

# U-Boot 源代码分析之三：Linux 的引导

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说明：本文档基于 AT91SAM9260EK 板，U-Boot 版本为 1.1.4

## 1 映象格式

映象文件必须满足 U-Boot 的格式要求，才能被识别和引导。U-Boot 中映象文件必须以一个固定格式的头部开始。这个头部由 `struct image_header_t` 描述，`image_header_t` 的定义在文件 `include/image.h` 中。

[include/image.h]

```
typedef struct image_header {
    uint32_t ih_magic; /* Image Header Magic Number */
    uint32_t ih_hcrc; /* Image Header CRC Checksum */
    uint32_t ih_time; /* Image Creation Timestamp */
    uint32_t ih_size; /* Image Data Size */
    uint32_t ih_load; /* Data Load Address */
    uint32_t ih_ep; /* Entry Point Address */
    uint32_t ih_dcrc; /* Image Data CRC Checksum */
    uint8_t ih_os; /* Operating System */
    uint8_t ih_arch; /* CPU architecture */
    uint8_t ih_type; /* Image Type */
    uint8_t ih_comp; /* Compression Type */
    uint8_t ih_name[IH_NMLEN]; /* Image Name */
} image_header_t;
```

U-Boot 以源代码的形式提供了一个映象文件制作工具 `mkimage`（在 `tools` 目录下），这个工具可以为指定的映象文件增加一个 `image_header_t` 头部。

## 2 引导过程

通过前面的分析，我们知道，如果启动过程中用户不按键中止引导，命令序列 `bootcmd` 将会被执行。对于 AT91SAM9260EK 板，`bootcmd` 的内容是 "nand read 20400000 0 200000;nand read 21100000 200000 400000;bootm 20400000"。这意味着将执行三条命令：

### (1) `nand read 20400000 0 200000`

将 NAND Flash 中从 0 开始长度为 200000(2MB)的数据块读入地址 20400000。NAND Flash 中从 0 开始存放的是 linux 内核映象，20400000 是 SDRAM 的地址。所以这条命令的功能

是把 linux 内核映像从 NAND Flash 读到 SDRAM 中。注意这个映象是满足 Uboot 格式要求, 即是以 image\_header\_t 头部开始的。

### (2) nand read 21100000 200000 400000

将 NAND Flash 中从 200000 开始长度为 400000(4MB)的数据块读入地址 21100000。NAND Flash 中从 200000 开始存放的是 linux 根文件系统映象, 21100000 是 SDRAM 的地址。所以这条命令的功能是把 linux 根文件系统映象从 NAND Flash 读到 SDRAM 中。这个映象不需要满足 U-Boot 的格式要求。

### (3) bootm 20400000

执行 bootm 命令引导 linux。命令的参数是 linux 内核所在的地址 20400000。

由此可见, linux 的引导是通过 bootm 命令实现的。这个命令的处理函数是 do\_bootm(), 在文件 common/cmd\_bootm.c 中。U-Boot 可以引导多种操作系统。例如 linux, vxworks, netbsd, QNX 等等, 下面列出的代码省去了和 linux 系统和 arm 平台无关的部分。

