U-Boot 1.1.6 关键功能模块代码分析

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1.1 U-Boot u-boot.lds 文件分析

```
/*
* (C) Copyright 2000-2004
* Wolfgang Denk, DENX Software Engineering, wd@denx.de.
OUTPUT_FORMAT("elf32-littlearm", "elf32-littlearm", "elf32-littlearm")
OUTPUT ARCH(arm)
ENTRY(_start) //指定启动时的函数入口地址,_start 在每个 CPU 的 start.S 中定义
            //真正的启动运行地址段由 TEXT BASE 宏定义在编译时由 config.mk 中定义
SECTIONS
                            //指定系统启动从偏移地址 0 开始
  . = 0;
                             //地址进行 4 字节对其调整, 确保低 2bit 地址线为 0
   \cdot = ALIGN(4);
                             //定义.text 段空间
   .text
   cpu/s3c44b0/start.o(.text) //指定 start.o目标文件首先从.text 段分配
                             //后续.text 段内容的分配
    *(.text)
   . = ALIGN(4); //.text 段处理后,进行 4 字节地址对其调整,然后分配.rodata 段空间
   .rodata : { *(.rodata) }
   . = ALIGN(4); //4 字节地址调整, 然后分配.data 段空间
   .data : { *(.data) }
   . = ALIGN(4); //4 字节地址调整, 然后分配.got 段空间
   .got : { *(.got) }
                              //定义.u boot cmd 的段空间,
 __u_boot_cmd_start = .;
 .u_boot_cmd : { *(.u_boot_cmd) } //并且__u_boot_cmd_start 符号指向段空间开始
                              // u boot cmd end 符号指向该段空间结束
 u boot cmd end = .;
                              // armboot end data符号指向之前所有分配完段的结束,
   armboot end data = .;
                               //后续将开始.bss 段的分配
                              //地址 4 字节调整, 开始分配.bss 段空间
   . = ALIGN(4);
                              //.bss 段空间开始地址
   bss start = .;
   .bss : { *(.bss) }
   _{end} = .;
                               //.bss 段空间结束地址
```

说明 1:标准应用程序包括 3 类标准段空间:.text 运行代码段;.data 全局变量等具有初始值的数据空间;.bss 暂态变量,堆栈等数据空间;

说明 2: .rodata, .got, .u_boot_cmd 等段空间由程序员设计需要而自行定义的段空间;

说明 3. 本文档采用 ARM7 CPII 讲行分析, 基指令字长为 4 字节, 所以地址调整为 4 字节,

U-BOOT 1.1.6 的一可运行 load, 反编译后获取的段空间分配例子:

```
u-boot:
        file format elf32-littlearm
11-boot
architecture: arm, flags 0x00000112:
EXEC P, HAS SYMS, D PAGED
start address 0x0c700000
Program Header:
  LOAD off 0x00008000 vaddr 0x0c700000 paddr 0x0c700000 align 2**15
      filesz 0x00022f28 memsz 0x00057ca4 flags rwx
private flags = 2: [APCS-32] [FPA float format] [has entry point]
                                                   地址调整偏移
Sections:
            段长度
                     段起始地址
                     VMA LMA
Tdx Name
             Size
                                       File off Algn
 0 .text
             0001c1f8 0c700000 0c700000 00008000
                                                   2**4
             CONTENTS, ALLOC, LOAD, READONLY, CODE
             00000000 0c71c1f8 0c71c1f8 000241f8
                                                  2**2
 1 .glue_7
              CONTENTS, ALLOC, LOAD, READONLY, CODE
             00000000 0c71c1f8 0c71c1f8 000241f8 2**2
 2 .glue_7t
              CONTENTS, ALLOC, LOAD, READONLY, CODE
            00005af8 0c71c1f8 0c71c1f8 000241f8 2**2
 3 .rodata
              CONTENTS, ALLOC, LOAD, READONLY, DATA
              00000c18 0c721cf0 0c721cf0 00029cf0 2**2
 4 .data
              CONTENTS, ALLOC, LOAD, DATA
 5 .u boot cmd 00000620 0c722908 0c722908 0002a908 2**2
              CONTENTS, ALLOC, LOAD, DATA
              00034d7c 0c722f28 0c722f28 0002af28 2**2
 6 .bss
              ATITIOC
 7 .debug_abbrev 0000800c 00000000 00000000 0002af28 2**0
               CONTENTS, READONLY, DEBUGGING
 8 .debug_info 00081333 00000000 00000000 00032f34 2**0
               CONTENTS, READONLY, DEBUGGING
 9 .debug_line 000210a5 00000000 00000000 000b4267 2**0
               CONTENTS, READONLY, DEBUGGING
10 .debug_pubnames 0000226b 00000000 00000000 000d530c 2**0
                 CONTENTS, READONLY, DEBUGGING
11 .debug_aranges 000007a0 00000000 00000000 000d7577 2**0
                CONTENTS, READONLY, DEBUGGING
SYMBOL TABLE:
0c700000 l d .text 00000000
                               //.text 段空间开始 0x0c700000,.text 段结束为 0x0c71c1f8-1
0c71c1f8 l d .rodata 00000000 , //.rodata 段空间为 0x0c71c1f8, 结束为 0c721cf0-1, 长度=00005af8
0c721cf0 1 d .data 00000000 //.data 段空间开始 0x0c721cf0,.data 段空间结束为 0x0c722908-1
```

