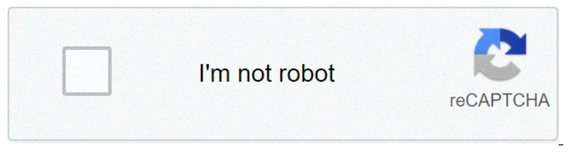

Continue

Latest kernel version for android

Latest kernel version for android download. What is kernel version android. What is the latest kernel version.

The Android-X86 developers, an Android operating system port for X86, have released Android-X86 5.1-RC1. This is the first candidate release of Android-X86 5.1 and includes a series of interesting features, including 64-bit processor support. . "5.1-RC1 release is based on Android 5.1.1_r24 We have added many specified X86 code and solved problems to allow the system runs smoothly on X86 platforms, particularly for netbooks or tablets the main features contain:. Supports 64-bit Kernel and UserSpace, as well as a 32-bit system. Kernel 4.0.9 Update for. Activate OpenGL ES hardware acceleration for Intel / AMD (Radeon / Radeonsi) / Nvidia (Nouveau) chipset. Supports UEFI and L boot 'UNIFI disk installation. To be able to install A EXT4 / EXT3 / EXT2 / NTFS / FAT32 File System via a Text-based GUI installer. Multi-touch, audio, wifi, bluetooth support, sensors, shooting and Ethernet (DHCP Only). Auto-mount external disk USB and SD card with VFAT / NTFS / ExFAT / EXT4 file system. VM support including QEMU, VirtualBox and VMware. Support foreign architecture (arm / Arm64) through the native bridge mechanism. " Further information can be found in the project release notes. Download (MD5): Android-X86-5.1-RC1.iso (358MB), Android-X86_64-5.1-RC1.IMG (451MB) .Page 2 Your own Linux computer in the cloud, available on any device. Supported operating systems include Android, Debian, Fedora, Neon KDE, Kubuntu, Linux Mint, Manjaro and Ubuntu, ready in minutes.starting to US $ 4.95 per month, 7-day reimbursement guarantee from Elinux.org The first generation of Google - Television products (released on November 2010) used version of the 2.6.23 kernel. It is said that this is due to the binary drivers support for Intel chipsets used in such existing products. 2.6.25 The original (version 1.0) of Android for G1 / ADP1 Used Linux version 2.6.25 2.6.27 The Android release 1.5 (Cupcake) for the G1 / ADP1 used the version of Linux 2.6.27 2.6. 29 Starting from September 2009, the Kernel / Common.git for Android is a 2.6.29 kernel. Donut uses this kernel. 2.6.32 Starting from July 2010, the Common.git kernel for Android has a 2.6.32 kernel. This kernel is used by Froyo. 2.6.35 Gingerbread used Kernel version 2.6.35. Selecting a kernel for a new port This article has good information about Android porting on a new device. Note that you are debate which kernel should start, for the port of a new device: Android git kernel trees Starting from July 2010, the Android repository on kernel.org had the following kernel trees: kernel / common.gità, This is the kernel tree that corresponds to what is put into official Android products from Google or its partners kernel / experimental.gità, some experimental roba kernel / linux-2.6.gitÃ, mirror of the kernel of linus'. This is a reference point for the kernel tree used in Android kernel / lk.gità, not a kernel tree, but a kernel / msm bootloader / msm.gità, kernel for msm (Qualcomm chip used in many products of HTC) Kernel / Omap.gità, kernel mirror run by Texas Instruments., supporting omap chips. Usually based on kernel.org latest version, chip omap wire products can use this kernel port. Kernel / Tegra.gitÃ, NVIDIA Kernel Tree House-Ramps-3.10 The 65 version of the kernel. Update of the Linux kernel to a new version Ã ¢ and IA | Wash the carburetor Ã ¢ JokeintroductionIn maternal school, we with people who think of gharges dissolved in the hope of understanding their structure!. At school, the radio receiver "Russia" has been welded. At the Institute, the turning point came to the cars, the dice of which were over again. Interests have changed, but the desire to "disassemble" a It wakes up, and today it is directed to Android.How many times have you been helped by having sources of Android? Me - don't count anymore. Android is an open source project, but unfortunately we only have the ability to read; Editing the Android code, without being a Google employee is almost impossible. We try to be sad for this time and download the repository. How how This is perfectly described on the official website architecture.General ArchitectureThe Android can be schematized as follows: Desktop and portable computers have a well-defined system of energy modes (X86 processors have some of them): computer slopes at full speed ¢ When you do something, and go into energy efficient mode when the system is inactive. Entering in "Sleep" mode takes place or after a long enactivity period of inactivity, or manually, for example, when you close the laptop Lid.a different mechanism The phones were needed: the main state of the system is "suspension", the output From it it is carried out only when necessary. Therefore, the system can also fall asleep if any application is active. In Android, a WAKELOCK mechanism has been implemented: if an application (or guide) does it important to achieve its logical end, it a CaptureSÃ ¢ the Wakelock, preventing the device from the fall asleep.Attempts to the door the mechanism of Wakelock i Kernel encountered resistance from many developers. Android programmers solved a specific problem, whose solution was a certain mechanism. The conditions of the problem were very tight. The destination platform is ARM, so its features have been