crosstool-ng详解

版本: v2.0

Crifan Li

摘要

本文主要介绍了什么是crosstool-ng, crosstool-ng的名字的写法的含义, 为何要有crosstool-ng, crosstool-ng 的各种特点, crosstool-ng的使用的基本逻辑;

下载crosstool-ng,安装crosstool-ng到当前系统环境中;

接着介绍了crosstool-ng的常见文件夹的结构组织,关于crosstool-ng本身的一些背景知识和逻辑,比如用ct-ng help查看所拥有的功能,用ct-ng list-steps查看本身的build过程分成哪几步,用ct-ng list-samples查看当前已包含哪些默认的示例配置,用ct-ng show-tuple查看当前配置的是什么交叉编译器,用ct-ng version查看当前 crosstool-ng的版本,然后介绍了crosstool-ng本身的配置的使用的基本逻辑,包含使用已有的crosstool-ng的示 例配置和根据需要去修改你的crosstool-ng的配置

然后极其详细的解释了crosstool-ng中的各种配置参数含义和用法,主要包含几个方面:crosstool-ng工具相关的配置参数,比如多线程编译以节省时间,从之前错误的那一步恢复继续编译,出错时不立刻退出等,再介绍crosstool-ng核心配置详解,包括crosstool-ng本身相关的重要参数,比如源码包下载保存路径,工作路径, 目标安装路径,和交叉编译相关的核心参数,包括举例说明Architecture level, Emit assembly for CPU, Tune for CPU如何去配置,以及其他重要参数,比如MMU,大小端Endianness,浮点处理单元FPU,CFLAGS参 数, Linux内核版本, binutils版本, qcc版本, C库的选择, 线程模型的选择等。

接着介绍用ct-ng build编译crosstool-ng的过程,然后总结了crosstool-ng常见问题及解决办法,包括几方面: 安装crosstool-ng工具本身的, crosstool-ng在配置阶段的, crosstool-ng在编译阶段的

最后介绍了与crosstool-ng相关的一些事项,比如crosstool-ng的作者的主页,linaro对crosstool-ng的支 持, Buildroot支持crosstool-ng。



本文提供多种格式供:

在线阅读	HTML 1	HTMLs 2	PDF ³	CHM ⁴	TXT ⁵	RTF 6	WEBHELP 7
下载(7zip压缩包)	HTML ⁸	HTMLs 9	PDF ¹⁰	CHM ¹¹	TXT 12	RTF 13	WEBHELP 14

HTML版本的在线地址为:

http://www.crifan.com/files/doc/docbook/crosstool_ng/release/html/crosstool_ng.html

有任何意见,建议,提交bug等,都欢迎去讨论组发帖讨论:

http://www.crifan.com/bbs/categories/crosstool_ng/

http://www.crifan.com/files/doc/docbook/crosstool_ng/release/html/crosstool_ng.html

http://www.crifan.com/files/doc/docbook/crosstool_ng/release/htmls/index.html

http://www.crifan.com/files/doc/docbook/crosstool_ng/release/pdf/crosstool_ng.pdf

http://www.crifan.com/files/doc/docbook/crosstool_ng/release/chm/crosstool_ng.chm http://www.crifan.com/files/doc/docbook/crosstool_ng/release/txt/crosstool_ng.txt

http://www.crifan.com/files/doc/docbook/crosstool_ng/release/rtf/crosstool_ng.rtf

http://www.crifan.com/files/doc/docbook/crosstool_ng/release/webhelp/index.html

http://www.crifan.com/files/doc/docbook/crosstool_ng/release/html/crosstool_ng.html.7z

http://www.crifan.com/files/doc/docbook/crosstool_ng/release/htmls/index.html.7z http://www.crifan.com/files/doc/docbook/crosstool_ng/release/pdf/crosstool_ng.pdf.7z

¹¹ http://www.crifan.com/files/doc/docbook/crosstool_ng/release/chm/crosstool_ng.chm.7z

http://www.crifan.com/files/doc/docbook/crosstool_ng/release/txt/crosstool_ng.txt.7z 13 http://www.crifan.com/files/doc/docbook/crosstool_ng/release/rtf/crosstool_ng.rtf.7z

http://www.crifan.com/files/doc/docbook/crosstool_ng/release/webhelp/crosstool_ng.webhelp.7z

修订历史

修订 2.0 2013-09-04 crl

- 1. 将帖子内容整理过来
- 2. 添加了关于配置的详细解释
- 3. 添加了关于常见错误的总结

crosstool-ng详解: Crifan Li

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 $\overline{^{15}}\ http://www.crifan.com/files/doc/docbook/soft_dev_basic/release/html/soft_dev_basic.html\#cc_by_nc$

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前言

1. 本文目的

本文目的在于,介绍关于crosstool-ng的各种方面,包括如何下载安装和使用,如何配置和编译等等。

使得对于crosstool-ng不熟悉的人,都可以很快上手,可以实现自己用crosstool-ng,编译出来一个自己的交叉编译器。

2. 待完成

第1章 crosstool-ng简介

1.1. 什么是crosstool-ng

crosstool-ng,全称是crosstool Next Generation,即下一代crosstool,即crosstool的升级版

可能有人会问,什么是crosstool?

crosstool,是个交叉编译器的制作工具。

可能又有人问,什么是交叉编译器,什么又是交叉编译器的制作工具?

那你可以去看我的教程:

交叉编译详解 1

中的详细解释:

借助别人的工具去制作交叉编译器 2

另外,关于crosstool的详细解释,可参见:

crosstool³

知道了crosstool-ng是个交叉编译器的制作工具后,再来解释,crosstool-ng的由来:

crosstool-ng的官网是:

crosstool-ng 4

crosstool-ng是作者Yann E. MORIN,在Dan Kegel⁵写的crosstool⁶的基础上,做了全新的升级。

目标在于,在制作交叉编译器方面,更加容易使用。

1.2. crosstool-ng的名字的写法

其实, crosstool-ng的官网中,都已经专门强调和解释了,关于crosstool-ng,这个名字的,在不同情 况下的写法:

Refering to crosstool-NG⁷

下面简要翻译一下为:

crosstool-ng名称的写法和含义.

crosstool-NG

此项目的标准名称,全名,长名称。

http://www.crifan.com/files/doc/docbook/cross_compile/release/html/

 $\c cross_compile.html\#crosscompile_tool_crosstool$

http://www.crifan.com/files/doc/docbook/cross_compile/release/html/cross_compile.html

http://www.crifan.com/files/doc/docbook/cross_compile/release/html/ cross_compile.html#use_tool_build_crosscompiler

http://crosstool-ng.org/

⁵ http://kegel.com/

http://kegel.com/crosstool/

http://crosstool-ng.org/#refering_to_crosstool-ng

crosstool和NG之间用短横线连接

crosstool小写

NG大写

• CT-NG

全部大写

是全称crosstool-NG的缩写

CT和NG之间用短横线连接

• ct-ng

全称缩写后的小写版本,全部小写

一般是在前端,即使用此crosstool-NG这个工具的时候,其工具名

后面你会在第2章下载和安装crosstool-ng中看到,安装完毕crosstool-NG后

接着去使用此crosstool-NG,都是用的是ct-ng,比如

ct-ng help ct-ng menuconfig ct-ng build

等等

一般来说,建议用长名称crosstool-NG,而不要用短名CT-NG在邮件主题中(为了使标题不要太长),可以使用短名CT-NG

crosstool-ng版本的写法和含义.

crosstool-NG X.Y.Z

长名称

crosstool-NG和版本号X.Y.Z之间有空格

crosstool-ng-X.Y.Z

长名称的小写版

名称和版本之间用短横线连接

一般用于发布tar包的时候

• crosstool-ng-X.Y.Z+hg_id

长名称的小写版本,加上短横线,加上版本号,加上加号,再加上Hg的ID(其可以通过ct-ng version而得到)

用于区分发行版 (releases)和快照版 (snapshots)

下文中,如无特殊说明,为了省事,都还是采用crosstool-ng的写法。

1.3. 为何要有crosstool-ng

简言之就是:

之前的crosstool,做的不是足够好,所以才有人(Yann E. MORIN)弄出了个更好这个:crosstool-ng

再详细解释一下就是:

crosstool,对于之前制作交叉编译器来说,算数属于首选的工具,已经很不错了。

但是随着时间的发展,其相对来说,还是没有足够好,足够好用。

加上,后者缺乏足够的维护。

所以后来Yann E. MORIN就去弄了个next generation的crosstool, 叫做crosstool-ng。

其宗旨就是:让交叉编译器的制作,更加简单,让制作交叉编译器的工具,更加好用。

至于,如何变得简单好用了,就是后面要去介绍的: 第 1.4 节 "crosstool-ng的特点"了。

1.4. crosstool-ng的特点

下面,根据我的了解,整理一下,crosstool-ng,作为一个交叉编译器的制作工具,所具有的优点:

1.4.1. 支持(类似于Linux内核配置的那个) menuconfig

menuconfig,用的最为广泛,支持度最好,最好用。

menuconfig可以称为:即简单,又好用。

用过的都知道。

关于make menuconfig,不熟悉的可以参考:

【整理】make config, make menuconfig, make oldconfig, make xconfig, make defconfig, make gconfig 8

1.4.2. 支持足够多,且越来越多的架构(architecture)

目前已经支持众多了架构了:

Alpha, ARM, AVR32 (EXP), Blackfin (EXP), MIPS, OpenRISC/or32(+), PowerPC, s390, SPARC (EXP), SuperH (EXP), x86

且以后会支持越来越多。

相比较而言,之前的交叉编译器制作工具,支持的架构,比crosstool-ng更多,好像没几个。

1.4.3. 支持工具链中可选多种不同的C库等模块

支持基于uClibc, glibc或eglibc的工具链

支持其他类型的,也很容易添加

详见: 第 3.3.2.2.9 节 "crosstool-ng中的配置参数: C库的选择"

^{*} http://www.crifan.com/make_config_make_menuconfig_make_oldconfig_make_xconfig_make_defconfig/

1.4.4. 支持不同目标OS平台

支持2种目标运行环境:

Linux

bare metal

详见:交叉编译器名字中的kernel部分9

1.4.5. 补丁仓库

为许多种现存的,已知bug的,需要打包的各种模块,提供了一个补丁仓库。

如此可以实现:可以自动去帮你打上,已知的,需要打补丁的各种模块

从而,避免了各种编译的错误,制作出来的交叉编译器的各种问题

极大程度上的节省了你的精力和时间,和降低了制作交叉编译器的难度

1.4.6. 支持不同的线程模型

支持2种线程模型:

NPTL

linuxthreads

详见:第3.3.2.2.10节 "crosstool-ng中的配置参数:线程模型的选择"

1.4.7. 支持软浮点和硬件浮点

详见:第 3.3.2.2.4 节 "crosstool-ng中的配置参数:浮点处理单元FPU"

1.4.8. 支持multlib的工具链(暂处于试验阶段)

1.4.9. 支持众多调试相关的内容

支持很多用来调试 (debug)的工具:

本地的和跨平台的gdb, gdbserver

调试库: dmalloc, duma

以及一些其他功能,比如从编译失败的那一步,恢复重新编译,从而节省你的大量的时间和精力

详见: 第 3.3.1 节 "crosstool-ng工具相关的配置参数" 中的:

第 3.3.1.1 节 "多线程编译以节省时间"

第 3.3.1.2 节 "从之前错误的那一步恢复继续编译"

1.4.10. 提供示例配置

背景是:对于交叉编译器的配置,涉及到各个模块的各个版本,自己配置不好的话,很容易出现各种问题,比如版本不兼容

⁹ http://www.crifan.com/files/doc/docbook/cross_compile/release/html/cross_compile.html#crosscompiler_kernel_part

而此处提供了,很多个,已经经过验证的配置,针对各个架构(CPU)的各种默认配置

如此,你就可以利用已有的配置,从而简化你的配置的复杂度,极大的降低了你制作交叉工具链的难 度,时间,精力。

详见:第3.1.3节 "用ct-ng list-samples查看当前已包含哪些默认的示例配置"

1.4.11. 支持多种主机编译环境:各种Linux发行 版,Cygwin等

crosstool-ng,不仅支持,普通的各种Linux发行版,比如常见的Ubuntu 还支持<u>Cygw</u>in¹⁰

这意味着,在纯的Windows环境下

(用Cygwin模拟Linux环境,在Cygwin下制作交叉编译器等等,在Cygwin下用交叉编译器去编译 uboot, kernel等等)

也可以去折腾嵌入式开发了

1.5. crosstool-ng的使用的基本逻辑

在详细介绍,然后下载和安装crosstool-ng,如何配置,如何编译crosstool-ng之前,需要先解释一 下, crosstool-ng, 这个工具, 的使用的基本逻辑。

其实,这部分的内容,作者在主页:

crosstool-NG: Download and usage 11

中,已经解释过了,只是相对比较言简意赅,不是足够详细。

此处,就来详细的解释一下:

在使用crosstool-ng之前,实际上,要明白,有两个概念,不要混淆了:

1. 下载,编译,安装crosstool-ng工具本身(到当前的Linux, Cygwin等系统中,供后续使用) crosstool-ng,作为一个工具,尤其是在Linux领域里

很明显,也有对应的源码包,即:也需要,通过下载对应的源码,去编译源码,然后再安装到当前 的系统中

其整体的逻辑,和下载,编译,安装,别的,Linux下的软件包,没有啥特殊区别。



Linux下安装第三方工具的基本逻辑

Linux的世界中,使用某个工具软件,和Windows下,不太一样

更多的时候,是自己从源码中编译并安装

所以,需要自己找到自己要的源码包,即下载,然后去配置,再去编译和安装。

即:下载,配置,编译,安装

对于这方面的逻辑,不是很熟悉的话,可参考我总结的:

软件开发基础之linux下安装某个软件的逻辑和过程12

http://www.crifan.com/files/doc/docbook/cygwin_intro/release/html/cygwin_intro.html

¹¹ http://crosstool-ng.org/#download_and_usage 12 http://www.crifan.com/soft_dev_basic_linux_install_software/

2. 用crosstool-ng这个工具(即ct-ng)去制作(配置和编译)所需要的交叉编译器在安装了crosstool-ng这个工具后,就可以去使用ct-ng了。

然后才是去,配置,和编译,以便制作出对应的相应的交叉编译器

- 即,用crosstool-ng这个,制作交叉编译器的工具,去制作交叉编译器,的基本步骤,包括:
- a. 配置

即,为了你要制作的交叉编译器,去配置各种参数

比如CPU是arm还是mips还是其他,运行目标平台是Linux还是bare metal,所用的C库是 elibc,还是glibc,还是uclibc等,等等的配置。

选用合适的配置,一般的做法,主要有两种:

• 直接利用已有的配置 crosstool-ng,本身已经支持很多种体系结构的配置

很多时候,你可以直接使用已有的配置,而基本无需更改了。

对应的命令一般是:

ct-ng some_default_config

 利用已有的,最接近你的需求的配置,再手动去改改 有时候,你所需要编译的交叉编译器,和已有的各种配置中,都没有合适的,没有满足你的需求的

那么就要你,去找一个,和你的需求最接近的一个配置

利用该配置,然后再去修改一些参数,达到最终你想要的效果

对应的命令一般是:

ct-ng some_default_config ct-ng menuconfig

b. 编译

等所有的配置都完毕后,就可以去编译,生成你所需要的交叉编译器了。

对应的命令一般是:

ct-ng build

当然,在配置和编译之前和过程中,你需要搞懂很多东西,比如:

你自己的处理器是什么,所要使用的目标系统是什么,要用什么C库等

并且还要,根据这些已有信息,搞清楚如何去配置crosstool-ng等等。

这也就是,此文接下来要解释的内容。

第2章下载和安装crosstool-ng

在使用crosstool-ng,为我们制作交叉编译器之前,需要下载crosstool-ng的源码,并且编译安装 crosstool-ng, 到我们的当前的(Linux或Cygwin等)系统中。

2.1. 下载crosstool-ng

去crosstool-ng的下载页面:

http://crosstool-ng.org/download/crosstool-ng/

中,下载最新版的crosstool-ng。

截至本文此刻,最新版本是:

crosstool-ng-1.18.0.tar.bz2 ¹



crosstool-ng的最新版本不是下载页面最下面的那个 crosstool-ng-1.9.3的版本

之前自己第一次开始去折腾crosstool-ng的时候,从主页

http://crosstool-ng.org/

中找到了:

crosstool-ng的下载页面 2

然后,按照正常的逻辑,页面一直下拉到最低端,然后去下载那个:

crosstool-ng-1.9.3.tar.bz2³

以为,理所当然的是最新的版本了,然后接着去折腾:

结果弄到后来,很多错误:

【未解决】crosstool-ng编译出错:Installing C library headers中的make[3]: xxx/sys-root/usr/include/sys/uio.h] Error 1

然后最后实在不行了,然后无意间发现,原先最新的版本,不是之前的,crosstoolng-1.9.3, 而是: crosstool-ng-1.18.0

对应的, 也是在上述所说的下载页面中, 下载地址是:

crosstool-ng-1.18.0.tar.bz2 6

然后后来才是用此,真正最新的版本,去折腾的:

http://crosstool-ng.org/download/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0.tar.bz2 http://crosstool-ng.org/download/crosstool-ng/http://crosstool-ng.org/download/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.9.3.tar.bz2

http://www.crifan.com/cygwin_compile_gcc_3-4-5_glibc_2-3-6_arm_xscale_linux_gnu_cross_compiler/http://www.crifan.com/crosstool_ng_installing_c_library_headers_sys_root_usr_include_sys_uio_h_error_1/

⁶ http://crosstool-ng.org/download/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0.tar.bz2

【记录】重试使用最新版本1.18.0的crosstool-ng去配置和编译xscale的交叉编译器 7

然后,本来都想去报告作者的,其此下载页面,搞得文件排序,和一般的,不太一样啊, 一般的下载页面,都是保证最下面或最上面是最新版本,方便用户下载的。

对应的,文件排序,是要按照数字大小排序,而不是此处的按照ascii字符排序。

然后后来发现,作者貌似自己已经意识到此问题了,所以,在下载页面,又多了个空文 件,放在下载页面最开始,名字就叫做:

00-LATEST-is-1.18.0

以此,来通知来下载的人,不要搞错了。

而实际上,误把crosstool-ng-1.9.3当做最新版本的人,我之前也在网络上看到有过的。

所以,即使是如此的,小问题,实际上,也是需要作者,处理的更好,以更方便用户使用

否则,就容易出现这类的问题了。

在此,实际上,还是建议作者,如果可以,还是去修改服务器,保证文件排序是可以通过 先ascii字符排序,对于文件中的数字部分,即各个版本号,按照数字的值去排序

注: Total Commander中,是支持此种排序的。感兴趣的去看:

【已解决】total commander里面的文件名是中文加数字而无法正常排序 8

2.2. 安装crosstool-ng

在介绍将crosstool-ng安装到当前系统之前,先要说一下:

目前crosstool-ng,除了支持普通的Linux发行版,比如Ubuntu之外,还支持Cygwin环境的。

而我们此处的目标是:把crosstool-ng安装到当前(Linux或Cygwin等)系统中。

所以,接下来的步骤,相对其实很简单,还是常见的:

./configure --prefix=/opt/crosstool-ng make make install

步骤而已。

详细过程,可参考:

详见:【记录】在Ubuntu下用crosstool-ng编译xscale的交叉工具链⁹

详见:【记录】重试使用最新版本1.18.0的crosstool-nq去配置和编译xscale的交叉编译器 10

http://www.crifan.com/reuse latest version crosstool ng to config and compile for xscale/

http://www.crifan.com/total_commander_cn_name_plus_number_can_not_sort/

http://www.crifan.com/under_ubuntu_use_crosstool_ng_build_xscale_cross_compiler_toolchain/
http://www.crifan.com/reuse_latest_version_crosstool_ng_to_config_and_compile_for_xscale/

虽然,安装crosstool-ng本身,这个过程中,相对很简单。

但是:

Ubuntu

由于在Ubuntu下,默认系统没有安装很多开发工具,导致也还是会遇到一对缺少某工具的情况

详见:第5.1.1节"缺少一些开发相关的工具"

Cygwin

虽然Cygwin只是针对Linux系统的模拟,而不是真正的Linux

但是,由于我之前安装了所有的开发工具,所以,此处对于Ubuntu下出现的缺少某工具的问题 倒真的还是很少出现的。

在上述配置,编译,安装crosstool-ng之后,还要做一个事情,那就是:

要把对应的crosstool-ng,这个工具,对应的可执行文件:ct-ng所在的路径,加入到你的环境变量中 去。

我一般所用的步骤是:修改当前用户的.bashrc然后将最后一行的PATH变量中,加上此处对应的路径/ opt/crosstool-ng/bin,即可。

修改后的.bashrc中最后一行,带PATH的值,类似于这样:

PATH=\$PATH:/opt/crosstool-ng/bin

具体过程,详见:

【记录】在Ubuntu下用crosstool-ng编译xscale的交叉工具链 11

【记录】在Cygwin下编译gcc-3.4.5-glibc-2.3.6的arm-xscale-linux-gnu交叉编译器



当安装crosstool-ng期间出问题

当安装crosstool-ng期间出问题

就先去看看,后面所总结的,常见的错误总结:

第 5.1 节 "安装crosstool-ng工具本身的阶段常见问题及解决办法"

¹¹ http://www.crifan.com/under_ubuntu_use_crosstool_ng_build_xscale_cross_compiler_toolchain/ 12 http://www.crifan.com/cygwin_compile_gcc_3-4-5_glibc_2-3-6_arm_xscale_linux_gnu_cross_compiler/

第 3 章 配置crosstool-ng:ct-ng menuconfig

相关旧帖:【总结】crosstool-ng使用心得和注意事项1

crosstool-ng中关于配置,此处,主要介绍两个大的方面:

1. crosstool-ng本身的配置的使用的基本逻辑 关于crosstool-ng的配置本身,其实也有一定的使用逻辑和技巧。

这些逻辑和技巧,实际上,作者在其主页:

Using a released version²

中已经解释过了,此处,是加上自己实际折腾的经验的基础上

再次整理出来,解释清楚:第 3.2 节 "crosstool-ng本身的配置的使用的基本逻辑"

