操作系统实验二——用grub引导操作系统映像

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实验目的

使用Linux环境下的各种命令行工具、grub文件和Linux源码制作一个可引导硬盘映像,并用虚拟机引导。

实验过程

1. 编译Linux内核

在www.kernel.org下载内核源代码并解压。

Linux内核有多个版本,为减少兼容问题,我选择了适中的3.10.105版本。

配置.configure

在解压后的根目录下打开终端,输入:

```
1 make i386_defconfig
```

make将会生成.configure文件。

```
songchaow@songchaow-pc:~/Linuxsrc/linux-3.10.105$ make i386_defconfig
  HOSTCC    scripts/basic/fixdep
  HOSTCC    scripts/kconfig/conf.o
  HOSTCC    scripts/kconfig/zconf.tab.o
  HOSTLD    scripts/kconfig/conf
#
# configuration written to .config
#
```

我们无需另生成根文件系统映像,故不用对.config文件做改动。

使用make编译

```
1 | make -j 4
```

-j可使用四核并行编译,加快速度。

```
songchaow@songchaow-pc:~/Linuxsrc/linux-3.10.105$ make -j 4
make[1]: Nothing to be done for 'all'.
           include/generated/uapi/linux/version.h
  CHK
make[1]: Nothing to be done for 'relocs'.
  CHK
           include/generated/utsrelease.h
  \mathsf{CC}
           scripts/mod/devicetable-offsets.s
           scripts/mod/devicetable-offsets.h
  GEN
  CALL
           scripts/checksyscalls.sh
  HOSTCC scripts/mod/file2alias.o
           scripts/mod/modpost
  HOSTLD
  CHK
           include/generated/compile.h
  \mathsf{CC}
           mm/page alloc.o
  \mathsf{CC}
           fs/open.o
  BC
           kernel/timeconst.h
  \mathsf{CC}
           arch/x86/kernel/quirks.o
  \mathsf{CC}
           kernel/ptrace.o
  \mathsf{CC}
           arch/x86/kernel/topology.o
  \mathsf{CC}
           arch/x86/kernel/kdebugfs.o
  \mathsf{CC}
           kernel/timer.o
  \mathsf{CC}
           fs/read write.o
  \mathsf{CC}
           arch/x86/kernel/alternative.o
```

编译完成后会生成bzlmage系统映像。Linux系统启动时由这个文件引导:

```
AS arch/x86/boot/header.o
LD arch/x86/boot/setup.elf
OBJCOPY arch/x86/boot/setup.bin
BUILD arch/x86/boot/bzImage
Setup is 15000 bytes (padded to 15360 bytes).
System is 5351 kB
CRC d35c60f4
Kernel: arch/x86/boot/bzImage is ready (#2)
songchaow@songchaow-pc:~/Linuxsrc/linux-3.10.105$
```

2. 制作根文件系统

Linux内核引导时,会将一个"cpio"格式的压缩归档文件解压,并挂载到根目录,然后运行其中的init继续完成引导过程。本次实验init被替代成helloworld程序。

准备根目录文件

• 静态编译init.c init.c的内容如下:

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()

{
   printf("helloworld!\n");
   return 0;
}
```

使用gcc静态编译:

```
gcc -static -m32 init.c
```

64位Ubuntu系统在编译32位程序时会失败,原因是缺少gcc-multilib软件包。用apt-get命令安装后即可解决。

字符的输出需要用到字符设备和块设备。

```
songchaow@songchaow-pc:~/rootfs$ gcc -static -m32 init.c
songchaow@songchaow-pc:~/rootfs$ sudo mknod console c 5 1
[sudo] password for songchaow:
songchaow@songchaow-pc:~/rootfs$ sudo mknod ram b 1 0
songchaow@songchaow-pc:~/rootfs$
```

制作根目录映像

根目录映像须为cpio格式。

```
1 | find .| cpio -o --format=newc > ../rootfs.img
```

现在可以用gemu检验是否能引导成功并输出helloworld:

```
QEMU
                                                                          - + ×
    1.355733] Write protecting the kernel text: 6956k
    1.3559651 Write protecting the kernel read-only data: 2276k
helloworld!
    1.391598] init (1) used greatest stack depth: 6440 bytes left
    1.391735] Kernel panic - not syncing: Attempted to kill init! exitcode=0x00
000000
    1.3917351
    1.3919591 CPU: 0 PID: 1 Comm: init Not tainted 3.10.105 #2
    1.392021] Hardware name: QEMU Standard PC (i440FX + PIIX, 1996), BIOS Ubunt
u-1.8.2-1ubuntu2 04/01/2014
    1.3920321 c191a9c0 c191a9c0 c7851f2c c16bcf24 c7851f44 c16bc179 00000022
191a9c0
    1.392032] c784c000 c784c000 c7851f8c c1037562 c183d13c 00000000 c16c29f1 0
1852000
    1.392032] 0849d5c8 000000d8 c7852000 c7ae2040 c7851fa4 c784c270 c784c270 c
7851f78
    1.3920321 Call Trace:
    1.392032] [<c16bcf24>] dump_stack+0x16/0x18
               [<c16bc179>] panic+0x77/0x167
    1.3920321
    1.392032] [<c1037562>] do_exit+0x9b2/0x9c0
    1.392032] [\langle c16c29f1 \rangle] ? apic_timer_interrupt+0x2d/0x34
    1.3920321
              [<c10383e0>] do_group_exit+0x30/0x90
               [<c1038451>] SyS_exit_group+0x11/0x20
    1.3920321
               [<c16c8fba>l sysenter_do_call+0x12/0x12
    1.3920321
```

可观察到出现 "helloworld!" 字样。

3. 制作grub启动软盘、启动硬盘

首先获取编译好了的i386平台的grub程序。

制作grub启动软盘

