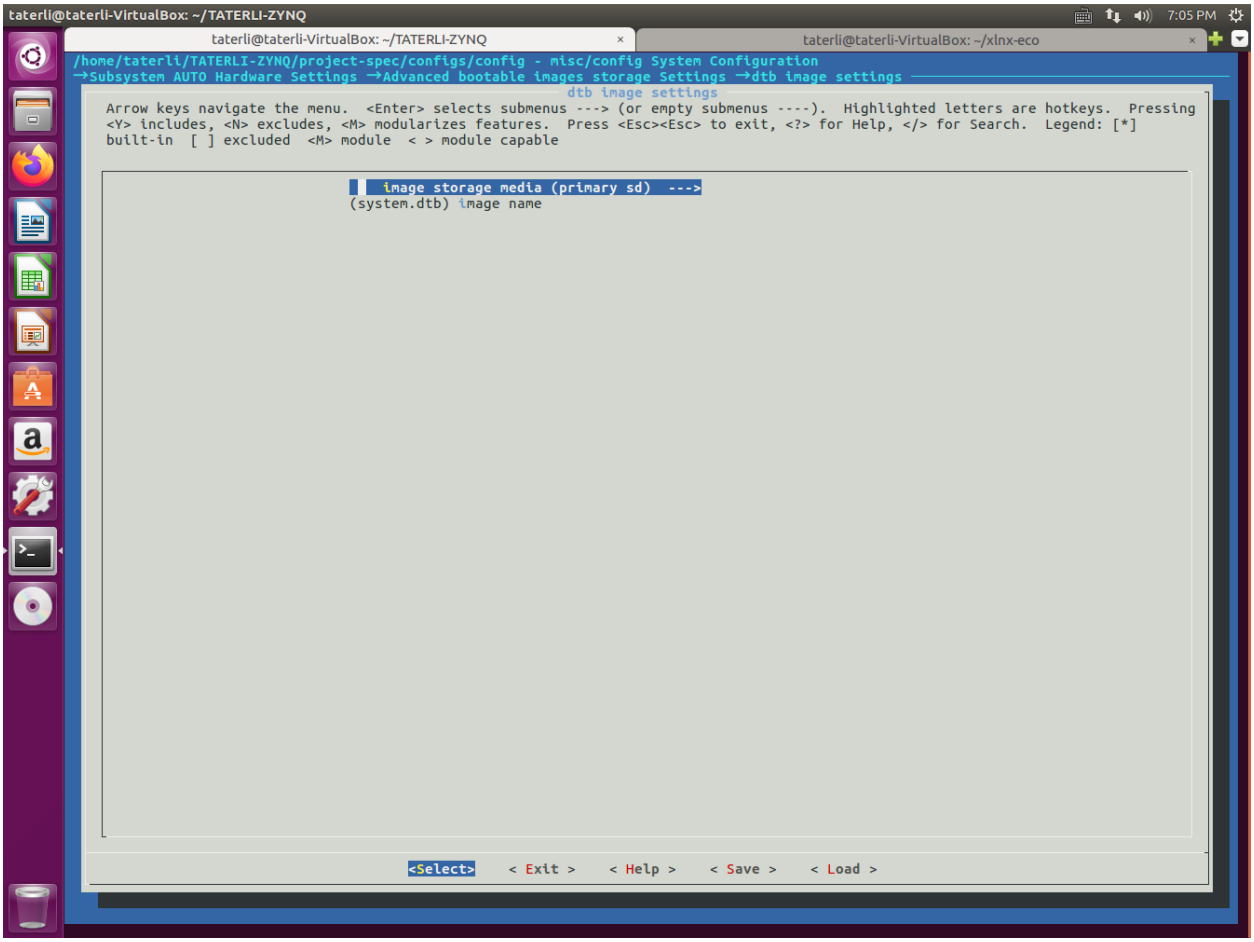
[L24]手动编译ZYNQ镜像

之前我们都用PYNQ或者PetaLinux进行试验,实际上除了这个方法还有一个手动方法,这个方法大家觉得怎样就见仁见智了,毕竟每个人习惯不同.这个毕竟是拆散开任何一步,这样改任何一步都代价最小.

