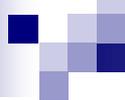


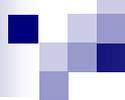
Computer Architecture

Lab1:Building Experiment Environment



VirtualBox Introduction

- VirtualBox can run many guest operating systems on a host operating system in X86/AMD64 machine.
- We use it to build a Linux environment for developing our full system simulation platform.

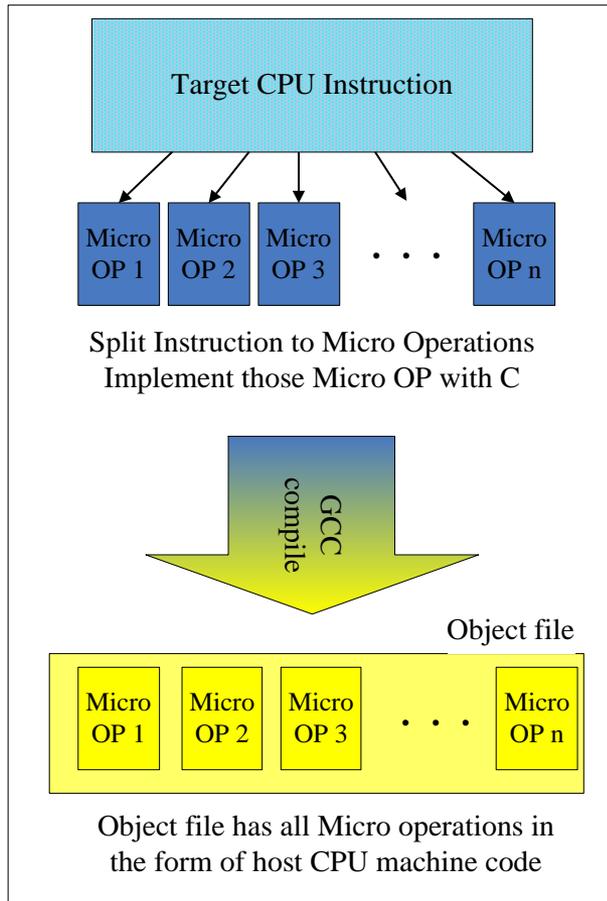


QEMU Introduction

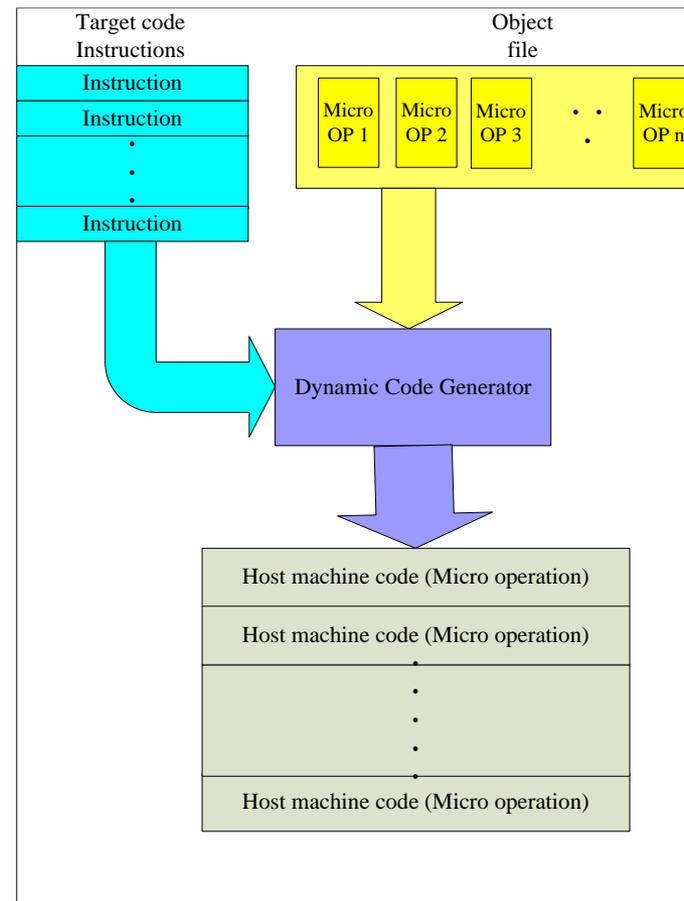
- Unlike Virtualbox is binding with IA32, QEMU can run OSes and programs made for one machine on a different machine.
- QEMU makes this characteristic possible by supporting the portable dynamic translation.

QEMU Introduction (Cont.)

