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mx53 根文件系统的构建

这篇文章祥解了 mx53 根文件系统的构建,考虑到嵌入式的应用,这里使用 busybox 作为基础搭建根文件系统。版本为 1.20.2,可从官网直接下载。具体的搭建步骤如下:

1、解压源码包

tar jxvf busybox-1.20.2.tar.bz2

2、配置 busybox

修改 Makefile, 指定目标平台和交叉编译工具链。

将 Makefile 中的 Line 191 左右的 ARCH ?= \$(SUBARCH)注释掉,在其后新增一行,如下:

ARCH = arm

```
187
188
189
190
191 #ARCH ?= $(SUBARCH)
192 ARCH = arm
193
194 # Architecture as present in compile.h
195 UTS_MACHINE := $(ARCH)
196
197 # SHELL used by kbuild
198 CONFIG_SHELL := $(shell if [ -x "$$BASH" ]
199 else if [ -x /bin/bash ]; then e
```

将 Makefile 中的 Line 164 左右的 CROSS_COMPILE ?= 注释掉,在其后新增一行,如下:

CROSS_COMPILE = /usr/local/arm/4.3.2/bin/arm-linux-

```
### make CRUSS_CUMPILE=1a04-tinux-

160  # Alternatively CROSS_COMPILE can be set in the environment.

161  # Default value for CROSS_COMPILE is not to prefix executable

162  # Note: Some architectures assign CROSS_COMPILE in their arch

163

164  #CROSS_COMPILE ?=

165  CROSS_COMPILE = /usr/local/arm/4.3.2/bin/arm-linux-

166  # bbox: we may have CONFIG_CROSS_COMPILER_PREFIX in .config,

167  # and it has not been included yet... thus using an awkward s

168  ifeq ($(CROSS_COMPILE),)

169  CROSS_COMPILE := $(shell grep ^CONFIG_CROSS_COMPILER_PREFIX .

170  CROSS_COMPILE := $(subst_CONFIG_CROSS_COMPILER_PREFIX =, , $(CRO
```

执行 make menuconfig, 进行图形化配置。

将 busybox 配置成静态编译,虽然生成的文件有点大,但是解决了动态库依赖的问题。 路径为 Busybox Settings->Build Options, [*] Build BusyBox as a static binary (no shared libs)。

配置 make install 的动作路径,一定要配置,否则会安装到开发机的/usr 路径下的!路径为 Busybox Settings->Installation Options("make install" behavior),将 Busybox installation prefix输入为./_install,这样生成的映像文件及链接文件会在根目录下的_install文件夹下的。同时选择小应用程序的类型为"soft-links"。

```
Arrow keys navigate the menu. <Enter> selects submenus --->. Highlighted letters are hotkeys. Pressing <Y> includes, <N> excludes, <M> modularizes features. Press <Esc> to exit, <?> for Help, </> for Search. Legend: [*] built-in [] excluded <M> module <> module capable

| hat kind of applet links to install (as soft-links) --->
| [./_install) BusyBox installation prefix

| Select> < Exit > < Help >
```

配置 busybox 支持 init 进程,即内核启动后的第1个进程。这样 init 进程会去读取/etc/inittab 文件的。

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```
BusyBox 1.20.2 Configuration
     Arrow keys navigate the menu.
                                            <Enter> selects submenus --->.
    letters are hotkeys. Pressing <Y> includes, <N> excludes, <M> modularizes features. Press <Esc> to exit, <?> for Help, </> for Search. Legend: [*] built-in [] excluded <M> module <> module capable
                   ompatible, bloated header
                    upport bootchartd.conf
                 oweroff, halt, and reboot
           [*] init
[*] u
                    upport reading an inittab file
                    upport killing processes that have been removed from inittab
un commands with leading dash with controlling tty
                    nable init to write to syslog
           [*]
           [*]
                    e _extra _quiet on boot
           [*]
                    upport dumping core for child processes (debugging only)
           [*]
                    upport running init from within an initrd (not initramfs)
           (linux)
                     nitial terminal type
           [*] m sg
           [*]
                    nable writing to tty only by group, not by everybody
                                   <Select>
                                               < Exit > < Help >
```

配置支持 dhcp client,路径为 Networking Utilities。

根据需要选择一些关键的子功能,如ifconfig、insmod/rmmod、pwd、ls、find等等这些标准的Linux命令。

执行编译 make