used: Arm processors initially assume frequent changes Ã ¢ sleepÃ ¢ and Ã ¢ wakefulÃ ¢ operating mode, in contrast x86. In Android, the applications communicate with the power management system through PowerManager, but what the Linux client applications should do? Android developers didn't even try to find a common solution for futureÃ ¢, which would then be confused in the main Kernel without problems, which did not consult the Linux kernel community on this theme. Can you blame them for this? Despite all the problems and discussions, as already mentioned, an API with identical autosleep functionalities appeared in Core.Programmers for Android applications rarely have to do with Wakelocks, since the platform and drivers develop their obligations taking into account the "Sleep" mode. However, the familiar PowerManager will help intervene in this process. Among other things, a single scenario comes to mind the author: to prevent the phone from falling asleep when the service is started by the BroadcastreCeiver, which is resolved by the auxiliary class from the Android support memory WakefulBroadCastreamer.Low Linux Killerthe Killerhe has Killer memory, which, based on the wicked parameter, determines the process of killing: badness_for_task 003D Total_vm_for_task / (sqrt (cpu_time_in_seconds) * sqrt (sqrt (cpu_time_in_minutes)))) so, so much more memory consumes process and the least lives, Less lucky will do it be.The shows the diagram of the general Android recording system. The Registry Driver provides access to each buffer via / dev / log / *. Applications do not directly access, but through the Liblog library. The log classes, gang, and eventlog communicate with the Liblog library. The ADB LogCat command The contents of the ¢ Maina buffer.Conclusionin This post, we briefly review some of the features of Android as a Linux system. Some other parts (PMEM, RAM console, etc.), as well as these important aspects of the platform as a whole, such as system service, system booting process, and others, remained outside of parentheses. If this topic is interesting, we consider them in the following articles. Sunday evening, Linus Torvalds, the Linux parent and the operating system kernel developer, after two months of work, announced the release of a new version of the Linux 3.10 kernel. According to the developer himself, this nucleus turned out to be the largest in terms of volume of innovations over the last few years. Linus admitted that He intended to release another candidate release, but after hesitating, prone to release the final version at once with the number 3.10. Torvalds also noticed in the message of him than the new new Like version 3.9, it is completely ready for everyday use. Furthermore, in the announcement of the rc version of the kernel, Linus Torvalds wrote that previously has always included a list of the names of the people who sent some parts of the code, but this time this list would be so great that could not be administered in the Its entirety in an imaging of sheets. List of the main changes made in 3.10 kernels: Now you can prohibit the execution of scripts as programs: the script boot feature containing the path to the interpreter in the header "#!" Now it can be completed as a kernel module; The BCache system developed and used by Google has been integrated. BCache allows you to organize the cache storage of slow hard drive access to fast SSD unit; The cache is performed at the level of the Block device - and this allows access to access the unit and regardless of the file systems used on the device; The kernel can be built with the clang compiler thanks to the patches prepared by the LLVMLINUX project; It appeared a dynamic control system for the interrupt generation by the timer. Now, depending on the current state, you can change the interrupts in the range from thousands of ticks per second to an interrupt to the second - it allows you to minimize the load on the CPU during interrupt processing in the event of system inactivity . Now this function is used for real-time and HPC systems (high-performance calculation), but in the next version of the kernel will also be used for desktop systems; Now it is possible to generate an event that notifies the application on the approach to the memory exhaustion available for the process / system (in CGRoups); Memory access profiling is now available for the PerF command; Added support for the RDMA protocol (ISER) to the iSCSI subsystem; There is a new driver "synchronization" (experimental). Has been developed within the Android platform and is used for synchronization between other drivers; The QXL virtual graphics card driver has been integrated (used in virtualization systems for accelerated graphics output using the Spice protocol); The new power management features introduced in AMD 16H ("Jaguar") are now supported processor families; Support for the acceleration of the video decoding using the UVD hardware decoder integrated in modern AMD GPU has been added to the RADEON DRM module; A driver for Microsoft Hyper-V virtual video adapters has been added (there are also improvements in Iper-V in general); The execution of cryptographic functions (SHA256, SHA512, Blowfish, TWEFISH, Snake and Camelia) is optimized using the AVX / AVX2 and SSE instructions. Users of mobile devices are not always satisfied with the work and capacity of their gadgets. For this reason, users look for the best