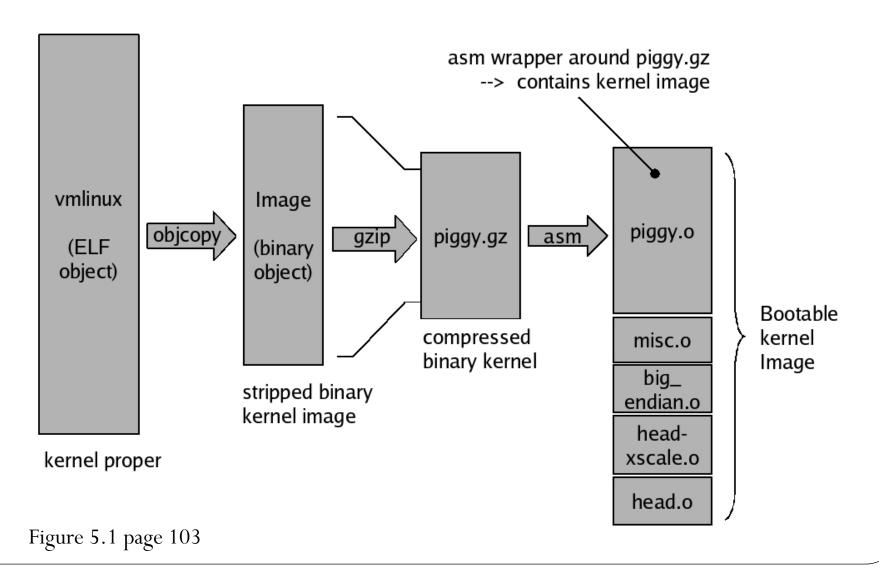
06-1 Adding to the Kernel, Kernel Initialization

Adding to the Kernel

- Makefile Targets
- Kernel Configuration
- Custom Configuration Options
- Kernel Makefiles
- Kernel Documentation

Composite Kernel Image



3.2 kernel

piggy.S

```
.section .piggydata,#alloc
.globl input_data
input_data:
   .incbin "arch/arm/boot/compressed/piggy.gz"
   .globl input_data_end
input_data_end:
```

How do you find this file?

```
host$ cd bb-kernel/KERNEL
host$ find . -iname piggy.s
```

.incbin "arch/arm/boot/compressed/piggy_data"

Compiling Kernel

```
host$ source ~/crossCompileEnv.sh
host$ make -j3 uImage
... < many build steps omitted for clarity >
        arch/arm/boot/compressed/head.o
AS
  XZKERN arch/arm/boot/compressed/piggy.xzkern
          arch/arm/boot/compressed/piggy.xzkern.o
  AS
          arch/arm/boot/compressed/vmlinux
  T'D
  OBJCOPY arch/arm/boot/zImage
 Kernel: arch/arm/boot/zImage is ready
 UIMAGE
          arch/arm/boot/uImage
             Linux-3.8.13+
Image Name:
Created:
             Thu Oct 3 17:13:18 2013
Image Type: ARM Linux Kernel Image (uncompressed)
Data Size: 2898464 Bytes = 2830.53 kB = 2.76 MB
Load Address: 80008000
Entry Point: 80008000
  Image arch/arm/boot/uImage is ready
```