[common/cmd\_bootm.c]

```
int do_bootm (cmd_tbl_t *cmdtp, int flag, int argc, char *argv[])
{
    ulong    iflag;
    ulong    addr;
    ulong    data, len, checksum;
    ulong    *len_ptr;
    uint     unc_len = 0x400000;
    int      i, verify;
    char     *name, *s;
    int      (*appl)(int, char *[]);
    image_header_t *hdr = &header;

    /* 从环境变量读取 verify :“是否校验”标记 */
    s = getenv ("verify");
    verify = (s && (*s == 'n')) ? 0 : 1;

    /* 从命令参数获取 addr, 对于 AT91SAM9260EK, 结果为 0x20400000 */
    if (argc < 2) {
        addr = load_addr;
    } else {
        addr = simple_strtoul(argv[1], NULL, 16);
    }

    /* 显示启动进度信息 */
    SHOW_BOOT_PROGRESS (1);
    printf ("## Booting image at %08lx ...\n", addr);
```

```

/* 如果地址 addr 在 DataFlash 地址空间内，

从 DataFlash 中读入映像文件头部到 header
对于 AT91SAM9260EK，这段代码不会被执行，因为 addr = 0x20400000，
是 SDRAM 空间，不是 DataFlash 空间
*/
#ifdef CONFIG_HAS_DATAFLASH
    if (addr_dataflash(addr)){
        read_dataflash(addr, sizeof(image_header_t), (char *)&header);
    } else
#endif
/* 否则，从 addr 指定的位置读入映像文件头部到 header */
    memmove (&header, (char *)addr, sizeof(image_header_t));

/* 检查头部的 magic number，如果出错，返回 1 */
    if (ntohl(hdr->ih_magic) != IH_MAGIC) {
        puts ("Bad Magic Number\n");
        SHOW_BOOT_PROGRESS (-1);
        return 1;
    }
    SHOW_BOOT_PROGRESS (2);

/* 计算并检查映像头部的 CRC，如果出错，返回 1 */
    data = (ulong)&header;
    len = sizeof(image_header_t);
    checksum = ntohl(hdr->ih_hcrc);
    hdr->ih_hcrc = 0;
    if (crc32 (0, (uchar *)data, len) != checksum) {
        puts ("Bad Header Checksum\n");
        SHOW_BOOT_PROGRESS (-2);
        return 1;
    }
    SHOW_BOOT_PROGRESS (3);

/*
    如果系统有 DataFlash，而且地址 addr 在 DataFlash 地址空间内，
    从 DataFlash 中读入整个映像文件到默认加载地址 CFG_LOAD_ADDR
    对于 AT91SAM9260EK，这段代码不会被执行。
*/
#ifdef CONFIG_HAS_DATAFLASH
    if (addr_dataflash(addr)){
        len = ntohl(hdr->ih_size) + sizeof(image_header_t);
        read_dataflash(addr, len, (char *)CFG_LOAD_ADDR);
    }

