Yocto Project and OpenEmbedded system development training

▶ These slides are the training materials for Bootlin’s Yocto Project and OpenEmbedded system development training course.

▶ If you are interested in following this course with an experienced Bootlin trainer, we offer:

  • **Public online sessions**, opened to individual registration. Dates announced on our site, registration directly online.
  • **Dedicated online sessions**, organized for a team of engineers from the same company at a date/time chosen by our customer.
  • **Dedicated on-site sessions**, organized for a team of engineers from the same company, we send a Bootlin trainer on-site to deliver the training.

▶ Details and registrations:  
  https://bootlin.com/training/yocto

▶ Contact: training@bootlin.com
Bootlin introduction

▶ Engineering company
  • In business since 2004
  • Before 2018: *Free Electrons*

▶ Team based in France and Italy

▶ Serving *customers worldwide*

▶ **Highly focused and recognized expertise**
  • Embedded Linux
  • Linux kernel
  • Embedded Linux build systems

▶ **Strong open-source** contributor

▶ Activities
  • **Engineering** services
  • **Training** courses

▶ https://bootlin.com
Bootlin training courses

- Embedded Linux system development
  - On-site: 4 or 5 days
  - Online: 7 * 4 hours
- Linux kernel driver development
  - On-site: 5 days
  - Online: 7 * 4 hours
- Yocto Project system development
  - On-site: 3 days
  - Online: 4 * 4 hours
- Buildroot system development
  - On-site: 3 days
  - Online: 5 * 4 hours

- Understanding the Linux graphics stack
  - On-site: 2 days
  - Online: 4 * 4 hours
- Embedded Linux boot time optimization
  - On-site: 3 days
  - Online: 4 * 4 hours
- Real-Time Linux with PREEMPT_RT
  - On-site: 2 days
  - Online: 3 * 4 hours
Bootlin, an open-source contributor

- Strong contributor to the **Linux** kernel
  - In the top 30 of companies contributing to Linux worldwide
  - Contributions in most areas related to hardware support
  - Several engineers maintainers of subsystems/platforms
  - 8000 patches contributed
  - [https://bootlin.com/community/contributions/kernel-contributions/](https://bootlin.com/community/contributions/kernel-contributions/)

- Contributor to **Yocto Project**
  - Maintainer of the official documentation
  - Core participant to the QA effort

- Contributor to **Buildroot**
  - Co-maintainer
  - 5000 patches contributed

- Significant contributions to U-Boot, OP-TEE, Barebox, etc.

- Fully **open-source training materials**
Bootlin on-line resources

▶ Website with a technical blog:
https://bootlin.com

▶ Engineering services:
https://bootlin.com/engineering

▶ Training services:
https://bootlin.com/training

▶ Twitter:
https://twitter.com/bootlincom

▶ LinkedIn:
https://www.linkedin.com/company/bootlin

▶ Elixir - browse Linux kernel sources on-line:
https://elixir.bootlin.com
Generic course information
Two supported hardware platforms

Two variants for this course, each using a different hardware platform.

Beaglebone Black  
https://bootlin.com/doc/training/yocto/

STM32MP157D-DK1 Discovery  
https://bootlin.com/doc/training/yocto-stm32/
Shopping list: BeagleBone Black Wireless variant

- Beaglebone Black or Beaglebone Black Wireless, USB-A to micro B power cable included
  
  [https://www.mouser.fr/ProductDetail/BeagleBoard-by-GHI/BBBWL-SC-562?qs=k%2Fsw%252B3Yi%2FUbELBjXQpiBUQ%3D%3D](https://www.mouser.fr/ProductDetail/BeagleBoard-by-GHI/BBBWL-SC-562?qs=k%2Fsw%252B3Yi%2FUbELBjXQpiBUQ%3D%3D)

- USB Serial Cable - 3.3 V - female ends (for serial console)
  
  [https://www.olimex.com/Products/Components/Cables/USB-Serial-Cable/USB-SERIAL-F/](https://www.olimex.com/Products/Components/Cables/USB-Serial-Cable/USB-SERIAL-F/)

- Nintendo Nunchuk with UEXT connector
  
  [https://www.olimex.com/Products/Modules/Sensors/MOD-WII/MOD-Wii-UEXT-NUNCHUCK/](https://www.olimex.com/Products/Modules/Sensors/MOD-WII/MOD-Wii-UEXT-NUNCHUCK/)

- Breadboard jumper wires - Male ends (to connect to Nunchuk)
  
  [https://www.olimex.com/Products/Breadboarding/JUMPER-WIRES/JW-110x10/](https://www.olimex.com/Products/Breadboarding/JUMPER-WIRES/JW-110x10/)

- Micro SD card with 8 GB capacity
Shopping list: STM32MP1 Discovery Kit variant

- STMicroelectronics STM32MP157D-DK1 Discovery kit
- USB-C cable for the power supply
- USB-A to micro B cable for the serial console
- RJ45 cable for networking
- Nintendo Nunchuk with UEXT connector
  https://www.olimex.com/Products/Modules/Sensors/MOD-WII/MOD-Wii-UEXT-NUNCHUCK/
- Breadboard jumper wires - Male ends
  https://www.olimex.com/Products/Breadboarding/JUMPER-WIRES/JW-110x10/
- Micro SD card with 8 GB capacity
Supported hardware

BeagleBone Black or BeagleBone Black Wireless, from BeagleBoard.org

- Texas Instruments AM335x (ARM Cortex-A8 CPU)
- SoC with 3D acceleration, additional processors (PRUs) and lots of peripherals.
- 512 MB of RAM
- 4 GB of on-board eMMC storage
- USB host and USB device, microSD, micro HDMI
- WiFi and Bluetooth (wireless version), otherwise Ethernet
- 2 x 46 pins headers, with access to many expansion buses (I2C, SPI, UART and more)
- A huge number of expansion boards, called capes. See https://elinux.org/Beagleboard:BeagleBone_Capes.
Supported hardware

STMicroelectronics STM32MP157D-DK1 Discovery board

- STM32MP157D (Dual Cortex-A7 + Cortex-M4) CPU from STMicroelectronics
- 512 MB DDR3L RAM
- Gigabit Ethernet port
- 4 USB 2.0 host ports
- 1 USB-C OTG port
- 1 Micro SD slot
- On-board ST-LINK/V2-1 debugger
- Misc: buttons, LEDs, Audio codec
- Currently sold at 65 EUR + VAT at Mouser

Board and CPU documentation, design files, software:
Training quiz and certificate

▶ You have been given a quiz to test your knowledge on the topics covered by the course. That’s not too late to take it if you haven’t done it yet!

▶ At the end of the course, we will submit this quiz to you again. That time, you will see the correct answers.

▶ It allows Bootlin to assess your progress thanks to the course. That’s also a kind of challenge, to look for clues throughout the lectures and labs / demos, as all the answers are in the course!

▶ Another reason is that we only give training certificates to people who achieve at least a 50% score in the final quiz and who attended all the sessions.
Participate!

During the lectures...

▶ Don’t hesitate to ask questions. Other people in the audience may have similar questions too.

▶ Don’t hesitate to share your experience too, for example to compare Linux with other operating systems you know.

▶ Your point of view is most valuable, because it can be similar to your colleagues’ and different from the trainer’s.

▶ In on-line sessions
  
  • Please keep your camera on too if you have one.
  • Also make sure your name is properly filled.
  • You can also use the "Raise your hand" button when you wish to ask a question but don’t want to interrupt.

▶ All this helps the trainer to engage with participants, see when something needs clarifying and make the session more interactive, enjoyable and useful for everyone.
Collaborate!

As in the Free Software and Open Source community, collaboration between participants is valuable in this training session:

▶ Use the dedicated Matrix channel for this session to add questions.

▶ If your session offers practical labs, you can also report issues, share screenshots and command output there.

▶ Don’t hesitate to share your own answers and to help others especially when the trainer is unavailable.

▶ The Matrix channel is also a good place to ask questions outside of training hours, and after the course is over.
Prepare your lab environment

- Download and extract the lab archive
Introduction to Embedded Linux
Simplified Linux system architecture

- Kernel, drivers and embedded Linux - Development, consulting, training and support - https://bootlin.com
Overall Linux boot sequence

1. **Bootloader**
   - Loads the DTB and kernel to RAM, starts the kernel

2. **Kernel**
   - Initializes hardware devices and kernel subsystems
   - Mounts the root filesystem indicated by root=
   - Starts the init application, /sbin/init by default

3. **/sbin/init**
   - Starts other user space services and applications

4. **Root filesystem**
   - **Shell**
   - **Other applications**
Embedded Linux work

- **BSP work**: porting the bootloader and Linux kernel, developing Linux device drivers.
- **System integration work**: assembling all the user space components needed for the system, configure them, develop the upgrade and recovery mechanisms, etc.
- **Application development**: write the company-specific applications and libraries.
Complexity of user space integration
## System integration: several possibilities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th><strong>Pros</strong></th>
<th><strong>Cons</strong></th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Building everything manually</strong></td>
<td>Full flexibility</td>
<td>Dependency hell</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Learning experience</td>
<td>Need to understand a lot of details</td>
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<td>Version compatibility</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lack of reproducibility</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Binary distribution</strong></td>
<td>Easy to create and extend</td>
<td>Hard to customize</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debian, Ubuntu, Fedora, etc.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Hard to optimize (boot time, size)</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Hard to rebuild the full system from source</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Large system</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Uses native compilation (slow)</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>No well-defined mechanism to generate an</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>image</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lots of mandatory dependencies</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Not available for all architectures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Build systems</strong></td>
<td>Nearly full flexibility</td>
<td>Not as easy as a binary distribution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buildroot, Yocto, PTXdist, etc.</td>
<td>Built from source: customization and optimization are easy</td>
<td>Build time</td>
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<td>Fully reproducible</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Uses cross-compilation</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Have embedded specific packages not necessarily in desktop distros</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Make more features optional</td>
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Building from source → lot of flexibility
Cross-compilation → leveraging fast build machines
Recipes for building components → easy
A wide range of solutions: Yocto/OpenEmbedded, PTXdist, Buildroot, OpenWRT, and more.

Today, two solutions are emerging as the most popular ones

- **Yocto/OpenEmbedded**
  Builds a complete Linux distribution with binary packages. Powerful, but somewhat complex, and quite steep learning curve.

- **Buildroot**
  Builds a root filesystem image, no binary packages. Much simpler to use, understand and modify.
Yocto Project and Poky reference system overview

Yocto Project and Poky reference system overview

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The Yocto Project overview
The Yocto Project is a set of templates, tools and methods that allow to build custom embedded Linux-based systems.