```
dd if=/dev/zero of=a.img bs=512 count=2880 #创建一个空映像文件
sudo losetup /dev/loop3 a.img #挂载为loop设备
sudo dd if=/home/songchaow/Downloads/grub-0.97-i386-pc/boot/grub/stage1 of=/dev/loop3 bs=5:
count=1 #向映像文件内写入grub引导信息
sudo dd if=/home/songchaow/Downloads/grub-0.97-i386-pc/boot/grub/stage2 of=/dev/loop3 bs=5:
seek=1
sudo losetup -d /dev/loop3 #删除loop设备
```

测试grub软盘是否可以启动:

```
1 | qemu-system-i386 -fda a.img
```



制作grub启动硬盘

```
dd if=/dev/zero of=32M.img bs=4096 count=8192
sudo losetup /dev/loop3 32M.img
echo 在建立活动分区...
sudo fdisk /dev/loop3
sudo losetup -d /dev/loop3

sudo losetup -o 1048576 /dev/loop3 32M.img #重新将磁盘从分区开始处挂载 磁盘开始部分用于被grub写入引导信息
#1048576由扇区数2048与字节数512相乘而得
sudo mke2fs /dev/loop3 #转换分区格式至ext2
sudo mount /dev/loop3 rootfs
```

fdisk的操作

- 输入n建立新分区
- 输入p, 建立主分区
- 输入默认的2048作为起始扇区,65535作为末扇区。
- 输入w将改动写入32M.img

32M.img挂载到rootfs后,将bzImage和myinitrd4M.img拷贝到rootfs中。

将grub-i386/boot/grub目录下所有文件拷贝到rootfs/boot/grub目录下:

```
sudo mkdir rootfs/boot
sudo mkdir rootfs/boot/grub
sudo cp /home/songchaow/Downloads/grub-0.97-i386-pc/boot/grub/* rootfs/boot/grub
```

编写启动菜单menu.lst:

```
default 0
timeout 30
title linux on 32M.img
root (hd0,0)
kernel (hd0,0)/bzImage root=/dev/ram init=/bin/ash
initrd (hd0,0)/rootfs.img
```

利用grub启动软盘,在硬盘映像上添加grub功能

```
1 | qemu-system-i386 -boot a -fda a.img -hda 32M.img
```

```
OEMU
                                                                               - + \times
    GNU GRUB version 0.96 (639K lower / 129920K upper memory)
 [ Minimal BASH-like line editing is supported. For the first word, TAB
   lists possible command completions. Anywhere else TAB lists the possible
   completions of a device/filename. 1
grub> root (hd0,0)
Filesystem type is ext2fs, partition type 0x83
grub> setup (hd0)
Checking if "/boot/grub/stage1" exists... yes
Checking if "/boot/grub/stage2" exists... yes
Checking if "/boot/grub/e2fs_stage1_5" exists... yes
Running "embed /boot/grub/e2fs_stage1_5 (hd0)"... 16 sectors are embedded.
succeeded
Running "install /boot/grub/stage1 (hd0) (hd0)1+16 p (hd0,0)/boot/grub/stage2
/boot/grub/menu.lst"... succeeded
Done.
grub> _
```

顺便,我在硬盘映像上添加grub功能的前后用file命令查看了32M.img镜像文件的改变。

上行为安装前,下行为安装后。可发现引导信息已经改变。

```
songchaow@songchaow-pc:~$ file 32M.img
32M.img: DOS/MBR boot sector; partition 1 : ID=0x83, start-CHS (0x0,32,33), end-
CHS (0x4,20,16), startsector 2048, 63488 sectors, extended partition table (last)
songchaow@songchaow-pc:~$ file 32M.img
32M.img: DOS/MBR boot sector; GRand Unified Bootloader, stage1 version 0x3, stag
e2 address 0x2000, stage2 segment 0x200, extended partition table (last)
songchaow@songchaow-pc:~$
```

最后,测试从硬盘grub启动:

qemu-system-i386 -hda 32M.img

过程展示:

OEMU - + ×

GNU GRUB version 0.96 (639K lower / 129920K upper memory)

linux on 32M.img

Use the \uparrow and \downarrow keys to select which entry is highlighted. Press enter to boot the selected OS, 'e' to edit the commands before booting, or 'c' for a command-line.

The highlighted entry will be booted automatically in 23 seconds.

QEMU — + ×
Booting 'linux on 32M.img'

root (hd0,0)

Filesystem type is ext2fs, partition type 0x83
kernel (hd0,0)/bzImage root=/dev/ram init=/bin/ash

kernel (hd0,0)/bzlmage root=/dev/ram init=/bin/ash [Linux-bzlmage, setup=0x3a00, size=0x539b00] initrd (hd0,0)/rootfs.img [Linux-initrd @ 0x7f1e000, 0xb2000 bytes]

early console in decompress_kernel

Decompressing Linux... Parsing ELF... done. Booting the kernel.