浙江大学实验报告

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: 任务 37: WRTnode 的交叉编译环境

实验类型: 操作实践 学生学号: 3110102782

一、实验目的和要求

在树莓派或 Acadia 上实现一个 C 语言的交叉编译环境, 能编译产生 WRTnode 用的 MIPS 程序。

二、实验内容和原理

在树莓派或 Acadia 上实现一个 C 语言的交叉编译环境,能编译产生 WRTnode 用的 MIPS 程序。

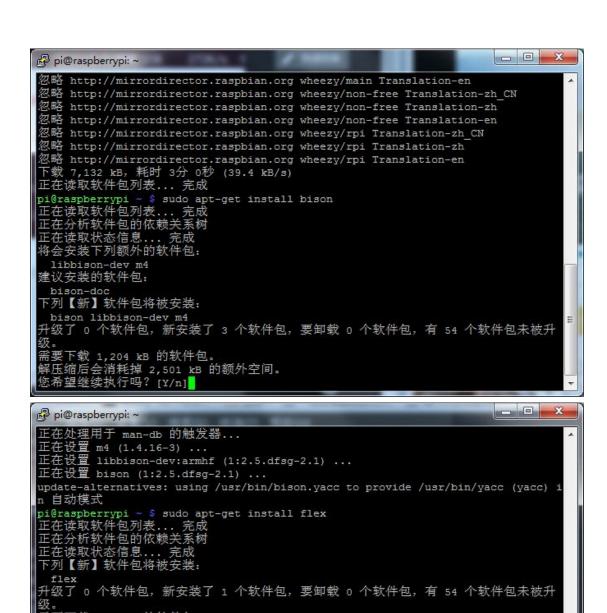
三、主要仪器设备

- 1. Raspberry Pi 主板一块;
- 2. 8G SD 卡一块;
- 3. 5V/1A 电源一个;
- 4. microUSB 线一根;
- 5. USB-TTL 串口线一根(PL2303 芯片);
- 6. PC (Windows/Mac OS/Linux) 一台;
- 7. 以太网线一根;
- 8. 路由器一台。

四、操作方法和实验步骤

1. 安装 bison、flex、texinfo、libncurses5-dev、bc

```
$ sudo apt-get update
$ sudo apt-get install bison
$ sudo apt-get install flex
$ sudo apt-get install texinfo
$ sudo apt-get install libncurses5-dev
$ sudo apt-get install bc
```



获取: 1 http://mirrordirector.raspbian.org/raspbian/ wheezy/main flex armhf 2.5.

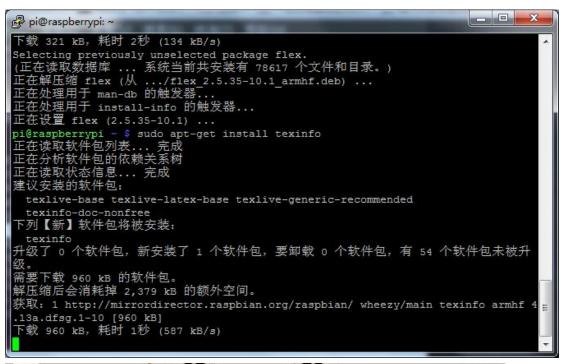
需要下载 321 kB 的软件包。 解压缩后会消耗掉 910 kB 的额外空间。

下载 321 kB, 耗时 2秒 (134 kB/s)

Selecting previously unselected package flex.

(正在读取数据库 ... 系统当前共安装有 78617 个文件和目录。) 正在解压缩 flex (从 .../flex_2.5.35-10.1_armhf.deb) ... 正在处理用于 man-db 的触发器...

35-10.1 [321 kB]

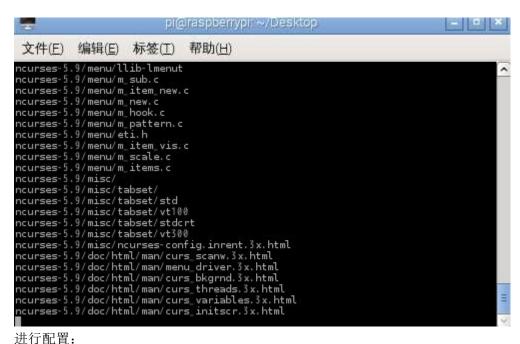




2. 下载 ncurses 并安装

从 http://mirrors.ustc.edu.cn/gnu/ncurses/ncurses-5.9.tar.gz 下载 ncurses-5.9.tar.gz 解包,并安装:

```
$ tar zxvf ncurses-5.9.tar.gz
$ cd ncurses-5.9
```



进11 癿直:

\$./configure

```
_ 8 8
 文件(E)
             编辑(E) 标签(T) 帮助(H)
                        INSTALL
                                                    mk-2nd, awk
config.guess
config.sub
                       install-sh
                                                   mk-dlls.sh.in TO-DO
                       Makefile.in
                                                   mk-hdr. awk
                       Makefile.os2
configure
configure.in
                                                   NEWS
pi@raspberrypi //Desktop/ncurses-5.9 $ ./configure
checking whether the C compiler works... yes
checking whether we are cross compiling... no
checking for executable suffix... o
checking for object suffix... o
                                                                                   \mathbb{I}
checking whether we are using the GNU C compiler... yes
checking whether gcc accepts -g... yes
checking version of gcc... 4.6.3
checking how to run the C preprocessor... gcc -E
checking whether gcc needs -traditional...
```

Make:

\$ make

```
文件(E) 编辑(E) 标签(T) 帮助(H)

Selecting previously unselected package libncurses5-dev.
正在辦任第 libncurses5-dev (从 . . . / libncurses5-dev .
正在教置 libncurses5-dev (从 . . . / libncurses5-dev .
正在设置 libncurses5-dev (为 . . . / libncurses5-dev .
正在设置 libncurses5-dev (5 . 9 - 10) . . .
pitraspberrypi "/Desktop/ncurses-5 . 9 * make
cd man && make DESTDIR="" all make[1]: Entering directory '/home/pi/Desktop/ncurses-5 . 9/man'
sh ./MKterminfo.sh ./terminfo.head ./ . . / include/Caps ./terminfo.tail >terminfo.5
make[1]: Leaving directory '/home/pi/Desktop/ncurses-5 . 9/man'
cd include && make DESTDIR="" all
make[1]: Entering directory '/home/pi/Desktop/ncurses-5 . 9/include'
cat curses. head >curses .h
AMK=mawk sh ./MKkey .defs .sh ./Caps >>curses .h
sh -c 'if test "chtype" = "cchar t"; then cat ./curses .wide >>curses .h
sh ./ MKhashsize .sh ./Caps > hashsize .h
AMK=mawk sh ./MKncurses .def .sh ./ncurses .def .h
AMK=mawk .sh ./MKncurses .def .sh ./ncurses .def .h

**delt: HAVE TGGETATTR 1
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```

安装:

\$ sudo make install

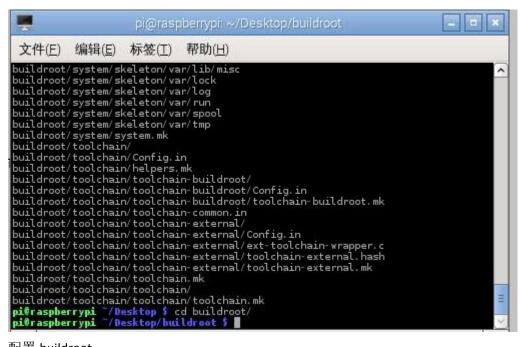
```
文件(E) 编辑(E) 标签(T) 帮助(H)
      ../objects/cursespad.o
../objects/cursesp.o
      ../objects/cursslk.o
      ../objects/cursesapp.o
a - ../objects/cursesmain.o
ranlib ../lib/libncurses++.a
/usr/bin/g++ -I../c++ -I../include -I. -DHAVE_CONFIG_H -D_GNU_SOURCE -D_FILE_OF
FSET_BITS=64 -DNDEBUG -I. -I../include -O2 -c../c++/demo.cc-o../objects/dem
o.o.
/usr/bin/g++ -o demo ../objects/demo.o -L../lib -lncurses++ -static -L../lib -l
form -lmenu -lpanel -lncurses -dynamic -lutil -I../c++ -I../include -I. -I
HAVE_CONFIG_H -D_GNU_SOURCE -D_FILE_OFFSET_BITS=64 -DNDEBUG -I. -I../include -
make[1]: Entering directory '/home/pi/Desktop/ncurses-5.9/man'
mkdir -p /usr/man
sh ../edit_man.sh normal installing /usr/man . terminfo.5 *-config.1 ./*.[0-9]*
_..made /home/pi/Desktop/ncurses-5.9/man_alias.sed
```

3. 安装配置 buildroot

从 http://buildroot.uclibc.org/downloads/snapshots/buildroot-snapshot.tar.bz2 下 载 buildroot.

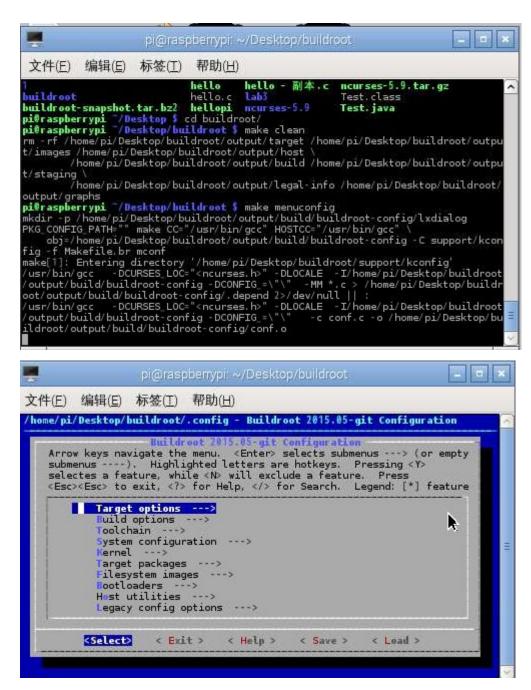
解包 buildroot:

```
$ tar -jxvf buildroot-snapshot.tar.bz2
$ cd buildroot
```



配置 buildroot:

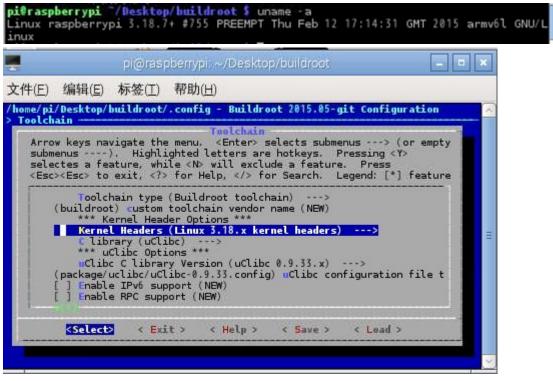
```
$ make clean
$ make menuconfig
```



选择"Target Architecture",改成 MIPS(little endian)

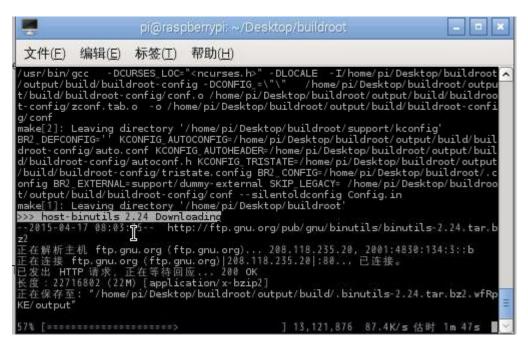


选择"Toolchain",务必将"Kernel Headers"的 Linux 版本改成主机的 Linux 版本, 本机是 3.18.x



进行编译:

\$ sudo make



4. 使用编译好的工具链

进入工具链目录:

\$ cd /home/pi/Desktop/buildroot/host/usr/bin

使用工具链进行编译:

\$./mispsel-buildroot-linux-uclibc-gcc -o hello hello.c

查看编译后的版本信息:

\$ file hello

尝试运行:

\$./hello

```
- 0 X
pi@raspberrypi: ~/Desktop/buildroot/output/host/usr/bin
       lab3 1.0 lab3 3.0 lab3 4.0 lab3 5.c lab3 6.c lab3 7.c
pi@raspberrypi ~/Desktop/lab3 $ cd ..
pi@raspberrypi ~/Desktop $ cd buildroot
pi@raspberrypi ~/Desktop/buildroot $ cd output
pi@raspberrypi ~/Desktop/buildroot/output $ cd host
pi@raspberrypi ~/Desktop/buildroot/output/host $ cd usr
pi@raspberrypi ~/Desktop/buildroot/output/host/usr $ cd bin
pi@raspberrypi ~/Desktop/buildroot/output/host/usr/bin $ mipsel-buildroot-linux-
uclibc-gcc
-bash: mipsel-buildroot-linux-uclibc-gcc: 未找到命令
pi@raspberrypi ~/Desktop/buildroot/output/host/usr/bin $ ./mipsel-buildroot-linu
x-uclibc-gcc
mipsel-buildroot-linux-uclibc-gcc: fatal error: no input files
compilation terminated.
pi@raspberrypi ~/Desktop/buildroot/output/host/usr/bin $ ./mipsel-buildroot-linu
x-uclibc-gcc -o hello hello.c
pi@raspberrypi ~/Desktop/buildroot/output/host/usr/bin $ file hello
hello: setuid ELF 32bit LSB executable, MIPS, MIPS-I version (SYSV), dynamically
linked (uses shared libs), with unknown capability 0xf41 = 0x756e6700, with unknown
nown capability 0x70100 = 0x3040000, stripped
pi@raspberrypi ~/Desktop/buildroot/output/host/usr/bin $ ./hello
-bash: ./hello1: 无法执行二进制文件
                                                                                    Ε
pi@raspberrypi ~/Desktop/buildroot/output/host/usr/bin $ cd
```

五、实验数据记录和处理

数据记录在四中完成

六、实验结果与分析

实验成功。成功在树莓派上编译了交叉编译工具链,并编译了 MIPS 指令的程序。

七、讨论、心得

本次实验进行的相当艰苦,首先是树莓派的系统,缺乏很多组件,在编译工具链的过程中一直报错,报错后根据报错的内容对组件进行一个个的补全,由于树莓派性能不足,编译的过程也相当漫长,并且在这过程中由于提升性能对树莓派进行了超频,导致了有一次编译过程中机器死机重启。不过经过了两天一夜的艰苦编译,终于编译出了 MIPS 指令程序。