

TQ Systems Yocto Project Tutorial

Release 1.x-current

TQ Systems Community BSP Team

November 17, 2013

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Summary

Version 1.x

Release 1.x-current

Date November 17, 2013

Status some mature, some in progress

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Abstract This document has the Yocto tutorial of the TQ Systems Community BSP 1.x which is a community effort to start quick with it and learn the build and design workflow.

Target users, developers and integrators

Revision History

Rel	lease	Date	Name	Position	Modification
1.x		2013-11-06	Linz		Document created.

Involved Components

- TQ Systems embedded modules
- Yocto related
- General tutorial

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Things Todo

Todo

The issue Flash SD Card needs to be evaluated! Do not yet apply this description!

(The *original entry* is located in /hsj/projects/2013/Yocto/lipro/tqs-community-docs/src/yocto-tutorial/build-and-boot.rst, line 80.)

Todo

The issue *SD Card preparation* with new Linux kernel needs to be evaluated! Do not yet apply this description!

(The *original entry* is located in /hsj/projects/2013/Yocto/lipro/tqs-community-docs/src/yocto-tutorial/building-kernel.rst, line 84.)

Todo

The issue Add the Layer to the build/conf/bblayers.conf file (modify this file) and versioning new custom layer with Git should describe more precise in focus of the underlayed repo tool. Maybe that this part of the tutorial is not proper!

(The *original entry* is located in /hsj/projects/2013/Yocto/lipro/tqs-community-docs/src/yocto-tutorial/layer.rst, line 55.)

Todo

The issue *SD Card preparation* with new Linux kernel needs to be evaluated! Do not yet apply this description!

(The *original entry* is located in /hsj/projects/2013/Yocto/lipro/tqs-community-docs/src/yocto-tutorial/patching-kernel.rst, line 90.)

BUILD AND BOOT YOUR TO SYSTEMS YOCTO IMAGE

- Check required packages for your Linux Distribution and install them.
- Install the repo utility following these steps:

```
$ mkdir ~/bin
$ curl http://commondatastorage.googleapis.com/git-repo-downloads/repo > ~/bin/repo
$ chmod a+x ~/bin/repo
$ PATH=${PATH}:~/bin
```

• Download the BSP metadata (recipes + configuration files + classes):

• Select your machine and prepare the bitbake's environment:

```
# To list all FSL related machines, type
tqs-community-bsp $ find sources/meta-tqs* -name "*.conf" | grep "conf/machine"
tqs-community-bsp $ MACHINE=<selected machine> . ./setup-environment build
# if MACHINE is not set, the default machine is 'qemuarmv6'
build $
```

• Choose an image and bake it!

• Boot (e.g. *core-image-minimal*) on the machine *qemuarmv6* with Yocto's **run-qemu**:

• Flash SD Card for machines other than *gemuarmv6*:

Todo

The issue Flash SD Card needs to be evaluated! Do not yet apply this description!

• Place your SD Card in the correct board's slot and boot!

Found Errors? Subscribe and report it to the author linz@li-pro.net> with subject ``[tqs-community-bsp] Error report: <your_msg>''.

YOCTO FOLDERS

tqs-community-bsp Base (BASE) directory where all Yocto data resides (recipes, source code, built packages, images, etc).

BASE/sources Source (SOURCE) directory where metadata (layers) resides.

BASE/build Build (BUILD) directory where **bitbake** commands are executed.

BASE/build/tmp Target (TMP) directory for all bitbake commands.

BASE/build/tmp/work Working (WORKING) directory for recipes tasks.

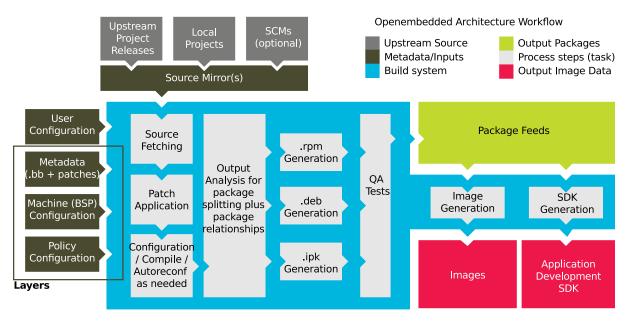
BASE/build/tmp/deploy Deploy (DEPLOY) directory where bitbake's output data is found.

