

Building a kernel module for many distributions



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Building a kernel module for many distributions

We want to build a kernel module for FC4,FC5,FC6,FC7,FC8,FC9 and EL4,EL5 and maybe more distributions.

If we will try to **insmod** a module built on FC4 to ,say, FC9, we will get an error:

insmod: error inserting 'myModule.ko': -1 Invalid module format

In syslog , you will see:

version magic xxx should be yyy.

xxx = module vermagic; yyy = kernel vermagic

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- `modprobe -f` or `modprobe --force` will not help in this case.

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- Behind the scenes:
 - insmod/modprobe call a system call, *sys_init_module()* (*kernel/module.c.*)
 - **-f (--force)** options is the same as **--force-vermagic** and **-force-modversion** together; see man modprobe.
- See also: include/linux/vermagic.h and:
 - include/linux/version.h
 - For 2.6.25 it has:
 - `#define LINUX_VERSION_CODE 132633`
 - 132633 is 20619 => a hex representation of 2.6.25

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- You can see the **vermagic** of a module by:
- **modinfo -F vermagic myModule.ko**
 - (-F stands for field)
 - 2.6.23.1-42.fc8 SMP mod_unload
 - (BTW: mod_unload says that the kernel was build with CONFIG_MODULE_UNLOAD set. Most distros enable module unloading; when this is not the case, running “rmmod myModule” will cause this:
 - **FATAL: Kernel does not have unload support.**
- Another way is by :
- **objdump myModule.ko --full-contents --section=.modinfo**

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- You can also use **readelf --sections**

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- Note:
- If the kernel version is 2.6.x.y.z, then modules built against 2.6.x.y will load into 2.6.x.y.* kernels.
- For example:
 - A module built against 2.6.25.9-76.fc9.x86_64 (latest FC9 kernel-devel) will load into 2.6.25 kernel

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- Not always we have machines available on which we have all these environments.
- Even if we have, and we build on each of them the module, we have the overhead of synchronization between them.

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- There are several solutions.
- For example, virtualization, chroot.
- Proposed solution:
- First, install the kernel-devel rpm of each distro.
 - This rpm include (mostly) kernel header files.
- Find out which gcc is for each distro and install the corresponding **source** rpm.
- For example:
- For FC6 we have gcc-4.1.1-30:
- Run: `rpm -ivh gcc-4.1.1-30.src.rpm.`

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- Caveat: if you are building the module for fewer distros (two, three...) than sometimes you may have a suitable compat-gcc package ready.
- Then: `rpm -bp /usr/src/redhat/SPECS/gcc41.spec`
- The gcc source code is somewhere under `/usr/src/redhat/BUILD/`
- Then, you should build gcc.
- It is important to create a folder for the build.

```
mkdir build; cd build
```

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- `../configure --prefix=/work/tools/fc6/gcc --enable-threads=posix --enable-languages=c`
- Then `make` and `make install`.
- What is inaccurate here ?
 - We better use the configuration options with which the gcc from the selected distro was built. We can
 - Get these configuration options in the spec file of the gcc
 - To be on the safe side, it is also better to build the gcc against the corresponding binutils package.

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- Create a folder (let's say myFolder) which will have your module source code and header files. Let's say they are myModule.c and myModule.h.
- Create subfolders, one for each distro:
 - myFolder/fc4, myFolder/fc5, etc.

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- Create soft links for myModule.c,myModule.h in each subfolder.
- Then, create for each distro a Makefile in its corresponding folder.
- Example for a Makefile for FC6:

```
obj-m := myModule.o
```

```
CC:= /work/tools/fc6/gcc/bin/gcc
```

```
KDIR:=/usr/src/kernels/2.6.18-1.2798.fc6-x86_64
```

```
PWD := $(shell pwd)
```

default:

```
$(MAKE) CC=$(CC) -C $(KDIR) SUBDIRS=$(PWD) modules
```

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- In case you need to add `#ifdef` in the code for different kernel, there are two ways to do it:
 - `EXTRA_CFLAGS` in the makefile
 - For example:
 - `EXTRA_CFLAGS := -DKER2625`
 - And than , in the code, `#ifdef KER2625`
 - Adding using `LINUX_VERSION_CODE` /`KERNEL_VERSION` from `include/linux/version.h`
 - `#if LINUX_VERSION_CODE >= KERNEL_VERSION(2,2,0)`
 -
 - `#endif`

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- In myFolder, create a makefile which will call make on all subfolders:
- For example:

```
#Makefile
```

```
all:
```

```
cd fc4 && $(MAKE)
```

```
cd fc5 && $(MAKE)
```

```
cd fc6 && $(MAKE)
```

```
....
```

```
cd e15 && $(MAKE)
```

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- **Thank you!**