

Intel[®] Boot Loader Development Kit (Intel[®] BLDK)

Version 2.0 — UEFI Standard Based

User Guide for Intel[®] D2500CC (Canoe Creek) Platform

October 2012

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Revision History

Date	Revision	Description
October 2012	001	Initial release of document.

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1.0 About This Manual

This manual, the Intel® Boot Loader Development Kit User Guide Version 2.0 - UEFI Standard Based, provides information and instructions for using the Intel® Boot Loader Development Kit (Intel® BLDK). The following chapters are included in this document:

- [Chapter 1.0](#), this chapter
- [Chapter 2.0](#), "Product Overview"
- [Chapter 3.0](#), "Intel® BLDK and Intel® UDK2010"
- [Chapter 4.0](#), "Architecture"
- [Chapter 5.0](#), "Intel® BLDK BSF - Introduction"
- [Chapter 6.0](#), "Debugging"
- [Chapter 7.0](#), "OS Bring-up"
- [Appendix A](#), "Additional Information"
- [Appendix B](#), "How to modify the binary image using the Intel® BLDK Development Application"

Note: This manual uses the names listed below:

- D2500CC (Canoe Creek) platform refers to the platform with Intel® Atom™ Processor D2x00 and Intel® Platform Controller Hub NM10.
- Cedarview is the code name for the Intel® Atom™ Processor D2x00.

When used in the code base, D2500CC and Canoe Creek refer to the same board/platform.

1.1 Audience

This manual is intended for firmware and software engineers who are using the Intel® BLDK to develop firmware for embedded devices.

1.2 Related Documents and Tools

The documents and tools listed in the following table contain additional information useful in designing system boot loaders that incorporate the Intel® BLDK. To get copies of these documents, or other Intel literature, call 1-800-548-4725 or visit the Intel web site at <http://developer.intel.com>.

Table 1. Related Documents and Tools List

Title	Reference Number / Location
Intel® Boot Loader Development Kit Version 2.0 - UEFI Standard Based Getting Started Guide for Intel® D2500CC (Canoe Creek) Platform	
Minimal Intel® Architecture Boot Loader White Paper	http://download.intel.com/design/intarch/papers/323246.pdf
Intel® Embedded Graphics Drivers documentation Website contains links to download the latest software and documentation, including Intel® Embedded Graphics Drivers, EFI Video Driver, and Video BIOS User's Guide	http://www.intel.com/go/iegd

Title	Reference Number / Location
Intel® 64 and IA-32 Architectures Software Developer's Manuals <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Volume 1: Basic Architecture • Volume 2A: Instruction Set Reference, A-M • Volume 2B: Instruction Set Reference, N-Z • Volume 3A: System Programming Guide Part 1 • Volume 3B: System Programming Guide Part 2 	http://www.intel.com/products/processor/manuals/index.htm 253665 253666 253667 253668 253669
Intel® MultiProcessor Specification	242016
Current hardware documents available at http://developer.intel.com and may be accessed by clicking the associated reference number listed below.	
Intel® Atom™ Processor E6xx Series Datasheet	324208
White Paper: The Power Management IC for the Intel® Atom™ Processor E6xx Series and Intel® Platform Controller Hub EG20T	324989
Nettop Platform for 2008 System Design White Paper	319980
ENERGY STAR* Version 5.0 System Implementation	321556
White Paper: EDKII Platform Configuration Database Entries: An Introduction to PCD Entries	325619
Advanced Configuration and Power Interface (ACPI) Specification, Revision 3.0a	http://www.acpi.info/DOWNLOADS/ACPIs/pec30a.pdf
ACPI Component Architecture Windows Binary Tools (includes iASL compiler and Windows ACPI tools)	http://www.acpica.org/downloads/binary_tools.php
7-Zip File Archiver	http://www.7-zip.org/
Microsoft* Windows Driver Development Kit version 3790.1830	http://download.microsoft.com/download/9/0/f/90f019ac-8243-48d3-91cf-81fc4093ecfd/1830_usa_ddk.iso
UEFI Documents	
Beyond BIOS: Developing with the Unified Extensible Firmware Interface (Intel Press)	http://www.intel.com/intelpress/sum_efi.htm
EDK II Documentation, including EDK II Module Writer's Guide	http://sourceforge.net/apps/mediawiki/tianocore/index.php?title=Documents
Intel EFI Framework Specification	http://www.intel.com/technology/efi/main_specification.htm
Intel® UDK Debugger Tool User Manual	http://www.intel.com/technology/efi/sw-debug.htm
UEFI Driver Execution Environment Core Interface Specification	http://www.uefi.org/specs/download_platform/
UEFI Driver Writer's Guide	http://www.intel.com/technology/efi/dg.htm
UEFI Platform Initialization Specification, Version 1.2	www.uefi.org
UEFI Specification, Version 2.3	www.uefi.org

1.3 Notational Conventions and Terminology

Table 2. Conventions

Type	Description
Numeric Constants	Represented as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Hexadecimal numbers are represented by a string of hexadecimal digits either beginning with "0x" or ending with the letter "h."Decimal and binary numbers are represented by their customary notation, that is, 255 is a decimal number and 11111111b is a binary number. Binary numbers are identified by a prefix of "0b" or ending with the letter "b."
Units of Measure	The following abbreviations are used to represent units of measure <ul style="list-style-type: none">KB - kilobytes (1024 bytes)MB - megabytes (1048576 bytes)MHz - megahertzms - millisecondsns - nanoseconds
Typographic Conventions	The following conventions are used in this manual: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><code>Courier</code> font - code examples and command line entries<i>Italic text</i> - filenames, API names, and parametersBold text - graphical user interface entries and buttons

Table 3. Terminology

Term	Description
ACPI	Advanced Configuration and Power Interface
ATA	Advanced Technology Attachment
BSF	Boot Setting File
BSP	Board Support Package
CRB	Customer Reference Board
DEC	Package Declaration File
DMA	Direct Memory Access
DSC	Platform Description File
EFI	Extensible Firmware Interface
FDF	Flash Description File
FWH	Firmware Hub
gdb	GNU* Debugger
GUI	Graphical User Interface
ICH	Input/output Controller Hub
IDE	Integrated Development Environment
INF	Module Definition File
Intel® BLDK	Intel® Boot Loader Development Kit
PCI	Peripheral Component Interface
POST	Power On Self Test

Term	Description
RPM	RPM Package Manager
RTOS	Real-Time Operating System
SATA	Serial Advanced Technology Attachment
UDK	Unified Extensible Firmware Interface Development Kit
UEFI	Unified Extensible Firmware Interface

2.0 Product Overview

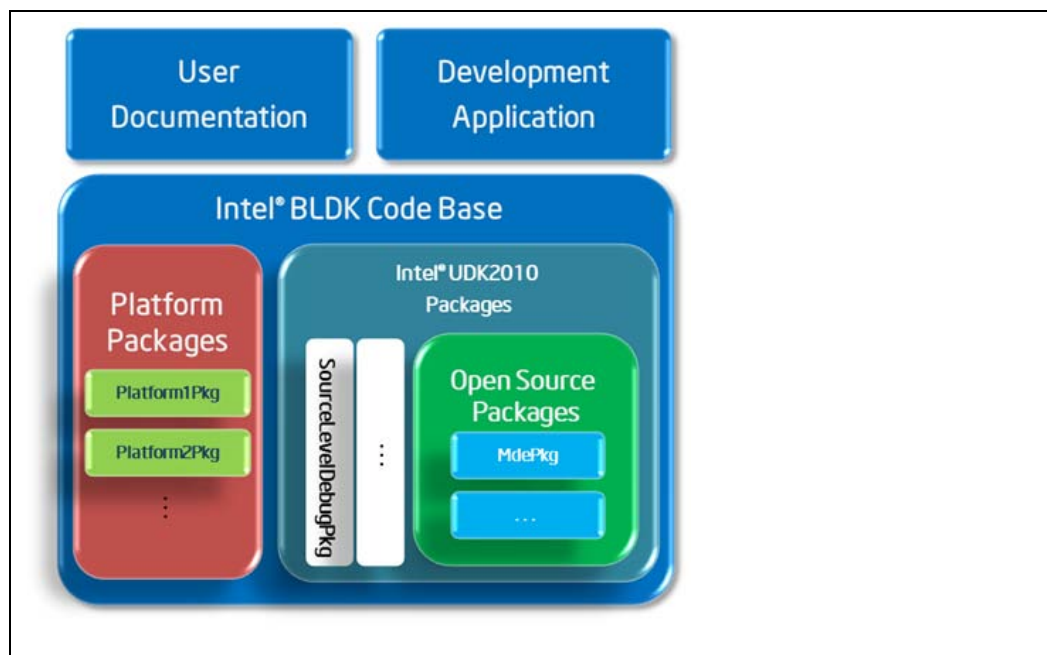
2.1 Introduction to the Intel® BLDK

The Intel® BLDK is a software toolkit that allows creation of customized and optimized initialization firmware solutions for embedded Intel processor-based platforms. The Intel® BLDK enables rapid development of firmware for fixed function embedded designs that require basic initialization and functionality rather than the full capabilities provided by traditional BIOS. The Intel® BLDK code base provides a reference firmware implementation of the boot loader for Intel® D2500CC (Canoe Creek), based on Intel® UEFI Development Kit 2010 (Intel® UDK2010).

2.2 Different Components of the Intel® BLDK

The Intel® BLDK consists of several components including source/binary code, development tool and documentation, shown in Figure 1. Together these components enable you to build a customized boot loader solution for your specific target platform.

Figure 1. Intel® BLDK Overview



Code base - The Intel® BLDK consists of a collection of packages providing a reference firmware implementation of the boot loader for Intel® D2500CC (Canoe Creek), which can then be used as a starting point to create customized implementations for your specific target system.

Development tool - The Intel® BLDK development application provides a single integrated environment, with tools and control environments for developing customized firmware boot loaders. It includes a Graphical User Interface (GUI) to build the boot loader firmware and to customize binary images. Using the development application you can perform the following tasks:

- Create projects to customize and organize your firmware images for your specific target boards.
- Enable, disable, and configure firmware features in a binary image without removing code from the image.
- Utilize Boot Setting Files (BSF), see [Section 5.0](#), to establish a known configuration as a derivative of the base image on new binary images.
- Use the built-in source code editor with syntax highlighting for source-level changes of boot image when source code is available.
- Initiate source-level builds of an image when source code is available by spawning a build process.

In addition, the Intel® BLDK also includes a software only debugger solution, see [Section 6.1](#), with the familiar WinDbg* front-end enabling faster implementation and debug.

Documentation - The Intel® BLDK contains comprehensive instructional documents including the Intel® Boot Loader Development Kit Version 2.0 - UEFI Standard Based Getting Started Guide and the Intel® Boot Loader Development Kit User Guide (this document).

3.0 Intel® BLDK and Intel® UDK2010

3.1 Open Source Availability

The Intel® BLDK code base is built on the Intel® UEFI Development Kit 2010 (Intel® UDK2010), which is open source firmware and is available at the website: www.tianocore.org. Table 4 lists packages from the open source Intel® UDK2010 included in the Intel® BLDK.

For details on the version of Intel® UDK2010 used in the Intel® BLDK release, refer to the Release Notes provided with Intel® D2500CC (Canoe Creek) package.

Table 4. Intel® UDK2010 Packages Included in the Intel® BLDK

Package Name	Description
BaseTools	Provides build related tools
EdkShellBinPkg	Contains multiple binary shell applications that follow UEFI specifications
IntelFrameworkModulePkg	Definitions and module implementations that follow Intel EFI Framework Specification
MdeModulePkg	Provides the modules that conform to UEFI/PI industry standards
MdePkg	All definitions (including functions, MACROs, structures and library classes) and libraries instances, that are defined in MDE Specification
PcAtChipsetPkg	PC-AT standard defined device drivers; e.g., 8254, 8259
SourceLevelDebugPkg	Debug agent
UefiCpuPkg	Provides UEFI compatible CPU modules and libraries

3.2 Intel® BLDK Features

The Intel® BLDK provides the following main features:

- CPU, Memory, Basic I/O Initialization
- Boot from SATA and USB
- Feature configuration via the Development Application
- Boot to Linux* OSes, Embedded OSes, UEFI Shell 2.0
- Windows* Tool Chain
- UEFI Specification version 2.3 and PI Specification version 1.2
- Fast Boot
- Pre-boot graphics (splash screen)
- TCP/IP File Transfer
- ACPI 3.0
- Supports the Intel® UEFI Development Kit Debugger Tool
- HD Audio
- Enhanced Intel SpeedStep® Technology
- Intel® Hyper-Threading Technology

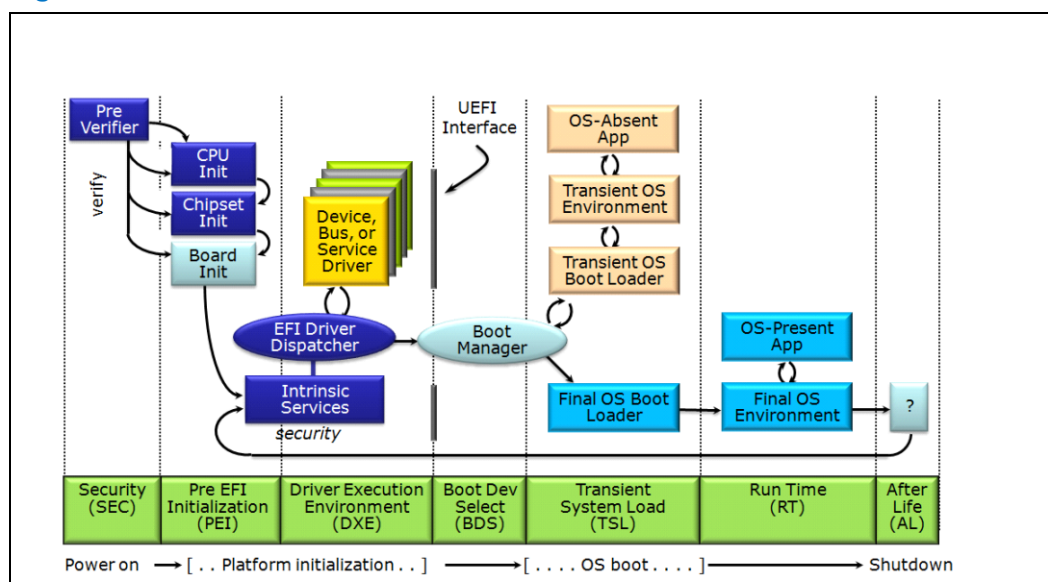
4.0 Architecture

4.1 Platform Initialization Sequences

This section provides a basis for understanding the Intel® Boot Loader Development Kit (Intel® BLDK) code base architectures, including concepts and definitions of terms.