- portable dynamic translation



Compile Time



Run Time

Building Linux Environment

■ Get Virtualbox

- <https://www.virtualbox.org/wiki/Downloads>

■ Get CentOS image

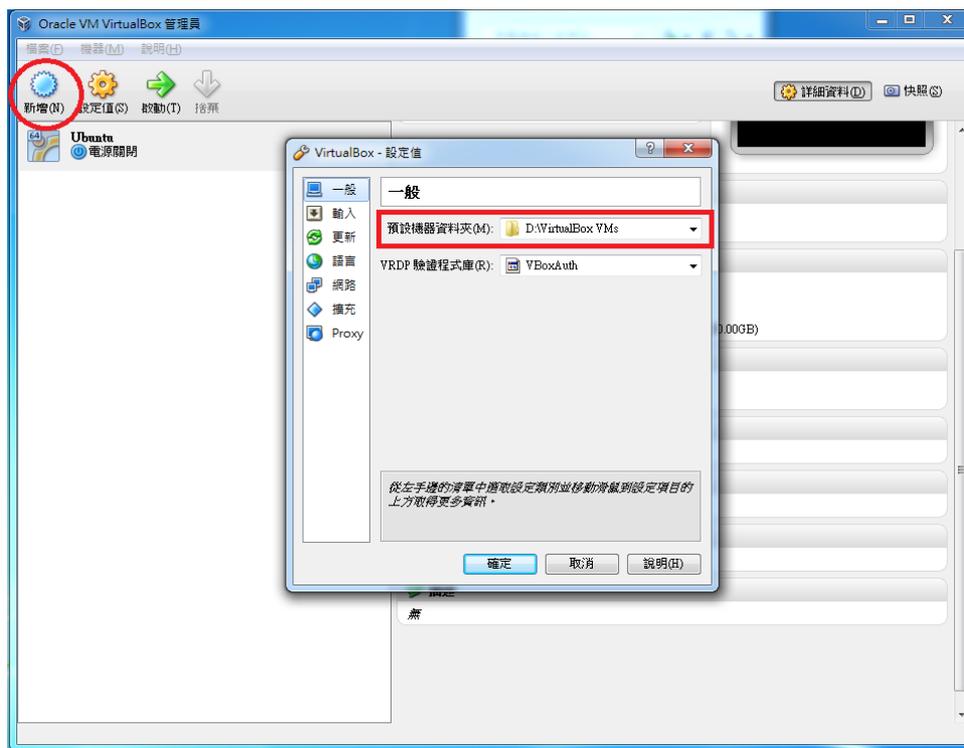
- <http://61.164.110.188:82/Centos/>

- We use CentOS-5.8-x86_64-bin-DVD(1&2) as example.

- You can chose the proper one or other Linux distribution such as Ubuntu.

