

System Programming

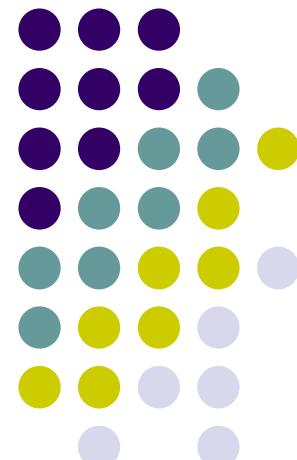
11. B. BootLoader Codes

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Tool chains



- gcc
- make
- qemu

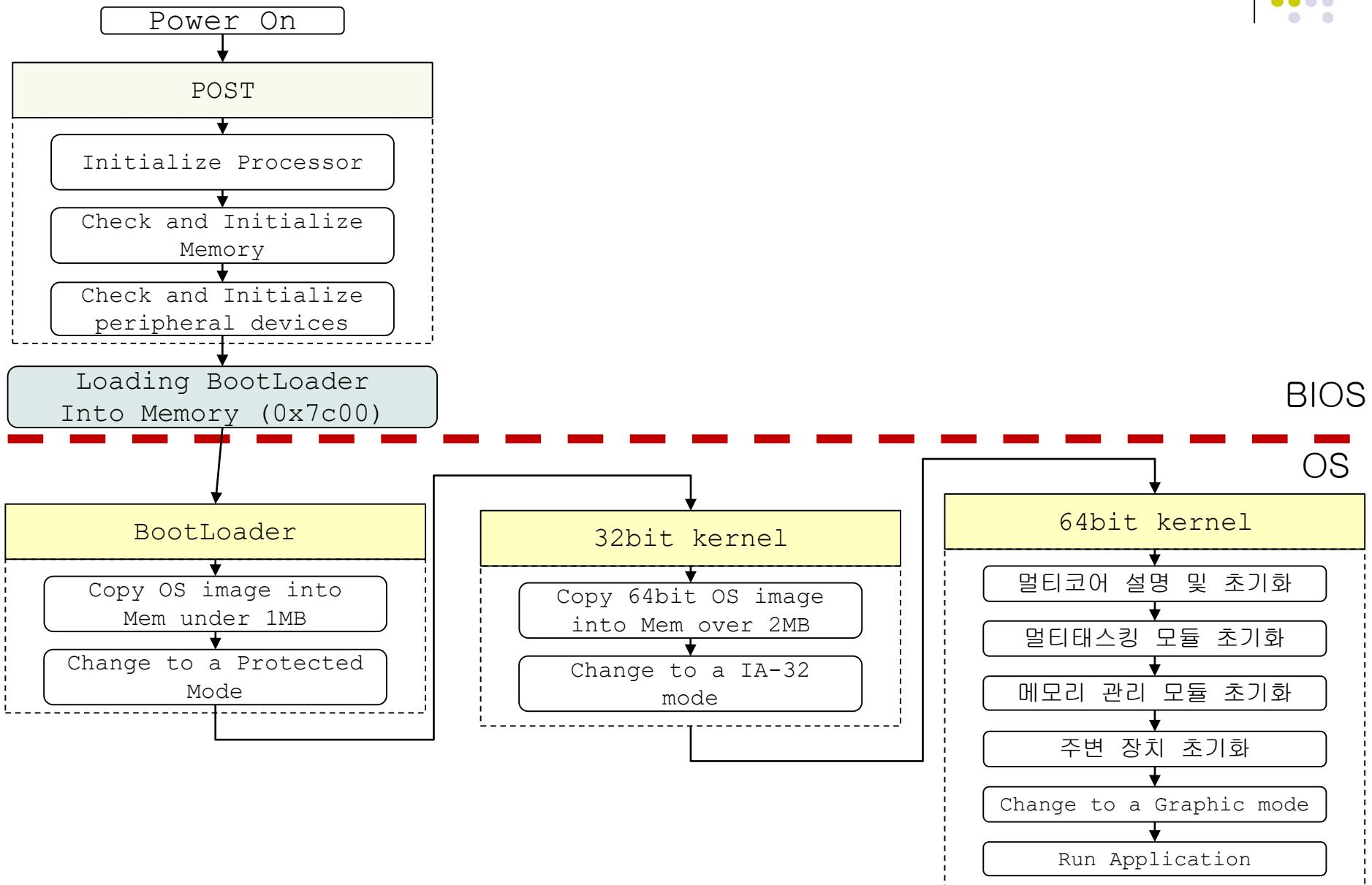
Qemu intall



- 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 --offormat=binary test.o -o test.bin
```

- --offormat=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
```

