

# Main steps to build an embedded Linux system

Capitole du libre 2019

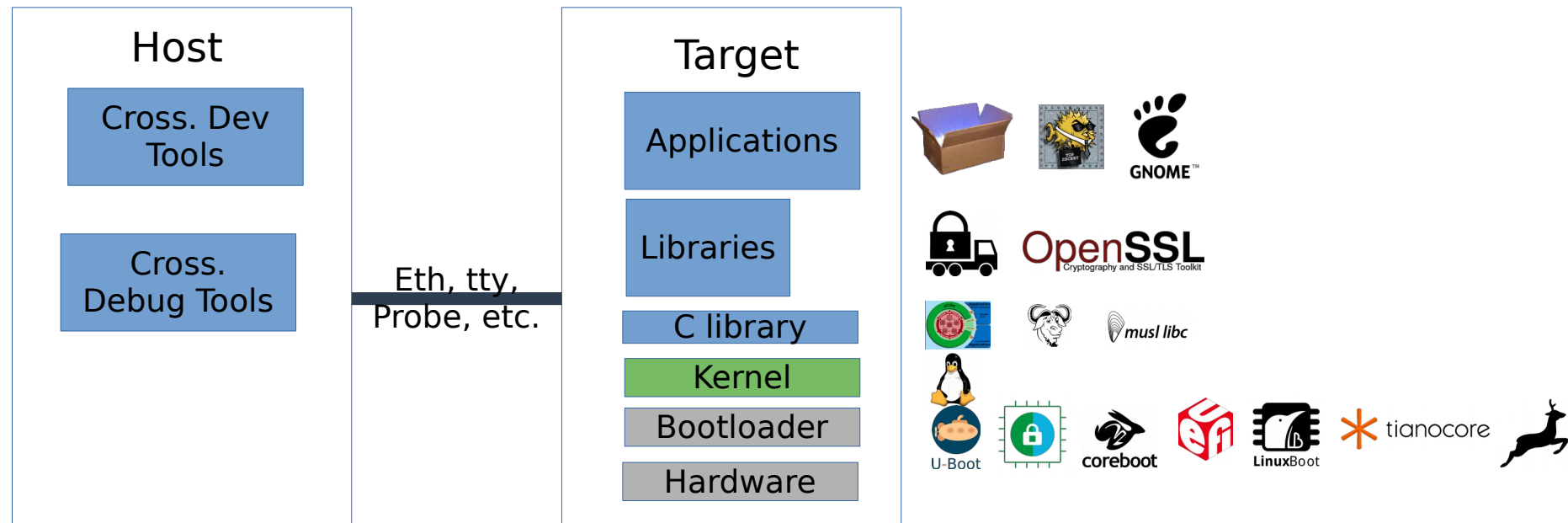
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# Why do that ?

