u-boot mr1 structure

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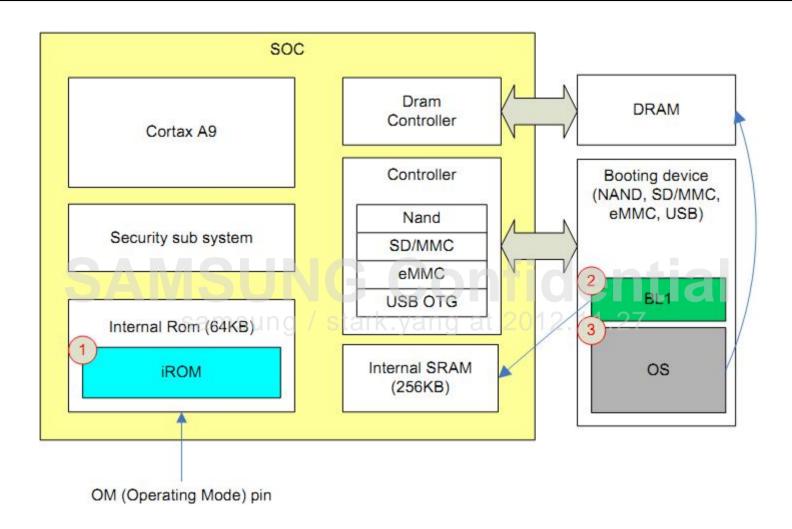
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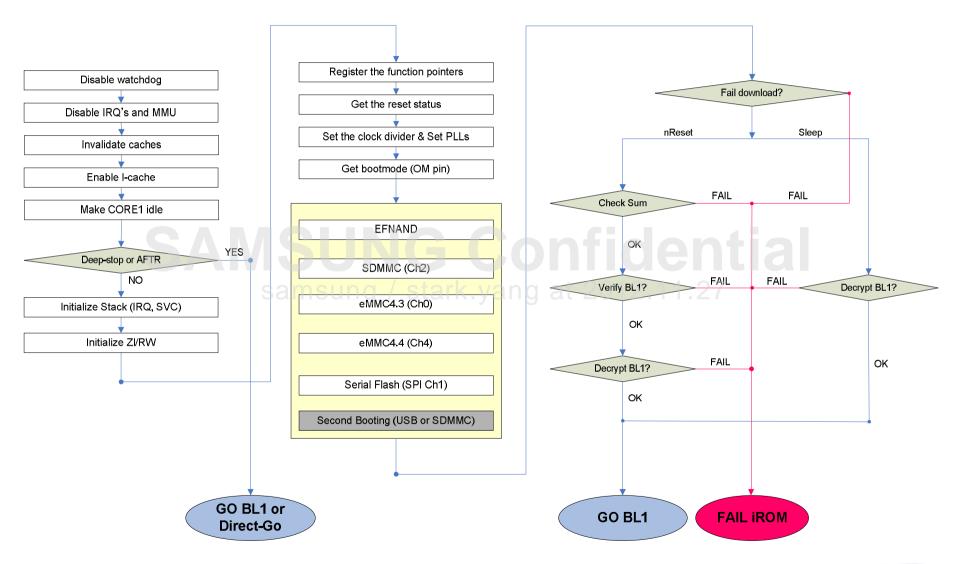