2. crosstool-ng的配置期间,各种配置参数的含义,如何去配置 很明显,由于配置参数极多,并且,不同版本中,也可能发生细微的变化,所以不可能面面俱到的 解释所有的配置参数的详细的含义。

但是,又很明显,一些常见的参数,核心的参数,重要的参数,则至始至终,都不会改变的,而且也是必须要搞懂的。

所以,此处,主要介绍crosstool-ng中,常见的,核心的那些参数。

而这些常见的,核心的参数,根据其相关性,又主要分两方面:

- crosstool-ng作为交叉编译器制作工具本身的使用方面的配置参数 详见:第 3.3.1 节 "crosstool-ng工具相关的配置参数"
- 去用crosstool-ng制作交叉编译器,和交叉编译器所相关的配置参数 详见:第 3.3.2 节 "crosstool-ng核心配置详解"



使用ct-ng之前的一些说明

在开始使用crosstool-ng这个工具之前,即使用ct-ng之前,有个事情要提醒一下:

最好,或者说,一般常见的做法是:

单独为后续使用crosstool-ng制作交叉编译去,而建立一个单独的文件夹

即,执行后续的ct-ng menuconfig, ct-ng build等命令, 所处在的路径

比如:我之前,除了,解压crosstool所得的文件夹crosstool-ng-1.18.0之外,去建立了一个对应的文件夹:crosstool-ng-1.18.0_build

同时,为了后续crosstool-ng下载对应的各个包,也建立了对应的src和x-tools两个文件夹。

然后,此刻的目录结构就是:

¹ http://www.crifan.com/summary_crosstool_ng_note/

http://crosstool-ng.org/#using_a_released_version

crosstool-ng-1.18.0 crosstool-ng-1.18.0 build src x-tools crosstool-ng-1.18.0.tar.bz 26

- crosstool-ng的源码包: ⑤,解压后的文件夹
 - 包含了crosstool-ng的相关源码
- 专门为后期使用crosstool-ng去建立交叉编译器,的编译(build),而专门建立的文件夹
 - 对应的,后续的ct-ng menuconfig,ct-ng build等命令,都是在此文件夹下执行的。
- 为crosstool-ng中,后续需要下载各种软件的源码包,而准备的, crosstool-ng中,在开始执行build之后,会去下载对应的源码包,都会存放到这个文件夹下
- 这个文件夹,是,用crosstool-ng所生成的交叉编译器,所在的路径。 对应的配置中,会有,类似于:

(\${HOME}/develop/crosstool-ng/x-tools/\${CT_TARGET}) Prefix directory

的配置,用来指定生成的交叉编译器,存放在何处。

此时,就是去设置为此处对应的路径即可。

● 很明显,这个就是之前我在折腾crosstool-ng-1.18.0时,去下载的源码包了。 对应的上面的●,就是此源码包解压后的路径。

如此,后续的编译,才显得,相对更加有组织,不至于显得结构太混乱。

3.1. 关于crosstool-ng本身的一些背景知识和逻辑

在去使用和crosstool-ng之前,需要了解一些,和crosstool-ng本身的一些逻辑和背景知识。 然后才能对于后面的配置和编译,如何使用crosstool-ng,有个真正的理解。

3.1.1. 用ct-ng help查看所拥有的功能

正如Linux世界中的常见逻辑, crosstool-ng中, 也可以通过help, 查看到, 其本身具有哪些功能:

CLi@PC-CLI-1 ~/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0_build \$ ct-ng help This is crosstool-NG version 1.18.0

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配置crosstool-ng:

ct-ng menuconfig This is free software; see the source for copying conditions. There is NO warranty; not even for MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See below for a list of available actions, listed by category: Configuration actions: menuconfig - Update current config using a menu based program - Update current config using a provided .config as base oldconfig extractconfig - Extract to stdout the configuration items from a build.log file piped to stdin Save current config as a mini-defconfig to \${CONFIG} defconfig olddefconfig - Update config from a mini-defconfig \${CONFIG} (default: \${CONFIG}=./defconfig) - Save current config as a preconfigured target saveconfig - Print the tuple of the currently configured toolchain show-tuple Preconfigured toolchains (#: force number of // jobs): - prints the list of all samples (for scripting) list-samples - show a brief overview of <sample> (list with list-samples) show-<sample> <sample> - preconfigure crosstool-NG with <sample> (list with list-samples) build-all[.#] - Build *all* samples (list with list-samples) and install in \${CT_PREFIX} (which you must set) Build actions (#: force number of // jobs): build[.#] - Build the currently configured toolchain list-steps - List all build steps Clean actions: - Remove generated files clean - Remove generated files, configuration and build directories distclean Distribution actions: wiki-samples - Print a DokuWiki table of samples updatetools - Update the config tools tarball - Build a tarball of the configured toolchain Environment variables (see /opt/crosstool-ng/share/doc/crosstool-ng/ct-ng.1.18.0/0 - Table of content.txt): - Stop the build just after this step (list with list-steps) STOP=step - Restart the build just before this step (list with list-steps) RESTART=step CT PREFIX=dir - install samples in dir (see action "build-all", above). V=0|1|2- 0 => show only human-readable messages (default) 1 => show only the commands being executed 2 => show both

正如此,看了help之后,才有后面的,各种功能的用法。比如:

Use action "menuconfig" to configure your toolchain

查看当前有哪些(默认的)示例配置,可以用:

Use action "build" to build your toolchain Use action "version" to see the version See "man 1 ct-ng" for some help as well

ct-ng list-samples

查看单个的某个示例配置的核心参数,用:

ct-ng show-<sample>

直接借用(使用,调用)该默认配置,用:

ct-ng <sample>

等等。

关于其他的更多用法,后续会详细解释的。

3.1.2. 用ct-ng list-steps查看本身的build过程分成哪几步

如上所述,用list-steps,可以查看到,当前,用crosstool-ng去build,去制作交叉编译器,具体分成哪些步骤:

CLi@PC-CLI-1 ~/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0_build

\$ ct-ng list-steps

Available build steps, in order:

- libc_check_config
- companion_libs_for_build
- binutils_for_build
- companion_libs_for_host
- binutils_for_host
- cc_core_pass_1
- kernel_headers
- libc_start_files
- cc_core_pass_2
- libc
- cc_for_build
- cc_for_host
- libelf for target
- binutils_for_target
- debug
- test_suite
- finish

Use "<step>" as action to execute only that step.

Use "+<step>" as action to execute up to that step.

Use "<step>+" as action to execute from that step onward.

知道了,此处分了多少步骤,具体有哪些步骤之后

后面才有可能去实现,从之前出错的哪一步,恢复,继续编译。

3.1.3. 用ct-ng list-samples查看当前已包含哪些默认的示例配置

如<u>第 3.1.1 节 "用ct-ng help查看所拥有的功能"</u>中所述,我们可以通过

ct-ng list-samples

查看到,当前crosstool-ng中,已经有了哪些默认的,帮我们配置好的哪些配置:

```
CLi@PC-CLI-1 ~/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0
$ ct-ng list-samples
Status Sample name
 MKDIR config.gen
 IN config.gen/arch.in
     config.gen/kernel.in
     config.gen/cc.in
 IN
 IN config.gen/binutils.in
 IN
     config.gen/libc.in
 IN config.gen/debug.in
[L.X] alphaev56-unknown-linux-gnu
[L.X] alphaev67-unknown-linux-gnu
[L.X] arm-bare_newlib_cortex_m3_nommu-eabi
[L.X] arm-cortex_a15-linux-gnueabi
[L..] arm-cortex_a8-linux-gnueabi
[L..] arm-davinci-linux-gnueabi
[L..] armeb-unknown-eabi
[L.X] armeb-unknown-linux-gnueabi
[L.X] armeb-unknown-linux-uclibcqnueabi
[L..] arm-unknown-eabi
[L..] arm-unknown-linux-gnueabi
[L.X] arm-unknown-linux-uclibcgnueabi
[L.X] armv6-rpi-linux-gnueabi
[L.X] avr32-unknown-none
[L..] bfin-unknown-linux-uclibc
[L..] i586-geode-linux-uclibc
[L.X] i586-mingw32msvc,i686-none-linux-gnu
[L.X] i686-nptl-linux-gnu
[L.X] i686-unknown-mingw32
[L.X] m68k-unknown-elf
[L.X] m68k-unknown-uclinux-uclibc [L.X] mips64el-n32-linux-uclibc
[L.X] mips64el-n64-linux-uclibc
[L.X] mips-ar2315-linux-gnu
[L..] mipsel-sde-elf
[L..] mipsel-unknown-linux-gnu
[L.X] mips-malta-linux-qnu
[L..] mips-unknown-elf
[L.X] mips-unknown-linux-uclibc
[L..] powerpc-405-linux-gnu
[L.X] powerpc64-unknown-linux-gnu
[L..] powerpc-860-linux-qnu
[L.X] powerpc-e300c3-linux-gnu
[L.X] powerpc-e500v2-linux-gnuspe
[L..] powerpc-unknown_nofpu-linux-gnu
[L..] powerpc-unknown-linux-gnu
[L..] powerpc-unknown-linux-uclibc
[L.X] s390-ibm-linux-gnu
[L.X] s390x-ibm-linux-gnu
[L..] sh4-unknown-linux-gnu
[L..] x86_64-unknown-linux-gnu
[L..] x86_64-unknown-linux-uclibc
[L.X] x86_64-unknown-mingw32
            : sample was found in current directory
L (Local)
G (Global) : sample was installed with crosstool-NG
X (EXPERIMENTAL): sample may use EXPERIMENTAL features
B (BROKEN) : sample is currently broken
```

如此,后续就可以去使用这些默认配置了。

3.1.4. 用ct-ng show-tuple查看当前配置的是什么交叉编译器

在后续的配置(和编译)之后,可以通过show-tuple,去查看到当前配置的交叉编译器是啥样的:

比如,我之前在折腾:

【记录】重试使用最新版本1.18.0的crosstool-ng去配置和编译xscale的交叉编译器:

后,对应的结果是:

CLi@PC-CLI-1 ~/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0_build \$ ct-ng show-tuple arm-xscale-linux-gnueabi

就知道当前,配置的交叉编译器,是:arm-xscale-linux-gnueabi

3.1.5. 用ct-ng version查看当前crosstool-ng的版本

类似的,可以通过version查看当前的crosstool-ng工具本身的版本:

CLi@PC-CLI-1 ~/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0_build \$ ct-ng version This is crosstool-NG version 1.18.0

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There is NO warranty; not even for MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE.

即,此处的crosstool-ng的版本是:1.18.0

3.2. crosstool-ng本身的配置的使用的基本逻辑

从之前介绍的 $ilde{\mathfrak{p}}$ 3.1.3 节 "用ct-ng list-samples查看当前已包含哪些默认的示例配置" , 我们可以看出

对于常见的架构,比如arm, mips, powerpc等等,都有了很多的,已经帮我验证过,可以正常编译的示例配置了

所以,我们接下来,主要就是:

http://www.crifan.com/reuse_latest_version_crosstool_ng_to_config_and_compile_for_xscale/

搞懂自己借用哪个配置,然后调用默认配置,然后再确认一下配置,根据自己的情况去改一改,就差不多,就配置好了。

下面介绍,如何去配置crosstool-ng的主要的两种情况:

- 如果已有同样(类似的)配置,那么直接拿过来用即可
- 如果没有需要的配置,则找到一个最为接近的配置,借用后,再去修改为自己所要的配置

下面就来详细阐述其含义:

3.2.1. 使用已有的crosstool-ng的示例配置

很多时候,我们用crosstool-ng去编译我们要的交叉编译器的时候,所针对的CPU,目标运行环境,想要用的C库等等,

很可能,和之前上面看到的某个配置,是一样的。

此时,我们所要做的事情,其实就是直接拿来用即可。

比如,我们想要针对cortex-a8这款CPU,去编译一个交叉编译器,那么你就会发现,其实默认已有此配置了:

arm-cortex_a8-linux-gnueabi

在使用之前,也是可以先去看看,该配置的主要参数是哪些:

CLi@PC-CLI-1 ~/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0_build

\$ ct-ng show-arm-cortex a8-linux-gnueabi

[G..] arm-cortex_a8-linux-qnueabi

OS : linux-3.7.3

Companion libs: gmp-4.3.2 mpfr-2.4.2 ppl-0.10.2 cloog-ppl-0.15.9 libelf-0.8.13

binutils : binutils-2.20.1a C compiler : gcc-4.4.6 (C,C++) C library : glibc-2.9 (threads: nptl)

Tools : dmalloc-5.5.2 duma-2_5_15 gdb-6.8a ltrace-0.5.3 strace-4.5.19

然后, 你就可以直接去调用此配置了:

ct-ng arm-cortex_a8-linux-gnueabi

实际输出,是类似于这样的:

CLi@PC-CLI-1 ~/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0_build

\$ ct-ng arm-cortex_a8-linux-gnueabi

LN config

MKDIR config.gen

IN config.gen/arch.in

IN config.gen/kernel.in

IN config.gen/cc.in

IN config.gen/binutils.in

IN config.gen/libc.in

IN config.gen/debug.in

一些实际折腾的过程,可参考:

【记录】重试使用最新版本1.18.0的crosstool-ng去配置和编译xscale的交叉编译器'

接下来, 你就可以去进入配置:

ct-ng menuconfig

去确认一下,是否是完全符合你的要求。

如果有什么个别的配置不满意,再去修改为你自己想要的即可。

3.2.2. 根据需要去修改你的crosstool-ng的配置

很多时候,已经的哪些示例配置,未必完全符合你的需要,这时候,你就只能是:

找个和你的情况最接近的一个示例配置,然后再去基于此配置,去修改成你所要的。

比如,我之前折腾,为TQ2440的S3C2440的CPU,其是arm920t的核

去配置crosstool-ng的时候,就发现,默认的配置中,没有完全合适的。

然后就一点点去调查,而最后搞清楚了,在已有的,arm相关的配置中,davinci,是相对来说,比较接近此处的arm920t的了。

所以,就去调用davinci的默认配置:

ct-ng arm-davinci-linux-gnueabi

然后再按照自己的需求,进入:

ct-ng menuconfig

后,去根据自己的需要,再去确认配置,和修改配置,为自己所需要的。

详细过程参见:

<u>【记录】Cygwin下</u>为arm920t配置crosstool-ng ⁵

 $^{^4\} http://www.crifan.com/reuse_latest_version_crosstool_ng_to_config_and_compile_for_xscale/$

http://www.crifan.com/cygwin_crosstool_ng_do_ct_ng_menuconfig_config_for_arm920t/

3.3. crosstool-ng的配置参数详解

如上,借用已有的配置后,接下来就是去:

ct-ng menuconfig

然后针对里面的配置选项,去根据自己的需要,去修改了。

由于crosstool-ng的功能太多,配置选项太多,

所以,此处,也不太可能,针对每个参数都详细解释其含义。

不过,对于一些核心参数,是我们必须要了解清楚的,

所以,下面就针对,一些核心参数,比较有用的参数,来详细解释解释:

3.3.1. crosstool-ng工具相关的配置参数

crosstool-ng中,有不少有用的参数,是和,crosstool-ng这个工具本身,有关的

其目的在于,在为你使用此工具时,提供使用上的便利

比如设置多线程,以加快编译速度,节省编译时间,

之前编译在某步出错,然后重新重头编译又需要耗费大量的无谓的时间,而提供了从之前错误的某步中恢复,继续编译,从而节省你的时间

在编译出错时,不退出,而提供机会给你修复错误,修复后,然后可以继续编译

如此等等的参数,目的就一个:

让制作交叉编译器,这个费事费力的活,变得尽可能的省时省力

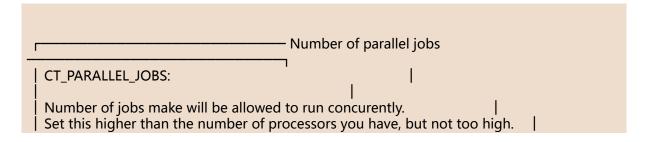
下面,就来介绍一下这些参数,如何配置,以及详细的含义和用法。

3.3.1.1. 多线程编译以节省时间

直接给出示例配置:

Paths and misc options
(4) Number of parallel jobs

其help的说明为:



A good rule of thumb is twice the number of processors you have.
Enter 1 to have only one job at a time.
Enter 0 to set automatically based on how many processors the host has.
Symbol: PARALLEL_JOBS [=4]
Type: integer Prompt: Number of parallel jobs
Defined at config/global/build-behave.in:8
Depends on: !BACKEND [=n]
Location:
-> Paths and misc options

此处,设置为4,意思是:

同时运行4个进程(去执行crosstool-ng的编译过程)

很明显,多线程去编译的话,会大大缩短整个的编译时间。

此数字的设置, 当然, 不能随便胡乱设置。

比较常见的做法是:

CPU内核数 x 2

比如,你的是Intel的双核的CPU,那么此值就是:

 $2 \times 2 = 4$

了。



不用去ct-ng build.N

此处,设置好此参数后,后续直接去build:

ct-ng build

即可自动以对应的多线程去编译了。

无需后续手动再在build上参数,即无需:

ct-ng build.4



内部是用make -jN去实现的

此处的多线程的参数

内部,是把对应的数字,传递给make,即实现:

make -j4

的效果,然后make就会以对应的4个线程去执行了。

关于make的-j参数,不了解的可参考:

【整理】Linux下的make命令使用心得 6

⁶ http://www.crifan.com/summary_usage_about_make_linux_command/

3.3.1.2. 从之前错误的那一步恢复继续编译

示例配置:

Paths and misc options
[*] Debug crosstool-NG
[*] Save intermediate steps

Save intermediate steps的help的说明为:

Save inter	rmediate steps
CT_DEBUG_CT_SAVE_STEPS:	ı I
If you say 'y' here, then you will be able to restar any step.	rt crosstool-NG at
It is not currently possible to restart at any of the They are treated as a whole.	e debug facilities.
To get the full list os steps, run: ct-ng list-steps	'
Symbol: DEBUG_CT_SAVE_STEPS [=y] Type: boolean	' I
Prompt: Save intermediate steps Defined at config/global/ct-behave.in:79	' I ₁
Depends on: DEBUG_CT [=y] Location:	
-> Paths and misc options	' I ,
-> Debug crosstool-NG (DEBUG_CT [=y])	l

此处, 先要选上: Debug crosstool-NG

表示,使用crosstoo-ng的调试方面的功能

再去选上: Save intermediate steps

意思是:

编译完毕每一步之后,都会保存对应的状态

如此,就可以实现对应的,从之前出错的步骤恢复而继续编译的效果了。

当然,实现此效果的前提是,你参考之前的<u>第 3.1.2 节 "用ct-ng list-steps查看本身的build过程分成</u> <u>哪几步"</u>,而搞清楚了,crosstool-ng的编译,其本身分了哪些步骤。

然后直到自己是在哪一步出的错,然后才可以实现回复出错的步骤,而继续编译。

总的逻辑是:

找到之前编译,最后成功的那一步(last successful step)。

然后去执行:

ct-ng last_successful_step+

就可以继续恢复继续编译了。

例 3.1. 从出错的那一步恢复重新继续编译

比如,我之前折腾:

【已解决】crosstool-ng在Installing C library headers & start files期间出错: Makefile:240: *** mixed implicit and normal rules. Stop.

期间,当时出错的输出信息是:

```
______
[INFO] Installing MPC for host
[EXTRA] Configuring MPC
[EXTRA] Building MPC
[EXTRA] Installing MPC
[INFO] Installing MPC for host: done in 182.22s (at 27:10)
[EXTRA] Saving state to restart at step 'binutils for host'...
[INFO]
[INFO] Installing binutils for host
[EXTRA] Configuring binutils
[ERROR]
       configure: error: cannot create configure.lineno; rerun with a POSIX shell
[ERROR]
[ERROR] >>
[ERROR] >> Build failed in step 'Installing binutils for host'
[ERROR] >>
             called in step '(top-level)'
[ERROR] >>
[ERROR] >> Error happened in: CT_DoExecLog[scripts/functions@257]
             called from: do_binutils_backend[scripts/build/binutils/binutils.sh@205]
[ERROR] >>
[ERROR] >>
             called from: do_binutils_for_host[scripts/build/binutils/binutils.sh@92]
[ERROR] >>
             called from: main[scripts/crosstool-NG.sh@632]
```

Current command:

'CFLAGS=-O2 -g -pipe ' 'CXXFLAGS=-O2 -g -pipe ' 'LDFLAGS= ' '/home/CLi/develop/ crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0_build/.build/src/binutils-2.22/configure' '--build=i686-build_pc-cygwin' '--host=i686-build_pc-cygwin' '--target=arm-xscale-linux-gnueabi' '--prefix=/home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/x-tools/arm-xscale-linux-gnueabi' '--disable-werror' '--enable-ld=yes' '--enable-gold=no' '--with-pkgversion=crosstool-NG 1.18.0' '--disable-multilib' '--disable-nls' '--with-float=softfp' '--with-sysroot=/home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/x-tools/arm-xscale-linux-gnueabi/arm-xscale-linux-gnueabi/sysroot' exited with error code: 1

Please fix it up and finish by exiting the shell with one of these values:

- 1 fixed, continue with next build command
- 2 repeat this build command
- 3 abort build

ct-ng:~/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0_build/.build/arm-xscale-linux-gnueabi/build/build-binutils-host-i686-build_pc-cygwin>

⁷ http://www.crifan.com/crosstool_ng_makefile_mixed_implicit_and_normal_rules_stop/

此处,我们能看到的是,在当前的:

[INFO] Installing binutils for host

而出错了,而对应的,在此之前的,最后一个正确编译的阶段,是对应着有输出:

[EXTRA] Saving state to restart at step 'binutils_for_host'...