.../arch/arm/boot/compressed

host\$ ls

ashldi3.o

ashldi3.S

atags_to_fdt.c

big-endian.S

decompress.c

decompress.o

head.o

head.S

head-salloo.S

head-shark.S

head-sharpsl.S

head-shmobile.S

head-xscale.S

hyp-stub.o

hyp-stub.S

lib1funcs.o

lib1funcs.S

libfdt_env.h

ll_char_wr.S

Makefile

misc.c

misc.o

mmcif-sh7372.c

ofw-shark.c

piggy.gzip.S

piggy.lzma.S

piggy.lzo.S

piggy.xzkern

piggy.xzkern.o

piggy.xzkern.S

sdhi-sh7372.c

sdhi-shmobile.c

sdhi-shmobile.h

string.c

string.o

vmlinux

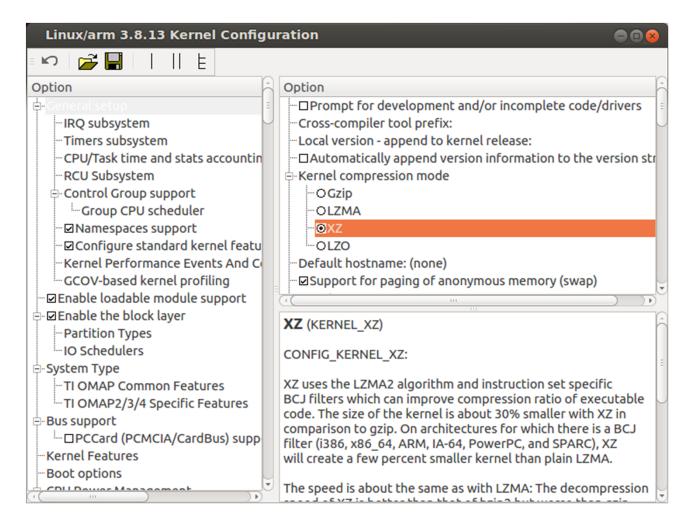
vmlinux.lds

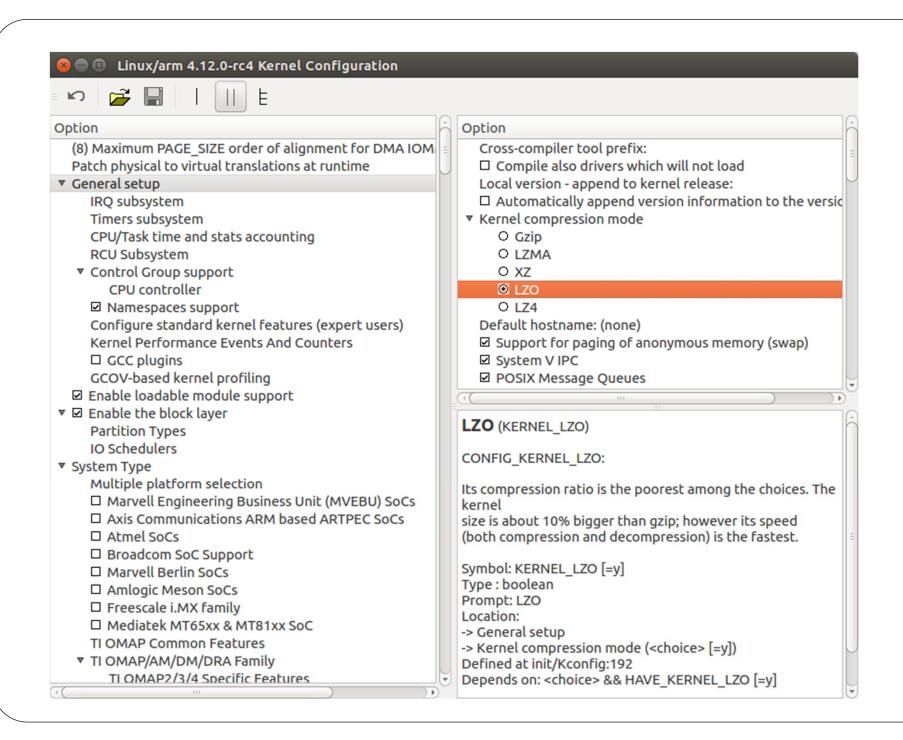
vmlinux.lds.in

piggy.xzkern.S

```
.section .piggydata,#alloc
.globl input_data
input_data:
    .incbin
        "arch/arm/boot/compressed/piggy.xzkern"
.globl input_data_end
input_data_end:
```

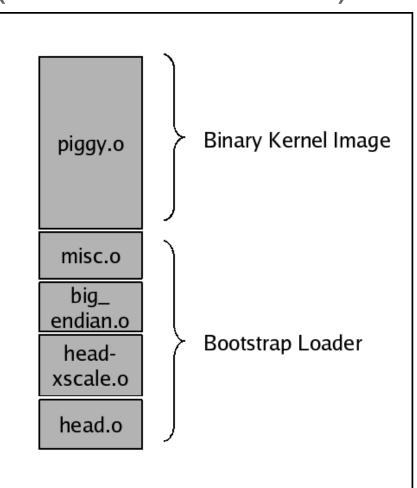
How does it know to use kernxz?