首先需要创建工程,创建过程可以顺便选择源码路径,然后根据运行目标引导目标,这些应该难不倒大家了,毕竟前面的教程已经折腾很多次了,这里就不展开说了.




```
taterli@taterli-VirtualBox:~$ petalinux-create -t project --template zynq -n TATERLI-ZYNQ
INFO: Create project: TATERLI-ZYNQ
INFO: New project successfully created in /home/taterli/TATERLI-ZYNQ
taterli@taterli-VirtualBox:~$ cd TATERLI-ZYNQ/
taterli@taterli-VirtualBox:~/TATERLI-ZYNQ$ petalinux-config --get-hw-description ~/zynq_project/hello_pynq/hello_pynq.sdk
INFO: Getting hardware description...
INFO: Rename design_1_wrapper.hdf to system.hdf
[INFO] generating Kconfig for project
[INFO] menuconfig project
configuration written to /home/taterli/TATERLI-ZYNQ/project-spec/configs/config

*** End of the configuration.
*** Execute 'make' to start the build or try 'make help'.

[INFO] sourcing bitbake
[INFO] generating plnxtool conf

# 省略更多
```

然后编译uboot和BOOT.BIN:

```
taterli@taterli-VirtualBox:~/TATERLI-ZYNQ$ petalinux-build -c u-boot
[INFO] building u-boot
[INFO] sourcing bitbake
INFO: bitbake virtual/bootloader
Loading cache: 100% |#################################################################################################| Time: 0:00:0
Loaded 3442 entries from dependency cache.
Parsing recipes: 100% |###############################################################################################| Time: 0:00:0
Parsing of 2569 .bb files complete (2530 cached, 39 parsed). 3445 targets, 149 skipped, 0 masked, 0 errors.
NOTE: Resolving any missing task queue dependencies
Initialising tasks: 100% |############################################################################################| Time: 0:00:0
Checking sstate mirror object availability: 100% |####################################################################| Time: 0:00:0
NOTE: Executing SetScene Tasks
NOTE: Executing RunQueue Tasks
NOTE: linux-xlnx: compiling from external source tree /home/taterli/xlnx-eco
WARNING: petalinux-user-image-1.0-r0 do_rootfs: [log_check] petalinux-user-image: found 1 warning message in the logfile:
[log_check] warning: %post(sysvinit-inittab-2.88dsf-r10.plnx_zynq7) scriptlet failed, exit status 1

NOTE: Tasks Summary: Attempted 2361 tasks of which 2124 didn't need to be rerun and all succeeded.

Summary: There was 1 WARNING message shown.
INFO: Copying Images from deploy to images
INFO: Creating images/linux directory
NOTE: Successfully copied built images to tftp dir:  /tftpboot
[INFO] successfully built u-boot
taterli@taterli-VirtualBox:~/TATERLI-ZYNQ$ petalinux-package --boot --fsbl --u-boot --force
INFO: File in BOOT BIN: "/home/taterli/TATERLI-ZYNQ/images/linux/zynq_fsbl.elf"
INFO: File in BOOT BIN: "/home/taterli/TATERLI-ZYNQ/images/linux/u-boot.elf"
INFO: Generating Zynq binary package BOOT.BIN...


****** Xilinx Bootgen v2018.3
  **** Build date : Dec  6 2018-23:41:49
    ** Copyright 1986-2018 Xilinx, Inc. All Rights Reserved.

INFO: Binary is ready.
```

