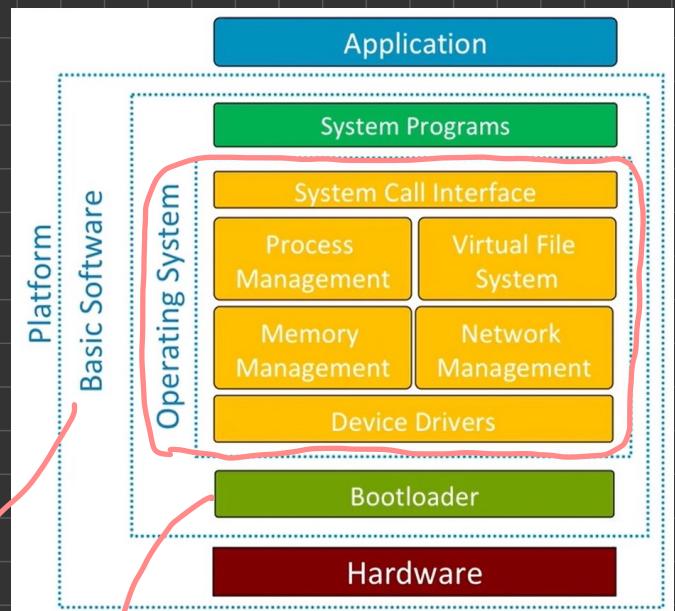
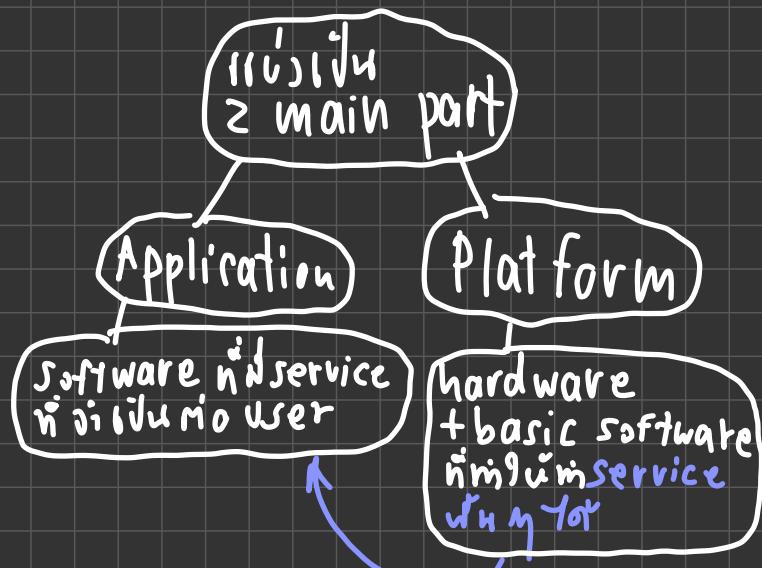


1 Embedded Linux - Introduction

What is Embedded system

↳ special-purpose computer designed for specific app

Embedded System Components



programs ที่มีอยู่ execute อยู่
ในรูปแบบ: initialize hardware
แล้ว execution von OS

Basic Software

- เพื่อให้ resource ที่ใน system program ใช้ได้
- ให้ access ถึง resource ที่อยู่ใน OS ผ่านทาง hardware
 - เช่น CPU, RTOS, device driver management

OS ที่ใช้ใน Embedded System

↳ มากขึ้นเรื่อยๆ ที่น่าสนใจ: น่าจะ

Linux in Embedded system

in mobile phone / In-flight entertainment system
electronics board that display the msg
gas station pump

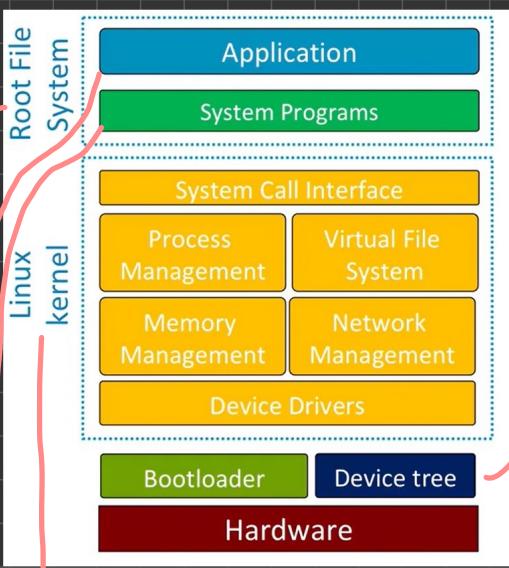
why?
→ open source

→ strong community

→ flexibility / adaptability

↳ support new hardware in SoC

2. Linux-based Embedded System Component Stack



→ **Device tree**: tree data structure
↳ node represents physical device
in hardware in Linux kernel for
timer initialize device driver