Bootstrap Loader (not bootloader)

- Provide context for kernel
 - Enable instruction set
 - Data caches
 - Disable interrupt
 - C runtime environment
- Decompress (misc.o)
- Relocate kernel image



Bootstrap Loader (not bootloader)

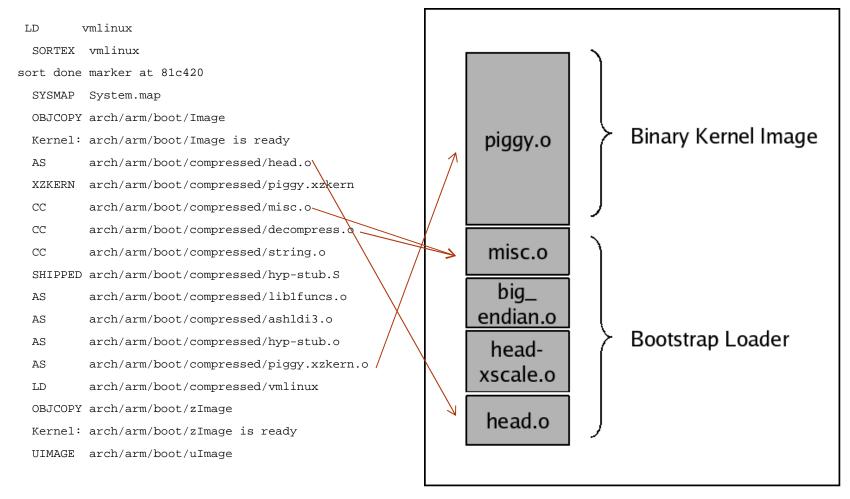


Figure 5-2 page 105

decompress.c

```
#ifdef CONFIG KERNEL GZIP
#include "../../../lib/decompress_inflate
#endif
#ifdef CONFIG_KERNEL_LZO
#include "../../../lib/decompress_unlzo.c"
#endif
#ifdef CONFIG_KERNEL_LZMA
#include "../../../lib/decompress_unlzma.c"
#endif
#ifdef CONFIG_KERNEL_XZ
#define memmove memmove
#define memcpy memcpy
#include "../../../lib/decompress unxz.c"
#endif
```

```
Linux/arm 3.8.13 Kernel Configuration
ທ 🚅 🔡 III E
                                        □Prompt for development and/or incomplete code/drivers
   IRQ subsystem

    Cross-compiler tool prefix

   Timers subsystem
                                        Local version - append to kernel release:
   -CPU/Task time and stats accountin
                                        - Automatically append version information to the version str
   -RCU Subsystem
                                        -Kernel compression mode
   -Control Group support
    Group CPU scheduler
                                           -OLZMA
   ■Namespaces support
   ☑Configure standard kernel featu
                                          -OLZO
   Kernel Performance Events And Co
                                        Default hostname: (none)

—

Support for paging of anonymous memory (swap)

  GCOV-based kernel profiling
☑Enable loadable module support
☑Enable the block layer
                                      XZ (KERNEL XZ)
  -Partition Types
  -IO Schedulers
                                      CONFIG KERNEL XZ:
 System Type
                                      XZ uses the LZMA2 algorithm and instruction set specific
  TI OMAP Common Features
                                      BCJ filters which can improve compression ratio of executable
  TI OMAP2/3/4 Specific Features
                                      code. The size of the kernel is about 30% smaller with XZ in
Bus support
                                      comparison to gzip. On architectures for which there is a BCJ
 □PCCard (PCMCIA/CardBus) supp
                                      filter (i386, x86, 64, ARM, IA-64, PowerPC, and SPARC), XZ
Kernel Features
                                      will create a few percent smaller kernel than plain LZMA.
-Boot options
                                      The speed is about the same as with LZMA: The decompression
```

