洲 ジナ、孝 实验报告

课程名称: _嵌入式系统 ____指导老师: ____蔡铭 ____学生姓名: ____李磊 _____

实验名称: _Lab 5: Linux 系统调用 实验类型: __操作实践 __学生学号: _ 3110102782

一、实验目的和要求

实验目的:

- 1. 学习 Linux 内核的配置和编译:
- 2. 深入理解 Linux 系统调用;
- 3. 理解 ARM 和 x86 的 CPU 模式 (系统模式、用户模式等)的不同。

实验要求:

使用交叉编译工具或本机编译工具,通过 Linux 内核源码进行实验:

- 1. 寻找、下载 pcDuino 的 Linux 内核源码;
- 2. 在内核中加入新的系统调用,具体功能没有要求,能输出调试信息即可;
- 3. 修改内核代码配置,编译内核;
- 4. 将编译好的内核装载到 pcDuino 启动;
- 5. 编写 C 代码,用两种方法做系统调用,测试:
 - a) 嵌入汇编代码,用 r0 传参数;
 - b) 用 syscall()函数。

二、实验内容和原理

使用交叉编译工具或本机编译工具,通过 Linux 内核源码进行实验:

- 1. 寻找、下载 pcDuino 的 Linux 内核源码;
- 2. 在内核中加入新的系统调用,具体功能没有要求,能输出调试信息即可;
- 3. 修改内核代码配置,编译内核;
- 4. 将编译好的内核装载到 pcDuino 启动;
- 5. 编写 C 代码,用两种方法做系统调用,测试:
 - c) 嵌入汇编代码,用 r0 传参数;
 - d) 用 syscall()函数。

三、主要仪器设备

- 1. Raspberry Pi 主板一块;
- 2. 5V/1A 电源一个;
- 3. microUSB 线一根;
- 4. USB-TTL 串口线一根(PL2303 芯片);
- 5. PC(Windows/Mac OS/Linux)一台;
- 6. 以太网线一根:
- 7. 路由器一台;
- 8. HDMI 显示器:
- 9. HDMI 线;
- 10. USB 键盘/鼠标。

四、操作方法和实验步骤

- 1. 寻找、下载 pcDuino 的 Linux 内核源码
- \$ git clone https://github.com/raspberrypi/linux.git
- \$ git clone https://github.com/raspberrypi/firmware.git

然而。。。。。。在树莓派上连续下载了3次都不成功,下载到一半提示下载错误, 真是哭死了。

然后,我开始尝试各种各样的方法,现在 windows 下在 github 网站下载 zip 文件,下载完发现根本没有源码,然后又安装了 github 软件,还是不成功,后来我想了一个方法,用虚拟机里的 linux 操作系统去 git clone,git clone 了一天一夜,终于 git clone 成功。

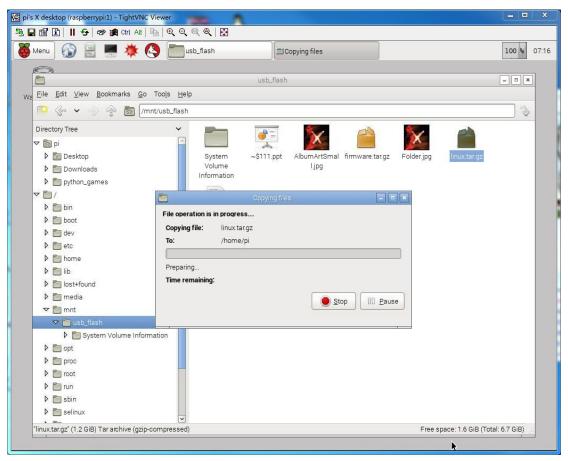
之后的事情更麻烦,首先,如何把 git 转移到树莓派中,我现在 linux 打包了 linux 和 firmware 文件夹,然后复制到宿主机中,但是 windows 却不认 EXT3\4 格式的文件系统,最后,我只能把打包的文件拷贝到 U 盘,树莓派再挂载 U 盘,拷贝文件到树莓派中。

挂载 U 盘:

\$ sudo mount -o uid=pi,git=pi /dev/sda1 /mnt/usb flash

```
_ D X
pi@raspberrypi: ~
login as: pi
pi@192.168.3.111's password:
Linux raspberrypi 3.18.7+ #755 PREEMPT Thu Feb 12 17:14:31 GMT 2015 armv61
The programs included with the Debian GNU/Linux system are free software;
the exact distribution terms for each program are described in the
individual files in /usr/share/doc/*/copyright.
Debian GNU/Linux comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY, to the extent
permitted by applicable law.
Last login: Thu May 14 06:10:48 2015 from 192.168.3.237
pi@raspberrypi ~ $ sudo mkdir /mnt/usb flash
pi@raspberrypi ~ $ mount -o uid=pi,gid=pi /dev/sda1 /mnt/usb flash
mount: only root can do that
pi@raspberrypi ~ $ sudo mount -o uid=pi,gid=pi /dev/sda1 /mnt/usb_flash
pi@raspberrypi ~ 💲
```

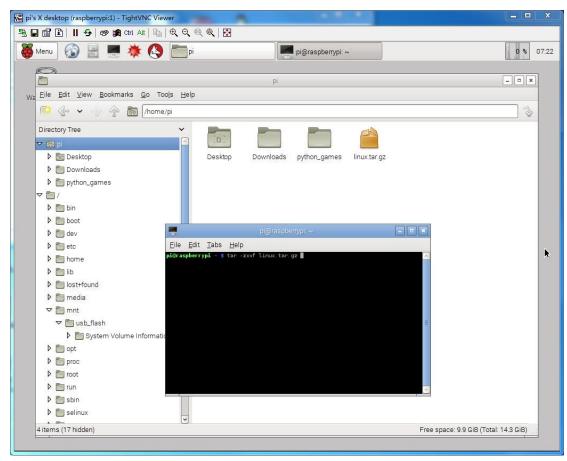
开始拷贝:



解包数据:

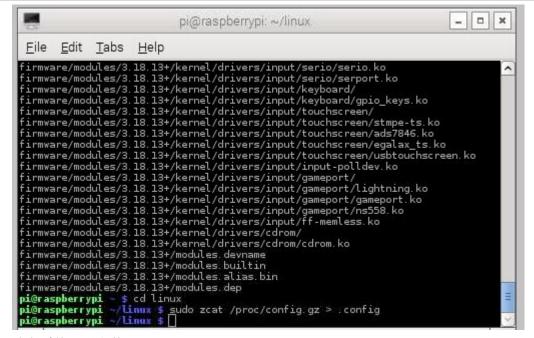
```
$ tar -zxvf linux.tar.gz
```

\$ tar -zxvf firmware.tar.gz



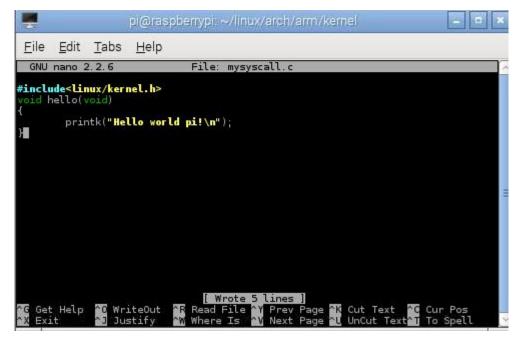
2. 在内核中加入新的系统调用,具体功能没有要求,能输出调试信息即可 提取原配置文件:

```
$ cd linux
$ sudo zcat /proc/config.gz > .config
```



建立系统调用文件:

```
$ cd arch/arm/kernel
$ nano mysyscall.c
```



增加系统调用,将内核不使用的223号系统调用替换为新的系统调用:

\$ nano calls.S

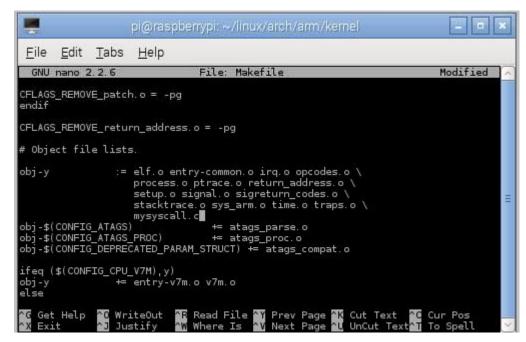
```
File Edit Tabs Help

GNU nano 2.2.6 File: calls.S Modified

/* 210 */ CALL(sys_getresuid)
    CALL(sys_setresgid)
    CALL(sys_setresgid)
    CALL(sys_setuid)
    CALL(sys_setuid)
    CALL(sys_setsgid)
    CALL(sys_setfsuid)
    CALL(sys_setfsuid)
    CALL(sys_setfsuid)
    CALL(sys_setfsuid)
    CALL(sys_setfsuid)
    CALL(sys_mincore)
    CALL(sys_
```