Overview

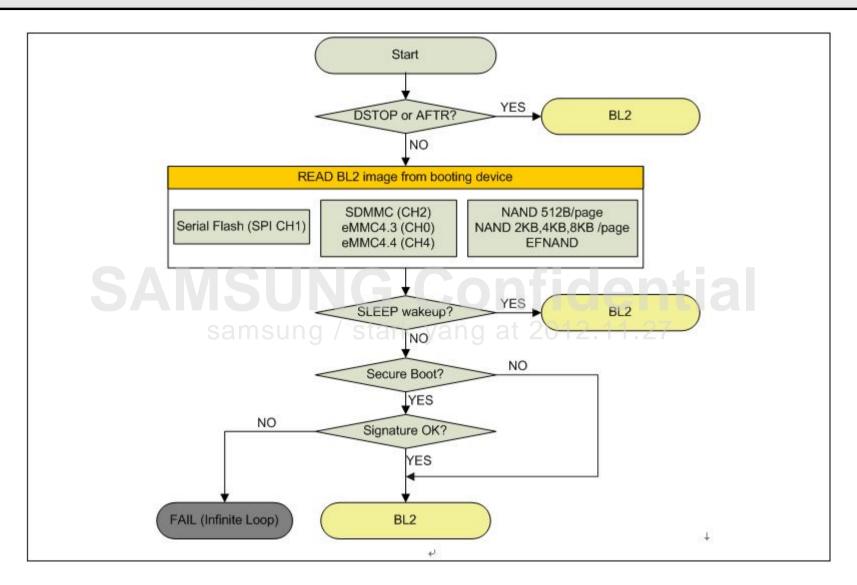




iROM booting flow chart

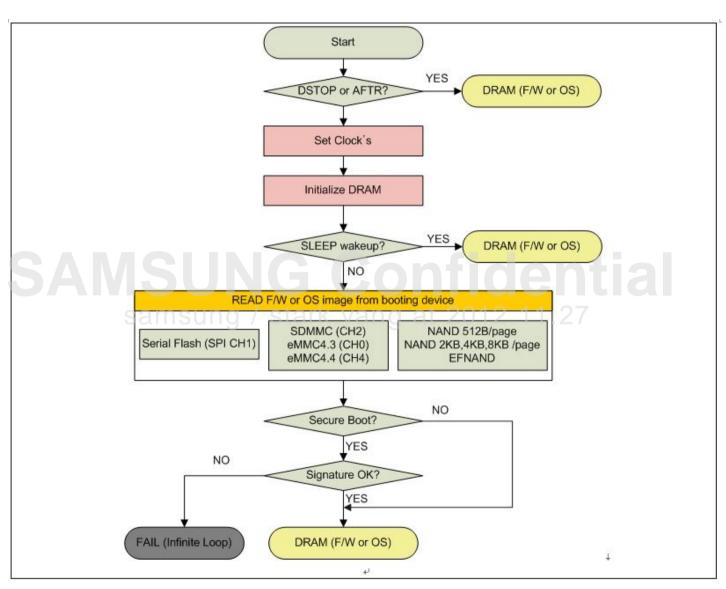


BL1 booting flow chart





BL2 booting flow chart





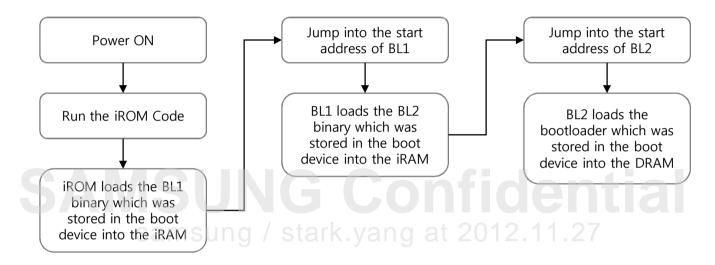
Definition

- Secure Boot?
 - Purpose
 - Prevent the bootloader/kernel/android image from being changed with an image which can be used for malicious purpose
 - How
 - Encrypt/Decrypt the image using public/private key
 - RSA (Rivest-Shamir-Adleman) Public-Key Encryption Algorithm
 - AES (Advanced Encryption Standard) Block Encryption Algorithm