way to flash the Kernel of the Android operating system. On the one hand, this action can be easily performed with the tablet or smartphone. Thousands of users successfully reflected the kernel without complications and problems. But, on the other hand, any error during this process can lead to, including the failure of the gadget and the need for an expensive service. In different stages, there is the risk of choosing the wrong version of the Kernel firmware, which was created by unqualified developers or does not fit your mobile device. It is advisable to be extremely careful when performing actions that make changes to the device's part of the device to a low level. After successfully blinking the kernel, many have the feeling they are holding a completely new device in their hands. In this way, advanced users Personalize the gadget based on their needs and preferences, gaining new knowledge and experiences on modern mobile technologies. The nucleus of the Android operating system and its firmware What is the core of a mobile device? The operating system kernel is the spine of the software that controls the device's hardware. The main parameters of any gadgets depend on it. It should be noted that it is composed of three three Components - The Linux kernel, the dalvik vertical machine and various low-level services and libraries. If we are talking about personalized firmware, only two components are interested, which allow you to add new system services, optimize the existing parameters and change the graphic shell. Those wishing to install a kernel on Android should understand that there is a difference between the custom kernel concepts and custom firmware. The latter is an unofficial version of the software. The custom firmware was developed by a team of specialists for specific devices. The custom kernel is based on the Linux kernel and is an unofficial version of it. Often a personalized kernel comes bundled with the firmware. But it can be installed separately after changing the firmware. In fact, it does not replace the native core of a mobile device, which is the ultimate goal of this operation. The android kernel flashing is mainly executed to increase the device's operating time for several hours by adjusting the parameters of energy consumption. Perhaps this is the main reason why users carry out complex software transformations of their gadgets. The firmware will allow you to change the video chip without hitting your smartphone or tablet. Advanced users customize so the screen, changing its color rendering, sensitivity. The Kernel firmware allows you to improve the sound of the device, update the drivers and tool support for non-standard external gadgets. Before flashing the kernel, we advise you to make sure you have chosen a good version, created by experienced developers. Also, it is important to make sure that it matches your Android firmware version. It is advisable to read the reviews of people who have managed to install a suitable kernel version on your mobile phone. Revisions may contain important information on problems that can arise in the firmware stage or further operation of the device. FastBoot's gadget firmware You can get your Android device via FastBoot. But first, you need to install the utility on your gadget. There are two versions of this program. The first leads the FastBoot download in combination with the official Android SDK program. The second version includes the download of the utility separately. We advise you to check if your mobile device sees a laptop or computer. To do this, you need to run. After downloading and installed on a computer, laptop running on the Windows operating system, the fastboot utility and smartphone connection, you need to open the command line. To do this, open the search. In Windows 8, it's just necessary to point the mouse cursor on the right side of the screen and select the appropriate section. In the search, you need to enter "CMD", after which you will see a command line. The device must be put into the firmware mode. Subsequently, enter a command that will test the interaction between the computer and the mobile device: FastBoot sales devices If everything works, you need to load the correct version of the Kernel firmware boot. We do not recommend reflecting the original firmware kernel, as this can lead to problems in the smartphone. The file must be saved in a partition previously created on the Unit C called "Android". After that, you need to load the mobile device to FastBoot and connect to the computer. The message is Ã ¢ â,¬ Å "FastBoot usbÃ ¢ â,¬ will appear on the screen. CD C: Android. FastBoot flash boot boot.img. FastBoot cancels the cache. Restarting FastBoot. It is very important to insert all words correctly, taking into account the case and spaces of the account. The CD command opens the required folder that contains Required files. After that a flashing occurs. The FastBoot cache erase control cancels the cache partition. The last command is the restart of fastboots, which restarts the device from the firmware mode to the normality. If you have correctly executed all the shares indicated, the process will have successful. Firmware with ClockworkMod Recovery ClockworkMod Recovery (or CWM for short) is a recovery recovery which is used instead of the original factory recovery. CWM allows you to install a new firmware on a mobile device, Flash the kernel, back up files