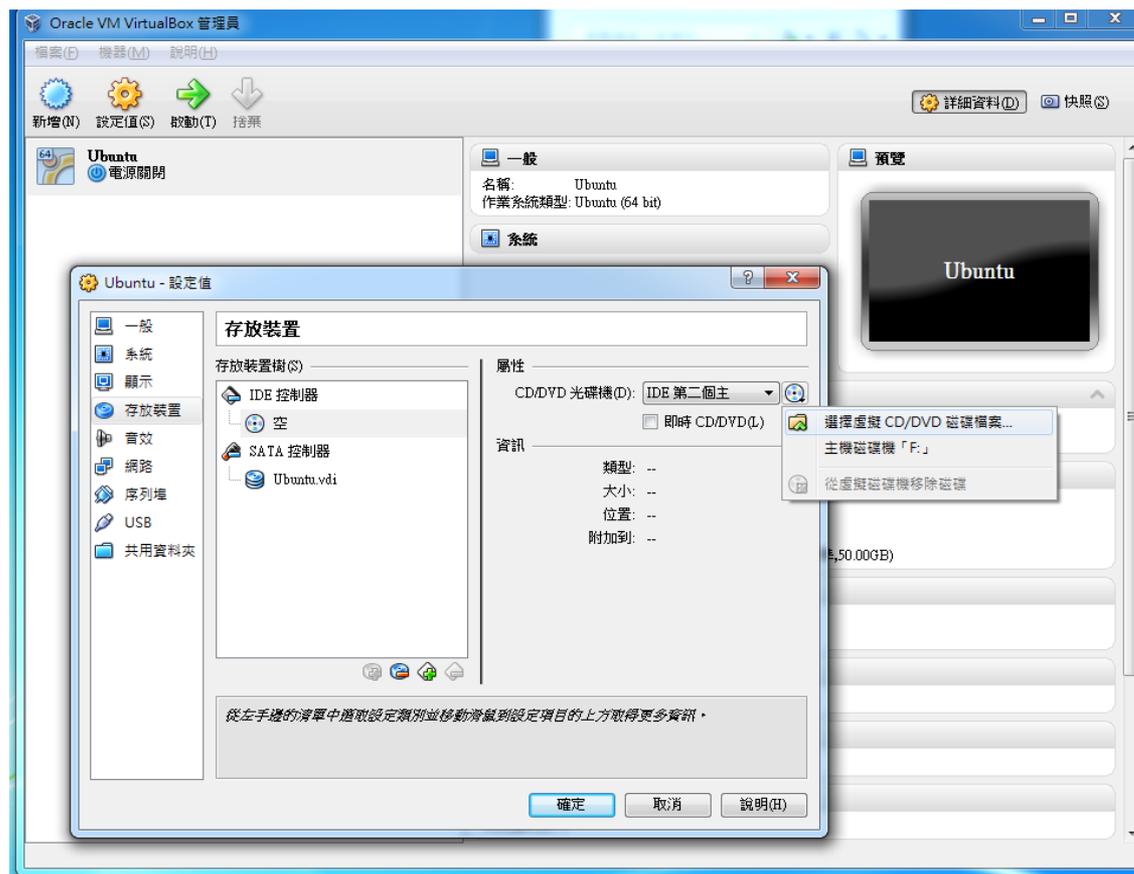
Building Virtual Machine

- Install Virtualbox
- Build the virtual machine
 - 點選新增後按照步驟執行(如果是採用centos，版本可選Red Hat 64)
 - 虛擬機器資料夾可在“檔案->喜好”設定內修改



