嵌入式系統實驗, Fall 2016 Lab 5 20161022

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實驗目的

本次使用shell command以及Kernel Module,分別做出LED blink以及hello world 的範例。

實驗紀錄

照做slides上的步驟

The following commands are done at Pi 2/3 target

(host) wget http://hpc.ee.ntu.edu.tw/LinuxDeviceDriverLab2016/driver- examples.tar.gz

(host) tar xf driver-examples.tar.gz (host) cd driver-examples/helloworld

(host) make ARCH=arm CROSS COMPILE=arm-linux-gnueabihf-

記得要先調環境變數:

(host) sudo cp -a tools/arm-bcm2708/gcc-linaro-arm-linux-gnueabihf-raspbian /opt:\$PATH

1. How to cross compile the Linux kernel for Raspberry Pi?

(host) make mrproper (把之前的compile data清空)

(host) make ARCH=arm CROSS_COMPILE=arm-linux-gnueabihf- bcmrpi_defconfig

(host) make ARCH=arm CROSS_COMPILE=arm-linux-gnueabihf-

(開j4 or j8會compile快很多)

2. What is the The Filesystem Hierarchy Standard (FHS)?

- FHS defines the directory structure and directory contents in Unix-like operating systems. It is maintained by the Linux Foundation. The latest version is 3.0, released on 3 June 2015. Currently it is only used by Linux distributions.
- http://refspecs.linuxfoundation.org/FHS_3.0/fhs-3.0.pdf

This standard consists of a set of requirements and guidelines for file and directory placement under UNIX-like operating systems.

3. Explain the purpose of special file systems such as procfs and eysfs? What are the mount points respectively for procfs and eysfs in Linux FHS?

我們可以透過procfs(dynamic)來access kernel 並且獲得process的資訊。這個file system通常會掛載在/proc。而sysfs(virtual)則是可以把device 和drivers的資料,從kernel space輸出到user space,通常掛載在/sys。

4. In Raspbian, where are the kernel loadable modules stored at the root

file systems?

/lib (/lib/modules)

實驗心得

- 1. Cross-Compile真的是好物...上次完全做不出來、這次就好多了)
- 2. build kernel 在這個步驟時:

 $(host)\ make\ ARCH=arm\ CROSS_COMPILE=arm-linux-gnueabihf-$

花蠻多時間的,其他的都還好。

- 3. 記得要用USB 來做檔案的傳輸,步驟如下:
- (2) ls -l/dev/disk/by-uuid/
- (3) sudo mount /dev/sda1 /media/usb
- 4. 我們這組因為有台desktop的ethernet壞掉,所以也跟著老師跟助教的教學一步步的 重灌了ubuntu 16.04,這也是我們第一次在BIOS操作、以及用ISO映像檔,謝謝您!