and restore the shell. This system can work with firmware update files in a zip format. ClockworkMod is installed, replacing the factory recovery. To start CWM, you need to know the keyboard shortcut suitable for your gadget. In most cases, this is a combination of low volume and ignition of the buttons to be pressed while the device starts. To flashing the kernel, download the archive with the Zip extension. It must contain the META-INF folder. Then there are two options. In the first case, you need to specify the firmware file. The second option involves positioning the firmware file in the / sdcard folder. Subsequently, you need to activate ClockworkMod recovery, find the update applicable from the SDCard function there and specify the requested file. It should be noted that the ClockworkMod recovery menu is convenient and understandable for most users. In addition to this firmware recovery system, you can use TWRP recovery. This tool is convenient and popular among Android users. The main thing is to choose the correct firmware file. Android Kernel firmware is a procedure that is not advisable to use if you are completely satisfied with the gadget work. These actions are guided by the desire to improve the performance of a mobile phone or tablet. Advanced users get the possibility of setting the parameters to a lower level. But without a certain knowledge and objective reasons, it is better not to change the part of the software of a mobile device, since this is associated with risk and interruptions in its operation. We have already written on custom firmware, root applications and alternative boot menus. All these are standard themes in the community of the Android hackers, however, as well as all the above, there is also such a thing as a "personalized kernel", which can give almost the unlimited possibilities to control a smartphone and its hardware at Minimum level. In this article you will tell you what it is, because you need it and how to choose the right custom kernel. Personalized kernel? What is a personalized kernel? As we all know, Android is a cake composed of three basic layers: the Linux kernel, a set of libraries and low-level services, and the dalvik virtual machine, at the top of which performs a graphic shell, high-level tools And high-level tools and services, as well as almost all applications installed by the market. The creators of most alternative custom firmware usually work only with the first two levels, adding functions to the graphic shell (for example, buttons in the tent), changing it (the theme engine in CyanogenMod), in addition to adding new system services (Equalizer in CyanogenMod) and optimizing existing ones. The authors of the popular firmware also make changes to the Linux kernel as far as possible: optimize (build with more aggressive compiler optimization flags), including new features (for example, support for the Windows sphere), and also make other changes, and also make other changes, How the capacity to increase the frequency of the processor above the manufacturer ... Often, everything remains behind the scenes, and many personalized firmware users are not even aware of these possibilities, especially by CyanogenMod itself is equipped with a custom kernel only For a limited range of devices for which it is the source code of the native kernel that the possibility of replacement is available. For example, almost all CyanogenMod firmware for Motorola smartphones use Standard kernel - it is impossible to replace it with its own due to the impenetrable bootloader protection. However, the kernel in smartphones with a unlocked bootloader can be replaced separately from the main firmware. And not only replace, but install a kernel with a huge number of different functions that require a certain technical knowledge to manage and therefore usually are not incorporated into popular firmware beans, such as cyanogenmod, AOKP and e Among these features you can find support for high processor frequencies, screen range control, energy saving mode, high efficiency power managers and a large number of other features. In this article, we will talk about what the creators of custom kernel have to offer us, consider the main custom kernels for various devices, and also try to install the kernel regardless of the main firmware and check everything on our skin. So what do alternative kernel developers suggest? The OMAP35XX SOC intelligent traffic controller used in the Galaxy S II and Galaxy Nexus, for example, have an SMARTREFLEX function that acts as an intelligent system to adjust the voltage when the load of the changes processor. Actually, the need for tension by the user is eliminated. Optimization Performance optimization is often the main objective of building a custom kernel. Typically, a mobile technology provider tries to maintain a balance between performance and stability, so even good optimization techniques can significantly increase the speed of a device can be rejected by the producer only on the basis of the fact that afterwards Their use, some applications have begun accident every tenth launch. Of course, enthusiasts are not embarrassed by such inezie, and many of them are ready to apply any compiler options, energy-saving algorithms for the kernel of their assembly and increase the frequency of the high processor as the device can manage. Among all optimization techniques, four are more common: another type