It’s not an embedded Linux distribution –
It creates a custom one for you.

Developing Embedded Linux Devices Using the Yocto Project™

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Agenda

- What is the Yocto Project (YP)? … and what’s new
- How does it work?
- How to get started with building OS, apps, and debugging
- What’s Next?
- Q&A
What is the Yocto Project? The Story

- Linux is becoming increasingly popular for Embedded
- Non-commercial and commercial embedded Linux has many distros
- Result is:
  - Developers spend lots of time porting or making build systems
  - Leaves less time/money to develop interesting software features
- The industry needs a common build system and core technology
- Industry leaders have joined together to form the Yocto Project
- The benefit of doing so is:
  - Less time spent on things which don’t add value (build system, core Linux components)
  - Linux grows more in embedded
What is the Yocto Project?

- Distribution build environment and tools for embedded
- Supports ARM, PPC, MIPS, x86 (32 & 64 bit)
- Open source project with a strong community
- Content
  - Complete Linux OS with package metadata
  - Releases every 6 months with latest (but stable) kernel, toolchain, and package versions
  - Place for Industry to publish BSPs
  - App Dev Tools which allow development against the stack, including Eclipse plug-ins and emulators
  - Full documentation representative of a consistent system

It’s not an embedded Linux distribution – it creates a custom one for you
Why Should a Developer Care?

- Build a complete Linux system in about an hour from sources (about 90 minutes with X).
- Start with a validated collection of packages (toolchain, kernel, user space).
- Access to a great collection of app developer tools (performance, debug, power analysis, Eclipse). We distinguish app developers system developers and we support both.
- Manage patches with included kernel development tools.
- Supports all major embedded architectures (x86, x86-64, ARM, PPC, MIPS), just change a line in a config file and rebuild.
- Easy path to a commercial embedded Linux (Mentor Graphics, Montavista, Timesys, Wind River).
What’s new in Yocto v1.1

• Hob – graphical interface for selecting options and packages and doing a build

• Multilib –
  • mix and match 32 and 64 bit binaries on the target
  • Pick the architecture on a per package basis
  • [https://wiki.yoctoproject.org/wiki/Multilib](https://wiki.yoctoproject.org/wiki/Multilib) for more

• Initial x32 support –
  • X86-64 systems running 64 bit registers and 32 bit data types – see meta-x32 repository

• System builder tasks now in Eclipse
How Does It Work? – Quick Start

1. Go to [http://yoctoproject.org](http://yoctoproject.org), click “documentation” and consult the Quick Start guide

2. Set up your Linux system with the right packages (and firewall access, if needed)

3. Click “Download” and download the latest stable release (or check out “bernard” from the git repo)

4. Edit `conf/local.conf` and set MACHINE, BB_NUMBER_THREADS and PARALLEL_MAKE

5. Source `oe-init-build-env` script

6. Run `$ bitbake -k core-image-sato`

7. Run `$ runqemu qemux86` (if MACHINE=qemux86)

**Note:** File or command names in this presentation are subject to change, several are different now in master.
YP = Poky + Upstreams + Tools

YP provides best of upstream for a stable base
How Does It Work? More Depth

Openembedded Architecture Workflow

- Upstream Source
- Metadata/Inputs
- Build system
- Output Packages
- Process steps (tasks)
- Output Image Data

User Configuration
- Metadata (.bb + patches)
- Machine (BSP) Configuration
- Policy Configuration

Source Mirror(s)
- Upstream Project Releases
- Local Projects
- SCMs (optional)

Source Fetching
- Patch Application
- Configuration / Compile / Autoreconf as needed

Output Analysis for package splitting plus package relationships
- .rpm Generation
- .deb Generation
- .ipk Generation

QA Tests

Package Feeds
- Image Generation
- SDK Generation

Images
- Application Development SDK

Look here for links to slides and video tutorials!

How Does it Work? Configuration

• Configuration (*.conf) – global definition of variables
  • build/conf/local.conf (local user-defined variables)
  • distro/poky.conf (Yocto policy config variables)
  • machine/routerstationpro.conf (machine-specific variables)
- User configuration:
  - conf/local.conf – some things to set:
    - Set BB_NUMBER_THREADS and PARALLEL_MAKE, based on the number of threads in the machine
    - Set MACHINE="foo" for the CPU architecture
    - EXTRA_IMAGE_FEATURES adds features (groups of packages)
    - INCOMPATIBLE_LICENSE = “GPLv3” eliminates packages using this license (for example)
How Does It Work? Metadata

- Metadata and patches:
  - Recipes for building packages
  - Eg, `meta/recipes-core/coreutils/coreutils_6.9.bb` builds the core utilities (version 6.9) and installs them
  - `meta-recipes-core/coreutils/coreutils-6.9` includes patches, also could include extra files to install
How Does It Work? Layers

- User Configuration
- Metadata (.bb + patches)
- Machine (BSP) Configuration
- Policy Configuration

Developer-Specific Layer

Commercial Layer (from OSV)

UI-Specific Layer

Hardware-Specific BSP

Yocto-Specific Layer Metadata (meta-yocto)

OpenEmbedded Core Metadata (oe-core)
BSP “Layers”

- Layers contain extensions and customizations to base system
- Can include image customizations, additional recipes, modifying recipes, adding extra configuration
  - Really just another directory to look for recipes in
  - Added to the BBLAYERS variable in build/conf/bblayers.conf
- BSPs are layers that add machine settings and recipes
- Machine settings are specified in a layer's conf/machine/xxx.conf file(s)
- Examples:
  - Sandy Bridge + Cougar Point:
    - meta-intel/conf/meta-sugarbay/machine/sugarbay.conf
  - Routerstation Pro (MIPS)
    - yocto/meta/conf/machine/routerstationpro.conf

