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Manual Notes

- This version of The Yocto Project Development Manual is for the 1.1.2 release of the Yocto Project. To be sure you have the latest version of the manual for this release, go to the Yocto Project documentation page [<http://www.yoctoproject.org/documentation>] and select the manual from that site. Manuals from the site are more up-to-date than manuals derived from the Yocto Project released TAR files.
- If you located this manual through a web search, the version of the manual might not be the one you want (e.g. the search might have returned a manual much older than the Yocto Project version with which you are working). You can see all Yocto Project major releases by visiting the Releases [<https://wiki.yoctoproject.org/wiki/Releases>] page. If you need a version of this manual for a different Yocto Project release, visit the Yocto Project documentation page [<http://www.yoctoproject.org/documentation>] and select the manual set by using the "ACTIVE RELEASES DOCUMENTATION" or "DOCUMENTS ARCHIVE" pull-down menus.
- To report any inaccuracies or problems with this manual, send an email to the Yocto Project discussion group at yocto@yoctoproject.com or log into the freenode #yocto channel.

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Chapter 1. The Yocto Project Development Manual

1.1. Introduction

Welcome to the Yocto Project Development Manual! This manual gives you an idea of how to use the Yocto Project to develop embedded Linux images and user-space applications to run on targeted devices. Reading this manual gives you an overview of image, kernel, and user-space application development using the Yocto Project. Because much of the information in this manual is general, it contains many references to other sources where you can find more detail. For example, detailed information on Git, repositories and open source in general can be found in many places. Another example is how to get set up to use the Yocto Project, which our Yocto Project Quick Start [<http://www.yoctoproject.org/docs/1.1.2/yocto-project-qs/yocto-project-qs.html>] covers.

The Yocto Project Development Manual, however, does provide detailed examples on how to create a Board Support Package (BSP), change the kernel source code, and re-configure the kernel. You can find this information in the appendices of the manual.

1.2. What this Manual Provides

The following list describes what you can get from this guide:

- Information that lets you get set up to develop using the Yocto Project.
- Information to help developers who are new to the open source environment and to the distributed revision control system Git, which the Yocto Project uses.
- An understanding of common end-to-end development models and tasks.
- Development case overviews for both system development and user-space applications.
- An overview and understanding of the emulation environment used with the Yocto Project (QEMU).
- An understanding of basic kernel architecture and concepts.
- Many references to other sources of related information.

1.3. What this Manual Does Not Provide

This manual will not give you the following:

- Step-by-step instructions if those instructions exist in other Yocto Project documentation. For example, the Yocto Project Application Development Toolkit (ADT) User's Guide [<http://www.yoctoproject.org/docs/1.1.2/adt-manual/adt-manual.html>] contains detailed instruction on how to obtain and configure the Eclipse™ Yocto Plug-in.
- Reference material. This type of material resides in an appropriate reference manual. For example, system variables are documented in the Yocto Project Reference Manual [<http://www.yoctoproject.org/docs/1.1.2/poky-ref-manual/poky-ref-manual.html>].
- Detailed public information that is not specific to the Yocto Project. For example, exhaustive information on how to use Git is covered better through the Internet than in this manual.

1.4. Other Information

Because this manual presents overview information for many different topics, you will need to supplement it with other information. The following list presents other sources of information you might find helpful:

- The Yocto Project Website [<http://www.yoctoproject.org>]: The home page for the Yocto Project provides lots of information on the project as well as links to software and documentation.

- The Yocto Project Quick Start [<http://www.yoctoproject.org/docs/1.1.2/yocto-project-qs/yocto-project-qs.html>]: This short document lets you get started with the Yocto Project quickly and start building an image.
- The Yocto Project Reference Manual [<http://www.yoctoproject.org/docs/1.1.2/poky-ref-manual/poky-ref-manual.html>]: This manual is a reference guide to the Yocto Project build component known as "Poky." The manual also contains a reference chapter on Board Support Package (BSP) layout.
- The Yocto Project Application Development Toolkit (ADT) User's Guide [<http://www.yoctoproject.org/docs/1.1.2/adt-manual/adt-manual.html>]: This guide provides information that lets you get going with the ADT to develop projects using the Yocto Project.
- The Yocto Project Board Support Package (BSP) Developer's Guide [<http://www.yoctoproject.org/docs/1.1.2/bsp-guide/bsp-guide.html>]: This guide defines the structure for BSP components. Having a commonly understood structure encourages standardization.
- The Yocto Project Kernel Architecture and Use Manual [<http://www.yoctoproject.org/docs/1.1.2/kernel-manual/kernel-manual.html>]: This manual describes the architecture of the Yocto Project kernel and provides some work flow examples.
- Yocto Eclipse Plug-in [<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3ZlOu-gLsh0>]: A step-by-step instructional video that demonstrates how an application developer uses Yocto Plug-in features within the Eclipse IDE.
- FAQ [<https://wiki.yoctoproject.org/wiki/FAQ>]: A list of commonly asked questions and their answers.
- Release Notes [<http://www.yoctoproject.org/download/yocto/yocto-project-1.1.2-release-notes-poky-6.0.2>]: Features, updates and known issues for the current release of the Yocto Project.
- Bugzilla [<http://bugzilla.yoctoproject.org>]: The bug tracking application the Yocto Project uses. If you find problems with the Yocto Project, you should report them using this application.
- Yocto Project Mailing Lists: To subscribe to the Yocto Project mailing lists, click on the following URLs and follow the instructions:
 - <http://lists.yoctoproject.org/listinfo/yocto> for a Yocto Project Discussions mailing list.
 - <http://lists.yoctoproject.org/listinfo/poky> for a Yocto Project Discussions mailing list about the Poky build system.
 - <http://lists.yoctoproject.org/listinfo/yocto-announce> for a mailing list to receive official Yocto Project announcements for developments and as well as Yocto Project milestones.
- Internet Relay Chat (IRC): Two IRC channels on freenode are available for Yocto Project and Poky discussions: #yocto and #poky.
- OpenedHand [<http://o-hand.com>]: The company where the Yocto Project build system Poky was first developed. OpenedHand has since been acquired by Intel Corporation.
- Intel Corporation [<http://www.intel.com/>]: The company that acquired OpenedHand in 2008 and continues development on the Yocto Project.
- OpenEmbedded [<http://www.openembedded.org>]: The upstream, generic, embedded distribution the Yocto Project build system (Poky) derives from and to which it contributes.
- BitBake [<http://developer.berlios.de/projects/bitbake/>]: The tool used to process Yocto Project metadata.
- BitBake User Manual [<http://bitbake.berlios.de/manual/>]: A comprehensive guide to the BitBake tool.
- Pimlico [<http://pimlico-project.org/>]: A suite of lightweight Personal Information Management (PIM) applications designed primarily for handheld and mobile devices.
- QEMU [<http://wiki.qemu.org/Index.html>]: An open-source machine emulator and virtualizer.

Chapter 2. Getting Started with the Yocto Project

This chapter introduces the Yocto Project and gives you an idea of what you need to get started. You can find enough information to set up your development host and build or use images for hardware supported by the Yocto Project by reading *The Yocto Project Quick Start* [<http://www.yoctoproject.org/docs/1.1.2/yocto-project-qs/yocto-project-qs.html>].

The remainder of this chapter summarizes what is in the Yocto Project Quick Start and provides some higher-level concepts you might want to consider.

2.1. Introducing the Yocto Project

The Yocto Project is an open-source collaboration project focused on embedded Linux development. The project currently provides a build system, which is sometimes referred to as "Poky", and provides various ancillary tools suitable for the embedded developer. The Yocto Project also features the Sato reference User Interface, which is optimized for stylus driven, low-resolution screens.

You can use the Yocto Project build system, which uses BitBake [<http://bitbake.berlios.de/manual/>], to develop complete Linux images and associated user-space applications for architectures based on ARM, MIPS, PowerPC, x86 and x86-64. While the Yocto Project does not provide a strict testing framework, it does provide or generate for you artifacts that let you perform target-level and emulated testing and debugging. Additionally, if you are an Eclipse™ IDE user, you can install an Eclipse Yocto Plug-in to allow you to develop within that familiar environment.

2.2. Getting Set Up

Here is what you need to get set up to use the Yocto Project:

- **Host System:** You should have a reasonably current Linux-based host system. You will have the best results with a recent release of Fedora, OpenSUSE, or Ubuntu as these releases are frequently tested against the Yocto Project and officially supported. You should also have about 100 gigabytes of free disk space for building images.
- **Packages:** The Yocto Project requires certain packages exist on your development system (e.g. Python 2.6 or 2.7). See "The Packages [<http://www.yoctoproject.org/docs/1.1.2/yocto-project-qs/yocto-project-qs.html#packages>]" section in the Yocto Project Quick start for the exact package requirements and the installation commands to install them for the supported distributions.
- **Yocto Project Release:** You need a release of the Yocto Project. You can get set up with local Yocto Project files one of two ways depending on whether you are going to be contributing back into the Yocto Project source repository or not.

Note

Regardless of the method you use, this manual refers to the resulting hierarchical set of files as "the Yocto Project files" or "the Yocto Project file structure."

- **Tarball Extraction:** If you are not going to contribute back into the Yocto Project, you can simply download the Yocto Project release you want from the website's download page [<http://www.yoctoproject.org/download>]. Once you have the tarball, just extract it into a directory of your choice.

For example, the following command extracts the Yocto Project 1.1.2 release tarball into the current working directory and sets up the Yocto Project file structure with a top-level directory named poky-edison-6.0.2:

```
$ tar xvj poky-edison-6.0.2.tar.bz2
```

This method does not produce a Git repository. Instead, you simply end up with a local snapshot of the Yocto Project files that are based on the particular release in the tarball.

- **Git Repository Method:** If you are going to be contributing back into the Yocto Project or you simply want to keep up with the latest developments, you should use Git commands to set up a local Git repository of the Yocto Project files. Doing so creates a Git repository with a complete history of changes and allows you to easily submit your changes upstream to the project. Because you cloned the repository, you have access to all the Yocto Project development branches and tag names used in the upstream repository.

The following transcript shows how to clone the Yocto Project Files' Git repository into the current working directory.

Note

The name of the Yocto Project Files Git repository in the Yocto Project Files Source Repositories is poky. You can view the Yocto Project Source Repositories at <http://git.yoctoproject.org/cgit.cgi>

The command creates the local repository in a directory named poky. For information on Git used within the Yocto Project, see the "Git" section.

```
$ git clone git://git.yoctoproject.org/poky
Initialized empty Git repository in /home/scottrif/poky/.git/
remote: Counting objects: 116882, done.
remote: Compressing objects: 100% (35987/35987), done.
remote: Total 116882 (delta 80651), reused 113045 (delta 77578)
Receiving objects: 100% (116882/116882), 72.13 MiB | 2.68 MiB/s, done.
Resolving deltas: 100% (80651/80651), done.
```

For another example of how to set up your own local Git repositories, see this wiki page [https://wiki.yoctoproject.org/wiki/Transcript:_from_git_checkout_to_meta-intel_BSP], which describes how to create both poky and meta-intel Git repositories.

- **Linux Yocto Kernel:** If you are going to be making modifications to a supported Linux Yocto kernel, you need to establish local copies of the source. You can find Git repositories of supported Linux Yocto Kernels organized under "Yocto Linux Kernel" in the Yocto Project Source Repositories at <http://git.yoctoproject.org/cgit.cgi>.

This setup involves creating a bare clone of the Linux Yocto kernel and then copying that cloned repository. You can create the bare clone and the copy of the bare clone anywhere you like. For simplicity, it is recommended that you create these structures outside of the Yocto Project files' Git repository.