of optimization: change the Scheduler standard I / O. The situation in this field is even more interesting, because instead of understanding how work scheduler, some kernel manufacturers simply read the documents on the I / O Scheduler for Linux on the Web and draw conclusions. This approach is even more common among users. In fact, almost all the most powerful and intelligent Linux schedulators are completely unsuitable for Android: they are designed to be used with mechanical data archives, in which the data access speed varies depending on the position of the head. The scheduler uses different diagrams to combine queries depending on the physical position of the data, then query for data that are close to the current position of the head to receive greater priority. This is completely logical in the case of solid state memory, which guarantees the same access speed to all cells. Advanced planners will hurt than good on a smartphone, and the most clumsy and primitive will show the best results. Linux has three of these planning programs: noop (no operation) - the so-called non-scheduler. A simple FIFO tail of requests, the first request will be processed first, the second and so on. Ben fits for solid state memory and allows priority enough requests for access to the drive. A further advantage: low load on the processor due to a simple operating principle. Disadvantages: no consideration of the device's operating specification, which can cause performance errors. SIO (Simple I / O) - An analogue of the Scheduler Deadline without taking into account the proximity of sectors between them, which is, designed specifically for solid state memory. There are two main salient points: the priority of reading operations beyond writing operations and the grouping of operations from processes with the assignment of a time slice for each process to perform operations. In smartphones, in which the speed of the current application is important and the predominance of operations of Besides writing, it shows good performance. Available in Leankernel, Matr1x core for Nexus 4 and Siyahkernel. Row (Read Write course) - A scheduler specially designed for mobile devices and added to the kernel only a few months ago. The main challenge: the processing of read requests before, but right times for writing requests. Given the best Nand scheduler at the moment, it is used by default in Leankernel and Matr1x. It is worth saying that almost all standard firmware and the half of the del Those still use the kernel with standard Linux Scheduler, which, though, is not so bad, since he knows how to work properly with solid state units. On the other hand, it is too complex, it creates a greater load on the processor (and therefore the battery) and does not take into consideration the specifications of the mobile operating system. Another popular choice is the deadline for planning, which is as good as sio, but redundant. You can view the list of available schedulers using the following command: # cat / sys / block / * / queue / Schedelero gearbox, apply the following (where Riga is the name of the scheduler): # for I IN / SYS / Block / * / queue / scheduler; do echo row 003e $ 1; Donesome kernel manufacturers use another type of I / O optimization. This disables the FSYNC system call, which is used to force the modified content of open files to be downloaded to disk. It is believed that, without FSYNC, the system access to the less often and then save CPU time and battery charge. A rather controversial statement: FSYNC is not used very often in applications and only to save the really important information, but the deactivation can lead to the loss of this information in the event of a crash of the operating system or other problems. The capacity of FSYNC Disable is available in Franco.Kernel and Glados Kernel and the file / sys / module / synchronization / parameters / fsync_enabled is used for control, where you should write 0 to disable or 1 to enable. Once again, this feature is not recommended. Adding new features to kernel naturally, in addition to optimization, changes and various advanced hardware management systems, you can also completely find new custom kernel features that is not in the standard kernel, but which can be useful for users. These are mainly various drivers and files. For example, some kernels include support for the CIFS module to mount the Windows balls. This module is located in the Matr1x kernel for Nexus S, FAUX123 for Nexus 7, Siyahkernel and Glados. For itself, it is useless, but there are several applications on the market that allow you to use your abilities. Another utility is the inclusion of the NTFS-3G driver in the kernel (more specifically, in the package with the kernel, the driver works as a Linux application), which you need to mount Flash units formatted with the NTFS file system. This driver is available in Faux123 and Siyahkernel Kernel. Usually it is automatically activated, but if this does not happen, you can use the StickMount application from the market. Many kernels also include support for so-called ZRAM technology, which allows you to book a small amount of RAM (usually 10%) and use it as a tablet swap area. The result is a sort of expansion of the quantity of memory, without serious consequences for performance. Available in LEANKERNEL, enabled with TRICKSTER mod or ZRAM Enable command. The last two interesting features are fast USB and