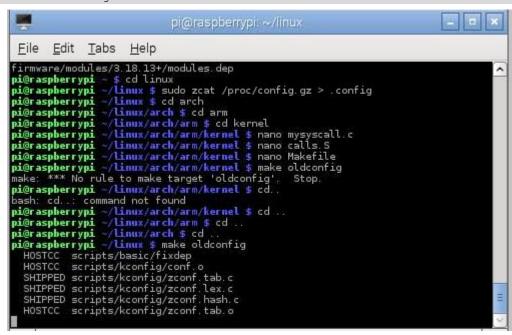
修改 Makefile 文件,增加编译 mysyscall.o:

\$ nano Makeflie



3. 修改内核代码配置,编译内核 使用现有配置配置内核:

\$ make oldconfig



在进行编译前一定要安装 bc,不然编译会出错,我编译了一晚上,第二天早上起来就发现这个错误:

\$ sudo apt-get install bc

```
File Edit Tabs Help

CC kernel/sched/cpuacct.o
LD kernel/sched/built-in.o
HZFILE kernel/time/hz.bc
BC kernel/time/timeconst.h
/bin/sh: 1: bc: not found
kernel/time/Makefile:32: recipe for target 'kernel/time/timeconst.h' failed
make[2]: **** [kernel/time/timeconst.h] Error 127
scripts/Makefile.build:402: recipe for target 'kernel/time' failed
make[1]: **** [kernel/time] Error 2
Makefile:937: recipe for target 'kernel' failed
make: **** [kernel] Error 2
pi@raspberrypi ~/linux $ bc --version
bash: bc: command not found
pi@raspberrypi ~/linux $ sudo apt-get install bc
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree
Reading state information... Done
The following NEW packages will be installed:
bc
0 upgraded, 1 newly installed, 0 to remove and 69 not upgraded.
Need to get 106 kB of archives.
After this operation, 257 kB of additional disk space will be used.

0% [Connecting to mirrordirector.raspbian.org]
```

然后,执行:

\$ make

整整 make 执行了 12 小时。。。。

编译模块:

```
$ mkdir mods
$ make modules_install ARCH=arm
Cross-COMPILE=/usr/bin/arm-linux-gnueabinf- INSTALL_MOD_PATH=mods
```

```
- - X
pi@raspberrypi: ~/linux
pi@raspberrypi ~ $ make modules install MODULES INSTALL PATH=mods
make: *** No rule to make target 'modules install'. Stop.
pi@raspberrypi ~ $ cd ,,
-bash: cd: ,,: No such file or directory
pi@raspberrypi ~ 💲 cd linux/
pi@raspberrypi ~/linux $ make modules install ARCH=arm Cross COMPILE=/usr/bin/ar
m-linux-gnueabihf- INSTALL MOD PATH=mods
 INSTALL arch/arm/crypto/aes-arm.ko
 INSTALL arch/arm/crypto/shal-arm.ko
  INSTALL arch/arm/oprofile/oprofile.ko
  INSTALL crypto/arc4.ko
 INSTALL crypto/async tx/async memcpy.ko
 INSTALL crypto/async_tx/async_pq.ko
INSTALL crypto/async_tx/async_raid6_recov.ko
INSTALL crypto/async_tx/async_tx.ko
INSTALL crypto/async_tx/async_xor.ko
  INSTALL crypto/authenc.ko
  INSTALL crypto/authencesn.ko
  INSTALL crypto/cast5_generic.ko
  INSTALL crypto/cast common.ko
  INSTALL crypto/ccm.ko
  INSTALL crypto/cmac.ko
  INSTALL crypto/cryptd.ko
```