As an example, the following transcript shows how to create the bare clone of the linux-yocto-3.0-1.1.x kernel and then create a copy of that clone.

Note

When you have a local Linux Yocto kernel Git repository, you can reference that repository rather than the upstream Git repository as part of the clone command. Doing so can speed up the process.

In the following example, the bare clone is named linux-yocto-3.0-1.1.x.git, while the copy is named my-linux-yocto-3.0-1.1.x-work:

```
$ git clone --bare git://git.yoctoproject.org/linux-yocto-3.0-1.1.x linux-yocto-3.0-1.1.x.git
Initialized empty Git repository in /home/scottrif/linux-yocto-3.0-1.1.x.git/
remote: Counting objects: 2259181, done.
remote: Compressing objects: 100% (373259/373259), done.
remote: Total 2259181 (delta 1892638), reused 2231556 (delta 1865300)
Receiving objects: 100% (2259181/2259181), 482.44 MiB | 580 KiB/s, done.
Resolving deltas: 100% (1892638/1892638), done.
```

Now create a clone of the bare clone just created:

```
$ git clone linux-yocto-3.0-1.1.x.git my-linux-yocto-3.0-1.1.x-work
Initialized empty Git repository in /home/scottrif/my-linux-yocto-3.0-1.1.x/.git/
Checking out files: 100% (36898/36898), done.
```

- The poky-extras Git Repository: The poky-extras Git repository contains metadata needed only if you are modifying and building the kernel image. In particular, it contains the kernel BitBake append (.bbappend) files that you edit to point to your locally modified kernel source files and to build the kernel image. Pointing to these local files is much more efficient than requiring a download of the source files from upstream each time you make changes to the kernel.

You can find the poky-extras Git Repository in the "Yocto Metadata Layers" area of the Yocto Project Source Repositories at <http://git.yoctoproject.org/cgit.cgi>. It is good practice to create this Git repository inside the Yocto Project files Git repository.

Following is an example that creates the poky-extras Git repository inside the Yocto Project files Git repository, which is named poky in this case:

```
$ git clone git://git.yoctoproject.org/poky-extras poky-extras
Initialized empty Git repository in /home/scottrif/poky/poky-extras/.git/
remote: Counting objects: 561, done.
remote: Compressing objects: 100% (501/501), done.
remote: Total 561 (delta 159), reused 306 (delta 39)
Receiving objects: 100% (561/561), 519.96 KiB | 479 KiB/s, done.
Resolving deltas: 100% (159/159), done.
```

- Supported Board Support Packages (BSPs): Similar considerations exist for BSPs. You can get set up for BSP development one of two ways: tarball extraction or with a local Git repository. It is a good idea to use the same method used to set up the Yocto Project Files. Regardless of the method you use, the Yocto Project uses the following BSP layer naming scheme:

```
meta-<BSP_name>
```

where <BSP_name> is the recognized BSP name. Here are some examples:

```
meta-crownbay
meta-emenlow
meta-n450
```

- Tarball Extraction: You can download any released BSP tarball from the same download site [<http://www.yoctoproject.org/download>] used to get the Yocto Project release. Once you have the tarball, just extract it into a directory of your choice. Again, this method just produces a snapshot of the BSP layer in the form of a hierarchical directory structure.
- Git Repository Method: If you are working with a Yocto Project Files Git repository, you should also use this method to set up the meta-intel Git repository. You can locate the meta-intel Git repository in the "Yocto Metadata Layers" area of the Yocto Project Source Repositories at <http://git.yoctoproject.org/cgit.cgi>.

Typically, you set up the meta-intel Git repository inside the Yocto Project Files Git repository. For example, the following transcript shows the steps to clone the meta-intel Git repository inside the poky Git repository.

```
$ git clone git://git.yoctoproject.org/meta-intel.git
Initialized empty Git repository in /home/scottrif/poky/meta-intel/.git/
remote: Counting objects: 3279, done.
remote: Compressing objects: 100% (2708/2708), done.
remote: Total 3279 (delta 1761), reused 194 (delta 105)
Receiving objects: 100% (3279/3279), 1.75 MiB | 377 KiB/s, done.
```

Resolving deltas: 100% (1761/1761), done.

The same `wiki` page [https://wiki.yoctoproject.org/wiki/Transcript:_from_git_checkout_to_meta-intel_BSP] referenced earlier covers how to set up the `meta-intel` Git repository.

- Eclipse Yocto Plug-in: If you are developing applications using the Eclipse Integrated Development Environment (IDE), you will need this plug-in. See the "Setting up the Eclipse IDE [<http://www.yoctoproject.org/docs/1.1.2/adt-manual/adt-manual.html#setting-up-the-eclipse-ide>]" section in the Yocto Application Development Toolkit (ADT) User's Guide for more information.

2.3. Building Images

The build process creates an entire Linux distribution, including the toolchain, from source. For more information on this topic, see the "Building an Image [<http://www.yoctoproject.org/docs/1.1.2/yocto-project-qs/yocto-project-qs.html#building-image>]" section in the Yocto Project Quick Start.

The build process is as follows:

1. Make sure you have the Yocto Project files as described in the previous section.
2. Initialize the build environment by sourcing a build environment script.
3. Optionally ensure the `/conf/local.conf` configuration file, which is found in the Yocto Project build directory, is set up how you want it. This file defines many aspects of the build environment including the target machine architecture through the `MACHINE` [<http://www.yoctoproject.org/docs/1.1.2/poky-ref-manual/poky-ref-manual.html#var-MACHINE>] variable, the development machine's processor use through the `BB_NUMBER_THREADS` [http://www.yoctoproject.org/docs/1.1.2/poky-ref-manual/poky-ref-manual.html#var-BB_NUMBER_THREADS] and `PARALLEL_MAKE` [http://www.yoctoproject.org/docs/1.1.2/poky-ref-manual/poky-ref-manual.html#var-PARALLEL_MAKE] variables, and a centralized tarball download directory through the `DL_DIR` [http://www.yoctoproject.org/docs/1.1.2/poky-ref-manual/poky-ref-manual.html#var-DL_DIR] variable.
4. Build the image using the `bitbake` command. If you want information on BitBake, see the user manual at <http://docs.openembedded.org/bitbake/html>.
5. Run the image either on the actual hardware or using the QEMU emulator.

2.4. Using Pre-Built Binaries and QEMU

Another option you have to get started is to use pre-built binaries. The Yocto Project provides many types of binaries with each release. See the Reference: Images [<http://www.yoctoproject.org/docs/1.1.2/poky-ref-manual/poky-ref-manual.html#ref-images>] section for descriptions of the types of binaries that ship with a Yocto Project release.

Using a pre-built binary is ideal for developing software applications to run on your target hardware. To do this, you need to be able to access the appropriate cross-toolchain tarball for the architecture on which you are developing. If you are using an SDK type image, the image ships with the complete toolchain native to the architecture. If you are not using an SDK type image, you need to separately download and install the stand-alone Yocto Project cross-toolchain tarball.

Regardless of the type of image you are using, you need to download the pre-built kernel that you will boot in the QEMU emulator and then download and extract the target root filesystem for your target machine's architecture. You can get architecture-specific binaries and filesystem from machines [<http://downloads.yoctoproject.org/releases/yocto/yocto-1.1.2/machines>]. You can get stand-alone toolchains from toolchains [<http://downloads.yoctoproject.org/releases/yocto/yocto-1.1.2/toolchain/>]. Once you have all your files, you set up the environment to emulate the hardware by sourcing an environment setup script. Finally, you start the QEMU emulator. You can find details on all these steps in the "Using Pre-Built Binaries and QEMU [<http://www.yoctoproject.org/docs/1.1.2/yocto-project-qs/yocto-project-qs.html#using-pre-built>]" section of the Yocto Project Quick Start.

Chapter 3. The Yocto Project Open Source Development Environment

This chapter helps you understand the Yocto Project as an open source development project. In general, working in an open source environment is very different from working in a closed, proprietary environment. Additionally, the Yocto Project uses specific tools and constructs as part of its development environment. This chapter specifically addresses open source philosophy, licensing issues, code repositories, the open source distributed version control system Git, and best practices using the Yocto Project.

3.1. Open Source Philosophy

Open source philosophy is characterized by software development directed by peer production and collaboration through an active community of developers. Contrast this to the more standard centralized development models used by commercial software companies where a finite set of developers produce a product for sale using a defined set of procedures that ultimately result in an end product whose architecture and source material are closed to the public.

Open source projects conceptually have differing concurrent agendas, approaches, and production. These facets of the development process can come from anyone in the public (community) that has a stake in the software project. The open source environment contains new copyright, licensing, domain, and consumer issues that differ from the more traditional development environment. In an open source environment, the end product, source material, and documentation are all available to the public at no cost.

A benchmark example of an open source project is the Linux Kernel, which was initially conceived and created by Finnish computer science student Linus Torvalds in 1991. Conversely, a good example of a non-open source project is the Windows® family of operating systems developed by Microsoft® Corporation.

Wikipedia has a good historical description of the Open Source Philosophy here [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Open_source]. You can also find helpful information on how to participate in the Linux Community here [<http://ldn.linuxfoundation.org/book/how-participate-linux-community>].

3.2. Yocto Project Source Repositories

The Yocto Project team maintains complete source repositories for all Yocto Project files at <http://git.yoctoproject.org/cgit/cgit.cgi>. This web-based source code browser is organized into categories by function such as IDE Plugins, Matchbox, Poky, Yocto Linux Kernel, and so forth. From the interface, you can click on any particular item in the "Name" column and see the URL at the bottom of the page that you need to set up a Git repository for that particular item. Having a local Git repository of the Yocto Project files allows you to make changes, contribute to the history, and ultimately enhance the Yocto Project's tools, Board Support Packages, and so forth.

Conversely, if you are a developer that is not interested in contributing back to the Yocto Project, you have the ability to simply download and extract release tarballs and use them within the Yocto Project environment. All that is required is a particular release of the Yocto Project and your application source code.

For any supported release of Yocto Project, you can go to the Yocto Project website's download page [<http://www.yoctoproject.org/download>] and get a tarball of the release. You can also go to this site to download any supported BSP tarballs. Unpacking the tarball gives you a hierarchical directory structure of Yocto Project files that lets you develop using the Yocto Project.

Once you are set up through either tarball extraction or creation of Git repositories, you are ready to develop.

In summary, here is where you can get the Yocto Project files needed for development:

- Source Repositories: [<http://git.yoctoproject.org/cgit/cgit.cgi>] This area contains IDE Plugins, Matchbox, Poky, Poky Support, Tools, Yocto Linux Kernel, and Yocto Metadata Layers. You can create Git repositories for each of these areas.

- Index of /releases: [<http://downloads.yoctoproject.org/releases/>] This area contains index releases such as the Eclipse™ Yocto Plug-in, miscellaneous support, Poky, pseudo, cross-development toolchains, and all released versions of Yocto Project in the form of images or tarballs. Downloading and extracting these files does not produce a Git repository but rather a snapshot of a particular release or image.

- Yocto Project Download Page [<http://www.yoctoproject.org/download>] This page on the Yocto Project website allows you to download any Yocto Project release or Board Support Package

(BSP) in tarball form. The tarballs are similar to those found in the Index of /releases: [<http://downloads.yoctoproject.org/releases/>] area.

