
skiboot Documentation

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IBM, others

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OVERVIEW

1.1 Skiboot overview

Skiboot is firmware, loaded by the FSP. Along with loading the bootloader, it provides some runtime services to the OS (typically Linux).

1.1.1 Source layout

Directory	Content
asm/	small amount, mainly entry points
ccan/	bits from CCAN
core/	common code among machines.
doc/	not enough here
external/	tools to run external of sapphire.
hdata/	all stuff going to/from FSP
hw/	drivers for things & fsp things.
include/	headers!
libc/	tiny libc, from SLOF
libfdt/	straight device tree lib
libpore/	to manipulate PORE engine.

We have a spinlock implementation in `asm/lock.S`. Entry points are detailed in `asm/head.S`. The main C entry point is in `core/init.c`: `main_cpu_entry()`.

1.1.2 Binaries

The following binaries are built:

File	Purpose
<code>skiboot.lid</code>	is the actual lid. <code>objdump</code> out
<code>skiboot.elf</code>	is the elf binary of it, lid comes from this
<code>skiboot.map</code>	plain map of symbols

1.1.3 Booting

On boot, every thread of execution jumps to a single entry point in skiboot so we need to do some magic to ensure we init things properly and don't stomp on each other. We choose a master thread, putting everybody else into a spinloop.

Essentially, we do this by doing an atomic fetch and inc and whoever gets 0 gets to be the master.

When we enter skiboot we also get a memory location in a register which is the location of a device tree for the system. We flatten out the device tree, turning offsets into real pointers and manipulating it where needed. We re-flatten the device tree before booting the OS (Linux).

The main entry point is `main_cpu_entry()` in `core/init.c`, this is a carefully ordered init of things. The sequence is relatively well documented there.

1.1.4 OS interface

Skiboot maintains its own stack for each CPU. We do not have an ABI like “may use X stack on OS stack”, we entirely keep to our own stack space. The OS (Linux) calling skiboot will never use any OS stack space and the OS does not need to call skiboot with a valid stack.

We define an array of stacks, one for each CPU. On entry to skiboot, we can find out stack by multiplying our CPU number by the stack size and adding that to the address of the stack area.

At the bottom of each stack area is a per CPU data structure, which we can get to by chopping off the LSBs of the stack pointer.

The OPAL interface is a generic message queue. The Linux side of things can be found in `linux/arch/powerpc/platform/powernv/`

1.1.5 Interrupts

We don’t handle interrupts in skiboot.

In the future we may have to change to process machine check interrupts during boot.

We do not have timer interrupts.

1.1.6 Memory

We initially occupy a chunk of memory, “heap”. We pass to the OS (Linux) a reservation of what we occupy (including stacks).

In the source file `include/mem-map.h` we include a memory map. This is manually generated, not automatically generated.

We use CCAN for a bunch of helper code, turning on things like `DEBUG_LOCKS` and `DEBUG_MALLOC` as these are not a performance issue for us, and we like to be careful.

In `include/config.h` there are defines for turning on extra tracing. OPAL is what we name the interface from skiboot to OS (Linux).

Each CPU gets a 16k stack, which is probably more than enough. Stack should be used sparingly though.

Important memory locations:

Location	What’s there
<code>SKIBOOT_BASE</code>	where skiboot lives, of <code>SKIBOOT_SIZE</code>
<code>HEAP_BASE</code>	Where skiboot heap starts, of <code>HEAP_SIZE</code>

There is also `SKIBOOT_SIZE` (manually calculated) and `DEVICE_TREE_MAX_SIZE`, which is largely historical.

1.1.7 Skiboot log

There is a circular log buffer that skiboot maintains. This can be accessed either from the FSP or through /dev/mem or through the sysfs file /sys/firmware/opal/msglog.

1.2 OPAL Specification

DRAFT - VERSION 0.0.1 AT BEST.

COMMENTS ARE WELCOME - and indeed, needed.

If you are reading this, congratulations: you're now reviewing it!

This document aims to define what it means to be OPAL compliant.

While skiboot is the reference implementation, this documentation should be complete enough that (given hardware documentation) create another implementation. It is not recommended that you do this though.

1.2.1 Authors

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1.2.2 Definitions

Host processor - the main POWER CPU (e.g. the POWER8 CPU) Host OS - the operating system running on the host processor. OPAL - OpenPOWER Abstraction Layer.

1.2.3 What is OPAL?

The OpenPower Abstraction Layer (OPAL) is boot and runtime firmware for POWER systems. There are several components to what makes up a firmware image for OpenPower machines.

For example, there may be:

- BMC firmware
 - Firmware that runs purely on the BMC.
 - On IBM systems that have an FSP rather than a BMC, there is FSP firmware
 - While essential to having the machine function, this firmware is not part of the OPAL Specification.
- HostBoot
 - HostBoot (<https://github.com/open-power/hostboot>) performs all processor, bus and memory initialization within IBM POWER based systems.
- OCC Firmware
 - On Chip Controller (Firmware for OCC - a PPC405 core inside the IBM POWER8 in charge of keeping the system thermally and power safe).
- SkiBoot
 - Boot and runtime services.
- A linux kernel and initramfs incorporating petitboot

- The bootloader. This is where a user chooses what OS to boot, and petitboot will use kexec to switch to the host Operating System (for example, PowerKVM).

While all of these components may be absolutely essential to power on, boot and operate a specific OpenPower POWER8 system, the majority of the code mentioned above can be thought of as implementation details and not something that should form part of an OPAL Specification.

For an OPAL system, we assume that the hardware is functioning and any hardware management that is specific to a platform is performed by OPAL firmware transparently to the host OS.

The OPAL Specification focus on the interface between firmware and the Operating System. It does not dictate that any specific pieces of firmware code be used, although re-inventing the wheel is strongly discouraged.

The OPAL Specification explicitly allows for:

- A conforming implementation to not use any of the reference implementation code.
- A conforming implementation to use any 64bit POWER ISA conforming processor, and not be limited to the IBM POWER8.
- A conforming implementation to be a simulator, emulator or virtual environment
- A host OS other than Linux

Explicitly not covered in this specification:

- A 32bit OPAL Specification There is no reason this couldn't exist but the current specification is for 64bit POWER systems only.

1.2.4 Boot Services

An OPAL compliant firmware implementation will load and execute a payload capable of booting a Host Operating System.

The reference implementation loads a Linux kernel with an initramfs with a minimal userspace and the petitboot boot loader - collectively referred to as skiroot.

The OPAL Specification explicitly allows variation in this payload.

A requirement of the payload is that it **MUST** support loading and booting an uncompressed vmlinux Linux kernel. [TODO: expand on what this actually means]

An OPAL system **MUST** pass a device tree to the host kernel. [TODO: expand the details, add device-tree section and spec]

An OPAL system **MUST** provide the host kernel with enough information to know how to call OPAL runtime services. [TODO: expand on this.]

Explicitly not covered by the OPAL Specification:

- Kernel module ABI for skiroot kernel
- Userspace environment of skiroot
- That skiroot is Linux.

Explicitly allowed:

- Replacing the payload with something of equal/similar functionality (whether replacing skiroot with an implementation of Zork would be compliant is left as an exercise for the reader)

1.2.5 Payload Environment

The payload is started with:

Register	Value
r3	address of flattened device-tree (fdt)
r8	OPAL base
r9	OPAL entry

1.2.6 Runtime Services

An OPAL Specification compliant system provides runtime services to the host Operating System via a standard interface.

An OPAL call is made by calling `opal_entry` with:

- r0: OPAL Token
- r2: OPAL Base
- r3..r10: Args (up to 8)

The OPAL API is defined in `skiboot/doc/opal-api/`

Not all OPAL APIs must be supported for a system to be compliant. When called with an unsupported token, a compliant firmware implementation **MUST** fail gracefully and not crash. Reporting a warning that an unsupported token was called is okay, as compliant host Operating Systems should use `OPAL_CHECK_TOKEN` to test for optional functionality.

All parameters to OPAL calls are big endian. Little endian hosts **MUST** appropriately convert parameters before passing them to OPAL.

Machine state across OPAL calls:

- r1 is preserved
- r12 is scratch
- r13 - 31 preserved
- 64bit HV real mode
- big endian
- external interrupts disabled

1.2.7 Detecting OPAL Support

A Host OS may need to detect the presence of OPAL as it may support booting under other platforms. For example, a single Linux kernel can be built to boot under OPAL and under PowerVM or qemu pseries machine type.

The root node of the device tree **MUST** have `compatible = "ibm,powernv"`. See *Device Tree* for more details.

The presence of the `"/ibm,opal"` entry in the device tree signifies running under OPAL. Additionally, the `"/ibm,opal"` node **MUST** have a `compatible` property listing `"ibm,opal-v3"`.

The `"/ibm,opal"` node **MUST** have the following properties:

```
ibm,opal {  
    compatible = "ibm,opal-v3";  
    opal-base-address = <>;  
    opal-entry-address = <>;  
    opal-runtime-size = <>;  
};
```

The compatible property MAY have other strings, such as a future “ibm,opal-v4”. These are reserved for future use.

Some releases of the reference implementation (skiboot) have had compatible contain “ibm,opal-v2” as well as “ibm,opal-v3”. Host operating systems MUST NOT rely on “ibm,opal-v2”, this is a relic from early OPAL history.

The “ibm,opal” node MUST have a child node named “firmware”. It MUST contain the following:

```
firmware {  
    compatible = "ibm,opal-firmware";  
};
```

It MUST contain one of the following two properties: git-id, version. The git-id property is deprecated, and version SHOULD be used. These are informative and MUST NOT be used by the host OS to determine anything about the firmware environment.

The version property is a textual representation of the OPAL version. For example, it may be “skiboot-4.1” or other versioning described in more detail in *Versioning Scheme of skiboot*.

1.2.8 OPAL log

OPAL implementation SHOULD have an in memory log where informational and error messages are stored. If present it MUST be human readable and text based. There is a separate facility (Platform Error Logs) for machine readable errors.

A conforming implementation MAY also output the log to a serial port or similar. An implementation MAY choose to only output certain log messages to a serial port.

For example, the reference implementation (skiboot) by default filters log messages so that only higher priority log messages go over the serial port while more messages go to the in memory buffer.

[TODO: add device-tree bits here]

DEVELOPER GUIDE AND INTERNALS

2.1 SkiBoot Console Log

SkiBoot maintains a circular textual log buffer in memory.

It can be accessed using any debugging method that can peek at memory contents. While the `debug_descriptor` does hold the location of the memory console, we're pretty keen on keeping its location static.

Events are logged in the following format: `[timebase,log_level] message`

You should use the new `prlog()` call for any log message and set the log level/priority appropriately.

`printf()` is mapped to `PR_PRINTF` and should be phased out and replaced with `prlog()` calls.

See `timebase.h` for full timebase explanation.

Log level from `skiboot.h`:

Define	Value
<code>PR_EMERG</code>	0
<code>PR_ALERT</code>	1
<code>PR_CRIT</code>	2
<code>PR_ERR</code>	3
<code>PR_WARNING</code>	4
<code>PR_NOTICE</code>	5
<code>PR_PRINTF</code>	<code>PR_NOTICE</code>
<code>PR_INFO</code>	6
<code>PR_DEBUG</code>	7
<code>PR_TRACE</code>	8
<code>PR_INSANE</code>	9

The `console_log_levels` byte in the `debug_descriptor` controls what messages are written to any console drivers (e.g. `fsp`, `uart`) and what level is just written to the in memory console (or not at all).

This enables (advanced) users to vary what level of output they want at runtime in the memory console and through console drivers (`fsp/uart`)

You can vary two things by poking in the debug descriptor:

1. what log level is printed at all e.g. only turn on `PR_TRACE` at specific points during runtime
2. what log level goes out the `fsp/uart` console, defaults to `PR_PRINTF`

We use two 4bit numbers (1 byte) for this in debug descriptor (saving some space, not needlessly wasting space that we may want in future).

The default is 0x75 (7=`PR_DEBUG` to in memory console, 5=`PR_PRINTF` to drivers)

If you write 0x77 you will get debug info on uart/fsp console as well as in memory. If you write 0x95 you get PR_INSANE in memory but still only PR_NOTICE through drivers.

People who write something like 0x1f will get a very quiet boot indeed.

2.2 How to log errors on OPAL

Currently the errors reported by OPAL interfaces are in free form, where as errors reported by service processor is in standard Platform Error Log (PEL) format. For out-of band management via IPMI interfaces, it is necessary to push down the errors to service processor via mailbox (reported by OPAL) in PEL format.

PEL size can vary from 2K-16K bytes, fields of which needs to be populated based on the kind of event and error that needs to be reported. All the information needed to be reported as part of the error, is passed by user using the error-logging interfaces outlined below. Following which, PEL structure is generated based on the input and then passed on to service processor.

We do create eSEL error log format for some service processors but it's just a wrapper around PEL format. Actual data still stays in PEL format.

2.2.1 Error logging interfaces in OPAL

Interfaces are provided for the user to log/report an error in OPAL. Using these interfaces relevant error information is collected and later converted to PEL format and then pushed to service processor.

Step 1: To report an error, invoke `opal_elog_create()` with required argument.

```
struct errorlog *opal_elog_create(struct opal_err_info *e_info,
uint32_t tag);
```

Parameters:

- `struct opal_err_info *e_info` Struct to hold information identifying error/event source.
- **uint32_t tag:** Unique value to identify the data. Ideal to have ASCII value for 4-byte string.

The `opal_err_info` struct holds several pieces of information to help identify the error/event. The struct can be obtained via the `DEFINE_LOG_ENTRY` macro as below - it only needs to be called once.

```
DEFINE_LOG_ENTRY(OPAL_RC_ATTN, OPAL_PLATFORM_ERR_EVT, OPAL_CHIP,
                 OPAL_PLATFORM_FIRMWARE, OPAL_PREDICTIVE_ERR_GENERAL,
                 OPAL_NA);
```

The various attributes set by this macro are described below.

`uint8_t opal_error_event_type`: Classification of error/events type reported on OPAL.

```
/* Platform Events/Errors: Report Machine Check Interrupt */
#define OPAL_PLATFORM_ERR_EVT          0x01
/* INPUT_OUTPUT: Report all I/O related events/errors */
#define OPAL_INPUT_OUTPUT_ERR_EVT      0x02
/* RESOURCE_DEALLOC: Hotplug events and errors */
#define OPAL_RESOURCE_DEALLOC_ERR_EVT  0x03
/* MISC: Miscellaneous error */
#define OPAL_MISC_ERR_EVT              0x04
```

uint16_t component_id: Component ID of OPAL component as listed in include/errorlog.h.

uint8_t subsystem_id: ID of the sub-system reporting error.

```
/* OPAL Subsystem IDs listed for reporting events/errors */
#define OPAL_PROCESSOR_SUBSYSTEM      0x10
#define OPAL_MEMORY_SUBSYSTEM        0x20
#define OPAL_IO_SUBSYSTEM            0x30
#define OPAL_IO_DEVICES              0x40
#define OPAL_CEC_HARDWARE            0x50
#define OPAL_POWER_COOLING           0x60
#define OPAL_MISC                    0x70
#define OPAL_SURVEILLANCE_ERR        0x7A
#define OPAL_PLATFORM_FIRMWARE      0x80
#define OPAL_SOFTWARE                0x90
#define OPAL_EXTERNAL_ENV            0xA0
```

uint8_t event_severity: Severity of the event/error to be reported.

```
#define OPAL_INFO                      0x00
#define OPAL_RECOVERED_ERR_GENERAL    0x10

/* 0x2X series is to denote set of Predictive Error */
/* 0x20 Generic predictive error */
#define OPAL_PREDICTIVE_ERR_GENERAL    0x20
/* 0x21 Predictive error, degraded performance */
#define OPAL_PREDICTIVE_ERR_DEGRADED_PERF 0x21
/* 0x22 Predictive error, fault may be corrected after reboot */
#define OPAL_PREDICTIVE_ERR_FAULT_RECTIFY_REBOOT 0x22
/*
 * 0x23 Predictive error, fault may be corrected after reboot,
 * degraded performance
 */
#define OPAL_PREDICTIVE_ERR_FAULT_RECTIFY_BOOT_DEGRADE_PERF 0x23
/* 0x24 Predictive error, loss of redundancy */
#define OPAL_PREDICTIVE_ERR_LOSS_OF_REDUNDANCY 0x24

/* 0x4X series for Unrecoverable Error */
/* 0x40 Generic Unrecoverable error */
#define OPAL_UNRECOVERABLE_ERR_GENERAL 0x40
/* 0x41 Unrecoverable error bypassed with degraded performance */
#define OPAL_UNRECOVERABLE_ERR_DEGRADE_PERF 0x41
/* 0x44 Unrecoverable error bypassed with loss of redundancy */
#define OPAL_UNRECOVERABLE_ERR_LOSS_REDUNDANCY 0x44
/* 0x45 Unrecoverable error bypassed with loss of redundancy
 * and performance
 */
#define OPAL_UNRECOVERABLE_ERR_LOSS_REDUNDANCY_PERF 0x45
/* 0x48 Unrecoverable error bypassed with loss of function */
#define OPAL_UNRECOVERABLE_ERR_LOSS_OF_FUNCTION 0x48

#define OPAL_ERROR_PANIC              0x50
```

uint8_t event_subtype: Event Sub-type

```
#define OPAL_NA                      0x00
#define OPAL_MISCELLANEOUS_INFO_ONLY 0x01
#define OPAL_PREV_REPORTED_ERR_RECTIFIED 0x10
```

```
#define OPAL_SYS_RESOURCES_DECONFIG_BY_USER      0x20
#define OPAL_SYS_RESOURCE_DECONFIG_PRIOR_ERR    0x21
#define OPAL_RESOURCE_DEALLOC_EVENT_NOTIFY      0x22
#define OPAL_CONCURRENT_MAINTENANCE_EVENT      0x40
#define OPAL_CAPACITY_UPGRADE_EVENT            0x60
#define OPAL_RESOURCE_SPARING_EVENT            0x70
#define OPAL_DYNAMIC_RECONFIG_EVENT            0x80
#define OPAL_NORMAL_SYS_PLATFORM_SHUTDOWN      0xD0
#define OPAL_ABNORMAL_POWER_OFF                0xE0
```

uint8_t opal_srctype: SRC type, value should be **OPAL_SRC_TYPE_ERROR**. SRC refers to System Reference Code. It is 4 byte hexa-decimal number that reflects the current system state. Eg: BB821010,

- 1st byte -> BB -> SRC Type
- 2nd byte -> 82 -> Subsystem
- 3rd, 4th byte -> Component ID and Reason Code

SRC needs to be generated on the fly depending on the state of the system. All the parameters needed to generate a SRC should be provided during reporting of an event/error.

uint32_t reason_code: Reason for failure as stated in **include/errorlog.h** for OPAL.

Eg: Reason code for code-update failures can be

- **OPAL_RC_CU_INIT** -> Initialisation failure
- **OPAL_RC_CU_FLASH** -> Flash failure

Step 2: Data can be appended to the user data section using the either of the below two interfaces:

```
void log_append_data(struct errorlog *buf, unsigned char *data,
                    uint16_t size);
```

Parameters:

struct opal_errorlog *buf: struct opal_errorlog pointer returned by opal_eolog_create() call.

unsigned char *data: Pointer to the dump data

uint16_t size: Size of the dump data.

void log_append_msg(struct errorlog *buf, const char *fmt, ...);

Parameters:

struct opal_errorlog *buf: pointer returned by opal_eolog_create() call.

const char *fmt: Formatted error log string.

Additional user data sections can be added to the error log to separate data (eg. readable text vs binary data) by calling **log_add_section()**. The interfaces in Step 2 operate on the 'last' user data section of the error log.

void log_add_section(struct errorlog *buf, uint32_t tag);

Parameters:

struct opal_errorlog *buf: pointer returned by opal_eolog_create() call.

uint32_t tag: Unique value to identify the data. Ideal to have ASCII value for 4-byte string.

Step 3: There is a platform hook for the OPAL error log to be committed on any service processor(Currently used for FSP and BMC based machines).

Below is snippet of the code of how this hook is called.

```
void log_commit(struct errorlog *elog)
{
    ....
    ....
    if (platform.elog_commit) {
        rc = platform.elog_commit(elog);
        if (rc)
            prerror("ELOG: Platform commit error %d"
                    "\n", rc);

        return;
    }
    ....
    ....
}
```

Step 3.1 FSP:

```
.elog_commit = elog_fsp_commit
```

Once all the data for an error is logged in, the error needs to be committed in FSP.

In the process of committing an error to FSP, log info is first internally converted to PEL format and then pushed to the FSP. FSP then take cares of sending all logs including its own and OPAL's one to the POWERNV.

OPAL maintains timeout field for all error logs it is sending to FSP. If it is not logged within allotted time period (e.g if FSP is down), in that case OPAL sends those logs to POWERNV.

Step 3.2 BMC:

```
.elog_commit = ipmi_elog_commit
```

In case of BMC machines, error logs are first converted to eSEL format. i.e:

```
eSEL = SEL header + PEL data
```

SEL header contains below fields.

```
struct sel_header {
    uint16_t id;
    uint8_t record_type;
    uint32_t timestamp;
    uint16_t genid;
    uint8_t evmrev;
    uint8_t sensor_type;
    uint8_t sensor_num;
    uint8_t dir_type;
    uint8_t signature;
    uint8_t reserved[2];
}
```

After filling up the SEL header fields, OPAL copies the error log PEL data after the header section in the error log buffer. Then using IPMI interface, eSEL gets logged in BMC.

If the user does not intend to dump various user data sections, but just log the error with some amount of description around that error, they can do so using just the simple error logging interface.

```
log_simple_error(uint32_t reason_code, char *fmt, ...);
```

For example:

```
log_simple_error(OPAL_RC_SURVE_STATUS,
                "SURV: Error retrieving surveillance status: %d\n",
                err_len);
```

Using the reason code, an error log is generated with the information derived from the look-up table, populated and committed to service processor. All of it is done with just one call.

2.3 Error logging retrieval from FSP:

FSP sends error log notification to OPAL via mailbox protocol.

OPAL maintains below lists:

- Free list : List of free nodes.
- Pending list : List of nodes which is yet to be read by the POWERNV.
- Processed list : List of nodes which has been read but still waiting for acknowledgement.

Below is the structure of the node:

```
struct fsp_log_entry {
    uint32_t log_id;
    size_t log_size;
    struct list_node link;
};
```

OPAL maintains a state machine which has following states.

```
enum elog_head_state {
    ELOG_STATE_FETCHING,    /*In the process of reading log from FSP. */
    ELOG_STATE_FETCHED_INFO, /* Indicates reading log info is completed */
    ELOG_STATE_FETCHED_DATA, /* Indicates reading log is completed */
    ELOG_STATE_HOST_INFO,   /* Host read log info */
    ELOG_STATE_NONE,        /* Indicates to fetch next log */
    ELOG_STATE_REJECTED,    /* resend all pending logs to linux */
};
```

Initially, state of the state machine is ELOG_STATE_NONE. When OPAL gets the notification about the error log, it takes out the node from free list and put it into pending list and update the state machine to fetching state (ELOG_STATE_FETCHING). It also gives response back to FSP about the received error log notification.

It then queue mailbox message to get the error log data in OPAL error log buffer, once it is done state machine gets into fetched state (ELOG_STATE_FETCHED_DATA). After that, OPAL notifies POWERNV host to fetch new error log.

POWERNV uses the OPAL interface to get the error log info(elogid, elog_size, elog_type) first then it reads the error log data in its buffer that moves the pending error log to processed list. After reading, the state machine moves to ELOG_STATE_NONE state.

It acknowledges the error log id after reading error log data by sending the call to OPAL, which in turn sends the acknowledgement mbox message to FSP and moves error log id from processed list to again back to free node list and this process goes on every FSP error log.

2.3.1 Design constraints:

```
#define ELOG_READ_MAX_RECORD      128
```

Currently, the number of error logs from FSP, OPAL can hold is limited to 128. If OPAL run out of free node in the list for the new error log, it sends 'Discarded by OPAL' message to the FSP. At some point in the future, it is upto FSP when it notifies again to OPAL about the discarded error log.

```
#define ELOG_WRITE_MAX_RECORD     64
```

There is also limitation on the number of OPAL error logs OPAL can hold is 64. If it is run out of the buffers in the pool, it will log the message saying 'Failed to get the buffer'.

2.3.2 Note

- For more information regarding error logging and PEL format refer to PAPR doc and P7 PEL and SRC PLDD document.
- Refer to include/errorlog.h for all the error logging interface parameters and include/pel.h for PEL structures.

2.3.3 Sample error logging

```
DEFINE_LOG_ENTRY(OPAL_RC_ATTEN, OPAL_PLATFORM_ERR_EVT, OPAL_ATTEN,
                 OPAL_PLATFORM_FIRMWARE, OPAL_PREDICTIVE_ERR_GENERAL,
                 OPAL_NA);

void report_error(int index)
{
    struct errorlog *buf;
    char data1[] = "This is a sample user defined data section1";
    char data2[] = "Error logging sample. These are dummy errors. Section 2";
    char data3[] = "Sample error Sample error Sample error Sample error \
                  Sample error abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz";

    int tag;

    printf("ELOG: In machine check report error index: %d\n", index);

    /* To report an error, create an error log with relevant information
     * opal_elog_create(). Call returns a pre-allocated buffer of type
     * 'struct errorlog' buffer with relevant fields updated.
     */

    /* tag -> unique ascii tag to identify a particular data dump section */
    tag = 0x4b4b4b4b;
    buf = opal_elog_create(&e_info(OPAL_RC_ATTEN), tag);
    if (buf == NULL) {
        printf("ELOG: Error getting buffer.\n");
        return;
    }

    /* Append data or text with log_append_data() or log_append_msg() */
    log_append_data(buf, data1, sizeof(data1));

    /* In case of user wanting to add multiple sections of various dump data
```

```

    * for better debug, data sections can be added using this interface
    * void log_add_section(struct errorlog *buf, uint32_t tag);
    */
    tag = 0x4c4c4c4c;
    log_add_section(buf, tag);
    log_append_data(buf, data2, sizeof(data2));
    log_append_data(buf, data3, sizeof(data3));

    /* Once all info is updated, ready to be sent to FSP */
    printf("ELOG:commit to FSP\n");
    log_commit(buf);
}

```

2.3.4 Sample output PEL dump got from FSP

```

$ errl -d -x 0x533C9B37
| 00000000    50480030    01004154    20150728    02000500    PH.0..AT ..(.... |
| 00000010    20150728    02000566    4B000107    00000000    ..(...fK..... |
| 00000020    00000000    00000000    B0000002    533C9B37    .....S..7 |
| 00000030    55480018    01004154    80002000    00000000    UH....AT.. .... |
| 00000040    00002000    01005300    50530050    01004154    .. ...S.PS.P..AT |
| 00000050    02000008    00000048    00000080    00000000    .....H..... |
| 00000060    00000000    00000000    00000000    00000000    ..... |
| 00000070    00000000    00000000    42423832    31343130    .....BB821410 |
| 00000080    20202020    20202020    20202020    20202020    |
| 00000090    20202020    20202020    4548004C    01004154    EH.L..AT |
| 000000A0    38323836    2D343241    31303738    34415400    8286-42A10784AT. |
| 000000B0    00000000    00000000    00000000    00000000    ..... |
| 000000C0    00000000    00000000    00000000    00000000    ..... |
| 000000D0    00000000    00000000    20150728    02000500    ..... ..(.... |
| 000000E0    00000000    4D54001C    01004154    38323836    ....MT....AT8286 |
| 000000F0    2D343241    31303738    34415400    00000000    -42A10784AT..... |
| 00000100    5544003C    01004154    4B4B4B4B    00340000    UD....ATKKKK.4.. |
| 00000110    54686973    20697320    61207361    6D706C65    This is a sample |
| 00000120    20757365    72206465    66696E65    64206461    user defined da |
| 00000130    74612073    65637469    6F6E3100    554400A7    ta section1.UD.. |
| 00000140    01004154    4C4C4C4C    009F0000    4572726F    ..ATLLLL....Erro |
| 00000150    72206C6F    6767696E    67207361    6D706C65    r logging sample |
| 00000160    2E205468    65736520    61726520    64756D6D    . These are dumm |
| 00000170    79206572    726F7273    2E205365    6374696F    y errors. Sectio |
| 00000180    6E203200    53616D70    6C652065    72726F72    n 2.Sample error |
| 00000190    2053616D    706C6520    6572726F    72205361    Sample error Sa |
| 000001A0    6D706C65    20657272    6F722053    616D706C    mple error Sampl |
| 000001B0    65206572    726F7220    09090953    616D706C    e error ...Sampl |
| 000001C0    65206572    726F7220    61626364    65666768    e error abcdefgh |
| 000001D0    696A6B6C    6D6E6F70    71727374    75767778    ijklmnopqrstuvwx |
| 000001E0    797A00    yz. |
|-----|
| Platform Event Log - 0x533C9B37 |
|-----|
| Private Header |
|-----|
| Section Version      : 1 |
| Sub-section type     : 0 |
| Created by           : 4154 |
| Created at           : 07/28/2015 02:00:05 |

```

Committed at	: 07/28/2015 02:00:05	
Creator Subsystem	: OPAL	
CSSVER	:	
Platform Log Id	: 0xB0000002	
Entry Id	: 0x533C9B37	
Total Log Size	: 483	

User Header		

Section Version	: 1	
Sub-section type	: 0	
Log Committed by	: 4154	
Subsystem	: Platform Firmware	
Event Scope	: Unknown - 0x00000000	
Event Severity	: Predictive Error	
Event Type	: Not Applicable	
Return Code	: 0x00000000	
Action Flags	: Report Externally	
Action Status	: Sent to Hypervisor	

Primary System Reference Code		

Section Version	: 1	
Sub-section type	: 0	
Created by	: 4154	
SRC Format	: 0x80	
SRC Version	: 0x02	
Virtual Progress SRC	: False	
I5/OS Service Event Bit	: False	
Hypervisor Dump Initiated	: False	
Power Control Net Fault	: False	
Valid Word Count	: 0x08	
Reference Code	: BB821410	
Hex Words 2 - 5	: 00000080 00000000 00000000 00000000	
Hex Words 6 - 9	: 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000	

Extended User Header		

Section Version	: 1	
Sub-section type	: 0	
Created by	: 4154	
Reporting Machine Type	: 8286-42A	
Reporting Serial Number	: 10784AT	
FW Released Ver	:	
FW SubSys Version	:	
Common Ref Time	: 07/28/2015 02:00:05	
Symptom Id Len	: 0	
Symptom Id	:	

Machine Type/Model & Serial Number		

Section Version	: 1	
Sub-section type	: 0	
Created by	: 4154	
Machine Type Model	: 8286-42A	
Serial Number	: 10784AT	

User Defined Data					

Section Version	:	1			
Sub-section type	:	0			
Created by	:	4154			

00000000	4B4B4B4B	00340000	54686973	20697320	KKKK.4..This is
00000010	61207361	6D706C65	20757365	72206465	a sample user de
00000020	66696E65	64206461	74612073	65637469	finned data secti
00000030	6F6E3100				onl.

User Defined Data					

Section Version	:	1			
Sub-section type	:	0			
Created by	:	4154			

00000000	4C4C4C4C	009F0000	4572726F	72206C6F	LLLL....Error lo
00000010	6767696E	67207361	6D706C65	2E205468	gging sample. Th
00000020	65736520	61726520	64756D6D	79206572	ese are dummy er
00000030	726F7273	2E205365	6374696F	6E203200	rors. Section 2.
00000040	53616D70	6C652065	72726F72	2053616D	Sample error Sam
00000050	706C6520	6572726F	72205361	6D706C65	ple error Sample
00000060	20657272	6F722053	616D706C	65206572	error Sample er
00000070	726F7220	09090953	616D706C	65206572	ror ...Sample er
00000080	726F7220	61626364	65666768	696A6B6C	ror abcdefghijkl
00000090	6D6E6F70	71727374	75767778	797A00	mnopqrstuvwxyz.

2.4 OPAL <--> BMC interactions

This document provides information about some of the user-visible interactions that skiboot performs with the BMC.

2.4.1 IPMI sensors

OPAL will interact with a few IPMI sensors during the boot process. These are:

- Boot Count [type 0xc3: OEM reserved]
- FW Boot progress [type 0x0f: System Firmware Progress]

Boot Count: assertion type. When OPAL reaches a late stage of boot, it sets the boot count sensor to 0x02. This is intended to allow the BMC detect a failed or aborted boot, for switching to a known-good firmware image.

FW Boot Progress: assertion type. During boot, skiboot will update this sensor to one of the IPMI-defined progress codes. The codes use by skiboot are:

- **PCI Resource configuration (0x01)**
 - asserted as the PCI devices have been probed and resources allocated
- **Motherboard init (0x14)**
 - asserted as the platform-specific components have been initialised

- **OS boot (0x13)**
 - asserted after skiboot has loaded the PAYLOAD image, and is about to boot it.

2.4.2 Chassis control messages

OPAL uses chassis control messages to instruct the BMC to remove power from the host. These messages are sent during graceful reboot and shutdown processes initiated by the host.

For a BMC-initiated graceful power-down (or reboot), the BMC is expected to send an OEM-defined SEL message, using a SMS_ATN to trigger a BMC-to-host notification. This SEL has a type of 0xc0, and command of 0x04. The data0 field of the SEL indicates shutdown (0x0) or reboot (0x1).

2.4.3 Watchdog support

OPAL supports a BMC watchdog during the boot process. This will be disabled before entering the OS.

2.4.4 Real-time clock

On platforms where a real-time-clock is not available, skiboot may use the IPMI SEL Time as a real-time-clock device.

2.5 GCOV for skiboot

2.5.1 Unit tests

All unit tests are built+run with gcov enabled.

```
make coverage-report
```

will generate a unit test coverage report like: <http://open-power.github.io/skiboot/coverage-report/>

2.5.2 Skiboot

You can now build Skiboot itself with gcov support, boot it on a machine, do things, and then extract out gcda files to generate coverage reports from real hardware (or a simulator).

2.5.3 Building Skiboot with GCOV

```
SKIBOOT_GCOV=1 make
```

You may need to make `clean` first.

This will build a skiboot lid roughly *twice* the size.

Flash/Install the skiboot.lid and boot.

2.5.4 Extracting GCOV data

The way we extract the gcov data from a system is by dumping the contents of skiboot memory and then parsing the data structures in user space with the extract-gcov utility in the skiboot repo.

mambo:

```
mysim memory fwrite 0x30000000 0x240000 skiboot.dump
```

FSP:

```
getmemproc 30000000 3407872 -fb skiboot.dump
```

linux (e.g. petitboot environment):

```
dd if=/proc/kcore skip=1572864 count=6656 of=skiboot.dump
```

You basically need to dump out the first 3MB of skiboot memory.

Then you need to find out where the gcov data structures are:

```
perl -e "printf '0x%x', 0x30000000 + 0x`grep gcov_info_list skiboot.map|cut -f 1 -d '↵'`"
```

That address needs to be supplied to the extract-gcov utility:

```
./extract-gcov skiboot.dump 0x3023ec40
```

Once you've run extract-gcov, it will have extracted the gcda files from the skiboot memory image.

You can then run lcov:

```
lcov -b . -q -c -d . -o skiboot-boot.info  
--gcov-tool  
/opt/cross/gcc-4.8.0-nolibc/powerpc64-linux/bin/powerpc64-linux-gcov
```

IMPORTANT you should point lcov to the gcov for the compiler you used to build skiboot, otherwise you're likely to get errors.

2.6 Memory in skiboot

There are regions of memory we statically allocate for firmware as well as a HEAP region for boot and runtime allocations.

A design principle of skiboot is to attempt not to allocate memory at runtime, or at least keep it to a minimum, and not do so in any critical code path for the system to remain running.

At no point during runtime should a skiboot memory allocation failure cause the system to stop functioning.

2.6.1 HEAP

Dynamic memory allocations go in a single heap. This is identified as Region ibm,firmware-heap and appears as a reserved section in the device tree.

Originally, it was 12582912 bytes in size (declared in mem_map.h). Now, it is 13631488 bytes after being bumped as part of the GCOV work.

We increased heap size as on larger systems, we were getting close to using all the heap once skiboot became 2MB with GCOV.

Heap usage is printed before running the payload.

For example, as of writing, on a dual socket Tuleta:

```
[45215870591,5] SkiBoot skiboot-5.0.1-94-gb759ce2 starting...
[3680939340,5] CUPD: T side MI Keyword = SV830_027
[3680942658,5] CUPD: T side ML Keyword = FW830.00
[15404383291,5] Region ibm,firmware-heap free: 5378072
```

and on a palmetto:

```
[24748502575,5] SkiBoot skiboot-5.0.1-94-gb759ce2 starting...
[9870429550,5] Region ibm,firmware-heap free: 10814856
```

Our memory allocator is simple, a use pattern of:

```
A = malloc();
B = malloc();
free(A);
```

is likely to generate fragmentation, so it should generally be avoided where possible.

2.7 OPAL/Skiboot Nvlink Interface Documentation

2.7.1 Overview

NV-Link is a high speed interconnect that is used in conjunction with a PCI-E connection to create an interface between chips that provides very high data bandwidth. The PCI-E connection is used as the control path to initiate and report status of large data transfers. The data transfers themselves are sent over the NV-Link.

On IBM Power systems the NV-Link hardware is similar to our standard PCI hardware so to maximise code reuse the NV-Link is exposed as an emulated PCI device through system firmware (OPAL/skiboot). Thus each NV-Link capable device will appear as two devices on a system, the real PCI-E device and at least one emulated PCI device used for the NV-Link.

Presently the NV-Link is only capable of data transfers initiated by the target, thus the emulated PCI device will only handle registers for link initialisation, DMA transfers and error reporting (EEH).

2.7.2 Emulated PCI Devices

Each link will be exported as an emulated PCI device with a minimum of two emulated PCI devices per GPU. Emulated PCI devices are grouped per GPU.

The emulated PCI device will be exported as a standard PCI device by the Linux kernel. It has a standard PCI configuration space to expose necessary device parameters. The only functionality available is related to the setup of DMA windows.

Configuration Space Parameters

Vendor ID	0x1014	(IBM)
Device ID	0x04ea	
Revision ID	0x00	
Class	0x068000 / 0x068001	(Bridge Device Other, ProgIf = 0x0 / 0x1)
BAR0/1	TL/DL Registers	
BAR2/3	GEN-ID Registers	(Only for rev-id = 0x1)

TL/DL Registers

Each link has 128KB of TL/DL registers. These will always be mapped to 64-bit BAR#0 of the emulated PCI device configuration space.

```
BAR#0 + 128K +-----+
          | NTL (64K) |
BAR#0 + 64K  +-----+
          | DL (64K)  |
BAR#0      +-----+
```

Generation Registers (GEN-ID)

On POWER9 each link has 64K of generation ID registers for the relaxed ordering mode synchronisation. Refer to the programming guide for details of the register layout in this BAR.

Relaxed ordering mode will be disabled by default as it requires device driver support. Device drivers will need to request relaxed ordering mode through some yet to be designed mechanism.

Vendor Specific Capabilities

+-----+	+-----+	+-----+	+-----+
Version (0x02)	Cap Length	Next Cap Ptr	Cap ID (0x09)
+-----+	+-----+	+-----+	+-----+
	Procedure Status Register		
+-----+	+-----+	+-----+	+-----+
	Procedure Control Register		
+-----+	+-----+	+-----+	+-----+
	Reserved	PCI Dev Flag	Link Number
+-----+	+-----+	+-----+	+-----+

Version

This refers to the version of the NPU config space. Used by device drivers to determine which fields of the config space they can expect to be available.

Procedure Control Register

Used to start hardware procedures.

Writes will start the corresponding procedure and set bit 31 in the procedure status register. This register must not be written while bit 31 is set in the status register. Performing a write while another procedure is already in progress will abort that procedure.

Reads will return the in progress procedure or the last completed procedure number depending on the procedure status field.

Procedure Numbers:

0. Abort in-progress procedure
1. NOP
2. Unsupported procedure
3. Unsupported procedure
4. Naples PHY - RESET
5. Naples PHY - TX_ZCAL
6. Naples PHY - RX_DCCAL
7. Naples PHY - TX_RXCAL_ENABLE
8. Naples PHY - TX_RXCAL_DISABLE
9. Naples PHY - RX_TRAINING
10. Naples NPU - RESET
11. Naples PHY - PHY preterminate
12. Naples PHY - PHY terminated

Procedure 5 (TX_ZCAL) should only be run once. System firmware will ensure this so device drivers may call this procedure multiple times.

Procedure Status Register

The procedure status register is used to determine when execution of the procedure number in the control register is complete and if it completed successfully.

This register must be polled frequently to allow system firmware to execute the procedures.

Fields: Bit 31 - Procedure in progress Bit 30 - Procedure complete Bit 3-0 - Procedure completion code

Procedure completion codes: 0 - Procedure completed successfully. 1 - Transient failure. Procedure should be rerun. 2 - Permanent failure. Procedure will never complete successfully. 3 - Procedure aborted. 4 - Unsupported procedure.

PCI Device Flag

Bit 0 is set only if an actual PCI device was bound to this emulated device.

Link Number

Physical link number this emulated PCI device is associated with. One of 0, 1, 4 or 5 (links 2 & 3 do not exist on Naples).

Reserved

These fields must be ignored and no value should be assumed.

Interrupts

Each link has a single DL/TL interrupt assigned to it. These will be exposed as an LSI via the emulated PCI device. There are 4 links consuming 4 LSI interrupts. The 4 remaining interrupts supported by the corresponding PHB will be routed to OS platform for the purpose of error reporting.

2.7.3 Device Tree Bindings

See *Nvlink Device Tree Bindings*

2.8 Skiboot stable tree rules and releases

If you're at all familiar with the Linux kernel stable trees, this should seem fairly familiar.

The purpose of a -stable tree is to give vendors a stable base to create firmware releases from and to incorporate into service packs. New stable releases contain critical fixes only.

As a general rule, on the most recent skiboot release gets a maintained -stable tree. If you wish to maintain an older tree, speak up! For example, with my IBMer hat on, we'll maintain branches that we ship in products.

2.8.1 What patches are accepted?

- Patches must be obviously correct and tested
 - A Tested-by signoff is *important*
- A patch must fix a real bug
- No trivial patches, such fixups belong in main branch
- Not fix a purely theoretical problem unless you can prove how it's exploitable
- The patch, or an equivalent one, must already be in master
 - Submitting to both at the same time is okay, but backporting is better

2.8.2 HOWTO submit to stable

Two ways: 1. Send patch to the skiboot@ list with “[PATCH stable]” in subject

- This targets the patch *ONLY* to the stable branch.
 - Such commits will *NOT* be merged into master.
- Use this when:
 1. cherry-picking a fix from master
 2. fixing something that is only broken in stable
 3. fix in stable needs to be completely different than in masterIf b or c: explain why.
- If cherry-picking, include the following at the top of your commit message:

```
commit <sha1> upstream.
```

- If the patch has been modified, explain why in description.
2. Add “Cc: stable” above your Signed-off-by line when sending to skiboot@
- This targets the patch to master and stable.
 - You can target a patch to a specific stable tree with:

```
Cc: stable # 5.1.x
```

and that will target it to the 5.1.x branch.

- You can ask for prerequisites to be cherry-picked:

```
Cc: stable # 5.1.x 55ae15b Ensure we run pollers in cpu_wait_job()  
Cc: stable # 5.1.x
```

Which means:

- (a) please `git cherry-pick 55ae15b`
- (b) then apply this patch to 5.1.x”.

2.8.3 Trees

- <https://github.com/open-power/skiboot/> (or via ssh at `git@github.com:open-power/skiboot.git`)
 - (branches are skiboot-X.Y.x - e.g. skiboot-5.1.x)
- Some stable versions may last longer than others
 - So there may be skiboot-5.1.x and skiboot-5.2.x actively maintained and skiboot-5.1.x could possibly outlast skiboot-5.2.x

2.9 Versioning Scheme of skiboot

2.9.1 History

For roughly the first six months of public life, skiboot just presented a git SHA1 as a version “number”. This was “user visible” in two places:

1. `/sys/firmware/opal/msglog` the familiar `SkiBoot 71664fd-dirty starting... message`
2. device tree: `/proc/device-tree/ibm,opal/firmware/git-id`

Builds were also referred to by date and by corresponding PowerKVM release. Clearly, this was unlikely to be good practice going forward.

As of skiboot-4.0, this scheme has changed and we now present a version string instead. This better addresses the needs of everybody who is building OpenPower systems.

2.9.2 Current practice

The version string is constructed from a few places and is designed to be *highly* informative about what you’re running. For the most part, it should be automatically constructed by the skiboot build system. The only times you need to do something is if you are a) making an upstream skiboot release or b) building firmware to release for your platform(s).

OPAL/skiboot has several consumers, for example:

- IBM shipping POWER8 systems with an FSP (FW810.XX and future)
- OpenPower
- OpenPower partners manufacturing OpenPower systems
- developers, test and support needing to understand what code a system is running

and there are going to be several concurrent maintained releases in the wild, likely build by different teams of people at different companies.

tl;dr; is you're likely going to see version numbers like this (for the hypothetical platforms 'ketchup' and 'mustard'):

- skiboot-4.0-ketchup-0
- skiboot-4.0-ketchup-1
- skiboot-4.1-mustard-4
- skiboot-4.1-ketchup-0

If you see *extra* things on the end of the version, then you're running a custom build from a developer (e.g. `skiboot-4.0-1-g23f147e-stewart-dirty-f42fc40` means something to us - explained below).

If you see less, for example `skiboot-4.0`, then you're running a build directly out of the main git tree. Those producing OPAL builds for users must *not* ship like this, even if the tree is identical.

Here are the components of the version string from master:

```
skiboot-4.0-1-g23f147e-debug-occ-stewart-dirty-f42fc40
^      ^   ^   ^       ^-----^           ^         ^     ^^^^^^^
|          |   |       |               |         |         |
|          |   |       |               |         \        /         - 'git diff|shasum'
|          |   |       |               |          \      /
|          |   |       |               |            - built from a dirty tree of $USER
|          |   |       |               |
|          |   |       |               | - $EXTRA_VERSION (optional)
|          |   |       |               |
|          |   |       |               | - git SHA1 of commit built
|          |   |       |               |
|          |   |       |               | - commits head of skiboot-4.0 tag
|          |   |       |               |
|          |   |       |               | - skiboot version number ---\
|                                     >-- from the 'skiboot-4.0' git tag
- product name (always skiboot)    ---/
```

When doing a release for a particular platform, you are expected to create and tag a branch from master. For the (hypothetical) ketchup platform which is going to do a release based on skiboot-4.0, you would create a tag ‘skiboot-4.0-ketchup-0’ pointing to the same revision as the ‘skiboot-4.0’ tag and then make any additional modifications to skiboot that were not in the 4.0 release. So, you could ship a skiboot with the following version string:

```

skiboot-4.0-ketchup-1
^      ^^^ ^      ^
|      | |      |
|      | |      | - revision for this platform
|      | |      |
|      | |      |
|      | |      | - Platform name/version
|      | |      |
|      | |      | - skiboot version number
|
- product name (always skiboot)

```

This version string tells your users to expect what is in skiboot-4.0 plus some revisions for your platform.

2.9.3 Practical Considerations

You **MUST** correctly tag your git tree for sensible version numbers to be generated. Look at the (generated) `version.c` file to confirm you're building the correct version number. You will need annotated tags (git tag -a).

If your build infrastructure does *not* build skiboot from a git tree, you should specify `SKIBOOT_VERSION` as an environment variable (following this versioning scheme), otherwise the build will fail.

2.10 PCI

WARNING: This documentation **urgently needs updating** and is *woefully* incomplete.

2.10.1 IODA PE Setup Sequences

(**WARNING:** this was rescued from old internal documentation. Needs verification)

To setup basic PE mappings, the host performs this basic sequence:

For `ibm,opal-ioda2`, prior to allocating PHB resources to PEs, the host must allocate memory for PE structures and then calls `opal_pci_set_phb_table_memory(phb_id, rtt_addr, ivt_addr, ivt_len, rrba_addr, peltv_addr)` to define them to the PHB. OPAL returns `OPAL_UNSUPPORTED` status for `ibm,opal-ioda` PHBs.

The host calls `opal_pci_set_pe(phb_id, pe_number, bus, dev, func, validate_mask, bus_mask, dev_mask, func mask)` to map a PE to a PCI RID or range of RIDs in the same PE domain.

The host calls `opal_pci_set_peltv(phb_id, parent_pe, child_pe, state)` to set a parent PELT vector bit for the child PE argument to 1 (a child of the parent) or 0 (not in the parent PE domain).

2.10.2 IODA MMIO Setup Sequences

(**WARNING:** this was rescued from old internal documentation. Needs verification)

The host calls `opal_pci_phb_mmio_enable(phb_id, window_type, window_num, 0x0)` to disable the MMIO window.

The host calls `opal_pci_set_phb_mmio_window(phb_id, mmio_window, starting_real_address, starting_pci_address, segment_size)` to change the MMIO window location in PCI and/or processor real address space, or to change the size – and corresponding window size – of a particular MMIO window.

The host calls `opal_pci_map_pe_mmio_window(pe_number, mmio_window, segment_number)` to map PEs to window segments, for each segment mapped to each PE.

The host calls `opal_pci_phb_mmio_enable(phb_id, window_type, window_num, 0x1)` to enable the MMIO window.

2.10.3 IODA MSI Setup Sequences

(**WARNING:** this was rescued from old internal documentation. Needs verification)

To setup MSIs:

1. For `ibm,opal-ioda` PHBs, the host chooses an MVE for a PE to use and calls `opal_pci_set_mve(phb_id, mve_number, pe_number,)` to setup the MVE for the PE number. HAL treats this call as a NOP and returns `hal_success` status for `ibm,opal-ioda2` PHBs.
2. The host chooses an XIVE to use with a PE and calls a. `opal_pci_set_xive_pe(phb_id, xive_number, pe_number)` to authorize that PE to signal that XIVE as an interrupt. The host must call this function for each XIVE assigned to a particular PE, but may use this call for all XIVES prior to calling `opal_pci_set_mve()` to bind the PE XIVES to an MVE. For MSI conventional, the host must bind a unique MVE for each sequential set of 32 XIVES. b. The host forms the `interrupt_source_number` from the combination of the device tree MSI property base BUID and XIVE number, as an input to `opal_set_xive(interrupt_source_number, server_number, priority)` and `opal_get_xive(interrupt_source_number, server_number, priority)` to set or return the server and priority numbers within an XIVE. c. `opal_get_msi_64[32](phb_id, mve_number, xive_num, msi_range, msi_address, message_data)` to determine the MSI DMA address (32 or 64 bit) and message data value for that xive.

For MSI conventional, the host uses this for each sequential power of 2 set of 1 to 32 MSIs, to determine the MSI DMA address and starting message data value for that MSI range. For MSI-X, the host calls this uniquely for each MSI interrupt with an `msi_range` input value of 1.

3. For `ibm,opal-ioda` PHBs, once the MVE and XIVRs are setup for a PE, the host calls `opal_pci_set_mve_enable(phb_id, mve_number, state)` to enable that MVE to be a valid target of MSI DMAs. The host may also call this function to disable an MVE when changing PE domains or states.

2.10.4 IODA DMA Setup Sequences

(WARNING: this was rescued from old internal documentation. Needs verification)

To Manage DMA Windows :

1. The host calls `opal_pci_map_pe_dma_window(phb_id, dma_window_number, pe_number, tce_levels, tce_table_addr, tce_table_size, tce_page_size, utin64_t* pci_start_addr)` to setup a DMA window for a PE to translate through a TCE table structure in KVM memory.
2. The host calls `opal_pci_map_pe_dma_window_real(phb_id, dma_window_number, pe_number, mem_low_addr, mem_high_addr)` to setup a DMA window for a PE that is translated (but validated by the PHB as an untranslated address space authorized to this PE).

2.11 PCI Slots

The PCI slots are instantiated to represent their associated properties and operations. The slot properties are exported to OS through the device tree node of the corresponding parent PCI device. The slot operations are used to accomodate requests from OS regarding the indicated PCI slot:

- PCI slot reset
- PCI slot property retrieval

The PCI slots are expected to be created by individual platforms based on the given templates, which are classified to PHB slot or normal one currently. The PHB slot is instantiated based on PHB types like P7IOC and PHB3. However, the normal PCI slots are created based on general RC (Root Complex), PCIE switch ports, PCIE-to-PCIx bridge. Individual platform may create PCI slot, which doesn't have existing template.

The PCI slots are created at different stages according to their types. PHB slots are expected to be created once the PHB is register (struct platform::pci_setup_phb()) because the PHB slot reset operations are required at early stage of PCI enumeration. The normal slots are populated after their parent PCI devices are instantiated at struct platform::pci_get_slot_info().

The operation set supplied by the template might be overridden and reimplemented, or partially. It's usually done according to the VPD figured out by individual platforms.

2.11.1 PCI Slot Operations

The following operations are supported to one particular PCI slot. More details could be found from the definition of struct pci_slot_ops:

Operation	Definition
get_presence_state	Check if any adapter connected to slot
get_link_state	Retrieve PCIE link status: up, down, link width
get_power_state	Retrieve the power status: on, off
get_attention_state	Retrieve attention status: on, off, blinking
get_latch_state	Retrieve latch status
set_power_state	Configure the power status: on, off
set_attention_state	Configure attention status: on, off, blinking
prepare_link_change	Prepare PCIE link status change
poll_link	Poll PCIE link until it's up or down permanently
creset	Complete reset, only available to PHB slot
freset	Fundamental reset
hreset	Hot reset
poll	Interface for OPAL API to drive internal state machine
add_properties	Additional PCI slot properties seen by platform

2.12 PCI Slot Properties

The following PCI slot properties have been exported through PCI device tree node for a root port, a PCIE switch port, or a PCIE to PCIx bridge. If the individual platforms (e.g. Firenze and Apollo) have VPD for the PCI slot, they should extract the PCI slot properties from VPD and export them accordingly.

