



MTK U-Boot (MT7621) User's Manual

Version: 1.3
Release date: 2020-07-13

© 2008 - 2020 MediaTek Inc.

This document contains information that is proprietary to MediaTek Inc.

Unauthorized reproduction or disclosure of this information in whole or in part is strictly prohibited.

Specifications are subject to change without notice.

Document Revision History

Revision	Date	Author	Description
1.0	2018-05-15	Weijie Gao	Initial Draft.
	2018-05-16		Default firmware offset correction
1.1	2019-01-08		Update to v2018.09 & add more contents
	2019-01-21		Add clock driver configuration
	2019-02-15		Add memtest / single core & VPE configuration
1.2	2019-06-11		Update commands & Add HTTP server
	2019-10-29		Update commands & Add HS UART driver
	2020-01-03		Update commands
1.3	2020-05-20		Add NMBM & NAND driver fix
	2020-05-26		Add dual image support
	2020-07-13		Add legacy dram initialization option

Table of Contents

Document Revision History	2
Table of Contents	3
1 About MTK U-Boot	5
1.1 What is U-Boot.....	5
1.2 MediaTek's U-Boot	5
1.3 U-Boot Revision.....	5
2 Using MTK U-Boot.....	6
2.1 Prepare toolchain	6
2.1.1 OpenWrt's toolchain	6
2.1.2 Buildroot's toolchain	6
2.2 U-Boot configuration	9
2.2.1 Install essential packages	9
2.2.2 Load preset configuration.....	9
2.2.3 Customization.....	10
2.3 Build.....	26
2.4 Generated binaries	26
3 U-Boot function introduction	27
3.1 SPL	27
3.2 MTK provided functionality	27
3.2.1 Boot menu	27
3.2.2 mtkboardboot command	28
3.2.3 mtkupgrade command.....	28
3.2.4 mtkload command	29
3.2.5 Save tftp information for mtkupgrade and mtkload	29
3.2.6 NMBM (NAND mapping block management)	30
4 Tiny HTTP server (Web failsafe)	32

4.1	menuconfig of failsafe command.....	32
4.2	Using Web failsafe.....	32
4.3	Web failsafe/HTTP server development.....	33
4.3.1	Add new html files	33
4.3.2	HTTP server programming APIs	34
4.3.3	Example of URI handler	41

1 About MTK U-Boot

1.1 What is U-Boot

Das U-Boot (subtitled "the Universal Boot Loader" and often shortened to U-Boot) is an open source, primary boot loader used in embedded devices to package the instructions to boot the device's operating system kernel. It is available for a number of computer architectures, including 68k, ARM, Blackfin, MicroBlaze, MIPS, Nios, SuperH, PPC, RISC-V and x86.

1.2 MediaTek's U-Boot

MediaTek has ported MT7621 to mainline U-Boot started from 2018.

From this version, the U-Boot framework will not be touched. All added components (architectures, targets, commands, drivers) follow the standard of U-Boot.

1.3 U-Boot Revision

Revision	Date	U-Boot Release	MTK Internal git revision
1.0	2018-05-15	2018.03	dccaedb
1.1	2019-01-08	2018.09	f126ba0
1.2	2019-06-11	2018.09	5a70d96
	2019-10-29	2018.09	7b46b78
	2020-01-03	2018.09	9f6f91d
1.3	2020-05-20	2018.09	664cb74
	2020-05-26	2018.09	b178829
	2020-07-13	2018.09	aa8af2a

2 Using MTK U-Boot

2.1 Prepare toolchain

Generally mainline U-Boot can be compiled with all gcc whose version is newer than or equal to 4.8.

The following versions of gcc have been tested:

gcc-4.8+

gcc-5.x

gcc-6.x

gcc-7.x

gcc-8.1

If you're using OpenWrt, you can use OpenWrt's toolchain directly. Otherwise you can build toolchain using buildroot.

It's recommended to use gcc-5.x or later.

2.1.1 OpenWrt's toolchain

OpenWrt's toolchain is located in **staging_dir/toolchain-mipsel_1004kc+dsp_gcc-4.8-linaro_uClibc-0.9.33.2** relative to OpenWrt's root source directory.

The path **staging_dir/toolchain-mipsel_1004kc+dsp_gcc-4.8-linaro_uClibc-0.9.33.2** is not unique. It's based on the version of OpenWrt you're using. You should view the source code to get the actual path.

For MTK's MIPS-based WiSoCs, any toolchain targets to MIPS32 Release 2 is OK to compile U-Boot. This means either toolchain built for MT7620/MT7621/MT7628 can be used to compile this U-Boot.

The compiler binary is located in the **bin** folder, with a prefix **mipsel-openwrt-linux-** or **mipsel-openwrt-linux-uclibc-**. The **uclibc** in the prefix triplet depends on the C library used by the toolchain.

2.1.2 Buildroot's toolchain

You can also create toolchain using buildroot. With buildroot you can choose a customized gcc version.

2.1.2.1 Download buildroot source code

Download from <https://buildroot.org/download.html>.

For example download the buildroot-2018.02.9.tar.bz2 .

2.1.2.2 Configure and build buildroot

Uncompress the tar ball:

```
tar -jxvf buildroot-2018.02.9.tar.bz2
```

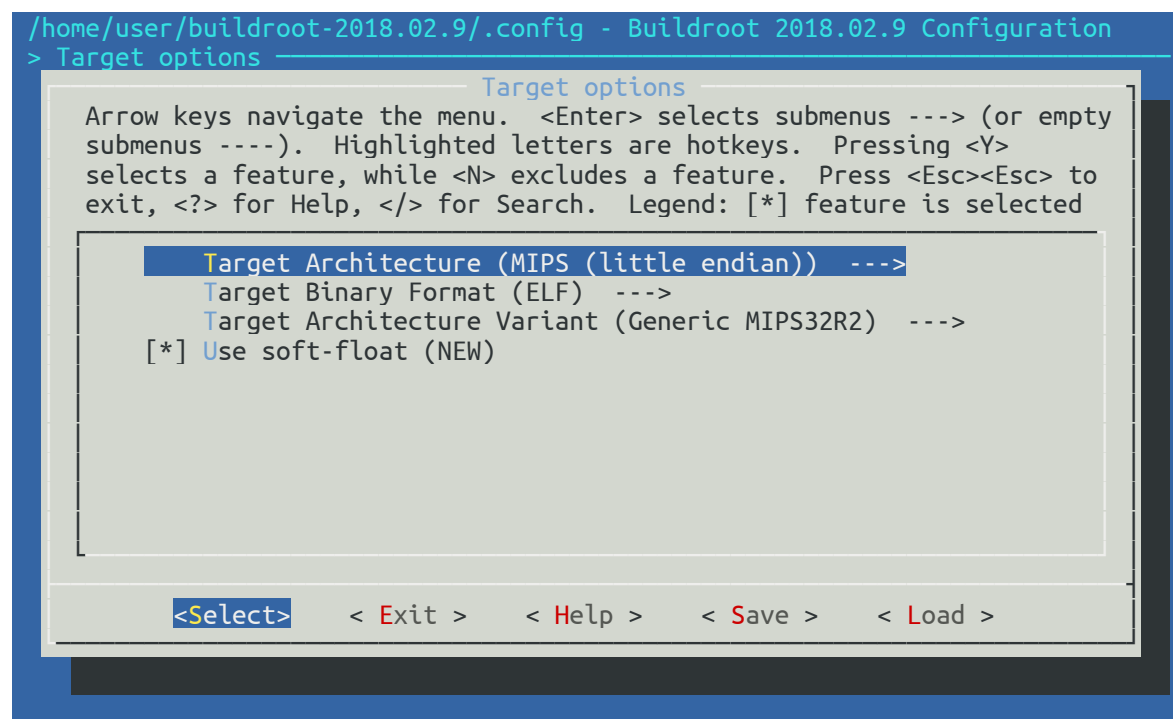
Go to buildroot's root source directory:

```
cd buildroot-2018.02.9
```

Open configure menu:

```
make menuconfig
```

Go to submenu *Target options*. Set *Target Architecture* to **MIPS (little endian)**. Set *Target Architecture Variant* to **Generic MIPS32R2**. Choose **Use soft-float**.



