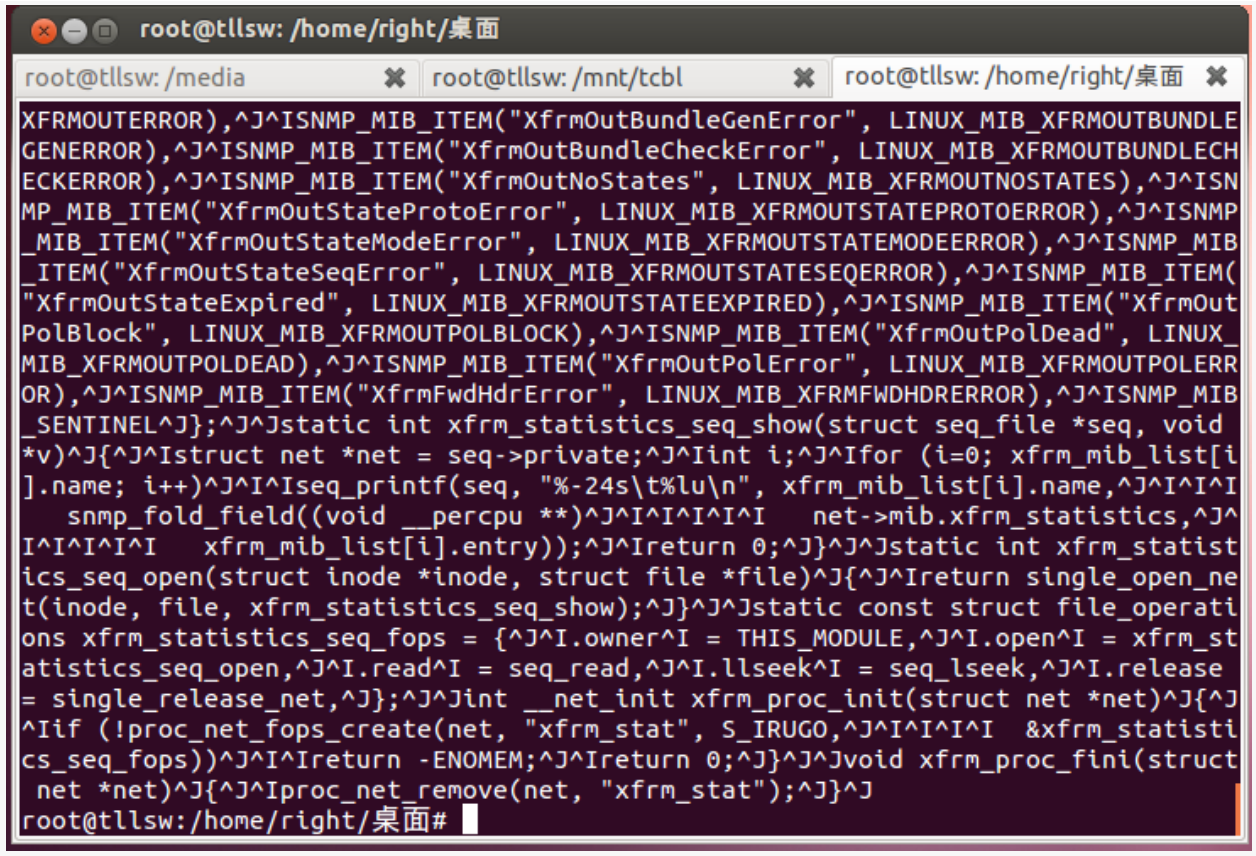
高手別看，給新手看的
【編譯3.4】
【在PC機上，我的系統是Ubuntu 12.04 Desktop 32bit】

```
sudo su

wget https://github.com/linux-sunxi/linux-sunxi/archive/sunxi-3.4.zip

unzip sunxi-3.4

cd linux*sunxi*3.4

make sun4i_defconfig ARCH=arm
```

複製代碼



unzip

```
root@tllsw:/home/right/桌面/linux-sunxi-sunxi-3.4# make sun4i_defconfig ARCH=arm
  HOSTCC  scripts/basic/fixdep
  HOSTCC  scripts/kconfig/conf.o
  SHIPPED scripts/kconfig/zconf.tab.c
  SHIPPED scripts/kconfig/zconf.lex.c
  SHIPPED scripts/kconfig/zconf.hash.c
  HOSTCC  scripts/kconfig/zconf.tab.o
  HOSTLD  scripts/kconfig/conf
#
# configuration written to .config
#
root@tllsw:/home/right/桌面/linux-sunxi-sunxi-3.4#
```