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```
      0c722908 1
      d .u_boot_cmd00000000 //.u_boot_cmd的段空间开始0x 0c722908

      0c722f28 1
      d .bss 00000000 //.bss 段空间开始0x0c722f28
```

说明:启动部分汇编代码 start.S 有大量网络文档解释,本文档不赘述。

1.2 U-Boot U BOOT CMD 分析

```
struct cmd tbl s {
   char *name;
                      /* Command Name*/
   int
                       /* maximum number of arguments */
        maxargs;
        repeatable;
   int
                       /* autorepeat allowed? */
        (*cmd)(struct cmd_tbl_s *, int, int, char *[]);/* Implementation function */
   int
                       /* Usage message (short) */
   char *usage;
#ifdef CFG LONGHELP
   char
             *help;
                      /* Help message (long) */
#endif
#ifdef CONFIG AUTO COMPLETE
   /* do auto completion on the arguments */
   int (*complete)(int argc, char *argv[], char last_char, int maxv, char *cmdv[]);
#endif
}; //结构体 total 为 7×4 (字长) 字节长度, 一般使用为 6×4 字节长度, 包括 help 项
typedef struct cmd tbl s cmd tbl t;
extern cmd_tbl_t __u_boot_cmd_start; //这两项在 u-boot.lds 文件内定义, 见 1.1 中
extern cmd_tbl_t __u_boot_cmd_end;
typedef void command_t (cmd_tbl_t *, int, int, char *[]);
#define Struct_Section __attribute__ ((unused, section (".u_boot_cmd")))
#ifdef CFG LONGHELP
  #define U_BOOT_CMD(name,maxargs,rep,cmd,usage,help) \
  cmd_tbl_t __u_boot_cmd_##name Struct_Section = {#name, maxargs, rep, cmd, usage, help}
#else /* no long help info */
  #define U_BOOT_CMD(name,maxargs,rep,cmd,usage,help) \
   cmd_tbl_t __u_boot_cmd_##name Struct_Section = {#name, maxargs, rep, cmd, usage}
#endif /* CFG LONGHELP */
//宏定义的使用例子 from cmd boot.c of u-boot 1.1.6
int do_go (cmd_tbl_t *cmdtp, int flag, int argc, char *argv[]);
int do_reset (cmd_tbl_t *cmdtp, int flag, int argc, char *argv[]);
U BOOT CMD(
   go, CFG MAXARGS, 1, do go,
   "go
         start application at address 'addr'\n",
   "addr [arg ...]\n - start application at address 'addr'\n"
```

```
" passing 'arg' as arguments\n"
);

U_BOOT_CMD(
   reset, 1, 0, do_reset,
   "reset - Perform RESET of the CPU\n",
   NULL
);
```

本章节分析 U_BOOT_CMD 采用 CFG_LONGHELP 已经定义的模式,即 cmd_tbl_s 结构体占据 6 个字长(假设字长标准 4,)空间为 24 字节,内容分别是:

第1字长 char* name 保存命令名字字符串的地址指针;而命令名字字符串保存在预初始化的.Data空间;

第2字长 int maxargs 保存参数的个数,比较简单;

第3字长 int repeatable 保存是否允许 repeatable 的状态:

第4字长 int (*cmd) 保存调用函数入口指针,从 do_go 的案例观察,很 easy;

第5字长 char* usage 保存命令帮助字符串地址指针,字符串保存在预初始化的.Data空间;

第6字长 char* help 也仅仅保存字符串地址指针,字符串保存在预初始化的.Data空间;

很关键的理解是, char*的变量 4 个字节仅仅保存指向某个空间的指针值:

```
#define U_BOOT_CMD(name,maxargs,rep,cmd,usage,help) \
cmd_tbl_t __u_boot_cmd_##name Struct_Section = {#name, maxargs, rep, cmd, usage}
```

宏定义 U_BOOT_CMD 理解很关键,首先采用 cmd_tb1_t 定义 24 字节的变量__u_boot_cmd_##name,##name 的意思表示 name 所代表的字符串被拼装,比如 do_go 的定义时,变量为__u_boot_cmd_go;

而 Struct_Section =定义指定该变量的保存空间在段空间".u_boot_cmd"分配;

在{#name, maxargs, rep, cmd, usage}中#name 的意思表示 name 所代表的字符生成一个字符串,字符串在.Data 空间分配,结构体中 name 指针指向该字符串的地址,比如在 do_go 的命令中,#name 的结果为"go"字符串;

记住:宏定义生成的字符串的空间从.Data 空间分配,而不是从段".u_boot_cmd"分配,以保证 U_BOOT_CMD 每一项的定义在段".u_boot_cmd"占据固定长度;

1.3 U-Boot 网络功能分析

- **ü** U-Boot 的网络功能主要 u-boot/net 目录源代码,以及 u-boot/drivers 目录中的网卡驱动源代码实现。
- **Ü** U-Boot 的网络功能在 net.c 文件中,而函数 int NetLoop(proto_t protocol)实现总的网络功能处理主循环。 Void NetReceive(volatile uchar * inpkt, int len) 函数被网卡驱动中调用接收处理 IP 报文。
- Ü U-Boot 采用单进程处理方式, 所以 NetLoop()每调用一次处理一个网络功能。
- **Ü** U-Boot 主要的网络功能有: ARP/RARP/PING/TFTP/CDP/NFS, 其中常用的为 ARP, PING, TFTP; 参考 U-Boot 的网络功能,可以理解掌握基础的 Ethernet 和 IP 协议数据报文处理功能。

代码分析(略)

```
TFTP 正常处理时打印数据:
zenf=> tftp
```

```
TFTP from server 192.168.0.10; our IP address is 192.168.0.30
Filename 'u-boot.bin'.
Load address: 0xc008000
Bytes transferred = 143684 (23144 hex)
TFTP 不输入参数时,采用默认参数配置,加载地址 0x0c008000,加载文件为 u-boot.bin;带参数时的配置格式
为: tftp addr "filename",表示从已经配置默认 server IP上获取文件 filename,加载到本地的 addr 空
间:
TFTP 处理错误时数据:
TFTP from server 192.168.0.10; our IP address is 192.168.0.30
Filename 'u-boot.bin'.
Load address: 0xc008000
Loading: TTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTT
Retry count exceeded; starting again
TFTP from server 192.168.0.10; our IP address is 192.168.0.30
Filename 'u-boot.bin'.
Load address: 0xc008000
Loading: TTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTT
Retry count exceeded; starting again
```

1.4 U-Boot 命令行输入功能

u-boot/common/main.c 文件中 void main_loop (void) 为 u-boot 的主循环处理函数入口。主循环中检查串口输入字符,对字符串进行解析后执行相关指令,所有相关的字符串指令均基于 1.2 中分析的 U BOOT CMD 存储在相关 FLASH 空间。

解析字符串后,调用 int run_command (const char *cmd, int flag) 执行指令,cmd 为输入的完整字符串,flag 一般使用固定为 0。U-boot 基于字符串指令的第一个字(空格为单位),以字符串比较方式查询 FLASH 中所有存储的 CMD 执行命令(最大可存储的命令个数由编译时宏定义指定),操作过程由如下调用完成:

```
/* Extract arguments, 从 cmd 中 提取相关的参数,结果类似 C 函数入口 argc, argv[][]模式*/if ((argc = parse_line (finaltoken, argv)) == 0) {
    rc = -1; /* no command at all */
    continue;
}

/* Look up command in command table, 从 FLASH 的 cmd 表中查询对应执行命令,从查找的过程,也显示了 cmd_tbl_s 采用固定长度空间存储命令行指令的原因 */
if ((cmdtp = find_cmd(argv[0])) == NULL) {
    printf ("Unknown command '%s' - try 'help'\n", argv[0]);
    rc = -1; /* give up after bad command */
    continue;
}
```

找到命令之后,基于 struct cmd_tbl_s 结构体定义以及其初始化时的函数入口赋值,采用 cmdtp->cmd(...)执行预先 定义编译存储在 FLASH 中的函数,即完成 U-Boot 的命令行指令执行。

