

BATMAN and the LinuxKPI: Running Linux drivers on FreeBSD 🦇

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A little bit about myself

- CS student at UCLouvain, in Belgium 🇧🇪
- Part-time at Bnewable (energy storage solutions startup) ⚡
- Interested in computer graphics (and BSD).
- **GSoC 2023 student.**

Dog (Bubbles)



What is the focus of this talk?

- The LinuxKPI & the state of affairs w.r.t. porting Linux drivers to FreeBSD.
- Will end with a case study on porting BATMAN to FreeBSD (my GSoC project).

What is the LinuxKPI?

- Kinda just a bunch of C headers which map Linux kernel functions (the KPI) to FreeBSD ones.
- **Internal kernel functions**, not syscalls, that's (part of) the Linuxulator's job.
- Headers rooted in `sys/compat/linuxkpi/common/include` .

Example function: `get_random_u32_below`

In `sys/compat/linuxkpi/common/include/linux/random.h` :

```
static inline u32
get_random_u32_below(u32 ceil)
{
    return (arc4random_uniform(ceil));
}
```

`get_random_u32_below` is the Linux function, `arc4random_uniform` is FreeBSD's equivalent.

Let's port a simple Linux driver!!

Original Linux code:

```
#include <linux/module.h>

static int __init demo_init(void) {
    pr_info("Hello from this demo module!\n");
    return 0;
}

module_init(demo_init);

MODULE_LICENSE("GPL");
MODULE_AUTHOR("Aymeric Wibo");
MODULE_DESCRIPTION("Super simple linux driver");
MODULE_VERSION("0.0.0");
```

Let's port a simple Linux driver!

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

static int __init demo_init(void) {
    pr_info("Hello from this demo module!\n");
    return 0;
}

module_init(demo_init);

MODULE_LICENSE("GPL");
MODULE_AUTHOR("Aymeric Wibo");
MODULE_DESCRIPTION("Super simple linux driver");

#if defined(__linux__)
MODULE_VERSION("0.0.0");
#endif

#if defined(__FreeBSD__)
MODULE_VERSION(demo, 0);
MODULE_DEPEND(demo, linuxkpi, 1, 1, 1);
#endif
```


Makefile...

```
.PATH: .
```

```
KMOD=    demo
```

```
SRCS=    demo.c
```

```
SRCS+=   ${LINUXKPI_GENSRCS}
```

```
CFLAGS+= ${LINUXKPI_INCLUDES}
```

```
.include <bsd.kmod.mk>
```

Testing

```
$ kldload ./demo.ko  
$ dmesg | tail -n 1  
Hello from this demo module!
```

It works!

What can LinuxKPI do for us today?

- More than print hello world!
- Full network drivers (e.g. `iwlmwifi(4)`).
- Full graphics drivers (e.g. `graphics/drm-kmod` with `i915` , `radeon` , `amd`).

 **Adding new stuff**

Update to the demo module

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

static int __init demo_init(void) {
    hypothetical_function("Hello from this demo module!\n");
    return 0;
}
```

Doesn't build!

```
demo.c:4:2: error: call to undeclared function 'hypothetical_function'; ISO C99
and later do not support implicit function declarations [-Wimplicit-function-d
eclaration]
```

```
    4 |           hypothetical_function("Hello from this demo module!\n");
      |           ^
```

```
1 error generated.
```

```
*** Error code 1
```

Add stub

In `linux/kernel.h`:

```
static inline void
hypothetical_function(const char *str)
{
    pr_debug("TODO: %s\n", __func__);
}
```

What does this do on Linux?

```
$ modprobe ./demo.ko  
$ dmesg | tail -n 1  
!eludom omed siht morf olleH
```


What does this do on FreeBSD?

```
$ kldload ./demo.ko  
$ dmesg | tail -n 1  
TODO: hypothetical_function
```

Does this matter?

Yes? Implement observed behaviour 🙄

```
static inline void
hypothetical_function(const char *str)
{
    ssize_t const len = strlen(str);
    for (ssize_t i = len - 2; i >= 0; i++)
        pr_info("%c", str[i]);
    pr_info("\n");
}
```

⚠️ Can't be isomorphic to GPL code!