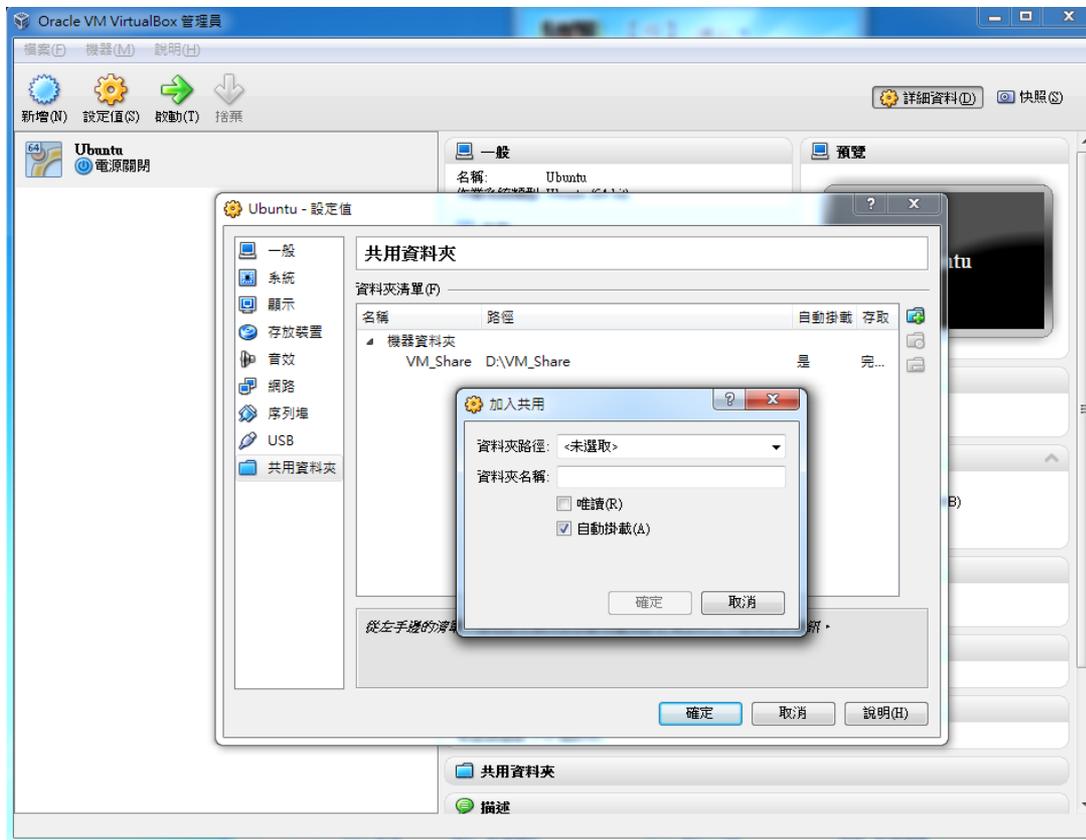
Setting Virtual Machine

- 點選系統->存放裝置 選擇光碟機圖示
 - 選擇虛擬光碟機並且選取剛剛所下載的CentOS映像檔



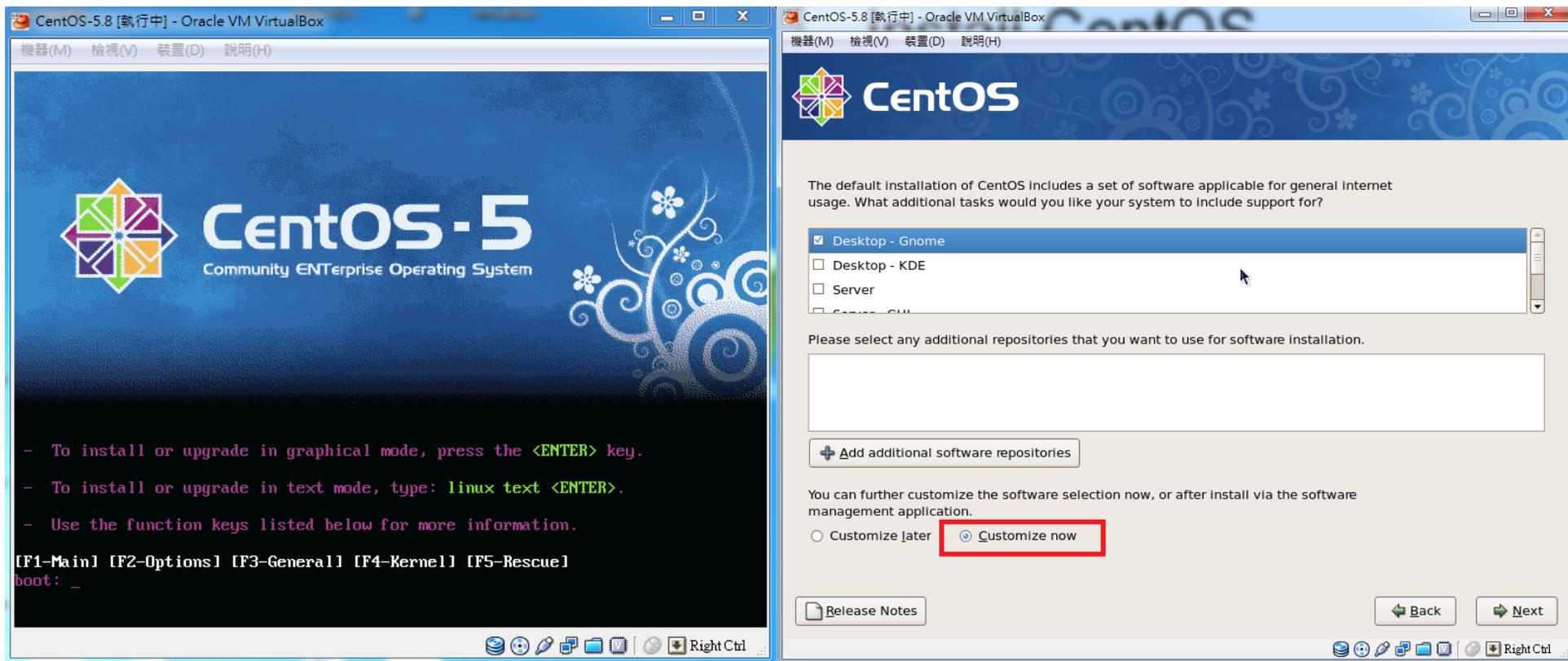
Setting Virtual Machine (Cont.)

