



GoDroid

Programming Guide Ext-Uboot

v1.1 Dyblinifest Downloads Tango Browser DMA Settings Speech Recor WIDGETS APPS

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Preface

Overview

This manual is to provide detailed guidance of software development for developers using GoDroid U-Boot software development kit. The guide includes basic introduction to U-Boot and some areas requiring attention when transplanting on the GoWarrior TIGER Board. The main chapters are as follows:

• Chapter 1: Introduction

This chapter gives compact description on Bootloader.

Chapter 2: U-Boot Architecture

This chapter provides details on the U-Boot design steps.

Chapter 3: Transplant on TIGER Board

This chapter summarizes how to transplant on GoWarrior TIGER Board.

Chapter 4: Recovery System Entering Rules

This chapter introduces rules to enter Recovery System.

Audience

This manual is primarily written to provide complete guidance for those who want to exploit GoWarrior TIGER Board, such as makers, tinkers, innovators, students, etc.

Applicable Products

This manual is applicable for the GoWarrior TIGER Board.

Reference Documents

- GoWarrior_GoDroid_Release Notes
- GoWarrior_GoDroid_Compiling Server Installation and Configuration Guide
- GoWarrior_GoDroid_Developer Guide



Conventions

Typographical Conventions

Item	Format
codes, keyboard input commands, file names, equations, and math	Courier New, Size 10.5
Variables, code variables, and code comments	Courier New, Size, Italic
Menu item, buttons, tool names	Ebrima, Size 10.5, Bold e.g. Select USB Debugging
Screens, windows, dialog boxes, and tabs	Ebrima, Size 10.5, Bold Enclosed in double quotation marks e.g. Open the "Debug Configuration" dialog box

Table 1. Typographical Conventions

Symbol Conventions

Item	Description
<u> Caution</u>	Indicates a potential hazard or unsafe practice that, if not avoided, could result in data loss, device performance degradation, or other unpredictable results.
Note Note	Indicates additional and supplemental information for the main contents.
② Тір	Indicates a suggestion that may help you solve a problem or save your time.

Table 2. Symbol Conventions



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1 Introduction

1.1 Overview

Compared to Google's official little kernel(lk) as the bootloader, GoDroid adopts U-Boot to boot kernel and load the rootfs. This document describes details about how to customize and transplant U-Boot on TIGER Board.

1.2 Background

Boot Loader

Boot Loader is a small program that runs before running the operating system kernel. Through this little program, the hardware device and map memory space are initialized, thus setting up a suitable hardware and software environment for the system, in preparation for the final call to the operating system kernel.

U-Boot

U-Boot is short for Universal Bootloader, designed by Wolfgang Denk in German DENX Software Engineering Center in 1999. There are features such as:

- ✓ Supports for various hardware architectures including ARM, x86, PPC, MIPS, m68k, NIOS, Blackfin.
- ✓ Supports for several operation systems such as Linux, VxWorks, NETBSD, QNX, RTEMS, ARTOS, LynxOS.
- ✓ Supports up to 216 kinds of development boards
- ✓ Open source code, following the GPL term
- ✓ Easy to transplant and debug



2 U-Boot Architecture

This chapter focuses on the internal details about U-Boot design.

2.1 U-Boot Stage 1

Most bootloaders are the two-stage bootloader, that is stage 1 and stage 2, U-Boot is no exception. Stage 1 generally contains the following processes:

1. Initialize Cache

Cache, between CPU and memory, is a kind of storage with small memory capacity but high access rate. Cache can save part of data just used or frequently used by CPU, thus CPU can access those data immediately the second time it calls and reduce the waiting time. So using cache will greatly improve the CPU read and write speed.

What Cache initialization does is clearing all the Cache flag bits to zero and the possible Cache dirty data. This action avoids writing the dirty data back to RAM and protect the current runtime environment from damage.