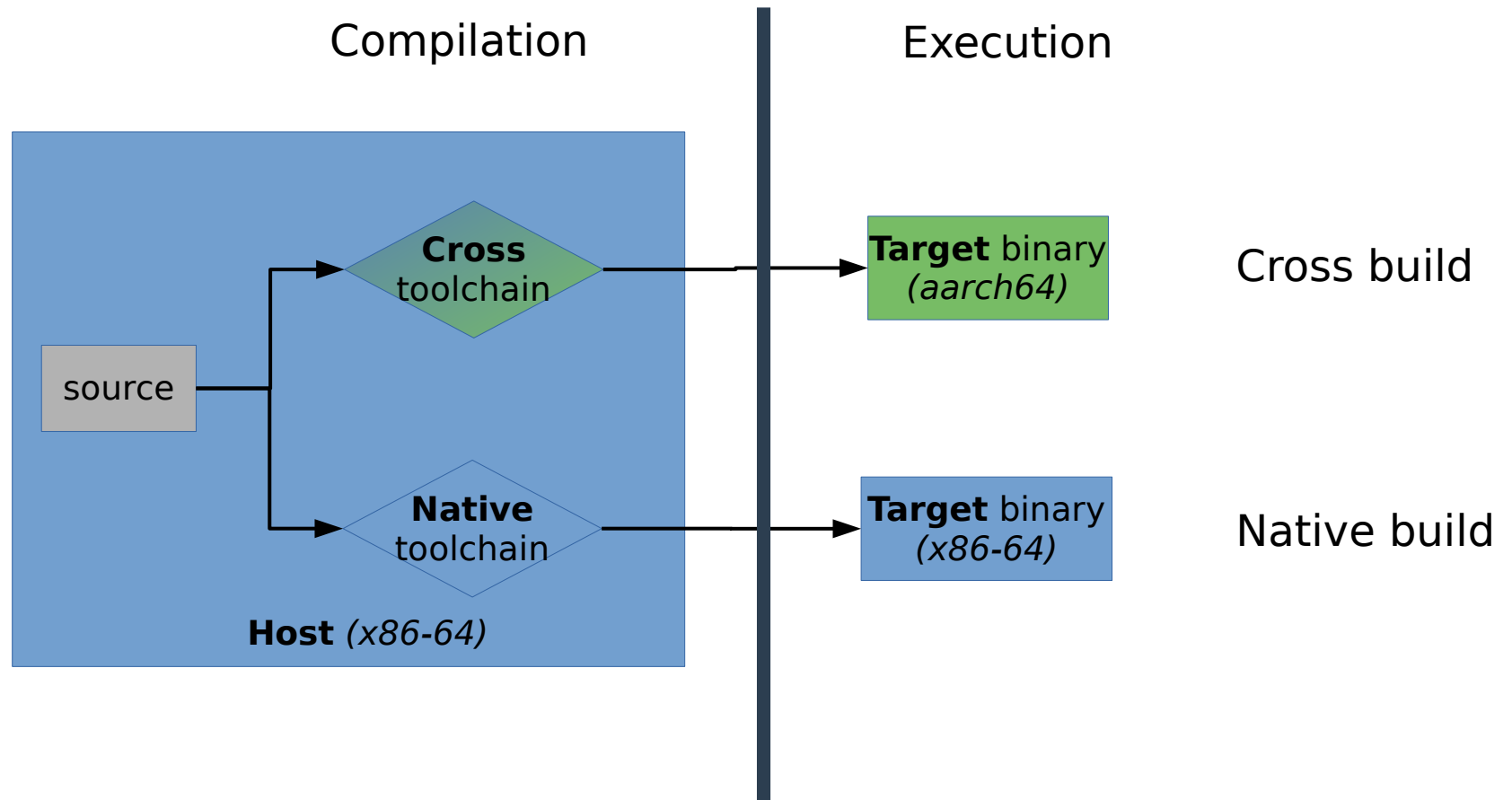
- Functional needs
- Target limitation
- The challenge ;-)
- Etc.



# Generic Linux system architecture



# The cross-compilation



# Main steps

- 1) **Cross-compilation toolchain**
- 2) **Bootloader**
- 3) **Linux kernel**
- 4) **The root filesystem**
- 5) **The bootable image**

# Cross-compilation toolchain

- From scratch: very painful

- Pre-built toolchain

- Host
- Linaro
- Etc.



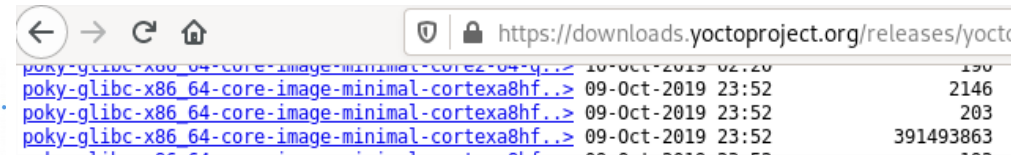
```
sudo dnf install glibc-arm-linux-gnu-devel ...
```



```
gcc-linaro-7.2.1-2017.11-x86_64_aarch64-linux-gnu.tar.xz  
gcc-linaro-7.2.1-2017.11-x86_64_aarch64-linux-gnu.tar.xz.asc
```

- Meta-toolchain

- Crosstool-NG
- Yocto
- Etc.