- 選擇“共用資料夾”並且選擇掛載之資料夾，勾取自動掛載。之後此虛擬機器一開機即可透過此資料夾與host OS共享資料



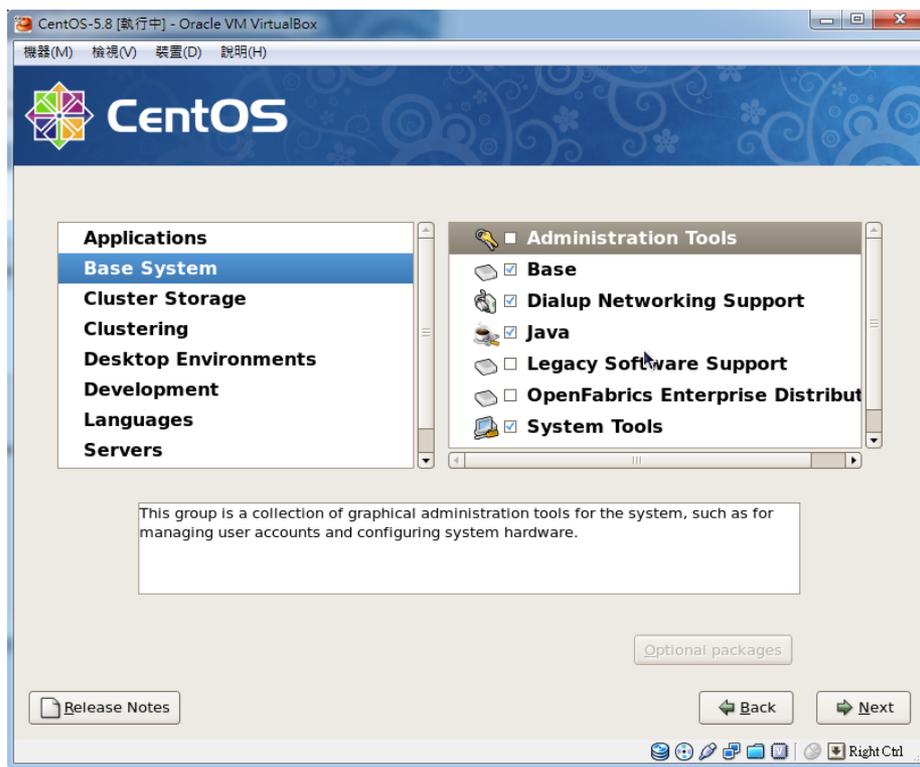
Install CentOS

- 執行啟動就會自動進入CentOS安裝程式



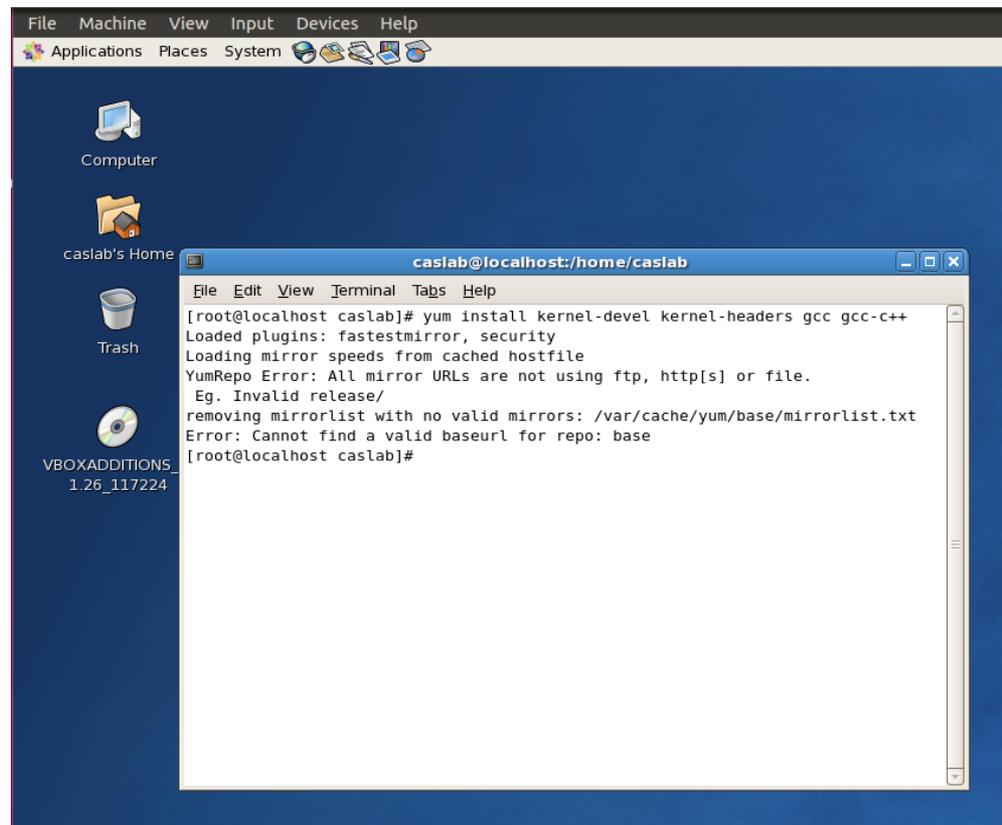
Install CentOS

- Base System 選取 JAVA 和 System Tools
- Development 除了 KDE 不選，其他全選
- CentOS 可用 root 登入，但之後的範例都是以使用者登入為預設狀況(使用者模式下的終端機以 su 指令可進入 root 模式)



