

Welcome to the Yocto Project Summit 2022.05

The event will start at 12:30 UTC

The URL for this presentation

Intro to Yocto Project

http://bit.ly/YPS202205-intro





Yocto Project Summit Intro to Yocto Project



Creating a Custom Embedded Linux Distribution for Any Embedded Device Using the Yocto Project

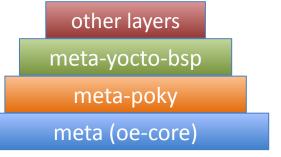




Behan Webster
Tom King
The Linux Foundation
May 17, 2022
(CC BY-SA 4.0)

Yocto Project Overview

- Collection of tools and methods enabling
 - Rapid evaluation of embedded Linux on many popular off-the-shelf boards
 - Easy customization of distribution characteristics
- Supports x86, ARM, MIPS, Power, RISC-V
- Based on technology from the OpenEmbedded Project
- Layer architecture allows for easy re-use of code



What is the Yocto Project?

- Umbrella organization under Linux Foundation
- Backed by many companies interested in making Embedded Linux easier for the industry
- Co-maintains OpenEmbedded Core and other tools (including opkg)

Yocto Project Governance

- Organized under the Linux Foundation
- Split governance model
- Technical Leadership Team
- Advisory Board made up of participating organizations

Yocto Project Member Organizations

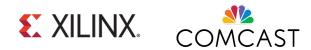
O PLATINUM MEMBERS

















WNDRVR

































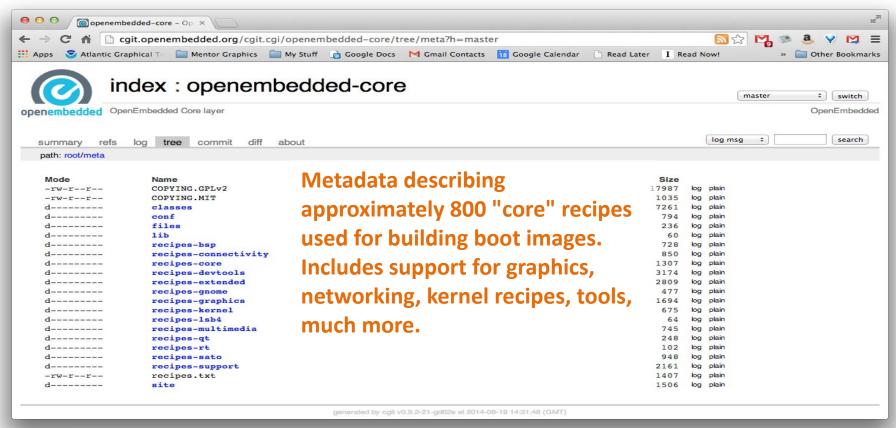
Yocto Project Overview

- YP builds packages then uses these packages to build bootable images
- Supports use of popular package formats including:
 - rpm, deb, ipk
- Releases on a 6-month cadence
- Latest (stable) kernel, toolchain and packages, documentation
- eSDK, devtool, toaster

Yocto Project Release Versions

| Name | Revision | Poky | Release Date | Name | Revision | Poky | Release Date |
|---------|----------|------|--------------|------------|----------|------|--------------|
| Bernard | 1.0 | 5.0 | Apr 5, 2011 | Pyro | 2.3 | 17.0 | Apr, 2017 |
| Edison | 1.1 | 6.0 | Oct 17, 2011 | Rocko | 2.4 | 18.0 | Oct, 2017 |
| Denzil | 1.2 | 7.0 | Apr 30, 2012 | Sumo | 2.5 | 19.0 | Apr, 2018 |
| Danny | 1.3 | 8.0 | Oct 24, 2012 | Thud | 2.6 | 20.0 | Oct, 2018 |
| Dylan | 1.4 | 9.0 | Apr 26, 2013 | Warrior | 2.7 | 21.0 | Apr, 2019 |
| Dora | 1.5 | 10.0 | Oct 19, 2013 | Zeus | 3.0 | 22.0 | Oct, 2019 |
| Daisy | 1.6 | 11.0 | Apr 24, 2014 | Dunfell | 3.1 | 23.0 | Apr, 2020 |
| Dizzy | 1.7 | 12.0 | Oct 31, 2014 | Gatesgarth | 3.2 | 24.0 | Oct, 2020 |
| Fido | 1.8 | 13.0 | Apr 22, 2015 | Hardknott | 3.3 | 25.0 | Apr, 2021 |
| Jethro | 2.0 | 14.0 | Oct 31, 2015 | Honister | 3.4 | 26.0 | Oct, 2021 |
| Krogoth | 2.1 | 15.0 | Apr 29, 2016 | Kirkstone | 4.0 | 27.0 | Apr, 2022 |
| Morty | 2.2 | 16.0 | Oct 28, 2016 | Langdale | 4.1 | 28.0 | Oct, 2022 |

Yocto is based on OpenEmbedded-core



Intro to OpenEmbedded

- The OpenEmbedded Project co-maintains OE-core build system:
 - bitbake build tool and scripts
 - Metadata and configuration
- Provides a central point for new metadata
 - (see the OE Layer index)

What is Bitbake?

Bitbake

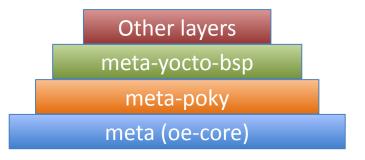
- Powerful and flexible build engine (Python)
- Reads metadata
- Determines dependencies
- Schedules tasks



Metadata – a structured collection of "recipes" which tell BitBake what to build, organized in layers

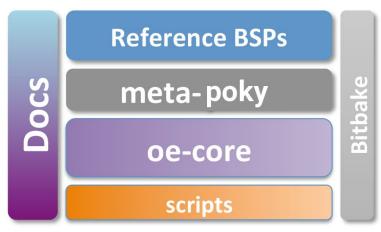
OK, so what is Poky?

- > Poky is a reference distribution
- > Poky has its own git repo
 - git clone git://git.yoctoproject.org/poky
- Primary Poky layers
 - oe-core (poky/meta)
 - meta-poky (poky/meta-poky)
 - meta-yocto-bsp
- ➤ Poky is the starting point for building things with the Yocto Project



Poky in Detail

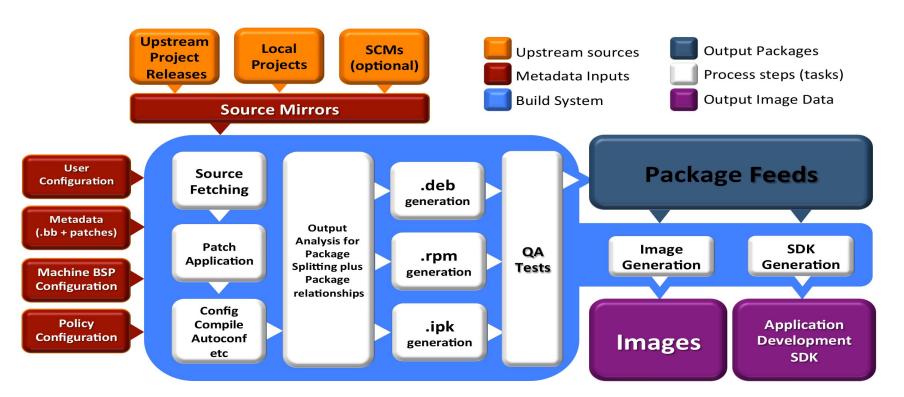
- Contains core components
 - Bitbake tool: A python-based build engine
 - Build scripts (infrastructure)
 - Foundation package recipes (oe-core)
 - meta-poky (Contains distribution policy)
 - Reference BSPs
 - Yocto Project documentation