It is an open source project initiated by the Linux Foundation in 2010 and is still managed by one of its fellows: Richard Purdie.
The core components of the Yocto Project are:

- BitBake, the *build engine*. It is a task scheduler, like `make`. It interprets configuration files and recipes (also called *metadata*) to perform a set of tasks, to download, configure and build specified applications and filesystem images.
- OpenEmbedded-Core, a set of base *layers*. It is a set of recipes, layers and classes which are shared between all OpenEmbedded based systems.
- Poky, the *reference system*. It is a collection of projects and tools, used to bootstrap a new distribution based on the Yocto Project.
Organization of OpenEmbedded-Core:

- *Recipes* describe how to fetch, configure, compile and package applications and images. They have a specific syntax.
- *Layers* are sets of recipes, matching a common purpose. For Texas Instruments board support, the *meta-ti* layer is used.
- Multiple layers are used within a same distribution, depending on the requirements.
- It supports the ARM, MIPS (32 and 64 bits), PowerPC, RISC-V and x86 (32 and 64 bits) architectures.
- It supports QEMU emulated machines for these architectures.
The Yocto Project is not used as a finite set of layers and tools. Instead, it provides a common base of tools and layers on top of which custom and specific layers are added, depending on your target. The main required element is Poky, the reference system which includes OpenEmbedded-Core. Other available tools are optional, but may be useful in some cases.
Example of a Yocto Project based BSP

To build images for a BeagleBone Black, we need:

- The Poky reference system, containing all common recipes and tools.
- The *meta-ti* layer, a set of Texas Instruments specific recipes.

All modifications are made in the *meta-ti* layer. Editing Poky is a no-go!

We will set up this environment in the lab.
The Poky reference system overview
Getting the Poky reference system

- All official projects part of the Yocto Project are available at https://git.yoctoproject.org/cgit/
- To download the Poky reference system:
  ```bash
  git clone -b dunfell https://git.yoctoproject.org/git/poky
  ```
- Each release has a codename such as dunfell or hardknott, corresponding to a release number.
  - A summary can be found at https://wiki.yoctoproject.org/wiki/Releases
- A new version is released every 6 months, and maintained for 7 months
- LTS versions are maintained for 2 years, and announced before their release.
bitbake/ Holds all scripts used by the BitBake command. Usually matches the stable release of the BitBake project.

documentation/ All documentation sources for the Yocto Project documentation. Can be used to generate nice PDFs.

meta/ Contains the OpenEmbedded-Core metadata.

meta-skeleton/ Contains template recipes for BSP and kernel development.
meta-poky/ Holds the configuration for the Poky reference distribution.

meta-yocto-bsp/ Configuration for the Yocto Project reference hardware board support package.

LICENSE The license under which Poky is distributed (a mix of GPLv2 and MIT).

oe-init-build-env Script to set up the OpenEmbedded build environment. It will create the build directory.

scripts Contains scripts used to set up the environment, development tools, and tools to flash the generated images on the target.
Documentation

- Documentation for the current sources, compiled as a "mega manual", is available at: https://docs.yoctoproject.org/singleindex.html
- Variables in particular are described in the variable glossary: https://docs.yoctoproject.org/genindex.html
Using Yocto Project - basics
Environment setup
Environment setup

- All Poky files are left unchanged when building a custom image.
- Specific configuration files and build repositories are stored in a separate build directory.
- A script, `oe-init-build-env`, is provided to set up the build directory and the environment variables (needed to be able to use the `bitbake` command for example).
oe-init-build-env

- Modifies the environment: has to be sourced!
- Adds environment variables, used by the build engine.
- Allows you to use commands provided in Poky.
- `source ./oe-init-build-env [builddir]`
- Sets up a basic build directory, named `builddir` if it is not found. If not provided, the default name is `build`. 
Common targets

- Common targets are listed when sourcing the script:
  
  - **core-image-minimal**  A small image to boot a device and have access to core command line commands and services.
  - **core-image-sato**  Image with Sato support. Sato is a GNOME mobile-based user interface.
  - **meta-toolchain**  Generates the cross-toolchain in an installable format.
  - **meta-ide-support**  Generates the cross-toolchain and additional tools (gdb, qemu, ...) for IDE integration.
Exported environment variables

**BUILDDIR** Absolute path of the build directory.

**PATH** Contains the directories where executable programs are located. Absolute paths to *scripts/* and *bitbake/bin/* are prepended.
Available commands

**bitbake**  The main build engine command. Used to perform tasks on available recipes (download, configure, compile...).

**bitbake-** Various specific commands related to the BitBake build engine.
The `build/` directory 1/2

- `conf/` Configuration files. Image specific and layer configuration.
- `downloads/` Downloaded upstream tarballs of the recipes used in the builds.
- `sstate-cache/` Shared state cache. Used by all builds.
- `tmp/` Holds all the build system outputs.
The **build/** directory 2/2

**tmp/buildstats/** Build statistics for all packages built (CPU usage, elapsed time, host, timestamps...).

**tmp/deploy/** Final output of the build.

**tmp/deploy/images/** Contains the complete images built by the OpenEmbedded build system. These images are used to flash the target.

**tmp/work/** Set of specific work directories, split by architecture. They are used to unpack, configure and build the packages. Contains the patched sources, generated objects and logs.

**tmp/sysroots/** Shared libraries and headers used to compile applications for the target but also for the host.
Configuring the build system
The `build/conf/` directory

- The `conf/` directory in the `build` one holds build specific configuration.
  - `bblayers.conf`: Explicitly list the available layers.
  - `local.conf`: Set up the configuration variables relative to the current user for the build. Configuration variables can be overridden there.
The `conf/local.conf` configuration file holds local user configuration variables:

- **BB_NUMBER_THREADS** How many tasks BitBake should perform in parallel. Defaults to the number of CPUs on the system.
- **PARALLEL_MAKE** How many processes should be used when compiling. Defaults to the number of CPUs on the system.
- **MACHINE** The machine the target is built for, e.g. beaglebone.
Building an image
The compilation is handled by the BitBake *build engine*.

**Usage:** `bitbake [options] [recipename/target ...]`

**To build a target:** `bitbake [target]`

**Building a minimal image:** `bitbake core-image-minimal`
  - This will run a full build for the selected target.
Practical lab - First Yocto build

- Download the sources
- Set up the environment
- Configure the build
- Build an image
Using Yocto Project - advanced usage

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Corrections, suggestions, contributions and translations are welcome!
Advanced build usage and configuration

- Select package variants.
- Manually add packages to the generated image.
- Run specific tasks with BitBake.
Recipes describe how to fetch, configure, compile and install applications.

These tasks can be run independently (if their dependencies are met).

All available packages in Poky are not selected by default in the images.

Some packages may provide the same functionality, e.g. OpenSSH and Dropbear.
Advanced configuration
The OpenEmbedded build system uses configuration variables to hold information.

- Configuration settings are in upper-case by convention, e.g. `CONF_VERSION`.
- To make configuration easier, it is possible to prepend, append or define these variables in a conditional way.

Variables defined in **Configuration Files** have a **global** scope
- Files ending in `.conf`

Variables defined in **Recipes** have a **local** scope
- Files ending in `.bb`, `.bbappend` and `.bbclass`

- Recipes can also access the global scope
- All variables can be overridden or modified in `$BUILDDIR/conf/local.conf`
Operators and Overrides

- BitBake uses a dedicated set of operators to assign values to variables
- The operators apply their effect immediately when executed
- The parsing order is difficult to predict, no assumption should be made about it.
- Variables in the global scope therefore have a value difficult to predict
- Bitbake supports overrides, to allow appending, prepending or modifying a variable at expansion time, when the variable’s value is read
- Overrides are written as `VARIABLE_override = "some_value"`
- A new syntax was introduced in bitbake: `VARIABLE:override = "some_value"`
- It will be the new syntax to be used starting with Honister, with no retrocompatibility
Append the keyword \_append to a configuration variable to add values \textbf{after} the ones previously defined (without space).

- \texttt{IMAGE\_INSTALL\_append = " dropbear"} adds \texttt{dropbear} to the packages installed on the image.

Append the keyword \_prepend to add values \textbf{before} the ones previously defined (without space).

- \texttt{FILESEXTRAPATHS\_prepend := "${THISDIR}/${PN}:"} adds the folder to the set of paths where files are located (in a recipe).
Append the keyword `_remove` to a configuration variable to remove all occurrences of a value within a configuration variable.

- `IMAGE_INSTALL_remove = "i2c-tools"`

Append the machine name to only define a configuration variable for a given machine. It tries to match with values from `MACHINEOVERRIDES` which include `MACHINE` and `SOC_FAMILY`.

- `KERNEL_DEVICETREE_beaglebone = "am335x-bone.dtb"` tells to use the kernel device tree `am335x-bone.dtb` only when the machine is beaglebone.
The previous methods can be combined.

If we define:

- \( \text{IMAGE\_INSTALL} = "\text{busybox mtd-utils}" \)
- \( \text{IMAGE\_INSTALL\_append} = "\text{dropbear}" \)
- \( \text{IMAGE\_INSTALL\_append\_beaglebone} = "\text{i2c-tools}" \)

The resulting configuration variable will be:

- \( \text{IMAGE\_INSTALL} = "\text{busybox mtd-utils dropbear i2c-tools}" \) if the machine being built is beaglebone.
- \( \text{IMAGE\_INSTALL} = "\text{busybox mtd-utils dropbear}" \) otherwise.
The most specific variable takes precedence.

Example:

IMAGE_INSTALL_beaglebone = "busybox mtd-utils i2c-tools"
IMAGE_INSTALL = "busybox mtd-utils"

If the machine is beaglebone:
- IMAGE_INSTALL = "busybox mtd-utils i2c-tools"

Otherwise:
- IMAGE_INSTALL = "busybox mtd-utils"
Various operators can be used to assign values to configuration variables:

- `=` expand the value when using the variable
- `:=` immediately expand the value
- `+=` append (with space)
- `==` prepend (with space)
- `.=` append (without space)
- `.=` prepend (without space)
- `?=` assign if no other value was previously assigned
- `??=` same as previous, with a lower precedence
Avoid using +=, =+, .= and =. in $BUILDDIR/conf/local.conf due to ordering issues.

- If += is parsed before ?=, the latter will be discarded.
- Using _append unconditionally appends the value.
Packages variants
Some packages have the same purpose, and only one can be used at a time.

The build system uses virtual packages to reflect this. A virtual package describes functionalities and several packages may provide it.

Only one of the packages that provide the functionality will be compiled and integrated into the resulting image.
Variant examples

The virtual packages are often in the form `virtual/<name>`

Example of available virtual packages with some of their variants:

- `virtual/bootloader`: u-boot, u-boot-ti-staging...
- `virtual/kernel`: linux-yocto, linux-yocto-tiny, linux-yocto-rt, linux-ti-staging...
- `virtual/libc`: glibc, musl, newlib
- `virtual/xserver`: xserver-xorg
Variants are selected thanks to the `PREFERRED_PROVIDER` configuration variable.

The package names **have to** suffix this variable.

Examples:

- `PREFERRED_PROVIDER_virtual/kernel ?= "linux-ti-staging"`
- `PREFERRED_PROVIDER_virtual/libgl = "mesa"`
Version selection

- By default, Bitbake will try to build the provider with the highest version number, from the highest priority layer, unless the recipe defines
  
  ```
  DEFAULT_PREFERENCE = "-1"
  ```

- When multiple package versions are available, it is also possible to explicitly pick a given version with `PREFERRED_VERSION`.

- The package names **have to** suffix this variable.

- `%` can be used as a wildcard.

- Example:
  
  ```
  PREFERRED_VERSION_linux-yocto = "5.14%"
  PREFERRED_VERSION_python = "2.7.3"
  ```
Packages
The set of packages installed into the image is defined by the target you choose (e.g. core-image-minimal).