The primary purpose of the code base is to initialize a platform and boot to the UEFI Shell or operating system. There are multiple phases of operations required to accomplish this objective, as shown in Figure 2. Refer to the book, *Beyond BIOS: Developing with the Unified Extensible Firmware Interface* (see Table 1 on page 6), for full details of the phases described in this section.

Figure 2. Boot Process Phases



4.1.1 Security (SEC) Phase

The code in the SEC phase is executed during power on. Its main functions are to:

- set up data and stack cached as temporary memory for the PEI phase
- serve as a root of trust in the system
- hand off information to the PEI Foundation
- discover and pass control to the PEI Phase

It is during this phase that the bootstrap processor (BSP) switches to protected mode and the microcode patch update is performed on all the CPUs.

4.1.2 Pre-EFI Initialization (PEI) Phase

The main functions of the PEI Phase are to:

- initialize memory and platform resources
- discover the boot mode (recovery, S3 resume, or normal boot)
- discover and launch DXE core

The main component in the PEI Phase is the PEI Core which is responsible for dispatching PEI Modules (PEIM) and providing basic services. The PEI Modules collect platform features and configuration data in a series of data structures in memory called the Hand Off Blocks (HOB) list, which gets passed as read-only from PEI phase to the DXE phase.

4.1.3 Driver Execution Environment (DXE) Phase

The DXE Phase is where most of the platform gets initialized and it provides the services required to boot an operating system. As described in the UEFI Driver Execution Environment Core Interface specification (see [Table 1 on page 6](#)), this phase consists of the following DXE components:

- DXE Core - produces a set of Boot, Runtime, and DXE Services.
- DXE Dispatcher - discovers and executes the DXE drivers in the correct order.
- DXE Drivers - initializes the processor, chipset, and platform components and provides the Architecture Protocols (AP) that abstract the DXE core from the platform.
- EFI System Table - contains the pointers to all the EFI service tables, configuration tables, handle database, and console device.

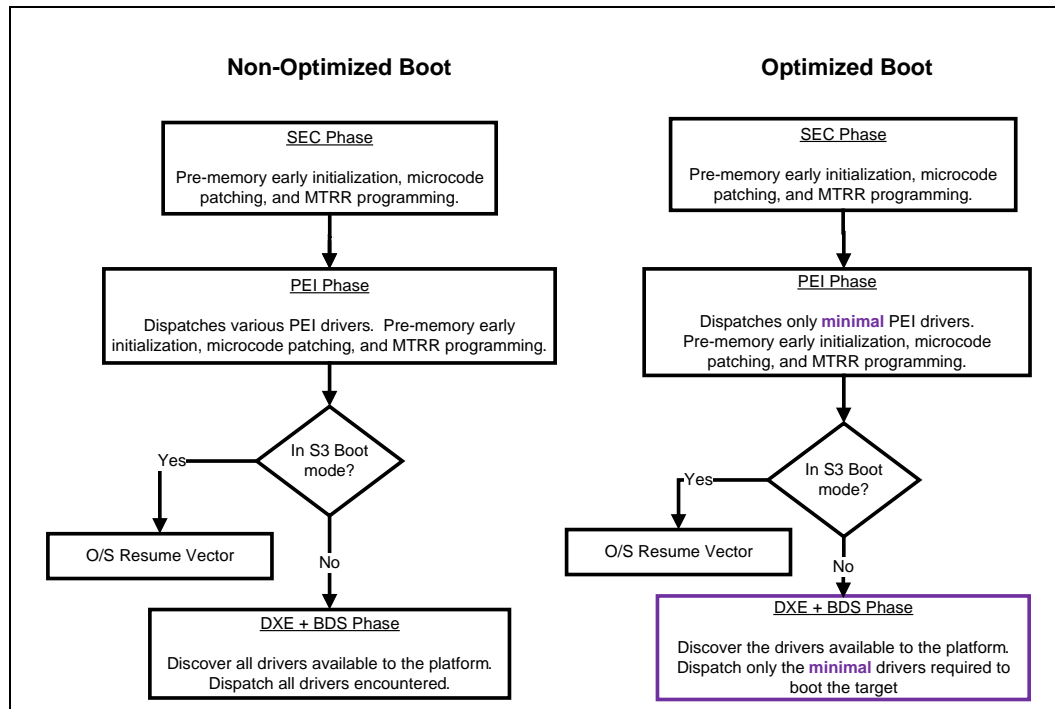
4.1.4 Boot Device Select (BDS) Phase

The BDS Phase is where the platform boot policy is determined for executing the selected boot option. The BDS phase initializes the console devices, loads the device drivers, and attempts to load and execute boot selections.

4.2 Boot Process

The Intel® BLDK follows the same boot sequence as described in [Section 4.1](#), and as depicted in the Non-Optimized Boot sequence of [Figure 3](#). The Intel® BLDK boot process provides the ability to optimize the boot sequence by initializing only the hardware required to boot the target. This is shown in the Optimized Boot sequence of [Figure 3](#).

Figure 3. Optimized and Non-Optimized Boot Process Flow



4.3 Types of Intel® BLDK Files

The Intel® BLDK package includes several infrastructure files in addition to the source files. These include the following:

- **ACPI - Advanced Configuration and Power Interface File**
The ACPI file is compiled from C files which contain static data table only (no code) and contains binary ACPI tables (typically mapped to FACS, FADT, MCFG, HPET, and others). See the ACPI specification in [Table 1 on page 6](#) for details.
- **AML - ACPI Machine Language File**
The AML file is compiled from ACPI Source Language (ASL) files and contains binary ACPI tables (typically mapped to SSDT and DSDT tables). See the ACPI specification in [Table 1 on page 6](#) for details.
- **BSF - Boot Setting File**
The Boot Setting File (BSF) is a text file that contains the configuration options available for update using the Intel® BLDK Development Application. For details, see [Chapter 5.0, "Intel® BLDK BSF - Introduction."](#)
- **DEC - Package declaration file**
The DEC file declares interfaces available from a package, including GUIDs, protocols, PPIs, and PCDs. A detailed description of the DEC file (EDK II DEC File Specification) is available on www.tianocore.org.
- **DEPEX - Dependency Expression File**
The DEPEX file defines the dependencies that must be true prior to loading the driver.
- **DSC - Platform description file**
The DSC file describes the build rules, libraries, and components that are used to generate the firmware image for the platform target. A detailed description of the DSC file (EDK II DSC File Specification) is available on www.tianocore.org.

- **EFI** - Extensible Firmware Interface File
The EFI file is an executable driver or Shell application binary.
- **FDF** - Flash description file
The FDF file describes how to package the build output generated using the DSC, along with any additional binary files, for the flash device. A detailed description of the FDF file [EDK II Flash Description (FDF) File Specification] is available on www.tianocore.org.
- **INF** - Module definition file
The INF defines all required information for a single item. A detailed description of the INF file (EDK II INF File Specification) is available on www.tianocore.org.
- **VPD** - Virtual Product Data File
The VPD file contains the VPD database in binary form. The BSF file is converted into a VPD file during the build process.

4.4 Protocol and Drivers

The Intel® BLDK code base consists of a collection of source and/or binary modules from which you can build a boot loader for the target reference platform. Since the Intel® BLDK is based on the Intel® UDK2010 source release, it follows the packaging model of EDKII. For more details on EDKII packages and how to develop new EDKII modules, refer to the EDK II Module Writer's Guide (see [Table 1 on page 6](#)). The remainder of this section provides an introduction to some of the architectural concepts of UEFI-based boot loaders.

At the basic level, a boot loader developed with the Intel® BLDK is made up of a set of drivers and libraries that initialize the system and provide services to other drivers via protocols. The UEFI Driver Writer's Guide provides the following explanation of the relationship between drivers and protocols:

“A UEFI driver is an executable UEFI image that installs a variety of protocols of various handles to accomplish its job. UEFI protocols are a block of function pointers and data structures or APIs that have been defined by a specification.”

A protocol is identified by a Globally Unique Identifier (GUID) that is defined in the protocol specification. For example, the following is the definition of the component name protocol which includes two function definitions and one data field:

```
GUID
#define EFI_COMPONENT_NAME2_PROTOCOL_GUID \
{0x6a7a5cff, 0xe8d9, 0x4f70, 0xba, 0xda, 0x75, 0xab, 0x30,\
0x25, 0xce, 0x14}

Protocol Interface Structure
typedef struct _EFI_COMPONENT_NAME2_PROTOCOL {
    EFI_COMPONENT_NAME_GET_DRIVER_NAME    GetDriverName;
    EFI_COMPONENT_NAME_GET_CONTROLLER_NAME GetControllerName;
    CHAR8                                  *SupportedLanguages;
} EFI_COMPONENT_NAME2_PROTOCOL;
```

A driver locates a protocol, such as the EFI component name protocol, using standard UEFI services such as those defined in [Table 5](#). For more details on locating and using protocols, refer to Section 6.3 of the UEFI specification (see [Table 1 on page 6](#)).

Table 5. Sample Protocol Interface Functions

Name	Type	Description
InstallProtocolInterface	Boot	Installs a protocol interface on a device handle
UninstallProtocolInterface	Boot	Removes a protocol interface from a device handle
RegisterProtocolNotify	Boot	Registers an event that is to be signaled whenever an interface is installed for a specified protocol
LocateHandle	Boot	Returns an array of handles that support a specified protocol
HandleProtocol	Boot	Queries a handle to determine if it supports a specified protocol
LocateProtocol	Boot	Finds the first handle in the handle database that supports the requested protocol

For further information on developing UEFI drivers for your system, refer to the UEFI Driver Writer's Guide and the sample drivers provided as part of the Intel® UDK2010 release.

4.5 UEFI Services

The Intel® BLDK includes an implementation of the UEFI specification and the critical services defined in that specification. These services are divided into two distinct categories: Boot Services and Runtime Services. These are defined as follows in the UEFI specification:

- **Boot Services:** Functions that are available before a successful call to `ExitBootServices()`. These functions are described in Section 6 of the UEFI specification.
- **Runtime Services:** Functions that are available before and after any call to `ExitBootServices()`. These functions are described in Section 7 of the UEFI specification.

Boot and Runtime services are accessed via a pointer to the EFI System Table which is passed as a standard argument to driver entry points. The EFI System Table is defined in the UEFI specification in Section 4 as:

```
typedef struct {
    EFI_TABLE_HEADER           Hdr;
    CHAR16                     *FirmwareVendor;
    UINT32                     FirmwareRevision;
    EFI_HANDLE                 ConsoleInHandle;
    EFI_SIMPLE_TEXT_INPUT_PROTOCOL *ConIn;
    EFI_HANDLE                 ConsoleOutHandle;
    EFI_SIMPLE_TEXT_OUTPUT_PROTOCOL *ConOut;

    EFI_HANDLE                 StandardErrorHandle;
    EFI_SIMPLE_TEXT_OUTPUT_PROTOCOL *StdErr;
    EFI_RUNTIME_SERVICES       *RuntimeServices;
    EFI_BOOT_SERVICES          *BootServices;
    UINTN                      NumberOfTableEntries;
    EFI_CONFIGURATION_TABLE     *ConfigurationTable;
} EFI_SYSTEM_TABLE;
```

The following is an example of a driver entry point from the WatchDogTimerDxe driver (from MdeModulePkg\Universal\WatchdogTimerDxe\WatchdogTimer.c) with the EFI System Table passed as an argument:

```
EFI_STATUS
EFIAPI
WatchdogTimerDriverInitialize(
    IN EFI_HANDLE ImageHandle,
    IN EFI_SYSTEM_TABLE *SystemTable
)
```

The EDK II implementation then provides access to Boot and Runtime services through standard libraries and via standard global variables (see EDK II Module Writer's Guide, Section 5 for more details). [Table 6](#) lists the global variables provided by those libraries.

Table 6. Global Variables for UEFI Service Access

Name	Description
gST	Pointer to EFI System Table
gBS	Pointer to UEFI Boot Services
gRT	Pointer to UEFI Runtime Services

Examples of Boot and Runtime services are in [Table 7](#). For a complete description of the services provided by a UEFI-compliant implementation, refer to the UEFI specification.

Table 7. Sample UEFI Services

Name	Type	Description
CreateEvent	Boot	Creates an Event
RaiseTPL	Boot	Raises a task's priority level and returns its previous value
AllocatePages	Boot	Allocates memory pages from the system
GetNextMonotonicCount	Boot	Returns a monotonically increasing count for the platform
LoadImage	Boot	Loads an EFI image into memory
ExitBootServices	Boot	Terminates all boot services
GetVariable	Runtime	Returns the value of a variable
SetVariable	Runtime	Sets the value of a variable
SetVirtualAddressMap	Runtime	Changes the runtime addressing mode of EFI firmware from physical to virtual
ConvertPointer	Runtime	Determines the new virtual address that is to be used on subsequent memory accesses

Using the concepts introduced above, the following example demonstrates how a UEFI Boot Service can be called from a driver entry point (the example is taken from the WatchDogTimerDxe driver in the MdeModulePkg):

```
EFI_STATUS
EFIAPI
WatchdogTimerDriverInitialize(
    IN EFI_HANDLE ImageHandle,
    IN EFI_SYSTEM_TABLE *SystemTable
)
{
    EFI_STATUS Status;
    //
    // Make sure the Watchdog Timer Architectural Protocol has not been
    // installed in the system yet.
    //
    ASSERT_PROTOCOL_ALREADY_INSTALLED(
        NULL,
        &gEfiWatchdogTimerArchProtocolGuid
    );
    //
    // Create the timer event to implement a simple watchdog timer
    //
    Status = gBS->CreateEvent (
        EVT_TIMER | EVT_NOTIFY_SIGNAL,
        TPL_NOTIFY,
        WatchdogTimerDriverExpires,
        NULL,
        &mWatchdogTimerEvent
    );
    ASSERT_EFI_ERROR (Status);

    //
    // Install the Watchdog Timer Arch Protocol onto a new handle
    //
    Status = gBS->InstallMultipleProtocolInterfaces (
        &mWatchdogTimerHandle,
        &gEfiWatchdogTimerArchProtocolGuid,
        &mWatchdogTimer,
        NULL
    );
    ASSERT_EFI_ERROR (Status);

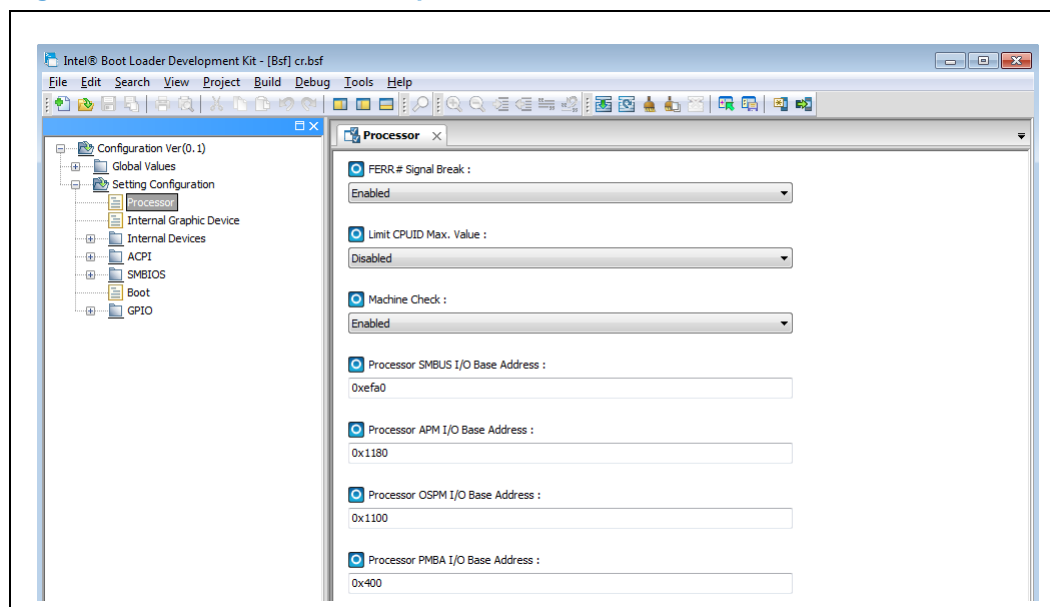
    return EFI_SUCCESS;
}
```

5.0 Intel® BLDK BSF - Introduction

The Boot Setting File (BSF) is a text metadata file with the `.bsf` filename extension. It is a part of the code base package. The BSF is used by the Development Application tool when creating projects (for details, see the Intel® Boot Loader Development Kit Version 2.0 - UEFI Standard Based Getting Started Guide), and for generating the firmware images. The BSF, also referred to as the image configuration file, defines the firmware features and settings that are available to the end user for modification through the Development Application user interface (UI). In addition, the BSF contains the text strings displayed in the views generated by the development application.