Putting It All Together

- > Yocto Project is a large collaboration project
- > OpenEmbedded is providing most metadata
- > Bitbake is the build tool
- Poky is the Yocto Project reference distribution
 - Poky contains a version of bitbake and oe-core from which you can start your project

Build System Workflow

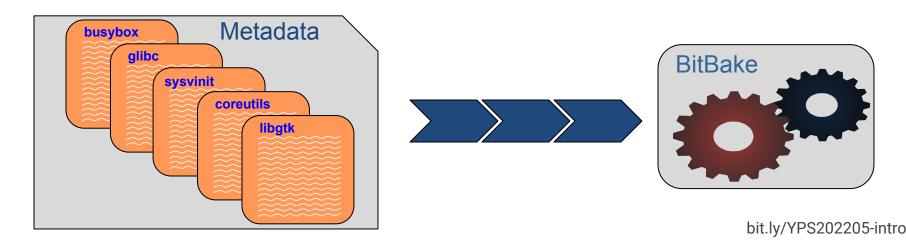


BITBAKE

This section will introduce the concept of the bitbake build tool and how it can be used to build recipes

Metadata and bitbake

- ➤ Most common form of metadata: The Recipe
- ➤ A Recipe provides a "list of ingredients" and "cooking instructions"
- Defines settings and a set of tasks used by bitbake to build binary packages



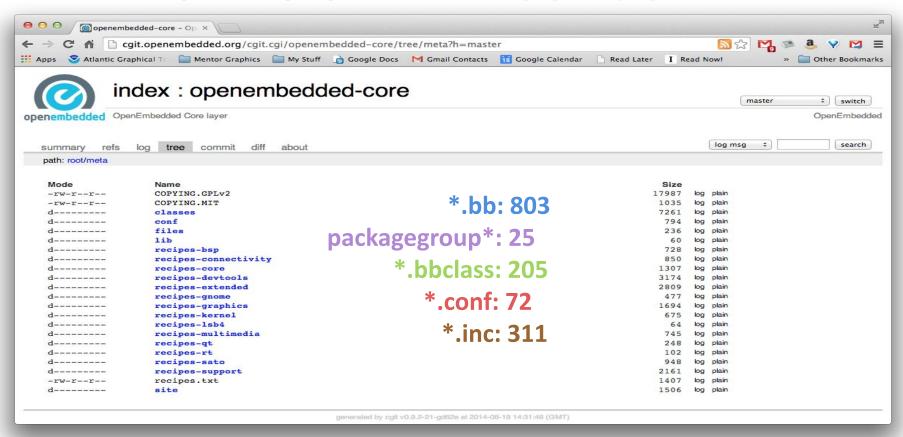
What is Metadata?

- Metadata exists in four general categories:
- Recipes (*.bb)
 - Usually describe build instructions for a single package
- PackageGroups (special *.bb)
 - Often used to group packages together for a FS image
- Classes (*.bbclass)
 - ◆ Inheritance mechanism for common functionality
- Configuration (*.conf)
 - Drives the overall behavior of the build process

Other Metadata

- Append files (*.bbappend)
 - Define additional metadata for a similarly named .bb file
 - Can add or override previously set values
- Include files (*.inc)
 - Files which are used with the include directive
 - igoplus Also can be included with require (mandatory include)
 - ◆ Include files are typical found via the BBPATH variable

OE-CORE Breakdown



Introduction to Bitbake

- Bitbake is a task executor and scheduler
- By default the build task for the specified recipe is executed \$ bitbake myrecipe
- You can indicate which task you want run
 - \$ bitbake -c clean myrecipe
 - \$ bitbake -c cleanall myrecipe

- You can get a list of tasks with
 - \$ bitbake -c listtasks myrecipe

Building Recipes

- By default the highest version of a recipe is built (can be overridden with DEFAULT_PREFERENCE or PREFERRED_VERSION metadata)
 \$ bitbake myrecipe
- You can specify the version of the package you want built (version of upstream source)
 - \$ bitbake myrecipe-1.0
- You can also build a particular revision of the package metadata
 - \$ bitbake myrecipe-1.0-r0
- Or you can provide a recipe file to build
 - \$ bitbake -b mydir/myrecipe.bb

Running bitbake for the First Time

- When you do a really big build, running with --continue (-k) means bitbake will proceed as far as possible after finding an error
 - \$ bitbake -k core-image-minimal
 - When running a long build (e.g. overnight) you want as much of the build done as possible before debugging issues
- Running bitbake normally will stop on the first error found \$ bitbake core-image-minimal
- We'll look at debugging recipe issue later...

Bitbake is a Task Scheduler

- Bitbake builds recipes by scheduling build tasks in parallel \$ bitbake recipe
- > This looks for recipe.bb in BBFILES
- Each recipe defines build tasks, each which can depend on other tasks
- Recipes can also depend on other recipes, meaning more than one recipe may be built
- > Tasks from more than one recipe are often executed in parallel at once on multi-cpu build machines

Recipe Basics – Default Tasks*

do fetch

Locate and download source code

do unpack

Unpack source into working directory

do patch

Apply any patches

do configure

Perform any necessary pre-build configuration

do compile

Compile the source code

do install

Installation of resulting build artifacts in WORKDIR

do populate sysroot

Copy artifacts to sysroot

do package *

Create binary package(s)

Note: to see the list of all possible tasks for a recipe, do this:

\$ bitbake -c listtasks <recipe name>

Simple recipe task list*

```
000

    chris — sleep — 117×32 — ₩5

$ bitbake hello
NOTE: Running task 337 of 379 (ID: 4, hello 1.0.0.bb, do fetch)
NOTE: Running task 368 of 379 (ID: 0, hello 1.0.0.bb, do unpack)
NOTE: Running task 369 of 379 (ID: 1, hello 1.0.0.bb, do patch)
NOTE: Running task 370 of 379 (ID: 5, hello 1.0.0.bb, do configure)
NOTE: Running task 371 of 379 (ID: 7, hello 1.0.0.bb, do populate lic)
NOTE: Running task 372 of 379 (ID: 6, hello 1.0.0.bb, do compile)
NOTE: Running task 373 of 379 (ID: 2, hello 1.0.0.bb, do install)
NOTE: Running task 374 of 379 (ID: 11, hello 1.0.0.bb, do package)
NOTE: Running task 375 of 379 (ID: 3, hello 1.0.0.bb, do populate sysroot)
NOTE: Running task 376 of 379 (ID: 8, hello 1.0.0.bb, do packagedata)
NOTE: Running task 377 of 379 (ID: 12, hello 1.0.0.bb, do package write ipk)
NOTE: Running task 378 of 379 (ID: 9, hello 1.0.0.bb, do package qa)
*Output has been formatted to fit this slide.
```