BASE/build/tmp/deploy/images Complete and partial images are found under this folder.

BASE/build/tmp/deploy/sdk Complete SDK installation binaries are found under this folder.

YOCTO ARCHITECTURE

See introducing the Yocto Project and the general Yocto Project Development Environment figure for more detailed informations:



3.1 Yocto Release History

See Yocto Project Releases for more detailed (and latest) informations:

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Name	Date	Yocto	Poky	BB	Links
	2014-	1.6 ¹			Features, Schedule, Status, Test
	04-25				Plan, Test Report
Dora ²	2013-	1.5	10.0	1.20	Features, Schedule, Status, Test
	10-18				Plan, Test Report
Dylan	2013-	1.4	9.0	1.18	Features, Schedule, Status, Test
	04-26				Plan, Test Report
Danny	2012-	1.3	8.0	1.16	Features, Schedule, Status, Test
	10-26				Plan, Test Report
Denzil	2012-	1.2	7.0	1.15	Features, Schedule, Status, Test
	04-27				Plan, Test Report
Edison	2011-	1.1	6.0	1.13	Features, Schedule, Status, Test
	10-06				Plan, Test Report
Bernard	2011-	1.0	5.0	1.11	Features, Schedule, Status, Test
	04-06				Plan
Laverne		0.9	4.0	1.11	
Purple			3.2		
Pinky			3.1		
Blinky			3.0		
Clyde			2.0		
Inky			1.0		

¹in planning ²in development

BITBAKE METADATA

BitBake handles the parsing and execution of the data files. The data itself is of various types:

- Recipes: Provides details about particular pieces of software.
- Class Data: Abstracts common build information (e.g. how to build a Linux kernel).
- Configuration Data: Defines machine-specific settings, policy decisions, and so forth. Configuration data acts as the glue to bind everything together.

4.1 Layers

- Metadata is organized into multiple layers.
- Layers allow you to isolate different types of customizations from each other.
- DO NOT do your modifications in existing layers, instead create a layer and create recipes (.bb files) or modified existing ones (.bbappend files)

4.2 Configuration Data

- build/conf/local.conf: Local User Configuration for your build environment
- build/conf/site.conf: Local Shared (site wide) Configuration for your build environment
- build/conf/bblayers.conf: Define layers, which are directory trees, traversed by BitBake.
- sources/meta-*/conf/layer.conf: Layer configuration file
- sources/meta-*/conf/machine/*.conf: Machine configuration files

4.2.1 Build's local configuration file build/conf/local.conf

```
MACHINE ??= 'tqma35'
DISTRO ?= 'poky'

#PACKAGE_CLASSES ?= "package_rpm"

EXTRA_IMAGE_FEATURES = "debug-tweaks"

USER_CLASSES ?= "buildstats image-mklibs image-prelink"

PATCHRESOLVE = "noop"

BB_DISKMON_DIRS = "\
```

```
STOPTASKS, ${TMPDIR}, 1G, 100K \
STOPTASKS, ${DL_DIR}, 1G, 100K \
STOPTASKS, ${SSTATE_DIR}, 1G, 100K \
ABORT, ${TMPDIR}, 100M, 1K \
ABORT, ${DL_DIR}, 100M, 1K \
ABORT, ${SSTATE_DIR}, 100M, 1K"

CONF_VERSION = "1"

BB_NUMBER_THREADS = '4'
PARALLEL_MAKE = '-j 4'
ACCEPT_FSL_EULA = ""
```

Important variables:

- MACHINE: Indicates the target machine, *qemuarmv6* is the default.
- BB_NUMBER_THREADS and PARALLEL_MAKE: Indicate the max number of threads when baking and compiling.

4.2.2 Build's local configuration file build/conf/site.conf

Important variables:

 DL_DIR: Tarball repository. Several users can share the same folder, so data can be reused.