(Optional) Go to submenu *Toolchain*. Choose a preferred version of gcc and binutils.

```
/home/user/buildroot-2018.02.9/.config - Buildroot 2018.02.9 Configuration
> Toolchain

Toolchain
Arrow keys navigate the menu. <Enter> selects submenus ---> (or empty
submenus ----). Highlighted letters are hotkeys. Pressing <Y>
selects a feature, while <N> excludes a feature. Press <Esc><Esc> to
exit, <?> for Help, </> for Search. Legend: [*] feature is selected

^(-)
  ( ) Additional binutils options (NEW)
    *** GCC Options ***
    GCC compiler Version (gcc 6.x) --->
  ( ) Additional gcc options (NEW)
  [ ] Enable C++ support (NEW)
+ (+)

<Select>  < Exit >  < Help >  < Save >  < Load >
```

Save configuration.

Build buildroot:

```
make
```

2.1.2.3 Using buildroot toolchain

Buildroot's toolchain is located in **output/host** relative to buildroot's root source directory. However this can be changed in its menuconfig.

The compiler binary is located in the **bin** folder, with a prefix **mipsel-linux-** or **mipsel-buildroot-linux-uclibc-**.

2.2 U-Boot configuration

2.2.1 Install essential packages

The mainline U-Boot requires the following packages to be installed before compiling:

```
swig python-dev
```

2.2.2 Load preset configuration

Although mainline U-Boot uses menuconfig for the whole configuration now, it still provides many preset configuration files for convenience.

First uncompress the u-boot tar ball and enter its root source directory.

To use default configuration for MT7621 RFB board boot from SPI-NOR:

```
make mt7621_rfb_defconfig
```

To use default configuration for MT7621 RFB board boot from NAND (NMBM enabled):

```
make mt7621_nand_rfb_defconfig
```

To use default configuration for MT7621 RFB 802.11ax board boot from SPI-NOR:

```
make mt7621_ax_rfb_defconfig
```

To use default configuration for MT7621 RFB 802.11ax board boot from NAND (NMBM enabled):

```
make mt7621_nand_ax_rfb_defconfig
```

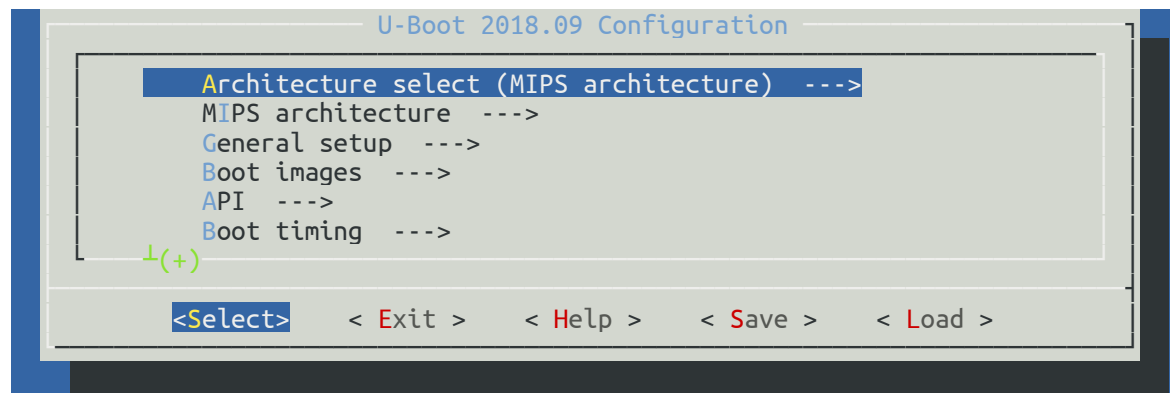
For details about NMBM (NAND bad block management), please refer to [section 3.2.6](#).

2.2.3 Customization

Under U-Boot's root source directory, execute:

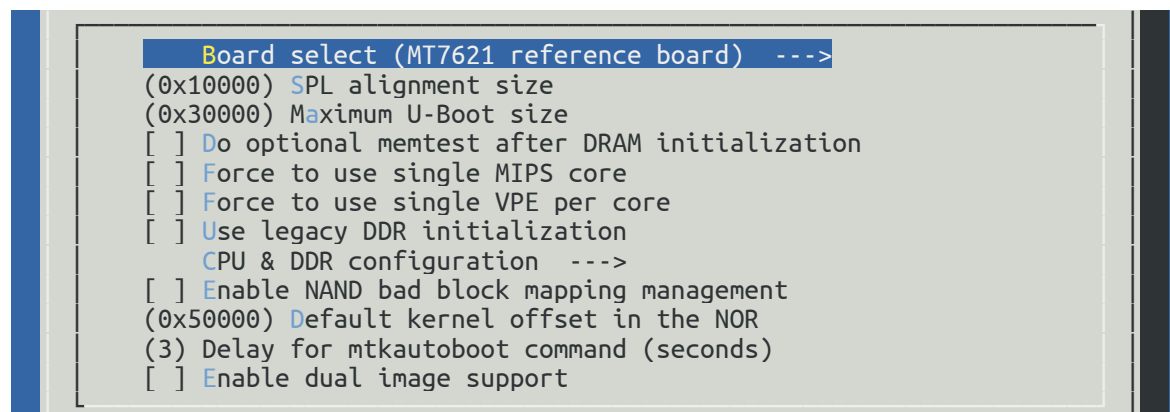
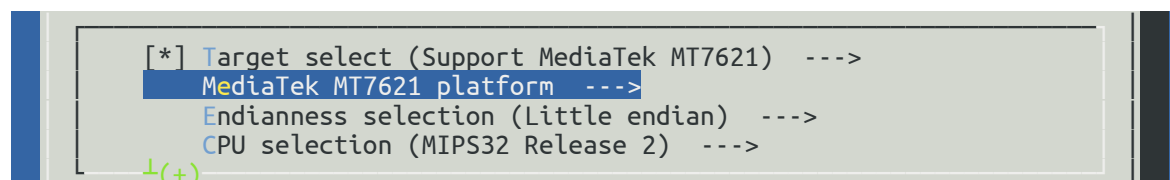
```
make menuconfig
```

You will get a menu that lists out all configurable features of the U-Boot.



2.2.3.1 MT7621 platform configuration

Submenu *MIPS architecture ---> MediaTek MT7621 platform:*



- *Board select:*

Currently two board available:

MT7621 reference board: for boot from SPI-NOR

MT7621 reference board (NAND): for boot from NAND

You can add your custom board.

- *SPL alignment size:*

This is used for SPL padding. The SPL part will be padded to be aligned with this size. Typically this value is set to flash's block size:

0x1000 for SPI NOR flash with 4KiB sector support

0x10000 for SPI NOR flash with 64KiB erase block

0x20000 for NAND flash with 128KiB block size

- *Maximum U-Boot size*

This is used by the SPL when searching for the main U-Boot image. This value defines a range [0..MAX_U_BOOT_SIZE] on the flash. The SPL will search for the U-Boot image within this range. The SPL will enter emergency failsafe mode if U-Boot image is not found.

- *Do optional memtest after DRAM initialization*

Enable a prompt after DRAM initialization to allow user to start a full memory test

- *Force to use single MIPS core / Force to use single VPE per core*

Force to use single core/VPE even if the chip has dual-core.

- *Enable NAND bad block mapping management*

This option is described in [section 2.2.3.9](#).

- *Default kernel offset in the NOR/NAND:*

This configuration is from the MT7621 reference board.

This is the fallback value when the mtkboardboot command fails to find a firmware partition offset from the builtin mtdparts.