make config
完成後

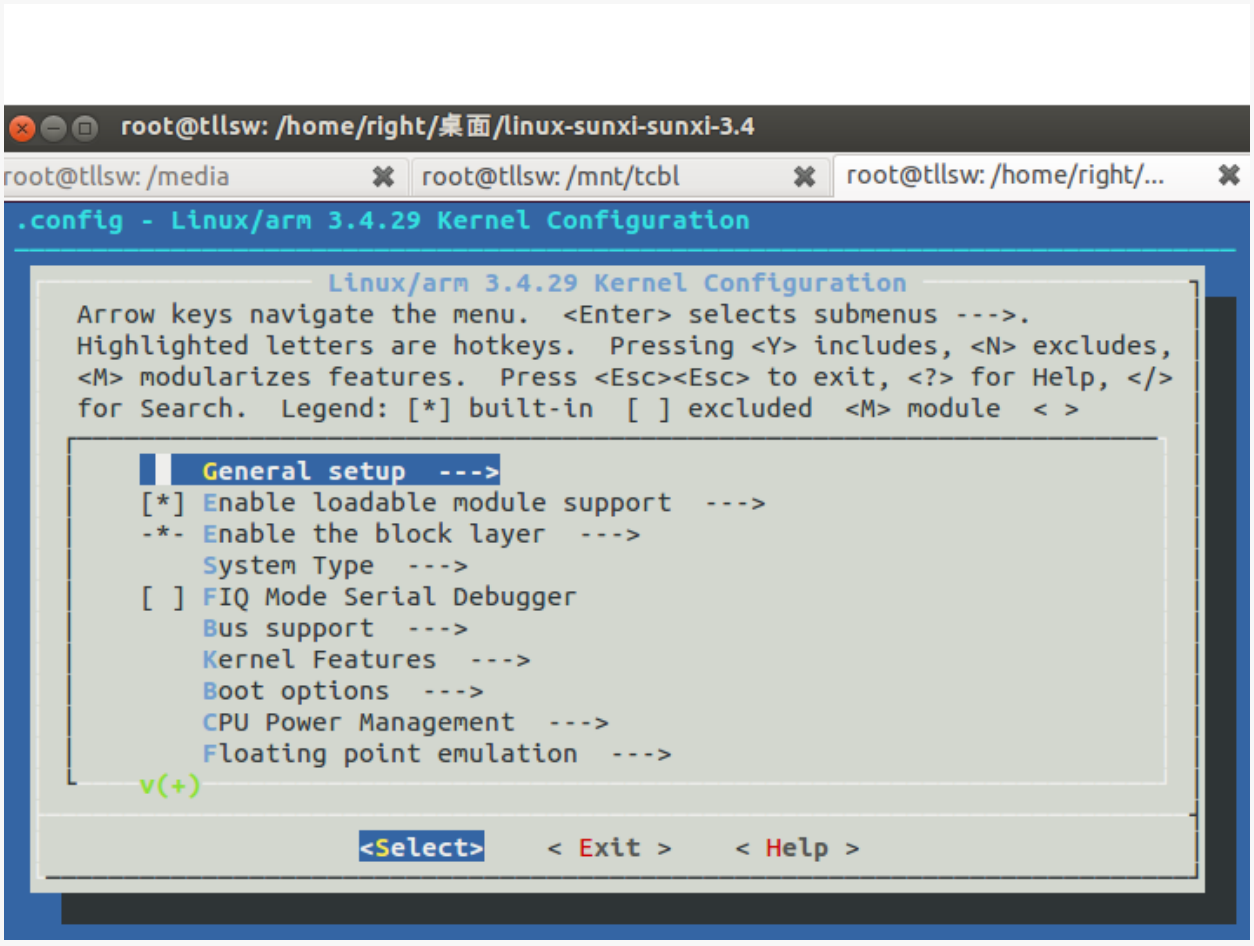
- `apt-get install build-essential u-boot-tools uboot-mkimage gcc-arm-linux-gnueabihf -y`