Figure 4 shows a sample view generated by the development application based on directives defined in the BSF.

Figure 4. Correlation Example Between BSF Directives and UI Control



Caution: The end user **must not** modify the BSF since this can cause the build to fail or the tool to generate invalid firmware images.

6.0 Debugging

Debugging options fall into three categories: software, JTAG, and debugging without a debugger.

- The Intel® UEFI Development Kit Debugger Tool is a full source level software debugger based on Microsoft* WinDbg* or Linux* GNU* Project Debugger (GDB).
- JTAG debuggers are hardware devices that connect to the target via a JTAG header, specifically the XDP header in this case. A software component running on the host system is required to complete the debug environment.
- The UEFI code prints debug messages to the serial port and it sends POST codes to the port 80 LEDs. The serial output can be received by a terminal program on the host such as Putty*, HyperTerminal*, or Terra Term*. For debug purposes, new print statements can be added to the code to provide more information about what the code is doing.

6.1 Software Debugging with the Intel® UEFI Development Kit Debugger Tool

The Intel® BLDK code base supports source level debugging using the Intel® UEFI Development Kit Debugger Tool (Intel® UDK Debugger Tool).

The Intel® UDK Debugger Tool is described at length in the Intel UEFI Development Kit Debugger Tool User Manual, which can be downloaded from:

<http://www.intel.com/technology/efi/sw-debug.htm>

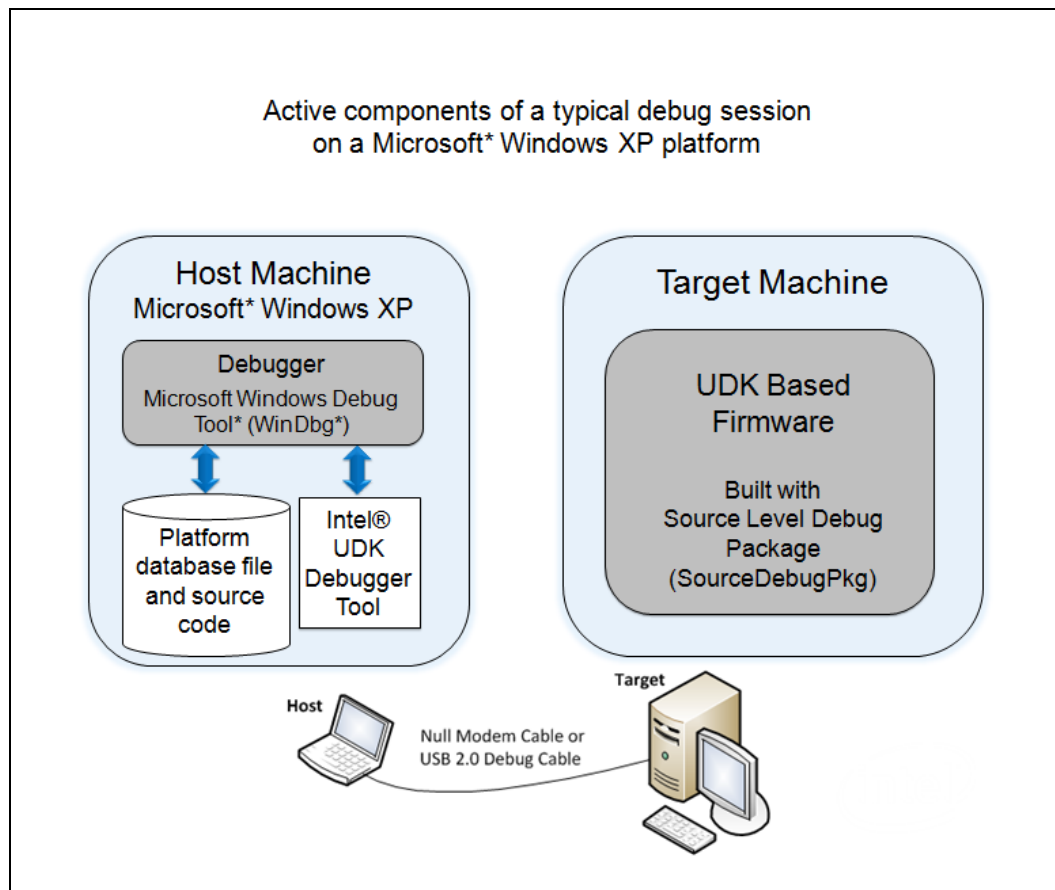
Without repeating details in this document, there are some basic concepts that must be understood. Since this is a software debugger that requires a debug agent on the target, the debugger cannot start debugging at the reset vector. The agent will have to become active in a memory space (cache as RAM at the earliest) before the debugger will work. Also, if the code on the target is unstable to the point that the debug agent cannot run properly, the debugger will be useless at debugging this kind of problem. In these cases, a JTAG debugger will probably be required.

6.1.1 Software Debugging on Windows*

The following sections cover the basic steps required to make the source level debugger functional on the Windows Host environment. For details, please refer to the Intel® UDK Debugger Tool User Manual mentioned previously.

Figure 5 shows the basic configuration for setting up a debug session on Windows: a host machine connected to the target via either a null-modem cable or USB host-to-host cable (USB 2.0 debug device cable).

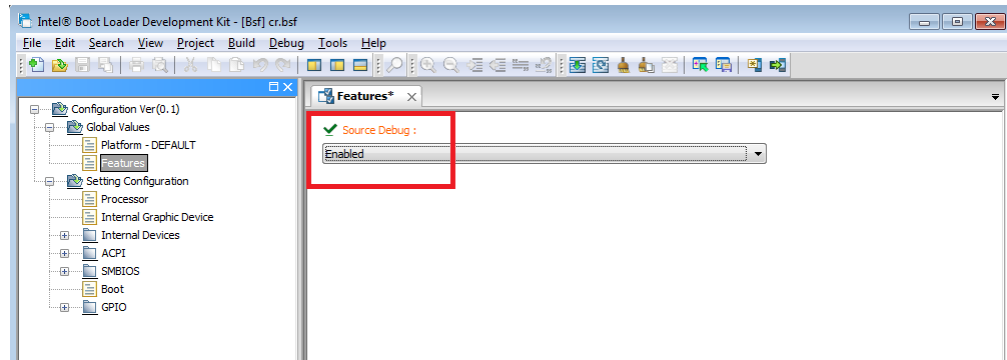
Figure 5. Source Level Debugging Setup for Windows*



6.1.1.1 Host Machine Setup

Install the following software on the host machine:

1. Install Windows* XP 32-bit with SP3 operating system.
Note: Windows* 7 64-bit has not been validated.
2. Download and install Debugging Tools for Windows (WinDbg):
 - a. Go to: <http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/hardware/gg463009.aspx>
 - b. Scroll to **Debugging Tools: More Information and Previous Versions** and click: **Debugging Tools for Windows 32-bit Versions**
 - c. Scroll to **Previous Release version 6.11.1.404 - March 27, 2009** and click: **Install 32-bit version 6.11.1.404 [16.9 MB]**
3. Download the Intel UEFI Development Kit Debugger Tool:
<http://www.intel.com/technology/efi/sw-debug.htm>
4. Install Intel® BLDK code base. Using the Intel® BLDK Development Application, build the Intel® BLDK code base with source level debug feature enabled. For details, refer to the Getting Started Guide, specifically the Selecting the Build Mode section.



The Debug Agent (SourceLevelDebugPkg) is also installed when the Intel® BLDK code base is installed. For details, see the Getting Started Guide.

Note: After you finish the build, check the directory `Build\<PlatformName>\DEBUG_VS2008x86\IA32`, to make sure the Debug Agent SourceLevelDebugPkg exists. If not, the software debugger feature is not built in the image and the debugger will not work.

As an example, using Visual Studio 2008 on Intel® D2500CC (Canoe Creek) platform, check the directory: `Build\CanoecreekPlatform\DEBUG_VS2008x86\IA32`

6.1.1.2 Target Machine Setup

Program the flash on the target with the debug firmware image, which was created in [Section 6.1.1.1](#). See the Getting Started Guide for information on how to update the BLDK firmware image.

6.1.1.3 Starting a Debug Session

Follow these steps to start a debug session on the host machine:

1. Launch **WinDbg** from Windows by clicking **Start > All Programs > Intel UDK Debugger Tool > Start WinDbg using UDK Debugger Tool**
2. Start up the target within 30 seconds after launching **WinDbg**.
3. Wait 2-3 seconds until **WinDbg** connects with the target and is ready to accept commands.
4. **WinDbg** should stop the target at late SEC phase and have loaded the symbols for SecCore. **WinDbg** then shows the source code and is ready for software debugging of the Intel® BLDK code base.

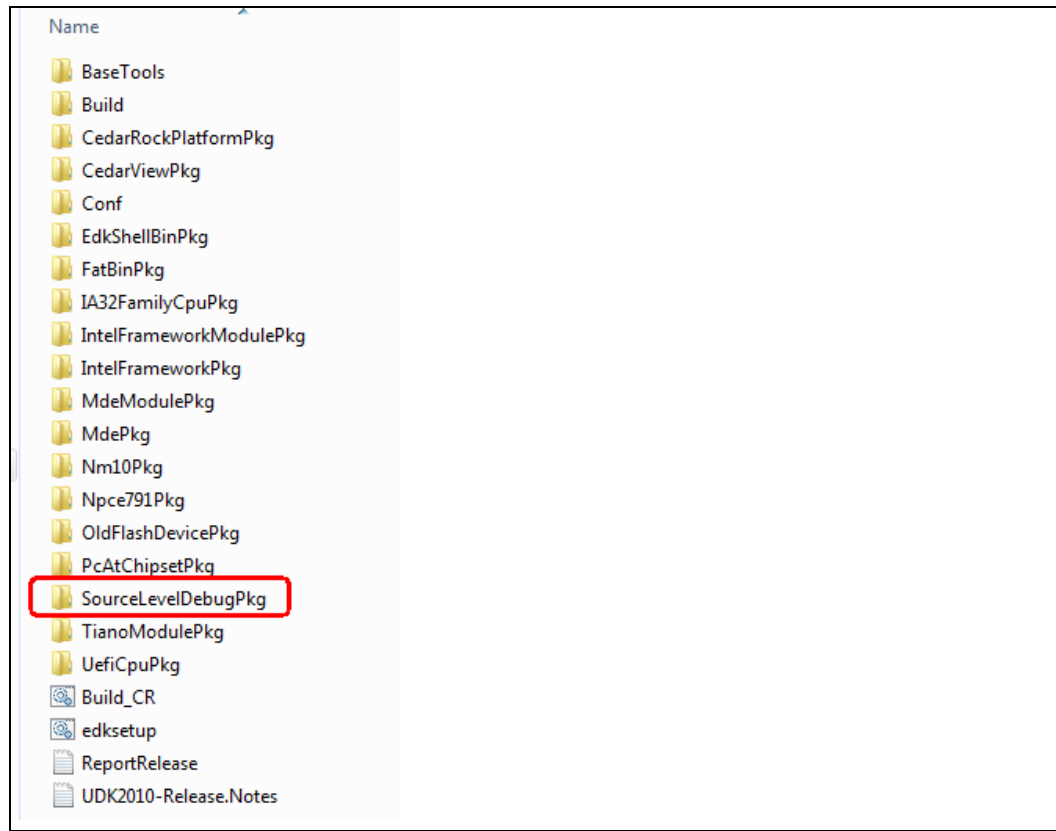
6.1.1.4 Using the Software Debugger

The following example shows the necessary steps for using the software debugger.

In this example, the target customer reference board is the Intel® Atom™ Processor D2x00 with Intel® Platform Controller Hub NM10, which is referred to as Intel® D2500CC (Canoe Creek).

1. After the EDK II source code tree has been installed on the host system and the development tools have also been installed, examine the source code tree. There is a directory in [Figure 6](#) called SourceLevelDebugPkg, which is the code for the target debug agent. If this package is not present, the software debugger will not work.