<a href="#">poky-glibc-x86_64-core-image-minimal-cortexa8hf..</a>	10-Oct-2019	02:20	130
<a href="#">poky-glibc-x86_64-core-image-minimal-cortexa8hf..</a>	09-Oct-2019	23:52	2146
<a href="#">poky-glibc-x86_64-core-image-minimal-cortexa8hf..</a>	09-Oct-2019	23:52	203
<a href="#">poky-glibc-x86_64-core-image-minimal-cortexa8hf..</a>	09-Oct-2019	23:52	391493863

```
bitbake meta-toolchain
```

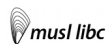
```
crosstool-NG ct-ng build-all
```

# Cross-compilation toolchain

- **Components**

- Binutils

- C libraries



- C compiler



- Debugger

- Kernel headers

- **Flags / Options**

- ABI

- Offload

- Optimization

# Bootloader

- **Boot sequence**

- ROM code:
  - Loads from SRAM
  - load the first stage from a storage or a device
- First stage:
  - Small
  - Loads from SRAM
  - Init DDR and required devices (AP, PM...)
  - Load the second stage
- Second stage:
  - Loads from RAM
  - Init some devices (watchdog, ethernet, usb, eMMC...)
  - Load the Linux kernel

- **Binaries format**

- **Initiatives to converge**



# Bootloader

- **Vendor BSPs**
  - ARM Trusted Firmware
  - Barebox
  - Coreboot
  - Linuxboot
  - Grub
  - Tianocore
  - U-boot
  - Etc...
- **Customization**



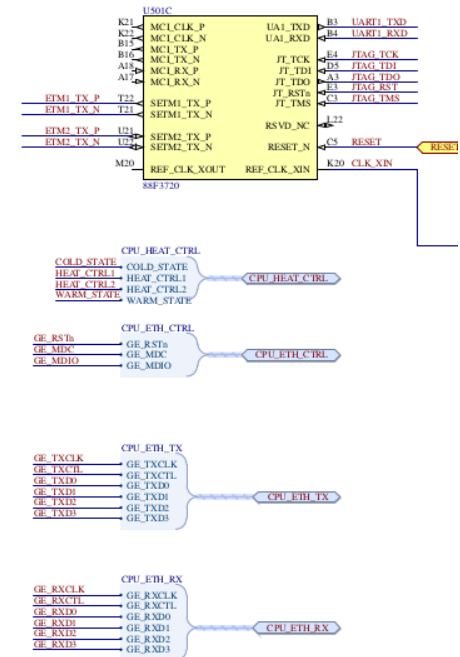
# Linux Kernel

- Vendor BSP
- Customization
  - Defconfig
  - Device tree
  - Cmdline

console=ttyS0,115200 root=/dev/mapper/root ro

```
gpio1: gpio1 {  
    gpio-controller;  
    #gpio-cells = <2>;  
};  
[...]  
  
data-gpios = <&gpio1 12 0>,  
             <&gpio1 13 0>,  
             <&gpio1 14 0>,  
             <&gpio1 15 0>;
```