SSTATE CACHE

> Several bitbake tasks can use past versions of build artefacts if there have been no changes since the last time you built them

| do_packagedata | Creates package metadata used by the build system to generate the final packages | | | |
|----------------------|--|--|--|--|
| do_package | Analyzes the content of the holding area and splits it into subsets based on available packages and files | | | |
| do_package_write_rpm | Creates the actual RPM packages and places them in the Package Feed area | | | |
| do_populate_lic | Writes license information for the recipe that is collected later when the image is constructed | | | |
| do_populate_sysroot | Copies a subset of files installed by do_install into the sysroot in order to make them available to other recipes | | | |

Simple recipe build from sstate cache*

```
000

    chris — sleep — 117×32 — ₩5

$ bitbake -c clean hello
$ bitbake hello
NOTE: Running setscene task 69 of 74 (hello 1.0.0.bb, do_populate_sysroot_setscene)
NOTE: Running setscene task 70 of 74 (hello 1.0.0.bb, do populate lic setscene)
NOTE: Running setscene task 71 of 74 (hello 1.0.0.bb, do package qa setscene)
NOTE: Running setscene task 72 of 74 (hello 1.0.0.bb, do package write ipk setscene)
NOTE: Running setscene task 73 of 74 (hello 1.0.0.bb, do packagedata setscene)
 *Output has been formatted to fit this slide.
```

RECIPES

This section will introduce the concept of metadata and recipes and how they can be used to automate the building of packages

What is a Recipe?

- A recipe is a set of instructions for building packages, including:
 - Where to obtain the upstream sources and which patches to apply (this is called "fetching")
 - o SRC URI
 - Dependencies (on libraries or other recipes)
 - o DEPENDS, RDEPENDS
 - Configuration/compilation options
 - EXTRA OECONF, EXTRA OEMAKE
 - Define which files go into what output packages
 - o FILES *

Example Recipe – ethtool_3.15.bb

```
0 0

    chris — ssh — 80×24

UMMARY = "Display or change ethernet card settings"
DESCRIPTION = "A small utility for examining and tuning the settings of your eth
ernet-based network interfaces."
HOMEPAGE = "http://www.kernel.org/pub/software/network/ethtool/"
SECTION = "console/network"
LICENSE = "GPL v2+"
LIC_FILES_CHKSUM = "file://COPYING;md5=b234ee4d69f5fce4486a80fdaf4a4263 \
                    file://ethtool.c;beginline=4;endline=17;md5=c19b30548c582577
fc6b443626fc1216"
SRC URI = "${KERNELORG_MIRROR}/software/network/ethtool/ethtool-${PV}.tar.gz \
           file://run-ptest \
           file://avoid_parallel_tests.patch \
           file://ethtool-uint.patch \
SRC URI [md5sum] = "7e94dd958bcd639aad2e5a752e108b24"
SRC URI[sha256sum] = "562e3cc675cf5b1ac655cd060f032943a2502d4d59e5f278f02aae9256
2ba261"
inherit autotools ptest
RDEPENDS ${PN}-ptest += "make"
```

1,1

Top

What can a Recipe Do?

- Build one or more packages from source code
 - Host tools, compiler, utilities
 - Bootloader, Kernel, etc
 - Libraries, interpreters, etc
 - Userspace applications
- Package Groups
- > Full System Images

Recipe Operators

```
A = "foo"
```

(Immediate assignment)



───── "foobar"

(append)

"W00t"

(prepend)

⇒ "abc def"

(append)

"uvw xyz"

(prepend)

More Recipe Operators

```
A = "foo"
B = "0t"
B:prepend = "W0" "W00t"
```

Recipe Override Operators

```
OVERRIDES = "os:arch:machine"
```

A = "abc"

A:os = "ABC"

(Override)

A:append:arch = "def" (Conditional append)

A:prepend:os = "XYZ"

(Conditional prepend)

Unsetting Variables

unset DATE

(unset Variable)

unset do_fetch[noexec]

(unset task attribute)

Bitbake Variables/Metadata

- > These are set automatically by bitbake
 - ◆ **TOPDIR** The build directory
 - ◆ **LAYERDIR** Current layer directory
 - ◆ **FILE** Path and filename of file being processed
- Policy variables control the build
 - ◆ BUILD ARCH Host machine architecture
 - ◆ TARGET ARCH Target architecture
 - And many others...

Build Time Metadata

- PN Package name ("myrecipe")
- > PV Package version (1.0)
- PR Package Release (r0)
- $ightharpoonup P = "${PN}-${PV}"$
- $ightharpoonup PF = "<math>$\{PN\} \{PV\} \{PR\}"$
- > FILE DIRNAME Directory for FILE
- > FILESPATH = "\${FILE DIRNAME}/\${PF}:\
- \rightarrow \${FILE DIRNAME}/\${P}:\
- > \${FILE DIRNAME}/\${PN}:\
- > \${FILE DIRNAME}/files:\${FILE DIRNAME}

Build Time Metadata

```
> TOPDIR - The build directory
> TMPDIR = "${TOPDIR}/tmp"
> WORKDIR = ${TMPDIR}/work/${PF}"
> S = "${WORKDIR}/${P}" (Source dir)
\triangleright B = "${S}"
                               (Build dir)
\triangleright D = "${WORKDIR}/${image}" (Destination dir)
> DEPLOY DIR = "${TMPDIR}/deploy"
> DEPLOY DIR IMAGE = "${DEPLOY DIR}/images"
```

Dependency Metadata

- Build time package variables
 - DEPENDS Build time package dependencies
 - ◆ PROVIDES = "\${P} \${PF} \${PN}"
- Runtime package variables
 - RDEPENDS Runtime package dependencies
 - **RRECOMMENDS** Runtime recommended packages
 - RSUGGESTS Runtime suggested packages
 - RPROVIDES Runtime provides
 - ◆ RCONFLICTS Runtime package conflicts
 - ◆ RREPLACES Runtime package replaces

Common Metadata

- Variables you commonly set
 - SUMMARY Short description of package/recipe
 - ◆ HOMEPAGE Upstream web page
 - ◆ LICENSE Licenses of included source code
 - LIC_FILES_CHKSUM Checksums of license files at time of packaging (checked for change by build)
 - SRC_URI URI of source code, patches and extra files to be used to build packages. Uses different fetchers based on the URI.
 - ◆ FILES Files to be included in binary packages

Examining Recipes: bc

- Look at 'bc' recipe:
- > Found in
 - poky/meta/recipes-extended/bc/bc_1.06.bb
 - Uses LIC_FILES_CHKSUM and SRC_URI checksums
 - Note the DEPENDS build dependency declaration indicating that this package depends on flex to build

