

# System Programming

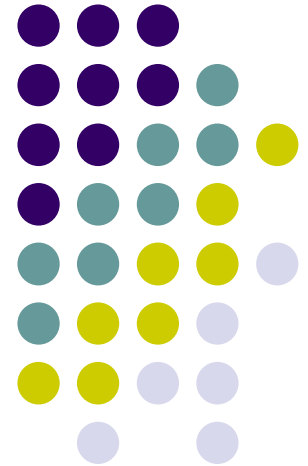
## 11. B. BootLoader Codes

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Data Science Lab @ PNU



# Tool chains



- gcc
- make
- qemu

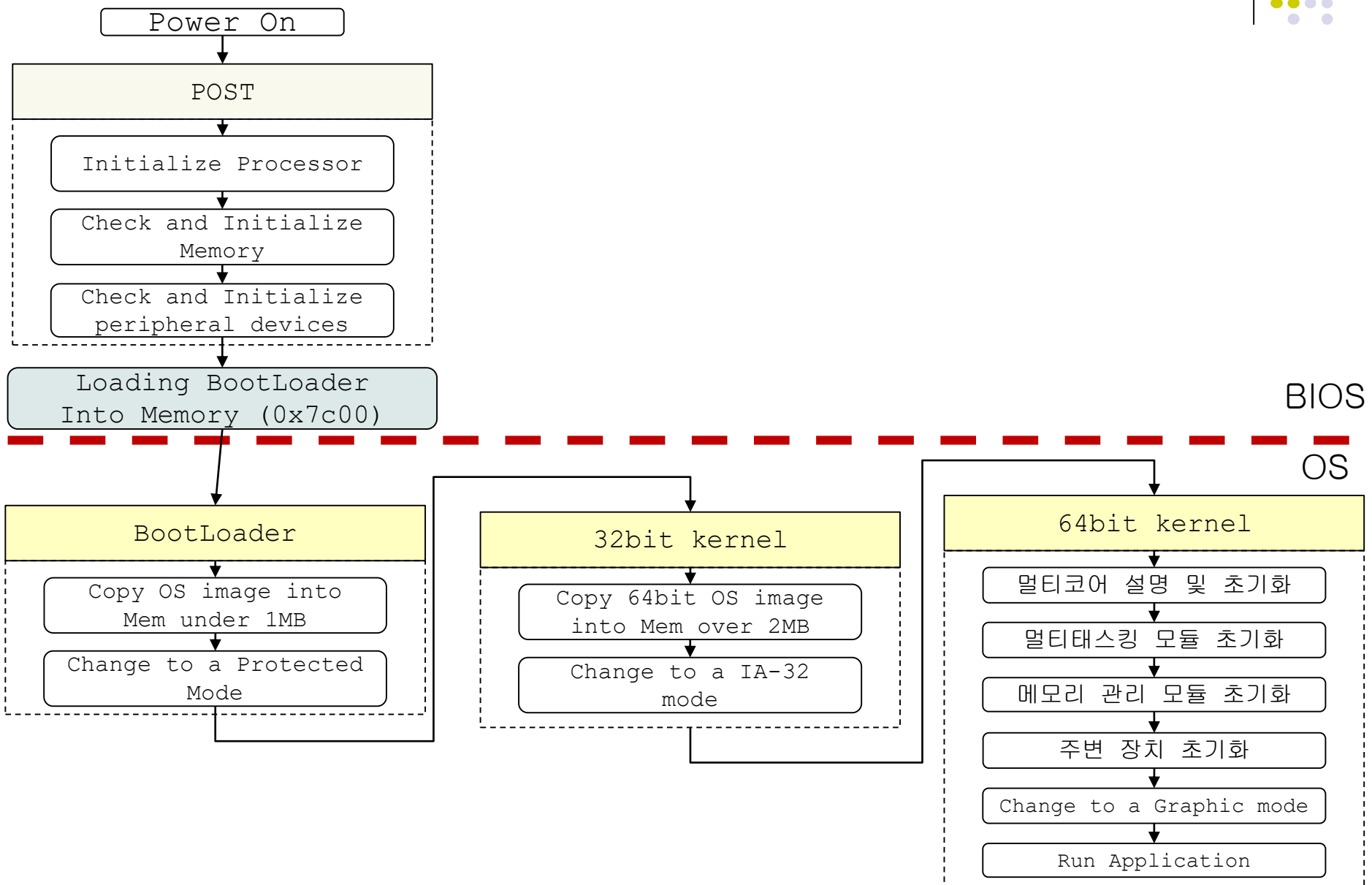
# Qemu intall



- Use an apt-get command on Ubuntu

```
$ sudo apt-get install qemu
[sudo] password for ***:
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree
...
```

# Boot Loader 동작



# Real Mode(16bit) Boot Loader (1/2)



- test.S

```
.code16                                #generate 16-bit code
.text                                  #executable code location
    .globl _start;

_start:                                #code entry point
    . = _start + 510                  #mov to 510th byte from 0 pos
    .byte 0x55                        #append boot signature
    .byte 0xaa                        #append boot signature
```