Figure 6. SourceLevelDebugPkg Directory

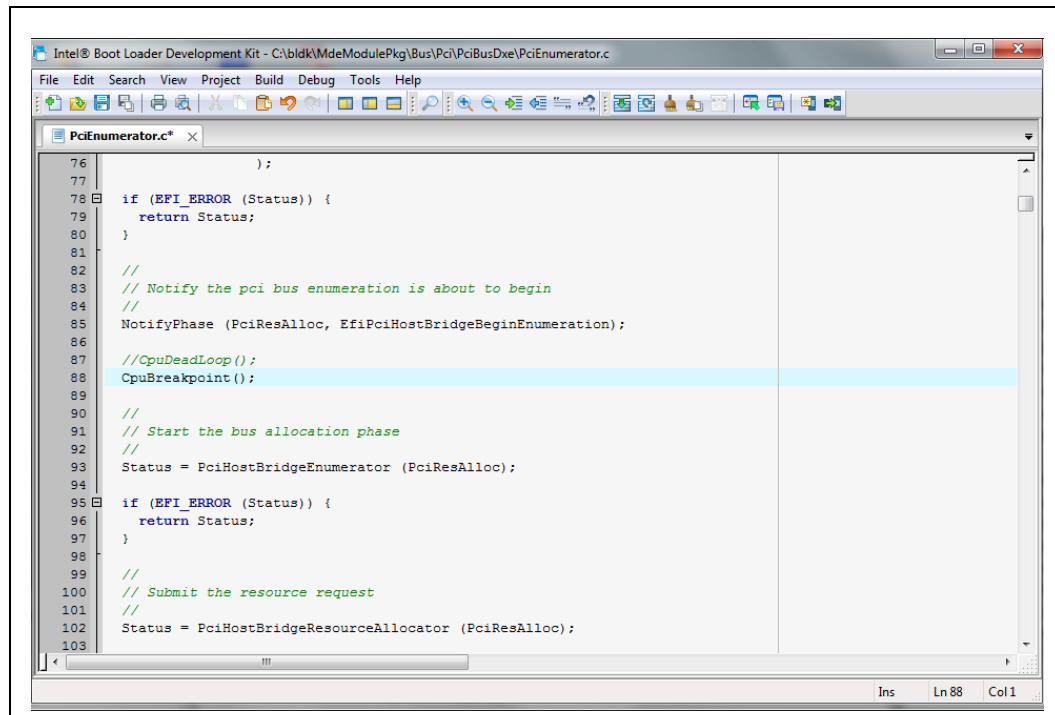


2. The software debugger requires CpuBreakpoint and CpuDeadLoop function calls inserted into the source code at a location of interest. The dead loop is an infinite loop that will require an adjustment to the instruction pointer to get past, but it will guarantee that the debugger will stop there. For our example, we will use the CpuBreakpoint as illustrated in [Figure 7](#).

Note:

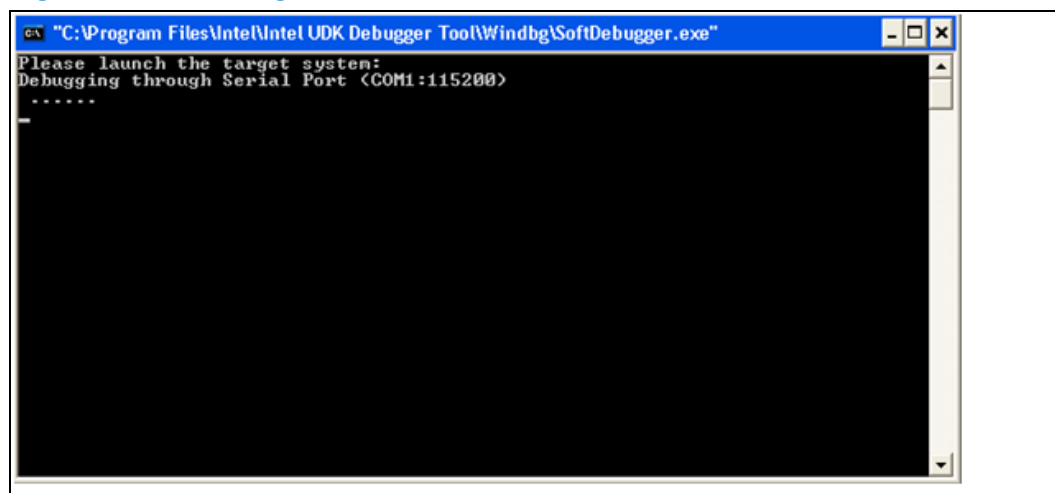
You must rebuild the Intel® BLDK code base whenever you make changes to the source code, such as when adding breakpoints. You must also reprogram the flash with the newly created firmware image.

Figure 7. CpuBreakpoint Example



3. Connect the null modem cable between the host and the target. The location of the serial port connector is board-specific and may be different between targets.
4. Click **Start > All Programs > Intel UDK Debugger Tool > Change Configurations** to set flow control to zero.
5. With the target board powered off, launch **WinDbg** by clicking **Start > All Programs > Intel UDK Debugger Tool > Start WinDbg with Intel UDK Debugger Tool**.
6. When **WinDbg** launches, a command window like Figure 8 will pop up. After three or four dots, power on the target board and press the power button on the board. If there seems to be a hang, look for a **Save Workspace** pop-up behind the window.

Figure 8. WinDbg Launch Window



- Once the **WinDbg** connection is established, the source code will look like the top left window in [Figure 9](#). This is part of the debugger set up and is explained in the Intel® UDK Debugger Tool User Manual. Click **go** so that it will proceed and let it run for several seconds. Then, click **halt**. The source window should have halted at the **CpuBreakpoint** as illustrated in [Figure 10](#). If not, click **go** again.

Figure 9. WinDbg Main Window

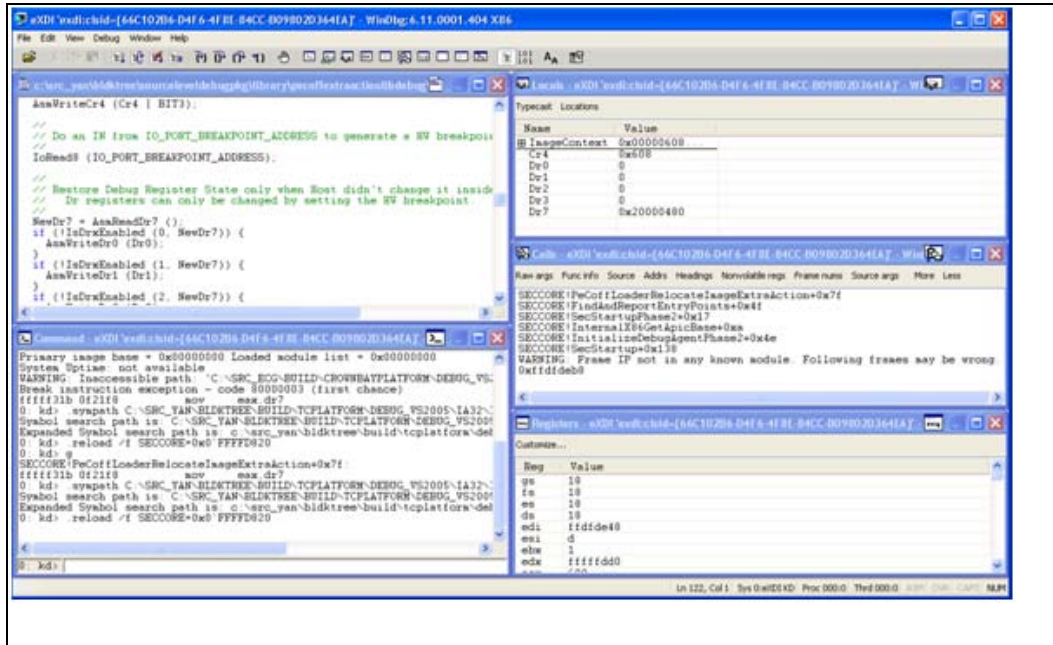
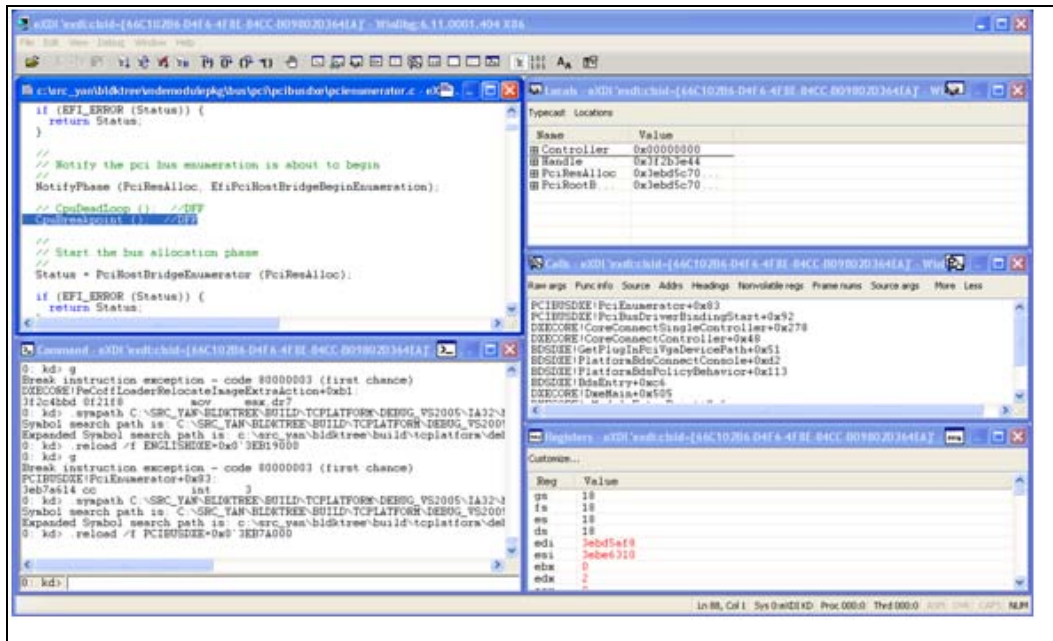


Figure 10. WinDbg Window showing CpuBreakpoint



The `CpuBreakpoint` is explained in the Intel® UEFI Development Kit Debugger Tool User Manual. Also, all of the various debug windows can be opened from the icons or from the menu at the top of the main window. Click on each one to see what it is. [Figure 10](#) shows five of the most useful windows: source, command, local variables, call stack, and registers.

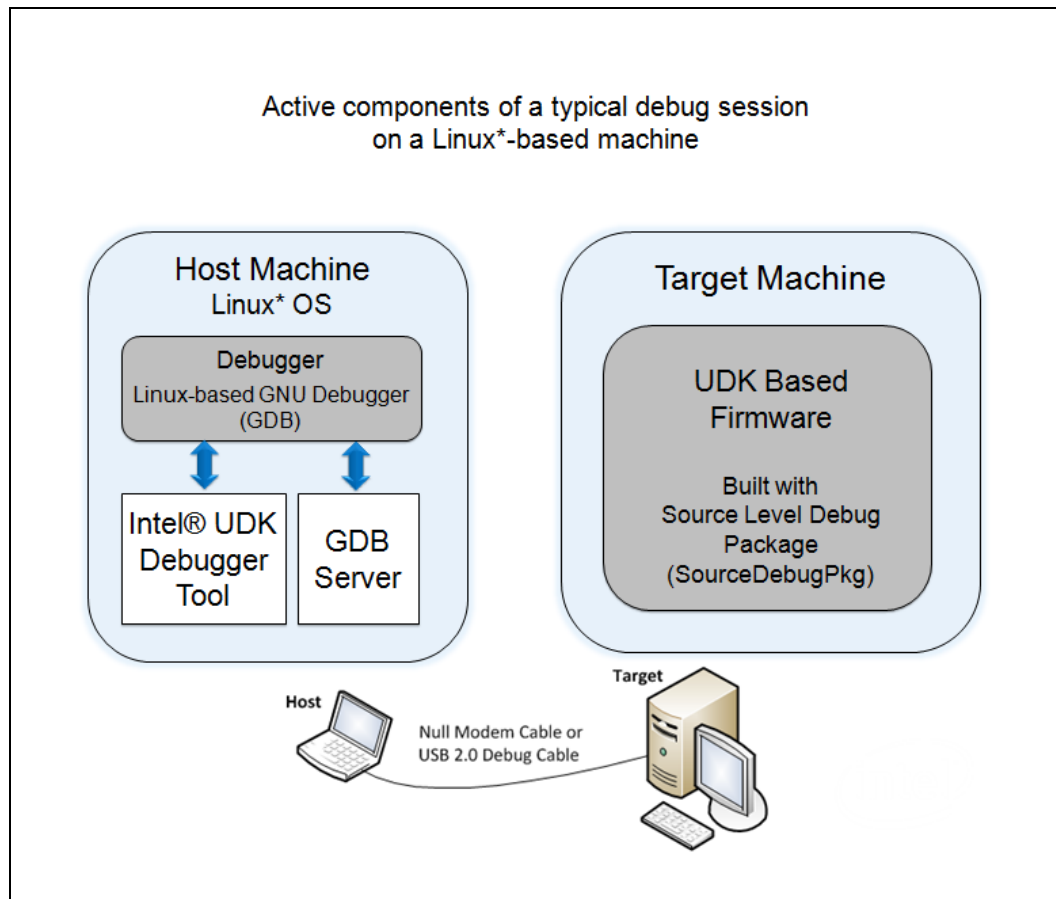
The **WinDbg** commands are extensive. Use the help menu, the Microsoft website, the WinDbg wiki, and the web in general to find information on the commands.

6.1.2 Software Debugging on Linux*

The following sections cover the basic steps required to make the source level debugger functional on the Linux Host environment. For details, please refer to the Intel® UDK Debugger Tool User Manual mentioned previously.

[Figure 11](#) shows the basic configuration for setting up a debug session on Linux: a host machine connected to the target via a null-modem cable.

Figure 11. Source Level Debugging Setup for Linux*



6.1.2.1 Host Machine Setup

Install Windows* XP 32-bit with SP3 operating system or Windows* 7 32-bit.

1. Install Timesys* Fedora* Remix 14.
2. Download Debugging Tools for Linux (GDB version 7.0 or higher):
<http://www.gnu.org/software/gdb/>

3. Download the Intel UEFI Development Kit Debugger Tool:
<http://www.intel.com/technology/efi/sw-debug.htm>

Install the Intel UDK Debugger Tool using the command appropriate for your OS. For example, in Timesys, enter this command to install the tool:

```
sudo rpm -i <host installer>.rpm
```

Note: If you are installing in a Windows* 7 64-bit environment, you may need to perform the two additional steps below.

- a. Download MSVCP71.DLL and msvcr71.dll, and copy them into the C:\WINDOWS\SysWOW64 folder.
 - b. Change the permission of SoftDebugger.ini to Full control and correct the path of Executable and Directory in the file.
4. Configure the Intel UDK Debugger Tool.

Configuration information for the host system is stored in the file .udkdebugger in the home directory of the current user. When the Intel UDK Debugger Tool is launched for the first time, the file .udkdebugger is automatically created by copying the contents of /etc/udkdebugger.conf into the home directory. (This file does not exist prior to the first use of the tool.)