Examining Recipes: bc.bb

```
SUMMARY = "Arbitrary precision calculator language"
HOMEPAGE = "http://www.gnu.org/software/bc/bc.html"
LICENSE = "GPLv2+ & LGPLv2.1"
LIC_FILES_CHKSUM = "file://COPYING;md5=94d55d512a9ba36caa9b7df079bae19f \
                    file://COPYING.LIB;md5=d8045f3b8f929c1cb29a1e3fd737b499 \
                    file://bc/bcdefs.h;endline=31;md5=46dffdaf10a99728dd8ce358e45d46d8 \
                    file://dc/dc.h;endline=25;md5=2f9c558cdd80e31b4d904e48c2374328 \
                    file://lib/number.c;endline=31;md5=99434a0898abca7784acfd36b8191199"
SECTION = "base"
DEPENDS = "flex"
SRC_URI = " ${GNU_MIRROR}/bc/bc-${PV}.tar.gz \
            file://fix-segment-fault.patch "
SRC_URI[md5sum] = "d44b5dddebd8a7a7309aea6c36fda117"
SRC_URI[sha256sum] = "4ef6d9f17c3c0d92d8798e35666175ecd3d8efac4009d6457b5c99cea72c0e33"
inherit autotools texinfo update-alternatives
ALTERNATIVE_${PN} = "dc"
ALTERNATIVE_PRIORITY = "100"
BBCLASSEXTEND = "native"
```

Building upon bbclass

- Use inheritance for common design patterns
- Provide a class file (.bbclass) which is then inherited by other recipes (.bb files)

inherit autotools

- Bitbake will include the autotools.bbclass file
- ◆ Found in a *classes* directory via the BBPATH

Examining Recipes: flac

- Look at 'flac' recipe
- Found in

poky/meta/recipes-multimedia/flac/flac_1.3.2.bb

- Inherits from both autotools and gettext
- Customizes autoconf configure options (EXTRA_OECONF)
 based on "TUNE" features
- Breaks up output into multiple binary packages
 - See PACKAGES var. This recipe produces additional packages with those names, while the FILES_* vars specify which files go into these additional packages

Examining Recipes: flac.bb

```
SUMMARY = "Free Lossless Audio Codec"
DESCRIPTION = "FLAC stands for Free Lossless Audio Codec, a lossless audio compression format."
HOMEPAGE = "https://xiph.org/flac/"
BUGTRACKER = "http://sourceforge.net/p/flac/bugs/"
SECTION = "libs"
LICENSE = "GFDL-1.2 & GPLv2+ & LGPLv2.1+ & BSD"
LIC FILES CHKSUM = "file://COPYING.FDL;md5=ad1419ecc56e060eccf8184a87c4285f \
           file://src/Makefile.am;beginline=1;endline=17;md5=09501c864f89dfc7ead65553129817ca
           file://COPYING.GPL;md5=b234ee4d69f5fce4486a80fdaf4a4263 \
           file://src/flac/main.c;beginline=1;endline=18;md5=09777e2934947a36f13568d0beb81199 \
           file://COPYING.LGPL;md5=fbc093901857fcd118f065f900982c24 \
       file://src/plugin_common/all.h;beginline=1;endline=18;md5=f56cb4ba9a3bc9ec6102e8df03215271 \
           file://COPYING.Xiph;md5=b59c1b6d7fc0fb7965f821a3d36505e3 \
           file://include/FLAC/all.h;beginline=65;endline=70;md5=64474f2b22e9e77b28d8b8b25c983a48"
DEPENDS = "libogg"
SRC URI = "http://downloads.xiph.org/releases/flac/${BP}.tar.xz"
SRC URI[md5sum] = "454f1bfa3f93cc708098d7890d0499bd"
SRC URI[sha256sum] = "91cfc3ed61dc40f47f050a109b08610667d73477af6ef36dcad31c31a4a8d53f"
```

Examining Recipes: flac.bb (con't)

```
(con't from previous page)
CVE PRODUCT = "libflac"
inherit autotools gettext
EXTRA OECONF = "--disable-oggtest \
            --with-ogg-libraries=${STAGING LIBDIR} \
            --with-ogg-includes=${STAGING INCDIR} \
            --disable-xmms-plugin \
            --without-libiconv-prefix \
            ac cv prog NASM=""\
EXTRA OECONF += "${@bb.utils.contains("TUNE FEATURES", "altivec", " --enable-altivec", " --disable-altivec",
d)}"
EXTRA OECONF += "${@bb.utils.contains("TUNE FEATURES", "core2", " --enable-sse", "", d)}"
EXTRA OECONF += "${@bb.utils.contains("TUNE FEATURES", "corei7", " --enable-sse", "", d)}"
PACKAGES += "libflac libflac++ liboggflac liboggflac++"
FILES ${PN} = "${bindir}/*"
FILES libflac = "${libdir}/libFLAC.so.*"
FILES libflac++ = "${libdir}/libFLAC++.so.*"
FILES_liboggflac = "${libdir}/libOggFLAC.so.*"
FILES_liboggflac++ = "${libdir}/libOggFLAC++.so.*"
```

bit.ly/YPS202205-intro

Grouping Local Metadata

Sometimes sharing metadata between recipes is easier via an include file

include file.inc

- Will include .inc file if found via BBPATH
- Can also specify an absolute path
- If not found, will continue without an error

require file.inc

- Same as an include
- Fails with an error if not found

Examining Recipes: ofono

- Look at 'ofono' recipe(s):
- Found in

poky/meta/recipes-connectivity/ofono/ofono_1.19.bb

- Splits recipe into common .inc file to share common metadata between multiple recipes
- Sets a conditional build configuration options through the PACKAGECONFIG var based on a DISTRO_FEATURE (in the .inc file)
- Sets up an init service via do_install:append()
- Has a git version of the recipe (not shown)

Examining Recipes: ofono.bb

require ofono.inc

```
SRC_URI = "\
    ${KERNELORG_MIRROR}/linux/network/${BPN}/${BP}.tar.xz \
    file://ofono \
"
SRC_URI[md5sum] = "a5f8803ace110511b6ff5a2b39782e8b"
SRC_URI[sha256sum] =
"a0e09bdd8b53b8d2e4b54f1863ecd9aebe4786477a6cbf8f655496e8edb31c81"
CFLAGS:append:libc-uclibc = " -D_GNU_SOURCE"
```

Examining Recipes: ofono.inc

```
HOMEPAGE = "http://www.ofono.org"
SUMMARY = "open source telephony"
DESCRIPTION = "ofono is a stack for mobile telephony devices on Linux. of one supports speaking to telephony devices through
specific drivers, or with generic AT commands."
LICENSE = "GPLv2"
LIC FILES CHKSUM = "file://COPYING;md5=eb723b61539feef013de476e68b5c50a \
             file://src/ofono.h;beginline=1;endline=20;md5=3ce17d5978ef3445def265b98899c2ee"
inherit autotools pkgconfig update-rc.d systemd bluetooth
DEPENDS = "dbus glib-2.0 udev mobile-broadband-provider-info"
INITSCRIPT NAME = "ofono"
INITSCRIPT_PARAMS = "defaults 22"
PACKAGECONFIG ??= "\
       ${@bb.utils.filter('DISTRO FEATURES', 'systemd', d)} \
       ${@bb.utils.contains('DISTRO FEATURES', 'bluetooth', 'bluez', ", d)} \
PACKAGECONFIG[systemd] = "--with-systemdunitdir=${systemd unitdir}/system/,--with-systemdunitdir="
PACKAGECONFIG[bluez] = "--enable-bluetooth, --disable-bluetooth, ${BLUEZ}"
```