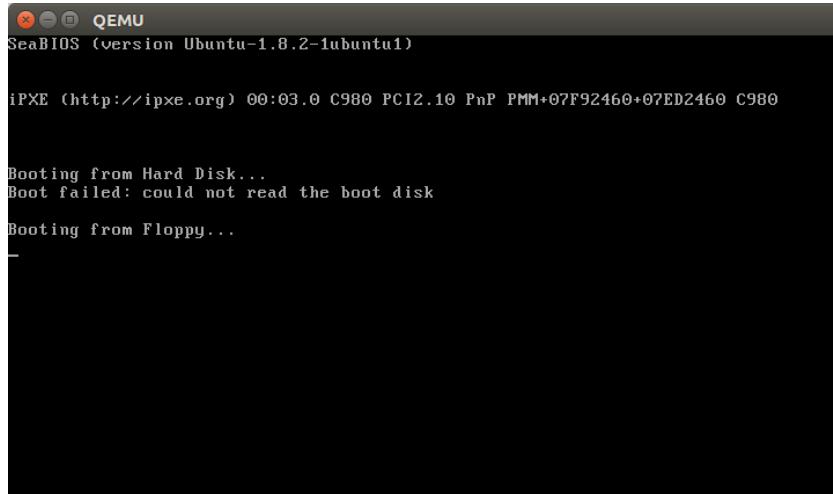
Booting Test(3/3)



- Executing by QEMU

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

- Booting from floppy Success
 - But, nothing happens.



BootLoader v2 (1/2)



- test2.S

```
.code16
.text
.globl _start;

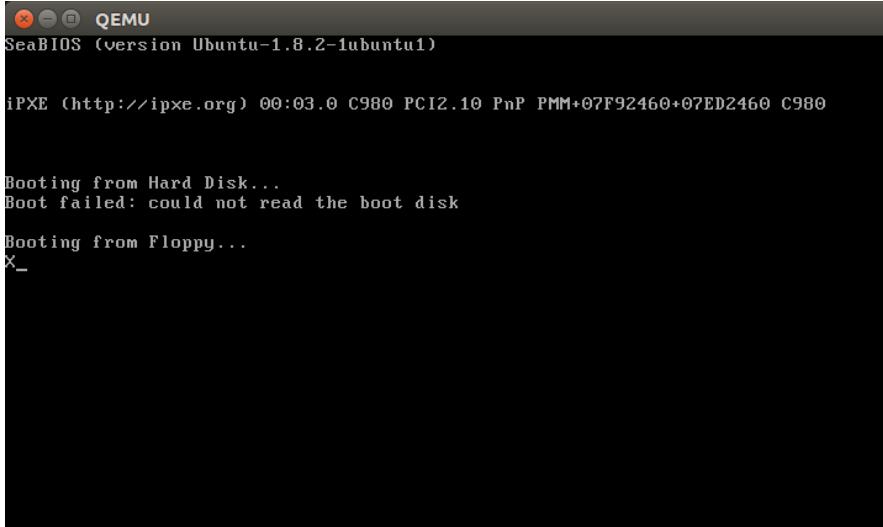
_start:
    movb $'X' , %al          #generate 16-bit code
    movb $0x0e, %ah          #executable code location
    int  $0x10                #code entry point
                            #character to print
                            #bios service code to print
                            #interrupt 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”



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

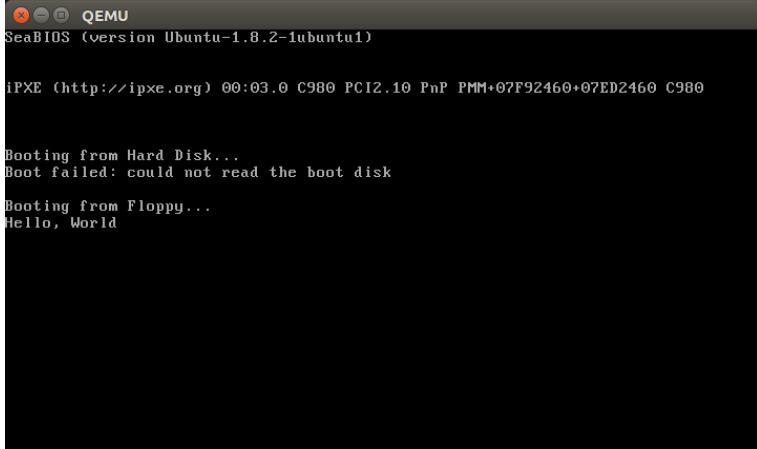
#print letter 'd' onto the screen
movb $'d' , %al
movb $0x0e, %ah
int  $0x10

. = _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”



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
.writeString:
    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”

A screenshot of a QEMU window titled "QEMU". The window displays a black terminal-like interface with white text. The text shows the boot process of SeaBIOS, iPXE network configuration, and attempts to boot from hard disk and floppy, followed by the "Hello, World" output from the boot loader.

