[UEFI Practice] SlimBootloader Usage

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Category Column: UEFI Development Basics Article Tags: slimbootloader

摘要 This article details the latest developments of Intel SlimBootloader, including its features as an open source platform boot loader, source code acquisition, build process, and practical application of compiling using Python scripts and QEMU platform in Windows environment.

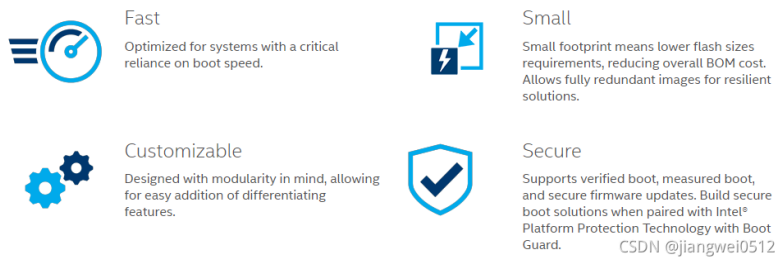
The summary is generated in C Know , supported by DeepSeek-R1 full version, go to experience>

illustrate

The basic contents of Slim Bootloader have been introduced in [UEFI Practice] Slim Bootloader Introduction, but because it is a long time ago, many contents have expired and cannot be used, so here is an updated version .

Brief description

Intel® Slim Bootloader, referred to as Intel® SBL (hereinafter referred to as SBL), is a bootloader launched by Intel. A complete introduction to it can be found at the following website: https://www.intel.com/content/www/us/en/design/products-and-solutions/technologies/slim-bootloader/overview.html . It can be considered as the Intel version of coreboot, which is more inclined to the x86 platform in terms of platform support, security, and scalability. Its features are as follows:

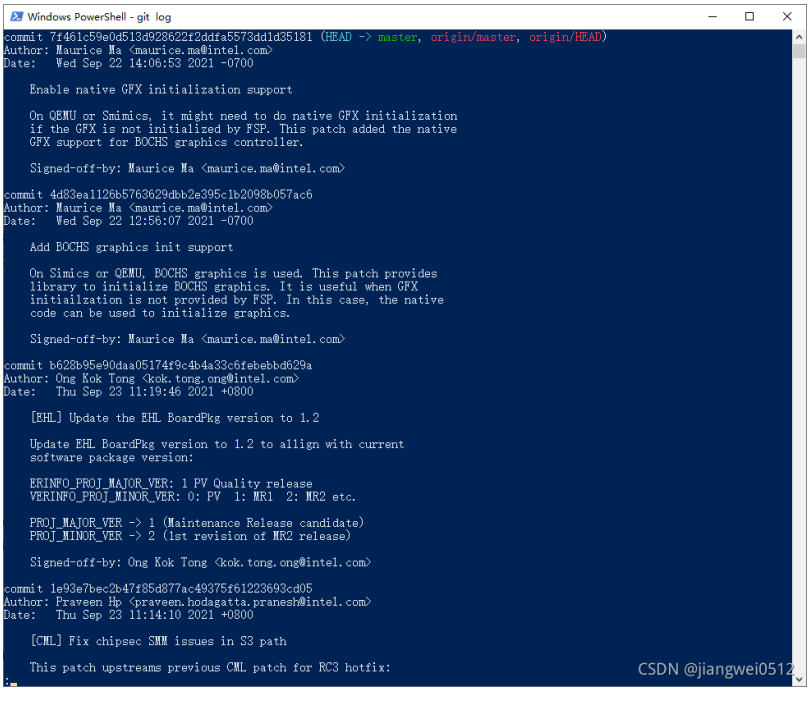


It supports various common operating systems and is open source (using BSD license).

Source code download

The source code of SBL can be downloaded from https://github.com/slimbootloader/slimbootloader . There is also a mirror on Gitee at https://gitee.com/jiangwei0512/slimbootloader .