It is possible to have a custom set by defining our own target, and we will see this later.

When developing or debugging, adding packages can be useful, without modifying the recipes.

Packages are controlled by the IMAGE_INSTALL configuration variable.
The list of packages to install is also filtered using the `PACKAGE_EXCLUDE` variable.

If you choose to not install a package using this variable and some other package is dependent on it (i.e. listed in a recipe’s `RDEPENDS` variable), the OpenEmbedded build system generates a fatal installation error.

This only works with RPM and IPK packages.
The power of BitBake
Common BitBake options

- BitBake can be used to run a full build for a given target with `bitbake [target]`.
- But it can be more precise, with optional options:
  - `-c <task>` execute the given task
  - `-s` list all locally available packages and their versions
  - `-f` force the given task to be run by removing its stamp file
  - `world` keyword for all recipes
  - `-b <recipe>` execute tasks from the given recipe (without resolving dependencies).
BitBake examples

▶ bitbake -c listtasks virtual/kernel
  • Gives a list of the available tasks for the recipe providing the package virtual/kernel. Tasks are prefixed with do_.
▶ bitbake -c menuconfig virtual/kernel
  • Execute the task menuconfig on the recipe providing the virtual/kernel package.
▶ bitbake -f dropbear
  • Force the dropbear recipe to run all tasks.
▶ bitbake world --runall=fetch
  • Download all recipe sources and their dependencies.
▶ For a full description: bitbake --help
BitBake stores the output of each task in a directory, the shared state cache. Its location is controlled by the `SSTATE_DIR` variable.

- This cache is used to speed up compilation.
- Over time, as you compile more recipes, it can grow quite big. It is possible to clean old data with:

```
$ ./scripts/sstate-cache-management.sh -y -d \
--cache-dir=$SSTATE_DIR
```
Practical lab - Advanced Yocto configuration

- Modify the build configuration
- Customize the package selection
- Experiment with BitBake
- Mount the root file system over NFS
Writing recipes - basics
Recipes: overview
Basics

- Recipes describe how to handle a given application.
- A recipe is a set of instructions to describe how to retrieve, patch, compile, install and generate binary packages for a given application.
- It also defines what build or runtime dependencies are required.
- The recipes are parsed by the BitBake build engine.
- The format of a recipe file name is `<application-name>_<version>.bb`
A recipe contains configuration variables: name, license, dependencies, path to retrieve the source code...

It also contains functions that can be run (fetch, configure, compile...) which are called tasks.

Tasks provide a set of actions to perform.

Remember the `bitbake -c <task> <target>` command?
To make it easier to write a recipe, some variables are automatically available:

- **PN**: package name, as specified in the recipe file name
- **BPN**: PN with prefixes and suffixes removed such as nativesdk-, or -native
- **PV**: package version, as specified in the recipe file name
- **PR**: package revision, defaults to \texttt{r0}
- **BP**: defined as \texttt{$\{BPN\}-\{PV\}$}

The recipe name and version usually match the upstream ones.

When using the recipe \texttt{bash}_4.2.bb:

- \texttt{$\{PN\} = "bash"$}
- \texttt{$\{PV\} = "4.2"$}
Organization of a recipe
Many applications have more than one recipe, to support different versions. In that case the common metadata is included in each version specific recipe and is in a `.inc` file:

- `<application>.inc`: version agnostic metadata.
- `<application>_<version>.bb`: require `<application>.inc` and version specific metadata.

We can divide a recipe into three main parts:

- The header: what/who
- The sources: where
- The tasks: how
Configuration variables to describe the application:

- **DESCRIPTION**: describes what the software is about
- **HOMEPAGE**: URL to the project's homepage
- **PRIORITY**: defaults to optional
- **SECTION**: package category (e.g. `console/utils`)
- **LICENSE**: the application's license
We need to retrieve both the raw sources from an official location and the resources needed to configure, patch or install the application.

**SRC_URI** defines where and how to retrieve the needed elements. It is a set of URI schemes pointing to the resource locations (local or remote).

**URI scheme syntax:** `scheme://url;param1;param2`

- `scheme` can describe a local file using `file://` or remote locations with `https://`, `git://`, `svn://`, `hg://`, `ftp://`...

By default, sources are fetched in `$BUILDDIR/downloads`. Change it with the `DL_DIR` variable in `conf/local.conf`
The source locations: remote files 1/2

The git scheme:
- `git://<url>;protocol=<protocol>;branch=<branch>`
- When using git, it is necessary to also define `SRCREV`. If `SRCREV` is a hash or a tag not present in master, the branch parameter is mandatory. When the tag is not in any branch, it is possible to use `nobranch=1`.

The http, https and ftp schemes:
- `https://example.com/application-1.0.tar.bz2`
- A few variables are available to help pointing to remote locations:
  - `${SOURCEFORGE_MIRROR}`, `${GNU_MIRROR}`, `${KERNELORG_MIRROR}`...
- Example: `${SOURCEFORGE_MIRROR}/<project-name>${BPN}-${PV}.tar.gz`
- See `meta/conf/bitbake.conf`
An md5 or an sha256 sum must be provided when the protocol used to retrieve the file(s) does not guarantee their integrity. This is the case for https, http or ftp.

```
SRC_URI[md5sum] = "97b2c3fb082241ab5c56ab728522622b"
SRC_URI[sha256sum] = "..."
```

It’s possible to use checksums for more than one file, using the `name` parameter:

```
SRC_URI = "http://example.com/src.tar.bz2;name=tarball \ 
          http://example.com/fixes.patch;name=patch"
```

```
SRC_URI[tarball.md5sum] = "97b2c3fb082241ab5c56..."
SRC_URI[patch.md5sum] = "b184acf9eb39df794ffd..."
```
The source locations: local files

- All local files found in `SRC_URI` are copied into the recipe’s working directory, in `$BUILDDIR/tmp/work/`.
- The searched paths are defined in the `FILESPATH` variable.

```
FILESPATH = "${@base_set_filespath(["${FILE_DIRNAME}/${BP}",
                        "${FILE_DIRNAME}/${BPN}","${FILE_DIRNAME}/files"], d)}
```

```
FILESOVERRIDES = "${TRANSLATED_TARGET_ARCH}:
                ${MACHINEOVERRIDES}:${DISTROOVERRIDES}"
```

- The `base_set_filespath(path)` function uses its `path` parameter, `FILESEXTRAPATHS` and `FILESOVERRIDES` to fill the `FILESPATH` variable.
- Custom paths and files can be added using `FILESEXTRAPATHS` and `FILESOVERRIDES`.
- Prepend the paths, as the order matters.
When extracting a tarball, BitBake expects to find the extracted files in a directory named `<application>-<version>`. This is controlled by the `S` variable. If the directory has another name, you must explicitly define `S`.

- If the scheme is `git`, `S` must be set to `${WORKDIR}/git`
The source locations: license files

- License files must have their own checksum.
- LIC_FILES_CHKSUM defines the URI pointing to the license file in the source code as well as its checksum.

```
LIC_FILES_CHKSUM = "file://gpl.txt;md5=393a5ca..."
LIC_FILES_CHKSUM = \  
  "file://main.c;beginline=3;endline=21;md5=58e..."
LIC_FILES_CHKSUM = \  
  "file://${COMMON_LICENSE_DIR}/MIT;md5=083..."
```

- This allows to track any license update: if the license changes, the build will trigger a failure as the checksum won’t be valid anymore.
A recipe can have dependencies during the build or at runtime. To reflect these requirements in the recipe, two variables are used:

- **DEPENDS**: List of the recipe build-time dependencies.
- **RDEPENDS**: List of the package runtime dependencies. Must be package specific (e.g., with `_${PN}`).

- **DEPENDS = "recipe-b"**: the local **do_configure** task depends on the **do_populate_sysroot** task of recipe-b.

- **RDEPENDS_${PN} = "recipe-b"**: the local **do_build** task depends on the **do_package_write_<archive-format>** task of recipe b.
Sometimes a recipe may have dependencies on specific versions of another recipe. BitBake allows to reflect this by using:

- `DEPENDS = "recipe-b (>= 1.2)"
- `RDEPENDS_${PN} = "recipe-b (>= 1.2)"

The following operators are supported: =, >, <, >= and <=.

A graphical tool can be used to explore dependencies or reverse dependencies:

- `bitbake -g -u taskexp core-image-minimal`
Tasks

Default tasks already exists, they are defined in classes:

- do_fetch
- do_unpack
- do_patch
- do_configure
- do_compile
- do_install
- do_package
- do_rootfs

You can get a list of existing tasks for a recipe with:

```
bitbake <recipe> -c listtasks
```
Functions use the sh shell syntax, with available OpenEmbedded variables and internal functions available.

- WORKDIR  the recipe’s working directory
- S  The directory where the source code is extracted
- B  The directory where bitbake places the objects generated during the build
- D  The destination directory (root directory of where the files are installed, before creating the image).

Syntax of a task:

```bash
do_task() {
    action0
    action1
    ...
}
```
Example:

do_compile() {
    oe_runmake
}

do_install() {
    install -d ${D}${bindir}
    install -m 0755 hello ${D}${bindir}
}
Tasks can be extended with \_prepend or \_append

```bash
do_install_append() {
    install -d ${D}${sysconfdir}
    install -m 0644 hello.conf ${D}${sysconfdir}
}
```
Tasks can be added with `addtask`

```c
do_mkimage () {
    uboot-mkimage ...
}
```

`addtask do_mkimage after do_compile before do_install`
Applying patches
Patches use cases

Patches can be applied to resolve build-system problematics:

- To support old versions of a software: bug and security fixes.
- To fix cross-compilation issues.
  - In certain simple cases the `-e` option of `make` can be used.
  - The `-e` option gives variables taken from the environment precedence over variables from Makefiles.
  - Helps when an upstream Makefile uses hardcoded CC and/or CFLAGS.
- To apply patches before they get their way into the upstream version.
Files ending in `.patch`, `.diff` or having the `apply=yes` parameter will be applied after the sources are retrieved and extracted, during the `do_patch` task.

```
SRC_URI += "file://joystick-support.patch \ 
    file://smp-fixes.diff \ 
    "
```

- Patches are applied in the order they are listed in `SRC_URI`.
- It is possible to select which tool will be used to apply the patches listed in `SRC_URI` variable with `PATCHTOOL`.
- By default, `PATCHTOOL = 'quilt'` in Poky.
- Possible values: `git`, `patch` and `quilt`. 
Resolving conflicts

- The `PATCHRESOLVE` variable defines how to handle conflicts when applying patches.
- It has two valid values:
  - `noop`: the build fails if a patch cannot be successfully applied.
  - `user`: a shell is launched to resolve manually the conflicts.
- By default, `PATCHRESOLVE = "noop"` in `meta-poky`.
Example of a recipe
Hello world recipe

DESCRIPTION = "Hello world program"
HOMEPAGE = "http://example.net/hello/",SECTION = "examples",
LICENSE = "GPLv2"

SRC_URI = "git://git.example.com/hello;protocol=https"
SRCREV = "2d47b4eb66e705458a17622c2e09367300a7b118"
S = "${WORKDIR}/git"
LIC_FILES_CHKSUM = \
  "file://hello.c;beginline=3;endline=21;md5=58e..."

do_compile() {
  oe_runmake
}
do_install() {
  install -d ${D}${bindir}
  install -m 0755 hello ${D}${bindir}
Example of a recipe with a version agnostic part
SUMMARY = "GNU file archiving program"
HOMEPAGE = "https://www.gnu.org/software/tar/
SECTION = "base"

SRC_URI = "${GNU_MIRROR}/tar/tar-${PV}.tar.bz2"

do_configure() { ... }
do_compile() { ... }
do_install() { ... }
require tar.inc

LICENSE = "GPLv2"
LIC_FILES_CHKSUM = \\
   "file://COPYING;md5=59530bdf33659b29e73d4adb9f9f6552"

SRC_URI += "file://avoid_heap_overflow.patch"

SRC_URI[md5sum] = "c6c4f1c075dbf0f75c29737faa58f290"
require tar.inc

LICENSE = "GPLv3"

LIC_FILES_CHKSUM = \ "file://COPYING;md5=d32239bcb673463ab874e80d47fae504"

SRC_URI[md5sum] = "2cee42a2ff4f1cd4f9298eeeb2264519"
Practical lab - Add a custom application

- Write a recipe for a custom application
- Integrate it in the image
Writing recipes - advanced
Extending a recipe
It is a good practice **not** to modify recipes available in Poky.