→ **Linux kernel** main component!
↳ OS code in service in terms
hardware resource

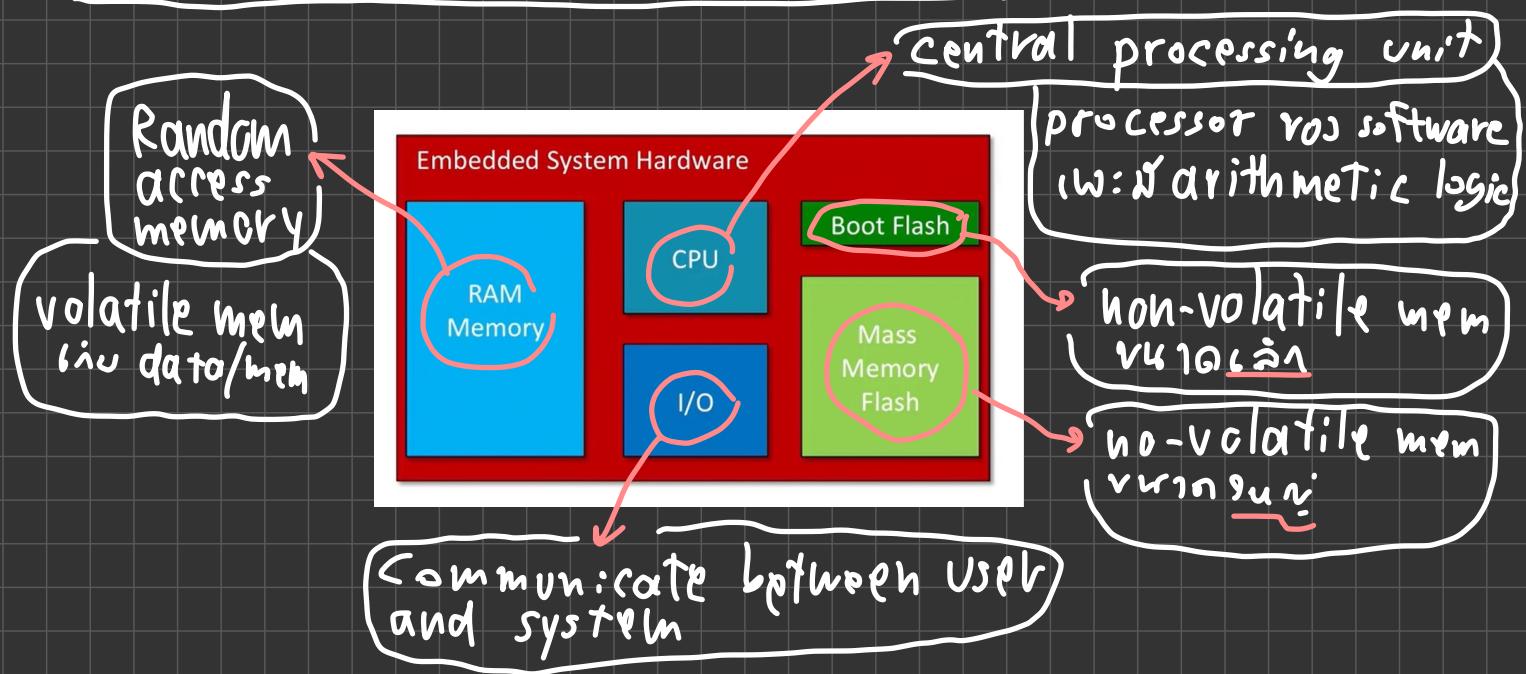
→ **User program**
↳ user programs in OS service