4. 将编译好的内核装载到树莓派启动

备份原内核和固件:

```
$ cd ..
$ mkdir firmware_backup
$ cd /boot
$ cp *.elf *.bin *.img *.dat /home/pi/firmware backup
```

```
File Edit Tabs Help

INSTALL /lib/firmware/ti_3410.fw
INSTALL /lib/firmware/ti_5052.fw
INSTALL /lib/firmware/mts_cdma.fw
INSTALL /lib/firmware/mts_cdme.fw
INSTALL /lib/firmware/mts_edge.fw
INSTALL /lib/firmware/edgeport/boot2.fw
INSTALL /lib/firmware/edgeport/down.fw
INSTALL /lib/firmware/edgeport/down2.fw
INSTALL /lib/firmware/edgeport/down3.bin
INSTALL /lib/firmware/edgeport/down3.bin
INSTALL /lib/firmware/whiteheat.fow
INSTALL /lib/firmware/keyspan_pda/keyspan_pda.fw
INSTALL /lib/firmware/keyspan_pda/xircom_pgs.fw
INSTALL /lib/firmware/keyspan_pda/xircom_pgs.fw
INSTALL /lib/firmware/cpia2/stv0672_vp4.bin
INSTALL /lib/firmware/yam/1200.bin
INSTALL /lib/firmware/yam/1200.bin
INSTALL /lib/firmware/yam/9600.bin
DEPMOD 3.18.13+
pi@raspberrypi ~linux $ cd.
bash: cd.: command not found
pi@raspberrypi ~linux $ cd.
pi@raspberrypi ~ $ mkdir firmware_backup
pi@raspberrypi ~ $ mkdir firmware_backup
pi@raspberrypi /boot $ cp *.eif *.bin *.img *.dat /home/pi/firmware_backup

>
```

更新内核和固件:

```
$ sudo cp /home/pi/linux/arch/arm/boot/Image /boot/kernel.img
$ sudo cp -r /home/pi/linux/mod/lib /
$ cd /home/pi/firmware/boot
$ sudo cp bootcode.bin fixup.dat fixup_cd.dat start.elf /boot
```

```
File Edit Tabs Help

pi@raspberrypi ~/linux $ cd..
bash: cd..: command not found
pi@raspberrypi ~/linux $ cd..
pi@raspberrypi ~/linux $ cd..
pi@raspberrypi ~ $ mkdir firmware_backup
pi@raspberrypi /boot $ cp *.elf *.bin *.img *.dat /home/pi/firmware_backup
pi@raspberrypi /boot $ cd /home/pi
pi@raspberrypi ~ cd linux/
pi@raspberrypi ~ linux/arch/arm $ cd arch/
pi@raspberrypi ~/linux/arch/arm $ cd boot
pi@raspberrypi ~/linux/arch/arm $ cd boot
pi@raspberrypi ~/linux/arch/arm/boot $ cd Image
bash: cd: Image: Not a directory
pi@raspberrypi ~/linux/arch/arm/boot $ ls
bootp compressed dts Image install.sh Makefile zImage
pi@raspberrypi ~/linux/arch/arm/boot $ cd.
pi@raspberrypi ~/linux/arch/arm/boot $ cd.
pi@raspberrypi ~/linux/arch/arm $ cd.,
bash: cd: ,: No such file or directory
pi@raspberrypi ~/linux/arch/arm $ cd.,
bash: cd: ,: No such file or directory
pi@raspberrypi ~/linux/arch/arm $ cd.,
bash: cd: ,: No such file or directory
pi@raspberrypi ~/linux/arch/arm $ cd.,
bash: cd: ,: No such file or directory
pi@raspberrypi ~/linux/arch/arm $ cd.,
bash: cd: ,: No such file or directory
pi@raspberrypi ~/linux/arch/arm $ cd.,
bash: cd: ,: No such file or directory
pi@raspberrypi ~/linux/arch/arm $ cd.,
bash: cd: ,: No such file or directory
pi@raspberrypi ~/linux/arch/arm $ cd.,
bash: cd: ,: No such file or directory
pi@raspberrypi ~/linux/arch/arm $ cd.,
bash: cd: ,: No such file or directory
pi@raspberrypi ~/linux/arch/arm $ cd.,
bash: cd: ,: No such file or directory
pi@raspberrypi ~/linux/arch/arm $ cd.,
bash: cd: ,: No such file or directory
pi@raspberrypi ~/linux/arch/arm $ cd.,
bash: cd: ,: No such file or directory
```

pi@raspberrypi ~/firmware/boot \$ sudo cp bootcode.bin fixup.dat fixup_cd.dat sta
rt.elf /boot
pi@raspberrypi ~/firmware/boot \$