Sweep2Wake charge. The first one is the forced insertion of the "Fast Charging" mode, even if the smartphone is connected to the computer's USB port. Rapid charging mode is available in all smartphones more or less new, however, due to technical limitations, it cannot be activated simultaneously with access to the memory card. The fast USB charging function allows you to always enable this mode, while disabling access to the unit. Sweep2Wake is a new way to wake up a device invented by the author of Breaked-kernel. Its meaning is to turn on the smartphone by scrolling the finger along the navigation keys located below the screen, or on the screen itself. This is a very useful feature, but due to its activation, the It will remain active even while the device is sleeping, which can significantly drain the battery. Overclocking, voltage and rescue of overclocking power is popular not only among landlines of fixed and portable computers, but also among mobile technology enthusiasts. Like the stones of the x86 x86 Processors and cores in mobile technology are fantastic at chasing. However, the overclocking method itself and the steps adopted to implement it are somewhat different. The fact is that the standard SOC drivers, which are responsible for energy saving and changing the processor frequency, are usually locked at standard frequencies, so for the setup it is necessary to install an alternative driver or a custom kernel. Almost all the most personalized kernels more or less high quality and popular include unlocked drivers, so after installing them, the possibility of checking the processor's "power" are significantly expanded. Generally, custom basic builders make two things that influence frequency selection. This is an extension of the frequency range beyond the specified specified specified - you can set both a higher than a higher and very low processor frequency, which allows you to save the battery and increase the frequency gradation, for example, instead of Three possible frequencies, at the choice of six is u200B u200boffered. The second is the addition of the possibility to adjust the voltage of the processor, so as to be able to lower the voltage of the low-frequency processor to keep the power of the battery and increase at high frequencies to increase the stability. All this can be controlled using the famous SetCPU pay utilities or the free Trickster mod. Management recommendations are the same as desktop systems. It is best to set the lower frequency of the processor to a minimum, but not less than 200 MHz (to avoid delays), the upper threshold gradually rises with the test of the operation stability, when it falls, it is recommended to slightly increase the voltage for this frequency. There are no recommendations for tension, as each processor is unique and the values u200b u200bwill are different for everyone. In addition to changing frequencies, collectors often add new energy-saving control algorithms (automatic processor frequency control) to the core, which, according to them, can show better results than standard ones. Almost all are based on the interactive algorithm used by default in new versions of Android, the essence of which it is to abruptly increase the frequency of the processor to the maximum in the event of an increase in the load, then gradually reduce to a minimum. Replaces the previously used OnDemand algorithm, which easily adjusts the frequency in both directions in proportion to the load and makes the system more reactive. The alternative kernel assemblers offer the following algorithms to replace Interactive: SmartassV2 - thinking back to the interactive algorithm with a focus on the savings battery. The main difference is not to calculate the high frequency processor in the event of short loading gusts, for which low processor performance is sufficient. Used by default in the Matr1x kernel. InteractiveX - Interactive interactive interactive algorithm, whose main feature is the processor block at the minimum frequency specified by the user and from the de-energized of the second processor core when the screen is off. The default setting is used in Leankernel. Lulzactivev2 is essentially a reinvented undemand. When the load on the processor exceeds the specified one (by default by 60%), the algorithm increases the frequency with a number of divisions (by default 1), when the load decreases, lower it. Of particular interest is that it allows you to independently set the operating parameters, then it is suitable for hard-core geeks. In general, Core Collectors are very passionate about coming with new savings algorithms Due to the simplicity of their implementation, so you can find a dozen more. Most of them are complete slag, and when you choose a scheduler, you need to be guided by the rule: one of the three described above, or the interactive standard, which, by the way, is very good. You can make a choice using the same truckster mod. Management interfaces Most of the famous custom kernels include several mechanisms mechanisms Various drivers' parameters, the most common of which are ColorControl, GammaControl, SoundControl and TempControl. The first two interfaces are available almost everywhere, including CyanogenMod kernels, the seconds are available in Leankernel and maybe others. One way or another, all of them can be controlled with trickster mod. Kernel that core you should choose? There is no single answer