But it is sometimes useful to modify an existing recipe, to apply a custom patch for example.

The BitBake *build engine* allows to modify a recipe by extending it.

Multiple extensions can be applied to a recipe.
Introduction to recipe extensions

- Metadata can be changed, added or appended.
- Tasks can be added or appended.
- Operators are used extensively, to add, append, prepend or assign values.
Extend a recipe
The recipe extensions end in `.bbappend`.

Append files must have the same root name as the recipe they extend.

- `example_0.1.bbappend` applies to `example_0.1.bb`.

Append files are **version specific**. If the recipe is updated to a newer version, the append files must also be updated.

If adding new files, the path to their directory must be prepended to the `FILESEXTRAPATHS` variable.

- Files are looked up in paths referenced in `FILESEXTRAPATHS`, from left to right.
- Prepending a path makes sure it has priority over the recipe’s one. This allows to override recipes’ files.
Append file example
Hello world append file

```plaintext
FILESEXTRAPATHS_prepend := "${THISDIR}/files:"

SRC_URI += "file://custom-modification-0.patch \nfile://custom-modification-1.patch \n"
```
Advanced recipe configuration
In the real word, more complex configurations are often needed because recipes may:

- Provide virtual packages
- Inherit generic functions from classes
Providing virtual packages

- BitBake allows to use virtual names instead of the actual package name. We saw a use case with *package variants*.
- The virtual name is specified through the `PROVIDES` variable.
- Several recipes can provide the same virtual name. Only one will be built and installed into the generated image.
- `PROVIDES = "virtual/kernel"`
Classes
Introduction to classes

- Classes provide an abstraction to common code, which can be re-used in multiple recipes.
- Common tasks do not have to be re-developed!
- Any metadata and task which can be put in a recipe can be used in a class.
- Classes extension is .bbclass
- Classes are located in the classes folder of a layer.
- Recipes can use this common code by inheriting a class:
  - `inherit <class>`
Common classes

- Kernel, drivers and embedded Linux - Development, consulting, training and support - https://bootlin.com
The base class

▶ Every recipe inherits the base class automatically.
▶ Contains a set of basic common tasks to fetch, unpack or compile applications.
▶ Inherits other common classes, providing:
  • Mirrors definitions: DEBIAN_MIRROR, GNU_MIRROR, KERNELORG_MIRROR…
  • The ability to filter patches by SRC_URI
  • Some tasks: clean, listtasks or fetch.
▶ Defines oe_runmake, using EXTRA_OEMAKE to use custom arguments.
The kernel class

- Used to build Linux kernels.
- Defines tasks to configure, compile and install a kernel and its modules.
- The kernel is divided into several packages: **kernel**, **kernel-base**, **kernel-dev**, **kernel-modules**...
- Automatically provides the virtual package **virtual/kernel**.
- Configuration variables are available:
  - **KERNEL_IMAGETYPE**, defaults to **zImage**
  - **KERNEL_EXTRA_ARGS**
  - **INITRAMFS_IMAGE**
The autotools class

- Defines tasks and metadata to handle applications using the autotools build system (autoconf, automake and libtool):
  - do_configure: generates the configure script using autoreconf and loads it with standard arguments or cross-compilation.
  - do_compile: runs make
  - do_install: runs make install

- Extra configuration parameters can be passed with EXTRA_OECONF.
- Compilation flags can be added thanks to the EXTRA_OEMAKE variable.
Example: use the autotools class

```plaintext
DESCRIPTION  = "Print a friendly, customizable greeting"
HOMEPAGE     = "https://www.gnu.org/software/hello/
PRIORIETY    = "optional"
SECTION      = "examples"
LICENSE      = "GPLv3"

SRC_URI      = "${GNU_MIRROR}/hello/hello-${PV}.tar.gz"
SRC_URI[md5sum] = "67607d2616a0faaf5bc94c59dca7c3cb"
SRC_URI[sha256sum] = "ecbb7a2214196c57ff9340aa71458e1559abd38f6d8d169666846935df191ea7"
LIC_FILES_CHKSUM = "file://COPYING;md5=d32239bcb673463ab874e80d47fae504"

inherit autotools
```
The useradd class

- This class helps to add users to the resulting image.
- Adding custom users is required by many services to avoid running them as root.
- `USERADD_PACKAGES` must be defined when the useradd class is inherited. Defines the list of packages which needs the user.
- Users and groups will be created before the packages using it perform their `do_install`.
- At least one of the two following variables must be set:
  - `USERADD_PARAM`: parameters to pass to useradd.
  - `GROUPADD_PARAM`: parameters to pass to groupadd.
Example: use the useradd class

DESCRIPTION = "useradd class usage example"
PRIORITY = "optional"
SECTION = "examples"
LICENSE = "MIT"

SRC_URI = "file://file0"
LIC_FILES_CHKSUM = "file://${COREBASE}/meta/files/common-licenses/MIT;md5=0835ade698e0bc..."

inherit useradd

USERADD_PACKAGES = "${PN}" USERADD_PARAM = "-u 1000 -d /home/user0 -s /bin/bash user0"

do_install() {
    install -m 644 file0 ${D}/home/user0/
    chown user0:user0 ${D}/home/user0/file0
}

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Binary packages
Specifics for binary packages

- It is possible to install binaries into the generated root filesystem.
- Set the LICENSE to CLOSED.
- Use the do_install task to copy the binaries into the root file system.
Writing recipes - advanced

BitBake file inclusions
Metadata can be shared using included files.

BitBake uses the BBPATH to find the files to be included. It also looks into the current directory.

Three keywords can be used to include files from recipes, classes or other configuration files:

- inherit
- include
- require
The *inherit* keyword

- *inherit* can be used in recipes or classes, to inherit the functionalities of a class.
- To inherit the functionalities of the *kernel* class, use: `inherit kernel`
- *inherit* looks for files ending in `.bbclass`, in classes directories found in `BBPATH`.
- It is possible to include a class conditionally using a variable: `inherit ${FOO}`
The **include** and **require** keywords

- **include** and **require** can be used in all files, to insert the content of another file at that location.
- If the path specified on the **include** (or **require**) path is relative, BitBake will insert the first file found in **BBPATH**.
- **include** does not produce an error when a file cannot be found, whereas **require** raises a parsing error.
- To include a local file: **include ninvaders.inc**
- To include a file from another location (which could be in another layer): **include path/to/file.inc**
Debugging recipes
For each task, logs are available in the `temp` directory in the work folder of a recipe. This includes both the actual tasks code that ran and the output of the task.

bitbake can dump the whole environment, including the variable values and how they were set:

```
$ bitbake -e ninvaders
# $DEPENDS [4 operations]
# set /yocto-labs/poky/meta/conf/bitbake.conf:268
# ""
# set /yocto-labs/poky/meta/conf/documentation.conf:130
# [doc] "Lists a recipe's build-time dependencies (i.e. other recipe files)."
# _prepend /yocto-training/yocto-labs/poky/meta/classes/base.bbclass:74
# "${BASEDEPENDS}" 
# set /yocto-labs/meta-bootlinlabs/recipes-games/ninvaders/ninvaders.inc:11
# "ncurses"
# pre-expansion value:
# "${BASEDEPENDS} ncurses"
DEPENDS="virtual/arm-poky-linux-gnueabi-gcc virtual/arm-poky-linux-gnueabi-compilerlibs virtual/libc ncurses"
```
Debugging recipes

- A development shell, exporting the full environment can be used to debug build failures:

  ```bash
  $ bitbake -c devshell <recipe>
  ```

- To understand what a change in a recipe implies, you can activate build history in `local.conf`:

  ```
  INHERIT += "buildhistory"
  BUILDHISTORY_COMMIT = "1"
  ```

  Then use the `buildhistory-diff` tool to examine differences between two builds.

  - `buildhistory-diff`
Network usage
BitBake will look for files to retrieve at the following locations, in order:

1. `DL_DIR` (the local download directory).
2. The `PREMIRRORS` locations.
3. The upstream source, as defined in `SRC_URI`.
4. The `MIRRORS` locations.

If all the mirrors fail, the build will fail.
Mirror configuration in Poky


MIRRORS += "\n  ftp://.*/* http://downloads.yoctoproject.org/mirror/sources/ \n  http://.*/* http://downloads.yoctoproject.org/mirror/sources/ \n  https://.*/* http://downloads.yoctoproject.org/mirror/sources/ \n"
Configuring the mirrors

▶ It’s possible to prepend custom mirrors, using the PREMIRRORS variable:

```
```

▶ Another solution is to use the own-mirrors class:

```
INHERIT += "own-mirrors"
SOURCE_MIRROR_URL = "http://example.com/my-source-mirror"
```
Forbidding network access

- You can use `BB_GENERATE_MIRROR_TARBALLS = "1"` to generate tarballs of the git repositories in `DL_DIR`
- You can also completely disable network access using `BB_NO_NETWORK = "1"`
- Or restrict BitBake to only download files from the `PREMIRRORS`, using `BB_FETCH_PREMIRRORONLY = "1"`
Introduction to layers
Layers’ principles

- The OpenEmbedded **build system** manipulates *metadata*.
- Layers allow to isolate and organize the metadata.
  - A layer is a collection of recipes.
- It is a good practice to begin a layer name with the prefix `meta-`. 
Layers in Poky

OpenEmbedded Project

- meta
  - recipes-core
  - recipes-bsp
  - recipes-connectivity
  - recipes-kernel
  - ... 

Yocto Project

- Poky
  - meta-skeleton
  - meta-poky
  - meta-yocto-bsp
  - scripts

- BitBake

- meta-ti
  - recipes-bsp
  - recipes-connectivity
  - recipes-kernel
  - recipes-ti

- meta-qt5
  - recipes-qt
  - recipes
  - ... 

- meta-custom
  - recipes
  - ... 