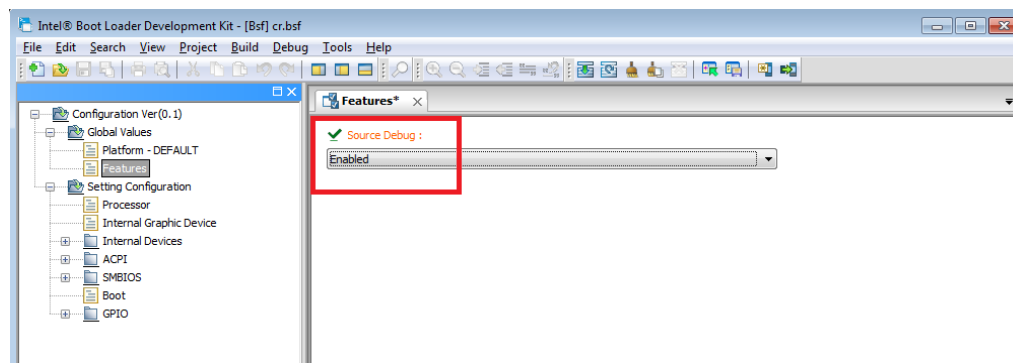
Note: You may have more than one .udkdebugger file in the OS. Note well that .udkdebugger in the home directory of the **current user** is the configuration setting file used by the Intel UDK Debugger Tool.

Open the file .udkdebugger and make sure the configuration settings are appropriate for your platform:

- Make sure the Debug Port/Port setting specifies the correct COM port for the debug cable.

Note: For details on other configuration items, refer to the Intel UEFI Development Kit Debugger Tool User Manual.

5. Install Intel® BLDK code base. Using the Intel® BLDK Development Application, build the Intel® BLDK code base with the source level debug feature enabled. For details, refer to the Getting Started Guide, specifically the Selecting the Build Mode section.



The Debug Agent (SourceLevelDebugPkg) is also installed when the Intel® BLDK code base is installed. For details, see the Getting Started Guide.

Note: After you finish the build, check the directory `Build\<PlatformName>\DEBUG_GCC45\IA32`, to make sure the Debug Agent `SourceLevelDebugPkg` exists. If not, the software debugger feature is not built in the image and the debugger will not work.

As an example, using Visual Studio 2008 on Intel® D2500CC (Canoe Creek) platform, check the directory:
`Build\CanoeCreekPlatform\DEBUG_GCC45\IA32`

6.1.2.2 Target Machine Setup

- Program the flash on the target with the debug firmware image, which was created in [Section 6.1.2.1](#). See the Getting Started Guide for information on how to update the BLDK firmware image.
- Connect the Host Machine to the Target Machine using a null-modem cable.

6.1.2.3 Starting a Debug Session

Follow these steps to start a GDB debug session:

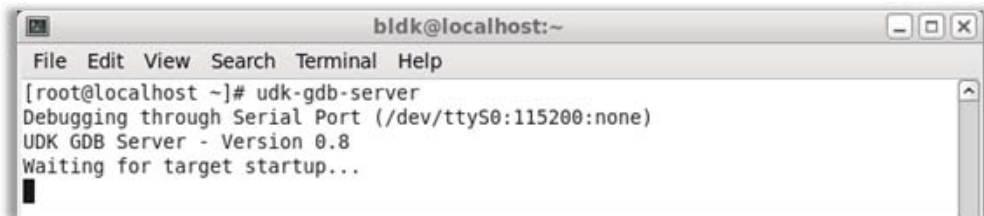
1. At the terminal shell prompt, start the GDB server by entering the appropriate command, similar to this:

```
[root@localhost ~]# [/usr/bin/]udk-gdb-server
```

The command line is a symbolic link to
`/opt/intel/udkdebugger/bin/udk-gdb-server`

Note: You must be logged in as root.

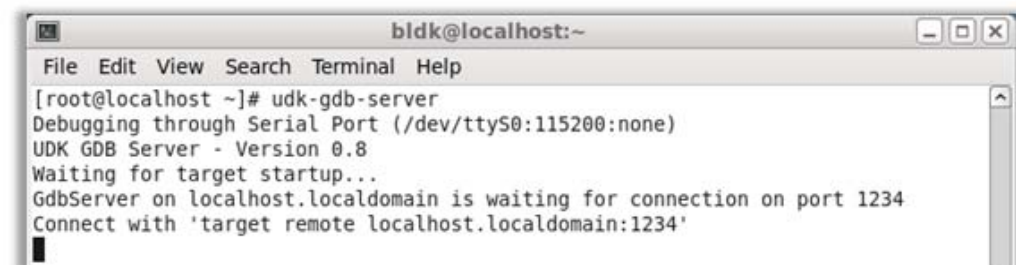
The following message is displayed:



```
bldk@localhost:~  
File Edit View Search Terminal Help  
[root@localhost ~]# udk-gdb-server  
Debugging through Serial Port (/dev/ttyS0:115200:none)  
UDK GDB Server - Version 0.8  
Waiting for target startup...  
█
```

2. Power up the target system. The system must include the UDK-based firmware image built with the source-level debug package, and must have the debug feature enabled.
3. Wait for 1 or 2 seconds until the GDB server successfully connects to the target debugger. You should see a message similar to the one shown below. The message indicates that the GDB server has successfully connected and, in this example, is listening on TCP port 1234.

GdbServer on <HOST> is waiting for connection on port 1234
Connect with 'target remote <HOST>:1234'



```
bldk@localhost:~  
File Edit View Search Terminal Help  
[root@localhost ~]# udk-gdb-server  
Debugging through Serial Port (/dev/ttyS0:115200:none)  
UDK GDB Server - Version 0.8  
Waiting for target startup...  
GdbServer on localhost.localdomain is waiting for connection on port 1234  
Connect with 'target remote localhost.localdomain:1234'  
█
```

4. Connect GDB to GDB Server using the following steps:

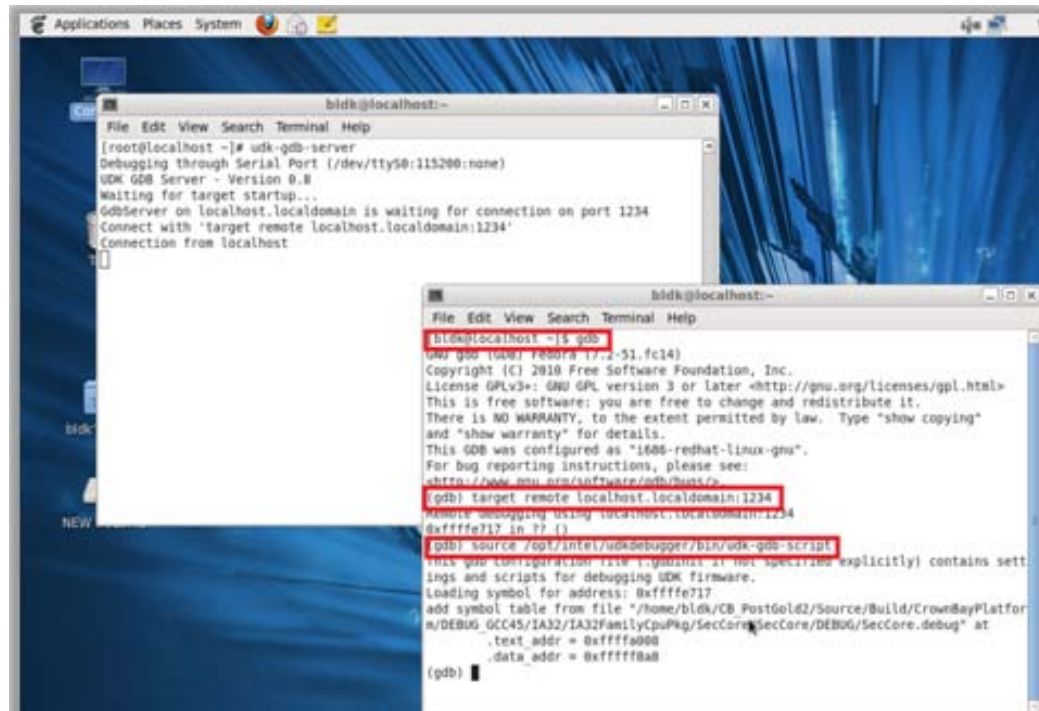
- a. Start a new terminal window and run `gdb` at the shell prompt to start the GDB:

```
[bldk@localhost ~]$ gdb
GNU gdb (GDB) Fedora (7.2-52.fc14)
Copyright (C) 2010 Free Software Foundation, Inc.
License GPLv3+: GNU GPL version 3 or later <http://gnu.org/licenses/gpl.html>
This is free software: you are free to change and redistribute it.
There is NO WARRANTY, to the extent permitted by law. Type "show copying" and "show
warranty" for details.
This GDB was configured as "i686-redhat-linux-gnu".
For bug reporting instructions, please see:
<http://www.gnu.org/software/gdb/bugs/>.
(gdb)
```

- b. Type `target remote <HOST>:1234` in GDB as prompted by the GDB server. Replace `<HOST>` with the name of your target machine.

- c. Type `source /opt/intel/udkdebugger/bin/udk-gdb-script` to load the GDB extension for Intel UDK Debugger.

You can now use GDB extension commands to begin debugging the target firmware at the source level.



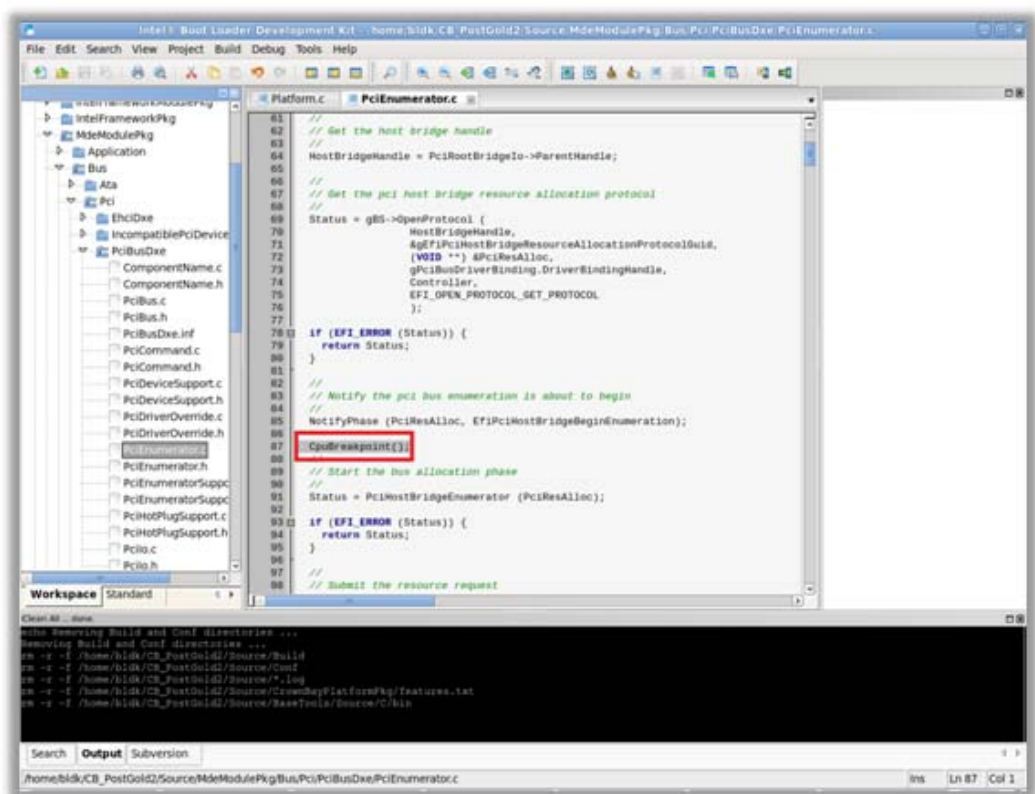
6.1.2.4 Using the Software Debugger

The Intel UDK Debugger Tool supports GDB operations for Linux platforms, including these critical operations:

- Embed a breakpoint in the source code. Adding the `CpuBreakpoint()` statement to your source code, allows the GDB to enter interactive mode when the target executes the line.
- Add a function breakpoint in a debug session. As long as a module's symbol file is loaded, you can use the `break` command to set a breakpoint for a function within the module. Command syntax for the `break` command is:
`break <function_name>`
or
`b <function_name>`

For example:

1. Add a `CpuBreakpoint()` statement in the source code as shown:



2. Set up the host machine as described in [Section 6.1.2.1](#).
3. Set up the target machine as described in [Section 6.1.2.2](#).
4. Start the debug session as described in [Section 6.1.2.3](#).
 - a. Start the GDB server.
 - b. Power up the target system and make sure the GDB server successfully connects to the target debugger.
 - c. Connect GDB to GDB Server.

5. Start debugging:
 - a. Type `c` to continue execution and run into the breakpoint.
 - b. Type `l` to list the source code.
 - c. Type `n` to step over the breakpoint.
 - d. Type `l` to list the source code.

```

bldk@localhost:~
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
(gdb) source /opt/intel/udkdebugger/bin/udk-gdb-script
This gdb configuration file (.gdbinit if not specified explicitly) contains settings
and scripts for debugging UDK firmware.
Loading symbol for address: 0xfffffe717
add symbol table from file "/home/bldk/CB_PostGold2/Source/Build/CrownBayPlatform/
DEBUG_GCC45/IA32/IA32FamilyCpuPkg/SecCore/SecCore/DEBUG/SecCore.debug" at
      .text_addr = 0xfffffa008
      .data_addr = 0xfffff8a8
(gdb) c
Continuing.

Program received signal SIGTRAP, Trace/breakpoint trap.
The target architecture is assumed to be i386:intel
Loading symbol for address: 0x3e6b22e8
add symbol table from file "/home/bldk/CB_PostGold2/Source/Build/CrownBayPlatform/
DEBUG_GCC45/IA32/MdeModulePkg/Bus/Pci/PciBusDxe/PciBusDxe/DEBUG/PciBusDxe.debug"
at
      .text_addr = 0x3e6a2240
      .data_addr = 0x3e6b4c60
CpuBreakpoint ()
  at /home/bldk/CB_PostGold2/Source/Build/CrownBayPlatform/DEBUG_GCC45/IA32/Mde
Pkg/Library/BaseLib/BaseLib/OUTPUT/Ia32/CpuBreakpoint.iii:33
33      int $3
(gdb) l
28      # CpuBreakpoint (
29      # void
30      # );
31      #-----
-----
32      CpuBreakpoint:
33      int $3
34      ret
(gdb) n
The target architecture is assumed to be i386:intel
Loading symbol for address: 0x3e6a4088
PciEnumerator (Controller=0x3e722a10)
  at /home/bldk/CB_PostGold2/Source/MdeModulePkg/Bus/Pci/PciBusDxe/PciEnumerat
or.c:91
91      Status = PciHostBridgeEnumerator (PciResAlloc);
(gdb) l
86
87      CpuBreakpoint();
88      //
89      // Start the bus allocation phase
90      //
91      Status = PciHostBridgeEnumerator (PciResAlloc);
92
93      if (EFI_ERROR (Status)) {
94          return Status;
95      }
(gdb)

```


- e. Type `b PciHostBridgeP2CProcess` to set breakpoint for function `PciHostBridgeP2CProcess()`.
- f. Type `c` to stop the execution at the breakpoint.
- g. Type `l` to list more source code.