What about now?

```
$ kldload ./demo.ko  
$ dmesg | tail -n 1  
!eludom omed siht morf olleH
```

It works!

Questions related to LinuxKPI?

BATMAN: A case study

 **A little bit of background...**

What's a BATMAN?

- Very annoying to Google.
- Better Approach to Mobile Ad-hoc Networking.
- Essentially OSPF/OLSR, but optimized for big wireless meshes (i.e. constantly changing topology/link quality, &c).

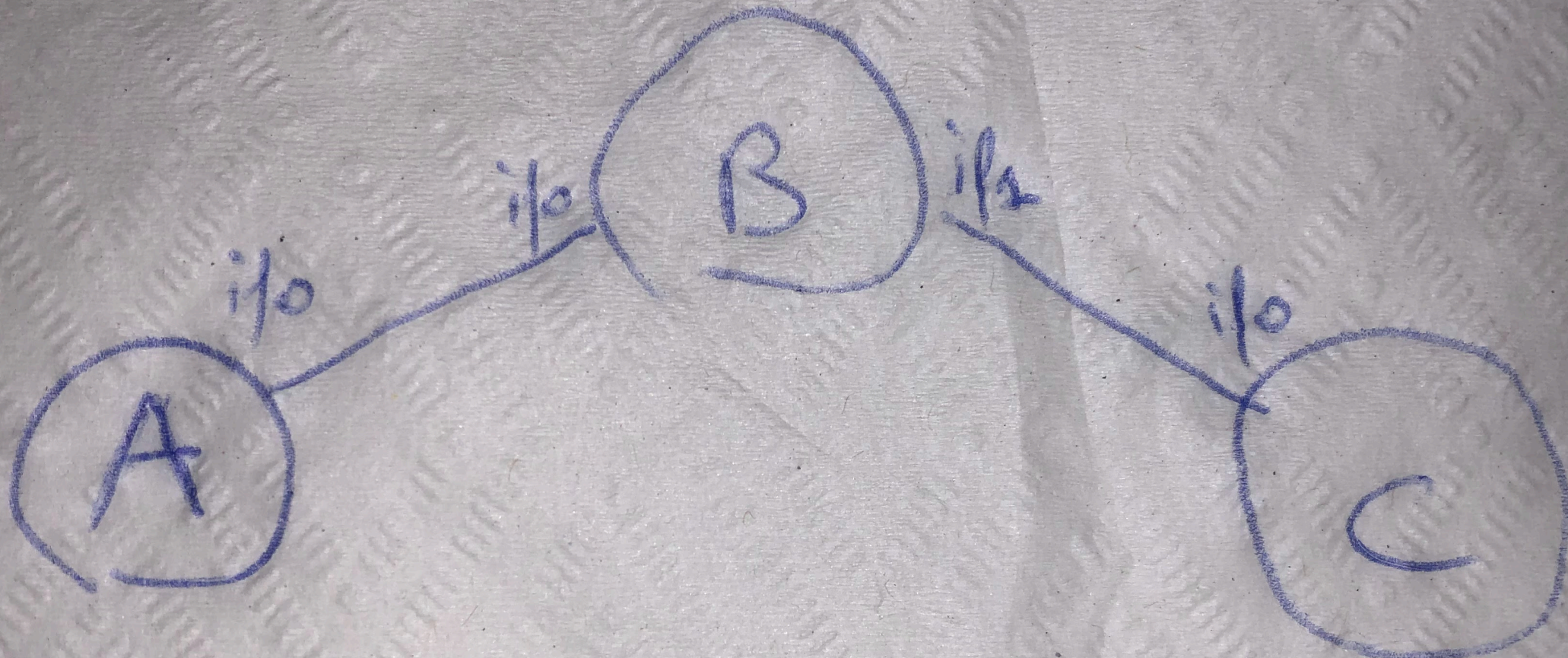
The image shows a Google search for "batman". The search bar at the top contains the word "batman" and has icons for voice search, image search, and a magnifying glass. Below the search bar are tabs for "All", "Images", "Shopping", "Videos", "News", and "More".