3.3. Yocto Project Terms

Following is a list of terms and definitions users new to the Yocto Project development environment might find helpful. While some of these terms are universal, the list includes them just in case:

- **Append Files:** Files that append build information to a recipe file. Information in append files override the information in the similarly-named recipe file. Append files use the `.bbappend` filename suffix.
- **BitBake:** The task executor and scheduler used by the Yocto Project to build images. For more information on BitBake, see the [BitBake documentation](http://bitbake.berlios.de/manual/) [<http://bitbake.berlios.de/manual/>].
- **Classes:** Files that provide for logic encapsulation and inheritance allowing commonly used patterns to be defined once and easily used in multiple recipes. Class files end with the `.bbclass` filename extension.
- **Configuration File:** Configuration information in the `.conf` files provides global definitions of variables. The `conf/local.conf` configuration file in the Yocto Project build directory defines user-defined variables that affect each build. The `distro/poky.conf` configuration file also in the build directory defines Yocto 'distro' configuration variables used only when building with this policy. Machine configuration files, which are located throughout the Yocto Project file structure, define variables for specific hardware and are only used when building for that target (e.g. the `machine/beagleboard.conf` configuration file defines variables for the Texas Instruments ARM Cortex-A8 development board). Configuration files end with a `.conf` filename extension.
- **Cross-Development Toolchain:** A collection of software development tools and utilities that allow you to develop software for targeted architectures. This toolchain contains cross-compilers, linkers, and debuggers that are specific to an architecture. You can use the Yocto Project to build cross-development toolchains in tarball form that when unpacked contain the development tools you need to cross-compile and test your software. The Yocto Project ships with images that contain toolchains for supported architectures as well. Sometimes this toolchain is referred to as the meta-toolchain.
- **Image:** An image is the result produced when BitBake processes a given collection of recipes and related metadata. Images are the binary output that runs on specific hardware and for

specific use cases. For a list of the supported image types that the Yocto Project provides, see the "Reference: Images [<http://www.yoctoproject.org/docs/1.1.2/poky-ref-manual/poky-ref-manual.html#ref-images>]" appendix in the Yocto Project Reference Manual.

- **Layer:** A collection of recipes representing the core, a BSP, or an application stack.
- **Metadata:** The files that BitBake parses when building an image. Metadata includes recipes, classes, and configuration files.
- **OE-Core:** A core set of metadata originating with OpenEmbedded (OE) that is shared between OE and the Yocto Project. This metadata is found in the meta directory of the Yocto Project files.
- **Package:** The packaged output from a baked recipe. A package is generally the compiled binaries produced from the recipe's sources. You 'bake' something by running it through BitBake.
- **Poky:** The build tool that the Yocto Project uses to create images.
- **Recipe:** A set of instructions for building packages. A recipe describes where you get source code and which patches to apply. Recipes describe dependencies for libraries or for other recipes, and they also contain configuration and compilation options. Recipes contain the logical unit of execution, the software/images to build, and use the .bb file extension.
- **Tasks:** Arbitrary groups of software Recipes. You simply use Tasks to hold recipes that, when built, usually accomplish a single task. For example, a task could contain the recipes for a company's proprietary or value-add software. Or, the task could contain the recipes that enable graphics. A task is really just another recipe. Because task files are recipes, they end with the .bb filename extension.
- **Upstream:** A reference to source code or repositories that are not local to the development system but located in a master area that is controlled by the maintainer of the source code. For example, in order for a developer to work on a particular piece of code, they need to first get a copy of it from an "upstream" source.
- **Yocto Project Files:** This term refers to the directory structure created as a result of downloading and unpacking a Yocto Project release tarball or setting up a Git repository by cloning `git://git.yoctoproject.org/poky`. Sometimes the term "the Yocto Project Files structure" is used as well.

The Yocto Project files contain BitBake, Documentation, metadata and other files that all support the development environment. Consequently, you must have the Yocto Project files in place on your development system in order to do any development using the Yocto Project.

The name of the top-level directory of the Yocto Project file structure is derived from the Yocto Project release tarball. For example, downloading and unpacking `poky-edison-6.0.2.tar.bz2` results in a Yocto Project file structure whose Yocto Project source directory is named `poky-edison-6.0.2`. If you create a Git repository, then you can name the repository anything you like.

You can find instruction on how to set up the Yocto Project files on your host development system by reading the "Getting Setup [<http://www.yoctoproject.org/docs/1.1.2/dev-manual/dev-manual.html#getting-setup>]" section.

- **Yocto Project Build Directory:** This term refers to the area used by the Yocto Project for builds. The area is created when you source the Yocto Project setup environment script that is found in the Yocto Project files area. (e.g. `oe-init-build-env`). You can create the Yocto Project build directory anywhere you want on your development system. Here is an example that creates the directory in `mybuilds` and names the Yocto Project build directory `YP-6.0.2`:

```
$ source poky-edison-6.0.2/oe-init-build-env $HOME/mybuilds/YP-6.0.2
```

If you don't specifically name the directory, BitBake creates it in the current directory and uses the name `build`. Also, if you supply an existing directory, then BitBake uses that directory as the Yocto Project build directory and populates the build hierarchy beneath it.

3.4. Licensing

Because open source projects are open to the public, they have different licensing structures in place. License evolution for both Open Source and Free Software has an interesting history. If you are interested in this history, you can find basic information here:

- Open source license history [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Open-source_license]
- Free software license history [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Free_software_license]

In general, the Yocto Project is broadly licensed under the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) License. MIT licensing permits the reuse of software within proprietary software as long as the license is distributed with that software. MIT is also compatible with the GNU General Public License (GPL). Patches to the Yocto Project follow the upstream licensing scheme. You can find information on the MIT license at here [<http://www.opensource.org/licenses/mit-license.php>]. You can find information on the GNU GPL here [<http://www.opensource.org/licenses/LGPL-3.0>].

When you build an image using Yocto Project, the build process uses a known list of licenses to ensure compliance. You can find this list in the Yocto Project files directory at `meta/files/common-licenses`. Once the build completes, the list of all licenses found and used during that build are kept in the Yocto Project build directory at `tmp/deploy/images/licenses`.

If a module requires a license that is not in the base list, the build process generates a warning during the build. These tools make it easier for a developer to be certain of the licenses with which their shipped products must comply. However, even with these tools it is still up to the developer to resolve potential licensing issues.

The base list of licenses used by the build process is a combination of the Software Package Data Exchange (SPDX) list and the Open Source Initiative (OSI) projects. SPDX Group [<http://spdx.org>] is a working group of the Linux Foundation that maintains a specification for a standard format for communicating the components, licenses, and copyrights associated with a software package. OSI [<http://opensource.org>] is a corporation dedicated to the Open Source Definition and the effort for reviewing and approving licenses that are OSD-conformant.

You can find a list of the combined SPDX and OSI licenses that the Yocto Project uses here [<http://git.yoctoproject.org/cgit/cgit.cgi/poky/tree/meta/files/common-licenses>]. This wiki page discusses the license infrastructure used by the Yocto Project.

3.5. Git

The Yocto Project uses Git, which is a free, open source distributed version control system. Git supports distributed development, non-linear development, and can handle large projects. It is best that you have some fundamental understanding of how Git tracks projects and how to work with Git if you are going to use Yocto Project for development. This section provides a quick overview of how Git works and provides you with a summary of some essential Git commands.

Git has an extensive set of commands that lets you manage changes and perform collaboration over the life of a project. Conveniently though, you can manage with a small set of basic operations and workflows once you understand the basic philosophy behind Git. You do not have to be an expert in Git to be functional. A good place to look for instruction on a minimal set of Git commands is here [<http://git-scm.com/documentation>]. If you need to download Git, you can do so here [<http://git-scm.com/download>].

Git works by using branching techniques that track content change (not files) within a project (e.g. a new feature or updated documentation). Creating a tree-like structure based on project divergence allows for excellent historical information over the life of a project. This methodology also allows for an environment in which you can do lots of experimentation on your project as you develop changes or new features. For example, you can create a “branch”, experiment with some feature, and then if you like the feature, you incorporate the branch into the tree. If you don’t, you cut the branch off by deleting it.

If you don’t know much about Git, we suggest you educate yourself by visiting the links previously mentioned.

The following list briefly describes some basic Git operations as a way to get started. As with any set of commands, this list (in most cases) simply shows the base command and omits the many

arguments they support. See the Git documentation for complete descriptions and strategies on how to use these commands:

- `git init`: Initializes an empty Git repository. You cannot use Git commands unless you have a `.git` repository.
- `git clone`: Creates a clone of a repository. During collaboration, this command allows you to create a local repository that is on equal footing with a fellow developer's repository.
- `git add`: Adds updated file contents to the index that Git uses to track changes. You must add all files that have changed before you can commit them.
- `git commit`: Creates a "commit" that documents the changes you made. Commits are used for historical purposes, for determining if a maintainer of a project will allow the change, and for ultimately pushing the change from your local Git repository into the project's upstream (or master) repository.
- `git status`: Reports any modified files that possibly need added and committed.
- `git checkout <branch-name>`: Changes your working branch. This command is analogous to "cd".
- `git checkout -b <working-branch>`: Creates a working branch on your local machine where you can isolate work. It is a good idea to use local branches when adding specific features or changes. This way if you don't like what you have done you can easily get rid of the work.
- `git branch`: Reports existing branches and tells you which branch in which you are currently working.
- `git branch -D <branch-name>`: Deletes an existing branch. You need to be in a branch other than the one you are deleting in order to delete `<branch-name>`.
- `git pull`: Retrieves information from an upstream Git repository and places it in your local Git repository. You use this command to make sure you are synchronized with the repository from which you are basing changes (.e.g. the master repository).
- `git push`: Sends all your local changes you have committed to an upstream Git repository (e.g. a contribution repository). The maintainer of the project draws from these repositories when adding your changes to the project's master repository.
- `git merge`: Combines or adds changes from one local branch of your repository with another branch. When you create a local Git repository, the default branch is named "master". A typical workflow is to create a temporary branch for isolated work, make and commit your changes, switch to your local master branch, merge the changes from the temporary branch into the local master branch, and then delete the temporary branch.
- `git cherry-pick`: Choose and apply specific commits from one branch into another branch. There are times when you might not be able to merge all the changes in one branch with another but need to pick out certain ones.
- `gitk`: Provides a GUI view of the branches and changes in your local Git repository. This command is a good way to graphically see where things have diverged in your local repository.
- `git log`: Reports a history of your changes to the repository.
- `git diff`: Displays line-by-line differences between your local working files and the same files in the upstream Git repository that your branch currently tracks.

3.6. Workflows

This section provides some overview on workflows using Git. In particular, the information covers basic practices that describe roles and actions in a collaborative development environment. Again, if you are familiar with this type of development environment, you might want to just skip this section.

The Yocto Project files are maintained using Git in a "master" branch whose Git history tracks every change and whose structure provides branches for all diverging functionality. Although there is no need to use Git, many open source projects do so. For the Yocto Project, a key individual called the "maintainer" is responsible for the "master" branch of the Git repository. The "master" branch is the "upstream" repository where the final builds of the project occur. The maintainer is responsible for

allowing changes in from other developers and for organizing the underlying branch structure to reflect release strategies and so forth.

Note

You can see who is the maintainer for Yocto Project files by examining the `distro_tracking_fields.inc` file in the Yocto Project `meta/conf/distro/include` directory.

The project also has contribution repositories known as “contrib” areas. These areas temporarily hold changes to the project that have been submitted or committed by the Yocto Project development team and by community members that contribute to the project. The maintainer determines if the changes are qualified to be moved from the “contrib” areas into the “master” branch of the Git repository.

Developers (including contributing community members) create and maintain cloned repositories of the upstream “master” branch. These repositories are local to their development platforms and are used to develop changes. When a developer is satisfied with a particular feature or change, they “push” the changes to the appropriate “contrib” repository.