→ **Application**
↳ software in form of delivered to user

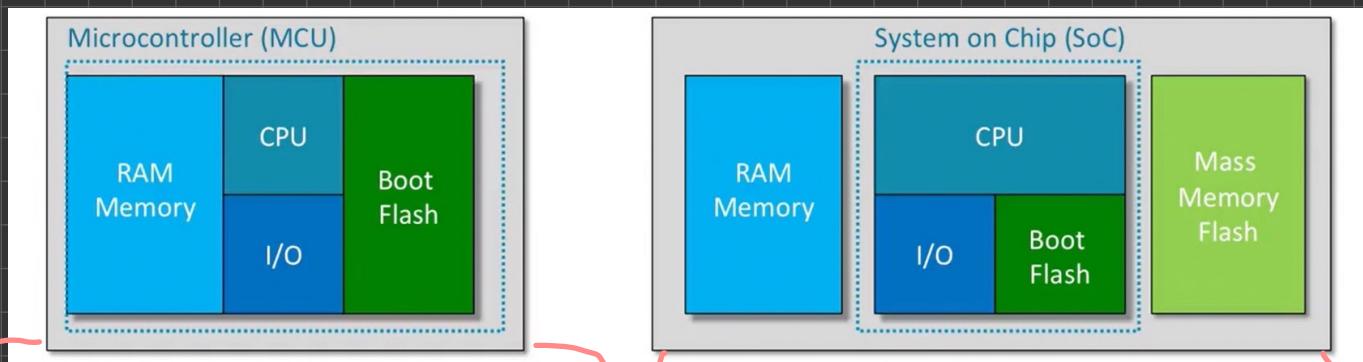
→ **Root filesystem**

↳ linux kernel configuration files / the system program / app

Reference Hardware Model



implement

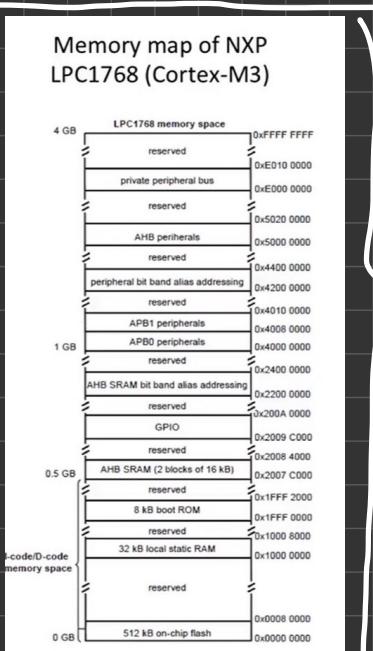


microcontroller-base implement

single device host of the reference model components

System-on-Chip implement

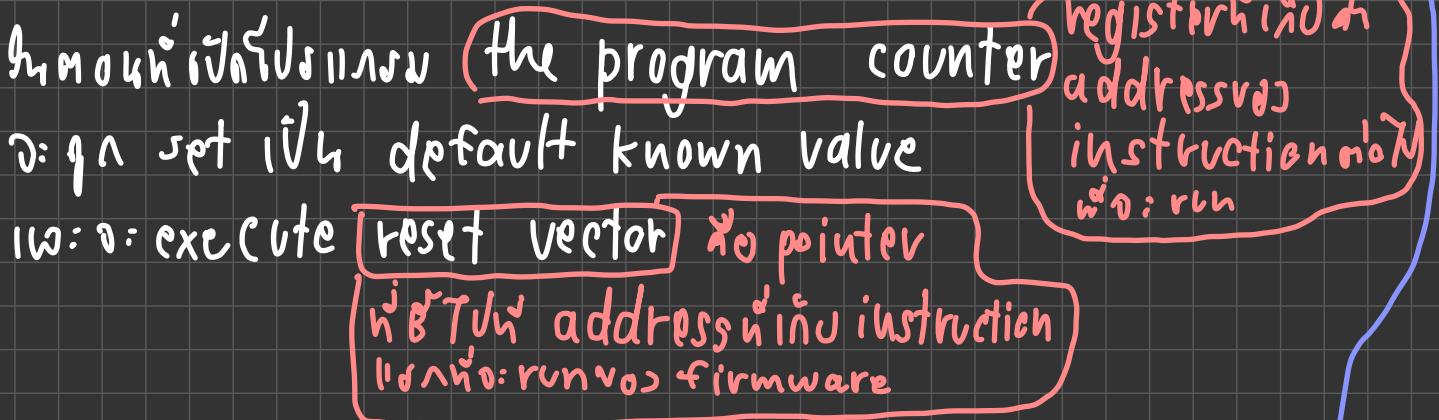
most of reference model components are discrete (w: a CPU is not a component)



- CPU generates 2^N address lines ($0 \rightarrow 2^N - 1$) for N address bits via address bus
- I/O device has address bus