的那一步,即:

binutils_for_host

此时, 你就可以用:

ct-ng binutils_for_host+

而实现:

(给定,之前最后正常执行的那一步(last successful step),往后,)从上述出错的那一步,继续正常编译的效果了。

即,所谓的:restore from fail step



此处不是ct-ng last_fail_step+

此处,之前不熟悉此功能的用法,结果去用:

ct-ng last_fail_step+

的方法,即用:

ct-ng cc_core_pass_1+

想要回复错误,继续执行,结果就出现:

[ERROR] The previous build did not reach the point where it could be restarted at xxx

之类的错误了。

详见:

【已解决】crosstool-ng在Installing C library headers & start files期间出错: Makefile:240: *** mixed implicit and normal rules. Stop. 8



RESTART=step的参数估计也可以实现同样的从错误那步恢复继续编译的效果

从之前的第 3.1.1 节 "用ct-ng help查看所拥有的功能"中可以看出

估计在build的时候,指定对应的RESTART=step

ct-ng build RESTART=last_successful_step

应该也可以实现类似的效果的。

有空的话,可以去试试。

http://www.crifan.com/crosstool_ng_makefile_mixed_implicit_and_normal_rules_stop/

3.3.1.3. 出错时不立刻退出

说实话,对于上面的那个: <u>第 3.3.1.2 节 "从之前错误的那一步恢复继续编译"</u>的功能,已经很强大了而crosstool-ng,工具做的就是好。

因为,除此之外,又进一步的支持这个,出错时不立刻退出,的功能。

配置如下:

Paths and misc options
[*] Debug crosstool-NG
[*] Interactive shell on failed commands

Interactive shell on failed commands的help的说明为:

Interactive shell on	failed commands
CT_DEBUG_INTERACTIVE:	ı I
If you say 'y' here, then an interactive shell will be each failed command.	oe spawned for
This shell will have the same environment that t was run with, and the working directory will be the failed command was run in.	
After you fix the issue, you can exit the interaction of these exit codes: 1 the issue was fixed, continue the build with the issue was fixed, re-run the failed command abort the build	the next command
Note: '2' is only possible for commands run via	I CT_DoExecLog, though.
Symbol: DEBUG_INTERACTIVE [=y] Type : boolean Prompt: Interactive shell on failed commands	'
Defined at config/global/ct-behave.in:121 Depends on: DEBUG_CT [=y] Location:	
-> Paths and misc options -> Debug crosstool-NG (DEBUG_CT [=y])	

此处,参数Interactive shell on failed commands的含义是:

直译为: 当编译(命令)出错时,提供交互式的shell

其具体实际效果是:

正常情况下,当编译出错,会直接退出crosstool-ng的编译环境,回到当前的命令行。

而设置了此参数后, 当编译失败时, 不是直接退出编译

而是提供一个交互式的shell

然后你可以(另开一个终端)去修复你的问题

然后修复问题后,再通过

exit N

实现对应的返回N的值,达到对应的效果:

• 1 (不重新执行,之前错误的那个命令)

而接着直接继续编译

• 2

重新执行之前错误的那个命令

然后接着继续执行

常用于:

当某个.c文件编译出错了,然后你另起一个终端,去修改了该.c文件,解决了错误。

然后就可以通过

exit 2

而使得,重新执行命令,重新编译该.c文件,而使得可以正常编译,继续编译。

3 直接退出编译

相当于,直接按Ctrl+C,而中断编译

例 3.2. 如何在编译失败后,修复错误,然后继续接着编译

比如,我之前折腾

【记录】crosstool为xscale编译(ct-ng build)过程 9

时,遇到编译出错后,就回到当前命令行了:

[INFO] Installing static core C compiler

[EXTRA] Configuring static core C compiler

[EXTRA] Building static core C compiler

[EXTRA] Installing static core C compiler

[INFO] Installing static core C compiler: done in 1282.54s (at 67:22)

[EXTRA] Saving state to restart at step 'libc headers'...

[INFO]

[INFO] Installing C library headers

[EXTRA] Configuring C library

⁹ http://www.crifan.com/crosstool_xscale_ct_ng_build_process/

[EXTRA] Installing C library headers

[ERROR] make[3]: *** [/home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/x-tools/arm-xscale-linux-gnueabi/

arm-xscale-linux-gnueabi//sys-root/usr/include/sys/uio.h] Error 1

[ERROR] make[2]: *** [misc/install-headers] Error 2

[ERROR] make[1]: *** [install-headers] Error 2

[ERROR] Build failed in step 'Installing C library headers'

[ERROR] Error happened in '/opt/crosstool-ng/lib/ct-ng-1.9.3/scripts/functions' in function 'CT_DoExecLog' (line unknown, sorry)

[ERROR] called from '/opt/crosstool-ng/lib/ct-ng-1.9.3/scripts/build/libc/glibc.sh' at line # 175 in function 'do libc headers'

[ERROR] called from '/opt/crosstool-ng/lib/ct-ng-1.9.3/scripts/crosstool-NG.sh' at line # 597 in function 'main'

[ERROR] Look at '/home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/x-tools/arm-xscale-linux-gnueabi/build.log' for more info on this error.

[ERROR] (elapsed: 76:07.10)

[76:12] / /opt/crosstool-ng/bin/ct-ng:143: recipe for target `build' failed

make: *** [build] Error 2

CLi@PC-CLI-1 ~/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.9.3_build \$

没有给你机会去修复错误,然后继续编译。

而你能做的,做节省时间的方式,也最多只是,参考:<u>第 3.3.1.2 节 "从之前错误的那一步恢复继续编译"</u>去,在解决了问题之后,去:

ct-ng libc headers+

从而达到,从出错的步骤,恢复后继续编译的效果,不再重复之前的已经成功编译的那些步骤。

但是,即便是这样,对于编译最开始的部分:

CLi@PC-CLI-1 ~/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.9.3_build

\$ ct-ng build

[INFO] Performing some trivial sanity checks

[INFO] Build started 20130724.093552

[INFO] Building environment variables

[EXTRA] Preparing working directories

等步骤,还是需要花点时间的,还是有点重复浪费的感觉。

所以,此处,选中了上面所说的那个"Interactive shell on failed commands"选项后,

当编译出错后,会出现类似于:

【已解决】Ubuntu中crosstool-ng编译出错: scripts/unifdef.c:209:25: error: conflicting types for 'getline'

中的这样的效果:

¹⁰ http://www.crifan.com/ubuntu_crosstool_ng_ct_ng_build_error_scripts_unifdef_c_error_conflicting_types_for_getline/

[INFO] ======= [INFO] Installing kernel headers [EXTRA] Installing kernel headers [ERROR] /home/crifan/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0_build/src/linuxcustom/scripts/unifdef.c:209:25: error: conflicting types for 'getline' make[3]: *** [scripts/unifdef] Error 1 make[2]: *** [headers_install] Error 2 [ERROR] [ERROR] make[1]: *** [headers_install] Error 2 [ERROR] [ERROR] [ERROR] >> [ERROR] >> Build failed in step 'Installing kernel headers' called in step '(top-level)' [ERROR] >> [ERROR] >> [ERROR] >> Error happened in: CT_DoExecLog[scripts/functions@257] called from: do kernel install[scripts/build/kernel/linux.sh@112] [ERROR] >> [ERROR] >> called from: do_kernel_headers[scripts/build/kernel/linux.sh@91] [ERROR] >> called from: main[scripts/crosstool-NG.sh@632] Current command: 'make' '-C' '/home/crifan/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0_build/.build/src/linuxcustom' 'O=/home/crifan/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0 build/.build/arm-xscalelinux-gnueabi/build/build-kernel-headers' 'ARCH=arm' 'INSTALL_HDR_PATH=/home/crifan/ develop/crosstool-ng/x-tools/arm-xscale-linux-gnueabi/arm-xscale-linux-gnueabi/sysroot/ usr' 'V=0' 'headers install' exited with error code: 2 Please fix it up and finish by exiting the shell with one of these values: 1 fixed, continue with next build command 2 repeat this build command 3 abort build ct-ng:~/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0_build>

即,有对应的

Please fix it up and finish by exiting the shell with one of these values

那些信息。

然后, 当你去解决了对应的问题后:

此处,只是去修改对应的.build/src/linux-custom/scripts/unifdef.c,即可。

然后,就可以通过输入:

exit 2

就可以实现:

重新执行此处刚才出错的命令,然后继续重新去编译刚才出错的那个.build/src/linux-custom/scripts/unifdef.c文件,

从而实现:

当编译出错时,也不立刻退出crosstool-ng的编译,

允许你去修复对应的问题,然后修复完毕后,可以接着继续编译。

因而实现了:

避免重复的,之前的各个步骤,包括最开始的环境检查等等的时间

真正的,彻底的,最大程度上的,节省你的时间和精力。



注意是exit加上数字,不是直接输入数字

此处,由于是,交互式shell(interactive shell)

所以, 当你在修复问题后, 想要, 继续编译,

则是需要,退出当前交互式shell,回去继续编译的。

而退出shell的话,就需要用到对应的:

exit N

表示退出,且返回值是N

而不是:直接输入N

3.3.2. crosstool-ng核心配置详解

crosstool-ng中有很多配置参数。

其中一些核心参数,是交叉编码方面,比如搞清楚,和配置正确的参数。

下面就来详细解释这些参数的含义和说明如何配置。

3.3.2.1. crosstool-ng本身相关的重要参数

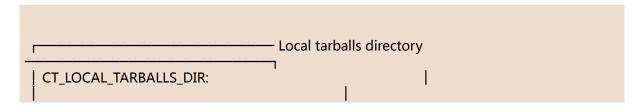
此处介绍,和crosstool-ng,为了交叉编译,作为工具本身方面的一些常见的,重要的参数的配置。

3.3.2.1.1. 源码包下载保存路径

常见配置如下:

Paths and misc options (\${HOME}/develop/crosstool-ng/src) Local tarballs directory

Local tarballs directory的help的说明为:



If you have previously downloaded the tarbal you stored them here.	lls, enter the PATH where	l
Symbol: LOCAL_TARBALLS_DIR [=\${HOME}/did Type: string Prompt: Local tarballs directory Defined at config/global/paths.in:5 Depends on: !BACKEND [=n] Location: -> Paths and misc options	evelop/crosstool-ng/src]	

即,你之前配置好的各种模块,包括C库,GCC,binutils等等所有的东西,下载下来,都放在此文件夹中。

对应的路径配置,可以参考前面介绍的: ❸

3.3.2.1.2. 工作路径

所有的东西,都放在其下,包括:

- 编译时所生成的arm-xscale-linux-gnueabi文件夹
- 所有模块解压的源码在其下的src路径下
- 一般使用默认配置,如下:

```
Paths and misc options
(${CT_TOP_DIR}/.build) Working directory
```

Working directory的help的说明为:

3.3.2.1.3. 目标安装路径

改为你自己的,对应的x-tools/\${CT_TARGET}的路径:

```
Paths and misc options
(${HOME}/develop/crosstool-ng/x-tools/${CT_TARGET}) Prefix directory
```

Prefix directory的help的说明为:

```
Prefix directory

CT_PREFIX_DIR:

This is the path the toolchain will run from.

Symbol: PREFIX_DIR [=${HOME}/develop/crosstool-ng/x-tools/${CT_TARGET}]

Type : string
Prompt: Prefix directory
Defined at config/global/paths.in:52
Depends on: !BACKEND [=n]
Location:
-> Paths and misc options
```

此处对应的x-tools路径,可参考之前的解释: 4

3.3.2.2. 交叉编译相关的核心参数

3.3.2.2.1. crosstool-ng中的配置参数: Architecture level, Emit assembly for CPU, Tune for CPU

crosstool-ng中的Architecture level, Emit assembly for CPU, Tune for CPU, 分别对应的是gcc中的-march=xxx, -mcpu=xxx, -mtune=xxx

而这几个参数,是相对最最核心的,最最重要的配置了。

例 3.3. 举例说明Architecture level, Emit assembly for CPU, Tune for CPU如何去配置

比如,我之前的折腾:

【记录】为arm的xscale配置crosstool-ng

中的:

【整理】crosstool中的Architecture level(CT_ARCH_ARCH),Emit assembly CPU(CT ARCH CPU),Tune for CPU(CT ARCH TUNE)的值,对于arm的xscale应该是填写什么

以及后来的折腾:

【整理】crosstool-ng中的Architecture level, Emit assembly for CPU, Tune for CPU对于TQ2440 的S3C2440的ARM920T填写何值

而搞清楚了自己的xscale的CPU所对应的配置是:

- Architecture level=CT ARCH ARCH=-march=armv5te
- Emit assembly for CPU=CT_ARCH_CPU=-mcpu=xscale
- Tune for CPU=CT_ARCH_TUNE=-mtune=strongarm110

以及,后来的折腾:

【记录】Cygwin下为arm920t配置crosstool-ng

中的:

【整理】crosstool-ng中的Architecture level, Emit assembly for CPU, Tune for CPU对于TQ2440 的S3C2440的ARM920T填写何值

去搞懂了, S3C2440的对应的配置是:

- Architecture level=CT ARCH ARCH=-march=armv4t
- Emit assembly for CPU=CT_ARCH_CPU=-mcpu=arm9tdmi
- Tune for CPU=CT ARCH TUNE=-mtune=arm920t



交叉编译时的核心参数

其实,如上所说的这几个参数

对应的,都是gcc中的参数,

即对应的-march=xxx,-mcpu=xxx,-mtune=xxx

是属于,在交叉编译领域,差不多都会遇到的,相对比较通用的,配置参数。

所以,针对这几个参数的详细讲解,专门放在了另外一个关于交叉编译的教程里面,做了 极其详尽的解释。

先要搞懂这几个参数的详细含义,可参考对应的内容:

http://www.crifan.com/

crosstool_ng_architecture_level_emit_assembly_for_cpu_tune_for_cpu_for_tq2440_s3c2440_arm920t/

crosstool_ng_architecture_level_emit_assembly_for_cpu_tune_for_cpu_for_tq2440_s3c2440_arm920t/

¹¹ http://www.crifan.com/crosstool_config_for_arm_xscale/

¹² http://www.crifan.com/summary_crosstool_march_mcpu_mtune_for_arm_xscale/

¹⁴ http://www.crifan.com/cygwin_crosstool_ng_do_ct_ng_menuconfig_config_for_arm920t/ http://www.crifan.com/

crosstool-ng中交叉编译前缀的命名规则 16

3.3.2.2.2. crosstool-ng中的配置参数:MMU

crosstool-ng中,对于MMU的配置,此处如下:

Target options
[*] Use the MMU

Use the MMU的help的说明为:

```
Use the MMU
CT_ARCH_USE_MMU:
If your architecture has an MMU and you want to use it,
say 'Y' here.
OTOH, if you don't want to use the MMU, or your arch
lacks an MMU, say 'N' here.
Note that some architectures (eg. ARM) has variants that
lacks an MMU (eg. ARM Cortex-M3), while other variants
have one (eg. ARM Cortex-A8).
Symbol: ARCH_USE_MMU [=y]
Type: boolean
Prompt: Use the MMU
 Defined at config/target.in:87
 Depends on: ARCH SUPPORTS BOTH MMU [=y]
 Location:
  -> Target options
 Selected by: ARCH_alpha [=n] && GEN_CHOICE_ARCH [=y] && \
ARCH_alpha_AVAILABLE [=y] || ARCH_s390 [=n] && GEN_CHOICE_ARCH [=y] && \
ARCH_s390_AVAILABLE [=y] || ARCH_powerpc [=n] && GEN_CHOICE_ARCH [=y] && \
ARCH_powerpc_AVAILABLE [=y] || ARCH_sparc [=n] && GEN_CHOICE_ARCH [=y] && \
ARCH_sparc_AVAILABLE [=y] || ARCH_mips [=n] && GEN_CHOICE_ARCH [=y] && \
ARCH_mips_AVAILABLE [=y] || ARCH_avr32 [=n] && GEN_CHOICE_ARCH [=y] && \
ARCH_avr32_AVAILABLE [=y] | ARCH_sh [=n] && GEN_CHOICE_ARCH [=y] && \
ARCH_sh_AVAILABLE [=y] | ARCH_x86 [=n] && GEN_CHOICE_ARCH [=y] && \
ARCH x86 AVAILABLE [=y]
```

此处,已经选上了MMU,是因为之前对于CPU部分,是在:

【记录】为arm的xscale配置crosstool-ng ¹⁷

http://www.crifan.com/files/doc/docbook/cross_compile/release/html/cross_compile.html#crosstool_ng_crosscompiler_naming_rule

17 http://www.crifan.com/crosstool_config_for_arm_xscale/

设置为xscale的, 而xscale的CPU, 全都是有MMU的。

所以,此处,crosstool-ng(根据内部已经实现好的依赖关系),已经自动帮你选上MMU了。

需要了解的是,现在多数的CPU,都是已经支持MMU的。

只有之前的很老的CPU,有的才不支持MMU。

3.3.2.2.3. crosstool-ng中的配置参数:大小端Endianness

crosstool-ng中,对于MMU的配置,此处如下:

```
Target options
Endianness: (Little endian) --->
```

Endianness的help的说明为:

```
There is no help available for this option.

| Prompt: Endianness:
| Defined at config/target.in:112
| Depends on: ARCH_SUPPORTS_BOTH_ENDIAN [=y]
| Location:
| -> Target options
| Selected by: ARCH_SUPPORTS_BOTH_ENDIAN [=y] && m
```

此处,将Endianness设置为小端(Little endian)

一般,多数情况下,都是小端。

不论设置大端 (Big Endian) 还是小端 (Little endian)

都要确保本身CPU是支持此种模式的。

比如,之前,也是经过确认,才知道,xscale,本身是,既支持大端,也支持小端的:

【记录】为arm的xscale配置crosstool-ng ¹⁸

所以,此处设置小端,也才是确保,CPU本身是支持的。

关于大端和小端的区别的,不熟悉的可参考:

大端(Big Endian)与小端(Little Endian)详解 19

3.3.2.2.4. crosstool-ng中的配置参数:浮点处理单元FPU

crosstool-ng中的配置中,同样会涉及到,当前的CPU,是否有FPU,浮点处理单元。

¹⁸ http://www.crifan.com/crosstool_config_for_arm_xscale/

¹⁹ http://www.crifan.com/big_endian_big_endian_and_small_end_little_endian_detailed/

一般来说	多数CPU都是没有的

比如,我之前的折腾:

【记录】Cygwin下为arm920t配置crosstool-ng ²⁰

就发现,当然的S3C2440dearm920t的话,是不支持FPU的。

所以,此处,就设置为对应的,软件浮点了:

```
Target options
() Use specific FPU
Floating point: (softfp (FPU)) --->
```

Use specific FPU的help的说明为:

```
Use specific FPU
CT_ARCH_FPU:
On some targets (eg. ARM), you can specify the kind of FPU to emit
code for.
This is the configuration flag --with-fpu=XXX, and the runtime flag
-mfpu=XXX.
See below wether to actually emit FP opcodes, or to emulate them.
Pick a value from the gcc manual for your choosen gcc version and your
target CPU.
Leave blank if you don't know, or if your target architecture does not
offer this option.
Symbol: ARCH_FPU [=]
Type: string
Prompt: Use specific FPU
 Defined at config/target.in:274
 Depends on: ARCH_SUPPORTS_WITH_FPU [=y]
 Location:
  -> Target options
```

Floating point的help的说明为:

	- Floating point:		
There is no help available for this option.	٦	1	

²⁰ http://www.crifan.com/cygwin_crosstool_ng_do_ct_ng_menuconfig_config_for_arm920t/

Prompt: Floating point: Defined at config/target.in:294 Depends on: ARCH_SUPPORTS_WITH_FLOAT [=y] Location: -> Target options Selected by: ARCH_SUPPORTS_WITH_FLOAT [=y] && m	 [l I	

可见,此处的FPU,就是对应着gcc中的参数:-mfpu=XXX

对应的,如果是你:

crosstool-NG in Linaro 21

中所举例的Cortex-A9 with NEON的CPU的话,那么此处的设置就是:

```
Target options
(neon) Use specific FPU
Floating point: (hardware (FPU)) --->
```

了,而此时,你也可以看到,配置选择中,又多了个,关于后缀hf的选项,你也可以选择该项:

Target options
[*] append 'hf' to the tuple (EXPERIMENTAL)

append 'hf' to the tuple的help的说明为:

append 'hf' to the tuple (EXPERIMENTAL)

CT_ARCH_ARM_TUPLE_USE_EABIHF:

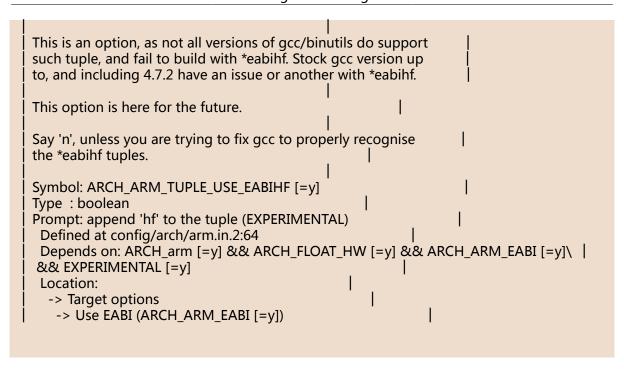
Is you say 'y' here, then the tuple for the toolchain will end
up with *eabihf, instead of the usual *eabi.

*eabihf is used to denote that the toolchain *is* using the
hard-float ABI, while *eabi is just an indication of using the
soft-float ABI.

Ie. all one can say is: *eabihf hard-float ABI

Saying 'n' here does *not* impact the ability of the toolchain to
generate hard-float instructions with the hard-float ABI. It is a
purely cosmetic thing, used by distros to differentiate their
hard-float-ABI-using ports from their soft-float-ABI-using ports.
(eg. Debian Wheezy and above).