Property	Definition
ibm,reset-by-firmware	Boolean indicating whether the slot reset should be done in firmware
ibm,slot-pluggable	Boolean indicating whether the slot is pluggable
ibm,slot-surprise-pluggable	Boolean indicating whether the slot supports surprise hotplug
ibm,slot-broken-pdc	Boolean indicating whether PDC (Presence Detection Change) is broken
ibm,slot-power-ctl	Boolean indicating whether the slot has power control
ibm,slot-wired-lanes	The number of hardware lanes that are wired
ibm,slot-pwr-led-ctl	Presence of slot power led, and controlling entity
ibm,slot-attn-led-ctl	Presence of slot ATTN led, and controlling entity

2.12.1 PCI Hotplug

The implementation of PCI slot hotplug heavily relies on its power state. Initially, the slot is powered off if there are no adapters behind it. Otherwise, the slot should be powered on.

In hot add scenario, the adapter is physically inserted to PCI slot. Then the PCI slot is powered on by OPAL API opal_pci_set_power_state(). The power is supplied to the PCI slot, the adapter behind the PCI slot is probed and the

device sub-tree (for hot added devices) is populated. A OPAL message is sent to OS on completion. The OS needs retrieve the device sub-tree through OPAL API `opal_get_device_tree()`, unflatten it and populate the device sub-tree. After that, the adapter behind the PCI slot should be probed and added to the system.

On the other hand, the OS removes the adapter behind the PCI slot before calling `opal_pci_set_power_state()`. Skiboot cuts off the power supply to the PCI slot, removes the adapter behind the PCI slot and the corresponding device sub-tree. A OPAL message (`OPAL_MSG_ASYNC_COMP`) is sent to OS. The OS removes the device sub-tree for the adapter behind the PCI slot.

The OPAL message used in PCI hotplug is comprised of 4 dwords in sequence: asynchronous token from OS, PCI slot device node's phandle, `OPAL_PCI_SLOT_POWER_{ON, OFF}`, `OPAL_SUCCESS` or errcode.

The states `OPAL_PCI_SLOT_OFFLINE` and `OPAL_PCI_SLOT_ONLINE` are used for removing or adding devices behind the slot. The device nodes in the device tree are removed or added accordingly, without actually changing the slot's power state. The API call will return `OPAL_SUCCESS` immediately and no further asynchronous message will be sent.

2.12.2 PCI Slot on Apollo and Firenze

On IBM's Apollo and Firenze platform, the PCI VPD is fetched from dedicated LID, which is organized in so-called 1004, 1005, or 1006 format. 1006 mapping format isn't supported currently. The PCI slot properties are figured out from the VPD. On the other hand, there might have external power management entity hooked to I2C buses for one PCI slot. The fundamental reset operation of the PCI slot should be implemented based on the external power management entity for that case.

On Firenze platform, PERST pin is accessible through bit#10 of PCI config register (offset: 0x80) for those PCI slots behind some PLX switch downstream ports. For those PCI slots, PERST pin is utilized to implement fundamental reset if external power management entity doesn't exist.

For Apollo and Firenze platform, following PCI slot properties are exported through PCI device tree node except those generic properties (as above):

Property	Definition
<code>ibm,slot-location-code</code>	System location code string for the slot connector
<code>ibm,slot-label</code>	Slot label, part of "ibm,slot-location-code"

2.13 XSCOM Bindings

2.13.1 XSCOM regions

The top-level `xscom` nodes specify the mapping range from the 64-bit address space into the PCB address space.

There's one mapping range per chip `xscom`, therefore one node per mapping range.

```
/
/xscom@<chip-base-address-0>/
/xscom@<chip-base-address-1>/
...
/xscom@<chip-base-address-n>/
```

- where `<chip-base-address-n>` is the `xscom` base address with the `gcid`-specific bits (for chip `n`) OR-ed in.

Each `xscom` node has the following properties:

- `#address-cells = 1`
- `#size-cells = 1`

- `reg = <base-address[#parent-address-cells] size[#parent-size-cells]>`
- `ibm,chip-id = gcid`
- `compatible = "ibm,xscom", "ibm,power8-scom" / "ibm,power7-xscom"`

2.13.2 Chiplet endpoints

One sub-node per endpoint. Endpoints are defined by their (port, endpoint-address) data on the PCB, and are named according to their endpoint types:

```
/xscom@<chip-base-address>/
/xscom@<chip-base-address>/chiptod@<endpoint-addr>
/xscom@<chip-base-address>/lpc@<endpoint-addr>
```

- where the `<endpoint-addr>` is a single address (as distinct from the current (gcid,base) format), consisting of the SCOM port and SCOM endpoint bits in their 31-bit address format.

Each endpoint node has the following properties:

- `reg = <endpoint-address[#parent-address-cells] size[#parent-size-cells]>`
- `compatible` - depends on endpoint type, eg `"ibm,power8-chiptod"`

The endpoint address specifies the address on the PCB. So, to calculate the MMIO address for a PCB register:

```
mmio_addr = <xscom-base-addr> | (pcb_addr[1:27] << 4)
              | (pcb_addr[28:31] << 3)
```

Where:

- `xscom-base-addr` is the address from the first two cells of the parent node's `reg` property
- `pcb_addr` is the first cell of the endpoint's `reg` property

2.14 P9 XIVE Exploitation

2.14.1 I - Device-tree updates

1. The existing `OPAL /interrupt-controller@0` node remains

This node represents both the emulated XICS source controller and an abstraction of the virtualization engine. This represents the fact that OPAL `set_xive/get_xive` functions are still supported though they don't provide access to the full functionality.

It is still the parent of all interrupts in the device-tree.

New or modified properties:

- `compatible` : This is extended with a new value `ibm,opal-xive-vc`

2. The new `/interrupt-controller@<addr>` node

This node represents both the emulated XICS presentation controller and the new XIVE presentation layer.

Unlike the traditional XICS, there is only one such node for the whole system.

New or modified properties:

- `compatible` : This contains at least the following strings:

- `ibm,opal-intc`: This represents the emulated XICS presentation facility and might be the only property present if the version of OPAL doesn't support XIVE exploitation.
 - `ibm,opal-xive-pe`: This represents the XIVE presentation engine.
- `ibm,xive-eq-sizes`: One cell per size supported, contains log2 of size, in ascending order.
- `ibm,xive-#priorities`: One cell, the number of supported priorities (the priorities will be 0...n)
- `ibm,xive-provision-page-size`: Page size (in bytes) of the pages to pass to OPAL for provisioning internal structures (see `opal_xive_donate_page`). If this is absent, OPAL will never require additional provisioning. The page must be naturally aligned.
- `ibm,xive-provision-chips`: The list of chip IDs for which provisioning is required. Typically, if a VP allocation return `OPAL_XIVE_PROVISIONING`, `opal_xive_donate_page()` will need to be called to donate a page to *each* of these chips before trying again.
- `reg` property contains the addresses & sizes for the register ranges corresponding respectively to the 4 rings:
 - Ultravisor level
 - Hypervisor level
 - Guest OS level
 - User level

For any of these, a size of 0 means this level is not supported.

3. Interrupt descriptors

The interrupt descriptors (aka “interrupts” properties and parts of “interrupt-map” properties) remain 2 cells. The first cell is a global interrupt number which represents a unique interrupt source in the system and is an abstraction provided by OPAL.

The default configuration for all sources in the IVT/EAS is to issue that number (it's internally a combination of the source chip and per-chip interrupt number but the details of that combination are not exposed and subject to change).

The second cell remains as usual “0” for an edge interrupt and “1” for a level interrupts.

4. IPIs

Each `cpu` node now contains an `interrupts` property which has one entry (2 cells per entry) for each thread on that core containing the interrupt number for the IPI targeted at that thread.

5. Interrupt targets

Targetting of interrupts uses processor targets and priority numbers. The processor target encoding depends on which API is used:

- The legacy `opal_set/get_xive()` APIs only support the old “mangled” (ie. shifted by 2) HW processor numbers.
- The new `opal_xive_set/get_irq_config` API (and other exploitation mode APIs) use a “token” VP number which is described in II-2. Unmodified HW processor numbers are valid VP numbers for those APIs.

2.14.2 II - General operations

Most configuration operations are abstracted via OPAL calls, there is no direct access or exposure of such things as real HW interrupt or VP numbers.

OPAL sets up all the physical interrupts and assigns them numbers, it also allocates enough virtual interrupts to provide an IPI per physical thread in the system.

All interrupts are pre-configured masked and must be set to an explicit target before first use. The default interrupt number is programmed in the EAS and will remain unchanged if the targetting/unmasking is done using the legacy `set_xive()` interface.

An interrupt “target” is a combination of a target processor number and a priority.

Processor numbers are in a single domain that represents both the physical processors and any virtual processor or group allocated using the interfaces defined in this specification. These numbers are an OPAL maintained abstraction and are only partially related to the real VP numbers:

In order to maintain the grouping ability, when VPs are allocated in blocks of naturally aligned powers of 2, the underlying HW numbers will respect this alignment.

Note: The block group mode extension makes the numbering scheme a bit more tricky than simple powers of two however, see below.

1. Interrupt numbering and allocation

As specified in the device-tree definition, interrupt numbers are abstracted by OPAL to be a 30-bit number. All HW interrupts are “allocated” and configured at boot time along with enough IPIs for all processor threads.

Additionally, in order to be compatible with the XICS emulation, all interrupt numbers present in the device-tree (ie all physical sources or pre-allocated IPIs) will fit within a 24-bit number space.

Interrupt sources that are only usable in exploitation mode, such as escalation interrupts, can have numbers covering the full 30-bit range. The same is true of interrupts allocated dynamically.

The hypervisor can allocate additional blocks of interrupts, in which case OPAL will return the resulting abstracted global numbers. They will have to be individually configured to map to a given number at the target and be routed to a given target and priority using `opal_xive_set_irq_config()`. This call is semantically equivalent to the old `opal_set_xive()` which is still supported with the addition that `opal_xive_set_irq_config()` can also specify the logical interrupt number.

2. VP numbering and allocation

A VP number is a 64-bit number. The internal make-up of that number is opaque to the OS. However, it is a discrete integer that will be a naturally aligned power of two when allocating a chunk of VPs representing the “base” number of that chunk, the OS will do basic arithmetic to get to all the VPs in the range.

Groups, when supported, will also be numbers in that space.

The physical processors numbering uses the same number space.

The underlying HW VP numbering is hidden from the OS, the APIs uses the system processor numbers as presented in the `ibm,ppc-interrupt-server#s` which corresponds to the PIR register content to represent physical processors within the same number space as dynamically allocated VPs.

Note: Note about block group mode:

The block group mode shall as much as possible be handled transparently by OPAL.

For example, on a 2-chips machine, a request to allocate 2^n VPs might result in an allocation of 2^{n-1} VPs per chip allocated accross 2 chips. The resulting VP numbers will encode the order of the allocation allowing OPAL to reconstitute which bits are the block ID bits and which bits are the index bits in a way transparent to the OS. The overall range of numbers passed to Linux will still be contiguous.

That implies however a limitation: We can only allocate within power-of-two number of blocks. Thus the VP allocator will limit itself to the largest power of two that can fit in the number of available chips in the machine: A machine with 3 good chips will only be able to allocate VPs from 2 of them.

3. Group numbering and allocation

The group numbers are in the *same* number space as the VP numbers. OPAL will internally use some bits of the VP number to encode the group geometry.

[TBD] OPAL may or may not allocate a default group of all physical processors, per-chip groups or per-core groups. This will be represented in the device-tree somewhat...

[TBD] OPAL will provide interfaces for allocating groups

Note: Note about P/Q bit operation on sources:

opal_xive_get_irq_info() returns a certain number of flags which define the type of operation supported. The following rules apply based on what those flags say:

- The Q bit isn't functional on an LSI interrupt. There is no guarantee that the special combination "01" will work for an LSI (and in fact it will not work on the PHB LSIs). However just setting P to 1 is sufficient to mask an LSI (just don't EOI it while masked).
 - The recommended setting for a masked interrupt that is temporarily masked by a driver is "10". This means a new occurrence while masked will be recorded and a "StoreEOI" will replay it appropriately.
-

2.14.3 III - Event queues

Each virtual processor or group has a certain number of event queues associated with it. Each correspond to a given priority. The number of supported priorities is provided in the device-tree (`ibm,xive-#priorities` property of the xive node).

By default, OPAL populates at least one queue for every physical thread in the system. The number of queues and the size used is implementation specific. If the OS wants to re-use these to save memory, it can query the VP configuration.

The `opal_xive_get_queue_info()` and `opal_xive_set_queue_info()` can be used to query a queue configuration (ie, to obtain the current page and size for the queue itself, but also to collect some configuration flags for that queue such as whether it coalesces notifications etc...) and to obtain the MMIO address of the queue EOI page (in the case where coalescing is enabled).

2.14.4 IV - OPAL APIs

Warning: All the calls listed below may return `OPAL_BUSY` unless explicitly documented not to. In that case, the call should be performed again. The OS is allowed to insert a delay though no minimum nor maximum delay is specified. This will typically happen when performing cache update operations in the XIVE, if they result in a collision.

Warning: Calls that are expected to be called at runtime simultaneously without conflicts such as getting/setting IRQ info or queue info are fine to do so concurrently.

However, there is no internal locking to prevent races between things such as freeing a VP block and getting/setting queue infos on that block.

These aren't fully specified (yet) but common sense shall apply.

OPAL_XIVE_RESET

```
int64_t opal_xive_reset(uint64_t version)
```

The OS should call this once when starting up to re-initialize the XIVE hardware and the OPAL XIVE related state back to all defaults.

It can call it a second time before handing over to another (ie. kexec) to re-enable XICS emulation.

The “version” argument should be set to 1 to enable the XIVE exploitation mode APIs or 0 to switch back to the default XICS emulation mode.

Future versions of OPAL might allow higher versions than 1 to represent newer versions of this API. OPAL will return an error if it doesn't recognize the requested version.

Any page of memory that the OS has “donated” to OPAL, either backing store for EQDs or VPDs or actual queue buffers will be removed from the various HW maps and can be re-used by the OS or freed after this call regardless of the version information. The HW will be reset to a (mostly) clean state.

It is the responsibility of the caller to ensure that no other XIVE or XICS emulation call happens simultaneously to this. This basically should happen on an otherwise quiescent system. In the case of kexec, it is recommended that all processors CPPR is lowered first.

Note: This call always executes fully synchronously, never returns OPAL_BUSY and will work regardless of whether VPs and EQs are left enabled or disabled. It *will* spend a significant amount of time inside OPAL and as such is not suitable to be performed during normal runtime.

OPAL_XIVE_GET_IRQ_INFO

```
int64_t opal_xive_get_irq_info(uint32_t girq,
                              uint64_t *out_flags,
                              uint64_t *out_eoi_page,
                              uint64_t *out_trig_page,
                              uint32_t *out_esb_shift,
                              uint32_t *out_src_chip);
```

Returns info about an interrupt source. This call never returns OPAL_BUSY.

- out_flags returns a set of flags. The following flags are defined in the API (some bits are reserved, so any bit not defined here should be ignored):

- OPAL_XIVE_IRQ_TRIGGER_PAGE

Indicate that the trigger page is a separate page. If that bit is clear, there is either no trigger page or the trigger can be done in the same page as the EOI, see below.

- OPAL_XIVE_IRQ_STORE_EOI

Indicates that the interrupt supports the “Store EOI” option, ie a store to the EOI page will move Q into P and retrigger if the resulting P bit is 1. If this flag is 0, then a store to the EOI page will do a trigger if OPAL_XIVE_IRQ_TRIGGER_PAGE is also 0.

- OPAL_XIVE_IRQ_LSI

Indicates that the source is a level sensitive source and thus doesn't have a functional Q bit. The Q bit may or may not be implemented in HW but SW shouldn't rely on it doing anything.

- OPAL_XIVE_IRQ_SHIFT_BUG

Indicates that the source has a HW bug that shifts the bits of the "offset" inside the EOI page left by 4 bits. So when this is set, use 0xc000, 0xd000... instead of 0xc00, 0xd00... as offsets in the EOI page.

- OPAL_XIVE_IRQ_MASK_VIA_FW

Indicates that a FW call is needed (either `opal_set_xive()` or `opal_xive_set_irq_config()`) to successfully mask and unmask the interrupt. The operations via the ESB page aren't fully functional.

- OPAL_XIVE_IRQ_EOI_VIA_FW

Indicates that a FW call to `opal_xive_eoi()` is needed to successfully EOI the interrupt. The operation via the ESB page isn't fully functional.

- * `out_eoi_page` and `out_trig_page` outputs will be set to the EOI page physical address (always) and the trigger page address (if it exists). The trigger page may exist even if `OPAL_XIVE_IRQ_TRIGGER_PAGE` is not set. In that case `out_trig_page` is equal to `out_eoi_page`.
- * `out_esb_shift` contains the size (as an order, ie 2^n) of the EOI and trigger pages. Current supported values are 12 (4k) and 16 (64k). Those cannot be configured by the OS and are set by firmware but can be different for different interrupt sources.
- * `out_src_chip` will be set to the chip ID of the HW entity this interrupt is sourced from. It's meant to be informative only and thus isn't guaranteed to be 100% accurate. The idea is for the OS to use that to pick up a default target processor on the same chip.

OPAL_XIVE_EOI

```
int64_t opal_xive_eoi(uint32_t girq);
```

Performs an EOI on the interrupt. This should only be called if `OPAL_XIVE_IRQ_EOI_VIA_FW` is set as otherwise direct ESB access is preferred.

Note: This is the *same* `opal_xive_eoi()` call used by OPAL XICS emulation. However the `XIRR` parameter is repurposed as "GIRQ".

The call will perform the appropriate function depending on whether OPAL is in XICS emulation mode or native XIVE exploitation mode.

OPAL_XIVE_GET_IRQ_CONFIG

```
int64_t opal_xive_get_irq_config(uint32_t girq, uint64_t *out_vp,  
                                uint8_t *out_prio, uint32_t *out_lirq);
```

Returns current the configuration of an interrupt source. This is the equivalent of `opal_get_xive()` with the addition of the logical interrupt number (the number that will be presented in the queue).

- `girq`: The interrupt number to get the configuration of as provided by the device-tree.
- `out_vp`: Will contain the target virtual processor where the interrupt is currently routed to. This can return 0xffffffff if the interrupt isn't routed to a valid virtual processor.

- out_prio: Will contain the priority of the interrupt or 0xff if masked
- out_lirq: Will contain the logical interrupt assigned to the interrupt. By default this will be the same as girq.

OPAL_XIVE_SET_IRQ_CONFIG

```
int64_t opal_xive_set_irq_config(uint32_t girq, uint64_t vp, uint8_t prio,
                                uint32_t lirq);
```

This allows configuration and routing of a hardware interrupt. This is equivalent to opal_set_xive() with the addition of the ability to configure the logical IRQ number (the number that will be presented in the target queue).

- girq: The interrupt number to configure of as provided by the device-tree.
- vp: The target virtual processor. The target VP/Prio combination must already exist, be enabled and populated (ie, a queue page must be provisioned for that queue).
- prio: The priority of the interrupt.
- lirq: The logical interrupt number assigned to that interrupt

Note: Note about masking:

If the prio is set to 0xff, this call will cause the interrupt to be masked.

Note: This function might clobber the source P/Q bits. An interrupt masked this way will be in a state where the events will be lost while masked and not replayed while unmasked. Unmasking *will* clear the state of the source P/Q bits unconditionally.

It is recommended for an OS exploiting the XIVE directly to not use this function for temporary driver-initiated masking of interrupts but to directly mask using the P/Q bits of the source instead.

Masking using this function is intended for the case where the OS has no handler registered for a given interrupt anymore or when registering a new handler for an interrupt that had none. In these case, losing interrupts happening while no handler was attached is considered fine and the source comes up in a “clean state” when used for the first time.

OPAL_XIVE_GET_QUEUE_INFO

```
int64_t opal_xive_get_queue_info(uint64_t vp, uint32_t prio,
                                uint64_t *out_qpage,
                                uint64_t *out_qsize,
                                uint64_t *out_geoi_page,
                                uint32_t *out_escalate_irq,
                                uint64_t *out_qflags);
```

This returns informations about a given interrupt queue associated with a virtual processor and a priority.

- out_qpage: will contain the physical address of the page where the interrupt events will be posted.
- out_qsize: will contain the log2 of the size of the queue buffer or 0 if the queue hasn't been populated. Example: 12 for a 4k page.
- out_geoi_page: will contain the physical address of the MMIO page used to perform EOIs for the queue notifications.

- `out_escalate_irq`: will contain a girq number for the escalation interrupt associated with that queue.

Warning: The “escalate_irq” is a special interrupt number, depending on the implementation it may or may not correspond to a normal XIVE source. Masking of escalation IRQs is only supported using the PQ bits, passing a priority of 0xff to `opal_set_xive` or `opal_xive_set_irq_configuration()` will in effect only affect the PQ bits. Being MSIs though, they do support the special “01” combination for ‘interrupt off’.

- `out_qflags`: will contain flags defined as follow:

- `OPAL_XIVE_EQ_ENABLED`

This must be set for the queue to be enabled and thus a valid target for interrupts. Newly allocated queues are disabled by default and must be disabled again before being freed (allocating and freeing of queues currently only happens along with their owner VP).

Note: A newly enabled queue will have the generation set to 1 and the queue pointer to 0. If the OS wants to “reset” a queue generation and pointer, it thus must disable and re-enable the queue.

- `OPAL_XIVE_EQ_ALWAYS_NOTIFY`

When this is set, the HW will always notify the VP on any new entry in the queue, thus the queue own P/Q bits won’t be relevant and using the EOI page will be unnecessary.

- `OPAL_XIVE_EQ_ESCALATE`

When this is set, the EQ will escalate to the escalation interrupt when failing to notify.

OPAL_XIVE_SET_QUEUE_INFO

```
int64_t opal_xive_set_queue_info(uint64_t vp, uint32_t prio,
                                uint64_t qpage,
                                uint64_t qsize,
                                uint64_t qflags);
```

This allows the OS to configure the queue page for a given processor and priority and adjust the behaviour of the queue via flags.

- `qpage`: physical address of the page where the interrupt events will be posted. This has to be naturally aligned.
- `qsize`: log2 of the size of the above page. A 0 here will disable the queue.
- `qflags`: Flags (see definitions in `opal_xive_get_queue_info`)

Note: Should this have the side effect of resetting the toggle/generation ?

Note: This must be called at least once on a queue with the flag `OPAL_XIVE_EQ_ENABLED` in order to enable it after it has been allocated (along with its owner VP).

OPAL_XIVE_DONATE_PAGE

```
int64_t opal_xive_donate_page(uint32_t chip_id, uint64_t addr);
```

This call is used to donate pages to OPAL for use by VP/EQ provisioning.

The pages must be of the size specified by the “ibm,xive-provision-page-size” property and naturally aligned.

All donated pages are forgotten by OPAL (and thus returned to the OS) on any call to opal_xive_reset().

The chip_id should be the chip on which the pages were allocated or -1 if unspecified. Ideally, when a VP allocation request fails with the OPAL_XIVE_PROVISIONING error, the OS should allocate one such page for each chip in the system and hand it to OPAL before trying again.

Note: It is possible that the provisioning ends up requiring more than one page per chip. OPAL will keep returning the above error until enough pages have been provided.

OPAL_XIVE_ALLOC_VP_BLOCK

```
int64_t opal_xive_alloc_vp_block(uint32_t alloc_order);
```

This call is used to allocate a block of VPs. It will return a number representing the base of the block which will be aligned on the alloc order, allowing the OS to do basic arithmetic to index VPs in the block.

The VPs will have queue structures reserved (but not initialized nor provisioned) for all the priorities defined in the “ibm,xive-#priorities” property

This call might return OPAL_XIVE_PROVISIONING. In this case, the OS must allocate pages and provision OPAL using opal_xive_donate_page(), see the documentation for opal_xive_donate_page() for details.

The resulting VPs must be individually enabled with opal_xive_set_vp_info below with the OPAL_XIVE_VP_ENABLED flag set before use.

For all priorities, the corresponding queues must also be individually provisioned and enabled with opal_xive_set_queue_info.

OPAL_XIVE_FREE_VP_BLOCK

```
int64_t opal_xive_free_vp_block(uint64_t vp);
```

This call is used to free a block of VPs. It must be called with the same *base* number as was returned by opal_xive_alloc_vp() (any index into the block will result in an OPAL_PARAMETER error).

The VPs must have been previously all disabled with opal_xive_set_vp_info below with the OPAL_XIVE_VP_ENABLED flag cleared before use.

All the queues must also have been disabled.

Failure to do any of the above will result in an OPAL_XIVE_FREE_ACTIVE error.

OPAL_XIVE_GET_VP_INFO

```
int64_t opal_xive_get_vp_info(uint64_t vp,
                             uint64_t *flags,
                             uint64_t *cam_value,
                             uint64_t *report_cl_pair,
                             uint32_t *chip_id);
```

This call returns information about an allocated VP:

- flags :
 - OPAL_XIVE_VP_ENABLED
This must be set for the VP to be usable and cleared before freeing it
- cam_value : This is the value to program into the thread management area to dispatch that VP (ie, an encoding of the block + index).
- report_cl_pair: This is the real address of the reporting cache line pair for that VP (defaults to 0)
- chip_id : The chip that VCPU was allocated on

OPAL_XIVE_SET_VP_INFO

```
int64_t opal_xive_set_vp_info(uint64_t vp,
                              uint64_t flags,
                              uint64_t report_cl_pair);
```

OPAL_XIVE_ALLOCATE_IRQ

```
int64_t opal_xive_allocate_irq(uint32_t chip_id);
```

This call allocates a software IRQ on a given chip. It returns the interrupt number or an error.

OPAL_XIVE_FREE_IRQ

```
int64_t opal_xive_free_irq(uint32_t girq);
```

This call frees a software IRQ that was allocated by `opal_xive_allocate_irq`. Passing any other interrupt number will result in an `OPAL_PARAMETER` error.

3.1 Secure and Trusted Boot Overview

Just as a quick reference:

<pre>Secure boot: verify and enforce. Trusted boot: measure and record.</pre>
--

Secure boot seeks to protect system integrity from execution of malicious code during boot. The authenticity and integrity of every code is verified by its predecessor code before it is executed. If the verification fails, the boot process is aborted.

Trusted boot does not perform enforcement. Instead it creates artifacts during system boot to prove that a particular chain of events have happened during boot. Interested parties can subsequently assess the artifacts to check whether or not only trusted events happened and then make security decisions. These artifacts comprise a log of measurements and the digests extended into the TPM PCRs. Platform Configuration Registers (PCRs) are registers in the Trusted Platform Module (TPM) that are shielded from direct access by the CPU.

Trusted boot measures and maintains in an Event Log a record of all boot events that may affect the security state of the platform. A measurement is calculated by hashing the data of a given event. When a new measurement is added to the Event Log, the same measurement is also sent to the TPM, which performs an extend operation to incrementally update the existing digest stored in a PCR.

PCR extend is an operation that uses a hash function to combine a new measurement with the existing digest saved in the PCR. Basically, it concatenates the existing PCR value with the received measurement, and then stores the hash of this string in the PCR.

The TPM may maintain multiple banks of PCRs, where a PCR bank is a collection of PCRs that are extended with the same hash algorithm. TPM 2.0 has a SHA1 bank and a SHA256 bank with 24 PCRs each.

When the system boot is complete, each non-zero PCR value represents one or more events measured during the boot in chronological order. Interested parties can make inferences about the system's state by using an attestation tool to remotely compare the PCR values of a TPM against known good values, and also identify unexpected events by replaying the Event Log against known good Event Log entries.

3.1.1 Implementation in skiboot

Libstb implements an API for secure and trusted boot, which is used to verify and measure images retrieved from PNOR. The libstb interface is documented in `libstb/stb.h`

The example below shows how libstb can be used to add secure and trusted boot support for a platform:

```
stb_init();
    start_preload_resource(RESOURCE_ID_CAPP, 0, capp_ucose_info.lid, &capp_ucose_info.
↪size);
    sb_verify(id, buf, len);
    tb_measure(id, buf, len);
    start_preload_resource(RESOURCE_ID_KERNEL, 0, KERNEL_LOAD_BASE, &kernel_size);
    sb_verify(id, buf, len);
    tb_measure(id, buf, len);
stb_final();
```

First, `stb_init()` must be called to initialize libstb. Basically, it reads both secure mode and trusted mode flags and loads drivers accordingly. In P8, secure mode and trusted mode are read from the *ibm,secureboot* device tree node (see *ibm,secureboot*).

If either secure mode or trusted mode is on, `stb_init()` loads a driver (romcode driver) to access the verification and SHA512 functions provided by the code stored in the secure ROM at manufacture time. Both secure boot and trusted boot depends on the romcode driver to access the ROM code. If trusted mode is on, `stb_init()` loads a TPM device driver compatible with the tpm device tree node and also initializes the existing event log in skiboot. For device tree bindings for the TPM, see *Trusted Platform Module (TPM)*.

Once libstb is initialized in the platform, `sb_verify()` and `tb_measure()` can be used as shown in the example above to respectively verify and measure images retrieved from PNOR. If a platform claims secure and trusted boot support, then `sb_verify()` and `tb_measure()` is called for all images retrieved from PNOR.

`sb_verify()` and `tb_measure()` do nothing if libstb is not initialized in the platform since both secure mode and trusted mode are off by default.

Finally, `stb_final()` must be called when no more images need to be retrieved from PNOR in order to indicate that secure boot and trusted boot have completed in skiboot. When `stb_final()` is called, basically it records eight *EV_SEPARATOR* events in the event log (one for each PCR through 0 to 7) and extends the PCR through 0 to 7 of both SHA1 and SHA256 PCR banks with the digest of *0xFFFFFFFF*. Additionally, `stb_final()` also frees resources allocated for secure boot and trusted boot.

Verifying an image

If secure mode is on, `sb_verify()` verifies the integrity and authenticity of an image by calling the `ROM_verify()` function from the ROM code via romcode driver. In general terms, this verification will pass only if the following conditions are satisfied. Otherwise the boot process is aborted.

1. Secure boot header is properly built and attached to the image. When `sb_verify()` is called, the ROM code verifies all the secure boot header fields, including the keys, hashes and signatures. The secure boot header and the image are also collectively referred to as secure boot container, or just container. As the secure boot header is the container header and the image is the container payload.
2. The public hardware keys of the container header match with the hw-key-hash read from the device tree. The way that secure boot is designed, this assertion ensures that only images signed by the owner of the hw-key-hash will pass the verification. The hw-key-hash is a hash of three hardware public keys stored in *SEEPROM* at manufacture time and written to the device tree at boot time.

Measuring an image

`tb_measure()` measures an image retrieved from PNOR if trusted mode is on, but only if the provided image is included in the *resource_map* whitelist. This whitelist defines for each expected image to what PCR the measurement must be recorded and extended. `tb_measure()` returns an error if the provided image is not included in the *resource_map* whitelist.

For the sake of simplicity we say that `tb_measure()` measures an image, but calculating the digest of a given image is just one of the steps performed by `tb_measure()`.

Steps performed by `tb_measure()` if trusted mode is on:

1. Measure the provided image for each PCR bank: SHA1 and SHA256. If secure mode is on and the image is a container, parse the container header to get the SHA512 hash of the container payload (*sw-payload-hash* field). Otherwise, call the ROM code via romcode driver to calculate the SHA512 hash of the image at boot time. In both cases, the SHA512 hash is truncated to match the size required by each PCR bank: SHA1 bank PCRs are 20 bytes and SHA256 bank PCRs are 32 bytes.
2. Record a new event in the event log for the mapped PCR. Call the `tpmLogMgr` API to generate a new event and record it in the event log. The new event is generated for the mapped PCR and it also contains a digest list with both SHA1 and SHA256 measurements obtained in step 1.
3. Extend the measurements into the mapped PCR. Call the TCG Software Stack (TSS) API to extend both measurements obtained in step 1 into the mapped PCR number. The SHA1 measurement is extended to the SHA1 PCR bank and the SHA256 measurement is extended to the SHA256 PCR bank. However, they are extended to the same PCR number on each bank. Since this TSS implementation supports multibank, it does the marshalling of both SHA1 and SHA256 measurements into a single TPM extend command and then it sends the command to the TPM device via TPM device driver.

Both TSS and `tpmLogMgr` APIs are implemented by hostboot, but their source code are added to skiboot. The TSS and `tpmLogMgr` interfaces are defined in `libstb/tss/trustedbootCmds.H` and `libstb/tss/tpmLogMgr.H`, respectively.

3.2 Device Tree

General notes on the Device Tree produced by skiboot. This chapter **needs updating**.

3.2.1 General comments

- skiboot does not require nodes to have `phandle` properties, but if you have them then *all* nodes must have them including the root of the device-tree (currently a HB bug !). It is recommended to have them since they are needed to represent the cache levels.
- **NOTE:** The example tree below only has `phandle` properties for nodes that are referenced by other nodes. This is *not* correct and is purely done for keeping this document smaller, make sure to follow the rule above.
- Only the “`phandle`” property is required. Sapphire also generates a “`linux,phandle`” for backward compatibility but doesn’t require it as an input
- Any property not specifically documented must be put in “as is”
- All `ibm,chip-id` properties contain a HW chip ID which correspond on P8 to the PIR value shifted right by 7 bits, ie. it’s a 6-bit value made of a 3-bit node number and a 3-bit chip number.
- Unit addresses (`@xxxx` part of node names) should if possible use lower case hexadecimal to be consistent with what skiboot does and to help some stupid parsers out there...

3.2.2 Reserve Map

Here are the reserve map entries. They should exactly match the `reserved-ranges` property of the root node (see documentation of that property)

```
/dts-v1/;
/memreserve/ 0x000000007fe60000 0x00000000000100000;
/memreserve/ 0x000000007fe20000 0x00000000000100000;
/memreserve/ 0x00000000031e0000 0x000000000003e0000;
/memreserve/ 0x0000000003100000 0x00000000000e00000;
/memreserve/ 0x0000000003040000 0x00000000000c00000;
/memreserve/ 0x0000000003000000 0x00000000000400000;
/memreserve/ 0x0000000040000000 0x00000000000600450;
```

3.2.3 Root Node

Root node of device tree

```
/dts-v1/;
/ {
    /*
     * "compatible" properties are string lists (ASCII strings separated by
     * \0 characters) indicating the overall compatibility from the more
     * specific to the least specific.
     *
     * The root node compatible property must contain "ibm,powernv" for
     * Linux to have the powernv platform match the machine. It is recommended
     * to add a slightly more precise property (first in order) indicating more
     * precisely the board type. We don't currently do that in HDAT based
     * setups but will.
     *
     * The standard naming is "vendor,name" so in your case, something like
     *
     * compatible = "goog,rhesus","ibm,powernv";
     *
     * would work. Or even better:
     *
     * compatible = "goog,rhesus-v1","goog,rhesus","ibm,powernv";
     */
    compatible = "ibm,powernv";

    /* mandatory */
    #address-cells = <0x2>;
    #size-cells = <0x2>;

    /* User visible board name (will be shown in /proc/cpuinfo) */
    model = "Machine Name";

    /*
     * The reserved-names and reserve-names properties work hand in hand. The
     ↪first one
     * is a list of strings providing a "name" for each entry in the second one.
     ↪using
     * the traditional "vendor,name" format.
     *
     * The reserved-ranges property contains a list of ranges, each in the form of
     ↪2 cells
     * of address and 2 cells of size (64-bit x2 so each entry is 4 cells).
     ↪indicating
     * regions of memory that are reserved and must not be overwritten by skiboot.
     ↪or
     */
}
```

```

    * subsequently by the Linux Kernel.
    *
    * Corresponding entries must also be created in the "reserved map" part of
↳the flat
    * device-tree (which is a binary list in the header of the fdt).
    *
    * Unless a component (skiboot or Linux) specifically knows about a region
↳(usually
    * based on its name) and decides to change or remove it, all these regions are
    * passed as-is to Linux and to subsequent kernels across kexec and are kept
    * preserved.
    *
    * NOTE: Do *NOT* copy the entries below, they are just an example and are
↳actually
    * created by skiboot itself. They represent the SLW image as "detected" by
↳reading
    * the PBA BARs and skiboot own memory allocations.
    *
    * I would recommend that you put in there the SLW and OCC (or HOMER as one
↳block
    * if that's how you use it) and any additional memory you want to preserve
↳such
    * as FW log buffers etc...
    */

    reserved-names = "ibm,slw-image", "ibm,slw-image", "ibm,firmware-stacks", "ibm,
↳firmware-data", "ibm,firmware-heap", "ibm,firmware-code", "memory@400000000";
    reserved-ranges = <0x7 0xfe600000 0x0 0x100000 0x7 0xfe200000 0x0 0x100000 0x0
↳0x31e00000 0x0 0x3e0000 0x0 0x31000000 0x0 0xe00000 0x0 0x30400000 0x0 0xc00000 0x0
↳0x30000000 0x0 0x400000 0x4 0x0 0x0 0x600450>;

    /* Mandatory */
    cpus {
        #address-cells = <0x1>;
        #size-cells = <0x0>;

        /*
        ↳unit
        ↳value)
        * The following node must exist for each *core* in the system. The
        * address (number after the @) is the hexadecimal HW CPU number (PIR
        * of thread 0 of that core.
        */
        PowerPC,POWER8@20 {
            /* mandatory/standard properties */
            device_type = "cpu";
            64-bit;
            32-64-bridge;
            graphics;
            general-purpose;

            /*
            ↳functional. It's
            ↳non-functional
            ↳the DT
            * The "status" property indicate whether the core is
            * a string containing "okay" for a good core or "bad" for a
            * one. You can also just omit the non-functional ones from

```

```

        */
        status = "okay";

        /*
         * This is the same value as the PIR of thread 0 of that core
         * (ie same as the @xx part of the node name)
         */
        reg = <0x20>;

        /* same as above */
        ibm,pir = <0x20>;

        /* chip ID of this core */
        ibm,chip-id = <0x0>;

        /*
         * interrupt server numbers (aka HW processor numbers) of all
        ↪ threads
         * on that core. This should have 8 numbers and the first one
        ↪ should
         * have the same value as the above ibm,pir and reg properties
         */
        ibm,ppc-interrupt-server#s = <0x20 0x21 0x22 0x23 0x24 0x25
        ↪ 0x26 0x27>;

        /*
        ↪ PAPR. Just
         * This is the "architected processor version" as defined in
         * stick to 0x0f000004 for P8 and things will be fine
         */
        cpu-version = <0x0f000004>;

        /*
        ↪ sizes
         * These are various definitions of the page sizes and segment
         * supported by the MMU, those values are fine for P8 for now
         */
        ibm,processor-segment-sizes = <0x1c 0x28 0xffffffff 0xffffffff>
        ↪ ;

        ibm,processor-page-sizes = <0xc 0x10 0x18 0x22>;
        ibm,segment-page-sizes = <0xc 0x0 0x3 0xc 0x0 0x10 0x7 0x18
        ↪ 0x38 0x10 0x110 0x2 0x10 0x1 0x18 0x8 0x18 0x100 0x1 0x18 0x0 0x22 0x120 0x1 0x22
        ↪ 0x3>;

        /*
        ↪ for now...
         * Similarly that might need to be reviewed later but will do
         */
        ibm,pa-features = [0x6 0x0 0xf6 0x3f 0xc7 0x0 0x80 0xc0];

        /* SLB size, use as-is */
        ibm,slb-size = <0x20>;

        /* VSX support, use as-is */
        ibm,vmx = <0x2>;

        /* DFP support, use as-is */
        ibm,dfp = <0x2>;

```



```

        /* PURR/SPURR support, use as-is */
        ibm,puur = <0x1>;
        ibm,spurr = <0x1>;

        /*
         * Old-style core clock frequency. Only create this property
        ↪if the frequency fits
         * in a 32-bit number. Do not create it if it doesn't
         */
        clock-frequency = <0xf5552d00>;

        /*
        ↪always create this
         * mandatory: 64-bit version of the core clock frequency,
         * property.
         */
        ibm,extended-clock-frequency = <0x0 0xf5552d00>;

        /* Timebase freq has a fixed value, always use that */
        timebase-frequency = <0x1e848000>;

        /* Same */
        ibm,extended-timebase-frequency = <0x0 0x1e848000>;

        /* Use as-is, values might need to be adjusted but that will
        ↪do for now */

        reservation-granule-size = <0x80>;
        d-tlb-size = <0x800>;
        i-tlb-size = <0x0>;
        tlb-size = <0x800>;
        d-tlb-sets = <0x4>;
        i-tlb-sets = <0x0>;
        tlb-sets = <0x4>;
        d-cache-block-size = <0x80>;
        i-cache-block-size = <0x80>;
        d-cache-size = <0x10000>;
        i-cache-size = <0x8000>;
        i-cache-sets = <0x4>;
        d-cache-sets = <0x8>;
        performance-monitor = <0x0 0x1>;

        /*
        ↪this core,
        ↪support both
        ↪passes them
         * optional: phandle of the node representing the L2 cache for
         * note: it can also be named "next-level-cache", Linux will
         * and Sapphire doesn't currently use those properties, just
         * along to Linux
         */
        l2-cache = < 0x4 >;
    };

    /*
    ↪and
     * Cache nodes. Those are siblings of the processor nodes under /cpus
     * represent the various level of caches.

```

```

        *
        * The unit address (and reg property) is mostly free-for-all as long_
↪as
        * there is no collisions. On HDAT machines we use the following_
↪encoding
        * which I encourage you to also follow to limit surprises:
        *
        * L2   : (0x20 << 24) | PIR (PIR is PIR value of thread 0 of core)
        * L3   : (0x30 << 24) | PIR
        * L3.5 : (0x35 << 24) | PIR
        *
        * In addition, each cache points to the next level cache via its
        * own "l2-cache" (or "next-level-cache") property, so the core node
        * points to the L2, the L2 points to the L3 etc...
        */

    12-cache@20000020 {
        phandle = <0x4>;
        device_type = "cache";
        reg = <0x20000020>;
        status = "okay";
        cache-unified;
        d-cache-sets = <0x8>;
        i-cache-sets = <0x8>;
        d-cache-size = <0x80000>;
        i-cache-size = <0x80000>;
        l2-cache = <0x5>;
    };

    13-cache@30000020 {
        phandle = <0x5>;
        device_type = "cache";
        reg = <0x30000020>;
        status = "bad";
        cache-unified;
        d-cache-sets = <0x8>;
        i-cache-sets = <0x8>;
        d-cache-size = <0x800000>;
        i-cache-size = <0x800000>;
    };

};

/*
 * Interrupt presentation controller (ICP) nodes
 *
 * There is some flexibility as to how many of these are presents since
 * a given node can represent multiple ICPs. When generating from HDAT we
 * chose to create one per core
 */
interrupt-controller@3ffff80020000 {
    /* Mandatory */
    compatible = "IBM,ppc-xicp", "IBM,power8-icp";
    interrupt-controller;
    #address-cells = <0x0>;
    device_type = "PowerPC-External-Interrupt-Presentation";

    /*

```

```

    * Range of HW CPU IDs represented by that node. In this example
    * the core starting at PIR 0x20 and 8 threads, which corresponds
    * to the CPU node of the example above. The property in theory
    * supports multiple ranges but Linux doesn't.
    */
    ibm,interrupt-server-ranges = <0x20 0x8>;

    /*
    * For each server in the above range, the physical address of the
    * ICP register block and its size. Since the root node #address-cells
    * and #size-cells properties are both "2", each entry is thus
    * 2 cells address and 2 cells size (64-bit each).
    */
    reg = <0x3ffff 0x80020000 0x0 0x1000 0x3ffff 0x80021000 0x0 0x1000_
↪0x3ffff 0x80022000 0x0 0x1000 0x3ffff 0x80023000 0x0 0x1000 0x3ffff 0x80024000 0x0_
↪0x1000 0x3ffff 0x80025000 0x0 0x1000 0x3ffff 0x80026000 0x0 0x1000 0x3ffff_
↪0x80027000 0x0 0x1000>;
};

/*
* The "memory" nodes represent physical memory in the system. They
* do not represent DIMMs, memory controllers or Centaurs, thus will
* be expressed separately.
*
* In order to be able to handle affinity properly, we require that
* a memory node is created for each range of memory that has a different
* "affinity", which in practice means for each chip since we don't
* support memory interleaved across multiple chips on P8.
*
* Additionally, it is *not* required that one chip = one memory node,
* it is perfectly acceptable to break down the memory of one chip into
* multiple memory nodes (typically skiboot does that if the two MCs
* are not interleaved).
*/
memory@0 {
    device_type = "memory";

    /*
    * We support multiple entries in the ibm,chip-id property for
    * memory nodes in case the memory is interleaved across multiple
    * chips but that shouldn't happen on P8
    */
    ibm,chip-id = <0x0>;

    /* The "reg" property is 4 cells, as usual for a child of
    * the root node, 2 cells of address and 2 cells of size
    */
    reg = <0x0 0x0 0x4 0x0>;
};

/*
* The XSCOM node. This is the closest thing to a "chip" node we have.
* there must be one per chip in the system (thus a DCM has two) and
* while it represents the "parent" of various devices on the PIB/PCB
* that we want to expose, it is also used to store all sort of
* miscellaneous per-chip information on HDAT based systems (such
* as VPDs).
*/

```

```
xscm@3fc000000000 {
    /* standard & mandatory */
    #address-cells = <0x1>;
    #size-cells = <0x1>;
    scom-controller;
    compatible = "ibm,xscm", "ibm,power8-xscm";

    /* The chip ID as usual ... */
    ibm,chip-id = <0x0>;

    /* The base address of xscm for that chip */
    reg = <0x3fc00 0x0 0x8 0x0>;

    /*
     * This comes from HDAT and I *think* is the raw content of the
     * module VPD eeprom (and thus doesn't have a standard ASCII keyword
     * VPD format). We don't currently use it though ...
     */
    ibm,module-vpd = < /* ... big pile of binary data ... */ >;

    /* PSI host bridge XSCOM register set */
    psihb@2010900 {
        reg = <0x2010900 0x20>;
        compatible = "ibm,power8-psihb-x", "ibm,psihb-x";
    };

    /* Chip TOD XSCOM register set */
    chiptod@40000 {
        reg = <0x40000 0x34>;
        compatible = "ibm,power-chiptod", "ibm,power8-chiptod";

        /*
         * Create that property with no value if this chip has
         * the Primary TOD in the topology. If it has the secondary
         * one (backup master ?) use "secondary".
         */
        primary;
    };

    /* NX XSCOM register set */
    nx@2010000 {
        reg = <0x2010000 0x4000>;
        compatible = "ibm,power-nx", "ibm,power8-nx";
    };

    /*
     * PCI "PE Master" XSCOM register set for each active PHB
     *
     * For now, do *not* create these if the PHB isn't connected,
     * clocked, or the PHY/HSS not configured.
     */
    pbcq@2012000 {
        reg = <0x2012000 0x20 0x9012000 0x5 0x9013c00 0x15>;
        compatible = "ibm,power8-pbcq";

        /* Indicate the PHB index on the chip, ie, 0,1 or 2 */
        ibm,phb-index = <0x0>;
    };
};
```

```

        /* Create that property to use the IBM-style "A/B" dual input
        * slot presence detect mechanism.
        */
        ibm,use-ab-detect;

        /*
        * TBD: Lane equalization values. Not currently used by
        * skiboot but will have to be sorted out
        */
        ibm,lane_eq = <0x0>;
    };

    pbcq@2012400 {
        reg = <0x2012400 0x20 0x9012400 0x5 0x9013c40 0x15>;
        compatible = "ibm,power8-pbcq";
        ibm,phb-index = <0x1>;
        ibm,use-ab-detect;
        ibm,lane_eq = <0x0>;
    };

    /*
    * Here's the LPC bus. Ideally each chip has one but in
    * practice it's ok to only populate the ones actually
    * used for something. This is not an exact representation
    * of HW, in that case we would have eccb -> opb -> lpc,
    * but instead we just have an lpc node and the address is
    * the base of the ECCB register set for it
    *
    * Devices on the LPC are represented as children nodes,
    * see example below for a standard UART.
    */
    lpc@b0020 {
        /*
        * Empty property indicating this is the primary
        * LPC bus. It will be used for the default UART
        * if any and this is the bus that will be used
        * by Linux as the virtual 64k of IO ports
        */
        primary;

        /*
        * 2 cells of address, the first one indicates the
        * address type, see below
        */
        #address-cells = <0x2>;
        #size-cells = <0x1>;
        reg = <0xb0020 0x4>;
        compatible = "ibm,power8-lpc";

        /*
        * Example device: a UART on IO ports.
        *
        * LPC address have 2 cells. The first cell is the
        * address type as follow:
        *
        * 0 : LPC memory space
        * 1 : LPC IO space
        * 2: LPC FW space

```

```

    *
    * (This corresponds to the OPAL_LPC_* arguments
    * passed to the opal_lpc_read/write functions)
    *
    * The unit address follows the old ISA convention
    * for open firmware which prefixes IO ports with "i".
    *
    * (This is not critical and can be 1,3f8 if that's
    * problematic to generate)
    */
serial@i3f8 {
    reg = <0x1 0x3f8 8>;
    compatible = "ns16550", "pnpPNP,501";

    /* Baud rate generator base frequency */
    clock-frequency = < 1843200 >;

    /* Default speed to use */
    current-speed = < 115200 >;

    /* Historical, helps Linux */
    device_type = "serial";

    /*
     * Indicate which chip ID the interrupt
     * is routed to (we assume it will always
     * be the "host error interrupt" (aka
     * "TPM interrupt" of that chip).
     */
    ibm,irq-chip-id = <0x0>;
};

};

};
```

3.3 Device Tree

Device Tree for OPAL. Please refer to Device Tree Spec.

3.3.1 ibm,opal

ibm,opal/diagnostics device tree entries

The diagnostics node under `ibm,opal` describes a userspace-to-firmware interface, supporting the runtime processor recovery diagnostics functions.

Note: Some systemd init scripts look for the presence of the path `/ibm,opal/diagnostics` in order to run the `opal-prd` daemon.

The properties of a `prd` node are:

```
/ {
    ibm,opal {
        diagnostics {
```

```

        compatible = "ibm,opal-prd";
    };
};
};

```

System Firmware

The ‘firmware’ node under ‘ibm,opal’ lists system and OPAL firmware version.

```

firmware {
    symbol-map = <0x0 0x300ac650 0x0 0x1b3f5>;
    compatible = "ibm,opal-firmware";
    ml-version = [4d 4c 20 46 57 37 37 30 2e 32 30 20 46 57 37 37 30 2e 32 30 20 46
↪57 37 37 30 2e 32 30];
    mi-version = <0x4d49205a 0x4c373730 0x5f303735 0x205a4c37 0x37305f30 0x3735205a
↪0x4c373730 0x5f303735>;
    version = "skiboot-5.0-rc2";
    phandle = <0x8e>;
    linux,phandle = <0x8e>;
};

```

compatible property describes OPAL compatibility.

symbol-map property describes OPAL symbol start address and size.

version property describes OPAL version. Replaces ‘git-id’, so may not be present. On POWER9 and above, it is always present.

mi-version property describes Microcode Image. Only on IBM FSP systems. Will (likely) not be present on POWER9 systems.

ml-version property describes Microcode Level. Only on IBM FSP systems. Will (likely) not be present on POWER9 systems.

MI/ML format

```
<ML/MI> <T side version> <P side version> <boot side version>
```

ibm,opal/flash device tree entries

The flash@<n> nodes under ibm,opal describe flash devices that can be accessed through the OPAL_FLASH_{READ,ERASE,WRITE} interface.

These interfaces take an ‘id’ parameter, which corresponds to the ibm,opal-id property of the node.

The properties under a flash node are:

- compatible = "ibm,opal-flash"

ibm,opal-id = <id> provides the index used for the OPAL_FLASH_XXX calls to reference this flash device

reg = <0 size> the offset and size of the flash device

ibm,flash-block-size the read/write/erase block size for the flash interface. Calls to read/write/erase must be aligned to the block size.

#address-cells = <1>, #size-cells = <1> flash devices are currently 32-bit addressable

If valid partitions are found on the flash device, then `partition@<offset>` sub-nodes are added to the flash node. These match the Linux binding for flash partitions; the `reg` parameter contains the offset and size of the partition.

Example:

```
flash@0 {
    reg = <0x0 0x4000000>;
    compatible = "ibm,opal-flash";
    ibm,opal-id = <0x0>;
    ibm,flash-block-size = <0x1000>;
    #address-cells = <0x1>;
    phandle = <0x100002bf>;
    #size-cells = <0x1>;
};
```

Service Indicators (LEDS)

The ‘leds’ node under ‘ibm,opal’ lists service indicators available in the system and their capabilities.

```
leds {
    compatible = "ibm,opal-v3-led";
    phandle = <0x1000006b>;
    linux,phandle = <0x1000006b>;
    led-mode = "lightpath";

    U78C9.001.RST0027-P1-C1 {
        led-types = "identify", "fault";
        phandle = <0x1000006f>;
        linux,phandle = <0x1000006f>;
    };
    /* Other LED nodes like the above one */
};
```

compatible property describes LEDs compatibility.

led-mode property describes service indicator mode (lightpath/guidinglight).

Each node under ‘leds’ node describes location code of FRU/Enclosure.

The properties under each node:

led-types Supported indicators (attention/identify/fault).

These LEDs can be accessed through `OPAL_LEDS_{GET/SET}_INDICATOR` interfaces. Refer to *Service Indicators (LEDS)* for interface details.

Operator Panel (oppanel)

```
oppanel {
    compatible = "ibm,opal-oppanel";
    #lines = <0x2>;
    #length = <0x10>;
};
```

The Operator Panel is a device for displaying small amounts of textual data to an administrator. On IBM POWER8 systems with an FSP, this is a small 16x2 LCD panel that can be viewed either from the Web UI of the FSP (known as ASM) or by physically going to the machine and looking at the panel.

The operator panel does not have to be present.

If it is, there are OPAL calls to read and write to it.