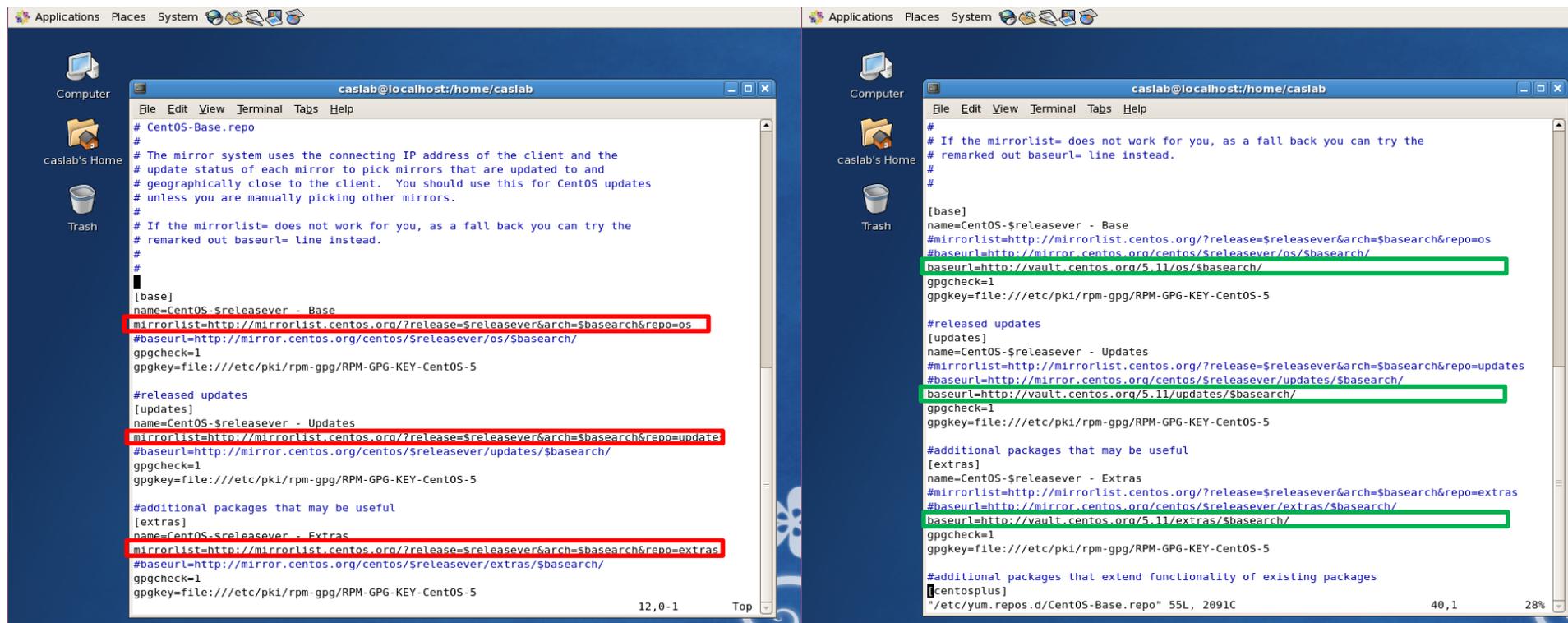
Install CentOS

- 由於官方停止支援CentOS-5.8
- 修改CentOS-Base.repo



Install CentOS

- 輸入指令 `vim /etc/yum.repos.d/CentOS-Base.repo`
- 將紅框內的部分註解掉，加上綠框內的部分



```
caslab@localhost:~/caslab
File Edit View Terminal Tabs Help
# CentOS-Base.repo
#
# The mirror system uses the connecting IP address of the client and the
# update status of each mirror to pick mirrors that are updated to and
# geographically close to the client. You should use this for CentOS updates
# unless you are manually picking other mirrors.
#
# If the mirrorlist= does not work for you, as a fall back you can try the
# remarked out baseurl= line instead.
#
#
[base]
name=CentOS-$releasever - Base
#mirrorlist=http://mirrorlist.centos.org/?release=$releasever&arch=$basearch&repo=os
#baseurl=http://mirror.centos.org/centos/$releasever/os/$basearch/
gpgcheck=1
gpgkey=file:///etc/pki/rpm-gpg/RPM-GPG-KEY-CentOS-5

#released updates
[updates]
name=CentOS-$releasever - Updates
#mirrorlist=http://mirrorlist.centos.org/?release=$releasever&arch=$basearch&repo=updates
#baseurl=http://mirror.centos.org/centos/$releasever/updates/$basearch/
gpgcheck=1
gpgkey=file:///etc/pki/rpm-gpg/RPM-GPG-KEY-CentOS-5

#additional packages that may be useful
[extras]
name=CentOS-$releasever - Extras
#mirrorlist=http://mirrorlist.centos.org/?release=$releasever&arch=$basearch&repo=extras
#baseurl=http://mirror.centos.org/centos/$releasever/extras/$basearch/
gpgcheck=1
gpgkey=file:///etc/pki/rpm-gpg/RPM-GPG-KEY-CentOS-5

#additional packages that extend functionality of existing packages
[centosplus]
name=CentOS-$releasever - CentOS Plus
#mirrorlist=http://mirrorlist.centos.org/?release=$releasever&arch=$basearch&repo=centosplus
#baseurl=http://mirror.centos.org/centos/$releasever/centosplus/$basearch/
gpgcheck=1
gpgkey=file:///etc/pki/rpm-gpg/RPM-GPG-KEY-CentOS-5

#default mirrorlist
#mirrorlist=http://mirrorlist.centos.org/?release=$releasever&arch=$basearch&repo=os
#baseurl=http://mirrorlist.centos.org/?release=$releasever&arch=$basearch&repo=os
#baseurl=http://vault.centos.org/5.11/os/$basearch/
gpgcheck=1
gpgkey=file:///etc/pki/rpm-gpg/RPM-GPG-KEY-CentOS-5

#released updates
[updates]