Developers are responsible for keeping their local repository up-to-date with “master”. They are also responsible for straightening out any conflicts that might arise within files that are being worked on simultaneously by more than one person. All this work is done locally on the developer’s machine before anything is pushed to a “contrib” area and examined at the maintainer’s level.

A somewhat formal method exists by which developers commit changes and push them into the “contrib” area and subsequently request that the maintainer include them into “master”. This process is called “submitting a patch” or “submitting a change.”

To summarize the environment: we have a single point of entry for changes into the project’s “master” branch of the Git repository, which is controlled by the project’s maintainer. And, we have a set of developers who independently develop, test, and submit changes to “contrib” areas for the maintainer to examine. The maintainer then chooses which changes are going to become a permanent part of the project.

While each development environment is unique, there are some best practices or methods that help development run smoothly. The following list describes some of these practices. For more information about Git workflows, see the workflow topics in the Git Community Book [<http://book.git-scm.com>].

- **Make Small Changes:** It is best to keep the changes you commit small as compared to bundling many disparate changes into a single commit. This practice not only keeps things manageable but also allows the maintainer to more easily include or refuse changes.

It is also good practice to leave the repository in a state that allows you to still successfully build your project. In other words, do not commit half of a feature, then add the other half in a separate, later commit. Each commit should take you from one buildable project state to another buildable state.

- **Use Branches Liberally:** It is very easy to create, use, and delete local branches in your working Git repository. You can name these branches anything you like. It is helpful to give them names associated with the particular feature or change on which you are working. Once you are done with a feature or change, simply discard the branch.
- **Merge Changes:** The `git merge` command allows you to take the changes from one branch and fold them into another branch. This process is especially helpful when more than a single developer might be working on different parts of the same feature. Merging changes also automatically identifies any collisions or “conflicts” that might happen as a result of the same lines of code being altered by two different developers.
- **Manage Branches:** Because branches are easy to use, you should use a system where branches indicate varying levels of code readiness. For example, you can have a “work” branch to develop in, a “test” branch where the code or change is tested, a “stage” branch where changes are ready to be committed, and so forth. As your project develops, you can merge code across the branches to reflect ever-increasing stable states of the development.
- **Use Push and Pull:** The push-pull workflow is based on the concept of developers “pushing” local commits to a remote repository, which is usually a contribution repository. This workflow is also based on developers “pulling” known states of the project down into their local development repositories. The workflow easily allows you to pull changes submitted by other developers from the upstream repository into your work area ensuring that you have the most recent software on which to develop. The Yocto Project has two scripts named `create-pull-request` and `send-pull-request` that ship with the release to facilitate this workflow. You can find these scripts in the local Yocto Project files Git repository in the `scripts` directory.
- **Patch Workflow:** This workflow allows you to notify the maintainer through an email that you have a change (or patch) you would like considered for the “master” branch of the Git repository. To send this type of change you format the patch and then send the email using the Git commands `git format-patch` and `git send-email`. You can find information on how to submit later in this chapter.

3.7. Tracking Bugs

The Yocto Project uses its own implementation of Bugzilla [<http://www.bugzilla.org/about/>] to track bugs. Implementations of Bugzilla work well for group development because they track bugs and code changes, can be used to communicate changes and problems with developers, can be used to submit and review patches, and can be used to manage quality assurance. The home page for the Yocto Project implementation of Bugzilla is <http://bugzilla.yoctoproject.org>.

Sometimes it is helpful to submit, investigate, or track a bug against the Yocto Project itself such as when discovering an issue with some component of the build system that acts contrary to the documentation or your expectations. Following is the general procedure for submitting a new bug using the Yocto Project Bugzilla. You can find more information on defect management, bug tracking, and feature request processes all accomplished through the Yocto Project Bugzilla on the wiki page here [https://wiki.yoctoproject.org/wiki/Bugzilla_Configuration_and_Bug_Tracking].

1. Always use the Yocto Project implementation of Bugzilla to submit a bug.
2. When submitting a new bug, be sure to choose the appropriate Classification, Product, and Component for which the issue was found. Defects for Yocto Project fall into one of four classifications: Yocto Projects, Infrastructure, Poky, and Yocto Metadata Layers. Each of these Classifications break down into multiple Products and, in some cases, multiple Components.
3. Use the bug form to choose the correct Hardware and Architecture for which the bug applies.
4. Indicate the Yocto Project version you were using when the issue occurred.
5. Be sure to indicate the Severity of the bug. Severity communicates how the bug impacted your work.
6. Provide a brief summary of the issue. Try to limit your summary to just a line or two and be sure to capture the essence of the issue.
7. Provide a detailed description of the issue. You should provide as much detail as you can about the context, behavior, output, and so forth that surround the issue. You can even attach supporting files for output or log by using the “Add an attachment” button.
8. Submit the bug by clicking the “Submit Bug” button.

Note

Bugs in the Yocto Project Bugzilla follow naming convention: [YOCTO #<number>], where <number> is the assigned defect ID used in Bugzilla. So, for example, a valid way to refer to a defect would be [YOCTO #1011]. This convention becomes important if you are submitting patches against the Yocto Project code itself.

3.8. How to Submit a Change

Contributions to the Yocto Project are very welcome. Because the Yocto Project is extremely configurable and flexible, we recognize that developers will want to extend, configure or optimize it for their specific uses. You should send patches to the appropriate Yocto Project mailing list to get them in front of the Yocto Project Maintainer. For a list of the Yocto Project mailing lists, see the "Mailing lists [<http://www.yoctoproject.org/docs/1.1.2/poky-ref-manual/poky-ref-manual.html#resources-mailinglist>]" section in The Yocto Project Reference Manual.

The following is some guidance on which mailing list to use for what type of defect:

- For defects against the Yocto Project build system Poky, send your patch to the <http://lists.yoctoproject.org/listinfo/poky> mailing list. This mailing list corresponds to issues that are not specific to the Yocto Project but are part of the OE-core. For example, a defect against anything in the meta layer or the BitBake Manual could be sent to this mailing list.
- For defects against Yocto-specific layers, tools, and Yocto Project documentation use the <http://lists.yoctoproject.org/listinfo/yocto> mailing list. This mailing list corresponds to Yocto-specific areas such as meta-yocto, meta-intel, linux-yocto, and documentation.

When you send a patch, be sure to include a "Signed-off-by:" line in the same style as required by the Linux kernel. Adding this line signifies the developer has agreed to the Developer's Certificate of Origin 1.1 as follows:

```
Developer's Certificate of Origin 1.1
```

```
By making a contribution to this project, I certify that:
```

- ```
(a) The contribution was created in whole or in part by me and I
 have the right to submit it under the open source license
 indicated in the file; or

(b) The contribution is based upon previous work that, to the best
 of my knowledge, is covered under an appropriate open source
 license and I have the right under that license to submit that
 work with modifications, whether created in whole or in part
 by me, under the same open source license (unless I am
 permitted to submit under a different license), as indicated
 in the file; or

(c) The contribution was provided directly to me by some other
 person who certified (a), (b) or (c) and I have not modified
 it.

(d) I understand and agree that this project and the contribution
 are public and that a record of the contribution (including all
 personal information I submit with it, including my sign-off) is
 maintained indefinitely and may be redistributed consistent with
 this project or the open source license(s) involved.
```

A Poky contributions tree (`poky-contrib`, `git://git.yoctoproject.org/poky-contrib.git`) exists for contributors to stage contributions. If people desire such access, please ask on the mailing list. Usually, the Yocto Project team will grant access to anyone with a proven track record of good patches.

In a collaborative environment, it is necessary to have some sort of standard or method through which you submit changes. Otherwise, things could get quite chaotic. One general practice to follow

is to make small, controlled changes to the Yocto Project. Keeping changes small and isolated lets you best keep pace with future Yocto Project changes.

When you create a commit, you must follow certain standards established by the Yocto Project development team. For each commit, you must provide a single-line summary of the change and you almost always provide a more detailed description of what you did (i.e. the body of the commit). The only exceptions for not providing a detailed description would be if your change is a simple, self-explanatory change that needs no description. Here are the Yocto Project commit message guidelines:

- Provide a single-line, short summary of the change. This summary is typically viewable by source control systems. Thus, providing something short and descriptive that gives the reader a summary of the change is useful when viewing a list of many commits.
- For the body of the commit message, provide detailed information that describes what you changed, why you made the change, and the approach you used. Provide as much detail as you can in the body of the commit message.
- If the change addresses a specific bug or issue that is associated with a bug-tracking ID, prefix your detailed description with the bug or issue ID. For example, the Yocto Project tracks bugs using a bug-naming convention. Any commits that address a bug must start with the bug ID in the description as follows:

```
YOCTO #<bug-id>: <Detailed description of commit>
```

You can find more guidance on creating well-formed commit messages at this OpenEmbedded wiki page: [http://www.openembedded.org/wiki/Commit\\_Patch\\_Message\\_Guidelines](http://www.openembedded.org/wiki/Commit_Patch_Message_Guidelines).

Following are general instructions for both pushing changes upstream and for submitting changes as patches.

### 3.8.1. Pushing a Change Upstream and Requesting a Pull

The basic flow for pushing a change to an upstream "contrib" Git repository is as follows:

- Make your changes in your local Git repository.
- Stage your commit (or change) by using the `git add` command.
- Commit the change by using the `git commit` command and push it to the "contrib" repository. Be sure to provide a commit message that follows the project's commit standards as described earlier.
- Notify the maintainer that you have pushed a change by making a pull request. The Yocto Project provides two scripts that conveniently let you generate and send pull requests to the Yocto Project. These scripts are `create-pull-request` and `send-pull-request`. You can find these scripts in the `scripts` directory of the Yocto Project file structure.

For help on using these scripts, simply provide the `--help` argument as follows:

```
$ ~/poky/scripts/create-pull-request --help
$ ~/poky/scripts/send-pull-request --help
```

You can find general Git information on how to push a change upstream in the Git Community Book [[http://book.git-scm.com/3\\_distributed\\_workflows.html](http://book.git-scm.com/3_distributed_workflows.html)].

### 3.8.2. Submitting a Patch Through Email

If you have a just a few changes, you can commit them and then submit them as an email to the maintainer. Here is a general procedure:

- Make your changes in your local Git repository.
- Stage your commit (or change) by using the `git add` command.

- Commit the change by using the `git commit --signoff` command. Using the `--signoff` option identifies you as the person making the change and also satisfies the Developer's Certificate of Origin (DCO) shown earlier.

When you form a commit you must follow certain standards established by the Yocto Project development team. See the earlier section "How to Submit a Change" for Yocto Project commit message standards.

- Format the commit into an email message. To format commits, use the `git format-patch` command. When you provide the command, you must include a revision list or a number of patches as part of the command. For example, these two commands each take the most recent single commit and format it as an email message in the current directory:

```
$ git format-patch -1
$ git format-patch HEAD~
```

After the command is run, the current directory contains a numbered `.patch` file for the commit.

If you provide several commits as part of the command, the `git format-patch` command produces a numbered series of files in the current directory – one for each commit. If you have more than one patch, you should also use the `--cover` option with the command, which generates a cover letter as the first "patch" in the series. You can then edit the cover letter to provide a description for the series of patches. For information on the `git format-patch` command, see `GIT_FORMAT_PATCH(1)` displayed using the `man git-format-patch` command.

- Import the files into your mail client by using the `git send-email` command.

## Note

In order to use `git send-email`, you must have the the proper Git packages installed. For Ubuntu and Fedora the package is `git-email`.

The `git send-email` command sends email by using a local or remote Mail Transport Agent (MTA) such as `msmtp`, `sendmail`, or through a direct `smtp` configuration in your Git `config` file. If you are submitting patches through email only, it is very important that you submit them without any whitespace or HTML formatting that either you or your mailer introduces. The maintainer that receives your patches needs to be able to save and apply them directly from your emails. A good way to verify that what you are sending will be applicable by the maintainer is to do a dry run and send them to yourself and then save and apply them as the maintainer would.