4.2.3 Build's layer configuration file build/conf/bblayers.conf

- Automatically created by the setup-environment script (see section Build and Boot your TQ Systems Yocto Image)
- Only modified when adding a new layer:

4.2.4 Layer configuration file source/meta-tqs-arm/conf/layer.conf

Important variables:

- BBFILES: Indicates where to look for .bb* files
- BBFILE_PRIORITY_tgs-arm: Indicates layer's priority
- MIRRORS: Indicates where to get the source code

4.2.5 Machine configuration file: meta-tqs-arm/conf/tqma35.conf

```
#@TYPE: Machine
#@NAME: TQ System i.MX35 Embedded module (tqma35)
#@SOC: i.MX35
#@DESCRIPTION: Machine configuration for TQ System i.MX35 Embedded module (tgma35)
include conf/machine/include/soc-familv.inc
include conf/machine/include/imx-base.inc
include conf/machine/include/tune-arm1136jf-s.inc
SOC_FAMILY = "mx3:mx35"
PREFERRED_VERSION_udev_mx3 = "172"
PREFERRED_PROVIDER_virtual/kernel_mx3 = "linux-tqs"
PREFERRED_PROVIDER_u-boot = "u-boot-tqs"
UBOOT_MACHINE = "TQMa35_config"
UBOOT_SUFFIX = "bin"
UB00T_MAKE_TARGET = "u-boot.${UB00T_SUFFIX}"
SERIAL_CONSOLE = "115200 ttymxc0"
MACHINE_FEATURES += "ext2 ext3 screen"
```

[conf/machine/include/imx-base.inc] (from the *meta-fsl-arm* layer)

Important variables:

- IMAGE_FSTYPES: Located on imx-base.inc. Defines the type of outputs for the Root Filesystem. Default is: "tar.bz2 ext3 sdcard". On the TQMa35 we have to evaluate: "ubi jffs2 tar.bz2".
- UBOOT_ENTRYPOINT_*: Located on imx-base.inc. Defines where the Kernel is loaded by U-Boot.

- SOC_FAMILY: Defines machine's family. Only recipes with the same SOC_FAMILY (defined with the recipe's variable COMPATIBLE_MACHINE) are taken into account when baking for a particular machine.
- UBOOT_MACHINE: Define the U-Boot configuration file
- PREFERRED_PROVIDER_*: Defines which package name (PN) of the recipe you want to give precedence.
 - PREFERRED_PROVIDER_virtual/kernel_mx3. Default located on imx-base.inc. Defines the Freescale community supported Linux kernel (*linux-fslc*). On the TQMa35 we force to use the TQ Systems supported Linux kernel (*linux-tqs*).
 - PREFERRED_PROVIDER_u-boot. Default located on fsl-default-providers.inc. Defines the Freescale community supported U-Boot (*u-boot-fslc*). On the TQMa35 we force to use the TQ Systems supported U-Boot (*u-boot-tqs*).
- PREFERRED_VERSION_*: Defines which package version (PV) of the recipe you want to give precedence.
 - PREFERRED_VERSION_udev_mx3: Default is nowhere located on and is always (and implicitly) defined by the head udev recipe version in the Poky distribution (see poky/meta layer). On the TQMa35 we force to use the older but with the TQ Systems supported Linux kernel more compatible version 172.

4.2.6 Machine configuration file: meta-tgs-arm/conf/gemuarmv6.conf

```
#@TYPE: Machine
```

#@NAME: arm_versatile_1136jfs

#@DESCRIPTION: arm_versatile_1136jfs

require conf/machine/include/gemu.inc

require conf/machine/include/tune-arm1136jf-s.inc

PREFERRED_VERSION_udev = "172"

PREFERRED_PROVIDER_virtual/kernel = "linux-tqs"

KERNEL_IMAGETYPE = "zImage"

SERIAL_CONSOLE = "115200 ttyAMA0"

[conf/machine/include/gemu.inc] (from the *poky/meta* layer)

Important variables:

- IMAGE_FSTYPES: Located on qemu.inc. Defines the type of outputs for the Root Filesystem. Default is: "tar.bz2 ext3". *Ext3* can than used by **rungemu** command.
- EXTRA_IMAGEDEPENDS: Located on qemu.inc. Defines the extra dependent tasks to host's native Qemu tools. Default is: "qemu-native qemu-helper-native"
- KERNEL_IMAGETYPE: Define the Linux kernel image binary format. *zlmage* can than used by **rungemu** command.
- SERIAL_CONSOLE: Define the serial console (baud rate and device name) for getty.

