

It's not an embedded Linux distribution - It creates a custom one for you.

Create a Custom Embedded Linux OS for Any Embedded Device Using the Yocto Project



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Agenda

Introduction to the Yocto Project

Key Concepts

- Build System Overview & Workflow
- Exercise 1: Poky Directory Tree Map

Recipes In-Depth

- Standard Recipe Build Steps
- Exercise 2: Examining Recipes

Building and Booting an Image

- Exercise 3: Building Your First Linux Image
- Exercise 4: Booting Your Linux Image Using QEMU

Layers and BSPs

- Exercise 5: Creating a Custom Layer
- Exercise 6-7: Adding a graphical boot logo and SSH server
- Exercise 8-9: Booting an embedded hardware board



Meet the Yocto Project

- Embedded tools and a Linux distribution build environment
 - Eglibc, prelink, pseudo, swabber, along with other tools
- Support x86 (32 & 64 bit), ARM, MIPS, PPC
- Shares build system and core metadata (oe-core) with the OpenEmbedded community
- Layer architecture allows for easy re-use of code
- Supports use of rpm/deb/ipk binary package formats (or none at all) in your final image
- Releases on a 6-month cadence
 - Latest (stable) kernel, toolchain and packages, documentation
 - App Development Tools including Eclipse plugin, ADT, hob
- BSPs are available from numerous vendors

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Introducing the Yocto Project → Governance

- Open source umbrella project
- Organized under the Linux Foundation
- Split governance model
- Technical Leadership Team
- Advisory Board made up of participating organizations

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Yocto Project Build System Overview

- OpenEmbedded (OE) The overall build architecture used by the Yocto Project
- BitBake Task executor and scheduler
- Metadata Task definitions
 - Configuration (*.conf) global definitions of variables
 - Classes (*.bbclass) encapsulation and inheritance of build logic, packaging, etc.
 - Recipes (*.bb) the logical units of software/images to build

Yocto Project Build System Overview

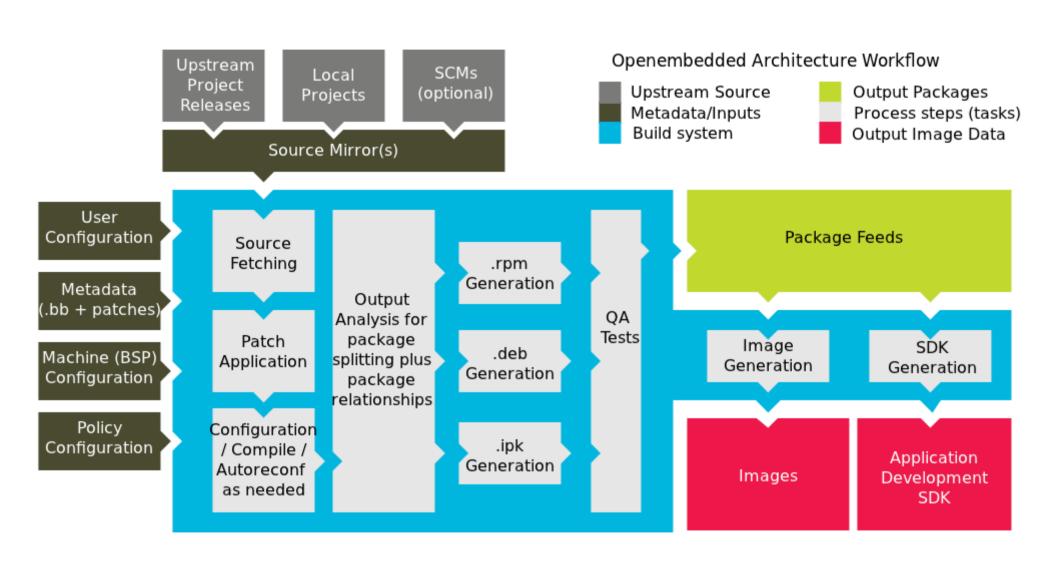
- OpenEmbedded Core (oe-core) A core set of metadata shared by the OpenEmbedded and the Yocto Project
- meta-yocto Reference policy/distro configuration and reference hardware support layer
- Poky A pre-prepared combination of the build system components needed; also the name of our reference distro in meta-yocto