- 2. Initialize Stack
- 3. Run initialization functions

These functions are in the <code>init_sequence</code> array. U-Boot uses this array to store function points of initialization functions that most development boards will execute. The <code>init_sequence</code> array is roughly as follows apart from many compile options:



4. Reallocate memory space

The standard method to allocate U-Boot memory space is allocating memory from top down as shown below:

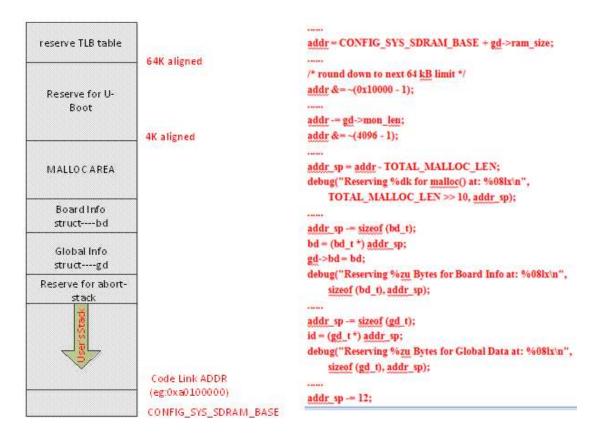


Figure 1. U-Boot Memory Distribution



- 5. Run the relocate_code function to copy U-Boot from the link address to run address.
- 6. Clear BSS section.
- 7. Jump to **U-Boot Stage 2**, please see *2.2 U-Boot Stage 2*.

2.2 U-Boot Stage 2

The main steps of this stage are as follows:

- 1. Initialize NOR Flash.
- 2. Initialize NAND Flash.
- 3. Run <code>env_relocate</code> function to initialize the environment variable.

We need to know what environment variable means first. Actually, it represents the parameters of the system operation environment. The table below lists some of the environment variables:

Environment Variable	Description
Bootdelay	Waiting seconds before automatically system starts
Baudrate	Baud rate of serial console
Etmask	Mask of Ethernet interface
Ethaddr	Address of Ethernet card
Bootfile	Default download file
Bootargs	Start arguments to be passed to kernel
Bootcmd	System start commands
Serverip	Server IP address
Ipaddr	Local IP address
Stdin	Standard input device
Stdout	Standard output device



Environment Variable	Description
Stderr	Standard error

Table 3. List of Environment Variables

The figure below illustrates the regular process of <code>env_relocat</code>:

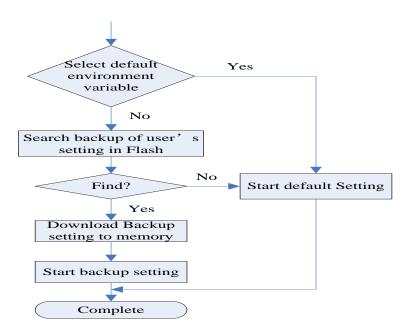


Figure 2. Env_relocate Regular Process

- 1. Retrieve IP/MAC address.
- 2. Package the serials, keyboard, display and other basic input/output device as the stdio_dev structure by stdio_init, and register these devices to device list to make them available to console. Source code as follows describes the process:



```
static void drv_system_init (void)
#ifdef CONFIG_KEYBOARD
      drv_keyboard_init ();
                                                                           struct stdlo_dev dev;
#ifdef CONFIG LOGBUFFER
                                                                           memset (&dev, 0, sizeof (dev));
      drv_logbuff_init ();
                                                                          strcpy (dev.name, "serial");
dev.flags = DEV_FLAGS_OUTPUT | DEV_FLAGS_INPUT | DEV_FLAGS_SYSTEM;
dev.putx = serial_putx;
dev.puts = serial_putx;
#ifdef CONFIG_LCD
                                            Ali_3701
      drv_lcd_init ();
                                                                           dev.getc = serial_getc;
                                                                           dev.tstc = serial tstc:
#endif
                                                                           stdio_register (&dev);
#ifdef CONFIG_USB_TTY
      drv_usbtty_init ();
                                                                      #ifdef CONFIG_SYS_DEVICE_NULLDEV
                                                                           memset (&dev, 0, sizeof (dev));
#ifdef CONFIG NETCONSOLE
                                                                          strcpy (dev.name, "nulldev");
dev.flags = DEV_FLAGS_OUTPUT | DEV_FLAGS_INPUT | DEV_FLAGS_SYSTEM;
dev.putc = nulldev_putc;
dev.puts = nulldev_input;
dev.fstc = nulldev_input;
      drv_nc_init ();
#ifdef CONFIG_JTAG_CONSOLE
      drv_jtag_console_init ();
                                                                           stdio_register (&dev);
                                                                      } ? end dry_system_init ?
```

Figure 3. Register Device List

- 3. Load boot media/logo and kernel/see/ae code and so on.
- 4. Enter main_loop and wait for users' command input, if a user does not input any command within the specified time, U-Boot will execute the default command to start Linux Kernel.