```

```
        addr = CFG_LOAD_ADDR;
    }
#endif

    /* 显示映象文件头部信息 */
    print_image_hdr ((image_header_t *)addr);

    /* 跳过映象文件头部 */
    data = addr + sizeof(image_header_t);
    len  = ntohl(hdr->ih_size);

    /* 计算并检查映象数据部分的 CRC, 如果出错, 返回 1 */
    if (verify) {
        puts ("    Verifying Checksum ... ");
        if (crc32 (0, (uchar *)data, len) != ntohl(hdr->ih_dcrc)) {
            printf ("Bad Data CRC\n");
            SHOW_BOOT_PROGRESS (-3);
            return 1;
        }
        puts ("OK\n");
    }
    SHOW_BOOT_PROGRESS (4);

    len_ptr = (ulong *)data;

    /* 检查机器类型, 如果出错, 返回 1 */
    #if defined(__PPC__)
        if (hdr->ih_arch != IH_CPU_PPC)
    #elif defined(__ARM__)
        if (hdr->ih_arch != IH_CPU_ARM)
    ...
    ...
    #else
    # error Unknown CPU type
    #endif
    {
        printf ("Unsupported Architecture 0x%x\n", hdr->ih_arch);
        SHOW_BOOT_PROGRESS (-4);
        return 1;
    }
    SHOW_BOOT_PROGRESS (5);

    /* 判断映象类型 */
    switch (hdr->ih_type) {
        case IH_TYPE_STANDALONE:
```

```
name = "Standalone Application";
/* A second argument overwrites the load address */
if (argc > 2) {
    hdr->ih_load = htonl(simple_strtoul(argv[2], NULL, 16));
}
break;
case IH_TYPE_KERNEL:
    name = "Kernel Image";
    break;
case IH_TYPE_MULTI:
    name = "Multi-File Image";
    len = ntohl(len_ptr[0]);
    /* OS kernel is always the first image */
    data += 8; /* kernel_len + terminator */
    for (i=1; len_ptr[i]; ++i)
        data += 4;
    break;
default: printf ("Wrong Image Type for %s command\n", cmdtp->name);
    SHOW_BOOT_PROGRESS (-5);
    return 1;
}
SHOW_BOOT_PROGRESS (6);

/*
 * We have reached the point of no return: we are going to
 * overwrite all exception vector code, so we cannot easily
 * recover from any failures any more...
 */

/* 关中断 */
iflag = disable_interrupts();

/* 判断映像压缩类型, 如果没有压缩, 拷贝映像数据到映像文件要求的加载地址
   hdr->ih_load; 否则根据压缩类型调用相应的解压缩函数将映像数据解压缩到
   hdr->ih_load
*/
switch (hdr->ih_comp) {
case IH_COMP_NONE:
    if(htonl(hdr->ih_load) == addr) {
        printf ("XIP %s ... ", name);
    } else {
        #if defined(CONFIG_HW_WATCHDOG) || defined(CONFIG_WATCHDOG)
            size_t l = len;
            void *to = (void *)ntohl(hdr->ih_load);
```

```
void *from = (void *)data;

printf ("    Loading %s ... ", name);

while (l > 0) {
    size_t tail = (l > CHUNKSZ) ? CHUNKSZ : l;
    WATCHDOG_RESET();
    memmove (to, from, tail);
    to += tail;
    from += tail;
    l -= tail;
}
#else    /* !(CONFIG_HW_WATCHDOG || CONFIG_WATCHDOG) */
    memmove ((void *) ntohl(hdr->ih_load), (uchar *)data, len);
#endif    /* CONFIG_HW_WATCHDOG || CONFIG_WATCHDOG */
}
break;
case IH_COMP_GZIP:
    printf ("    Uncompressing %s ... ", name);
    if (gunzip ((void *)ntohl(hdr->ih_load), unc_len,
        (uchar *)data, &len) != 0) {
        puts ("GUNZIP ERROR - must RESET board to recover\n");
        SHOW_BOOT_PROGRESS (-6);
        do_reset (cmdtp, flag, argc, argv);
    }
    break;
#ifdef CONFIG_BZIP2
case IH_COMP_BZIP2:
    printf ("    Uncompressing %s ... ", name);
    /*
     * If we've got less than 4 MB of malloc() space,
     * use slower decompression algorithm which requires
     * at most 2300 KB of memory.
     */
    i = BZ2_bzBuffToBuffDecompress ((char*)ntohl(hdr->ih_load),
        &unc_len, (char *)data, len,
        CFG_MALLOC_LEN < (4096 * 1024), 0);
    if (i != BZ_OK) {
        printf ("BUNZIP2 ERROR %d - must RESET board to recover\n", i);
        SHOW_BOOT_PROGRESS (-6);
        udelay(100000);
        do_reset (cmdtp, flag, argc, argv);
    }
    break;
```

```
#endif /* CONFIG_BZIP2 */

default:
    if (iflag)
        enable_interrupts();
    printf ("Unimplemented compression type %d\n", hdr->ih_comp);
    SHOW_BOOT_PROGRESS (-7);
    return 1;
}
puts ("OK\n");
SHOW_BOOT_PROGRESS (7);

/* 判断映像类型, 对于 STANDALONE 映像 (独立运行的程序), 开中断, 调用映像
   程序, 然后返回 0; 其它类型的映像什么也不做
*/
switch (hdr->ih_type) {
case IH_TYPE_STANDALONE:
    if (iflag)
        enable_interrupts();

    /* load (and uncompress), but don't start if "autostart"
       * is set to "no"
       */
    if (((s = getenv("autostart")) != NULL) && (strcmp(s,"no") == 0)) {
        char buf[32];
        sprintf(buf, "%lX", len);
        setenv("filesize", buf);
        return 0;
    }
    appl = (int (*)(int, char *[]))ntohl(hdr->ih_ep);
    (*appl)(argc-1, &argv[1]);
    return 0;
case IH_TYPE_KERNEL:
case IH_TYPE_MULTI:
    /* handled below */
    break;
default:
    if (iflag)
        enable_interrupts();
    printf ("Can't boot image type %d\n", hdr->ih_type);
    SHOW_BOOT_PROGRESS (-8);
    return 1;
}
SHOW_BOOT_PROGRESS (8);
```

```

/* 根据映象的操作系统类型，调用相应的函数完成引导。 对于 linux，调用的是
do_bootm_linux()函数
*/

switch (hdr->ih_os) {
default:          /* handled by (original) Linux case */
case IH_OS_LINUX:
#ifdef CONFIG_SILENT_CONSOLE
    fixup_silent_linux();
#endif
    do_bootm_linux (cmdtp, flag, argc, argv,
                    addr, len_ptr, verify);
    break;
case IH_OS_NETBSD:
    do_bootm_netbsd (cmdtp, flag, argc, argv,
                    addr, len_ptr, verify);
    break;

#ifdef CONFIG_LYNXKDI
case IH_OS_LYNXOS:
    do_bootm_lynxkdi (cmdtp, flag, argc, argv,
                    addr, len_ptr, verify);
    break;
#endif
...
...
}

/* 以下代码在正常情况下不会执行到，因为引导函数不会返回 */
SHOW_BOOT_PROGRESS (-9);
#ifdef DEBUG
    puts ("\n## Control returned to monitor - resetting...\n");
    do_reset (cmdtp, flag, argc, argv);
#endif
    return 1;
}