The main search results area includes:

- Wikipedia**: A snippet with the URL <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Batman> and a small image of Batman. The text reads: "Batman is a superhero appearing in American comic books published by DC Comics. The character was created by artist Bob Kane and writer Bill Finger, ... Batman in film · Batman (TV series) · Batman (1989 film) · Batman (comic book)".
- DC Comics**: A snippet with the URL <https://www.dc.com/characters/batman> and a small image of Batman. The text reads: "Batman | Official DC Character. A master of virtually every form of martial arts, a brilliant tactician and a genius-level forensic scientist, Bruce also has..."
- People also ask**: A list of questions with expandable answers:
 - Who played all the Batmans in order?
 - What is Batman's real name?
 - What is Batman's IQ?
 - Who is the new Batman in 2024?
- IMDb**: A snippet for the movie "The Batman (2022)" with a rating of 7.8/10 and 791,081 votes. The text reads: "When a sadistic serial killer begins murdering key political figures in Gotham, The Batman is forced to investigate the city..."
- Batman Wiki**: A snippet with the URL <https://batman.fandom.com/wiki/Batman> and a small image of Batman. The text reads: "General Information - Batman Wiki - Fandom. Batman is a crimefighter operating in Gotham City, he serves as its protector, using the symbol of a bat to strike fear into the hearts of criminals. Batman Wiki · Batman Family · Batman's Love Interests · In Other Media".
- YouTube**: A snippet for "THE BATMAN - Main Trailer" by Warner Bros. Pictures, with 61.9M+ views and posted 2 years ago. The text reads: "It's not just a call... It's a warning. <https://www.instagram.com/thebatman/> <https://www.facebook.com/thebatman> <https://twitter.com/>..."

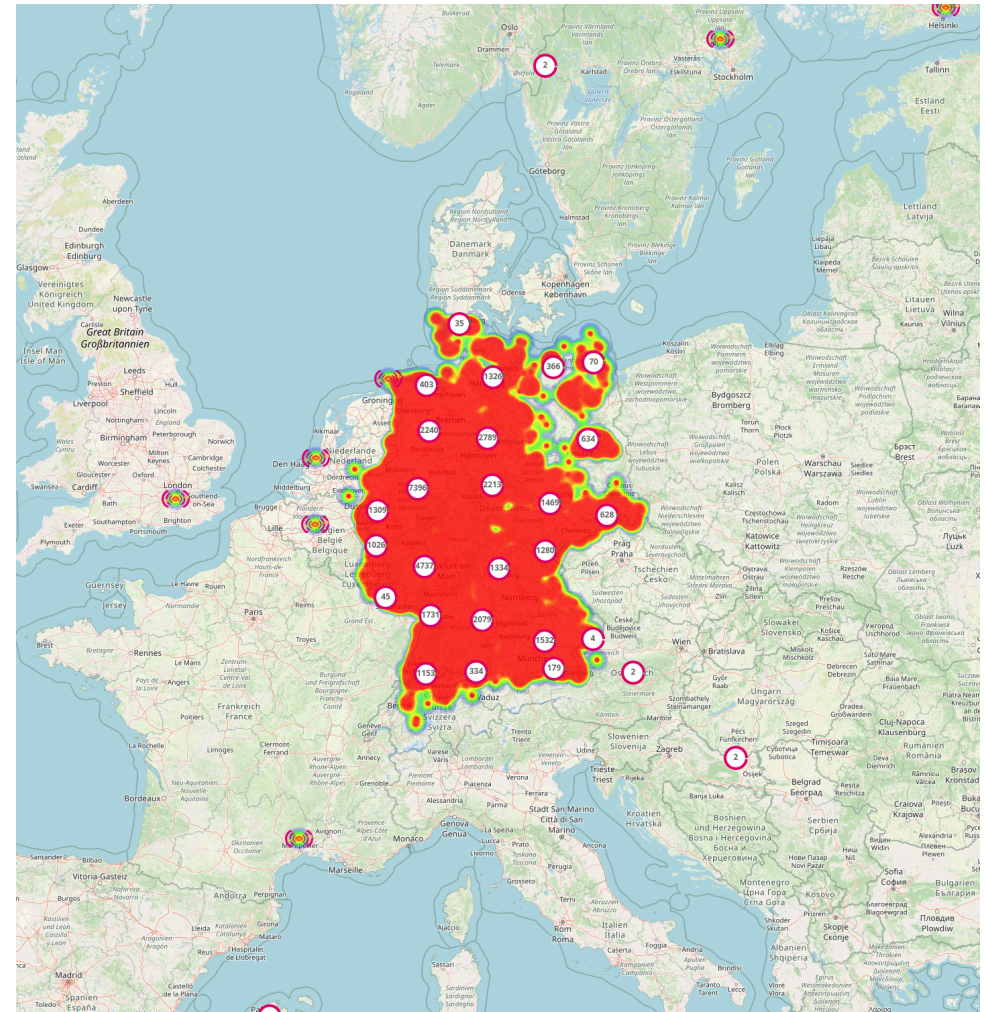
The right-hand sidebar contains a "Batman" knowledge panel with the following sections:

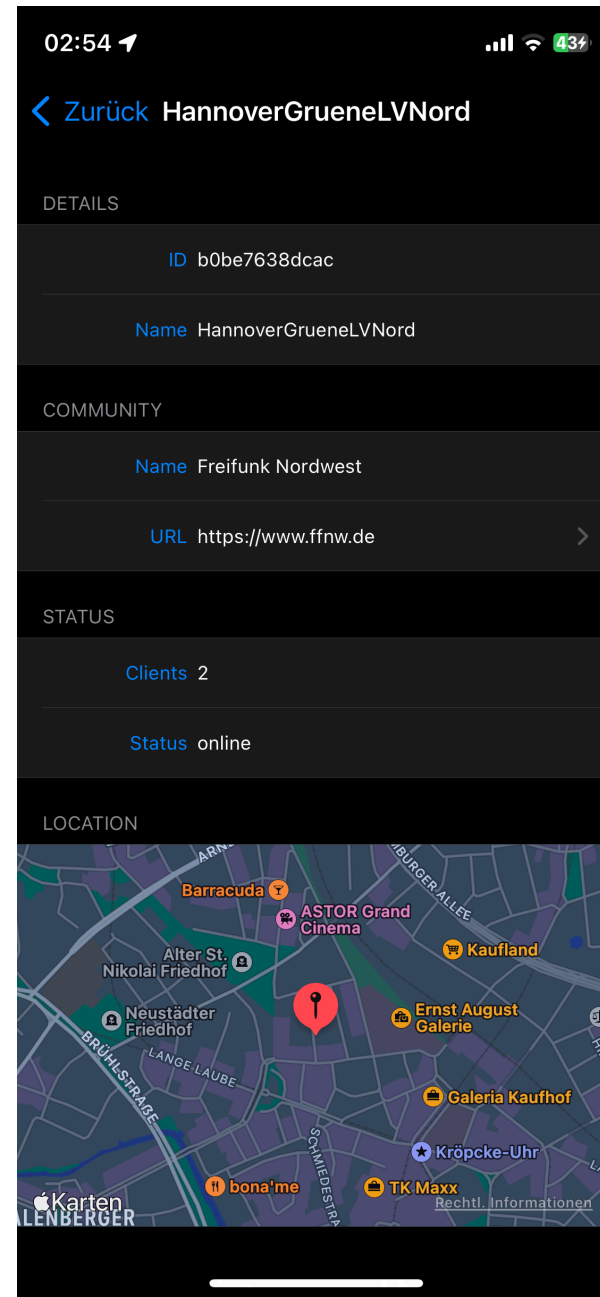
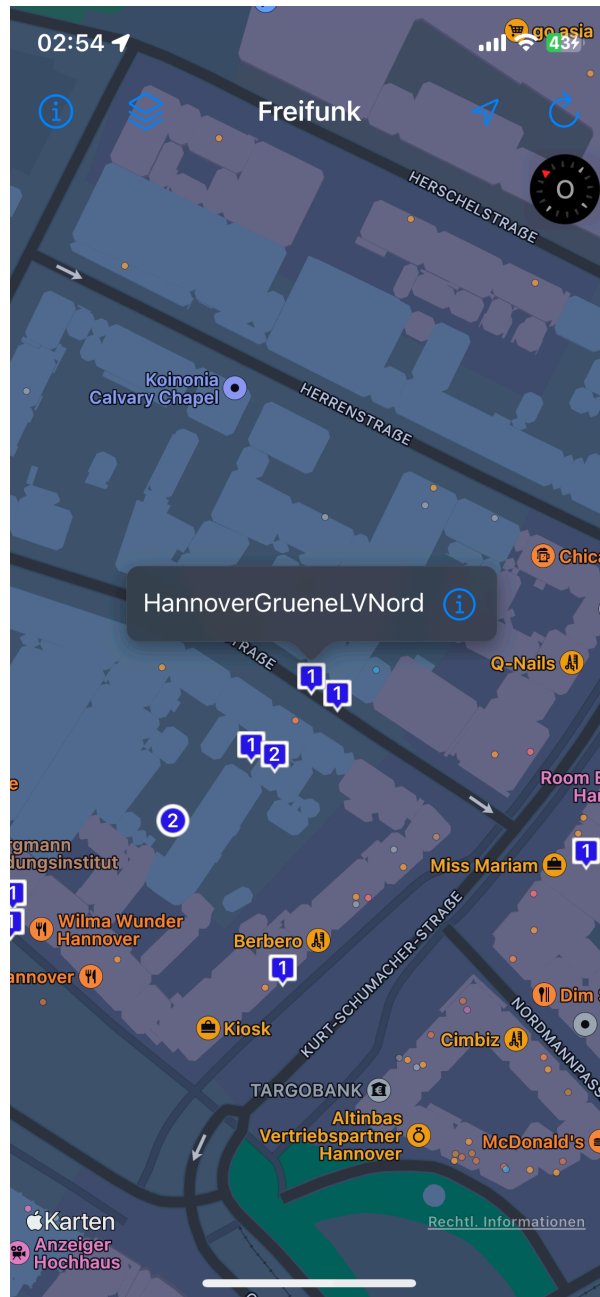
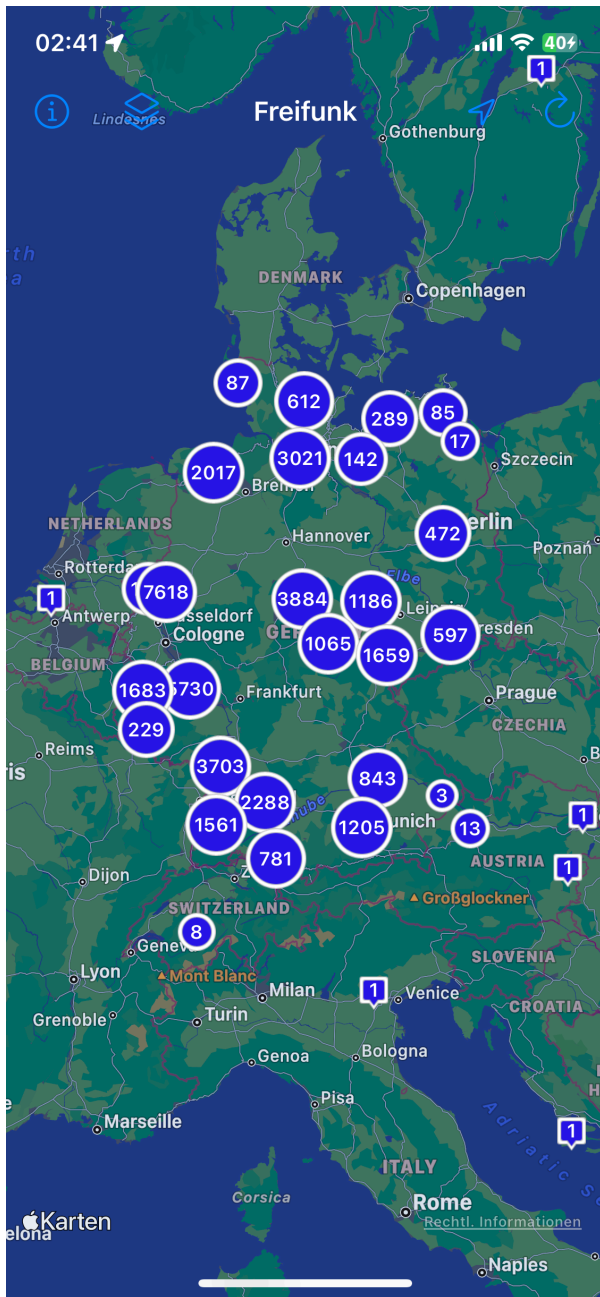
- Batman**: Comic book character. Includes a grid of images and a "More images" link.
- Description**: "Batman is a superhero appearing in American comic books published by DC Comics. The character was created by artist Bob Kane and writer Bill Finger, and debuted in the 27th issue of the comic book Detective Comics on March 30, 1939. [Wikipedia](#)".
- Creators**: Bob Kane, Bill Finger.
- First appearance**: Detective Comics #27.
- TV shows**: Batman: The Animated Series, Batman Beyond, MORE.
- Children**: Damian Wayne, Huntress, Robin.
- Personality type**: INTJ efscsplash.com.
- Weakness**: What is Batman's weakness?
- Quotation**: Batman quotes.
- Superpowers**: Batman superpowers.
- Comics**: Batman comics.
- Movies**: A list of movies including "The Batman 2022", "Batman Begins 2005", "Batman v Superman... 2016", and "Batman 1989".