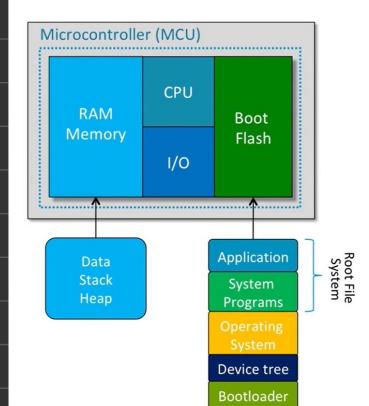
Bootloader

- It helps boot up machine functioning
which software run
- processor needs → where the software is located
 - How to get access to the software location
 - where stack is located



- bootloader → will run in initialization phase
Initial values for the processor in startup
Software location, how to access it, where stack located
Initial values for the system's architecture

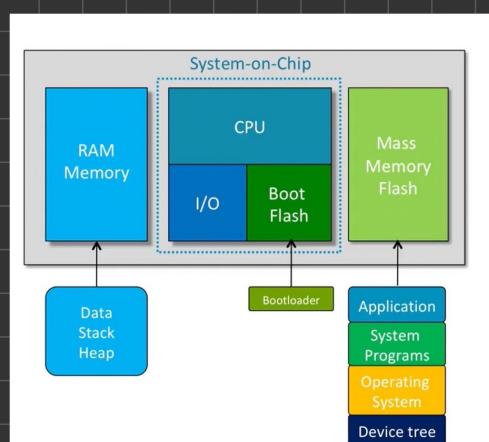
Possible scenarios



Scenarios 1

Scenario 1, typical of microcontrollers

- All the sw (bootloader + device tree + operating system + root filesystem) is stored in persistent storage (boot flash) embedded in the microcontroller.
- All the sw is executed from the persistent storage.
- The CPU reset vector is located in the boot flash.
- The RAM Memory is embedded in the microcontroller and is used for data, stack and heap only.

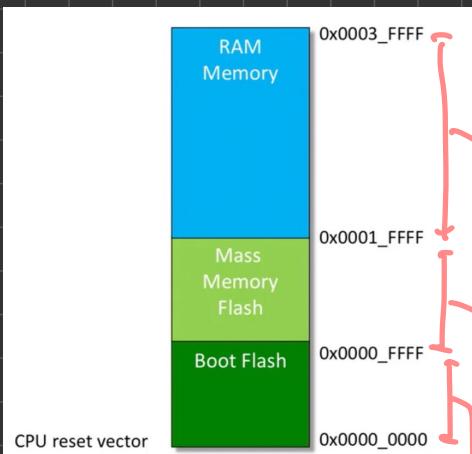


Scenarios 2

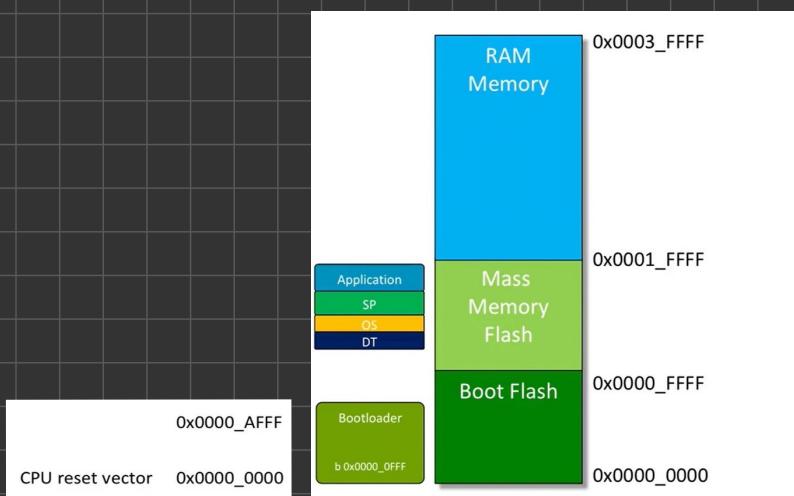
Scenario 2, typical of System-on-Chip

- The bootloader is stored into the boot flash.
- The CPU reset vector is located in the boot flash.
- The root filesystem, operating systems, and device tree are stored in the mass memory flash and loaded in RAM memory by the bootloader.
- The RAM memory is external to the SoC. It will store the operating system + application software, root filesystem (if configured as RAM disk), data, stack, and heap.