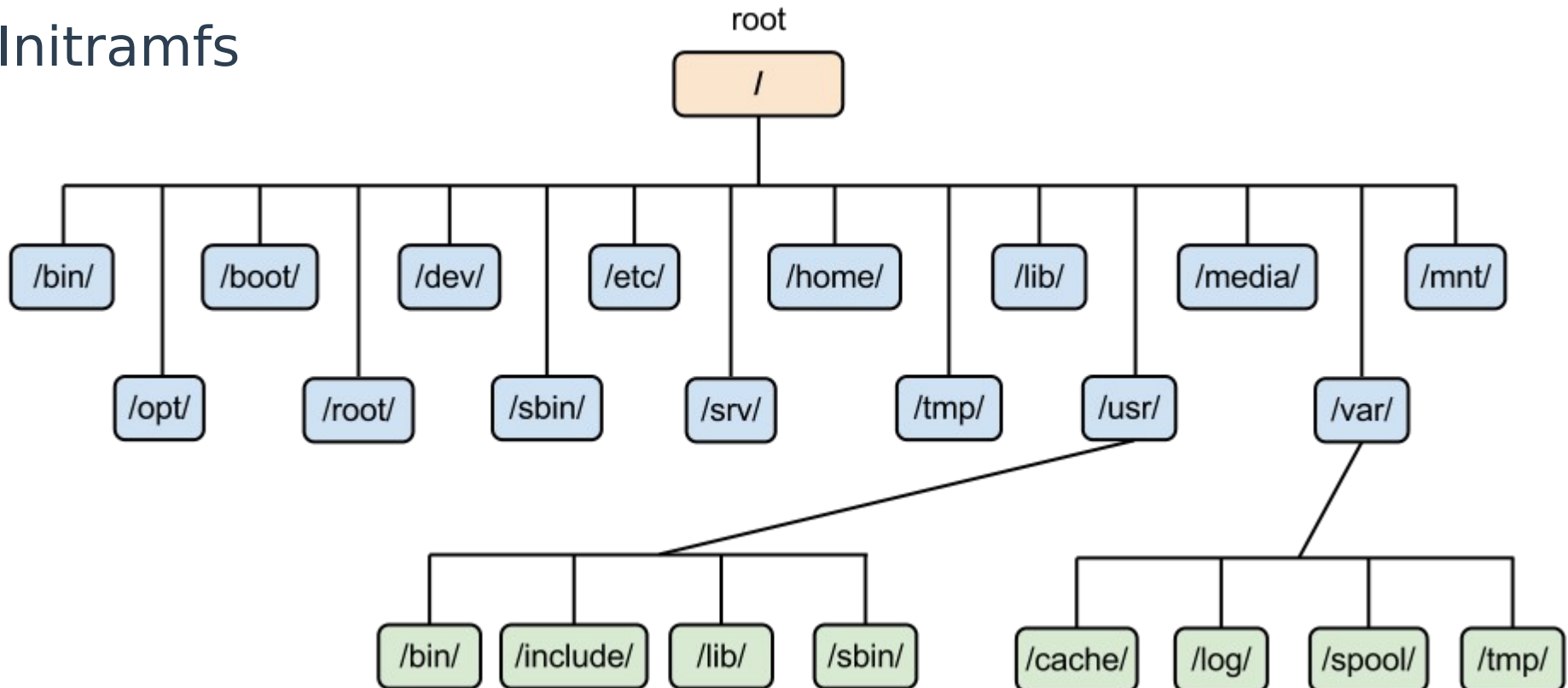
```
CONFIG_NUMA_BALANCING=y  
CONFIG_MEMCG=y  
CONFIG_MEMCG_SWAP=y  
CONFIG_BLK_CGROUP=y  
CONFIG_CGROUP_PIDS=y  
CONFIG_CGROUP_HUGETLB=y  
CONFIG_CPUSETS=y  
CONFIG_CGROUP_DEVICE=y  
CONFIG_CGROUP_CPUACCT=y  
CONFIG_CGROUP_PERF=y  
CONFIG_USER_NS=y  
CONFIG_SCHED_AUTOGROUP=y  
CONFIG_BLK_DEV_INITRD=y  
CONFIG_KALLSYMS_ALL=y  
# CONFIG_COMPAT_BRK is not set  
CONFIG_PROFILING=y  
CONFIG_ARCH_AGILEX=y
```



```
pwm: pwm {  
    #pwm-cells = <2>;  
};  
  
[...]  
  
bl: backlight {  
    pwms = <&pwm 0 5000000>;  
    pwm-names = "backlight";  
};
```