```
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



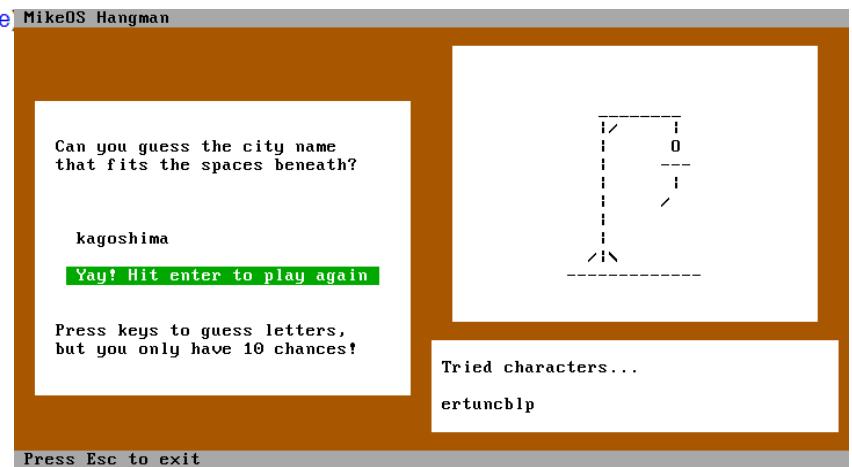
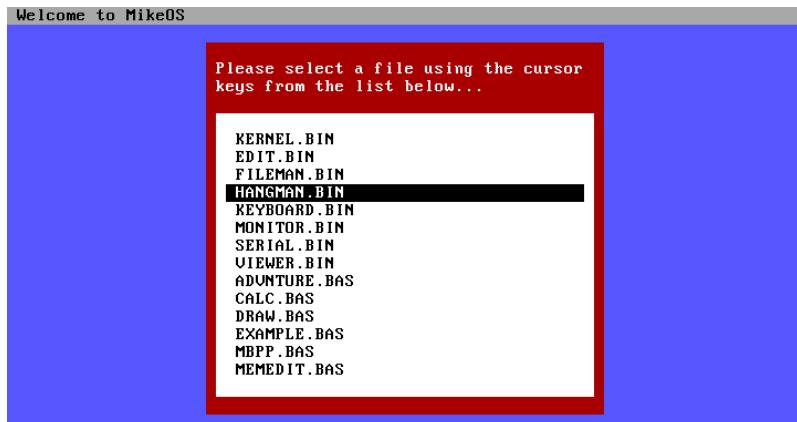
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x86 operating system

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