example of bootloader operation



- RAM mem 512k Byte (128 kword)
11 bits = 2¹¹ = 2¹⁰ * 2¹ = 1024 bytes long
(0x0002_0000 - 0x0003_FFFF)
- mass memory flash 256 kbytes
(0x0001_0000 - 0x0001_FFFF)
- Boot flash 256 kbytes
(0x0000_C000 - 0x0000_FFFF)



main power up

- boot flash : qn load
bootloader 75%
- first bootloader instruction
at 0x0000_0FFF
- last bootloader instruction
at 0x0000_AFFF

- w: Mass memory flash : load 75%

① Device tree (DT)

② Operating system (OS)

③ System programs (SP)

④ Application

Machine power up

- CPU runs execute software on reset vector

↳ runs first instruction to bootloader

↳ loads bootloader software into [?]flash memory

Machine bootstrap

- CPU runs execute bootloader in

↳ initialize CPU RAM memory controller

↳ set up the CPU registers including mapping stack

↳ heap in RAM memory

↳ loads device tree, operating system

system programs, applications into RAM

Machine bootstrap

- bootloader runs first instruction to OS

- CPU runs execute OS software in RAM

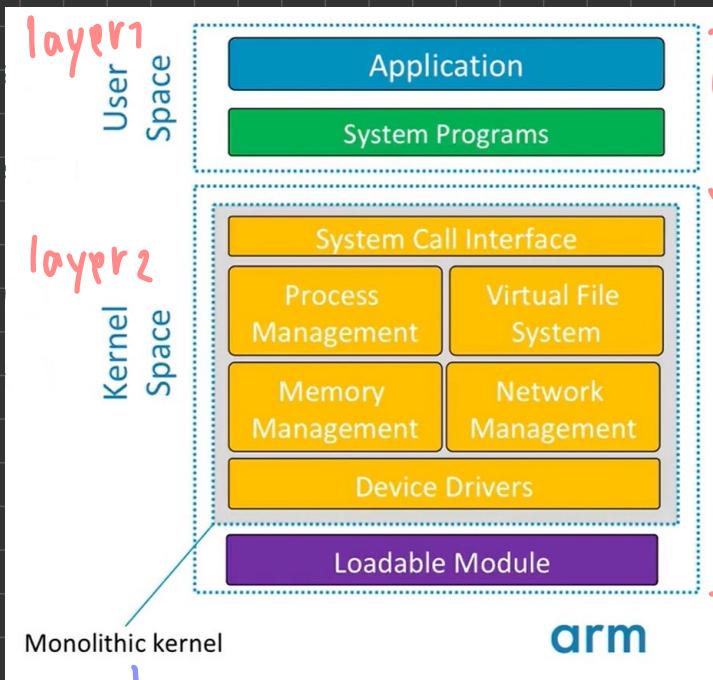
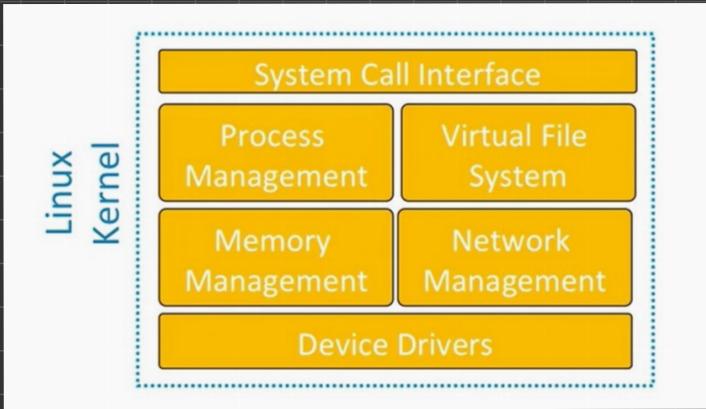
① Setting-up execution environment to app

② runs application execution

Kernel

the Linux kernel 乃係 software 責任於管理
embedded system's hardware resources 以求 optimal

乃係 乃係 offer services 以求



Linux kernel 乃係 layer
monolithic layered operating
system architecture

high level part
in code 以求 run
by kernel execute service
for the system

2 layers 有 different address space
乃係 basic services 像 delivered by single executable
monolithic
services can be extended at run-time
through loadable kernel modules

优

- 资源利用率高：用户/系统程序
在 kernel
- bug 在 user space 像 traditional kernel

缺点

- bug 在 kernel
component synchronization
导致 system hangs

Device Tree

I/O device, memory, etc

- Linux kernel uses hardware resources

kernel manages resources through I/O embedded system

So it runs in the kernel's information structure

① hardcode it in the kernel binary code

improving hardware definition via compile source code path

② provide it to the kernel through bootloader or binary file (device tree blob)

device tree blob (DTB) file from device tree source (DTS)