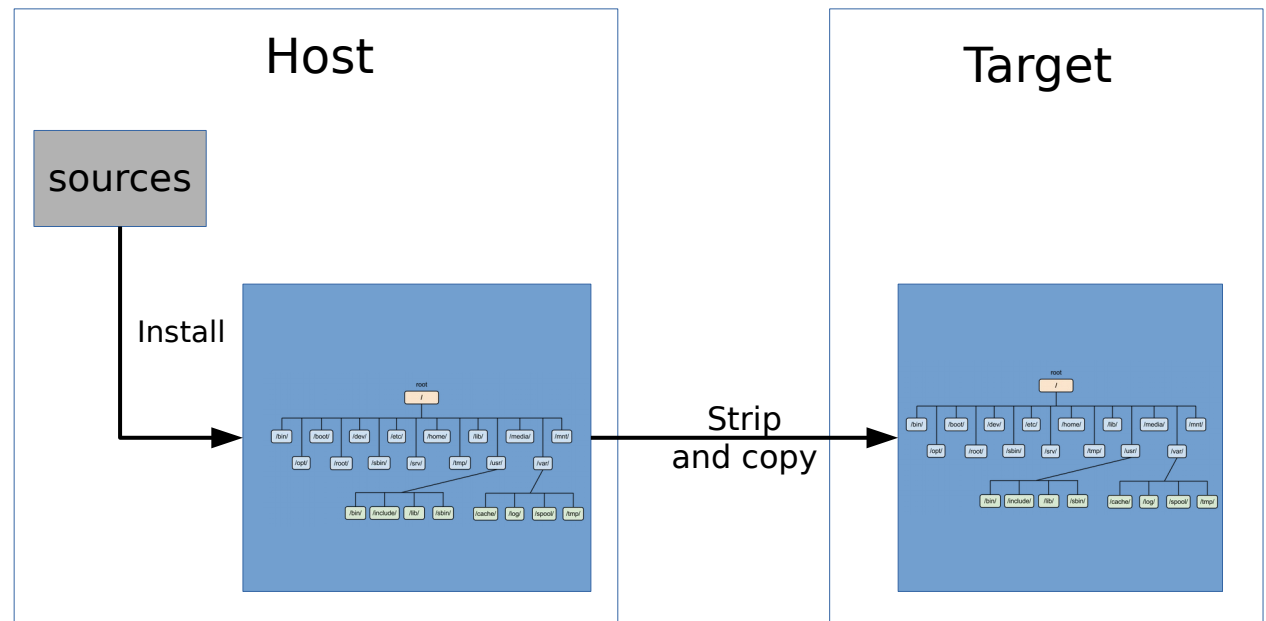
# The rootfs filesystem

- Organize data
- Local or remote
- Initramfs



# The rootfs filesystem

- For each components
  - Downloading
  - Configuring
  - Patching
  - Compiling
  - Installing
  - Stripping
- In the right order
- With the right rights
- Boring :-)