```

下面看 linux 引导的第二阶段 do\_bootm\_linux(), 这个函数在 lib\_arm/armlinux.c 中。

[lib\_arm/armlinux.c]

```

void do_bootm_linux (cmd_tbl_t *cmdtp, int flag, int argc, char *argv[],
                    ulong addr, ulong *len_ptr, int verify)
{
    DECLARE_GLOBAL_DATA_PTR;

```



```

ulong len = 0, checksum;
ulong initrd_start, initrd_end;
ulong data;
void (*theKernel)(int zero, int arch, uint params);
image_header_t *hdr = &header;
bd_t *bd = gd->bd;

/*
从环境变量 bootargs 中读取命令行到 commandline。 对于 AT91SAM9260EK,
为: "mem=64M console=ttyS0,115200 initrd=0x21100000,17000000 root=/dev/ram0
rw"
*/
#ifdef CONFIG_CMDLINE_TAG
char *commandline = getenv ("bootargs");
#endif

/* theKernel 指向内核入口 */
theKernel = (void (*)(int, int, uint))ntohl(hdr->ih_ep);

/* 检查是否在 bootm 命令中提供了根文件系统映象的地址, 如果是, 处理映象。
处理过程和对内核映象的处理基本一致, 包括检查 magic number, 计算并检查头部
CRC, 数据 CRC 等等。对于 AT91SAM9260EK, 这段代码不会被执行, 因为在
bootm 命令中只指定了 linux 内核映象的地址, 根文件系统映象的地址是通过命令
行信息 commandline 传递给内核的。
*/

/*
* Check if there is an initrd image
*/
if (argc >= 3) {
    SHOW_BOOT_PROGRESS (9);

    addr = simple_strtoul (argv[2], NULL, 16);

    printf ("## Loading Ramdisk Image at %08lx ...\n", addr);

    /* Copy header so we can blank CRC field for re-calculation */
#ifdef CONFIG_HAS_DATAFLASH
    if (addr_dataflash (addr)) {
        read_dataflash (addr, sizeof (image_header_t),
            (char *) &header);
    } else
#endif
    memcpy (&header, (char *) addr,