What is it used for?

- Driving force is *Freifunk*.
- Community wireless mesh networks.





Quick history of BATMAN

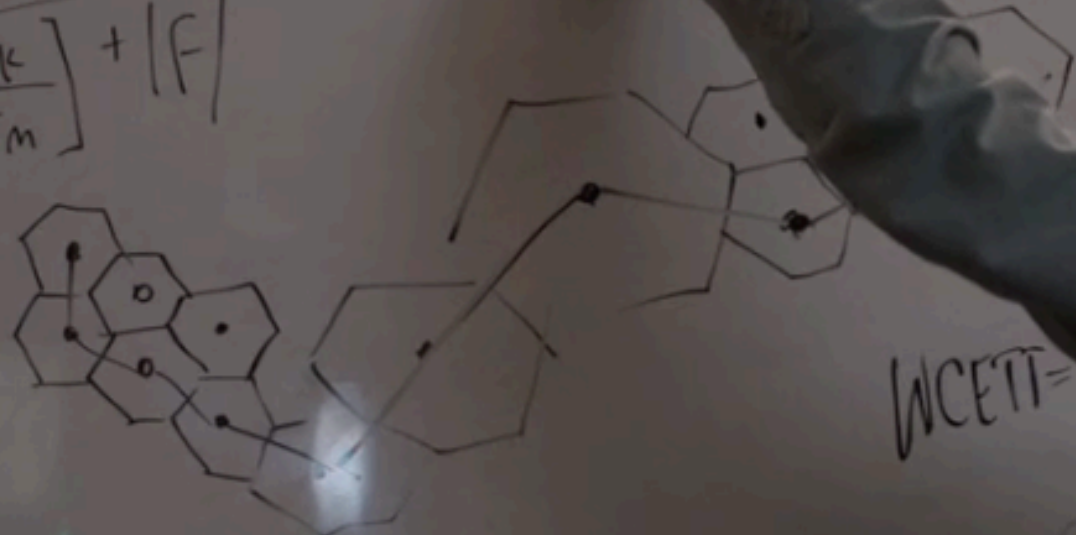
- Freifunk were feeling limited by OLSR – topology changes are expensive!
- Initially, userspace `batmand`.
- Then, `batman-adv` kernel module (BATMAN IV & V).
- BMX6/7 → offshoot.