Entity

Pseudo

Layer

ADT

Recipes

Matchbox

Other
The Poky reference system is a set of basic common layers:

- meta
- meta-skeleton
- meta-poky
- meta-yocto-bsp

Poky is not a final set of layers. It is the common base.

Layers are added when needed.

When making modifications to the existing recipes or when adding new ones, it is a good practice not to modify Poky. Instead you can create your own layers!
Third party layers

OpenEmbedded Project
- meta
  - recipes-core
  - recipes-bsp
  - recipes-connectivity
  - recipes-kernel

Yocto Project
- Poky
  - meta-skeleton
  - meta-yocto-bsp
- BitBake

OpenEmbedded Core
- meta-poky

Recipes
- meta-ti
  - recipes-bsp
  - recipes-connectivity
  - recipes-kernel
  - recipes-ti
  - recipes-core
  - recipes-graphics

- meta-qt5
  - recipes-qt
  - recipes

- meta-custom
  - recipes
  - ...
Integrate and use a layer 1/3

- A list of existing and maintained layers can be found at https://layers.openembedded.org
- Instead of redeveloping layers, always check the work hasn’t been done by others.
- It takes less time to download a layer providing a package you need and to add an append file if some modifications are needed than to do it from scratch.
The location where a layer is saved on the disk doesn’t matter.

- But a good practice is to save it where all others layers are stored.

The only requirement is to let BitBake know about the new layer:

- The list of layers BitBake uses is defined in $BUILDDIR/conf/bblayers.conf
- To include a new layer, add its absolute path to the BBLAYERS variable.
- BitBake parses each layer specified in BBLAYERS and adds the recipes, configurations files and classes it contains.
The `bitbake-layers` tool is provided alongside `bitbake`. It can be used to inspect the layers and to manage `$BUILDDIR/conf/bblayers.conf`:

- `bitbake-layers show-layers`
- `bitbake-layers add-layer meta-custom`
- `bitbake-layers remove-layer meta-qt5`
Some useful layers

- Many SoC specific layers are available, providing support for the boards using these SoCs. Some examples: meta-ti, meta-freescale and meta-raspberrypi.

- Other layers offer to support applications not available in the Poky reference system:
  - meta-browser: web browsers (Chromium, Firefox).
  - meta-filesystems: support for additional filesystems.
  - meta-gstreamer10: support for GStreamer 1.0.
  - meta-java and meta-oracle-java: Java support.
  - meta-linaro-toolchain: Linaro toolchain recipes.
  - meta-qt5: QT5 modules.
  - meta-realtime: real time tools and test programs.
  - meta-telephony and many more...

Notice that some of these layers do not come with all the Yocto branches. The meta-browser did not have a krogoth branch, for example.
Creating a layer
Custom layer

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Create a custom layer 1/2

- A layer is a set of files and directories and can be created by hand.
- However, the `bitbake-layers create-layer` command helps us create new layers and ensures this is done right.
- `bitbake-layers create-layer -p <PRIORITY> <layer>`
- The **priority** is used to select which recipe to use when multiple layers contains the same recipe.
- The recipe priority takes precedence over the version number ordering.
The layer created will be pre-filled with the following files:

- **conf/layer.conf**: The layer’s configuration. Holds its priority and generic information. No need to modify it in many cases.
- **COPYING.MIT**: The license under which a layer is released. By default MIT.
- **README**: A basic description of the layer. Contains a contact e-mail to update.

By default, all metadata matching `./recipes-*/*/*.bb` will be parsed by the BitBake **build engine**.
Use a layer: best practices

- Do not copy and modify existing recipes from other layers. Instead use append files.
- Avoid duplicating files. Use append files or explicitly use a path relative to other layers.
- Save the layer alongside other layers, in OEROOT.
- Use LAYERDEPENDS to explicitly define layer dependencies.
- Use LAYERSERIES_COMPAT to define the Yocto version(s) with which the layer is compatible.
Practical lab - Create a custom layer

- Create a layer from scratch
- Add recipes to the new layer
- Integrate it to the build
Practical lab - Extend a recipe

- Apply patches to an existing recipe
- Use a custom configuration file for an existing recipe
- Extend a recipe to fit your needs
BSP Layers
Introduction to BSP layers in the Yocto Project
BSP layers

OpenEmbedded Project
- meta
  - recipes-core
  - recipes-bsp
  - recipes-connectivity
  - recipes-kernel

Poky
- meta-skeleton
- scripts
- meta-yocto-bsp

Yocto Project
- meta-poky

Entity
- Pseudo
- ADT
- Matchbox
- ...

Layer
- Recipes
- Other

meta-ti
- recipes-bsp
- recipes-connectivity
- recipes-kernel
- recipes-ti
- recipes-core
- recipes-graphics

meta-qt5
- recipes-qt
- ...

meta-custom
- recipes
- ...

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Overview

- BSP layers are device specific layers. They hold metadata with the purpose of supporting specific hardware devices.
- BSP layers describe the hardware features and often provide a custom kernel and bootloader with the required modules and drivers.
- BSP layers can also provide additional software, designed to take advantage of the hardware features.
- As a layer, it is integrated into the build system as we previously saw.
- A good practice is to name it meta-<bsp_name>.
BSP layers Specifics

- BSP layers are a subset of the layers.
- In addition to package recipes and build tasks, they often provide:
  - Hardware configuration files (machines).
  - Bootloader, kernel and display support and configuration.
  - Pre-built user binaries.
Hardware configuration files
A layer provides one machine file (hardware configuration file) per machine it supports.

These configuration files are stored under

`meta-<bsp_name>/conf/machine/*\.conf`

The file names correspond to the values set in the `MACHINE` configuration variable.

- `meta-ti/conf/machine/beaglebone.conf`
- `MACHINE = "beaglebone"`

Each machine should be described in the `README` file of the BSP.
The hardware configuration file contains configuration variables related to the architecture and to the machine features.

Some other variables help customize the kernel image or the filesystems used.
TARGET_ARCH  The architecture of the device being built.

PREFERRED_PROVIDER_virtual/kernel  The default kernel.

MACHINE_FEATURES  List of hardware features provided by the machine, e.g.
usbgadget  usbhost  screen  wifi

SERIAL_CONSOLES  Speed and device for the serial console to attach. Used to
configure  getty, e.g.  115200;ttyS0

KERNEL_IMAGETYPE  The type of kernel image to build, e.g.  zImage
Lists the hardware features provided by the machine.

- These features are used by package recipes to enable or disable functionalities.
- Some packages are automatically added to the resulting root filesystem depending on the feature list.

The feature `bluetooth`:
- Asks the `bluez` daemon to be built and added to the image.
- Enables bluetooth support in ConnMan.
# Common definitions for cfa-10036 boards
#include conf/machine/include/imx-base.inc
#include conf/machine/include/tune-arm926ejs.inc

SOC_FAMILY = "mxs:mx28:cfa10036"

PREFERRED_PROVIDER_virtual/kernel ?= "linux-cfa"
PREFERRED_PROVIDER_virtual/bootloader ?= "barebox"
IMAGE_BOOTLOADER = "barebox"
BAREBOX_BINARY = "barebox"
IMAGE_FSTYPES_mxs = "tar.bz2 barebox.mxsboot-sdcard sdcard.gz"
IMXBOOTLETS_MACHINE = "cfa10036"

KERNEL_imagetype = "zImage"
KERNEL_DEVICETREE = "imx28-cfa10036.dtb"
# we need the kernel to be installed in the final image
IMAGE_INSTALL_append = " kernel-image kernel-devicetree"

SDCARD_ROOTFS ?= "${DEPLOY_DIR_IMAGE}/${IMAGE_NAME}.rootfs.ext3"
SERIAL_CONSOLE = "115200 ttyAMA0"
MACHINE_FEATURES = "usbgadget usbhost vfat"
conf/machine/cfa10057.conf

#@TYPE: Machine
#@NAME: Crystalfontz CFA-10057
#@SOC: i.MX28
#@DESCRIPTION: Machine configuration for CFA-10057, also called CFA-920
#@MAINTAINER: Alexandre Belloni <alexandre.belloni@bootlin.com>

include conf/machine/include/cfa10036.inc

KERNEL_DEVICETREE += "imx28-cfa10057.dtb"

MACHINE_FEATURES += "touchscreen"
Bootloader
By default the bootloader used is the mainline version of U-Boot, with a fixed version (per Poky release).

All the magic is done in `meta/recipes-bsp/u-boot/u-boot.inc`

Some configuration variables used by the U-Boot recipe can be customized, in the machine file.
SPL_BINARY  If an SPL is built, describes the name of the output binary. Defaults to an empty string.

UBOOT_SUFFIX  bin (default) or img.

UBOOT_MACHINE  The target used to build the configuration.

UBOOT_ENTRYPOINT  The bootloader entry point.

UBOOT_LOADADDRESS  The bootloader load address.

UBOOT_MAKE_TARGET  Make target when building the bootloader. Defaults to all.
It is possible to support a custom U-Boot by creating an extended recipe and to append extra metadata to the original one.

This works well when using a mainline version of U-Boot.

Otherwise it is possible to create a custom recipe.

- Try to still use `meta/recipes-bsp/u-boot/u-boot.inc`
Kernel
There are basically two ways of compiling a kernel in the Yocto Project:

- By using the `linux-yocto` packages, provided in Poky.
- By using a fully custom kernel recipe.

The kernel used is selected in the machine file thanks to:

```
PREFERRED_PROVIDER_virtual/kernel
```

Its version is defined with:

```
PREFERRED_VERSION_<kernel_provider>
```
Linux Yocto 1/4

- **linux-yocto** is a generic set of recipes for building mainline Linux kernel images.
- `PREFERRED_PROVIDER_virtual/kernel = "linux-yocto"`
- `PREFERRED_VERSION_linux-yocto = "5.14%"`
Like other appended recipes, patches can be added by filling SRC_URI with `*.patch` and/or `*.diff` files.

The kernel configuration must also be provided, and the file containing it must be called `defconfig`.

- This can be generated from a Linux source tree, by using `make savedefconfig`.
- The configuration can be split in several files, by using the `.cfg` extension. It is the best practice when adding new features:

```bash
SRC_URI += "file://defconfig \ file://nand-support.cfg \ file://ethernet-support.cfg"
```
Configuration fragments can be generated directly with the `bitbake` command:

1. Configure the kernel following its recipe instructions:
   ```bash
   bitbake -c kernel_configme linux-yocto
   ```
2. Edit the configuration:
   ```bash
   bitbake -c menuconfig linux-yocto
   ```
3. Save the configuration differences:
   ```bash
   bitbake -c diffconfig linux-yocto
   ```
   - The differences will be saved at `$WORKDIR/fragment.cfg`

After integrating configuration fragments into the appended recipe, you can check everything is fine by running:

```bash
bitbake -c kernel_configcheck -f linux-yocto
```
Another way of configuring `linux-yocto` is by using *Advanced Metadata*.

It is a powerful way of splitting the configuration and the patches into several pieces.

It is designed to provide a very configurable kernel.

The full documentation can be found at https://docs.yoctoproject.org/kernel-dev/advanced.html#working-with-advanced-metadata-yocto-kernel-cache
Kernel Metadata is a way to organize and to split the kernel configuration and patches in little pieces each providing support for one feature.

