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Lab₀

实验准备

- 树莓派3B裸板
- USB-TTL模块
- win10电脑
- Ubuntu-20.04 LTS
- 树莓派Raspi OS启动盘
- Putty通信软件

实验流程

- 1. 进入root用户,编写实验代码
- 2. 使用GCC交叉编译器进行编译,得到内核镜像文件kernel8.img
- 3. 更改树莓派Raspi OS启动盘中配置文件
- 4. kernel8.img替换Raspi OS启动盘内核镜像文件
- 5. 将储存卡插回树莓派裸板, 启动树莓派
- 6. 使用USB-TTL模块,连接电脑与树莓派对应管脚
- 7. 启动Putty,设置波特率为115200,与USB-TTL模块匹配
- 8. 在Putty中与树莓派通信进行实验

结果展示

配置交叉编译器路径如图所示,由于环境在Ubuntu20.04,使用x86_64,并进行相关配置

```
root@DESKTOP-C90DSAN:/osBuilder/lab0# cat include.mk
CROSS := /home/wsmitpwtind/gcc-arm-10.3-2021.07-x86_64-aarch64-none-elf/bin/aarch6
4-none-elf-
CFLAGS := -Wall -ffreestanding
CC := $(CROSS) gcc
root@DESKTOP-C90DSAN:/osBuilder/lab0# _
```

主函数编写如下:

 $! [image-20220524211415573] (C:\Users\xhangke\AppData\Roaming\Typora\typora-user-images\xhange-20220524211415573] (C:\Users\xhangke\AppData\Roaming\Typora\typora-user-images\xhange-20220524211415573] (C:\Users\xhangke\AppData\Roaming\Typora\typora-user-images\xhange-20220524211415573] (C:\Users\xhangke\AppData\Roaming\Typora\typora-user-images\xhange-20220524211415573] (C:\Users\xhangke\AppData\Roaming\Typora\typora-user-images\xhange-20220524211415573] (C:\Users\xhangke\AppData\Roaming\Xhange-20220524211415573] (C:\Users\xhangke\AppData\Roaming\Xhange-20220524211415573] (C:\Users\xhangke\Xhange-20220524211415573] (C:\Users\xhangke\Xhange-20220524211415573] (C:\Users\xhangke\Xhange-20220524211415573] (C:\Users\xhange-20220524211415573] (C$

```
#include <printf.h>
#include <drivers/include/uart.h>

void main() {
    uart_init();
    while (1) {
        char c = uart_getc();
        uart_send(c);
    }
}
```

功能逻辑为读入串口输入,并原样发回。成功编译结果如下:

```
root@DESKTOP-C90DSAN: /osBuilder/lab0
                                                                                                                                                X
 coot@DESKTOP-C90DSAN:/osBuilder/lab0# ls
Makefile drivers include.mk kernel.elf kerr
boot include init kernel.lds lib
root@DESKTOP-C90DSAN:/osBuilder/lab0# make
 make --directory=boot
make[1]: Entering directory '/osBuilder/lab0/boot'
make[1]: Nothing to be done for 'all'.
make[1]: Leaving directory '/osBuilder/lab0/boot'
make --directory=drivers
make --directory-drivers
make[1]: Entering directory '/osBuilder/lab0/drivers'
/home/wsmitpwtind/gcc-arm-10.3-2021.07-x86_64-aarch64-none-elf/bin/aarch64-none-elf
-gcc -Wall -ffreestanding -I../include -I./include -c mbox.c
make[1]: Leaving directory '/osBuilder/lab0/drivers'
make --directory=init
make[1]: Entering directory '/osBuilder/lab0/init'
make[1]: Nothing to be done for 'all'.
make[1]: Leaving directory '/osBuilder/lab0/init'
make --directory=lib
make --directory-lib
make[1]: Entering directory '/osBuilder/lab0/lib'
/home/wsmitpwtind/gcc-arm-10.3-2021.07-x86_64-aarch64-none-elf/bin/aarch64-none-elf
-gcc -Wall -ffreestanding -I. / -I.. / -I.. /include/ -I.. /drivers/include -c printf.c
make[1]: Leaving directory '/osBuilder/lab0/lib'
/home/wsmitpwtind/gcc-arm-10.3-2021.07-x86_64-aarch64-none-elf/bin/aarch64-none-elf
-ld -o kernel.elf -e _start -Tkernel.lds boot/*.o init/*.o drivers/*.o lib/*.o
 /home/wsmitpwtind/gcc-arm-10.3-2021.07-x86_64-aarch64-none-elf/bin/aarch64-none-elf
  -objcopy kernel.elf -0 binary kernel8.img
 coot@DESKTOP-C90DSAN:/osBuilder/lab0#_
```

进行实验时的物理配件图如下:

串口通信结果如下,发现可以回传收到的字符:



Lab1

实验内容

• 编写printf函数

核心难点

本节中的架构,与课设中lab1部分区别不大,相同部分不再赘述。与lab1的不同之处,主要在于:

- 1. 映射到串口输出
- 2. 换行符处理

串口输出映射

与课设中的主要不同,是此处将printf函数的出口重定向到uart输出,核心代码位于lib/printf.c下。

```
static void myoutput(void *arg, char *s, int 1)
{
   int i;

   // special termination call
   if ((l==1) && (s[0] == '\0')) return;

   for (i=0; i< 1; i++) {
      uart_send(s[i]);
   }
}

void printf(char *fmt, ...)
{
   va_list ap;
   va_start(ap, fmt);
   lp_Print(myoutput, 0, fmt, ap);</pre>
```

```
va_end(ap);
}
```

虽然uart库中给出了uart相关的string等方法,此处为了保持与课设代码的一致性,统一选用了uart_send函数。

换行符处理

笔者团队的putty所在环境为window,而编译环境为linux,与课设中的纯linux环境不同,故而对于换行符的处理非常棘手。

系统	换行符
linux	/n, 也叫LF
windows	/r/n,也叫CRLF

此外,课设中的printf函数不具备相应的换行符处理功能,只会原样输出/n。对于纯linux环境来说,不会产生异常。但笔者此处需要将/n替换为/r/n,以适应对window端的putty发送需求。

将原有lib/print.c下的lp_Print函数中,字符串处理部分,从:

```
while ( (*fmt != '\0') && (*fmt != '%')) {
     fmt++;
}
```

替换为:

在读到/n时,提前输出,且额外输出/r。

结果展示

修改init/main.c为如下:

```
#include <printf.h>
#include <drivers/include/uart.h>

void main() {
   uart_init();
   printf("System started!\n");
```

```
printf("This is lab1 for kezhang, xingyang huang, zichuan zheng\n");
int test = 3;
printf("Bock1<>\n %d %d",test ,test);
while (1) {
    char c = uart_getc();
    printf("%c",c);
}
```

测试输入字符串为"\nzhangke\nhuangxingyang\nzhengzichuan", 表现正确。

```
COM4-PuTTY

System started!
This is lab1 for kezhang, xingyang huang, zichuan zheng
Bockl<>
3 3
zhangke
huangxingyang
zhengcichuan
```