The Linux Kernel Archives

Welcome to the Linux Kernel Archives. This is the primary site for the Linux kernel source, but it has much more than just Linux kernels. Frequently Asked Questions

Protocol	Location
HTTP	http://www.kernel.org/pub/
FTP	ftp://ftp.kernel.org/pub/
RSYNC	rsync://rsync.kernel.org/pub/

Protocol	Location
HTTP	http://www.eu.kernel.org/pub/
FTP	ftp://ftp.eu.kernel.org/pub/
RSYNC	rsync://rsync.eu.kernel.org/pub/

The latest stable version of the Linux kernel is:	**2.6.25.8**	2008-06-22 05:29 UTC	F V VI C Changelog
The latest prepatch for the stable Linux kernel tree is:	**2.6.26-rc7**	2008-06-20 23:55 UTC	B V VI C Changelog
The latest snapshot for the stable Linux kernel tree is:	**2.6.26-rc7-git1**	2008-06-22 07:01 UTC	B V C
The latest 2.4 version of the Linux kernel is:	**2.4.36.6**	2008-06-06 16:27 UTC	F V C Changelog
The latest 2.2 version of the Linux kernel is:	**2.2.26**	2004-02-25 00:28 UTC	F V Changelog
The latest prepatch for the 2.2 Linux kernel tree is:	**2.2.27-rc2**	2005-01-12 23:55 UTC	B V VI Changelog
The latest -mm patch to the stable Linux kernels is:	**2.6.26-rc5-mm3**	2008-06-12 05:33 UTC	B V Changelog

F = full source, **B** = patch baseline, **V** = view patch, **VI** = view incremental, **C** = current changesets
Changelogs are provided by the kernel authors directly. Please don't write the webmaster about them.
Customize the patch viewer

Site News

- March 24, 2008: After far too long of a bringup, **mirrors.eu.kernel.org** is now available. Again thanks to to Hewlett-Packard, ISC and Umeå Universitet, we now have a full complement of mirror servers in Amsterdam and Umeå.
  Huge thanks to HP for donating two additional DL585 G5's for this effort, and huge thanks to ISC and UMU for volunteering to host our servers!
- March 20, 2008: It appears that a large number of users preferentially hit server 1, despite DNS round-robin. This is due to a number of factors not the least of which is some DNS servers and lookup agents sorting multiple return address' and using the lowest one (mirrors1 in this case)
  Therefore, if you use rsync against our servers, you may want to hit server 2 explicitly or use a European server (if closer - more to come on this) (*rsync2.kernel.org* or *mirrors2.kernel.org*). Similarly, you might find that you get better performance from *www2.kernel.org*, *ftp2.kernel.org* or *git2.kernel.org*.
- Aug 17, 2007: We have been recognized by the IRS as a 501(c)3 nonprofit corporation.
- Jun 30, 2007: **European servers!** Thanks to Hewlett-Packard, ISC and Umeå Universitet, we are introducing new kernel.org servers at ISC in Amsterdam and Umeå Universitet, Sweden. These servers are available as a round-robin as www.eu.kernel.org, ftp.eu.kernel.org, and rsync.eu.kernel.org.
  Additionally, the hostnames www.all.kernel.org, ftp.all.kernel.org, and rsync.all.kernel.org are worldwide round-robins among all four servers.
  We hope to have Geo- or BGP-based IP directing in the future, and hope to soon provide additional services in Europe.

Huge thanks to HP for donating two additional DL380 G5's for this effort, and huge thanks to ISC and UMU for volunteering to host our servers!

- The bandwidth graphs have now moved here.
- May 20, 2007: **New servers!** We have received two new DL380 G5 servers from Hewlett-Packard. These servers are dual quad-core Xeon E5335 servers with 16 GB RAM per server, and 15000 RPM SAS disks. These servers have replaced the old servers for all local-contents services (www, ftp, and rsync); the old servers are now dedicated to running mirrors.kernel.org.
  Once again, thanks to HP for your continued support of kernel.org!
- Mar 13, 2007: **10 years of kernel.org!** The Linux Kernel archives were announced to the world on March 13, 1997. Thanks to everyone that has made kernel.org possible over the years, our sponsors, staff volunteers and of course the Linux community for making it a worthwhile effort in the first place!
- Mar 10, 2007: zeus1 is back online and serving all classes of traffic. This concludes the maintenance window that started earlier this week. The hope is that these changes will lower the loads experienced by the machines.
  Thanks for bearing with us the last couple of days - we know things were slow but we beat our expected restore date by 3 days (syncing 2.4TB of data across the internet is something we had previously experienced taking a week). Happy downloading.
- Mar 1, 2007: We now have a dedicated git server. This is the same HP DL380G2 which used to be our sole main server between 2001 and 2005.
  This machine serves git protocol and gitweb only. Please continue to use *www.kernel.org* or *rsync.kernel.org* for http and rsync protocol users, respectively.
  This machine was almost destroyed in shipping, but amazingly worked without issue on the first boot, and was serving the production git needs in less than 12 hours.
  Kudos to both OSUOSL for getting the machine up as quickly as they did and to Hewlett Packard for building a machine that can take the beating of an unnamed shipping company and keep on ticking.
- It has now been five years since the kernel.org servers moved to ISC. Massive thanks to ISC and all of its sponsors for all the bandwidth we have eaten up over the years! We'll continue to keep your wires warm for as long as you'll let us!
- Feb 4, 2006: Hewlett-Packard has been kind enough to replace our internal master server with a brand new ProLiant DL385 with a dual-core Opteron 275 and 4 GB of RAM. Once again, huge thanks to HP!
- Sep 30, 2005: By popular demand, there is now a kernel.org FAQ.
- Apr 9, 2005: We have put two new external servers, graciously donated by Hewlett-Packard into full production use.
  These servers are both ProLiant DL585 quad Opteron servers, each with 24 GB of RAM and 10 TB of disk. Huge thanks to HP!
  Each is connected to a separate ISC gigabit link. Enjoy!
- Aug 21, 2003: Please don't use **finger.kernel.org** for any sort of automatic monitoring. The number of automatic bots hitting this port is causing the finger daemon to shut down more often than not. The same information is available from http://www.kernel.org/kdist/finger_banner.