Kernel Development

- We try to develop upstream wherever possible
- Two major advances in the Yocto Project:
  - Branching tools: Per-BSP git branches contain machine-specific kernel sources. Tools collect up the relevant tree of branches
  - Kernel features: patches and configuration fragments managed as a functional block
- Results:
  - Can turn on a collection of features for a given BSP
  - Less code duplication
  - Easier to choose a config fragment and patches

Kernel Tools Details

- **Components**
  - Kernel class
    - meta/classes/kernel.bbclass
  - Linux-Yocto recipe
    - meta/recipes-kernel/linux/linux-yocto*bb
  - Linux-Yocto git repository
    - http://git.pokylinux.org/cgit/cgit.cgi/linux-yocto-2.6.37

- **Kernel Versions**
  - linux-yocto-stable: 2.6.34
  - linux-yocto: 2.6.37
  - *linux-yocto-dev: 2.6.39 (meta-kernel-dev) (soon 3.0)*
  - linux-2.6: current mainline git (meta-kernel-dev)
Source Fetching

- Recipes call out location of all sources, whether on the internet or local (Look for SRC_URI in *.bb files)
- Bitbake can get sources from git, svn, bzr, from tarballs, and many, many more*
- Versions of packages can be fixed or updated automatically (Add SRCREV_pn- PN = "${AUTOREV}" to local.conf)
- Yocto Project sources mirror available as a fallback, if the sources move on the internet

* Complete list includes: http, ftp, https, git, svn, perforce, mercurial, bzr, cvs, osc, repo, ssh, and svk and the unpacker can cope with tarballs, zip, rar, xz, gz, bz2, and so on.
Once sources are obtained, the patches are applied

This is a good place place to patch the software yourself

However, we encourage you to contribute development upstream whenever possible (we try to)
Autoconf can be triggered automatically to ensure latest libtool is used

```plaintext
DESCRIPTION = "GNU Helloworld application"
SECTION = "examples"
LICENSE = "GPLv2+"
LIC_FILES_CHKSUM = "file://COPYING;md5=751419260aa954499f7abaabaa882bbe"
PR = "r0"

SRC_URI = "${GNU_MIRROR}/hello/hello-${PV}.tar.gz"

inherit autotools gettext

CFLAGS can be set
CFLAGS_prepend = "-I ${S}/include"

Install task to set modes, permissions, target directories, done by "pseudo"
do_install () {
  oe_runmake install DESTDIR=${D} SBINDIR=${sbindir} MANDIR=${mandir}
```
• Once configure/compile/install is completed, packaging commences

• The most popular package formats are supported: RPM, Debian, and ipk
  • Set PACKAGE_CLASSES in conf/local.conf
  • You can split into multiple packages using PACKAGES and FILES in a *.bb file:

    PACKAGES += "sxpm cxpm"
    FILES_cxpm = "${bindir}/cxpm"
    FILES_sxpm = "${bindir}/sxpm"
Images are constructed using the packages built earlier in the process.

Uses for these images:

- Live Image to boot a device
- Root filesystem for QEMU emulator
- Sysroot for App development

YP lets you customize your embedded Linux OS.
• Cross toolchain and installation script generated.
• This can be used to set up an application developer’s cross development environment to create apps
• MACHINE=qemuarm bitbake poky-image-sato-sdk meta-toolchain package-index
• QEMU built for target architecture emulation
Setting up the App Developer

System Developer

App Developer

Sysroot
(Bootable Linux filesystem tree with development headers)

YP helps set up the embedded app developer

Package Repository
(networked or local)

Package
Repository

Package
Feeds

Images

Application
Development
SDK

SDK
Generation

.deb
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.rpm
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Output
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Patch
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Source
Fetching

Source Mirror(s)

Openembedded Architecture Workflow

Upstream Source
Build system
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Use NFS/Local Disk, Pkg Manager

Package Repository

System Developer

QEMU Device emulator

App Developer

Sysroot

Device under development

QEMU Device emulator

Sysroot

Device under development
Use NFS/Local Disk, Pkg Manager

Openembedded Architecture Workflow

- Upstream Source
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- Build system
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- Output Image Data

Package Repository

Both Device and App Development Models Supported
What’s Next?

- Constantly improve the developer’s experience
  - Identify areas which are confusing and constantly improve them
  - Improvements on the Hob
  - Isolate all Linux development system uncertainties
- Updated kernel, toolchain, user land packages
- More partner’s products
How to Get Started

• Download the software today
• Be sure you read the Quick Start to set up your system to use the Yocto Project
• Build, test on QEMU or real hardware, develop apps
• Join the community to get help
  • #yocto on freenode and yocto@yoctoproject.org (http://lists.yoctoproject.org/listinfo/yocto)

Getting started with the Yocto Project is easy
Get Involved

• The Yocto Project is a collaboration of individuals, non-profits, and corporations under the Linux Foundation

• We urge you or your organization to join

• yoctoproject.org/documentation/getting-started has a number of ways to learn and contribute
  • Contribute code, documentation, fix bugs, provide BSPs
  • Use YP for your embedded projects
  • Work with the community to make YP better

Make an impact – collaboration in its purest sense
It’s Time to Take Action

- It’s not an embedded Linux distribution – it creates a custom one for you
- YP lets you customize your embedded Linux OS
- YP helps set up the embedded app developer
- Both device and app development models supported
- Getting started is easy
- Make an impact – collaboration in its purest sense
Thanks!