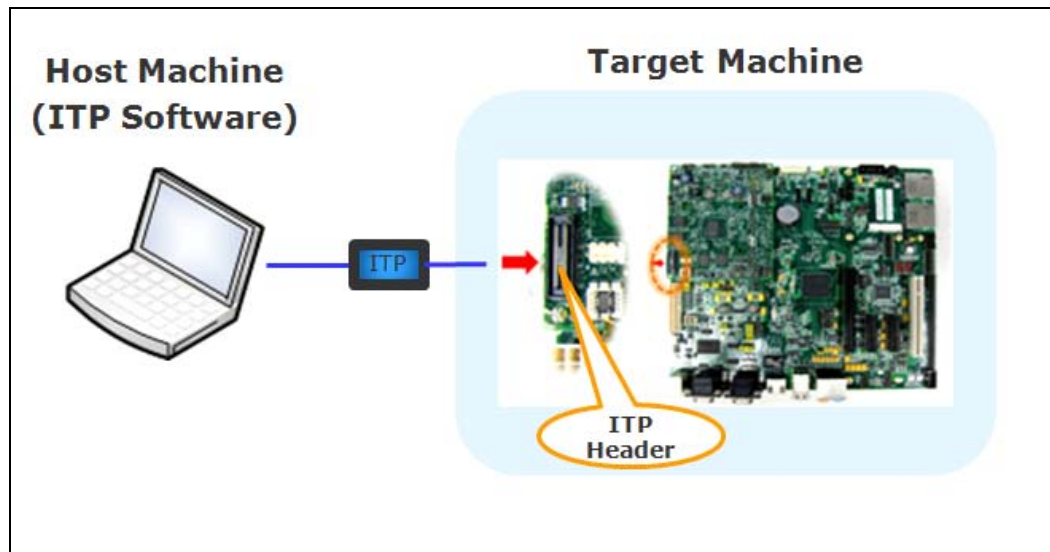
```
(gdb) l
86
87     CpuBreakpoint();
88     //
89     // Start the bus allocation phase
90     //
91     Status = PciHostBridgeEnumerator (PciResAlloc);
92
93     if (EFI_ERROR (Status)) {
94         return Status;
95     }
(gdb) b PciHostBridgeP2CProcess
Breakpoint 1 at 0x3e6a8a30: file /home/bldk/CB_PostGold2/Source/MdeModulePkg/Bus/
/Pci/PciBusDxe/PciLib.c, line 1110.
(gdb) c
Continuing.
The target architecture is assumed to be i386:intel
Loading symbol for address: 0x3e6a8a30

Breakpoint 1, PciHostBridgeP2CProcess (PciResAlloc=0x3e720248)
at /home/bldk/CB_PostGold2/Source/MdeModulePkg/Bus/Pci/PciBusDxe/PciLib.c:11
10
1110     if (!FeaturePcdGet (PcdPciBusHotplugDeviceSupport)) {
(gdb) l
1105 {
1106     EFI_HANDLE    RootBridgeHandle;
1107     PCI_IO_DEVICE *RootBridgeDev;
1108     EFI_STATUS    Status;
1109
1110     if (!FeaturePcdGet (PcdPciBusHotplugDeviceSupport)) {
1111         return EFI_SUCCESS;
1112     }
1113
1114     RootBridgeHandle = NULL;
(gdb)
```

6.2 Platform Level Debugging using JTAG/ITP

JTAG debugging can be done from your host development machine to the target if the target has an In-Target Probe (ITP) header, as shown in Figure 12.

Figure 12. Platform Level Debugging Setup



JTAG debuggers do not require placing a software debug agent on the target to work and consequently do not have the limitations that the software debugger has. JTAG debuggers can examine the code from the reset vector forward.

The customer reference boards for the Intel® Atom™ processors have an XDP connector, which is used by the In-Target Probe (ITP). The customer's selected JTAG debugger will need to use this connector.

To do source level debug, a debug build rather than a release build of the code is required. Be sure that the `-b DEBUG` option is in the build command.

There are several third-party JTAG vendors that support JTAG debugging on Intel® processors. The product pricing and feature sets vary significantly. For information, please contact the vendors directly.

- Arium*: <http://www.arium.com/>
- Green Hills Software*: <http://www.ghs.com/>
- Lauterbach*: <http://www.lauterbach.com/frames.html?home.html>
- Macraigor Systems: <http://www.macraigor.com/>
- Wind River*: <http://www.windriver.com/>

7.0 OS Bring-up

7.1 OS Hand-Off Requirements

This section discusses the special considerations that are required when writing a UEFI OS loader. An OS loader is a special type of UEFI application responsible for transitioning a system from a firmware environment into an OS runtime environment. The OS loader must perform the following tasks:

1. The OS loader must determine from where it was loaded, so that it can retrieve additional files from the same location.
2. The OS loader must determine where in the system the OS exists.
Typically, the OS resides on a partition of a hard drive, however, this partition may not use a file system that is recognized by the UEFI environment. In this case, the OS loader can only access the partition as a block device using block I/O operations. The OS loader will then be required to implement or load the file system driver to access files in the OS partition.
3. The OS loader must build a memory map of the physical memory resources so that the OS kernel can know what memory to manage. The OS loader can use the UEFI APIs to retrieve the system's current memory map, because some of the physical memory in the system must remain untouched by the OS kernel.
4. The OS loader retrieves system configuration information from the System Table data structure that is passed in. The System Table informs the OS loader about:
 - services available from the platform firmware, such as block and console services for loading the OS kernel binary from media and interacting with the user prior to the OS drivers are loaded, respectively.
 - access to industry standard tables like ACPI, SMBIOS, and others.
5. The OS loader may need to access environment variables such as boot paths and boot options that are stored in nonvolatile storage. In addition, the OS loader may be required to pass some of the environment variables to the OS kernel.
6. Next, either the OS loader or the OS kernel calls the `ExitBootServices()` function. Special care must be taken to guarantee that the most current memory map has been retrieved prior to making this call. Once `ExitBootServices()` has been called, no more UEFI Boot Services calls can be made. At some point, either just prior to calling `ExitBootServices()` or just after, the OS loader will transfer control to the OS kernel.
7. After `ExitBootServices()` has completed, EFI Boot Services calls are no longer available which indicates an OS kernel has taken control of the system. The OS kernel may only call EFI Runtime Services.

Appendix A Additional Information

Note: The examples in this document are for the Intel® Atom™ Processor D2x00 with Intel® Platform Controller Hub NM10, which is referred to as Intel® D2500CC (Canoe Creek).

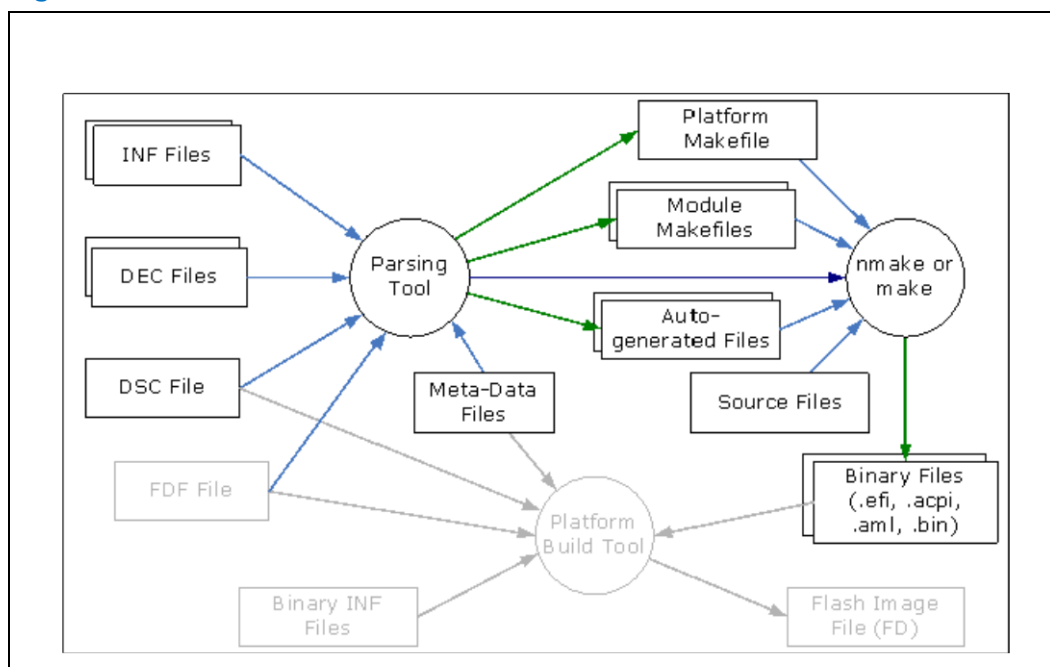
A.1 Image Build Process Flow (EDK-II centric) and Firmware Image Creation

The Intel BLDK image build process is handled in three major stages which are summarized below:

- AutoGen: the build tool parses meta-data files to generate C source code files and makefiles.
- \$(MAKE): the build tool processes the source code files to create PE32/PE32+/COFF images that are converted to EFI format using either:
 - NMAKE for Microsoft* OS development platforms
 - MAKE for UNIX* style OS development platforms
- ImageGen: the build tool takes the EFI format files and creates EFI Flash images, UEFI applications, or EFI PCI Option ROMs.

Figure 13 shows the relationships between these three stages. Details of each stage are described in the following sections.

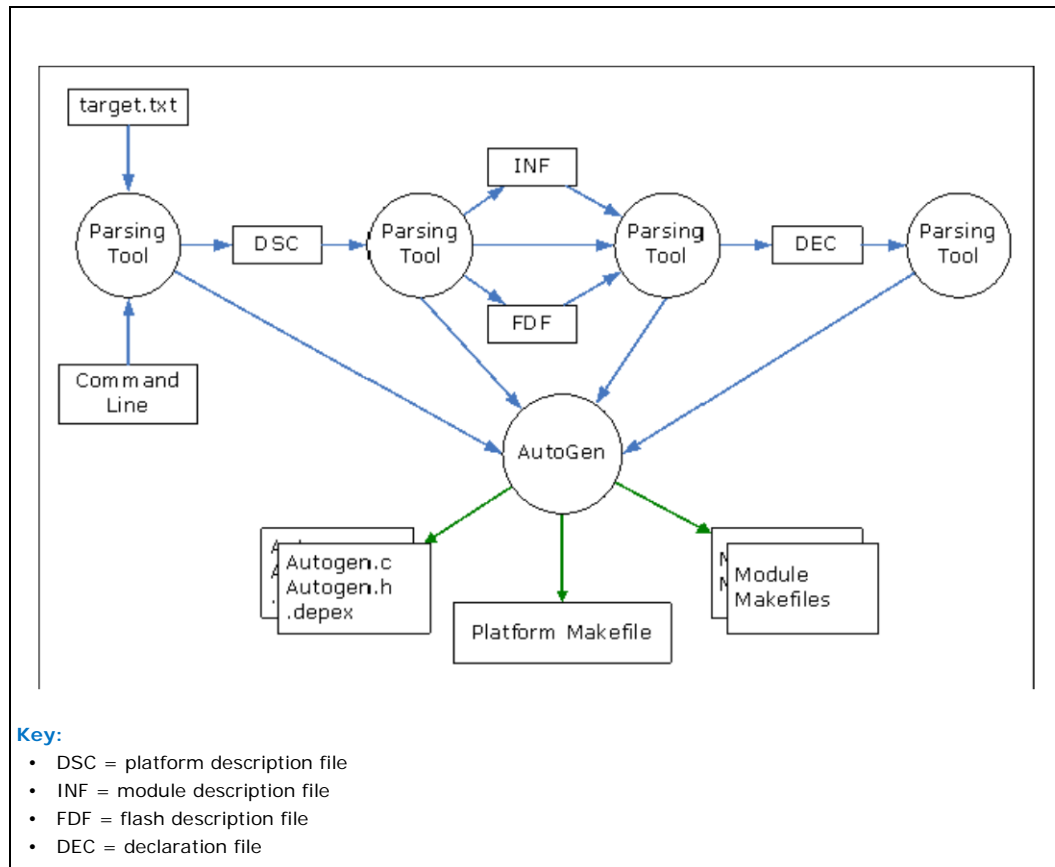
Figure 13. EDK II Build Process Flow



A.1.1 AutoGen Stage

In the first step of building a platform or a module, the build tool parses meta-data files to generate C source code files and makefiles. Figure 14 shows the steps that are accomplished by this stage.

Figure 14. EDK II AutoGen Process



1. The first file the build tool looks for is `$(WORKSPACE)/Conf/target.txt`, where `(WORKSPACE)` indicates the location where your project parameter file is stored. The `target.txt` file is used to define the following: platform DSC file, build tag (debug or release), architecture (such as IA-32 or x64), tool chain (such as Visual Studio version), and build rule file. All the configurations in `target.txt` can be overridden by command line options of the build tool. See the Release Notes for command line options.
If no platform description file is specified in either `target.txt` or in the command line, the build tool will try to find one in the current directory.
If the build tool finds a module description file (INF file) in the current directory, it will try to build only that module rather than building a whole platform.
2. Once the build tool gets what to build and how to build, it starts to parse the platform description file (DSC). From the DSC file, the build tool will locate the INF files for all modules and libraries, as well as other settings of the platform [including declaration file (DEC) specified default values for Platform Configuration Databases (PCDs) used by modules and libraries that do not have values specified in the DSC file]. Using the module description files, the build tool will find out what package description files the module depends on. In this way, the build tool will find out and parse all modules and packages that make up a platform.

3. The next step is to generate the files required to build a module, including:
 - AutoGen.h
 - AutoGen.c (not generated for library modules)
 - .depex (not generated for library modules; generated only if the module's INF file contains a [depex] section)
 - makefile

Each module found in the DSC file will have a makefile generated for it. A top-level makefile will be generated for the platform, from which all modules' makefile will be called.