```
zhangshaoyan@ubuntu:~/i.mx53/busybox-1.20.2$ make
    SPLIT    include/autoconf.h -> include/config/*
    GEN         include/bbconfigopts.h
    HOSTCC    applets/usage
    applets/usage.c: In function 'main':
    applets/usage.c:52: warning: ignoring return value of 'write', declared with attrib
    unused_result
    GEN         include/usage_compressed.h
    HOSTCC    applets/applet_tables
    applets/applet_tables.c: In function 'main':
    applets/applet_tables.c:144: warning: ignoring return value of 'fgets', declared wi
    bute warn_unused_result
    GEN         include/applet_tables.h
    CC          applets/applets.o
    LD          applets/built-in.o
    HOSTCC applets/usage_pod
    applets/usage_pod.c: In function 'main':
    applets/usage_pod.c: In function 'main':
    applets/usage_pod.c: 74: warning: format not a string literal and no format argument
    CC         libbb/appletlib.o
    AR         libbb/lib.a
```

执行安装 make install (说白了就是将编译生成的可执行文件拷贝到./_install目录下。

```
/_install//usr/sbin/nbd-client -> ../../bin/busybox
./_install//usr/sbin/ntpd -> ../../bin/busybox
./_install//usr/sbin/popmaildir -> ../../bin/busybox
./_install//usr/sbin/rdate -> ../../bin/busybox
./_install//usr/sbin/rdate -> ../../bin/busybox
./_install//usr/sbin/readprofile -> ../../bin/busybox
./_install//usr/sbin/sendmail -> ../../bin/busybox
./_install//usr/sbin/setfont -> ../../bin/busybox
./_install//usr/sbin/setlogcons -> ../../bin/busybox
./_install//usr/sbin/setlogcons -> ../../bin/busybox
./_install//usr/sbin/setlogcons -> ../../bin/busybox
./_install//usr/sbin/telnetd -> ../../bin/busybox
./_install//usr/sbin/ubiattach -> ../../bin/busybox
./_install//usr/sbin/ubiattach -> ../../bin/busybox
./_install//usr/sbin/ubimkvol -> ../../bin/busybox
./_install//usr/sbin/ubirmvol -> ../../bin/busybox
./_install//usr/sbin/ubirsvol -> ../../bin/busybox
./_install//usr/sbin/ubirsvol -> ../../bin/busybox
./_install//usr/sbin/ubirdatevol -> ../../bin/busybox
./_install//usr/sbin/udhcpd -> ../../bin/busybox
./_install//usr/sbin/ud
```

现在,我们去./_install目录下看看

```
zhangshaoyan@ubuntu:~/i.mx53/busybox-1.20.2/_install$ ls -l
total 12
drwxr-xr-x 2 zhangshaoyan zhangshaoyan 4096 2012-12-18 23:02 bin
lrwxrwxrwx 1 zhangshaoyan zhangshaoyan 11 2012-12-18 23:02 linuxrc -> bin/busybox
drwxr-xr-x 2 zhangshaoyan zhangshaoyan 4096 2012-12-18 23:02 sbin
drwxr-xr-x 4 zhangshaoyan zhangshaoyan 4096 2012-12-03 00:48 usr
zhangshaoyan@ubuntu:~/i.mx53/busybox-1.20.2/_install$
```

好了,现在就算编译成功了。

3、建立基本的根文件系统目录结构

mkdir bin sbin etc etc/init.d lib dev proc sys tmp usr usr/bin usr/share usr/sbin usr/local -p