Examining Recipes: ofono.inc

```
(con't from previous page)
EXTRA OECONF += "--enable-test"
SYSTEMD SERVICE ${PN} = "ofono.service"
do install:append() {
 install -d ${D}${sysconfdir}/init.d/
 install -m 0755 ${WORKDIR}/ofono ${D}${sysconfdir}/init.d/ofono
 # Ofono still has one test tool that refers to Python 2 in the shebang
 sed -i -e '1s,#!.*python.*,#!${bindir}/python3,' ${D}${libdir}/ofono/test/set-ddr
PACKAGES =+ "${PN}-tests"
RDEPENDS ${PN} += "dbus"
RRECOMMENDS ${PN} += "kernel-module-tun mobile-broadband-provider-info"
FILES ${PN} += "${systemd unitdir}"
FILES ${PN}-tests = "${libdir}/${BPN}/test"
RDEPENDS ${PN}-tests = "python3 python3-pygobject python3-dbus"
```

WHEN THINGS GO WRONG

Some useful tools to help guide you when something goes wrong

Bitbake Environment

- Each recipe has its own environment which contains all the variables and methods required to build that recipe
- You've seen some of the variables already
 - DESCRIPTION, SRC_URI, LICENSE, S,
 LIC_FILES_CHKSUM, do_compile(), do_install()
- Example
 - ♦ S = "\${WORKDIR}"
 - What does this mean?

Examine a Recipe's Environment

- > To view a recipe's environment
 - \$ bitbake -e myrecipe
- > Where is the source code for this recipe"
 - \$ bitbake -e virtual/kernel | grep "^S="
 - S="\${HOME}/yocto/build/tmp/work-shared/qemuarm/kernel-source"
- What file was used in building this recipe?

```
$ bitbake -e netbase | grep "^FILE="
```

FILE="\${HOME}/yocto/poky/meta/recipes-core/netbase/netbase_5.3.bb"

Examine a Recipe's Environment (cont'd)

What is this recipe's full version string?

```
$ bitbake -e netbase | grep "^PF="
PF="netbase-1_5.3-r0"
```

Where is this recipe's BUILD directory?

```
$ bitbake -e virtual/kernel | grep "^B="
B="${HOME}/yocto/build/tmp/work/qemuarm-poky-linux-\
gnueabi/linux-yocto/3.19.2+gitAUTOINC+9e70b482d3\
_473e2f3788-r0/linux-qemuarm-standard-build"
```

What packages were produced by this recipe?

```
$ bitbake -e virtual/kernel | grep "^PACKAGES="
PACKAGES="kernel kernel-base kernel-vmlinux kernel-image \
kernel-dev kernel-modules kernel-devicetree"
```

BitBake Log Files

- Every build produces lots of log output for diagnostics and error chasing
 - Verbose log of bitbake console output:
 - O Look in .../tmp/log/cooker/<machine>

```
$ cat tmp/log/cooker/qemuarm/20160119073325.log | grep 'NOTE:.*task.*Started'
NOTE: recipe hello-1.0.0-r0: task do_fetch: Started
NOTE: recipe hello-1.0.0-r0: task do_unpack: Started
NOTE: recipe hello-1.0.0-r0: task do_patch: Started
NOTE: recipe hello-1.0.0-r0: task do_configure: Started
NOTE: recipe hello-1.0.0-r0: task do_populate_lic: Started
NOTE: recipe hello-1.0.0-r0: task do_compile: Started
NOTE: recipe hello-1.0.0-r0: task do_install: Started
NOTE: recipe hello-1.0.0-r0: task do_populate_sysroot: Started
NOTE: recipe hello-1.0.0-r0: task do_package: Started
NOTE: recipe hello-1.0.0-r0: task do_packagedata: Started
NOTE: recipe hello-1.0.0-r0: task do_package_write_rpm: Started
NOTE: recipe hello-1.0.0-r0: task do_package_qa: Started
NOTE: recipe hello-1.0.0-r0: task do_package_qa: Started
NOTE: recipe ypdd-image-1.0-r0: task do_rootfs: Started
```

BitBake Per-Recipe Log Files

- Every recipe produces lots of log output for diagnostics and debugging
- Use the Environment to find the log files for a given recipe:

```
$ bitbake -e hello | grep "^T="
```

T="\${HOME}yocto/build/tmp/work/armv5e-poky-linux-gnueabi/hello/1.0.0-r0/temp"

Each task that runs for a recipe produces "log" and "run" files in \$\{\text{WORKDIR}\}\/\text{temp}

BitBake Per-Recipe Log Files

```
$ cd ${T} (See definition of T in previous slide)
$ find . -type I -name 'log.*'
./log.do_package_qa
./log.do_package_write_rpm
./log.do_package
./log.do_fetch
./log.do_populate_lic
./log.do_install
./log.do_configure
./log.do_unpack
./log.do_populate_sysroot
./log.do_compile
./log.do_packagedata
./log.do_patch
```

These files contain the output of the respective tasks for each recipe

BitBake Per-Recipe Log Files

```
$ cd ${T} (See definition of T in previous slide)
$ find . -type I -name 'run.*'
./run.do_fetch
./run.do patch
./run.do_configure
./run.do_populate_sysroot
./run.do_package_qa
./run.do_unpack
./run.do_compile
./run.do_install
./run.do_packagedata
./run.do_populate_lic
./run.do_package
./run.do_package_write_rpm
```

These files contain the commands executed which produce the build results

BUILDING A FULL EMBEDDED IMAGE WITH YOCTO

This section will introduce the concept of building an initial system image

Quick Start Guide in one Slide

1. **Download Yocto Project sources:**

- Use git and checkout a known branch\$ git clone -b kirkstone git://git.yoctoproject.org/poky.git
- 2. Build one of the reference Linux distributions:
 - \$ source poky/oe-init-build-env mybuild
 - Check/Edit local.conf for sanity (e.g. modify MACHINE = "qemux86" or MACHINE = "qemuarm") mybuild\$ bitbake -k core-image-minimal
- 3. Run the image under emulation: mybuild\$ runqemu qemux86
- 4. Profit!!! (well... actually there is more work to do...)

Host System Layout

```
$HOME/yocto/
 |---build (or whatever name you choose)
      Project build directory
 |---downloads (DL DIR)
   Downloaded source cache
 | ---poky (<u>Do Not Modify</u> anything in here*)
 Poky, bitbake, scripts, oe-core, metadata
 |---sstate-cache (SSTATE DIR)
   Binary build cache
```

^{*} We will cover how to use layers to make changes later

Poky Layout

```
$HOME/vocto/poky/
                                                    meta-yocto-bsp
---LICENSE
                                                      meta-poky
l - - - README
                                                     oe-core (meta)
|---README.hardware
---bitbake/
                          (The build tool)
---documentation/
---meta/
                          (oe-core)
I---meta-poky/
                          (Yocto distro metadata)
---meta-yocto-bsp/
                          (Yocto Reference BSPs)
|---oe-init-build-env
                         (Project setup script)
---scripts/
                          (Scripts and utilities)
```

Note: A few files have been items omitted to facility the presentation on this slide

Setting up a Build Directory

- > Start by setting up a build directory
 - Local configuration
 - Temporary build artifacts
 - \$ cd \$HOME/yocto/
 - \$ source ./poky/oe-init-build-env build
- Replace build with whatever directory name you want to use for your project
- You need to re-run this script in any new terminal you start (and don't forget the project directory)

Build directory Layout

```
$HOME/yocto/build/
|---bitbake.lock
| - - - cache/
                        (bitbake cache files)
---conf/
                        (bitbake layers)
| |--bblayers.conf
    |--local.conf
                        (local configuration)
  `--site.conf
                        (optional site conf)
`---tmp/
                        (Build artifacts)
```

Building a Linux Image

General Procedure:

- Create a project directory using
 - source oe-init-build-env [prj-dir]
- Configure build by editing local.conf
- ◆ \$HOME/yocto/build/conf/local.conf
 - Select appropriate MACHINE type
 - Set shared downloads directory (DL DIR)
 - Set shared state directory (SSTATE_DIR)
- Build your selected Image
- \$ bitbake -k core-image-minimal
- (Detailed steps follow...)