802.11s? Tracks?

NEW INTERFERENCE?

$$\sum_{k \in F} \frac{r_k}{r_m} < \sum_{k \in F} \left\lfloor \frac{r_k}{r_m} \right\rfloor + |F|$$

$$\epsilon(\beta_m) \approx \frac{1-\theta}{1-u}$$



WCETT =

B.A.T.M.A.N.?

BTI radio for adverse
city regions?

Theoretical
bandwidth $B_T = \min(B(\text{chain}))$ hop
 AVG hops = 6 distance ~ 5 B_T
 NEW BANDWIDTH = 7M

W_{emb} (Modified Weissman)

Kitti's hog-nosed bat



How does BATMAN work? 🦾

- Only cares about local changes in topology.
- Layer 2 routing protocol → everything above gets wrapped.

How does BATMAN work?

Example Tee Cee Pee packet:

```
Frame 1077: 90 bytes on wire (720 bits), 90 bytes captured (720 bits) on interface bridge1, id 0
Ethernet II, Src: NetApp_af:d2:91 (00:a0:98:af:d2:91), Dst: NetApp_fd:37:f5 (00:a0:98:fd:37:f5)
  Destination: NetApp_fd:37:f5 (00:a0:98:fd:37:f5)
  Source: NetApp_af:d2:91 (00:a0:98:af:d2:91)
  Type: Unknown (0x4305)
B.A.T.M.A.N. Unicast, Dst: NetApp_91:93:b7 (00:a0:98:91:93:b7)
  Packet Type: BATADV_UNICAST (64)
  Version: 15
  Time to Live: 50
  TT Version: 2
  Destination: NetApp_91:93:b7 (00:a0:98:91:93:b7)
Ethernet II, Src: 12:2f:75:58:d2:ad (12:2f:75:58:d2:ad), Dst: ea:3c:ec:a5:b8:f1 (ea:3c:ec:a5:b8:f1)
  Destination: ea:3c:ec:a5:b8:f1 (ea:3c:ec:a5:b8:f1)
  Source: 12:2f:75:58:d2:ad (12:2f:75:58:d2:ad)
  Type: IPv4 (0x0800)
Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 10.0.0.3, Dst: 10.0.0.1
Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 420, Dst Port: 58684, Seq: 1, Ack: 7, Len: 0
```


How does BATMAN work? 🦾

- Provided by kernel module `batman-adv` on Linux (`batman_adv` on FreeBSD).
- So-called "hard" vs "soft" interfaces (e.g. `vtnet0` vs `batadv0`).
- Sends out "echolocation" packets (ELP) to discover neighbours (new in BATMAN V) (hard).
- Sends out OGM(2) packets to discover best routes (soft).

How to set up a BATMAN network on FreeBSD? 🐱

```
$ kldload batman_adv
$ ifconfig vtnet0 mtu 1532 up
$ ifconfig batadv create ra BATMAN_V
batadv0
$ ifconfig vtnet0 master batadv0
$ ifconfig batadv0 inet 10.0.0.1/24
```

MTU of 1532 to give room to BATMAN header.

How to set up a BATMAN network through the Linuxulator?

Exactly the same way as on Linux!

```
$ ip link set up mtu 1532 dev eth0
$ ip link add name bat0 type batadv
$ ip link set dev eth0 master bat0
$ ip link set up dev bat0
$ ip addr add 10.0.0.1/24 dev bat0
```


**What are the major things that had to be done to get
batman-adv ported?**

What had to be done to get `batman-adv` ported: `ifconfig`/`Netlink`

- `batadv` cloner with `ra` parameter (only on Netlink, no `ioctl`).
- No modification of other settings (yet, need Generic Netlink) – only defaults.
- Add concept of setting the "master" interface to FreeBSD and FreeBSD's Netlink.
- Thanks **melifaro@!**

What had to be done to get `batman-adv` ported: Linuxulator

- Just the conversion from `batX` (Linux) to `batadvX` (FreeBSD) →
`ifname_bsd_to_linux_ifp`.