name=CentOS-$releasever - Updates
#mirrorlist=http://mirrorlist.centos.org/?release=$releasever&arch=$basearch&repo=updates
#baseurl=http://mirror.centos.org/centos/$releasever/updates/$basearch/
#baseurl=http://vault.centos.org/5.11/updates/$basearch/
gpgcheck=1
gpgkey=file:///etc/pki/rpm-gpg/RPM-GPG-KEY-CentOS-5

#additional packages that may be useful
[extras]
name=CentOS-$releasever - Extras
#mirrorlist=http://mirrorlist.centos.org/?release=$releasever&arch=$basearch&repo=extras
#baseurl=http://mirrorlist.centos.org/?release=$releasever&arch=$basearch&repo=extras
#baseurl=http://vault.centos.org/5.11/extras/$basearch/
gpgcheck=1
gpgkey=file:///etc/pki/rpm-gpg/RPM-GPG-KEY-CentOS-5

#additional packages that extend functionality of existing packages
[centosplus]
name=CentOS-$releasever - CentOS Plus
#mirrorlist=http://mirrorlist.centos.org/?release=$releasever&arch=$basearch&repo=centosplus
#baseurl=http://mirrorlist.centos.org/?release=$releasever&arch=$basearch&repo=centosplus
#baseurl=http://vault.centos.org/5.11/centosplus/$basearch/
gpgcheck=1
gpgkey=file:///etc/pki/rpm-gpg/RPM-GPG-KEY-CentOS-5

"etc/yum.repos.d/CentOS-Base.repo" 55L, 2091C
12,0-1 Top 40,1 28%
```

Install CentOS

- 安裝必要套件: `yum install kernel-devel kernel-headers gcc gcc-c++`
- 再以“`#yum upgrade`”來更新CentOS所有套件
- 更新完且重開機後，為了讓CentOS與Host OS互動性更好，我們必須安裝Guest Additions(執行`VBoxLinuxAdditions.run`後重開機)



Install QEMU

- Get QEMU
 - <http://wiki.qemu.org/download/qemu-0.15.1.tar.gz>
- 建立工作資料夾，並將qemu-0.15.1.tar.gz複製到workstation進行解壓縮
 - mkdir workstation
 - cp ./qemu-0.15.1.tar.gz ./workstation
 - cd workstation/
 - tar -zxvf qemu-0.15.1.tar.gz

Install QEMU(Cont.)

■ 設定QEMU的模擬對象以及所要安裝的目錄

- `cd qemu-0.15.1`
- `./configure --target-list=arm-softmmu,arm-linux-user --prefix=/home/{your username}/qemu-bin`
- `--target-list`為我們所希望模擬的目標選項。這裡的`arm-softmmu`代表我們想要QEMU針對整個平台(包含CPU與周邊硬體)做模擬(如`realview versatile family`)，而`arm-linux-user`則是只做CPU指令集架構的轉換模擬。兩者的CPU指令集架構都是透過Binary Transation完成。
- `--prefix`為安裝目的資料夾選項
- `make && make install`

■ 編譯過程如果因為glibc版本過舊會發生compile error

■ 修改qemu-0.15.1/qemu-ga.c 第149行

■ `if (g_strcmp0(domain, "syslog") == 0)`必須改成 `if (domain && strcmp(domain, "syslog") == 0)`

Install QEMU(Cont.)

