```
1 #ifndef <u>CONFIG H</u>
 2 #define _CONFIG_H
 4 /*
 5
   * Defines for what uname() should return
   * 定义 uname()函数应该返回的值。
 7 #define UTS SYSNAME "Linux"
 8 #define UTS NODENAME
                                 /* set by sethostname() */
                      "(none)"
9 #define UTS RELEASE
                                 /* patchlevel */
10 #define UTS_VERSION "O. 12"
11 #define UTS MACHINE "i386"
                                /* hardware type */
12
13 /* Don't touch these, unless you really know what your doing. */
  /* 请不要随意修改下面定义值,除非你知道自己正在干什么。 */
14 #define DEF_INITSEG
                         0x9000
                                      // 引导扇区程序将被移动到的段值。
15 #define DEF SYSSEG
                                      // 引导扇区程序把系统模块加载到内存的段值。
                         0x1000
16 #define DEF SETUPSEG
                                      // setup 程序所处内存段位置。
                         0x9020
17 #define DEF_SYSSIZE
                         0x3000
                                      // 内核系统模块默认最大节数(16字节=1节)。
18
19 /*
20 * The root-device is no longer hard-coded. You can change the default
   * root-device by changing the line ROOT DEV = XXX in boot/bootsect.s
22
   */
  /*
   * 根文件系统设备已不再是硬编码的了。通过修改 boot/bootsect.s 文件中行
   * ROOT DEV = XXX, 你可以改变根设备的默认设置值。
   */
23
24 /*
25
   * The keyboard is now defined in kernel/chr_dev/keyboard. S
26
   */
  /*
   * 现在键盘类型被放在 kernel/chr dev/keyboard. S 程序中定义。
27
28 /*
<u>29</u>
   * Normally, Linux can get the drive parameters from the BIOS at
   * startup, but if this for some unfathomable reason fails, you'd
    * be left stranded. For this case, you can define HD_TYPE, which
31
32
   * contains all necessary info on your harddisk.
33
34
   * The HD_TYPE macro should look like this:
35
36
   * #define HD_TYPE { head, sect, cyl, wpcom, lzone, ctl}
37
38
   * In case of two harddisks, the info should be sepatated by
39
   * commas:
40
41
   * #define HD_TYPE { h, s, c, wpcom, lz, ctl }, { h, s, c, wpcom, lz, ctl }
```

```
<u>42</u> */
  /*
   * 通常, Linux 能够在启动时从 BIOS 中获取驱动器德参数, 但是若由于未知原因
   * 而没有得到这些参数时,会使程序束手无策。对于这种情况,你可以定义 HD TYPE,
   * 其中包括硬盘的所有信息。
   * HD_TYPE 宏应该象下面这样的形式:
   * #define HD TYPE { head, sect, cyl, wpcom, lzone, ctl}
   * 对于有两个硬盘的情况,参数信息需用逗号分开:
   * #define HD_TYPE { h, s, c, wpcom, lz, ctl }, {h, s, c, wpcom, lz, ctl }
43 /*
44
   This is an example, two drives, first is type 2, second is type 3:
45
46 #define HD_TYPE { 4, 17, 615, 300, 615, 8 }, { 6, 17, 615, 300, 615, 0 }
<u>47</u>
48
   NOTE: ctl is 0 for all drives with heads <= 8, and ctl=8 for drives
49
   with more than 8 heads.
   If you want the BIOS to tell what kind of drive you have, just
52
  leave HD_TYPE undefined. This is the normal thing to do.
53 */
   * 下面是一个例子,两个硬盘,第1个是类型2,第2个是类型3:
   * #define HD_TYPE { 4, 17, 615, 300, 615, 8 }, {6, 17, 615, 300, 615, 0 }
   *注意:对应所有硬盘,若其磁头数<=8,则ctl等于0,若磁头数多于8个,
   * 则 ct1=8。
   * 如果你想让 BIOS 给出硬盘的类型,那么只需不定义 HD_TYPE。这是默认操作。
55 #endif
<u>56</u>
```