```
zhangshaoyan@ubuntu:~/i.mx53/nfsrootfs$ ls
bin dev etc lib linuxrc proc sbin sys tmp usr
zhangshaoyan@ubuntu:~/i.mx53/nfsrootfs$
```

将编译 busybox 时生成的_install 目录下所有的东东都拷贝过来。

4、建立 init 进程配置文件

init 进程是内核启动后的第 1 个进程,它会去读取/etc/inittab 文件决定如何动作。这里我们建立一个最基本的 inittab 文件,如下:

```
#/etc/inittab
::sysinit:/etc/init.d/rcS
::respawn:-/bin/sh
::ctrlaltdel:/sbin/reboot
::shutdown:/bin/umount -a -r
```

这其中最关键的就是::respawn:-/bin/sh,表示当终端退出后,init 会重新执行/bin/sh,即进入shell。

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另一个比较关键的就是::sysinit:/etc/init.d/rcS,即 init 进程启动后,会调用 rcS 进行初始化,所以我们要写好这个 rcS。

5、系统初始化脚本 rcS

```
#!/bin/sh
PATH=/sbin:/bin:/usr/sbin:/usr/bin
export PATH
#call /etc/fstab
mount -a
~
~
~
```

这个脚本的内容很简单,一个是设置 PATH 环境变量,另一个是调用 mount - a, 这句会让 mount 程序去读取/etc/fstab 文件,决定什么文件系统会被挂载。

5、文件系统挂载文件/etc/fstab

proc	/proc	proc	defaults	Θ	Θ
sysfs	/sys	sysfs	defaults	0	Θ

这个文件就是声明了挂载 proc 和 sysfs 文件系统,用于将内核数据导出。方便查看。

6、拷贝必要的 C 库文件

为了简单起见,我们就不编译 C 库了,而直接使用交叉编译工具链提供的动态库文件。将arm-linux-4.3.2提供的 libc 拷贝到根文件系统的 lib 目录下。

交叉编译工具链库文件所在路径为: /usr/local/arm/4.3.2/arm-none-linux-gnueabi/libc/lib。

```
zhangshaoyan@ubuntu:/usr/local/arm/4.3.2/arm-none-linux-gnueabi/libc/lib$ ls
                        libdl-2.8.so
                                                                    libresolv-2.8.so
ld-2.8.so
                                             libnss dns.so.2
ld-linux.so.3
                        libdl.so.2
                                              libnss files-2.8.so
                                                                    libresolv.so.2
libanl-2.8.so
                        libgcc s.so
                                             libnss files.so.2
                                                                    librt-2.8.so
libanl.so.1
                                              libnss hesiod-2.8.so
                       libgcc s.so.1
                                                                    librt.so.1
                                                                    libSegFault.so
libBrokenLocale-2.8.so libm-2.8.so
                                             libnss hesiod.so.2
libBrokenLocale.so.1
                       libmemusage.so
                                             libnss nis-2.8.so
                                                                    libthread db-1.0.so
                                              libnss nisplus-2.8.so
                                                                    libthread db.so.1
libc-2.8.so
                        libm.so.6
libcidn-2.8.so
                        libnsl-2.8.so
                                             libnss nisplus.so.2
                                                                    libutil-2.8.so
                       libnsl.so.1
                                                                    libutil.so.1
libcidn.so.1
                                             libnss nis.so.2
libcrypt-2.8.so
                        libnss compat-2.8.so libpcprofile.so
libcrypt.so.1
                        libnss compat.so.2
                                              libpthread-2.8.so
                                              libpthread.so.0
libc.so.6
                        libnss dns-2.8.so
zhangshaoyan@ubuntu:/usr/local/arm/4.3.2/arm-none-linux-gnueabi/libc/lib$
```

7、打包根文件系统

在根文件系统目录下执行 tar cvfj../rootfs.tar.bz2 *

```
zhangshaoyan@ubuntu:~/i.mx53/nfsrootfs$ ls
bin dev etc lib linuxrc proc sbin sys tmp usr
zhangshaoyan@ubuntu:~/i.mx53/nfsrootfs$ tar cvfj ../rootfs.tar.bz2 *
```

这样在上层目录就会生成 rootfs. tar. bz2 文件,使用 MFG Tools 烧写即可。

8、完毕!

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