Note:

When building a module, only a module makefile will be generated (a top-level makefile will not be generated). Enter the following in the command line:

```
build -p target_platform_dsc_path -m target_module_inf_path
```

A.1.2 \$(MAKE) Stage

The make stage processes the source files into EFI files, which starts out by building required libraries, followed by the EDK components and finally, EDK II modules. The outputs of this stage are linked PE32+/COFF images that have been processed to replace the standard header with an appropriate EFI header.

Figure 15 shows what will be done in the \$(MAKE) stage from a platform point of view. These tasks include building library modules, building non-library modules, and finally generating flash image(s).

Figure 15. EDK II Build Process - Platform Point of View

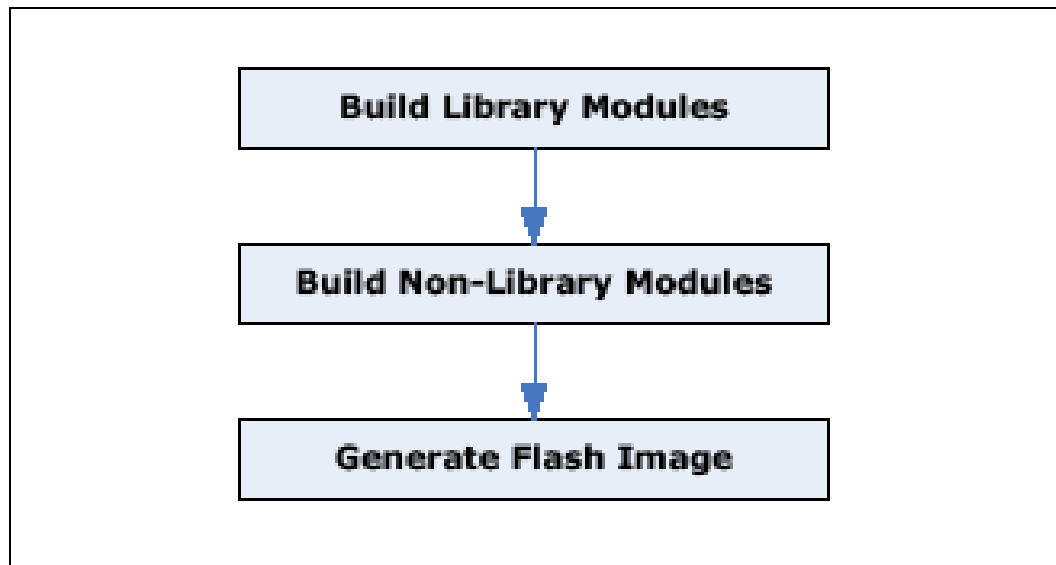
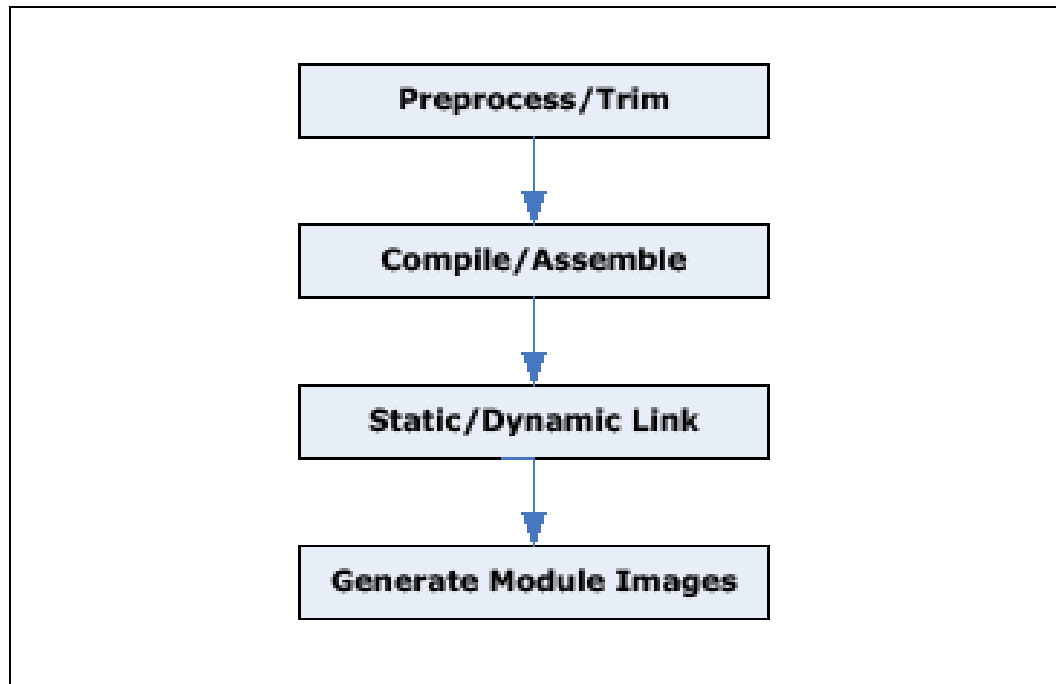


Figure 16 shows the \$(MAKE) stage tasks from a module point of view, including preprocessing, compiling or assembling, static/dynamic linking, and module image generation.

Figure 16. EDK II Build Process - Module Point of View



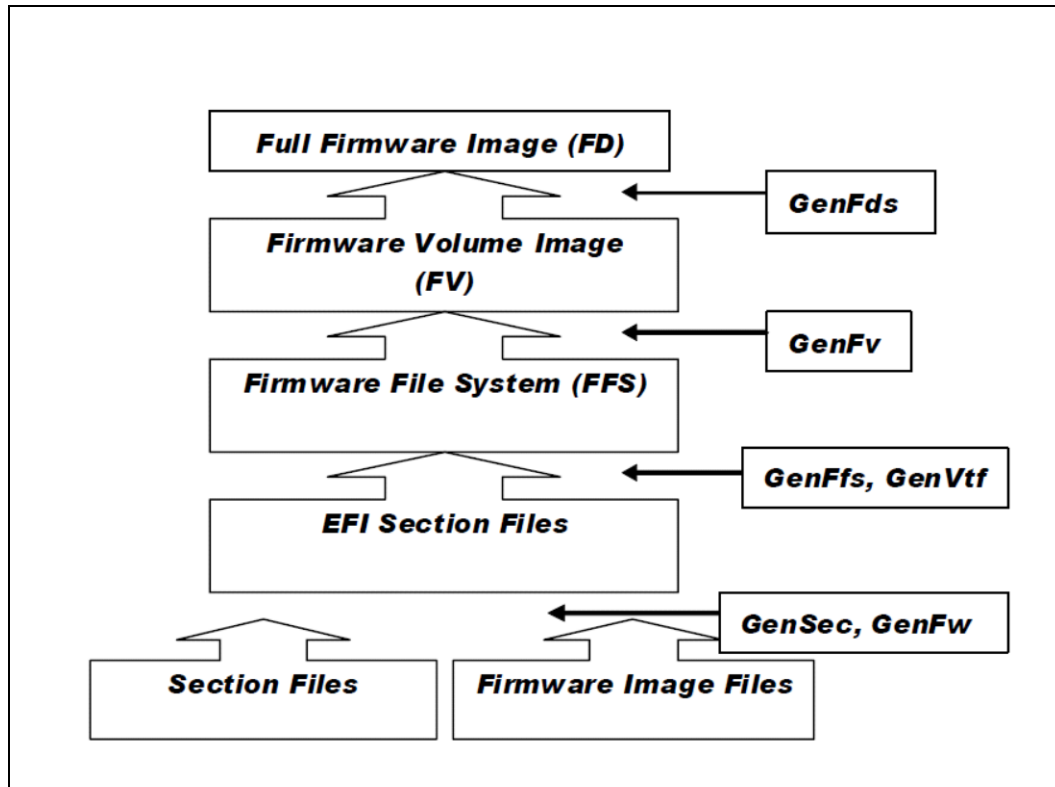
A.1.3 ImageGen Stage

This stage processes the EFI files generated by the \$(MAKE) stage into FLASH binary images. The GenFds tool is typically called as the last step of a platform build's \$(MAKE) stage. The build.exe command will set up the call to GenFds and the Make utility will call the program. The GenFds program can also be executed by the developer from the command line as follows:

```
GenFds.exe [options] -f input_file -a arch_list -b build_target -p  
active_platform -t tool_chain_tag -D "MacroName [=MacValue]"
```

Figure 17 shows the tools that are involved in the GenFds process.

Figure 17. FD Image Generation Process



GenFds calls the following tools during the generation of an FD image:

- GenSec
This application is used to generate valid EFI_SECTION type files from PE32/PE32+/COFF image files or other binary files. The utility will attach a valid section or PEIM header to the input file as defined in the UEFI Platform Initialization (PI) specification.
- GenFfs
This application is used to generate FFS files for inclusion in a firmware volume. Rules specified in the FDF file stipulate how the FFS file will be organized (what kind of sections should reside in it and in what format).
- GenFv
This application is used to generate an FV image by using information about the FFS from the corresponding FV.inf file.
- GenFw
This application is used to generate UEFI firmware image files based on Component or Module types listed in the INF files from the PE/PE32+/COFF images generated by the third party tool chains.
- GenVtf
This application generates the Boot Strap File (also called Volume Top File, or VTF) for IA32 X64, and IPF images.

A.2 How to Build a UEFI Driver

This section describes how to build a new driver into the source tree of Intel® BLDK Core for Intel® D2500CC (Canoe Creek) platform (UEFI Standard Based) and integrate it into the final boot loader image. The detailed steps are below:

1. Develop a new UEFI driver using chapter three of the EDK II Module Writer's Guide (version 0.7 or later). This document can be downloaded from:

<http://sourceforge.net/projects/edk2/files/General%20Documentation/>

In this example, we assume the name of your UEFI driver is Sampledrv and it is running in the DXE phase. There are three driver files in the folder Sampledrv:

```
Sampledrv\Sampledrv.c
Sampledrv\Sampledrv.h
Sampledrv\Sampledrv.inf
```

2. Put your driver into the source tree by putting the driver folder into the platform package. In this example, we use: CanoecreekPlatformPkg

To build the sample driver, a reference to the driver's .inf file must be inserted into the component's section of the target platform Description File (.DSC). In this example, we are building the driver for IA-32 architecture.

Perform the following steps to add a reference to the UEFI driver.

- a. Open \<PlatformPkg>\<PlatformPkg>.dsc with a text editor such as Notepad.
In this example, we use:
CanoecreekPlatformPkg\CanoecreekPlatformPkg.dsc
- b. Find the [Components.IA32] section (approximately line 849) and add your driver's .inf file.

```
[Components.IA32]
#
# DXE Core
#
MdeModulePkg/Core/Dxe/DxeMain.inf {
  <LibraryClasses>
    PcdLib|MdePkg/Library/BasePcdLibNull/BasePcdLibNull.inf
    NULL|IntelFrameworkModulePkg/Library/LzmaCustomDecompressLib/
    NULL|MdeModulePkg/Library/DxeCrc32GuidedSectionExtractLib/Dxe
  <PcdsFixedAtBuild>
    gEfiMdePkgTokenSpaceGuid.PcdDebugPropertyMask|0x27
}
CedarRockPlatformPkg/Sampledrrv/Sampledrrv.inf
#
# Components that produce the architectural protocols
#
MdeModulePkg/Universal/SecurityStubDxe/SecurityStubDxe.inf
IA32FamilyCpuPkg/CpuArchDxe/CpuArchDxe.inf
IA32FamilyCpuPkg/CpuMpDxe/CpuMpDxe.inf
CedarViewPkg/MpCpuDxe/MpCpu.inf
CedarViewPkg/MpCpuDxeSLD/MpCpu.inf
$(PLATFORM_PACKAGE)/PlatformCpuPolicy/PlatformCpuPolicy.inf
$(PLATFORM_PACKAGE)/PciPlatform/PciPlatform.inf
$(PLATFORM_PACKAGE)/PlatformCpuInfo/PlatformCpuInfoDxe.inf
$(PLATFORM_PACKAGE)/PlatformInfoDxe/PlatformInfoDxe.inf
$(PLATFORM_PACKAGE)/SaveMemoryConfig/SaveMemoryConfig.inf
```

- c. Save and close the <PlatformPkg>.dsc file.
3. Execute the build command to build the driver. UDK2010 allows you to build one driver in one build process with the command described below.

Note: This step is only to introduce the driver build command which may be useful during driver development. It is not a necessary step to integrate a driver into an image.

- a. Open a command prompt window and point to the source package directory.
- b. Type the following commands:

```
edksetup.bat
```

```
build -p <PlatformPkg>\<PlatformPkg>.dsc -m  
<PlatformPkg>\SampleDrv\SampleDrv.inf -t VS2005x86
```

where:

-p specifies the target platform

-m specifies the target driver .inf file

-t specifies the target tool chain. You can change the tool chain according to your build environment.

In this example, we use:

```
edksetup.bat
```

```
build -p CanoecreekPlatformPkg\CanoecreekPlatformPkg.dsc -m  
CanoecreekPlatformPkg\SampleDrv\SampleDrv.inf -t VS2005x86
```

- c. If there is no error, after the build completes, the compiled binary UEFI driver named SampleDrv.efi will be located in the build directory:
\Build\<PlatformPkg>\DEBUG_MYTOOLS\IA32

In our example, the directory is

```
\Build\CanoecreekPlatformPkg\DEBUG_MYTOOLS\IA32
```

4. Integrate the driver into the final boot loader image. The platform Flash Description File (FDF) determines which file is included into the boot loader image.

- a. Open the \<PlatformPkg>\<PlatformPkg>.fdf file.

In this example, we use:

```
\CanoecreekPlatformPkg\CanoecreekPlatformPkg.fdf
```

- b. Find the [FV.FVMAIN] section (approximately line 264) and add the following line in the format: INF <PlatformPkg>/Sampledrv/Sampledrrv.inf

In this example, we use:

```
INF CanoecreekPlatformPkg/Sampledrrv/Sampledrrv.inf
```

```

[FV.FVMAIN]
BlockSize           = 0x8000
FvAlignment         = 16
ERASE_POLARITY      = 1
MEMORY_MAPPED       = TRUE
STICKY_WRITE        = TRUE
LOCK_CAP            = TRUE
LOCK_STATUS         = TRUE
WRITE_DISABLED_CAP  = TRUE
WRITE_ENABLED_CAP   = TRUE
WRITE_STATUS        = TRUE
WRITE_LOCK_CAP      = TRUE
WRITE_LOCK_STATUS   = TRUE
READ_DISABLED_CAP   = TRUE
READ_ENABLED_CAP    = TRUE
READ_STATUS         = TRUE
READ_LOCK_CAP       = TRUE
READ_LOCK_STATUS    = TRUE
FvNameGuid          = 30D9ED01-38D2-418a-90D5-C561750BF8

##
# DXE Phase modules
##

INF CedarRockPlatformPkg/Sampledrrv/Sampledrrv.inf
INF MdeModulePkg/Core/Dxe/DxeMain.inf

```

5. Execute the build command to build the final image.
 - a. Open a command prompt window and type the following command:
`build -p <PlatformPkg>\<PlatformPkg>.dsc`
 In this example, we use:
`build -p CanoecreekPlatformPkg\CanoecreekPlatformPkg.dsc`
 This will build the final image which includes your driver.

