

1. 流程

1. 下载内核和补丁

rt补丁下载 <https://www.kernel.org/pub/linux/kernel/projects/rt/>

稳定版补丁下载 https://wiki.linuxfoundation.org/realtime/preempt_rt_versions

内核源码下载 <https://mirrors.edge.kernel.org/pub/linux/kernel/>

Note

对于某些内核版本找不到的场合，寻找相近的内核源码就可以，但是要注意到RT补丁与所下载的内核源码版本号需要严格对应。下载好后，将补丁包与解压后的内核源码文件夹放在同一级目录下。

2. 安转依赖

```
sudo apt-get install libncurses5-dev libssl-dev build-essential openssl zlibc libelf-dev minizip libidn11-dev libidn11 bison flex dwarves libncurses-dev zstd -y
```

3. 开始安转

1. 解压内核源码

```
tar -zxvf linux-5.15.49.tar.gz
```

2. 解压补丁

```
gunzip patch-5.15.49-rt47.patch.gz
```

3. 打补丁

```
cd linux-5.15.49
```

```
patch -p1 < ../patch-5.15.49-rt47.patch
```

4. 配置内存

1. `cp -v /boot/config-$(uname -r) .config`

2. 这一步是根据当前系统内核的配置设置配置文件，我们一路enter即可

```
make localmodconfig
```

3. 进入一个图形界面，有一些地方需要修改

```
make menuconfig
```

1. 将内核设置为全抢占式的

General setup -> Preemption Model-> Fully Preemptible Kernel(RT)

2. 关闭内存溢出检测(找不到就忽略此步)

Kernel hacking —> Memory Debugging —> [] Check for stack overflows

3. 关闭Optimize very unlikely/likely branches(找不到就忽略此步)

General setup —> Optimize very unlikely/likely branches 子选项Stack Protector buffer overflow detection设置为None，因为编译器不支持更强的堆栈保护

4. Device Drivers -> [] staging drivers(如果默认开启，按N键取消) (可选择跳过)

5. -> General setup -> Timers subsystem [*] High Resolution Timer Support

6. -> General setup -> Timers subsystem -> Timer tick handling (Full dynticks system (tickless)) (X) Full dynticks system (tickless)

7. -> Processor type and features -> Timer frequency (1000 HZ) (X) 1000 HZ

8. -> Power management and ACPI options -> CPU Frequency scaling -> Default CPUFreq governor (performance)->performance

5. 修改当前目录下配置文件./config

1. `CONFIG_MODULE_SIG_KEY="certs/signing_key.pem"`

2. `CONFIG_SYSTEM_TRUSTED_KEYS=""`

3. `CONFIG_SYSTEM_BLACKLIST_HASH_LIST=""`

4. `CONFIG_SYSTEM_REVOCATION_KEYS=""`



Example

一个ubuntu20.04可用的配置文件

[example](#)

6. 开始编译

1. `sudo make -j核心数`
2. `sudo make modules`
3. `sudo make bzImage`
4. `sudo make modules_install -j核心数`
5. `sudo make install`
6. `sudo gedit /etc/default/grub`
7. `sudo update-grub`
8. `sudo reboot`

7. 在引导界面选择刚搞定的内核即可

2. 参考博客