Two main configuration variables help taking advantage of this:

- **LINUX_KERNEL_TYPE**  
  - standard (default), tiny or preempt-rt
    - standard: generic Linux kernel policy.
    - tiny: bare minimum configuration, for small kernels.
    - preempt-rt: applies the PREEMPT_RT patch.

- **KERNEL_FEATURES**  
  List of features to enable. Features are sets of patches and configuration fragments.
Kernel Metadata can be stored in the `linux-yocto` recipe space.

It must be under `$FILESEXTAPATHS`. A best practice is to follow this directory hierarchy:

```
bsp/
cfg/
features/
ktypes/
patches/
```

Kernel Metadata are divided into 3 file types:

- Description files, ending in `.scc`
- Configuration fragments
- Patches
Kernel Metadata description files have their own syntax, used to describe the feature provided and which patches and configuration fragments to use.

Simple example, features/smp.scc

```
define KFEATURE_DESCRIPTION "Enable SMP"

kconf hardware smp.cfg
patch smp-support.patch
```

To integrate the feature into the kernel image:

```
KERNEL_FEATURES += "features/smp.scc"
```
.scc syntax description:
branch <ref> Create a new branch relative to the current one.
define Defines variables.
include <scc file> Include another description file. Parsed inline.
kconf [hardware|non-hardware] <cfg file> Queues a configuration
    fragment, to merge it into Linux’s .config
git merge <branch> Merge branch into the current git branch.
patch <patch file> Applies patch file to the current git branch.
Practical lab - Create a custom machine configuration

- Write a machine configuration
- Understand how the target architecture is chosen
You can create a new distribution by using a Distro layer.

This allows to change the defaults that are used by Poky.

It is useful to distribute changes that have been made in `local.conf`
A distro layer is used to provide policy configurations for a custom distribution.

It is a best practice to separate the distro layer from the custom layers you may create and use.

It often contains:

- Configuration files.
- Specific classes.
- Distribution specific recipes: initialization scripts, splash screen...
Creating a Distro layer

- The configuration file for the distro layer is `conf/distro/<distro>.conf`.
- This file must define the `DISTRO` variable.
- It is possible to inherit configuration from an existing distro layer.
- You can also use all the `DISTRO_*` variables.
- Use `DISTRO = "<distro>"` in `local.conf` to use your distro configuration.

```
require conf/distro/poky.conf

DISTRO = "distro"
DISTRO_NAME = "distro description"
DISTRO_VERSION = "1.0"
MAINTAINER = "..."
```
Lists the features the distribution will provide.

As for `MACHINE_FEATURES`, this is used by package recipes to enable or disable functionalities.

`COMBINED_FEATURES` provides the list of features that are enabled in both `MACHINE_FEATURES` and `DISTRO_FEATURES`. 
The toolchain selection is controlled by the TCMODE variable.
It defaults to "default".
The conf/distro/include/tcmode-{$TCMODE}.inc file is included.
- This configures the toolchain to use by defining preferred providers and versions for
  recipes such as gcc, binutils, *libc…

The providers’ recipes define how to compile or/and install the toolchain.
Toolchains can be built by the build system or external.
A distro layer often contains sample files, used as templates to build key configurations files.

Example of sample files:
- bblayers.conf.sample
- local.conf.sample

In Poky, they are in meta-poky/conf/.
The TEMPLATECONF variable controls where to find the samples.
It is set in ${OEROOT}/.templateconf.
Release management
Release management

There are multiple tasks that OE/bitbake based projects let you do on your own to ensure build reproducibility:

▶ Code distribution and project setup.
▶ Release tagging

A separate tool is needed for that, usual solutions are:

▶ combo-layer, as done by Poky:
  https://wiki.yoctoproject.org/wiki/Combo-layer
▶ git submodules + setup script. Great example in YOE:
  https://github.com/YoeDistro/yoe-distro
▶ repo and templateconf or setup script
▶ kas
Distribute the distribution

- A good way to distribute a distribution (Poky, custom layers, BSP, .templateconf...) is to use Google’s repo.
- Repo is used in Android to distribute its source code, which is split into many git repositories. It’s a wrapper to handle several git repositories at once.
- The only requirement is to use git.
- The repo configuration is stored in manifest file, usually available in its own git repository.
- It could also be in a specific branch of your custom layer.
- It only handles fetching code, handling local.conf and bblayers.conf is done separately.
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<manifest>
  <remote name="yocto-project" fetch="git.yoctoproject.org"/>
  <remote name="private" fetch="git.example.net"/>

  <default revision="dunfell" remote="private"/>

  <project name="poky" remote="yocto-project"/>
  <project name="meta-ti" remote="yocto-project"/>
  <project name="meta-custom"/>
  <project name="meta-custom-bsp"/>
  <project path="meta-custom-distro" name="distro">
    <copyfile src="templateconf" dest="poky/.templateconf"/>
  </project>
</manifest>
Retrieve the project using `repo`

$ mkdir my-project; cd my-project
$ repo init -u https://git.example.net/manifest.git
$ repo sync -j4

- `repo init` uses the `default.xml` manifest in the repository, unless specified otherwise.
- You can see the full `repo` documentation at [https://source.android.com/source/using-repo.html](https://source.android.com/source/using-repo.html).
To tag a release, a few steps have to be taken:

- Optionally tag the custom layers
- For each project entry in the manifest, set the revision parameter to either a tag or a commit hash.
- Commit and tag this version of the manifest.
Specific tool developed by Siemens for OpenEmbedded: https://github.com/siemens/kas

- Will fetch layers and build the image in a single command
- Uses a single JSON or YAML configuration file part of the custom layer
- Can generate and run inside a Docker container
- Can setup `local.conf` and `bblayers.conf`
header:
  version: 8
machine: mymachine
distro: mydistro
target:
  - myimage
repos:
  meta-custom:
  bitbake:
    url: "https://git.openembedded.org/bitbake"
    refspec: "1.46"
    layers:
      .: excluded
  openembedded-core:
    url: "https://git.openembedded.org/openembedded-core"
    refspec: dunfell
    layers:
      meta:
meta-freescale:
  url: "https://github.com/Freescale/meta-freescale"
  refspec: dunfell

meta-openembedded:
  url: https://git.openembedded.org/meta-openembedded
  refspec: dunfell
  layers:
    meta-oe:
    meta-python:
    meta-networking:

Then a single command will build all the listed target for the machine:

$ kas build meta-custom/mymachine.yaml

Or, alternatively, invoke bitbake commands:

$ kas shell /path/to/kas-project.yml -c 'bitbake dosfsutils-native'
Introduction to images
An image is the top level recipe and is used alongside the machine definition. Whereas the machine describes the hardware used and its capabilities, the image is architecture agnostic and defines how the root filesystem is built, with what packages.

By default, several images are provided in Poky:

- `meta*/recipes*/images/*.bb`
Common images are:

- **core-image-base**: Console-only image, with full support of the hardware.
- **core-image-minimal**: Small image, capable of booting a device.
- **core-image-minimal-dev**: Small image with extra tools, suitable for development.
- **core-image-x11**: Image with basic X11 support.
- **core-image-rt**: *core-image-minimal* with real time tools and test suite.
▶ An image is no more than a recipe.
▶ It has a description, a license and inherits the core-image class.
Organization of an image recipe

▶ Some special configuration variables are used to describe an image:

**IMAGE_BASENAME**  The name of the output image files. Defaults to `${PN}`.

**IMAGE_INSTALL**  List of packages and package groups to install in the generated image.

**IMAGE_ROOTFS_SIZE**  The final root filesystem size.

**IMAGE_FEATURES**  List of features to enable in the image.

**IMAGE_FSTYPES**  List of formats the OpenEmbedded build system will use to create images.

**IMAGE_LINGUAS**  List of the locales to be supported in the image.

**IMAGE_PKGTYPE**  Package type used by the build system. One of **deb**, **rpm**, **ipk** and **tar**.

**IMAGE_POSTPROCESS_COMMAND**  Shell commands to run at post process.
Example of an image

```plaintext
require recipes-core/images/core-image-minimal.bb

DESCRIPTION = "Example image"

IMAGE_INSTALL += "ninvaers"

LICENSE = "MIT"
```
Image types
Configures the resulting root filesystem image format.

If more than one format is specified, one image per format will be generated.

Image formats instructions are delivered in Poky, thanks to `meta/classes/image_types.bbclass`

Common image formats are: ext2, ext3, ext4, squashfs, squashfs-xz, cpio, jffs2, ubifs, tar.bz2, tar.gz...
Creating an image type

- If you have a particular layout on your storage (for example bootloader location on an SD card), you may want to create your own image type.
- This is done through a class that inherits from `image_types`.
- It has to define a function named `IMAGE_CMD_<type>`.
- Append it to `IMAGE_TYPES`.
Creating an image conversion type

- Common conversion types are: gz, bz2, sha256sum, bmap...
- This is done through a class that inherits from `image_types`.
- It has to define a function named `CONVERSION_CMD_<type>`.
- Append it to `CONVERSIONTYPES`
- Append valid combinations to `IMAGE_TYPES`
wic is a tool that can create a flashable image from the compiled packages and artifacts.

- It can create partitions.
- It can select which files are located in which partition through the use of plugins.
- The final image layout is described in a .wks or .wks.in file.
- It can be extended in any layer.

Usage example:

```bash
WKS_FILE = "imx-uboot-custom.wks.in"
IMAGE_FSTYPES = "wic.bmap wic"
```
- Kernel, drivers and embedded Linux - Development, consulting, training and support - https://bootlin.com

```
part u-boot --source rawcopy --sourceparams="file=imx-boot" --ondisk sda --no-table --align ${IMX_BOOT_SEEK}
part /boot --source bootimg-partition --ondisk sda --fstype=vfat --label boot --active --align 8192 --size 64
part / --source rootfs --ondisk sda --fstype=ext4 --label root --exclude-path=home/ --exclude-path=opt/ --align 8192
part /home --source rootfs --rootfs-dir=${IMAGE_ROOTFS}/home --ondisk sda --fstype=ext4 --label home --align 8192
part /opt --source rootfs --rootfs-dir=${IMAGE_ROOTFS}/opt --ondisk sda --fstype=ext4 --label opt --align 8192

bootloader --ptable msdos
```

- Copies `imx-boot` from `$DEPLOY_DIR` in the image, aligned on (and so at that offset) `${IMX_BOOT_SEEK}`.

- Creates a first partition, formatted in FAT32, with the files listed in the `IMAGE_BOOT_FILES` variable.

- Creates an `ext4` partition with the contents on the root filesystem, excluding the content of `/home` and `/opt`.