¹ https://wiki.linaro.org/WorkingGroups/ToolChain/Using/CrosstoolNg



3.3.2.2.5. crosstool-ng中的配置参数: CFLAGS参数

crosstool-ng中,支持设置对应的CFLAGS参数,以传递给底层的gcc的。

经过之前的调查:

【整理】crosstool中Target CFLAGS参数的含义和如何设置 2

结论是:

一般设置为-O,即可。

Target options (-O) Target CFLAGS

Target CFLAGS的help的说明为:

```
Target CFLAGS

CT_TARGET_CFLAGS:

Used to add specific options when compiling libraries of the toolchain, that will run on the target (eg. libc.so).

Note that the options above for ARCH, ABI, CPU, TUNE and FPU will be automatically used. You don't need to specify them here.
```

²² http://www.crifan.com/crosstool_gcc_cflags_o/

Leave blank if you don't know better.	
Symbol: TARGET_CFLAGS [=-O]	
Type: string	
Prompt: Target CFLAGS	
Defined at config/target.in:341	
Location:	
-> Target options	

3.3.2.2.6. crosstool-ng中的配置参数:Linux内核版本

目前我的理解是:

对于你进行嵌入式开发时,所选择的对应的Linux版本,应该和此处交叉编译器配置的Linux内核版本要一致。

比如,我之前折腾:

【记录】重试使用最新版本1.18.0的crosstool-ng去配置和编译xscale的交叉编译器 2

时,去选择了,自定义版本的Linux内核:linux-2.6.19.1.tar.bz2

所以,此处,就先去把对应的,自己的linux-2.6.19.1.tar.bz2,放到对应的路径下:

Cygwin下面的:

/home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/src/linux-2.6.19.1.tar.bz2

而当前自己的HOME路径是:

/home/CLi

所以就可以去设置为:

Operating System
Linux kernel version (custom tarball or directory) --->
custom tarball or directory
(\${HOME}/develop/crosstool-ng/src/linux-2.6.19.1.tar.bz2) Path to custom source, tarball or directory

Path to custom source, tarball or directory的help的说明为:

Path to custom sou	rce, tarball or	directory
CT_KERNEL_LINUX_CUSTOM_LOCATION: Enter here the path to the tarball of your full kernel tree or kernel directory	 	l I

http://www.crifan.com/reuse_latest_version_crosstool_ng_to_config_and_compile_for_xscale/

```
Symbol: KERNEL_LINUX_CUSTOM_LOCATION [=${HOME}/develop/crosstool-ng/src/linux-2.6.19.1.tar.bz2] |
Type : string |
Prompt: Path to custom source, tarball or directory |
Defined at config/kernel/linux.in:148 |
Depends on: <choice> && KERNEL_LINUX_CUSTOM [=y] |
Location: |
-> Operating System |
-> Linux kernel version (<choice> [=y]) |
-> custom tarball or directory (KERNEL_LINUX_CUSTOM [=y]) |
```

如此,之后编译的时候,就可以找到你自己设置的Linux内核,并解压,去加载对应的头文件等内容了。

3.3.2.2.7. crosstool-ng中的配置参数: binutils版本

binutils,是编译交叉编译器时,一个比较重要的组件。

对应的版本的选择,一般还是按照之前使用示例配置时,选择的为准。

如果后期编译出错,实在解决不了的时候,再考虑换个其他的版本试试。

我目前的配置,供参考:

```
Binary utilities binutils version (2.22) --->
```

binutils version的help的说明为:

```
binutils version

There is no help available for this option.

Prompt: binutils version

Defined at config/binutils/binutils.in:5

Depends on: BINUTILS_binutils [=y]

Location:

-> Binary utilities

Selected by: BINUTILS_binutils [=y] && m
```

3.3.2.2.8. crosstool-ng中的配置参数:gcc版本

crosstool-ng中的gcc的版本选择,也是属于极其重要的参数。

此处我的gcc版本的选择,还是按照之前的逻辑,选用示例配置中的gcc的版本的,此处是4.6.0版本的:

并且,对应着,此处,如果没有特殊需求,则只是选择C++的,即可。

即,剩余那些语言: Fortran, Java, ADA, Objective-C, Objective-C++等,都无需选择。

我此处的配置如下,供参考:

```
C compiler
C compiler (gcc) --->
gcc version (4.6.0) --->
[*] C++
[] Fortran
[] Java
[] ADA (EXPERIMENTAL)
[] Objective-C (EXPERIMENTAL)
[] Objective-C++ (EXPERIMENTAL)
() Other languages (EXPERIMENTAL)
```



Linaro版本的gcc

Linaro版本的gcc, crosstool-ng现在也支持了。

所以,对应的可以看到,在之前选上:

Paths and misc options

[*] Try features marked as EXPERIMENTAL

之后,此处的gcc中,就可以去选上:

C compiler

[*] Show Linaro versions

然后就可以去"gcc version"中,找到有多个Linaro版本的gcc了:

```
| |
() linaro-4.7-2013.01
() 4.7.2
() 4.7.1
() 4.7.0
                                    () linaro-4.6-2013.01
() 4.6.3
() 4.6.2
()4.6.1
(X) 4.6.0
                                    | |
() linaro-4.5-2012.03
()4.5.3
() 4.5.2
() 4.5.1
()4.5.0
() linaro-4.4-2011.02-0
```

() 4.4.7 () 4.4.6 () 4.4.5 () 4.4.4 () 4.4.3 () 4.4.2 () 4.4.1 () 4.4.0 () 4.3.6 () 4.3.5 () 4.3.5 () 4.3.4 () 4.3.3 () 4.3.2 () 4.3.1 () 4.2.4	
然后,如果需要的话,可以去选上某个Linaro版	京本的gcc,比如:
C compiler gcc version (linaro-4.7-2013.01)>	
关于Linaro不熟悉的,可参考: 【整理】Linaro简介 ²⁴	

3.3.2.2.9. crosstool-ng中的配置参数: C库的选择

crosstool-ng中,关于C库的选择,也是个重要的问题。

常见的有三种C库:glibc,eglibc,uclibc

不了解的,可参考:<u>【整理】uclibc,eglibc,glibc之间的区别和联系</u>25

一般选择glibc或者是eglibc。

我此处,选择的是glibc,对应的版本选择,也是使用之前示例配置中的2.9

配置如下:

```
C-library
  C library (glibc) --->
  glibc version (2.9) --->
```

3.3.2.2.10. crosstool-ng中的配置参数:线程模型的选择

线程模型主要分两种: linuxThreads和nptl

²⁴ http://www.crifan.com/summary_linaro_intro/ http://www.crifan.com/relation_between_uclibc_glibc_eglibc/

相关区别,可参考这个帖子:Linux 线程模型的比较:LinuxThreads 和 NPTL²⁶

现在多数都选择,默认的nptl

配置如下:

C-library
Threading implementation to use: (nptl) --->

 $[\]overline{^{26}}\,\text{http://www.ibm.} com/developerworks/cn/linux/l-threading.html$

第 4 章 编译crosstool-ng:ct-ng build

相关旧帖:<u>【总结】crosstool-ng使用心得和注意</u>事项¹

在之前配置完毕crosstool-ng后,就可以去编译了。

ct-ng build

然后,如果顺利的话,过一定的时间,你就可以编译完成,得到对应的交叉编译器了。



ct-ng build总共所耗时间

此处crosstool-ng的编译总体花费时间,取决于你的总体配置,机器性能等因素。

比较老的一些电脑,估计会在3,4个小时,甚至更多的时间。

目前多数电脑的性能,平均在1到2个小时前后。

比如,我之前的一次编译:

【记录】在Ubuntu下用crosstool-ng编译xscale的交叉工具链 2

就花费了72分钟。



当ct-ng build期间出问题

当然,编译期间,一般来说,多少都会出现一些问题。

对于一些常见的问题,可以去参考后面所总结的:

第 5.2 节 "crosstool-ng在编译阶段常见问题及解决办法"

例 4.1. 正常输出的log信息

此处,贴上,我之前:

【记录】在Ubuntu下用crosstool-ng编译xscale的交叉工具链 3

的成功编译的输出的内容(去除之前错误,合并正常的输出后的结果):

crifan@ubuntu:~/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0_build\$ ct-ng build

[INFO] Performing some trivial sanity checks

[INFO] Build started 20130807.235739

IINFO 1 Building environment variables

[EXTRA] Preparing working directories

[EXTRA] Installing user-supplied crosstool-NG configuration

[EXTRA] _______

[EXTRA] Dumping internal crosstool-NG configuration

http://www.crifan.com/summary_crosstool_ng_note/
http://www.crifan.com/under_ubuntu_use_crosstool_ng_build_xscale_cross_compiler_toolchain/

http://www.crifan.com/under_ubuntu_use_crosstool_ng_build_xscale_cross_compiler_toolchain/

```
Building a toolchain for:
[EXTRA]
[EXTRA]
         build = i686-pc-linux-qnu
[EXTRA]
         host = i686-pc-linux-qnu
[EXTRA]
         target = arm-xscale-linux-gnueabi
[EXTRA] Dumping internal crosstool-NG configuration: done in 0.09s (at 00:02)
[INFO]
[INFO ] Retrieving needed toolchain components' tarballs
[EXTRA] Using 'linux-custom' from custom location
[INFO] Retrieving needed toolchain components' tarballs: done in 0.30s (at 00:02)
[INFO]
_______
[INFO] Extracting and patching toolchain components
[EXTRA] Extracting 'linux-custom'
[EXTRA] Extracting 'gmp-5.0.2'
[EXTRA] Patching 'gmp-5.0.2'
[EXTRA]
        Extracting 'mpfr-3.1.0'
[EXTRA]
        Patching 'mpfr-3.1.0'
[EXTRA]
        Extracting 'mpc-0.9'
        Patching 'mpc-0.9'
[EXTRA]
[EXTRA]
        Extracting 'libelf-0.8.13'
[EXTRA]
        Patching 'libelf-0.8.13'
        Extracting 'binutils-2.22'
[EXTRA]
[EXTRA]
        Patching 'binutils-2.22'
[EXTRA]
        Extracting 'gcc-4.6.0'
        Patching 'gcc-4.6.0'
[EXTRA]
[EXTRA]
        Extracting 'glibc-2.9'
[EXTRA]
        Patching 'glibc-2.9'
[EXTRA]
        Extracting 'glibc-ports-2.9'
        Patching 'glibc-ports-2.9'
[EXTRA]
        Extracting 'dmalloc-5.5.2'
[EXTRA]
[EXTRA]
        Patching 'dmalloc-5.5.2'
[EXTRA]
        Extracting 'gdb-6.8a'
        Patching 'gdb-6.8a'
[EXTRA]
[EXTRA]
        Extracting 'ncurses-5.9'
[EXTRA]
        Patching 'ncurses-5.9'
        Extracting 'expat-2.1.0'
[EXTRA]
[EXTRA]
        Patching 'expat-2.1.0'
[EXTRA]
        Extracting 'ltrace-0.5.3'
[EXTRA] Patching 'ltrace-0.5.3'
[EXTRA] Extracting 'strace-4.5.19'
        Patching 'strace-4.5.19'
[INFO] Extracting and patching toolchain components: done in 89.30s (at 01:32)
[EXTRA] Saving state to restart at step 'libc_check_config'...
[EXTRA] Saving state to restart at step 'companion_libs_for_build'...
[EXTRA] Saving state to restart at step 'binutils_for_build'...
[EXTRA] Saving state to restart at step 'companion libs for host'...
INFO 1
____________________________________
[INFO] Installing GMP for host
[EXTRA] Configuring GMP
[EXTRA] Building GMP
[EXTRA] Installing GMP
[INFO] Installing GMP for host: done in 50.61s (at 02:23)
[INFO]
___________
[INFO] Installing MPFR for host
[EXTRA] Configuring MPFR
```

```
[EXTRA] Building MPFR
[EXTRA] Installing MPFR
[INFO] Installing MPFR for host: done in 21.73s (at 02:45)
[INFO]
[INFO] Installing MPC for host
[EXTRA] Configuring MPC
[EXTRA] Building MPC
[EXTRA] Installing MPC
[INFO] Installing MPC for host: done in 8.38s (at 02:53)
[EXTRA] Saving state to restart at step 'binutils_for_host'...
[INFO]
_____________________________________
[INFO] Installing binutils for host
[EXTRA] Configuring binutils
[EXTRA] Building binutils
[EXTRA] Installing binutils
[INFO] Installing binutils for host: done in 71.16s (at 04:05)
[EXTRA] Saving state to restart at step 'cc_core_pass_1'...
[INFO ] Installing pass-1 core C compiler
[EXTRA] Configuring gcc
[EXTRA] Building gcc
[INFO]
___________
[INFO ] Installing kernel headers
[EXTRA] Installing kernel headers
[INFO] Installing kernel headers: done in 972.34s (at 39:34)
[EXTRA] Saving state to restart at step 'libc start files'...
[INFO]
_____________________________________
[INFO] Installing C library headers & start files
[EXTRA] Configuring C library
[EXTRA] Installing C library headers
[EXTRA] Installing C library start files
[INFO] Installing C library headers & start files: done in 23.14s (at 40:02)
[EXTRA] Saving state to restart at step 'cc_core_pass_2'...
[INFO]
____________________________________
[INFO ] Installing pass-2 core C compiler
[EXTRA] Configuring gcc
[EXTRA] Building gcc
[EXTRA] Installing gcc
[INFO] Installing pass-2 core C compiler: done in 297.35s (at 45:04)
[EXTRA] Saving state to restart at step 'libc'...
[INFO]
[INFO ] Installing C library
[EXTRA] Configuring C library
[EXTRA] Building C library
[EXTRA] Installing C library
[INFO] Installing C library: done in 286.37s (at 49:56)
[EXTRA] Saving state to restart at step 'cc_for_build'...
[EXTRA] Saving state to restart at step 'cc_for_host'...
```

```
[INFO]
______
[INFO] Installing final compiler
[EXTRA] Configuring gcc
[EXTRA] Building gcc
[EXTRA] Installing gcc
[INFO] Installing final compiler: done in 377.10s (at 56:25)
[EXTRA] Saving state to restart at step 'libelf_for_target'...
IINFO 1
[INFO] Installing libelf for the target
[EXTRA] Configuring libelf
[EXTRA] Building libelf
[EXTRA] Installing libelf
[INFO] Installing libelf for the target: done in 3.99s (at 56:42)
[EXTRA] Saving state to restart at step 'binutils_for_target'...
IINFO 1
[INFO] Installing binutils for target
[EXTRA] Configuring binutils for target
[EXTRA] Building binutils' libraries (libiberty bfd) for target
[EXTRA] Installing binutils' libraries (libiberty bfd) for target
[INFO] Installing binutils for target: done in 44.91s (at 57:40)
[EXTRA] Saving state to restart at step 'debug'...
[INFO]
______
[INFO] Installing dmalloc
[EXTRA] Configuring dmalloc
[EXTRA] Building dmalloc
[EXTRA] Installing dmalloc
[INFO] Installing dmalloc: done in 6.77s (at 57:59)
IINFO 1
_______
[INFO] Installing cross-gdb
[EXTRA] Configuring cross-gdb
[EXTRA] Building cross-gdb
[INFO] Installing cross-gdb: done in 687.38s (at 69:26)
IINFO 1
[INFO] Installing native gdb
[EXTRA] Building static target neurses
[EXTRA] Building static target expat
[EXTRA] Configuring native gdb
[EXTRA] Building native gdb
[EXTRA] Installing native qdb
[INFO] Installing native gdb: done in 140.70s (at 71:47)
IINFO 1
___________________________________
[INFO] Installing gdbserver
[EXTRA] Configuring gdbserver
[EXTRA] Building gdbserver
[EXTRA] Installing gdbserver
[INFO] Installing gdbserver: done in 4.65s (at 71:52)
[INFO]
____________________________________
[INFO] Installing Itrace
[EXTRA] Copying sources to build dir
```

```
Configuring Itrace
[EXTRA]
        Building Itrace
[EXTRA]
[EXTRA] Installing Itrace
[INFO] Installing Itrace: done in 2.37s (at 71:54)
[INFO]
[INFO] Installing strace
[EXTRA] Configuring strace
[EXTRA] Building strace
[EXTRA] Installing strace
[INFO] Installing strace: done in 9.33s (at 72:04)
[EXTRA] Saving state to restart at step 'test_suite'...
[EXTRA] Saving state to restart at step 'finish'...
[INFO]
[INFO ] Cleaning-up the toolchain's directory
[INFO] Stripping all toolchain executables [EXTRA] Installing the populate helper
[EXTRA] Installing a cross-ldd helper
[EXTRA] Creating toolchain aliases
[EXTRA] Removing access to the build system tools
[EXTRA] Removing installed documentation
[INFO] Cleaning-up the toolchain's directory: done in 2.03s (at 72:35)
[INFO] Build completed at 20130808.011013
[INFO] (elapsed: 72:34.05)
[INFO] Finishing installation (may take a few seconds)...
[72:35] / crifan@ubuntu:~/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0 build$
```



想要在编译的时候输出所有的信息

根据之前<u>第 3.1.1 节 "用ct-ng help查看所拥有的功能"</u>中的介绍,通过加上V=2参数,可以实现,即输入,默认就输出的,人类可读的信息,也输出内部执行的那些命令。

如果有需求的话,为了编译出错时,可以直接方便的看到所正在执行的命令,是哪个出错了。

(就不用去看对应的,当前文件夹下面的build.log了)

那么可以自己去试试,加上V=2的效果,即:

ct-ng build V=2

的效果。

第 5 章 crosstool-ng常见问题及解决办法

相关旧帖:<u>【总结】crosstool-ng使用心得和注意事项</u>1

5.1. 安装crosstool-ng工具本身的阶段常见问题 及解决办法

安装crosstool-ng工具本身,也常会遇到一些小问题。

5.1.1. 缺少一些开发相关的工具

比如,在configure和make等时候,提示你缺少一些工具,版本等不满足要求之类的错误。

这时候,基本的逻辑都是:

搞清楚当前缺少的是哪个(版本的)工具,然后去安装上去,即可。



当cygwin下缺失某软件包时请重新安装Cygwin且全选整个 Develop那组的所有软件包

注意,如果这些问题,是发生在Cygwin下,那么,则需要你去安装对应的软件包。

其中,比较好的做法是:

在安装Cygwin的时候,对于Developmen那个分类,全部都安装。

详见:

Cygwin详解²

5.1.1.1. configure: error: missing required tool: bison

在Ubuntu下,解决办法是:

sudo apt-get install bison

详见:【记录】在Ubuntu下用crosstool-ng编译xscale的交叉工具链³

5.1.1.2. configure: error: missing required tool: flex

在Ubuntu下,解决办法是:

sudo apt-get install flex

http://www.crifan.com/summary_crosstool_ng_note/

http://www.crifan.com/files/doc/docbook/cygwin_intro/release/html/cygwin_intro.html

http://www.crifan.com/under_ubuntu_use_crosstool_ng_build_xscale_cross_compiler_toolchain/

详见:【记录】在Ubuntu下用crosstool-ng编译xscale的交叉工具链4

5.1.1.3. configure: error: missing required tool: gperf

在Ubuntu下,解决办法是:

sudo apt-get install gperf

详见:【记录】在Ubuntu下用crosstool-ng编译xscale的交叉工具链5

5.1.1.4. configure: error: missing required tool: makeinfo

在Ubuntu下,解决办法是:

sudo apt-get install texinfo

详见:【已解决】Ubuntu中用sudo apt-get install安装某软件,结果出错:E: Unable to locate package makeinfo⁶

5.1.1.5. configure: error: could not find GNU awk

在Ubuntu下,解决办法是:

sudo apt-get install gawk

详见:【记录】在Ubuntu下用crosstool-ng编译xscale的交叉工具链⁷

5.1.1.6. configure: error: could not find GNU libtool >= 1.5.26

在Ubuntu下,解决办法是:

sudo apt-get install libtool

详见:【已解决】Ubuntu下去配置crosstool-ng时出现:configure: error: could not find GNU libtool >= 1.5.268

5.1.1.7. configure: error: could not find GNU automake >= 1.10

在Ubuntu下,解决办法是:

sudo apt-get install automake

详见:【记录】在Ubuntu下用crosstool-ng编译xscale的交叉工具链⁹

⁴ http://www.crifan.com/under_ubuntu_use_crosstool_ng_build_xscale_cross_compiler_toolchain/

http://www.crifan.com/under_ubuntu_use_crosstool_ng_build_xscale_cross_compiler_toolchain/

http://www.crifan.com/ubuntu_apt_get_install_e_unable_to_locate_package/

http://www.crifan.com/under_ubuntu_use_crosstool_ng_build_xscale_cross_compiler_toolchain/

http://www.crifan.com/ubuntu_crosstool_ng_configure_error_could_not_find_gnu_libtool_large_than_1_5_26/

⁹ http://www.crifan.com/under_ubuntu_use_crosstool_ng_build_xscale_cross_compiler_toolchain/

5.1.1.8. configure: error: could not find curses header, required for the kconfig frontends

在Ubuntu下,解决办法是:

sudo apt-get install libncurses5-dev

详见:<u>【记录】在Ubuntu下用crosstool-ng编译xscale的交叉工具链</u>10

5.1.2. 在Cygwin下出现的一些问题

除了上述所说的,在Linux以及Cygwin下都可能会出现的一些问题之外,

在Cygwin环境下,还会出现一些,和Cygwin特定相关的一些问题:

5.1.2.1. zconf.tab.o:zconf.tab.c:(.text+0x162a): undefined reference to '_libintl_gettext'

错误现象:

cygwin下make编译crosstool-ng出错:

```
CLi@PC-CLI-1 ~/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0
$ make
       'ct-ng'
 SED
       'scripts/crosstool-NG.sh'
 SED
 SED
       'scripts/saveSample.sh'
 SED
       'scripts/showTuple.sh'
 GEN 'config/configure.in'
 GEN 'paths.mk'
 GEN 'paths.sh'
      'nconf.gui.dep'
 DEP
 DEP
       'nconf.dep'
       'lxdialog/checklist.dep'
 DEP
 DEP
       'lxdialog/inputbox.dep'
 DEP
       'lxdialog/util.dep'
 DEP
       'lxdialog/textbox.dep'
 DEP 'lxdialog/yesno.dep'
 DEP 'lxdialog/menubox.dep'
 DEP
       'mconf.dep'
 DEP 'conf.dep'
 BISON 'zconf.tab.c'
 GPERF 'zconf.hash.c'
 LEX 'lex.zconf.c'
 DEP 'zconf.tab.dep'
 CC 'zconf.tab.o'
 CC 'conf.o'
 LD
     'conf'
zconf.tab.o:zconf.tab.c:(.text+0x162a): undefined reference to `_libintl_gettext'
zconf.tab.o:zconf.tab.c:(.text+0x47fe): undefined reference to `_libintl_gettext'
```

http://www.crifan.com/under_ubuntu_use_crosstool_ng_build_xscale_cross_compiler_toolchain/

```
zconf.tab.o:zconf.tab.c:(.text+0x56ec): undefined reference to `_libintl_gettext' zconf.tab.o:zconf.tab.c:(.text+0x58be): undefined reference to `_libintl_gettext' zconf.tab.o:zconf.tab.c:(.text+0xc70b): undefined reference to `_libintl_gettext' zconf.tab.o:zconf.tab.c:(.text+0xc719): more undefined references to `_libintl_gettext' follow /usr/lib/gcc/i686-pc-cygwin/4.5.3/../../../i686-pc-cygwin/bin/ld: zconf.tab.o: bad reloc address 0x110 in section `.data' /usr/lib/gcc/i686-pc-cygwin/4.5.3/../../../i686-pc-cygwin/bin/ld: final link failed: Invalid operation collect2: ld returned 1 exit status Makefile:108: recipe for target `conf' failed make[2]: *** [conf] Error 1 Makefile:160: recipe for target `build-lib-kconfig' failed make[1]: *** [build-lib-kconfig] Error 2 Makefile:120: recipe for target `build' failed make: *** [build] Error 2
```