重启设备,并验证内核:

```
$ sudo reboot
```

\$ uname -a

```
- - X
pi@raspberrypi: ~
    37.959011] smsc95xx 1-1.1:1.0 eth0: hardware isn't capable of remote wakeup
    39.491804] smsc95xx 1-1.1:1.0 eth0: link up, 100Mbps, full-duplex, lpa 0xCDE
   45.543737] Adding 102396k swap on /var/swap. Priority:-1 extents:2 across:2
134012k SSFS
pi@raspberrypi ~ $ ./hello
pi@raspberrypi ~ $ dmesg | tail
    7.441217] bcm2708_i2c bcm2708_i2c.1: BSC1 Controller at 0x20804000 (irq 79)
 (baudrate 100000)
   10.514289] pcm512x 1-004d: Failed to reset device: -5
   10.654868] pcm512x: probe of 1-004d failed with error -5
   10.777869] pcm512x 1-004c: Failed to reset device: -5
   10.856171] pcm512x: probe of 1-004c failed with error -5
   25.583389] EXT4-fs (mmcblk0p2): re-mounted. Opts: (null)
   26.254972] EXT4-fs (mmcblk0p2): re-mounted. Opts: (null)
   37.959011] smsc95xx 1-1.1:1.0 eth0: hardware isn't capable of remote wakeup
   39.491804] smsc95xx 1-1.1:1.0 eth0: link up, 100Mbps, full-duplex, lpa 0xCDE
   45.543737] Adding 102396k swap on /var/swap. Priority:-1 extents:2 across:2
134012k SSFS
pi@raspberrypi ~ $ uname -a
Linux raspberrypi 3.18.13+ #1 PREEMPT Fri May 15 02:51:25 UTC 2015 armv61 GNU/Li
nux
pi@raspberrypi ~ 💲
```

- 5. 编写 C 代码, 用两种方法做系统调用, 测试:
 - a) 用 syscall()函数

程序源码:

```
pi@raspberrypi: ~
 GNU nano 2.2.6
                               File: hello.c
include <stdio.h>
#include <sys/syscall.h>
int main (void)
       syscall (223);
                               [ Read 9 lines ]
  Get Help
             ^O WriteOut
                            Read File ^Y Prev Page ^K Cut Text
                                                                ^C Cur Pos
  Exit
                                         Next Page
                                                      UnCut Text^T
```

编译,后进行运行:

```
$ gcc -o hello hello.c
$ ./hello
$ dmesg | tail
```

```
pi@raspberrypi: ~
pi@raspberrypi ~ $ cd pi
-bash: cd: pi: No such file or directory
pi@raspberrypi ~ $ ls
                           hello
                                    hello.c.save
Downloads firmware_backup hello.c hello.c.save.1 mods
pi@raspberrypi ~ 🖇 ls
                           hello
                                    hello.c.save
Downloads firmware backup hello.c hello.c.save.1 mods
pi@raspberrypi ~ $ gcc -o hello hello.c
pi@raspberrypi ~ $ ./hello
pi@raspberrypi ~ $ dmesg | tail
    26.255493] pcm512x 1-004d: Failed to reset device: -5
    26.279673] pcm512x: probe of 1-004d failed with error -5
    26.303653] pcm512x 1-004c: Failed to reset device: -5
    26.311190] pcm512x: probe of 1-004c failed with error -5
   33.305793] EXT4-fs (mmcblk0p2): re-mounted. Opts: (null)
   33.913296] EXT4-fs (mmcblkOp2): re-mounted. Opts: (null)
    44.977337] smsc95xx 1-1.1:1.0 eth0: hardware isn't capable of remote wakeup
    46.581850] smsc95xx 1-1.1:1.0 eth0: link up, 100Mbps, full-duplex, lpa 0xCDE
    52.060075] Adding 102396k swap on /var/swap. Priority:-1 extents:2 across:2
134012k SSFS
   332.975197] Hello world pi!
pi@raspberrypi ~ 💲
```

b) 嵌入汇编代码,用 r0 传参数;