- Creates two `ext4` partitions, one with the content of `/home`, the other one with the content of `/opt`, from the image root filesystem.
Package groups
Overview

- Package groups are a way to group packages by functionality or common purpose.
- Package groups are used in image recipes to help building the list of packages to install.
- They can be found under `meta*/recipes-core/packagegroups/`
- A package group is yet another recipe.
- The prefix `packagegroup-` is always used.
- Be careful about the `PACKAGE_ARCH` value:
  - Set to the value `all` by default,
  - Must be explicitly set to `${MACHINE_ARCH}` when there is a machine dependency.
Common package groups

▶ packagegroup-core-boot
▶ packagegroup-core-buildessential
▶ packagegroup-core-nfs-client
▶ packagegroup-core-nfs-server
▶ packagegroup-core-tools-debug
▶ packagegroup-core-tools-profile
Example

./meta/recipes-core/packagegroups/packagegroup-core-tools-debug.bb:

SUMMARY = "Debugging tools"
LICENSE = "MIT"

inherit packagegroup

RDEPENDS_${PN} = "\
    gdb \
    gdbserver \
    strace"
Practical lab - Create a custom image

- Write an image recipe
- Choose the packages to install
Licensing
Managing licenses
The license of an external project may change at some point. The \texttt{LIC\_FILES\_CHKSUM} tracks changes in the license files. If the license’s checksum changes, the build will fail. 

- The recipe needs to be updated.

\begin{verbatim}
LIC\_FILES\_CHKSUM = " \" \\
file://COPYING;md5=... \" \\
file://src/file.c;beginline=3;endline=21;md5=..."
\end{verbatim}

- \texttt{LIC\_FILES\_CHKSUM} is mandatory in every recipe, unless \texttt{LICENSE} is set to \texttt{CLOSED}. 

We may not want some packages due to their licenses. To exclude a specific license, use **INCOMPATIBLE_LICENSE**. To exclude all GPLv3 packages:

```
INCOMPATIBLE_LICENSE = "GPLv3"
```

- License names are the ones used in the **LICENSE** variable.
- The **meta-gplv2** layer provides recipes for software where upstream has moved to GPLv3 licenses.
Commercial licenses

- By default the build system does not include commercial components.
- Packages with a commercial component define:

  LICENSE_FLAGS = "commercial"

- To build a package with a commercial component, the package must be in the LICENSE_FLAGS_WHITELIST variable.
- Example, gst-plugins-ugly:

  LICENSE_FLAGS_WHITELIST = "commercial_gst-plugins-ugly"
OpenEmbedded will generate a manifest of all the licenses of the software present on the target image in `$BUILDDIR/tmp/deploy/licenses/<image>/license.manifest`

- **PACKAGE NAME**: busybox
  **PACKAGE VERSION**: 1.31.1
  **RECIPE NAME**: busybox
  **LICENSE**: GPLv2 & bzip2-1.0.6

- **PACKAGE NAME**: dropbear
  **PACKAGE VERSION**: 2019.78
  **RECIPE NAME**: dropbear
  **LICENSE**: MIT & BSD-3-Clause & BSD-2-Clause & PD
To include the license text in the root filesystem either:

- Use `COPY_LIC_DIRS = "1"` and `COPY_LIC_MANIFEST = "1"`
- or use `LICENSE_CREATE_PACKAGE = "1"` to generate packages including the license and install the required license packages.
Providing sources

OpenEmbedded provides the `archiver` class to generate tarballs of the source code:

- Use `INHERIT += "archiver"`
- Set the `ARCHIVER_MODE` variable, the default is to provide patched sources. To provide configured sources:

```
ARCHIVER_MODE[src] = "configured"
```
Writing recipes - going further
Packages features
Benefits

- Features can be built depending on the needs.
- This allows to avoid compiling all features in a software component when only a few are required.
- A good example is ConnMan: Bluetooth support is built only if there is Bluetooth on the target.
- The PACKAGECONFIG variable is used to configure the build on a per feature granularity, for packages.
PACKAGECONFIG takes the list of features to enable.

PACKAGECONFIG[feature] takes up to six arguments, separated by commas:

1. Argument used by the configuration task if the feature is enabled (EXTRA_OECONF).
2. Argument added to EXTRA_OECONF if the feature is disabled.
3. Additional build dependency (DEPENDS), if enabled.
4. Additional runtime dependency (RDEPENDS), if enabled.
5. Additional runtime recommendations (RRECOMMENDS), if enabled.
6. Any conflicting PACKAGECONFIG settings for this feature.

Unused arguments can be omitted or left blank.
Example: from ConnMan

PACKAGECONFIG ??= "wifi openvpn"

PACKAGECONFIG[wifi] = "--enable-wifi, --disable-wifi, wpa-supplicant, wpa-supplicant"

PACKAGECONFIG[bluez] = "--enable-bluetooth, --disable-bluetooth, bluez5, bluez5"

PACKAGECONFIG[openvpn] = "--enable-openvpn, --disable-openvpn, openvpn"
Writing recipes - going further

Conditional features
Some values can be set dynamically, thanks to a set of functions:

- `bb.utils.contains(variable, checkval, trueval, falseval, d)`: if `checkval` is found in `variable`, `trueval` is returned; otherwise `falseval` is used.
- `bb.utils.filter(variable, checkvalues, d)`: returns all the words in the `variable` that are present in the `checkvalues`.

Example:

```bash
PACKAGECONFIG ??= "wispr iptables client\n ${@bb.utils.filter('DISTRO_FEATURES', '3g systemd wifi', d)} \n ${@bb.utils.contains('DISTRO_FEATURES', 'bluetooth', 'bluez', '', d)} \n"
```
Python tasks
Tasks can be written in Python when using the keyword `python`.

- The `d` variable is accessible, and represents the BitBake datastore (where variables are stored).
- Two modules are automatically imported:
  - `bb`: to access BitBake’s internal functions.
  - `os`: Python’s operating system interfaces.
- You can import other modules using the keyword `import`.
- Anonymous Python functions are executed during parsing.
The \texttt{d} variable is accessible within Python tasks.

\begin{itemize}
\item \texttt{d.getVar("X", expand=False)} Returns the value of \texttt{X}.
\item \texttt{d.setVar("X", "value")} Set \texttt{X}.
\item \texttt{d.appendVar("X", "value")} Append value to \texttt{X}.
\item \texttt{d.prependVar("X", "value")} Prepend value to \texttt{X}.
\item \texttt{d.expand(expression)} Expand variables in \texttt{expression}.
\end{itemize}
# Anonymous function
python __anonymous() {
    if d.getVar("FOO", True) == "example":
        d.setVar("BAR", "Hello, World.")
}

# Task
python do_settime() {
    import time

    d.setVar("TIME", time.strftime('%Y%m%d', time.gmtime()))
}
Variable flags
Variable flags are used to store extra information on tasks and variables.

They are used to control task functionalities.

A number of these flags are already used by BitBake:

- **dirs**: directories that should be created before the task runs. The last one becomes the work directory for the task.
- **noexec**: disable the execution of the task.
- **nostamp**: do not create a *stamp* file when running the task. The task will always be executed.
- **doc**: task documentation displayed by `listtasks`.

```bash
do_settime[noexec] = "1"
do_compile[nostamp] = "1"
do_settime[doc] = "Set the current time in ${TIME}" ```
Root filesystem creation
Files and directories selection

- The **FILES** variable controls the list of files and directories to be placed into packages.
- It must be package specific (e.g. with `_${PN}`).
- In Poky, defaults to:

```bash
FILES_${PN} = \n  "${bindir}/* ${sbindir}/* ${{libexecdir}}/* ${{libdir}}/lib*${SOLIBS} \n  ${sysconfdir} ${sharedstatedir} ${localstatedir} \n  ${base_bindir}/* ${base_sbindir}/* \n  ${base_libdir}/*${SOLIBS} \n  ${base_prefix}/lib/udev/rules.d ${prefix}/lib/udev/rules.d \n  ${datadir}/${BPN} ${libdir}/${BPN}/* \n  ${datadir}/pixmaps ${datadir}/applications \n  ${datadir}/idl ${datadir}/omf ${datadir}/sounds \n  ${libdir}/bonobo/servers"
```

- To prevent configuration files to be overwritten during the Package Management System update process, use **CONFFILES**.
Image generation overview:

1. The rootfs is created using packages.
2. One or more images files are created, depending on the IMAGE_FSTYPES value.

The rootfs creation is specific to the IMAGE_PKGTYPE value. It should be defined in the image recipe, otherwise the first valid package type defined in PACKAGE_CLASSES is used.

All the magic is done in meta/classes/rootfs_${IMAGE_PKGTYPE}.bbclass
Example: rootfs creation with .deb packages

```bash
rootfs_deb_do_rootfs () {
    [...]

    export INSTALL_ROOTFS_DEB="${IMAGE_ROOTFS}"

    [...]

    apt update
    apt ${APT_ARGS} install ${package_to_install} \
        --force-yes --allow-unauthenticated

    [...]
}
```
Splitting packages
Benefits

- Packages can be split.
- Useful when a single remote repository provides multiple binaries or libraries.
- The list of packages to provide is defined by the `PACKAGES` variable.
- The `FILES` variable is often used to split the output into packages.
- `PACKAGE_BEFORE_PN` allows to pick files normally included in the default package in another.
- `PACKAGES_DYNAMIC` allows to check dependencies with optional packages are satisfied.
- `ALLOW_EMPTY` allows to produce a package even if it is empty.
The `kexec` tools provides `kexec` and `kdump`:

```bash
require kexec-tools.inc
export LDFLAGS = "-L${STAGING_LIBDIR}"
EXTRA_OECONF = " --with-zlib=yes"

SRC_URI[md5sum] = "b9f2a3ba0ba9c78625ee7a50532500d8"

SRC_URI[sha256sum] = "..."

PACKAGES += "kexec kdump"

FILES_kexec = "${sbindir}/kexec"
FILES_kdump = "${sbindir}/kdump"
```
Default packages

- By default several packages are produced automatically:

```bash
PACKAGES = "${PN}-src ${PN}-dbg ${PN}-staticdev ${PN}-dev \ 
${PN}-doc ${PN}-locale ${PACKAGE_BEFORE_PN} ${PN}"
```

- For each of these packages a FILES variable is defined in
  meta/conf/bitbake.conf:

```bash
FILES_${PN}-dev = \ 
"${includedir} ${FILES_SOLIBSDEV} ${libdir}/*.la \ 
${libdir}/*.o ${libdir}/pkgconfig ${datadir}/pkgconfig \ 
${datadir}/aclocal ${base_libdir}/*.o \ 
${libdir}/${BPN}/*.la ${base_libdir}/*.la \ 
${libdir}/cmake ${datadir}/cmake"
```

```bash
FILES_${PN}-dbg = \ 
"/usr/lib/debug /usr/lib/debug-static \ 
/usr/src/debug"
```
Inspecting packages

`oe-pkgdata-util` is a tool that can help inspecting packages:

- **Which package is shipping a file:**

  ```
  $ oe-pkgdata-util find-path /bin/busybox
  busybox: /bin/busybox
  ```

- **Which files are shipped by a package:**

  ```
  $ oe-pkgdata-util list-pkg-files busybox
  busybox:
    /bin/busybox
    /bin/busybox.nosuid
    /bin/busybox.suid
    /bin/sh
  ```

- **Which recipe is creating a package:**