- *Delay for mtkautoboot command:*

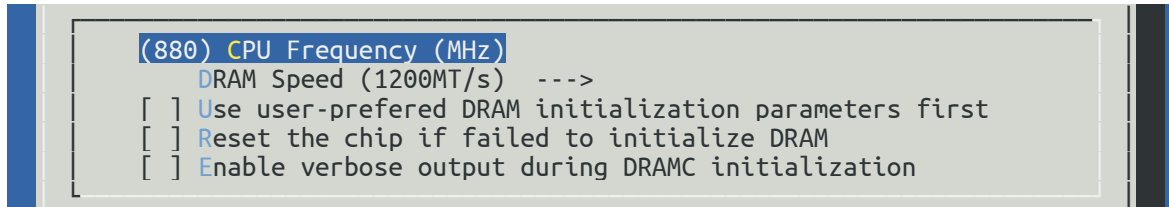
Display time for the bootmenu.

- *Enable dual image support*

This option is described in [section 2.2.3.11](#).

Submenu *MIPS architecture* ---> *MediaTek MT7621 platform* ---> *CPU & DDR configuration*:

When *Use legacy DDR initialization* is not selected:



- *CPU Frequency:*

The CPU frequency may be rounded up based on the crystal frequency.

For 20/40MHz crystal, the frequency is a multiple of 20MHz.

- *DRAM Speed:*

Four fixed data rate value

- *Use user-preferred DRAM initialization parameters first:*

By default U-Boot will automatically determine the DRAM size, and uses default DDR AC Timing settings.

You can let U-Boot to initialize DRAM using a specific DDR AC Timing setting. If the actual DRAM size after initialization is not equal to the size belong to the specific DDR AC Timing setting, U-Boot will reinitialize the DRAM using a correct DDR AC Timing setting.

It's strongly recommended to manual select the correct DRAM size for the board.

- *Do auto probing if user-preferred parameters fails:*

This option depends on *Use user-preferred DRAM initialization parameters first*.

Sometimes the user-preferred DRAM parameters may not match the real board (e.g. uses 128MB parameter on a board with 256MB DRAM). The DRAM initialization may fail. U-Boot will detect this situation whether DRAM initialization fails or not. When this situation occurs, U-Boot can fallback to automatic determination.

- *Reset the chip if failed to initialize DRAM*

If U-Boot failed to initialize the DDR controller and DDR chip, reset the board and retry

- *Enable verbose output during DRAMC initialization:*

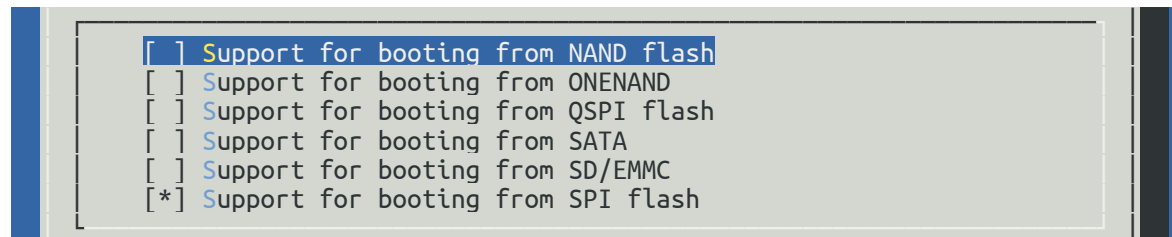
This is only used for debug purpose.

When *Use legacy DDR initialization* is selected:

```
(880) CPU Frequency (MHz)
      DRAM Frequency (1200MHz) --->
      Preferred DDR2 init parameters (128MB) --->
      Preferred DDR3 init parameters (256MB) --->
      [*] Enable verbose output during DRAMC initialization
```

- *CPU Frequency:*
The CPU frequency may be rounded up based on the crystal frequency.
For 20/40MHz crystal, the frequency is a multiple of 20MHz.
- *DRAM Frequency:*
Four fixed data rate value
- *Preferred DDR2/DDR3 init parameters:*
Legacy DDR initialization does not support automatically determining the DRAM size, so this option must be selected with the correct DDR size.
- *Enable verbose output during DRAMC initialization:*
This is only used for debug purpose

Submenu *Boot media*:



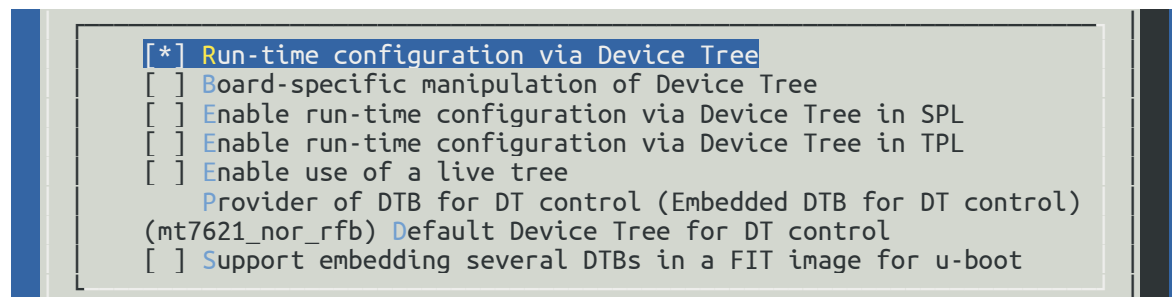
Select *Support for booting from NAND flash* if the U-Boot is boot from NAND.

Select *Support for booting from SPI flash* if the U-Boot is boot from SPI-NOR.

This option must match the selected board.

Do not select multiple items.

Submenu *Device Tree Control*:



Default Device Tree for DT control: Select the dts file which will be used.

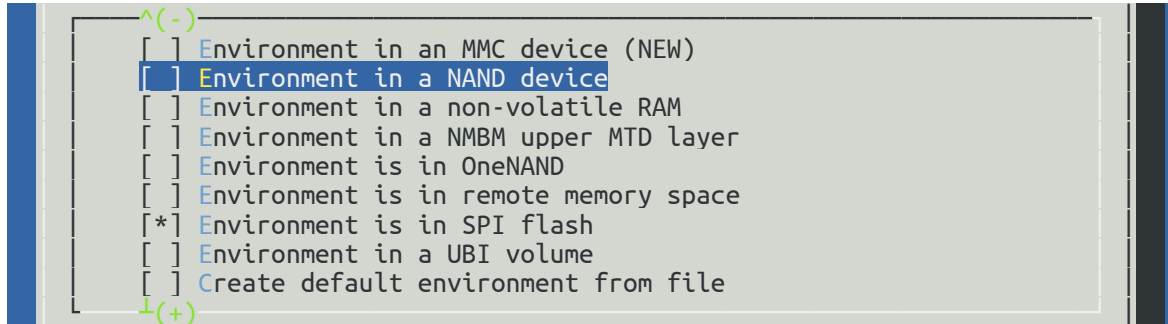
dts files are located in arch/mips/dts.

mt7621_nor_rfb for boot from SPI-NOR.

mt7621_nand_rfb for boot from NAND.

You can add your custom dts file.

Submenu *Environment*:



Select *Environment in a NAND device* if environment is stored in NAND

Select *Environment in a NMBM upper MTD layer* if environment is stored in NAND with NMBM enabled

Select *Environment is in SPI flash* if environment is stored in SPI-NOR

This option must match the selected board.