複製代碼

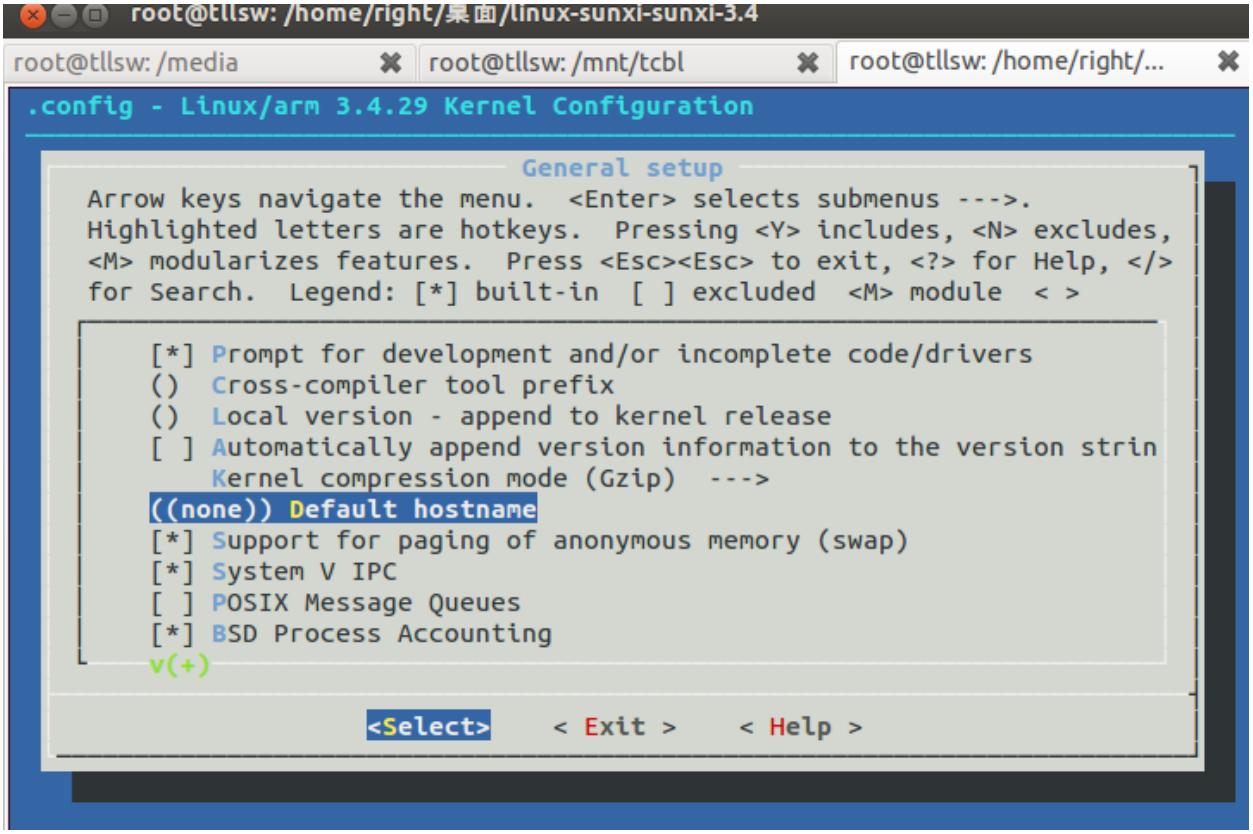
安裝必要的東西
然後弄菜單出來選你要的（驅動什麼的）

- `make menuconfig ARCH=arm`

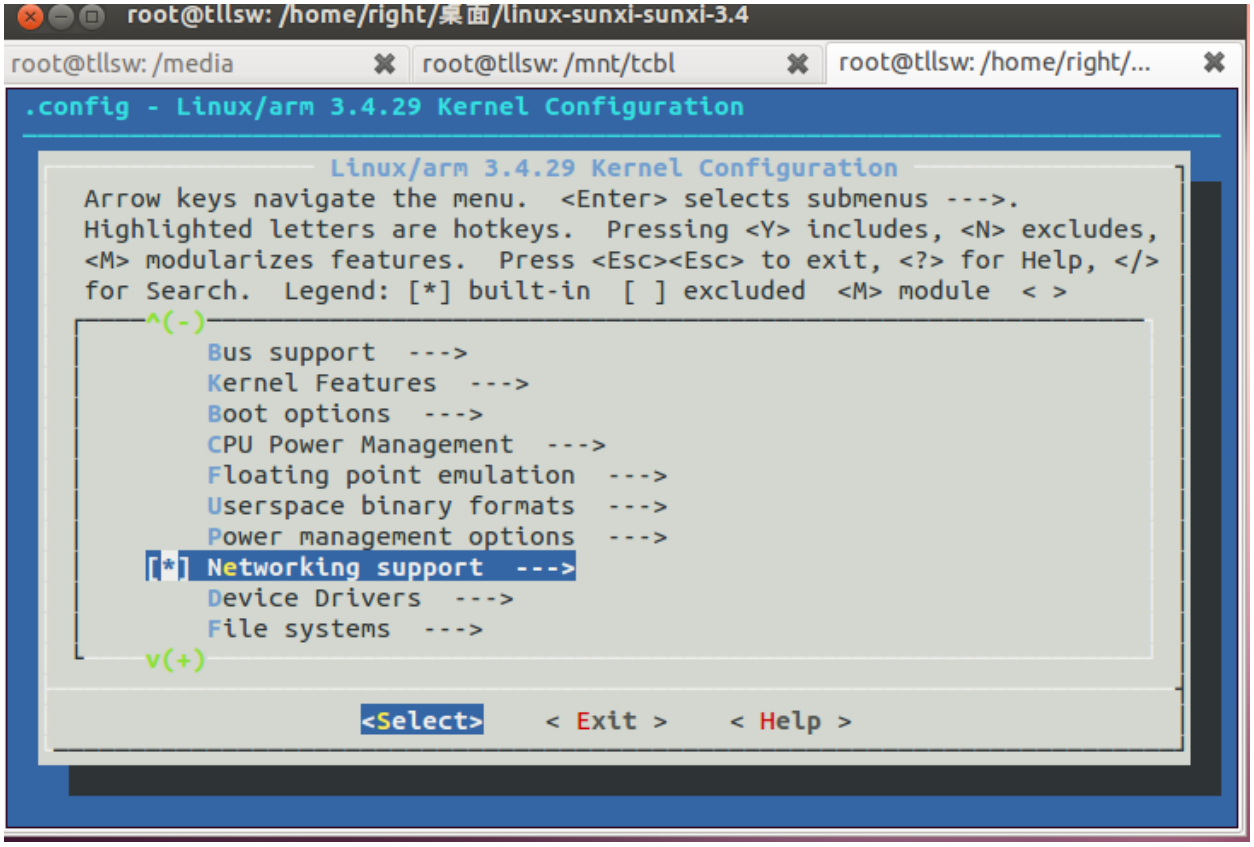
複製代碼



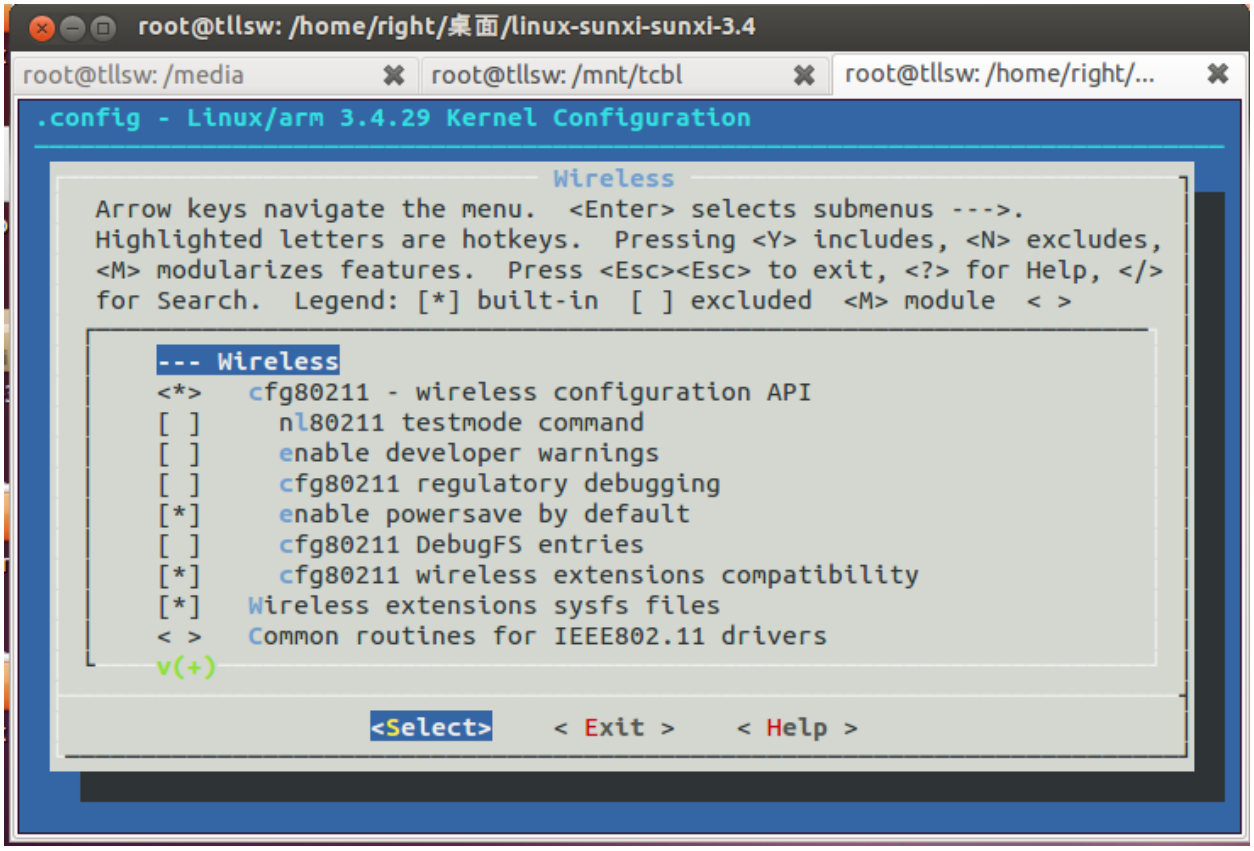
看清楚了，上面寫的是Linux/arm 3.4.29，如果你是Linux/arm 3.0.xx那麼你下載錯了，如果你是Linux/i386或Linux/x86_64那更不靠譜，要嘛你下載到i386的包要嘛你ARCH沒寫arm
自己慢慢選，下面Device Driver是驅動，Network Support是網絡。往下拉，下面其實是有東西的