```

```
        sizeof (image_header_t));

    if (ntohl (hdr->ih_magic) != IH_MAGIC) {
        printf ("Bad Magic Number\n");
        SHOW_BOOT_PROGRESS (-10);
        do_reset (cmdtp, flag, argc, argv);
    }

    data = (ulong) & header;
    len = sizeof (image_header_t);

    checksum = ntohl (hdr->ih_hcrc);
    hdr->ih_hcrc = 0;

    if (crc32 (0, (char *) data, len) != checksum) {
        printf ("Bad Header Checksum\n");
        SHOW_BOOT_PROGRESS (-11);
        do_reset (cmdtp, flag, argc, argv);
    }

    SHOW_BOOT_PROGRESS (10);

    print_image_hdr (hdr);

    data = addr + sizeof (image_header_t);
    len = ntohl (hdr->ih_size);

#ifdef CONFIG_HAS_DATAFLASH
    if (addr_dataflash (addr)) {
        read_dataflash (data, len, (char *) CFG_LOAD_ADDR);
        data = CFG_LOAD_ADDR;
    }
#endif

    if (verify) {
        ulong csum = 0;

        printf ("    Verifying Checksum ... ");
        csum = crc32 (0, (char *) data, len);
        if (csum != ntohl (hdr->ih_dcrc)) {
            printf ("Bad Data CRC\n");
            SHOW_BOOT_PROGRESS (-12);
            do_reset (cmdtp, flag, argc, argv);
        }
    }
}
```

```
        printf ("OK\n");
    }

    SHOW_BOOT_PROGRESS (11);

    if ((hdr->ih_os != IH_OS_LINUX) ||
        (hdr->ih_arch != IH_CPU_ARM) ||
        (hdr->ih_type != IH_TYPE_RAMDISK)) {
        printf ("No Linux ARM Ramdisk Image\n");
        SHOW_BOOT_PROGRESS (-13);
        do_reset (cmdtp, flag, argc, argv);
    }

#ifdef CONFIG_B2 || defined(CONFIG_EVB4510) || defined(CONFIG_ARMADILLO)
    /*
     * we need to copy the ramdisk to SRAM to let Linux boot
     */
    memmove ((void *) ntohl(hdr->ih_load), (uchar *)data, len);
    data = ntohl(hdr->ih_load);
#endif /* CONFIG_B2 || CONFIG_EVB4510 */

    /*
     * Now check if we have a multifile image
     */
    } else if ((hdr->ih_type == IH_TYPE_MULTI) && (len_ptr[1])) {
        ulong tail = ntohl (len_ptr[0]) % 4;
        int i;

        SHOW_BOOT_PROGRESS (13);

        /* skip kernel length and terminator */
        data = (ulong) (&len_ptr[2]);
        /* skip any additional image length fields */
        for (i = 1; len_ptr[i]; ++i)
            data += 4;
        /* add kernel length, and align */
        data += ntohl (len_ptr[0]);
        if (tail) {
            data += 4 - tail;
        }

        len = ntohl (len_ptr[1]);
    } else {
```

```
/*
 * no initrd image
 */
SHOW_BOOT_PROGRESS (14);

len = data = 0;
}

#ifdef DEBUG
if (!data) {
    printf ("No initrd\n");
}
#endif

if (data) {
    initrd_start = data;
    initrd_end = initrd_start + len;
} else {
    initrd_start = 0;
    initrd_end = 0;
}

SHOW_BOOT_PROGRESS (15);

debug ("## Transferring control to Linux (at address %08lx) ...\n",
        (ulong) theKernel);

/* 设置传递给 linux 内核的参数表 : tagged list */
#ifdef CONFIG_SETUP_MEMORY_TAGS || \
    defined (CONFIG_CMDLINE_TAG) || \
    defined (CONFIG_INITRD_TAG) || \
    defined (CONFIG_SERIAL_TAG) || \
    defined (CONFIG_REVISION_TAG) || \
    defined (CONFIG_LCD) || \
    defined (CONFIG_VFD)
    setup_start_tag (bd);
#ifdef CONFIG_SERIAL_TAG
    setup_serial_tag (&params);
#endif
#ifdef CONFIG_REVISION_TAG
    setup_revision_tag (&params);
#endif
#endif
#ifdef CONFIG_SETUP_MEMORY_TAGS
    setup_memory_tags (bd);
```

```

#endif
#ifdef CONFIG_CMDLINE_TAG
    setup_commandline_tag (bd, commandline);
#endif
#ifdef CONFIG_INITRD_TAG
    if (initrd_start && initrd_end)
        setup_initrd_tag (bd, initrd_start, initrd_end);
#endif
#ifdef CONFIG_VFD || defined (CONFIG_LCD)
    setup_videolfb_tag ((gd_t *) gd);
#endif
    setup_end_tag (bd);
#endif

    /* we assume that the kernel is in place */
    printf ("\nStarting kernel ...\n\n");

#ifdef CONFIG_USB_DEVICE
    {
        extern void udc_disconnect (void);
        udc_disconnect ();
    }
#endif

    /* 进入 linux 之前的清理: 关中断, 关 Cache 等等
       Linux 启动对 CPU 的要求: CPU 处于 SVC32 模式, 中断关闭, MMU 关闭, 数
       据 Cache 关闭, 指令 Cache 可开可关
    */
    cleanup_before_linux ();

    /* 调用内核: R0=0 R1= 机器类型 R2= 参数块(tagged list)地址 */
    theKernel (0, bd->bi_arch_number, bd->bi_boot_params);
}