原因:

Cygwin下虽然已经安装了intl库,但是此处make编译的时候,没有链接进去,所以报错。

解决办法:

修改对应的Makefile文件:

crosstool-ng-1.18.0\kconfig\Makefile

去添加对应的intl库,即改为:

```
# What's needed to build 'conf'
conf SRC = conf.c
conf OBJ = $(patsubst %.c,%.o,$(conf SRC))
conf_DEP = $(patsubst %.o, %.dep, $(conf_OBJ))
$(conf_OBJ) $(conf_DEP): CFLAGS += $(INTL_CFLAGS)
conf: LDFLAGS += -lintl
# What' s needed to build 'mconf'
mconf SRC = mconf.c
mconf OBJ = $(patsubst %.c, %.o, $(mconf SRC))
mconf_DEP = $(patsubst %.c, %.dep, $(mconf_SRC))
$(mconf_OBJ) $(mconf_DEP): CFLAGS += $(NCURSES_CFLAGS) $(INTL_CFLAGS)
#mconf: LDFLAGS += $(NCURSES_LDFLAGS)
mconf: LDFLAGS += -lintl $(NCURSES LDFLAGS)
# What' s needed to build 'nconf'
nconf_SRC = nconf.c nconf.gui.c
nconf_OBJ = $(patsubst %.c,%.o,$(nconf_SRC))
nconf_DEP = $(patsubst %.c, %.dep, $(nconf_SRC))
#$(nconf_OBJ) $(nconf_DEP): CFLAGS += $(INTL_CFLAGS) -I/usr/include/ncurses
#nconf: LDFLAGS += -lmenu -lpanel -lncurses
```

\$(nconf_OBJ) \$(nconf_DEP): CFLAGS += -I/usr/include/ncurses/ \$(INTL_CFLAGS)
nconf: LDFLAGS += -lintl -lmenu -lpanel -lncurses



此处也同时添加了ncurses库,解决了undefined reference to `_wattrset'的问题

此问题的解决,是在折腾:

【已解决】cygwin中编译crosstool-ng出错:zconf.tab.o:zconf.tab.c:(.text+0x162a):undefined reference to 'libintl_gettext'

时,去参考:

Re: crosstool-NG Cygwin Build Fails 12

而找到的解决办法。

可以看出,其中,在添加intl的同时,也同时去添加了对应的ncurses那个库。

那是因为,后期,同样会出现类似的错误<u>第</u>5.1.2.2 节 "Ixdialog/menubox.o:menubox.c:(.text+0x7d): undefined reference to `_wattrset'"的

所以,此处,也加上对应的ncurses库,一并解决了类似的问题。



此处不要通过make时加LDFLAGS参数去添加-lintl和-lcurses

其实,上面贴出来的,修改makefile的办法,的确已经解决了此处的,缺少intl和缺少ncurses的库的两个问题了。

只是,后来,在另外一个Cygwin环境下去折腾同样的make编译crosstool-ng的时候:

<u>【记录】Cygwin下配置编译和安装crosstool-</u>ng ¹³

由于之前解决上面这个问题的时候:

【已解决】Cygwin 1.7.17下make编译crosstool-ng出错:zconf.tab.o:zconf.tab.c:(.text +0x162a): undefined reference to `libintl_gettext'

用的解决办法是:

不去修改makefile,而直接给make加上LDFLAGS参数加上-lintl:

make LDFLAGS="-lintl"

当时也是可以解决此问题的。

并且,接着去解决了: 第 5.1.2.2 节 "lxdialog/menubox.o:menubox.c:(.text+0x7d): undefined reference to `_wattrset'"_

用的方法也是,继续给make的LDFLAGS添加对应的-lcurses的参数:

make LDFLAGS="-lintl -lcurses"

http://www.crifan.com/

crosstool_ng_cygwin_zconf_tab_o_zconf_tab_c_text_0x162a_undefined_reference_to_libintl_gettext-2/

http://www.crifan.com/crosstool_ng_cygwin_zconf_tab_o_zconf_tab_c_text_0x162a_undefined_reference_to_libintl_gettext/

http://sourceware.org/ml/crossgcc/2012-05/msg00012.html http://www.crifan.com/cygwin_crosstool_ng_configure_make_make_install

然后,后来就出现,相对来说,至少到目前为止,没有完全搞懂的问题:

【已解决】Cygwin下make编译crosstool-ng出错:nconf.o:nconf.c:(.text+0×373):undefined reference to `_free_item'

觉得是属于比较诡异的问题。

而最终的解决办法是:

不要用make时给定LDFLAGS参数的方式去添加intl和curses的库

还是用上述的办法,修改对应的makefile,添加对应的intl的库,调整对应的

\$(INTL_CFLAGS) -I/usr/include/ncurses

变成:

-I/usr/include/ncurses/ \$(INTL_CFLAGS)

即可彻底解决此诡异的问题。

在该诡异问题的根本原因没有搞清楚之前,别人如果遇到类似的错误,还是参照此处,修 改makefile去解决类似的问题。

5.1.2.2. lxdialog/menubox.o:menubox.c:(.text+0x7d): undefined reference to `wattrset'

错误现象:

cygwin下make编译crosstool-ng出错:

Administrator@PC-20130611GART /home/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0

\$ make LDFLAGS="-lintl"

GEN 'config/configure.in'

GEN 'paths.mk'

GEN 'paths.sh'

LD 'conf'

CC 'lxdialog/menubox.o'

CC 'lxdialog/yesno.o'

CC 'lxdialog/textbox.o'

CC 'lxdialog/util.o'

CC 'lxdialog/inputbox.o'

CC 'lxdialog/checklist.o'

CC 'mconf.o'

LD 'mconf'

http://www.crifan.com/crosstool_ng_cygwin_nconf_o_nconf_c_text_0x373_undefined_reference_to_free_item/

```
lxdialog/menubox.o:menubox.c:(.text+0x7d): undefined reference to `_wattrset' lxdialog/menubox.o:menubox.c:(.text+0x97): undefined reference to `_wmove' ......

mconf.o:mconf.c:(.text+0x13de): undefined reference to `_ncwrap_stdscr' mconf.o:mconf.c:(.text+0x13e6): undefined reference to `_getcurx' collect2: ld returned 1 exit status

Makefile:100: recipe for target `mconf' failed make[2]: *** [mconf] Error 1

Makefile:160: recipe for target `build-lib-kconfig' failed make[1]: *** [build-lib-kconfig] Error 2

Makefile:120: recipe for target `build' failed make: *** [build] Error 2

Administrator@PC-20130611GART /home/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0$
```

原因:

Cygwin下虽然已经安装了ncurses库,但是此处make编译的时候,没有链接进去,所以报错。

解决办法:

参见:第 5.1.2.1 节 "zconf.tab.o:zconf.tab.c:(.text+0x162a): undefined reference to 'libintl gettext'" 中的此处也同时添加了ncurses库,解决了undefined reference to `wattrset'的问题, 去修改makefile而解决。

注意:参见之前<u>此处不要通过make时加LDFLAGS参数去添加-lintl和-lcurses</u>的解释,不要通过给make加LDFLAGS的方式去解决此问题,而是如上,使用修改makefile去解决此问题。

5.1.2.3. nconf.c:1521:2: error: Ivalue required as left operand of assignment

错误现象:

cygwin下make编译crosstool-ng出错:

```
Administrator@PC-20130611GART /home/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0
$ make LDFLAGS="-lintl -lcurses"
 GEN 'config/configure.in'
 GEN 'paths.mk'
 GEN 'paths.sh'
 LD
      'mconf'
      'nconf.o'
 CC
nconf.c: In function 'main':
nconf.c:1521:2: error: Ivalue required as left operand of assignment
Makefile:95: recipe for target `nconf.o' failed
make[2]: *** [nconf.o] Error 1
Makefile:160: recipe for target 'build-lib-kconfig' failed
make[1]: *** [build-lib-kconfig] Error 2
Makefile:120: recipe for target 'build' failed
make: *** [build] Error 2
```

原因:

nconf.c中(不知何故)无法找到对应的宏ESCDELAY,导致此处的代码:

```
ESCDELAY = 1;
```

变成一个未知的变量的左赋值,所以报此错误。

解决办法:

把对应的出错的文件: crosstool-ng-1.18.0\kconfig\nconf.c

修改为:

```
//ESCDELAY = 1;
set_escdelay(1);
```

详见:

【已解决】Cygwin下make编译crosstool-ng出错: nconf.c:1521:2: error: Ivalue required as left operand of assignment ¹⁶

5.1.2.4. bash: ct-ng: command not found

之前参考别人的教程:

Cygwin下用crosstool-ng 编译交叉工具链 17

去折腾crosstool-ng的时候,在Cygwin下面,遇到一个问题:

同样的去执行对应的命令:

echo "PATH=\$PATH:/new/added/some/path" >> ~/.bashrc

但是echo到.bashrc中的PATH的值,却是展开的。

从而,导致.bashrc中的内容,太乱,以至于无法正常执行。

所以,经过一番折腾,才发现,原来是,在Cygwin中,echo的值,包含环境变量的话,是需要转义的,即写为:

echo "PATH=\\$PATH:/new/added/some/path" >> ~/.bashrc

才可以的。

 $[\]frac{16}{17} \ http://www.crifan.com/crosstool_ng_cygwin_nconf_c_error_lvalue_required_as_left_operand_of_assignment/http://hi.baidu.com/wanghaishanren/item/22a7976ad8583392c5d24984$

【已解决】Cygwin中安装完crosstool-ng后,运行ct-ng help出错:bash: ct-ng: command not found 18

5.1.2.5. Win7下无法编辑保存Cygwin中的文件

实际上,此问题,不属于此处crosstool-ng方面的问题,只是和cygwin有关。

如果有人遇到类似的问题:

cygwin的文件,在Win7中(通过资源管理器)打开后,用编辑器打开,可以编辑,但是去保存时,无法保存。

则可以去参考Cygwin中的专门的解释:

Cygwin下的文件可以编辑但是无法保存 19

5.2. crosstool-ng在编译阶段常见问题及解决办法

5.2.1. 不论何种平台下编译crosstool-ng常见错误及解决办法

不论是在Cygwin还是在Linux类系统中,都常见的错误:

5.2.1.1. scripts/unifdef.c:209:25: error: conflicting types for 'getline'

错误现象:

cygwin下ct-ng build去编译crosstool-ng出现:

¹⁸ http://www.crifan.com/cygwin_crosstool_ng_ct_ng_help_bash_ct_ng_command_not_found/

http://www.crifan.com/files/doc/docbook/cygwin_intro/release/html/cygwin_intro.html#file_edit_can_not_save

```
[ERROR] >>
[ERROR] >> Error happened in: CT_DoExecLog[scripts/functions@257]
[ERROR] >> called from: do_kernel_install[scripts/build/kernel/linux.sh@112]
[ERROR] >> called from: do_kernel_headers[scripts/build/kernel/linux.sh@91]
[ERROR] >> called from: main[scripts/crosstool-NG.sh@632]
.....
```

原因:

Linux源码中的scripts/unifdef.c中的函数:getline,和别处重复定义了。

此问题,算是一个,很普遍遇到的,很早之前就出现的问题了。

解决办法:

把getline随便改个别的名字,即可。比如改为get_line

具体做法:

去修改对应的文件; crosstool-ng-1.18.0_build\.build\src\linux-custom\scripts\unifdef.c

改为:

```
static void
                   flushline(bool);
//static Linetype
                       getline(void);
                     get_line(void);
static Linetype
                     ifeval(const char **);
static Linetype
.....
 * The driver for the state machine.
*/
static void
process(void)
  Linetype lineval;
  for (;;) {
     linenum++;
     //lineval = getline();
     lineval = get_line();
     trans_table[ifstate[depth]][lineval]();
     debug("process %s -> %s depth %d",
        linetype_name[lineval],
        ifstate_name[ifstate[depth]], depth);
  }
}
  Parse a line and determine its type. We keep the preprocessor line
 * parser state between calls in the global variable linestate, with
```

```
* help from skipcomment().

*/
static Linetype
//getline(void)
get_line(void)
{
```

即可。

详见:【已解决】crosstool-ng在Installing kernel headers时出错:[ERROR] /xxx/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0 build/.build/src/linux-custom/scripts/unifdef.c:209:25: error: conflicting types for 'getline' 20

5.2.1.2. Build failed in step 'Extracting and patching toolchain components', in function 'CT_DoExecLog' (line unknown, sorry)

错误现象:

cygwin下ct-ng build去编译crosstool-ng出现:

```
[ERROR]
          Build failed in step 'Extracting and patching toolchain components'
          Error happened in '/opt/crosstool-ng/lib/ct-ng-1.9.3/scripts/functions' in function
[ERROR]
'CT DoExecLog' (line unknown, sorry)
[ERROR]
              called from '/opt/crosstool-ng/lib/ct-ng-1.9.3/scripts/functions' at line # 681 in
function 'CT Extract'
              called from '/opt/crosstool-ng/lib/ct-ng-1.9.3/scripts/build/debug/300-gdb.sh'
[ERROR]
at line # 65 in function 'do debug gdb extract'
              called from '/opt/crosstool-ng/lib/ct-ng-1.9.3/scripts/build/debug.sh' at line #
[ERROR]
28 in function 'do debug extract'
              called from '/opt/crosstool-ng/lib/ct-ng-1.9.3/scripts/crosstool-NG.sh' at line #
[ERROR]
569 in function 'main'
[ERROR] Look at '/home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/x-tools/arm-xscale-linux-gnueabi/
build.log' for more info on this error.
[ERROR] (elapsed: 10:01.80)
[10:06] / /opt/crosstool-ng/bin/ct-ng:143: recipe for target `build' failed
make: *** [build] Error 2
```

原因:

此处遇到此问题的原因,好像是:

由于之前下载过程中,由于某种原因,比如网络不稳定等,而导致下载下来的源码包不是完整的从而导致后续的解压和打补丁出错。

解决办法:

去确定,你当前正在处理,即正在解压和打包的是哪个软件包

http://www.crifan.com/crosstool_ng_error_linux_scripts_unifdef_c_error_conflicting_types_for_getline/

然后去重新下载一个对应的,完整的无误的,该版本的软件包

放到对应的目录下即可。

比如:此处正在处理的是ncurses的5.7版本的源码包

对应的文件是:ncurses-5.7.tar.gz

所以去:

1. 删除

crosstool-ng\crosstool-ng-1.9.3_build\targets\src

中的.ncurses-5.7.extracting和ncurses-5.7.tar.gz

2. 删除

crosstool-ng\crosstool-ng-1.9.3 build\targets\tarballs

中的ncurses-5.7.tar.gz

3. 拷贝最新的,你刚下载好的,确保是完整的ncurses-5.7.tar.bz2到:

crosstool-ng\crosstool-ng-1.9.3_build\targets\src

如果你遇到类似问题,参考上面的步骤,去试试,应该就可以解决此类问题了。

详见:【已解决】crosstool编译出错:Build failed in step 'Extracting and patching toolchain components' in function 'CT_DoExecLog' (line unknown, sorry), at line # 681 in function 'CT_Extract' 21

5.2.1.3. [libgcc/./_powisf2.o] Error 1 , /tmp/cc7Xh6xp.s:21: Error: selected processor does not support ARM mode `fmsr s14,r0'

错误现象:

cygwin下ct-ng build去编译crosstool-ng出现:

http://www.crifan.com/crosstool_build_failed_in_step_extracting_and_patching_toolchain_components_in_function_ct_doexeclog_line_unknown_sorry/

对应build.log中的详细内容为:

```
[ALL ] /home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0 build/.build/arm-xscale-
linux-gnueabi/build/build-cc-core-pass-1/./gcc/xgcc -B/home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/
crosstool-ng-1.18.0_build/.build/arm-xscale-linux-gnueabi/build/build-cc-core-pass-1/./gcc/ -
B/home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0_build/.build/arm-xscale-linux-gnueabi/
buildtools/arm-xscale-linux-gnueabi/bin/ -B/home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-
ng-1.18.0_build/.build/arm-xscale-linux-qnueabi/buildtools/arm-xscale-linux-qnueabi/lib/
-isystem /home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0_build/.build/arm-xscale-
linux-gnueabi/buildtools/arm-xscale-linux-gnueabi/include -isystem /home/CLi/develop/
crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0_build/.build/arm-xscale-linux-qnueabi/buildtools/arm-
xscale-linux-gnueabi/sys-include -O2 -g -Os -DIN_GCC -DCROSS_COMPILE -W -Wall -
Wwrite-strings -Wstrict-prototypes -Wmissing-prototypes -Wold-style-definition -isystem ./
include -fPIC -q -DIN_LIBGCC2 -D_GCC_FLOAT_NOT_NEEDED -Dinhibit_libc -I. -I. -I/home/
CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0_build/.build/src/gcc-4.2.2/gcc -I/home/CLi/
develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0_build/.build/src/gcc-4.2.2/gcc/. -I/home/CLi/
develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0_build/.build/src/gcc-4.2.2/gcc/../include -I/home/
CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0_build/.build/src/gcc-4.2.2/gcc/../libcpp/include
 -I/home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0_build/.build/src/gcc-4.2.2/gcc/../
libdecnumber -I../libdecnumber -DL_powixf2 -c /home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-
ng-1.18.0 build/.build/src/gcc-4.2.2/gcc/libgcc2.c -o libgcc/./ powixf2.o
[ALL ] /tmp/cc7Xh6xp.s: Assembler messages:
[ALL ]
       /tmp/cc7Xh6xp.s:21: Error: selected processor does not support ARM mode `fmsr
s14,r0'
[ALL ] /tmp/cc7Xh6xp.s:27: Error: selected processor does not support ARM mode `flds
s15,.L16'
[ALL ] /tmp/cc7Xh6xp.s:28: Error: selected processor does not support ARM mode `fcpyseq
s13,s15'
[ALL ] /tmp/cc7Xh6xp.s:29: Error: selected processor does not support ARM mode `fcpysne
s13,s14'
[ALL ] /tmp/cc7Xh6xp.s:39: Error: selected processor does not support ARM mode `fmuls
s14,s14,s14'
[ALL ] /tmp/cc7Xh6xp.s:41: Error: selected processor does not support ARM mode `fmulsne
s13,s13,s14'
[ALL ] /tmp/cc7Xh6xp.s:49: Error: selected processor does not support ARM mode `fldslt
s15,.L16'
[ALL ] /tmp/cc7Xh6xp.s:50: Error: selected processor does not support ARM mode `fdivslt
s13,s15,s13'
[ALL ] /tmp/cc7Xh6xp.s:52: Error: selected processor does not support ARM mode `fmrs
r0,s13'
```

- [ALL] libgcc.mk:223: recipe for target `libgcc/./_powisf2.o' failed
- [ERROR] make[3]: *** [libgcc/./_powisf2.o] Error 1
- [ALL] make[3]: *** Waiting for unfinished jobs....
- [ALL] /tmp/ccSq3fkb.s: Assembler messages:
- [ALL] /tmp/ccSq3fkb.s:21: Error: selected processor does not support ARM mode `fmdrr d6,r0,r1'
- [ALL] /tmp/ccSq3fkb.s:23: Error: selected processor does not support ARM mode `fldd d7,.L16'
- [ALL] /tmp/ccSq3fkb.s:29: Error: selected processor does not support ARM mode `fcpydeq d5,d7'
- [ALL] /tmp/ccSq3fkb.s:30: Error: selected processor does not support ARM mode `fcpydne d5,d6'
- [ALL] /tmp/ccSq3fkb.s:40: Error: selected processor does not support ARM mode `fmuld d6,d6,d6'

```
[ALL ] /tmp/ccSq3fkb.s:42: Error: selected processor does not support ARM mode `fmuldne
d5,d5,d6'
[ALL ] /tmp/ccSq3fkb.s:50: Error: selected processor does not support ARM mode `flddlt
d7,.L16'
[ALL ] /tmp/ccSq3fkb.s:51: Error: selected processor does not support ARM mode `fdivdlt
d5,d7,d5'
[ALL ] /tmp/ccSq3fkb.s:54: Error: selected processor does not support ARM mode `fmrrd
r0,r1,d5'
[ALL ] libgcc.mk:226: recipe for target `libgcc/./ powidf2.o' failed
[ERROR] make[3]: *** [libgcc/./_powidf2.o] Error 1
[ALL ] make[4]: `crtend.o' is up to date.
[ALL ] make[4]: `crtbeginS.o' is up to date.
[ALL ] make[4]: `crtendS.o' is up to date.
[ALL ] make[4]: `crtbeginT.o' is up to date.
[ALL ] make[4]: Leaving directory `/home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-
ng-1.18.0_build/.build/arm-xscale-linux-gnueabi/build/build-cc-core-pass-1/gcc'
[ALL ] make[3]: Leaving directory `/home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-
ng-1.18.0_build/.build/arm-xscale-linux-gnueabi/build/build-cc-core-pass-1/gcc'
[ALL ] Makefile:1540: recipe for target 'stmp-multilib' failed
[ERROR] make[2]: *** [stmp-multilib] Error 2
[ALL ] rm gcc.pod
[ALL ] make[2]: Leaving directory `/home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-
ng-1.18.0_build/.build/arm-xscale-linux-gnueabi/build/build-cc-core-pass-1/gcc'
[ALL ] Makefile:4314: recipe for target `all-gcc' failed
[ERROR] make[1]: *** [all-gcc] Error 2
[ALL ] make[1]: Leaving directory `/home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-
ng-1.18.0 build/.build/arm-xscale-linux-gnueabi/build/build-cc-core-pass-1'
[ERROR]
[ERROR] >>
[ERROR] >> Build failed in step 'Installing pass-1 core C compiler'
                 called in step '(top-level)'
[ERROR] >>
```