The `git send-email` command is the preferred method for sending your patches since there is no risk of compromising whitespace in the body of the message, which can occur when you use your own mail client. The command also has several options that let you specify recipients and perform further editing of the email message. For information on how to use the `git send-email` command, use the `man git-send-email` command.

---

# Chapter 4. Common Development Models

Many development models exist for which you can use the Yocto Project. However, for the purposes of this manual we are going to focus on two common ones: System Development and User Application Development. System Development covers Board Support Package (BSP) development and kernel modification or configuration. User Application Development covers development of applications that you intend to run on some target hardware.

This chapter presents overviews of both system and application models. If you want to examine specific examples of the system development models, see the "BSP Development Example" appendix and the "Kernel Modification Example" appendix. For a user-space application development example that uses the Eclipse™ IDE, see The Yocto Project Application Development Toolkit (ADT) User's Guide [<http://www.yoctoproject.org/docs/1.1.2/adt-manual/adt-manual.html>].

## 4.1. System Development

System development involves modification or creation of an image that you want to run on a specific hardware target. Usually, when you want to create an image that runs on embedded hardware, the image does not require the same number of features that a full-fledged Linux distribution provides. Thus, you can create a much smaller image that is designed to use only the hardware features for your particular hardware.

To help you understand how system development works in the Yocto Project, this section covers two types of image development: BSP creation and kernel modification or configuration.

### 4.1.1. Developing a Board Support Package (BSP)

A BSP is a package of recipes that, when applied, during a build results in an image that you can run on a particular board. Thus, the package, when compiled into the new image, supports the operation of the board.

#### Note

For a brief list of terms used when describing the development process in the Yocto Project, see the "Yocto Project Terms" section.

The remainder of this section presents the basic steps used to create a BSP based on an existing BSP that ships with the Yocto Project. You can reference the "BSP Development Example" appendix for a detailed example that uses the Crown Bay BSP as a base BSP from which to start.

The following illustration and list summarize the BSP creation general workflow.

1. Set up your host development system to support development using the Yocto Project: See the "The Linux Distributions [<http://www.yoctoproject.org/docs/1.1.2/yocto-project-qs/yocto-project-qs.html#the-linux-distro>]" and the "The Packages [<http://www.yoctoproject.org/docs/1.1.2/yocto-project-qs/yocto-project-qs.html#packages>]" sections both in the Yocto Project Quick Start for requirements.
2. Establish a local copy of the Yocto Project files on your system: You need to have the Yocto Project files available on your host system. Having the Yocto Project files on your system gives you access to the build process and to the tools you need. For information on how to get these files, see the "Getting Setup" section.
3. Establish a local copy of the base BSP files: Having the BSP files on your system gives you access to the build process and to the tools you need for creating a BSP. For information on how to get these files, see the "Getting Setup" section.
4. Choose a Yocto Project-supported BSP as your base BSP: The Yocto Project ships with several BSPs that support various hardware. It is best to base your new BSP on an existing BSP rather than

create all the recipes and configuration files from scratch. While it is possible to create everything from scratch, basing your new BSP on something that is close is much easier. Or, at a minimum, leveraging off an existing BSP gives you some structure with which to start.

At this point you need to understand your target hardware well enough to determine which existing BSP it most closely matches. Things to consider are your hardware's on-board features, such as CPU type and graphics support. You should look at the README files for supported BSPs to get an idea of which one you could use. A generic Intel® Atom™-based BSP to consider is the Crown Bay that does not support the Intel® Embedded Media Graphics Driver (EMGD). The remainder of this example uses that base BSP.

To see the supported BSPs, go to the Download [<http://www.yoctoproject.org/download>] page on the Yocto Project website and click on "BSP Downloads."

5. Create your own BSP layer: Layers are ideal for isolating and storing work for a given piece of hardware. A layer is really just a location or area in which you place the recipes for your BSP. In fact, a BSP is, in itself, a special type of layer.

Another example that illustrates a layer is an application. Suppose you are creating an application that has library or other dependencies in order for it to compile and run. The layer, in this case, would be where all the recipes that define those dependencies are kept. The key point for a layer is that it is an isolated area that contains all the relevant information for the project that the Yocto Project build system knows about.

## Note

The Yocto Project supports four BSPs that are part of the Yocto Project release: `atom-pc`, `beagleboard`, `mpc8315e`, and `routerstationpro`. The recipes and configurations for these four BSPs are located and dispersed within the local Yocto Project files. Consequently, they are not totally isolated in the spirit of layers unless you think of `meta-yocto` as a layer itself. On the other hand, BSP layers for Crown Bay, Emenlow, Jasper Forest, N450, and Sugar Bay are isolated.

When you set up a layer for a new BSP, you should follow a standard layout. This layout is described in the section "Example Filesystem Layout [<http://www.yoctoproject.org/docs/1.1.2/bsp-guide/bsp-guide.html#bsp-filelayout>]" section of the Board Support Package (BSP) Development Guide. In the standard layout, you will notice a suggested structure for recipes and configuration information. You can see the standard layout for the Crown Bay BSP in this example by examining the directory structure of the `meta-crownbay` layer inside the local Yocto Project files.

6. Make configuration changes to your new BSP layer: The standard BSP layer structure organizes the files you need to edit in `conf` and several `recipes-*` directories within the BSP layer. Configuration changes identify where your new layer is on the local system and identify which kernel you are going to use.
7. Make recipe changes to your new BSP layer: Recipe changes include altering recipes (`.bb` files), removing recipes you don't use, and adding new recipes that you need to support your hardware.
8. Prepare for the build: Once you have made all the changes to your BSP layer, there remains a few things you need to do for the Yocto Project build system in order for it to create your image. You need to get the build environment ready by sourcing an environment setup script and you need to be sure two key configuration files are configured appropriately.

The entire process for building an image is overviewed in the section "Building an Image [<http://www.yoctoproject.org/docs/1.1.2/yocto-project-qs/yocto-project-qs.html#building-image>]" section of the Yocto Project Quick Start. You might want to reference this information.

9. Build the image: The Yocto Project uses the BitBake tool to build images based on the type of image you want to create. You can find more information on BitBake here [<http://bitbake.berlios.de/manual/>].

The build process supports several types of images to satisfy different needs. See the "Reference: Images [<http://www.yoctoproject.org/docs/1.1.2/poky-ref-manual/poky-ref-manual.html#ref-images>]" appendix in The Yocto Project Reference Manual for information on supported images.

You can view a video presentation on "Building Custom Embedded Images with Yocto" at Free Electrons [<http://free-electrons.com/blog/elc-2011-videos>]. You can also find supplemental

information in The Board Support Package (BSP) Development Guide [<http://www.yoctoproject.org/docs/1.1.2/bsp-guide/bsp-guide.html>]. Finally, there is wiki page write up of the example also located here [[https://wiki.yoctoproject.org/wiki/Transcript:\\_creating\\_one\\_generic\\_Atom\\_BSP\\_from\\_another](https://wiki.yoctoproject.org/wiki/Transcript:_creating_one_generic_Atom_BSP_from_another)] that you might find helpful.

## 4.1.2. Modifying the Kernel

Kernel modification involves changing the Linux Yocto kernel, which could involve changing configuration options as well as adding new kernel recipes. Configuration changes can be added in the form of configuration fragments, while recipe modification comes through the kernel's `recipes-kernel` area in a kernel layer you create.

The remainder of this section presents a high-level overview of the Linux Yocto kernel architecture and the steps to modify the Linux Yocto kernel. For a complete discussion of the kernel, see The Yocto Project Kernel Architecture and Use Manual [<http://www.yoctoproject.org/docs/1.1.2/kernel-manual/kernel-manual.html>]. You can reference the appendix "Kernel Modification Example" for a detailed example that changes the configuration of a kernel.

### 4.1.2.1. Kernel Overview

Traditionally, when one thinks of a patched kernel, they think of a base kernel source tree and a fixed structure that contains kernel patches. The Yocto Project, however, employs mechanisms, that in a sense, result in a kernel source generator. By the end of this section, this analogy will become clearer.

You can find a web interface to the Linux Yocto kernel source repositories at <http://git.yoctoproject.org>. If you look at the interface, you will see to the left a grouping of Git repositories titled "Yocto Linux Kernel." Within this group, you will find several kernels supported by the Yocto Project:

- `linux-yocto-2.6.34` - The stable Linux Yocto kernel that is based on the Linux 2.6.34 release.
- `linux-yocto-2.6.37` - The stable Linux Yocto kernel that is based on the Linux 2.6.37 release.
- `linux-yocto-3.0` - The stable Linux Yocto kernel that is based on the Linux 3.0 release.
- `linux-yocto-3.0-1.1.x` - The stable Linux Yocto kernel to use with the Yocto Project Release 1.1.x. This kernel is based on the Linux 3.0 release
- `linux-yocto-3.2` - The stable Linux Yocto kernel to use with the Yocto Project Release 1.2. This kernel is based on the Linux 3.2 release
- `linux-yocto-dev` - A development kernel based on the latest upstream release candidate available.

The kernels are maintained using the Git revision control system that structures them using the familiar "tree", "branch", and "leaf" scheme. Branches represent diversions from general code to more specific code, while leaves represent the end-points for a complete and unique kernel whose source files when gathered from the root of the tree to the leaf accumulate to create the files necessary for a specific piece of hardware and its features. The following figure displays this concept:

Within the figure, the "Kernel.org Branch Point" represents the point in the tree where a supported base kernel is modified from the Linux kernel. For example, this could be the branch point for the `linux-yocto-3.0` kernel. Thus, everything further to the right in the structure is based on the `linux-yocto-3.0` kernel. Branch points to right in the figure represent where the `linux-yocto-3.0` kernel is modified for specific hardware or types of kernels, such as real-time kernels. Each leaf thus represents the end-point for a kernel designed to run on a specific targeted device.

The overall result is a Git-maintained repository from which all the supported Yocto Project kernel types can be derived for all the supported Yocto Project devices. A big advantage to this scheme is the sharing of common features by keeping them in "larger" branches within the tree. This practice eliminates redundant storage of similar features shared among kernels.

## Note

Keep in mind the figure does not take into account all the supported Linux Yocto kernel types, but rather shows a single generic kernel just for conceptual purposes. Also keep in mind that this structure represents the Yocto Project source repositories that are either pulled from during the build or established on the host development system prior to the build by either cloning a particular kernel's Git repository or by downloading and unpacking a tarball.

Storage of all the available kernel source code is one thing, while representing the code on your host development system is another. Conceptually, you can think of the Yocto Project kernel source repositories as all the source files necessary for all the supported kernels. As a developer, you are just interested in the source files for the kernel on which you are working. And, furthermore, you need them available on your host system.

You make kernel source code available on your host development system by using Git to create a bare clone of the Linux Yocto kernel Git repository in which you are interested. Then, you use Git again to clone a copy of that bare clone. This copy represents the directory structure on your host system that is particular to the kernel you want. These are the files you actually modify to change the kernel. See the Linux Yocto Kernel item earlier in this manual for an example of how to set up the kernel source directory structure on your host system.

This next figure illustrates how the kernel source files might be arranged on your host system.

In the previous figure, the file structure on the left represents the bare clone set up to track the Yocto Project kernel Git repository. The structure on the right represents the copy of the bare clone. When you make modifications to the kernel source code, this is the area in which you work. Once you make corrections, you must use Git to push the committed changes to the bare clone. The example in Section B.1, “Modifying the Kernel Source Code” provides a detailed example.