现在的BOOT.bin只有fsbl和u-boot,除非我们要针对u-boot开发,否则这个文件是不用动的,现在已经根据硬件生成了合适的device-tree.

```
taterli@taterli-VirtualBox:~/TATERLI-ZYNQ/components/plnx_workspace/device-tree/device-tree$ ls -alh
总用量 6.4M
drwxr-xr-x 2 taterli taterli 4.0K Mar 16 19:08 .
drwxr-xr-x 3 taterli taterli 4.0K Mar 16 19:08 ..
-rw-r--r-- 1 taterli taterli 2.0M Mar 16 19:08 design_1_wrapper.bit
-rw-r--r-- 1 taterli taterli 3.3K Mar 16 19:08 device-tree.mss
-rw-r--r-- 1 taterli taterli 602K Mar 16 19:08 hardware_description.hdf
-rw-r--r-- 1 taterli taterli  756 Mar 16 19:08 pcw.dtsi # 重点
-rw-r--r-- 1 taterli taterli 1.5K Mar 16 19:08 pl.dtsi # 重点
-rw-r--r-- 1 taterli taterli 521K Mar 16 19:08 ps7_init.c
-rw-r--r-- 1 taterli taterli 521K Mar 16 19:08 ps7_init_gpl.c
-rw-r--r-- 1 taterli taterli 4.2K Mar 16 19:08 ps7_init_gpl.h
-rw-r--r-- 1 taterli taterli 4.8K Mar 16 19:08 ps7_init.h
-rw-r--r-- 1 taterli taterli 2.7M Mar 16 19:08 ps7_init.html
-rw-r--r-- 1 taterli taterli  35K Mar 16 19:08 ps7_init.tcl
-rw-r--r-- 1 taterli taterli  297 Mar 16 19:08 skeleton.dtsi
-rw-r--r-- 1 taterli taterli  265 Mar 16 19:08 system-conf.dtsi # 重点
-rw-r--r-- 1 taterli taterli  428 Mar 16 19:08 system-top.dts # 重点
-rw-r--r-- 1 taterli taterli  11K Mar 16 19:08 zynq-7000.dtsi # 重点
taterli@taterli-VirtualBox:~/TATERLI-ZYNQ/components/plnx_workspace/device-tree/device-tree$
```

如果下次要生成新的设备树这么做就可以了.

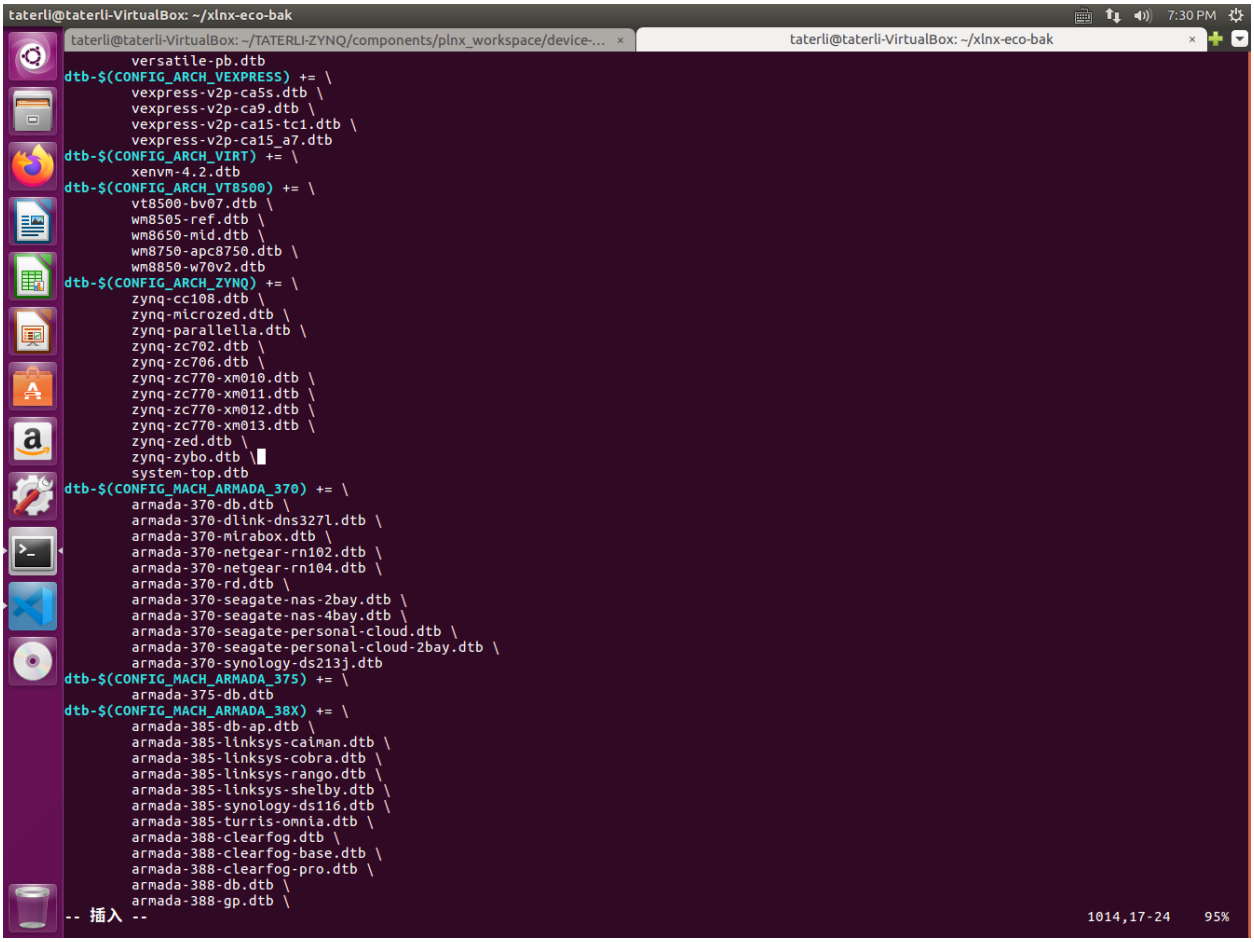
注:网上也有说可以用hsi等工具,但是步骤比较多,我实际试过每次构建也就一分钟不到,不至于说等待很久,编译u-boot只是为了随便构建一个依赖dts的东西.

```
petalinux-config --get-hw-description ~/zynq_project/hello_pynq/hello_pynq.sdk
petalinux-build -c u-boot
```