```

### 3 内核参数传递

linux 引导的最后阶段, 需要设置传递给内核的参数块, 参数块的地址是物理内存起点+0x100 (0x20000100 for AT91SAM9260EK)。Linux 2.6 要求使用 tagged list 的方式设置参数块。do\_bootm\_linux()中使用 setup\_start\_tag(),setup\_end\_tag(),setup\_XXX-tag()来完成参数块的设置 (参见 5.2)。具体到 AT91SAM9260EK 板, 调用的函数依次是 setup\_start\_tag(),setup\_memory\_tags(),setup\_commandline\_tag(),setup\_initrd\_tag() 和

setup\_end\_tag()。这些函数的定义都在 lib\_arm/armlinux.c 中。

### (1) setup\_start\_tag()

[lib\_arm/armlinux.c]

```
static void setup_start_tag (bd_t *bd)
{
    /* params 指向参数块起始地址: 0x20000100 for AT91SAM9260EK */
    params = (struct tag *) bd->bi_boot_params;

    /* 设置 tag 类型: ATAG_CORE 和大小 */
    params->hdr.tag = ATAG_CORE;
    params->hdr.size = tag_size (tag_core);

    /* 设置 tag 数据 */
    params->u.core.flags = 0;
    params->u.core.pagesize = 0;
    params->u.core.rootdev = 0;

    params = tag_next (params); /* 指向下一个 tag */
}
```

### (2) setup\_memory\_tags()

每个 memory tag 表示一个存储区间。setup\_memory\_tags()设置所有的存储区间。

[lib\_arm/armlinux.c]

```
static void setup_memory_tags (bd_t *bd)
{
    int i;

    for (i = 0; i < CONFIG_NR_DRAM_BANKS; i++) {
        params->hdr.tag = ATAG_MEM; /* 设置 tag 类型 : ATAG_MEM */
        params->hdr.size = tag_size (tag_mem32); /* 设置 tag 大小 */

        params->u.mem.start = bd->bi_dram[i].start; /* 存储区间起点 */
        params->u.mem.size = bd->bi_dram[i].size; /* 存储区间长度 */

        params = tag_next (params); /* 指向下一个 tag */
    }
}
```

### (3) setup\_commandline\_tag()

[lib\_arm/armlinux.c]

```
static void setup_commandline_tag (bd_t *bd, char *commandline)
{
    char *p;
    /* 检验参数有效性 */
    if (!commandline)
        return;

    /* 跳过空白字符 */
    for (p = commandline; *p == ' '; p++);

    /* skip non-existent command lines so the kernel will still
     * use its default command line.
     */
    if (*p == '\0')
        return;

    params->hdr.tag = ATAG_CMDLINE; /* 设置 tag 类型：ATAG_CMDLINE */

    /* 设置 tag 大小，注意大小单位是字，即 4 个字节 */
    params->hdr.size =
        (sizeof (struct tag_header) + strlen (p) + 1 + 4) >> 2;

    /* 设置 tag 数据 */
    strcpy (params->u.cmdline.cmdline, p);
    params = tag_next (params); /* 指向下一个 tag */
}
```

### (3) setup\_initrd\_tag()

[lib\_arm/armlinux.c]

```
static void setup_initrd_tag (bd_t *bd, ulong initrd_start, ulong initrd_end)
{
    /* an ATAG_INITRD node tells the kernel where the compressed
     * ramdisk can be found. ATAG_RDIMG is a better name, actually.
     */
    /* 设置 tag 类型：ATAG_INITRD2 */
    params->hdr.tag = ATAG_INITRD2;
    params->hdr.size = tag_size (tag_initrd); /* 设置 tag 大小 */

    /* 设置 tag 数据 */
    params->u.initrd.start = initrd_start;
    params->u.initrd.size = initrd_end - initrd_start;
}
```

```

/* 指向下一个 tag */
params = tag_next (params);
}

```

#### (4) setup\_end\_tag()

这个函数表示整个 tagged list 的结束。

[lib\_arm/armlinux.c]

```

Static void setup_end_tag (bd_t *bd)
{
    params->hdr.tag = ATAG_NONE; /* 设置 tag 类型 : ATAG_NONE */
    params->hdr.size = 0; /* 设置 tag 大小 : 0 */
}

