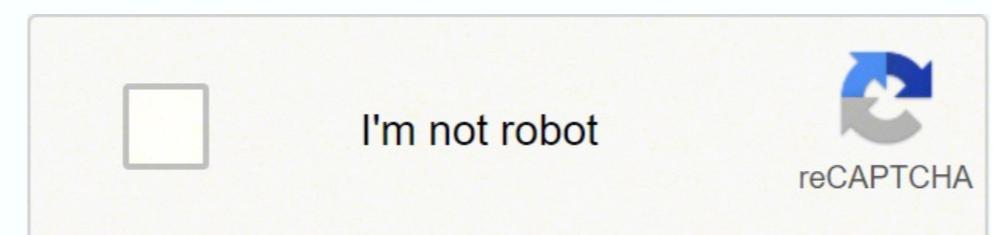


This system is currently not set up to build kernel modules



Next

This system is currently not set up to build kernel modules

Debian virtualbox this system is currently not set up to build kernel modules. Vboxdrv.sh this system is currently not set up to build kernel modules. /sbin/vboxconfig this system is currently not set up to build kernel modules. Vboxlinuxadditions.run this system is currently not set up to build kernel modules. This system is currently not set up to build kernel modules centos.

Related Articles Unified Extensible Firmware Boot Loader The EFI System Partition (also ESP Cell) is a SO-independent partition that acts as the storage site for the chargers, applications and EFI drivers to be released by the UEFI firmware. It is obligatory for the UEFI boot. Verify that there is a partition if you are installing the Arch Linux on a UEFI capable computer with an installed operating system such as Windows 10, for example, is very likely that you have a part of the EFI system. To discover the disc partition schema and the system partition, use the fdisk as root on the disk that you want to boot from: \Jou; FDISK -L / DEV / SDX The command returns: The disc partition table: Indicates the type DKLABEL: GPT if the partition table is GPT or DiskLabel type: DOS if it is MBR. The list of partitions on the disc: Look for the EFI system partition in the list, it is usually at least 100 MB in size and has the EFI System or EFI (FAT-12/16/32) type. To confirm that this is ESP, mount it and make sure he contained a directory named EFI, if he does this is definitely ESP. Warning: When dual-booting, avoid reformatting ESP, as it can contain required files to initialize other operating systems. If you found a partition of the existing EFI system, simply go to Ba35; Mount the partition. If you did not find one, you will need to create it, proceed to J0s35; Create the partition. Creating the partition. The following two sections show how to create an EFI (ESP) system partition. WARNING: The EFI system partition should be a physical partition in the main partition table of the disc, not under LVM or RAID software, etc. The partition size must provide enough space to store boot loaders and other required files for initialization. To avoid interoperability problems with other operating systems [1][2] it is recommended to keep the size of at least 300 MB for the UEFI implementation. The size of at least 300 MB may be necessary.[3] If none of these are relevant issues, the size can be smaller as the 2 MiB, in which case it could not house anything more than a boot loader. The partition type the EFI system of course partitioned by GRUB in a partition table of the GPT A @ identifier partition type GUID C12A7328-F81F-11D2-BAA1-00A0C9EFC03B. Choose one of the following methods @all to create an ESP for an MBR partitioned disk. Create a partition with the EFI System partition type. Disk Partition a partition with the Partition type EFI/GNU Parted. Create a partition with fat32 as the type of file system and set the esp flag on it. After you created the partition, it must be formatted with a file system. Proceed to section J0s35; Format the partition section below. Format partition Uefi 2.9 specifies support for FAT12, FAT16, and FAT32 file systems (see UEFI 2.9 specifications version, section 13.3.1.1), but any vendor as a result can optionally add support for additional file systems. For example, the firmware on Apple Macs supports the HFS+ file system. To avoid potential problems with other operating systems and since the UEFI specifications say that uefi "encompasses the use of FAT32 for a partition of the system, and FAT12 or FAT16 for mobile power"[4], it is recommended to use FAT32. Use dosfstools utility mkfs.fat@3 sole35; mkfs.fat -F 32 /dev/sdX If you receive the message: There are no enough clusters for a FAT 32 bit!. Reduce cluster size with mkfs.fat-s2-F32... or -s1; Otherwise, the partition may be illegible by UEFI. See mkfs.fat@3 for supported cluster for partitions smaller than 32 MiB using FAT32 may not be possible. In this case, format it to FAT16 or even FAT12. For example, a ESP 2MiB is only able to support FAT12@1 sole35; mkfs.fat -F 12 /dev/sdX Mount partition Kernels, initramfs files, and in most cases the processor microcode needs to be accessed by the boot loader or UEFI itself to successfully boot the system. Thus, if you want to keep the configuration simple, your boot loader option limits the mounting points available to partition the EFI system. Hot mount points The simplest rooms to mount partition of the EFI system are: mount ESP to /efi and use a boot loader that is @ able to access the kernel(s) and image(s) initramfs that are stored elsewhere (usually /boot). View the initialization process of the not35 arc; Boot loader for more information on