Update Build Configuration

- Configure build by editing local.conf
 \$HOME/yocto/build/conf/local.conf
 - ◆ Set appropriate MACHINE, DL_DIR and SSTATE_DIR
 - Add the following to the bottom of local.conf

```
MACHINE = "qemuarm"
DL_DIR = "${TOPDIR}/../downloads"
SSTATE_DIR = "${TOPDIR}/../sstate-cache/${MACHINE}"
```

Notice how you can use variables in setting these values

Building an Embedded Image

- > This builds an entire embedded Linux distribution
- Choose from one of the available Images
- > The following builds a minimal embedded target \$ bitbake -k core-image-minimal
- > On a fast computer the first build may take the better part of an hour on a slow machine multiple ...
- ➤ The next time you build it (with no changes) it may take as little as 5 mins (due to the shared state cache)

Booting Your Image with QEMU

- > The rungemu script is used to boot the image with QEMU
- > It auto-detects settings as much as possible, enabling the following command to boot our reference images:
 - \$ runqemu qemuarm [nographic]
 - Use nographic if using a non-graphical session (ssh), do not type the square brackets
- > Replace *qemuarm* with your value of MACHINE
- Your QEMU instance should boot
- Quit by closing the qemu window
- > If using "nographic", kill it from another terminal:
 - \$killall qemu-system-arm

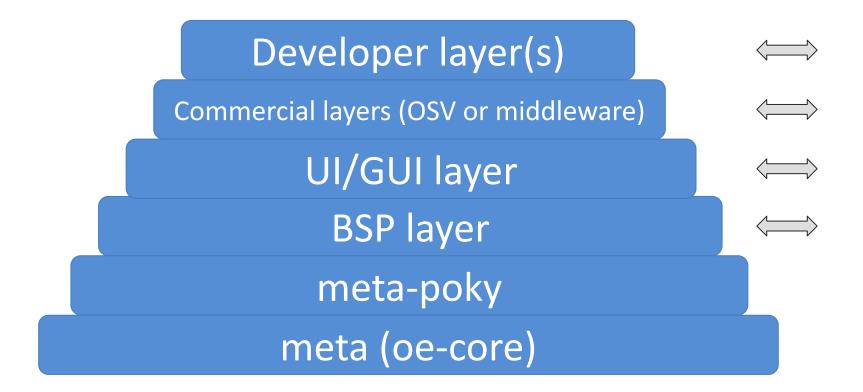
LAYERS

This section will introduce the concept of layers and how important they are in the overall build architecture

Layers

- Metadata is provided in a series of layers which allow you to override any value without editing the originally provided files
- A layer is a logical collection of metadata in the form of recipes
- A layer is used to represent oe-core, a Board Support Package (BSP), an application stack, and your new code
- All layers have a priority and can override policy, metadata and config settings of layers with a lesser priority

Layer Hierarchy



Using Layers

Layers are added to your build by inserting them into the BBLAYERS variable within your bblayers file

\$HOME/yocto/build/conf/bblayers.conf

```
BBLAYERS ?= "

${HOME}/yocto/poky/meta
${HOME}/yocto/poky/meta-poky
${HOME}/yocto/poky/meta-yocto-bsp
"
```

Board Support Packages

- BSPs are layers to enable support for specific hardware platforms
- Defines machine configuration variables for the board (MACHINE)
- Adds machine-specific recipes and customizations
 - Boot loader
 - Kernel config
 - Graphics drivers (e.g, Xorg)
 - Additional recipes to support hardware features

Notes on using Layers

- ➤ When doing development with Yocto, do not edit files within the Poky source tree
- Use a new custom layer for modularity and maintainability
- Layers also allow you to easily port from one version of Yocto/Poky to the next version

Creating a Custom Layer

- Layers can be created manually
- > They all start with "meta-" by convention
- However using the bitbake-layers tool is easier
 - \$ bitbake-layers create-layer meta-ypdd
 - ◆ This will create *meta-ypdd* in the current dir

Create a Custom Layer

```
$ cd yocto$ source poky/oe-init-build-env build yocto/build$ bitbake-layers create ypdd
Please enter the layer priority you'd like to use for the layer: [default: 6] 6
Would you like to have an example recipe created? (y/n) [default: n] y
Please enter the name you'd like to use for your example recipe: [default: example] example
Would you like to have an example bbappend file created? (y/n) [default: n] n
```

New layer created in meta-ypdd.

Don't forget to add it to your BBLAYERS (for details see meta-ypdd\README). yocto/build\$

The new Custom Layer

```
yocto/build$ tree meta-ypdd
meta-ypdd/
|--COPYING.MIT
                         (The license file)
                         (Starting point for README)
I--README
--conf
  `--layer.conf
                         (Layer configuration file)
`--recipes-example
                         (A grouping of recipes)
                         (The example package)
  `--example
     --example-0.1
                         (files for v0.1 of example)
       |--example.patch
       `--helloworld.c
    `--example 0.1.bb (The example recipe)
```

Layer.conf

```
# We have a conf and classes directory, add to BBPATH BBPATH .= ":${LAYERDIR}"
```

```
# We have recipes-* directories, add to BBFILES
BBFILES += "${LAYERDIR}/recipes-*/*/*.bb \
    ${LAYERDIR}/recipes-*/*/*.bbappend"
```

```
BBFILE_COLLECTIONS += "ypdd"

BBFILE_PATTERN_ypdd = "^${LAYERDIR}/"

BBFILE PRIORITY ypdd = "6"
```