Poky = BitBake + OE-core + meta-yocto + docs

Key Concepts

- The Yocto Project provides tools and metadata for creating custom Linux images
- These images are created from a repository of 'baked' recipes
- A recipe is a set of instructions for building packages, including:
 - Where to obtain the upstream sources and which patches to apply
 - Dependencies (on libraries or other recipes)
 - Configuration/compilation options
 - Define which files go into what output packages

Build System Workflow





Quick Start Guide in a Slide

Obtain our sources:

- Download poky-denzil-7.0.1.tar.bz2
- tar xvjf poky-denzil-7.0.1.tar.bz2
- cd poky-denzil-7.0.1

Build one of our reference Linux images:

- source oe-init-build-env
- MACHINE=qemux86 bitbake core-image-minimal

Run the image under emulation:

runqemu qemux86



Exercise 1: Poky Directory Tree Layout

- Objective: Familiarize yourself with how the Poky metadata sources are organized
- Learn where you can find conf files, BitBake class files, and recipe files

Log into your lab computer using the "Intro Lab" account. Password: *yoctointro*

Poky Directory Tree Map

- bitbake: the BitBake utility itself
- documentation: documentation sources
- scripts: various support scripts (e.g, runqemu)
- meta/conf: important configuration files, bitbake.conf, reference distro config, machine configs for QEMU architectures
- meta/classes: BitBake classes
- meta/recipes-<xyz>: recipes

Recipes In-Depth Agenda

- Example Recipe: ethtool
- Standard Recipe Build Steps
- Exercise 2: Examining Recipes

Example Recipe - ethtool_2.6.36.bb

SUMMARY = "Display or change ethernet card settings"
DESCRIPTION = "A small utility for examining and tuning the settings of your ethernet-based network interfaces."
HOMEPAGE = "http://sourceforge.net/projects/gkernel/"
LICENSE = "GPLv2+"
SRC_URI = "\${SOURCEFORGE_MIRROR}/gkernel/ethtool-\${PV}.tar.gz"

inherit autotools

Standard Recipe Build Steps

- Building recipes involves executing the following functions, which can be overridden when needed for customizations
 - · do fetch
 - do_unpack
 - · do_patch
 - do_configure
 - do_compile
 - do_install
 - do_package
 - · do build

Exercise 2: Examining Recipes

meta/recipes-extended/bc/

- Uses LIC_FILES_CHKSUM and SRC_URI checksums
- Note the DEPENDS build dependency declaration

meta/recipes-multimedia/flac/

- Includes custom source patches to apply to the sources
- Customizes autoconf configure options (EXTRA_OECONF)
- Overrides the do_configure() build step
- Breaks up output into multiple binary packages

Meta/recipes-connectivity/ofono/

- Splits recipe into common .inc file to share metadata between multiple recipes
- Sets a conditional build **DEPENDS** based on a distro feature
- Sets up an init service



Exercise 3: Building a Linux Image

- cd ~/poky-denzil-7.0.1
- source oe-init-build-env
 - Sets up important environment variables
- Set MACHINE = "qemux86" in conf/local.conf
 - Specifies that we're building for the qemux86 target
- bitbake core-image-minimal
 - Builds a reference image for the qemux86 target

Exercise 4: Booting Your Image with QEMU

- Yocto uses QEMU, which supports all major architectures: x86(-64), arm, mips, ppc
- Simply set MACHINE to one of these qemu[arch] types in local.conf and build your image
- The runqemu script is used to boot the image with QEMU – it auto-detects settings as much as possible, allowing the following to boot our reference images:

runqemu qemux86

Layers Agenda

Introduction to Layers

Stacking Customizations

Adding Layers

Developer-Specific Layer

Commercial Layer (from OSV)

UI-Specific Layer

Hardware-Specific BSP

Yocto-Specific Layer Metadata (meta-yocto)