Boot Sequence: Normal

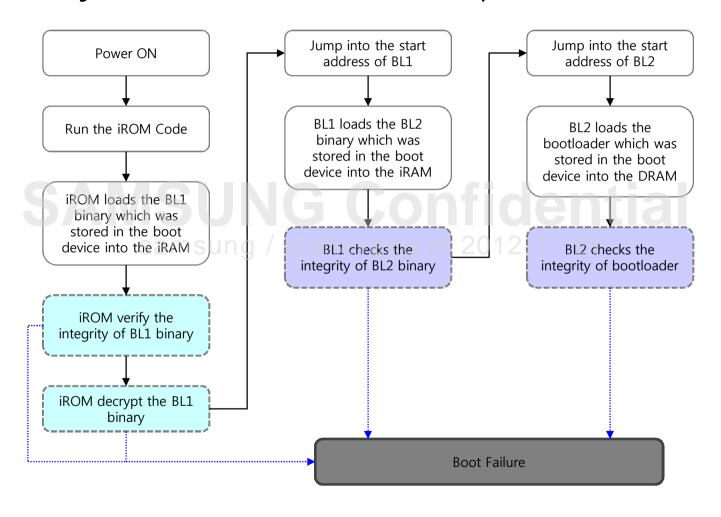
Normal Boot Sequence





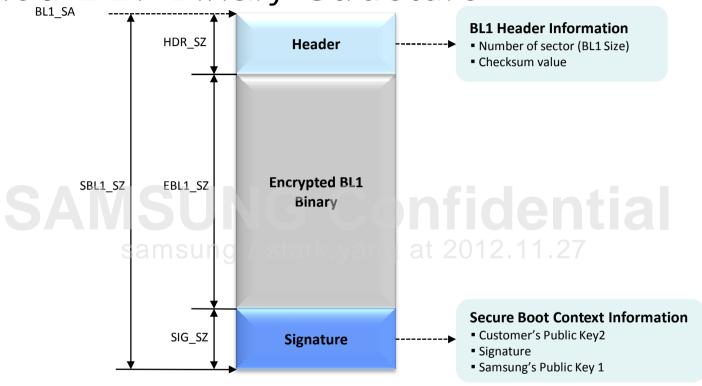
Boot Sequence: Security Featured

Security Featured Boot Sequence





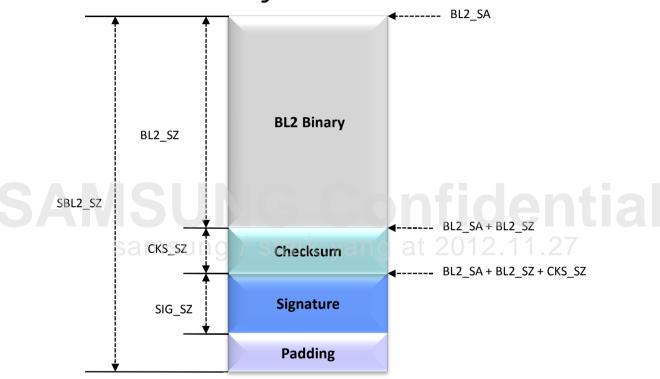
Signed BL1 Binary Structure



	BL1 Start Address (BL1_SA)	Header Size (HDR_SZ)	Encrypted BL1 Size (EBL1_SZ)	Signature Size (SIG_SZ)	Signed BL1 Size (SBL1_SZ)
uboot	02021400h	16Byte	7152Byte	1024Byte	8KB
uboot_mr1	02021400h	16Byte	14336Byte	1024Byte	15KB



Signed BL2 Binary Structure



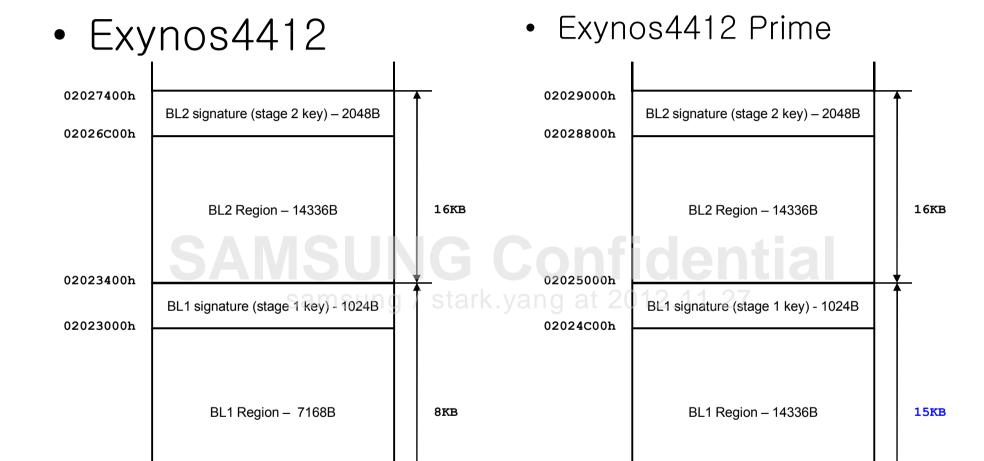
	BL2 Start Address (BL1_SA)	BL2 Size (HDR_SZ)	CheckSum Size (CKS_SZ)	Signature Size (SIG_SZ)	Signed BL2 Size (SBL2_SZ)
uboot	02023400h	14332Byte	4Byte	256Byte	16KB
uboot_mr1	02025000h	14332Byte	4Byte	256Byte	16KB