嵌入汇编代码对我来说,是第一接触,因此我在网上找了很多资料,其中走了不少 弯路:

- 1. 树莓派的嵌入汇编代码是 ARM 的,不少 X86 的,其结构虽然大致相同,但寄存器名称和有些指令的使用是不同的
- 2. 光 ARM 的语法格式就有两种,一种是 ARM 开发工具编译环境下内嵌汇编语法格式,另一种是 GNU ARM 环境下内嵌汇编语法格式,GCC 可以编译的是 GNU ARM 环境下内嵌汇编语法格式

编写的过程也充满的艰辛,尝试了各种的编写过程,并研究了反汇编的代码, 传入 RO 参数始终有问题,最后在网上查了各种资料,终于找到了嵌入汇编代码实 现系统调用的方法。

源代码:

编译,后进行运行:

```
$ gcc -o hello hello.c
$ ./hello
$ dmesg | tail
```

```
- - X
pi@raspberrypi: ~
134012k SSFS
  332.975197] Hello world pi!
pi@raspberrypi ~ $ gcc -o hello hello.c
pi@raspberrypi ~ $ ./hello
Segmentation fault
pi@raspberrypi ~ $ gcc -o hello hello.c
pi@raspberrypi ~ $ ./hello
Segmentation fault
pi@raspberrypi ~ $ gcc -o hello hello.c
pi@raspberrypi ~ $ ./hello
pi@raspberrypi ~ 💲 gcc -o hello hello.c
pi@raspberrypi ~ $ ./hello
Segmentation fault
pi@raspberrypi ~ $ dmesg | tail
   26.311190] pcm512x: probe of 1-004c failed with error -5
   33.305793] EXT4-fs (mmcblk0p2): re-mounted. Opts: (null)
    33.913296] EXT4-fs (mmcblkOp2): re-mounted. Opts: (null)
    44.977337] smsc95xx 1-1.1:1.0 eth0: hardware isn't capable of remote wakeup
    46.581850] smsc95xx 1-1.1:1.0 eth0: link up, 100Mbps, full-duplex, lpa 0xCDE
    52.060075] Adding 102396k swap on /var/swap. Priority:-1 extents:2 across:2
134012k SSFS
   332.975197] Hello world pi!
   458.598802] Hello world pi!
   521.183547] Hello world pi!
   634.916611] Hello world pi!
 i@raspberrypi ~
```

由于我跑了三次嵌入汇编的系统调用,所以出现了 4 个"Hello world pi!"的调试信息,实验成功。

五、实验数据记录和处理

- 寻找、下载 pcDuino 的 Linux 内核源码;
 花了两天,终于用虚拟机下载,U盘拷贝的方式成功了
- 在内核中加入新的系统调用,具体功能没有要求,能输出调试信息即可; 成功
- 3. 修改内核代码配置,编译内核; 被 BC 坑到,又编译了一天一夜才成功
- 4. 将编译好的内核装载到 pcDuino 启动; 成功
- 5. 编写 C 代码,用两种方法做系统调用,测试:
 - a) 嵌入汇编代码,用 r0 传参数; 学习了嵌入汇编的内容,尝试了各种方式的编程,并尝试了 R0 - R3 的传入和 R0 的传出,也对照反汇编代码进行研究,最终成功完成了系统调用。
 - b) 用 syscall()函数。 成功。

六、实验结果与分析

实验成功。

七、讨论、心得

最困难的一次实验,首先是不稳定的 git 网站,然后是漫长的编译过程,最后是汇编代码的学习,虽然花了很多的时间和心思,但最后终于完成了实验。

另外我总结了一下在 x86 Linux 上做相同的系统调用,两者的不同,由于我使用的系统调用与我在操作系统实验所做的 x86 Linux 系统添加系统调用的代码相同,所有我发现其主要的区别在于

- 1. ARM 只需要修改 calls.S 和 Makefile 文件,X86 需要修改 unistd.h、syscall_table_32.S 和 Makefile 文件
 - 2. 嵌入汇编的不同,主要在于寄存器名称和指令,ARM 有{cond}域, X86 则没有