the requirements and capabilities of the boot loader. Mount ESP to /boot. This is @ the preferred method when starting a direct EFISTUB kernel from uefi or boot@ing through a boot loader such as system startup. Mount ESP to /efi and additionally mount an "Extended Boot Loader Partition" (XBOOTLDR) for /boot. This can be useful when a previously created ESP @ too small to hold various boot loaders and/or kernels, but ESP cannot be easily resized (such as when installing Linux after Windows for dual boot). This whole @ supported at least by system start-up. Tip: /efi A @ a replacement[5] for the previously popular (and possibly still used by other Linux distributions) ESP mountpoint /boot/efi. The directive /efi is not available by standard, you will first need to create it with mkdir@1 before mounting the ESP for it. If you don't use one of @ simple mAtodos from embaixa35; Hot mount points, you will have to copy your startup files to (hereinafter referred to as esp). J0s35; mkdir-p-esp/EFI/arch Baa35; cp -a /boot/vmlinuz-linux esp/EFI/arch/sola35; cp -a /boot/initramfs-linux.imesp/EFI/arch/it/cp -a /boot/initramfs-linux-fallback.imep/ESP/Arch; Note: You also @ m you may need to copy the Micro Micro Circuit location. In @ addition, you will need to keep the files in ESP up to date with later kernel updates. Failure to do so can result in a system not artificial. The following sections discuss various mechanisms for automating it. Using the alloy mount instead of mounting the ESP to /boot, you can mount a ESP To/Boot directive using a alloy mount (see Mount (8)). This allows Pacman to update the kernel directly while maintain@ing esp organized to your liking. Note: This requires a compatible kernel and bootloader with FAT32. This is not a problem @ for a regular installation of the arc, but it can be problematic for other distributions (i.e. those that require links/boot). See the post of the forum [6]. Just like on the #Alternative mount points, copy all the boot files to a direct on your ESP, but mount the external ESP/boot. Then slight the direction: # Mount -bind ESP / EFI / Arch / Boot After checking the success, edit your fstab to make persistent changes: / etc / fstab ESP / EFI / Arch / Boot No Options, link 0 0 using Systemd. Systemd presents tasks triggered by event. In this particular case, the ability to detect a change in the @ path used to synchronize kernel files and initramfs from the kernel efistub when they are updated in /boot. The file assisted for changes @ initramfs-linux-fallback.imep provided this @ the last file built by mkinitcpio, to ensure that all files were created before starting the copy. The Systemd Systemd path and the service files to be created are: /etc/systemd/system/efistub-update.path [drive] Description = Copy kernel efistub to the Partition of the EFI system [path] pathchanged = / boot / initramfs-linux-fallback.imep [Install] Preoccedeby = Multi-user.Target Worrying = System-upDate.Target /etc/systemd/system/efistub-update.service [unit] Description = Efistub Kernel for EFI System Partition type= Oneshot Execstart= / USR / USR / bin / CP-BIN / BOT / VMLINUZ-LINUX ESP / EFI / Arch / EXECSTART= / USR / BIN / CP-BAF / BINOSUSINTRAS-Linux. img ESP / EFI / EXC=USR / USR-BI / USR / USR-FAN/ BI-FAN/ BIN / BIN/BINOSUSUSUSINTRAS. boot/initramfs-linux-fack.imep. Then, activate and start EFISTUB-UPDATE.PATH. Tip: For secure initialization with your own keys, you can set up the service to signal sign image using SBSIGNTOOLS: EXECSTART = / USR / BIN / SBSIGN --KEY / PHONE / FOR / DB.CRT --Output ESP / EFI / Arch / VMLinuz-Linux / Boot / VMLinuz-Linux Using event event events from file system can be used to run a script by synchronizing the Kernel Efistub after kernel updates. An example with In cron tools. / usr / location / bin / efistub-update #! / bin / sh cp -f / boot / vmlinuz-linux esp / efi / arc / cp -af /boot/initramfs-linux.imep / esp / efi / arch / cp -af /boot/initramfs-linux-fack.imep / esp / EFI / ARCH / Note: The first parameter /boot/initramfs-linux-fack.imep is the file to watch. The second parameter in close write is the action to watch. The third parameter / location / bin / efistub-update is the script to run. /etc/in cron.d/efistub-update.conf /boot/initramfs-linux-fallback.imep in close write / usr / location / bin / efistub-update To use this method, activate the incrimination. Using MKINITCPIO hook MKINITCPIO can generate a hook that does not need a system level daemon to work. It generates a background process that awaits the generation of vmlinuz, initramfs-linux.imep and initramfs-linux-fallback.imep before copying the files. Add EFISTUB-UPDATE to the list of hooks in /etc/mkinitcpio.conf. / etc / initcpo / install / efistub-update #! / usr / bin bash build () { / usr / location / bin / } help () { cat }

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