- 安裝完成後，`/home/{your username}/qemu-bin/bin`中所有的QEMU執行檔
 - `qemu-arm` 為 `arm-linux-user`產物
 - `qemu-system-arm` 為 `arm-softmmu` 產物
 - 之後的實驗，QEMU的部分我們將透過這兩個執行檔完成。

Cross Compiler

- A cross compiler can build the executable code for the target platform other than the one on which the compiler is run.
- ARM cross compiler
 - ARM-elf-gcc, ARM-linux-gcc
 - RVDS, ADS
 - Build ARM executable code on X86/AMD64 machine

Setting ARM Linux GCC

- Get ARM-Linux-gcc (Mentor)
 - <https://sourcery.mentor.com/sgpp/lite/arm/portal/subscription3057>
- 我們以2011.03-41版本(Lite Edition)作範例
 - GCC 4.5.2
 - Glibc 2.13
 - Linux Kernel 2.6.38
- 如果是安裝Ubuntu 64bit版本，則需要另外安裝IA32函示庫。
 - `sudo apt-get install ia32-libs`

Setting ARM Linux GCC (Cont.)

- 解壓縮並且將執行檔宣告至預設執行區(壓縮檔先行放在家目錄)
 - `tar -xvf arm-2011.03-41-arm-none-linux-gnueabi-i686-pc-linux-gnu.tar.bz2`
 - `export PATH= "/home/{your username}/workstation/arm-2011.03/bin:$PATH"`
 - 請注意: `export`此行指令，只要terminal重開就必須再次執行。可用 `vim ~/.bashrc` 加入此行指令讓terminal開啟時自動執行此行指令。
- 執行"`arm-none-linux-gnueabi-gcc -v`" 觀察是否設定完成。

Compile C code

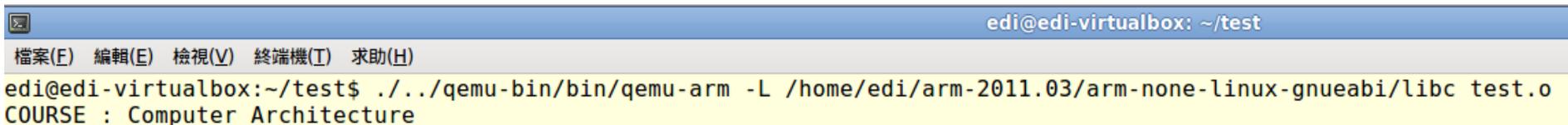
- 利用編輯器完成一段簡短的C程式碼並且使用arm-linux-gcc編譯。
 - `cd ~ && mkdir test`
 - 在test資料夾中新增test.c 並寫幾行簡單程式
 - `arm-none-linux-gnueabi-gcc test.c -o test.o`
 - `arm-none-linux-gnueabi-objdump -xD test.o > dump.txt`
 - 從dump.txt可以看出透過cross compiler我們編出ARM code了!

```
test.c x
1 #include <stdio.h>
2
3 int main(){
4
5     printf("COURSE : Computer Architecture\n");
6
7     return 0;
8
9 }
10
```

```
dump.txt x
1
2 test.o:      file format elf32-littlearm
3 test.o
4 architecture: arm, flags 0x00000112:
5 EXEC_P, HAS_SYMS, D_PAGED
6 start address 0x00008380
7
```

Execute ARM code

- 最後透過我們一開始所編譯出的qemu-arm來執行test.o
 - 將所在目錄移至test資料夾
 - `~/qemu-bin/bin/qemu-arm -L /home/{your username}/workstation/arm-2011.03/arm-none-linux-gnueabi/libc test.o`
 - 執行檔qemu-arm -L 後面所接的是cross compiler所提供的函示庫 (Library) , 最後的test.o則是我們剛才所編譯出來的檔案。當然您也可以將test.o與qemu-arm搬移出來直接./qemu-arm -L {arm-library位置} test.o
- 執行結果會直接秀在terminal上



```
edi@edi-virtualbox: ~/test
檔案(F) 編輯(E) 檢視(V) 終端機(T) 求助(H)
edi@edi-virtualbox:~/test$ ../../qemu-bin/bin/qemu-arm -L /home/edi/arm-2011.03/arm-none-linux-gnueabi/libc test.o
COURSE : Computer Architecture
```