In conclusion, U-Boot stage 2 process as shown below:



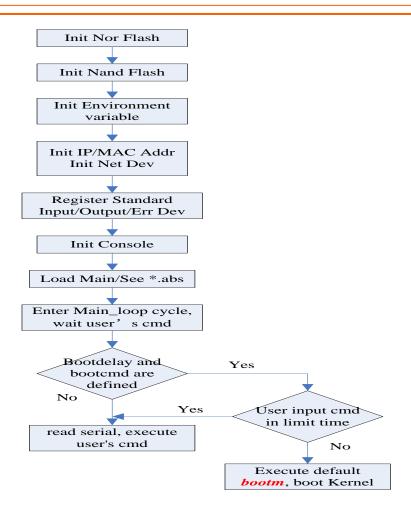


Figure 4. U-Boot Stage 2

2.3 U-Boot Start Kernel

U-Boot will enter the main_loop and wait for a user to input a command for certain time. It will run the received command instead of the default bootm command to start linux kernel.

U-Boot starts kernel in the following steps:

- Resolve the address entered by a user in bootm
- Get U-Boot image head information, and verify header CRC and data CRC.
- Call the do_boom_linux function to start kernel and enter the Linux world.

Kernel entry is the Kernel function finally called. Its prototype is:

(*kernel_entry)(int zero, int arch, uint params);



Arg zerp: set R0 register to 0.

Arg arch: machine code stored in R1 register.

Arg params: address passed to Linux kernel by U-Boot, stored in R2 register.

```
static void boot_jump_linux(bootm_headers_t *images)
{
    unsigned long machid = gd->bd->bi_arch_number;
    char *s;
    void (*kernel_entry)(int zero, int arch, uint params);
    unsigned long r2;

    kernel_entry = (void (*)(int, int, uint))images->ep;

    s = getenv("machid");
    if (s) {
        strict_strtoul(s, 16, &machid);
        printf("Using machid 0x%lx from environment\n", machid);
    }

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

    r2 = gd->bd->bi_boot_params;
    kernel_entry(0, machid, r2);
    end boot_jump_linux ?
```

Before starting Linux Kernel, U-Boot must provide a complete Linux Kernel startup arguments saved in struct tage and struct tag_head. The data structure is located in include/asm-arm/setup.h, and a corresponding data structure in the path linux/arch/arm/include/asm/setup.h can be found in Linux Kernel.

```
struct tag {
   struct tag header hdr;
   union {
struct t ag_core core;
                               //pass information related to root
file
   system
      struct tag mem32 mem;
                             //pass Memory start address and size
                                     information
      struct tag videotext videotext;
                                        //pass information related to
video
      struct tag ramdisk
                                         //pass information related to
                           ramdisk;
ramdisk
```



```
struct tag initrd initrd;
      struct tag serialnr serialnr; //pass information related to
serial
  port
     struct tag revision revision; //pass information related to
revision
      struct tag_videolfb videolfb; //pass information related to
video
      struct tag_cmdline cmdline; //pass information related to
cmdline
      struct tag_acorn acorn; //pass information related to ARM
CPU
      struct tag_memclk memclk; //pass information related to
     Memory clock
 } u;
};
```



The complete process is as follow:

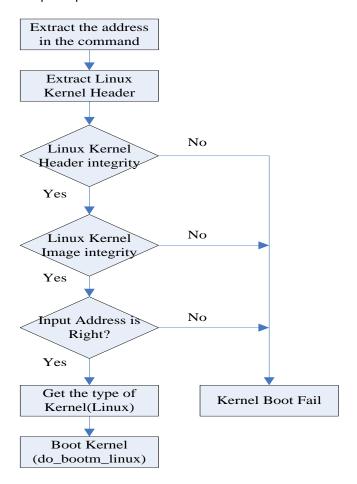


Figure 5. U-Boot Start Process

2.4 U-Boot Global Variables

 gd_t and bd_t , defined in ./include/asm-arm/global_data.h and ./include/asm-arm/u-boot.h separately, are the most important data structure in U-Boot. They save or pass values in initialization operation.



```
unsigned long
                   have console; //serial port initialized
  unsigned long
                   env add;
                                //address of environment params
  unsigned long
                   env valid; //environment params available CRC
  verify flag
  unsigned long
                  fb base; //frame buffer base address
#ifdef CONFIG VFD
   unsigned char
                  vfd_type;
                                //display type
#endif
  unsigned long
                 cpu clk; //CPU clock in Hz
  unsigned long
                  bus clk;
  unsigned long
                  ram size;
  unsigned long
                  reset status; //reset status register at boot
                              //jump table
   void
                   **jt;
} gd_t;
```

```
Typedef struct bd info {
   int
                   bi baudrate
                                     //serial port baud rate
   unsigned long bi ip addr;
                                       //IP address
   struct environment s*bi env;
                                    //board ID number
   ulong
                bi arch number;
                bi boot params;
                                    //init parameters
   ulong
   struct
             //DRAM BANKS configuration, start address and size
   ulong start;
   ulong size;
   }bi dram[CONFIG NR DRAM BANKS]
```



} bd t;

3 Transplant on TIGER Board

The directory is added under the board directory when U-Boot is transplanted to TIGER Board platform. For example, board/ALi/Ali_3921 directory is added for GoDroid.

This chapter introduces the functions of some important files.

- Ali 3921.c: Provides API to retrieve information about Board/Chip.
- Ali_3921_part.c: Provides API to read the partition date, especially for kernel/see/ae/ramdisk, bootlogo/bootmedia and recovery partition, in NAND Flash.
- Ali_see_boot.c: Provides API to boot see and CPU.
- Baseparams.c: Provides API to get baseparameters information.
- Bcb.c: Provides API to get misc partition information.
- Board.c: Revised board init process.
- Bootargs.c: Provides API to get bootargs partition information.
- Bootkey.c: Provides API to detect the Front Panel keys and Remote Controller keys when U-Boot starts.
- Bootm.c: Revised boot Linux process.
- Deviceinfo.c: Provides API to get deviceinfo partition data.



4 Recovery System Entering Rules

In the board.c file, in addition to the basic boot process, we also take some particular cases into consideration. When the partition is corrupted and causing boot process failure, you need to start the Recovery System to restore or upgrade the system.

The detailed processes are showed as follow:

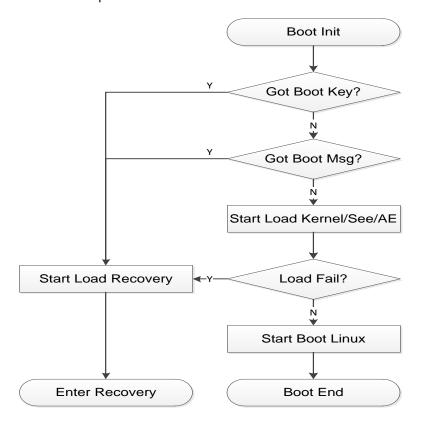


Figure 6. Recovery System Entering Process



Appendix: Glossary

Abbr.	Full Name
GPL	General Public License
U-Boot	Universal BootLoader

Table 3. List of Abbreviations



Revision History

Document Change

Revision	Changes	Date
v1.1	Updated document version to 1.1.	February 29, 2016
v1.0	Initial Release	September 07, 2015

Table 4. Document Change History

Software Change

Revision	Changes	Date
v1.1	Install and start GoDroid with a MicroSD card.	February 29, 2016
v1.0	Initial Release	September 07, 2015

Table 5. Software Change History



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