```
/* OK - call function to do the command */
if ((cmdtp->cmd) (cmdtp, flag, argc, argv) != 0) {
   rc = -1;
}
```

说明:关注 U-BOOT 中命令行入口函数的定义模式,以 int do_bootd (cmd_tbl_t *cmdtp, int flag, int argc, char *argv[])为例子,其入口参数分别为查询到的 cmd_tbl_s 入口指针,原有的 flag 参数,以及解析后的标准 argc 和 argv 参数。 再以 int do_run (cmd_tbl_t * cmdtp, int flag, int argc, char *argv[])为例子,模式相同;而 do_run 函数在初始化赋值时的定义如下:(基于 1.2 中分析,意义清楚)

```
U_BOOT_CMD(
```

```
run, CFG_MAXARGS, 1, do_run,
    "run - run commands in an environment variable\n",
    "var [...]\n"
    " - run the commands in the environment variable(s) 'var'\n"
);
```

1.5 U-Boot 内存 RAM 和 FLASH 功能分析

(1) CPU 启动 RAM 初始化设置

在 start.S 代码中的指令 bl memsetup 跳转至 memsetup.S 进行 RAM 内存配置初始化,典型的初始化汇编代码如下:(不同的 CPU 初始化配置需求不同,具体参考 CPU 的芯片手册)

.globl memsetup

memsetup:

```
adr r0, MEMORY_CONFIG
ldmia r0, {r1-r13}
ldr r0, =0x01c80000
stmia r0, {r1-r13}
mov pc, lr
```

(2) DRAM 的初始化

对 ARM 板子来说,启动完 start.S 后,跳转至 void start_armboot (void)的 C 代码开始执行,在 void start_armboot (void) 中完成一系列的板子初始化,此时的初始化代码均为 C 代码。

说明: 而对 PowerPC CPU 来说,如 PPC8260,则基于指令 bl board_init_f,调用 C 函数 void board_init_f (ulong bootflag)初始化板子。

```
板子初始化时调用一系列静态注册配置的函数,其中关于 RAM 初始化函数如下: int dram_init (void)
{
    DECLARE_GLOBAL_DATA_PTR;
    gd->bd->bi_dram[0].start = PHYS_SDRAM_1;
    gd->bd->bi_dram[0].size = PHYS_SDRAM_1_SIZE;
    return (0);
}

本例子中笔者的板子仅仅配置有 8M RAM,初始化空间为地址 0x0c000000。
启动时板子 RAM 配置信息显示函数核心部分如下:
static int display_dram_config (void)
{
    puts ("RAM Configuration:\n");
    for(i=0; i<CONFIG_NR_DRAM_BANKS; i++) {
        printf ("Bank #%d: %08lx ", i, gd->bd->bi_dram[i].start);
        print_size (gd->bd->bi_dram[i].size, "\n"); }
}
```

(3) FLASH 的初始化 2M

板子初始化时调用 FLASH 初始化接口如下:

```
#ifndef CFG NO FLASH
   /* configure available FLASH banks */
   size = flash_init ();
   display_flash_config (size);
#endif /* CFG_NO_FLASH */
unsigned long flash_init (void)
#ifdef ___DEBUG_START_FROM_SRAM___
   return CFG_DUMMY_FLASH_SIZE;
#else
   unsigned long size_b0;
   int i;
   /* Init: no FLASHes known */
   for (i=0; i<CFG_MAX_FLASH_BANKS; ++i) {</pre>
      flash info[i].flash id = FLASH UNKNOWN;
   }
   /* Static FLASH Bank configuration here - FIXME XXX */
   size_b0 = flash_get_size((vu_long *)CFG_FLASH_BASE, &flash_info[0]);
   if (flash_info[0].flash_id == FLASH_UNKNOWN) {
      printf ("## Unknown FLASH on Bank 0 - Size = 0x%08lx = %ld MB\n",
          size_b0, size_b0<<20);}
```