Internal Memory Map

Core1 jump, Product ID, Function

Pointer





5KB

Core1 jump, Product ID, Function

Pointer

02021400h

02020000h

5KB

02021400h

02020000h

Bootloader Conclusion

[1] CodeSigner_V21 -v2.1 Exynos4412 -STAGE2_KEYGEN ->Exynos4412_V21.prv + Exynos4412_V21.spk

```
[2] BL1: Realse binary code by HQ
[sbl1] public key + raw BL1 binary -> encrypted binary file
8K → 15K
```

[3] BL2:

- 1) split -b 14336 u-boot.bin bl2 (14336 = 14K)
- 2) 1-word Checksum: \$(tc4_uboot)/sdfuse_q/chksum.
- 3) Signature: use Exynos4412_V21.prv (+256B)
- 4) Add padding to 16384 = 16K

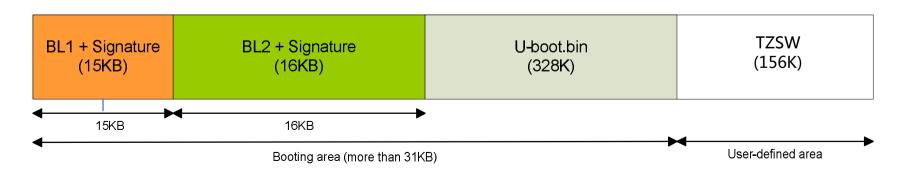


Bootloader Conclusion

[4] uboot.binAdd paddinguboot.bin 335872 = 328K

[5] TrustZone = $92K \rightarrow 156K$

BL1(15K) + BL2(16K) + uboot.bin(328K) + TZ(156K) = u-boot-mr-exynos4412-evt2-efused-tz.bin(515K)





New SBL1 & TZSW Feature

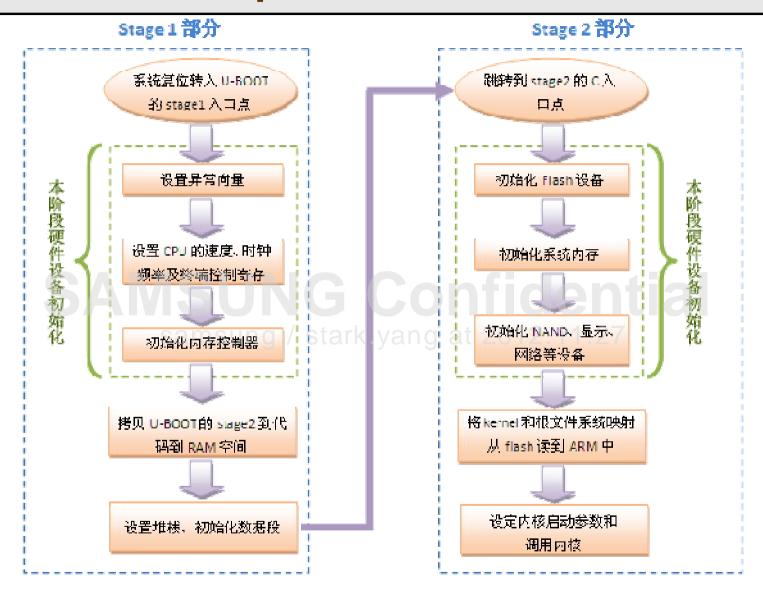
- 15K SBL1
- ➤ fix the LPA bug (HQ, SSCR没有重现过)
- ➤ support 156K TZSW