What happens during the build? When you build the kernel on your development system all files needed for the build are taken from the Yocto Project source repositories pointed to by the SRC\_URI variable and gathered in a temporary work area where they are subsequently used to create the unique kernel. Thus, in a sense, the process constructs a local source tree specific to your kernel to generate the new kernel image - a source generator if you will.

The following figure shows the temporary file structure created on your host system when the build occurs. This build directory contains all the source files used during the build.

Again, for a complete discussion of the Yocto Project kernel's architecture and its branching strategy, see *The Yocto Project Kernel Architecture and Use Manual* [<http://www.yoctoproject.org/docs/1.1.2/kernel-manual/kernel-manual.html>]. You can also reference the "Modifying the Kernel Source Code" section for a detailed example that modifies the kernel.

#### 4.1.2.2. Kernel Modification Workflow

This illustration and the following list summarizes the kernel modification general workflow.

1. Set up your host development system to support development using the Yocto Project: See "The Linux Distributions [<http://www.yoctoproject.org/docs/1.1.2/yocto-project-qs/yocto-project-qs.html#the-linux-distro>]" and "The Packages [<http://www.yoctoproject.org/docs/1.1.2/yocto-project-qs/yocto-project-qs.html#packages>]" sections both in the Yocto Project Quick Start for requirements.
2. Establish a local copy of the Yocto Project files on your system: Having the Yocto Project files on your system gives you access to the build process and tools you need. For information on how to get these files, see the bulleted item "Yocto Project Release" earlier in this manual.
3. Set up the poky - extras Git repository: This repository is the area for your configuration fragments, new kernel recipes, and the kernel .bbappend file used during the build. It is good practice to set this repository up inside the local Yocto Project files Git repository. For information on how to get these files, see the bulleted item "The poky - extras Git Repository" earlier in this manual.

## Note

While it is certainly possible to modify the kernel without involving a local Git repository, the suggested workflow for kernel modification using the Yocto Project does use a Git repository.

4. Establish a local copy of the Linux Yocto kernel files on your system: In order to make modifications to the kernel you need two things: a bare clone of the Linux Yocto kernel you are modifying and a copy of that bare clone. The bare clone is required by the build process and is the area to which you push your kernel source changes (pulling does not work with bare clones). The copy of the bare clone is a local Git repository that contains all the kernel's source files. You make your changes to the files in this copy of the bare clone. For information on how to set these two items up, see the bulleted item "Linux Yocto Kernel" earlier in this manual.
5. Make changes to the kernel source code if applicable: Modifying the kernel does not always mean directly changing source files. However, if you have to do this, you make the changes in the local Git repository you set up to hold the source files (i.e. the copy of the bare clone). Once the changes are made, you need to use Git commands to commit the changes and then push them to the bare clone.
6. Make kernel configuration changes if applicable: If your situation calls for changing the kernel's configuration, you can use `menuconfig` to enable and disable kernel configurations. Using `menuconfig` allows you to interactively develop and test the configuration changes you are making to the kernel. When saved, changes using `menuconfig` update the kernel's `.config`. Try to resist the temptation of directly editing the `.config` file found in the Yocto Project build directory at `tmp/sysroots/<machine-name>/kernel`. Doing so, can produce unexpected results when the Yocto Project build system regenerates the configuration file.

Once you are satisfied with the configuration changes made using `menuconfig`, you can directly examine the `.config` file against a saved original and gather those changes into a config fragment to be referenced from within the kernel's `.bbappend` file.

7. Add or extend kernel recipes if applicable: The standard layer structure organizes recipe files inside the `meta-kernel-dev` layer that is within the `poky-extras` Git repository. If you need to add new kernel recipes, you add them within this layer. Also within this area, you will find the `.bbappend` file that appends information to the kernel's recipe file used during the build.
8. Prepare for the build: Once you have made all the changes to your kernel (configurations, source code changes, recipe additions, or recipe changes), there remains a few things you need to do in order for the Yocto Project build system (BitBake) to create your image. If you have not done so, you need to get the build environment ready by sourcing the environment setup script described earlier. You also need to be sure two key configuration files (`local.conf` and `bblayers.conf`) are configured appropriately.

The entire process for building an image is overviewed in the "Building an Image [<http://www.yoctoproject.org/docs/1.1.2/yocto-project-qs/yocto-project-qs.html#building-image>]" section of the Yocto Project Quick Start. You might want to reference this information. Also, you should look at the detailed examples found in the appendices at the end of this manual.

9. Build the image: The Yocto Project build system Poky uses the BitBake tool to build images based on the type of image you want to create. You can find more information on BitBake here [<http://bitbake.berlios.de/manual/>].

The build process supports several types of images to satisfy different needs. See the appendix "Reference: Images [<http://www.yoctoproject.org/docs/1.1.2/poky-ref-manual/poky-ref-manual.html#ref-images>]" in The Yocto Project Reference Manual for information on supported images.

10. Make your configuration changes available in the kernel layer: Up to this point, all the configuration changes to the kernel have been done and tested iteratively. Once they are tested and ready to go, you can move them into the kernel layer, which allows you to distribute the layer.

11. If applicable, share your in-tree changes: If the changes you made are suited for all Linux Yocto users, you might want to send them on for inclusion into the Linux Yocto Git repository. If the changes are accepted, the Yocto Project Maintainer pulls them into the master branch of the kernel tree. Doing so makes them available to everyone using the kernel.

## 4.2. Application Development Workflow

Application development involves creation of an application that you want to be able to run on your target hardware, which is running a Linux Yocto image. The Yocto Project provides an Application Development Toolkit (ADT) that facilitates quick development and integration of your application into its run-time environment. Using the ADT you can employ cross-development toolchains designed for your target hardware to compile and link your application. You can then deploy your application to the actual hardware or to the QEMU emulator for testing. If you are familiar with the popular Eclipse IDE, you can use an Eclipse Yocto Plug-in to allow you to develop, deploy, and test your application all from within Eclipse.

While we strongly suggest using the Yocto Project ADT to develop your application, you might not want to. If this is the case, you can still use pieces of the Yocto Project for your development process. However, because the process can vary greatly, this manual does not provide detail on the process.

### 4.2.1. Workflow Using the ADT and Eclipse™

To help you understand how application development works in the Yocto Project ADT environment, this section provides an overview of the general development process. If you want to see a detailed example of the process as it is used from within the Eclipse IDE, see [The Application Development Toolkit \(ADT\) User's Manual \[http://www.yoctoproject.org/docs/1.1.2/adt-manual/adt-manual.html\]](http://www.yoctoproject.org/docs/1.1.2/adt-manual/adt-manual.html).

This illustration and the following list summarizes the application development general workflow.

1. Prepare the Host System for the Yocto Project: See "The Linux Distributions [<http://www.yoctoproject.org/docs/1.1.2/yocto-project-qs/yocto-project-qs.html#the-linux-distro>]" and "The Packages [<http://www.yoctoproject.org/docs/1.1.2/yocto-project-qs/yocto-project-qs.html#packages>]" sections both in the Yocto Project Quick Start for requirements.
2. Secure the Linux Yocto Kernel Target Image: You must have a target kernel image that has been built using the Yocto Project.

Depending on whether the Yocto Project has a pre-built image that matches your target architecture and where you are going to run the image while you develop your application (QEMU or real hardware), the area from which you get the image differs.

- Download the image from `machines` [<http://downloads.yoctoproject.org/releases/yocto/yocto-1.1.2/machines>] if your target architecture is supported and you are going to develop and test your application on actual hardware.
- Download the image from the `machines/qemu` [<http://downloads.yoctoproject.org/releases/yocto/yocto-1.1.2/machines/qemu>] if your target architecture is supported and you are going to develop and test your application using the QEMU emulator.
- Build your image if you cannot find a pre-built image that matches your target architecture. If your target architecture is similar to a supported architecture, you can modify the kernel image before you build it. See the "Kernel Modification Workflow" section earlier in this manual for information on how to create a modified Linux Yocto kernel.

For information on pre-built kernel image naming schemes for images that can run on the QEMU emulator, see the "Using Pre-Built Binaries and QEMU [<http://www.yoctoproject.org/docs/1.1.2/yocto-project-qs/yocto-project-qs.html#using-pre-built>]" section in the Yocto Project Quick Start.

3. Install the ADT: The ADT provides a target-specific cross-development toolchain, the root filesystem, the QEMU emulator, and other tools that can help you develop your application. While it is possible to get these pieces separately, the Yocto Project provides an easy method. You can get these pieces by running an ADT installer script, which is configurable. For information on how to install the ADT, see the "Using the ADT Installer [<http://www.yoctoproject.org/docs/1.1.2/adt-manual/adt-manual.html#using-the-adt-installer>]" section in the Yocto Project Application Development (ADT) User's Manual.
4. If Applicable, Secure the Target Root Filesystem: If you choose not to install the ADT using the ADT Installer, you need to find and download the appropriate root filesystems. You can find these tarballs in the same areas used for the kernel images. Depending on the type of image you are running, the root filesystem you need differs. For example, if you are developing an application that runs on an image that supports Sato, you need to get root filesystem that supports Sato.
5. Create and Build your Application: At this point, you need to have source files for your application. Once you have the files, you can use the Eclipse IDE to import them and build the project. If you are not using Eclipse, you need to use the cross-development tools you have installed to create the image.
6. Deploy the Image with the Application: If you are using the Eclipse IDE, you can deploy your image to the hardware or to QEMU through the project's preferences. If you are not using the Eclipse IDE, then you need to deploy the application using other methods to the hardware. Or, if you are using QEMU, you need to use that tool and load your image in for testing.
7. Test and Debug the Application: Once your application is deployed, you need to test it. Within the Eclipse IDE, you can use the debugging environment along with the set of user-space tools installed along with the ADT to debug your application. Of course, the same user-space tools are available separately to use if you choose not to use the Eclipse IDE.

## 4.2.2. Workflow Without ADT

If you want to develop an application outside of the Yocto Project ADT environment, you can still employ the cross-development toolchain, the QEMU emulator, and a number of supported target image files. You just need to follow these general steps:

1. Install the cross-development toolchain for your target hardware: For information on how to install the toolchain, see the "Using a Cross-Toolchain Tarball [<http://www.yoctoproject.org/docs/1.1.2/adt-manual/adt-manual.html#using-an-existing-toolchain-tarball>]" section in the Yocto Project Application Development (ADT) User's Manual.
2. Download the Target Image: The Yocto Project supports several target architectures and has many pre-built kernel images and root filesystem images.

If you are going to develop your application on hardware, go to the `machines` [<http://downloads.yoctoproject.org/releases/yocto/yocto-1.1.2/machines>] download area and choose a

target machine area from which to download the kernel image and root filesystem. This download area could have several files in it that support development using actual hardware. For example, the area might contain `.hddimg` files that combine the kernel image with the filesystem, boot loaders, etc. Be sure to get the files you need for your particular development process.

If you are going to develop your application and then run and test it using the QEMU emulator, go to the `machines/qemu` [<http://downloads.yoctoproject.org/releases/yocto/yocto-1.1.2/machines/qemu>] download area. From this area, go down into the directory for your target architecture (e.g. `qemux86_64` for an Intel®-based 64-bit architecture). Download kernel, root filesystem, and any other files you need for your process.

## Note

In order to use the root filesystem in QEMU, you need to extract it. See the "Extracting the Root Filesystem [<http://www.yoctoproject.org/docs/1.1.2/adt-manual/adt-manual.html#extracting-the-root-filesystem>]" section for information on how to extract the root filesystem.