The device tree entry is so that the host OS knows the size of the panel and can pass buffers of the appropriate size to the OPAL calls.

ibm,opal/power-mgt device tree entries

All available CPU idle states are listed in `ibm,cpu-idle-state-names`

For example:

```
power-mgt {
    ibm,cpu-idle-state-names = "nap", "fastsleep_", "winkle";
    ibm,cpu-idle-state-residency-ns = <0x1 0x2 0x3>;
    ibm,cpu-idle-state-latencies-ns = <0x1 0x2 0x3>;
};
```

The idle states are characterized by latency and residency numbers which determine the breakeven point for entry into them. The latency is a measure of the exit overhead from the idle state and residency is the minimum amount of time that a CPU must be predicted to be idle so as to reap the powersavings from entering into that idle state.

These numbers are made use of by the cpuidle governors in the kernel to arrive at the appropriate idle state that a CPU must enter into when there is no work to be done. The values in `ibm,cpu-idle-state-latencies-ns` are the the measured latency numbers for the idle states. The residency numbers have been arrived at experimentally after ensuring that the performance of latency sensitive workloads do not regress while allowing deeper idle states to be entered into during low load situations. The kernel is expected to use these values for optimal power efficiency.

Example:

```
/ {
    ibm,opal {
        power-mgt {
            ibm,pstate-frequencies-mhz = <0xda3 0xd82 0xd60 0xd3f 0xd1e 0xcfd 0xcdb_
↪0xcba 0xc99 0xc78 0xc56 0xc35 0xc14 0xbf3 0xbd1 0xbb0 0xb8f 0xb6e 0xb4c 0xb2b 0xb0a_
↪0xae9 0xac7 0xaa6 0xa85 0xa64 0xa42 0xa21 0xa00 0x9df 0x9bd 0x99c 0x97b 0x95a 0x938_
↪0x917 0x8f6 0x8d5 0x8b3 0x892 0x871 0x850 0x82e 0x80d>;
            ibm,cpu-idle-state-latencies-ns = <0xfa0 0x9c40 0x989680>;
            ibm,cpu-idle-state-flags = <0x11000 0x81003 0x47003>;
            ibm,cpu-idle-state-names = "nap", "fastsleep_", "winkle";
            ibm,cpu-idle-state-pmicr = <0x0 0x0 0x20 0x0 0x0 0x0>;
            ibm,pstate-nominal = <0xffffffffef>;
            ibm,cpu-idle-state-residency-ns = <0x186a0 0x11e1a300 0x3b9aca00>;
            ibm,cpu-idle-state-pmicr-mask = <0x0 0x0 0x30 0x0 0x0 0x0>;
            phandle = <0x100002a0>;
            ibm,pstate-ids = <0x0 0xffffffff 0xffffffffe 0xffffffffd 0xffffffffc_
↪0xffffffffb 0xffffffffa 0xffffffff9 0xffffffff8 0xffffffff7 0xffffffff6 0xffffffff5_
↪0xffffffff4 0xffffffff3 0xffffffff2 0xffffffff1 0xffffffff0 0xffffffffef 0xffffffffee_
↪0xffffffffed 0xffffffffec 0xffffffffeb 0xffffffffea 0xffffffffe9 0xffffffffe8 0xffffffffe7_
↪0xffffffffe6 0xffffffffe5 0xffffffffe4 0xffffffffe3 0xffffffffe2 0xffffffffe1 0xffffffffe0_
↪0xffffffffdf 0xffffffffde 0xffffffffdd 0xffffffffdc 0xffffffffdb 0xffffffffda 0xffffffffd9_
↪0xffffffffd8 0xffffffffd7 0xffffffffd6 0xffffffffd5>;
            ibm,pstate-max = <0x0>;
            ibm,pstate-min = <0xffffffffd5>;
        };
    };
};
```

ibm,cpu-idle-state-pmicr ibm,cpu-idle-state-pmicr-mask

In POWER8, idle states sleep and winkle have 2 modes- fast and deep. In fast mode, idle state puts the core into threshold voltage whereas deep mode completely turns off the core. Choosing fast vs deep mode for an idle state can be done either via PM_GPI scom or by writing to PMICR special register. If using the PMICR path to choose fast/deep mode then `ibm,cpu-idle-state-pmicr` and `ibm,cpu-idle-state-pmicr-mask` properties expose relevant PMICR bits and values for corresponding idle states.

ibm,cpu-idle-state-psscr ibm,cpu-idle-state-psscr-mask

In POWER ISA v3, there is a common instruction ‘stop’ to enter any idle state and SPR PSSCR is used to specify which idle state needs to be entered upon executing stop instruction. Properties `ibm,cpu-idle-state-psscr` and `ibm,cpu-idle-state-psscr-mask` expose the relevant PSSCR bits and values for corresponding idle states.

ibm,cpu-idle-state-flags

These flags are used to describe the characteristics of the idle states like the kind of core state loss caused. These flags are used by the kernel to save/restore appropriate context while using the idle states.

ibm,pstate-ids

This property lists the available pstate identifiers, as signed 32-bit big-endian values. While the identifiers are somewhat arbitrary, these define the order of the pstates in other `ibm,pstate-*` properties.

ibm,pstate-frequencies-mhz

This property lists the frequency, in MHz, of each of the pstates listed in the `ibm,pstate-ids` file. Each frequency is a 32-bit big-endian word.

ibm,pstate-max ibm,pstate-min ibm,pstate-nominal

These properties give the maximum, minimum and nominal pstate values, as an id specified in the `ibm,pstate-ids` file.

ibm,pstate-ultra-turbo ibm,pstate-turbo

These properties are added when ultra-turbo(WOF) is enabled. These properties give the max turbo and max ultra-turbo pstate.

Example:

```
power-mgt {
    ibm,pstate-core-max = <0x0 0x0 0x0 0x0 0x0 0x0 0x0>;
    ibm,pstate-turbo = <0xffffffffb>
    ibm,pstate-ultra-turbo = <0x0>;
};
```

ibm,pstate-core-max

This property is added when ultra_turbo(WOF) is enabled. This property gives the list of max pstate for each ‘n’ number of active cores in the chip.

ibm,opal/sensors/ device tree nodes

All sensors of a POWER8 system are made available to the OS in the `ibm,opal/sensors/` directory. Each sensor is identified with a node which name follows this pattern :

```
<resource class name>@<resource identifier>/
```

For example :

```
core-temp@20/
```

Each node has a minimum set of properties describing the sensor :

- a “compatible” property which should be “ibm,opal-sensor”
- a “sensor-type” property, which can be “temp”, “fan”, “power”. More will be added when new resources are supported. This type is used “as is” by the Linux driver to map sensors in the sysfs interface of the hwmon framework of Linux.
- a “sensor-data” property giving a unique handler for the OPAL_SENSOR_READ call to be used by Linux to get the value of a sensor attribute. This value is opaque to the OS but is *currently* constructed using the following encoding :

Attr.	Fam	Res.	Resource
Number	ily	Class	Id
-----	---	----	-----

The sensor family (FSP, DTS, etc) is used to dispatch the call to the appropriate skiboot component.

- a “sensor-status” property giving the state of the sensor. The status bits have the slightly meanings depending on the resource type but testing against 0x6 should raise an alarm.
- an optional “label” property

Each node can have some extra properties depending on the resource they represent. See the tree below for more information.

```
ibm,opal {
    sensors {

        /*
         * Core temperatures (DTS) nodes.
         *
         * We use the PIR of the core as a resource identifier.
         */
        core-temp@20 {
            compatible = "ibm,opal-sensor";
            name = "core-temp";
            sensor-type = "temp";

            /* Status bits :
             *
             * 0x0003          FATAL
            */
        }
    }
}
```

```
        * 0x0002      CRITICAL
        * 0x0001      WARNING
        */
        sensor-data = <0x00800020>;

        /*
        * These are extra properties to help Linux output.
        */
        ibm,pir = <0x20>;
        label = "Core";
    };

    /*
    * Centaur temperatures (DTS) nodes. Open Power only.
    *
    * We use the PIR of the core as a resource identifier.
    */
    mem-temp@1 {
        compatible = "ibm,opal-sensor";
        name = "mem-temp";
        sensor-type = "temp";

        /* Status bits :
        *
        * 0x0003      FATAL
        * 0x0002      CRITICAL
        * 0x0001      WARNING
        */
        sensor-data = <0x00810001>;

        /*
        * These are extra properties to help Linux output.
        */
        ibm,chip-id = <0x80000001>;
        label = "Centaur";
    };
};
};
```

Top level ibm,opal node

```
ibm,opal {
    #address-cells = <0x0>;
    #size-cells = <0x0>;
    compatible = "ibm,opal-v2", "ibm,opal-v3";

    /* v2 is maintained for possible compatibility with very, very old kernels
    * it will go away at some point in the future. Detect and rely on ibm,opal-v3
    * ibm,opal-v2 is *NOT* present on POWER9 and above.
    */

    ibm,associativity-reference-points = <0x4 0x3>;
    ibm,heartbeat-ms = <0x7d0>;

    /* how often any OPAL call needs to be made to avoid a watchdog timer on BMC
    * from kicking in
    */
};
```

```

*/

    ibm,opal-memcons = <0x0 0x3007a000>;

/* location of in memory OPAL console buffer. */

    ibm,opal-trace-mask = <0x0 0x3008c3f0>;
    ibm,opal-traces = <0x0 0x3007b010 0x0 0x10077 0x0 0x3b001010 0x0
↪0x1000a7 0x0 0x3b103010 0x0 0x1000a7 0x0 0x3b205010 0x0 0x1000a7 0x0 0x3b307010 0x0
↪0x1000a7 0x0 0x3b409010 0x0 0x1000a7 0x10 0x1801010 0x0 0x1000a7 0x10 0x1903010 0x0
↪0x1000a7 0x10 0x1a05010 0x0 0x1000a7 0x10 0x1b07010 0x0 0x1000a7 0x10 0x1c09010 0x0
↪0x1000a7 0x10 0x1d0b010 0x0 0x1000a7 0x10 0x1e0d010 0x0 0x1000a7 0x10 0x1f0f010 0x0
↪0x1000a7 0x10 0x2011010 0x0 0x1000a7 0x10 0x2113010 0x0 0x1000a7 0x10 0x2215010 0x0
↪0x1000a7 0x10 0x2317010 0x0 0x1000a7 0x10 0x2419010 0x0 0x1000a7 0x10 0x251b010 0x0
↪0x1000a7 0x10 0x261d010 0x0 0x1000a7>;

/* see docs on tracing */

    linux,phandle = <0x10000003>;
    opal-base-address = <0x0 0x30000000>;
    opal-entry-address = <0x0 0x300050c0>;
    opal-interrupts = <0x10 0x11 0x12 0x13 0x14 0x20010 0x20011 0x20012
↪0x20013 0x20014 0xffe 0xffff 0x17fe 0x17ff 0x2ffe 0x2fff 0x37fe 0x37ff 0x20ffe
↪0x20fff 0x22ffe 0x22fff 0x237fe 0x237ff>;
    opal-msg-async-num = <0x8>;
    opal-msg-size = <0x48>;
    opal-runtime-size = <0x0 0x9a00000>;
    phandle = <0x10000003>;

};

```

3.3.2 ibm,secureboot

Secure boot and trusted boot relies on a code stored in the secure ROM at manufacture time to verify and measure other codes before they are executed. This ROM code is also referred to as ROM verification code.

On POWER8, the presence of the ROM code is announced to skiboot (by Hostboot) by the `ibm,secureboot` device tree node.

If the system is booting up in secure mode, the ROM code is called for secure boot to verify the integrity and authenticity of an image before it is executed.

If the system is booting up in trusted mode, the ROM code is called for trusted boot to calculate the SHA512 hash of an image only if the image is not a secure boot container or the system is not booting up in secure mode.

For further information about secure boot and trusted boot please refer to [Secure and Trusted Boot Overview](#).

Required properties

<code>compatible:</code>	<code>ibm,secureboot</code> version. It is related to the ROM code version.
<code>hash-algo:</code>	hash algorithm used for the hw-key-hash. Aspects such as the size of the hw-key-hash can be inferred from this property.
<code>secure-enabled:</code>	this property exists if the system is booting in secure mode.
<code>trusted-enabled:</code>	this property exists if the system is booting in trusted mode.

hw-key-hash:	hash of three concatenated hardware public key. This is required by the ROM code to verify images.
--------------	--

Example

For the first version `ibm, secureboot-v1`, the ROM code expects the *hw-key-hash* to be a SHA512 hash.

```
ibm,secureboot {
    compatible = "ibm,secureboot-v1";
    hash-algo = "sha512";
    secure-enabled;
    trusted-enabled;
    hw-key-hash = <0x40d487ff 0x7380ed6a 0xd54775d5 0x795fea0d 0xe2f541fe
                  0xa9db06b8 0x466a42a3 0x20e65f75 0xb4866546 0x17d907
                  0x515dc2a5 0xf9fc5095 0x4d6ee0c9 0xb67d219d 0xfb708535
                  0x1d01d6d1>;
    phandle = <0x100000fd>;
    linux,phandle = <0x100000fd>;
};
```

3.3.3 Nvlink Device Tree Bindings

See *OPAL/Skiboot Nvlink Interface Documentation* for general Nvlink information.

NPU bindings:

```
xscom@3fc000000000 {
    npu@8013c00 {
        reg = <0x8013c00 0x2c>;
        compatible = "ibm,power8-npu";
        ibm,npu-index = <0x0>;
        ibm,npu-links = <0x4>; /* Number of links wired up to this npu. */

        phandle = <0x100002bc>;
        linux,phandle = <0x100002bc>;

        link@0 {
            ibm,npu-pbcq = <0x1000000b>; /* phandle to the pbcq which connects to the GPU. */
            ↪ */
            ibm,npu-phy = <0x80000000 0x8010c3f>; /* SCOM address of the IBM PHY */
            ↪controlling this link. */
            compatible = "ibm,npu-link";
            ibm,npu-lane-mask = <0xff>; /* Mask specifying which IBM PHY lanes are used for */
            ↪this link. */

            phandle = <0x100002bd>;
            ibm,npu-link-index = <0x0>; /* Hardware link index. Naples systems
                                         * contain links at index 0,1,4 & 5.
                                         * Used to calculate various address offsets. */

            linux,phandle = <0x100002bd>;
        };

        link@1 {
```

```

    ibm,npu-pbcq = <0x1000000b>;
    ibm,npu-phy = <0x80000000 0x8010c3f>;
    compatible = "ibm,npu-link";
    ibm,npu-lane-mask = <0xff00>;
    phandle = <0x100002be>;
    ibm,npu-link-index = <0x1>;
    linux,phandle = <0x100002be>;
};

link@4 {
    ibm,npu-pbcq = <0x1000000a>;
    ibm,npu-phy = <0x80000000 0x8010c7f>;
    compatible = "ibm,npu-link";
    ibm,npu-lane-mask = <0xff00>;
    phandle = <0x100002bf>;
    ibm,npu-link-index = <0x4>;
    linux,phandle = <0x100002bf>;
};

link@5 {
    ibm,npu-pbcq = <0x1000000a>;
    ibm,npu-phy = <0x80000000 0x8010c7f>;
    compatible = "ibm,npu-link";
    ibm,npu-lane-mask = <0xff>;
    phandle = <0x100002c0>;
    ibm,npu-link-index = <0x5>;
    linux,phandle = <0x100002c0>;
};
};
};

```

GPU memory bindings

```

memory@100000000 {
    device_type = "memory"
    compatible = "ibm,coherent-device-memory";
    linux,usable-memory = <0x0 0x100000000 0x0 0x0>;

; denotes a region of unplugged system memory

    reg = <0x0 0x100000000 0x0 0x80000000>;
    ibm,associativity = <0x4 0x0 0x0 0x0 0x64>;

; numa associativity for the memory once it is hotplugged

    phandle = <0x10000abc>;
    linux,phandle = <0x10000abc>;
};

```

Emulated PCI device bindings

```

pciex@3fff000400000 {
    ibm,npcq = <0x100002bc>; /* phandle to the NPU node. Used to find associated
    ↪ PCI GPU devices. */

```

```

compatible = "ibm,power8-npu-pciex", "ibm,ioda2-npu-phb";

pci@0 {
    reg = <0x0 0x0 0x0 0x0 0x0>;
    revision-id = <0x0>;
    interrupts = <0x1>;
    device-id = <0x4ea>;
    ibm,pci-config-space-type = <0x1>;
    vendor-id = <0x1014>;
    ibm,gpu = <0x100002f7>; /* phandle pointing the associated GPU PCI_
↪device node */
    memory-region = <0x10000abc>; /* phandle pointing to the GPU memory_
↪*/
    phandle = <0x100002fc>;
};

pci@1 {
    reg = <0x800 0x0 0x0 0x0 0x0>;
    revision-id = <0x0>;
    interrupts = <0x1>;
    device-id = <0x4ea>;
    ibm,pci-config-space-type = <0x1>;
    vendor-id = <0x1014>;
    ibm,gpu = <0x100002f5>;
    memory-region = <0x10000def>;
    phandle = <0x100002fe>;
    class-code = <0x60400>;
    linux,phandle = <0x100002fe>;
};

pci@0,1 {
    reg = <0x100 0x0 0x0 0x0 0x0>;
    revision-id = <0x0>;
    interrupts = <0x2>;
    device-id = <0x4ea>;
    ibm,pci-config-space-type = <0x1>;
    vendor-id = <0x1014>;
    ibm,gpu = <0x100002f7>;
    memory-region = <0x10000abc>;
    phandle = <0x100002fd>;
    class-code = <0x60400>;
    linux,phandle = <0x100002fd>;
};

pci@1,1 {
    reg = <0x900 0x0 0x0 0x0 0x0>;
    revision-id = <0x0>;
    interrupts = <0x2>;
    device-id = <0x4ea>;
    ibm,pci-config-space-type = <0x1>;
    vendor-id = <0x1014>;
    ibm,gpu = <0x100002f5>;
    memory-region = <0x10000def>;
    phandle = <0x100002ff>;
    class-code = <0x60400>;
    linux,phandle = <0x100002ff>;
};
};

```


3.3.4 Nest (NX) Accelerator Coprocessor

The NX coprocessor is present in P7+ or later processors. Each NX node represents a unique NX coprocessor. The nodes are located under an xscom node, as:

```
/xscom@<xscom_addr>/nx@<nx_addr>
```

With unique xscom and nx addresses. Their compatible node contains “ibm,power-nx”.

NX 842 Coprocessor

This is the memory compression coprocessor, which uses the IBM proprietary 842 compression algorithm and format. Each nx node contains an 842 engine.

```
ibm,842-coprocessor-type      : CT value common to all 842 coprocessors
ibm,842-coprocessor-instance : CI value unique to all 842 coprocessors
```

Access to the coprocessor requires using the ICSWX instruction, which uses a specific format including a Coprocessor Type (CT) and Coprocessor Instance (CI) value to address each request to the right coprocessor. The driver should use the CT and CI values for a particular node to communicate with it. For all 842 coprocessors in the system, the CT value will (should) be the same, while each will have a different CI value. The driver can use CI 0 to allow the hardware to automatically select which coprocessor instance to use.

NX RNG Coprocessor

This is the Random Number Generator (RNG) coprocessor, which is a part of each NX coprocessor. Each node represents a unique RNG coprocessor. Its nodes are not under the main nx node, they are located at:

```
/hwrng@<addr>      : RNG at address <addr>
ibm,chip-id        : chip id where the RNG is
reg                : address of the register to read from
```

Each read from the RNG register will provide a new random number.

3.3.5 reserved-memory device tree nodes

OPAL exposes reserved memory through a top-level reserved-memory node, containing subnodes that represent each reserved memory region.

This follows the Linux specification for the /reserved-memory node, described in the kernel source tree, in:

Documentation/devicetree/bindings/reserved-memory/reserved-memory.txt

The top-level /reserved-memory node contains:

```
#size-cells = <2>
#address-cells = <2>
```

Addresses and sizes are all 64-bits.

ranges the empty ranges node indicates no translation of physical addresses in the subnodes.

The sub-nodes under the /reserved-memory node contain:

reg = <address size> the address and size of the reserved memory region. The address and size values are two cells each, as signified by the top-level #{address, size}-cells

ibm,prd-label = "string" a string token for use by the prd system. Specific ranges may be used by prd - those will be referenced by this label.

3.3.6 Trusted Platform Module (TPM)

The tpm node describes a TPM device present in the platform. It also includes event log information.

Required properties

All these properties are added by hostboot and consumed by skiboot and the linux kernel (tpm and vtpm codes)

compatible :	manufacturer,model
linux,sml-base:	64-bit base address of the reserved memory allocated for firmware, ↪event log. sml stands for shared memory log.
linux,sml-size:	size of the memory allocated for firmware event log.

Optional properties

status:	indicates whether the device is enabled or disabled. "okay" for enabled and "disabled" for disabled.
---------	---

Example

```
tpm@57 {  
    reg = <0x57>;  
    compatible = "nuvoton,npct650", "nuvoton,npct601";  
    linux,sml-base = <0x7f 0xfd450000>;  
    linux,sml-size = <0x10000>;  
    status = "okay";  
    phandle = <0x10000017>;  
    linux,phandle = <0x10000017>;  
};
```

3.3.7 VPD (Vital Product Data)

VPD provides the information about the FRUs (Field Replaceable Unit) present in the system and each vpd node in the device tree represents a FRU. These node and their properties are specific to the FSP-based systems, passed to the skiboot in the form of FSP-defined HDAT structures. skiboot parses these structures and add respective nodes in the device tree.

```
vpd {  
    fru-name@rsrc-id {          /* VPD root node */  
        /* Node name formatted as such */  
        ibm,vpd = <             /* VPD data binary blob */ >;  
        ccin = "524D";          /* Customer Card Identification Number */  
        fru-type = [ 41 56 ]; /* FRU type label (2 bytes ASCII character) */  
        fru-number =           /* FRU stocking part number */  
        ibm,loc-code =         /* Location code */  
    }  
};
```

```

part-number    = "ABC123456";
serial-number  = "ABC123456";
ibm,chip-id    = <0x0>; /* If part is a chip, Processor Id */
size = "0032768"; /* DIMM size (applicable for DIMM VPD only) */
ibm,memory-bus-frequency = <0x0 0x0>; /* DIMM frequency (applicable for DIMM VPD
↳only) */
};
};

```

The VPD tree in the device tree depicts the hierarchical structure of the FRUs having parent-child relationship.

```

root-node-vpd@a000
|-- enclosure@1e00
|   |-- air-mover@3a00
|   |-- air-mover@3a01
|   |-- backplane@800
|       |-- anchor-card@500
|       |-- backplane-extender@900
|           |-- serial-connector@2a00
|           |-- usb-connector@2900
|           |-- usb-connector@2901
|       |-- ethernet-connector@2800
|       |-- ethernet-connector@2801
|       |-- ms-dimm@d002
|       |-- ms-dimm@d003
|       |-- processor@1000
|       |-- processor@1001
|       |-- usb-connector@2902
|       |-- usb-connector@2903
|       |-- usb-connector@2904
|       |-- usb-connector@2905
|   |-- dasd-backplane@2400
|   |-- dasd-backplane@2401
|   |-- power-supply@3103
|   |-- service-processor@200
|-- enclosure-fault-led@a300
|-- enclosure-led@a200
|-- root-node-vpd@a001
|-- system-vpd@1c00

```

Example vpd node:

```

anchor-card@500 {
    ccin = "52FE";
    fru-number = "00E2147";
    description = "System Anchor Card - IBM Power 824";
    ibm,loc-code = "U78C9.001.WZS007X-P1-C13";
    serial-number = "YL10113BJ001";
    ibm,vpd = <0x84cc0052 0x54045649 0x4e494452 0x10414e43 0x484f5220 0x20202020
↳0x20202020 0x20434501 0x31565a02 0x3031464e 0x7303045 0x32313437 0x504e0730
↳0x30453231 0x3438534e 0xc594c31 0x30313133 0x424a3030 0x31434304 0x35324645
↳0x50520881 0x300000 0x48 0x45043030 0x31304354 0x440b400 0x485702 0x14233 0x6000000
↳0x142 0x34010042 0x370c0000 0x0 0x0 0x4239 0x3c435333 0x22071917 0xd1569c53
↳0x50973c87 0x71f9c40 0x1d4d3142 0x985e80f1 0x5cb3614d 0x32a902cb 0xd9d714ab
↳0x164d3322 0xdda4f986 0x5a618f4d 0x340b157c 0x2cac0a94 0x6504603 0x78 0x0>;
    fru-type = [41 56];
    part-number = "00E2148";
    phandle = <0x8d>;
}

```

```
linux,phandle = <0x8d>;
```

3.4 OPAL API Documentation

The OPAL API is the interface between an Operating System and OPAL.

3.4.1 OPAL_CEC_POWER_DOWN

```
#define OPAL_CEC_POWER_DOWN 5

int64 opal_cec_power_down(uint64 request)
```

Arguments

```
uint64 request values as follows:
0 - Power down normally
1 - Power down immediately
```

This OPAL call requests OPAL to power down the system. The exact difference between a normal and immediate shutdown is platform specific.

Current Linux kernels just use power down normally (0). It is valid for a platform to only support some types of power down operations.

Return Values

OPAL_SUCCESS the power down was updated successful

OPAL_BUSY unable to power down, try again later

OPAL_PARAMETER a parameter was incorrect

OPAL_INTERNAL_ERROR hal code sent incorrect data to hardware device

OPAL_UNSUPPORTED this platform does not support being powered off.

3.4.2 OPAL_CEC_REBOOT and OPAL_CEC_REBOOT2

```
#define OPAL_CEC_REBOOT 6
#define OPAL_CEC_REBOOT2 116
```

There are two opal calls to invoke system reboot.

OPAL_CEC_REBOOT Used for normal reboot by Linux host.

OPAL_CEC_REBOOT2 Newly introduced to handle abnormal system reboots. The Linux kernel will make this OPAL call when it has to terminate abruptly due to an anomalous condition. The kernel will push some system state context to OPAL, which will in turn push it down to the BMC for further analysis.

OPAL_CEC_REBOOT

Syntax:

```
int64_t opal_cec_reboot(void)
```

System reboots normally.

OPAL_CEC_REBOOT2

Syntax:

```
int64_t opal_cec_reboot2(uint32_t reboot_type, char *diag)
```

Input parameters

reboot_type Type of reboot. (see below)

diag Null-terminated string.

Depending on reboot type, this call will carry out additional steps before triggering reboot.

Supported reboot types:

OPAL_REBOOT_NORMAL = 0 Behavior is as similar to that of `opal_cec_reboot()`

OPAL_REBOOT_PLATFORM_ERROR = 1 Log an error to the BMC and then trigger a system checkstop, using the information provided by 'ibm,sw-checkstop-fir' property in the device-tree. Post the checkstop trigger, OCC/BMC will collect relevant data for error analysis and trigger a reboot.

In absence of 'ibm,sw-checkstop-fir' device property, this function will return with `OPAL_UNSUPPORTED` and no reboot will be triggered.

OPAL_REBOOT_FULL_IPL = 2 Force a full IPL reboot rather than using fast reboot.

On platforms that don't support fast reboot, this is equivalent to a normal reboot.

Unsupported Reboot type For unsupported reboot type, this function will return with `OPAL_UNSUPPORTED` and no reboot will be triggered.

3.4.3 OPAL_CHECK_TOKEN

This OPAL call allows the host OS to determine if a particular OPAL call is present on a system. This allows for simple compatibility between OPAL versions and different OPAL implementations/platforms.

One parameter is accepted: the OPAL token number.

`OPAL_CHECK_TOKEN` will return:

```
enum OpalCheckTokenStatus {
    OPAL_TOKEN_ABSENT = 0,
    OPAL_TOKEN_PRESENT = 1
};
```

indicating the presence/absence of the particular OPAL_CALL.

OPAL_CHECK_TOKEN is REQUIRED to be implemented by a conformant OPAL implementation.

For skiboot, only positively ancient internal-to-IBM versions were missing OPAL_CHECK_TOKEN. In this case, OPAL_PARAMETER would be returned. There is no reason for a host OS to support this behaviour.

3.4.4 Code Update on FSP based machine

There are three OPAL calls for code update on FSP based machine:

```
#define OPAL_FLASH_VALIDATE    76
#define OPAL_FLASH_MANAGE     77
#define OPAL_FLASH_UPDATE     78
```

OPAL_FLASH_VALIDATE

Validate new image is valid for this platform or not. We do below validation in OPAL:

- We do below sys parameters validation to confirm inband update is allowed. - Platform is managed by HMC or not?. - Code update policy (inband code update allowed?).
- We parse candidate image header (first 4k bytes) to perform below validations. - Image magic number. - Image version to confirm image is valid for this platform.

Input

buffer First 4k bytes of new image

size Input buffer size

Output

buffer Output result (current and new image version details)

size Output buffer size

result Token to identify what will happen if update is attempted See hw/fsp/fsp-codeupdate.h for token values.

Return value

Validation status

OPAL_FLASH_MANAGE

Commit/Reject image.

- We can commit new image (T -> P), if system is running with T side image.
- We can reject T side image, if system is running with P side image.

Note: If a platform is running from a T side image when an update is to be applied, then the platform may automatically commit the current T side image to the P side to allow the new image to be updated to the temporary image area.

Input

op Operation (1 : Commit /0 : Reject)

Return value Commit operation status (0 : Success)

OPAL_FLASH_UPDATE

Update new image. It only sets the flag, actual update happens during system reboot/shutdown.

Host splits FW image to scatter/gather list and sends it to OPAL. OPAL parse the image to get individual LID and passes it to FSP via MBOX command.

FW update flow :

- **if (running side == T)** Swap P & T side
- Start code update
- Delete T side LIDs
- Write LIDs
- Code update complete
- Deep IPL

Input

list Real address of image scatter/gather list of the FW image

Return value: Update operation status (0: update requested)

3.4.5 OPAL Console calls

There are four OPAL calls relating to the OPAL console:

```
#define OPAL_CONSOLE_WRITE          1
#define OPAL_CONSOLE_READ          2
#define OPAL_CONSOLE_WRITE_BUFFER_SPACE 25
#define OPAL_CONSOLE_FLUSH        117
```

The OPAL console calls can support multiple consoles. Each console **MUST** be represented in the device tree.

A conforming implementation **SHOULD** have at least one console. It is valid for it to simply be an in-memory buffer and only support writing.

[TODO: details on device tree specs for console]

OPAL_CONSOLE_WRITE

Parameters:

```
int64_t term_number
int64_t *length,
const uint8_t *buffer
```

Returns:

```
OPAL_SUCCESS
OPAL_PARAMETER - invalid term_number
OPAL_CLOSED - console device closed
OPAL_BUSY_EVENT - unable to write any of buffer
```

term_number is the terminal number as represented in the device tree. length is a pointer to the length of buffer.

A conforming implementation SHOULD try to NOT do partial writes, although partial writes and not writing anything are valid.

OPAL_CONSOLE_WRITE_BUFFER_SPACE

Parameters:

```
int64_t term_number
int64_t *length
```

Returns:

```
OPAL_SUCCESS
OPAL_PARAMETER - invalid term_number
```

Returns the available buffer length for OPAL_CONSOLE_WRITE in length. This call can be used to help work out if there is sufficient buffer space to write your full message to the console with OPAL_CONSOLE_WRITE.

OPAL_CONSOLE_READ

Parameters:

```
int64_t term_number
int64_t *length
uint8_t *buffer
```

Returns:

```
OPAL_SUCCESS
OPAL_PARAMETER - invalid term_number
OPAL_CLOSED
```

Use OPAL_POLL_EVENTS for how to determine

OPAL_CONSOLE_FLUSH

Parameters:

```
int64_t term_number
```

Returns:

```
OPAL_SUCCESS
OPAL_UNSUPPORTED - the console does not implement a flush call
OPAL_PARAMETER - invalid term_number
OPAL_PARTIAL - more to flush, call again
OPAL_BUSY - nothing was flushed this call
```


3.4.6 OPAL_ELOG: Error logging

OPAL provides an abstraction to platform specific methods of storing and retrieving error logs. Some service processors may be able to store information in the Platform Error Log (PEL) format. These may be generated at runtime by the service processor or OPAL in reaction to certain events. For example, an IPL failure could be recorded in an error log, as could the reason and details of an unexpected shut-down/reboot (e.g. hard thermal limits, check-stop).

There are five OPAL calls from host to OPAL on error log:

```
#define OPAL_ELOG_READ          71
#define OPAL_ELOG_WRITE        72
#define OPAL_ELOG_ACK          73
#define OPAL_ELOG_RESEND       74
#define OPAL_ELOG_SIZE         75
```

Note: OPAL_ELOG_WRITE (72) Unused for now, can be used in future.

Not all platforms support these calls, so it's important for a host Operating System to use the OPAL_CHECK_TOKEN call first. If OPAL_ELOG_READ, OPAL_ELOG_ACK, OPAL_ELOG_RESEND, or OPAL_ELOG_SIZE is present, then the rest of that group is also present. The presence of OPAL_ELOG_WRITE must be checked separately.

TODO: we need a good explanation of the notification mechanism and in what order and *when* to call each of the OPAL APIs.

OPAL_ELOG_READ

The OPAL_ELOG_READ call will copy the error log identified by `id` into the `buffer` of size `size`.

OPAL_ELOG_READ accepts 3 parameters:

```
uint64_t *elog_buffer
uint64_t  elog_size
uint64_t  elog_id
```

Returns:

OPAL_WRONG_STATE When there are no error logs to read, or OPAL_ELOG calls are done in the wrong order.

OPAL_PARAMETER The `id` does not match the log id that is available.

OPAL_SUCCESS Error log is copied to `buffer`.

Other generic OPAL error codes may also be returned and should be treated like OPAL_INTERNAL_ERROR.

OPAL_ELOG_ACK

Acknowledging (ACKing) an error log tells OPAL and the service processor that the host operating system has dealt with the error log successfully. This allows OPAL and the service processor to delete the error log from their memory/storage.

OPAL_ELOG_ACK accepts 1 parameter:

```
uint64_t ack_id
```

Returns:

OPAL_INTERNAL_ERROR OPAL failed to send acknowledgement to the error log creator.

OPAL_SUCCESS Success!

Other generic OPAL error codes may also be returned, and should be treated like **OPAL_INTERNAL_ERROR**.

OPAL_ELOG_RESEND

The **OPAL_ELOG_RESEND** call will cause OPAL to resend notification to the host operating system of all outstanding error logs. This is commonly used (although doesn't have to be) in a kexec scenario.

The call registered with this token accepts no parameter and returns type is void.

OPAL_ELOG_SIZE

The **OPAL_ELOG_SIZE** call retrieves information about an error log.

Here, `type` specifies error log format. Supported types are :

```
0 -> Platform Error Log
```

OPAL_ELOG_SIZE accepts 3 parameters:

```
uint64_t *elog_id
uint64_t *elog_size
uint64_t *elog_type
```

Returns:

OPAL_WRONG_STATE There is no error log to fetch information about.

OPAL_SUCCESS Success.

Other general OPAL errors may be returned.

3.4.7 OPAL Flash calls

There are three OPAL calls for interacting with flash devices:

```
#define OPAL_FLASH_READ      110
#define OPAL_FLASH_WRITE    111
#define OPAL_FLASH_ERASE    112
```

Multiple flash devices are supported by OPAL - each of these calls takes an `id` parameter, which much match an ID found in the corresponding `ibm,opal/flash@n` device tree node. See [ibm,opal/flash device tree entries](#) for details of the device tree bindings.

All operations on the flash device must be aligned to the block size of the flash. This applies to both offset and size arguments.

This interface is asynchronous; all calls require a 'token' argument. On success, the calls will return **OPAL_ASYNC_COMPLETION**, and an `opal_async_completion` message will be sent (with the appropriate token argument) when the operation completes.

All calls share the same return values:

OPAL_ASYNC_COMPLETION operation started, an async completion will be triggered with the `token` argument

OPAL_PARAMETER invalid flash id

OPAL_PARAMETER invalid size or offset (alignment, or access beyond end of device)

OPAL_BUSY flash in use

OPAL_HARDWARE error accessing flash device

OPAL_FLASH_READ

Parameters:

```
uint64_t id
uint64_t offset
uint64_t buffer
uint64_t size
uint64_t token
```

Reads from the specified flash id, at the specified offset, into the buffer. Will trigger an async completion with token when completed.

OPAL_FLASH_ERASE

Parameters:

```
uint64_t id
uint64_t offset
uint64_t size
uint64_t token
```

Erases the specified flash id, at the specified offset and size. Will trigger an async completion with token when completed.

OPAL_FLASH_WRITE

Parameters:

```
uint64_t id
uint64_t offset
uint64_t buffer
uint64_t size
uint64_t token
```

Writes buffer to the specified flash id, at the specified offset and size. The flash must be erased before being written. Will trigger an async completion with token when completed.

3.4.8 OPAL_GET_DEVICE_TREE

Get device sub-tree.

Parameters:

```
uint32_t phandle: root device node phandle of the device sub-tree
uint64_t buf: FDT blob buffer or NULL
uint64_t len: length of the FDT blob buffer
```

Calling:

Retrieve device sub-tree. The root node's phandle is identified by @phandle. The typical use is for the kernel to update its device tree following a change in hardware (e.g. PCI hotplug).

Return Codes:

FDT blob size returned FDT blob buffer size when buf is NULL

OPAL_SUCCESS FDT blob is created successfully

OPAL_PARAMETER invalid argument @phandle or @len

OPAL_INTERNAL_ERROR failure creating FDT blob when calculating its size

OPAL_NO_MEM not enough room in buffer for device sub-tree

OPAL_EMPTY failure creating FDT blob

3.4.9 OPAL_GET_MSG

OPAL_GET_MSG will get the next pending OPAL Message (see [OPAL_MESSAGE](#)).

Parameters:

```
buffer to copy message into
sizeof buffer to copy message into
```

The maximum size of an opal message is specified in the device tree passed to the host OS:

```
ibm,opal {
    opal-msg-size = <0x48>;
}
```

It is ALWAYS at least 72 bytes. In the future, OPAL may have messages larger than 72 bytes. Naturally, a HOST OS will only be able to interpret these if it correctly uses opal-msg-size. Any OPAL message > 72 bytes, a host OS may safely ignore.

A host OS *SHOULD* always supply a buffer to OPAL_GET_MSG of either 72 bytes or opal-msg-size. It **MUST NOT** supply a buffer of < 72 bytes.

Return values

OPAL_RESOURCE no available message.

OPAL_PARAMETER buffer is NULL or size is < 72 bytes. If buffer size < 72 bytes, the message will NOT be discarded by OPAL.

OPAL_PARTIAL If pending opal message is greater than supplied buffer. In this case the message is *DISCARDED* by OPAL. This is to keep compatibility with host Operating Systems with a hard coded opal-msg-size of 72 bytes. **NOT CURRENTLY IMPLEMENTED**. Specified so that host OS can prepare for the possible future with either a sensible error message or by gracefully ignoring such OPAL messages.

OPAL_SUCCESS message successfully copied to buffer.

3.4.10 OPAL_GET_MSI_32 and OPAL_GET_MSI_64

```
#define OPAL_GET_MSI_32 39
#define OPAL_GET_MSI_64 40
```

WARNING: the following documentation is from old sources, and is possibly not representative of OPALv3 as implemented by skiboot. This should be used as a starting point for full documentation.

OPAL PHBs encode MVE and XIVE specifiers in MSI DMA and message data values. The host calls these functions to determine the PHB MSI DMA address and message data to program into a PE PCIe function for a particular MVE and XIVE. The `msi_address` parameter returns the MSI DMA address and the `msi_data` parameter returns the MSI DMA message data value the PE uses to signal that interrupt.

phb_id The `phb_id` parameter is the value from the PHB node `ibm,opal-phbid` property.

mve_number The `mve_number` is the index of an MVE used to authorize this PE to this MSI. For `ibm,opal-ioda2` PHBs, the MVE number argument is ignored.

xive_number The `xive_number` is the index of an XIVE that corresponds to a particular DMA address and message data value this PE will signal as an MSI to MSI-X.

msi_range The `msi_range` parameter specifies the number of MSIs associated with the input MVE and XIVE, primarily for MSI-conventional Multiple Message Enable > 1 MSI. MSI requires consecutive MSIs per MSI address, and each MSI DMA address must be unique for any given consecutive power of 2 set of 32 message data values, which in turn select particular PHB XIVEs. This value must be a power of 2 value in the range of 0 to 32. OPAL returns `opal_parameter` for values outside of this range.

For MSI conventional, the MSI address and message data returned apply to a power of 2 sequential set of XIVRs starting from the `xive_number` for the power of 2 `msi_range` input argument. The message data returned represents the power of 2 aligned starting message data value of the first interrupt number in that sequential range. Valid `msi_range` input values are from 1 to 32. Non-power of 2 values result in a return code of `opal_PARAMETER`.

An `msi_range` value of 0 or 1 signifies that OPAL should return the message data and message address for exactly one MSI specified by the input XIVE number. For MSI conventional, the host should specify either a value of 0 or 1, for an MSI Capability MME value of 1 MSI. For MSI-X XIVRs, the host should specify a value of '1' for the `msi_range` argument and call this function for each MSI-X uniquely.

3.4.11 OPAL_GET_XIVE

```
#define OPAL_GET_XIVE 20
```

The host calls this function to return the configuration of an interrupt source. See `OPAL_SET_XIVE` for details.

Parameters

isn The `isn` is the global interrupt number being queried

server_number the `server_number` returns the mangled server (processor) that is set to receive that interrupt.

priority the `priority` returns the current interrupt priority setting for that interrupt.

3.4.12 OPAL_GET_XIVE_SOURCE

This function validates the given ``xive_num`` and sets the ``interrupt_source_number``. Then returns the proper return code.

Parameters

phb_id The `phb_id` parameter is the value from the PHB node `ibm,opal-phbid` property.

xive_num The `xive_num` is the index of an XIVE that corresponds to a particular interrupt.

interrupt_source_number The `interrupt_source_number` is a value formed by the combination of the device tree MSI property base BUID and `xive_num`

Return Codes

OPAL_PARAMETER The indicated `phb_id` not found

OPAL_UNSUPPORTED Presence retrieval not supported on the `phb_id`

OPAL_SUCCESS Indicates Success!

3.4.13 OPAL_HANDLE_INTERRUPT

The host OS must pass all interrupts in the `opal-interrupts` property of *ibm,opal* in the device tree to OPAL.

An example dt snippet is:

```
ibm,opal {
    opal-interrupts = <0x10 0x11 0x12 0x13 0x14 0x20010 0x20011 0x20012 0x20013
↳0x20014 0xffe 0xfff 0x17fe 0x17ff 0x2ffe 0x2fff 0x37fe 0x37ff 0x20ffe 0x20fff
↳0x217fe 0x217ff 0x22ffe 0x22fff 0x237fe 0x237ff>;
};
```

When the host OS gets any of these interrupts, it must call `OPAL_HANDLE_INTERRUPT`.

The `OPAL_HANDLE_INTERRUPT` call takes two parameters, one input and one output.

uint32_t isn the interrupt

uint64_t *outstanding_event_mask returns outstanding events for host OS to handle

The host OS should then handle any outstanding events.

See *OPAL_POLL_EVENTS* for documentation on events.

3.4.14 OPAL_INT_EOI

```
static int64_t opal_xive_eoi(uint32_t xirr)
```

Not yet implemented.

Modelled on the `H_EOI` PAPR call.

This can return a positive value, which means more interrupts are queued for that CPU/priority and must be fetched as the XIVE is not guaranteed to assert the CPU external interrupt line again until the pending queue for the current priority has been emptied.

For P9 and above systems where host doesn't know about interrupt controller. An OS can instead make OPAL calls for XICS emulation.

For an OS to use this OPAL call, an `ibm,opal-intc` compatible device must exist in the device tree. If OPAL does not create such a device, the host OS MUST NOT use this call.

3.4.15 OPAL_INT_GET_XIRR

```
int64_t opal_xive_get_xirr(uint32_t *out_xirr, bool just_poll)
```

Not yet implemented.

Modelled on the PAPR call.

For P9 and above systems where host doesn't know about interrupt controller. An OS can instead make OPAL calls for XICS emulation.

For an OS to use this OPAL call, an `ibm,opal-intc` compatible device must exist in the device tree. If OPAL does not create such a device, the host OS MUST NOT use this call.

3.4.16 OPAL_INT_SET_CPPR

```
static int64_t opal_xive_set_cppr(uint8_t cppr)
```

Not yet implemented.

Modelled on the `H_CPPR` PAPR call.

For P9 and above systems where host doesn't know about interrupt controller. An OS can instead make OPAL calls for XICS emulation.

For an OS to use this OPAL call, an `ibm,opal-intc` compatible device must exist in the device tree. If OPAL does not create such a device, the host OS MUST NOT use this call.

3.4.17 OPAL_INT_SET_MFRR

```
static int64_t opal_xive_set_mfrr(uint32_t cpu, uint8_t mfrr)
```

Not yet implemented.

Modelled on the `H_IPI` PAPR call.

For P9 and above systems where host doesn't know about interrupt controller. An OS can instead make OPAL calls for XICS emulation.

For an OS to use this OPAL call, an `ibm,opal-intc` compatible device must exist in the device tree. If OPAL does not create such a device, the host OS MUST NOT use this call.

3.4.18 OPAL_INVALID_CALL

An OPAL call of `-1` will always return `OPAL_PARAMETER`. It is always invalid.

It exists purely for testing.

3.4.19 OPAL_IPMI_SEND

```
#define OPAL_IPMI_SEND 107
```

`OPAL_IPMI_SEND` call will send an IPMI message to the service processor.

Parameters

```
uint64_t interface
struct opal_ipmi_msg *opal_ipmi_msg
uint64_t msg_len
```

interface interface parameter is the value from the ipmi interface node `ibm,ipmi-interface-id`

opal_ipmi_msg opal_ipmi_msg is the pointer to below structure opal_ipmi_msg

```
struct opal_ipmi_msg {
    uint8_t version;
    uint8_t netfn;
    uint8_t cmd;
    uint8_t data[];
};
```

msg_len ipmi message request size

Return Values

OPAL_SUCCESS msg queued successfully

OPAL_PARAMETER invalid ipmi message request length msg_len

OPAL_HARDWARE backend support is not present as block transfer/service processor ipmi routines are not initialized which are used for communication

OPAL_UNSUPPORTED in-correct opal ipmi message format version opal_ipmi_msg->version

OPAL_RESOURCE insufficient resources to create ipmi_msg structure

3.4.20 OPAL_IPMI_RECV

```
#define OPAL_IPMI_RECV 108
```

OPAL_IPMI_RECV call reads an ipmi message of type ipmi_msg from ipmi message queue msgq into host OS structure opal_ipmi_msg.

Parameters

```
uint64_t interface
struct opal_ipmi_msg *opal_ipmi_msg
uint64_t *msg_len
```

interface interface parameter is the value from the ipmi interface node `ibm,ipmi-interface-id`

opal_ipmi_msg opal_ipmi_msg is the pointer to below structure opal_ipmi_msg

```
struct opal_ipmi_msg {
    uint8_t version;
    uint8_t netfn;
    uint8_t cmd;
    uint8_t data[];
};
```


msg_len msg_len is the pointer to ipmi message response size

Return Values

OPAL_SUCCESS ipmi message dequeued from msgq queue and memory taken by it got released successfully

OPAL_EMPTY msgq list is empty

OPAL_PARAMETER invalid ipmi interface value

OPAL_UNSUPPORTED in-correct opal ipmi message format version opal_ipmi_msg->version

3.4.21 Service Indicators (LEDS)

The service indicator is one element of an overall hardware service strategy where end user simplicity is a high priority. The goal is system firmware or operating system code to isolate hardware failures to the failing FRU and automatically activate the fault indicator associated with the failing FRU. The end user then needs only to look for the FRU with the active fault indicator to know which part to replace.

Different types of indicators handled by LED code:

- **System attention indicator (Check log indicator)** Indicates there is a problem with the system that needs attention.
- **Identify** Helps the user locate/identify a particular FRU or resource in the system.
- **Fault** Indicates there is a problem with the FRU or resource at the location with which the indicator is associated.

All LEDs are defined in the device tree (see [Service Indicators \(LEDS\)](#)).

LED Design

When it comes to implementation we can classify LEDs into two categories:

1. Hypervisor (OPAL) controlled LEDs (All identify & fault indicators) During boot, we read/cache these LED details in OPAL (location code, state, etc). We use cached data to serve read request from FSP/Host. And we use SPCN passthrough MBOX command to update these LED state.
2. Service processor (FSP) controlled LEDs (System Attention Indicator) During boot, we read/cache this LED info using MBOX command. Later anytime FSP updates this LED, it sends update system parameter notification MBOX command. We use that data to update cached data. LED update request is sent via set/reset attn MBOX command.

LED update request: Both FSP and Host will send LED update requests. We have to serialize SPCN passthrough command. Hence we maintain local queue.

Note:

- For more information regarding service indicator refer to PAPR spec (Service Indicators chapter).

There are two OPAL calls relating to LED operations.

OPAL_LEDS_GET_INDICATOR

Returns LED state for the given location code.

OPAL_LEDS_SET_INDICATOR

Sets LED state for the given location code.

See hw/fsp/fsp-leds.c for more details.

3.4.22 OPAL_LPC_READ

This function related to Low Pin Count (LPC) bus. This function reads the data from IDSEL register for ``chip_id``, which has LPC information. From ``addr`` for ``addr_type`` with read size ``sz`` bytes in to a variable named ``data``.

Parameters

chip_id The chip_id parameter contains value of the chip number identified at boot time.

addr_type The addr_type is one of the LPC supported address types. Supported address types are - LPC memory, LPC IO and LPC firmware.

addr The addr from which the data has to be read.

data The data will be used to store the read data.

sz How many sz bytes to be read in to data.

Return Codes

OPAL_PARAMETER Indicates either chip_id not found or chip_id doesn't contain LPC information.

OPAL_SUCCESS Indicates Success!

3.4.23 OPAL_LPC_WRITE

This function related to Low Pin Count (LPC) bus. This function writes the ``data`` in to ECCB register for ``chip_id``, which has LPC information. From ``addr`` for ``addr_type`` with write size ``sz`` bytes.

Parameters

chip_id The chip_id parameter contains value of the chip number identified at boot time.

addr_type The addr_type is one of the address types LPC supported. Supported address types are - LPC memory, LPC IO and LPC firmware.

addr The addr to where the data need to be written.

data The data for writing.

sz How many sz bytes to write.

Return Codes

OPAL_PARAMETER Indicates either `chip_id` not found or `chip_id` doesn't contain LPC information.

OPAL_SUCCESS Indicates Success!

3.4.24 OPAL_MESSAGE

The host OS can use `OPAL_GET_MSG` to retrieve messages queued by OPAL. The messages are defined by enum `opal_msg_type`. The host is notified of there being messages to be consumed by the `OPAL_EVENT_MSG_PENDING` bit being set.

An `opal_msg` is:

```
struct opal_msg {
    __be32 msg_type;
    __be32 reserved;
    __be64 params[8];
};
```

The data structure is ALWAYS at least this size ($4+4+8*8 = 72$ bytes). Some messages define fewer than eight parameters. For messages that do not define all eight parameters, the value in the undefined parameters is undefined, although can safely be `memcpy()`d or otherwise moved.

In the device tree, there's an `opal-msg-size` property of the OPAL node that says the size of a struct `opal-msg`. In the future, OPAL may support larger messages. See `OPAL_GET_MESSAGE` documentation for details.

```
ibm,opal {
    opal-msg-size = <0x48>;
}
```

OPAL_MSG_ASYNC_COMP

```
params[0] = token
params[1] = rc
```

Additional parameters are function-specific.

OPAL_MSG_MEM_ERR

OPAL_MSG_EPOW

Used by OPAL to issue environmental and power warnings to host OS for conditions requiring an earlier poweroff. A few examples of these are high ambient temperature or system running on UPS power with low UPS battery. Host OS can query OPAL via `GET_EPOW_STATUS` API to obtain information about EPOW conditions present. Refer `include/opal-api.h` for description of all supported EPOW events. `OPAL_SYSPower_CHNG`, `OPAL_SYSPower_FAIL` and `OPAL_SYSPower_INC` events don't require system poweroff.

Host OS should look for 'ibm,opal-v3-epow' string as compatible property for 'epow' node under OPAL device-tree to determine epow support.

OPAL_MSG_SHUTDOWN

Used by OPAL to inform the host OS it must imitate a graceful shutdown. Uses the first parameter to indicate whether the system is going down for shutdown or a reboot.

```
params[0] = 0x01 reboot, 0x00 shutdown
```

OPAL_MSG_HMI_EVT

Used by OPAL to send the OPAL HMI Event to the host OS that reports a summary of HMI error and whether it was successfully recovered or not.

HMI is a Hypervisor Maintenance Interrupt usually reports error related to processor recovery/checkstop, NX checkstop and Timer facility. Hypervisor then takes this opportunity to analyze and recover from some of these errors. Hypervisor takes assistance from OPAL layer to handle and recover from HMI. After handling HMI, OPAL layer sends the summary of error report and status of recovery action using HMI event structure shown below.

The HMI event structure uses version numbering to allow future enhancement to accommodate additional members. The version starts from V1 onward. Version 0 is invalid version and unsupported.

The current version of HMI event structure V2 and is backward compatible to V1 version.