做一份内核的副本,把上面重点的dts/dtsi复制过去,并新建system-user.dtsi并放入适当的内容,比如之前我们用的内容.

```
cp ~/TATERLI-ZYNQ/components/plnx_workspace/device-tree/device-tree/pcw.dtsi ~/xlnx-eco-bak/arch/arm/boot/dts/
cp ~/TATERLI-ZYNQ/components/plnx_workspace/device-tree/device-tree/pl.dtsi ~/xlnx-eco-bak/arch/arm/boot/dts/
cp ~/TATERLI-ZYNQ/components/plnx_workspace/device-tree/device-tree/system-conf.dtsi ~/xlnx-eco-bak/arch/arm/boot/dts/
cp ~/TATERLI-ZYNQ/components/plnx_workspace/device-tree/device-tree/system-top.dts ~/xlnx-eco-bak/arch/arm/boot/dts/
cp ~/TATERLI-ZYNQ/components/plnx_workspace/device-tree/device-tree/zynq-7000.dtsi ~/xlnx-eco-bak/arch/arm/boot/dts/
vim ~/xlnx-eco-bak/arch/arm/boot/dts/system-user.dtsi
vim ~/xlnx-eco-bak/arch/arm/boot/dts/Makefile
```

关于dts的Makefile中要添加system-top.dtb.