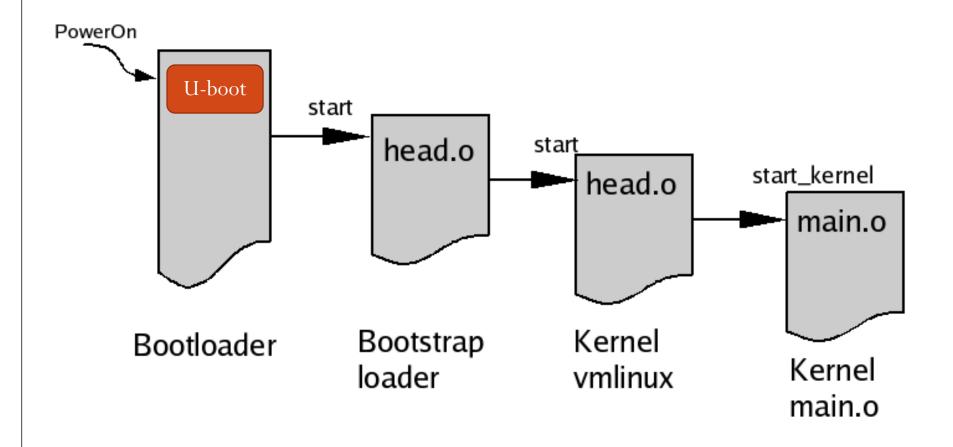
Boot Messages

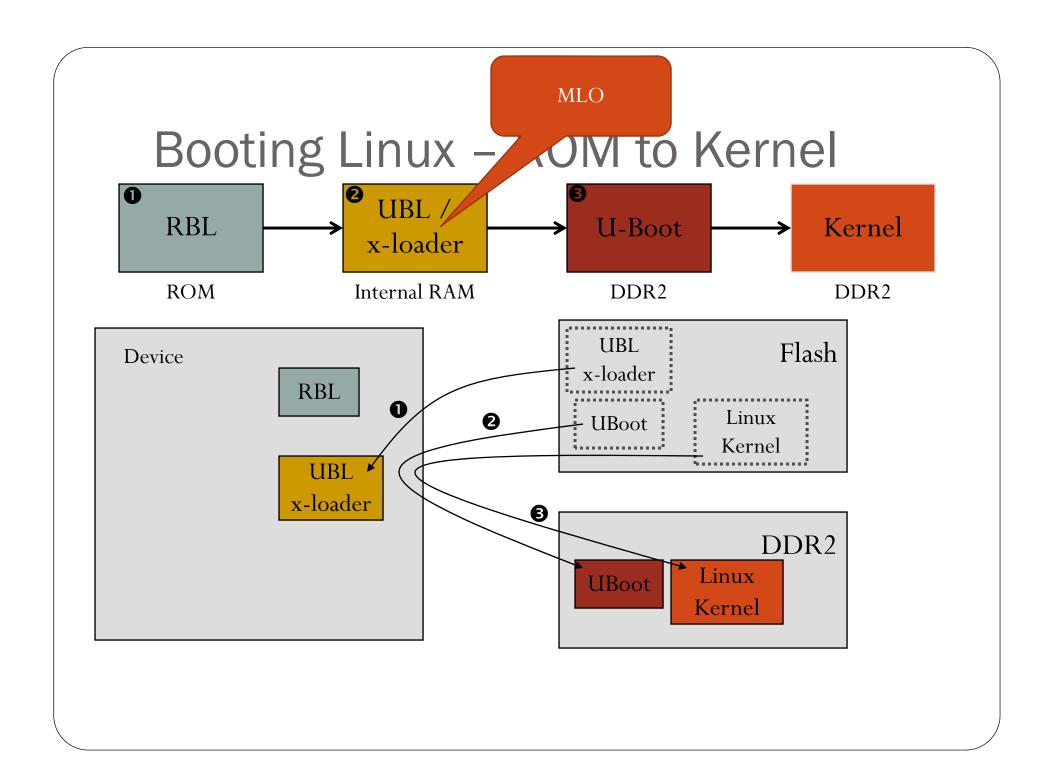
- See handout
- Note kernel version string
- Note kernel command line
- *EBC Boot Sequence* shows how to display the messages in the handout

```
bone$ cd /boot
bone$ ls -F
config-4.4.15-bone11
                        initrd.img-4.4.21-ti-r47 vmlinuz-4.4.15-bone11*
config-4.4.19-ti-r41
                        SOC.sh
                                                vmlinuz-4.4.19-ti-r41*
                        System.map-4.4.19-ti-r41 vmlinuz-4.4.21-ti-r47*
config-4.4.21-ti-r47
                        System.map-4.4.21-ti-r47 vmlinuz-4.4.22-bone13.1*
config-4.4.22-bone13.1
dtbs/
                        uboot/
initrd.img-4.4.19-ti-r41 uEnv.txt
bone$ cat uEnv.txt
#Docs: http://elinux.org/Beagleboard:U-boot_partitioning_layout_2.0
uname r=4.4.22-bone13.1
cmdline=coherent_pool=1M quiet cape_universal=enable
```