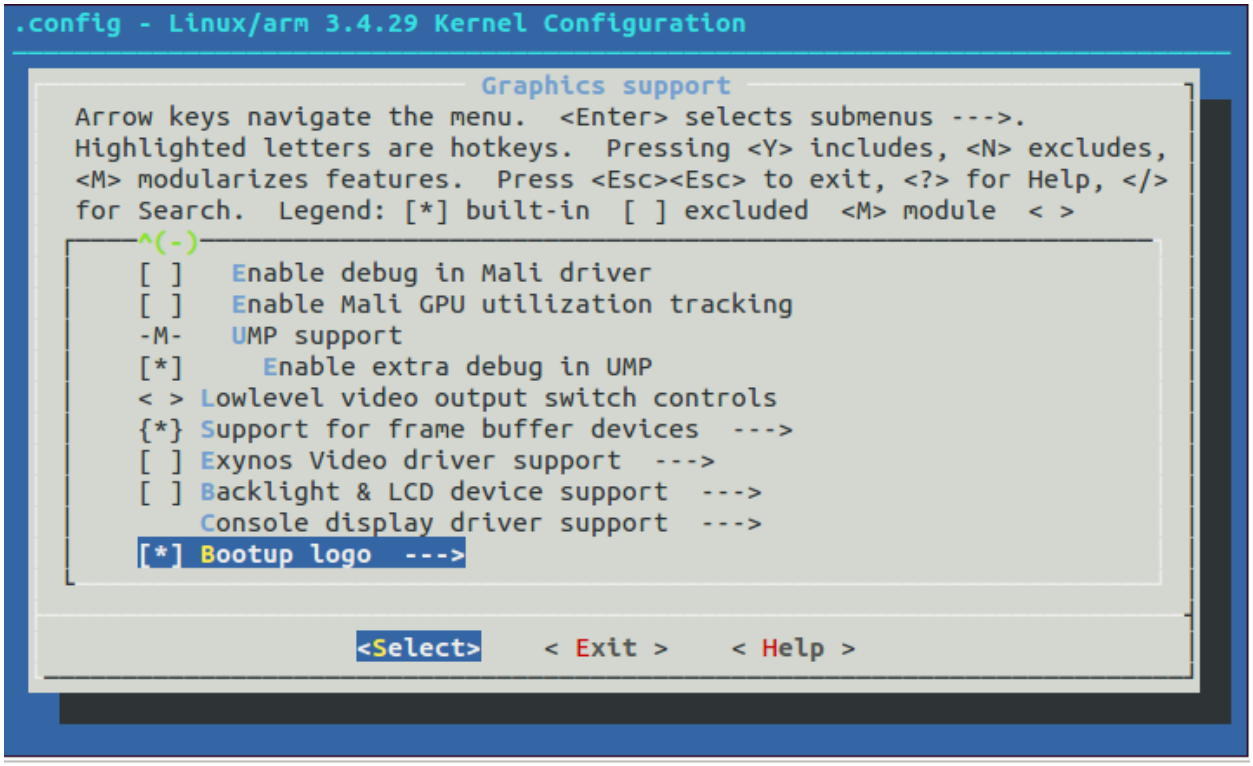
第一個（Ge...Setup）裡面有個Default Hostname，也就是默認的hostname，可以自己修改
選東西要用按鍵：
Y設定為內置（刪不掉的）
N設定為不要（內核裡面沒有，能通過模塊增加）
M設定為模塊（可以通過模塊增減）
給大家看下