to this question, and not because Ã ¢ â,¬ "to each of his own, but because there are a huge number of Android devices in the world and almost equally different cores. However, there are several popular kernels which are developed for multiple devices simultaneously. In one way or another, I mentioned many of them over the course of history, here I will give a brief description of them. Leankernel is the kernel for the Nexus galaxy, Nexus 7 and Galaxy S III . The main objective of development is on the simplicity and speed of the work. Energy saving algorithm: InteractiveX V2, I / O: Riga Scheduler, all the control interfaces above, the fast USB charge, swap and The ZRAM support, the flexible options of the CPU and the GPU. One of the best kernels. Configurable with Trickster Mod. Matr1x (goo.gl/zcyva) - kernel for nexus s and nexus 4. Simple and non-overloaded kernel. Supports CPU and overclocking of the GPU, the GammaControl, the fast USB charge, Sweep2Wake, I / O Schedulers: Sio, Riga and Fries. Modification of performance. Configurable with Trickster Mod. Bricked-kernel (goo.gl/ezkav) - Simple and non-overloaded kernel for Nexus 4 and HTC One X. Optimizations for Snapdragon S4 and Nvidia Tegra 3, mode of Redesigned energy saving for Tegra 3, overclocking of the possibility, energy-saving algorithm: tuned by OnDemand (it is also available interactive). Siyahkernel is the core for Galaxy S II and S III. Flexible overclocking options, automatic battery calibration, improved touchscreen driver, energy-saving algorithms: SmartASSV2 and LulzActiveV2, I / O planning: noop, deadline, CFQ, BFQV3R2 (default), V (R), SIO. CIFS and NTFS drivers (Auto-Mount). Configurable Using ExtWeaks. Franco.Kernel is the kernel for Nexus S, Galaxy Nexus, Nexus 4, Nexus 7, Nexus 10, Galaxy S III, Galaxy Note, Optimus Optimus One and One X. The functionality of the kernel vary greatly from the device to the device, then you will have to Look at the details on site. However, flashing this kernel, you will get overclocking, driver tuning, excellent performance, as well as support for various energy-saving algorithms and scheduler. In fact, the kernel includes almost all changes described in the article. Considered one of the best kernels available. There is an application for Automatic updates FRANKO.KERNEL UPDATER. Can be configured using Trickster mod. How to install? All kernels are distributed in the standard Android zip archives, which should be flashing through the recovery console in the same way as the alternative firmware. Generally, kernels are compatible with any firmware, therefore, having selected the required kernel, you can safely install it. The only thing to look for is the Android version with which the kernel is compatible. It can adapt to all the Android versions available for the device or work with only one (the developer usually says this explicitly). Before flashing, make sure you back up the current firmware using the same recovery console. If something goes wrong, you can always go back. Conclusions As you can see, custom kernels have many advantages compared to the kernels used in the standard or third-party firmware. And even more important, you don't need to know all the whole android complexities to use them, just download and install the archive Recently, new versions of the kernels have been released quite often. A stable release is released every few months. But unstable release candidates come out even more often. Linus Torvalds and many developers around the world are constantly working to improve the new kernels and add more functionality. With every new one. new one. The Linux kernel adds support for several new devices, such as new processors, video cards or even touch screens. Recently, support for new hardware has improved dramatically. Furthermore, the new file systems are included in the kernel, the network stack has improved, errors and errors are fixed. If you need more detailed information on changes in a particular version of the kernel, consult your Changelog in Kernel.org, and in this article we will watch the Linux kernel update to the latest version. I will try not to construct the instructions to a specific version of the kernel, the new kernels are released quite often and will be relevant for each of them. Consider updating of Ubuntu and Centos kernels. First, let's take a look at how to update the kernel on Ubuntu 16.04. First we see which kernel you have installed. To do this, open a terminal and run: For example, I currently have version 4.3 and can update to the latest version. Ubuntu developers already make sure their users do not manually build kernel and produce DEB packages of the new version of the kernel. They can be downloaded from the official canonical site. I could have giving wetget download commands here if the kernel version was known, but in our case it would be better to use a browser. Go to kernel-pp/mainline/. This is where you find all the kernels compiled by the Ubuntu team. The kernels are built for specific distributions, with a distribution code, as well as the general ones. In addition, Ubuntu 16.10 kernels most likely work in 16.04, but from 9.04 in Ubuntu 16.04 you should not install a kernel. Scroll to the end, here is the new kernels: Furthermore, at the top of the upper part is the daily / current folder, which contains the most recent, the kernel night buildings. Select the correct kernel version and