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Creating a Root File System for Linux on OMAP4460

How to Create a Root File System

The root file system built in this note is based on [BusyBox](#).

The root filesystem may be kept in RAM (loaded from a (usually compressed) image in ROM or flash), or on a disk-based filesystem (stored in ROM or flash), or loaded from the network (often over TFTP) if applicable. If the root filesystem is in RAM, make it the initramfs — a RAM filesystem whose content is created at boot time.

Many frameworks exist for assembling root images for embedded systems. There are a few pointers in the [BusyBox](#) FAQ. Buildroot is a popular one, allowing you to build a whole root image with a setup similar to the Linux kernel and [BusyBox](#). [OpenEmbedded](#) is another such framework.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Linux_startup_process

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Runlevel>

What is Busy Box?

BusyBox combines tiny versions of many common UNIX utilities into a single small executable. It provides replacements for most of the utilities you usually find in GNU fileutils, shellutils, etc. The utilities in [BusyBox](#) generally have fewer options than their full-featured GNU cousins; however, the options that are included provide the expected functionality and behave very much like their GNU counterparts. [BusyBox](#) provides a fairly complete environment for any small or embedded system.

BusyBox has been written with size-optimization and limited resources in mind. It is also extremely modular so you can easily include or exclude commands (or features) at compile time. This makes it easy to customize your embedded systems. To create a working system, just add some device nodes in /dev, a few configuration files in /etc, and a Linux kernel.

Busy Box Setup

Step 1: Download Busy Box Source code from local server

```
$ cd ~/KM_GIT/
```

```
$ git clone git@192.168.1.3:busybox.git
```

```
$ cd busybox
```

Step 2: Configuration

```
$ make menuconfig
```

Busybox Settings-> General Configuration-> Show applet usage messages

Busybox Settings-> General Configuration-> Store applet usage messages in compressed form

Busybox Settings-> General Configuration-> Use the devpts filesystem for Unix98 PTYs

Busybox Settings-> General Configuration-> (/proc/self/exe) Path to BusyBox executable

Busybox Settings-> Build Options-> Build BusyBox as a static binary (no shared libs)

Busybox Settings-> Build Options-> Build with Large File Support

Busybox Settings-> Build Options-> Do you want to build BusyBox with a Cross Compiler

(/home/kernelmasters/toolchain/gcc-linaro-arm-linux-gnueabi-hf-4.7-2013.02-01-20130221_linux/bin/arm-linux-gnueabi-hf-) Cross Compiler prefix

Disable RPC server:

Menuconfig-> Networking Utilities -> Support RPC services.

Step 3: Compilation

```
$ make (after few minutes busybox binary file generated)
```

Step 4: Installation

```
$ sudo su
```

```
root # mkdir ~/KM_GIT/rootfs
```

```
root # make CONFIG_PREFIX=~/KM_GIT/rootfs install
```

Creating a Root File System

```
root # cd ~/KM_GIT/rootfs/
```

```
root # mkdir dev
```

```
root # mknod dev/console c 5 1
```

```
root # mkdir dev/pts
```

```
root # mkdir etc
```

```
root # mkdir etc/init.d
```

```
root # mkdir lib
```

```
root # mkdir mnt
```

```
root # mkdir opt
```

```
root # mkdir proc
```

```
root # mkdir root
```

```
root # mkdir sys
```

```
root # mkdir tmp
```

```
root # mkdir var
```

```
root # mkdir var/log
```

```
root # mkdir debug
```

```
root # cd etc
```

```
root # vi fstab
```

```
proc /proc proc defaults 0 0 none /dev/pts devpts mode=0622 0 0
```

```
root # vi group
```

```
root:x:0:root
```

```
root # vi passwd
```

```
root::0:0:root:/root:/bin/ash
```

```
root # vi hosts
```

```
127.0.0.1 localhost
```

The kernel starts “/sbin/init” after it boots (actually the kernel attempts to execute several known programs until one succeeds). Init reads the etc/inittab file to determine what to do at start up, shutdown, or when a user logs in. These inittab files can get quite complicated. A simple one is shown below:

```
root # vi inittab
```

- [inittab](#): inittab

The “sysinit” line tells init to run the /etc/init.d/rcS script to set up the system. The rest are self explanatory.

```
root # vi init.d/rcS
```

- [rcS](#): rcS

```
root # chmod +x init.d/rcS
```

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-- [AdminUser](#) - 04 Oct 2014

- [initrd.txt](#): initrd.txt

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