Adding Layers to Your Build

- Add your layer to bblayers.conf
- > \$HOME/yocto/build/conf/bblayers.conf

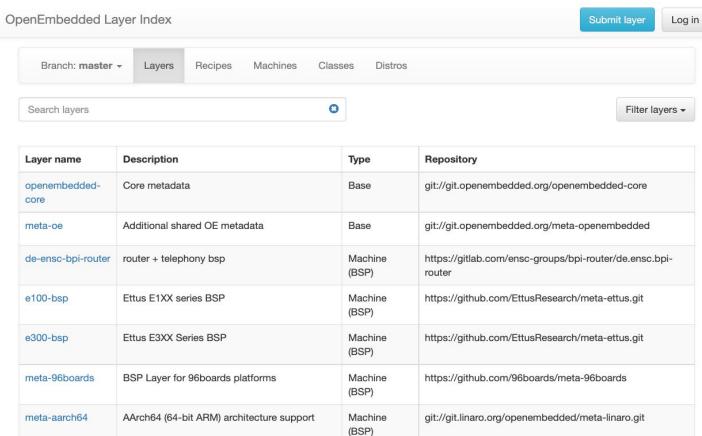
```
BBLAYERS ?= "

${HOME}/yocto/poky/meta
${HOME}/yocto/poky/meta-poky
${HOME}/yocto/poky/meta-yocto-bsp \
${HOME}/yocto/build/meta-ypdd
"
```

Adding Layers to Your Build

```
> bitbake-layers --help
usage: bitbake-layers [-d] [-q] [--color COLOR] [-h] <subcommand> ...
BitBake layers utility
optional arguments:
  -d, --debug
                       Enable debug output
  -q, --quiet
                       Print only errors
  --color COLOR
                       Colorize output (where COLOR is auto, always, never)
  -h, --help
                        show this help message and exit
subcommands:
  <subcommand>
      layerindex-fetch Fetches a layer from a layer index along with its
                        dependent layers, and adds them to conf/bblayers.conf.
      layerindex-show-depends
                        Find layer dependencies from layer index.
      add-layer
                       Add a layer to bblayers.conf.
      remove-layer
                       Remove a layer from bblayers.conf.
      flatten
                        flatten layer configuration into a separate output
                       directory.
      show-layers
                        show current configured layers.
      show-overlayed
                        list overlayed recipes (where the same recipe exists
                        in another layer)
      show-recipes
                        list available recipes, showing the layer they are
                       provided by
      show-appends
                        list bbappend files and recipe files they apply to
      show-cross-depends Show dependencies between recipes that cross layer
                       boundaries.
```

layers.openembedded.org



Adding Layers to Your Build

> Add your layer to bblayers.conf

```
bitbake-layers add-layer \
${HOME}/yocto/build/meta-ypdd
```

Build Your New Recipe

> You can now build the new recipe \$ bitbake example

➤ This will now build the example_0.1.bb recipe which is found in

meta-ypdd/recipes-example/example/example_0.1.bb

Note: Build fails w/o \${CFLAGS} and \${LDFLAGS} meanwhile (QA-error) in the recipe.

IMAGES

This section will introduce the concept of images; recipes which build embedded system images

What is an Image?

- Building an image creates an entire Linux distribution from source
 - Compiler, tools, libraries
 - BSP: Bootloader, Kernel
 - Root filesystem:
 - Base OS
 - services
 - Applications
 - etc

Extending an Image

- You often need to create your own Image recipe in order to add new packages or functionality
- With Yocto/OpenEmbedded it is always preferable to extend an existing recipe or inherit a class
- The simplest way is to inherit the core-image bbclass
- You add packages to the image by adding them to IMAGE INSTALL

A Simple Image Recipe

Create an images directory

\$ mkdir -p \${HOME}/yocto/build/meta-ypdd/recipes-core/images

Create the image recipe

\$ vi \${HOME}/yocto/build/meta-ypdd/recipes-core/images/ypdd-image.bb

```
DESCRIPTION = "A core image for YPDD"
LICENSE = "MIT"

# Core files for basic console boot
IMAGE_INSTALL = "packagegroup-core-boot"

# Add our desired packages
IMAGE_INSTALL += "psplash dropbear"
inherit core-image
```

IMAGE ROOTFS SIZE ?= "8192"

Build and Boot Your Custom Image

- > Enable the meta-ypdd layer in your build
- ➤ Edit conf/bblayers.conf and add the path to meta-ypdd to the BBLAYERS variable declaration

(example in the next slide)

Add Your Layer

Make sure your layer is added to BBLAYERS in bblayers.conf

(We already did this step in a previous section manually and with bitbake-layers add-layer.)

Build and Boot Your Custom Image

> Build your custom image:

```
$ bitbake -k ypdd-image
(If your SSTATE_DIR is configured correctly from a previous build this should take less than 5 minutes)
```

Boot the image with QEMU:

```
$ runqemu qemuarm \
tmp/deploy/images/qemuarm/ypdd-image-qemuarm.ext4 \
[nographic]
```

Use nographic if using ssh environment

Build and Boot Your Custom Image

- > Verify that dropbear ssh server is present
 - \$ which dropbear

If you used the graphical invocation of QEMU using VNC viewer, you will see the splash screen on boot.

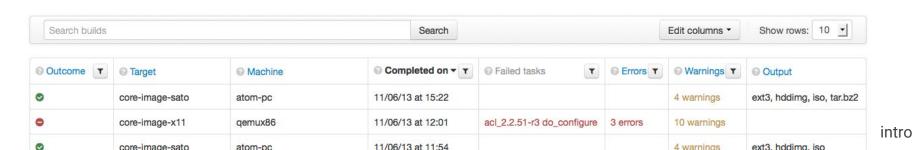
Toaster

The following section introduces toaster

Recent builds



All builds



toaster in one slide

1. Download clone poky git repo:

```
$ mkdir -p ${HOME}/toaster ; cd ${HOME}/toaster
$ git clone -b kirkstone git://git.yoctoproject.org/poky
# Note: git checkout is required by toaster - do not use the release tarball
```

2. **Download/install dependencies:**

```
$ sudo apt-get install python-virtualenv
$ virtualenv venv
$ source venv/bin/activate # you'll have to activate it every time to enter the environment
(venv)$ pip3 install -r poky/bitbake/toaster-requirements.txt
```

3. Start toaster:

```
(venv)$ source poky/oe-init-build-env toasterprjdir
(venv)$ source toaster start  # wait 2 minutes ...
```

4. Profit!!! (well... actually there is more work to do...)

\$ firefox http://localhost:8000

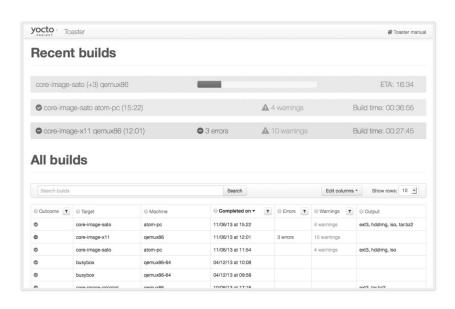
This is Toaster

A web interface to OpenEmbedded and BitBake, the Yocto Project build system.

To start building, create your first Toaster project

Read the Toaster manual Contribute to Toaster





Create new build ...

Create a new project 1)

Create a new project

test Release @ Yocto Project 2.3 "Pyro" Toaster will run your builds using the tip of the Yocto Project Pyro branch.