Since the SBL version is constantly evolving, the code may differ due to updates. Please refer to the actual downloaded code. The current version is:



The downloaded source code directory structure is as follows:

The following is a brief description of the main files or directories:

File or Directory	illustrate
BaseTools	The actual tool used to generate the SBL binary is a part of the tools located in BootloaderCorePkg\Tools.
BootloaderCommonPkg	Contains common library functions for use by SBL.
BootloaderCorePkg	SBL divides the startup into several different stages, and their main codes are included in this directory: Stage1A: The initial stage, spanning from the Reset Vector to the setting of Case As RAM (CAR), it will call FSP-T; Stage1B: From the setting of CAR to the completion of memory initialization, it will call FSP-M; Stage2: Perform other platform initialization (CPU and Chipset-related initialization outside of memory), and jump to Payload, it will call FSP-S.
IntelFsp2Pkg	FSP support package.
MdePkg	EDKII universal code.
PayloadPkg	Contains code for loading OS and upgrading firmware.
Platform	The code supported by the platform.
Silicon	SoC support code.
BuildLoader.py	Generates the script used by the Slim Bootloader binary, which will set up the build chain, precompile, compile, and other operations after the build is completed.

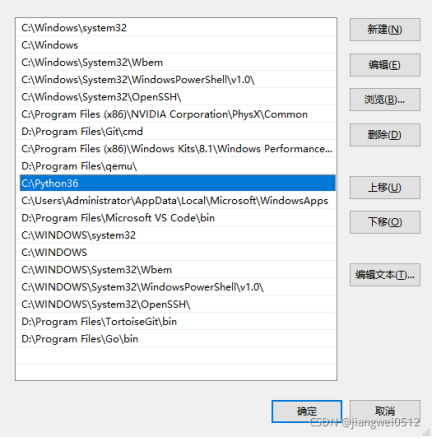
The code organization logic of SBL is to maintain the independence and scalability of the modules. The following requirements must be guaranteed:

1. BootloaderCorePkg and PayloadPkg should be independent and unrelated to each other;
2. PayloadPkg code should not depend on Platform or Silicon;
3. PayloadPkg should only depend on BootloaderCommonPkg.

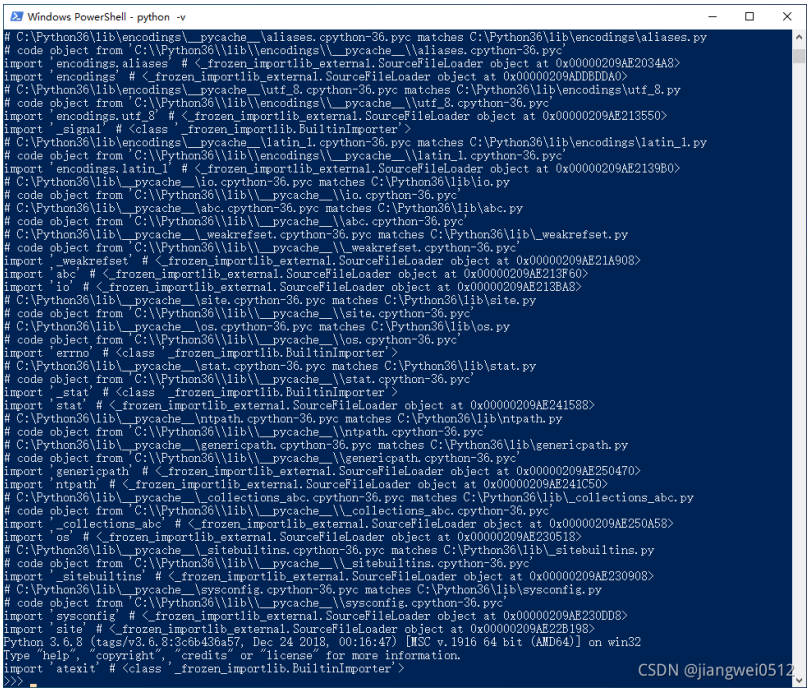
Building the SBL binary

Windows 10 is used here to build SBL. Usually, the binary generated by compiling under Windows is smaller than that using GCC. For Intel platforms, UEFI development under Windows is more common, which is why Windows is used.