The Linux Kernel Archives Mirror System

To improve access for everyone, a number of sites around the world have provided mirrors of this site, which may be faster to use than the master archive itself. Please see **http://www.kernel.org/mirrors/** for information about how to connect to a participating mirror site.

To guard against Trojan mirror sites, all files originating at the Linux Kernel Archives are cryptographically signed. *If you are getting a message that the verification key has expired, please see this link.*

What is Linux?

Linux is a clone of the operating system Unix, written from scratch by Linus Torvalds with assistance from a loosely-knit team of hackers across the Net. It aims towards POSIX and Single UNIX Specification compliance.

It has all the features you would expect in a modern fully-fledged Unix, including true multitasking, virtual memory, shared libraries, demand loading, shared copy-on-write executables, proper memory management, and multistack networking including IPv4 and IPv6.

Although originally developed first for 32-bit x86-based PCs (386 or higher), today Linux also runs on (at least) the Alpha AXP, Sun SPARC, Motorola 68000, PowerPC, ARM, Hitachi SuperH, IBM S/390, MIPS, HP PA-RISC, Intel IA-64, AMD x86-64, AXIS CRIS, Renesas M32R, Atmel AVR32, Renesas H8/300, NEC V850, Tensilica Xtensa, and Analog Devices Blackfin architectures; for many of these architectures in both 32- and 64-bit variants.

Linux is easily portable to most general-purpose 32- or 64-bit architectures as long as they have a paged memory management unit (PMMU) and a port of the GNU C compiler (gcc) (part of The GNU Compiler Collection, GCC). Linux has also been ported to a number of architectures without a PMMU, although functionality is then obviously somewhat limited. See the µClinux project for more info.

New to Linux?

If you're new to Linux, you don't want to download the kernel, which is just a component in a working Linux system. Instead, you want what is called a *distribution* of Linux, which is a complete Linux system. There are numerous distributions available for download on the Internet as well as for purchase from various vendors; some are general-purpose, and some are optimized for specific uses. We currently have mirrors of several distributions available at mirrors.kernel.org, as well as a small collection of special-purpose distributions at http://www.kernel.org/pub/dist/.

Note, however, that most distributions are very large (several gigabytes), so unless you have a fast Internet link you may want to save yourself some hassle and purchase a CD-ROM with a distribution; such CD-ROMs are available from a number of vendors.

The Linux Installation HOWTO has more information how to set up your first Linux system.

More Information

There is much information about Linux on the web.

Reporting Linux Kernel bugs

Please see **http://www.kernel.org/pub/linux/docs/lkml/reporting-bugs.html** if you want to report a Linux kernel bug. *Bug reports sent to the kernel.org administrators will be ignored.*

There is now a bugzilla setup at bugzilla.kernel.org. Currently this is for reporting kernel version 2.6 bugs only.

Mailing list

The Linux kernel is discussed on the *linux-kernel* mailing list at *vger.kernel.org*. The FAQ is available at **http://www.kernel.org/pub/linux/docs/lkml/**, please read the FAQ before subscribing.

Although there is no official archive site, unofficial archives of the list can be found at:

- **http://marc.info/?l=linux-kernel**
- **http://www.ussg.iu.edu/hypermail/linux/kernel/**

Development trees

The Linux kernel, as well as several other pieces of software, are maintained using the git source code control system. For a more user-friendly wrapper around git, see Cogito.

See http://git.kernel.org/ for a list of git repositories on *kernel.org*.

Cryptographic Software

Due to U.S. Exports Regulations, all cryptographic software on this site is subject to the following legal notice:

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Comments

Before emailing kernel.org, please take a look at our kernel.org FAQ.

For comments about *the web pages*, please send mail to *webmaster@kernel.org*.

For comments about *the file archive*, please send mail to *ftpadmin@kernel.org*.

Please do not send general Linux questions or bug reports to these addresses. We do not have the resources to reply to them. If your message does not relate to the operation of the Linux Kernel Archives, it will be deleted without action. Because of the volume of unsolicited email we receive, please add [KORG] to the subject to avoid accidental deletion. Additionally, any Content-Type other than text/plain will most likely be deleted without action.

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