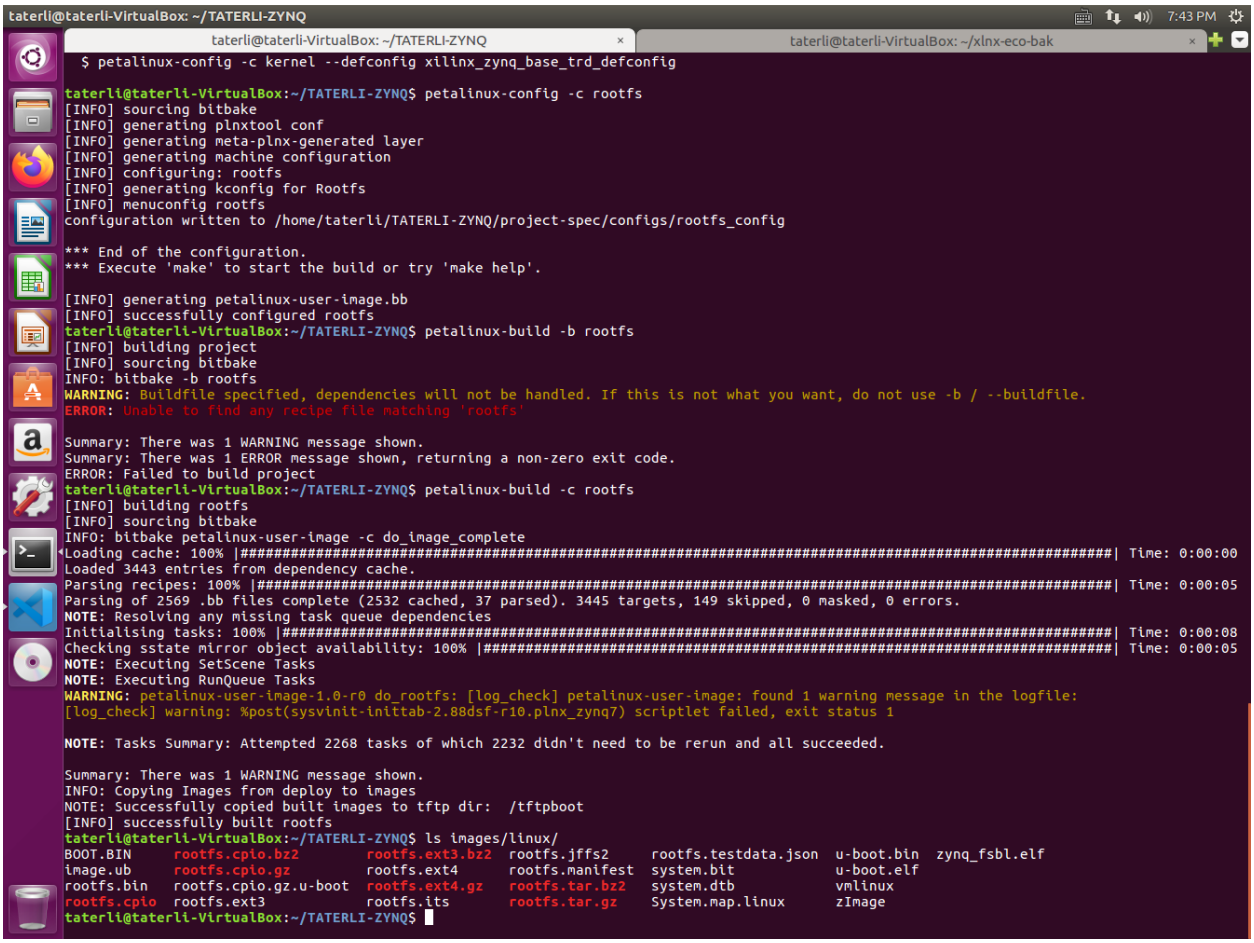
回到内核主目录开始编译.

```
make ARCH=arm CROSS_COMPILE=arm-linux-gnueabihf- xilinx_zynq_defconfig
make ARCH=arm CROSS_COMPILE=arm-linux-gnueabihf- menuconfig
make ARCH=arm CROSS_COMPILE=arm-linux-gnueabihf- zImage -j 64
make ARCH=arm CROSS_COMPILE=arm-linux-gnueabihf- system-top.dtb
```

单独构建rootfs.

```
petalinux-config -c rootfs # 配置,为了方便一般打开Image Features的debug-tweaks,会做很多方便调试的预设.
petalinux-build -c rootfs # 单纯构建不配置可以省略上一步.
```

然后就看到构建出来的rootfs的多种格式,当然选择合适的释放到rootfs分区.