- PREFERRED_PROVIDER_virtual/kernel. Default located on qemu.inc. Defines the Freescale community supported Linux kernel (*linux-yocto*). On the QemuARMv6 we force to use the TQ Systems supported Linux kernel (*linux-tqs*).
- PREFERRED_VERSION_udev: Default is nowhere located on and is always (and implicitly) defined by the head udev recipe version in the Poky distribution (see *poky/meta* layer). On the TQMa35 we force to use the older but with the TQ Systems supported Linux kernel more compatible version 172.

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CREATING A NEW LAYER

It is suggested to create a layer when creating or modifying any metadata file (recipe, configuration file or class). The main reason is simple: modularity. In the other hand, make sure your new metadata has not already be implemented (layer, recipe or machine), so before proceeding check this link.

• To have access to Yocto scripts, setup the environment from the BASE folder:

tqs-community-bsp \$. setup-environment build

 Move to the place you want to create your layer and choose a name (e.g. meta-tqscustom):

```
sources $ yocto-layer create meta-tqs-custom
# Answer the questions. Make sure the priority is set correctly
# (higher numbers, higher priorities). Set the priority equal to
# the lowest already present, except when you have introduce a
# new recipe with the same name as other and want to shadow the
# original one.
```

- Add any metadata content. Suggestion: Version the layer with Git and upload your local git repo to a server.
- Edit and add the layer to the build/conf/bblayers.conf file.

Todo

The issue *Add the Layer* to the build/conf/bblayers.conf file (modify this file) and *versioning new custom layer with Git* should describe more precise in focus of the underlayed repo tool. **Maybe that this part of the tutorial is not proper!**

• To verify that your layer is *seen* by BitBake, run the following command under the BUILD folder:

build \$ bitbake-layers show-layers

PATCHING THE LINUX KERNEL

The Linux Kernel is just another recipe for Yocto, so learning to patch it you learn to patch any other package. In the other hand, Yocto **should not** be used for package development, but in those rare cases follow the steps below. It is assumed that you have already build the package you want to patch.

• Create the patch or patches. In this example we are patching the Linux kernel for tqma35 machine; in other words, the value of MACHINE on the build/conf/local.conf is MACHINE ??= 'tqma35_'. In case you already have the patches, make sure these can be nicely applied with the commands git apply --check <PATCH_NAME>, and jump this step.

e.g. 0001-calibrate-Add-printk-example.patch

- Create a new layer (see section Creating a new Layer)
- On the new layer (e.g. meta-tqs-custom), create the corresponding subfolders and the .bbappend file:

```
sources $ mkdir -p meta-tqs-custom/recipes-kernel/linux/linux-tqs-2.6.34.14
sources $ cat > meta-tqs-custom/recipes-kernel/linux/linux-tqs_git.bbappend
FILESEXTRAPATHS_prepend := "${THISDIR}/${PN}-${PV}:"
SRC_URI += "file://0001-calibrate-Add-printk-example.patch"
PRINC := "${@int(PRINC) + 1}"
^d
```

• Move the patch to the new layer

```
sources $ mv ../build/tmp/work/tqma35-poky-linux-gnueabi/linux-tqs/\
2.6.34.14+gitAUTOINC+6b4ea726b39f3204lac4d2dd03cf056c57b638ac-r32.1/\
git/0001-calibrate-Add-printk-example.patch \
    meta-tqs-custom/recipes-kernel/linux/linux-tqs-2.6.34.14
```

• Setup the environment and clean previous package's build data (sstate)

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tqs-community-bsp \$. setup-environment build build \$ bitbake -c cleansstate linux-tqs

• Compile and Deploy

```
build $ bitbake -f -c compile linux-tqs
build $ bitbake -c deploy linux-tqs
```

• Insert the SD into your host and copy the uImage into the first partition. Do not forget to unmount the partition before removing the card!

