5 depicts the number of cores -j(n+1) where n is the number of cores
Sudo make modules_install	Kernel compilation takes some time. After that, we need to install modules to use our system calls
Sudo make install	
update-initramfs -ck 4.19.210	We are changing our ram file system to boot our kernel version by default and then we are
sudo update-grub	updating grand unified boot loader (grub)

shutdown -r now After shutdown and restart, we should be able to boot to our linux version and we are good to use our system calls.

Q1

```
Code is
#includelinux/syscalls.h>
#includelinux/kernel.h>
OSYSCALL DEFINEO(Varunhello) {
       printk("Hiii!!! Varun Here\n");
      return 0;
}
which will print the string to kernel logs
Q2
Code is
#include linux/kernel.h>
#include linux/linkage.h>
#include linux/syscalls.h>
#include linux/uaccess.h>
SYSCALL_DEFINE2(diviprint,
         char __user *, input,
         int, input_length)
{
    char buffer[256];
    unsigned long left_length = input_length;
    unsigned long chunklen = sizeof(buffer);
    while( left_length > 0 ){
         if(left_length < chunklen ) chunklen =left_length;</pre>
         if( copy_from_user(buffer, input, chunklen) ){
         return -EFAULT;
    }
         left_length -= chunklen;
    }
```

```
printk("%s\n", buffer);
    return 0;
which will print the string to kernel logs provided by user
Q3
#includelinux/syscalls.h>
#includelinux/kernel.h>
#includelinux/cred.h>
#includelinux/sched.h>
SYSCALL DEFINEO(Varunprocess) {
      struct task struct *parent=current->parent;
      printk("parent_process_pid: %d \n", parent->pid);
      printk("current_process_pid: %d \n", current->pid); return 0;
}
Prints process id of current process and parent process
Q4
#includelinux/syscalls.h>
#includelinux/kernel.h>
#includelinux/cred.h>
#includelinux/sched.h>
SYSCALL DEFINEO(divigetpid)
{
    printk("User id is:%u\n",task tgid vnr(current));
   return task_tgid_vnr(current);
Executes a system call and returns the O/P
```

Parent and current process ids are different. Why?

Current process is the process which encompasses the .c file which we run and all the subsequent calls we make. Hence it has some ID associated with it.

Parent process is the process which invokes our .c file and it will have an ID associated with it and since no two different processes can share same ID, both will have different IDs

Execution screenshots