Environment block offset and size is defined in

include/configs/mt7621.h for SPI-NOR

include/configs/mt7621_nand.h for NAND (w/ NMBM)

2.2.3.2 MT7621 device driver configuration

The following drivers are provided by MTK but not enabled in the preset configurations:

- USB driver:

Submenu *Device Drivers* ---> *USB support*:

```

--- USB support
[*] Enable driver model for USB
    *** USB Host Controller Drivers ***
[*] xHCI HCD (USB 3.0) support
    [ ] DesignWare USB3 DRD Core Support (NEW)
    [ ] DesignWare USB3 DRD Generic OF Simple Glue Layer (NEW)
    [ ] Support for PCI-based xHCI USB controller (NEW)
    [ ] Support for NXP Layerscape on-chip xHCI USB controller (N
    [*] Support for MediaTek MT7621 on-chip xHCI USB controller (
^(+)
```

Select *Enable driver model for USB*

Select *xHCI HCD (USB 3.0) support*

Select *Support for MediaTek MT7621 on-chip xHCI USB controller*

To enable USB Mass Storage device support:

```

^(-)
    *** USB peripherals ***
[*] USB Mass Storage support
    [ ] USB Keyboard support (NEW)
    [ ] USB Gadget Support (NEW) ----
    [ ] USB to Ethernet Controller Drivers (NEW) ----
```

Select *USB Mass Storage support*

- SD driver:

Submenu *Device Drivers* ---> *MMC host controller support*:

```
[*] MMC/SD/SDIO card support
[*]   support for MMC/SD write operations (NEW)
[ ]   Poll for broken card detection case
[*]   Enable MMC controllers using Driver Model
[ ]   ARM AMBA Multimedia Card Interface and compatible support (NE
[ ]   Enable quirks
[ ]   Support for HW partitioning command(eMMC)
[ ]   Support eMMC replay protected memory block (RPMB) (NEW)
[ ]   Support IO voltage configuration (NEW)
[ ]   Support IO voltage configuration in SPL (NEW)
[ ]   enable HS200 support (NEW)
[ ]   enable HS200 support in SPL (NEW)
[*]   Output more information about the MMC (NEW)
[ ]   MMC debugging (NEW)
[ ]   Tiny MMC framework in SPL (NEW)
[ ]   Synopsys DesignWare Memory Card Interface (NEW)
[ ]   Freescale i.MX21/27/31 or MPC512x Multimedia Card support (NE
[ ]   Support for MMC controllers on PCI (NEW)
[ ]   TI OMAP High Speed Multimedia Card Interface support (NEW)
[ ]   Secure Digital Host Controller Interface support (NEW)
[ ]   Ftsdc010 SD/MMC controller Support (NEW)
[*]   MediaTek SD/MMC Card Interface support
[ ]   Freescale/NXP eSDHC controller support
```

Select *MMC/SD/SDIO card support*

Select *Enable MMC controllers using Driver Model*

Deselect *Enable quirks*

Deselect *Support for HW partitioning command(eMMC)*

Select *MediaTek SD/MMC Card Interface support*

2.2.3.3 Addition device drivers

If USB Mass Storage or SD/MMC support is enabled, the following drivers must be also selected:

Submenu *Device Drivers*:

```

^(-)
[ ] Enable SCSI interface to SATA devices
    SATA/SCSI device support --->
[ ] AXI bus drivers ----
[*] Support block devices
-*- Enable Legacy Block Device
[*] Use block device cache (NEW)
[ ] Support IDE controllers
[ ] Enable support for checking boot count limit ----
↓(+)

```

Select *Support block devices*

Submenu *Device Drivers* ---> *Clock*:

```

[*] Enable clock driver support
[ ] Enable cgu clock driver for HSDK
[ ] AT91 clock drivers
[ ] Enable ICS8N3QV01 VCX0 driver

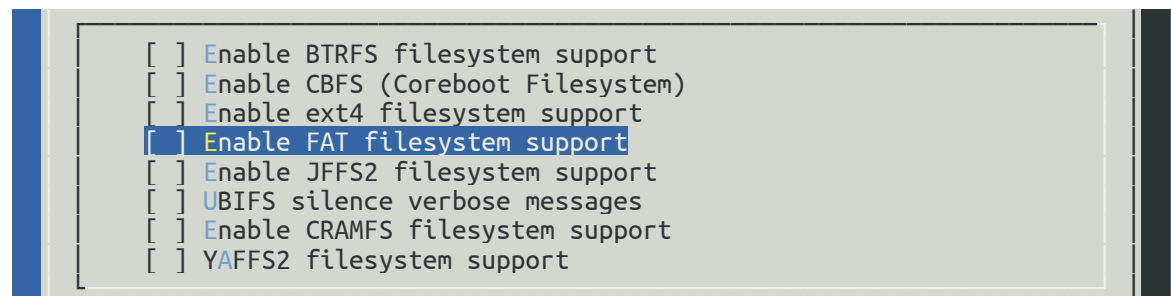
```

Select *Enable clock driver support*

2.2.3.4 File system drivers

If USB Mass Storage or SD/MMC support is enabled, the file system drivers may be enabled to support file read/write.

Submenu *File systems*:

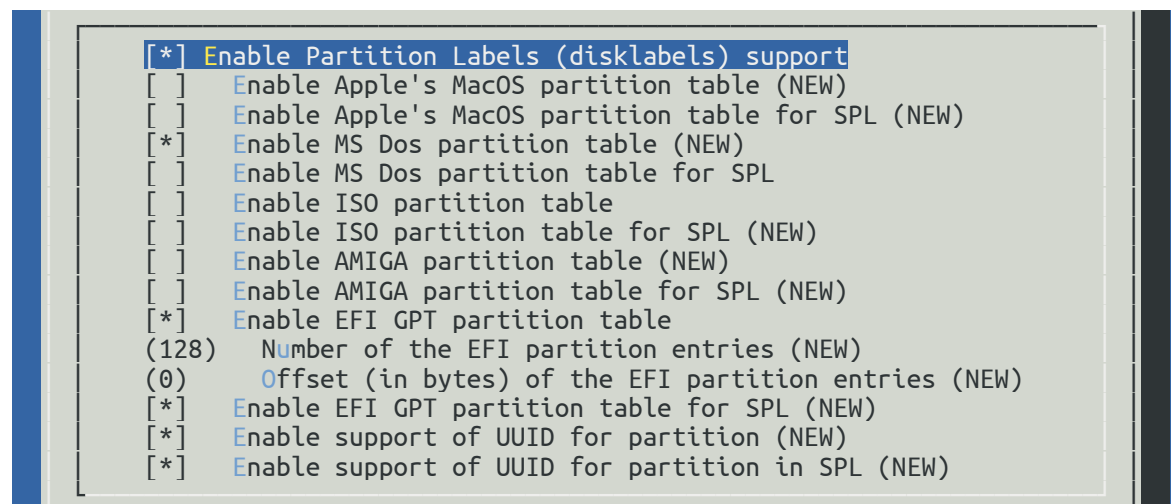


Choose the file systems to be used (mostly ext4 and FAT).

2.2.3.5 Partition types

If USB Mass Storage or SD/MMC support is enabled, the partition type must be enabled.

Submenu *Partition Types*:



Select *Enable MS Dos partition table* for most common usage.

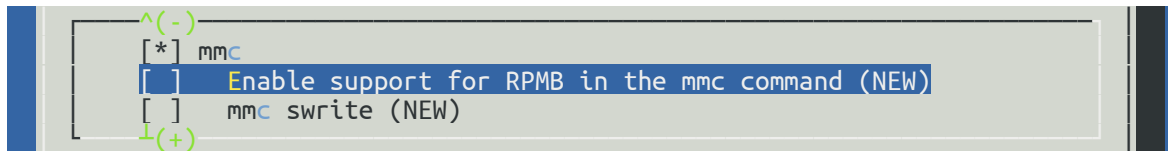
Select *Enable EFI GPT partition table* if necessary

2.2.3.6 Common commands configuration

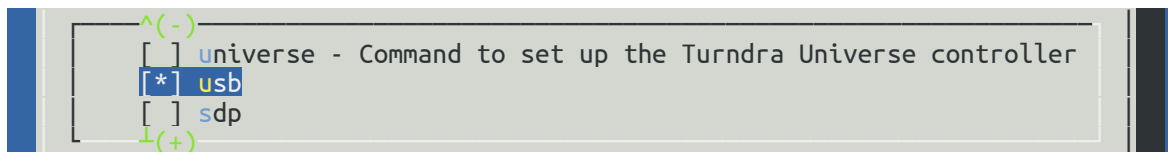
Most common commands are already enabled in preset configurations.