原因:

至今未知

感觉好像是版本不兼容之类的问题。

解决办法:

后来是把gcc从当前的4.2.2,换成了4.6.0,就可以避免此问题了。

详见:

【未解决】crosstool-ng编译arm的xscale时,编译gcc-4.2.4时出错:[libgcc/./_powisf2.o] Error 1,/tmp/cc7Xh6xp.s:21: Error: selected processor does not support ARM mode `fmsr s14,r0' ²²

5.2.1.4. .build/arm-xscale-linux-gnueabi/buildtools/include/cloog/ppl_backend.h:54: undefined reference to `_ppl_finalize'

错误现象:

cygwin下ct-ng build去编译crosstool-ng出现:

http://www.crifan.com/crosstool_ng_gcc_4_2_2_libgcc_powisf2_o_error_1_tmp_cc7xh6xp_s_error_selected_processor_does_not_support_arm_mode_fmsr_s14_r0/

```
CLi@PC-CLI-1 ~/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0_build
$ ct-ng build
[INFO]
[INFO] Installing pass-1 core C compiler
[EXTRA] Configuring gcc
       Building gcc
make[2]: *** [cc1-dummy.exe] Error 1
[EXTRA]
[ERROR]
       make[1]: *** [all-gcc] Error 2
[ERROR]
[ERROR]
[ERROR] >>
[ERROR] >> Build failed in step 'Installing pass-1 core C compiler'
[ERROR] >>
             called in step '(top-level)'
```

对应build.log中的详细内容为:

```
[ALL ] mv tmp-specs specs
[ALL ] : > tmp-libgcc.mvars
[ALL ] echo LIB1ASMFUNCS = '_udivsi3 _divsi3 _umodsi3 _modsi3 _bb_init_func
_call_via_rX _interwork_call_via_rX _lshrdi3 _ashrdi3 _ashldi3 _arm_negdf2 _arm_addsubdf3
_arm_muldivdf3 _arm_cmpdf2 _arm_unorddf2 _arm_fixdfsi _arm_fixunsdfsi _arm_truncdfsf2
_arm_negsf2 _arm_addsubsf3 _arm_muldivsf3 _arm_cmpsf2 _arm_unordsf2 _arm_fixsfsi
_arm_fixunssfsi _arm_floatdidf _arm_floatdisf _arm_floatundidf _arm_floatundisf _clzsi2 _clzdi2
_aeabi_lcmp _aeabi_ulcmp _aeabi_ldivmod _aeabi_uldivmod _dvmd_lnx' >> tmp-libgcc.mvars
[ALL ] echo LIB1ASMSRC = 'arm/lib1funcs.asm' >> tmp-libqcc.mvars
[ALL ]
       echo LIB2FUNCS_ST = '_eprintf __gcc_bcmp' >> tmp-libgcc.mvars
[ALL ]
       libbackend.a(graphite.o): In function `cloog_finalize':
[ALL ] /home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0_build/.build/arm-xscale-linux-
gnueabi/buildtools/include/cloog/ppl_backend.h:54: undefined reference to `_ppl_finalize'
[ALL ] /home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0_build/.build/arm-xscale-linux-
gnueabi/buildtools/lib/libcloog.a(domain.o): In function `cloog_build_ppl_cstr':
[ALL ] /home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0_build/.build/src/cloog-
ppl-0.15.11/source/ppl/domain.c:333: undefined reference to `_ppl_new_Constraint'
[ALL ] /home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0_build/.build/src/cloog-
ppl-0.15.11/source/ppl/domain.c:337: undefined reference to `_ppl_new_Constraint' [ALL ] /home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0_build/.build/arm-xscale-linux-
gnueabi/buildtools/lib/libcloog.a(domain.o): In function `cloog_translate_constraint':
[ALL ] /home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0_build/.build/src/cloog-
ppl-0.15.11/source/ppl/domain.c:365: undefined reference to `_ppl_new_Coefficient'
[ALL ] /home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0 build/.build/
src/cloog-ppl-0.15.11/source/ppl/domain.c:366: undefined reference to
 _ppl_new_Linear_Expression_with_dimension'
[ALL ] /home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0_build/.build/
src/cloog-ppl-0.15.11/source/ppl/domain.c:370: undefined reference to
  _ppl_assign_Coefficient_from_mpz_t'
[ALL ] /home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0_build/.build/
src/cloog-ppl-0.15.11/source/ppl/domain.c:371: undefined reference to
 _ppl_Linear_Expression_add_to_coefficient'
[ALL ] /home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0_build/.build/
src/cloog-ppl-0.15.11/source/ppl/domain.c:376: undefined reference to
`_ppl_assign_Coefficient_from_mpz_t'
```

```
[ALL ] /home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0_build/.build/
src/cloog-ppl-0.15.11/source/ppl/domain.c:378: undefined reference to
  _ppl_Linear_Expression_add_to_inhomogeneous'
[ALL ] /home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0_build/.build/src/cloog-
ppl-0.15.11/source/ppl/domain.c:379: undefined reference to `_ppl_delete_Coefficient'
[ALL ] /home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0_build/.build/src/cloog-
ppl-0.15.11/source/ppl/domain.c:385: undefined reference to `_ppl_delete_Linear_Expression' [ALL ] /home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0_build/.build/arm-xscale-linux-
gnueabi/buildtools/lib/libcloog.a(domain.o): In function `cloog_translate_constraint_matrix':
[ALL ] /home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0_build/.build/
src/cloog-ppl-0.15.11/source/ppl/domain.c:455: undefined reference to
  _ppl_new_C_Polyhedron_from_space_dimension'
[ALL ] /home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0 build/.build/arm-xscale-linux-
gnueabi/buildtools/lib/libcloog.a(domain.o): In function `cloog_translate_constraint_matrix_1':
[ALL ] /home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0_build/.build/
src/cloog-ppl-0.15.11/source/ppl/domain.c:444: undefined reference to
  ppl Polyhedron add constraint'
[ALL ] /home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0_build/.build/src/cloog-
ppl-0.15.11/source/ppl/domain.c:445: undefined reference to `_ppl_delete_Constraint'
[ALL ] /home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0 build/.build/arm-xscale-linux-
gnueabi/buildtools/lib/libcloog.a(domain.o): In function `cloog_translate_oppose_constraint':
[ALL ] /home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0_build/.build/src/cloog-
ppl-0.15.11/source/ppl/domain.c:407: undefined reference to `_ppl_new_Coefficient' [ALL ] /home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0_build/
src/cloog-ppl-0.15.11/source/ppl/domain.c:408: undefined reference to
 _ppl_new_Linear_Expression_with_dimension'
[ALL ] /home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0 build/.build/
src/cloog-ppl-0.15.11/source/ppl/domain.c:413: undefined reference to
  _ppl_assign_Coefficient_from_mpz_t'
[ALL ] /home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0_build/.build/
src/cloog-ppl-0.15.11/source/ppl/domain.c:414: undefined reference to
  _ppl_Linear_Expression_add_to_coefficient'
[ALL ] /home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0_build/.build/
src/cloog-ppl-0.15.11/source/ppl/domain.c:420: undefined reference to
 ppl assign Coefficient from mpz t'
[ALL ] /home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0_build/.build/
src/cloog-ppl-0.15.11/source/ppl/domain.c:421: undefined reference to
 ppl Linear Expression add to inhomogeneous'
[ALL ] /home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0_build/.build/src/cloog-
ppl-0.15.11/source/ppl/domain.c:422: undefined reference to `_ppl_delete_Coefficient'
[ALL ] /home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0_build/.build/src/cloog-
ppl-0.15.11/source/ppl/domain.c:430: undefined reference to `_ppl_delete_Linear_Expression'
[ALL ] /home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0_build/.build/arm-xscale-linux-
gnueabi/buildtools/lib/libcloog.a(domain.o): In function `cloog_initialize':
[ALL ] /home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0_build/.build/src/cloog-
ppl-0.15.11/source/ppl/domain.c:112: undefined reference to `_ppl_initialize'
[ALL ] /home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0_build/.echo
LIB2FUNCS_EXCLUDE = " >> tmp-libgcc.mvars
[ALL ] build/src/cloog-ppl-0.15.11/source/ppl/domain.c:118: undefined reference to
  ppl restore pre PPL rounding'
[ALL ] /home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0_build/.build/src/cloog-
ppl-0.15.11/source/ppl/domain.c:124: undefined reference to `_ppl_set_error_handler' [ALL ] /home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0_build/.build/
src/cloog-ppl-0.15.11/source/ppl/domain.c:130: undefined reference to
 _ppl_io_set_variable_output_function'
[ALL ] /home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0_build/.build/arm-xscale-linux-
gnueabi/buildtools/lib/libcloog.a(domain.o): In function `cloog_translate_ppl_polyhedron_1':
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[ALL ] /home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0_build/.build/
src/cloog-ppl-0.15.11/source/ppl/domain.c:511: undefined reference to
  _ppl_Polyhedron_get_minimized_constraints'
[ALL ] /home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0_build/.build/
src/cloog-ppl-0.15.11/source/ppl/domain.c:512: undefined reference to
  ppl new Constraint System const iterator'
[ALL ] /home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0 build/.build/
src/cloog-ppl-0.15.11/source/ppl/domain.c:513: undefined reference to
  ppl new Constraint System const iterator'
[ALL ] /home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0_build/.build/src/cloog-
ppl-0.15.11/source/ppl/domain.c:516: undefined reference to `_ppl_Constraint_System_begin'
[ALL ] /home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0_build/.build/src/cloog-
ppl-0.15.11/source/ppl/domain.c:517: undefined reference to `_ppl_Constraint_System_end'
[ALL ] /home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0_build/.build/
src/cloog-ppl-0.15.11/source/ppl/domain.c:519: undefined reference to
  _ppl_Constraint_System_const_iterator_increment'
[ALL ] /home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0_build/.build/
src/cloog-ppl-0.15.11/source/ppl/domain.c:518: undefined reference to
  _ppl_Constraint_System_const_iterator_equal_test'
[ALL ] /home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0 build/.build/
src/cloog-ppl-0.15.11/source/ppl/domain.c:521: undefined reference to
 _ppl_Constraint_System_const_iterator_dereference'
[ALL ] /home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0_build/.build/src/cloog-
ppl-0.15.11/source/ppl/domain.c:522: undefined reference to `_ppl_Constraint_type' [ALL ] /home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0_build/
src/cloog-ppl-0.15.11/source/ppl/domain.c:525: undefined reference to
  ppl Polyhedron space dimension'
[ALL ] /home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0 build/.build/src/cloog-
ppl-0.15.11/source/ppl/domain.c:540: undefined reference to `_ppl_Constraint_System_begin'
[ALL ] /home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0_build/.build/src/cloog-
ppl-0.15.11/source/ppl/domain.c:540: undefined reference to `_ppl_Constraint_System_end' [ALL ] /home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0_build/
src/cloog-ppl-0.15.11/source/ppl/domain.c:541: undefined reference to
  _ppl_Constraint_System_const_iterator_equal_test'
[ALL ] /home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0_build/.build/src/cloog-
ppl-0.15.11/source/ppl/domain.c:548: undefined reference to `_ppl_new_Coefficient'
[ALL ] /home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0 build/.build/
src/cloog-ppl-0.15.11/source/ppl/domain.c:549: undefined reference to
  ppl Constraint System const iterator dereference'
[ALL ] /home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0_build/.build/src/cloog-
ppl-0.15.11/source/ppl/domain.c:551: undefined reference to `_ppl_Constraint_type'
[ALL ] /home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0 build/.build/src/cloog-
ppl-0.15.11/source/ppl/domain.c:553: undefined reference to `_ppl_Constraint_type'
[ALL ] /home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0_build/.build/src/cloog-
ppl-0.15.11/source/ppl/domain.c:557: undefined reference to `_ppl_Constraint_coefficient' [ALL ] /home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0_build/.build/src/cloog-
ppl-0.15.11/source/ppl/domain.c:558: undefined reference to `_ppl_Coefficient_to_mpz_t'
[ALL ] /home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0_build/.build/
src/cloog-ppl-0.15.11/source/ppl/domain.c:566: undefined reference to
 ppl Constraint inhomogeneous term'
[ALL ] /home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0_build/.build/src/cloog-
ppl-0.15.11/source/ppl/domain.c:567: undefined reference to `_ppl_Coefficient_to_mpz_t' [ALL ] /home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0_build/.build/src/cloog-
ppl-0.15.11/source/ppl/domain.c:569: undefined reference to `_ppl_delete_Coefficient' [ALL ] /home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0_build/.build/src/cloog-
ppl-0.15.11/source/ppl/domain.c:571: undefined reference to `_ppl_Constraint_type'
[ALL ] /home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0_build/.build/src/cloog-
ppl-0.15.11/source/ppl/domain.c:590: undefined reference to `_ppl_Constraint_type'
```

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[ALL ] /home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0_build/.build/
src/cloog-ppl-0.15.11/source/ppl/domain.c:542: undefined reference to
 _ppl_Constraint_System_const_iterator_increment'
[ALL ] /home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0_build/.build/src/cloog-
ppl-0.15.11/source/ppl/domain.c:552: undefined reference to `_ppl_Constraint_type'
[ALL ] /home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0 build/.build/
src/cloog-ppl-0.15.11/source/ppl/domain.c:597: undefined reference to
 _ppl_delete_Constraint_System_const_iterator'
[ALL ] /home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0 build/.build/
src/cloog-ppl-0.15.11/source/ppl/domain.c:598: undefined reference to
 _ppl_delete_Constraint_System_const_iterator'
[ALL ] /home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0_build/.build/arm-xscale-linux-
gnueabi/buildtools/lib/libcloog.a(domain.o): In function `cloog domain extend':
[ALL ] /home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0_build/.build/
src/cloog-ppl-0.15.11/source/ppl/domain.c:1842: undefined reference to
 _ppl_Polyhedron_add_space_dimensions_and_embed'
[ALL ] /home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0_build/.build/
src/cloog-ppl-0.15.11/source/ppl/domain.c:1843: undefined reference to
 _ppl_Polyhedron_map_space_dimensions'
[ALL ] /home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0 build/.build/src/cloog-
ppl-0.15.11/source/ppl/domain.c:1845: undefined reference to `_ppl_delete_Polyhedron'
[ALL ] /home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0_build/.build/arm-xscale-linux-
gnueabi/buildtools/lib/libcloog.a(domain.o): In function `cloog_domain_project':
[ALL ] /home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0_build/
src/cloog-ppl-0.15.11/source/ppl/domain.c:1787: undefined reference to
 _ppl_Polyhedron_remove_space_dimensions'
[ALL ] /home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0 build/.build/src/cloog-
ppl-0.15.11/source/ppl/domain.c:1789: undefined reference to `_ppl_delete_Polyhedron'
[ALL ] /home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0_build/.build/arm-xscale-linux-
gnueabi/buildtools/lib/libcloog.a(domain.o): In function `cloog_domain_polyhedron_compare':
[ALL ] /home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0 build/.build/src/cloog-
ppl-0.15.11/source/ppl/domain.c:1250: undefined reference to `_ppl_Polyhedron_is_empty'
[ALL ] /home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0_build/.build/src/cloog-
ppl-0.15.11/source/ppl/domain.c:1257: undefined reference to `_ppl_Polyhedron_is_empty'
[ALL ] /home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0_build/.build/
src/cloog-ppl-0.15.11/source/ppl/domain.c:1264: undefined reference to
 _ppl_new_C_Polyhedron_from_C_Polyhedron'
[ALL ] /home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0 build/.build/
src/cloog-ppl-0.15.11/source/ppl/domain.c:1265: undefined reference to
 _ppl_new_C_Polyhedron_from_C_Polyhedron'
[ALL ] /home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0_build/.build/
src/cloog-ppl-0.15.11/source/ppl/domain.c:1276: undefined reference to
 _ppl_new_Coefficient_from_mpz_t'
[ALL ] /home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0_build/.build/
src/cloog-ppl-0.15.11/source/ppl/domain.c:1277: undefined reference to
 _ppl_new_Linear_Expression_with_dimension'
[ALL ] /home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0_build/.build/
src/cloog-ppl-0.15.11/source/ppl/domain.c:1278: undefined reference to
 ppl Linear Expression add to coefficient'
[ALL ] /home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0_build/.build/src/cloog-
ppl-0.15.11/source/ppl/domain.c:1279: undefined reference to `_ppl_new_Generator'
[ALL ] /home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0_build/.build/
src/cloog-ppl-0.15.11/source/ppl/domain.c:1280: undefined reference to
 _ppl_Polyhedron_add_generator'
[ALL ] /home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0_build/.build/
src/cloog-ppl-0.15.11/source/ppl/domain.c:1281: undefined reference to
`_ppl_Polyhedron_add_generator'
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[ALL ] /home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0_build/.build/src/cloog-
ppl-0.15.11/source/ppl/domain.c:1282: undefined reference to `_ppl_delete_Generator'
[ALL ] /home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0_build/.build/src/cloog-
ppl-0.15.11/source/ppl/domain.c:1283: undefined reference to `_ppl_delete_Linear_Expression'
[ALL ] /home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0_build/.build/src/cloog-
ppl-0.15.11/source/ppl/domain.c:1284: undefined reference to `ppl delete Coefficient'
[ALL ] /home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0 build/.build/
src/cloog-ppl-0.15.11/source/ppl/domain.c:1287: undefined reference to
 ppl new C Polyhedron from C Polyhedron'
[ALL ] /home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0_build/.build/
src/cloog-ppl-0.15.11/source/ppl/domain.c:1288: undefined reference to
 _ppl_Polyhedron_intersection_assign'
[ALL ] /home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0 build/.build/src/cloog-
ppl-0.15.11/source/ppl/domain.c:1289: undefined reference to `_ppl_delete_Polyhedron'
[ALL ] /home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0_build/.build/src/cloog-
ppl-0.15.11/source/ppl/domain.c:1290: undefined reference to `_ppl_delete_Polyhedron'
[ALL ] /home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0 build/.build/src/cloog-
ppl-0.15.11/source/ppl/domain.c:1292: undefined reference to `_ppl_Polyhedron_is_empty'
[ALL ] /home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0_build/.build/
src/cloog-ppl-0.15.11/source/ppl/domain.c:1300: undefined reference to
 _ppl_new_C_Polyhedron_from_C_Polyhedron'
[ALL ] /home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0_build/.build/
src/cloog-ppl-0.15.11/source/ppl/domain.c:1301: undefined reference to
 ppl new C Polyhedron from C Polyhedron'
[ALL ] /home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0_build/.build/src/cloog-
ppl-0.15.11/source/ppl/domain.c:1302: undefined reference to `_ppl_delete_Polyhedron'
[ALL ] /home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0 build/.build/src/cloog-
ppl-0.15.11/source/ppl/domain.c:1303: undefined reference to `_ppl_delete_Polyhedron'
[ALL ] /home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0_build/.build/
src/cloog-ppl-0.15.11/source/ppl/domain.c:1305: undefined reference to
 ppl Polyhedron intersection assign'
[ALL ] /home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0_build/.build/
src/cloog-ppl-0.15.11/source/ppl/domain.c:1306: undefined reference to
 _ppl_Polyhedron_intersection_assign'
[ALL ] /home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0_build/.build/
src/cloog-ppl-0.15.11/source/ppl/domain.c:1311: undefined reference to
ppl new C Polyhedron from C Polyhedron'
[ALL ] /home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0 build/.build/
src/cloog-ppl-0.15.11/source/ppl/domain.c:1317: undefined reference to
 ppl Polyhedron add constraint'
[ALL ] /home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0_build/.build/src/cloog-
ppl-0.15.11/source/ppl/domain.c:1318: undefined reference to `_ppl_delete_Constraint'
[ALL ] /home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0_build/.build/src/cloog-
ppl-0.15.11/source/ppl/domain.c:1330: undefined reference to `_ppl_Polyhedron_is_empty'
[ALL ] /home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0_build/.build/src/cloog-
ppl-0.15.11/source/ppl/domain.c:1339: undefined reference to `_ppl_delete_Polyhedron'
[ALL ] /home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0 build/.build/
src/cloog-ppl-0.15.11/source/ppl/domain.c:1340: undefined reference to
 ppl new C Polyhedron from C Polyhedron'
[ALL ] /home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0 build/.build/
src/cloog-ppl-0.15.11/source/ppl/domain.c:1341: undefined reference to
 _ppl_new_C_Polyhedron_from_C_Polyhedron'
[ALL ] /home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0 build/.build/
src/cloog-ppl-0.15.11/source/ppl/domain.c:1367: undefined reference to
 _ppl_Polyhedron_add_constraint'
[ALL ] /home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0_build/.build/src/cloog-
ppl-0.15.11/source/ppl/domain.c:1368: undefined reference to `_ppl_delete_Constraint'
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[ALL ] /home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0_build/.build/src/cloog-
ppl-0.15.11/source/ppl/domain.c:1374: undefined reference to `_ppl_delete_Polyhedron'
[ALL ] /home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0_build/.build/
src/cloog-ppl-0.15.11/source/ppl/domain.c:1375: undefined reference to
 _ppl_new_C_Polyhedron_from_C_Polyhedron'
[ALL ] /home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0_build/.build/
src/cloog-ppl-0.15.11/source/ppl/domain.c:1401: undefined reference to
 ppl Polyhedron add constraint'
[ALL ] /home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0 build/.build/src/cloog-
ppl-0.15.11/source/ppl/domain.c:1402: undefined reference to `_ppl_delete_Constraint'
[ALL ] /home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0_build/.build/src/cloog-
ppl-0.15.11/source/ppl/domain.c:1408: undefined reference to `_ppl_Polyhedron_is_empty'
[ALL ] /home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0_build/.build/src/cloog-
ppl-0.15.11/source/ppl/domain.c:1419: undefined reference to `_ppl_delete_Polyhedron'
[ALL ] /home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0_build/.build/
src/cloog-ppl-0.15.11/source/ppl/domain.c:1420: undefined reference to
 ppl new C Polyhedron from C Polyhedron'
[ALL ] /home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0_build/.build/src/cloog-
ppl-0.15.11/source/ppl/domain.c:1424: undefined reference to `_ppl_delete_Polyhedron'
[ALL ] /home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0 build/.build/
src/cloog-ppl-0.15.11/source/ppl/domain.c:1425: undefined reference to
 _ppl_new_C_Polyhedron_from_C_Polyhedron'
[ALL ] /home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0_build/.build/src/cloog-
ppl-0.15.11/source/ppl/domain.c:1430: undefined reference to `_ppl_delete_Polyhedron'
[ALL ] /home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0_build/.build/src/cloog-
ppl-0.15.11/source/ppl/domain.c:1431: undefined reference to `_ppl_delete_Polyhedron'
[ALL ] /home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0 build/.build/src/cloog-
ppl-0.15.11/source/ppl/domain.c:1432: undefined reference to `_ppl_delete_Polyhedron'
[ALL ] /home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0_build/.build/src/cloog-
ppl-0.15.11/source/ppl/domain.c:1433: undefined reference to `_ppl_delete_Polyhedron'
[ALL ] /home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0 build/.build/src/cloog-
ppl-0.15.11/source/ppl/domain.c:1434: undefined reference to `_ppl_delete_Polyhedron'
[ALL ] /home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0_build/.build/arm-xscale-linux-
gnueabi/buildtools/lib/libcloog.a(domain.o):/home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-
ng-1.18.0_build/.build/src/cloog-ppl-0.15.11/source/ppl/domain.c:1252: more undefined
references to `_ppl_delete_Polyhedron' follow
[ALL ] /home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0 build/.build/arm-xscale-linux-
gnueabi/buildtools/lib/libcloog.a(domain.o): In function `cloog domain polyhedron compare':
[ALL ] /home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0_build/.build/
src/cloog-ppl-0.15.11/source/ppl/domain.c:1326: undefined reference to
 ppl Polyhedron add constraint'
[ALL ] /home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0 build/.build/src/cloog-
ppl-0.15.11/source/ppl/domain.c:1327: undefined reference to `_ppl_delete_Constraint'
[ALL ] /home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0_build/.build/src/cloog-
ppl-0.15.11/source/ppl/domain.c:1410: undefined reference to `_ppl_delete_Polyhedron'
[ALL ] /home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0_build/.build/src/cloog-
ppl-0.15.11/source/ppl/domain.c:1411: undefined reference to `_ppl_delete_Polyhedron'
[ALL ] /home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0_build/.build/src/cloog-
ppl-0.15.11/source/ppl/domain.c:1412: undefined reference to `ppl delete Polyhedron'
[ALL ] /home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0 build/.build/src/cloog-
ppl-0.15.11/source/ppl/domain.c:1413: undefined reference to `_ppl_delete_Polyhedron'
[ALL ] /home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0_build/.build/src/clooq-
ppl-0.15.11/source/ppl/domain.c:1414: undefined reference to `_ppl_delete_Polyhedron' [ALL ] /home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0_build/.build/arm-xscale-linux-
gnueabi/buildtools/lib/libcloog.a(domain.o):/home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-
ng-1.18.0_build/.build/src/cloog-ppl-0.15.11/source/ppl/domain.c:1332: more undefined
references to `_ppl_delete_Polyhedron' follow
```