```

至于 tag 类型的定义和基本操作，则是在 include/asm-arm/setup.h 中。

```

/* tag_none: The list ends with an ATAG_NONE node. */
#define ATAG_NONE 0x00000000

/* tag_core, the list must start with an ATAG_CORE node */
#define ATAG_CORE 0x54410001
struct tag_core {
    u32 flags; /* bit 0 = read-only */
    u32 pagesize;
    u32 rootdev;
};

/* tag_mem32 */
/* it is allowed to have multiple ATAG_MEM nodes */
#define ATAG_MEM 0x54410002
struct tag_mem32 {
    u32 size;
    u32 start; /* physical start address */
};

/* tag_videoext */
/* VGA text type displays */
#define ATAG_VIDEOTEXT 0x54410003
struct tag_videotext {
    u8 x;
    u8 y;
    u16 video_page;
}

```



```
    u8      video_mode;
    u8      video_cols;
    u16     video_ega_bx;
    u8      video_lines;
    u8      video_isvga;
    u16     video_points;
};

/* tag_ramdisk */
/* describes how the ramdisk will be used in kernel */
#define ATAG_RAMDISK 0x54410004

struct tag_ramdisk {
    u32 flags; /* bit 0 = load, bit 1 = prompt */
    u32 size; /* decompressed ramdisk size in _kilo_ bytes */
    u32 start; /* starting block of floppy-based RAM disk image */
};

/* describes where the compressed ramdisk image lives (virtual address) */
/*
 * this one accidentally used virtual addresses - as such,
 * its deprecated.
 */

/* tag_initrd */
#define ATAG_INITRD 0x54410005
/* describes where the compressed ramdisk image lives (physical address) */
#define ATAG_INITRD2 0x54420005
struct tag_initrd {
    u32 start; /* physical start address */
    u32 size; /* size of compressed ramdisk image in bytes */
};

/* tag_serialnr */
/* board serial number. "64 bits should be enough for everybody" */
#define ATAG_SERIAL 0x54410006
struct tag_serialnr {
    u32 low;
    u32 high;
};

/* tag_revison */
/* board revision */
#define ATAG_REVISION 0x54410007
```

```
struct tag_revision {
    u32 rev;
};

/* tag_videolfb */
/* initial values for vesafb-type framebuffers. see struct screen_info
 * in include/linux/tty.h
 */
#define ATAG_VIDEOLFB 0x54410008

struct tag_videolfb {
    u16    lfb_width;
    u16    lfb_height;
    u16    lfb_depth;
    u16    lfb_linelength;
    u32    lfb_base;
    u32    lfb_size;
    u8     red_size;
    u8     red_pos;
    u8     green_size;
    u8     green_pos;
    u8     blue_size;
    u8     blue_pos;
    u8     rsvd_size;
    u8     rsvd_pos;
};

/* tag_cmdline */
/* command line: \0 terminated string */
#define ATAG_CMDLINE 0x54410009

struct tag_cmdline {
    char cmdline[1]; /* this is the minimum size */
};

/* tag_acorn */
/* acorn RiscPC specific information */
#define ATAG_ACORN 0x41000101

struct tag_acorn {
    u32 memc_control_reg;
    u32 vram_pages;
    u8 sounddefault;
```

```
    u8 adfsdrives;
};

/* tag_memclk */
/* footbridge memory clock, see arch/arm/mach-footbridge/arch.c */
#define ATAG_MEMCLK    0x41000402

struct tag_memclk {
    u32 fmemclk;
};

/* tag_header & tag */
struct tag_header {
    u32 size;    /* size unit: words */
    u32 tag;
};

struct tag {
    struct tag_header hdr;
    union {
        struct tag_core    core;
        struct tag_mem32    mem;
        struct tag_videotext videotext;
        struct tag_ramdisk  ramdisk;
        struct tag_initrd    initrd;
        struct tag_serialnr  serialnr;
        struct tag_revision  revision;
        struct tag_videolfb  videolfb;
        struct tag_cmdline   cmdline;
        struct tag_acorn     acorn;    /* Acorn specific */
        struct tag_memclk    memclk;   /* DC21285 specific */
    } u;
};

#define tag_next(t)    ((struct tag *)((u32 *) (t) + (t->hdr.size))
#define tag_size(type) ((sizeof(struct tag_header) + sizeof(struct type)) >> 2)
```