remove

5-3 ARM boot control flow

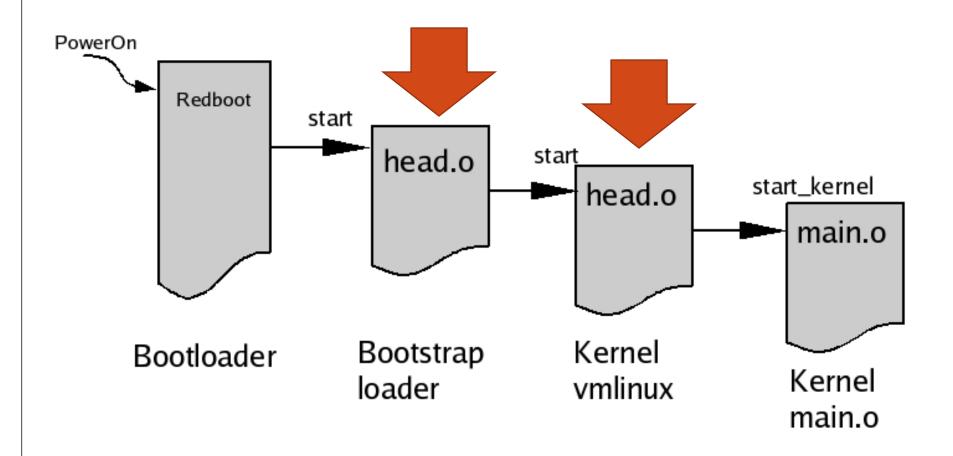




.../arch/arm/boot/compressed/head.S

```
#
#include <linux/linkage.h>
                              How do you
                                              #else
                                find the
#ifdef DEBUG
                                 value?
                                              #include <mach/debug-macro.S>
#if defined(CONFIG_DEBUG_ICC)
                                                                  writeb,
                                                                             ch, rb
                                                         .macro
                                                        senduart \ch, \rb
                                                         .endm
#ifdef CONFIG CPU V7
                    loadsp, rb
          .macro
                                              #if defined(CONFIG_ARCH_SA1100)
          .endm
                                                                   loadsp, rb
                                                         .macro
                    writeb, ch, rb
          .macro
                                                        mov
                                                                   \rb, #0x8000000
                    p14, 0, \ch, c0, c5, 0
                                                 physical base address
          mcr
          .endm
#else
                    loadsp, rb
          .macro
          .endm
                    writeb, ch, rb
          .macro
                    p14, 0, \ch, c1, c0, 0
          mcr
          .endm
#endif
```

2 head.o's



.../arch/arm/kernel/head.S

- 1. Checks for valid processor and architecture
- 2. Creates initial page table entries
- 3. Enables the processor's memory management unit (MMU)
- 4. Establishes limited error detection and reporting
- 5. Jumps to the start of the kernel proper, start_kernel() in main.c.