```
[ALL ] /home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0_build/.build/arm-xscale-linux-
gnueabi/buildtools/lib/libcloog.a(domain.o): In function `cloog_domain_convex':
[ALL ] /home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0_build/.build/
src/cloog-ppl-0.15.11/source/ppl/domain.c:813: undefined reference to
  _ppl_Polyhedron_upper_bound_assign'
[ALL ] /home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0 build/.build/src/cloog-
ppl-0.15.11/source/ppl/domain.c:814: undefined reference to `_ppl_delete_Polyhedron' [ALL ] /home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0_build/.build/src/cloog-
ppl-0.15.11/source/ppl/domain.c:820: undefined reference to `_ppl_delete_Polyhedron' [ALL ] /home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0_build/.build/arm-xscale-linux-
gnueabi/buildtools/lib/libcloog.a(domain.o): In function `cloog_pol_from_matrix':
[ALL ] /home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0_build/.build/src/cloog-
ppl-0.15.11/source/ppl/domain.c:641: undefined reference to `_ppl_delete_Polyhedron'
[ALL ] /home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0_build/.build/arm-xscale-linux-
gnueabi/buildtools/lib/libcloog.a(domain.o): In function `cloog_domain_union':
[ALL ] /home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0_build/.build/
src/cloog-ppl-0.15.11/source/ppl/domain.c:1064: undefined reference to
  ppl_Polyhedron_contains_Polyhedron'
[ALL ] /home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0_build/.build/src/cloog-
ppl-0.15.11/source/ppl/domain.c:1070: undefined reference to `ppl delete Polyhedron'
[ALL ] /home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0 build/.build/src/cloog-
ppl-0.15.11/source/ppl/domain.c:1072: undefined reference to `_ppl_delete_Polyhedron'
[ALL ] /home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0_build/.build/src/cloog-
ppl-0.15.11/source/ppl/domain.c:1066: undefined reference to `_ppl_delete_Polyhedron' [ALL ] /home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0_build/.build/src/cloog-
ppl-0.15.11/source/ppl/domain.c:1072: undefined reference to `_ppl_delete_Polyhedron'
[ALL ] /home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0 build/.build/
src/cloog-ppl-0.15.11/source/ppl/domain.c:1104: undefined reference to
  ppl_Polyhedron_contains_Polyhedron'
[ALL ] /home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0_build/.build/src/cloog-
ppl-0.15.11/source/ppl/domain.c:1110: undefined reference to `_ppl_delete_Polyhedron'
[ALL ] /home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0_build/.build/src/cloog-
ppl-0.15.11/source/ppl/domain.c:1112: undefined reference to `_ppl_delete_Polyhedron'
[ALL ] /home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0_build/.build/src/cloog-
ppl-0.15.11/source/ppl/domain.c:1106: undefined reference to `_ppl_delete_Polyhedron'
[ALL ] /home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0_build/.build/src/cloog-
ppl-0.15.11/source/ppl/domain.c:1112: undefined reference to `_ppl_delete_Polyhedron'
[ALL ] /home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0 build/.build/arm-xscale-linux-
gnueabi/buildtools/lib/libcloog.a(domain.o): In function `cloog_domain_intersection':
[ALL ] /home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0_build/.build/
src/cloog-ppl-0.15.11/source/ppl/domain.c:1164: undefined reference to
  ppl Polyhedron intersection assign'
[ALL ] /home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0_build/.build/src/cloog-
ppl-0.15.11/source/ppl/domain.c:1166: undefined reference to `_ppl_delete_Polyhedron'
[ALL ] /home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0_build/.build/src/cloog-
ppl-0.15.11/source/ppl/domain.c:1168: undefined reference to `_ppl_delete_Polyhedron'
[ALL ] /home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0_build/.build/arm-xscale-linux-
gnueabi/buildtools/lib/libcloog.a(domain.o): In function `cloog domain simplify':
[ALL ] /home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0 build/.build/
src/cloog-ppl-0.15.11/source/ppl/domain.c:903: undefined reference to
 _ppl_new_Pointset_Powerset_C_Polyhedron_from_space_dimension'
[ALL ] /home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0_build/.build/
src/cloog-ppl-0.15.11/source/ppl/domain.c:909: undefined reference to
  ppl_Pointset_Powerset_C_Polyhedron_add_disjunct'
[ALL ] /home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0_build/.build/src/cloog-
ppl-0.15.11/source/ppl/domain.c:910: undefined reference to `_ppl_delete_Polyhedron'
```

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[ALL ] /home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0_build/.build/
src/cloog-ppl-0.15.11/source/ppl/domain.c:917: undefined reference to
 _ppl_new_Pointset_Powerset_C_Polyhedron_from_space_dimension'
[ALL ] /home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0_build/.build/
src/cloog-ppl-0.15.11/source/ppl/domain.c:923: undefined reference to
 ppl Pointset Powerset C Polyhedron add disjunct'
[ALL ] /home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0_build/.build/src/cloog-
ppl-0.15.11/source/ppl/domain.c:924: undefined reference to `_ppl_delete_Polyhedron' [ALL ] /home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0_build/
src/cloog-ppl-0.15.11/source/ppl/domain.c:929: undefined reference to
  _ppl_Pointset_Powerset_C_Polyhedron_simplify_using_context_assign'
[ALL ] /home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0_build/.build/
src/cloog-ppl-0.15.11/source/ppl/domain.c:933: undefined reference to
 _ppl_new_Pointset_Powerset_C_Polyhedron_const_iterator'
[ALL ] /home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0_build/.build/
src/cloog-ppl-0.15.11/source/ppl/domain.c:935: undefined reference to
 ppl new Pointset Powerset C Polyhedron const iterator'
[ALL ] /home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0_build/.build/
src/cloog-ppl-0.15.11/source/ppl/domain.c:936: undefined reference to
 ppl Pointset Powerset C Polyhedron const iterator begin'
[ALL ] /home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0_build/.build/
src/cloog-ppl-0.15.11/source/ppl/domain.c:937: undefined reference to
 _ppl_Pointset_Powerset_C_Polyhedron_const_iterator_end'
[ALL ] /home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0_build/.build/
src/cloog-ppl-0.15.11/source/ppl/domain.c:942: undefined reference to
 _ppl_Pointset_Powerset_C_Polyhedron_const_iterator_dereference'
[ALL ] /home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0 build/.build/
src/cloog-ppl-0.15.11/source/ppl/domain.c:939: undefined reference to
 _ppl_Pointset_Powerset_C_Polyhedron_const_iterator_increment'
[ALL ] /home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0_build/.build/
src/cloog-ppl-0.15.11/source/ppl/domain.c:938: undefined reference to
  _ppl_Pointset_Powerset_C_Polyhedron_const_iterator_equal_test'
[ALL ] /home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0_build/.build/
src/cloog-ppl-0.15.11/source/ppl/domain.c:947: undefined reference to
 _ppl_delete_Pointset_Powerset_C_Polyhedron_const_iterator'
[ALL ] /home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0_build/.build/
src/cloog-ppl-0.15.11/source/ppl/domain.c:948: undefined reference to
 ppl delete Pointset Powerset C Polyhedron const iterator'
[ALL ] /home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0_build/.build/
src/cloog-ppl-0.15.11/source/ppl/domain.c:949: undefined reference to
 _ppl_delete_Pointset_Powerset_C_Polyhedron'
[ALL ] /home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0 build/.build/
src/cloog-ppl-0.15.11/source/ppl/domain.c:950: undefined reference to
 _ppl_delete_Pointset_Powerset_C_Polyhedron'
[ALL ] /home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0_build/.build/arm-xscale-linux-
gnueabi/buildtools/lib/libcloog.a(domain.o): In function `cloog_domain_difference':
[ALL ] /home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0_build/.build/
src/cloog-ppl-0.15.11/source/ppl/domain.c:1207: undefined reference to
 ppl Polyhedron add constraint'
[ALL ] /home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0_build/.build/src/cloog-
ppl-0.15.11/source/ppl/domain.c:1208: undefined reference to `_ppl_delete_Constraint'
[ALL ] /home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0_build/.build/src/cloog-
ppl-0.15.11/source/ppl/domain.c:1210: undefined reference to `_ppl_delete_Polyhedron'
[ALL ] /home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0_build/.build/
src/cloog-ppl-0.15.11/source/ppl/domain.c:1217: undefined reference to
 _ppl_Polyhedron_add_constraint'
[ALL ] /home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0_build/.build/src/cloog-
ppl-0.15.11/source/ppl/domain.c:1218: undefined reference to `_ppl_delete_Constraint'
```

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[ALL ] /home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0_build/.build/src/cloog-
ppl-0.15.11/source/ppl/domain.c:1220: undefined reference to `_ppl_delete_Polyhedron'
[ALL ] collect2: ld returned 1 exit status
[ALL ] Makefile:1666: recipe for target `cc1-dummy.exe' failed
[ERROR] make[2]: *** [cc1-dummy.exe] Error 1
[ALL ] make[2]: *** Waiting for unfinished jobs....
[ALL ] echo LIBGCOV = '_gcov_gcov_merge_add _gcov_merge_single _gcov_merge_delta
 _gcov_fork _gcov_execl _gcov_execlp _gcov_execle _gcov_execv _gcov_execvp
_gcov_execve _gcov_interval_profiler _gcov_pow2_profiler _gcov_one_value_profiler
_gcov_indirect_call_profiler _gcov_average_profiler _gcov_ior_profiler _gcov_merge_ior' >>
tmp-libgcc.mvars
[ALL ] echo LIB2ADD = '$(qcc_srcdir)/config/arm/bpabi.c $(gcc_srcdir)/config/arm/
unaligned-funcs.c $(gcc objdir)/addsf3.c $(gcc objdir)/divsf3.c $(gcc objdir)/egsf2.c
$(gcc_objdir)/gesf2.c $(gcc_objdir)/lesf2.c $(gcc_objdir)/mulsf3.c $(gcc_objdir)/negsf2.c
$(gcc_objdir)/subsf3.c $(gcc_objdir)/unordsf2.c $(gcc_objdir)/fixsfsi.c $(gcc_objdir)/floatsisf.c
$(gcc_objdir)/floatunsisf.c $(gcc_objdir)/adddf3.c $(gcc_objdir)/divdf3.c $(gcc_objdir)/eqdf2.c
$(gcc_objdir)/gedf2.c $(gcc_objdir)/ledf2.c $(gcc_objdir)/muldf3.c $(gcc_objdir)/negdf2.c
$(gcc_objdir)/subdf3.c $(gcc_objdir)/unorddf2.c $(gcc_objdir)/fixdfsi.c $(gcc_objdir)/floatsidf.c
$(gcc_objdir)/floatunsidf.c $(gcc_objdir)/extendsfdf2.c $(gcc_objdir)/truncdfsf2.c' >> tmp-
        echo LIB2ADD_ST = '$(qcc_srcdir)/config/arm/linux-atomic.c ' >> tmp-libgcc.mvars
[ALL ]
[ALL ] echo LIB2ADDEH = '$(qcc_srcdir)/config/arm/unwind-arm.c $(gcc_srcdir)/config/
arm/libunwind.S $(gcc_srcdir)/config/arm/pr-support.c $(gcc_srcdir)/unwind-c.c $(gcc_srcdir)/
emutls.c '>> tmp-libgcc.mvars
[ALL ] echo LIB2ADDEHSTATIC = '$(gcc_srcdir)/config/arm/unwind-arm.c $(gcc_srcdir)/
config/arm/libunwind.S $(gcc_srcdir)/config/arm/pr-support.c $(gcc_srcdir)/unwind-c.c
$(gcc srcdir)/emutls.c '>> tmp-libgcc.mvars
[ALL ] echo LIB2ADDEHSHARED = '$(qcc srcdir)/config/arm/unwind-arm.c $(qcc srcdir)/
config/arm/libunwind.S $(gcc_srcdir)/config/arm/pr-support.c $(gcc_srcdir)/unwind-c.c
$(gcc_srcdir)/emutls.c '>> tmp-libgcc.mvars
[ALL ] echo LIB2_SIDITI_CONV_FUNCS = " >> tmp-libgcc.mvars
[ALL ] echo LIBUNWIND = ' ' >> tmp-libgcc.mvars
[ALL]
        echo SHLIBUNWIND_LINK = " >> tmp-libgcc.mvars
[ALL]
        echo SHLIBUNWIND_INSTALL = " >> tmp-libgcc.mvars
        echo FPBIT = " >> tmp-libgcc.mvars
        echo FPBIT_FUNCS = '_pack_sf _unpack_sf _addsub_sf _mul_sf _div_sf
_fpcmp_parts_sf_compare_sf_eq_sf_ne_sf_gt_sf_ge_sf_lt_sf_le_sf_unord_sf_si_to_sf
 sf to si negate sf make sf sf to df sf to tf thenan sf sf to usi usi to sf' >> tmp-
libacc.mvars
[ALL ] echo LIB2_DIVMOD_FUNCS = '_divdi3 _moddi3 _udivdi3 _umoddi3 _udiv_w_sdiv
_udivmoddi4' >> tmp-libgcc.mvars
[ALL ] echo DPBIT = " >> tmp-libgcc.mvars
[ALL ] echo DPBIT_FUNCS = '_pack_df _unpack_df _addsub_df _mul_df _div_df
_fpcmp_parts_df _compare_df _eq_df _ne_df _gt_df _ge_df _lt_df _le_df _unord_df _si_to_df
 _df_to_si _negate_df _make_df _df_to_sf _df_to_tf _thenan_df _df_to_usi _usi_to_df' >> tmp-
libgcc.mvars
[ALL ] echo TPBIT = " >> tmp-libgcc.mvars
[ALL ] echo TPBIT_FUNCS = '_pack_tf _unpack_tf _addsub_tf _mul_tf _div_tf _fpcmp_parts_tf
compare tf eq tf ne tf qt tf qe tf lt tf le tf unord tf si to tf tf to si negate tf
_make_tf _tf_to_df _tf_to_sf _thenan_tf _tf_to_usi _usi_to_tf' >> tmp-libgcc.mvars
[ALL ] echo DFP_ENABLE = " >> tmp-libgcc.mvars
[ALL ] echo DFP_CFLAGS=" >> tmp-libgcc.mvars
[ALL ] echo D32PBIT=" >> tmp-libgcc.mvars
[ALL ] echo D32PBIT_FUNCS='_addsub_sd _div_sd _mul_sd _plus_sd _minus_sd _eq_sd
_ne_sd _lt_sd _gt_sd _le_sd _ge_sd _sd_to_si _sd_to_di _sd_to_usi _sd_to_udi _si_to_sd
_di_to_sd _usi_to_sd _udi_to_sd _sd_to_sf_sd_to_df_sd_to_xf_sd_to_tf _sf_to_sd _df_to_sd
_xf_to_sd _tf_to_sd _sd_to_dd _sd_to_td _unord_sd _conv_sd' >> tmp-libgcc.mvars
[ALL ] echo D64PBIT=" >> tmp-libgcc.mvars
```

```
[ALL ] echo D64PBIT_FUNCS='_addsub_dd _div_dd _mul_dd _plus_dd _minus_dd _eq_dd
_ne_dd _lt_dd _gt_dd _le_dd _ge_dd _dd_to_si _dd_to_di _dd_to_usi _dd_to_udi _si_to_dd
_di_to_dd _usi_to_dd _udi_to_dd _dd_to_sf _dd_to_df _dd_to_xf _dd_to_tf _sf_to_dd _df_to_dd
_xf_to_dd _tf_to_dd _dd_to_sd _dd_to_td _unord_dd _conv_dd' >> tmp-libgcc.mvars
[ALL ] echo D128PBIT=" >> tmp-libgcc.mvars
[ALL ] echo D128PBIT FUNCS=' addsub td div td mul td plus td minus td eq td
_ne_td _lt_td _gt_td _le_td _ge_td _td_to_si _td_to_di _td_to_usi _td_to_udi _si_to_td _di_to_td
usi to_td_udi_to_td_td_to_sf_td_to_df_td_to_xf_td_to_tf_sf_to_td_df_to_td_xf_to_td
 tf to td td to sd td to dd unord td conv td' >> tmp-libgcc.mvars
[ALL ] echo GCC_EXTRA_PARTS = 'crtbegin.o crtbeginS.o crtbeginT.o crtend.o crtendS.o' >>
tmp-libgcc.mvars
[ALL ] echo SHLIB_LINK = '$(GCC_FOR_TARGET) -O2 -g -Os -DIN_GCC -
DCROSS DIRECTORY STRUCTURE -W -Wall -Wwrite-strings -Wstrict-prototypes -
Wmissing-prototypes -Wcast-qual -Wold-style-definition -isystem ./include -fPIC -Wno-
missing-prototypes -g -DIN_LIBGCC2 -D__GCC_FLOAT_NOT_NEEDED -Dinhibit_libc
-shared -nodefaultlibs -WI,--soname=@shlib_base_name@.so.1 -WI,--version-
script=@shlib map file@ -o @multilib dir@/@shlib base name@.so.1.tmp @multilib flags@
 @shlib_objs@ @libgcc_libm@ -lc && rm -f @multilib_dir@/@shlib_base_name@.so
&& if [ -f @multilib_dir@/@shlib_base_name@.so.1 ]; then mv -f @multilib_dir@/
@shlib base name@.so.1 @multilib dir@/@shlib base name@.so.1.backup; else true; fi &&
 mv @multilib_dir@/@shlib_base_name@.so.1.tmp @multilib_dir@/@shlib_base_name@.so.1
&& (echo "/* GNU ld script"; echo " Use the shared library, but some functions are only
in"; echo " the static library. */"; echo "GROUP (@shlib_base_name@.so.1 libgcc.a)" ) >
@multilib_dir@/@shlib_base_name@.so' >> tmp-libgcc.mvars
[ALL ] echo SHLIB_INSTALL = '$(mkinstalldirs) $(DESTDIR)$(slibdir)@shlib_slibdir_qual@;
 /home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0_build/.build/tools/bin/install -c -m
644 @multilib dir@/@shlib base name@.so.1 $(DESTDIR)$(slibdir)@shlib slibdir qual@/
@shlib base name@.so.1; rm -f $(DESTDIR)$(slibdir)@shlib slibdir qual@/
@shlib_base_name@.so; /home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-
ng-1.18.0_build/.build/tools/bin/install -c -m 644 @multilib_dir@/@shlib_base_name@.so
$(DESTDIR)$(slibdir)@shlib slibdir qual@/@shlib base name@.so' >> tmp-libgcc.mvars
[ALL ] echo SHLIB_EXT = '.so' >> tmp-libgcc.mvars
[ALL ]
        echo SHLIB_MKMAP = '$(gcc_srcdir)/mkmap-symver.awk ' >> tmp-libgcc.mvars
        echo SHLIB_MKMAP_OPTS = " >> tmp-libgcc.mvars
[ALL ]
       echo SHLIB_MAPFILES = '$(qcc_srcdir)/libqcc-std.ver $(qcc_srcdir)/confiq/libqcc-
glibc.ver $(gcc_srcdir)/config/libgcc-glibc.ver $(gcc_srcdir)/config/arm/libgcc-bpabi.ver '>>
tmp-libgcc.mvars
[ALL ] echo SHLIB_NM_FLAGS = '-pg' >> tmp-libgcc.mvars
[ALL ] echo LIBGCC2_CFLAGS = '-O2 -g -Os -DIN_GCC -DCROSS_DIRECTORY_STRUCTURE
 -W -Wall -Wwrite-strings -Wstrict-prototypes -Wmissing-prototypes -Wcast-qual -Wold-
style-definition -isystem ./include -fPIC -Wno-missing-prototypes -g -DIN_LIBGCC2 -
D GCC FLOAT NOT NEEDED -Dinhibit libc' >> tmp-libgcc.mvars
[ALL ] echo TARGET_LIBGCC2_CFLAGS = '-fPIC -Wno-missing-prototypes' >> tmp-
libgcc.mvars
[ALL ] echo LIBGCC_SYNC = " >> tmp-libgcc.mvars
[ALL ] echo LIBGCC_SYNC_CFLAGS = " >> tmp-libgcc.mvars
[ALL ] echo CRTSTUFF_CFLAGS = '-O2 -g -Os -DIN_GCC -DCROSS_DIRECTORY_STRUCTURE
 -W -Wall -Wwrite-strings -Wstrict-prototypes -Wmissing-prototypes -Wcast-qual
-Wold-style-definition -isystem ./include -I. -I. -I/home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/
crosstool-ng-1.18.0 build/.build/src/gcc-4.4.6/qcc -I/home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/
crosstool-ng-1.18.0_build/.build/src/gcc-4.4.6/gcc/. -I/home/CLi/develop/crosstool-
ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0_build/.build/src/gcc-4.4.6/gcc/../include -I/home/CLi/develop/
crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0 build/.build/src/gcc-4.4.6/gcc/../libcpp/include -I/home/
CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0_build/.build/arm-xscale-linux-gnueabi/
buildtools/include -I/home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0_build/.build/
arm-xscale-linux-gnueabi/buildtools/include -I/home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-
ng-1.18.0_build/.build/src/gcc-4.4.6/gcc/../libdecnumber -I/home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/
crosstool-ng-1.18.0 build/.build/src/qcc-4.4.6/qcc/../libdecnumber/dpd -I../libdecnumber -I/
```