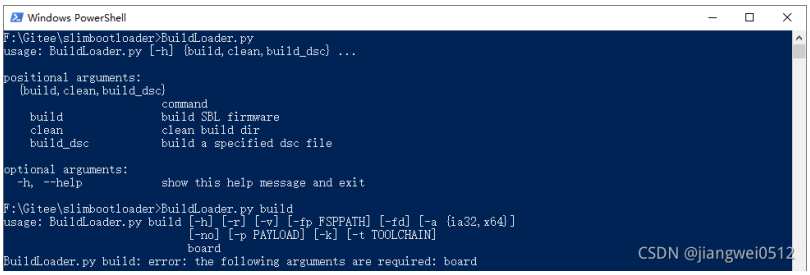
SBL uses Python scripts `BuildLoader.py` to complete the entire build process. The current SBL version uses Python3, so you need to install Python3 and put the execution path in the environment variable:



The version information is as follows (`Ctrl+z` + `Enter` exit Python interface):



Then you can see how to use it by executing `BuildLoader.py` the script:



The command used to build the SBL binary is (no XXX is specified in the above figure, so an error is reported):

```bash
BuildLoader.py build XXX
```

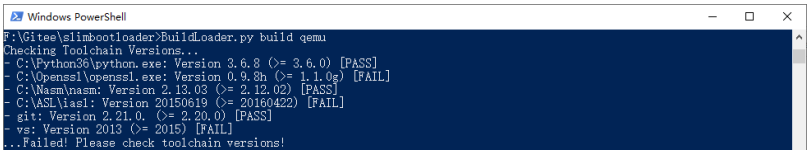
`XXX` Refers to the target platform, which can be determined by looking `Platform\xxxBoardPkg\BoardConfig.py` at `self.BOARD_NAME` . For example, in this example, the SBL binary used to build QEMU corresponds to `Platform\QemuBoardPkg\BoardConfig.py` , where `self.BOARD_NAME` the value is as follows:

```bash
self.BOARD_NAME           = 'qemu'
```

So the actual build instructions are:

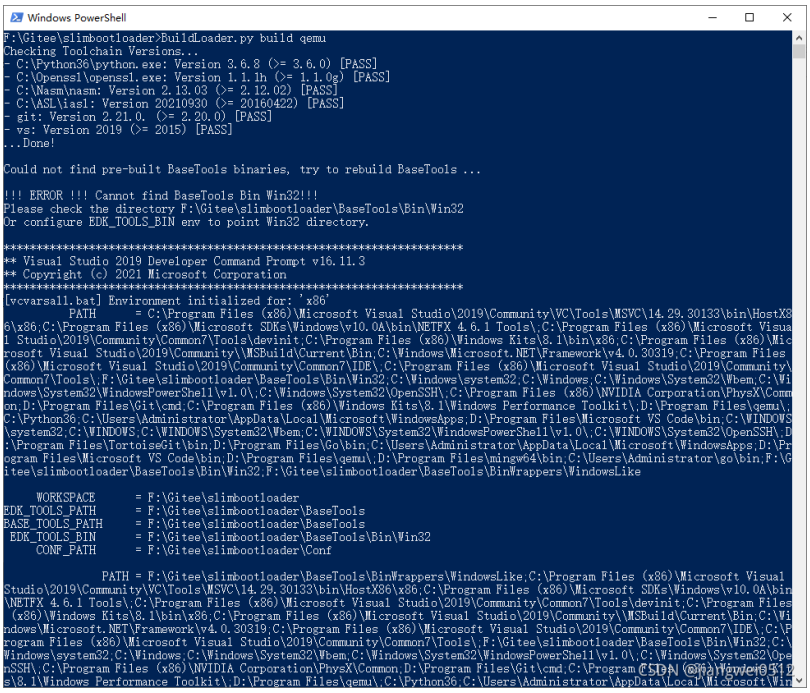
```bash
BuildLoader.py build qemu
```

The execution results are as follows:

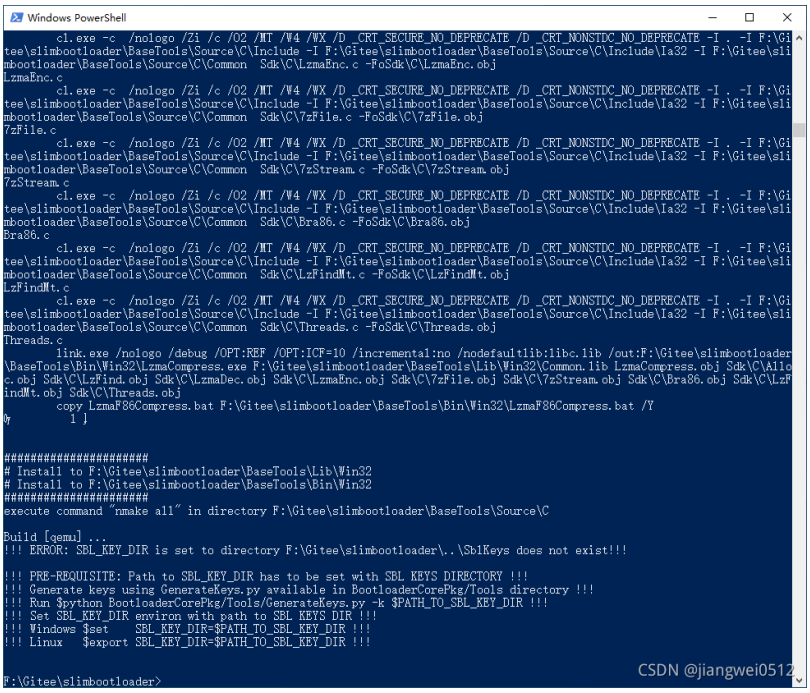


`BuildLoader.py` The dependent tools and their version information will be checked, so the whole picture is very important. The above tools need to be installed in the current Windows environment. Because this machine was used for UEFI development before, most of the tools are available, but the versions of openssl, iasl and Visual Studio do not meet the requirements. The latest version of openssl can be downloaded from https://sourceforge.net/projects/openssl-for-windows/ , and the latest version of iasl can be downloaded from https://www.acpica.org/downloads/binary-tools . Visual Studio needs to use version 2015 or above. Here, the 2019 version is selected. You can download it from the official website and install it online. It should be noted that you need to select the following content during installation:

Here we can ensure that the tools required for SBL compilation (such as cl.exe, etc.) can be installed correctly. Execute the compilation command again, and the results are as follows:



You can see that the tool detection has passed, but it will still report an error in the end:



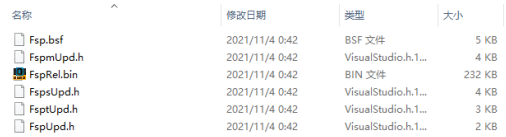
The previous content is to build the compilation tool in BaseTools. You can see that it is completed. There is another step to generate the key before building the SBL binary. The command used is:

bash AI generated projects 登录复制

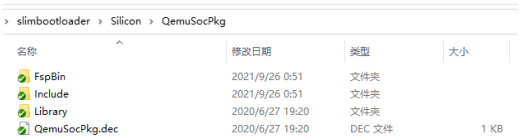
```
F:\Gitee\slimbootloader>BootloaderCorePkg\Tools\GenerateKeys.py -k ..\SblKeys
```

The main reason is that the directory where the command is executed is specifically stated here. The reason is that SBL will place the key at the same level of the directory where it is located by default. The corresponding directory name is SblKeys by default. After executing the command, the following key is generated:

After the key is generated, you also need to generate FSP. Since the SBL binary for QEMU is built here, you need to generate FSP for QEMU. The details of FSP will not be explained here. For how to generate FSP, you can download https://gitee.com/jiangwei0512/edk2-beni , and then generate FSP through the BuildFsp.py script. The generated content is as follows:

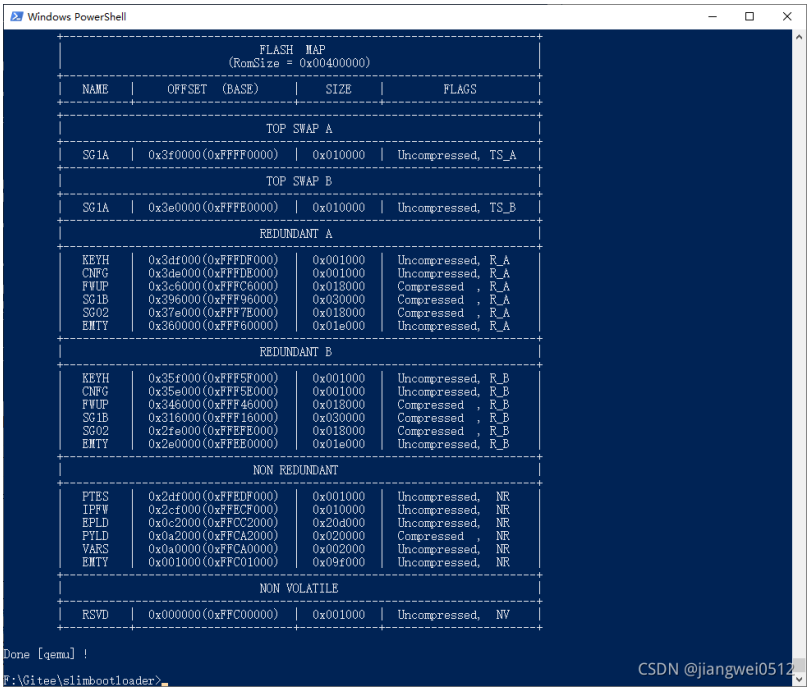


After that, you need to put the generated content into the SBL directory. The specific directory is as follows:



Put the header file in the Include directory (if there is already a file with the same name, just overwrite it), and put Fsp.bsf and FspRel.bin in the FspBin directory.

This completes the setup of the FSP binary, and then executes the previous build command to successfully complete the build:



The generated binary is `Build\BootloaderCorePkg\DEBUG_VS2019\FV` located at `SlimBootloader.bin` .

use

Because the SBL binary is built for QEMU, if you want to use it, you can directly start it through the QEMU command. Of course, QEMU needs to be installed separately, which can be downloaded from https://www.qemu.org/download/ . The command to use is as follows:

bash AI generated projects 登录复制

```bash
qemu-system-x86_64 -machine q35 -nographic -serial mon:stdio -pflash Build\BootloaderCorePkg\DEBUG_VS2019\FV\SlimBootloader.bin
```

Here are the execution results:

bash AI generated projects 登录复制

```
F:\Gitee\slimbootloader>qemu-system-x86_64 -machine q35 -nographic -serial mon:stdio -pflash Build\BootloaderCorePkg\DEBUG_VS2019\FV\SlimBootloader.bin
WARNING: Image format was not specified for 'Build\BootloaderCorePkg\DEBUG_VS2019\FV\SlimBootloader.bin' and probing guessed raw.
         Automatically detecting the format is dangerous for raw images, write operations on block 0 will be restricted.
         Specify the 'raw' format explicitly to remove the restrictions.

============= Intel Slim Bootloader STAGE1A =============
SBID: SB_QEMU
ISVN: 001
IVER: 001.000.001.001.03646
SVER: 7F461C59E0D513D9
FDBG: BLD(D IA32) FSP(R)
FSPV: ID($QEMFSP$) REV(00001000)
Loader global data @ 0x00001C38
Run  STAGE1A @ 0x00070000
Load STAGE1B @ 0x00040000
HASH verification for usage (0x00000001) with Hash Alg (0x2): Success

============= Intel Slim Bootloader STAGE1B =============
Host Bridge Device ID:0x29C0
Board ID:0x1 - Loading QEMU!
twen QEMU Flash: Attempting flash detection at FFC00000
twen QemuFlashDetected => FD behaves as FLASH
twen QemuFlashDetected => Yes
twen SpiInstance = 0000E470
Variable region: 0xFFCA0000:0x2000
  SPI WRITE: FFCA0010  00000004
  SPI WRITE: FFCA0011  00000001
  SPI WRITE: FFCA0014  00000008
  SPI WRITE: FFCA001C  00000004
  SPI WRITE: FFCA0011  00000001
Loading Component KEYH:_HS_
Registering container KEYH
HASH verification for usage (0x00000100) with Hash Alg (0x2): Success
SignType (0x2) SignSize (0x180)  SignHashAlg (0x2)
RSA verification for usage (0x00000100): Success
HASH verification for usage (0x00000000) with Hash Alg (0x2): Success
Append public key hash into store: Success
Load EXT CFG Data @ 0x0000EB54:0x0158 ... Success
HASH verification for usage (0x00000200) with Hash Alg (0x2): Success
SignType (0x2) SignSize (0x180)  SignHashAlg (0x2)
RSA verification for usage (0x00000200): Success
BOOT: BP0
MODE: 0
BoardID: 0x01
PlatformName: QEMU_01
Memory Init
Found Config TAG: 0x180 @ 0x0000ECCC
  MemCfg.Test1=11223344, MemCfg.Test2=11223346
Found Config TAG: 0x200 @ 0x0000ECDC
```

```
  SilCfg.Test1=11223347, SilCfg.Test2=04030201
Call FspMemoryInit ... Success
Loader global data @ 0x06EBFD70
Load page table from memory @ 0x06B74000
Remapping Stage to 0x06B77000
    FSP Resource HOB Range        Type       Owner
================================ ==== ====================================
0000000000000000-00000000000A0000  00  00000000-0000-0000-0000-000000000000
00000000000A0000-0000000000100000  05  00000000-0000-0000-0000-000000000000
0000000000100000-0000000006F00000  00  00000000-0000-0000-0000-000000000000
0000000006F00000-0000000007000000  05  69A79759-1373-4367-A6C4-C7F59EFD986E
0000000007000000-0000000008000000  05  D038747C-D00C-4980-B319-490199A47D55

Switch to memory stack @ 0x06EFFF00
Stage1 stack: 0x2000 (0xF28 used)
Stage1 heap: 0xE000 (0x1F14 used)
Call FspTempRamExit ... Success
Memory FSP @ 0x06F00000
Memory TOP @ 0x06B74000
Loading Component FLMP:SG02
HASH verification for usage (0x00000002) with Hash Alg (0x2): Success
Loaded STAGE2 @ 0x06E55000

============= Intel Slim Bootloader STAGE2 =============
Unmapping Stage
Board GPIO Init
Get base platform GPIO table from board ID 0
Programming 7 GPIO entries
GPIO GPP_A00 DATA: 0x00000000 0x00000010
GPIO GPP_A02 DATA: 0x80000002 0x00000012
GPIO GPP_A03 DATA: 0xC0000003 0x00000013
GPIO GPP_A04 DATA: 0x01000004 0x00000014
GPIO GPP_A05 DATA: 0x41000005 0x00000015
GPIO GPP_A06 DATA: 0x81000006 0x00000016
GPIO GPP_A07 DATA: 0xC1000007 0x00000017
Test variable services
  SPI WRITE: FFCA0020  00000004
  SPI WRITE: FFCA0021  00000001
  SPI WRITE: FFCA0024  00000008
  SPI WRITE: FFCA002C  00000004
  SPI WRITE: FFCA0011  00000001
  SPI WRITE: FFCA0021  00000001
  SPI WRITE: FFCA0011  00000001
Loading Component IPFW:TST3
Registering container IPFW
HASH verification for usage (0x00001000) with Hash Alg (0x2): Success
SignType (0x2) SignSize (0x180)  SignHashAlg (0x2)
RSA verification for usage (0x00001000): Success
HASH verification for usage (0x00000000) with Hash Alg (0x2): Success