# The bootable image



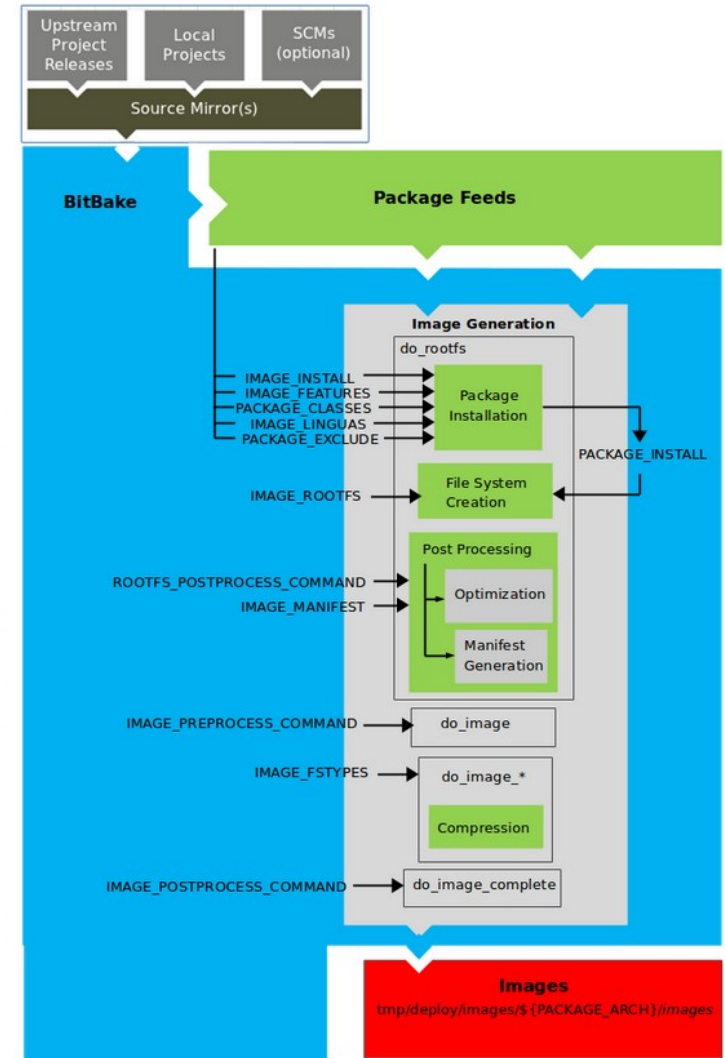
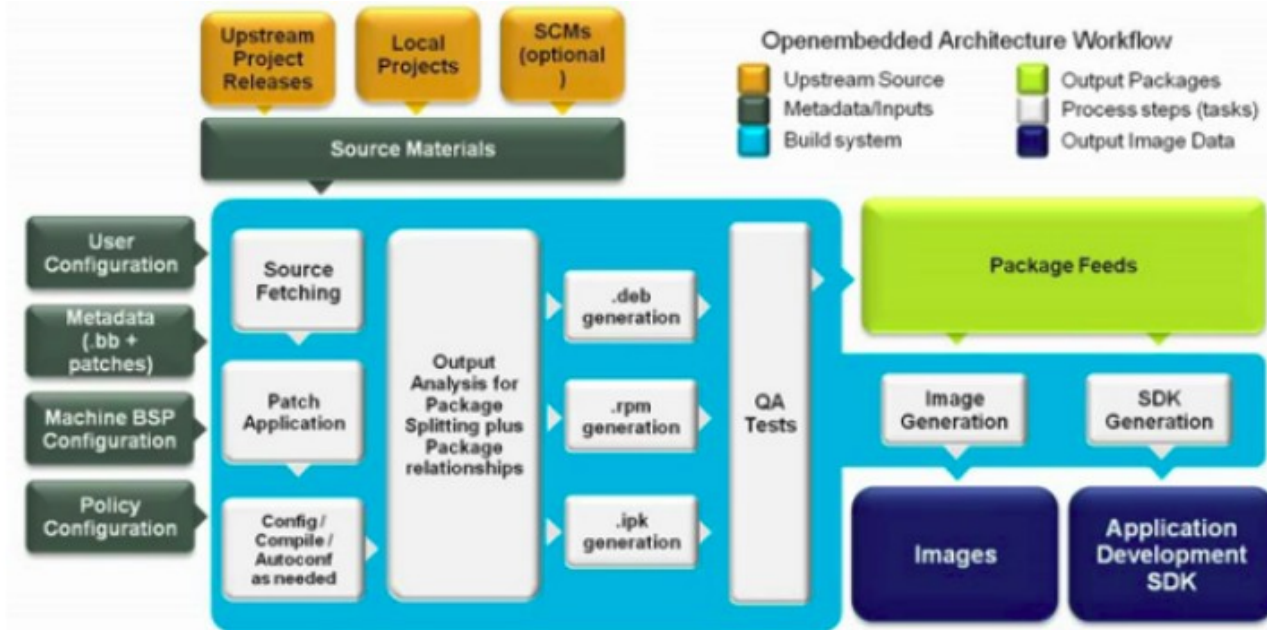
```
# The disk layout used is:
# - -----
# | | u-boot |  rootfs  |
# - -----
# ^ ^      ^      ^
# | |      |      |
# 0 1kiB   4MiB + rootfs + IMAGE_EXTRA_SPACE (default 10MiB)
#
part u-boot --source rawcopy --sourceparams="file=u-boot.imx" --ondisk mmcblk --no-table --align 1
part / --source rootfs --ondisk mmcblk --fstype=ext4 --label root --align 4096

bootloader --ptable msdos
```

# System building

- Yocto & OpenEmbedded 
- Buildroot 
- Ptxdist 
- Etc.

# Yocto / OE





**Any questions ?**