```
/* Setup offsets */
      flash_get_offsets (0, &flash_info[0]);
      /* Monitor protection ON by default */
      (void)flash protect(FLAG PROTECT SET,
                -CFG MONITOR LEN,
                Oxfffffff.
                &flash info[0]);
      flash_info[0].size = size_b0;
      return (size_b0);
   #endif
   }
   以下是笔者使用板子的 FLASH 配置时核心配置信息内容:
   首先是基于 FLASH 型号获取板子 FLASH 容量和 FLASH 段数量。
      case (CFG FLASH WORD SIZE)SST ID xF160A:
         info->flash_id += FLASH_SST160A;
         info->sector_count = 32;
         info->size = 0x00200000;
         break;
   其次对 FLASH 段进行初始化,如下:
      /* set up sector start address table */
      if (((info->flash_id & FLASH_VENDMASK) == FLASH_MAN_SST) ||
          ((info->flash id & FLASH TYPEMASK) == FLASH AM640U)) {
         for (i = 0; i < info->sector_count; i++)
         info->start[i] = base + (i * 0x00010000);
U-BOOT 使用的 FLASH 配置数据结构如下,最常用的为前五项:
                        /* total bank size in bytes
   ulong size;
   ushort sector_count;  /* number of erase units
   ulong flash_id;
                        /* combined device & manufacturer code */
```

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```
/* the primary vendor id
   ushort vendor;
                        /* Vendor specific reset command */
   ushort cmd_reset;
   ushort interface;
                        /* used for x8/x16 adjustments
   ushort legacy_unlock;
                           /* support Intel legacy (un)locking */
#endif
} flash_info_t;
     FLASH 2M 的空间分配(段大小为 64K)
0X000000 0X03FFFF U-BOOT 64K*4
                               U-BOOT load 存储空间
                              U-BOOT 系统参数存储空间
0X040000 0X04FFFF PARA 64K*1
0X050000 0X17FFFF UCLINUX 64K*20 ucLinux load 存储空间
0X180000 0X1FFFFF OTHER 64K*7
                              其余空闲未用空间为7个段
总共 TOTAL 64K*32 为 2M 空间
```

说明:笔者编辑本文档用到的几个典型源文件如下:(基于 hfrks3c44b0 开发板)说明:笔者保留文档内所有文字和图片版权,没有笔者同意,请勿做商用。

- ✓ 1 Flash.c (d:\work\uboot116\board\hfrk\hfrks3c44b0)
 - 2 Board.c (d:\work\uboot116\lib_arm)
 - 3 Console.c (d:\work\uboot116\common)
 - 4 Main.c (d:\work\uboot116\common)
 - 5 Hfrks3c44b0.c (d:\work\uboot116\board\hfrk\hfrks3c44b0)
 - 6 memsetup.S (d:\work\uboot116\board\hfrk\hfrks3c44b0)
 - 7 start.S (d:\work\uboot116\cpu\s3c44b0)
 - 8 Net.c (d:\work\uboot116\net)