Notes:

- When adding new structure to the union in future, the version number must be bumped.
- All future versions must be backward compatible to all its older versions.
- Size of this structure should not exceed that of struct opal_msg.

```
struct OpalHMIEvent {
    uint8_t      version;          /* 0x00 */
    uint8_t      severity;         /* 0x01 */
    uint8_t      type;             /* 0x02 */
    uint8_t      disposition;      /* 0x03 */
    uint8_t      reserved_1[4];    /* 0x04 */

    __be64       hmer;
    /* TFMR register. Valid only for TFAC and TFMR_PARITY error type. */
    __be64       tfmr;

    /* version 2 and later */
    union {
        /*
         * checkstop info (Core/NX).
         * Valid for OpalHMI_ERROR_MALFUNC_ALERT.
         */
        struct {
            uint8_t xstop_type;     /* enum OpalHMI_XstopType */
            uint8_t reserved_1[3];
            __be32 xstop_reason;
            union {
                __be32 pir;         /* for CHECKSTOP_TYPE_CORE */
                __be32 chip_id;    /* for CHECKSTOP_TYPE_NX */
            } u;
        } xstop_error;
    } u;
};
```

OPAL_MSG_DPO

Delayed poweroff where OPAL informs host OS that a poweroff has been requested and a forced shutdown will happen in future. Host OS can use OPAL_GET_DPO_STATUS API to query OPAL the number of seconds remaining before a forced poweroff will occur.

OPAL_MSG_PRD

This message is a OPAL-to-HBRT notification, and contains a struct opal_prd_msg:

```
enum opal_prd_msg_type {
    OPAL_PRD_MSG_TYPE_INIT = 0,          /* HBRT --> OPAL */
    OPAL_PRD_MSG_TYPE_FINI,              /* HBRT --> OPAL */
    OPAL_PRD_MSG_TYPE_ATTN,              /* HBRT <-- OPAL */
    OPAL_PRD_MSG_TYPE_ATTN_ACK,          /* HBRT --> OPAL */
    OPAL_PRD_MSG_TYPE_OCC_ERROR,         /* HBRT <-- OPAL */
    OPAL_PRD_MSG_TYPE_OCC_RESET,         /* HBRT <-- OPAL */
};

struct opal_prd_msg {
    uint8_t      type;
    uint8_t      pad[3];
    __be32       token;
    union {
        struct {
            __be64 version;
            __be64 ipoll;
        } init;
        struct {
            __be64 proc;
            __be64 ipoll_status;
            __be64 ipoll_mask;
        } attn;
        struct {
            __be64 proc;
            __be64 ipoll_ack;
        } attn_ack;
        struct {
            __be64 chip;
        } occ_error;
        struct {
            __be64 chip;
        } occ_reset;
    };
};
```

Responses from the kernel use the same message format, but are passed through the opal_prd_msg call.

OPAL_MSG_OCC

This is used by OPAL to inform host about OCC events like OCC reset, OCC load and throttle status change by OCC which can indicate the host the reason for frequency throttling/unthrottling.

```
#define OCC_RESET          0
#define OCC_LOAD           1
#define OCC_THROTTLE      2
```

```
#define OCC_MAX_THROTTLE_STATUS      5
/*
 * struct opal_occ_msg:
 * type: OCC_RESET, OCC_LOAD, OCC_THROTTLE
 * chip: chip id
 * throttle status: Indicates the reason why OCC may have limited
 * the max Pstate of the chip.
 * 0x00 = No throttle
 * 0x01 = Power Cap
 * 0x02 = Processor Over Temperature
 * 0x03 = Power Supply Failure (currently not used)
 * 0x04 = Over current (currently not used)
 * 0x05 = OCC Reset (not reliable as some failures will not allow for
 * OCC to update throttle status)
 */
struct opal_occ_msg {
    __be64 type;
    __be64 chip;
    __be64 throttle_status;
};
```

Host should read `opal_occ_msg.chip` and `opal_occ_msg.throttle_status` only when `opal_occ_msg.type = OCC_THROTTLE`. If host receives `OCC_THROTTLE` after an `OCC_RESET` then this throttle message will have a special meaning which indicates that all the OCCs have become active after a reset. In such cases `opal_occ_msg.chip` and `opal_occ_msg.throttle_status` will be set to 0 and host should not use these values.

If `opal_occ_msg.type > 2` then host should ignore the message for now, new events can be defined for `opal_occ_msg.type` in the future versions of OPAL.

3.4.25 OPAL NPU2 calls

There are three OPAL calls for interacting with NPU2 devices:

```
#define OPAL_NPU_INIT_CONTEXT      141
#define OPAL_NPU_DESTROY_CONTEXT  142
#define OPAL_NPU_MAP_LPAR         143
```

These are used to setup and configure address translation services (ATS) for a given NVLink2 device. Note that in some documentation this is also referred to as extended translation services (XTS).

Each NVLink2 supports multiple processes running on a GPU which issues requests for address translation. The NPU2 is responsible for completing the request by forwarding it to the Nest MMU (NMMU) along with the appropriate translation context (MSR/LPCR) bits. These bits are keyed off a 20-bit process ID (PASID/PID) which is identical to the PID used on the processor.

The OPAL calls documented here are used to setup/destroy the appropriate context for a given process on a given NVLink2 device.

OPAL_NPU_INIT_CONTEXT

Parameters:

```
uint64_t phb_id
int pasid
uint64_t msr
uint64_t lpid
```

Allocates a new context ID and sets up the given PASID/PID to be associated with the supplied MSR on for the given LPID. MSR should only contain bits set required for NPU2 address lookups - ie. MSR DR/HV/PR/SF.

Returns the context ID on success or `OPAL_RESOURCE` if no more contexts are available or `OPAL_UNSUPPORTED` in the case of unsupported MSR bits.

OPAL_NPU_DESTROY_CONTEXT

Parameters:

```
uint64_t phb_id
uint64_t id
```

Destroys a previously allocated context ID. This may cause further translation requests from the GPU to fail.

OPAL_NPU_MAP_LPAR

Parameters:

```
uint64_t phb_id
uint64_t bdf
uint64_t lparid
uint64_t lpcr
```

Associates the given GPU BDF with a particular LPAR and LPCR bits. Hash mode ATS is currently unsupported so `lpcr` should be set to 0.

3.4.26 OPAL_READ_NVRAM

```
#define OPAL_READ_NVRAM
```

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`OPAL_READ_NVRAM` call requests OPAL to read the data from system NVRAM memory into a memory buffer. The data at `offset` from `nvrimage` will be copied to memory `buffer` of size `size`.

Parameters

```
uint64_t buffer
uint64_t size
uint64_t offset
```

buffer the data from nvrimage will be copied to `buffer`

size the data of size `size` will be copied

offset the data will be copied from address equal to base `nvrimage` plus `offset`

Return Values

OPAL_SUCCESS data from nvrimage to memory `buffer` copied successfully

OPAL_PARAMETER a parameter `offset` or `size` was incorrect

OPAL_HARDWARE either nvrimage is not initialized or permanent error related to nvrimage hardware.

3.4.27 OPAL_WRITE_NVRAM

```
#define OPAL_WRITE_NVRAM 8
```

OPAL_WRITE_NVRAM call requests OPAL to write the data to actual system NVRAM memory from memory buffer at offset, of size size

Parameters

```
uint64_t buffer
uint64_t size
uint64_t offset
```

buffer data from buffer will be copied to nvram

size the data of size size will be copied

offset the data will be copied to address which is equal to base nvram_image plus offset

Return Values

OPAL_SUCCESS data from memory buffer to actual nvram_image copied successfully

OPAL_PARAMETER a parameter offset or size was incorrect

OPAL_HARDWARE either nvram is not initialized or permanent error related to nvram hardware.

3.4.28 OPAL_PCI_GET_PHB_DIAG_DATA2

Get PCI diagnostic data from a given PHB

Parameters

uint64_t phb_id the ID of the PHB you want to retrieve data from

void *diag_buffer an allocated buffer to store diag data in

uint64_t diag_buffer_len size in bytes of the diag buffer

Calling

Retrieve the PHB's diagnostic data. The diagnostic data is stored in the buffer pointed by @diag_buffer. Different PHB versions will store different diagnostics, defined in include/opal-api.h as struct OpalIo<PHBVer>ErrorData.

OPAL_PCI_GET_PHB_DIAG_DATA is deprecated and OPAL_PCI_GET_PHB_DIAG_DATA2 should be used instead.

Return Codes

OPAL_SUCCESS Diagnostic data has been retrieved and stored successfully

OPAL_PARAMETER The given buffer is too small to store the diagnostic data

OPAL_HARDWARE The PHB is in a broken state and its data cannot be retrieved

OPAL_UNSUPPORTED Diagnostic data is not implemented for this PHB type

3.4.29 OPAL_PCI_GET_POWER_STATE

Get PCI slot power state

Parameter

uint64_t id PCI slot ID

uint64_t data memory buffer pointer for power state

Calling

Retrieve PCI slot's power state. The retrieved power state is stored in buffer pointed by @data.

Return Codes

OPAL_SUCCESS PCI slot's power state is retrieved successfully

OPAL_PARAMETER The indicated PCI slot isn't found

OPAL_UNSUPPORTED Power state retrieval not supported on the PCI slot

3.4.30 OPAL_PCI_GET_PRESENCE_STATE

Get PCI slot presence state

Parameters

uint64_t id PCI slot ID

uint64_t data memory buffer pointer for presence state

Calling

Retrieve PCI slot's presence state. The detected presence means there are adapters inserted to the PCI slot. Otherwise, the PCI slot is regarded as an empty one. The typical use is to ensure there are adapters existing before probing the PCI slot in PCI hot add path. The retrieved presence state is stored in buffer pointed by @data.

Return Codes

OPAL_SUCCESS PCI slot's presence state is retrieved successfully

OPAL_PARAMETER The indicated PCI slot isn't found

OPAL_UNSUPPORTED Presence retrieval not supported on the PCI slot

3.4.31 OPAL_PCI_GET_XIVE_REISSUE and OPAL_PCI_SET_XIVE_REISSUE

```
static int64_t opal_pci_get_xive_reissue(uint64_t phb_id __unused,
                                         uint32_t xive_number __unused,
                                         uint8_t *p_bit __unused,
                                         uint8_t *q_bit __unused)

static int64_t opal_pci_set_xive_reissue(uint64_t phb_id __unused,
                                         uint32_t xive_number __unused,
                                         uint8_t p_bit __unused,
                                         uint8_t q_bit __unused)
```

Both of these calls are remnants from previous OPAL versions, calling either of them shall return OPAL_UNSUPPORTED.

3.4.32 OPAL_PCI_MAP_PE_DMA_WINDOW

```
#define OPAL_PCI_MAP_PE_DMA_WINDOW          44

static int64_t opal_pci_map_pe_dma_window(uint64_t phb_id,
                                           uint64_t pe_number,
                                           uint16_t window_id,
                                           uint16_t tce_levels,
                                           uint64_t tce_table_addr,
                                           uint64_t tce_table_size,
                                           uint64_t tce_page_size)
```

WARNING: following documentation is from old sources, and is possibly not representative of OPALv3 as implemented by skiboot. This should be used as a starting point for full documentation.

The host calls this function to create a DMA window and map it to a PE. This call returns the address in PCI memory that corresponds to the specified DMA window, which in part may depend on the particular PHB DMA window used. An address that is all zeros in the upper 32 bits reflects a DMA window enabled for 32-bit DMA addresses.

The overall size of the DMA window in PCI memory is determined by the number of tce_levels times the tce_table_size times the tce_page_size.

phb_id is the value from the PHB node `ibm,opal-phbid` property.

dma_window_number specifies the DMA window

For `ibm,opal-ioda` PHBs the `dma_window_number` is an index from 0 to the PHB total number of windows minus 1. For `ibm,opal-ioda2` PHBs the `DMA window_number` is an index from 0 to `n-1`, where `n` is the number of windows per window set, within the window set associated with the specified PE number.

pe_number is the index of the PE that is authorized to DMA to this window address space in PCI memory,

tce_levels is the number of TCE table levels in the translation hierarchy, from 1 to `ibm,opal-dmawins` property <translation levels>.

tce_table_addr is the 64-bit system real address of the first level (root, for mult-level) TCE table in the translation hierarchy.

tce_table_size is the size, in bytes, of each TCE table in the translation hierarchy. A value of '0' indicates to disable this DMA window.

For `ibm,opal-ioda`, this must be a value in the range from `128MB / tce_page_size` to `256TB / tce_page_size`, and must be in the format and matching a value in the `tce_table ranges` property that is minimally 256KB for 4K pages.

A particular PE may be mapped to multiple DMA windows, each spanning a DMA window size corresponding to the `win_size32` or `win_size_64` specified in the `ibm,opal-dmawins<>` property. However, the TCE table base address must be unique for each window unless it is intended that the same page address in each DMA window is mapped through the same TCE table entry. Generally, when mapping the same PE to multiple DMA windows, so as to create a larger overall DMA window, it is recommended to use consecutive DMA windows and each DMA window should use a TCE table address that is offset by the `win_size` value of predecessor DMA window.

tce_page_size is the size of PCI memory pages mapped to system real pages through all TCE tables in the translation hierarchy. This must be the same format as and match a value from the `ibm,opal-dmawins` property `<dma-page-sizes>`. This page size applies to all TCE tables in the translation hierarchy.

pci_start_addr returns the starting address in PCI memory that corresponds to this DMA window based on the input translation parameter values.

pci_mem_type selects whether this DMA window should be created in 32-bit or 64-bit PCI memory. The input values correspond to the same PCI memory space locators as MMIO spaces in the `ranges<>` property – 0x2 indicates 32-bit PCI memory and 0x3 indicates 64-bit memory.

Window 0 for both `ibm,opal-ioda` and `ibm,opal-ioda2` PHBs must be within 32-bit PCI memory and this call return `opal_parameter` for calls that specify window 0 in 64-bit PCI memory.

The DMA `win_size` property for 32 bit DMA windows limits the number of `ibm,opal-ioda` PHB windows that can map 32-bit address space. For example, with a `win_size_32` = 256MB, only 16 DMA windows (and therefore no more than 16 distinct PEs) can map the 4GB of 32-bit PCI memory for DMA. OPAL does not police this limitation.

Return value:

```
if (!phb)
    return OPAL_PARAMETER;
if (!phb->ops->map_pe_dma_window)
    return OPAL_UNSUPPORTED;
```

3.4.33 OPAL_PCI_MAP_PE_DMA_WINDOW_REAL

```
#define OPAL_PCI_MAP_PE_DMA_WINDOW_REAL
```

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WARNING: following documentation is from old sources, and is possibly not representative of OPALv3 as implemented by skiboot. This should be used as a starting point for full documentation.

The host calls this function to initialize the specified DMA window for untranslated DMA addresses. This allows a PE to DMA directly to system memory without TCE translation. The DMA window PCI memory address is equal to the system memory real address. The PHB passes PCI address bits 04:63 directly to system real address bits 04:63 when PCI address bits 04:39 are within the region specified by `mem_addr` to `mem_addr + window_size`.

The addresses must be 16MB aligned and a multiple of 16MB in size.

phb_id is the value from the PHB node `ibm,opal-phbid` property.

dma_window_number specifies the DMA window

For `ibm,opal-ioda` PHBs the `dma_window_number` is an index from 0 to the PHB total number of windows minus 1. For `ibm,opal-ioda2` PHBs the `dma_window_number` is an index from 0 to `n-1`, where `n` is the number of windows per window set, within the window set associated with the specified PE number.

pe_number is the index of the PE that is authorized to DMA to this window address space in PCI memory,

mem_addr is the starting 64-bit system real address mapped directly to the starting address in PCI memory. Addresses below 4GB are zero in bits above bit 32. This value must be aligned on a 16MB boundary; OPAL returns `OPAL_PARAMETER` for any value that is not a multiple of 16MB.

window_size is the size, in bytes, of the address range defined by this window. This value must be a multiple of 16MB; OPAL returns OPAL_PARAMETER for any value that is not a multiple of 16MB. A value of '0' indicates to disable this DMA window.

3.4.34 OPAL_PCI_MAP_PE_MMIO_WINDOW

```
#define OPAL_PCI_MAP_PE_MMIO_WINDOW          29

static int64_t opal_pci_map_pe_mmio_window(uint64_t phb_id,
                                           uint64_t pe_number,
                                           uint16_t window_type,
                                           uint16_t window_num,
                                           uint16_t segment_num)
```

WARNING: following documentation is from old sources, and is possibly not representative of OPALv3 as implemented by skiboot. This should be used as a starting point for full documentation.

The host calls this function to map a segment of MMIO address space to a PE.

phb_id is the value from the PHB node ibm,opal-phbid property.

window_type specifies 32-bit or 64-bit PCI memory

'0' selects PCI IO Space. ibm,opal-ioda2 PHBs do not support IO space, and OPAL returns opal_unsupported if called for IO windows.

'1' selects 32-bit PCI memory space

'2' selects 64 bit PCI memory space

window_num is the MMIO window number within the specified PCI memory space

segment_num is an index from 0 to the number of segments minus 1 defined on this window, and selects a particular segment within the specified window.

Return value:

```
if (!phb)
    return OPAL_PARAMETER;
if (!phb->ops->map_pe_mmio_window)
    return OPAL_UNSUPPORTED;
```

3.4.35 OPAL_PCI_PHB_MMIO_ENABLE

```
#define OPAL_PCI_PHB_MMIO_ENABLE            27

static int64_t opal_pci_phb_mmio_enable(uint64_t phb_id, uint16_t window_type,
                                         uint16_t window_num, uint16_t enable)
```

WARNING: following documentation is from old sources, and is possibly not representative of OPALv3 as implemented by skiboot. This should be used as a starting point for full documentation.

The host calls this function to enable or disable PHB decode of the PCI IO and Memory address spaces below that PHB. Window_num selects an mmio window within that address space. Enable set to '1' enables the PHB to decode and forward system real addresses to PCI memory, while enable set to '0' disables PHB decode and forwarding for the address range defined in a particular MMIO window.

Not all PHB hardware may support disabling some or all MMIO windows. OPAL returns OPAL_UNSUPPORTED if called to disable an MMIO window for which hardware does not support disable. KVM may call this function for all MMIO windows and ignore the opal_unsupported return code so long as KVM has disabled MMIO to all downstream PCI devices and assured that KVM and OS guest partitions cannot issue CI loads/stores to these address spaces from the processor (e.g., via HPT).

OPAL returns OPAL_SUCCESS for calls to OPAL to enable them for PHBs that do not support disable.

phb_id is the value from the PHB node ibm,opal-phbid property.

window_type specifies 32-bit or 64-bit PCI memory

‘0’ selects PCI IO Space

‘1’ selects 32-bit PCI memory space

‘2’ selects 64 bit PCI memory space

window_num is the MMIO window number within the specified PCI memory space

enable specifies to enable or disable this MMIO window.

3.4.36 OPAL_PCI_SET_MVE

```
#define OPAL_PCI_SET_MVE 33

static int64_t opal_pci_set_mve(uint64_t phb_id, uint32_t mve_number,
                               uint64_t pe_number)
```

WARNING: following documentation is from old sources, and is possibly not representative of OPALv3 as implemented by skiboot. This should be used as a starting point for full documentation.

The host calls this function to bind a PE to an MSI Validation Table Entry (MVE) in the PHB. The MVE compares the MSI requester (RID) to a PE RID, including within the XIVE, to validate that the requester is authorized to signal an interrupt to the associated DMA address for a message value that selects a particular XIVE.

phb_id is the value from the PHB node ibm,opal-phbid property.

mve_number is the index, from 0 to ibm,opal,ibm-num-msi-ports minus 1

pe_number is the index of a PE, from 0 to ibm,opal-num-pes minus 1.

This call maps an MVE to a PE and PE RID domain. OPAL uses the PELT to determine the PE domain. OPAL treats this call as a NOP for IODA2 PHBs and returns a status of OPAL_SUCCESS.

Return value:

```
if (!phb)
    return OPAL_PARAMETER;
if (!phb->ops->set_mve)
    return OPAL_UNSUPPORTED;
```

3.4.37 OPAL_PCI_SET_MVE_ENABLE

```
#define OPAL_PCI_SET_MVE_ENABLE 34

static int64_t opal_pci_set_mve_enable(uint64_t phb_id, uint32_t mve_number,
                                       uint32_t state)
```

```
enum OpalMveEnableAction {
    OPAL_DISABLE_MVE = 0,
    OPAL_ENABLE_MVE = 1
};
```

WARNING: following documentation is from old sources, and is possibly not representative of OPALv3 as implemented by skiboot. This should be used as a starting point for full documentation.

The host calls this function to enable or disable an MVE to respond to an MSI DMA address and message data value.

phb_id is the value from the PHB node `ibm,opal-phbid` property.

mve_number is the index, from 0 to `ibm,opal,ibm-num-msi-ports` minus 1

state A '1' value of the state parameter indicates to enable the MVE and a '0' value indicates to disable the MVE.

This call sets the MVE to an enabled (1) or disabled (0) state.

Return value:

```
if (!phb)
    return OPAL_PARAMETER;
if (!phb->ops->set_mve_enable)
    return OPAL_UNSUPPORTED;
```

3.4.38 OPAL_PCI_SET_PE

```
#define OPAL_PCI_SET_PE
```

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NOTE: The following two paragraphs come from some old documentation and have not been checked for accuracy. Same goes for `bus_compare`, `dev_compare` and `func_compare` documentation. Do *NOT* assume this documentation is correct without checking the source.

A host OS calls this function to map a PCIE function (RID), or range of function bus/dev/funcs (RIDs), to a PHB PE. The bus, device, func, and compare parameters define a range of bus, device, or function numbers to define a range of RIDs within this domain. A value of "7" for the `bus_compare`, and non-zero for the `dev_compare` and `func_compare`, define exactly one function RID to be a PE (within a PE number domain).

This must be called prior to ALL other OPAL calls that take a PE number argument, for OPAL to correlate the RID (bus/dev/func) domain of the PE. If a PE domain is changed, the host must call this to reset the PE bus/dev/func domain and then call all other OPAL calls that map PHB IODA resources to update those domains within PHB facilities.

```
static int64_t opal_pci_set_pe(uint64_t phb_id, uint64_t pe_number,
                              uint64_t bus_dev_func, uint8_t bus_compare,
                              uint8_t dev_compare, uint8_t func_compare,
                              uint8_t pe_action)
```

phb_id is the value from the PHB node `ibm,opal-phbid` property.

pe_number is the index of a PE, from 0 to `ibm,opal-num-pes` minus 1.

bus_compare is a value from 0 to 7 indicating which bus number bits define the range of buses in a PE domain:

0 = do not validate against RID bus number (PE = all bus numbers)

2 = compare high order 3 bits of RID bus number to high order 3 bits of PE bus number

3 = compare high order 4 bits of RID bus number to high order 4 bits of PE bus number

6 = compare high order 7 bits of RID bus number to high order 7 bits of PE bus number

7 = compare all bits of RID bus number to all bits of PE bus number

dev_compare indicates to compare the RID device number to the PE device number or not. '0' signifies that the RID device number is not compared – essentially all device numbers within the bus and function number range of this PE are also within this PE. Non-zero signifies to compare the RID device number to the PE device number, such that only that device number is in the PE domain, for all buses and function numbers in the PE domain.

func_compare indicates to compare the RID function number to the PE function number or not. '0' signifies that the RID function number is not compared – essentially all function numbers within the bus and device number range of this PE are also within this PE. Non-zero signifies to compare the RID function number to the PE function number, such that only that function number is in the PE domain, for all buses and device numbers in the PE domain.

pe_action is one of:

```
enum OpalPeAction {
    OPAL_UNMAP_PE = 0,
    OPAL_MAP_PE = 1
};
```

Return value:

OPAL_PARAMETER If one of the following: - invalid phb - invalid pe_action - invalid bus_dev_func - invalid bus_compare

OPAL_UNSUPPORTED PHB does not support set_pe operation

OPAL_SUCCESS if operation was successful

3.4.39 OPAL_PCI_SET_PELTV

```
#define OPAL_PCI_SET_PELTV 32
```

WARNING: This documentation comes from an old source and is possibly not up to date with OPALv3. Rely on this documentation only as a starting point, use the source (and update the docs).

```
static int64_t opal_pci_set_peltv(uint64_t phb_id, uint32_t parent_pe,
                                uint32_t child_pe, uint8_t state)
```

This call sets the PELTV of a parent PE to add or remove a PE number as a PE within that parent PE domain. The host must call this function for each child of a parent PE.

phb_id is the value from the PHB node ibm,opal-phbid property

parent_pe is the PE number of a PE that is higher in the PCI hierarchy to other PEs, such that an error involving this parent PE should cause a collateral PE freeze for PEs below this PE in the PCI hierarchy. For example a switch upstream bridge is a PE that is parent to PEs reached through that upstream bridge such that an error involving the upstream bridge (e.g. ERR_FATAL) should cause the PHB to freeze all other PEs below that upstream bridge (e.g., a downstream bridge, or devices below a downstream bridge).

child_pe is the PE number of a PE that is lower in the PCI hierarchy than another PE, such that an error involving that other PE should cause a collateral PE freeze for this child PE. For example a device below a downstream bridge of a PCIE switch is a child PE that downstream bridge PE and the upstream bridge PE of that switch – an ERR_Fatal from either bridge should result in a collateral freeze of that device PE.

```
enum OpalPeltvAction {
    OPAL_REMOVE_PE_FROM_DOMAIN = 0,
```

```
    OPAL_ADD_PE_TO_DOMAIN = 1
};
```

OPAL Implementation Note: WARNING TODO: CHECK IF THIS IS CORRECT FOR skiboot: For ibm,opal-ioda2, OPAL sets the PELTV bit in all RTT entries for the parent PE when the state argument is '1'. OPAL clears the PELTV bit in all RTT entries for the parent PE when the state argument is '0' and setting the child PE bit in the parent PELTV results in an all-zeros value for that PELTV.

Return value:

```
if (!phb)
    return OPAL_PARAMETER;
if (!phb->ops->set_peltv)
    return OPAL_UNSUPPORTED;
```

3.4.40 OPAL_PCI_SET_PHB_MEM_WINDOW

```
#define OPAL_PCI_SET_PHB_MEM_WINDOW                28

static int64_t opal_pci_set_phb_mem_window(uint64_t phb_id,
                                           uint16_t window_type,
                                           uint16_t window_num,
                                           uint64_t addr,
                                           uint64_t pci_addr,
                                           uint64_t size)
```

WARNING: following documentation is from old sources, and is possibly not representative of OPALv3 as implemented by skiboot. This should be used as a starting point for full documentation.

The host calls this function to set the PHB PCI memory window parameters for PHBs. OPAL sets IO space for P7IOC and KVM cannot relocate this. KVM should changes these windows only while all devices below the PHB are disabled for PCI memory ops, and with the target window in disabled state (where supported by PHB hardware).

phb_id is the value from the PHB node ibm,opal-phbid property.

window_type specifies 32-bit or 64-bit PCI memory

 '0' selects IO space, and is not supported for relocation. OPAL returns OPAL_UNSUPPORTED for this value.

 '1' selects 32-bit PCI memory space

 '2' selects 64 bit PCI memory space

window_num is the MMIO window number within the specified PCI memory space

starting_real_address specifies the location within system (processor) real address space this MMIO window starts. This must be a location within the IO Hub or PHB node ibm,opal-mmio-real property.

starting_pci_address specifies the location within PCI 32 or 64-bit address space that this MMIO window starts. For 64-bit PCI memory, this must be within the low order 60 bit (1 Exabyte) region of PCI memory. Addresses above 1EB are reserved to IODA definitions.

segment_size defines the segment size of this window, in the same format as and a matching value from the ibm,opal-memwin32/64 <segment_size> property. The window total size, in bytes, is the segment_size times the ibm,opal-memwin32/64 <num_segments> property and must not extend beyond the ibm,opal-mmio-real property range within system real address space. The total MMIO window size is the segment_size times the num_segments supported for the specific window. The host must assure that the cumulative address space for all enabled windows does not exceed the total PHB 32-bit or 64-bit real address window space, or extend

outside these address ranges, and that no windows overlap each other in real or PCI address space. OPAL does not validate those conditions.

A segment size of '0' indicates to disable this MMIO window. If the PHB hardware does not support disabling a window, OPAL returns OPAL_UNSUPPORTED status.

The size of the system real and PCI memory spaces are equal and defined by segment_size times the number of segments within this MMIO window.

The host must set PHB memory windows to be within the system real address ranges indicated in the PHB parent HDT hub node ibm,opal-mmio-real property.

Return value:

```
if (!phb)
    return OPAL_PARAMETER;
if (!phb->ops->set_phb_mem_window)
    return OPAL_UNSUPPORTED;
```

3.4.41 OPAL_PCI_SET_POWER_STATE

Set PCI slot power state

Parameters

uint64_t async_token Token of asynchronous message to be sent on completion of OPAL_PCI_SLOT_POWER_{OFF, ON}. It is ignored when @data is OPAL_PCI_SLOT_{OFFLINE, ONLINE}.

uint64_t id PCI slot ID

uint64_t data memory buffer pointer for the power state which can be one of OPAL_PCI_SLOT_POWER_{OFF, ON, OFFLINE, ONLINE}.

Calling

Set PCI slot's power state. The power state is stored in buffer pointed by @data. The typical use is to hot add or remove adapters behind the indicated PCI slot (by @id) in PCI hotplug path.

User will receive an asynchronous message after calling the API. The message contains the API completion status: event (Power off or on), device node's phandle identifying the PCI slot, errcode (e.g. OPAL_SUCCESS). The API returns OPAL_ASYNC_COMPLETION for the case.

The states OPAL_PCI_SLOT_OFFLINE and OPAL_PCI_SLOT_ONLINE are used for removing or adding devices behind the slot. The device nodes in the device tree are removed or added accordingly, without actually changing the slot's power state. The API call will return OPAL_SUCCESS immediately and no further asynchronous message will be sent.

Return Codes

OPAL_SUCCESS PCI hotplug on the slot is completed successfully

OPAL_ASYNC_COMPLETION PCI hotplug needs further message to confirm

OPAL_PARAMETER The indicated PCI slot isn't found

OPAL_UNSUPPORTED Setting power state not supported on the PCI slot

3.4.42 OPAL_PCI_SET_XIVE_PE

```
static int64_t opal_pci_set_xive_pe(uint64_t phb_id, uint64_t pe_number,
                                   uint32_t xive_num)
```

WARNING: following documentation is from old sources, and is possibly not representative of OPALv3 as implemented by skiboot. This should be used as a starting point for full documentation.

The host calls this function to bind a PE to an XIVE. Only that PE may then signal an MSI that selects this XIVE.

phb_id is the value from the PHB node `ibm,opal-phbid` property.

pe_number is the index of a PE, from 0 to `ibm,opal-num-pes` minus 1.

xive_number is the index, from 0 to `ibm,opal,ibm-num-msis` minus (`num_lsis+1`)

This call maps the XIVR indexed by `xive_num` to the PE specified by `pe_number`. For `ibm,opal-ioda` HW, the `pe_number` must match the `pe_number` set in the MVE.

Return value:

```
if (!phb)
    return OPAL_PARAMETER;
if (!phb->ops->set_xive_pe)
    return OPAL_UNSUPPORTED;
```

3.4.43 OPAL_PCI_TCE_KILL

```
int64_t opal_pci_tce_kill(uint64_t phb_id,
                          uint32_t kill_type,
                          uint64_t pe_number,
                          uint32_t tce_size,
                          uint64_t dma_addr,
                          uint32_t npages)
```

An abstraction around TCE kill. This allows host OS kernels to use an OPAL call if they don't know the model specific invalidation method.

Where `kill_type` is one of:

```
enum {
    OPAL_PCI_TCE_KILL_PAGES,
    OPAL_PCI_TCE_KILL_PE,
    OPAL_PCI_TCE_KILL_ALL,
};
```

Not all PHB types currently support this abstraction. It is supported in PHB4, which means from POWER9 onwards it will be present.

Returns

OPAL_PARAMETER if `phb_id` is invalid (or similar)

OPAL_UNSUPPORTED if PHB model doesn't support this call. This is likely true for systems before POWER9/PHB4. Do *NOT* rely on this call existing for systems prior to POWER9 (i.e. PHB4).

Example code (from `linux/arch/powerpc/platforms/powernv/pci-ioda.c`)

```
static inline void pnv_pci_ioda2_tce_invalidate_pe(struct pnv_ioda_pe *pe)
{
    struct pnv_phb *phb = pe->phb;

    if (phb->model == PNV_PHB_MODEL_PHB3 && phb->regs)
        pnv_pci_phb3_tce_invalidate_pe(pe);
    else
        opal_pci_tce_kill(phb->opal_id, OPAL_PCI_TCE_KILL_PE,
                        pe->pe_number, 0, 0, 0);
}
```

and

```
struct pnv_phb *phb = pe->phb;
unsigned int shift = tbl->it_page_shift;
if (phb->model == PNV_PHB_MODEL_PHB3 && phb->regs)
    pnv_pci_phb3_tce_invalidate(pe, rm, shift,
                              index, npages);
else
    opal_pci_tce_kill(phb->opal_id,
                    OPAL_PCI_TCE_KILL_PAGES,
                    pe->pe_number, 1u << shift,
                    index << shift, npages);
```

3.4.44 OPAL_POLL_EVENTS

Poll for outstanding events.

Fills in a bitmask of pending events.

Current events are:

OPAL_EVENT_OPAL_INTERNAL = 0x1

Currently unused.

OPAL_EVENT_NVRAM = 0x2

Unused

OPAL_EVENT_RTC = 0x4

TODO: clean this up, this is just copied from hw/fsp/fsp-rtc.c:

```
* Because the RTC calls can be pretty slow, these functions will shoot
* an asynchronous request to the FSP (if none is already pending)
*
* The requests will return OPAL_BUSY_EVENT as long as the event has
* not been completed.
*
* WARNING: An attempt at doing an RTC write while one is already pending
* will simply ignore the new arguments and continue returning
* OPAL_BUSY_EVENT. This is to be compatible with existing Linux code.
*
```

```
* Completion of the request will result in an event OPAL_EVENT_RTC
* being signaled, which will remain raised until a corresponding call
* to opal_rtc_read() or opal_rtc_write() finally returns OPAL_SUCCESS,
* at which point the operation is complete and the event cleared.
*
* If we end up taking longer than rtc_read_timeout_ms milliseconds waiting
* for the response from a read request, we simply return a cached value (plus
* an offset calculated from the timebase. When the read request finally
* returns, we update our cache value accordingly.
*
* There is two separate set of state for reads and writes. If both are
* attempted at the same time, the event bit will remain set as long as either
* of the two has a pending event to signal.
```

OPAL_EVENT_CONSOLE_OUTPUT = 0x8

TODO

OPAL_EVENT_CONSOLE_INPUT = 0x10

TODO

OPAL_EVENT_ERROR_LOG_AVAIL = 0x20

TODO

OPAL_EVENT_ERROR_LOG = 0x40

TODO

OPAL_EVENT_EPOW = 0x80

TODO

OPAL_EVENT_LED_STATUS = 0x100

TODO

OPAL_EVENT_PCI_ERROR = 0x200

TODO

OPAL_EVENT_DUMP_AVAIL = 0x400

Signifies that there is a pending system dump available. See OPAL_DUMP suite of calls for details.

```
OPAL_EVENT_MSG_PENDING = 0x800,
```

3.4.45 OPAL_PRD_MSG

The OPAL_PRD_MSG call is used to pass a struct opal_prd_msg from the HBRT code into opal, and is paired with the OPAL_PRD_MSG message type.

Parameters

struct opal_msg *msg Passes an opal_msg, of type OPAL_PRD_MSG, from the OS to OPAL.

3.4.46 OPAL_READ_TPO and OPAL_WRITE_TPO

TPO is a Timed Power On facility.

It is an OPTIONAL part of the OPAL spec.

If a platform supports Timed Power On (TPO), the RTC node in the device tree (itself under the “ibm,opal” node will have the has-tpo property:

```
rtc {
    compatible = "ibm,opal-rtc";
    has-tpo;
};
```

If the “has-tpo” property is *NOT* present then OPAL does *NOT* support TPO.

3.4.47 OPAL_REGISTER_DUMP_REGION

This call is used to register regions of memory for a service processor to capture when the host crashes.

e.g. if an assert is hit in OPAL, a service processor will copy

This is an OPTIONAL feature that may be unsupported, the host OS should use an OPAL_CHECK_TOKEN call to find out if OPAL_REGISTER_DUMP_REGION is supported.

OPAL_REGISTER_DUMP_REGION accepts 3 parameters:

- region ID
- address
- length

There is a range of region IDs that can be used by the host OS. A host OS should start from OPAL_DUMP_REGION_HOST_END and work down if it wants to add a not well defined region to dump. Currently the only well defined region is for the host OS log buffer (e.g. dmesg on linux).

```
/*
 * Dump region ID range usable by the OS
 */
#define OPAL_DUMP_REGION_HOST_START      0x80
#define OPAL_DUMP_REGION_LOG_BUF        0x80
#define OPAL_DUMP_REGION_HOST_END      0xFF
```

OPAL_REGISTER_DUMP_REGION will return OPAL_UNSUPPORTED if the call is present but the system doesn't support registering regions to be dumped.

In the event of being passed an invalid region ID, OPAL_REGISTER_DUMP_REGION will return OPAL_PARAMETER.

Systems likely have a limit as to how many regions they can support being dumped. If this limit is reached, `OPAL_REGISTER_DUMP_REGION` will return `OPAL_INTERNAL_ERROR`.

BUGS

Some skiboot versions incorrectly returned `OPAL_SUCCESS` in the case of `OPAL_REGISTER_DUMP_REGION` being supported on a platform (so the call was present) but the call being unsupported for some reason (e.g. on an IBM POWER7 machine).

See also: `OPAL_UNREGISTER_DUMP_REGION`

3.4.48 OPAL_REINIT_CPUS

```
static int64_t opal_reinit_cpus(uint64_t flags);
```

This OPAL call reinitializes some bit of CPU state across *ALL* CPUs. Consequently, all CPUs must be in OPAL for this call to succeed (either at boot time or after `OPAL_RETURN_CPU` is called)

Arguments

Currently, possible flags are:

```
enum {
    OPAL_REINIT_CPUS_HILE_BE      = (1 << 0),
    OPAL_REINIT_CPUS_HILE_LE      = (1 << 1),
};
```

Extra flags may be added in the future, so other bits *must* be 0.

On POWER7 CPUs, only `OPAL_REINIT_CPUS_HILE_BE` is supported. All other flags will return `OPAL_UNSUPPORTED`.

On POWER8 CPUs, only `OPAL_REINIT_CPUS_HILE_BE` and `OPAL_REINIT_CPUS_HILE_LE` are support and other bits *MUST NOT* be set.

On POWER9 CPUs, other flags may be supported in the future.

Returns

OPAL_SUCCESS Success!

OPAL_UNSUPPORTED Processor does not suport reinit flags.

3.4.49 OPAL_RETURN_CPU

```
int64_t opal_return_cpu(void);
```

When OPAL first starts the host, all secondary CPUs are spinning in OPAL. To start them, one must call `OPAL_START_CPU` (you may want to `OPAL_REINIT_CPU` to set the HILE bit first).

In cases where you need OPAL to do something for you across all CPUs, such as `OPAL_REINIT_CPU`, (on some platforms) a firmware update or get the machine back into a similar state as to when the host OS was started (e.g. for kexec) you may also need to return control of the CPU to OPAL.

Returns

This call does **not return**. You need to OPAL_START_CPU.

3.4.50 OPAL_RTC_READ

Read the Real Time Clock.

Parameters

uint32_t* year_month_day the year, month and day formatted as follows:

- bits 0-15 is bcd formatted year (0100-9999)
- bits 16-23 is bcd formatted month (01-12)
- bits 24-31 is bcd formatted day (01-31)

uint64_t* hour_minute_second_millisecond the hour, minute, second and millisecond formatted as follows:

- bits 0-16 is reserved
- bits 17-24 is bcd formatted hour (00-23)
- bits 25-31 is bcd formatted minute (00-59)
- bits 32-39 is bcd formatted second (00-60)
- bits 40-63 is bcd formatted milliseconds (000000-999999)

Calling

Since RTC calls can be pretty slow, OPAL_RTC_READ is likely to first return OPAL_BUSY_EVENT, requiring the caller to wait until the OPAL_EVENT_RTC event has been signaled. Once the event has been signaled, a subsequent OPAL_RTC_READ call will retrieve the time. Since the OPAL_EVENT_RTC event is used for both reading and writing the RTC, callers must be able to handle the event being signaled for a concurrent in flight OPAL_RTC_WRITE rather than this read request.

The following code is one way to correctly issue and then wait for a response:

```
int rc = OPAL_BUSY_EVENT;
while (rc == OPAL_BUSY_EVENT) {
    rc = opal_rtc_read(&y_m_d, &h_m_s_ms);
    if (rc == OPAL_BUSY_EVENT)
        opal_poll_events(NULL);
}
```

Although as of writing all OPAL_RTC_READ backends are asynchronous, there is no requirement for them to be - it is valid for OPAL_RTC_READ to immediately return the retrieved value rather than OPAL_BUSY_EVENT.

TODO: describe/document format of arguments.

Return codes

OPAL_SUCCESS parameters now contain the current time, or one read from cache.

OPAL_HARDWARE error in retrieving the time. May be transient error, may be permanent.

OPAL_PARAMETER year_month_day or hour_minute_second_millisecond parameters are NULL

OPAL_INTERNAL_ERROR something went wrong, Possibly reported in error log.

OPAL_BUSY_EVENT request is in flight

3.4.51 OPAL_RTC_WRITE

OPAL_RTC_WRITE is much like OPAL_RTC_READ in that it can be asynchronous.

If multiple WRITES are issued before the first one completes, subsequent writes are ignored. There can only be one write in flight at any one time.

Format of the time is the same as for OPAL_RTC_READ.

3.4.52 OPAL_SENSOR_READ

The OPAL sensor call reads a sensor data using a unique handler to identity the targeted sensor. The *sensor_handler* is provided via the device tree and is opaque to the OS (although we currently do use an encoding scheme).

This call can be asynchronous, when a message needs to be sent to a service processor for example. In this case, the call will return OPAL_ASYNC_COMPLETION and the token parameter will be used to wait for the completion of the request.

Parameters

```
uint32_t sensor_handler
int      token
uint32_t *sensor_data
```

Return values

OPAL_SUCCESS Success!

OPAL_PARAMETER invalid sensor handler

OPAL_UNSUPPORTED platform does not support reading sensors.

In case of communication with the FSP on IBM systems:

OPAL_ASYNC_COMPLETION a request was sent and an async completion will be triggered with the @token argument

OPAL_PARTIAL the request completed but the data returned is invalid

OPAL_BUSY_EVENT a previous request is still pending

OPAL_NO_MEM allocation failed

OPAL_INTERNAL_ERROR communication failure with the FSP

OPAL_HARDWARE FSP is not available

3.4.53 OPAL_SET_XIVE

```
#define OPAL_SET_XIVE
```

```
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```

The host calls this function to set the server (target processor) and priority parameters of an interrupt source.

This can be also used to mask or unmask the interrupt (by changing the priority to 0xff one masks an interrupt).

WARNINGS:

- For MSIs or generally edge sensitive interrupts, OPAL provides no guarantee as to whether the interrupt will be latched if it occurs while masked and replayed on unmask. It may or may not. The OS needs to be aware of this. The current implementation will *not* replay, neither on P8 nor on P9 XICS emulation.
- When masking, there is no guarantee that the interrupt will not still occur after this call returns. The reason is that it might already be on its way past the source controller and latched into one of the presenters. There is however a guarantee that it won't replay indefinitely so it's acceptable for the OS to simply ignore it.

Parameters

isn This is a global interrupt number as obtained from the device-tree “interrupts” or “interrupt-map” properties.

server_number is the mangled server (processor) that is to receive the interrupt request. The mangling means that the actual processor number is shifted left by 2 bits, the bottom bits representing the “link”. However links aren't supported in OPAL so the bottom 2 bits should be 0.

priority is the interrupt priority value applied to the interrupt (0=highest, 0xFF = lowest/disabled).

3.4.54 OPAL_SIGNAL_SYSTEM_RESET

```
int64_t signal_system_reset(int32_t cpu_nr);
```

This OPAL call causes the specified cpu(s) to be reset to the system reset exception handler (0x100).

The exact contents of system registers (e.g., SRR1 wakeup causes) may vary depending on implementation and should not be relied upon.

Resetting active threads on the same core as this call is run may not be supported by some platforms. In that case, OPAL_PARTIAL will be returned and NONE of the interrupts will be delivered.

Arguments

```
int32_t cpu_nr
    cpu_nr >= 0      The cpu server number of the target cpu to reset.
    SYS_RESET_ALL (-1) All cpus should be reset.
    SYS_RESET_ALL_OTHERS (-2) All but the current cpu should be reset.
```

Returns

OPAL_SUCCESS The power down was updated successful.

OPAL_PARAMETER A parameter was incorrect.

OPAL_HARDWARE Hardware indicated failure during reset.

OPAL_PARTIAL Platform can not reset all requested CPUs at this time. This requires platform-specific code to work around, otherwise to be treated as failure. No CPUs are reset.

OPAL_UNSUPPORTED This processor/platform is not supported.

3.4.55 OPAL_SYNC_HOST_REBOOT

```
static int64_t opal_sync_host_reboot(void)
```

This OPAL call halts asynchronous operations in preparation for something like kexec. It will halt DMA as well notification of some events (such as a new error log being available for retrieval).

It's meant to be called in a loop until OPAL_SUCCESS is returned.

Returns

OPAL_SUCCESS Success!

OPAL_BUSY_EVENT not yet complete, call opal_sync_host_reboot() again, possibly with a short delay.

OPAL_BUSY Call opal_poll_events() and then retry opal_sync_host_reboot

3.4.56 OPAL_TEST

OPAL_TEST is a REQUIRED call for OPAL and conforming implementations MUST have it.

It is designed to test basic OPAL call functionality.

Token:

```
#define OPAL_TEST 0
```

Arguments

```
uint64_t    arg
```

Returns

```
0xfeedf00d
```

Function

OPAL_TEST MAY print a string to the OPAL log with the value of argument.

For example, the reference implementation (skiboot) implements OPAL_TEST as:

```
static uint64_t opal_test_func(uint64_t arg)
{
    printf("OPAL: Test function called with arg 0x%llx\n", arg);

    return 0xfeedf00d;
}
```

3.4.57 OPAL_UNREGISTER_DUMP_REGION

While `OPAL_REGISTER_DUMP_REGION` registers a region, `OPAL_UNREGISTER_DUMP_REGION` will unregister a region by region ID.

`OPAL_UNREGISTER_DUMP_REGION` takes one argument: the region ID.

A host OS should check `OPAL_UNREGISTER_DUMP_REGION` is supported through a call to `OPAL_CHECK_TOKEN`.

If `OPAL_UNREGISTER_DUMP_REGION` is called on a system where the call is present but unsupported, it will return `OPAL_UNSUPPORTED`.

BUGS

Some skiboot versions incorrectly returned `OPAL_SUCCESS` in the case of `OPAL_UNREGISTER_DUMP_REGION` being supported on a platform (so the call was present) but the call being unsupported for some reason (e.g. on an IBM POWER7 machine).

3.4.58 OPAL_XSCOM_READ and OPAL_XSCOM_WRITE

These low level calls will read/write XSCOM values directly.

They should only be used by low level manufacturing/debug tools. “Normal” host OS kernel code should not know about XSCOM.

each takes three parameters:

```
int xscm_read(uint32_t partid, uint64_t pcb_addr, uint64_t *val)
int xscm_write(uint32_t partid, uint64_t pcb_addr, uint64_t val)
```

Returns

OPAL_SUCCESS Success!

OPAL_HARDWARE if operation failed

OPAL_WRONG_STATE if CPU is asleep

3.4.59 POWER9 Changes to OPAL API

This document is a summary of POWER9 changes to the OPAL API over what it was for POWER7 and POWER8. As the POWER series of processors (at least up to POWER9) require changes in the hypervisor to work on a new processor generation, this gives us an opportunity with POWER9 to clean up several parts of the OPAL API.

Eventually, when the kernel drops support for POWER8 and before, we can then remove the associated kernel code too.

OPAL_REINIT_CPUS

Can now be extended beyond HILE BE/LE bits. If invalid flags are set on POWER9, `OPAL_UNSUPPORTED` will be returned.

Device Tree

- /ibm,opal/ compatible property now just lists ibm,opal-v3 and no longer ibm,opal-v2 (power9 and above only)

TODO

Things we still have to do for POWER9:

- PCI to use async API rather than returning delays
- deprecate/remove v1 APIs where there's a V2
- Fix this FWTS warning:

```
FAILED [MEDIUM] DeviceTreeBaseDTCWarnings: Test 3, dtc reports warnings from
device tree: Warning (reg_format): "reg" property in /ibm,opal/flash@0 has
invalid length (8 bytes) (#address-cells == 0, #size-cells == 0)
```

- Remove mi-version / ml-version from /ibm,opal/firmware and replace with something better and more portable

3.4.60 OPAL API Return Codes

All OPAL calls return an integer relaying the success/failure of the OPAL call.

Success is typically indicated by OPAL_SUCCESS. Failure is always indicated by a negative return code.

Conforming host Operating Systems MUST handle return codes other than those listed here. In future OPAL versions, additional return codes may be added.

In the reference implementation (skiboot) these are all in include/opal.h.

The core set of return codes are:

OPAL_SUCCESS

```
#define OPAL_SUCCESS 0
```

Success!

OPAL_PARAMETER

```
#define OPAL_PARAMETER -1
```

A parameter was invalid. This will also be returned if you call an invalid OPAL call. To determine if a specific OPAL call is supported or not, OPAL_CHECK_TOKEN should be called rather than relying on OPAL_PARAMETER being returned for an invalid token.

OPAL_BUSY

```
#define OPAL_BUSY -2
```

Try again later.

OPAL_PARTIAL

```
#define OPAL_PARTIAL -3
```

The operation partially succeeded.

OPAL_CONSTRAINED

```
#define OPAL_CONSTRAINED -4
```

FIXME

OPAL_CLOSED

```
#define OPAL_CLOSED -5
```

FIXME document these

OPAL_HARDWARE

```
#define OPAL_HARDWARE -6
```

FIXME document these

OPAL_UNSUPPORTED

```
#define OPAL_UNSUPPORTED -7
```

Unsupported operation. Non-fatal.

OPAL_PERMISSION

```
#define OPAL_PERMISSION -8
```

Inadequate permission to perform the operation.

OPAL_NO_MEM

```
#define OPAL_NO_MEM -9
```

Indicates a temporary or permanent lack of adequate memory to perform the operation. Ideally, this should never happen. Skiboot reserves a small amount of memory for its heap and some operations (such as I2C requests) are allocated from this heap.

If this is ever hit, you should likely file a bug.

OPAL_RESOURCE

```
#define OPAL_RESOURCE -10
```

FIXME

OPAL_INTERNAL_ERROR

```
#define OPAL_INTERNAL_ERROR -11
```

FIXME

OPAL_BUSY_EVENT

```
#define OPAL_BUSY_EVENT -12
```

OPAL_HARDWARE_FROZEN

```
#define OPAL_HARDWARE_FROZEN -13
```

OPAL_WRONG_STATE

```
#define OPAL_WRONG_STATE -14
```

OPAL_ASYNC_COMPLETION

```
#define OPAL_ASYNC_COMPLETION -15
```

For asynchronous calls, successfully queueing/starting executing the command is indicated by the OPAL_ASYNC_COMPLETION return code. pseudo-code for an async call:

```
token = opal_async_get_token();
rc = opal_async_example(foo, token);
if (rc != OPAL_ASYNC_COMPLETION)
    handle_error(rc);
rc = opal_async_wait(token);
// handle result here
```

OPAL_EMPTY

```
#define OPAL_EMPTY -16
```

I2C Calls

Added for I2C, only applicable to I2C calls:

```
#define OPAL_I2C_TIMEOUT      -17
#define OPAL_I2C_INVALID_CMD -18
#define OPAL_I2C_LBUS_PARITY -19
#define OPAL_I2C_BKEND_OVERRUN      -20
#define OPAL_I2C_BKEND_ACCESS -21
#define OPAL_I2C_ARBT_LOST    -22
#define OPAL_I2C_NACK_RCVD    -23
#define OPAL_I2C_STOP_ERR     -24
```


SKIBOOT RELEASE NOTES

4.1 Release Notes

4.1.1 skiboot-5.1.0

skiboot-5.1.0 was released on August 17th, 2015.

skiboot-5.1.0 is the first stable release of 5.1.0 following two beta releases. This new stable release replaces skiboot-5.0 as the current stable skiboot release (5.0 was released April 14th 2015).

Skiboot 5.1.0 contains all fixes from skiboot-5.0 stable branch up to skiboot-5.0.5 and everything from 5.1.0-beta1 and 5.1.0-beta2.

Over skiboot-5.1.0-beta2, we have the following changes:

- opal_prd now supports multiple socket systems
- fix compiler warnings in gard and libflash

Below are the changes introduced in previous skiboot-5.1.0 releases over the previous stable release, skiboot-5.0:

New features

- Add Naples chip (CPU, PHB, LPC serial interrupts) support
- Added qemu platform
- improvements to FSI error handling
- improvements in chip TOD failover (some only on FSP systems)
- Set Relative Priority Register (RPR) to recommended value
 - this affects thread priority in SMT modes
- greatly reduce memory consumption by CPU stacks for non-present CPUs
 - Previously we would reserve enough memory for max PIR for each CPU type.
 - This fix frees up 77MB of RAM on a typical P8 system.
- increased OPAL API documentation
- Asynchronous preloading of resources from FSP/flash
 - improves boot time on some systems
- Basic Garrison platform support
- Add Mambo platform (P8 Functional Simulator, systemsim)

- includes fake NVRAM, RTC
- Support building with GCOV, increasing memory for skiboot binary to 2MB
 - includes boot code coverage testing
- Increased skiboot HEAP size.
 - We are not aware of any system where you would run out, but on large systems it was getting closer than we liked.
- add boot_tests.sh for helping automate boot testing on FSP and BMC machines
- Versioning of pflash and gard utilities to help Linux (or other OS) distributions with packaging.
- OCC throttle status messages to host
- CAPP timebase sync (“ibm,capp-timebase-sync” in DT to indicate CAPP timebase was synced by OPAL)
- opal-api: Add OPAL call to handle abnormal reboots.

OPAL_CEC_REBOOT2 currently supports two reboot types:

0. normal reboot, that will behave similar to that of opal_cec_reboot() call
1. platform error reboot.

Long term, this is designed to replace OPAL_CEC_REBOOT.

New features for FSP based machines

- in-band IPMI support
- ethernet adaptor location codes
- add DIMM frequency information to device tree
- improvements in FSP error log code paths
- fix some boot time memory leaks
 - harmless to end user

New features for AMI BMC based machines

- PCIe power workaround for K80
- Added support for Macronix 128Mbit flash chips
- Initial PRD support for Firestone platform
- improved reliability when BMC reboots

The following bugs have been fixed

- Increase PHB3 timeout for electrical links coming up to 2 seconds.
 - fixes issues with some Mellanox cards
- Hang in opal_reinit_cpus() that could prevent kdump from functioning
- PHB3: fix crash in phb3_init
- PHB3: fix crash with fenced PHB in phb3_init_hw()

- Fix bugs in hw/bt.c (interface for IPMI on BMC machines) that could possibly lead to a crash (dereferencing invalid address, deadlock)
- ipmi/sel: fix use-after-free
- Bug fixes in EEH handling
 - opal_pci_next_error() cleared OPAL_EVENT_PCI_ERROR unconditionally, possibly leading to missed errors.
- external/opal-prd: Only map each PRD range once
 - could eventually lead to failing to map PRD ranges
- On skiboot crash, don't try to print symbol when we didn't find one
 - makes backtrace prettier
- On skiboot crash, dump hssr0 and hssr1 registers correctly.
- Better support old and biarch compilers
 - test “new” compiler flags before using them
 - Specify -mabi=elfv1 if supported (which means it's needed)
- fix boot-coverage-report makefile target
- ipmi: Fix the opal_ipmi_recv() call to handle the error path
- Could make kernel a sad panda when in continues with other IPMI commands
- IPMI: truncate SELs at 2kb
 - it's the limit of the astbmc. We think.
- IPMI/SEL/PEL:
 - As per PEL spec, we should log events with severity $\geq 0x22$ and “service action flag” is “on”. But in our case, all logs OPAL originated logs are marked as report externally. We now only report logs with severity $\geq 0x22$
- IPMI: fixes to eSEL logging
- hw/phb3: Change reserved PE to 255
 - Currently, we have reserved PE#0 to which all RIDs are mapped prior to PE assignment request from kernel. The last M64 BAR is configured to have shared mode. So we have to cut off the first M64 segment, which corresponds to reserved PE#0 in kernel. If the first BAR (for example PF's IOV BAR) requires huge alignment in kernel, we have to waste huge M64 space to accommodate the alignment. If we have reserved PE#256, the waste of M64 space will be avoided.

FSP-specific bugs fixed

- (also fixed in skiboot-5.0.2) Fix race in firenze_get_slot_info() leading to assert() with many PCI cards

With many PCI cards, we'd hit a race where calls to firenze_add_pcidev_to_fsp_inventory would step on each other leading to memory corruption and finally an assert() in the allocator being hit during boot.
- PCIe power workaround for K80 cards
- /ibm,opal/led renamed to /ibm,opal/leds in Device Tree
 - compatible change as no FSP based systems shipped with skiboot-5.0

General improvements

- Preliminary Centaur i2c support
 - lays framework for supporting Centaur i2c
- don't run pollers on non-boot CPUs in time_wait
- improvements to opal-prd, pflash, libflash
 - including new blocklevel interface in libflash
- many minor fixes to issues found by static analysis
- improvements in FSP error log code paths
- code cleanup in memory allocator
- Don't expose individual nvram partitions in the device tree, just the whole flash device.
- build improvements for building on ppc64el host
- improvements in cpu_relax() for idle threads, needed for GCOV on large machines.
- Optimized memset() for POWER8, greatly reducing number of instructions executed for boot, which helps boot time in simulators.
- Major improvements in hello_world kernel
 - Bloat of huge 17 instruction test case reduced to 10.
- Disable bust_locks for general calls of abort()
 - Should enable better error messages during abort() when other users of LPC bus exist (e.g. flash)
- unified version numbers for bundled utilities
- external/boot_test/boot_test.sh
 - better usable for automated boot testing

Contributors

Since skiboot-5.0, we've had the following changesets:

Processed 372 csets from 27 developers 2 employers found A total of 15868 lines added, 3359 removed (delta 12509)

Developers with the most changesets

Developer	Changesets
Stewart Smith	117 (31.5%)
Jeremy Kerr	37 (9.9%)
Cyril Bur	33 (8.9%)
Vasant Hegde	32 (8.6%)
Benjamin Herrenschmidt	32 (8.6%)
Kamalesh Babulal	22 (5.9%)
Joel Stanley	12 (3.2%)
Mahesh Salgaonkar	12 (3.2%)
Alistair Popple	12 (3.2%)
Neelesh Gupta	9 (2.4%)
Gavin Shan	8 (2.2%)
Cédric Le Goater	8 (2.2%)
Ananth N Mavinakayanahalli	8 (2.2%)
Vipin K Parashar	6 (1.6%)
Michael Neuling	6 (1.6%)
Samuel Mendoza-Jonas	3 (0.8%)
Frederic Bonnard	3 (0.8%)
Andrew Donnellan	2 (0.5%)
Vaidyanathan Srinivasan	2 (0.5%)
Philippe Bergheaud	1 (0.3%)
Shilpasri G Bhat	1 (0.3%)
Daniel Axtens	1 (0.3%)
Hari Bathini	1 (0.3%)
Michael Ellerman	1 (0.3%)
Andrei Warkentin	1 (0.3%)
Dan Horák	1 (0.3%)
Anton Blanchard	1 (0.3%)

Developers with the most changed lines

Stewart Smith	4499 (27.3%)
Benjamin Herrenschmidt	3782 (22.9%)
Jeremy Kerr	1887 (11.4%)
Cyril Bur	1654 (10.0%)
Vasant Hegde	959 (5.8%)
Mahesh Salgaonkar	886 (5.4%)
Neelesh Gupta	473 (2.9%)
Samuel Mendoza-Jonas	387 (2.3%)
Vipin K Parashar	332 (2.0%)
Philippe Bergheaud	171 (1.0%)
Shilpasri G Bhat	165 (1.0%)
Alistair Popple	151 (0.9%)
Joel Stanley	105 (0.6%)
Cédric Le Goater	89 (0.5%)
Gavin Shan	83 (0.5%)
Frederic Bonnard	76 (0.5%)
Kamalesh Babulal	65 (0.4%)
Michael Neuling	46 (0.3%)
Daniel Axtens	31 (0.2%)
Andrew Donnellan	22 (0.1%)
Ananth N Mavinakayanahalli	20 (0.1%)
Anton Blanchard	3 (0.0%)
Vaidyanathan Srinivasan	2 (0.0%)
Hari Bathini	2 (0.0%)
Michael Ellerman	1 (0.0%)
Andrei Warkentin	1 (0.0%)
Dan Horák	1 (0.0%)

Developers with the most lines removed

Michael Neuling	24 (0.7%)
Hari Bathini	1 (0.0%)

Developers with the most signoffs (total 253)

Stewart Smith	249 (98.4%)
Mahesh Salgaonkar	4 (1.6%)

Developers with the most reviews (total 24)

Vasant Hegde	9 (37.5%)
Joel Stanley	3 (12.5%)
Gavin Shan	2 (8.3%)
Kamalesh Babulal	2 (8.3%)
Samuel Mendoza-Jonas	2 (8.3%)
Alistair Popple	2 (8.3%)
Stewart Smith	1 (4.2%)
Andrei Warkentin	1 (4.2%)
Preeti U Murthy	1 (4.2%)
Ananth N Mavinakayanahalli	1 (4.2%)

Developers with the most test credits (total 1)

Chad Larson	1 (100.0%)

Developers who gave the most tested-by credits (total 1)

Gavin Shan	1 (100.0%)

Developers with the most report credits (total 4)

Benjamin Herrenschmidt	2 (50.0%)
Chad Larson	1 (25.0%)
Andrei Warkentin	1 (25.0%)

Developers who gave the most report credits (total 4)

Stewart Smith	3 (75.0%)
Gavin Shan	1 (25.0%)

Top changeset contributors by employer

IBM	369 (99.2%)
(Unknown)	3 (0.8%)

Top lines changed by employer

IBM	16497 (100.0%)
(Unknown)	3 (0.0%)

Employers with the most signoffs (total 253)

IBM	253 (100.0%)

Employers with the most hackers (total 27)

IBM	24 (88.9%)
(Unknown)	3 (11.1%)

4.1.2 skiboot-5.1.0-beta1

skiboot-5.1.0-beta1 was released on July 21st, 2015.

skiboot-5.1.0-beta1 is the first beta release of skiboot 5.1, which will become a new stable release, replacing skiboot-5.0 (released April 14th 2015)

Skiboot 5.1-beta1 contains all fixes from skiboot-5.0 stable branch up to skiboot-5.0.5.

New features

Over skiboot-5.0, the following features have been added:

- Centaur i2c support
- Add Naples chip (CPU, PHB, LPC serial interrupts) support
- Added qemu platform

- improvements to FSI error handling
- improvements in chip TOD failover (some only on FSP systems)
- Set Relative Priority Register (RPR) to recommended value
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- Add Mambo platform (P8 Functional Simulator, systemsim)
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- Support building with GCOV, increasing memory for skiboot binary to 2MB
 - includes boot code coverage testing
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 - We are not aware of any system where you would run out, but on large systems it was getting closer than we liked.
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- improved reliability when BMC reboots

Bug Fixes

The following bugs have been fixed:

- Increase PHB3 timeout for electrical links coming up to 2 seconds.
 - fixes issues with some Mellanox cards
- Hang in opal_reinit_cpus() that could prevent kdump from functioning
- PHB3: fix crash in phb3_init
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 - compatible change as no FSP based systems shipped with skiboot-5.0

General improvements:

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- improvements to opal-prd, pflash, libflash
 - including new blocklevel interface in libflash
- many minor fixes to issues found by static analysis
- improvements in FSP error log code paths
- code cleanup in memory allocator
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- improvements in cpu_relax() for idle threads, needed for GCOV on large machines.
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- Major improvements in hello_world kernel
 - Bloat of huge 17 instruction test case reduced to 10.
- Disable bust_locks for general calls of abort()

- Should enable better error messages during abort() when other users of LPC bus exist (e.g. flash)

Contributors

Thanks to everyone who has made skiboot-5.1.0-beta1 happen!

Processed 321 csets from 25 developers 3 employers found A total of 13696 lines added, 2754 removed (delta 10942)

Developers with the most changesets

Developer	Changesets
Stewart Smith	101 (31.5%)
Benjamin Herrenschmidt	32 (10.0%)
Cyril Bur	31 (9.7%)
Vasant Hegde	28 (8.7%)
Jeremy Kerr	27 (8.4%)
Kamalesh Babulal	19 (5.9%)
Alistair Popple	12 (3.7%)
Mahesh Salgaonkar	12 (3.7%)
Neelesh Gupta	8 (2.5%)
Cédric Le Goater	8 (2.5%)
Joel Stanley	8 (2.5%)
Ananth N Mavinakayanahalli	8 (2.5%)
Gavin Shan	6 (1.9%)
Michael Neuling	6 (1.9%)
Frederic Bonnard	3 (0.9%)
Vipin K Parashar	2 (0.6%)
Vaidyanathan Srinivasan	2 (0.6%)
Philippe Bergheaud	1 (0.3%)
Shilpasri G Bhat	1 (0.3%)
Daniel Axtens	1 (0.3%)
Hari Bathini	1 (0.3%)
Michael Ellerman	1 (0.3%)
Andrei Warkentin	1 (0.3%)
Dan Horák	1 (0.3%)
Anton Blanchard	1 (0.3%)

Developers with the most changed lines

Developer	Changed Lines
Stewart Smith	3987 (27.9%)
Benjamin Herrenschmidt	3811 (26.6%)
Cyril Bur	1918 (13.4%)
Jeremy Kerr	1307 (9.1%)
Mahesh Salgaonkar	886 (6.2%)
Vasant Hegde	764 (5.3%)
Neelesh Gupta	473 (3.3%)
Vipin K Parashar	176 (1.2%)
Alistair Popple	175 (1.2%)
Philippe Bergheaud	171 (1.2%)
Shilpasri G Bhat	165 (1.2%)
Cédric Le Goater	89 (0.6%)
Frederic Bonnard	78 (0.5%)
Gavin Shan	73 (0.5%)
Joel Stanley	65 (0.5%)
Kamalesh Babulal	63 (0.4%)
Michael Neuling	47 (0.3%)
Daniel Axtens	31 (0.2%)
Ananth N Mavinakayanahalli	22 (0.2%)
Anton Blanchard	3 (0.0%)
Vaidyanathan Srinivasan	2 (0.0%)
Hari Bathini	2 (0.0%)
Michael Ellerman	1 (0.0%)
Andrei Warkentin	1 (0.0%)
Dan Horák	1 (0.0%)

Developers with the most lines removed:

Vipin K Parashar	105 (3.8%)
Michael Neuling	24 (0.9%)
Hari Bathini	1 (0.0%)

Developers with the most signoffs (total 214)

Stewart Smith	214 (100.0%)
---------------	--------------

Developers with the most reviews (total 21)

Vasant Hegde	7 (33.3%)
Joel Stanley	3 (14.3%)
Gavin Shan	2 (9.5%)
Kamalesh Babulal	2 (9.5%)
Alistair Popple	2 (9.5%)
Stewart Smith	1 (4.8%)
Andrei Warkentin	1 (4.8%)
Preeti U Murthy	1 (4.8%)
Samuel Mendoza-Jonas	1 (4.8%)
Ananth N Mavinakayanahalli	1 (4.8%)

Developers with the most test credits (total 1)

Chad Larson	1 (100.0%)

Developers who gave the most tested-by credits (total 1)

Gavin Shan	1 (100.0%)

Developers with the most report credits (total 4)

Benjamin Herrenschmidt	2 (50.0%)
Chad Larson	1 (25.0%)
Andrei Warkentin	1 (25.0%)

Developers who gave the most report credits (total 4)

Stewart Smith	3 (75.0%)
Gavin Shan	1 (25.0%)

Top changeset contributors by employer

IBM	319 (99.4%)
dan@danny.cz	1 (0.3%)
andrey.warkentin@gmail.com	1 (0.3%)

Top lines changed by employer

IBM	14309 (100.0%)
dan@danny.cz	1 (0.0%)
andrey.warkentin@gmail.com	1 (0.0%)

Employers with the most signoffs (total 214)

IBM	214 (100.0%)
-----	--------------

Employers with the most hackers (total 25)

IBM	23 (92.0%)
dan@danny.cz	1 (4.0%)
andrey.warkentin@gmail.com	1 (4.0%)

4.1.3 skiboot-5.1.0-beta2

skiboot-5.1.0-beta2 was released on August 14th, 2015.

skiboot-5.1.0-beta2 is the second beta release of skiboot 5.1, which will become a new stable release, replacing skiboot-5.0 (released April 14th 2015)

Skiboot 5.1.0-beta2 contains all fixes from skiboot-5.0 stable branch up to skiboot-5.0.5 and everything from 5.1.0-beta1.

New Features

Over skiboot-5.1.0-beta1, the following features have been added:

- **opal-api: Add OPAL call to handle abnormal reboots.** OPAL_CEC_REBOOT2 Currently it will support two reboot types (0). normal reboot, that will behave similar to that of opal_cec_reboot() call, and (1). platform error reboot.

Long term, this is designed to replace OPAL_CEC_REBOOT.

Bug fixes

Over skiboot-5.1.0-beta1, the following bugs have been fixed:

- external/opal-prd: Only map each PRD range once
 - could eventually lead to failing to map PRD ranges
- On skiboot crash, don't try to print symbol when we didn't find one
 - makes backtrace prettier
- On skiboot crash, dump hssr0 and hsrr1 registers correctly.
- Better support old and biarch compilers
 - test “new” compiler flags before using them
 - Specify -mabi=elfv1 if supported (which means it's needed)
- fix boot-coverage-report makefile target
- ipmi: Fix the opal_ipmi_recv() call to handle the error path
 - Could make kernel a sad panda when in continues with other IPMI commands
- IPMI: truncate SELs at 2kb
 - it's the limit of the astbmc. We think.
- IPMI/SEL/PEL:
 - As per PEL spec, we should log events with severity $\geq 0x22$ and “service action flag” is “on”. But in our case, all logs OPAL originagted logs are makred as report externally. We now only report logs with severity $\geq 0x22$
- IPMI: fixes to eSEL logging
- hw/phb3: Change reserved PE to 255
 - Currently, we have reserved PE#0 to which all RIDs are mapped prior to PE assignment request from kernel. The last M64 BAR is configured to have shared mode. So we have to cut off the first M64 segment, which corresponds to reserved PE#0 in kernel. If the first BAR (for example PF's IOV BAR) requires huge alignment in kernel, we have to waste huge M64 space to accommodate the alignment. If we have reserved PE#256, the waste of M64 space will be avoided.

Other changes

- unified version numbers for bundled utilities
- external/boot_test/boot_test.sh
 - better usable for automated boot testing

4.1.4 skiboot-5.1.1

skiboot-5.1.1 was released on August 18th, 2015.

skiboot-5.1.1 is the send stable release of 5.1, it follows skiboot-5.1.0.

Skiboot 5.1.1 contains all fixes from skiboot-5.1.0 and is a minor bugfix release.

Changes

Over skiboot-5.1.0, we have the following changes:

- Fix detection of compiler options on ancient GCC (e.g. gcc 4.4, shipped with RHEL6)
- ensure the GNUC version defines for GCOV are coming from target CC rather than host CC for extract-gcov
- phb3: Continue CAPP setup even if PHB is already in CAPP mode This fixes a critical bug in CAPI support.

CAPI requires that all faults are escalated into a fence, not a freeze. This is done by setting bits in a number of MMIO registers. `phb3_set_capi_mode()` calls `phb3_init_capp_errors()` to do this. However, if the PHB is already in CAPP mode - for example in the recovery case - `phb3_set_capi_mode()` will bail out early, and those registers will not be set.

This is quite easy to verify. PCI config space access errors, for example, normally cause a freeze. On a CAPI-mode PHB, they should cause a fence. Say we have a CAPI card on PHB 0, and we inject a PCI config space error:

```
echo 0x8000000000000000 > /sys/kernel/debug/powerpc/PCI0000/err_injct_inboundA;  
lspci;
```

The first time we inject this, the PHB will fence and recover, but won't reset the registers. Therefore, the second time we inject it, we will incorrectly freeze, not fence.

Worse, the recovery for the resultant EEH freeze event interacts poorly with the CAPP, triggering an EEH recovery of the PHB. The combination of the two attempted recoveries will get the PHB into an inoperable state.

4.1.5 skiboot-5.1.10

skiboot-5.1.10 was released on Friday November 13th, 2015.

skiboot-5.1.10 is the 11th stable release of 5.1, it follows skiboot-5.1.9 (which was released October 30th, 2015).

Skiboot 5.1.10 contains all fixes from skiboot-5.1.9 and is a minor bug fix release.

Over skiboot-5.1.9, we have the following change:

IBM FSP machines

- FSP: Handle Delayed Power Off initiated CEC shutdown with FSP in Reset/Reload

In a scenario where the DPO has been initiated, but the FSP then went into reset before the CEC power down came in, OPAL may not give up the link since it may never see the PSI interrupt. So, if we are in `dpo_pending` and an FSP reset is detected via the DISR, give up the PSI link voluntarily.

Generic

- sensor: add a compatible property OPAL needs an extra compatible property “ibm,opal-sensor” to make module autoload work smoothly in Linux for `ibmpowernv` driver.
- console: Completely flush output buffer before power down and reboot Completely flush the output buffer of the console driver before power down and reboot. Implements the flushing function for uart consoles, which includes the `astbmc` and `rhesus` platforms.

This fixes an issue where some console output is sometimes lost before power down or reboot in uart consoles. If this issue is also prevalent in other console types then it can be fixed later by adding a `.flush` to that driver's `con_ops`.

4.1.6 skiboot-5.1.11

skiboot-5.1.11 was released on Friday November 13th, 2015.

Since it was Friday 13th, we had to find a bug right after we tagged and released skiboot-5.1.10.

skiboot-5.1.11 is the 12th stable release of 5.1, it follows skiboot-5.1.10 (which was released November 13th, 2015).

Skiboot 5.1.11 contains one additional bug fix over skiboot-5.1.10.

It is:

- On IBM FSP machines, if IPMI/Serial console is not connected during shutdown or reboot, machine would enter termination state rather than shut down.

4.1.7 skiboot-5.1.12

skiboot-5.1.12 was released on Friday December 4th, 2015.

skiboot-5.1.12 is the 13th stable release of 5.1, it follows skiboot-5.1.11 (which was released November 13th, 2015).

Skiboot 5.1.12 contains bug fixes and a performance improvement.

opal-prd

- Display an explicit and obvious message if running on a system that does not support opal-prd, such as an IBM FSP based POWER system, where the FSP takes on the role of opal-prd.

pflash

- Fix a missing (C) header - cherry-picked from master.

General

- Don't link with libgcc - On some toolchains, we don't have libgcc available.

POWER8 PHB (PCIe) specific

- **hw/phb3: Flush cache line after updating P/Q bits** When doing an MSI EOI, we update the P and Q bits in the IVE. That causes the corresponding cache line to be dirty in the L3 which will cause a subsequent update by the PHB (upon receiving the next MSI) to get a few retries until it gets flushed.

We improve the situation (and thus performance) by doing a `dcbf` instruction to force a flush of the update we do in SW.

This improves interrupt performance, reducing latency per interrupt. The improvement will vary by workload.

IBM FSP based machines

- FSP: Give up PSI link on shutdown This clears up some erroneous SRCs (error logs) in some situations.
- **Correctly report back Real Time Clock errors to host** Under certain rare error conditions, we could return an error code to the host OS that would cause current Linux kernels to get stuck in an infinite loop during boot. This was introduced in skiboot-5.0-rc1.

4.1.8 skiboot-5.1.13

skiboot-5.1.13 was released on Wed January 27th, 2016.

skiboot-5.1.13 is the 14th stable release of 5.1, it follows skiboot-5.1.12 (which was released December 4th, 2015). This release contains bug fixes.

General

- core/device.c: Sort nodes with `name@unit` names by unit
 - This gives predictable device tree ordering to the payload (usually petitboot)
 - This means that utilities such as “lspci” will always return the same ordering.
- Add OPAL_CONSOLE_FLUSH to the OPAL API uart consoles only flush output when polled. The Linux kernel calls these pollers frequently, except when in a panic state. As such, panic messages are not fully printed unless the system is configured to reboot after panic.

This patch adds a new call to the OPAL API to flush the buffer. If the system has a uart console (i.e. BMC machines), it will incrementally flush the buffer, returning if there is more to be flushed or not. If the system has a different console, the function will have no effect. This will allow the Linux kernel to ensure that panic message have been fully printed out.

CAPI

- hmi: Identify the phb upon CAPI malfunction alert Previously, any error on a CAPI adapter would assume PHB0. This could cause issues on Firestone machines.

gard utility

- Fix displaying ‘cleared’ gard records When a garded component is replaced hostboot detects this and updates the gard partition.

Previously, there was ambiguity on if the gard record ID or the whole gard record needed to be erased. This fix makes gard and hostboot agree.

firestone platform

- fix spacing in slot name The other SlotN names have no space.

4.1.9 skiboot-5.1.14

skiboot-5.1.14 was released on Wed March 9th, 2016.

skiboot-5.1.14 is the 15th stable release of 5.1, it follows skiboot-5.1.13 (which was released January 27th, 2016). This release contains a spelling fix in a log message and an added device tree property to enable older kernels (with bootloader support) to use a framebuffer that is redirected to the BMC VGA port.

As such, skiboot-5.1.14 has no advantage over skiboot-5.1.13 unless you are wanting the neat offb framebuffer trick.

Changes are:

- fsp: fix spelling of “advertise” in log message See: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8Gv0H-vPoDc>
- Explicit 1:1 mapping in ranges properties have been added to PCI bridges. This allows a neat trick with offb and VGA ports that should probably not be told to young children.

4.1.10 skiboot-5.1.15

skiboot-5.1.15 was released on Wed March 16th, 2016.

skiboot-5.1.15 is the 16th stable release of 5.1, it follows skiboot-5.1.14 (which was released March 9th, 2016). This release contains one bug fix, a fix for a memory leak in an error path for AMI BMC based systems when logging non-severe errors. As such, it is a minor bug fix update.

4.1.11 skiboot-5.1.16

skiboot-5.1.16 was released on Friday April 29th, 2016.

skiboot-5.1.16 is the 17th stable release of 5.1, it follows skiboot-5.1.15 (which was released March 16th, 2016).

This release contains a few bug fixes and is a recommended upgrade.

Changes

PHB3 (all POWER8 platforms)

- **hw/phb3:** Ensure PQ bits are cleared in the IVC when masking IRQ When we mask an interrupt, we may race with another interrupt coming in from the hardware. If this occurs, the P and/or Q bit may end up being set but we never EOI/clear them. This could result in a lost interrupt or the next interrupt that comes in after re-enabling never being presented.

This fixes a bug seen with some CAPI workloads which have lots of interrupt masking at the same time as high interrupt load. The fix is not specific to CAPI though.

- **hw/phb3: Fix potential race in EOI** When we EOI we need to clear the present (P) bit in the Interrupt Vector Cache (IVC). We must clear P ensuring that any additional interrupts that come in aren't lost while also maintaining coherency with the Interrupt Vector Table (IVT).

To do this, the hardware provides a conditional update bit in the IVC. This bit ensures that generation counts between the IVT and the IVC updates are synchronised.

Unfortunately we never set this the bit to conditionally update the P bit in the IVC based on the generation count. Also, we didn't set what we wanted the new generation count to be if the update was successful.

FSP platforms

- OPAL:Handle mbox response with bad status:0x24 during FSP termination OPAL committed a predictive log with SRC BB822411 in some situations.

Generic

- hmi: Fix a bug where partial hmi event was reported to host. This bug fix ensures the CPU PIR is reported correctly:

```
[ 305.628283] Fatal Hypervisor Maintenance interrupt [Not recovered]
[ 305.628341] Error detail: Malfunction Alert
[ 305.628388] HMER: 8040000000000000
- [ 305.628423] CPU PIR: 00000000
+ [ 200.123021] CPU PIR: 000008e8
[ 305.628458] [Unit: VSU] Logic core check stop
```

4.1.12 skiboot-5.1.17

skiboot-5.1.17 was released on Thursday 21st July 2016.

skiboot-5.1.17 is the 18th stable release of 5.1, it follows skiboot-5.1.16 (which was released April 29th, 2016).

This release contains a few minor bug fixes.

Changes

All platforms:

- Fix a few typos in user visible (OPAL log) strings
- pci: Do a dummy config write to devices to establish bus number
- Make the XSCOM engine code more resilient to errors: - hw/xscom: Reset XSCOM engine after querying sleeping core FIR - hw/xscom: Reset XSCOM engine after finite number of retries when busy - xscom: Return OPAL_WRONG_STATE on XSCOM ops if CPU is asleep

4.1.13 skiboot-5.1.18

skiboot-5.1.18 was released on Friday 26th August 2016.

skiboot-5.1.18 is the 19th stable release of 5.1, it follows skiboot-5.1.17 (which was released July 21st, 2016).

This release contains a few minor bug fixes.

Changes are:

All platforms:

- opal/hmi: Fix a TOD HMI failure during a race condition. Rare race condition which meant we wouldn't recover from TOD error
- hw/phb3: Update capi initialization sequence The capi initialization sequence was revised in a circumvention document when a 'link down' error was converted from fatal to Endpoint Recoverable. Other, non-capi, register setup was corrected even before the initial open-source release of skiboot, but a few capi-related registers were

not updated then, so this patch fixes it. The point is that a link-down error detected by the UTL logic will lead to an AIB fence, so that the CAPP unit can detect the error.

FSP platforms:

- FSP/ELOG: Fix OPAL generated elog resend logic
- FSP/ELOG: Fix possible event notifier hangs
- FSP/ELOG: Disable event notification if list is not consistent
- FSP/ELOG: Fix OPAL generated elog event notification
- FSP/ELOG: Disable event notification during kexec

4.1.14 skiboot-5.1.19

skiboot-5.1.19 was released on Monday 16th January 2017.

skiboot-5.1.19 is the 20th stable release of 5.1, it follows skiboot-5.1.18 (which was released 26th August 2016).

This release contains a few minor bug fixes.

Changes are:

Generic:

- Makefile: Disable stack protector due to gcc problems
- stack: Don't recurse into __stack_chk_fail
- Makefile: Use -fstack-protector-strong We did not find evidence of this ever being a problem, but this fix is good and preventative.
- Limit number of "Poller recursion detected" errors to display In some error conditions, we could spiral out of control on this and spend all of our time printing the exact same backtrace. Limit it to 16 times, because 16 is a nice number.

FSP based Systems:

- fsp: Don't recurse pollers in ibm_fsp_terminate If we were to terminate in a poller, we'd call op_display() which called pollers which hit the recursive poller warning, which ended in not much fun at all.

PCI:

- hw/phb3: set PHB retry state correctly when fresetting during a creset
- **phb3: Lock the PHB on set_xive callbacks** Those are called by the interrupts core and thus skip the locking implicit in the PCI opal calls.
- hw/{phb3, p7iic}: Return success for freset on empty PHB OPAL_CLOSED is returned when fundamental reset is issued on the PHB who doesn't have subordinate devices (root port excluded). The kernel raises an error message, which is unnecessary. This returns OPAL_SUCCESS for this case to avoid the error message.
- hw/phb3: fix error handling in complete reset During a complete reset, when we get a timeout waiting for pending transaction in state PHB3_STATE_CRESET_WAIT_CQ, we mark the PHB as broken and return OPAL_PARAMETER. Change the return code to OPAL_HARDWARE which is way more sensible, and set the state to PHB3_STATE_FENCED so that the kernel can retry the complete reset.

4.1.15 skiboot-5.1.2

skiboot-5.1.2 was released on September 9th, 2015.

skiboot-5.1.2 is the third stable release of 5.1, it follows skiboot-5.1.1 (which was released August 18th, 2015).

Skiboot 5.1.2 contains all fixes from skiboot-5.1.1 and is a minor bugfix release.

Changes

Over skiboot-5.1.1, we have the following changes:

- phb3: Handle fence in phb3_pci_msi_check_q to fix hang
If the PHB is fenced during phb3_pci_msi_check_q, it can get stuck in an infinite loop waiting to lock the FFI. Further, as the phb lock is held during this function it will prevent any other CPUs from dealing with the fence, leading to the entire system hanging.
If the PHB_FFI_LOCK returns all Fs, return immediately to allow the fence to be dealt with.
- phb3: Continue CAPP setup even if PHB is already in CAPP mode This fixes a critical bug in CAPI support.
- Platform hook for terminate call
 - on assert() or other firmware failure, we will make a SEL callout on ASTBMC platforms
 - (slight) refactor of code for IBM-FSP platforms
- refactor slot naming code
- Slot names for Habanero platform
- misc improvements in userspace utilities (incl pflash, gard)
- build improvements
 - fixes for two compiler warnings were squashed in 5.1.1 commit, re-introduce the fixes.
 - misc compiler/static analysis warning fixes
- gard utility:
 - If gard tool detects the GUARD PNOR partition is corrupted, it will pro-actively re-initialize it. Modern Hostboot is more sensitive to the content of the GUARD partition in order to boot.
 - Update record clearing to match Hostboots expectations We now write ECC bytes throughout the whole partition. Without this fix, hostboot may not bring up the machine.
 - In the event of a corrupted GUARD partition so that even the first entry cannot be read, the gard utility now provides the user with the option to wipe the entirety of the GUARD partition to attempt recovery.
- opal_prd utility:
 - Add run command to pass through commands to HostBoot RunTime (HBRT)
 - * this is for OpenPower firmware developers only.
 - Add htmgth-passthru command.
 - * this is for OpenPower firmware developers only.
 - Add override interface to pass attribute-override information to HBRT.
 - Server sends response in error path, so that client doesn't block forever
- external/mambo tcl scripts

- Running little-endian kernels in mambo requires HILE to be set properly, which requires a bump in the machine's pvr value to a DD2.x chip.

Stats

For skiboot-5.1.0 to 5.1.2: Processed 67 cssets from 11 developers 1 employers found A total of 2258 lines added, 784 removed (delta 1474)

Developers with the most changesets

Stewart Smith	24 (35.8%)
Cyril Bur	18 (26.9%)
Vasant Hegde	8 (11.9%)
Neelesh Gupta	5 (7.5%)
Benjamin Herrenschmidt	5 (7.5%)
Daniel Axtens	2 (3.0%)
Samuel Mendoza-Jonas	1 (1.5%)
Vaidyanathan Srinivasan	1 (1.5%)
Vipin K Parashar	1 (1.5%)
Ian Munsie	1 (1.5%)
Michael Neuling	1 (1.5%)

Developers with the most changed lines

Cyril Bur	969 (42.5%)
Neelesh Gupta	433 (19.0%)
Benjamin Herrenschmidt	304 (13.3%)
Vasant Hegde	236 (10.3%)
Stewart Smith	163 (7.1%)
Vaidyanathan Srinivasan	135 (5.9%)
Vipin K Parashar	8 (0.4%)
Ian Munsie	8 (0.4%)
Daniel Axtens	2 (0.1%)
Michael Neuling	2 (0.1%)
Samuel Mendoza-Jonas	1 (0.0%)

Developers with the most lines removed

Daniel Axtens	2 (0.3%)
Michael Neuling	1 (0.1%)

Developers with the most signoffs (total 44)

Stewart Smith	43 (97.7%)
Neelesh Gupta	1 (2.3%)

Developers with the most reviews (total 8)

Patrick Williams	5 (62.5%)
Samuel Mendoza-Jonas	3 (37.5%)

Developers with the most test credits (total 0)

Developers who gave the most tested-by credits (total 0)

Developers with the most report credits (total 1)

Benjamin Herrenschmidt	1 (100.0%)

Developers who gave the most report credits (total 1)

Samuel Mendoza-Jonas	1 (100.0%)

Top changeset contributors by employer

IBM	67 (100.0%)

Top lines changed by employer

IBM	2281 (100.0%)

Employers with the most signoffs (total 44)

IBM	44 (100.0%)

Employers with the most hackers (total 11)

IBM	11 (100.0%)

4.1.16 skiboot-5.1.3

skiboot-5.1.3 was released on September 15th, 2015.

skiboot-5.1.3 is the 4th stable release of 5.1, it follows skiboot-5.1.2 (which was released September 9th, 2015).

Skiboot 5.1.3 contains all fixes from skiboot-5.1.2 and is a minor bugfix release.

Changes

Over skiboot-5.1.2, we have the following changes:

- slot names for firestone platform
- fix display of LPC errors
- SBE based timer support
 - on supported platforms limits reliance on Linux heartbeat
- fix use-after-free in fsp/ipmi
- fix hang on TOD/TB errors (time-of-day/timebase) on OpenPower systems
 - On getting a Hypervisor Maintenance Interrupt to get the timebase back into a running state, we would call prlog which would use the LPC UART console driver on OpenPower systems, which depends on a working timebase, leading to a hang. We now don't depend on a working timebase in this recovery codepath.
- enable prd for garrison platform

- PCI: Clear error bits after changing MPS Chaning MPS on PCI upstream bridge might cause error bits set on downstream endpoints when system boots into Linux as below case shows:

```
host# lspci -vvs 0001:06:00.0
0001:06:00.0 Ethernet controller: Broadcom Corporation \
                NetXtreme II BCM57810 10 Gigabit Ethernet (rev 10)
DevSta:        CorrErr+ UncorrErr- FatalErr- UnsuppReq+ AuxPwr- TransPend-
CESta:         RxErr- BadTLP- BadDLLP- Rollover- Timeout- NonFatalErr+
```

This clears those error bits in AER and PCIe capability after MPS is changed. With the patch applied, no more error bits are seen.

Contributors

Processed 14 cssets from 6 developers 1 employers found A total of 462 lines added, 163 removed (delta 299)

Developers with the most changesets

Benjamin Herrenschmidt	5 (35.7%)
Stewart Smith	4 (28.6%)
Mahesh Salgaonkar	2 (14.3%)
Gavin Shan	1 (7.1%)
Jeremy Kerr	1 (7.1%)
Neelesh Gupta	1 (7.1%)

Developers with the most changed lines

Benjamin Herrenschmidt	407 (80.8%)
Mahesh Salgaonkar	23 (4.6%)
Gavin Shan	19 (3.8%)
Stewart Smith	18 (3.6%)
Jeremy Kerr	5 (1.0%)
Neelesh Gupta	2 (0.4%)

Developers with the most lines removed

Stewart Smith	8 (4.9%)
Jeremy Kerr	3 (1.8%)
Neelesh Gupta	1 (0.6%)

Developers with the most signoffs (total 10)

Stewart Smith	10 (100.0%)

Developers with the most reviews (total 1)

Joel Stanley	1 (100.0%)

Developers with the most test credits (total 0)

Developers who gave the most tested-by credits (total 0)

Developers with the most report credits (total 1)

John Walthour	1 (100.0%)

Developers who gave the most report credits (total 1)

Gavin Shan	1 (100.0%)

Top changeset contributors by employer

IBM	14 (100.0%)

Top lines changed by employer

IBM	504 (100.0%)

Employers with the most signoffs (total 10)

IBM	10 (100.0%)

Employers with the most hackers (total 6)

IBM	6 (100.0%)

4.1.17 skiboot-5.1.4

skiboot-5.1.4 was released on September 26th, 2015.

skiboot-5.1.4 is the 5th stable release of 5.1, it follows skiboot-5.1.3 (which was released September 15th, 2015).

Skiboot 5.1.4 contains all fixes from skiboot-5.1.3 and is an important bug fix release and a strongly recommended update from any prior skiboot-5.1.x release.

Changes

Over skiboot-5.1.3, we have the following changes:

- Rate limit OPAL_MSG_OCC to only one outstanding message to host

In the event of a lot of OCC events (or many CPU cores), we could send many OCC messages to the host, which if it wasn't calling opal_get_msg really often, would cause skiboot to malloc() additional messages until we ran out of skiboot heap and things didn't end up being much fun.

When running certain hardware exercisers, they seem to steal all time from Linux being able to call opal_get_msg, causing these to queue up and get "opalmsg: No available node in the free list, allocating" warnings followed by tonnes of backtraces of failing memory allocations.

- Ensure reserved memory ranges are exposed correctly to host (fix corrupted SLW image)

We seem to have not hit this on ASTBMC based OpenPower machines, but was certainly hit on FSP based machines

4.1.18 skiboot-5.1.5

skiboot-5.1.5 was released on October 1st, 2015.

skiboot-5.1.5 is the 6th stable release of 5.1, it follows skiboot-5.1.4 (which was released September 26th, 2015).

Skiboot 5.1.5 contains all fixes from skiboot-5.1.4 and is a minor bug fix release.

Changes

Over skiboot-5.1.4, we have the following changes:

Generic

- centaur: Add indirect XSCOM support Fixes a bug where opal-prd would not be able to recover from a bunch of errors as the indirect XSCOMs to centaurs would fail.
- xscom: Fix logging of indirect XSCOM errors Better logging of error messages.
- PHB3: Fix wrong PE number in error injection
- Improvement in boot_test.sh utility to support copying a pflash binary to BMCs.

AST BMC machines

- **ipmi-sel: Run power action immediately if host not up** Our normal sequence for a soft power action (IPMI ‘power soft’ or ‘power cycle’) involve receiving a SEL from the BMC, sending a message to Linux’s opal platform support which instructs the host OS to shut down, and finally the host will request OPAL to cut power.

When the host is not yet up we will send the message to /dev/null, and no action will be taken. This patches changes that behaviour to perform the action immediately if we know how.

OpenPower machines:

- opal-prd: Increase IPMI timeout to a slightly better value Proactively bump the timeout to 5seconds to match current value in petitboot Observed in the wild that this fixes bugs for petitboot.

4.1.19 skiboot-5.1.6

skiboot-5.1.6 was released on October 8th, 2015.

skiboot-5.1.6 is the 7th stable release of 5.1, it follows skiboot-5.1.5 (which was released October 1st, 2015).

Skiboot 5.1.6 contains all fixes from skiboot-5.1.5 and is a minor bug fix release.

Changes

Over skiboot-5.1.5, we have the following changes:

Generic:

- Ensure we run pollers in `cpu_wait_job()`
In root causing a bug on AST BMC Alistair found that pollers weren't being run for around 3800ms.
This could show as not resetting the boot count sensor on successful boot.

AST BMC Machines

- `hw/bt.c`: Check for timeout after checking for message response
When deciding if a BT message has timed out we should first check for a message response. This will ensure that messages will not time out if there was a delay calling the pollers.
This could show as not resetting the boot count sensor on successful boot.

4.1.20 skiboot-5.1.7

skiboot-5.1.7 was released on October 13th, 2015.

skiboot-5.1.7 is the 8th stable release of 5.1, it follows skiboot-5.1.6 (which was released October 8th, 2015).

Skiboot 5.1.7 contains all fixes from skiboot-5.1.6 and is a minor bug fix release with one important bug fix for FSP systems.

Over skiboot-5.1.6, we have the following changes:

Generic:

- **PHB3: Retry fundamental reset** This introduces another PHB3 state (`PHB3_STATE_FRESET_START`) allowing to redo fundamental reset if the link doesn't come up in time at the first attempt, to improve the robustness of PHB's fundamental reset. If the link comes up after the first reset, the 2nd reset won't be issued at all.

FSP based systems:

- `hw/fsp/fsp-leds.c`: use allocated buffer for `FSP_CMD_GET_LED_LIST` response
This fixes a bug where we would overwrite roughly 4kb of memory belonging to Linux when the FSP would ask firmware for a list of LEDs in the system. This wouldn't happen often (once before Linux was running and possibly only once during runtime, and *early* runtime at that) but it was possible for this corruption to show up and be detected.

4.1.21 skiboot-5.1.8

skiboot-5.1.8 was released on October 19th, 2015.

skiboot-5.1.8 is the 9th stable release of 5.1, it follows skiboot-5.1.7 (which was released October 13th, 2015).

Skiboot 5.1.8 contains all fixes from skiboot-5.1.7 and is a minor bug fix release, with a single fix for recovery from a (rare) error.

Over skiboot-5.1.7, we have the following change:

- `opal/hmi`: Fix a soft lockup issue on Hypervisor Maintenance Interrupt for certain timebase errors.
We also introduce a timeout to handle the worst situation where all other threads are badly stuck without setting a cleanup done bit. Under such situation timeout will help to avoid soft lockups and report failure to kernel.

4.1.22 skiboot-5.1.9

skiboot-5.1.9 was released on October 30th, 2015.

skiboot-5.1.9 is the 10th stable release of 5.1, it follows skiboot-5.1.8 (which was released October 19th, 2015).

Skiboot 5.1.9 contains all fixes from skiboot-5.1.8 and is a minor bug fix release, with a single fix to help diagnosis after a rare error condition.

Over skiboot-5.1.8, we have the following change:

- opal/hmi: Signal PRD about NX unit checkstop. We now signal Processor Recovery & Diagnostics (PRD) correctly following an NX unit checkstop
- minor fix to the boot_test.sh test script

4.1.23 skiboot-5.2.0

skiboot-5.2.0 was released on Wednesday March 16th, 2016.

skiboot-5.2.0 is the first stable release of skiboot 5.2, the new stable release of skiboot, which will take over from the 5.1.x series which was first released August 17th, 2015.

skiboot-5.2.0 contains all bug fixes as of skiboot-5.1.15.

This is the second release that will follow the (now documented) Skiboot stable rules - see *Skiboot stable tree rules and releases*.

Changes since rc2

Over skiboot-5.2.0-rc2, the following fixes are included:

- Include 'extract-gcov' in make clean.
- ipmi-sel: Fix esel event logger to handle early boot PANIC events
- IPMI: Enable synchronous eSEL logging option (for PANIC events)
- libflash/libffs: Reporting seeing all 0xFF bytes during init.
- ipmi-sel: Fix memory leak in error path

Changes since rc1

Over skiboot-5.2.0-rc1, we have the following changes:

- Add Barreleye platform

Generic

- hw/p8-i2c: Speed up SMBUS_WRITE
- Fix early backtraces

FSP Platforms

- fsp-sensor: rework device tree for sensors
- platforms/firenze: Fix I2C clock source frequency

Simics simulator

- Enable Simics UART console

Mambo simulator

- platforms/mambo: Add terminate callback
 - fix hang in multi-threaded mambo
 - add multithreaded mambo tests

IPMI

- hw/ipmi: fix event data 1 for System Firmware Progress sensor
- ipmi: Log exact NetFn value in OPAL logs

AST BMC based platforms

- hw/bt: allow BT driver to use different buffer size

opal-prd utility

- **opal-prd: Add debug output for firmware-driven OCC events** We indicate when we have a user-driven event, so add corresponding outputs for firmware-driven ones too.

getscom utility

- Add Naples chip support

New Features

Over skiboot-5.1, the following features have been added:

- Naples (P8', i.e. P8 with NVLINK) processor support, including NVLINK.
- Improvements in gard, libflash/pflash and opal-prd utilities
 - increased testing
 - increased usability
 - systemd scripts for opal-prd

- pflash can now use the /dev/mtd device to access BMC flash rather than accessing it directly. It is *important* that you use `-mtd` if your BMC may otherwise know how to interact with its own flash.
- support for Micron N25Q256Ax and N25Qx256Ax NOR flash.
- support for Winbond W25Q256BV NOR flash
- support for an emulated (“fake”) RTC clock, useful in simulators and during bringup
- Explicit 1:1 mapping in ranges properties have been added to PCI bridges. This allows a neat trick with offb and VGA ports that should probably not be told to young children.
- Added support to read the V2 format of the OCC-OPAL memory region, which supports Workload Optimized Frequency (WOF)

Changes in behavior

- Assigning OPAL IDs to PHBs is now fixed and based on the chip id and PHB index on that chip. On POWER7, we continue to use allocated numbers.
- We now query the BMC for BT capabilities rather than making assumptions

Removed support

- p5ioc2 is no longer supported. This affects a grand total of two POWER7 systems in the world.

NOTE: It is planned that skiboot-5.2 will be the last release supporting POWER7 machines.

Bugs fixed

- PHB3: Fix unexpected ER (all) on errinjet by PCI config
- hw/bt: timeout messages when BT interface isn’t functional
- On Habanero, Slot3 should have been “Slot 3”.
- We now completely flush the console buffer before power down and reboot
- For chips with `ibm,occ-functional-state` set to false, we don’t wait for the OCC to start. This caused needless delay in booting on simulators which did not simulate OCCs.
- Change OCC reset order to always reset slave OCCs first.
- slw: Remove overwrites for `EX_PM_CORE_ECO_VRET` and `EX_PM_CORE_PFET_VRET` (these were already initialized in hostboot)
- p8-i2c: send stop bit on timeouts. Some devices can otherwise leave the bus in a held state.

Other improvements

- many fixes of compiler and static analysis warnings
- increased unit test coverage
- Unit test of “boot debian jessie installer”
- ability to plug in other simulators to run existing tests (e.g. simulator for non pegasus p8)
- Support using (patched) Qemu with PowerNV platform support for running unit tests.

- increased support for running with sparse
- We now build with -fstack-protector-strong if supported by the compiler
- We now build with -Werror for -Wformat
- pflash is now built as part of travis-ci and for Coverity Scan.
- There is now a RPM SPEC file that can be used as the basis for packaging skiboot and associated utilities.

Contributors

We have had a number of improvements in workflow over skiboot-5.1.0. Looking back, we have roughly the same number of changesets (372 for 5.1.0, 334 for 5.2.0-rc1 - even closer for 5.1.0-beta1) which indicates a relatively stable rate of development.

Complete statistics are included below (generated by gitdm), but I'd like to draw attention to a couple of stats:

Release	csets	Ack	Reviews	Tested	Reported
5.0	329	15	20	1	0
5.1	372	13	38	1	4
5.2-rc1	334	20	34	6	11

Overall, it looks like we're on the right trajectory for increasing the number of eyeballs looking at code before it heads in tree, especially around testing. Largely, this increase in Tested-by can be attributed to encouraging the existing test teams to start commenting on the patches themselves.

Anyway, here's the full stats from skiboot 5.1.0 to 5.2.0-rc1:

Processed 334 csets from 27 developers 2 employers found A total of 46172 lines added, 23274 removed (delta 22898)

Developers with the most changesets

Stewart Smith	146 (43.7%)
Cyril Bur	52 (15.6%)
Benjamin Herrenschmidt	15 (4.5%)
Joel Stanley	12 (3.6%)
Gavin Shan	12 (3.6%)
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4.1.24 skiboot-5.2.0-rc1

skiboot-5.2.0-rc1 was released on Friday Feb 26th, 2016.

skiboot-5.2.0-rc1 is the first release candidate of skiboot 5.2, which will become the new stable release of skiboot following the 5.1 release, first released August 17th, 2015.

skiboot-5.2.0-rc1 contains all bug fixes as of skiboot-5.1.13.

This is the second release that will follow the (now documented) Skiboot stable rules - see *Skiboot stable tree rules and releases*.

The current plan is to release skiboot-5.2.0 mid-March 2016, with a focus on bug fixing for future 5.2.0-rc releases.

New Features

Over skiboot-5.1, the following features have been added:

- Naples (P8', i.e. P8 with NVLINK) processor support, including NVLINK.
- Improvements in gard, libflash/pflash and opal-prd utilities
 - increased testing
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 - systemd scripts for opal-prd
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Bugs fixed

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4.1.25 skiboot-5.2.0-rc2

skiboot-5.2.0-rc2 was released on Wednesday March 9th, 2016.

skiboot-5.2.0-rc2 is the second release candidate of skiboot 5.2, which will become the new stable release of skiboot following the 5.1 release, first released August 17th, 2015.

skiboot-5.2.0-rc2 contains all bug fixes as of skiboot-5.1.14.

This is the second release that will follow the (now documented) Skiboot stable rules - see *Skiboot stable tree rules and releases*.

The current plan is to release skiboot-5.2.0 mid-March 2016, with a focus on bug fixing for future 5.2.0-rc releases (if any - I hope this will be the last)

Over skiboot-5.2.0-rc1, we have the following changes:

New platform!

- Add Barreleye platform

Generic

- hw/p8-i2c: Speed up SMBUS_WRITE
- Fix early backtraces

FSP Platforms

- fsp-sensor: rework device tree for sensors
- platforms/firenze: Fix I2C clock source frequency

Simics simulator

- Enable Simics UART console

Mambo simulator

- platforms/mambo: Add terminate callback
 - fix hang in multi-threaded mambo
 - add multithreaded mambo tests

IPMI

- hw/ipmi: fix event data 1 for System Firmware Progress sensor
- ipmi: Log exact NetFn value in OPAL logs

AST BMC based platforms

- hw/bt: allow BT driver to use different buffer size

opal-prd utility

- **opal-prd: Add debug output for firmware-driven OCC events** We indicate when we have a user-driven event, so add corresponding outputs for firmware-driven ones too.

getscm utility

- Add Naples chip support

4.1.26 skiboot-5.2.1

skiboot-5.2.1 was released on Wednesday April 27th, 2016.

skiboot-5.2.1 is the second stable release of skiboot 5.2, the new stable release of skiboot, which will take over from the 5.1.x series which was first released August 17th, 2015.

skiboot-5.2.1 contains all bug fixes as of skiboot-5.1.15.

This is the second release that will follow the (now documented) Skiboot stable rules - see *Skiboot stable tree rules and releases*.

Changes

Over skiboot-5.2.0, the following fixes are included:

pflash

- Allow building under yocto. Makefile fixes to enable building as part of an OpenBMC build.

Garrison platform

- Add PCIe and NPU slot location names
- hw/npuc: Add ibm, npu-index property to npu device tree
- hmi: Add handling for NPU checkstops

PHB3 (all POWER8 platforms)

- hw/phb3: Ensure PQ bits are cleared in the IVC when masking IRQ When we mask an interrupt, we may race with another interrupt coming in from the hardware. If this occurs, the P and/or Q bit may end up being set but we never EOI/clear them. This could result in a lost interrupt or the next interrupt that comes in after re-enabling never being presented.

This fixes a bug seen with some CAPI workloads which have lots of interrupt masking at the same time as high interrupt load. The fix is not specific to CAPI though.

- hw/phb3: Fix potential race in EOI When we EOI we need to clear the present (P) bit in the Interrupt Vector Cache (IVC). We must clear P ensuring that any additional interrupts that come in aren't lost while also maintaining coherency with the Interrupt Vector Table (IVT).

To do this, the hardware provides a conditional update bit in the IVC. This bit ensures that generation counts between the IVT and the IVC updates are synchronised.

Unfortunately we never set this the bit to conditionally update the P bit in the IVC based on the generation count. Also, we didn't set what we wanted the new generation count to be if the update was successful.

FSP platforms

- OPAL:Handle mbox response with bad status:0x24 during FSP termination OPAL committed a predictive log with SRC BB822411 in some situations.

Generic

- hmi: Fix a bug where partial hmi event was reported to host. This bug fix ensures the CPU PIR is reported correctly:

```
[ 305.628283] Fatal Hypervisor Maintenance interrupt [Not recovered]
[ 305.628341] Error detail: Malfunction Alert
[ 305.628388] HMER: 8040000000000000
- [ 305.628423] CPU PIR: 00000000
+ [ 200.123021] CPU PIR: 000008e8
[ 305.628458] [Unit: VSU] Logic core check stop
```

- xscom: Return OPAL_WRONG_STATE on XSCOM ops if CPU is asleep

Contributors

Processed 15 csets from 7 developers A total of 436 lines added, 59 removed (delta 377)

Developers with the most changesets

Russell Currey	7 (46.7%)
Alistair Popple	2 (13.3%)
Michael Neuling	2 (13.3%)
Patrick Williams	1 (6.7%)
Stewart Smith	1 (6.7%)
Mamatha	1 (6.7%)
Mahesh Salgaonkar	1 (6.7%)

Developers with the most changed lines

Alistair Popple	215 (48.3%)
Russell Currey	140 (31.5%)
Michael Neuling	55 (12.4%)
Mamatha	15 (3.4%)
Patrick Williams	9 (2.0%)
Mahesh Salgaonkar	8 (1.8%)
Stewart Smith	3 (0.7%)

Developers with the most lines removed

Patrick Williams	5 (8.5%)

Developers with the most signoffs (total 30)

Stewart Smith	15 (50.0%)
Russell Currey	7 (23.3%)
Michael Neuling	2 (6.7%)
Alistair Popple	2 (6.7%)
Patrick Williams	1 (3.3%)
Oliver O'Halloran	1 (3.3%)
Mahesh Salgaonkar	1 (3.3%)
Mamatha	1 (3.3%)

Developers with the most reviews (total 11)

Alistair Popple	5 (45.5%)
Andrew Donnellan	3 (27.3%)
Mahesh Salgaonkar	2 (18.2%)
Joel Stanley	1 (9.1%)

Developers with the most Acked-by (total 1)

Alistair Popple	1 (100.0%)

Developers with the most test credits (total 3)

Andrew Donnellan	2 (66.7%)
Vaibhav Jain	1 (33.3%)

Developers who received the most tested-by credits (total 3)

Michael Neuling	3 (100.0%)

4.1.27 skiboot-5.2.2

skiboot-5.2.2 was released on Thursday May 5th, 2016.

skiboot-5.2.2 is the third stable release of skiboot 5.2, the new stable release of skiboot, which will take over from the 5.1.x series which was first released August 17th, 2015.

Skiboot 5.2.2 replaces skiboot-5.2.1 as the current stable version, which was released on April 27th, 2016. Over skiboot-5.2.1, skiboot 5.2.2 contains one bug fix targeted at P8NVL systems, notably the Garrison platform.

skiboot-5.2.2 contains all bug fixes as of skiboot-5.1.16.

This is the second release that will follow the (now documented) Skiboot stable rules - see *Skiboot stable tree rules and releases*.

Over skiboot-5.2.1, the following fixes are included:

P8NVL/Garrison

- **PHB3: Fix corruption of pref window register** On P8+ Garrison platform, the root port's pref window register might be not writable and we have to emulate the window because of hardware defect. In order to detect that, we read the register content, write inversed value and read the register content again. The register is regarded as read-only if the values from the two continuous read are same. However, the original register content isn't written back and it causes corruption on pref window register if it's writable.

This fixes the above issue by writing the original content back to the register at the end.

4.1.28 skiboot-5.2.3

skiboot-5.2.3 was released on Thursday June 30th, 2016.

skiboot-5.2.3 is the 4th stable release of skiboot 5.2, the new stable release of skiboot, which takes over from the 5.1.x series which was first released August 17th, 2015.

Skiboot 5.2.3 replaces skiboot-5.2.2 as the current stable version, which was released on May 5th, 2016. Over skiboot-5.2.2, skiboot 5.2.3 contains one important bug fix regarding parsing data from the OCC regarding CPU frequency tables, which could lead to no CPU frequency scaling.

skiboot-5.2.3 contains all bug fixes as of skiboot-5.1.16.

This is the second release that will follow the (now documented) Skiboot stable rules - see *Skiboot stable tree rules and releases*.

Over skiboot-5.2.2, the following fixes are included:

OpenPOWER platforms

- occ: Filter out entries from Pmin to Pmax in pstate table (cherry picked from commit eca02ee2e62cee115d921a01cea061782ce47cc7) Without this fix, with newer OCC firmware on some OpenPOWER machines, we would fail to parse the table from the OCC, which meant the host OS would not get a table of supported CPU frequencies.

General

- pci: Do a dummy config write to devices to establish bus number (cherry picked from commit f46c1e506d199332b0f9741278c8ec35b3e39135)

On PCI Express, devices need to know their own bus number in order to provide the correct source identification (aka RID) in upstream packets they might send, such as error messages or DMAs.

However while devices know (and hard wire) their own device and function number, they know nothing about bus numbers by default, those are decoded by bridges for routing. All they know is that if their parent bridge sends a “type 0” configuration access, they should decode it provided the device and function numbers match.

The PCIe spec thus defines that when a device receive such a configuration access and it’s a write, it should “capture” the bus number in the source field of the packet, and re-use as the originator bus number of all subsequent outgoing requests.

In order to ensure that a device has this bus number firmly established before it’s likely to send error packets upstream, we should thus do a dummy configuration write to it as soon as possible after probing.

- Fix GCC 6 warning in backtrace code (cherry picked from commit 793f6f5b32c96f2774bd955b6062c74a672317ca)
- Backport of user visible typo fixes partial cherry picked from 4c95b5e04e3c4f72e4005574f67cd6e365d3276f

Utilities

- Fix ARM build failure with parallel make

4.1.29 skiboot-5.2.4

skiboot-5.2.4 was released on Tuesday July 12th, 2016.

This is the 5th stable release of skiboot 5.2, the new stable release of skiboot (first release with 5.2.0 on March 16th 2016).

Skiboot 5.2.4 replaces skiboot-5.2.3 as the current stable version, which was released on June 30th 2016. Over skiboot-5.2.3, skiboot 5.2.4 contains bug fixes to make skiboot more resilient to errors in the XSCOM engine and some build improvements for the pflash utility.

skiboot-5.2.4 contains all bug fixes as of skiboot-5.1.16.

This is the second release that will follow the (now documented) Skiboot stable rules - see *Skiboot stable tree rules and releases*.

Over skiboot-5.2.3, the following fixes are included:

All platforms

- Make the XSCOM engine code more resilient to errors:
 - hw/xscom: Reset XSCOM engine after querying sleeping core FIR
 - hw/xscom: Reset XSCOM engine after finite number of retries when busy

Userspace utilities

- pflash build improvements

4.1.30 skiboot-5.2.5

skiboot-5.2.5 was released on Thursday July 28th, 2016.

skiboot-5.2.5 contains all bug fixes as of skiboot-5.1.17.

This is the second release that will follow the (now documented) Skiboot stable rules - see *Skiboot stable tree rules and releases*.

Over skiboot-5.2.4, the following fixes are included:

- pflash: Fix the makefile (cherry picked from commit fd599965f723330da5ec55519c20cdb6aa2b3a2d)
- pflash: Clean up makefiles and resolve build race (cherry picked from commit c327eddd9b291a0e6e54001fa3b1e547bad3fca2)
- FSP/ELOG: Fix OPAL generated elog resend logic (cherry picked from commit a6d4a7884e95cb9c918b8a217c11e46b01218358)
- FSP/ELOG: Fix possible event notifier hangs (cherry picked from commit e7c8cba4ad773055f390632c2996d3242b633bf4)
- FSP/ELOG: Disable event notification if list is not consistent (cherry picked from commit 1fb10de164d3ca034193df81c1f5d007aec37781)
- FSP/ELOG: Improve elog event states (cherry picked from commit cec5750a4a86ff3f69e1d8817eda023f4d40c492)
- FSP/ELOG: Fix OPAL generated elog event notification (cherry picked from commit ec366ad4e2e871096fa4c614ad7e89f5bb6f884f)

- FSP/ELOG: Disable event notification during kexec (cherry picked from commit d2ae07fd97bb9408456279cec799f72cb78680a6)
- hw/xscom: Reset XSCOM engine after querying sleeping core FIR (cherry picked from commit 15cec493804ff14e6246eb1b65e9d0c7cb469a81)
- hw/xscom: Reset XSCOM engine after finite number of retries when busy (cherry picked from commit e761222593a1ae932cddbc81239b6a7cd98ddb70)
- xscom: Return OPAL_WRONG_STATE on XSCOM ops if CPU is asleep (cherry picked from commit 9c2d82394fd2303847cac4a665dee62556ca528a)
- fsp/console: Ignore data on unresponsive consoles (cherry picked from commit fd6b71fcc6912611ce81f455b4805f0531699d5e)
- SEL: Fix eSEL ID while logging eSEL event

4.1.31 skiboot-5.3.0

skiboot-5.3.0 was released on Tuesday August 2nd, 2016.

skiboot-5.3.0 is the first stable release of skiboot 5.3, the new stable release of skiboot, which will take over from the 5.2.x series which was first released Wednesday March 16th, 2016.

skiboot-5.3.0 contains all bug fixes as of skiboot-5.1.17 and skiboot-5.2.5.

Changes over skiboot-5.3.0-rc2: - Adopt libtool rules for soname versioning for libflash

See skiboot-5.3.0-rc2 and skiboot-5.3.0-rc1 release notes for a complete list of changes from skiboot-5.2.0.

4.1.32 skiboot-5.3.0-rc1

skiboot-5.3.0-rc1 was released on Monday July 25th, 2016

skiboot-5.3.0-rc1 is the first release candidate of skiboot 5.3, which will become the new stable release of skiboot following the 5.2 release, first released March 16th 2016.

skiboot-5.3.0-rc1 contains all bug fixes as of skiboot-5.1.16 and skiboot-5.2.4 (the existing stable releases).

For how the skiboot stable releases work, see *Skiboot stable tree rules and releases*.

The current plan is to release skiboot-5.3.0 August 1st 2016.

Over skiboot-5.2, we have the following changes:

OPAL API/Device Tree

- **Reserve OPAL API numbers for XICS emulation for XIVE** Additionally, we put in some skeleton docs for what's coming, key points being that this is for P9 and above, relies on a device being present in the device tree and is modelled on the PAPR calls.
- interrupts: Remove #interrupt-cells from ICP nodes
- Stop adding legacy linux, phandle to device tree, just add phandle No Linux kernel has ever existed for powernv that only knows linux,phandle.

POWER9

- Add base POWER9 support In *NO WAY* is this geared towards real POWER9 hardware. Suitable for use in simulators *only*, and even then, only if you intensely know what you're doing.
- Document changes in OPAL API for POWER9 Some things are going to change, we start documenting them.
- cpu: supply ibm,dec-bits via devicetree
- power9: Add example device tree for phb4
- device-tree: Only advertise ibm, opal-v3 (not v2) on POWER9 and above

CAPI

- phb3: Test CAPI mode on both CAPP units on Naples
- hmi: Recover both CAPP units on Naples after malfunction alert
- chiptod: Sync timebase in both CAPP units on Naples
- phb3: Set CAPI mode for both CAPP units on Naples
- phb3: Load CAPP ucode to both CAPP units on Naples
- **phb3: Add support for CAPP DMA mode** The XSL used in the Mellanox CX4 card uses a DMA mode of CAPI, which requires a few registers configured specially. This adds a new mode to the OPAL_PCI_SET_PHB_CAPI_MODE API to enable CAPI in DMA mode.

PCI

- pci: Do a dummy config write to devices to establish bus number
- phb: Work around XSL bug sending PTE updates with wrong scope
- Support for PCI hotplug (if a platform supports it)

Garrison

- NVLink/NPU support
- Full garrison platform support.

BMC based platforms

- bt: use the maximum retry count returned by the BMC
- **SEL: Fix eSEL ID while logging eSEL event** Commit 127a7dac added eSEL ID to SEL event in reverse order (0700 instead of 0007). This code fixes this issue by adding ID in proper order.

Tests/Simulation

- test/hello_world: always use shutdown type zero
- make check: make test runs less noisy
- boot-tests: force booting from primary (non-golden) side

- mambo: Enable multicore configurations
- mambo: Flatten device tree at the end
- mambo: Increase memory to 4GB and change memory map
- Timebase quirk for slow simulators like AWAN and SIMICS
- chip: Add simics specific quirks
- mambo: Flash driver using bogus disk
- platform/mambo: Add a heartbeat time, making console more responsive
- mambo: Fix bt command and add little endian support

FSP platforms

- beginnings of support for SPIRA-S structure
- Handle mbox response with bad status:0x24 during FSP termination
- FSP: Validate fsp_msg response memory allocation
- FSP/ELOG: Fix OPAL generated elog event notification
- FSP/ELOG: Disable event notification during kexec Possible crash if error log timing around kexec is unfortunate
- fsp/console: Ignore data on unresponsive consoles

Linux kernels from v4.1 onwards will try to request an irq for each hvc console using `OPAL_EVENT_CONSOLE_INPUT`, however because the `IRQF_SHARED` flag is not set any console after the first will fail. If there is data on one of these failed consoles OPAL will set `OPAL_EVENT_CONSOLE_INPUT` every time `fsp_console_read` is called, leading to RCU stalls in the kernel.

As a workaround for unpatched kernels, cease setting `OPAL_EVENT_CONSOLE_INPUT` for consoles that we have noticed are not being read.

HMI

- hmi: Fix a bug where partial hmi event was reported to host.
- hmi: Add handling for NPU checkstops
- hmi: Only raise a catchall HMI if no other components have
- hmi: Rework HMI event handling of FIR read failure

Tools

- **external: Add a getsram command** The getsram command reads the OCC SRAM. This is useful for debug.
- bug fixes in flash utilities (pflash/gard)
- pflash: Allow building under yocto.
- external/opal-prd: Ensure that struct `host_interfaces` matches the thunk
- external/pflash: Handle incorrect cmd-line options better
- libflash: fix bug on reading truncated flash file

- pflash: add support for manipulating file rather than flash
- gard: fix compile error on ARM
- libflash: Add sanity checks to ffs init code.
- external: Add dynamically linked pflash

Mambo

- **Test device tree for kernel location** This can reduce the boot time since the kernel no longer needs to relocate itself when loaded directly at 0.

Generic

- hw/lpc: Log LPC SYNC errors as OPAL_PLATFORM_ERR_EVT errors
- Explicitly disable the attn instruction on all CPUs on boot.
- hw/xscom: Reset XSCOM engine after finite number of retries when busy
- hw/xscom: Reset XSCOM engine after querying sleeping core FIR
- core/timer: Add support for platform specific heartbeat
- Fix GCOV_COUNTERS ifdef logic for GCC 6.0
- core: Fix backtrace for gcc 6 fixes a compiler warning on GCC 6 and above
- **cpu: Don't call time_wait with lock held** Also make the locking around re-init safer, properly block the OS from restarting a thread that was caught for re-init.
- flash: Increase the maximum number of flash devices

Contributors

Extending the analysis done for the last few releases, we can see our trends in code review across versions:

Release	csets	Ack	Reviews	Tested	Reported
5.0	329	15	20	1	0
5.1	372	13	38	1	4
5.2-rc1	334	20	34	6	11
5.3-rc1	302	36	53	4	5

An increase in reviews this cycle is great!

Detailed statistics for 5.3.0-rc1 are below:

Processed 302 csets from 31 developers A total of 20887 lines added, 4540 removed (delta 16347)

Developers with the most changesets

Stewart Smith	82 (27.2%)
Gavin Shan	36 (11.9%)
Benjamin Herrenschmidt	28 (9.3%)
Michael Neuling	25 (8.3%)
Vasant Hegde	24 (7.9%)
Continued on next page	

Table 4.1 – continued from previous page

Russell Currey	14 (4.6%)
Brad Bishop	12 (4.0%)
Vipin K Parashar	10 (3.3%)
Cédric Le Goater	9 (3.0%)
Shreyas B. Prabhu	8 (2.6%)
Jeremy Kerr	7 (2.3%)
Philippe Bergheaud	6 (2.0%)
Cyril Bur	5 (1.7%)
Mukesh Ojha	4 (1.3%)
Alistair Popple	4 (1.3%)
Ian Munsie	4 (1.3%)
Oliver O'Halloran	3 (1.0%)
Chris Smart	3 (1.0%)
Sam Mendoza-Jonas	2 (0.7%)
Joel Stanley	2 (0.7%)
Dinar Valeev	2 (0.7%)
Shilpasri G Bhat	2 (0.7%)
Patrick Williams	2 (0.7%)
Deb McLemore	1 (0.3%)
Balbir Singh	1 (0.3%)
Andrew Donnellan	1 (0.3%)
Suraj Jitindar Singh	1 (0.3%)
Frederic Bonnard	1 (0.3%)
Kamalesh Babulal	1 (0.3%)
Mamatha	1 (0.3%)
Mahesh Salgaonkar	1 (0.3%)

Developers with the most changed lines

Benjamin Herrenschmidt	7491 (34.4%)
Gavin Shan	4821 (22.1%)
Vasant Hegde	4740 (21.7%)
Stewart Smith	1294 (5.9%)
Michael Neuling	620 (2.8%)
Cédric Le Goater	470 (2.2%)
Jeremy Kerr	338 (1.6%)
Shreyas B. Prabhu	330 (1.5%)
Vipin K Parashar	305 (1.4%)
Russell Currey	295 (1.4%)
Alistair Popple	229 (1.1%)
Philippe Bergheaud	170 (0.8%)
Ian Munsie	133 (0.6%)
Dinar Valeev	126 (0.6%)
Brad Bishop	80 (0.4%)
Oliver O'Halloran	80 (0.4%)
Cyril Bur	62 (0.3%)
Frederic Bonnard	61 (0.3%)
Sam Mendoza-Jonas	32 (0.1%)
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Table 4.2 – continued from previous page

Chris Smart	27 (0.1%)
Shilpasri G Bhat	20 (0.1%)
Patrick Williams	18 (0.1%)
Suraj Jitindar Singh	17 (0.1%)
Mamatha	15 (0.1%)
Mukesh Ojha	8 (0.0%)
Mahesh Salgaonkar	8 (0.0%)
Joel Stanley	4 (0.0%)
Balbir Singh	4 (0.0%)
Kamalesh Babulal	2 (0.0%)
Deb McLemore	1 (0.0%)
Andrew Donnellan	1 (0.0%)

Developers with the most lines removed

Dinar Valeev	68 (1.5%)
Patrick Williams	10 (0.2%)
Mukesh Ojha	4 (0.1%)
Kamalesh Babulal	1 (0.0%)

Developers with the most signoffs (total 249)

Stewart Smith	236 (94.8%)
Vaidyanathan Srinivasan	6 (2.4%)
Benjamin Herrenschmidt	3 (1.2%)
Michael Neuling	2 (0.8%)
Oliver O'Halloran	1 (0.4%)
Vipin K Parashar	1 (0.4%)

Developers with the most reviews (total 53)

Andrew Donnellan	11 (20.8%)
Russell Currey	9 (17.0%)
Joel Stanley	7 (13.2%)
Alistair Popple	7 (13.2%)
Mukesh Ojha	5 (9.4%)
Cyril Bur	3 (5.7%)
Mahesh Salgaonkar	2 (3.8%)
Gavin Shan	2 (3.8%)
Vasant Hegde	2 (3.8%)
Stewart Smith	1 (1.9%)
Vaidyanathan Srinivasan	1 (1.9%)
Vipin K Parashar	1 (1.9%)
Frederic Barrat	1 (1.9%)
Cédric Le Goater	1 (1.9%)

Developers with the most test credits (total 4)

Andrew Donnellan	2 (50.0%)
Russell Currey	1 (25.0%)
Vaibhav Jain	1 (25.0%)

Developers who gave the most tested-by credits (total 4)

Michael Neuling	3 (75.0%)
Gavin Shan	1 (25.0%)

Developers with the most report credits (total 5)

Mukesh Ojha	2 (40.0%)
Russell Currey	1 (20.0%)
Pridhiviraj Paidipeddi	1 (20.0%)
Balbir Singh	1 (20.0%)

Developers who gave the most report credits (total 5)

Gavin Shan	2 (40.0%)
Stewart Smith	2 (40.0%)
Vasant Hegde	1 (20.0%)

4.1.33 skiboot-5.3.0-rc2

skiboot-5.3.0-rc2 was released on Thursday July 28th, 2016.

The current plan is to release skiboot-5.3.0 August 1st 2016.

Over skiboot-5.3.0-rc1, we have the following changes:

pflash

- pflash: Clean up makefiles and resolve build race
- pflash: use atexit for musl compatibility

General

- core/flash: Fix passing pointer instead of value

POWER9

- **mambo: Update Radix Tree Size as per ISA 3.0** In Linux we recently changed to this encoding, so we no longer boot. The associated Linux commit is b23d9c5b9c83c05e013aa52460f12a8365062cf4

FSP Platforms

- platforms/ibm-fsp: Fix incorrect struct member access and comparison
- FSP/MDST: Fix TCE alignment issue In some corner cases (like source memory size = 4097) we may endup doing wrong mapping and corrupting part of SYSDUMP.

- hdat/vpd: Add chip-id property to processor chip node under vpd

CAPi

- hw/phb3: Increase AIB TX command credit for DMA read in CAPP DMA mode

4.1.34 skiboot-5.3.1

skiboot-5.3.1 was released on Wednesday August 10th, 2016.

This is the 2nd stable release of skiboot 5.3, the new stable release of skiboot (first released with 5.3.0 on August 2nd, 2016).

Skiboot 5.3.1 replaces skiboot-5.3.0 as the current stable version. It contains a few minor bug fixes.

This release follows the Skiboot stable rules, see *Skiboot stable tree rules and releases*.

Over skiboot-5.3.0, the following fixes are included:

FSP systems:

- **FSP/ELOG: elog_enable flag should be false by default** This issue is one of the corner case, which is related to recent change went upstream and only observed in the petitboot prompt, where we see only one error log instead of getting all error log in /sys/firmware/opal/elog.

NVLink systems (i.e. Garrison):

- **npv: reword “error” to indicate it’s actually a warning** Without this patch, you get spurious FirmWare Test Suite (FWTS) warnings about NVLink not working on machines that aren’t fully populated with GPUs.
- **hmi: Clean up NPU FIR debug messages** With the skiboot log set to debug, the FIR (and related registers) were logged all in the same message. It was too much for one line, didn’t clarify if the numbers were in hex, and didn’t show leading zeroes.

General:

- asm: Fix backtrace for unexpected exception
- correct the log level from PR_ERROR down to PR_INFO for some skiboot log messages.

4.1.35 skiboot-5.3.2

skiboot-5.3.2 was released on Friday August 26th, 2016.

This is the 3rd stable release of skiboot 5.3, the new stable release of skiboot (first released with 5.3.0 on August 2nd, 2016).

Skiboot 5.3.2 replaces skiboot-5.3.1 as the current stable version. It contains a few minor bug fixes.

Over skiboot-5.3.1, the following fixes are included:

- opal/hmi: Fix a TOD HMI failure during a race condition. Rare race condition which meant we wouldn’t recover from TOD error
- lpc: Log LPC SYNC errors as unrecoverable ones for manufacturing Only affects systems in manufacturing mode. No behaviour change when not in manufacturing mode.
- hw/phb3: Update capi initialization sequence The capi initialization sequence was revised in a circumvention document when a ‘link down’ error was converted from fatal to Endpoint Recoverable. Other, non-capi, register setup was corrected even before the initial open-source release of skiboot, but a few capi-related registers were

not updated then, so this patch fixes it. The point is that a link-down error detected by the UTL logic will lead to an AIB fence, so that the CAPP unit can detect the error.

4.1.36 skiboot-5.3.3

skiboot-5.3.3 was released on Friday September 2nd, 2016.

This is the 4th stable release of skiboot 5.3, the new stable release of skiboot (first released with 5.3.0 on August 2nd, 2016).

Skiboot 5.3.3 replaces skiboot-5.3.2 as the current stable version. It contains two bug fixes for machines utilizing the NPU (i.e. Garrison)

Over skiboot-5.3.2, the following fixes are included:

- hw/npu: assert the NPU irq min is aligned.
- hw/npu: program NPU BUID reg properly The NPU BUID register was incorrectly programmed resulting in npu interrupt level 0 causing a PB_CENT_CRESP_ADDR_ERROR checkstop, and irqs from npus in odd chips being aliased to and processed as the interrupts from the corresponding npu on the even chips.

4.1.37 skiboot-5.3.4

skiboot-5.3.4 was released on Tuesday September 13th, 2016.

This is the 5th stable release of skiboot 5.3, the new stable release of skiboot (first released with 5.3.0 on August 2nd, 2016).

Skiboot 5.3.4 replaces skiboot-5.3.3 as the current stable version. It contains a couple of bug fixes, specifically around failing XSCOMs.

Over skiboot-5.3.3, the following fixes are included:

- xscom: Initialize the data to a known value in xscom_read In case of error, don't leave the data random. It helps debugging when the user fails to check the error code. This happens due to a bug in the PRD wrapper app.
- xscom: Map all HMER status codes to OPAL errors
- centaur: Mark centaur offline after 10 consecutive access errors This avoids spamming the logs when the centaur is dead and PRD constantly tries to access it
- nvlink: Fix bad PE number check in error inject code path (<= rather than <)

4.1.38 skiboot-5.3.5

skiboot-5.3.5 was released on Wednesday September 14th, 2016.

This is the 6th stable release of skiboot 5.3, the new stable release of skiboot (first released with 5.3.0 on August 2nd, 2016).

Skiboot 5.3.5 replaces skiboot-5.3.4 as the current stable version. It contains a couple of minor bug fixes: simply clarifying two error messages.

Over skiboot-5.3.4, the following fixes are included:

- centaur: print message on disabling xscoms to centaur due to many errors
- slw: improve error message for SLW timer stuck We still register dump, but only to in memory console buffer by default.

4.1.39 skiboot-5.3.6

skiboot-5.3.6 was released on Saturday September 17th, 2016.

This is the 7th stable release of skiboot 5.3, the new stable release of skiboot (first released with 5.3.0 on August 2nd, 2016).

Skiboot 5.3.6 replaces skiboot-5.3.5 as the current stable version. It contains one minor bug fix.

Over skiboot-5.3.5, the following fixes are included:

- **SLW:** Actually print the register dump only to memory A fix in 5.3.5 was only partially correct, we still had the log priority incorrect for dumping of the SLW registers.

4.1.40 skiboot-5.3.7

skiboot-5.3.7 was released on Wednesday October 12th, 2016.

This is the 8th stable release of skiboot 5.3, the new stable release of skiboot (first released with 5.3.0 on August 2nd, 2016).

Skiboot 5.3.7 replaces skiboot-5.3.6 as the current stable version. It contains a few bugfixes, including an important PCI bug fix that could cause some adapters to not be detected.

Over skiboot-5.3.6, the following fixes are included:

PCI:

- **pci: Avoid hot resets at boot time** In the PCI post-fundamental reset code, a hot reset is performed at the end. This is causing issues at boot time as a reset signal is being sent downstream before the links are up, which is causing issues on adapters behind switches. No errors result in skiboot, but the adapters are not usable in Linux as a result.

This patch fixes some adapters not being configurable in Linux on some systems. The issue was not present in skiboot 5.2.x.

- **core/pci: Fix the power-off timeout in pci_slot_power_off()** The timeout should be 1000ms instead of 1000 ticks while powering off PCI slot in pci_slot_power_off(). Otherwise, it's likely to hit timeout powering off the PCI slot as below skiboot logs reveal:

```
[47912590456,5] SkiBoot skiboot-5.3.6 starting... (snip) [5399532365,7] PHB#0005:02:11.0 Bus 0f..ff scanning... [5399540804,7] PHB#0005:02:11.0 No card in slot [5399576870,5] PHB#0005:02:11.0 Time-out powering off slot [5401431782,3] FIRENZE-PCI: Wrong state 00000000 on slot 8000000002880005
```

PRD:

- **occ/prd/opal-prd: Queue OCC_RESET event message to host in OpenPOWER** During an OCC reset cycle the system is forced to Psafe pstate. When OCC becomes active, the system has to be restored to its last pstate as requested by host. So host needs to be notified of OCC_RESET event or else system will continue to remian in Psafe state until host requests a new pstate after the OCC reset cycle.
- **opal-prd: Fix error code from scom_read & scom_write** Currently, we always return a zero value from scom_read & scom_write, so the HBRT implementation has no way of detecting errors during scom operations. This change uses the actual return value from the scom operation from the kernel instead.
- **opal-prd: Add get_interface_capabilities to host interfaces** We need a way to indicate behaviour changes & fixes in the prd interface, without requiring a major version bump.

This change introduces the get_interface_capabilities callback, returning a bitmask of capability flags, pertaining to 'sets' of capabilities. We currently return 0 for all.

IBM FSP Platforms:

- platforms/firenze: Fix clock frequency dt property
- platforms/firenze: HDAT: Fix typo in nest-frequency property

NVLink:

- **hw/npu.c: Fix reserved PE#** Currently the reserved PE is set to NPU_NUM_OF_PES, which is one greater than the maximum PE resulting in the following kernel errors at boot:

```
[ 0.000000] pnv_ioda_reserve_pe: Invalid PE 4 on PHB#4 [ 0.000000] pnv_ioda_reserve_pe: Invalid PE 4 on PHB#5
```

Due to a HW errata PE#0 is already reserved in the kernel, so update the opal-reserved-pe device-tree property to match this.

4.1.41 skiboot-5.4.0

skiboot-5.4.0 was released on Friday November 11th 2016. It is the new stable skiboot release, taking over from the 5.3.x series (first released August 2nd, 2016). It comes after four release candidates, which have helped to shake out a few issues.

skiboot-5.4.0 contains all bug fixes as of [skiboot-5.3.7](#) and [skiboot-5.1.18](#) (the currently maintained stable releases).

Skiboot 5.4.x becomes the new stable release. For how the skiboot stable releases work, see [Skiboot stable tree rules and releases](#) for details.

Over [skiboot-5.4.0-rc4](#), we have a few changes:

- libstb: bump up the byte timeout for tpm i2c requests

This bumps up the byte timeout for tpm i2c requests from 10ms to 30ms. Some p8dtu systems are getting i2c request timeout.
- external/pflash: Perform the correct cleanup when -F is used to operate on a file.
- Add SuperMicro p8dtu1u and p8dtu2u platforms
- Revert “core/ipmi: Set interrupt-parent property”. This reverts commit d997e482705d9fdff8e25fcbe07fb56008f96ae1 (introduced in 5.4.0-rc1)

A problem was found with pre 4.2 linux kernels where a spurious WARNING would be emitted. This change doesn't matter enough to scare users so we can just revert it.

```
Warning was:
[ 0.947741] irq: irq-62==>hwirq-0x3e mapping failed: -22
[ 0.947793] -----[ cut here ]-----
[ 0.947838] WARNING: at kernel/irq/irqdomain.c:485
```

- libflash/libffs: Fix possible NULL dereference

Previous Release Candidates

There were four release candidates for skiboot 5.4.0:

- [skiboot-5.4.0-rc4](#)
- [skiboot-5.4.0-rc3](#)
- [skiboot-5.4.0-rc2](#)
- [skiboot-5.4.0-rc1](#)

Changes since skiboot 5.3

Over skiboot-5.3, we have the following changes:

New Features

- Add SuperMicro p8dtu1u and p8dtu2u platforms
- Initial Trusted Boot support (see *Secure and Trusted Boot Overview*). There are several limitations with this initial release:
 - Only Nuvoton TPM 2.0 is supported
 - Requires hardware rework on late revision Habanero or Firestone boards in order to install TPM.
 - Add i2c Nuvoton TPM 2.0 Driver
 - romcode driver for POWER8 secure ROM
 - See Device tree docs: *Trusted Platform Module (TPM)* and *ibm,secureboot*
 - See *Secure and Trusted Boot Overview*
- Support `ibm,skiboot` NVRAM partition with skiboot configuration options.
 - These should generally only be used if you either completely know what you are doing or need to work around a skiboot bug. They are **not** intended for end users and are *explicitly* **NOT ABI**.
 - Add support for supplying the kernel boot arguments from the `bootargs` configuration string in the `ibm,skiboot` NVRAM partition.
 - Enabling the experimental fast reset feature is done via this method.
- Add support for nap mode on P8 while in skiboot
 - While nap has been exposed to the Operating System since day 1, we have not utilized low power states when in skiboot itself, leading to higher power consumption during boot. We only enable the functionality after the 0x100 vector has been patched, and we disable it before transferring control to Linux.
- libflash: add 128MB MX66L1G45G part
- Pointer validation of OPAL API call arguments.
 - If the kernel called an OPAL API with `vmalloc`'d address or any other address range in real mode, we would hit a problem with aliasing. Since the top 4 bits are ignored in real mode, pointers from 0xc.. and 0xd.. (and other ranges) could collide and lead to hard to solve bugs. This patch adds the infrastructure for pointer validation and a simple test case for testing the API
 - The checks validate pointers sent in using `opal_addr_valid()`
- Fast reboot for P8

This makes reboot take an *awful* lot less time, somewhere between four and ten times faster than a full IPL. It is currently experimental and not enabled by default. You can enable the experimental support via nvram option:

```
# nvram -p ibm,skiboot --update-config experimental-fast-reset=feeling-lucky
```

WARNING: While we *think* we've managed to work out or around most of the kinks with fast-reset, we are *not* enabling it by default in 5.4.

Notably, fast reset will *not* happen in the following scenarios:

- platform error

Most of the time, if we're rebooting due to a platform error, we should trigger a checkstop. However, if we haven't been told what we should do to trigger a checkstop (e.g. on an FSP machine), then we should still fail to fast-reboot.

So, fast-reboot is disabled in the OPAL_CEC_REBOOT2 code path for the OPAL_REBOOT_PLATFORM_ERROR reboot type.

- FSP code update
- Unrecoverable HMI
- A PHB is in CAPI mode

If a PHB is in CAPI mode, we cannot safely fast reboot - the PHB will be fenced during the reboot resulting in major problems when we load the new kernel.

In order to handle this safely, we need to disable CAPI mode before resetting PHBs during the fast reboot. However, we don't currently support this.

In the meantime, when fast rebooting, check if there are any PHBs with a CAPP attached, and if so, abort the fast reboot and revert to a normal reboot instead.

Documentation

There have been a number of documentation fixes this release. Most prominent is the switch to Sphinx (from the Python project) and ReStructured Text (RST) as the documentation format. RST and Sphinx enable both production of pretty documentation in HTML and PDF formats while remaining readable in their raw form to those with no knowledge of RST.

You can build a HTML site by doing the following:

```
cd doc/  
make html
```

As always, documentation patches are very, *very* welcome as we attempt to document the OPAL API, the device tree bindings and important parts of OPAL internals.

We would like the Device Tree documentation to follow the style that can be included in the Device Tree Specification.

General

- Make console-log time more readable: seconds rather than timebase Log format is now [SECONDS. (tb%512000000), LEVEL]
- Flash (PNOR) code improvements
 - flash: Make size 64 bit safe This makes the size of flash 64 bit safe so that we can have flash devices greater than 4GB. This is especially useful for mambo disks passed through to Linux.
 - core/flash.c: load actual partition size We are downloading 0x20000 bytes from PNOR for CAPP, but currently the CAPP lid is only 40K.
 - flash: Rework error paths and messages for multiple flash controllers Now that we have mambo bogusdisk flash, we can have many flash chips. This is resulting in some confusing output messages.
- core/init: Fix "failure of getting node in the free list" warning on boot.
- slw: improve error message for SLW timer stuck

- Centaur / XSCOM error handling
 - print message on disabling xscoms to centaur due to many errors
 - Mark centaur offline after 10 consecutive access errors
- XSCOM improvements
 - xscom: Map all HMER status codes to OPAL errors
 - xscom: Initialize the data to a known value in `xscom_read` In case of error, don't leave the data random. It helps debugging when the user fails to check the error code. This happens due to a bug in the PRD wrapper app.
 - chip: Add a quirk for when core direct control XSCOMs are missing
- p8-i2c: Don't crash if a centaur errored out
- cpu: Make endian switch message more informative
- cpu: Display number of started CPUs during boot
- core/init: ensure that HRMOR is zero at boot
- asm: Fix backtrace for unexpected exception
- cpu: Remove pollers calling heuristics from `cpu_wait_job` This will be handled by `time_wait_ms()`. Also remove a useless `smt_medium()`. Note that this introduce a difference in behaviour: `time_wait` will only call the pollers on the boot CPU while `cpu_wait_job()` could call them on any. However, I can't think of a case where this is a problem.
- cpu: Remove global job queue Instead, target a specific CPU for a global job at queuing time. This will allow us to wake up the target using an interrupt when implementing nap mode. The algorithm used is to look for idle primary threads first, then idle secondaries, and finally the less loaded thread. If nothing can be found, we fallback to a synchronous call.
- lpc: Log LPC SYNC errors as unrecoverable ones for manufacturing
- lpc: Optimize SerIRQ dispatch based on which PSI IRQ fired
- **interrupts: Add new source ->attributes() callback** This allows a given source to provide per-interrupt attributes such as whether it targets OPAL or Linux and it's estimated frequency.

The former allows to get rid of the double set of ops used to decide which interrupts go where on some modules like the PHBs and the latter will be eventually used to implement smart caching of the source lookups.
- opal/hmi: Fix a TOD HMI failure during a race condition.
- platform: Add BT to Generic platform

NVRAM

- Support `ibm, skiboot` partition for skiboot specific configuration options
- **flash: Size NVRAM based on ECC for OpenPOWER platforms** If NVRAM has ECC (as per the ffs header) then the actual size of the partition is less than reported by the ffs header in the PNOR then the actual size of the partition is less than reported by the ffs header.

NVLink/NPU

- Fix reserved PE#
- NPU bdfn allocation bugfix
- **Fix bad PE number check** NPUs have 4 PEs which are zero indexed, so {0, 1, 2, 3}. A bad PE number check in `npu_err_inject` checks if the PE number is greater than 4 as a fail case, so it would wrongly perform operations on a non-existent PE 4.
- Use PCI virtual device
- assert the NPU irq min is aligned.
- program NPU BUID reg properly
- **npn: reword “error” to indicate it’s actually a warning** Incorrect FWTS annotation. Without this patch, you get spurious FirmWare Test Suite (FWTS) warnings about NVLink not working on machines that aren’t fully populated with GPUs.
- **external: NPU hardware procedure script** Performing NPU hardware procedures requires some config space magic. Put all that magic into a script, so you can just specify the target device and the procedure number.

PCI

- Generic fixes
 - Claim surprise hotplug capability
 - Reserve PCI buses for RC’s slot
 - Update PCI topology after power change
 - Return slot cached power state
 - Cache power state on slot without power control
 - Avoid hot resets at boot time
 - Fix initial PCIe slot power state
 - Print CRS retry times It’s useful to know the CRS retry times before the PCI device is detected successfully. In PCI hot add case, it usually indicates time consumed for the adapter’s firmware to be partially ready (responsive PCI config space).
 - core/pci: Fix the power-off timeout in `pci_slot_power_off()` The timeout should be 1000ms instead of 1000 ticks while powering off PCI slot in `pci_slot_power_off()`. Otherwise, it’s likely to hit timeout powering off the PCI slot as below skiboot logs reveal:

```
[5399576870,5] PHB#0005:02:11.0 Timeout powering off slot
```
 - pci: Check power state before powering off slot. Prevents the erroneous “Error -1 powering off slot” error message.
- PHB3
 - Override root slot’s `prepare_link_change()` with PHB’s
 - Disable surprise link down event on PCI slots
 - Disable ECRC on Broadcom adapter behind PMC switch
- astbmc platforms

- Support dynamic PCI slot. We might insert a PCIe switch to PHB direct slot and the downstream ports of the PCIe switch supports PCI hotplug.

CAPI

- **hw/phb3: Update capi initialization sequence** The capi initialization sequence was revised in a circumvention document when a ‘link down’ error was converted from fatal to Endpoint Recoverable. Other, non-capi, register setup was corrected even before the initial open-source release of skiboot, but a few capi-related registers were not updated then, so this patch fixes it.

Mambo Simulator

- Helpers for POWER9 Mambo.
- mambo: Advertise available RADIX page sizes
- mambo: Add section for kernel command line boot args Users can set kernel command line boot arguments for Mambo in a tcl script.
- mambo: add exception and qtrace helpers
- external/mambo: Update skiboot.tcl to add page-sizes nodes to device tree

Simics Simulator

- chiptod: Enable ChipTOD in SIMICS

Utilities

- pflash
 - fix harmless buffer overflow: fl_total_size was uint32_t not uint64_t.
 - Don’t try to write protect when writing to flash file
 - Misc small improvements to code and code style
 - makefile bug fixes
 - external/pflash: Make MTD accesses the default

Now that BMC and host kernel mtd drivers exist and have matured we should use them by default.

This is especially important since we seem to be telling everyone to use pflash (pflash world domination plans are continuing on schedule).
 - external/pflash: Catch incompatible combination of flags
 - external/common: arm: Don’t error trying to wrprotect with MTD access
 - libflash/libffs: Use blocklevel_smart_write() when updating partitions
- external/boot_tests
 - remove lid from the BMC after flashing
 - add the nobooting option -N
 - add arbitrary lid option -F

- **getscm/getsrsm/putscom: Parse chip-id as hex** We print the chip-id in hex (without a leading 0x), but we fail to parse that same value correctly in getscm/getsrsm/putscom

```
# getscom -l
...
80000000 | DD2.0 | Centaur memory buffer
# getscom -c 80000000 201140a
Error -19 reading XSCOM
```

Fix this by assuming base 16 when parsing chip-id.

PRD

- opal-prd: Fix error code from scom_read and scom_write
- opal-prd: Add get_interface_capabilities to host interfaces
- opal-prd: fix for 64-bit pnor sizes
- **occ/prd/opal-prd: Queue OCC_RESET event message to host in OpenPOWER** During an OCC reset cycle the system is forced to Psafe pstate. When OCC becomes active, the system has to be restored to its last pstate as requested by host. So host needs to be notified of OCC_RESET event or else system will continue to remain in Psafe state until host requests a new pstate after the OCC reset cycle.

IBM FSP Based Platforms

- **fsp/console: Allocate irq for each hvc console** Allocate an irq number for each hvc console and set its interrupt-parent property so that Linux can use the opal irqchip instead of the OPAL_EVENT_CONSOLE_INPUT interface.
- platforms/firenze: Fix clock frequency dt property:

```
[ 1.212366090,3] DT: Unexpected property length /xscm@3fc000000000/i2cm@a0020/
↪clock-frequency
```

- **HDAT: Fix typo in nest-frequency property** nest-frquency -> nest-frequency
- **platforms/ibm-fsp: Use power_ctl bit when determining slot reset method** The power_ctl bit is used to represent if power management is available. If power_ctl is set to true, then the I2C based external power management functionality will be populated on the PCI slot. Otherwise we will try to use the inband PERST as the fundamental reset, as before.
- **FSP/ELOG: Fix elog timeout issue** Presently we set timeout value as soon as we add elog to queue. If we have multiple elogs to write, it doesn't consider queue wait time. Instead set timeout value when we are actually sending elog to FSP.
- **FSP/ELOG: elog_enable flag should be false by default** This issue is one of the corner case, which is related to recent change went upstream and only observed in the petitboot prompt, where we see only one error log instead of getting all error log in /sys/firmware/opal/elog.

POWER9

Skiboot 5.4 contains only *preliminary* support for POWER9. It's suitable only for use in simulators. If working on hardware, use more recent skiboot or development branches. We will not be backporting POWER9 fixes to 5.4.x.

- mambo: Make POWER9 look like DD2

- core/cpu.c: Add OPAL call to setup Nest MMU
- psi: On p9, create an interrupt-map for routing PSI interrupts
- ipc: Add P9 LPC interrupts support
- chiptod: Basic P9 support
- psi: Add P9 support

Testing and Debugging

- test/qemu: bump qemu version used in CI, adds IPMI support
- platform/qemu: add BT and IPMI support Enables testing BT and IPMI functionality in the Qemu simulator
- init: In debug builds, enable debug output to console
- **mem_region: Be a bit smarter about poisoning** Don't poison chunks that are already free and poison regions on first allocation. This speeds things up dramatically.
- **libc: Use 8-bytes stores for non-0 memset too** Memory poisoning hammers this, so let's be a bit smart about it and avoid falling back to byte stores when the data is not 0
- fwts: add annotation for manufacturing mode
- check: Fix bugs in mem region tests
- **Don't set -fstack-protector-all unconditionally** We set it already in DEBUG builds and we use -fstack-protector-strong in release builds which provides most of the benefits and is more efficient.
- **Build host programs (and checks) with debug enabled** This enables memory poisoning in allocations and list checking among other things.
- Add global DEBUG make flag

Command line arguments to BOOTKERNEL

- core/init.c: Fix bootargs parsing

Currently the bootargs are unconditionally deleted, which causes a bug where the bootargs passed in by the device tree are lost.

This patch deletes bootargs only if it needs to be replaced by the NVRAM entry.

This patch also removes KERNEL_COMMAND_LINE config option in favour of using the NVRAM or a device tree.

Other changes

- extract-gcov: build with -m64 if compiler supports it.
Fixes build break on 32bit ppc64 (e.g. PowerMac G5, where user space is mostly 32bit).

Flash on OpenPOWER platforms

- flash: rework flash_load_resource to correctly read FFS/STB

This fixes the previous reverts of loading the CAPP partition with STB headers (which broke CAPP partitions without STB headers).

The new logic fixes both CAPP partition loading with STB headers *and* addresses a long standing bug due to differing interpretations of FFS.

The f_part utility that *constructs* PNOR files just sets actualSize=totalSize no matter on what the size of the partition is. Prior to this patch, skiboot would always load actualSize, leading to longer than needed IPL.

The pflash utility updates actualSize, so no developer has really ever noticed this, apart from maybe an inkling that it's odd that a freshly baked PNOR from op-build takes ever so slightly longer to boot than one that has had individual partitions pflashd in.

With this patch, we now compute actualSize. For partitions with a STB header, we take the payload size from the STB header. For partitions that don't have a STB header, we compute the size either by parsing the ELF header or by looking at the subpartition header and computing it.

We now need to read the entire partition for partitions with subpartitions so that we pass consistent values to be measured as part of Trusted Boot.

As of this patch, the actualSize field in FFS is *not* relied on for partition size, we determine it from the content of the partition.

However, this patch *will* break loading of partitions that are not ELF and do not contain subpartitions. Luckily, nothing in-tree makes use of that.

Contributors

Extending the analysis done for the last few releases, we can see our trends in code review across versions:

Release	csets	Ack	Reviews	Tested	Reported
5.0	329	15	20	1	0
5.1	372	13	38	1	4
5.2-rc1	334	20	34	6	11
5.3-rc1	302	36	53	4	5
5.4-rc1	278	8	19	0	4
5.4.0	361	16	28	1	9

Interesting is the stats of 5.4.0-rc1 versus the final 5.4.0, there's been a doubling of Acks, an increase in reviewed-by and reported-by. There's nothing like an impending release to get people to look closer.

Processed 361 csets from 34 developers A total of 20206 lines added, 5843 removed (delta 14363)

Developers with the most changesets:

Developer	#	%
Stewart Smith	105	(29.1%)
Benjamin Herrenschmidt	50	(13.9%)
Claudio Carvalho	47	(13.0%)
Gavin Shan	24	(6.6%)
Cyril Bur	20	(5.5%)
Oliver O'Halloran	18	(5.0%)
Michael Neuling	12	(3.3%)
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Table 4.3 – continued from previous page

Developer	#	%
Mukesh Ojha	12	(3.3%)
Pridhiviraj Paidipeddi	7	(1.9%)
Vasant Hegde	7	(1.9%)
Russell Currey	7	(1.9%)
Joel Stanley	4	(1.1%)
Alistair Popple	4	(1.1%)
Mahesh Salgaonkar	4	(1.1%)
Nageswara R Sastry	4	(1.1%)
Chris Smart	3	(0.8%)
Sam Mendoza-Jonas	3	(0.8%)
Vipin K Parashar	3	(0.8%)
Balbir Singh	3	(0.8%)
Frederic Barrat	3	(0.8%)
leoluo	2	(0.6%)
Rafael Fonseca	2	(0.6%)
Jack Miller	2	(0.6%)
Patrick Williams	2	(0.6%)
Jeremy Kerr	2	(0.6%)
Suraj Jitindar Singh	2	(0.6%)
Milton Miller	2	(0.6%)
Andrew Donnellan	1	(0.3%)
Shilpasri G Bhat	1	(0.3%)
Frederic Bonnard	1	(0.3%)
Breno Leitao	1	(0.3%)
Anton Blanchard	1	(0.3%)
Nicholas Piggin	1	(0.3%)
Cédric Le Goater	1	(0.3%)

Developers with the most changed lines:

Developer	#	%
Claudio Carvalho	6947	(32.9%)
Stewart Smith	6667	(31.6%)
Benjamin Herrenschmidt	2586	(12.3%)
Gavin Shan	1185	(5.6%)
Cyril Bur	692	(3.3%)
Mukesh Ojha	565	(2.7%)
Oliver O'Halloran	343	(1.6%)
Russell Currey	343	(1.6%)
leoluo	269	(1.3%)
Pridhiviraj Paidipeddi	236	(1.1%)
Balbir Singh	227	(1.1%)
Michael Neuling	211	(1.0%)
Nageswara R Sastry	132	(0.6%)
Cédric Le Goater	115	(0.5%)
Vipin K Parashar	68	(0.3%)
Alistair Popple	66	(0.3%)
Vasant Hegde	65	(0.3%)
Mahesh Salgaonkar	50	(0.2%)
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Table 4.4 – continued from previous page

Developer	#	%
Shilpasri G Bhat	45	(0.2%)
Suraj Jitindar Singh	41	(0.2%)
Nicholas Piggin	34	(0.2%)
Sam Mendoza-Jonas	33	(0.2%)
Jack Miller	32	(0.2%)
Chris Smart	28	(0.1%)
Jeremy Kerr	23	(0.1%)
Milton Miller	19	(0.1%)
Joel Stanley	13	(0.1%)
Andrew Donnellan	13	(0.1%)
Rafael Fonseca	12	(0.1%)
Patrick Williams	11	(0.1%)
Frederic Barrat	6	(0.0%)
Anton Blanchard	3	(0.0%)
Frederic Bonnard	2	(0.0%)
Breno Leitao	2	(0.0%)

Developers with the most lines removed:

Developer	#	%
Cyril Bur	206	(3.5%)
Rafael Fonseca	8	(0.1%)

Developers with the most signoffs (total 278):

Developer	#	%
Stewart Smith	268	(96.4%)
Alistair Popple	4	(1.4%)
Jim Yuan	2	(0.7%)
Cyril Bur	1	(0.4%)
Michael Neuling	1	(0.4%)
Jeremy Kerr	1	(0.4%)
Benjamin Herrenschmidt	1	(0.4%)

Developers with the most reviews (total 28):

Developer	#	%
Andrew Donnellan	6	(21.4%)
Vasant Hegde	5	(17.9%)
Mukesh Ojha	5	(17.9%)
Joel Stanley	3	(10.7%)
Russell Currey	3	(10.7%)
Cyril Bur	2	(7.1%)
Balbir Singh	2	(7.1%)
Alistair Popple	1	(3.6%)
Vaidyanathan Srinivasan	1	(3.6%)

Developers with the most test credits (total 1):

Developer	#	%
Pridhiviraj Paidipeddi	1	(100.0%)

Developers who gave the most tested-by credits (total 1):

Developer	#	%
Gavin Shan	1	(100.0%)

Developers with the most report credits (total 9):

Developer	#	%
Pridhiviraj Paidipeddi	3	(33.3%)
Gavin Shan	1	(11.1%)
Vasant Hegde	1	(11.1%)
Michael Neuling	1	(11.1%)
Benjamin Herrenschmidt	1	(11.1%)
Andrei Warkenti	1	(11.1%)
Li Meng	1	(11.1%)

4.1.42 skiboot-5.4.0-rc1

skiboot-5.4.0-rc1 was released on Monday October 17th 2016. It is the first release candidate of skiboot 5.4, which will become the new stable release of skiboot following the 5.3 release, first released August 2nd 2016.

skiboot-5.4.0-rc1 contains all bug fixes as of [skiboot-5.3.7](#) and [skiboot-5.1.18](#) (the currently maintained stable releases).

For how the skiboot stable releases work, see [Skiboot stable tree rules and releases](#) for details.

The current plan is to release a new release candidate every week until we feel good about it. The aim is for skiboot-5.4.x to be in op-build v1.13, which is due by November 23rd 2016.

Over skiboot-5.3, we have the following changes:

New Features

- Initial Trusted Boot support (see [Secure and Trusted Boot Overview](#)). There are several limitations with this initial release:
 - CAPP partition is not measured correctly
 - Only Nuvoton TPM 2.0 is supported
 - Requires hardware rework on late revision Habanero or Firestone boards in order to install TPM.
 - Add i2c Nuvoton TPM 2.0 Driver
 - romcode driver for POWER8 secure ROM
 - See Device tree docs for tpm and ibm,secureboot nodes
 - See main secure and trusted boot documentation.
- Fast reboot for P8

This makes reboot take an *awful* lot less time, somewhere between four and ten times faster than a full IPL. It is currently experimental and not enabled by default. You can enable the experimental support via nvram option:

```
# nvram -p ibm,skiboot --update-config experimental-fast-reset=feeling-lucky
```

WARNING: This has *known* bugs. For example, if you have used a device in CAPI mode, we will currently *NOT* reset it back to plain PCI. There are also some known issues in most simulators.

- Support ibm,skiboot NVRAM partition with skiboot configuration options.

- These should generally only be used if you either completely know what you are doing or need to work around a skiboot bug. They are **not** intended for end users.
- Add support for supplying the kernel boot arguments from the `bootargs` configuration string in the `ibm,skiboot` NVRAM partition.
- Enabling the experimental fast reset feature is done via this method.
- Add support for nap mode on P8 while in skiboot
 - While nap has been exposed to the Operating System since day 1, we have not utilized low power states when in skiboot itself, leading to higher power consumption during boot. We only enable the functionality after the 0x100 vector has been patched, and we disable it before transferring control to Linux.
- libflash: add 128MB MX66L1G45G part
- Pointer validation of OPAL API call arguments.
 - If the kernel called an OPAL API with `vmalloc`'d address or any other address range in real mode, we would hit a problem with aliasing. Since the top 4 bits are ignored in real mode, pointers from 0xc.. and 0xd.. (and other ranges) could collide and lead to hard to solve bugs. This patch adds the infrastructure for pointer validation and a simple test case for testing the API
 - The checks validate pointers sent in using `opal_addr_valid()`

Documentation

There have been a number of documentation fixes this release. Most prominent is the switch to Sphinx (from the Python project) and ReStructured Text (RST) as the documentation format. RST and Sphinx enable both production of pretty documentation in HTML and PDF formats while remaining readable in their raw form to those with no knowledge of RST.

You can build a HTML site by doing the following:

```
cd doc/  
make html
```

As always, documentation patches are very, *very* welcome as we attempt to document the OPAL API, the device tree bindings and important parts of OPAL internals.

We would like the Device Tree documentation to follow the style that can be included in the Device Tree Specification.

General

- Make console-log time more readable: seconds rather than timebase Log format is now `[SECONDS.(tb%512000000),LEVEL]`
- Flash (PNOR) code improvements
 - flash: Make size 64 bit safe This makes the size of flash 64 bit safe so that we can have flash devices greater than 4GB. This is especially useful for mambo disks passed through to Linux.
 - core/flash.c: load actual partition size We are downloading 0x20000 bytes from PNOR for CAPP, but currently the CAPP lid is only 40K.
 - flash: Rework error paths and messages for multiple flash controllers Now that we have mambo bogusdisk flash, we can have many flash chips. This is resulting in some confusing output messages.
- core/init: Fix “failure of getting node in the free list” warning on boot.
- slw: improve error message for SLW timer stuck

- Centaur / XSCOM error handling
 - print message on disabling xscoms to centaur due to many errors
 - Mark centaur offline after 10 consecutive access errors
- XSCOM improvements
 - xscom: Map all HMER status codes to OPAL errors
 - xscom: Initialize the data to a known value in `xscom_read` In case of error, don't leave the data random. It helps debugging when the user fails to check the error code. This happens due to a bug in the PRD wrapper app.
 - chip: Add a quirk for when core direct control XSCOMs are missing
- p8-i2c: Don't crash if a centaur errored out
- cpu: Make endian switch message more informative
- cpu: Display number of started CPUs during boot
- core/init: ensure that HRMOR is zero at boot
- asm: Fix backtrace for unexpected exception
- cpu: Remove pollers calling heuristics from `cpu_wait_job` This will be handled by `time_wait_ms()`. Also remove a useless `smt_medium()`. Note that this introduce a difference in behaviour: `time_wait` will only call the pollers on the boot CPU while `cpu_wait_job()` could call them on any. However, I can't think of a case where this is a problem.
- cpu: Remove global job queue Instead, target a specific CPU for a global job at queuing time. This will allow us to wake up the target using an interrupt when implementing nap mode. The algorithm used is to look for idle primary threads first, then idle secondaries, and finally the less loaded thread. If nothing can be found, we fallback to a synchronous call.
- lpc: Log LPC SYNC errors as unrecoverable ones for manufacturing
- lpc: Optimize SerIRQ dispatch based on which PSI IRQ fired
- **interrupts: Add new source ->attributes() callback** This allows a given source to provide per-interrupt attributes such as whether it targets OPAL or Linux and it's estimated frequency.

The former allows to get rid of the double set of ops used to decide which interrupts go where on some modules like the PHBs and the latter will be eventually used to implement smart caching of the source lookups.
- opal/hmi: Fix a TOD HMI failure during a race condition.
- platform: Add BT to Generic platform

NVRAM

- Support `ibm, skiboot` partition for skiboot specific configuration options
- **flash: Size NVRAM based on ECC for OpenPOWER platforms** If NVRAM has ECC (as per the ffs header) then the actual size of the partition is less than reported by the ffs header in the PNOR then the actual size of the partition is less than reported by the ffs header.

NVLink/NPU

- Fix reserved PE#
- NPU bdfn allocation bugfix
- **Fix bad PE number check** NPUs have 4 PEs which are zero indexed, so {0, 1, 2, 3}. A bad PE number check in `npu_err_inject` checks if the PE number is greater than 4 as a fail case, so it would wrongly perform operations on a non-existent PE 4.
- Use PCI virtual device
- assert the NPU irq min is aligned.
- program NPU BUID reg properly
- **npu: reword “error” to indicate it’s actually a warning** Incorrect FWTS annotation. Without this patch, you get spurious FirmWare Test Suite (FWTS) warnings about NVLink not working on machines that aren’t fully populated with GPUs.
- **external: NPU hardware procedure script** Performing NPU hardware procedures requires some config space magic. Put all that magic into a script, so you can just specify the target device and the procedure number.

PCI

- Generic fixes
 - Claim surprise hotplug capability
 - Reserve PCI buses for RC’s slot
 - Update PCI topology after power change
 - Return slot cached power state
 - Cache power state on slot without power control
 - Avoid hot resets at boot time
 - Fix initial PCIe slot power state
 - Print CRS retry times It’s useful to know the CRS retry times before the PCI device is detected successfully. In PCI hot add case, it usually indicates time consumed for the adapter’s firmware to be partially ready (responsive PCI config space).
 - core/pci: Fix the power-off timeout in `pci_slot_power_off()` The timeout should be 1000ms instead of 1000 ticks while powering off PCI slot in `pci_slot_power_off()`. Otherwise, it’s likely to hit timeout powering off the PCI slot as below skiboot logs reveal:

```
[5399576870,5] PHB#0005:02:11.0 Timeout powering off slot
```

- PHB3
 - Override root slot’s `prepare_link_change()` with PHB’s
 - Disable surprise link down event on PCI slots
 - Disable ECRC on Broadcom adapter behind PMC switch
- astbmc platforms
 - Support dynamic PCI slot. We might insert a PCIe switch to PHB direct slot and the downstream ports of the PCIe switch supports PCI hotplug.

CAPI

- **hw/phb3: Update capi initialization sequence** The capi initialization sequence was revised in a circumvention document when a ‘link down’ error was converted from fatal to Endpoint Recoverable. Other, non-capi, register setup was corrected even before the initial open-source release of skiboot, but a few capi-related registers were not updated then, so this patch fixes it.

IPMI

- **core/ipmi: Set interrupt-parent property** This allows ipmi-opal to properly use the OPAL irqchip rather than falling back to the event interface in Linux.

Mambo Simulator

- Helpers for POWER9 Mambo.
- mambo: Advertise available RADIX page sizes
- mambo: Add section for kernel command line boot args Users can set kernel command line boot arguments for Mambo in a tcl script.
- mambo: add exception and qtrace helpers
- external/mambo: Update skiboot.tcl to add page-sizes nodes to device tree

Simics Simulator

- chiptod: Enable ChipTOD in SIMICS

Utilities

- pflash
 - fix harmless buffer overflow: fl_total_size was uint32_t not uint64_t.
 - Don’t try to write protect when writing to flash file
 - Misc small improvements to code and code style
 - makefile bug fixes
- external/boot_tests
 - remove lid from the BMC after flashing
 - add the nobooting option -N
 - add arbitrary lid option -F
- **getscom / getsram / putscom: Parse chip-id as hex** We print the chip-id in hex (without a leading 0x), but we fail to parse that same value correctly in getscom / getsram / putscom

```
# getscom -l
...
80000000 | DD2.0 | Centaur memory buffer
# getscom -c 80000000 201140a
Error -19 reading XSCOM
```

Fix this by assuming base 16 when parsing chip-id.

PRD

- opal-prd: Fix error code from `scom_read` and `scom_write`
- opal-prd: Add `get_interface_capabilities` to host interfaces
- opal-prd: fix for 64-bit pnor sizes
- **occ/prd/opal-prd: Queue OCC_RESET event message to host in OpenPOWER** During an OCC reset cycle the system is forced to Psafe pstate. When OCC becomes active, the system has to be restored to its last pstate as requested by host. So host needs to be notified of OCC_RESET event or else system will continue to remain in Psafe state until host requests a new pstate after the OCC reset cycle.

IBM FSP Based Platforms

- **fsp/console: Allocate irq for each hvc console** Allocate an irq number for each hvc console and set its interrupt-parent property so that Linux can use the opal irqchip instead of the OPAL_EVENT_CONSOLE_INPUT interface.
- platforms/firenze: Fix clock frequency dt property:

```
[ 1.212366090,3] DT: Unexpected property length /xscom@3fc000000000/i2cm@a0020/
↪clock-frequency
```

- **HDAT: Fix typo in nest-frequency property** nest-frquency -> nest-frequency
- **platforms/ibm-fsp: Use power_ctl bit when determining slot reset method** The power_ctl bit is used to represent if power management is available. If power_ctl is set to true, then the I2C based external power management functionality will be populated on the PCI slot. Otherwise we will try to use the inband PERST as the fundamental reset, as before.
- **FSP/ELOG: Fix elog timeout issue** Presently we set timeout value as soon as we add elog to queue. If we have multiple elogs to write, it doesn't consider queue wait time. Instead set timeout value when we are actually sending elog to FSP.
- **FSP/ELOG: elog_enable flag should be false by default** This issue is one of the corner case, which is related to recent change went upstream and only observed in the petitboot prompt, where we see only one error log instead of getting all error log in `/sys/firmware/opal/elog`.

POWER9

- mambo: Make POWER9 look like DD2
- **flash: Move flash node under ibm, opal/flash/** This changes the boot ABI, so it's only active for P9 and later systems, even though it's unrelated to hardware changes. There is an associated Linux change to properly search for this node as well.
- core/cpu.c: Add OPAL call to setup Nest MMU
- psi: On p9, create an interrupt-map for routing PSI interrupts
- lpc: Add P9 LPC interrupts support
- chiptod: Basic P9 support
- psi: Add P9 support

Testing and Debugging

- test/qemu: bump qemu version used in CI, adds IPMI support
- platform/qemu: add BT and IPMI support Enables testing BT and IPMI functionality in the Qemu simulator
- init: In debug builds, enable debug output to console
- **mem_region: Be a bit smarter about poisoning** Don't poison chunks that are already free and poison regions on first allocation. This speeds things up dramatically.
- **libc: Use 8-bytes stores for non-0 memset too** Memory poisoning hammers this, so let's be a bit smart about it and avoid falling back to byte stores when the data is not 0
- fwts: add annotation for manufacturing mode
- check: Fix bugs in mem region tests
- **Don't set -fstack-protector-all unconditionally** We set it already in DEBUG builds and we use -fstack-protector-strong in release builds which provides most of the benefits and is more efficient.
- **Build host programs (and checks) with debug enabled** This enables memory poisoning in allocations and list checking among other things.
- Add global DEBUG make flag

Contributors

Extending the analysis done for the last few releases, we can see our trends in code review across versions:

Release	csets	Ack	Reviews	Tested	Reported
5.0	329	15	20	1	0
5.1	372	13	38	1	4
5.2-rc1	334	20	34	6	11
5.3-rc1	302	36	53	4	5
5.4-rc1	278	8	19	0	4

This release has fewer changesets over previous 5.x first release candidates, but that is not indicative of the size or complexity of these changes.

Processed 278 csets from 31 developers A total of 17052 lines added, 4745 removed (delta 12307)

Developers with the most changesets

Stewart Smith	71	(25.5%)
Benjamin Herrenschmidt	50	(18.0%)
Claudio Carvalho	38	(13.7%)
Gavin Shan	20	(7.2%)
Oliver O'Halloran	18	(6.5%)
Mukesh Ojha	9	(3.2%)
Cyril Bur	7	(2.5%)
Russell Currey	7	(2.5%)
Vasant Hegde	7	(2.5%)
Pridhiviraj Paidipeddi	6	(2.2%)
Michael Neuling	6	(2.2%)
Alistair Popple	4	(1.4%)
Sam Mendoza-Jonas	3	(1.1%)
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Table 4.5 – continued from previous page

Vipin K Parashar	3	(1.1%)
Balbir Singh	3	(1.1%)
Mahesh Salgaonkar	3	(1.1%)
Frederic Barrat	3	(1.1%)
Chris Smart	2	(0.7%)
Jack Miller	2	(0.7%)
Patrick Williams	2	(0.7%)
Jeremy Kerr	2	(0.7%)
Suraj Jitindar Singh	2	(0.7%)
Milton Miller	2	(0.7%)
Shilpasri G Bhat	1	(0.4%)
Frederic Bonnard	1	(0.4%)
Joel Stanley	1	(0.4%)
Breno Leitao	1	(0.4%)
Anton Blanchard	1	(0.4%)
Nicholas Piggin	1	(0.4%)
Nageswara R Sastry	1	(0.4%)
Cédric Le Goater	1	(0.4%)

Developers with the most changed lines

Claudio Carvalho	6817	(38.2%)
Stewart Smith	4677	(26.2%)
Benjamin Herrenschmidt	2586	(14.5%)
Gavin Shan	1005	(5.6%)
Cyril Bur	509	(2.9%)
Mukesh Ojha	361	(2.0%)
Oliver O'Halloran	343	(1.9%)
Russell Currey	343	(1.9%)
Balbir Singh	227	(1.3%)
Pridhiviraj Paidipeddi	194	(1.1%)
Michael Neuling	121	(0.7%)
Cédric Le Goater	115	(0.6%)
Vipin K Parashar	68	(0.4%)
Alistair Popple	66	(0.4%)
Vasant Hegde	65	(0.4%)
Shilpasri G Bhat	45	(0.3%)
Suraj Jitindar Singh	41	(0.2%)
Nicholas Piggin	34	(0.2%)
Sam Mendoza-Jonas	33	(0.2%)
Jack Miller	32	(0.2%)
Nageswara R Sastry	32	(0.2%)
Jeremy Kerr	23	(0.1%)
Mahesh Salgaonkar	21	(0.1%)
Chris Smart	20	(0.1%)
Milton Miller	19	(0.1%)
Patrick Williams	11	(0.1%)
Frederic Barrat	6	(0.0%)
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Table 4.6 – continued from previous page

Anton Blanchard	3	(0.0%)
Frederic Bonnard	2	(0.0%)
Joel Stanley	2	(0.0%)
Breno Leitao	2	(0.0%)

Developers with the most lines removed

Cyril Bur	299	(6.3%)

Developers with the most signoffs (total 226)

Stewart Smith	219	(96.9%)
Alistair Popple	4	(1.8%)
Cyril Bur	1	(0.4%)
Jeremy Kerr	1	(0.4%)
Benjamin Herrenschmidt	1	(0.4%)

Developers with the most reviews (total 19)

Mukesh Ojha	5	(26.3%)
Andrew Donnellan	4	(21.1%)
Vasant Hegde	3	(15.8%)
Russell Currey	3	(15.8%)
Balbir Singh	2	(10.5%)
Cyril Bur	1	(5.3%)
Vaidyanathan Srinivasan	1	(5.3%)

Developers with the most test credits (total 0)

Developers who gave the most tested-by credits (total 0)

Developers with the most report credits (total 4)

Benjamin Herrenschmidt	1	(25.0%)
Li Meng	1	(25.0%)
Pridhiviraj Paidipeddi	1	(25.0%)
Gavin Shan	1	(25.0%)

Developers who gave the most report credits (total 4)

Gavin Shan	1	(25.0%)
Vasant Hegde	1	(25.0%)
Russell Currey	1	(25.0%)
Stewart Smith	1	(25.0%)

4.1.43 skiboot-5.4.0-rc2

skiboot-5.4.0-rc2 was released on Wednesday October 26th 2016. It is the second release candidate of skiboot 5.4, which will become the new stable release of skiboot following the 5.3 release, first released August 2nd 2016.

skiboot-5.4.0-rc2 contains all bug fixes as of [skiboot-5.3.7](#) and [skiboot-5.1.18](#) (the currently maintained stable releases).

For how the skiboot stable releases work, see [Skiboot stable tree rules and releases](#) for details.

Since this is a release candidate, it should *NOT* be put into production.

The current plan is to release a new release candidate every week until we feel good about it. The aim is for skiboot-5.4.x to be in op-build v1.13, which is due by November 23rd 2016.

Over [skiboot-5.4.0-rc1](#), we have a few changes:

Secure and Trusted Boot

skiboot 5.4.0-rc2 improves upon the progress towards Secure and Trusted Boot in rc1. It is important to note that this is *not* a complete, end-to-end secure/trusted boot implementation.

With the current code, it is now possible to verify and measure resources loaded from PNOR by skiboot (namely the CAPP and BOOTKERNEL partitions).

Note that this functionality is currently *only* available on systems that use the libflash backend. It is *NOT* enabled on IBM FSP based systems. There is some support for some simulators though.

- libstb/stb.c: ignore the secure mode flag unless forced in NVRAM

For this stage in Trusted Boot development, we are wishing to not force Secure Mode through the whole firmware boot process, but we are wanting to be able to test it (classic chicken and egg problem with build infrastructure).

We disabled secure mode if the secure-enabled devtree property is read from the device tree *IF* we aren't overriding it through NVRAM. Seeing as we can only increase (not decrease) what we're checking through the NVRAM variable, it is safe.

The NVRAM setting is force-secure-mode=true in the ibm,skiboot partition.

However, if you want to force secure mode even if Hostboot has *not* set the secure-enabled property in the device tree, set force-secure-mode to "always".

There is also a force-trusted-mode NVRAM setting to force trusted mode even if Hostboot has not enabled it in the device tree.

To indicate to Linux that we haven't gone through the whole firmware process in secure mode, we replace the 'secure-enabled' property with 'partial-secure-enabled', to indicate that only part of the firmware boot process has gone through secure mode.

Command line arguments to BOOTKERNEL

- core/init.c: Fix bootargs parsing

Currently the bootargs are unconditionally deleted, which causes a bug where the bootargs passed in by the device tree are lost.

This patch deletes bootargs only if it needs to be replaced by the NVRAM entry.

This patch also removes KERNEL_COMMAND_LINE config option in favour of using the NVRAM or a device tree.

pflash utility

- external/pflash: Make MTD accesses the default

Now that BMC and host kernel mtd drivers exist and have matured we should use them by default.

This is especially important since we seem to be telling everyone to use pflash (pflash world domination plans are continuing on schedule).

- external/pflash: Catch incompatible combination of flags
- external/common: arm: Don't error trying to wrprotect with MTD access
- libflash/libffs: Use blocklevel_smart_write() when updating partitions

Other changes

- extract-gcov: build with -m64 if compiler supports it.

Fixes build break on 32bit ppc64 (e.g. PowerMac G5, where user space is mostly 32bit).

Fast Reset

- fast-reset: disable fast reboot in event of platform error

Most of the time, if we're rebooting due to a platform error, we should trigger a checkstop. However, if we haven't been told what we should do to trigger a checkstop (e.g. on an FSP machine), then we should still fail to fast-reboot.

So, disable fast-reboot in the OPAL_CEC_REBOOT2 code path for OPAL_REBOOT_PLATFORM_ERROR reboot type.

- fast-reboot: disable on FSP code update or unrecoverable HMI
- fast-reboot: abort fast reboot if CAPP attached

If a PHB is in CAPI mode, we cannot safely fast reboot - the PHB will be fenced during the reboot resulting in major problems when we load the new kernel.

In order to handle this safely, we need to disable CAPI mode before resetting PHBs during the fast reboot. However, we don't currently support this.

In the meantime, when fast booting, check if there are any PHBs with a CAPP attached, and if so, abort the fast reboot and revert to a normal reboot instead.

OpenPOWER Platforms

For all hardware platforms that aren't IBM FSP machines:

- Revert "flash: Move flash node under ibm,opal/flash/"

This reverts commit e1e6d009860d0ef60f9daf7a0fbe15f869516bd0.

Breaks DT enough that it makes people cranky, reverting for now. This could break access to flash with existing kernels in POWER9 simulators

- flash: rework flash_load_resource to correctly read FFS/STB

This fixes the previous reverts of loading the CAPP partition with STB headers (which broke CAPP partitions without STB headers).

The new logic fixes both CAPP partition loading with STB headers *and* addresses a long standing bug due to differing interpretations of FFS.

The `f_part` utility that *constructs* PNOR files just sets `actualSize=totalSize` no matter on what the size of the partition is. Prior to this patch, skiboot would always load `actualSize`, leading to longer than needed IPL.

The `pflash` utility updates `actualSize`, so no developer has really ever noticed this, apart from maybe an inkling that it's odd that a freshly baked PNOR from `op-build` takes ever so slightly longer to boot than one that has had individual partitions `pflash`d in.

With this patch, we now compute `actualSize`. For partitions with a STB header, we take the payload size from the STB header. For partitions that don't have a STB header, we compute the size either by parsing the ELF header or by looking at the subpartition header and computing it.

We now need to read the entire partition for partitions with subpartitions so that we pass consistent values to be measured as part of Trusted Boot.

As of this patch, the `actualSize` field in FFS is *not* relied on for partition size, we determine it from the content of the partition.

However, this patch *will* break loading of partitions that are not ELF and do not contain subpartitions. Luckily, nothing in-tree makes use of that.

PCI

- `pci`: Check power state before powering off slot

Prevents the erroneous "Error -1 powering off slot" error message.

Contributors

Since *skiboot-5.4.0-rc1*, we have 23 csets from 8 developers.

A total of 876 lines added, 621 removed (delta 255)

Developers with the most changesets

Developer	#	%
Stewart Smith	7	(30.4%)
Cyril Bur	5	(21.7%)
Mukesh Ojha	3	(13.0%)
Gavin Shan	3	(13.0%)
Claudio Carvalho	2	(8.7%)
Chris Smart	1	(4.3%)
Andrew Donnellan	1	(4.3%)
Nageswara R Sastry	1	(4.3%)

Developers with the most changed lines

Developer	#	%
Stewart Smith	424	(45.7%)
Mukesh Ojha	204	(22.0%)
Gavin Shan	173	(18.6%)
Cyril Bur	69	(7.4%)
Claudio Carvalho	35	(3.8%)
Andrew Donnellan	13	(1.4%)
Chris Smart	8	(0.9%)
Nageswara R Sastry	2	(0.2%)

Developers with the most lines removed

Developer	#	%
Gavin Shan	9	(1.4%)
Chris Smart	4	(0.6%)

Developers with the most signoffs (total 16)

Developer	#	%
Stewart Smith	16	(100.0%)

Developers with the most reviews (total 4)

Developer	#	%
Vasant Hegde	2	(50.0%)
Andrew Donnellan	2	(50.0%)

Developers with the most test credits (total 1)

Developer	#	%
Pridhiviraj Paidipeddi	1	(100.0%)

Developers who gave the most tested-by credits (total 1)

Developer	#	%
Gavin Shan	1	(100.0%)

Developers with the most report credits (total 3)

Developer	#	%
Pridhiviraj Paidipeddi	1	(33.3%)
Andrei Warkenti	1	(33.3%)
Michael Neuling	1	(33.3%)

Developers who gave the most report credits (total 3)

Developer	#	%
Stewart Smith	2	(66.7%)
Gavin Shan	1	(33.3%)

4.1.44 skiboot-5.4.0-rc3

skiboot-5.4.0-rc3 was released on Wednesday November 2nd 2016. It is the third release candidate of skiboot 5.4, which will become the new stable release of skiboot following the 5.3 release, first released August 2nd 2016.

skiboot-5.4.0-rc3 contains all bug fixes as of *skiboot-5.3.7* and *skiboot-5.1.18* (the currently maintained stable releases).

For how the skiboot stable releases work, see *Skiboot stable tree rules and releases* for details.

Since this is a release candidate, it should *NOT* be put into production.

The current plan is to release a new release candidate every week until we feel good about it. The aim is for skiboot-5.4.x to be in op-build v1.13, which is due by November 23rd 2016.

Over *skiboot-5.4.0-rc2*, we have a few changes:

- pflash: Fail when file is larger than partition You can still shoot yourself in the foot by passing `-force`.
- core/flash: Don't do anything clever for `OPAL_FLASH_{READ, WRITE, ERASE}` This fixes a bug where opal-prd and opal-gard could fail. Fixes: <https://github.com/open-power/skiboot/issues/44>
- boot-tests: force BMC to boot from non-golden side

- fast-reset: Send special reset sequence to operational CPUs only. Fixes fast-reset for cases where there are guarded CPUs
- Secure/Trusted boot: be much clearer about what is being measured where.
- Secure/Trusted boot: be more resilient to disabled TPM(s).
- Secure/Trusted boot: The `force-secure-mode` NVRAM setting introduced temporarily in [skiboot-5.4.0-rc2](#) has changed behaviour. Now, by default, the `secure-mode` flag in the device tree is obeyed. As always, any skiboot NVRAM options are in no way ABI, API or supported and may cause unfinished verbose analogies to appear in release notes relating to the dangers of using developer only options.
- gard: Fix compiler warning on modern GCC targeting ARM 32-bit
- opal-prd: systemd scripts improvements, only run on supported systems

4.1.45 skiboot-5.4.0-rc4

skiboot-5.4.0-rc4 was released on Tuesday November 8th 2016. It is the fourth (and hopefully final) release candidate of skiboot 5.4, which will become the new stable release of skiboot following the 5.3 release, first released August 2nd 2016.

skiboot-5.4.0-rc4 contains all bug fixes as of [skiboot-5.3.7](#) and [skiboot-5.1.18](#) (the currently maintained stable releases).

For how the skiboot stable releases work, see [Skiboot stable tree rules and releases](#) for details.

Since this is a release candidate, it should *NOT* be put into production.

With this release candidate, I'm hoping that it's the last one, and that within the week we're able to tag a final 5.4.0 release. There is one bit of code I'm hoping to merge in before the final 5.4.0, and that's the p8dtu platform definition. The aim is for skiboot-5.4.x to be in op-build v1.13, which is due by November 23rd 2016.

Over [skiboot-5.4.0-rc3](#), we have a few changes:

- Add BMC platform to enable correct OEM IPMI commands

An out of tree platform (p8dtu) uses a different IPMI OEM command for `IPMI_PARTIAL_ADD_ESEL`. This exposed some assumptions about the BMC implementation in our core code.

Now, with `platform.bmc`, each platform can dictate (or detect) the BMC that is present. We allow it to be set at runtime rather than purely statically in struct platform as it's possible to have differing BMC implementations on the one machine (e.g. AMI BMC or OpenBMC).
- hw/ipmi-sensor: Fix setting of firmware progress sensor properly.

On FSP systems, OPAL was incorrectly setting firmware status on a sensor id "00" which doesn't exist.
- pflash: remove stray d in from info message
- libflash/pflash: support whole chip erase on mtd access
- boot_test: fix typo in console message
- core/pci: Fix criteria in `pci_cfg_reg_filter()`, i.e. NVLink didn't work.
- Remove `KERNEL_COMMAND_LINE` mention from `config.h`

We removed the functionality but not the define.

4.1.46 skiboot-5.4.1

skiboot-5.4.1 was released on Tuesday November 29th 2016. It replaces *skiboot-5.4.0* as the current stable release.

Over *skiboot-5.4.0*, we have a few changes:

- Nuvoton i2c TPM driver: bug fixes and improvements, especially around timeouts and error handling.
- Limit number of “Poller recursion detected” errors to display. In some error conditions, we could spiral out of control on this and spend all of our time printing the exact same backtrace.
- slw: do SLW timer testing while holding xscom lock. In some situations without this, it could take long enough to get the xscom lock that the 1ms timeout would expire and we’d falsely think the SLW timer didn’t work when in fact it did.
- p8i2c: Use calculated poll_interval when booting OPAL. Otherwise we’d default to 2seconds (TIMER_POLL) during boot on chips with a functional i2c interrupt, leading to slow i2c during boot (or hitting timeouts instead).
- i2c: More efficiently run TPM I2C operations during boot, avoiding hitting timeouts
- fsp: Don’t recurse pollers in ibm_fsp_terminate

4.1.47 skiboot-5.4.2

skiboot-5.4.2 was released on Friday December 2nd 2016. It replaces *skiboot-5.4.1* as the current stable release.

Over *skiboot-5.4.1*, we have two bug fixes exclusively aimed at machines with TPMs:

- i2c: Add nuvoton TPM quirk, disallowing i2cdetect as it can hard lock the TPM
- p8-i2c improve I2C reset code path, solves getting stuck resetting i2c engine

4.1.48 skiboot-5.4.3

skiboot-5.4.3 was released on Monday January 16th, 2017. It replaces *skiboot-5.4.2* as the current stable release.

Over *skiboot-5.4.2*, we have a small number of bug fixes:

- Makefile: Disable stack protector due to gcc problems
- Makefile: Use -ffixed-r13. We use r13 for our own stuff, make sure it’s properly fixed
- phb3: Lock the PHB on set_xive callbacks
- arch_flash_arm: Don’t assume mtd labels are short
- Stop using 3-operand cmp[l][i] for latest binutils
- hw/phb3: fix error handling in complete reset

4.1.49 skiboot-5.4.4

skiboot-5.4.4 was released on Wednesday May 3rd, 2017. It replaces *skiboot-5.4.3* as the current stable release in the 5.4.x series.

Over *skiboot-5.4.3*, we have a small number of bug fixes:

- hw/fsp: Do not queue SP and SPCN class messages during reset/reload In certain cases of communicating with the FSP (e.g. sensors), the OPAL FSP driver returns a default code (async completion) even though there is no known bound from the time of this error return to the actual data being available. The kernel driver keeps waiting leading to soft-lockup on the host side.

Mitigate both these (known) cases by returning OPAL_BUSY so the host driver knows to retry later.

- core/pci: Fix PCIe slot's presence According to PCIe spec, the presence bit is hardcoded to 1 if PCIe switch downstream port doesn't support slot capability. The register used for the check in `pcie_slot_get_presence_state()` is wrong. It should be PCIe capability register instead of PCIe slot capability register. Otherwise, we always have present bit on the PCI topology.

The issue is found on Supermicro's p8dtu2u machine:

```
# lspci -t
+-[0022:00]---00.0-[01-08]----00.0-[02-08]---+01.0-[03]----00.0
|                                     \-02.0-[04-08]--
# cat /sys/bus/pci/slots/S002204/adapter
1
# lspci -vvs 0022:02:02.0
# lspci -vvs 0022:02:02.0
0022:02:02.0 PCI bridge: PLX Technology, Inc. PEX 8718 16-Lane, \
5-Port PCI Express Gen 3 (8.0 GT/s) Switch (rev ab) (prog-if 00 [Normal decode])
:
Capabilities: [68] Express (v2) Downstream Port (Slot+), MSI 00
:
  SltSta:      Status: AttnBtn- PowerFlt- MRL- CmdCplt- PresDet- Interlock-
                Changed: MRL- PresDet- LinkState-
```

This fixes the issue by checking the correct register (PCIe capability). Also, the register's value is cached in advance as we did for slot and link capability.

- core/pci: More reliable way to update PCI slot power state

The power control bit (SLOT_CTL, offset: PCIe cap + 0x18) isn't reliable enough to reflect the PCI slot's power state. Instead, the power indication bits are more reliable comparatively. This leads to mismatch between the cached power state and PCI slot's presence state, resulting in the hotplug driver in kernel refuses to unplug the devices properly on the request. The issue was found on below NVMe card on "supermicro,p8dtu2u" machine. We don't have this issue on the integrated PLX 8718 switch.

```
# lspci
0022:01:00.0 PCI bridge: PLX Technology, Inc. PEX 9733 33-lane, \
9-port PCI Express Gen 3 (8.0 GT/s) Switch (rev aa)
0022:02:01.0 PCI bridge: PLX Technology, Inc. PEX 9733 33-lane, \
9-port PCI Express Gen 3 (8.0 GT/s) Switch (rev aa)
0022:02:04.0 PCI bridge: PLX Technology, Inc. PEX 9733 33-lane, \
9-port PCI Express Gen 3 (8.0 GT/s) Switch (rev aa)
0022:02:05.0 PCI bridge: PLX Technology, Inc. PEX 9733 33-lane, \
9-port PCI Express Gen 3 (8.0 GT/s) Switch (rev aa)
0022:02:06.0 PCI bridge: PLX Technology, Inc. PEX 9733 33-lane, \
9-port PCI Express Gen 3 (8.0 GT/s) Switch (rev aa)
0022:02:07.0 PCI bridge: PLX Technology, Inc. PEX 9733 33-lane, \
9-port PCI Express Gen 3 (8.0 GT/s) Switch (rev aa)
0022:17:00.0 Non-Volatile memory controller: Device 19e5:0123 (rev 45)
```

This updates the cached PCI slot's power state using the power indication bits instead of power control bit, to fix above issue.

- core/pci: Avoid hreset after freset

4.1.50 skiboot-5.4.5

skiboot-5.4.5 was released on Friday June 9th, 2017. It replaces *skiboot-5.4.4* as the current stable release in the 5.4.x series.

Over *skiboot-5.4.4*, we have a small number of bug fixes:

- On FSP platforms: notify FSP of Platform Log ID after Host Initiated Reset Reload Triggering a Host Initiated Reset (when the host detects the FSP has gone out to lunch and should be rebooted), would cause “Unknown Command” messages to appear in the OPAL log.

This patch implements those messages.

Log showing unknown command:

```
/ # cat /sys/firmware/opal/msglog | grep -i ,3
[ 110.232114723,3] FSP: fsp_trigger_reset() entry
[ 188.431793837,3] FSP #0: Link down, starting R&R
[ 464.109239162,3] FSP #0: Got XUP with no pending message !
[ 466.340598554,3] FSP-DPO: Unknown command 0xce0900
[ 466.340600126,3] FSP: Unhandled message ce0900
```

- hw/i2c: Fix early lock drop

When interacting with an I2C master the p8-i2c driver (common to p9) acquires a per-master lock which it holds for the duration of it’s interaction with the master. Unfortunately, when p8_i2c_check_initial_status() detects that the master is busy with another transaction it drops the lock and returns OPAL_BUSY. This is contrary to the driver’s locking strategy which requires that the caller acquire and drop the lock. This leads to a crash due to the double unlock(), which skiboot treats as fatal.

- head.S: store all of LR and CTR

When saving the CTR and LR registers the skiboot exception handlers use the ‘stw’ instruction which only saves the lower 32 bits of the register. Given these are both 64 bit registers this leads to some strange register dumps, for example:

```
*****
Unexpected exception 200 !
SRR0 : 0000000030016968 SRR1 : 9000000000201000
HSRR0: 0000000000000180 HSRR1: 9000000000001000
LR   : 3003438830823f50 CTR  : 3003438800000018
CFAR : 00000000300168fc
CR   : 40004208 XER: 00000000
```

In this dump the upper 32 bits of LR and CTR are actually stack gunk which obscures the underlying issue.

4.1.51 skiboot-5.4.6

skiboot-5.4.6 was released on Wednesday June 14th, 2017. It replaces *skiboot-5.4.5* as the current stable release in the 5.4.x series.

Over *skiboot-5.4.5*, we have a small number of bug fixes for FSP based platforms:

- FSP/CONSOLE: Workaround for unresponsive ipmi daemon

In some corner cases, where FSP is active but not responding to console MBOX message (due to buggy IPMI) and we have heavy console write happening from kernel, then eventually our console buffer becomes full. At this point OPAL starts sending OPAL_BUSY_EVENT to kernel. Kernel will keep on retrying. This is creating kernel soft lockups. In some extreme case when every CPU is trying to write to console, user will not be able to ssh and thinks system is hang.

If we reset FSP or restart IPMI daemon on FSP, system recovers and everything becomes normal.

This patch adds workaround to above issue by returning OPAL_HARDWARE when cosole is full. Side effect of this patch is, we may endup dropping latest console data. But better to drop console data than system hang.

Alternative approach is to drop old data from console buffer, make space for new data. But in normal condition only FSP can update 'next_out' pointer and if we touch that pointer, it may introduce some other race conditions. Hence we decided to just new console write request.

- FSP: Set status field in response message for timed out message

For timed out FSP messages, we set message status as "fsp_msg_timeout". But most FSP driver users (like surviellance) are ignoring this field. They always look for FSP returned status value in callback function (second byte in word1). So we endup treating timed out message as success response from FSP.

Sample output:

```
[69902.432509048,7] SURV: Sending the heartbeat command to FSP
[70023.226860117,4] FSP: Response from FSP timed out, word0 = d66a00d7, word1 = 0
↪state: 3
....
[70023.226901445,7] SURV: Received heartbeat acknowledge from FSP
[70023.226903251,3] FSP: fsp_trigger_reset() entry
```

Here SURV code thought it got valid response from FSP. But actually we didn't receive response from FSP.

- FSP: Improve timeout message

Presently we print word0 and word1 in error log. word0 contains sequence number and command class. One has to understand word0 format to identify command class.

Lets explicitly print command class, sub command etc.

- FSP/RTC: Remove local fsp_in_reset variable

Now that we are using fsp_in_rr() to detect FSP reset/reload, fsp_in_reset become redundant. Lets remove this local variable.

- FSP/RTC: Fix possible FSP R/R issue in rtc write path

fsp_opal_rtc_write() checks FSP status before queueing message to FSP. But if FSP R/R starts before getting response to queued message then we will continue to return OPAL_BUSY_EVENT to host. In some extreme condition host may experience hang. Once FSP is back we will repost message, get response from FSP and return OPAL_SUCCESS to host.

This patch caches new values and returns OPAL_SUCCESS if FSP R/R is happening. And once FSP is back we will send cached value to FSP.

- hw/fsp/rtc: read/write cached rtc tod on fsp hir.

Currently fsp-rtc reads/writes the cached RTC TOD on an fsp reset. Use latest fsp_in_rr() function to properly read the cached rtc value when fsp reset initiated by the hir.

Below is the kernel trace when we set hw clock, when hir process starts.

```
[ 1727.775824] NMI watchdog: BUG: soft lockup - CPU#57 stuck for 23s!
↪[hwclock:7688]
[ 1727.775856] Modules linked in: vmx_crypto ibmpowernv ipmi_powernv uio_pdrv_
↪genirq ipmi_devintf powernv_op_panel uio ipmi_msghandler powernv_rng leds_
↪powernv ip_tables x_tables autofs4 ses enclosure scsi_transport_sas crc32c_
↪vpmsum lpfc ipr tg3 scsi_transport_fc
[ 1727.775883] CPU: 57 PID: 7688 Comm: hwclock Not tainted 4.10.0-14-generic #16-
↪Ubuntu
```

```

[ 1727.775883] task: c000000fdfdc8400 task.stack: c000000fdfef4000
[ 1727.775884] NIP: c00000000090540c LR: c0000000000846f4 CTR: 000000003006dd70
[ 1727.775885] REGS: c000000fdfef79a0 TRAP: 0901 Not tainted (4.10.0-14-
↳generic)
[ 1727.775886] MSR: 9000000000009033 <SF,HV,EE,ME,IR,DR,RI,LE>
[ 1727.775889] CR: 28024442 XER: 20000000
[ 1727.775890] CFAR: c00000000008472c SOFTE: 1
GPR00: 0000000030005128 c000000fdfef7c20 c00000000144c900
↳fffffffffffffffff4
GPR04: 0000000028024442 c00000000090540c 9000000000009033
↳0000000000000000
GPR08: 0000000000000000 0000000031fc4000 c000000000084710
↳9000000000001003
GPR12: c0000000000846e8 c00000000fba0100
[ 1727.775897] NIP [c00000000090540c] opal_set_rtc_time+0x4c/0xb0
[ 1727.775899] LR [c0000000000846f4] opal_return+0xc/0x48
[ 1727.775899] Call Trace:
[ 1727.775900] [c000000fdfef7c20] [c00000000090540c] opal_set_rtc_time+0x4c/0xb0
↳(unreliable)
[ 1727.775901] [c000000fdfef7c60] [c000000000900828] rtc_set_time+0xb8/0x1b0
[ 1727.775903] [c000000fdfef7ca0] [c000000000902364] rtc_dev_ioctl+0x454/0x630
[ 1727.775904] [c000000fdfef7d40] [c00000000035b1f4] do_vfs_ioctl+0xd4/0x8c0
[ 1727.775906] [c000000fdfef7de0] [c00000000035bab4] Sys_ioctl+0xd4/0xf0
[ 1727.775907] [c000000fdfef7e30] [c0000000000b184] system_call+0x38/0xe0
[ 1727.775908] Instruction dump:
[ 1727.775909] f821ffc1 39200000 7c832378 91210028 38a10020 39200000 38810028
↳f9210020
[ 1727.775911] 4bffffe6d e8810020 80610028 4b77f61d <60000000> 7c7f1b78 3860000a
↳2fbfffff4

```

This is found when executing the `op-test-framework fspresetReload` testcase

With this fix ran fsp hir torture testcase in the above test which is working fine.

- FSP/CHIPTOD: Return false in error path

4.1.52 skiboot-5.5.0

skiboot-5.5.0 was released on Friday April 7th 2017. It is the new stable release of skiboot, taking over from the 5.4 release, first released on November 11th 2016.

skiboot-5.5.0 contains all bug fixes as of *skiboot-5.4.3* and *skiboot-5.1.19* (the currently maintained stable releases).

For how the skiboot stable releases work, see *Skiboot stable tree rules and releases* for details.

This release is a good level set of POWER9 support for bringup activities. If you are doing bringup, it is strongly suggested you continue to follow skiboot master.

After skiboot 5.5.0, we move to a regular six week release cycle, similar to op-build, but slightly offset to allow for a short stabilisation period. Expected release dates and contents are tracked using GitHub milestone and issues: <https://github.com/open-power/skiboot/milestones>

Changes in skiboot-5.5.0

See changes in the release candidates:

- *skiboot-5.5.0-rc1*

- [skiboot-5.5.0-rc2](#)
- [skiboot-5.5.0-rc3](#)

Changes since skiboot-5.5.0-rc3

- hdat: parse processor attached i2c devices

Adds basic parsing for i2c devices that are attached to the processor I2C interfaces. This is mainly VPD SEEP-ROMs.

- libflash/blocklevel: Add blocklevel_smart_erase()

With recent changes to flash drivers in linux not all erase blocks are 4K anymore. While most level of the pflash/gard tool stacks were written to not mind, it turns out there are bugs which means not 4K erase block backing stores aren't handled all that well. Part of the problem is the FFS layout that is 4K aligned and with larger block sizes pflash and the gard tool don't check if their erase commands are erase block aligned - which they are usually not with 64K erase blocks.

This patch aims to add common functionality to blocklevel so that (at least) pflash and the gard tool don't need to worry about the problem anymore.

- external/pflash: Use blocklevel_smart_erase()
- external/gard: Use blocklevel_smart_erase()
- libstb/create-container: Add full container build and sign with imprint keys

This adds support for writing all the public key and signature fields to the container header, and for dumping the prefix and software headers so they may may be signed, and for signing those headers with the imprint keys.

- asm: do not set SDR1 on POWER9. This register does not exist in ISAv3.

Testing:

- mambo: Allow setting the Linux command line from the environment

For automated testing it's helpful to be able to set the Linux command line via an environment variable.

- mambo: Add util function for breaking on console output

Contributors

Processed 408 csets from 31 developers

3 employers found

A total of 24073 lines added, 16759 removed (delta 7314)

Extending the analysis done for the last few releases, we can see our trends in code review across versions:

Release	csets	Ack	Reviews	Tested	Reported
5.0	329	15	20	1	0
5.1	372	13	38	1	4
5.2-rc1	334	20	34	6	11
5.3-rc1	302	36	53	4	5
5.4.0	361	16	28	1	9
5.5.0	408	11	48	14	10

I am absolutely *thrilled* as to the uptick of reviews and tested-by occurring over our 5.4.0 release. Although we are not yet back up to 5.3 era levels for review, we're much closer. For tested-by, we've set a new record, which is excellent!

Developers with the most changesets

Developer	#	%
Benjamin Herrenschmidt	139	(34.1%)
Stewart Smith	60	(14.7%)
Oliver O'Halloran	54	(13.2%)
Gavin Shan	23	(5.6%)
Michael Neuling	20	(4.9%)
Vasant Hegde	15	(3.7%)
Cyril Bur	15	(3.7%)
Claudio Carvalho	14	(3.4%)
Andrew Donnellan	11	(2.7%)
Ananth N Mavinakayanahalli	9	(2.2%)
Alistair Popple	6	(1.5%)
Nicholas Piggin	5	(1.2%)
Cédric Le Goater	5	(1.2%)
Pridhiviraj Paidipeddi	5	(1.2%)
Michael Ellerman	4	(1.0%)
Shilpasri G Bhat	4	(1.0%)
Russell Currey	3	(0.7%)
Jack Miller	2	(0.5%)
Chris Smart	2	(0.5%)
Dave Heller	1	(0.2%)
Akshay Adiga	1	(0.2%)
Reza Arbab	1	(0.2%)
Matt Brown	1	(0.2%)
Frederic Barrat	1	(0.2%)
Hank Chang	1	(0.2%)
Willie Liauw	1	(0.2%)
Werner Fischer	1	(0.2%)
Jeremy Kerr	1	(0.2%)
Patrick Williams	1	(0.2%)
Joel Stanley	1	(0.2%)
Alexey Kardashevskiy	1	(0.2%)

Developers with the most changed lines

Developer	#	%
Oliver O'Halloran	18278	(48.5%)
Benjamin Herrenschmidt	5512	(14.6%)
Cyril Bur	3184	(8.4%)
Alistair Popple	3102	(8.2%)
Stewart Smith	2757	(7.3%)
Gavin Shan	802	(2.1%)
Ananth N Mavinakayanahalli	544	(1.4%)
Claudio Carvalho	489	(1.3%)
Dave Heller	425	(1.1%)
Willie Liauw	361	(1.0%)
Andrew Donnellan	315	(0.8%)
Continued on next page		

Table 4.8 – continued from previous page

Developer	#	%
Michael Neuling	290	(0.8%)
Vasant Hegde	253	(0.7%)
Shilpasri G Bhat	228	(0.6%)
Nicholas Piggini	222	(0.6%)
Reza Arbab	198	(0.5%)
Russell Currey	158	(0.4%)
Jack Miller	127	(0.3%)
Cédric Le Goater	126	(0.3%)
Chris Smart	95	(0.3%)
Akshay Adiga	57	(0.2%)
Hank Chang	56	(0.1%)
Pridhiviraj Paidipeddi	47	(0.1%)
Michael Ellerman	29	(0.1%)
Matt Brown	29	(0.1%)
Alexey Kardashevskiy	2	(0.0%)
Frederic Barrat	1	(0.0%)
Werner Fischer	1	(0.0%)
Jeremy Kerr	1	(0.0%)
Patrick Williams	1	(0.0%)
Joel Stanley	1	(0.0%)

Developers with the most lines removed

Developer	#	%
Oliver O'Halloran	8516	(50.8%)
Werner Fischer	1	(0.0%)

Developers with the most signoffs

Total: 364

Developer	#	%
Stewart Smith	348	(95.6%)
Michael Neuling	6	(1.6%)
Oliver O'Halloran	3	(0.8%)
Benjamin Herrenschmidt	2	(0.5%)
Vaidyanathan Srinivasan	1	(0.3%)
Hank Chang	1	(0.3%)
Jack Miller	1	(0.3%)
Gavin Shan	1	(0.3%)
Alistair Popple	1	(0.3%)

Developers with the most reviews

Total 50

Developer	#	%
Vasant Hegde	14	(28.0%)
Andrew Donnellan	9	(18.0%)
Russell Currey	6	(12.0%)
Cédric Le Goater	5	(10.0%)
Oliver O'Halloran	4	(8.0%)
Vaidyanathan Srinivasan	3	(6.0%)
Gavin Shan	3	(6.0%)
Alistair Popple	2	(4.0%)
Frederic Barrat	2	(4.0%)
Mahesh Salgaonkar	1	(2.0%)
Cyril Bur	1	(2.0%)

Developers with the most test credits

Total 14

Developer	#	%
Willie Liau	4	(28.6%)
Mark E Schreiter	3	(21.4%)
Claudio Carvalho	3	(21.4%)
Gavin Shan	1	(7.1%)
Michael Neuling	1	(7.1%)
Pridhiviraj Paidipeddi	1	(7.1%)
Chris Smart	1	(7.1%)

Developers who gave the most tested-by credits

Total 14

Developer	#	%
Gavin Shan	7	(50.0%)
Stewart Smith	4	(28.6%)
Chris Smart	1	(7.1%)
Oliver O'Halloran	1	(7.1%)
Ananth N Mavinakayanahalli	1	(7.1%)

Developers with the most report credits

Total 10

Developer	#	%
Hank Chang	4	(40.0%)
Mark E Schreiter	3	(30.0%)
Guilherme G. Piccoli	1	(10.0%)
Colin Ian King	1	(10.0%)
Pradipta Ghosh	1	(10.0%)

Developers who gave the most report credits

Total 10

Developer	#	%
Gavin Shan	8	(80.0%)
Andrew Donnellan	1	(10.0%)
Jeremy Kerr	1	(10.0%)

Top changeset contributors by employer

Employer	#	%
IBM	406	(99.5%)
SuperMicro	1	(0.2%)
Thomas-Krenn AG	1	(0.2%)

Top lines changed by employer

Employer	#	%
IBM	37329	(99.0%)
SuperMicro	361	(1.0%)
Thomas-Krenn AG	1	(0.0%)

Employers with the most signoffs

Total 364

Employer	#	%
IBM	363	(99.7%)
(Unknown)	1	(0.3%)

Employers with the most hackers

Total 31

Employer	#	%
IBM	29	(93.5%)
Thomas-Krenn AG	1	(3.2%)
SuperMicro	1	(3.2%)

4.1.53 skiboot-5.5.0-rc1

skiboot-5.5.0-rc1 was released on Tuesday March 28th 2017. It is the first release candidate of skiboot 5.5, which will become the new stable release of skiboot following the 5.4 release, first released November 11th 2016.

skiboot-5.5.0-rc1 contains all bug fixes as of [skiboot-5.4.3](#) and [skiboot-5.1.19](#) (the currently maintained stable releases).

For how the skiboot stable releases work, see [Skiboot stable tree rules and releases](#) for details.

The current plan is to cut the final 5.5.0 by April 8th, with skiboot 5.5.0 being for all POWER8 and POWER9 platforms in op-build v1.16 (Due April 12th). This is a short cycle as this release is mainly targetted towards POWER9 bringup efforts.

Following skiboot-5.5.0, we will move to a regular six week release cycle, similar to op-build, but slightly offset to allow for a short stabilisation period. Expected release dates and contents are tracked using GitHub milestone and issues: <https://github.com/open-power/skiboot/milestones>

Over skiboot-5.4, we have the following changes:

New Platforms

- SuperMicro's (SMC) P8DNU: An astbmc based POWER8 platform
- Add a generic platform to help with bringup of new systems.
- Four POWER9 based systems (NOTE: All POWER9 systems should be considered for bringup use only at this point):
 - Romulus
 - Witherspoon (a POWER9 system with NVLink2 attached GPUs)
 - Zaius (OpenCompute platform, also known as “Barreleye 2”)
 - ZZ (FSP based system)

New features

- System reset IPI facility and Mambo implementation Add an opal call *OPAL_SIGNAL_SYSTEM_RESET* which allows system reset exceptions to be raised on other CPUs and act as an NMI IPI. There is an initial simple Mambo implementation, but allowances are made for a more complex hardware implementation.

The Mambo implementation is based on the RFC implementation for POWER8 hardware (see <https://patchwork.ozlabs.org/patch/694794/>) which we hope makes it into a future release.

This implements an in-band NMI equivalent.

- add CONTRIBUTING.md, ensuring that people new to the project have a one-stop place to find out how to get started.
- interrupts: Add optional name for OPAL interrupts

This adds the infrastructure for an interrupt source to provide a name for an interrupt directed toward OPAL. Those names will be put into an “opal-interrupts-names” property which is a standard DT string list corresponding 1:1 with the “opal-interrupts” property. PSI interrupts get names, and this is visible in Linux through /proc/interrupts

- platform: add OPAL_REBOOT_FULL_IPL reboot type

There may be circumstances in which a user wants to force a full IPL reboot rather than using fast reboot. Add a new reboot type, OPAL_REBOOT_FULL_IPL, that disables fast reboot. On platforms which don't support fast reboot, this will be equivalent to a normal reboot.

- phb3: Trick to allow control of the PCIe link width and speed

This implements a hook inside OPAL that catches 16 and 32 bit writes to the link status register of the PHB.

It allows you to write a new speed or a new width, and OPAL will then cause the PHB to renegotiate.

Example:

First read the link status on PHB4:

```
setpci -s 0004:00:00.0 0x5a.w
a103
```

It's at x16 Gen3 speed (8GT/s)

bits 0x0ff0 are the width and 0x000f the speed. The width can be 1 to 16 and the speed 1 to 3 (2.5, 5 and 8GT/s)

Then try to bring it down to 1x Gen1 :

```
setpci -s 0004:00:00.0 0x5a.w=0xa011
```

Observe the result in the PHB:

```
/ # lspci -s 0004:00:00.0 -vv
0004:00:00.0 PCI bridge: IBM Device 03dc (prog-if 00 [Normal decode])
.../...
LnkSta: Speed 2.5GT/s, Width x1, TrErr- Train- SlotClk- DLActive+ BWMgmt-
↪ABWMgmt+
```

And in the device:

```
/ # lspci -s 0004:01:00.0 -vv
.../...
LnkSta: Speed 2.5GT/s, Width x1, TrErr- Train- SlotClk+ DLActive- BWMgmt-
↪ABWMgmt-
```

- core/init: Add hdat-map property to OPAL node.

Exports the HDAT heap to the OS. This allows the OS to view the HDAT heap directly. This allows us to view the HDAT area without having to use getmemproc.

- Add a generic platform: If /bmc in device tree, attempt to init one For the most part, this gets us somewhere on some OpenPOWER systems before there's a platform file for that machine.

Useful in bringup only, and marked as such with scary looking log messages.

Core

- asm: Don't try to set LPCR:LPES1 on P8 and P9, the bit doesn't exist.
- pci: Add a framework for quirks

In future we may want to be able to do fixups for specific PCI devices in skiboot, so add a small framework for doing this.

This is not intended for the same purposes as quirks in the Linux kernel, as the PCI devices that quirks can match for in skiboot are not properly configured. This is intended to enable having a custom path to make changes that don't directly interact with the PCI device, for example adding device tree entries.

- hw/slw: fix possible NULL dereference
- slw: Print enabled stop states on boot
- uart: Fix Linux pass-through policy, provide NVRAM override option
- libc/stdio/vsnprintf.c: add explicit fallthrough, this silences a recent (GCC 7.x) warning
- init: print the FDT blob size in decimal
- init: Print some more info before booting linux

The kernel command line from nvram and the stdout-path are useful to know when debugging console related problems.

- Makefile: Disable stack protector due to gcc problems

Depending on how it was built, gcc will use the canary from a global (works for us) or from the TLS (doesn't work for us and accesses random stuff instead).

Fixing that would be tricky. There are talks of adding a gcc option to force use of globals, but in the meantime, disable the stack protector.

- Stop using 3-operand `cmp[l][i]` for latest binutils Since a5721ba270, binutils does not support 3-operand `cmp[l][i]`. This adds (previously optional) parameter L.
- buddy: Add a simple generic buddy allocator
- stack: Don't recurse into `__stack_chk_fail`
- Makefile: Use `-ffixed-r13` We use r13 for our own stuff, make sure it's properly fixed
- Always set `ibm,occ-functional-state` correctly
- psi: fix the xive registers initialization on P8, which seems to be fine for real HW but causes a lot of pain under qemu
- slw: Set PSSCR value for idle states
- Limit number of "Poller recursion detected" errors to display

In some error conditions, we could spiral out of control on this and spend all of our time printing the exact same backtrace.

Limit it to 16 times, because 16 is a nice number.

- slw: do SLW timer testing while holding xscom lock

We add some routines that let a caller get the xscom lock once and then do a bunch of xscoms while holding it. In some situations without this, it could take long enough to get the xscom lock that the 1ms timeout would expire and we'd falsely think the SLW timer didn't work when in fact it did.

- wait_for_resource_loaded: don't needlessly sleep for 5ms
- run pollers in `cpu_process_local_jobs()` if running job synchronously
- fsp: Don't recurse pollers in `ibm_fsp_terminate`
- chiptod: More hardening against -1 chip ID
- interrupts: Rewrite/correct doc for `opal_set/get_xive`
- cpu: Don't enable nap mode/PM mode on non-P8
- platform: Call generic platform probe and init UART there
- psi: Don't register more interrupts than the HW supports
- psi: Add DT option to disable LPC interrupts

I2C and TPM

- p8i2c: Use calculated `poll_interval` when booting OPAL Otherwise we'd default to 2seconds (TIMER_POLL) during boot on chips with a functional i2c interrupt, leading to slow i2c during boot (or hitting timeouts instead).
- i2c: Add `i2c_run_req()` to crank the state machine for a request
- tpm_i2c_nuvoton: work out the polling time using `mftb()`
- tpm_i2c_nuvoton: handle errors after reading the tpm fifo
- tpm_i2c_nuvoton: cleanup variables in `tpm_read_fifo()`

- tpm_i2c_nuvoton: handle errors after writting the tpm fifo
- tpm_i2c_nuvoton: cleanup variables in tpm_write_fifo()
- tpm_i2c_nuvoton: handle errors after writing sts.commandReady in step 5
- tpm_i2c_nuvoton: handle errors after writing sts.go
- tpm_i2c_nuvoton: handle errors after checking the tpm fifo status
- tpm_i2c_nuvoton: return burst_count in tpm_read_burst_count()
- tpm_i2c_nuvoton: isolate the code that handles the TPM_TIMEOUT_D timeout
- tpm_i2c_nuvoton: handle errors after reading sts.commandReady
- tpm_i2c_nuvoton: add tpm_status_read_byte()
- tpm_i2c_nuvoton: add tpm_check_status()
- tpm_i2c_nuvoton: rename defines to shorter names
- tpm_i2c_interface: decouple rc from being done with i2c request
- tpm_i2c_interface: set timeout before each request
- i2c: Add nuvoton quirk, disallowing i2cdetect as it locks TPM
- p8-i2c reset things manually in some error conditions
- stb: create-container and wrap skiboot in Secure/Trusted Boot container

We produce **UNSIGNED** skiboot.lid.stb and skiboot.lid.xz.stb as build artifacts.

These are suitable blobs for flashing onto Trusted Boot enabled op-build builds *WITH* the secure boot jumpers *ON* (i.e. *NOT* in secure mode). It's just enough of the Secure and Trusted Boot container format to make Hostboot behave.

PCI

- core/pci: Support SRIOV VFs

Currently, skiboot can't see SRIOV VFs. It introduces some troubles as I can see: The device initialization logic (phb->ops->device_init()) isn't applied to VFs, meaning we have to maintain same and duplicated mechanism in kernel for VFs only. It introduces difficulty to code maintaining and prone to lose synchronization.

This was motivated by bug reported by Carol: The VF's Max Payload Size (MPS) isn't matched with PF's on Mellanox's adapter even kernel tried to make them same. It's caused by readonly PCIECAP_EXP_DEVCTL register on VFs. The skiboot would be best place to emulate this bits to eliminate the gap as I can see.

This supports SRIOV VFs. When the PF's SRIOV capability is populated, the number of maximal VFs (struct pci_device) are instanciated, but but not usable yet. In the mean while, PCI config register filter is registered against PCIECAP_SRIOV_CTRL_VFE to capture the event of enabling or disabling VFs. The VFs are initialized, put into the PF's children list (pd->children), populate its PCI capabilities, and register PCI config register filter against PCICAP_EXP_DEVCTL. The filter's handler caches what is written to MPS field and returns the cached value on read, to eliminate the gap mentioned as above.

- core/pci: Avoid hreset after freset

Commit 5ac71c9 ("pci: Avoid hot resets at boot time") missed to avoid hot reset after fundamental reset for PCIe common slots.

This fixes it.

- core/pci: Enforce polling PCIe link in hot-add path

In surprise hot-add path, the power state isn't changed on hardware. Instead, we set the cached power state (@slot->power_state) and return OPAL_SUCCESS. The upper layer starts the PCI probing immediately when receiving OPAL_SUCCESS. However, the PCIe link behind the PCI slot is likely down. Nothing will be probed from the PCI slot even we do have PCI adapter connected to the slot.

This fixes the issue by returning OPAL_ASYNC_COMPLETION to force upper layer to poll the PCIe link before probing the PCI devices behind the slot in surprise and managed hot-add paths.

- **hw/phb3: fix error handling in complete reset** During a complete reset, when we get a timeout waiting for pending transaction in state PHB3_STATE_CRESET_WAIT_CQ, we mark the PHB as permanently broken.

Set the state to PHB3_STATE_FENCED so that the kernel can retry the complete reset.

- phb3: Lock the PHB on set_xive callbacks

p8dnu platform

- astbmc/p8dnu: Enable PCI slot's power supply on PEX9733 in hot-add path
- astbmc/p8dnu: Enable PCI slot's power supply on PEX8718 in hot-add path
- core/pci: Mark broken PDC on slots without surprise hotplug capability

We have to support surprise hotplug on PCI slots that don't support it on hardware. So we're fully utilizing the PCIe link state change event to detect the events (hot-remove and hot-add). The PDC (Presence Detection Change) event isn't reliable for the purpose. For example, PEX8718 on SuperMicro's machines.

This adds another PCI slot property "ibm,slot-broken-pdc" in the device-tree, to indicate the PDC isn't reliable on those (software claimed) surprise pluggable slots.

- core/pci: Fix PCIe slot's presence

According to PCIe spec, the presence bit is hardcoded to 1 if PCIe switch downstream port doesn't support slot capability. The register used for the check in pcie_slot_get_presence_state() is wrong. It should be PCIe capability register instead of PCIe slot capability register. Otherwise, we always have present bit on the PCI topology. The issue is found on Supermicro's p8dtu2u machine:

```
# lspci -t
+-[0022:00]---00.0-[01-08]---00.0-[02-08]---+01.0-[03]---00.0
|                                     \-02.0-[04-08]--
# cat /sys/bus/pci/slots/S002204/adapter
1
# lspci -vvs 0022:02:02.0
# lspci -vvs 0022:02:02.0
0022:02:02.0 PCI bridge: PLX Technology, Inc. PEX 8718 16-Lane, \
5-Port PCI Express Gen 3 (8.0 GT/s) Switch (rev ab) (prog-if 00 [Normal decode])
:
Capabilities: [68] Express (v2) Downstream Port (Slot+), MSI 00
:
  SltSta:      Status: AttnBtn- PowerFlt- MRL- CmdCplt- PresDet- Interlock-
                Changed: MRL- PresDet- LinkState-
```

This fixes the issue by checking the correct register (PCIe capability). Also, the register's value is cached in advance as we did for slot and link capability.

- core/pci: More reliable way to update PCI slot power state

The power control bit (SLOT_CTL, offset: PCIe cap + 0x18) isn't reliable enough to reflect the PCI slot's power state. Instead, the power indication bits are more reliable comparatively. This leads to mismatch between the cached power state and PCI slot's presence state, resulting in the hotplug driver in kernel refuses to unplug the devices properly on the request. The issue was found on below NVMe card on "supermicro.p8dtu2u" machine. We don't have this issue on the integrated PLX 8718 switch.

```
# lspci
0022:01:00.0 PCI bridge: PLX Technology, Inc. PEX 9733 33-lane, \
          9-port PCI Express Gen 3 (8.0 GT/s) Switch (rev aa)
0022:02:01.0 PCI bridge: PLX Technology, Inc. PEX 9733 33-lane, \
          9-port PCI Express Gen 3 (8.0 GT/s) Switch (rev aa)
0022:02:04.0 PCI bridge: PLX Technology, Inc. PEX 9733 33-lane, \
          9-port PCI Express Gen 3 (8.0 GT/s) Switch (rev aa)
0022:02:05.0 PCI bridge: PLX Technology, Inc. PEX 9733 33-lane, \
          9-port PCI Express Gen 3 (8.0 GT/s) Switch (rev aa)
0022:02:06.0 PCI bridge: PLX Technology, Inc. PEX 9733 33-lane, \
          9-port PCI Express Gen 3 (8.0 GT/s) Switch (rev aa)
0022:02:07.0 PCI bridge: PLX Technology, Inc. PEX 9733 33-lane, \
          9-port PCI Express Gen 3 (8.0 GT/s) Switch (rev aa)
0022:17:00.0 Non-Volatile memory controller: Device 19e5:0123 (rev 45)

This updates the cached PCI slot's power state using the power
indication bits instead of power control bit, to fix above issue.
```

Utilities

- opal-prd: Direct systemd to always restart opal-prd Always restart the opal-prd daemon, irrespective of why it stopped.
- external/ffspart: Simple C program to be able to make an FFS partition
- getscom: Add chip info for P9.
- gard: Fix make dist target
- pflash/libflash: arch_flash_arm: Don't assume mtd labels are short

libffs

- libffs: Understand how to create FFS partition TOCs and entries.

BMC Based systems

- platforms/astbmc: Support PCI slots for palmetto
- habanero/slottable: Remove Network Mezz(2, 0) from PHB1.
- BMC/PCI: Check slot tables against detected devices On BMC machines, we have slot tables of built in PHBs, slots and devices that are physically present in the system (such as the BMC itself). We can use these tables to check what we *detected* against what *should* be in the system and throw an error if they differ.

We have seen this occur a couple of times while still booting, giving the user just an empty petitboot screen and not much else to go on. This patch helps in that we get a skiboot error message, and at some point in the future when we pump them up to the OS we could get a big friendly error message telling you you're having a bad day.

- pci/quirk: Populate device tree for AST2400 VGA

Adding these properties enables the kernel to function in the same way that it would if it could no longer access BMC configuration registers through a backdoor, which may become the default in future.

The comments describe how isolating the host from the BMC could be achieved in skiboot, assuming all kernels that the system boots support this. Isolating the BMC and the host from each other is important if they are owned by different parties; for example, a cloud provider renting machines “bare metal”.

- astbmc/pnor: Use mbox-flash for flash accesses

If the BMC is MBOX protocol aware, request flash reads/writes over the MBOX regs. This inits the blocklevel for pnor access with mbox-flash.

- ast: Account for differences between 2400 vs 2500
- platform: set default bmc_platform The bmc_platform pointer is set to NULL by default and on non-AMI BMC platforms. As a result a few places in hw/ipmi/ipmi-sel.c will blindly dereference a NULL pointer.

POWER9

- external: Update xscom utils for type 1 indirect accesses
- xscom: Harden indirect writes
- xscom: Add POWER9 scom reset
- homer : Enable HOMER region reservation for POWER9
- slw: Define stop idle states for P9 DD1
- slw: Fix parsing of supported STOP states
- slw: only enable supported STOP states
- dts: add support for p9 cores
- asm: Add POWER9 case to init_shared_sprs

For now, setup the HID and HMEER. We'll add more as we get good default values from HW.

- xive/psi/lpc: Handle proper clearing of LPC SerIRQ latch on POWER9 DD1
- lpc: Mark the power9 LPC bus as compatible with power8
- Fix typo in PIR mask for POWER9. Fixes booting multi-chip.
- vpd: add vpd_valid() to check keyword VPD blobs

Adds a function to check whether a blob is a valid IBM ASCII keyword VPD blob. This allows us to recognise when we do and do not have a VPD blob and act accordingly.

- core/cpu.c: Use a device-tree node to detect nest mmu presence The nest mmu address scom was hardcoded which could lead to boot failure on POWER9 systems without a nest mmu. For example Mambo doesn't model the nest mmu which results in failure when calling opal_nmmu_set_ptcr() during kernel load.
- psi: Fix P9 BAR setup on multi-chips

PHB4:

- phb4: Fix TVE encoding for start address
- phb4: Always assign powerbus BARs

HostBoot configure them with weird values that confuse us, instead let's just own the assignment. This is temporary, I will centralize memory map management next but this gets us going.

- phb4: Fix endian issue with link control2/status2 registers Fixes training at larger than PCIe Gen1 speeds.
- phb4: Add ability to log config space access Useful for debugging
- phb4: Change debug prints Currently we print “PHB4” and mean either “PHB version 4” or “PHB number 4” which can be quite confusing.
- phb4: Fix config space enable bits on DD1
- phb4: Fix location of EEH enable bits
- phb4: Fix setting of max link speed
- phb4: Updated inits as of PHB4 spec 0.52

HDAT fixes:

- hdat: Parse BMC nodes much earlier

This moves the parsing of the BMC and LPC details to the start of the HDAT parsing. This allows us to enable the Skiboot log console earlier so we can get debug output while parsing the rest of the HDAT.

- astbmc: Don't do P8 PSI or DT fixups on P9

Previously the HDAT format was only ever used with IBM hardware so it would store vital product data (VPD) blobs in the IBM ASCII Keyword VPD format. With P9 HDAT is used on OpenPower machines which use Industry Standard DIMMs that provide their product data through a “Serial Present Detect” EEPROM mounted on the DIMM.

The SPD blob has a different format and is exported in the device-tree under the “spd” property rather than the “ibm,vpd” property. This patch adds support for recognising these blobs and placing them in the appropriate DT property.

- hdat: Add __packed to all HDAT structures and workaround HB reserve

Some HDAT structures aren't properly aligned. We were using __packed on some but not others and got at least one wrong (HB reserve). This adds it everywhere to avoid such problems.

However this then triggers another problem where HB gives us a crazy range (0.256M) to reserve with no label, which triggers an assertion failure later on in mem_regions.c.

So also add a test to skip any region starting at 0 until we can understand that better and have it fixed one way or another.

- hdat: Ignore broken memory reserves

Ignore HDAT memory reserves > 512MB. These are considered bogus and workaround known HDAT bugs.

- hdat: Add BMC device-tree node for P9 OpenPOWER systems

- hdat: Fix interrupt & device_type of UART node

The interrupt should use a standard “interrupts” property. The UART node also need a device_type=”serial” property for historical reasons otherwise Linux won't pick it up.

- parse and export STOP levels
- add new sppcrd_chip_info fields
- add radix-AP-encodings
- stop using proc_int_line in favor of pir
- rename add_icp() to add_xics_icp()
- Add support for PHB4
- create XIVE nodes under each xscom node

- Add P9 compatible property
- Parse hostboot memory reservations from HDAT
- Add new fields to IPL params structure and update sys family for p9.
- Fix ibm,pa-features for all CPU types
- Fix XSCOM nodes for P9
- Remove deprecated 'ibm, mem-interleave-scope' from DT on POWER9
- Grab system model name from HDAT when available
- Grab vendor information from HDAT when available
- SPIRA-H/S changes for P9
- Add BMC and LPC IOPATH support
- handle ISDIMM SPD blobs
- make HDIF_child() print more useful errors
- Add PSI HB xscom details
- Add new fields to proc_init_data structure
- Add processor version check for hs service ntuple
- add_iplparams_serial - Validate HDIF_get_iarray_size() return value

XIVE:

The list of XIVE fixes and updates is extensive. Below is only a portion of the changes that have gone into skiboot 5.5.0-rc1 for the new XIVE hardware that is present in POWER9:

- xive: Enable backlog on queues
- xive: Use for_each_present_cpu() for setting up XIVE
- xive: Fix logic in opal_xive_get_xirr()
- xive: Properly initialize new VP and EQ structures
- xive: Improve/fix EOI of LSIs
- xive: Add FIXME comments about mask/unmask races
- xive: Fix memory barrier in opal_xive_get_xirr()
- xive: Don't try to find a target EQ for prio 0xff
- xive: Bump table sizes in direct mode
- xive: Properly register escalation interrupts
- xive: Split the OPAL irq flags from the internal ones
- xive: Don't touch ESB masks unless masking/unmasking
- xive: Fix xive_get_ir_targetting()
- xive: Cleanup escalation PQ on queue change
- xive: Add *any chip* for allocating interrupts
- xive: Add chip_id to get_vp_info
- xive: Add opal_xive_get/set_vp_info

- xive: Add VP alloc/free OPAL functions
- xive: Workaround for bad DD1 checker
- xive: Add more checks for exploitation mode
- xive: Add support for EOIs via OPAL
- xive/phb4: Work around broken LSI control on P9 DD1
- xive: Forward interrupt names callback
- xive: Export opal_xive_reset() arguments in OPAL API
- xive: Add interrupt allocator
- xive: Implement xive_reset
- xive: Don't assert if xive_get_vp() fails
- xive: Expose exploitation mode DT properties
- xive: Use a constant for max# of chips
- xive: Keep track of which interrupts were ever enabled In order to speed up xive reset
- xive: Implement internal VP allocator
- xive: Add xive_get/set_queue_info
- xive: Add helpers to encode and decode VP numbers
- xive: Add API to donate pages in indirect mode
- xive: Add asynchronous cache updates and update irq targetting
- xive: Split xive_provision_cpu() and use cache watch for VP
- xive: Add cache scrub to push watch updates to memory
- xive: Mark XIVE owned EQs with a specific flag
- xive: Use an allocator for EQDs
- xive: Break assumption that block ID == chip ID
- xive/phb4: Handle bad ESB offsets in PHB4 DD1
- xive: Implement get/set_irq_config APIs
- xive: Rework xive_set_eq_info() to store all info even when masking
- xive: Implement cache watch and use it for EQs
- xive: Add locking to some API calls
- xive: Add opal_xive_get_irq_info()
- xive: Add CPU node "interrupts" properties representing the IPIs
- xive: Add basic opal_xive_reset() call and exploitation mode
- xive: Add support for escalation interrupts
- xive: OPAL API update
- xive: Add some dump facility for debugging
- xive: Document exploitation mode (Pretty much work in progress)
- xive: Indirect table entries must have top bits "type" set

- xive: Remove unused field and clarify comment
- xive: Provide a way to override some IPI sources
- xive: Add helper to retrieve an IPI trigger port
- xive: Fix IPI EOI logic in opal_xive_eoi()
- xive: Don't try to EOI a masked source
- xive: Fix comments in xive_source_set_xive()
- xive: Fix comments in xive_get_xive()
- xive: Configure forwarding ports
- xive: Fix mangling of interrupt server# in opal_get/set_xive()
- xive: Fix interrupt number mangling

Fast-reboot

- fast-reboot: creset PHBs on fast reboot On fast reboot, perform a creset of all PHBs. This ensures that any PHBs that are fenced will be working after the reboot.
- fast-reboot: Enable fast reboot with CAPI adapters in CAPI mode CAPI mode is disabled as part of OPAL_SYNC_HOST_REBOOT.
- opal/fast-reboot: set fw_progress sensor status with IPMI_FW_PCI_INIT.

CAPI

- hmi: Print CAPP FIR information when handling CAPP malfunction alerts

FSP based systems

- hw/fsp: Do not queue SP and SPCN class messages during reset/reload This could cause soft lockups if FSP reset/reload was done while in OPAL During FSP R/R, the FSP is inaccessible and will lose state. Messages to the FSP are generally queued for sending later.

Tests

- **core/test/run-trace: Reduce number of samples when running under valgrind** This reduces 'make check' run time by ~10 seconds on my laptop, and just the run-trace test itself takes 15 seconds less (under valgrind).
- test/sreset_world: Kind of like Hello World, but from the SRESET vector. A regression test for the mambo implementation of OPAL_SIGNAL_SYSTEM_RESET.
- **nvram-format: Fix endian issues** NVRAM formats are always BE, so let's use the sparse annotation to catch any issues (and correct said issues).

On LE platforms, the test was erroneously passing as with building the nvram-format code on LE we were produces an incorrect NVRAM image.
- test/hello_world: use P9MAMBO to differentiate from P8
- hdata_to_dt: Specify PVR on command line
- hdata/test: Add DTS output for the test cases

- hdata/test: strip blobs from the DT output
- mambo: add mprintf()
mprintf() is printf(), but it goes straight to the mambo console. This allows it to be independent of Skiboot's actual console infrastructure so it can be used for debugging the console drivers and for debugging code that runs before the console is setup.
- generate-fwts-olog: add support for parsing prerror()
- **Add bitmap test** The worst test suite ever
- mambo_utils: add ascii output to hexdump
- mambo_utils: add p_str <addr> [limit]
- mambo_utils: make p return a value
- hello_world: print out full path of missing MAMBO_BINARY
- print-stb-container: Fix build on centos7
- Travis-ci improvements: - install expect on ubuntu 12.04, disable qemu on 16.04/latest - build and test more on centos7 - hello_world: run p9 mambo tests - install systemsim-p8 on centos7 - install systemsim-p8 on centos6 - install systemsim-p9 - enable fedora25 - always pull new docker image - add fedora rawhide
- Add fwts annotation for duplicate DT node entries.
Reference bug: <https://github.com/open-power/op-build/issues/751>
- external/fwts: Add 'last-tag' to FWTS olog output This isn't so useful at the moment, but this will make cleaning out crufty old error definitions much easier.
- external/fwts: Add FWTS olog merge script A script to merge olog error definitions from multiple skiboot versions into a single olog JSON file. Will prompt when conflicting patterns are found to update the pattern, or add both.
- mambo: fake NVRAM support
- mambo: Add Fake NVRAM driver
- external/mambo: add shortcut to print all GPRs

Contributors

Processed 363 csets from 28 developers. A total of 18105 lines added, 16499 removed (delta 1606)

Developers with the most changesets

Developer	#	%
Benjamin Herrenschmidt	138	(38.0%)
Stewart Smith	56	(15.4%)
Oliver O'Halloran	47	(12.9%)
Michael Neuling	18	(5.0%)
Gavin Shan	15	(4.1%)
Claudio Carvalho	14	(3.9%)
Vasant Hegde	11	(3.0%)
Cyril Bur	11	(3.0%)
Andrew Donnellan	11	(3.0%)
Ananth N Mavinakayanahalli	5	(1.4%)
Cédric Le Goater	5	(1.4%)
Pridhiviraj Paidipeddi	5	(1.4%)
Shilpasri G Bhat	4	(1.1%)
Nicholas Piggin	4	(1.1%)
Russell Currey	3	(0.8%)
Alistair Popple	2	(0.6%)
Jack Miller	2	(0.6%)
Chris Smart	2	(0.6%)
Matt Brown	1	(0.3%)
Michael Ellerman	1	(0.3%)
Frederic Barrat	1	(0.3%)
Hank Chang	1	(0.3%)
Willie Liauw	1	(0.3%)
Werner Fischer	1	(0.3%)
Jeremy Kerr	1	(0.3%)
Patrick Williams	1	(0.3%)
Joel Stanley	1	(0.3%)
Alexey Kardashevskiy	1	(0.3%)

Developers with the most changed lines

Developer	#	%
Oliver O'Halloran	17961	(56.7%)
Benjamin Herrenschmidt	5509	(17.4%)
Cyril Bur	2801	(8.8%)
Stewart Smith	1649	(5.2%)
Gavin Shan	653	(2.1%)
Claudio Carvalho	489	(1.5%)
Willie Liau	361	(1.1%)
Ananth N Mavinakayanahalli	340	(1.1%)
Andrew Donnellan	315	(1.0%)
Michael Neuling	240	(0.8%)
Shilpasri G Bhat	228	(0.7%)
Nicholas Piggin	219	(0.7%)
Vasant Hegde	207	(0.7%)
Russell Currey	158	(0.5%)
Jack Miller	127	(0.4%)
Cédric Le Goater	126	(0.4%)
Chris Smart	95	(0.3%)
Hank Chang	56	(0.2%)
Pridhiviraj Paidipeddi	47	(0.1%)
Alistair Popple	39	(0.1%)
Matt Brown	29	(0.1%)
Michael Ellerman	3	(0.0%)
Alexey Kardashevskiy	2	(0.0%)
Frederic Barrat	1	(0.0%)
Werner Fischer	1	(0.0%)
Jeremy Kerr	1	(0.0%)
Patrick Williams	1	(0.0%)
Joel Stanley	1	(0.0%)

Developers with the most lines removed

Developer	#	%
Oliver O'Halloran	8810	(53.4%)
Ananth N Mavinakayanahalli	98	(0.6%)
Alistair Popple	9	(0.1%)
Michael Ellerman	3	(0.0%)
Werner Fischer	1	(0.0%)

Developers with the most signoffs

Total 322

Developer	#	%
Stewart Smith	307	(95.3%)
Michael Neuling	6	(1.9%)
Oliver O'Halloran	3	(0.9%)
Benjamin Herrenschmidt	2	(0.6%)
Vaidyanathan Srinivasan	1	(0.3%)
Hank Chang	1	(0.3%)
Jack Miller	1	(0.3%)
Gavin Shan	1	(0.3%)

Developers with the most reviews

Total: 45

Developer	#	%
Vasant Hegde	10	(22.2%)
Andrew Donnellan	9	(20.0%)
Russell Currey	6	(13.3%)
Cédric Le Goater	5	(11.1%)
Oliver O'Halloran	4	(8.9%)
Gavin Shan	3	(6.7%)
Vaidyanathan Srinivasan	2	(4.4%)
Alistair Popple	2	(4.4%)
Frederic Barrat	2	(4.4%)
Mahesh Salgaonkar	1	(2.2%)
Cyril Bur	1	(2.2%)

Developers with the most test credits

Total 11

Developer	#	%
Willie Liao	4	(36.4%)
Claudio Carvalho	3	(27.3%)
Gavin Shan	1	(9.1%)
Michael Neuling	1	(9.1%)
Pridhiviraj Paidipedi	1	(9.1%)
Chris Smart	1	(9.1%)

Developers who gave the most tested-by credits

Total 11

Developer	#	%
Gavin Shan	4	(36.4%)
Stewart Smith	4	(36.4%)
Chris Smart	1	(9.1%)
Oliver O'Halloran	1	(9.1%)
Ananth N Mavinakayanahalli	1	(9.1%)

Developers with the most report credits

Total 7

Developer	#	%
Hank Chang	4	(57.1%)
Guilherme G. Piccoli	1	(14.3%)
Colin Ian King	1	(14.3%)
Pradipta Ghosh	1	(14.3%)

Developers who gave the most report credits

Total 7

Developer	#	%
Gavin Shan	5	(71.4%)
Andrew Donnellan	1	(14.3%)
Jeremy Kerr	1	(14.3%)

4.1.54 skiboot-5.5.0-rc2

skiboot-5.5.0-rc2 was released on Monday April 3rd 2017. It is the second release candidate of skiboot 5.5, which will become the new stable release of skiboot following the 5.4 release, first released November 11th 2016.

skiboot-5.5.0-rc2 contains all bug fixes as of [skiboot-5.4.3](#) and [skiboot-5.1.19](#) (the currently maintained stable releases).

For how the skiboot stable releases work, see [Skiboot stable tree rules and releases](#) for details.

The current plan is to cut the final 5.5.0 by April 8th, with skiboot 5.5.0 being for all POWER8 and POWER9 platforms in op-build v1.16 (Due April 12th). This is a short cycle as this release is mainly targetted towards POWER9 bringup efforts.

Following skiboot-5.5.0, we will move to a regular six week release cycle, similar to op-build, but slightly offset to allow for a short stabilisation period. Expected release dates and contents are tracked using GitHub milestone and issues: <https://github.com/open-power/skiboot/milestones>

Over [skiboot-5.5.0-rc1](#), we have the following changes:

NVLINK2

- Introduce NPU2 support

NVLink2 is a new feature introduced on POWER9 systems. It is an evolution of the NVLink1 feature included in POWER8+ systems but adds several new features including support for GPU address translation using the Nest MMU and cache coherence.

Similar to NVLink1 the functionality is exposed to the OS as a series of virtual PCIe devices. However the actual hardware interfaces are significantly different which limits the amount of common code that can be shared between implementations in the firmware.

This patch adds basic hardware initialisation and exposure of the virtual NVLink2 PCIe devices to the running OS.

- npu2: Add OPAL calls for nvlink2 address translation services (see *OPAL NPU2 calls*)

Adds three OPAL calls for interacting with NPU2 devices: *OPAL_NPU_INIT_CONTEXT*, *OPAL_NPU_DESTROY_CONTEXT* and *OPAL_NPU_MAP_LPAR*.

These are used to setup and configure address translation services (ATS) for a process/partition on a given NVLink2 device.

POWER9

- hdata/memory: ignore homer and occ reserved ranges

We populate these from the HOMER BARs in the PBA directly. There's no need to take the hostboot supplied values so just ignore the corresponding reserved ranges.

- hdata/vpd: Parse the OpenPOWER OPFR record

Parse the OpenPOWER FRU VPD (OPFR) record on OpenPOWER instead of the VINI records.

- hdata/vpd: Parse additional VINI records

These records provide hardware version details, CCIN extension information, card type details and hardware characteristics of the FRU

- hdata/cpu: account for p9 shared caches

On P9 the L2 and L3 caches are shared between pairs of SMT=4 cores. Currently this is not accounted for when creating caches nodes in the device tree. This patch adds additional checking so that a cache node is only created for the first core in the pair and the second core will reference the cache correctly.

- hdata: print backtraces on HDAT errors

- hdat: ignore zero length reserves

Hostboot can export reserved regions with a length of zero and these should be ignored rather than being turned into reserved range. While we're here fix a memory leak by moving the "too large" region check to before we allocate space for the label.

- SLW: Add init for power9 power management

This patch adds new function to init core for power9 power management. *SPECIAL_WKUP_* SCOM* registers, if set, can hold the cores from going into idle states. Hence, clear *PPM_SPECIAL_WKUP_HYP_REG* scom register for each core during init. (This init are not required for MAMBO)

PCI

- hw/phb3: Adjust ECRC on root port dynamically

The Samsung NVMe adapter is lost when it's connected to PMC 8546 PCIe switch, until ECRC is disabled on the root port. We found similar issue previously when Broadcom adapter is connected to same part of PCIe switch and it was fixed by commit 60ce59ccd0e9 ("hw/phb3: Disable ECRC on Broadcom adapter behind PMC switch"). Unfortunately, the commit doesn't fix the Samsung NVMe adapter lost issue.

This fixes the issues by disable ECRC generation/check on root port when PMC 8546 PCIe switch ports are found. This can be extended for other PCIe switches or endpoints in future: Each PHB maintains the count of PCI devices (PMC 8546 PCIe switch ports currently) which require to disable ECRC on root port. The ECRC functionality is enabled when first PMC 8546 switch port is probed and disabled when last PMC 8546 switch port is destroyed (in PCI hot remove scenario). Except PHB's reinitialization after complete reset, the ECRC on root port is untouched.

- core/pci: Fix lost NVMe adapter behind PMC 8546 switch

The NVMe adapter in below PCI topology is lost. The root cause is the presence bit on its PCI slot is missed, but the PCIe link has been up. The PCI core doesn't probe the adapter behind the slot, leading to lost NVMe adapter in the particular case.

- PHB3 root port
- PLX switch 8748 (10b5:8748)
- PLX switch 9733 (10b5:9733)
- PMC 8546 switch (11f8:8546)
- NVMe adapter (1c58:0023)

This fixes the issue by overriding the PCI slot presence bit with PCIe link state bit.

- hw/phb4: Locate AER capability position if necessary
- core/pci: Disable surprise hotplug on root port
- core/pci: Ignore PCI slot capability on root port

We are creating PCI slot on root port, where the PCI slot isn't supported from hardware. For this case, we shouldn't read the PCI slot capability from hardware. When bogus data returned from the hardware, we will attempt to the PCI slot's power state or enable surprise hotplug functionality. All of them can't be accomplished without hardware support.

This leaves the PCI slot's capability list 0 if PCICAP_EXP_CAP_SLOT isn't set in hardware (pcie_cap + 0x2). Otherwise, the PCI slot's capability list is retrieved from hardware (pcie_cap + 0x14).

- phb4: Default to PCIe GEN2 on DD1

Default to PCIe GEN2 link speeds on DD1 for stability.

Can be overridden using nvram pcie-max-link-speed=4 parameter.

- phb3/4: Set max link speed via nvram

This adds an nvram parameter pcie-max-link-speed to configure the max speed of the pcie link. This can be set from the petitboot prompt using:

```
nvram -p ibm,skiboot --update-config pcie-max-link-speed=4
```

This takes preference over anything set in the device tree and is global to all PHBs.

Tests

- Mambo/Qemu boot tests: expect (and fail) on checkstop

This allows us to fail a lot faster if we checkstop

4.1.55 skiboot-5.5.0-rc3

skiboot-5.5.0-rc3 was released on Wednesday April 5th 2017. It is the third release candidate of skiboot 5.5, which will become the new stable release of skiboot following the 5.4 release, first released November 11th 2016.

skiboot-5.5.0-rc3 contains all bug fixes as of [skiboot-5.4.3](#) and [skiboot-5.1.19](#) (the currently maintained stable releases).

For how the skiboot stable releases work, see [Skiboot stable tree rules and releases](#) for details.

The current plan is to cut the final 5.5.0 by April 8th, with skiboot 5.5.0 being for all POWER8 and POWER9 platforms in op-build v1.16 (Due April 12th). This is a short cycle as this release is mainly targetted towards POWER9 bringup efforts.

Following skiboot-5.5.0, we will move to a regular six week release cycle, similar to op-build, but slightly offset to allow for a short stabilisation period. Expected release dates and contents are tracked using GitHub milestone and issues: <https://github.com/open-power/skiboot/milestones>

Over *skiboot-5.5.0-rc2*, we have the following changes:

- xive: Fix setting of remote NVT VSD

This fixes a checkstop when using my XIVE exploitation mode on some multi-chip machines.

- core/init: Use ‘_’ as separator in names of “exports” properties

The names of the properties under /ibm,opal/firmware/exports are used directly by Linux to create files in sysfs. To remain consistent with the existing naming of OPAL sysfs files, use ‘_’ as the separator.

In particular for the symbol map which is already exported separately, it’s cleaner for the two files to have the same name, eg:

```
/sys/firmware/opal/exports/symbol_map
/sys/firmware/opal/symbol_map
```

- hdata: fix reservation size

The hostboot reserved ranges are [start, end] pairs rather than [start, end) so we need to stick a +1 in there to calculate the size properly.

- hdat: Add model-name property for OpenPower system
- hdat: Read description from ibm, vpd binary blob
- hdat: Populate model property with ‘Unknown’ in error path

4.1.56 skiboot-5.6.0

skiboot-5.6.0 was released on Wednesday 24th May 2017. It is the new stable release of skiboot, taking over from the 5.5 release, first released on April 7th 2017. It is the first release done in a regular six week release cycle, mirroring that of op-build.

skiboot-5.6.0 contains all bug fixes as of *skiboot-5.4.4* and *skiboot-5.1.19* (the currently maintained stable releases). We do not currently expect to do any 5.5.x stable releases.

For how the skiboot stable releases work, see *Skiboot stable tree rules and releases* for details.

This release is a good level set of POWER9 support for bringup activities. If you are doing bringup, it is strongly suggested you continue to follow skiboot master.

Changes in skiboot-5.6.0

See changes in the release candidates:

- *skiboot-5.6.0-rc1*
- *skiboot-5.6.0-rc2*

The final 5.6.0 release has no functional changes over the 5.6.0-rc2.

4.1.57 skiboot-5.6.0-rc1

skiboot-5.6.0-rc1 was released on Tuesday May 16th 2017. It is the first release candidate of skiboot 5.6, which will become the new stable release of skiboot following the 5.5 release, first released April 7th 2017.

skiboot-5.6.0-rc1 contains all bug fixes as of [skiboot-5.4.4](#) and [skiboot-5.1.19](#) (the currently maintained stable releases). We do not currently expect to do any 5.5.x stable releases.

For how the skiboot stable releases work, see [Skiboot stable tree rules and releases](#) for details.

The current plan is to cut the final 5.6.0 by May 22nd, with skiboot 5.6.0 being for all POWER8 and POWER9 platforms in op-build v1.17 (Due May 24th). This is a short cycle as this release is mainly targetted towards POWER9 bringup efforts.

This is the first release using the new regular six week release cycle, similar to op-build, but slightly offset to allow for a short stabilisation period. Expected release dates and contents are tracked using GitHub milestone and issues: <https://github.com/open-power/skiboot/milestones>

Over skiboot-5.5, we have the following changes:

New Platforms

Thanks to SuperMicro for submitting support for the p9dsu platform, AKA Boston.

POWER9

XIVE:

- xive: Clear emulation mode queue on reset
- xive: Fixes/improvements to xive reset for multi-chip systems
- xive: Synchronize after disable IRQs in opal_xive_reset()
- xive: Workaround a problem with indirect TM access
- hdata: Make FSPv1 work again One less thing to work around for those crazy enough to try.
- xive: Log more information in opal_xive_dump() for emulation state

Add a counter of total interrupts taken by a CPU, dump the queue buffer both before and after the current pointer, and also display the HW state of the queue descriptor and the PQ state of the IPI.

- xive: Add a per-cpu logging mechanism to XICS emulation

This is a small 32-entries rolling buffer that logs a few operations. It's useful to debug odd problems. The output is printed when opal_xive_dump() is called.

- xive: Check queues for duplicates in DEBUG builds.

There should never be duplicate interrupts in a queue. This adds code to check that when looking at the queue content. Since it can be a performance loss, this is only done for debug builds.

- xive+phb4: Fix exposing trigger page to Linux

HDAT Parsing:

- hdata/spira.c: Add device-tree bindings for nest mmu
- hdata/i2c: Workaround broken i2c devices

- hdata: indicate when booted with elevated risk level

When the system is IPLed with an elevated risk level Hostboot will set a flag in the IPL parameters structure. Parse and export this in the device tree at: /ipl-params/sys-params/elevated-risk-level

- hdata: Respect OCC and HOMER reservations

In the past we've ignored these since Hostboot insisted in exporting broken reservations and the OCC was not being used yet. This situation seems to have resolved itself so we should respect the reservations that hostboot provides.

I2C:

- i2c: Add interrupts support on P9

Some older revisions of hostboot populate the host i2c device fields with all zero entires. Detect and ignore these so we don't crash on boot.

Without this we get:

```
[ 151.251240444,3] DT: dt_attach_root failed, duplicate unknown@0
[ 151.251300274,3] *****
[ 151.251339330,3] Unexpected exception 200 !
[ 151.251363654,3] SRR0 : 0000000030090c28 SRR1 : 9000000000201000
[ 151.251409207,3] HSRR0: 0000000000000010 HSRR1: 9000000000001000
[ 151.251444114,3] LR   : 30034018300c5ab0 CTR  : 30034018300a343c
[ 151.251478314,3] CFAR : 0000000030024804
[ 151.251500346,3] CR   : 40004208  XER: 00000000
      <snip GPRS>
[ 151.252083372,0] Aborting!
CPU 0034 Backtrace:
S: 0000000031cd36a0 R: 000000003001364c   .backtrace+0x2c
S: 0000000031cd3730 R: 0000000030018db8   .__abort+0x4c
S: 0000000031cd37b0 R: 0000000030025c6c   .exception_entry+0x114
S: 0000000031cd3840 R: 0000000000001f00 * +0x1f00
S: 0000000031cd3a10 R: 0000000031cd3ab0 *
S: 0000000031cd3aa0 R: 00000000300248b8   .new_property+0x90
S: 0000000031cd3b30 R: 0000000030024b50   .__dt_add_property_cells+0x30
S: 0000000031cd3bd0 R: 000000003009abec   .parse_i2c_devs+0x350
S: 0000000031cd3cf0 R: 0000000030093ffc   .parse_hdat+0x11e4
S: 0000000031cd3e30 R: 00000000300144c8   .main_cpu_entry+0x138
S: 0000000031cd3f00 R: 0000000030002648   boot_entry+0x198
```

PHB4:

- phb4: Enforce root complex config space size of 2048

The root complex config space size on PHB4 is 2048. This patch sets that size and enforces it when trying to read/write the config space in the root complex.

Without this someone reading the config space via /sysfs in linux will cause an EEH on the PHB.

If too high, reads returns 1s and writes are silently dropped.

- phb4: Add an option for disabling EEH MMIO in nvram

Having the option to disable EEH for MMIO without rebuilding skiboot could be useful for testing, so check for pci-eeh-mmio=disabled in nvram.

This is not designed to be a supported option or configuration, just an option that's useful in bringup and development of POWER9 systems.

- phb4: Fix slot presence detect

This has the nice side effect of improving boot times since we no longer waste time trying to train links that don't have anything present.

- phb4: Enable EEH for MMIO
- phb4: Implement fence check
- phb4: Implement diag data

OCC:

- occ/irq: Fix SCOM address and irq reasons for P9 OCC

This patch fixes the SCOM address for OCC_MISC register which is used for OCC interrupts. In P9, OCC sends an interrupt to notify change in the shared memory like throttle status. This patch handles this interrupt reason.

PRD:

- prd: Fix PRD scoms for P9

NX/DARN:

- nx: Add POWER9 DARN support

NPU2:

- npu2: Do not attempt to initialise non DD1 hardware

There are significant changes to hardware register addresses and meanings on newer chip revisions making them unlikely to work correctly with the existing code. Better to fail clearly and early.

- npu, npu2: Describe diag data size in device tree

Memory Reservation:

- mem_region: Add reserved regions after memory init

When a new memory region is added (e.g for memory reserved by firmware) the list of existing memory regions is iterated through and a cut-out is made in any existing region that overlaps with the new one. Prior to the HDAT reservations being made the region init process was always:

1. Create regions from the memory@<addr> DT nodes. (mostly large)
2. Create reserved regions from the device-tree. (mostly small)

When adding new regions we have assumed that the new region will only ever intersect with at most one existing region, which it will split. Adding reservations inside the HDAT parser breaks this because when adding the memory@<addr> node regions we can potentially overlap with multiple reserved regions. This patch fixes this by maintaining a separate list of memory reservations and delaying merging them until after the normal memory init has finished, similar to how DT reservations are handled.

PCI

- pci: Describe PHB diag data size in device tree

Linux hardcodes the PHB diag data buffer at (as of this commit) 8192 bytes. This has been enough for P7IOC and PHB3, but the 512 PEs of PHB4 pushes the diag data blob over this size. Rather than just increasing the hardcoded size in Linux, provide the size of the diag data blob in the device tree so that the OS can dynamically allocate as much as it needs. This both enables more space for PHB4 and less wasted memory for P7IOC and PHB3.

P7IOC communicates both hub and PHB data using this buffer, so when setting the size, use whichever struct is largest.

- hdata/i2c: Fix bus and clock frequencies

- **ibm-fsp**: use opal-prd on p9 and above

Previously the PRD tooling ran on the FSP, but it was moved into userspace on the host for OpenPower systems. For P9 this system was adopted for FSP systems too.

I2C

- **i2c**: Remove old hack for bad clock frequency

This hack dates back to ancient P8 hostboots. The value it would use if it detected the “bad” value was incorrect anyway.

- **i2c**: Log the engine clock frequency at boot

FSP Systems

These include the Apollo, Firenze and ZZ platforms.

- Remove multiple logging for un-handled fsp sub commands.

If any new or unknown command need to be handled, just log un-handled message from only fsp, not required from fsp-dpo.

```
cat /sys/firmware/opal/msglog | grep -i ,3
[ 110.232114723,3] FSP: fsp_trigger_reset() entry
[ 188.431793837,3] FSP #0: Link down, starting R&R
[ 464.109239162,3] FSP #0: Got XUP with no pending message !
[ 466.340598554,3] FSP-DPO: Unknown command 0xce0900
[ 466.340600126,3] FSP: Unhandled message ce0900
```

- **FSP**: Notify FSP of Platform Log ID after Host Initiated Reset Reload

Triggering a Host Initiated Reset (when the host detects the FSP has gone out to lunch and should be rebooted), would cause “Unknown Command” messages to appear in the OPAL log.

This patch implements those messages

How to trigger FSP RR(HIR):

```
$ putmemproc 300000f8 0x00000000deadbeef
s1          k0:n0:s0:p00
ecmd_ppc putmemproc 300000f8 0x00000000deadbeef

Log showing unknown command:
/ # cat /sys/firmware/opal/msglog | grep -i ,3
[ 110.232114723,3] FSP: fsp_trigger_reset() entry
[ 188.431793837,3] FSP #0: Link down, starting R&R
[ 464.109239162,3] FSP #0: Got XUP with no pending message !
[ 466.340598554,3] FSP-DPO: Unknown command 0xce0900
[ 466.340600126,3] FSP: Unhandled message ce0900
```

The message we need to handle is “Get PLID after host initiated FipS reset/reload”. When the FSP comes back from HIR, it asks “hey, so, which error log explains why you rebooted me?”. So, we tell it.

Misc

- **hdata_to_dt**: Misc improvements in the utility and unit test

- GCC7: fixes for -Wimplicit-fallthrough expected regexes

It turns out GCC7 adds a useful warning and does fancy things like parsing your comments to work out that you intended to do the fallthrough. There's a few places where we don't match the regex. Fix them, as it's harmless to do so.

Found by building on Fedora Rawhide in Travis.

While we do not have everything needed to start building successfully with GCC7 (well, at least doing so warning clean), it's a start.

- hdata/i2c: avoid possible int32_t overflow

We're safe up until engine number 524288. Found by static analysis (of course)

- tpm_i2c_nuvoton: fix use-after-free in tpm_register_chip failure path
- mambo: Fix reserved-ranges node
- external/mambo: add helper for machine checks
- console: Set log level from nvram

This adds two new nvram options to set the console log level for the driver/uart and in memory. These are called log-level-memory and log-level-driver.

These are only set once we have nvram init'd.

To set them you do:

```
nvram -p ibm,skiboot --update-config log-level-memory=9
nvram -p ibm,skiboot --update-config log-level-driver=9
```

You can also use the named versions of emerg, alert, crit, err, warning, notice, printf, info, debug, trace or insane. ie.

```
nvram -p ibm,skiboot --update-config log-level-driver=insane
```

- npu: Implement Function Level Reset (FLR)
- mbox: Sanitize interrupts registers
- xive: Fix potential for lost IPIs when manipulating CPPR
- xive: Don't double EOI interrupts that have an EOI override
- libflash/file: Only use 64bit MTD erase ioctl() when needed

We recently made MTD 64 bit safe in e5720d3fe94 which now requires the 64 bit MTD erase ioctl. Unfortunately this ioctl is not present in older kernels used by some BMC vendors that use pflash.

This patch addresses this by only using the 64bit version of the erase ioctl() if the parameters exceed 32bit in size.

If an erase requires the 64bit ioctl() on a kernel which does not support it, the code will still attempt it. There is no way of knowing beforehand if the kernel supports it. The ioctl() will fail and an error will be returned from the function.

Contributors

This release contains 81 csets from 15 developers, working at 2 employers. A total of 2496 lines added, 641 removed (delta 1855)

Developers with the most changesets

Developer	#	%
Oliver O'Halloran	17	(21.0%)
Benjamin Herrenschmidt	17	(21.0%)
Michael Neuling	16	(19.8%)
Stewart Smith	9	(11.1%)
Russell Currey	8	(9.9%)
Alistair Popple	5	(6.2%)
ppaidipe@linux.vnet.ibm.com	1	(1.2%)
Dave Heller	1	(1.2%)
Jeff Scheel	1	(1.2%)
Nicholas Piggin	1	(1.2%)
Ananth N Mavinakayanahalli	1	(1.2%)
Cyril Bur	1	(1.2%)
Alexey Kardashevskiy	1	(1.2%)
Jim Yuan	1	(1.2%)
Shilpasri G Bhat	1	(1.2%)

Developers with the most changed lines

Developer	#	%
Michael Neuling	748	(28.4%)
Benjamin Herrenschmidt	405	(15.4%)
Russell Currey	360	(13.7%)
Oliver O'Halloran	297	(11.3%)
Nicholas Piggin	187	(7.1%)
Alistair Popple	183	(7.0%)
Stewart Smith	175	(6.6%)
Shilpasri G Bhat	79	(3.0%)
Jim Yuan	56	(2.1%)
Ananth N Mavinakayanahalli	45	(1.7%)
Cyril Bur	38	(1.4%)
Alexey Kardashevskiy	37	(1.4%)
Jeff Scheel	19	(0.7%)
Dave Heller	2	(0.1%)
Pridhiviraj Paidipeddi	1	(0.0%)

Developers with the most lines removed

Developer	#	%
Pridhiviraj Paidipeddi	1	(0.2%)

Developers with the most signoffs

Total of 73.

Developer	#	%
Stewart Smith	56	(76.7%)
Michael Neuling	16	(21.9%)
Oliver O'Halloran	1	(1.4%)

Developers with the most reviews

Total of 6.

Developer	#	%
Oliver O'Halloran	3	(50.0%)
Andrew Donnellan	1	(16.7%)
Gavin Shan	1	(16.7%)
Cyril Bur	1	(16.7%)

Developers with the most test credits

Total of 5.

Developer	#	%
Oliver O'Halloran	2	(40.0%)
Vaidyanathan Srinivasan	1	(20.0%)
Vasant Hegde	1	(20.0%)
Michael Ellerman	1	(20.0%)

Developers who gave the most tested-by credits

Total of 5.

Developer	#	%
Oliver O'Halloran	2	(40.0%)
Benjamin Herrenschmidt	2	(40.0%)
Nicholas Piggin	1	(20.0%)

Developers with the most report credits

Total of 2.

Developer	#	%
Benjamin Herrenschmidt	1	(50.0%)
Pridhiviraj Paidipeddi	1	(50.0%)

Developers who gave the most report credits

Total of 2.

Developer	#	%
Stewart Smith	2	(100.0%)

Top changeset contributors by employer

Total of 2.

Employer	#	%
IBM	80	(98.8%)
SuperMicro	1	(1.2%)

Top lines changed by employer

Employer	#	%
IBM	2576	(97.9%)
SuperMicro	56	(2.1%)

Employers with the most signoffs

Total 73.

Employer	#	%
IBM	73	(100.0%)

Employers with the most hackers

Total 15.

Employer	#	%
IBM	14	(93.3%)
SuperMicro	1	(6.7%)

4.1.58 skiboot-5.6.0-rc2

skiboot-5.6.0-rc2 was released on Friday May 19th 2017. It is the second release candidate of skiboot 5.6, which will become the new stable release of skiboot following the 5.5 release, first released April 7th 2017.

skiboot-5.6.0-rc2 contains all bug fixes as of [skiboot-5.4.4](#) and [skiboot-5.1.19](#) (the currently maintained stable releases). We do not currently expect to do any 5.5.x stable releases.

For how the skiboot stable releases work, see [Skiboot stable tree rules and releases](#) for details.

The current plan is to cut the final 5.6.0 by May 22nd, with skiboot 5.6.0 being for all POWER8 and POWER9 platforms in op-build v1.17 (Due May 24th). This is a short cycle as this release is mainly targetted towards POWER9 bringup efforts.

With skiboot 5.6.0, we are moving to a regular six week release cycle, similar to op-build, but slightly offset to allow for a short stabilisation period. Expected release dates and contents are tracked using GitHub milestone and issues: <https://github.com/open-power/skiboot/milestones>

Over [skiboot-5.6.0-rc1](#), we have the following changes:

- hw/i2c: Fix early lock drop

When interacting with an I2C master the p8-i2c driver (common to p9) acquires a per-master lock which it holds for the duration of it's interaction with the master. Unfortunately, when `p8_i2c_check_initial_status()` detects that the master is busy with another transaction it drops the lock and returns `OPAL_BUSY`. This is contrary to

the driver's locking strategy which requires that the caller acquire and drop the lock. This leads to a crash due to the double unlock(), which skiboot treats as fatal.

- mambo: Add skiboot/linux symbol lookup

Adds the skisym and linsym commands which can be used to find the address of a Linux or Skiboot symbol. To function this requires the user to provide the SKIBOOT_MAP and VMLINUX_MAP environmental variables which indicate which skiboot.map and System.map files should be used.

Examples:

- Look up a symbol address:

```
systemsimg % skisym .load_and_boot_kernel
0x0000000030013a08
```

- Set a breakpoint there:

```
systemsimg % b [skisym .load_and_boot_kernel]
breakpoint set at [0:0]: 0x0000000030013a08 (0x0000000030013a08)
↳Enc:0x7D800026 : mfcrr r12
```

- libstb: Fix build in OpenSSL 1.1

The build failure was as follows:

```
[ HOSTCC ] libstb/create-container.c
In file included from /usr/include/openssl/asn1.h:24:0,
                 from /usr/include/openssl/ec.h:30,
                 from libstb/create-container.c:36:
libstb/create-container.c: In function 'getSigRaw':
libstb/create-container.c:104:31: error: dereferencing pointer to incomplete
                             type 'ECDSA_SIG {aka struct ECDSA_SIG_st}'
    rlen = BN_num_bytes(signature->r);
                             ^
```


INDICES AND TABLES

- `genindex`
- `modindex`
- `search`