↳ hardware definition via DTB instead of DTS

↳ Linux kernel recompilation menu hardware definition recompilation paths

System programs

run executable on command line for development environment or program development (w/ execution)

They can be divided into:

- File manipulation
- Status information
- File modification
- Programming language support
- Program loading and execution
- Communications
- Application programs

like ls, cat, cd

Applications

Software that manages user service

Examples can be found in many different products:

- Network Attached Storage (NAS)
- Network router
- In-vehicle infotainment
- Specialized lab equipment
- And more

Root Filesystem

Upon startup linux kernel mounts file system (root filesystem) from configuration file and runs on user execution environment with application (which is ^(init) first user-level process)

The root filesystem can be:

- A RAM disk (initial RAM disk) in embedded system or microcontroller operation using
- A persistent storage in embedded system
- A persistent storage accessed over the network

Typical Layout of the Root Filesystem

```
/           # Disk root
/bin        # Repository for binary files
/lib        # Repository for library files
/dev        # Repository for device files
console c 5 1   # Console device file
null c 1 3    # Null device file
zero c 1 5    # All-zero device file
tty c 5 0     # Serial console device file
tty0 c 4 0    # Serial terminal device file
tty1 c 4 1    #
tty2 c 4 2    #
tty3 c 4 3    #
tty4 c 4 4    #
tty5 c 4 5    #
/etc        # Repository for config files
inittab     # The inittab
/init.d     # Repository for init config files
            # The script run at sysinit
rcS         # The /proc file system
/proc       # Repository for accessory binary files
/sbin       # Repository for temporary files
/tmp        # Repository for optional config files
/var        # Repository for user files
/usr        # Repository for system service files
/sys        # Mount point for removable storage
```

QUIZ

Quiz 2

You have unlimited attempts.

Lecture 2:

1. "The bootloader is a piece of software responsible for..."

- Providing all the services to manage the hardware resources
- Setting up the hardware to run the operating system
- Implementing the functionalities to be delivered to the embedded system user
- Storing the Linux Kernel Configuration files, the system programs, and the application

Your answer is correct.

2. "In the 'Reference Hardware Model', which component is responsible for volatile memory?"

- Boot Flash
- Mass Memory Flash
- RAM
- CPU

Your answer is correct.

3. "The Linux kernel is split into..."

- Two layers: User space and kernel space
- Two layers: Developer space and user space
- Three layers: OS, hardware, and software

Your answer is correct.

4. "Which of the following are methods for informing the kernel of which resources are available in the embedded system?"

- Get the kernel to look it up online
- Using a device tree blob
- Look it up in a memory map
- Hardcode it into the kernel binary code

Your answer is correct.

5. "What produces a device tree blob (DTB) file?"

- Device Tree Origin
- Device Tree Source
- Device Tree Generation
- Device Tree

Your answer is correct.

6. "In regard to the bootloader – at power-up, the program counter is set to a default value, known as the..."

- Default vector
- Initial vector
- Primary vector
- Reset vector

Your answer is correct.

7. "A bootloader operation carried out at the power-up stage is..."

- Begins executing software from the reset vector
- Preloading the boot flash with the bootloader
- Jumping to the first instruction of the operating system
- Preloading the mass memory flash with the device tree

Your answer is correct.

Yocto Project → open source custom linux-based distribution development tool

Poky → reference distribution of the Yocto Project

Raspberry Pi → single board computer used to host the custom linux-based distribution

What is an embedded system?

- It is a special-purpose computer designed for a specific application

Example of application:
internal combustion engine (ICE)



Example of embedded system:
electronic control unit for ICE

arm

Linux Based Embedded System

နဲ့ ငဲ ဆုံးဖို့လောက အဲ

- ① Bootloader → ပို့ပြန် ROM အတွက် စိတ်လှိုက်နိုင်သူမှုများ
- ② Device tree → script သို့ physical hardware မှာ available အဲ
- ③ Linux kernel → software manager ဝါယာများ ပေါ်လောက်သူမှုများ
- ④ System programs → set root utilities နှင့် app access အဲ
- ⑤ Application → software မှာ implement နိုင်သူမှုများ ပေါ်လောက်သူမှုများ
- ⑥ Root filesystem → ပို့ပြန်နိုင်သူမှုများ (Vmlinuзеုံး/application configuration file)

LAB

In lab you have to flash system using boot loader
or Linux now flash your micro SD card

The Yocto Project provide platform to create
custom Linux space system
for any embedded Linux hardware