# Real Mode(16bit) Boot Loader (2/2)



## ● Meaning

- `.code16`
  - To avoid assembler and compilers generating 32-bit code, we use this directive.
- `.text:`
  - The `.text` section contains the actual machine instructions, which make up your program.
- `.globl _start:`
  - `.global <symbol>` makes the symbol visible to linker.
- `_start:`
  - Entry to the main code and `_start` is the default entry point for the linker.
- `. = _start + 510:`
  - traverse from beginning through 510th byte
- `.byte 0x55:`
- `.byte 0xaa:`

# Compile Bootloader



- Compile using gas

```
$ as test.S -o test.o
```

- Linking

```
$ ld -Ttext 0x7c00 --oformat=binary test.o -o test.bin
```

- `--oformat=binary`
  - tells the linker you want your output file to be a plain binary image (no startup code, no relocations, ...).
- `-Ttext 0x7c00`
  - tells the linker you want your "text" (code segment) address to be loaded to 0x7c00 and thus it calculates the correct address for absolute addressing.

# boot signature



- How does BIOS recognize if a device contains a boot sector or not?
  - a boot sector is 512 bytes long
    - in 510th byte a symbol 0x55 is expected
    - in the 511th byte another symbol 0xaa is expected



# Booting Test(1/3)



- copy the executable code to a bootable device and then test it
  - To create a floppy disk image of 1.4mb size,

```
$ dd if=/dev/zero of=floppy.img bs=512 count=2880
```

- To copy the code to the boot sector of the floppy disk image file

```
$ dd if=test.bin of=floppy.img
```

# Booting Test(2/3)



- Makefile

```
all: test.bin
```

```
SRC=test.S
```

```
test.bin: $(SRC)
```

```
as $(SRC) -o test.o
```

```
ld -Ttext 0x7c00 --oformat=binary -o test.bin test.o
```

```
dd if=/dev/zero of=floppy.img bs=512 count=2880
```

```
dd if=test.bin of=floppy.img
```

```
clean:
```

```
rm -f floppy.img test.o test.bin
```

# Booting Test(3/3)



- Executing by QEMU

```
$ qemu-system-i386 -fda floppy.img
```

- Booting from floppy Success
  - But, nothing happens.

```
QEMU
SeaBIOS (version Ubuntu-1.8.2-1ubuntu1)

iPXE (http://ipxe.org) 00:03.0 C980 PCI2.10 PnP PMM+07F92460+07ED2460 C980

Booting from Hard Disk...
Boot failed: could not read the boot disk

Booting from Floppy...
-
```

# BootLoader v2 (1/2)



- test2.S

```
.code16                                #generate 16-bit code
.text                                  #executable code location
    .globl _start;

_start:                                #code entry point
    movb $'X' , %al                    #character to print
    movb $0x0e, %ah                    #bios service code to print
    int  $0x10                         #interrupt the cpu now

    . = _start + 510                   #mov to 510th byte from 0 pos
    .byte 0x55                         #append boot signature
    .byte 0xaa                         #append boot signature
```

# BootLoader v2 (2/2)



- See a letter “X”

```
QEMU
SeaBIOS (version Ubuntu-1.8.2-1ubuntu1)

iPXE (http://ipxe.org) 00:03.0 C980 PCI2.10 PnP PMM+07F92460+07ED2460 C980

Booting from Hard Disk...
Boot failed: could not read the boot disk

Booting from Floppy...
X_
```

# Boot Loader V3 (1/4)



- test3.S

```
.code16                #generate 16-bit code
.text                  #executable code location
    .globl _start;

_start:                #code entry point
    #print letter 'H' onto the screen
    movb $'H' , %al
    movb $0x0e, %ah
    int  $0x10

    #print letter 'e' onto the screen
    movb $'e' , %al
    movb $0x0e, %ah
    int  $0x10

    #print letter 'l' onto the screen
    movb $'l' , %al
    movb $0x0e, %ah
    int  $0x10

    #print letter 'l' onto the screen
    movb $'l' , %al
    movb $0x0e, %ah
    int  $0x10
```

# Boot Loader V3 (2/4)



- test3.S

```
#print letter 'o' onto the screen
movb $'o' , %al
movb $0x0e, %ah
int  $0x10
```

```
#print letter ',' onto the screen
movb $',' , %al
movb $0x0e, %ah
int  $0x10
```

```
#print space onto the screen
movb $' ' , %al
movb $0x0e, %ah
int  $0x10
```

```
#print letter 'W' onto the screen
movb $'W' , %al
movb $0x0e, %ah
int  $0x10
```

```
#print letter 'o' onto the screen
movb $'o' , %al
movb $0x0e, %ah
int  $0x10
```

```
#print letter 'r' onto the screen
movb $'r' , %al
movb $0x0e, %ah
int  $0x10
```

# Boot Loader V3 (3/4)



- test3.S

```
#print letter 'l' onto the screen
movb $'l' , %al
movb $0x0e, %ah
int $0x10

#print letter 'd' onto the screen
movb $'d' , %al
movb $0x0e, %ah
int $0x10

. = _start + 510      #mov to 510th byte from 0 pos
.byte 0x55           #append boot signature
.byte 0xaa           #append boot signature
```