Some optional commands can be enabled if necessary:

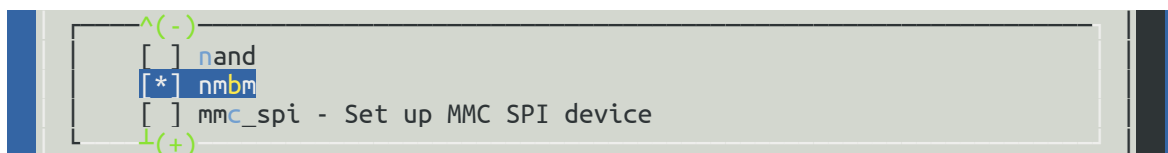
Submenu *Command line interface* ---> *Device access commands*:



Select *mmc* if SD/MMC support is enabled



Select *usb* if USB support is enabled



Select *nmbm* if NMBM support is enabled

Submenu *Command line interface* ---> *Network commands*:



Select *mii* if you want to read MII registers of MT7530's internal PHYs.

Submenu *Command line interface* ---> *Filesystem commands*:

```
[ ] Enable the 'btrfs' command
[ ] ext2 command support
[ ] ext4 command support
[ ] FAT command support
[ ] filesystem commands
↓(+)
```

Select *ext2 command support* and/or *ext4 command support* if ext4 filesystem is enabled

Select *FAT command support* if FAT filesystem is enabled

Select *filesystem commands* if you want to use a universal file system command like ls and fsload.

2.2.3.7 Serial baudrate configuration

Submenu *Device Drivers* ---> *Serial drivers*:

These rates are also supported: 230400, 460800 and 921600.

```
(115200) Default baudrate
[*] Require a serial port for console
[*] Specify the port number used for console
↓(+)
```

2.2.3.8 FIT Image support

FIT Image is enabled by default in preset configurations.

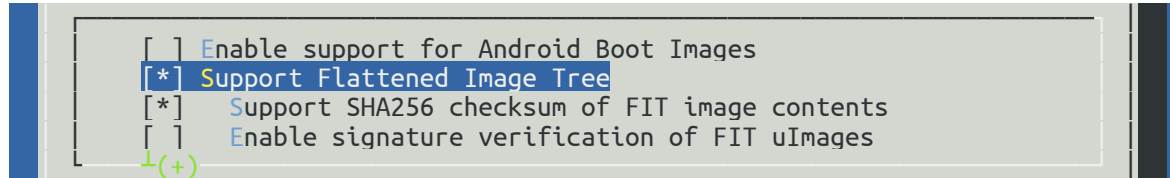
There are two key options must be enabled:

Submenu *MIPS architecture* ---> *OS boot interface*:

```
-*- Hand over legacy command line to Linux kernel
-*- Hand over legacy environment to Linux kernel
[*] Hand over a flattened device tree to Linux kernel
```

Select *Hand over a flattened device tree to Linux kernel*

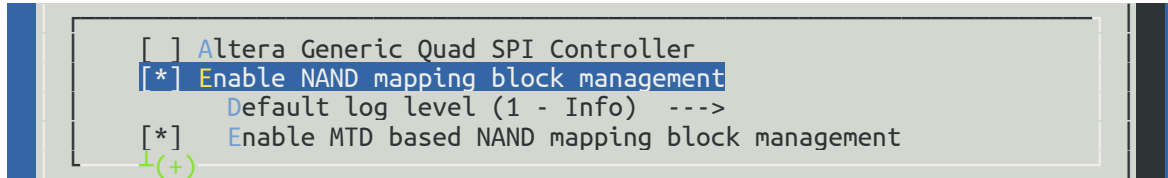
Submenu *Boot images*:



Select *Support Flattened Image Tree*

2.2.3.9 NMBM (NAND mapping block management)

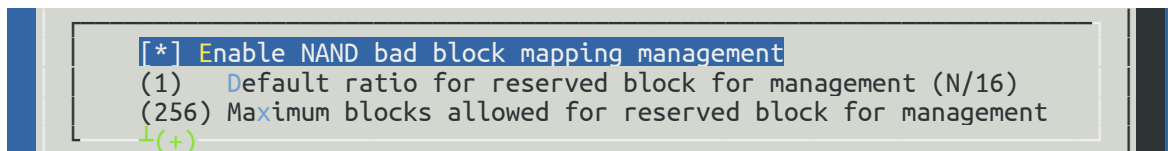
Submenu *Device Drivers* ---> *MTD Support*



Select *Enable NAND mapping block management* to enable NMBM driver, which allows U-Boot to manage NAND bad blocks, including remapping bad blocks found during factory production and remapping new bad blocks during use.

Select *Enable MTD based NAND mapping block management* to enable registering NMBM layer to MTD device.

Submenu *MIPS architecture* ---> *MediaTek MT7621 platform*:



- *Enable NAND bad block mapping management*
This configuration enables NMBM for NAND board. When enabled NMBM will be automatically attached to the raw NAND device. All NAND operations should be done by using NMBM MTD device, or nmbm command.
- *Default ratio for reserved block for management (N/16)*
This option determines how many blocks at the high address of NAND can be used for NMBM. For a large size NAND, 1/16 of total blocks are still too large for NMBM. For this situation please set CONFIG_NMBM_MAX_BLOCKS to a proper value to limit the maximum reserved blocks.
- *Maximum blocks allowed for reserved block for management*
This option is applied after NMBM_MAX_RATIO to ensure maximum blocks reserved block for NMBM will not exceed the value set by this option.

2.2.3.10 MTD partition

MTD partition is set in preset configurations. It's used to record the firmware offset to bootup, and used to record the offset and size of firmware/bootloader partition when doing firmware/bootloader upgrading.

Submenu *Command line interface* ---> *Filesystem commands*:

```

^(-)
[*] MTD partition support
(nor0=raspi) Default MTD IDs
(mtdparts=raspi:192k(u-boot),64k(u-boot-env),64k(factory),-(firmw
[ ] Add partition size to take account of bad blocks
↓(+)

```

For boot from SPI-NOR:

Default MTD IDs set to

```
nor0=raspi
```

Default MTD partition scheme for reference board is

```
mtdparts=raspi:192k(u-boot),64k(u-boot-env),64k(factory),-(firmware)
```

Default MTD partition scheme for reference board (using 802.11ax) is

```
mtdparts=raspi:256k(u-boot),64k(u-boot-env),256k(factory),-(firmware)
```

For boot from NAND (NMBM enabled):

Default MTD IDs set to

```
nmbm0=nmbm0
```

Default MTD partition scheme for reference board is

```
mtdparts=nmbm0:512k(u-boot),512k(u-boot-env),256k(factory),-(firmware)
```

Default MTD partition scheme for reference board (using 802.11ax) is

```
mtdparts=nmbm0:512k(u-boot),512k(u-boot-env),512k(factory),-(firmware)
```


2.2.3.11 Dual image support

Dual image support is a mechanism for image/firmware backup and recovery.

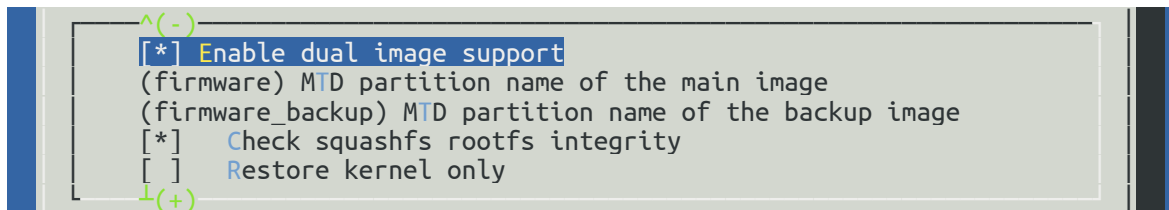
This feature requires two MTD partitions: the main firmware partition, which store the firmware to be booted. And the backup firmware partition, which only stores the backup firmware.

When u-boot tries to boot firmware, it will first check the integrity of the firmware in both partitions.

- If both firmware are correct, u-boot will boot the firmware in main partition.
- If one of the firmware is damaged, it will be replaced by the firmware from another partition.
- If both firmware are damaged, u-boot will not the firmware.

Just for notice: currently only the kernel part is capable for integrity checking. Rootfs part has only a simple data checking.