A.3 EDKII Platform Configuration Database (PCD)

For details, refer to the white paper:

EDKII Platform Configuration Database Entries: An Introduction to PCD Entries

<http://download.intel.com/design/intarch/papers/325619.pdf>

Summary:

A Platform Configuration Database (PCD) entry is a setting which is established during the time that the platform BIOS/Boot-loader is built. In the case of a UEFI compliant codebase, there are commonly defined interfaces for abstracting certain types of PCDs. The white paper covers specifics associated with how one uses the PCDs and the roles associated with the differing types of PCDs.

Appendix B How to modify the binary image using the Intel® BLDK Development Application

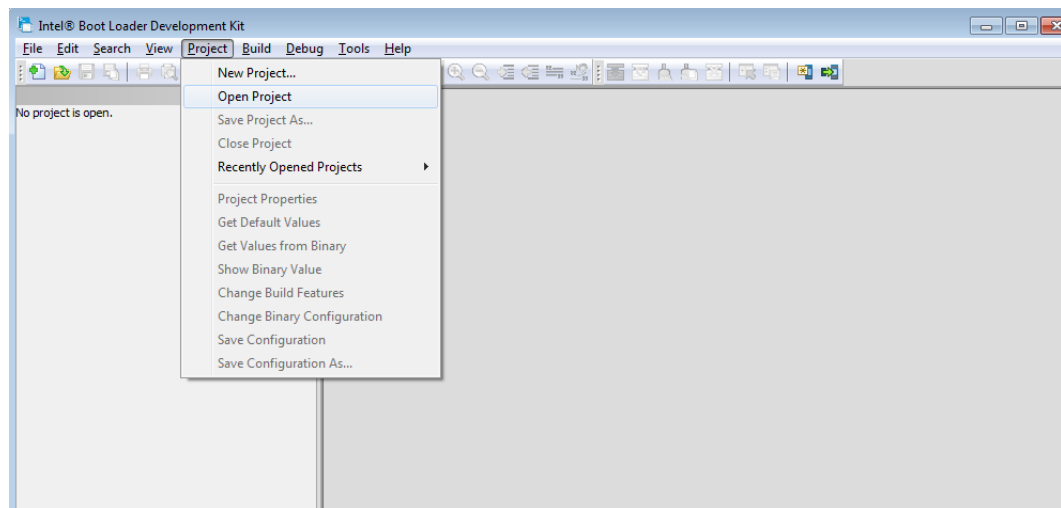
The Intel® BLDK development application provides a graphical user interface (GUI) that allows you to modify the settings in a binary file without having to rebuild the firmware. The detailed procedure is included in this section.

The examples in this document are for the Intel® Atom™ Processor D2x00 with Intel® Platform Controller Hub NM10, which is referred to as Intel® D2500CC (Canoe Creek) platform.

Note: You must start with a BLDK project, created with the Intel® BLDK Development Application, before proceeding with these steps. See the Intel® Boot Loader Development Kit Version 2.0 - UEFI Standard Based Getting Started Guide, “Creating a New Project” section for details.

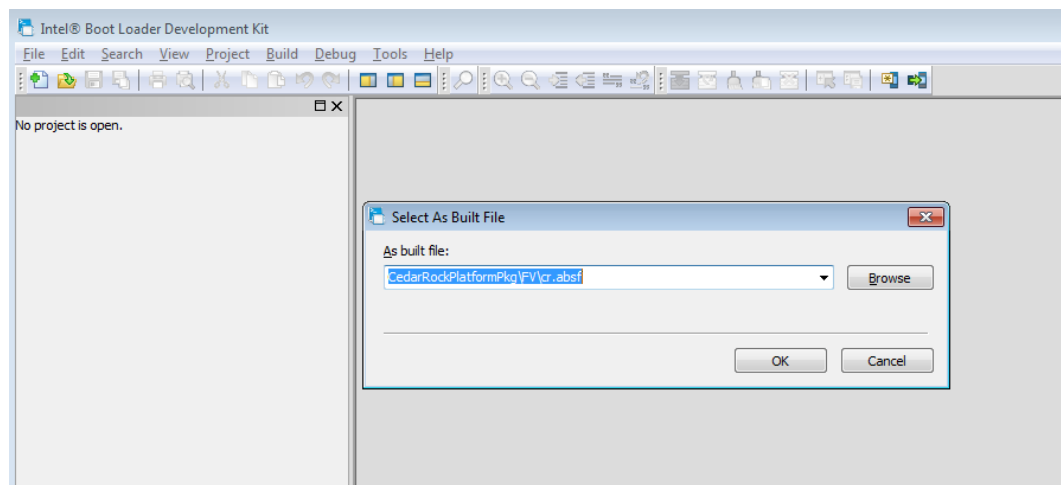
Perform the following:

1. Open a BLDK project in the development application by clicking **Project > Open Project**.

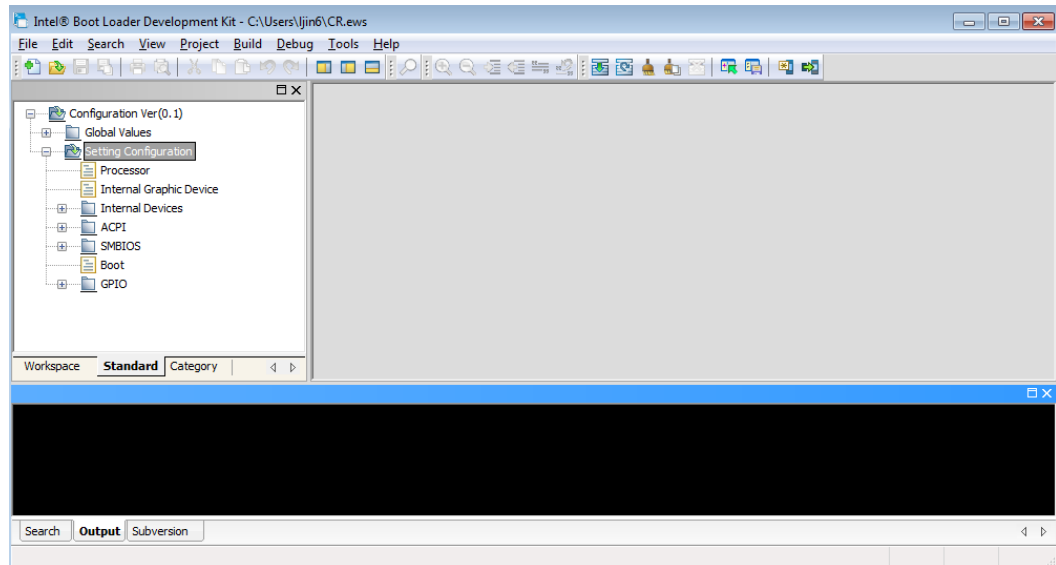


Select an “As Built” configuration file (absf file) when you open the project as shown below.

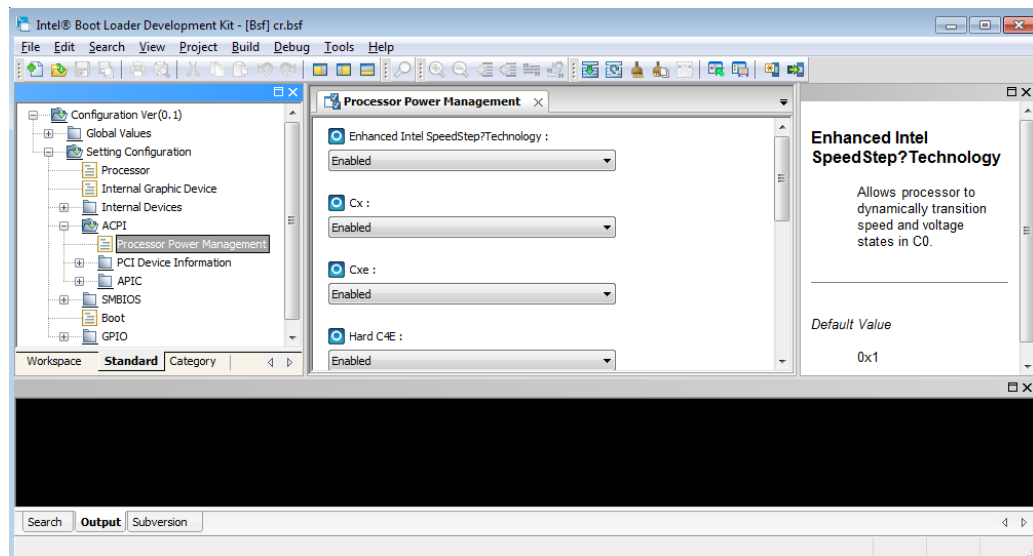
2. Expand **Setting Configuration** in the tree view of the navigation pane on the left side. You will see all the items that can be modified from the Intel® BLDK development application.



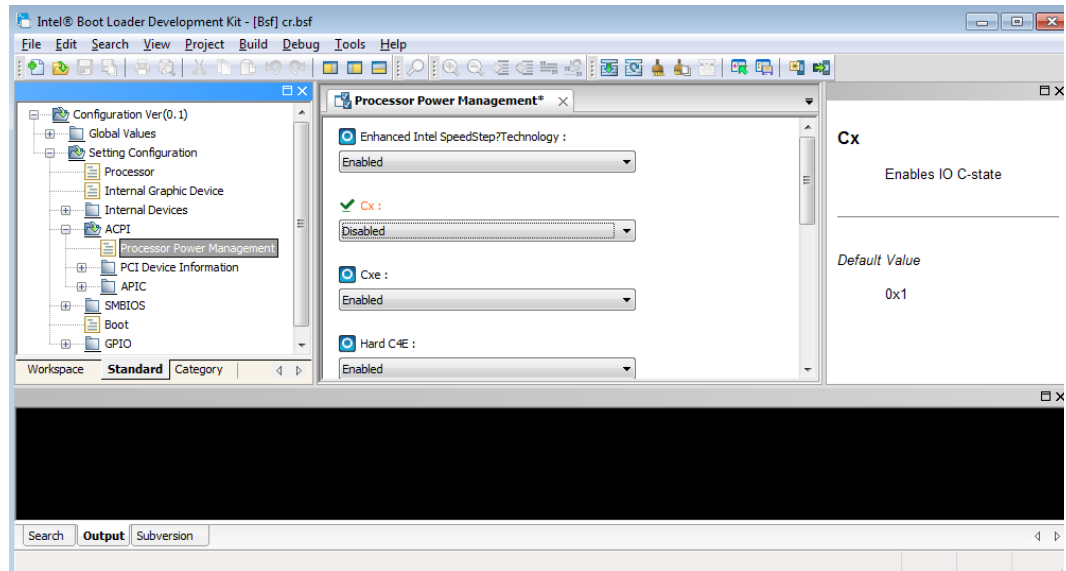
3. After selecting an item from the tree view, you will see the detailed settings that can be modified from the main window. For example, if you click **ACPI > Processor Power Management**, you will see the possible settings such as **Enhanced Intel SpeedStep Technology**, **Cx**, **Cxe**, and others in the main window. Help information is displayed in the right window pane when you move your mouse cursor over a particular setting.



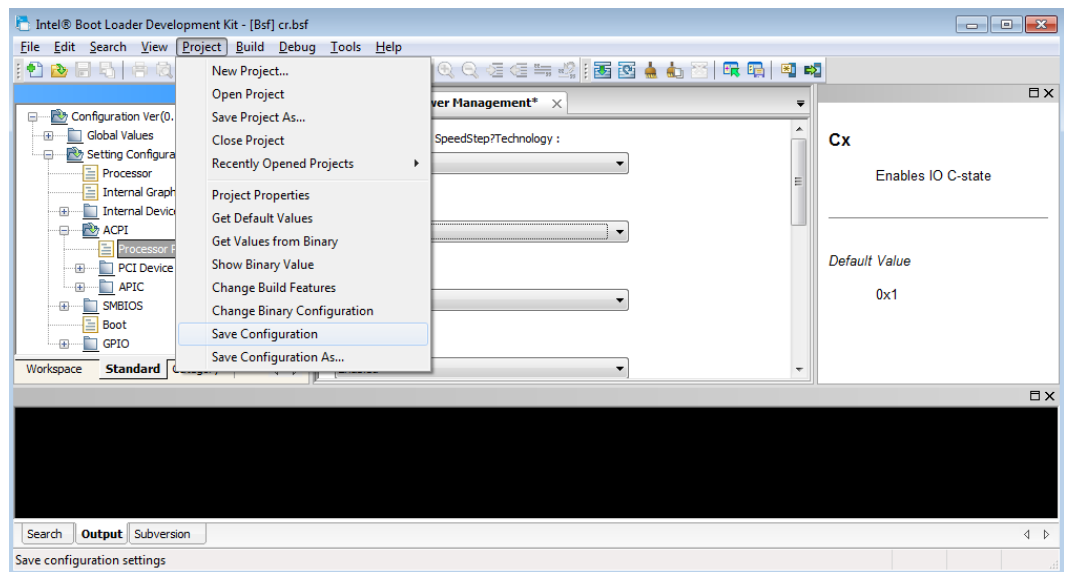
4. Modify the setting(s) according to your target board configuration.
For example, the screen below shows that the value of **Cx** has been changed from **Enabled** to **Disabled**.



5. Save your changes by clicking **Project > Save Configuration**.



6. Create the final image with the new setting(s) by clicking **Build > Create Final Firmware Image**.



7. Indicate which binary file you want to modify, using the format:
`build\<PlatformName>\<RELEASE_nnn>\fv\<platform>.fd`
 As an example, using Visual Studio 2005 for the Intel® D2500CC (Canoe Creek) target platform:
`build\CanoeCreekPlatform\release_vs2005\fv\CanoeCreek.fv` was chosen.
8. The development application automatically generates the name and the location of the binary to be patched, using the format:
`build\<PlatformName>\<RELEASE_nnn>\fv\<platform>.rom`
 As an example, using Visual Studio 2005 for the Intel® D2500CC (Canoe Creek) target platform:
`build\CanoeCreekPlatform\release_vs2005\fv\ CanoeCreek.rom`
 Click **OK** to finish the patching process.

Note: The development application does not make any changes to the original binary file.

§ §