SignType (0x2) SignSize (0x180)  SignHashAlg (0x2)
RSA verification for usage (0x00000000): Success
Load IP firmware @ 0:0x0 - Bad Buffer Size
Silicon Init
Select VBT ImageId 0x00000001
Call FspSiliconInit ...
Success
Graphics Info: 800 x 600 x 32 @ 0x80000000
MEM: 0000000000000000 00000000000A0000 00 1
MEM: 00000000000A0000 0000000000060000 00 2
MEM: 0000000000100000 0000000006A00000 00 1
MEM: 0000000006B00000 0000000000004000 01 2
MEM: 0000000006B04000 0000000000068000 00 3
MEM: 0000000006B6C000 0000000000008000 00 4
MEM: 0000000006B74000 000000000038C000 00 2
MEM: 0000000006F00000 0000000000100000 00 2
MEM: 0000000007000000 0000000001000000 00 2
MEM: 00000000FFC00000 0000000000400000 00 2
MP Init (Wakeup)
MP Init (Run)
Detected 1 CPU threads
 CPU  0 APIC ID: 0
SMM rebase done on 1 CPUs
PCI Enum
Call FspNotifyPhase(20) ... Success
ACPI Init
Publish ACPI table: FACP
Publish ACPI table: HPET
Publish ACPI table: APIC
Publish ACPI table: MCFG
Publish ACPI table: FPDT
Publish ACPI table: BGRT
Publish ACPI table: TEST
ACPI Ret: Success
Enable SMRR
Loading Payload ID PYLD
Loading Component FLMP:PYLD
HASH verification for usage (0x00000004) with Hash Alg (0x2): Success
Load Payload ID 0x00000000 @ 0x06CB7000
PE32 Format Payload
HOB @ 0x06EC0000
Created 4 OS boot options (Current: 0)
Stage2 stack: 0x40000 (stack used 0x9CC, HOB used 0xFB0, 0x3E684 free)
Stage2 heap: 0x34C000 (0x209000 used, 0x143000 free)
Payload entry: 0x06CB7260
Jump to payload


Payload startup
ACPI PmTimer Base: 0x408
PCI Express  Base: 0xE0000000


====================Os Loader====================


Press any key within 1 second(s) to enter the command shell
Boot options (in HEX):

Idx|ImgType|DevType|DevNum|Flags|HwPart|FsType|SwPart|File/Lbaoffset
  0|      0|    SD |    0 |   0 |    0 | AUTO |    0 | iasimage.bin
  1|      0|  SATA |    0 |   0 |   FF | AUTO |    0 | iasimage.bin
  2|      0|  NVME |    0 |   0 |    0 | AUTO |    0 | iasimage.bin
  3|      0|   USB |    0 |   0 |    0 | AUTO |    0 | iasimage.bin


======== Try Booting with Boot Option 0 ========
```

```
BootMediumPciBase(0x300)
Getting boot image from SD
MMC global data init
Use SDMA instead of ADMA2
MMC Phase 1 init
SdMmcHcReset: reset done with Time out
SdMmcHcReset Fail Status = 0x80000012
Failed to init media - Time out
Failed to Initialize Boot Device - Type 1, Instance 0
Payload normal heap: 0x2000000 (0xB000 used)
Payload reserved heap: 0x4000 (0x0 used)
Payload stack: 0x10000 (0x4D4 used)


======== Try Booting with Boot Option 1 ========
BootMediumPciBase(0x1F02)
Getting boot image from SATA
Init AHCI controller E00FA000
AHCI port [2] has a [cdrom]
Try to find boot partition
AhciDeviceRead Status = Device Error
Partition type: UNKNOWN  (1 logical partitions)
Find partition success
Init File system
AhciDeviceRead Status = Device Error
AhciDeviceRead Status = Device Error
No partitions found, Status = Device Error
Failed to Initialize Boot File System - SwPart 0
Payload normal heap: 0x2000000 (0x10F000 used)
Payload reserved heap: 0x4000 (0x0 used)
Payload stack: 0x10000 (0x664 used)

Deinit AHCI controller 0
Not a AHCI controller or Disabled

======== Try Booting with Boot Option 2 ========
BootMediumPciBase(0x300)
Getting boot image from NVME
NvmExpressDriverBindingStart: start
NvmeControllerInit: the controller doesn't support NVMe command set
NvmExpressDriverBindingStart: end with Unsupported
Failed to init media - Unsupported
Failed to Initialize Boot Device - Type 6, Instance 0
Payload normal heap: 0x2000000 (0x10F000 used)
Payload reserved heap: 0x4000 (0x0 used)
Payload stack: 0x10000 (0x664 used)


======== Try Booting with Boot Option 3 ========
BootMediumPciBase(0x400)
Getting boot image from USB
Failed to initialize USB bus !
Failed to init media - Unsupported
Failed to Initialize Boot Device - Type 5, Instance 0
Payload normal heap: 0x2000000 (0x10F000 used)
Payload reserved heap: 0x4000 (0x0 used)
Payload stack: 0x10000 (0x664 used)


Shell>
```


Finally entered the UEFI Shell.