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- 156K TZSW
- ➤ support 2G DRAM
- ▶寄存器的访问策略 → Kernel



u-boot Boot Sequence



U-BOOT 启动流程图



uboot_mr1

• u-boot version 2010.03 \rightarrow 2010.12

- ▶代码结构不变
- ▶(函数的名称,接口)

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uboot_mr1

- 文件目录结构上的主要改变: 把处理器架构体 系相关的内容合并,移到arch目录下.
- ➤ lib_xxx/ → arch/xxx/lib/
- >cpu/xxx/ → arch/xxx/cpu/
- ➤ include/asm-xxx/ → arch/xxx/include/
- ➤ lib_[arch]通用 → lib/

移植工作主要在 arch/xxx 和board 目录(以前是cpu/xxx/和board)



Main Procedures

- Uboot/cpu/arm_cortexa9/start.S
- Uboot/board/samsung/smdkc210/lowlevel_init.S
- Uboot_mr/arch/arm/cpu/armv7/start.S
- ◆ Uboot_mr/board/samsung/smdk4212/ lowlevel_init.S clock_init_smdk4212.S mem_init_smdk4212.S
- **♦**Uboot/lib_arm/board.c
- **◆Uboot_mr/arch/arm/lib/board.c**
- ◆ ./common/main.c



u-boot Command

- ◆./common/cmd_**.c
 - **◆**U_BOOT_CMD(name,maxargs,rep,cmd,usage,h elp)

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u-boot Command

U_BOOT_CMD

UBoot是利用U_BOOT_CMD保存用户名和相对应要处理的函数(include₩command.h)

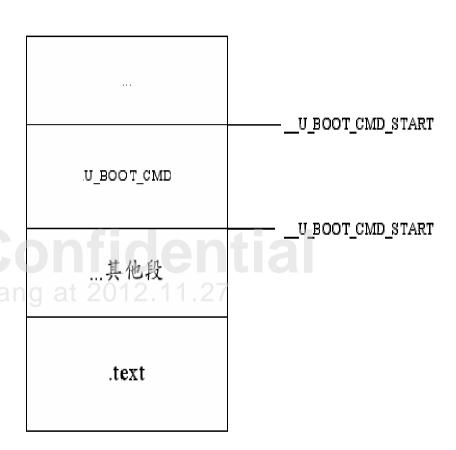
```
struct cmd tbl s {
         char *name; /* Command Name
                maxargs; /* maximum number of arguments
         int
         int repeatable; /* autorepeat allowed?
                            /* Implementation function */
         int (*cmd)(struct cmd tbl s *, int, int, char *[]);
         char *usage; /* Usage message
                                              (short)
         CONFIG SYS LONGHELP
         CONFIG_SYS_LONGHELP char *help; /* Help message (long) */
#ifdef
#endif
#ifdef CONFIG AUTO COMPLETE
         /* do auto completion on the arguments */
                 (*complete) (int argc, char *argv[], char last char, int maxv, cha
         int
r *cmdv[]);
#endif
} ;
#define Struct Section attribute ((unused, section (".u boot cmd")))
#define U BOOT CMD(name, maxargs, rep, cmd, usage, help) \
cmd tbl t  u boot cmd ##name Struct Section = {#name, maxargs, rep, cmd, usage, help}
```



u-boot Command

查看lds链接脚本发现的.u_boot _cmd放在了一起。而起还定义了两个常量__u_boot_cmd_start和__u_boot_cmd_end还表示所有命令的起始位置和结束位置。

所以只需对该段进行遍历就可^{stark}·yan 以得到所有的命令了。





Recovery

- 进入main_loop之前判断
- ./arch/arm/cpu/armv7/exynos/recovery.c

- 寄存器状态 SUNG Confidential samsung / stark.yang at 2012.11.27
- 1. Factory data reset
- > erase userdate & cache
- > format fat_partition
- ▶(预装应用)



