

### 2 u-boot solution



## **Question 1: u-boot configuration**

1) Change the u-boot default prompt "=>" to "NanoPi #"

dans buildroot make uboot-menuconfig Dans Comma

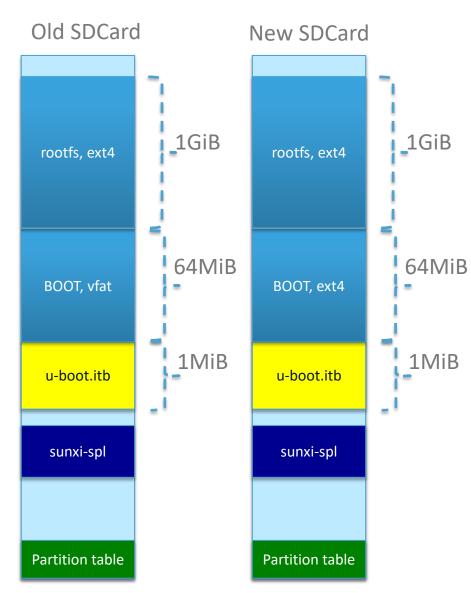
## **Question 2: BOOT partition ext4**

By default, BOOT partition is a VFAT partition.

#### Questions:

- Change the VFAT partition to an ext4 partition
- Write a script to initialize the SDCard

changer fichier boot.cmd create boot.src



## Question 3: change network initialization

• Linux initializes the network with this script /etc/init.d/S40network, which reads the configuration file /etc/network/interfaces ajouter la dedans ip,mask,default gateway

#### Question:

- Initialize automatically the network
- Modify buildroot configuration so that the file /etc/network/interfaces is automatically inserted to rootfs (use the rootfs\_overlay)

192.168.0.11

rootfs\_overlay a modifier

# Optional: Question 4, -fstack-protector-all gcc option

1) On your PC, write a small program with a buffer overflow. Compile this program and configure <code>aarch64-none-linux-gnu-gcc</code> compiler to protect this program against buffer overflow. Try to find the limits of this protection

2) Modify the u-boot's compilation options in order to improve the code security by checking the buffer overflow.

Remark: During uboot compilation-link you will have an error: the linker is not able to find this function: stack chk\_guard.

On Internet, it is possible to find this patch: uboot-stack-protector.patch (it is on moodle). But this patch works for another d uboot version. Adapt and create a new patch for this uboot version