Submenu *MIPS architecture* ---> *MediaTek MT7621 platform*:



To make dual image usable, mtdparts should be at least containing the following parts with mtd partition names specified in menuconfig:

32768k(firmware),32768k(firmware_backup)

- *Restore kernel only*

Select this only if the rootfs is pad to NAND erase boundary.

2.3 Build

Under U-Boot root source directory, execute:

```
make CROSS_COMPILE=<toolchain-path-and-prefix>
```

<toolchain-path-and-prefix> is the path and prefix of the toolchain you're using. It points to the **bin** directory of the toolchain, with the toolchain prefix.

For example:

/home/user/buildroot-2018.02.2/output/host/bin/mipsel-linux-

2.4 Generated binaries

Intermediate files:

u-boot.img: compressed u-boot.bin with ulmage header

Final binary:

u-boot-mt7621.bin: spl/u-boot-spl-mtk-pad.bin + u-boot.img

Final binary can be burnt directly into flash.

u-boot.img can be used for SPL emergency recovery or be booted from memory. This file can not be booted by bootm command. Only mtkload command is capable for booting it.

3 U-Boot function introduction

3.1 SPL

SPL is a U-Boot feature. It split original u-boot image into two separate parts. The first part is used to initialize DRAM and other necessary devices, and then load the second part into memory and then run it. The second part contains all remaining u-boot functionalities. The second part is called secondary program, and the first part is called secondary program loader.

For MTK U-Boot, the SPL part has been padded to flash block boundary so that the SPL part and the secondary image can be upgraded separately. The secondary image is compressed using LZMA to reduce size.

MTK provided a specific SPL functionality, a emergency recovery method. When SPL failed to load secondary image from flash, it will try to load secondary image from serial console using ymodem protocol and then boot it directly.

This is defined in board/ralink/common/spl.c.

SPL must be enabled for all MT7621 boards. All preset configurations are SPL enabled.

3.2 MTK provided functionality

3.2.1 Boot menu

The boot menu items are defined in board/ralink/common/cmd_mtkautoboot.c.

It provides easy ways to upgrade bootloader/firmware via TFTP client or serial.

```
*** U-Boot Boot Menu ***

1. Startup system (Default)
2. Upgrade firmware
3. Upgrade bootloader
4. Upgrade bootloader (advanced mode)
5. Load image
0. U-Boot console
```

The three upgrade items are actual three mtkupgrade commands, and will be introduced in 3.2.3

3.2.2 mtkboardboot command

The mtkboardboot command is defined in

board/ralink/{mt7621_rfb,mt7621_nand_rfb}/cmd_mtkboardboot.c.

This command provides the ability to bootup firmware in two ways: from MTD partition first, then pre-defined address.

The MTD partition is used by both mtkboardboot and mtkupgrade.

mtkboardboot will try to get the offset defined by MTD partition **firmware** first, and try to boot firmware from this place. If failed, it will try to boot firmware from a address defined by *Default kernel offset in the NOR/NAND*.

3.2.3 mtkupgrade command

The mtkupgrade command is defined in board/ralink/common/cmd_mtkupgrade.c.

It provides the ability to upgrade bootloader/firmware by prompting user.

The command's usage:

```
mtkupgrade [<type>]
```

type - upgrade file type

bl - Bootloader

bladv - Bootloader (Advanced)

fw - Firmware

Note:

If <type> is bl, and the bootloader to be upgraded is a combined SPL image, the command will try to upgrade the secondary image only.

If <type> is bladv, and the bootloader to be upgraded is a combined SPL image, the command will prompt the user to determine whether to upgrade the whole bootloader or the secondary image only.

If bootloader is to be upgraded, the command will try to get the partition size defined by MTD partition **u-boot** or **Bootloader**.

If firmware is to be upgraded, the command will try to get the partition size and offset defined by MTD partition **firmware**.

<type> is optional in command line. If <type> is not provided, the command will prompt the user to select which part to be upgraded.

3.2.4 mtkload command

The mtkload command is also defined in board/ralink/common/cmd_mtkupgrade.c.

It provides the ability to load image (bootloader/firmware) into memory by prompting user and optionally run the image.

It's very useful to test a initramfs based firmware or a memory-bootable bootloader.

The command has no command line parameter. It will prompt the user to input all necessary information.

Note:

If the target image is firmware or memory-bootable bootloader, this command will try to boot it directly. If the target image is a full SPL based U-Boot, this command will try to extract the memory part of U-Boot and boot it.

3.2.5 Save tftp information for mtkupgrade and mtkload

The mtkupgrade and mtkload commands can use tftp as the way for uploading files. The tftp information (IP addresses, netmask, filename) can be recorded into environment. However this feature is not enabled by default.

To enable this feature, set environment variable mtkupgrade.save_tftp_info to yes:

```
env set mtkupgrade.save_tftp_info yes
env save
```

To disable this feature, just set mtkupgrade.save_tftp_info to anything other than yes, or just delete it:

```
env del mtkupgrade.save_tftp_info
env save
```

Restoring environment to default will clear all recorded information:

```
env default -a
env save
```

3.2.6 NMBM (NAND mapping block management)

NMBM is used to solve to common issues with NAND:

- Skipped bad block(s) during factory manufacturing:

In factory manufacturing, U-Boot and kernel image will be combined into one single raw image.

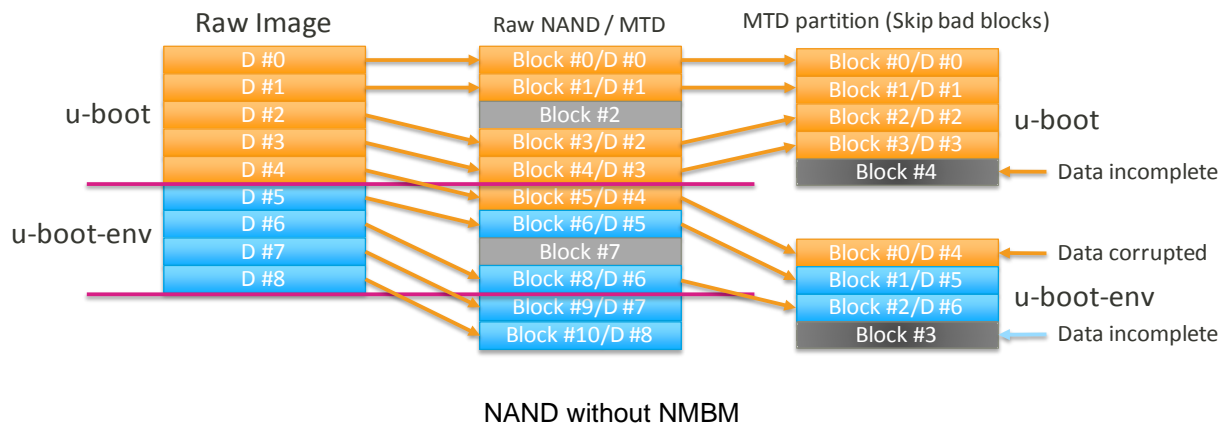
The raw image will be written into NAND from the beginning. If bad block detected during writing, the bad block will be skipped, and the data will be shifted to the next block.

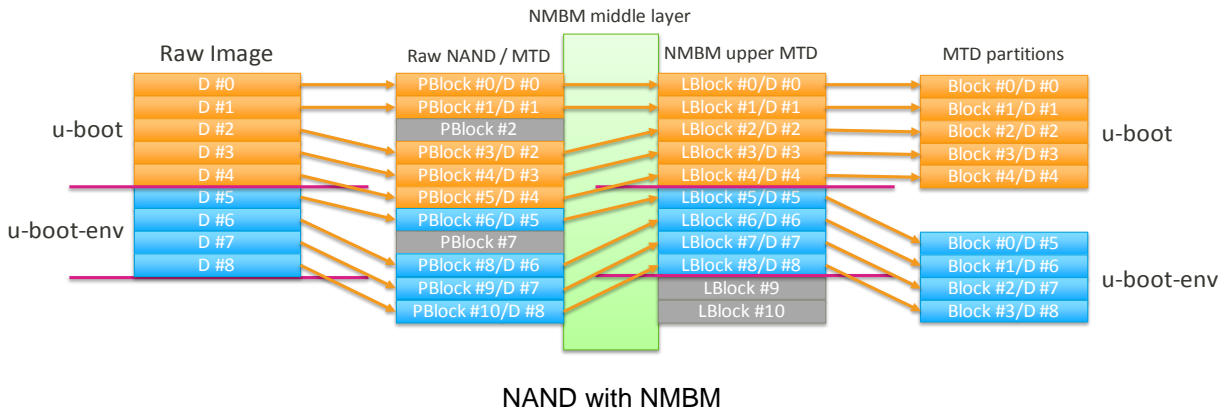
This means all data is shifted based on the beginning of the NAND.