OpenEmbedded Core Metadata (oe-core)

Board Support Packages

Layers

 The Yocto Project build system is composed of layers

- A layer is a logical collection of recipes representing the core, a Board Support Package (BSP), or an application stack
- All layers have a priority and can override policy and config settings of the layers beneath it

Stacking Customizations

Developer-Specific Layer Commercial Layer (from OSV) UI-Specific Layer Hardware-Specific BSP Yocto-Specific Layer Metadata (meta-yocto) OpenEmbedded Core Metadata (oe-core)

Using Layers

 Layers are added to your build by inserting them into the BBLAYERS variable within your build/conf/bblayers.conf file:

```
BBLAYERS = "\
    /data/poky/meta \
    /data/poky/meta-yocto \
    /data/poky/meta-my-custom-layer \
    "
```

Board Support Packages

- BSPs are layers to enable support for specific hardware platforms
- Defines machine configuration for the "board"
- Adds machine-specific recipes and customizations
 - Kernel config
 - Graphics drivers (e.g, Xorg)
 - Additional recipes to support hardware features

Exercise 5: Creating a Custom Layer

- When doing development with Yocto, do **not** simply edit files within the Poky source tree – use a custom layer for modularity and maintainability
- We will create a custom layer to hold a custom image recipe
- Let's call this layer meta-ypdd
- This layer must include:
 - meta-ypdd/conf/layer.conf file
 - Recipes directory (meta-ypdd/recipes-ypdd/)
 - A **meta-ypdd/README** file (basic documentation for the layer, including maintainer info)

meta-ypdd/conf/layer.conf

```
BBPATH := "${BBPATH}:${LAYERDIR}"
```

```
BBFILES := "${BBFILES} ${LAYERDIR}/recipes-*/*/*.bb \ ${LAYERDIR}/recipes-*/*/*.bbappend"
```

```
BBFILE_COLLECTIONS += "ypdd"

BBFILE_PATTERN_ypdd := "^${LAYERDIR}/"

BBFILE_PRIORITY_ypdd = "6"
```

Exercise 6: Creating a Custom Image Recipe

- We'll derive this from core-image-minimal, but add support for a graphical boot logo (via psplash) and an SSH server (dropbear)
- We'll name our custom image ypdd-image, so the recipe will be meta-ypdd/recipesypdd/images/ypdd-image.bb
- The simplest way to add packages to a predefined image is to append them to IMAGE_INSTALL within the image recipe

Exercise 6: Creating a Custom Image Recipe

IMAGE_LINGUAS = " "

LICENSE = "MIT"

inherit core-image

IMAGE_ROOTFS_SIZE = "8192"

remove not needed ipkg information
ROOTFS_POSTPROCESS_COMMAND += "remove_packaging_data_files;"

Exercise 7: Build and Boot Your Custom Image

Enable the meta-ypdd layer

 Edit conf/bblayers.conf and add the path to meta-ypdd to the BBLAYERS variable declaration

Build your custom image:

bitbake ypdd-image

Boot the image with QEMU:

 runqemu qemux86 tmp/deploy/images/ypdd-imageqemux86.ext3

Common Gotchas When Getting Started

- Working behind a network proxy? Please follow this guide:
 - https://wiki.yoctoproject.org/wiki/Working_Behind_a_Network_Proxy
- Do not try to re-use the same shell environment when moving between copies of the build system
 - oe-init-build-env script appends to your \$PATH, so is not idempotent and can cause unpredictable build errors
- Do not try to share sstate-cache between hosts running different Linux distros (now fixed in Danny):)



Project Resources

- The Yocto Project is an open source project, and aims to deliver an open standard for the embedded Linux community and industry
- Development is done in the open through public mailing lists: openembedded-core@lists.openembedded.org, poky@yoctoproject.org, and yocto@yoctoproject.org
- And public code repositories:
 - http://git.yoctoproject.org and
 - http://git.openembedded.net
- Bug reports and feature requests
 - http://bugzilla.yoctoproject.org

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