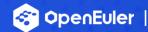
openEuler Jailhouse 文档实践







目录

●什么是 Jailhouse

Jailhouse 简介

场景示例

- ●openEuler 社区中的 Jailhouse
- Jailhouse ~ Tools

Jailhouse-GUI

- Jailhouse ~ Docs
- Docs ~ Tools

Gitee + MarkDown

Read the Docs + reStructuredText

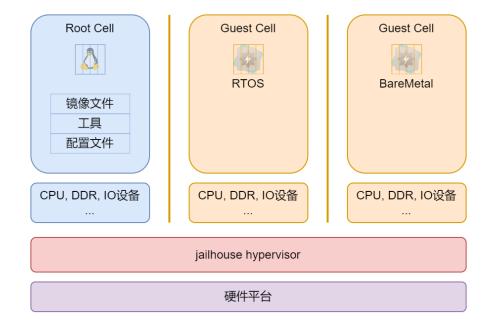
• G11 & Jailhouse



Jailhouse简介

什么是 Jailhouse

- 基于 Linux 的Type1型半虚拟化技术,它可以将一个多核处理器分割成多个虚拟硬件环境,为每个硬件环境 (cell) 提供独立的硬件资源,如内存,IO设备和中断信号等。
- 设计目标:为工业控制,汽车、航空航天等嵌入式场景提供高实时、可靠和安全的虚拟化环境。

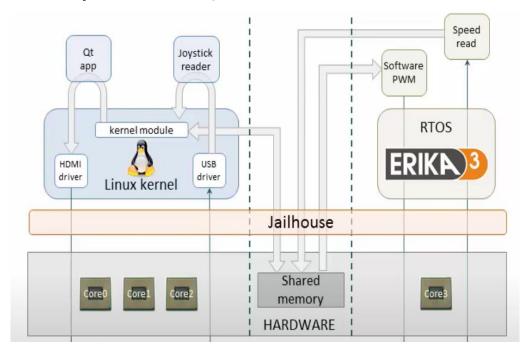




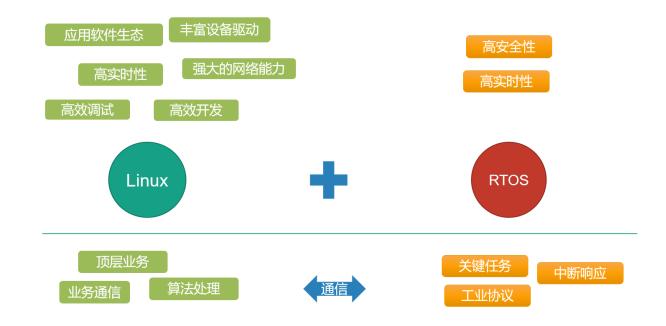
使用场景

What is Jailhouse

设想单一 SOC 场景



- Linux 上积累丰富软件生态
- 但难以提供 RTOS 的实时性





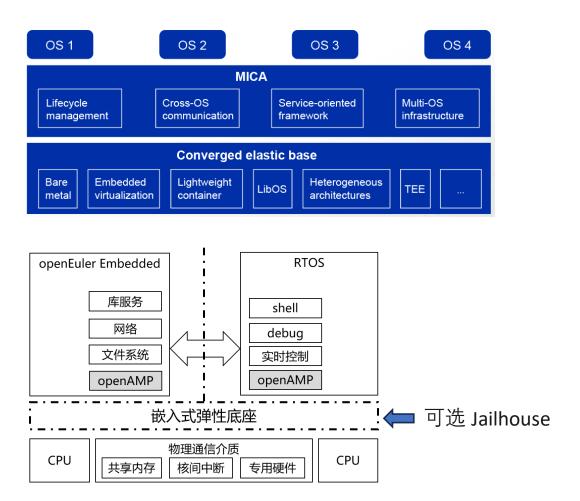
Jailhouse in openEuler

托管 Jailhouse 源码仓库

直接服务于 openEuler Embedded 社区 yocto-meta-openeuler -> recipe-mcs/jailhouse.bb 提供构建脚本 Linux rootfs Jailhouse