Todo

The issue *SD Card preparation* with new Linux kernel needs to be evaluated! Do not yet apply this description!

build \$ sudo cp tmp/deploy/images/uImage /media/boot

• Insert the SD into your board and test your change.

BUILDING THE KERNEL MANUALLY

• To setup the Yocto environment, from the BASE folder run:

tqs-community-bsp \$. setup-environment build

• Build the toolchain:

```
build $ bitbake meta-toolchain
# Other toolchains:
# Qt Embedded toolchain build: bitbake meta-toolchain-qte
# Qt X11 toolchain build: bitbake meta-toolchain-qt
```

• Install it on your PC:

```
build $ sudo sh \
    tmp/deploy/sdk/poky-eglibc-x86_64-arm-toolchain-<version>.sh
```

• Setup the toolchain environment:

```
build $ source \
   /opt/poky/<version>/environment-setup-armv6-vfp-poky-linux-gnueabi
```

• Get the Linux Kernel's source code:

```
$ git clone git://github.com/lipro/linux-tqs.git linux-tqs
$ cd linux-tqs
```

• Create a local branch:

• Export ARCH and CROSS_COMPILE:

```
linux-tqs $ export ARCH=arm
linux-tqs $ export CROSS_COMPILE=arm-poky-linux-gnueabi-
linux-tqs $ unset LDFLAGS
```

Choose configuration and compile:

```
linux-tqs $ make tqma35_defconfig
linux-tqs $ make uImage
```

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• To Test your changes, insert the SD into your host and copy the uImage into the first partition:

Todo

The issue *SD Card preparation* with new Linux kernel needs to be evaluated! Do not yet apply this description!

linux-tqs \$ sudo cp arch/arm/boot/uImage /media/boot

• If case you want your changes to be reflected on your Yocto Framework, create the patches following the section *Patching the Linux Kernel*.

CONTRIBUTING TO THE TQ SYSTEMS YOCTO PROJECT

The Yocto Project is open-source, so anyone can contribute. No matter what your contribution is (bug fixing or new metadata), contributions are sent through patches to a community list. Many eyes will look into your patch and at some point it is either rejected or accepted. Follow these steps to contribute:

• Make sure you have previously configured your personal info:

```
$ git config --global user.name "Your Name Here"
$ git config --global user.email "your_email@example.com"
```

Download master branches:

```
tqs-community-bsp $ repo init \
    -u git://github.com/lipro/tqs-community-bsp-platform \
    -b master
```

Update:

tqs-community-bsp \$ repo sync

• Create local branches so your work is *not* done on master:

```
tqs-community-bsp $ repo start <branch name> --all
```

Where

branch name> is any name you want to give to your local branch (e.g. fix_uboot_recipe, new_gstreamer_recipe, etc.).

- Make your changes in any TQ Systems related folder (e.g. sources/meta-tqs-arm). In case you modified a recipe (.bb) or include (.inc) file, do not forget to *bump* (increase the value by one) either the PR or INC_PR value.
- Commit your changes using git. In this example we assume your change is on metatqs-arm folder:

```
sources/meta-tqs-arm $ git add <file 1> <file 2>
sources/meta-tqs-arm $ git commit
```

On the commit's log, the title must start with the filename change or introduced, then a brief description of the patch's goal, following with a long description. Make sure you follow the standards (type **git log --pretty=oneline** to see previous commits).

Create a patch:

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```
sources/meta-tqs-arm $ git format-patch -s \
    --subject-prefix='meta-tqs-arm][PATCH' -1
```

Where the last parameter (-1) indicate to patch last commit. In case you want to create patches for older commits, just indicate the correct index. If your patch is done in other folder, just make sure you change the --subject-prefix value.

• Send your patch or patches with:

```
sources/meta-tqs-arm $ git send-email \
    --to linz@li-pro.net <patch>
```

Where <patch> is the file created by **git format-patch**.

- Keep track of patch's responses on the mailing list. In case you need to rework your patch, repeat the steps but this time the patch's subject changes to --subjectprefix='meta-tqs-*][PATCH v2'.
- Once your patch has been approved, you can delete your working branches:

tqs-community-bsp \$ repo abandon

branch name>