However, in Linux kernel, NAND will be split into several partitions. For each MTD partition, the data shift is based on the beginning of current partition, not the NAND. When creating MTD partitions, bad blocks prior the partition will not be taken in to account for data shift. This will cause data in MTD partition incorrect, and often lead to bootup failure.

- New bad block(s) produced during normal use.

NMBM creates an upper layer that represent the raw image data in factory manufacturing, and mask all bad blocks. This is done by creating a block mapping table that maps upper layer blocks to raw NAND blocks.





To operate with NMBM upper mtd, [nmbm command](#) must be enabled.

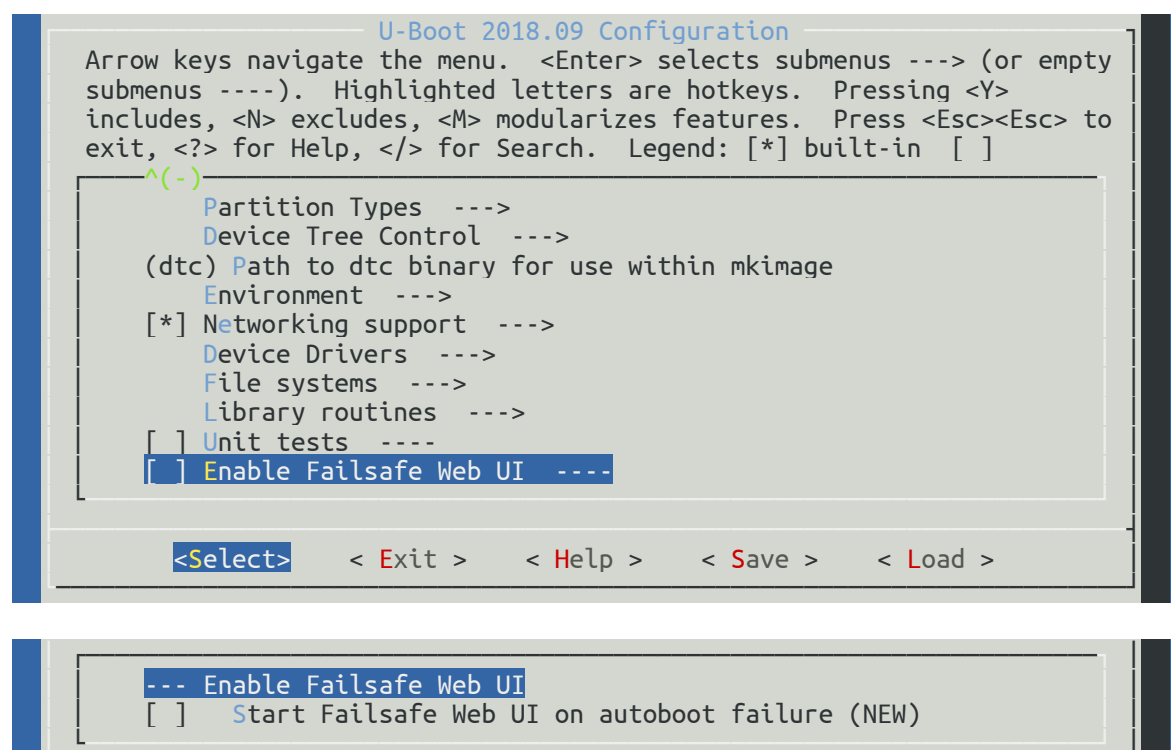
Once NMBM has enabled, don't use nand command as it operates with the lower raw NAND, which is now managed by NMBM.

4 Tiny HTTP server (Web failsafe)

MediaTek provides a tiny HTTP server to recover firmware via Web browser. It can be triggered by run “httpd” command, or after bootm failure.

4.1 menuconfig of failsafe command

The submenu *Enable Failsafe Web UI* is placed at the bottom of the root menuconfig.



```

U-Boot 2018.09 Configuration
Arrow keys navigate the menu. <Enter> selects submenus ---> (or empty
submenus ----). Highlighted letters are hotkeys. Pressing <Y>
includes, <N> excludes, <M> modularizes features. Press <Esc><Esc> to
exit, <?> for Help, </> for Search. Legend: [*] built-in [ ]
^(-)
Partition Types --->
Device Tree Control --->
(dtc) Path to dtc binary for use within mkimage
Environment --->
[*] Networking support --->
Device Drivers --->
File systems --->
Library routines --->
[ ] Unit tests ----
[ ] Enable Failsafe Web UI ----

<Select> < Exit > < Help > < Save > < Load >

--- Enable Failsafe Web UI
[ ] Start Failsafe Web UI on autoboot failure (NEW)
  
```

4.2 Using Web failsafe

To start Web failsafe manually, run httpd command in U-Boot console. Once Web failsafe is running, the console can only accept Ctrl + C to terminate it. The console will output the URI accessed by user when running.

To access Web failsafe UI, set the computer's IP address and netmask to the same subnet of u-boot (serverip & netmask in environment), but IP address should not be the same as u-boot's IP address (ipaddr in environment). And then access u-boot's IP address in a Web browser.

The default Web UI is very simple, and only provides basic function to upgrade firmware. The final upgrade procedure calls an internal subfunction of mtkupgrade, to make sure it has the same behavior of mtkupgrade.

4.3 Web failsafe/HTTP server development

The TCP stack provided by MediaTek is `net/{tcp.c,tcp.h}` and `include/net/tcp.h`.

The HTTP server provided by MediaTek is `net/httpd.c` and `include/httpd.h`.

All Web failsafe files are located in `failsafe/`.

4.3.1 Add new html files

Put files to be added into `failsafe/fsdata`

Edit `failsafe/fsdata/Makefile`, and add the following lines:

```
obj-y += real_file.o
FILE_real_file.o := real_file.ext
FSPATH_real_file.o := virtual_path
```

The `real_file.ext` is the real file name to be added.

The `real_file.o` is the object file name from compiled real file name with the extension replaced with `.o`.

The `virtual_path` is the path to be used in U-Boot failsafe. It can be any legal path name.

4.3.2 HTTP server programming APIs

4.3.2.1 Structure types

```
struct httpd_form_value {
    const char *name;
    const char *data;
    const char *filename;
    size_t size;
};
```

httpd_form_value is used to record a field from a HTTP request. The field comes from HTML form.