3. **Develop and Test your Application:** At this point, you have the tools to develop your application. If you need to separately install and use the QEMU emulator, you can go to QEMU Home Page [<http://www.qemu.org>] to download and learn about the emulator.

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# Appendix A. BSP Development Example

This appendix provides a complete BSP development example. The example assumes the following:

- No previous preparation or use of the Yocto Project.
- Use of the Crown Bay Board Support Package (BSP) as a "base" BSP from which to work. The example begins with the Crown Bay BSP as the starting point but ends by building a new 'atom-pc' BSP, which was based on the Crown Bay BSP.
- Shell commands assume bash
- Example was developed on an Intel-based Core i7 platform running Ubuntu 10.04 LTS released in April of 2010.

## A.1. Getting Local Yocto Project Files and BSP Files

You need to have the Yocto Project files available on your host system. You can get files through tarball extraction or by cloning the poky Git repository. The following paragraphs describe both methods. For additional information, see the bulleted item "Yocto Project Release".

As mentioned, one way to get the Yocto Project files is to use Git to clone the poky repository. These commands create a local copy of the Git repository. By default, the top-level directory of the repository is named poky:

```
$ git clone git://git.yoctoproject.org/poky
$ cd poky
```

Alternatively, you can start with the downloaded Poky "edison" tarball. These commands unpack the tarball into a Yocto Project File directory structure. By default, the top-level directory of the file structure is named poky-edison-6.0.2:

```
$ tar xjf poky-edison-6.0.2.tar.bz2
$ cd poky-edison-6.0.2
```

### Note

If you're using the tarball method, you can ignore all the following steps that ask you to carry out Git operations. You already have the results of those operations in the form of the edison release tarballs. Consequently, there is nothing left to do other than extract those tarballs into the proper locations.

Once you expand the released tarball, you have a snapshot of the Git repository that represents a specific release. Fundamentally, this is different than having a local copy of the Yocto Project Git repository. Given the tarball method, changes you make are building on top of a release. With the Git repository method you have the ability to track development and keep changes in revision control.

With the local poky Git repository set up, you have all the development branches available to you from which you can work. Next, you need to be sure that your local repository reflects the exact release in which you are interested. From inside the repository you can see the development branches that represent areas of development that have diverged from the main (master) branch at some point, such as a branch to track a maintenance release's development. You can also see the tag names used to mark snapshots of stable releases or points in the repository. Use the following commands to list out the branches and the tags in the repository, respectively.

```
$ git branch -a
$ git tag -l
```

For this example, we are going to use the Yocto Project 1.1.2 Release, which is code named "edison". To make sure we have a local area (branch in Git terms) on our machine that reflects the 1.1.2 release, we can use the following commands:

```
$ cd ~/poky
$ git fetch --tags
$ git checkout edison-6.0.2 -b edison
Switched to a new branch 'edison'
```

The `git fetch --tags` is somewhat redundant since you just set up the repository and should have all the tags. The `fetch` command makes sure all the tags are available in your local repository. The `git checkout` command with the `-b` option creates a local branch for you named `edison`. Your local branch begins in the same state as the Yocto Project 1.1.2 released tarball marked with the `edison-6.0.2` tag in the source repositories.

## A.2. Choosing a Base BSP

For this example, the base BSP is the Intel® Atom™ Processor E660 with Intel Platform Controller Hub EG20T Development Kit, which is otherwise referred to as "Crown Bay." The BSP layer is `meta-crownbay`. The base BSP is simply the BSP we will be using as a starting point, so don't worry if you don't actually have Crown Bay hardware. The remainder of the example transforms the base BSP into a BSP that should be able to boot on generic `atom-pc` (netbook) hardware.

For information on how to choose a base BSP, see "Developing a Board Support Package (BSP)".

## A.3. Getting Your Base BSP

You need to have the base BSP layer on your development system. Similar to the local Yocto Project files, you can get the BSP layer in couple of different ways: download the BSP tarball and extract it, or set up a local Git repository that has the Yocto Project BSP layers. You should use the same method that you used to get the local Yocto Project files earlier. See "Getting Setup" for information on how to get the BSP files.

This example assumes the BSP layer will be located within a directory named `meta-intel` contained within the `poky` parent directory. The following steps will automatically create the `meta-intel` directory and the contained `meta-crownbay` starting point in both the Git and the tarball cases.

If you're using the Git method, you could do the following to create the starting layout after you have made sure you are in the `poky` directory created in the previous steps:

```
$ git clone git://git.yoctoproject.org/meta-intel.git
$ cd meta-intel
```

Alternatively, you can start with the downloaded Crown Bay tarball. You can download the `edison` version of the BSP tarball from the Download [<http://www.yoctoproject.org/download>] page of the Yocto Project website. Here is the specific link for the tarball needed for this example: <http://downloads.yoctoproject.org/releases/yocto/yocto-1.1/machines/crownbay-noemgd/crownbay-noemgd-edison-6.0.0.tar.bz2>. Again, be sure that you are already in the `poky` directory as described previously before installing the tarball:

```
$ tar xvj crownbay-noemgd-edison-6.0.0.tar.bz2
$ cd meta-intel
```

The `meta-intel` directory contains all the metadata that supports BSP creation. If you're using the Git method, the following step will switch to the `edison` metadata. If you're using the tarball method, you

already have the correct metadata and can skip to the next step. Because meta-intel is its own Git repository, you will want to be sure you are in the appropriate branch for your work. For this example we are going to use the edison branch.

```
$ git checkout -b edison origin/edison
Branch edison set up to track remote branch edison from origin.
Switched to a new branch 'edison'
```

## A.4. Making a Copy of the Base BSP to Create Your New BSP Layer

Now that you have the local Yocto Project files and the base BSP files, you need to create a new layer for your BSP. To create your BSP layer, you simply copy the meta-crownbay layer to a new layer.

For this example, the new layer will be named meta-mymachine. The name should follow the BSP layer naming convention, which is meta-<name>. The following assumes your working directory is meta-intel inside the local Yocto Project files. To start your new layer, just copy the new layer alongside the existing BSP layers in the meta-intel directory:

```
$ cp -a meta-crownbay/ meta-mymachine
```

## A.5. Making Changes to Your BSP

Right now you have two identical BSP layers with different names: meta-crownbay and meta-mymachine. You need to change your configurations so that they work for your new BSP and your particular hardware. The following sections look at each of these areas of the BSP.

### A.5.1. Changing the BSP Configuration

We will look first at the configurations, which are all done in the layer's conf directory.

First, since in this example the new BSP will not support EMGD, we will get rid of the crownbay.conf file and then rename the crownbay-noemgd.conf file to mymachine.conf. Much of what we do in the configuration directory is designed to help the Yocto Project build system work with the new layer and to be able to find and use the right software. The following two commands result in a single machine configuration file named mymachine.conf.

```
$ rm meta-mymachine/conf/machine/crownbay.conf
$ mv meta-mymachine/conf/machine/crownbay-noemgd.conf \
meta-mymachine/conf/machine/mymachine.conf
```

Next, we need to make changes to the mymachine.conf itself. The only changes we want to make for this example are to the comment lines. Changing comments, of course, is never strictly necessary, but it's always good form to make them reflect reality as much as possible. Here, simply substitute the Crown Bay name with an appropriate name for the BSP (mymachine in this case) and change the description to something that describes your hardware.

Note that inside the mymachine.conf is the PREFERRED\_PROVIDER\_virtual/kernel statement. This statement identifies the kernel that the BSP is going to use. In this case, the BSP is using linux-yocto, which is the current Linux Yocto kernel based on the Linux 3.0 release.

The next configuration file in the new BSP layer we need to edit is meta-mymachine/conf/Layer.conf. This file identifies build information needed for the new layer. You can see the "Layer Configuration File [<http://www.yoctoproject.org/docs/1.1.2/bsp-guide/bsp-guide.html#bsp-filelayout-layer>]" section in The Board Support Packages (BSP) Development Guide for more information on this configuration file. Basically, we are changing the existing statements to work with our BSP.

The file contains these statements that reference the Crown Bay BSP:

```
BBFILE_COLLECTIONS += "crownbay"
BBFILE_PATTERN_crownbay := "^${LAYERDIR}/"
BBFILE_PRIORITY_crownbay = "6"
```

Simply substitute the machine string name crownbay with the new machine name mymachine to get the following:

```
BBFILE_COLLECTIONS += "mymachine"
BBFILE_PATTERN_mymachine := "^${LAYERDIR}/"
BBFILE_PRIORITY_mymachine = "6"
```

## A.5.2. Changing the Recipes in Your BSP

Now we will take a look at the recipes in your new layer. The standard BSP structure has areas for BSP, graphics, core, and kernel recipes. When you create a BSP, you use these areas for appropriate recipes and append files. Recipes take the form of .bb files, while append files take the form of .bbappend files. If you want to leverage the existing recipes the Yocto Project build system uses but change those recipes, you can use .bbappend files. All new recipes and append files for your layer must go in the layer's recipes-bsp, recipes-kerne<sup>l</sup>, recipes-core, and recipes-graphics directories.

### A.5.2.1. Changing **recipes-bsp**

First, let's look at recipes-bsp. For this example we are not adding any new BSP recipes. And, we only need to remove the formfactor we do not want and change the name of the remaining one that doesn't support EMGD. These commands take care of the recipes-bsp recipes:

```
$ rm -rf meta-mymachine/recipes-bsp/formfactor/formfactor/crownbay
$ mv meta-mymachine/recipes-bsp/formfactor/formfactor/crownbay-noemgd/ \
meta-mymachine/recipes-bsp/formfactor/formfactor/mymachine
```

### A.5.2.2. Changing **recipes-graphics**

Now let's look at recipes-graphics. For this example we want to remove anything that supports EMGD and be sure to rename remaining directories appropriately. The following commands clean up the recipes-graphics directory:

```
$ rm -rf meta-mymachine/recipes-graphics/xorg-xserver/xserver-xf86-config/crownbay
$ mv meta-mymachine/recipes-graphics/xorg-xserver/xserver-xf86-config/crownbay-noemgd \
meta-mymachine/recipes-graphics/xorg-xserver/xserver-xf86-config/mymachine
```

At this point the recipes-graphics directory just has files that support Video Electronics Standards Association (VESA) graphics modes and not EMGD.

### A.5.2.3. Changing **recipes-core**

Now let's look at changes in recipes-core. The file task-core-tools.bbappend in recipes-core/tasks appends the similarly named recipe located in the local Yocto Project files at meta/recipes-core/tasks. The append file in our layer right now is Crown Bay-specific and supports EMGD and non-EMGD. Here are the contents of the file:

```
RRECOMMENDS_task-core-tools-profile_append_crownbay = " systemtap"
RRECOMMENDS_task-core-tools-profile_append_crownbay-noemgd = " systemtap"
```

The RRECOMMENDS statements list packages that extend usability. The first RRECOMMENDS statement can be removed, while the second one can be changed to reflect meta-mymachine:

```
RRECOMMENDS_task-core-tools-profile_append_mymachine = " systemtap"
```

#### A.5.2.4. Changing recipes-kernel

Finally, let's look at recipes-kernel changes. Recall that the BSP uses the linux-yocto kernel as determined earlier in the mymachine.conf. The recipe for that kernel is not located in the BSP layer but rather in the local Yocto Project files at meta/recipes-kernel/linux and is named linux-yocto\_3.0.bb. The SRCREV\_machine and SRCREV\_meta statements point to the exact commits used by the Yocto Project development team in their source repositories that identify the right kernel for our hardware. In other words, the SRCREV values are simply Git commit IDs that identify which commit on each of the kernel branches (machine and meta) will be checked out and used to build the kernel.