Recovery

- 开机时,使用(电源键+音量键)的组合
- 检查按键状态 →
- 2. Update from sd/mmc 类似于fastboot flash, 源(usb → sdcard)不同 ./common/cmd_fastboot.c sdfuse命令 ./common/cmd_movi.c movi命令
- 3. Recovery mode
 Kernel + Recovery-ramdisk
 bootm 参数 → BOOTCMD



Logo Display

• 在Kernel起来之前, uboot第二阶段显示Logo

- 0. Logo data r/w. fastboot / movi / partition~
- 1. Display Controller / MIPI-DSI driver
- 2. LCD driver
- 3. PMIC LCD Power
- 4. Display funtion
- ./arch/arm/cpu/armv7/exynos/fimd.c

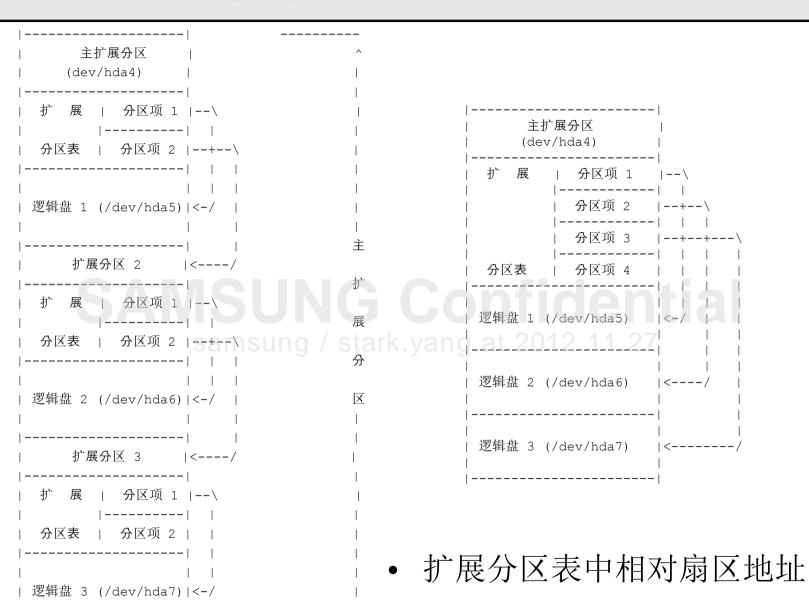


Add Partitions

- Need more partitions
- Already have 4 primary partitions
- ▶ 改动最少 → P+P+F+E 方案
- ➤ ./common/cmd_mmc_fdisk.c 分区创建,fdisk命 EMBR的写和读
- ➤ ./common/cmd_fat.c & cmd_ext2.c 分区的格式化, fatformat & ext3format命令 Logical Partitoion的start_block和block_cnt
- ➤ ./common/cmd_fastboot.c Image写入, fastboot命令
 分区与sd/mmc地址的印射



Add Partitions



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Add Partitions

```
for(i=0; i<=CFG MORE PARTITIONS NUM; i++)</pre>
       block start = 0x3F;
       block offset = calc unit(Logical Part Size[i], sdInfo) - 0x3F;
       partInfo[0].bootable
                              = 0 \times 00:
       partInfo[0].partitionId = 0x83;
       make partitionInfo(block start, block offset, sdInfo, &partInfo[0]);
block remain -= (block offset + 0x3F);
       block offset = block remain;
       block start = partInfoEx.block count - block remain;
                              = 0 \times 00;
       partInfo[1].bootable
                              = 0 \times 0.5:
       partInfo[1].partitionId
       make partitionInfo(block start, block offset, sdInfo, &partInfo[1]);
memset (embr, 0x00, 512);
       embr[510] = 0x55; embr[511] = 0xAA;
       encode partitionInfo(partInfo[0], &embr[0x1BE]);
       encode partitionInfo(partInfo[1], &embr[0x1CE]);
embr += 512;
```