```
home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0_build/.build/arm-xscale-linux-gnueabi/
buildtools/include -DCLOOG_PPL_BACKEND -g0 -finhibit-size-directive -fno-inline-functions
-fno-exceptions -fno-zero-initialized-in-bss -fno-toplevel-reorder -fno-tree-vectorize -
Dinhibit_libc' >> tmp-libgcc.mvars
[ALL ] echo CRTSTUFF_T_CFLAGS = " >> tmp-libgcc.mvars
[ALL ] echo CRTSTUFF T CFLAGS S = '-fPIC' >> tmp-libgcc.mvars
[ALL ] mv tmp-libgcc.mvars libgcc.mvars
[ALL ] rm gcc.pod [ALL ] make[2]: Leaving directory `/home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-
ng-1.18.0_build/.build/arm-xscale-linux-gnueabi/build/build-cc-core-pass-1/gcc'
[ALL ] Makefile:4872: recipe for target `all-gcc' failed
[ERROR] make[1]: *** [all-gcc] Error 2
[ALL ] make[1]: Leaving directory `home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-
ng-1.18.0_build/.build/arm-xscale-linux-gnueabi/build/build-cc-core-pass-1'
[ERROR]
[ERROR] >>
[ERROR] >> Build failed in step 'Installing pass-1 core C compiler'
[ERROR] >>
                 called in step '(top-level)'
```

原因:

好像是之前的gcc中的cloog方面的bug

解决办法:

最后是使用 gcc 4.6.0,可以正常编译,可以避免此问题。

详见:

【未解决】cygwin下编译xscale的crosstool-ng时,gcc出错:[cc1-dummy.exe] Error 1 ²³

5.2.1.5. Makefile:240: *** mixed implicit and normal rules. Stop.

错误现象:

cygwin下ct-ng build去编译crosstool-ng出现:

http://www.crifan.com/crosstool_ng_cygwin_gcc_cc1_dummy_exe_error_1_gcc/

```
[ERROR] >> called in step '(top-level)'
[ERROR] >> Error happened in: CT_DoExecLog[scripts/functions@257]
[ERROR] >> called from: do_libc_backend_once[scripts/build/libc/glibc-eglibc.sh-common@380]
[ERROR] >> called from: do_libc_backend[scripts/build/libc/glibc-eglibc.sh-common@143]
[ERROR] >> called from: do_libc_start_files[scripts/build/libc/glibc-eglibc.sh-common@60]
[ERROR] >> called from: main[scripts/crosstool-NG.sh@632]
......
```

对应build.log中的详细内容为:

```
[ALL ] make[3]: Entering directory `home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-
ng-1.18.0_build/.build/src/glibc-2.9/gnulib'
[ALL ] make[3]: 'install-headers' is up to date.
[ALL ] make[3]: Leaving directory `/home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-
ng-1.18.0_build/.build/src/glibc-2.9/gnulib'
[ALL ] /usr/bin/make subdir=wctype -C wctype ..=../ install-headers
[ALL ] make[3]: Entering directory `home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-
ng-1.18.0 build/.build/src/alibc-2.9/wctype'
[ALL ] /home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0_build/.build/tools/bin/install -
c -m 644 wctype.h /home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/x-tools/arm-xscale-linux-gnueabi/arm-
xscale-linux-gnueabi/sysroot/usr/include/wctype.h
[ALL ] make[3]: Leaving directory `/home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-
ng-1.18.0_build/.build/src/glibc-2.9/wctype'
[ALL ] /usr/bin/make subdir=manual -C manual ..=../ install-headers
[ALL ] make[3]: Entering directory `/home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-
ng-1.18.0_build/.build/src/glibc-2.9/manual'
[ALL ] Makefile:240: *** mixed implicit and normal rules. Stop.
[ALL ] make[3]: Leaving directory home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0_build/src/glibc-2.9/manual
[ALL ] Makefile:207: recipe for target `manual/install-headers' failed
[ERROR] make[2]: *** [manual/install-headers] Error 2
[ALL ] make[2]: Leaving directory `home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-
ng-1.18.0_build/.build/src/glibc-2.9
[ALL ] Makefile:12: recipe for target `install-headers' failed
[ERROR] make[1]: *** [install-headers] Error 2
[ALL ] make[1]: Leaving directory `/home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-
ng-1.18.0_build/.build/arm-xscale-linux-gnueabi/build/build-libc-startfiles'
[ERROR]
[ERROR] >>
[ERROR] >> Build failed in step 'Installing C library headers & start files'
                 called in step '(top-level)'
[ERROR] >>
[ERROR] >>
[ERROR] >> Error happened in: CT_DoExecLog[scripts/functions@257]
[ERROR] >>
                 called from: do_libc_backend_once[scripts/build/libc/glibc-eqlibc.sh-
common@380]
[ERROR] >>
                 called from: do_libc_backend[scripts/build/libc/glibc-eglibc.sh-
common@1431
[ERROR] >>
                 called from: do_libc_start_files[scripts/build/libc/glibc-eglibc.sh-
common@601
[ERROR] >>
                 called from: main[scripts/crosstool-NG.sh@632]
```

原因:

make是3.82的,不识别,旧的,显示和隐式的规则混合在一起的混合规则

所以才报此错误。

解决办法:

而这种makefile中混合规则,老版本的make,即3.81版本的make,是支持的。

所以,总的来说,有两种解决办法:

5.2.1.5.1. 手动修改每个Makefile中对应的混合规则->使得3.82的make可以识别

很明显此办法,的确可以解决此类问题。

比如我之前这里:

【已解决】编译crosstool-ng在Installing kernel headers时出错:/home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.18.0_build/.build/src/linux-custom/Makefile:1444: *** mixed implicit and normal rules. Stop. 24

就是这样手工改makefile的。

但是此办法的缺点是:

crosstool-ng项目中,涉及到这种混合规则的Makefile中的写法,有N多个

如果你要是每个都手动改,那就累死了。

并且需要你对Makefile的语法和规则,有足够深入的理解,也才能确保修改为正确的写法

所以:

此法,不适合,本身对于Makefile就不是很熟悉的,大部分的人

更好的办法是,下面要介绍的这个<u>第 5.2.1.5.2 节 "把3.82的make换成3.81版本的make"</u>把此处3.82的make想办法换成3.81版本的make,就可以了。

5.2.1.5.2. 把3.82的make换成3.81版本的make

此法,很明显,属于:一劳永逸的办法

把make换成3.81的,之前的makefile中,N多处的混合规则,就不用手动修改,即可识别,正常编译了。

对应的,把3.82的make,换成3.81的make,其实也有两种办法:

5.2.1.5.2.1. 把你当前的(Linux或Cygwin等)系统环境中的3.82的make换成3.81的make

此法,也是我之前,在Cygwin中折腾crosstool-ng时,去尝试过的:

【已解决】Cygwin下配置Linux内核出错: Makefile:419: *** mixed implicit and normal rules. Stop.

但是很明显,此法,代价太大:

http://www.crifan.com/

crosstool_ng_installing_kernel_headers_recipe_for_target_headers_install_failed_build_src_linux_custom/
http://www.crifan.com/cygwin_make_linux_kernel_makefile_mixed_implicit_and_normal_rules_stop/

使得整个系统中的make,都从3.82降级到3.81了。

总的来说,也不算好事。

并且,像是Cygwin中,去更换某个版本的软件包的话,相对来说,还比较麻烦。

而Linux系统,比如Ubuntu中,如果你用的源中没有3.81的make的话,还涉及到先换源

总之,就是很麻烦。

所以,一般来说,都还是用下面介绍的这个更好的办法:

第 5.2.1.5.2.2 节 "用crosstool-ng中提供的3.81的make (而不用更换系统环境中的3.82的make) "

5.2.1.5.2.2. 用crosstool-ng中提供的3.81的make (而不用更换系统环境中的3.82的make)

最终,后来通过:

【已解决】crosstool-ng在Installing C library headers & start files期间出错: Makefile:240: *** mixed implicit and normal rules. Stop. ²⁶

而去通过更改crosstool-ng中的配置,得以实现:

直接使用crosstool-ng中提供的那个3.81的make

而实现:

不仅解决了此处的问题:

Makefile:xxx: *** mixed implicit and normal rules. Stop.

而且,无需更改当前系统的3.82的make

也无需去手动更改出错的每一个makefile了。

对应的做法是:

ct-ng menuconfig

去如下配置:

Paths and misc options —>
[*] Try features marked as EXPERIMENTAL
Companion tools —>

- [*] Build some companion tools
- [*] make

Try features marked as EXPERIMENTAL对应的help帮助内容为:

	— Try features marked as EXPERIMENTAL
CT_EXPERIMENTAL:	י

http://www.crifan.com/crosstool_ng_makefile_mixed_implicit_and_normal_rules_stop/

	If you set this to Y, then you will be able to try very experimental features.
j	Experimental features can be one of:
ĺ	- working, in which case you should tell me it is!
	- buggy, in which case you could try patching and send me the result
ļ	- unfinished, in which case you could try hacking it and send me the result
ļ	- non-existant, in which case you could also try hacking it in and send me
ļ	the result
ļ	Symbol: EXPERIMENTAL [=y]
ŀ	Type: boolean
ŀ	Prompt: Try features marked as EXPERIMENTAL Defined at config/global/ct-behave.in:18
l	Location:
l	-> Paths and misc options
'	

以及: Build some companion tools对应的help帮助内容为:

```
    Build some companion tools

CT_COMP_TOOLS:
Crosstool-NG relies on some external tools to be recent enough, namely:
 make = 3.81 (in some cases)
 m4 > = 1.4.12
 autoconf > = 2.63
 automake >= 1.10.2
 libtool >= 2.2.4
If your system has older versions, we can build them for you,
but you are strongly encouraged to update your system instead!
Symbol: COMP_TOOLS [=y]
Type: boolean
Prompt: Build some companion tools
 Defined at config/companion_tools.in:8
 Depends on: EXPERIMENTAL [=y]
 Location:
  -> Companion tools
```

如此,再去继续重新编译,可以看到对应的编译输出信息:

即,去下载并编译对应的3.81的make,供后续使用了。

至此,才算是比较完美的解决此处的问题。

详见:

【未解决】crosstool-ng编译arm的xscale时,编译gcc-4.2.4时出错:[libgcc/./_powisf2.o] Error 1 , /tmp/cc7Xh6xp.s:21: Error: selected processor does not support ARM mode `fmsr s14,r0'

5.2.2. Cygwin下编译crosstool-ng常见错误及解决办法

此处是,在Cygwin下才会出现的一些,关于编译crosstol-ng时遇到的问题和解决办法:

5.2.2.1. Cygwin下编译crosstool-ng时导致内存泄露

我之前在:

Win7 x64 + Cygwin 1.7.24

下,去编译crosstool-ng:

【记录】重试使用最新版本1.18.0的crosstool-ng去配置和编译xscale的交叉编译器(

结果,期间出现多次的:

Cannot allocate memory

详见:

【未解决】crosstool-ng编译出错:Installing C library headers中的make[3]: xxx/sys-root/usr/include/sys/uio.h] Error 1

【未解决】crosstool-ng编译出错:gcc-4.2.2/gcc/regrename.c:1646:12: error: 'IFCVT_ALLOW_MODIFY_TEST_IN_INSN' undeclared (first use in this function) 30

【未解决】firefox的CPU占用率太高而多次崩溃 31

【未解决】cygwin下编译xscale的crosstool-ng时,gcc出错:[cc1-dummy.exe] Error 1 ³²

最终,而推测出的:

【未解决】用cygwin编译crosstool-ng , 好像有内存泄露(memory leak) 33

但是,截止现在,其实也不完全确定:

到底是cygwin中的(比如ld)有bug

还是crosstool-ng对于此处的cygwin不太兼容?

而导致的此处的内存泄露,内存被消耗光的问题。

不过,和此对比的是:

后来又去Ubuntu 13.04中, 去编译crosstool-ng:

<u>【记录】Ubuntu下用crosstool-ng为xscale建立交叉编译器arm-xscale-linux-gnueabi-gcc</u> 34

确定,是没有出现内存占用极高,而导致内存不够的问题。

所以,此处截止目前的结论是:

此处在Win7 x64 + Cygwin 1.7.24, 去编译crosstool-ng, 出现了内存占用极高

而导致系统卡死,无法继续编译

应该就是: 内存泄露

但是原因,到底是cygwin本身的问题,还是crosstool-ng不太兼容cygwin

至今仍未知。

已知的是: crosstool-ng在Ubuntu 13.04中,编译是很顺利的,不会出现此内存泄露的现象。

5.2.2.2. Your file system in 'xxx/targets' is *not* casesensitive!

错误现象:

cygwin下ct-ng build去编译crosstool-ng出现:

[ERROR] Your file system in '/home/CLi/develop/crosstool-ng/crosstool-ng-1.9.3_build/ targets' is *not* case-sensitive!

原因:

windows系统默认是大小写不分的

而crosstool-ng,一般是在Linux类系统中运行的,是区分大小写的

比如两个文件文件名的字符可能相同,但是大小写不同,就是两个不同文件

而如果Windows中不区分大小写,那么就会导致文件冲突。

所以此处报错,说你的环境是不区分大小写的。

³³ http://www.crifan.com/cygwin_compile_crosstool_ng_may_memory_leak/ 34 http://www.crifan.com/ubuntu_crosstool_ng_cross_compile_for_xscale_arm_xscale_linux_gnueabi/

解决办法:

Windows下,修改注册表:

HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Control\Session Manager\kernel \obcaseinsensitive

将值从1改为0。

详见:【已解决】cygwin下crosstool去build出错: Performing some trivial sanity checks, Your file system in xxx is *not* case-sensitive! 35



已managed的方式挂载cygwin好像也可以解决此问题

对于此问题,之前好像在某处看到说是

以managed的方式去mount cygwin,好像也是可以解决此问题的

目前没去深入研究,只是听说。供参考。

5.2.3. Linux下编译crosstool-ng常见错误及解决办法

此处是,在Linux类系统下才会出现的一些,关于编译crosstol-ng时遇到的问题和解决办法:

5.2.3.1. gcc-4.2.2/gcc/regrename.c:1646:12: error: 'IFCVT_ALLOW_MODIFY_TEST_IN_INSN' undeclared (first use in this function)

错误现象:

cygwin下ct-ng build去编译crosstool-ng出现:

[ERROR] make[2]: *** [regrename.o] Error 1 [ERROR] make[1]: *** [all-gcc] Error 2

•••

in this function)

http://www.crifan.com/crosstool_cygwin_build_error_your_file_system_not_case_sensitive/

原因:

暂未清楚深层次的原因。

解决办法:

去修改对应的文件:

crosstool-ng-1.18.0_build\.build\src\gcc-4.2.2\gcc\regrename.c

去注释掉对应的代码,变成:

```
/* Added for targets (AVR32) which supports test operands to be modified
 in cond exec instruction. For these targets we cannot make a change to
 the test operands if one of the test operands is an output operand This beacuse
 changing the test operands might cause the need for inserting a new test
 insns in the middle of a sequence of cond_exec insns and if the test operands
 are modified these tests will fail.
*/
// if ( IFCVT_ALLOW_MODIFY_TEST_IN_INSN
  // && predicated )
  // int insn skipped = 0;
  // rtx test = COND_EXEC_TEST (PATTERN (insn));
  ///* Check if the previous insn was a skipped predicated insn with the same
    // test as this predicated insns. If so we cannot do any modification to
    // this insn either since we cannot emit the test insn because the operands
    // are clobbered. */
  // if ( prev_pred_insn_skipped
     // && (rtx_equal_p (test, prev_pred_test)
        // || rtx_equal_p (test, reversed_condition (prev_pred_test))) )
    // insn_skipped = 1;
   //}
  // else
   //{
    // /* Check if the output operand is used in the test expression. */
    // for (i = 0; i < n_{ops}; ++i)
      // if ( recog_data.operand_type[i] == OP_INOUT
         // && req_mentioned_p (recog_data.operand[i], test) )
        // insn_skipped = 1;
        // break;
       //}
   //}
  // prev_pred_test = test;
  // prev_pred_insn_skipped = insn_skipped;
  // if ( insn_skipped )
    // if (insn == BB_END (bb))
      // break;
     // else
      // continue;
```

```
// }
// else
// {
// prev_pred_insn_skipped = 0;
// }
```

即可。

 $\frac{36}{36} http://www.crifan.com/crosstool_ng_gcc_4_2_gcc_regrename_c_error_ifcvt_allow_modify_test_in_insn_undeclared_first_use_in_this_function/$

第 6 章 与crosstool-ng相关的一些事项

相关旧帖:【总结】crosstool-ng使用心得和注意事项1

6.1. crosstool-ng的作者的主页

后来无意间发现,其实crosstool-ng的作者Yann E. MORIN,简称ymorin,其有个主页的:<u>http://ymorin.is-a-geek.org/</u>

其中,很容易看出:ymorin.is-a-geek,即:ymorin is a geek,翻译为中文即为:ymorin是个极客,即技术上比较能折腾的家伙,^_^

然后,对应该主页中,有此crosstool-ng的主页链接: http://crosstool-ng.org/

然后也可以看到,其也参考了别的一些项目的,比如:BusyBox²中的modprobe。

6.2. crosstool-ng支持Linaro的gcc

Linaro,是一个组织,其维护了一堆的基础库等内容,方便其他人使用。包括Ubuntu等Linux的发行版,Android等等。

其所维护的东西,除了基础的gcc库等常见内容之外,还包括此crosstool-ng。

关于如何在crosstool-ng中,使用linaro的gcc,可参考:

Linaro版本的gcc

和:

crosstool-NG in Linaro ³

6.3. Buildroot支持crosstool-ng

Buildroot,默认是使用自己的交叉编译器,去制作整个Linux系统,包括编译kernel,编译uboot,制作rootfs的。

而最新的Buildroot,已经支持,使用第三方的交叉编译器,去制作整个Linux系统。

其中,就已经支持了,用crosstool-ng的交叉编译器。

详见Buildroot中的配置说明:

Buildroot ⁴

¹ http://www.crifan.com/summary crosstool ng note/

http://www.busybox.net/

https://wiki.linaro.org/WorkingGroups/ToolChain/Using/CrosstoolNg

⁴ http://www.crifan.com/files/doc/docbook/buildroot_intro/release/html/buildroot_intro.html

参考书目

- [1] crosstool¹
- [2] <u>crosstool-n</u>g²
- [3] Refering to crosstool-NG³
- [4] Using a released version⁴
- [5] crosstool-NG: Download and usage⁵
- [6] http://ymorin.is-a-geek.org/
- [7] crosstool-NG in Linaro⁶
- [8] BusyBox⁷
- [9] <u>Cygwin下用crosstool-ng</u> 编译交叉工具链⁸
- [10] 【总结】crosstool-ng使用心得和注意事项⁹
- [11] 交叉编译详解¹⁰
- [12] 借助别人的工具去制作交叉编译器11
- [13] crosstool¹²
- 【整理】make config, make menuconfig, make oldconfig, make xconfig, make defconfig, make gconfig¹³ [14]
- [15] 软件开发基础之linux下安装某个软件的逻辑和过程¹⁴
- [16] <u>【记录】在Cygwin下编译gcc-3.4.5-qlibc-2.3.6</u>的arm-xscale-linux-qnu交叉编译器¹⁵
- [17] 【未解决】crosstool-ng编译出错:Installing C library headers中的make[3]: xxx/sys-root/usr/include/sys/uio.h] Error 1¹⁶
- [18] <u>【记录】重试使用最新版本1.18.0的crosstool-ng去配置和编译xscale的交叉编译器¹⁷</u>
- [19] 【已解决】total commander里面的文件名是中文加数字而无法正常排序¹⁸
- [20] 【记录】在Ubuntu下用crosstool-ng编译xscale的交叉工具链¹⁹

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- [22] 【记录】Cygwin下为arm920t配置crosstool-ng²¹
- [23] 【整理】Linux下的make命令使用心得²²
- [24] 【已解决】crosstool-ng在Installing C library headers & start files期间出错: Makefile:240: *** mixed implicit and normal rules. Stop.
- [25] <u>【记录】crosstool为xscale</u>编译(ct-ng build)过程²⁴
- [26] 【已解决】Ubuntu中crosstool-ng编译出错: scripts/unifdef.c:209:25: error: conflicting types for 'getline'
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