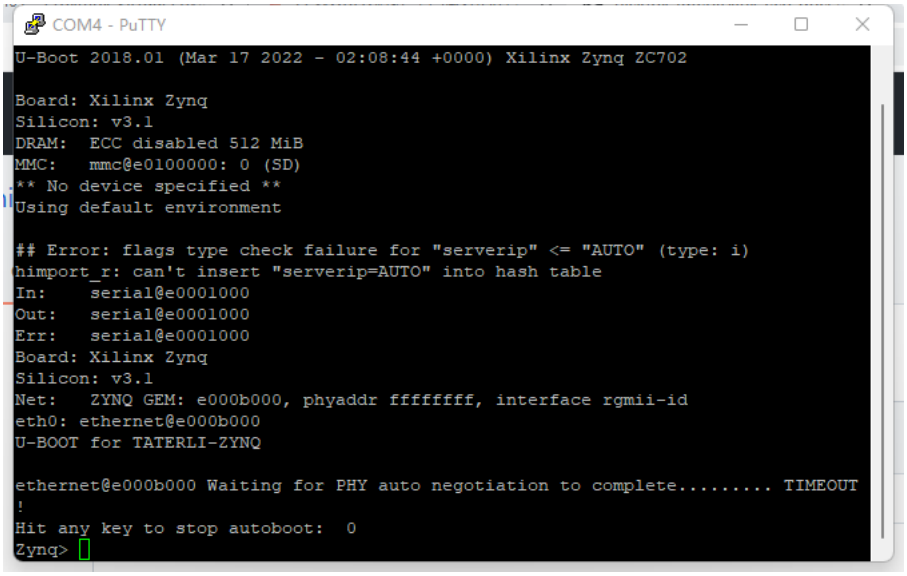
当然也可以不用这里的roofs,现在探讨一下image.ub是怎么来的,我这里是从PYNQ镜像中看.

```
taterli@taterli-VirtualBox:/media/taterli/6D21-54E9$ mkimage -l image.ub
FIT description: U-Boot fitImage for PYNQ arm kernel
Created:         Wed Mar 16 00:20:08 2022
 Image 0 (kernel@0)
  Description:  Linux Kernel
  Created:      Wed Mar 16 00:20:08 2022
  Type:         Kernel Image
  Compression:  uncompressed
  Data Size:    4482000 Bytes = 4376.95 kB = 4.27 MB
  Architecture: ARM
  OS:           Linux
  Load Address: 0x00080000
  Entry Point:  0x00080000
  Hash algo:    sha1
  Hash value:   4ef51adc7d169b16475dd05f94fb86c054ce75ec
 Image 1 (fdt@0)
  Description:  Flattened Device Tree blob
  Created:      Wed Mar 16 00:20:08 2022
  Type:         Flat Device Tree
  Compression:  uncompressed
  Data Size:    16597 Bytes = 16.21 kB = 0.02 MB
  Architecture: ARM
  Hash algo:    sha1
  Hash value:   64c58fd816259cae2f2dff4282c49ebcb8413c44
 Default Configuration: 'conf@1'
 Configuration 0 (conf@1)
  Description:  Boot Linux kernel with FDT blob
  Kernel:       kernel@0
  FDT:          fdt@0
```

可见他只包含了内核和配置,因此完全可以不要他,直接我们拆开来.

```
taterli@taterli-VirtualBox:/media/taterli/6D21-54E9$ cp ~/xlnx-eco-bak/arch/arm/boot/zImage .
taterli@taterli-VirtualBox:/media/taterli/6D21-54E9$ cp ~/xlnx-eco-bak/arch/arm/boot/dts/system-top.dtb system.dtb
taterli@taterli-VirtualBox:/media/taterli/6D21-54E9$ cp ~/TATERLI-ZYNQ/images/linux/system.bit .
taterli@taterli-VirtualBox:/media/taterli/6D21-54E9$ cp ~/TATERLI-ZYNQ/images/linux/BOOT.BIN .
taterli@taterli-VirtualBox:/media/taterli/6D21-54E9$ ls -alh
总用量 6.5M
drwxr-xr-x  3 taterli taterli  16K Mar 16 19:48 .
drwxr-x---+ 4 root    root    4.0K Mar 16 19:45 ..
-rw-r--r--  1 taterli taterli 601K Mar 16 19:49 BOOT.BIN
-rw-r--r--  1 taterli taterli 2.0M Mar 16 19:48 system.bit
-rw-r--r--  1 taterli taterli  12K Mar 16 19:48 system.dtb
-rw-r--r--  1 taterli taterli 3.8M Mar 16 19:48 zImage
taterli@taterli-VirtualBox:/media/taterli/6D21-54E9$
```

现在插入然后应该启动不了的.因为启动方法和传统已经不一样了.



设置一下启动环境(命令很简单,大家不懂就网上学习一些U-Boot常用命令):

```
setenv bitstream_load_address 0x100000
setenv bitstream_image system.bit
setenv bitstream_size 0x300000
setenv kernel_img zImage
setenv dtbnetstart 0x2000000
setenv netstart 0x2080000
setenv default_bootcmd 'if mmcinfo; then run uenvboot; echo Copying Linux from SD to RAM... && load mmc
0 ${bitstream_load_address} ${bitstream_image} && fpga loadb 0 ${bitstream_load_address} ${bitstream_size}
&& run cp_kernel2ram && run cp_dtb2ram && bootz ${netstart} - ${dtbnetstart}; fi;'
saveenv
```

测试效果和正常启动一样.