

NAME

depmod - Generate modules.dep and map files.

SYNOPSIS

depmod [-b *basedir*] [-e] [-E *Module.symvers*] [-F *System.map*] [-n] [-v] [-A] [-P *prefix*] [-w] [*version*]

depmod [-e] [-E *Module.symvers*] [-F *System.map*] [-m] [-n] [-v] [-P *prefix*] [-w] [*version*] [*filename...*]

DESCRIPTION

Linux kernel modules can provide services (called symbols) for other modules to use (using one of the EXPORT_SYMBOL variants in the code). If a second module uses this symbol, that second module clearly depends on the first module. These dependencies can get quite complex.

depmod creates a list of module dependencies by reading each module under `/lib/modules/version` and determining what symbols it exports and what symbols it needs. By default, this list is written to `modules.dep`, and a binary hashed version named `modules.dep.bin`, in the same directory. If filenames are given on the command line, only those modules are examined (which is rarely useful unless all modules are listed). **depmod** also creates a list of symbols provided by modules in the file named `modules.symbols` and its binary hashed version, `modules.symbols.bin`. Finally, **depmod** will output a file named `modules.devname` if modules supply special device names (`devname`) that should be populated in `/dev` on boot (by a utility such as `systemd-tmpfiles`).

If a *version* is provided, then that kernel versions module directory is used rather than the current kernel version (as returned by `uname -r`).

OPTIONS**-a, --all**

Probe all modules. This option is enabled by default if no file names are given in the command-line.

-A, --quick

This option scans to see if any modules are newer than the `modules.dep` file before any work is done: if not, it silently exits rather than regenerating the files.

-b basedir, --basedir basedir

If your modules are not currently in the (normal) directory `/lib/modules/version`, but in a staging area, you can specify a *basedir* which is prepended to the directory name. This *basedir* is stripped from the resulting `modules.dep` file, so it is ready to be moved into the normal location. Use this option if you are a distribution vendor who needs to pre-generate the metadata files rather than running `depmod` again later.

-C, --config file or directory

This option overrides the default configuration directory at `/etc/depmod.d/`.

-e, --errsyms

When combined with the **-F** option, this reports any symbols which a module needs which are not supplied by other modules or the kernel. Normally, any symbols not provided by modules are assumed to be provided by the kernel (which should be true in a perfect world), but this assumption can break especially when additionally updated third party drivers are not correctly installed or were built incorrectly.

-E, --symvers

When combined with the **-e** option, this reports any symbol versions supplied by modules that do not match with the symbol versions provided by the kernel in its `Module.symvers`. This option is mutually incompatible with **-F**.

-F, --filesyms System.map

Supplied with the `System.map` produced when the kernel was built, this allows the **-e** option to report unresolved symbols. This option is mutually incompatible with **-E**.

-h, --help

Print the help message and exit.

-n, --show, --dry-run

This sends the resulting modules.dep and the various map files to standard output rather than writing them into the module directory.

-P

Some architectures prefix symbols with an extraneous character. This specifies a prefix character (for example `_`) to ignore.

-v, --verbose

In verbose mode, **depmod** will print (to stdout) all the symbols each module depends on and the modules file name which provides that symbol.

-V, --version

Show version of program and exit. See below for caveats when run on older kernels.

-w

Warn on duplicate dependencies, aliases, symbol versions, etc.

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SEE ALSO

[depmod.d\(5\)](#), [modprobe\(8\)](#), [modules.dep\(5\)](#)

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