name and **data** are always valid. If the field type is file, **filename** and **size** record the file's name and actual size, and **data** points to the raw file data.

```
struct httpd_form_values {
    u32 count;
    struct httpd_form_value values[MAX_HTTP_FORM_VALUE_ITEMS];
};
```

httpd_form_values is used to record multiple fields from a HTTP request. **count** records the total number of fields. **values** is the list of accepted fields. The maximum fields accepted is defined by **MAX_HTTP_FORM_VALUE_ITEMS**.

```
struct httpd_instance;
```

httpd_instance is used internally by HTTP server. It is used to identify a HTTP instance as the U-Boot can have multiple HTTP instance running at different port. Users should not change it.

```
struct httpd_uri_handler {
    const char *uri;
    httpd_uri_handler_cb cb;
};
```

httpd_uri_handler is provided by user. It records the URI to be handled and the handler function pointer. It will also be passed to the handler to identify which URI is requested. **uri** points to the URI to be handler. **cb** points to the handler function.

```
struct httpd_request {
    enum httpd_request_method method;
    const struct httpd_uri_handler *urih;
    struct httpd_form_values form;
};
```

httpd_request records all useful information of the HTTP request. **method** records whether the request is GET or POST. **urih** points to the URI handler structure registered by user. **form** records fields provided by the request.

```
struct http_response_info {
    u32 code;
    const char *content_type;
    int content_length;
    const char *location;
    int connection_close;
    int chunked_encoding;
    int http_1_0;
};
```

http_response_info records all information required for making a HTTP response header. **code** is the response code (e.g. 200 OK). **content_type** is the MIME of the payload (e.g. text/html). **content_length** is the length of payload. **location** is used to specify the redirect location. **connection_close** means the connection should be closed after this response being sent. **chunked_encoding** means this connection have variable payload length. **http_1_0** means use HTTP/1.0 which is needed by **chunked_encoding**.

```
struct httpd_response {
    enum httpd_response_status status;
    struct http_response_info info;
    const char *data;
    u32 size;

    void *session_data;
};
```

httpd_response is provided by the URI handler, and is used for HTTP server to generating the HTTP response. **status** specifies how the HTTP server should process this response. **info** is used for making the HTTP response header. **info** is used by HTTP server only when status is **HTTP_RESP_STD**. **data** points to the payload. **size** is the length of the data. **session_data** is used by the URI handler to

record its private data.

```
struct fs_desc {
    const char *path;
    unsigned int size;
    const void *data;
};
```

fs_desc records information of an embedded file. **path** is the **virtual_path** specified in the Makefile. **size** is the size of file. **data** points to the data of the file.

4.3.2.2 Enumration types

```
enum httpd_response_status {
    HTTP_RESP_NONE,
    HTTP_RESP_STD,
    HTTP_RESP_CUSTOM
};
```

httpd_response_status determines how the HTTP server should process the response provided by the URI handler.

HTTP_RESP_NONE: no response provided and the response is finished.

HTTP_RESP_STD: URI handler provided all information and data in a single response. HTTP server should generate the HTTP response header and send the header with payload. The response is finished when payload is fully sent.

HTTP_RESP_CUSTOM: URI handler provide all data to be sent. HTTP server send whatever data URI handler provided. HTTP response header must be provided by URI handler. The response is in progress and the URI handler will be called again when data is sent.

```
enum httpd_request_method {
    HTTP_GET,
    HTTP_POST
};
```

httpd_request_method records the method of a HTTP request.

```
enum httpd_uri_handler_status {
    HTTP_CB_NEW,
    HTTP_CB_RESPONDING,
    HTTP_CB_CLOSED
};
```

httpd_uri_handler_status indicates the current status when calling URI handler.

HTTP_CB_NEW: indicates this is a new HTTP request.

HTTP_CB_RESPONDING: indicated the last response is sent. This is valid only when **status** of the response is **HTTP_RESP_CUSTOM**.

HTTP_CB_CLOSED: indicates the request is finished. URI handler can free any resources is allocates for this request (e.g. **session_data**).

4.3.2.3 Callback type

```
typedef void(*httpd_uri_handler_cb)(enum httpd_uri_handler_status status,
    struct httpd_request *request,
    struct httpd_response *response);
```

This is the function prototype of the URI handler.

status specifies the current status when calling the URI handler.

request records the information of the HTTP request. It is also valid in the respond stage.

response points to the **httpd_response** structure and should be filled by the URI handler.

4.3.2.4 Global variable

```
extern u32 upload_id;
```

The HTTP server supports store only one upload. **upload_id** is used to identify an upload. It will change everytime a new upload is coming. This is also used to determine whether the expected upload is still valid.

4.3.2.5 Functions

```
struct httpd_instance *httpd_find_instance(u16 port);
```

httpd_find_instance is used to find an existing HTTP server instance by looking for the listening port.

port: the port that the HTTP server instance is listening.

Return NULL if not found.

```
struct httpd_instance *httpd_create_instance(u16 port);
```

httpd_create_instance is used to create a new HTTP server instance.

port: the port to be listened.

Return NULL if port is occupied or other error occurred (e.g. out of memory).

```
void httpd_free_instance(struct httpd_instance *httpd_inst);
```

httpd_free_instance is used to destroy a HTTP server instance and release its resources.

httpd_inst: points to a valid httpd_instance structure.

```
int httpd_free_instance_by_port(u16 port);
```

httpd_free_instance_by_port is used to destroy a HTTP server instance and release its resources.

port: the port that the HTTP server instance is listening.

Return 0 if succeeded, -ve if not found.

```
int httpd_register_uri_handler(struct httpd_instance *httpd_inst,
                             const char *uri,
                             httpd_uri_handler_cb cb,
                             struct httpd_uri_handler **returih);
```

httpd_register_uri_handler is used to register a URI handler to a HTTP server instance.

httpd_inst: points to a valid **httpd_instance** structure.

uri: URI path to be handled.

cb: URI handler function pointer.

returih: optional. Return URI handler pointer, can be used for **httpd_unregister_uri_handler**.

Return 0 if succeeded, -ve if error occurred.

Note: If more than one URI handler with the same uri path registered. Only the first URI handler will be called.

```
int httpd_unregister_uri_handler(struct httpd_instance *httpd_inst,
                                struct httpd_uri_handler *urih);
```

httpd_unregister_uri_handler is used to unregister a URI handler from a HTTP server instance.

httpd_inst: points to a valid **httpd_instance** structure.

urih: points to a valid **httpd_uri_handler** structure.

Return 0 if succeeded, -ve if error occurred.

```
struct httpd_uri_handler *httpd_find_uri_handler(
    struct httpd_instance *httpd_inst, const char *uri);
```

httpd_find_uri_handler is used to find an existing URI handler from a HTTP server instance.

httpd_inst: points to a valid **httpd_instance** structure.

uri: URI path to be matched.

Return NULL if not found.

```
u32 http_make_response_header(struct http_response_info *info, char *buff,
                             u32 size);
```

http_make_response_header is used to make HTTP response header. It's usually used in customized response.

info: points to a valid `http_response_info` structure which contains information of the response header.

buff: a buffer to store the generated response header.

size: size of the buffer.

Return the actual size of the header. If the buffer can not hold the entire header, the header is truncated and the return size is also the actual size stored in the buffer.

```
struct httpd_form_value *httpd_request_find_value(
    struct httpd_request *request, const char *name);
```

httpd_request_find_value is used in URI handler to fetch a field from a request.

request: pointer to a `httpd_request` structure provided to the handler.

name: name of the field.

Return NULL if the field does not exist.

```
const struct fs_desc *fs_find_file(const char *path);
```

fs_find_file is used to find an embedded file.

path: `virtual_path` specified in Makefile.

Return NULL if not found.

4.3.3 Example of URI handler

For full examples, please refer to failsafe/failsafe.c.

4.3.3.1 Overall structure

```
static void uri_handler(enum httpd_uri_handler_status status,
    struct httpd_request *request,
    struct httpd_response *response)
{
    if (status == HTTP_CB_NEW) {
        /* do sth. */
        return;
    }

    if (status == HTTP_CB_RESPONDING) {
        /* do sth. */
        return;
    }

    if (status == HTTP_CB_CLOSED) {
        /* do sth. */
        return;
    }
}
```

4.3.3.2 Output static page

```
static void index_handler(enum httpd_uri_handler_status status,
    struct httpd_request *request,
    struct httpd_response *response)
{
    const struct fs_desc *file;

    if (status == HTTP_CB_NEW) {
        file = fs_find_file("index.html");
        response->status = HTTP_RESP_STD;
        response->info.code = 200;
        response->info.connection_close = 1;
        response->info.content_type = "text/html";
        response->data = file->data;
        response->size = file->size;
        return;
    }
}
```

4.3.3.3 Redirect

```
static void uri_handler(enum httpd_uri_handler_status status,  
    struct httpd_request *request,  
    struct httpd_response *response)  
{  
    if (status == HTTP_CB_NEW) {  
        response->status = HTTP_RESP_STD;  
        response->info.code = 302;  
        response->info.connection_close = 1;  
        response->info.location = "/about.html";  
        return;  
    }  
}
```