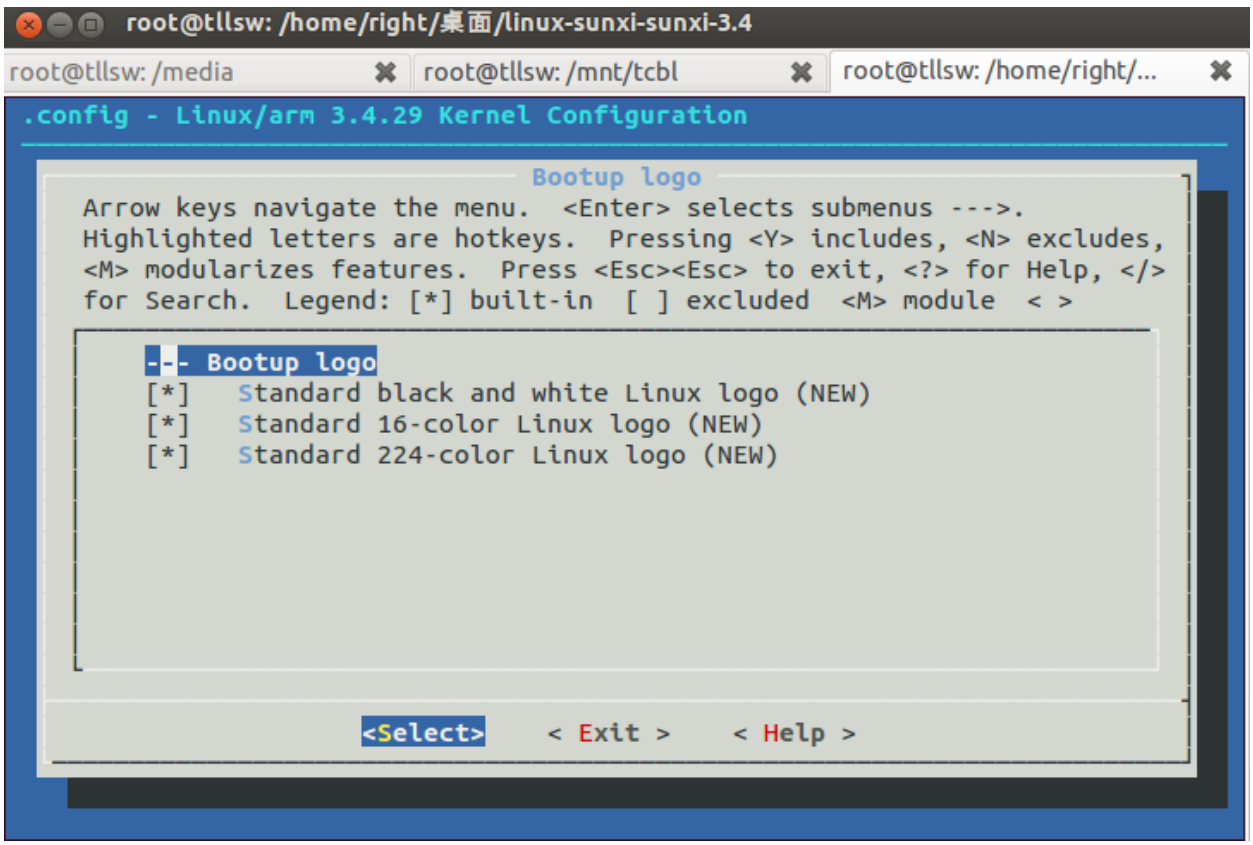


這是網絡，裡面有個wireless就是無線，網絡支持下面那個是硬件驅動

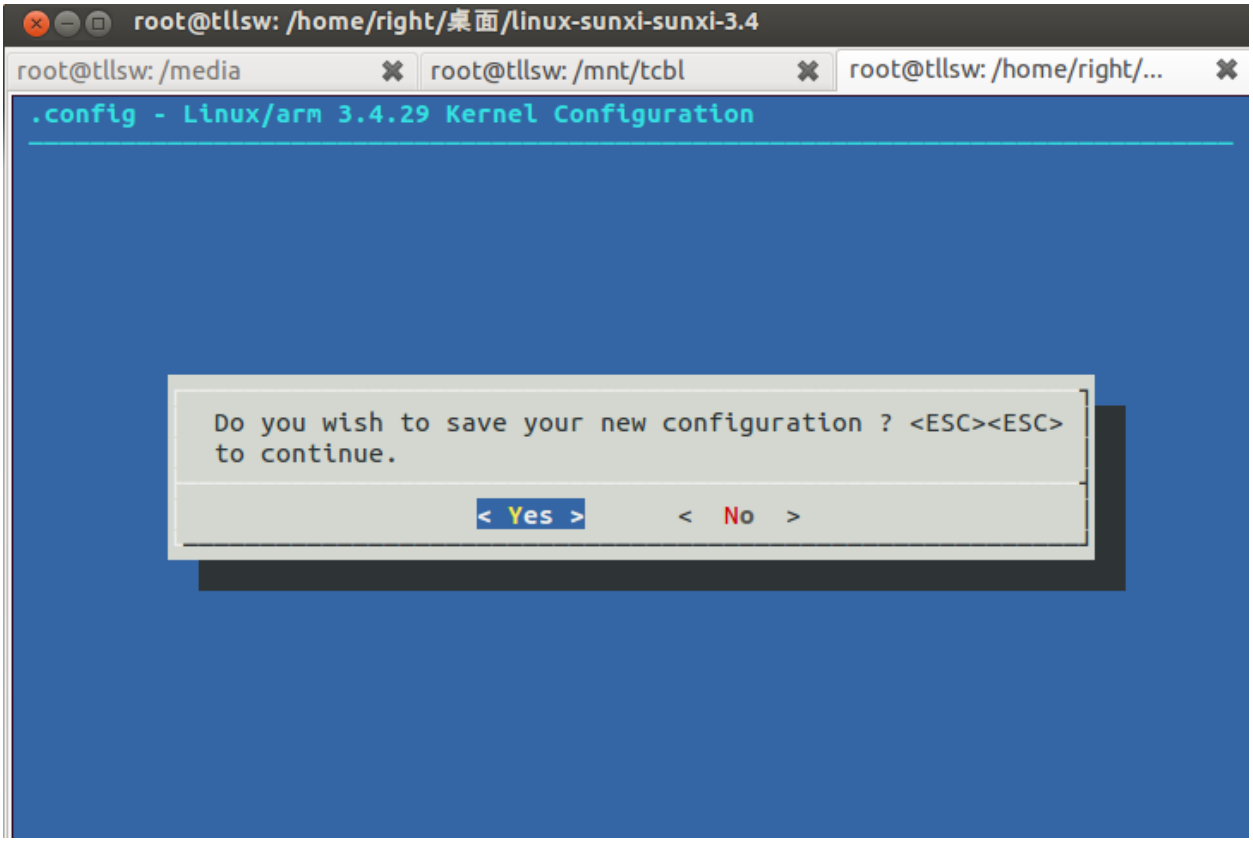


這是無線選項，給大家參考
Devices Driver->Graphics Support->Bootup LOGO裡面有開機圖標，可以選，哈哈


.config - Linux/arm 3.4.29 Kernel Configuration
Graphics support
Arrow keys navigate the menu. <Enter> selects submenus --->.
Highlighted letters are hotkeys. Pressing <Y> includes, <N> excludes,
<M> modularizes features. Press <Esc><Esc> to exit, <?> for Help, </>
for Search. Legend: [*] built-in [ ] excluded <M> module < >
^(-)
[ ] Enable debug in Mali driver
[ ] Enable Mali GPU utilization tracking
-M- UMP support
[*] Enable extra debug in UMP
< > Lowlevel video output switch controls
{*} Support for frame buffer devices --->
[ ] Exynos Video driver support --->
[ ] Backlight & LCD device support --->
Console display driver support --->
[*] Bootup logo --->
<Select> < Exit > < Help >


root@tllsw: /home/right/桌面/linux-sunxi-sunxi-3.4
root@tllsw: /media
root@tllsw: /mnt/tcbl
root@tllsw: /home/right/...
.config - Linux/arm 3.4.29 Kernel Configuration
Bootup logo
Arrow keys navigate the menu. <Enter> selects submenus --->.
Highlighted letters are hotkeys. Pressing <Y> includes, <N> excludes,
<M> modularizes features. Press <Esc><Esc> to exit, <?> for Help, </>
for Search. Legend: [*] built-in [ ] excluded <M> module < >
--- Bootup logo
[*] Standard black and white Linux logo (NEW)
[*] Standard 16-color Linux logo (NEW)
[*] Standard 224-color Linux logo (NEW)
<Select> < Exit > < Help >