What had to be done to get batman-adv ported:

Changes to batman-adv

- Goal: keep this source code as similar as possible to Linux!
- Not always possible though 😞
- Guard namespace collisions, e.g.:

```
#if defined(__FreeBSD__)
    soft_iface = linux_dev_get_by_index(net, ifindex);
#else
    soft_iface = dev_get_by_index(net, ifindex);
#endif
```


What had to be done to get batman-adv ported:

Changes to batman-adv

- Biggest modification to batman-adv needed by far is to add the cloner for the soft interface:

```
static struct if_clone_addrq_v2 batadv_ifc_addrq = {
    .version = 2, /* For netlink callbacks. */
    .flags = IFC_F_AUTOUNIT,
    .match_f = batadv_softif_ifc_match,
    .create_f = batadv_softif_ifc_create,
    .destroy_f = batadv_softif_ifc_destroy,
    .create_nl_f = batadv_softif_ifc_create_nl,
    .modify_nl_f = batadv_softif_ifc_modify_nl,
    .dump_nl_f = batadv_softif_ifc_dump_nl,
};
```

What had to be done to get `batman-adv` ported:

Changes to `batman-adv`

- On Linux, this is `struct rtnl_link_ops batadv_link_ops`, but would require deep changes to/integration with FreeBSD network code.
- Sometimes supporting something with the LinuxKPI is not a worthwhile tradeoff!

What had to be done to get `batman-adv` ported: LinuxKPI (`struct net_device`)

- Linux's equivalent to `struct ifnet`.
- Made it the same as `struct ifnet`.
- Fields in common aliased, other Linux stuff bolted on at the end.
- Means `struct net_device` can be passed around as `struct ifnet` (and vice-versa).

```
struct net_device *
linuxkpi_alloc_netdev_ifp(size_t priv_len, u_char type,
    void(*setup_func)(struct net_device *))
{
    struct net_device *ndev;
    if_t ifp;

    ndev = malloc(sizeof(*ndev) + priv_len, M_NETDEV, M_NOWAIT);
    if (ndev == NULL)
        return (ndev);
    ifp = (if_t)ndev;

    linuxkpi_init_dummy_netdev(ndev);
    if_fill_domain(ifp, type, IF_NODOM);
    ndev->has_ifp = true;

    memset(ndev->drv_priv, 0, priv_len);
    setup_func(ndev);

    return (ndev);
}
```

What had to be done to get `batman-adv` ported: LinuxKPI (`struct net_device`)

- `linuxkpi_dev_queue_xmit` (equivalent to `ifp->if_output`).
- `linuxkpi_netif_rx` (equivalent to `ifp->if_input`).
- The `struct net_device` is just cast to `struct ifnet` to get the `ifp`.

What had to be done to get `batman-adv` ported: LinuxKPI (`struct sk_buff`)

- Linux's equivalent to `mbuf`.
- Way more complex and has a ton of random functions (`skb_*`).
- Not currently backed by `mbuf` – data is being copied back and forth (don't sue me 🙄).
- Big function is `linuxkpi_skb_from_mbuf`, the other way is easier.

Many more things!

That you'll have the pleasure of discovering through my upcoming reviews :)

The future?

- `batman_adv` in ports!
- Wi-Fi support!! (Only `sys/net/if_ETHERSUBR.c` interfaces at the moment).
- Backing `sk_buff`'s with `mbuf`'s.
- Upstreaming LinuxKPI changes.
- `batctl` ?
- Demo mesh.

Call to action

- This was actually not too bad, even though I was intimidated by the LinuxKPI at first.
- If you have a Linux driver you want to port, it could be worth trying!
- Important for FreeBSD's continued relevancy in certain domains.

That's all folks 🐰

Questions?

Reach out to me

- Have a beer! 
- FreeBSD email: obiwac@freebsd.org
- Website: <https://obiw.ac>
- GitHub: <https://github.com/obiwac>
- Discord: [@obiwac](#)