Find these on the handout

.../arch/arm/kernel/head.S

```
/*
* Kernel startup entry point.
* This is normally called from the decompressor code. The requirements
* are: MMU = off, D-cache = off, I-cache = dont care, r0 = 0,
* r1 = machine nr, r2 = atags or dtb pointer.
* This code is mostly position independent, so if you link the kernel at
* 0xc0008000, you call this at pa(0xc0008000).
* See linux/arch/arm/tools/mach-types for the complete list of machine
* numbers for r1.
* We're trying to keep crap to a minimum; DO NOT add any machine specific
* crap here - that's what the boot loader (or in extreme, well justified
* circumstances, zImage) is for.
*/
```

Kernel Startup

arch/arm/kernel/head.S

bstart_kernel

Find this for HW N

.../init/main.c

```
asmlinkage __visible void __init start_kernel(void)
        char *command line;
        char *after_dashes;
         * Need to run as early as possible, to initialize the
         * lockdep hash:
         */
        lockdep_init();
        set_task_stack_end_magic(&init_task);
        smp_setup_processor_id();
        debug_objects_early_init();
         * Set up the the initial canary ASAP:
         */
        boot init stack canary();
        cgroup_init_early();
        local irg disable();
        early boot irgs disabled = true;
```

Kernel Command Line Processing

- Kernel Command-Line Processing
- The **__setup** macro

```
console=tty0 console=tty00,115200n8
root=/dev/mmcblk0p1 rootfstype=ext4
rootwait coherent_pool=1M
cape_universal=enable
```

Console Setup Code Snippet

```
/*
* Setup a list of consoles Called from init/main a
  #ifdef CONFIG_SERIAL_OMAP
           if (!strncmp(str, "tty0", 4) && '0' <= str[4] && '9' >= str[4]) {
                     str[3] = '0';
                     pr_warn("We are opening your eyes, assuming you want to
  use an OMAP based serial driver and not a zeroMAP based one! ;)\n");
                     pr_warn("Which means 'tty0%s' was changed to 'tty0%s'
  automagically for your pleasure.\n", str+4, str+4);
  #endif
return 1;
 setup("console=", console setup);
Registration
                      From .../kernel/printk/printk.c
  function
```

Console Setup Code Snippet

```
/*
* Setup a list of consoles. Called from init/main.c
*/
static int __init console_setup(char *str)
       char buf[sizeof(console_cmdline[0].name) + 4]; /* 4 for "ttyS" */
       char *s, *options, *brl options = NULL;
       int idx;
       if ( braille console setup(&str, &brl options))
              return 1;
                                           New
<body omitted for clarity...>
return 1;
```

.../include/linux/init.h

```
/*
 * Only for really core code. See moduleparam.h for the normal way.
 * Force the alignment so the compiler doesn't space elements of the
 * obs kernel param "array" too far apart in .init.setup.
 */
#define setup param(str, unique id, fn, early)
  static char setup str ##unique id[] initdata aligned(1) = str;
  static struct obs kernel param setup ##unique id
        __used __section(.init.setup)
        __attribute__((aligned((sizeof(long)))))
        = { __setup_str_##unique_id, fn, early }
#define setup(str, fn)
  setup param(str, fn, fn, 0)
```

__setup

```
setup("console=", console setup);
Expands to
static const char __setup_str_console_setup[] __initconst \
aligned(1) = "console=";
static struct obs_kernel_param __setup_console_setup __used \
section(.init.setup) attribute
((aligned((sizeof(long))))) \
= { __setup_str_console_setup, console_setup, early};
Which expands to
static struct obs_kernel_param __setup_console_setup \
  section(.init.setup) = { __setup_str_console_setup,
console setup, early \;
• This stores the code in a table in section .init.setup.
```

On initialization...

- The table in .init.setup has
 - Parameter string ("console=") and
 - Pointer to the function that processes it.
- This way the initialization code can process everything on the command line without knowing at compile time where all the code is.
- See section 5.3 of *Embedded Linux Primer* for more details.