src-openeuler/jailhouse

结合 MICA 框架提供易用的混合部署







Jailhouse ~ Tools

openeuler/jailhouse-gui



生成配置文件

```
struct jailhouse_system header;
 __u64 cpus[1];
struct jailhouse memory mem regions[12];
struct jailhouse irqchip irqchips[1];
struct jailhouse_pci_device pci_devices[2];
_attribute__((packed)) config = {
.header = {
    .signature = JAILHOUSE SYSTEM SIGNATURE,
    .revision = JAILHOUSE_CONFIG_REVISION,
    .architecture = JAILHOUSE ARM64,
    .flags = JAILHOUSE SYS VIRTUAL DEBUG CONSOLE,
    .hypervisor_memory =
        .phys_start = 0x7fc00000,
        .size = 0x00400000,
    .debug console = {
        .address = 0x090000000,
        .size = 0x1000,
        .type = JAILHOUSE_CON_TYPE_PL011,
        .flags = JAILHOUSE_CON_ACCESS_MMIO |
              JAILHOUSE_CON_REGDIST_4,
    .platform info = {
        .pci mmconfig base = 0x08e00000,
        .pci_mmconfig_end_bus = 0,
        .pci_is_virtual = 1,
        .pci domain = 1,
        .arm = {
            .gic version = 3,
            .gicd base = 0x08000000,
            .gicr base = 0x080a0000,
            .maintenance_irq = 25,
    .root cell = {
        .cpu_set_size = sizeof(config.cpus),
        .num_memory_regions = ARRAY_SIZE(config.mem_regions),
        .num_irqchips = ARRAY_SIZE(config.irqchips),
        .num_pci_devices = ARRAY_SIZE(config.pci_devices),
        .vpci_irq_base = 128-32,
```



Jailhouse ~ Docs

仓库 README 开源软件的自我介绍



独立 Web 网站





文档代码化:借鉴代码开发的方式开发文档

- MarkDown 博客
- Latex 学术文献 / API文档
- reStructureText Python社区文档 / Linux kernel

易于版本管理: 可使用 git 直接文本对比改动



• 轻量化: 无需繁重的富文本客户端



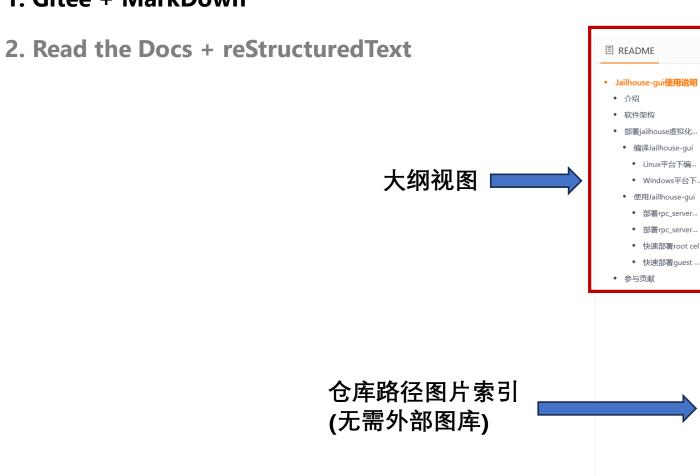
良好的可迁移性: 文本直接可读 易于应用操作 实现web文本显示







1. Gitee + MarkDown



Gitee 支持在线的 MarkDown 浏览





1. Gitee + MarkDown

2. Read the Docs + reStructuredText



WYSIWYG (所见即所得)