# Boot Loader V3 (4/4)



- See “Hello World”

A screenshot of a QEMU terminal window. The title bar shows the QEMU logo and the text "QEMU". The terminal output is as follows:

```
SeaBIOS (version Ubuntu-1.8.2-1ubuntu1)

iPXE (http://ipxe.org) 00:03.0 C980 PCI2.10 PnP PMM+07F92460+07ED2460 C980

Booting from Hard Disk...
Boot failed: could not read the boot disk

Booting from Floppy...
Hello, World
```

# Boot Loader V4 (1/3)



- test4.S
  - Macro

```
.code16                #generate 16-bit code
                        #hint the assembler that here is the executable code located

.text
.globl _start;
#boot code entry
_start:
    jmp _boot           #jump to boot code
    welcome: .asciz "Hello, World\n\r" #here we define the string

    .macro mWriteString str           #macro which calls a function to print a string
        leaw \str, %si
        call .writeStringIn
    .endm
```

# Boot Loader V4 (2/3)



```
#function to print the string
```

```
.writeStringIn:
```

```
    lodsb
```

```
    orb  %al, %al
```

```
    jz   .writeStringOut
```

```
    movb $0x0e, %ah
```

```
    int  $0x10
```

```
    jmp  .writeStringIn
```

```
.writeStringOut:
```

```
ret
```

```
_boot:
```

```
    mWriteString welcome
```

```
#move to 510th byte from the start and append boot signature
```

```
. = _start + 510
```

```
.byte 0x55
```

```
.byte 0xaa
```

# Boot Loader V4 (3/3)



- See “Hello World”

```
QEMU
SeaBIOS (version Ubuntu-1.8.2-1ubuntu1)

iPXE (http://ipxe.org) 00:03.0 C980 PCI2.10 PnP PMM+07F92460+07ED2460 C980

Booting from Hard Disk...
Boot failed: could not read the boot disk

Booting from Floppy...
Hello, World
Hello, World
_
```

# A first step for building Your own OS



## • A Project to Build Your own OS



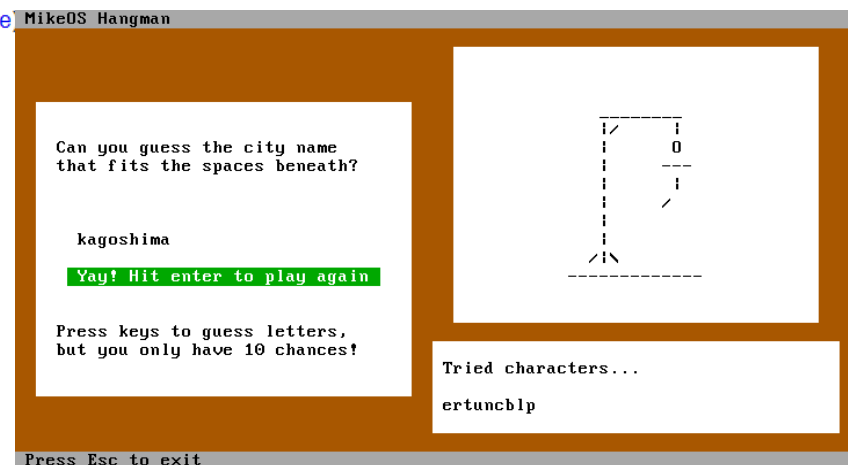
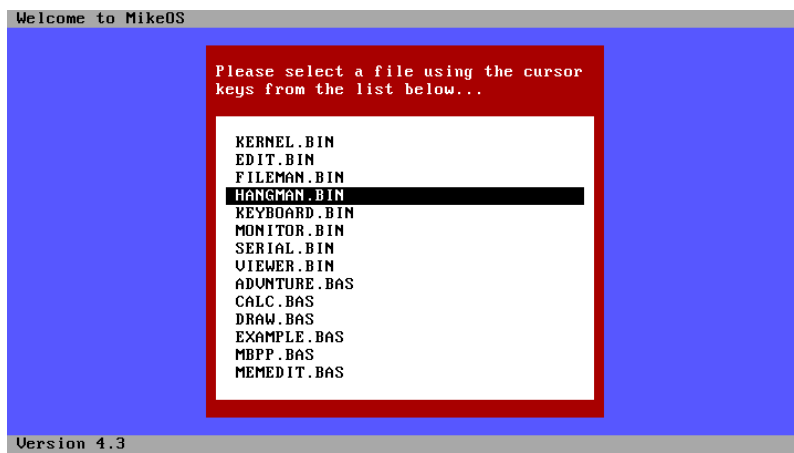
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### x86 operating system

MikeOS is an operating system for x86 PCs, written in assembly language. It is a learning tool to code and extensive documentation. Features:

- A text-mode dialog and menu-driven interface
- Boots from a floppy disk, CD-ROM or USB key
- Over 60 system calls for use by third-party programs
- File manager, text editor, image viewer, games...
- Includes a BASIC interpreter with 46 instructions
- PC speaker sound and serial terminal connection

The code is completely open source (under a BSD-like [license](#))



# Q&A