1.6 附录 1: u-boot 1.1.6 反汇编片断摘录

```
0c700024 <_armboot_start>:
c700024: 0c700000 ldceql 0, cr0, [r0]
0c700028 <_bss_start>:
c700028: 0c72314c ldfege f3, [r2], -#304
0c70002c < bss end>:
c70002c: 0c757ec8 ldcegl 14, cr7, [r5], -#800
0c700030 <reset>:
c700030: e10f0000 mrsr0, CPSR
c700034: e3c0001f bicr0, r0, #31 ; 0x1f
c700038: e3800013 orrr0, r0, #19 ; 0x13
c70003c: e129f000 msrCPSR_fc, r0
c700040: eb00001a bl c7000b0 <cpu init crit>
c700044: eb000056 bl c7001a4 <memsetup>
0c700048 <relocate>:
c700048: e24f0050 subr0, pc, #80 ; 0x50
c70004c: e51f1034 ldrr1, [pc, #-52] ; c700020 <_TEXT_BASE>
c700050: e1500001 cmpr0, r1
c700054: 0a00000f begc700098 <stack setup>
c700058: e51f203c ldrr2, [pc, #-60] ; c700024 <_armboot_start>
c70005c: e51f303c ldrr3, [pc, #-60] ; c700028 <_bss_start>
c700060: e0432002 subr2, r3, r2
c700064: e0802002 addr2, r0, r2
0c700068 <copy_loop>:
c700068: e8b007f8 ldmia r0!, {r3, r4, r5, r6, r7, r8, r9, sl}
c70006c: e8a107f8 stmia r1!, {r3, r4, r5, r6, r7, r8, r9, s1}
c700070: e1500002 cmpr0, r2
c700074: dafffffb blec700068 <copy_loop>
c700078: e28f007c addr0, pc, #124; 0x7c
c70007c: e2802b01 addr2, r0, #1024; 0x400
c700080: e3a01303 movr1, #201326592 ; 0xc000000
c700084: e2811008 addr1, r1, #8 ; 0x8
0c700088 <vector_copy_loop>:
c700088: e8b007f8 ldmia r0!, {r3, r4, r5, r6, r7, r8, r9, sl}
c70008c: e8a107f8 stmia r1!, {r3, r4, r5, r6, r7, r8, r9, s1}
c700090: e1500002 cmpr0, r2
c700094: dafffffb blec700088 <vector copy loop>
0c700098 <stack_setup>:
c700098: e51f0080 ldrr0, [pc, #-128] ; c700020 <_TEXT_BASE>
```

```
c70009c: e2400803 subr0, r0, #196608; 0x30000
c7000a0: e2400080 subr0, r0, #128; 0x80
c7000a4: e240d00c subsp, r0, #12 ; 0xc
c7000a8: e51ff004 ldrpc, [pc, #-4]; c7000ac <_start_armboot>
0c7000ac < start armboot>:
c7000ac: 0c70036c ldceql 3, cr0, [r0], -#432
0c7000b0 <cpu init crit>:
c7000b0: e59f009c ldrr0, [pc, #156] ; c700154 <fiq+0x8>
c7000b4: e3a01000 movr1, #0; 0x0
c7000b8: e5801000 strr1, [r0]
c7000bc: e59f1094 ldrrl, [pc, #148] ; c700158 <fiq+0xc>
c7000c0: e59f0094 ldrr0, [pc, #148] ; c70015c <fiq+0x10>
c7000c4: e5810000 strr0, [r1]
c7000c8: e3a0161e movr1, #31457280; 0x1e00000
c7000cc: e3a00005 movr0, #5; 0x5
c7000d0: e5810000 strr0, [r1]
c7000d4: e59f1084 ldrr1, [pc, #132] ; c700160 <fiq+0x14>
c7000d8: e3a00e32 movr0, #800 ; 0x320
c7000dc: e5c10000 strb r0, [r1]
c7000e0: e3a01776 movr1, #30932992; 0x1d80000
c7000e4: e59f0078 ldrr0, [pc, #120] ; c700164 <fiq+0x18>
c7000e8: e5810000 strr0, [r1]
c7000ec: e59f1074 ldrr1, [pc, #116] ; c700168 <fiq+0x1c>
c7000f0: e59f0074 ldrr0, [pc, #116] ; c70016c <fiq+0x20>
c7000f4: e5810000 strr0, [r1]
c7000f8: ela0f00e movpc, lr
0c7000fc <real_vectors>:
c7000fc: eaffffcb b c700030 <reset>
c700100: ea000005 b c70011c <undefined instruction>
c700104: ea000006 b c700124 <software interrupt>
c700108: ea000007 b c70012c <prefetch_abort>
c70010c: ea000008 b c700134 <data_abort>
c700110: ea000009 b c70013c <not used>
c700114: ea00000a b c700144 <irq>
c700118: ea00000b b c70014c <fig>
0c70011c <undefined_instruction>:
c70011c: e3a06003 movr6, #3; 0x3
c700120: eaffffc2 b c700030 <reset>
0c700124 <software_interrupt>:
c700124: e3a06004 movr6, #4; 0x4
c700128: eaffffc0 b c700030 <reset>
```

```
0c70012c cprefetch_abort>:
c70012c: e3a06005 movr6, #5; 0x5
c700130: eaffffbe b c700030 <reset>