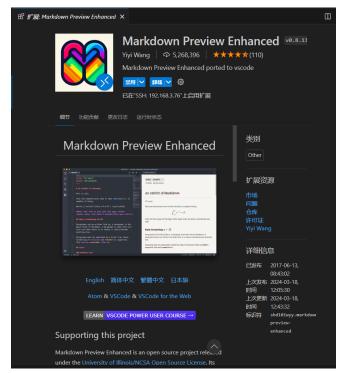




- 1. Gitee + MarkDown
- 2. Read the Docs + reStructuredText



本地使用 vscode 插件即时预览

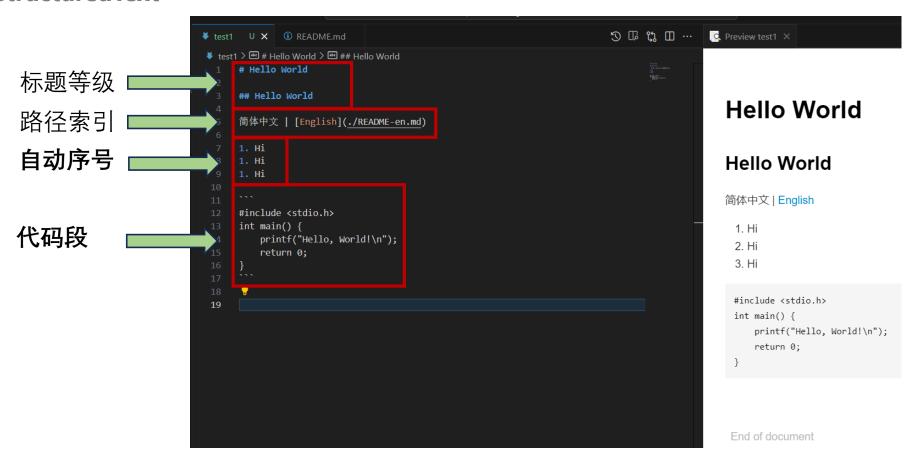






- 1. Gitee + MarkDown
- 2. Read the Docs + reStructuredText

直观熟悉 MarkDown 语法









Read the Docs ->手册网页展示

- 1. Gitee + MarkDown
- 2. Read the Docs + reStructuredText

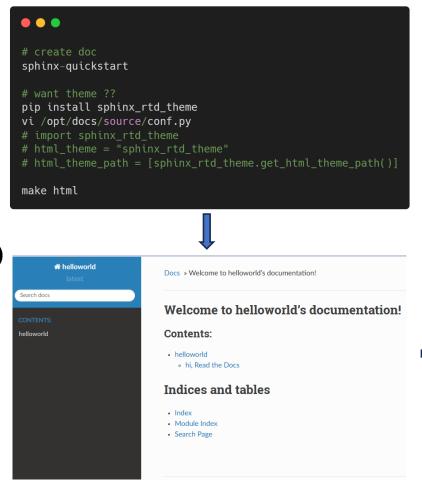
reStructuredText

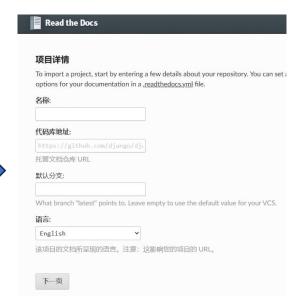


Sphinx:构建生成 HTML (可以本地预览)



Read the Docs: 托管 HTML 网页









- 1. Gitee + MarkDown
- 2. Read the Docs + reStructuredText

reStructuredText



Sphinx:构建生成 HTML (可以本地预览)



Read the Docs: 托管 HTML 网页

Read the Docs ->手册网页展示



□ 关键特性

当前所支持的软件包 多OS混合关键性部署框架 (MICA) 外设分区管理 嵌入式ROS运行时支持 musl libc的支持 分布式软总线 软实时系统介绍 预构建工具特性 支持Rust工具链 嵌入式图形支持 ArmNN的支持 clang/llvm 编译工具链支持 □ 轻量级虚拟化工具 Jailhouse 总体介绍 Jailhouse 使用指导 使用 Jailhouse 运行 FreeRTOS iSula容器引擎与container os镜像 OpenBMC 镜像构建和使用

★ » 关键特性 » 轻量级虚拟化工具 Jailhouse

轻量级虚拟化工具 Jailhouse

总体介绍

Jailhouse 是一种轻量级虚拟化工具,与传统的全功能虚拟化解决方案(如 KVM 和 Xen)不同,它不提供完整的虚拟机管理和抽象功能,而是一种基于Linux的静态分区虚拟化方案。Jailhouse 不支持任何设备模拟,不同客户虚拟机之间也不共享任何 CPU,所以也没有调度器。

Jailhouse 的工作是将硬件资源进行静态分区,每个分区称为一个 cell,每个 cell 之间是相互隔离 开的,并且拥有自己的硬件资源(CPU、内存、外设等),运行在 cell 内的裸机应用程序或操作系统称为 inmate。 Jailhouse 的第一个 cell 叫 Root Cell,这是一个特权Cell,内部运行的是一个 Linux 系统,依赖该 Linux 接管系统硬件资源,以及进行硬件的初始化和启动。除了 Root Cell 的其它 cell 统一称为 Non-root Cell,从 Root Cell 中获取系统资源,可独占或与 Root Cell 共享。

Jailhouse 构建指导

方法一: 使用 oebuild 构建

openEuler Embedded 目前支持在 qemu-arm64 和 RPI4 上运行 Jailhouse,默认集成到了 openeuler-image-mcs 镜像,构建方法可参考 mcs镜像构建指导。

请注意,需要修改 oebuild 的编译配置文件 compile.yaml,把 MCS_FEATURES 中的 openamp 改成 jailhouse。

方法二: 使用 MCS 镜像的 SDK 构建

按照 mcs镜像构建指导 构建出 MCS 镜像的SDK后,可以使用 SDK 交叉编译 Jailhouse,提升开 发效率。步骤如下:







1. Gitee + MarkDown

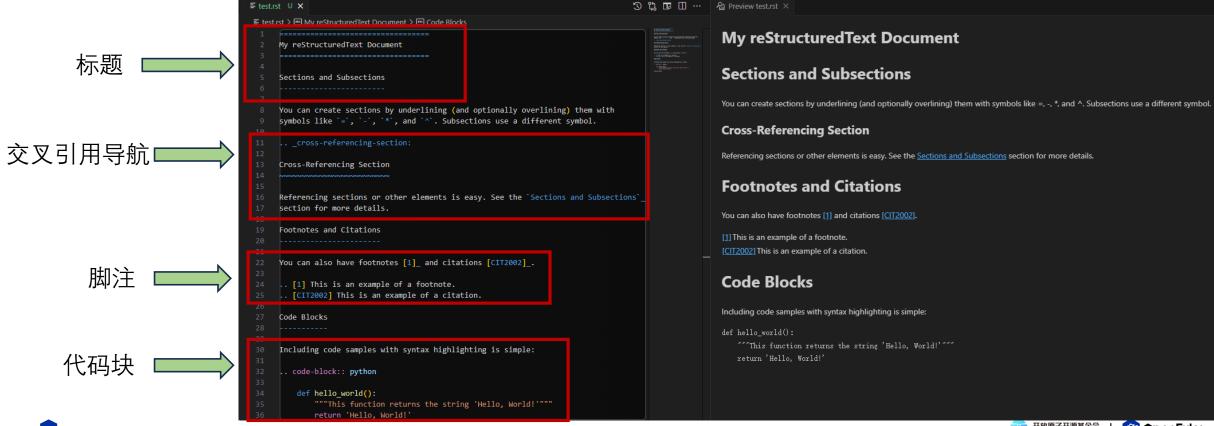


Read the Docs ->手册网页展示

本地使用 vscode 插件即时预览

2. Read the Docs + reStructuredText

语法稳定、丰富





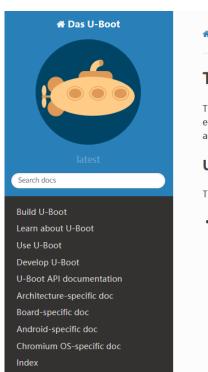


类似项目实践

1. Gitee + MarkDown

2. Read the Docs + reStructuredText

流行的 bootloader U-Boot



↑ The U-Boot Documentation

The U-Boot Documentation

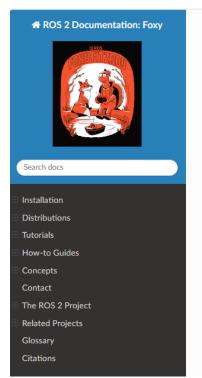
This is the top level of the U-Boot's documentation tree especially true as we work to integrate our many scattere are welcome; join the U-Boot list at http://lists.denx.de if

User-oriented documentation

The following manuals are written for users of the U-Boc

- Build U-Boot
 - Obtaining the source
 - · Building with GCC
- Building with Clang
- Reproducible builds
- o GitLab CI / U-Boot runner container
- Host tools
- Buildman build tool
- Building documentation
- Create build database for IDEs
- Compatible IDEs

机器人应用框架 ROS2



You're reading the documentation for a version of ROS 2 that has and is no longer officially supported. If you want up-to-date information.

ROS 2 Documentation

The Robot Operating System (ROS) is a set of software libraries and applications. From drivers and state-of-the-art algorithms to power open source tools you need for your next robotics project.

Since ROS was started in 2007, a lot has changed in the robotics a the ROS 2 project is to adapt to these changes, leveraging what is what isn't.

This site contains the documentation for ROS 2. If you are looking out the ROS wiki.

If you use ROS 2 in your work, please see Citations to cite ROS 2.

Getting started





1. README -> English

使用社区模板







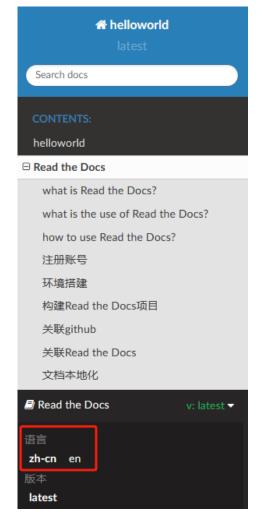
Jailhouse-gui**使用说明** 简体中文 | [English](./README-en.md)

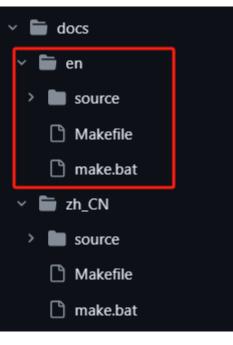
确保文档路径,进行跳转

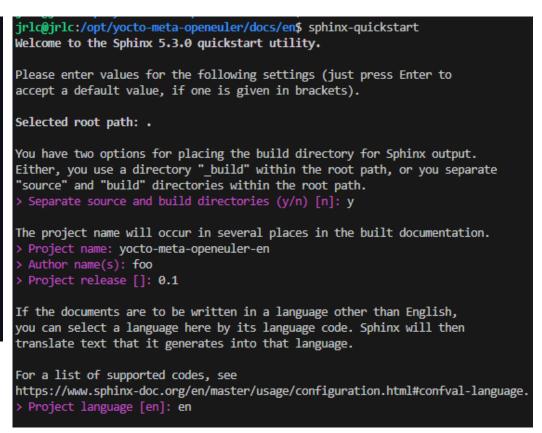


G11N & Jailhouse

2. Read the Docs -> English (maybe in the future)











THANKS