  ```
  $ oe-pkgdata-util lookup-recipe kdump
  kexec-tools
  $ oe-pkgdata-util lookup-recipe libtinfo5
  ncurses
  ```
Recommended workflows

Different development workflows are possible given the needs:
- Low-level application development (bootloader, kernel).
- Application development.
- Temporary modifications on an external project (bug fixes, security fixes).

Three workflows exist for these needs: the **SDK, devtool and quilt**.
The Yocto Project SDK
An SDK (Software Development Kit) is a set of tools allowing the development of applications for a given target (operating system, platform, environment...).

It generally provides a set of tools including:

- Compilers or cross-compilers.
- Linkers.
- Library headers.
- Debuggers.
- Custom utilities.
The Yocto Project SDK

The Poky reference system is used to generate images, by building many applications and doing a lot of configuration work.

- When developing an application, we only care about the application itself.
- We want to be able to develop, test and debug easily.

The Yocto Project SDK is an application development SDK, which can be generated to provide a full environment compatible with the target.

- It includes a toolchain, libraries headers and all the needed tools.
- This SDK can be installed on any computer and is self-contained. The presence of Poky is not required for the SDK to fully work.
Available SDKs

- Two different SDKs can be generated:
  - A generic SDK, including:
    - A toolchain.
    - Common tools.
    - A collection of basic libraries.
  - An image-based SDK, including:
    - The generic SDK.
    - The sysroot matching the target root filesystem.
    - Its toolchain is self-contained (linked to an SDK embedded libc).

- The SDKs generated with Poky are distributed in the form of a shell script.
- Executing this script extracts the tools and sets up the environment.
The generic SDK

Mainly used for low-level development, where only the toolchain is needed:

- Bootloader development.
- Kernel development.

The recipe `meta-toolchain` generates this SDK:

- `bitbake meta-toolchain`

The generated script, containing all the tools for this SDK, is in:

- `$BUILDDIR/tmp/deploy/sdk`
- Example:
  `poky-glibc-x86_64-meta-toolchain-cortexa8hf-neon-toolchain-2.5.sh`

The SDK will be configured to be compatible with the specified MACHINE.
The image-based SDK

- Used to develop applications running on the target.
- One task is dedicated to the process. The task behavior can vary between the images.
  - populate_sdk

To generate an SDK for core-image-minimal:
  - `bitbake -c populate_sdk core-image-minimal`

The generated script, containing all the tools for this SDK, is in:
  - `$BUILDDIR/tmp/deploy/sdk`
  - Example:
    - `poky-glibc-x86_64-core-image-minimal-cortexa8hf-neon-toolchain-2.5.sh`

The SDK will be configured to be compatible with the specified MACHINE.
Both SDKs are distributed as bash scripts.

These scripts self extract themselves to install the toolchains and the files they provide.

To install an SDK, retrieve the generated script and execute it.

- The script asks where to install the SDK. Defaults to /opt/poky/<version>
- Example: /opt/poky/2.5

```
$ ./poky-glibc-x86_64-meta-toolchain-cortexa8hf-neon-toolchain-2.5.sh
Poky (Yocto Project Reference Distro) SDK installer version 2.5
==============================================
Enter target directory for SDK (default: /opt/poky/2.5):
You are about to install the SDK to "/opt/poky/2.5". Proceed[Y/n]?
Extracting SDK..............done
Setting it up...done
SDK has been successfully set up and is ready to be used.
Each time you wish to use the SDK in a new shell session, you need to source
the environment setup script e.g.
$ . /opt/poky/2.5/environment-setup-cortexa8hf-neon-poky-linux-gnueabi
```
To use the SDK, a script is available to set up the environment:

$ cd /opt/poky/2.5
$ source ./environment-setup-cortexa8hf-neon-poky-linux-gnueabi

- The PATH is updated to take into account the binaries installed alongside the SDK.
- Environment variables are exported to help using the tools.
SDK installation

environment-setup-cortexa8hf-neon-poky-linux-gnueabi Exports environment variables.
site-config-cortexa8hf-neon-poky-linux-gnueabi  Variables used during the toolchain creation
sysroots  SDK binaries, headers and libraries. Contains one directory for the host and one for the target.
version-cortexa8hf-neon-poky-linux-gnueabi  Version information.
SDK environment variables

CC   Full path to the C compiler binary.
CFLAGS  C flags, used by the C compiler.
CXX    C++ compiler.
CXXFLAGS C++ flags, used by CPP
LD     Linker.
LDFLAGS Link flags, used by the linker.
ARCH   For kernel compilation.
CROSS_COMPILE For kernel compilation.
GDB    SDK GNU Debugger.
OBJDUMP SDK objdump.

▶ To see the full list, open the environment script.
Examples

To build an application for the target:

```
$ $CC -o example example.c
```

The `LDFLAGS` variables is set to be used with the C compiler (`gcc`).
- When building the Linux kernel, unset this variable.

```
$ unset LDFLAGS
$ make menuconfig
$ make
```
Devtool
Overview

Devtool is a set of utilities to ease the integration and the development of OpenEmbedded recipes.

It can be used to:

- Generate a recipe for a given upstream application.
- Modify an existing recipe and its associated sources.
- Upgrade an existing recipe to use a newer upstream application.

Devtool adds a new layer, automatically managed, in $BUILDDIR/workspace/.

It then adds or appends recipes to this layer so that the recipes point to a local path for their sources. In $BUILDDIR/workspace/sources/.

- Local sources are managed by git.
- All modifications made locally should be committed.
There are three ways of creating a new devtool project:

- **To create a new recipe:** `devtool add <recipe> <fetchuri>`
  - Where `recipe` is the recipe’s name.
  - `fetchuri` can be a local path or a remote `uri`.

- **To modify the source for an existing recipe:** `devtool modify <recipe>`

- **To upgrade a given recipe:** `devtool upgrade -V <version> <recipe>`
  - Where `version` is the new version of the upstream application.
Once a devtool project is started, commands can be issued:

- `devtool edit-recipe <recipe>`: edit recipe in a text editor (as defined by the `EDITOR` environment variable).
- `devtool build <recipe>`: build the given recipe.
- `devtool build-image <image>`: build image with the additional devtool recipes’ packages.
- devtool deploy-target <recipe> <target>: upload the recipe’s packages on target, which is a live running target with an SSH server running (user@address).
- devtool update-recipe <recipe>: generate patches from git commits made locally.
- devtool reset <recipe>: remove recipe from the control of devtool. Standard layers and remote sources are used again as usual.
Application development workflow

Quilt
Overview

- Quilt is a utility to manage patches which can be used without having a clean source tree.
- It can be used to create patches for recipes already available in the build system.
- Be careful when using this workflow: the modifications won’t persist across builds!
1. Find the recipe working directory in $BUILDDIR/tmp/work/.
2. Create a new Quilt patch: $ quilt new topic.patch
3. Add files to this patch: $ quilt add file0.c file1.c
4. Make the modifications by editing the files.
5. Test the modifications: $ bitbake -c compile -f recipe
6. Generate the patch file: $ quilt refresh
7. Move the generated patch into the recipe’s directory.
Practical lab - Create and use a Poky SDK

- Generate an SDK
- Compile an application for the target in the SDK
Runtime Package Management
Introduction

- BitBake always builds packages selected in `IMAGE_INSTALL`.
- The packages are used to generate the root filesystem.
- It is also possible to update the system at runtime using these packages, for many use cases:
  - In-field security updates.
  - System updates over the wire.
  - System, packages or configuration customization at runtime.
  - Remote debugging.
- Using the Runtime Package Management is an optional feature.
- We’ll use the IPK package format as an example in the following slides.
First of all, you need a server to serve the packages to a private subnet or over the Internet. Packages are typically served over https or http.

Specific tools are also required on the target, and must be shipped on the product. They should be included into the images generated by the build system.

These tools will be specific to the package type used.

- This is similar to Linux distributions: Debian is using .deb related tools (dpkg, apt...) while Fedora uses .rpm related ones (rpm, dnf).
Build configuration
The `PACKAGE_CLASSES` variable controls which package format to use. More than one can be used.

Valid values are `package_rpm`, `package_deb`, `package_ipk`.

By default Poky uses the RPM format, while OpenEmbedded-Core uses the IPK one.

Example:
- `PACKAGE_CLASSES = "package_ipk"`
- `PACKAGE_CLASSES = "package_rpm package_deb"`
To install the required tools on the target, there are two possible solutions:

- By adding `package-management` to the images features.
  - The required tool will be installed on the target.
  - The package database corresponding to the build will be installed as well.

- Or by manually adding the required tools in `IMAGE_INSTALL`. For example, to use the IPK format we need `opkg`. 
Build considerations

▶ The Runtime Package Management uses package databases to store information about available packages and their version.
▶ Whenever a build generates a new package or modifies an existing one, the package database must be updated.
▶ "$ bitbake package-index"
▶ Be careful: BitBake does not properly schedule the package-index target. You must use this target alone to have a consistent package database.
  - "$ bitbake ninvaders package-index won't necessarily generate an updated package database."
Package server configuration
Apache2 example setup

Apache2 HTTP setup for IPK packages. This should go in /
/etc/apache2/sites-enabled/package-server.conf.

```xml
<VirtualHost *:80>
    ServerName packages.example.net

    DocumentRoot /path/to/build/tmp/deploy/ipk
    <Directory /path/to/build/tmp/deploy/ipk>
        Options +Indexes
        Options Indexes FollowSymLinks
        Order allow,deny
        allow from all
        AllowOverride None
        Require all granted
    </Directory>
</VirtualHost>
```
Target configuration
The IPK runtime management software is opkg.

It can be configured using configurations files ending in .conf in /etc/opkg/.

This configuration helps opkg to find the package databases you want to use.

For example, with our previously configured package server:

```
src/gz all http://packages.example.net/all
src/gz armv7a http://packages.example.net/armv7a
src/gz beaglebone http://packages.example.net/beaglebone
```

This can be automatically generated by defining the `PACKAGE_FEED_URIS`, `PACKAGE_FEED_BASE_PATHS` and `PACKAGE_FEED_ARCHS` variables.
**opkg usage**

- **opkg update**: fetch and update the package databases, from the remote package servers.
- **opkg list**: list available packages.
- **opkg upgrade**: upgrade all installed packages.
- **opkg upgrade <package>**: upgrade one package explicitly.
- **opkg install <package>**: install a specific package.
To avoid upgrade issues when downloading packages from a remote package server using an unstable connection, you can first download the packages and then proceed with the upgrade.

To do this we must use a cache, which can be defined in the opkg configuration with: `option cache /tmp/opkg-cache`.

```
# opkg update
# opkg --download-only upgrade
# opkg upgrade
```
Yocto Project documentation

- [https://docs.yoctoproject.org/](https://docs.yoctoproject.org/)
- Wiki: [https://wiki.yoctoproject.org/wiki/Main_Page](https://wiki.yoctoproject.org/wiki/Main_Page)
- [https://layers.openembedded.org/](https://layers.openembedded.org/)
Useful Reading (1)

Embedded Linux Development with Yocto Project - Second Edition, Nov 2017

- By Otavio Salvador and Daiane Angolini
- From basic to advanced usage, helps writing better, more flexible recipes. A good reference to jumpstart your Yocto Project development.
Useful Reading (2)

Embedded Linux Projects Using Yocto Project Cookbook - Second Edition, January 2018

- By Alex González
- A set of recipes that you can refer to and solve your immediate problems instead of reading it from cover to cover.

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