Create project

Project name (required)



3)

Machine Machine changes have a big impact on build c machine with the previous ones. demuarm Cancel Save View compatible machines core-image-minima Build core-image-minimal [openembedded-core] core-image-minimal-dev [openembedded-core] core-image-minimal-initramfs [openembedded-co

core-image-minimal-mtdutils [openembedded-co

Toaster demo/walkthrough

- Main page
- Create new project
- > Select Machine
- > Add custom layers or recipes
- Build an image
- Image
- > Image manifest

BUILD AN APPLICATION

Adding a "hello world" application to our custom image

Building an Application

- General procedure:
 - Write hello world application (hello.c)
 - Create recipe for hello world application
 - Modify image recipe to add hello world application to your image
- What follows is the example of a simple one C file application
- (Building a more complicated recipe from a tarball would specify how to find the upstream source with the SRC URI)

Add Application Code

For a simple one C file package, you can add the hello application source to a directory called *files* in the *hello* package directory

\$ mkdir -p \${HOME}/yocto/build/meta-ypdd/\recipes-core/hello/files

\$ vi /scratch/sandbox/meta-ypdd/recipes-core/\hello/files/hello.c

Application Code

\$ vi /scratch/sandbox/meta-ypdd/recipes-core/hello/files/hello.c

```
000
                          ♠ chris — sleep — 117×32 — #5
#include <stdio.h>
 int main(int argc, char **argv) {
          printf("Hello World\n");
          return 0;
```

Add Application Recipe

- > Write hello world recipe
- Create directory to hold the recipe and associated files

```
$ mkdir -p ${HOME}/yocto/build/meta-ypdd/\
recipes-core/hello
```

- (We actually did this already in the previous step)
- Create hello_1.0.bb (next slide)

```
$ vi ${HOME}/yocto/build/meta-ypdd/\
recipes-core/hello/hello_1.0.bb
```

Application Recipe

\$ vi \${HOME}/yocto/build/meta-ypdd/recipes-core/hello/hello_1.0.bb

```
000

    chris — sleep — 117×32 — ₩5

DESCRIPTION = "Hello World example"
LICENSE = "MIT"
LIC FILES CHKSUM =
"file://${COREBASE}/meta/COPYING.MIT;md5=3da9cfbcb788c80a0384361b4de2
0420"
S = "$\{WORKDIR\}"
SRC URI = "file://hello.c"
do compile() {
        ${CC} ${CFLAGS} ${LDFLAGS} hello.c -o hello
do install() {
        install -d -m 0755 \$\{D\}/\$\{bindir\}
        install -m 0755 hello ${D}/${bindir}/hello
```

Add Application to the Image

- Modify image recipe to add hello world application to your image
- > See example on next slide

Add hello to Image

\$ vi \${HOME}/yocto/build/meta-ypdd/recipes-core/images/ypdd-image.bb

```
000
                      DESCRIPTION = "A core image for YPDD"
LICENSE = "MIT"
# Core files for basic console boot
IMAGE INSTALL = "packagegroup-core-boot"
# Add our desired extra files
IMAGE INSTALL += "psplash dropbear hello"
inherit core-image
                                          Add the package 'hello'
IMAGE ROOTFS SIZE ?= "8192"
                                           to your image recipe
```

Build and Test Application

- Now (re)build your image recipe
 - \$ bitbake -k ypdd-image
 - hello_1.0.bb will be processed because it is in your custom layer, and referenced in your image recipe.
- Boot your image using rungemu, as before:
 - \$ runqemu qemuarm tmp/deploy/images/\
 qemuarm/ypdd-image-qemuarm.ext4 nographic
- You should be able to type "hello" at the command line and see "Hello World"

Embedded Linux Development with Yocto Project Training from The Linux Foundation

Want to learn how to use Yocto Project like a Pro? https://training.linuxfoundation.org/

Embedded Linux Platform Development with Yocto Project http://bit.ly/eldyocto

It's not an Embedded **Linux Distribution**

It Creates a Custom One For You





TIPS HINTS AND OTHER RESOURCES

The following slides contain reference material that will help you climb the Yocto Project learning curve

Common Gotchas When Getting Started

- Working behind a network proxy? Please follow this guide:
 - https://wiki.yoctoproject.org/wiki/Working_Behind_a_
 Network Proxy
- Do not try to re-use the same shell environment when moving between copies of the build system
- oe-init-build-env script appends to your \$PATH, it's results are cumulative and can cause unpredictable build errors
- Do not try to share sstate-cache between hosts running different Linux distros even if they say it works

Project Resources

- The Yocto Project is an open source project, and aims to deliver an open standard for the embedded Linux community and industry
- Development is done in the open through public mailing lists: openembedded-core@lists.openembedded.org, poky@yoctoproject.org, and <u>vocto@yoctoproject.org</u>
- > And public code repositories:
- http://git.yoctoproject.org and
- http://git.openembedded.org
- Bug reports and feature requests
- http://bugzilla.yoctoproject.org

Tip: ack-grep

- Much faster than grep for the relevant use cases
- Designed for code search
- > Searches only relevant files
 - Knows about many types: C, asm, perl
 - By default, skips .git, .svn, etc.
 - Can be taught arbitrary types
- > Perfect for searching metadata

Tip: ack-grep

```
000
                       chris@speedy: ~ - ssh - 69×20
chris@speedy 11:34 AM /build/intro-lab/poky-dylan-9.0.2
$ bback "SRC_URI ="
documentation/ref-manual/examples/h
6:SRC_URI = "${GNU_MIRROR}/hello/he
documentation/ref-manual/examples/hello-single/hello.bb
6:SRC URI = "file://helloworld.c"
documentation/ref-manual/examples/mtd-makefile/mtd-utils_1.0.0.bb
9:SRC URI = "ftp://ftp.infradead.org/pub/mtd-utils/mtd-utils-${PV}.ta
r.gz"
meta/classes/bin_package.bbclass
15:# SRC_URI = "http://foo.com/foo-1.0-r1.i586.rpm; subdir=foo-1.0"
meta/classes/externalsrc.bbclass
20:SRC URI =
meta/classes/gnomebase.bbclass
8:SRC_URI = "${GNOME_MIRROR}/${BPN}/${@gnome_verdir("${PV}")}/${BPN}-
```

TIP: VIM Syntax Highlighting

- https://github.com/openembedded/bitbake/tree/master/contrib/vim
- Install files from the above repo in ~/.vim/
- Add "syntax on" in ~/.vimrc

TIP: VIM Syntax Highlighting

```
000
                           chris@speedy: ~ - ssh - 80×24
SUMMARY = "The basic file, shell and text manipulation utilities."
DESCRIPTION = "The GNU Core Utilities provide the basic file, shell andd
text \
manipulation utilities. These are the core utilities which are expectedd
to exist on \
every system."
HOMEPAGE = "http://www.gnu.org/software/coreutils/"
BUGTRACKER = "http://debbugs.gnu.org/coreutils"
LICENSE = "GPLv3+"
LIC FILES CHKSUM = "file://COPYING:md5=d32239bcb673463ab874e80d47fae5044
                    file://src/ls.c;beginline=5;endline=16;md5=38b797855
ca88537b75871782a2a3c6b8"
PR = "r0"
DEPENDS = "gmp libcap"
DEPENDS class-native = ""
inherit autotools gettext
SRC URI = "${GNU MIRROR}/coreutils/${BP}.tar.xz \
           file://remove-usr-local-lib-from-m4.patch \
           file://coreutils-build-with-acl.patch \
           file://dummy_help2man.patch \
                                                      1,1
                                                                    Top
```

End

HAVE FUN and thank you for joining!