0c700134 <data abort>:
c700134: e3a06006 movr6, #6; 0x6
c700138: eaffffbc b c700030 <reset>
0c70013c <not used>:
c70013c: e3a06007 movr6, #7; 0x7
c700140: eaffffba b c700030 <reset>
0c700144 <irg>:
c700144: e3a06008 movr6, #8; 0x8
c700148: eaffffb8 b c700030 <reset>
0c70014c <fiq>:
c70014c: e3a06009 movr6, #9; 0x9
c700150: eaffffb6 b c700030 <reset>
c700154: 01d30000 biceqs r0, r3, r0
c700158: 01e0000c mvneq r0, ip
c70015c: 03fffeff mvnegs pc, #4080; 0xff0
c700160: 01d8000c bicegs r0, r8, ip
c700164: 00088042 andeq r8, r8, r2, asr #32
c700168: 01d80004 bicegs r0, r8, r4
c70016c: 00007ff8 stregd r7, [r0], -r8
0c700170 <MEMORY_CONFIG>:
c700170: 01001102 tsteq r0, r2, lsl #2
c700174: 00007ff4 streqd r7, [r0], -r4
c700178: 00000a40 andeq r0, r0, r0, asr #20
c70017c: 000014bc streqh r1, [r0], -ip
c700180: 00007ffc streqd r7, [r0], -ip
c700184: 00007ffc streqd r7, [r0], -ip
c700188: 00000c40 andeg r0, r0, r0, asr #24
c70018c: 00018004 andeq r8, r1, r4
c700190: 00018004 andeq r8, r1, r4
c700194: 008c060e addeq r0, ip, lr, lsl #12
c700198: 00000010 andeq r0, r0, r0, lsl r0
c70019c: 00000020 andeq r0, r0, r0, lsr #32
c7001a0: 00000020 andeq r0, r0, r0, lsr #32
0c7001a4 <memsetup>:
c7001a4: e24f003c subr0, pc, #60 ; 0x3c
c7001a8: e8903ffe ldmia r0, {r1, r2, r3, r4, r5, r6, r7, r8, r9,
```

```
sl, fp, ip, sp}
c7001ac: e3a00772 movr0, #29884416; 0x1c80000
c7001b0: e8803ffe stmia r0, {r1, r2, r3, r4, r5, r6, r7, r8, r9,
sl, fp, ip, sp}
c7001b4: ela0f00e movpc, lr
0c7001b8 <mem malloc init>:
c7001b8: ela0c00d movip, sp
c7001bc: e92dd800 stmdb sp!, {fp, ip, lr, pc}
c7001c0: e59f202c ldrr2, [pc, #44];
                                                         c7001f4
<mem malloc init+0x3c>
c7001c4: e24cb004 subfp, ip, #4 ; 0x4
c7001c8: e59f1028 ldrr1, [pc, #40];
                                                         c7001f8
<mem malloc init+0x40>
c7001cc: e1a03000 movr3, r0
c7001d0: e5823000 strr3, [r2]
c7001d4: e2832803 addr2, r3, #196608 ; 0x30000
c7001d8: e5812000 strr2, [r1]
                                                         c7001fc
c7001dc: e59f1018 ldrr1, [pc, #24];
<mem_malloc_init+0x44>
c7001e0: e0602002 rsbr2, r0, r2
c7001e4: e5813000 strr3, [r1]
c7001e8: e3a01000 movr1, #0; 0x0
c7001ec: eb0040ca bl c71051c <memset>
c7001f0: e91ba800 ldmdb fp, {fp, sp, pc}
c7001f4: 0c721ef8 ldceql 14, cr1, [r2], -#992
c7001f8: 0c721efc ldcegl 14, cr1, [r2], -#1008
c7001fc: 0c721f00 ldceql 15, cr1, [r2]
0c700200 <sbrk>:
c700200: ela0c00d movip, sp
c700204: e92dd800 stmdb sp!, {fp, ip, lr, pc}
c700208: e24cb004 subfp, ip, #4 ; 0x4
c70020c: e59fc038 ldrip, [pc, #56]; c70024c <sbrk+0x4c>
c700210: e59f3038 ldrr3, [pc, #56]; c700250 <sbrk+0x50>
c700214: e59c1000 ldrr1, [ip]
c700218: e5933000 ldrr3, [r3]
c70021c: e0812000 addr2, r1, r0
c700220: e1520003 cmpr2, r3
c700224: 3a000003 bccc700238 <sbrk+0x38>
c700228: e59f3024 ldrr3, [pc, #36]; c700254 <sbrk+0x54>
c70022c: e5933000 ldrr3, [r3]
c700230: e1520003 cmpr2, r3
c700234: 9a000001 blsc700240 <sbrk+0x40>
c700238: e3a00000 movr0, #0; 0x0
c70023c: e91ba800 ldmdb fp, {fp, sp, pc}
```

```
c700240: ela00001 movr0, r1
c700244: e58c2000 strr2, [ip]
c700248: e91ba800 ldmdb fp, {fp, sp, pc}
c70024c: 0c721f00 ldceql 15, cr1, [r2]
c700250: 0c721ef8 ldceql 14, cr1, [r2], -#992
c700254: 0c721efc ldcegl 14, cr1, [r2], -#1008
0c700258 <init baudrate>:
c700258: ela0c00d movip, sp
c70025c: e92dd830 stmdb sp!, {r4, r5, fp, ip, lr, pc}
c700260: e24cb004 subfp, ip, #4 ; 0x4
c700264: e24b4054 subr4, fp, #84 ; 0x54
c700268: e1a01004 movr1, r4
c70026c: e3a02040 movr2, #64 ; 0x40
c700270: e59f0024 ldrr0, [pc, #36]; c70029c <init_baudrate+0x44>
c700274: e24dd040 subsp, sp, #64 ; 0x40
c700278: eb002e4a bl c70bba8 <getenv_r>
c70027c: e3500000 cmpr0, #0; 0x0
c700280: e5985000 ldrr5, [r8]
c700284: da000005 blec7002a0 <init_baudrate+0x48>
c700288: ela00004 movr0, r4
c70028c: e3a01000 movr1, #0; 0x0
c700290: e3a0200a movr2, #10 ; 0xa
c700294: eb004129 bl c710740 <simple_strtoul>
c700298: ea000001 b c7002a4 <init baudrate+0x4c>
c70029c: 0c71c238 lfmeq f4, 3, [r1], -#224
c7002a0: e59f0010 ldrr0, [pc, #16]; c7002b8 <init baudrate+0x60>
c7002a4: e5880008 strr0, [r8, #8]
c7002a8: e5983008 ldrr3, [r8, #8]
c7002ac: e3a00000 movr0, #0; 0x0
c7002b0: e5853000 strr3, [r5]
c7002b4: ea000000 b c7002bc <init baudrate+0x64>
c7002b8: 0001c200 andeq ip, r1, r0, lsl #4
c7002bc: e91ba830 ldmdb fp, {r4, r5, fp, sp, pc}
0c7002c0 <display_banner>:
c7002c0: ela0c00d movip, sp
c7002c4: e92dd800 stmdb sp!, {fp, ip, lr, pc}
c7002c8: e59f0010 ldrr0, [pc, #16];
                                                         c7002e0
<display_banner+0x20>
c7002cc: e59f1010 ldrr1, [pc, #16];
                                                         c7002e4
<display_banner+0x24>
c7002d0: e24cb004 subfp, ip, #4 ; 0x4
c7002d4: eb0031de bl c70ca54 <printf>
c7002d8: e3a00000 movr0, #0; 0x0
c7002dc: e91ba800 ldmdb fp, {fp, sp, pc}
```

```
c7002e0: 0c71c244 lfmeg f4, 3, [r1], -#272
c7002e4: 0c71c1f8 ldfeqp f4, [r1], -#992
0c7002e8 <display_dram_config>:
c7002e8: ela0c00d movip, sp
c7002ec: e92dd810 stmdb sp!, {r4, fp, ip, lr, pc}
c7002f0: e24cb004 subfp, ip, #4 ; 0x4
c7002f4: e3a04000 movr4, #0; 0x0
c7002f8: e1a02004 movr2, r4
c7002fc: e5983000 ldrr3, [r8]
c700300: e2833020 addr3, r3, #32 ; 0x20
c700304: e7933182 ldrr3, [r3, r2, lsl #3]
c700308: e2822001 addr2, r2, #1 ; 0x1
c70030c: e3520000 cmpr2, #0; 0x0
c700310: e0844003 addr4, r4, r3
c700314: dafffff8 blec7002fc <display dram config+0x14>
c700318: e59f0014 ldrr0, [pc, #20];
                                                         c700334
<display dram config+0x4c>
c70031c: eb0031bf bl c70ca20 <puts>
c700320: e59f1010 ldrr1, [pc, #16];
                                                         c700338
<display_dram_config+0x50>
c700324: ela00004 movr0, r4
c700328: eb003f21 bl c70ffb4 <print size>
c70032c: e3a00000 movr0, #0; 0x0
c700330: e91ba810 ldmdb fp, {r4, fp, sp, pc}
c700334: 0c71c24c lfmeq f4, 3, [r1], -#304
c700338: 0c71c254 lfmeq f4, 3, [r1], -#336
0c70033c <display_flash_config>:
c70033c: ela0c00d movip, sp
c700340: e92dd810 stmdb sp!, {r4, fp, ip, lr, pc}
c700344: ela04000 movr4, r0
c700348: e59f0014 ldrr0, [pc, #20];
                                                         c700364
<display_flash_config+0x28>
c70034c: e24cb004 subfp, ip, #4 ; 0x4
c700350: eb0031b2 bl c70ca20 <puts>
c700354: e59f100c ldrr1, [pc, #12];
                                                         c700368
<display_flash_config+0x2c>
c700358: e1a00004 movr0, r4
c70035c: eb003f14 bl c70ffb4 <print_size>
c700360: e91ba810 ldmdb fp, {r4, fp, sp, pc}
c700364: 0c71c258 lfmeq f4, 3, [r1], -#352
c700368: 0c71c254 lfmeg f4, 3, [r1], -#336
```