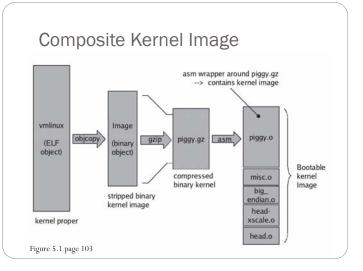
05-2 Adding to the Kernel, Kernel Initialization

Adding to the Kernel

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



piggy.S

.section .piggydata,#alloc .globl input_data

input_data:

.incbin "arch/arm/boot/compressed/piggy.gz"

.globl input_data_end

input data end:

Compiling Kernel

host\$ source ~/crossCompileEnv.sh host\$ make -j3 uImage

.. < many build steps omitted for clarity >

arch/arm/boot/compressed/head.o XZKERN arch/arm/boot/compressed/piggy.xzkern

arch/arm/boot/compressed/piggy.xzkern.o

arch/arm/boot/compressed/vmlinux OBJCOPY arch/arm/boot/zImage

Kernel: arch/arm/boot/zImage is ready UIMAGE arch/arm/boot/uImage

Image Name: Linux-3.8.13+
Created: Thu Oct 3 17:13:18 2013

Image Type: ARM Linux Kernel Image (uncompressed) 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 hyp-stub.o ashldi3.S hyp-stub.S atags_to_fdt.c lib1funcs.o big-endian.S lib1funcs.S decompress.c libfdt_env.h decompress.o ll_char_wr.S head.o Makefile head.S misc.c head-sall00.S head-shark.S

head-xscale.S

misc.o mmcif-sh7372.c vmlinux head-sharpsl.S ofw-shark.c head-shmobile.S 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.lds vmlinux.lds.in

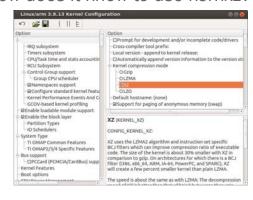
piggy.xzkern.S

.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

Binary Kernel Image piggy.o big_ endian.o Bootstrap Loader headhead.o

Figure 5-2 page 105

Bootstrap Loader (not bootloader)

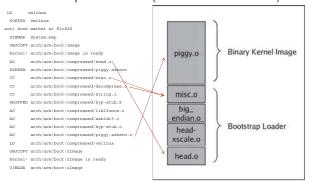


Figure 5-2 page 105

decompress.c

#ifdef CONFIG_KERNEL_GZIP #include "../../../lib/decompress_inflate

#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

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

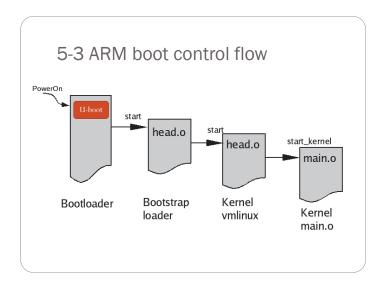
bone\$ ls -F

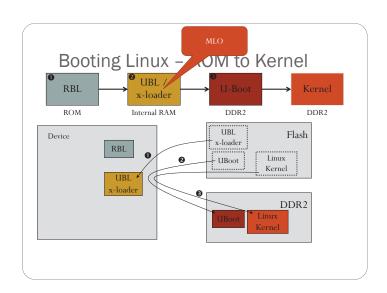
config-4.4.15-bone11 initrd.img-4.4.21-ti-r47 vmlinuz-4.4.15-bone11* config-4.4.19-ti-r41 SOC.sh vmlinuz-4.4.19-ti-r41* config-4.4.21-ti-r47* System.map-4.4.19-ti-r41 vmlinuz-4.4.21-ti-r47* config-4.4.22-bone13.1 System.map-4.4.21-ti-r47 vmlinuz-4.4.22-bone13.1* config-4.4.19-ti-r41

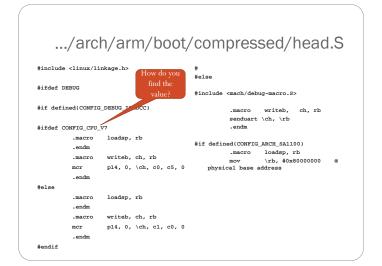
dtbs/ uboot/ initrd.img-4.4.19-ti-r41 uEnv.txt bone\$ cat uEnv.txt

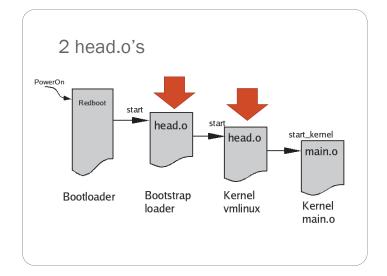
#Docs: http://elinux.org/Beagleboard:U-boot_partitioning_layout_2.0 uname r=4.4.22-bone13.1

cmdline=coherent_pool=1M quiet cape_universal=enable









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

- Checks for valid processor and architecture
- Creates initial page table entries
- Enables the processor's memory management unit (MMU)
- Establishes limited error detection and reporting
- 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

* 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 b start_kernel Find this for HW N

```
amlinkage _visible void _init start_kernel(void)
{
    char *command_line;
    char *after_dashes;

    /*
    * Need to run as early as possible, to initialize the
    * lockdep_init();
    set_task_stack_end_magic(&init_task);
    mmp_setup_processor_id();
    debug_objects_early_init();

    /*
    * set up the the initial canary ASAP;
    */
    boot_init_stack_canary();
    cgroup_init_early();
    local_irq_disable();
    early_boot_irqs_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

```
.../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.