這就是Linux的企鵝圖標
選好了？
ok，左右按鍵選擇exit

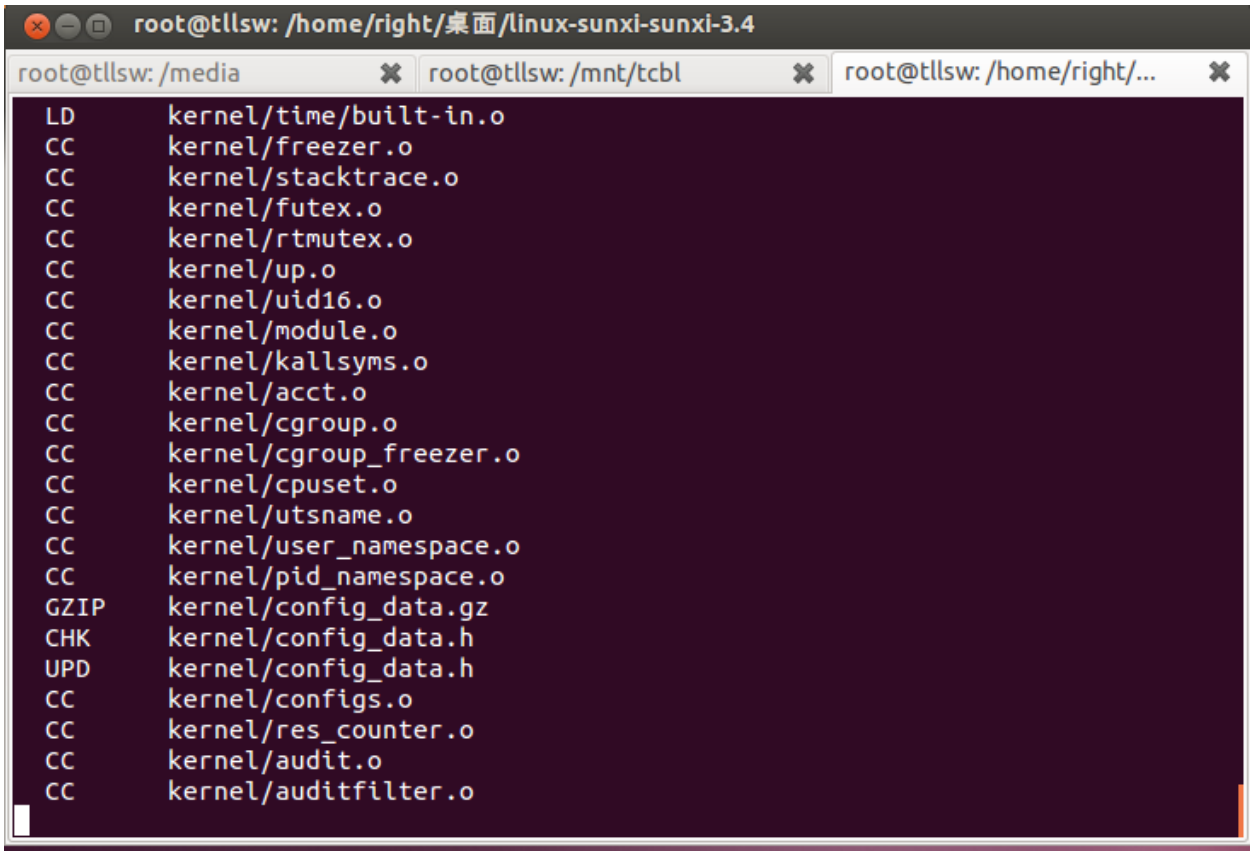


選yes，保存，好了。

- `make uImage CROSS_COMPILE=arm-linux-gnueabihf- -j2 ARCH=arm #編譯uImage文件`
-
- `make ARCH=arm CROSS_COMPILE=arm-linux-gnueabihf- -j2 INSTALL_MOD_PATH=output modules #編譯lib文件夾裡的文件`
-
- `make ARCH=arm CROSS_COMPILE=arm-linux-gnueabihf- -j2 INSTALL_MOD_PATH=output modules_install #編譯lib文件夾裡的文件`
-
- `mv arch/arm/boot/uImage output #移動`
-
-

複製代碼

上面j2意思是雙線程，可以改



正在編譯

```
  OBJCOPY arch/arm/boot/Image
  Kernel: arch/arm/boot/Image is ready
  AS      arch/arm/boot/compressed/head.o
  GZIP    arch/arm/boot/compressed/piggy.gzip
  AS      arch/arm/boot/compressed/piggy.gzip.o
  CC      arch/arm/boot/compressed/misc.o
  CC      arch/arm/boot/compressed/decompress.o
  CC      arch/arm/boot/compressed/string.o
  SHIPPED arch/arm/boot/compressed/lib1funcs.S
  AS      arch/arm/boot/compressed/lib1funcs.o
  SHIPPED arch/arm/boot/compressed/ashldi3.S
  AS      arch/arm/boot/compressed/ashldi3.o
  LD      arch/arm/boot/compressed/vmlinux
  OBJCOPY arch/arm/boot/zImage
  Kernel: arch/arm/boot/zImage is ready
  UIMAGE  arch/arm/boot/uImage
Image Name:   Linux-3.4.29
Created:      Mon Apr 29 10:08:26 2013
Image Type:   ARM Linux Kernel Image (uncompressed)
Data Size:    4308456 Bytes = 4207.48 kB = 4.11 MB
Load Address: 40008000
Entry Point:  40008000
  Image arch/arm/boot/uImage is ready
root@tllsw:/home/right/桌面/linux-sunxi-sunxi-3.4#
```

OK

ulmage和lib可以同時編譯，開兩個終端即可

編譯好了直接複製到sd卡里

兩個文件都在output文件夾裡

ulmage複製到sd卡的FAT分區

lib複製到sd卡的linux分區

然後把sd卡插上即可

記得先把原來的備份下，不然弄壞就慘了

複製過程看二樓