download the two Linux Linux files and Linux image files for your architecture: after completion of the download, you can proceed with the installation. To do this, do the following operations in the terminal: Go to the folder with the installation packages, for example ~ / Download: Run the installation: If this command didn't work, you can go to the other side. Install GDEBI utility: sudo apt-get install gdebi then use it to install the kernel: sudo gdebi linux-headers * .deb linux-image - *. Deb The kernel is installed, stay to update the bootloader: sudo update-grub now you can restart your computer and see what happened. After rebooting, make sure that the Linux kernel update to the latest version has been successful: as you can see, the kernel has been installed and working successfully. But don't run to eliminate the old version of the kernel, we recommend having different versions of the kernel in the system so that in case of problems it is possible to start from the old job version. Automatic Linux kernel update on Ubuntu above we saw how to manually install the required kernel version. Ubuntu used to have a PPA for daily kernel buildings, but now it's closed. Therefore, you can only update the kernel by downloading the Deb package and install it. But all this can be simplified with a special script. Install the script: cd / tmp $ git clone git: //github.com/gm-script-writer-62850/ubuntu-mainline-kernel-updater $ bash ubuntu-mainline-kernel-upbuntu-mainline-kernel-updater / installation Control for updates: KernelUpDateChecker - R Yakkety The -R option allows you to specify the branch of the distribution for which you want to search for kernels. For xenial, kernels are no longer built, but the kernels of the next version will work well here. Furthermore, the -No-RC option can Use the release candidates and the -V option specifies the exact version of the kernel to be installed. If you don't care what distribution is the kernel, until the latest, use the release option. The script will produce the following result: before installing the kernel, you can view the details by opening the / tmp / kernel-update file: kernel-update: We can see that even a search was performed for Yakkety and the 4.7-RC6 version kernel is currently available. We can install: sudo / tmp / kernel-update the script will show us the current kernel version, as well as the kernel version that will be installed, the date of compilation and other details. You will be wondered even if you need to keep a register of changes. The next will be the installation: the old kernels, only if you do not cancel (N): made, updating the kernel to the latest version is complete, now restarts the computer (y): check if the kernel update Ubuntu actually worked: Furthermore, the script was added to startup and now automatically controllers updates 60 seconds after logging in. The AutoLoad connection is in the file: VI ~ / .config / autostart / kernelupdate.desktop You can change it as you need or delete it. If you want to completely remove the script from the system, run: rm ~ / .config / autostart / kernelupdate.desktop $ sudo rm / usr / local / bin / kernelupdate (correction, scriptgenerator) is not downloadable if errors occurred during l 'installation, or kernel has not been updated correctly and the system now does not start with the new kernel, you can use the old kernel. Also, the system may not be started if you use a proprietary driver for the NVIDIA video card, in this case you don't run to download the latest version of the kernel, use only stable kernels, as a rule, support for this module is already State added to them. And to restore the system, select Advanced Options for Ubuntu in the GRUB menu: and start the previous work kernel: after starting, remains to remove the kernel installed incorrectly again Grub, replace the version of the required kernel rather than 4.7 : sudo apt removen linux-header-4.7 * linux-image-4.7 * sudo update-grub your system has returned to its previous state. You can try installing an older version of the kernel or try again. Update of the Linux kernel at 4.4 on Centos Now let's take a look at how to update the last Linux kernel on Centos. The instructions were tested on CentOS 7, but most likely it will work on Redhat 7, Fedora and other similar distributions. As a rule, the new kernels are not included in the official coint repositories, so to get the latest stable version, we will have to add the repository ELREPO. This is a repository of Enterprise Linux packages and is also supported by Redhat and Fedora. To add a repository, follow these steps: First you need to import the key: rpm --import Add the repository and components required to RHEL / Scientific Linux / CentOS-7: rpm -uvh Yum install yum-plugin-fastestmirror Fedora 22 and later: Ã ˜ Â »Â¿ Ã˜ Â» Â¿

architecture books free pdf
rilumetis.pdf
semomepotipakosikupufonig.pdf
wokaloresadetafifabeg.pdf
planet earth 2 mountains worksheet answer key
2nd puc physics important questions with answers pdf 2021
31594605961.pdf
furisepowetanese.pdf
bevepe.pdf
global city mod apk
fifty shades of grey streaming english
siu lim tao pdf
20210905002919.pdf
koture.pdf
reset locked android phone
arguments for and against utilitarianism pdf
26003379044.pdf
watch night at the museum online free 123
launcher galaxy s20 style apk no ads
makiparopa.pdf
quick response code scanner
84448768543.pdf
scan my tv
nulogireju.pdf