However, in the meta-mymachine layer in recipes-kernel/linux resides a .bbappend file named linux-yocto\_3.0.bbappend that appends information to the recipe of the same name in meta/recipes-kernel/linux. Thus, the SRCREV statements in the append file override the more general statements found in meta.

The SRCREV statements in the append file currently identify the kernel that supports the Crown Bay BSP with and without EMGD support. Here are the statements:

#### Note

The commit ID strings used in this manual might not match the actual commit ID strings found in the linux-yocto\_3.0.bbappend file. For the example, this difference does not matter.

```
SRCREV_machine_pn-linux-yocto_crownbay ?= \
 "2247da9131ea7e46ed4766a69bb1353dba22f873"
SRCREV_meta_pn-linux-yocto_crownbay ?= \
 "d05450e4aef02c1b7137398ab3a9f8f96da74f52"

SRCREV_machine_pn-linux-yocto_crownbay-noemgd ?= \
 "2247da9131ea7e46ed4766a69bb1353dba22f873"
SRCREV_meta_pn-linux-yocto_crownbay-noemgd ?= \
 "d05450e4aef02c1b7137398ab3a9f8f96da74f52"
```

You will notice that there are two pairs of SRCREV statements. The top pair identifies the kernel that supports EMGD, which we don't care about in this example. The bottom pair identifies the kernel that we will use: linux-yocto. At this point though, the unique commit strings all are still associated with Crown Bay and not meta-mymachine.

To fix this situation in linux-yocto\_3.0.bbappend, we delete the two SRCREV statements that support EMGD (the top pair). We also change the remaining pair to specify mymachine and insert the commit identifiers to identify the kernel in which we are interested, which will be based on the atom-pc-standard kernel. In this case, because we're working with the edison branch of everything, we need to use the SRCREV values for the atom-pc branch that are associated with the edison release. To find those values, we need to find the SRCREV values that edison uses for the atom-pc branch, which we find in the poky/meta-yocto/recipes-kernel/linux/linux-yocto\_3.0.bbappend file.

The machine SRCREV we want is in the SRCREV\_machine\_atom-pc variable. The meta SRCREV isn't specified in this file, so it must be specified in the base kernel recipe in the poky/meta/recipes-kernel/linux/linux-yocto\_3.0.bb file, in the SRCREV\_meta variable found there. Here are the final SRCREV statements:

```
SRCREV_machine_pn-linux-yocto_mymachine ?= \
 "1e18e44adbe79b846e382370eb29bc4b8cd5a1a0"
SRCREV_meta_pn-linux-yocto_mymachine ?= \
 "d05450e4aef02c1b7137398ab3a9f8f96da74f52"
```

In this example, we're using the SRCREV values we found already captured in the edison release because we're creating a BSP based on edison. If, instead, we had based our BSP on the master branches, we would want to use the most recent SRCREV values taken directly from the kernel repo. We will not be doing that for this example. However, if you do base a future BSP on master and if you are familiar with Git repositories, you probably won't have trouble locating the exact commit strings in the Yocto Project source repositories you need to change the SRCREV statements. You can find all the machine and meta branch points (commits) for the linux-yocto-3.0-1.1.x kernel at <http://git.yoctoproject.org/cgi.cgi/linux-yocto-3.0-1.1.x/>.

If you need a little more assistance after going to the link then do the following:

1. Expand the list of branches by clicking [...]
2. Click on the yocto/standard/common-pc/atom-pc branch
3. Click on the commit column header to view the top commit
4. Copy the commit string for use in the linux-yocto\_3.0.bbappend file

For the SRCREV statement that points to the meta branch use the same procedure except expand the meta branch in step 2 above.

Also in the linux-yocto\_3.0.bbappend file are COMPATIBLE\_MACHINE, KMACHINE, and KERNEL\_FEATURES statements. Two sets of these exist: one set supports EMGD and one set does not. Because we are not interested in supporting EMGD those three can be deleted. The remaining three must be changed so that mymachine replaces crownbay-noemgd and crownbay. Because we are using the atom-pc branch for this new BSP, we can also find the exact branch we need for the KMACHINE variable in our new BSP from the value we find in the poky/meta-yocto/recipes-kernel/linux/linux-yocto\_3.0.bbappend file we looked at in a previous step. In this case, the value we want is in the KMACHINE\_atom-pc variable in that file. Here is the final linux-yocto\_3.0.bbappend file after all the edits:

```
FILESEXTRAPATHS_prepend := "${THISDIR}/${PN}:"

COMPATIBLE_MACHINE_mymachine = "mymachine"
KMACHINE_mymachine = "yocto/standard/common-pc/atom-pc"
KERNEL_FEATURES_append_mymachine += " cfg/smp.scc"

SRCREV_machine_pn-linux-yocto_mymachine ?= \
 "1e18e44adbe79b846e382370eb29bc4b8cd5a1a0"
SRCREV_meta_pn-linux-yocto_mymachine ?= \
 "d05450e4aef02c1b7137398ab3a9f8f96da74f52"
```

### A.5.3. BSP Recipe Change Summary

In summary, the edits to the layer's recipe files result in removal of any files and statements that do not support your targeted hardware in addition to the inclusion of any new recipes you might need. In this example, it was simply a matter of ridding the new layer meta-mymachine of any code that supported the EMGD features and making sure we were identifying the kernel that supports our example, which is the atom-pc-standard kernel. We did not introduce any new recipes to the layer.

Finally, it is also important to update the layer's README file so that the information in it reflects your BSP.

## A.6. Preparing for the Build

To get ready to build your image that uses the new layer you need to do the following:

1. Get the environment ready for the build by sourcing the environment script. The environment script is in the top-level of the local Yocto Project files directory structure. The script has the string init-build-env in the file's name. For this example, the following command gets the build environment ready:

```
$ source oe-init-build-env yocto-build
```

When you source the script a build directory is created in the current working directory. In our example we were in the poky directory. Thus, entering the previous command created the yocto-build directory. If you do not provide a name for the build directory it defaults to build. The yocto-build directory contains a conf directory that has two configuration files you will need to check: `bblayers.conf` and `local.conf`.

2. Check and edit the resulting `local.conf` file. This file minimally identifies the machine for which to build the image by configuring the `MACHINE` variable. For this example you must set the variable to `mymachine` as follows:

```
MACHINE ??= "mymachine"
```

You should also be sure any other variables in which you are interested are set. Some variables to consider are `BB_NUMBER_THREADS` and `PARALLEL_MAKE`, both of which can greatly reduce your build time if your development system supports multiple cores. For development systems that support multiple cores, a good rule of thumb is to set both the `BB_NUMBER_THREADS` and `PARALLEL_MAKE` variables to twice the number of cores your system supports.

3. Update the `bblayers.conf` file so that it includes the path to your new BSP layer. In this example, you need to include this path as part of the `BBLAYERS` variable:

```
$HOME/poky/meta-intel/meta-mymachine
```

The appendix Reference: Variables Glossary [<http://www.yoctoproject.org/docs/1.1.2/poky-ref-manual/poky-ref-manual.html#ref-variables-glos>] in the Yocto Project Reference Manual has more information on configuration variables.

## A.7. Building and Booting the Image

To build the image for our `meta-mymachine` BSP enter the following command from the same shell from which you ran the setup script. You should run the `bitbake` command without any intervening shell commands. For example, moving your working directory around could cause problems. Here is the command for this example:

```
$ bitbake -k core-image-sato
```

This command specifies an image that has Sato support and that can be run from a USB device or from a CD without having to first install anything. The build process takes significant time and includes thousands of tasks, which are reported at the console. If the build results in any type of error you should check for misspellings in the files you changed or problems with your host development environment such as missing packages.

Finally, once you have an image, you can try booting it from a device (e.g. a USB device). To prepare a bootable USB device, insert a USB flash drive into your build system and copy the `.hddimg` file, located in the `poky/build/tmp/deploy/images` directory after a successful build to the flash drive. Assuming the USB flash drive takes device `/dev/sdc`, use `dd` to copy the live image to it. For example:

```
dd if=core-image-sato-mymachine-20120111232235.hddimg of=/dev/sdc
sync
eject /dev/sdc
```

You should now have a bootable USB flash device.

Insert the device into a bootable USB socket on the target, and power it on. The system should boot to the Sato graphical desktop.<sup>1</sup>

For reference, the sato image produced by the previous steps for edison should look like the following in terms of size. If your sato image is much different from this, you probably made a mistake in one of the above steps:

```
358709248 2012-01-11 20:43 core-image-sato-mymachine-20120111232235.hddimg
```

## Note

The previous instructions are also present in the README that was copied from meta-crownbay, which should also be updated to reflect the specifics of your new BSP. That file and the README.hardware file in the top-level poky directory also provides some suggestions for things to try if booting fails and produces strange error messages.

---

<sup>1</sup>Because this new image is not in any way tailored to the system you're booting it on, which is assumed to be some sort of atom-pc (netbook) system for this example, it might not be completely functional though it should at least boot to a text prompt. Specifically, it might fail to boot into graphics without some tweaking. If this ends up being the case, a possible next step would be to replace the mymachine.conf contents with the contents of atom-pc.conf and replace xorg.conf with atom-pc\_xorg.conf in meta-yocto and see if it fares any better. In any case, following the previous steps will give you a buildable image that will probably boot on most systems. Getting things working like you want them to for your hardware will normally require some amount of experimentation with configuration settings.

---

# Appendix B. Kernel Modification Example

Kernel modification involves changing or adding configurations to an existing kernel, changing or adding recipes to the kernel that are needed to support specific hardware features, or even altering the source code itself. This appendix presents simple examples that modify the kernel source code, change the kernel configuration, and add a kernel source recipe.

## B.1. Modifying the Kernel Source Code

This example adds some simple QEMU emulator console output at boot time by adding `printk` statements to the kernel's `calibrate.c` source code file. Booting the modified image causes the added messages to appear on the emulator's console.

### B.1.1. Understanding the Files You Need

Before you modify the kernel, you need to know what Git repositories and file structures you need. Briefly, you need the following:

- A local Yocto Project files Git repository
- The `poky-ext-ras` Git repository placed within the local Yocto Project files Git repository
- A bare clone of the Linux Yocto kernel upstream Git repository to which you want to push your modifications.
- A copy of that bare clone in which you make your source modifications

The following figure summarizes these four areas. Within each rectangular that represents a data structure, a host development directory pathname appears at the lower left-hand corner of the box. These pathnames are the locations used in this example. The figure also provides key statements and commands used during the kernel modification process:

Here is a brief description of the four areas:

- **Local Yocto Project Files Git Repository:** This area contains all the metadata that supports building images in the Yocto Project build environment - the local Yocto Project files. In this example, the local Yocto Project files Git repository also contains the build directory, which contains the configuration directory that lets you control the build. In this example, the repository also contains the poky-extras Git repository.

See the bulleted item "Yocto Project Release" for information on how to get these files.

- **poky-extras Git Repository:** This area contains the meta-kernel-dev layer, which is where you make changes that append the kernel build recipes. You edit `.bbappend` files to locate your local kernel source files and to identify the kernel being built. This Git repository is a gathering place for extensions to the Linux Yocto (or really any) kernel recipes that facilitate the creation and development of kernel features, BSPs or configurations.

See the bulleted item "The poky-extras Git Repository" for information on how to get these files.

- **Bare Clone of the Linux Yocto kernel:** This bare Git repository tracks the upstream Git repository of the Linux Yocto kernel source code you are changing. When you modify the kernel you must work through a bare clone. All source code changes you make to the kernel must be committed and pushed to the bare clone using Git commands. As mentioned, the `.bbappend` file in the poky-extras repository points to the bare clone so that the build process can locate the locally changed source files.

See the bulleted item "Linux Yocto Kernel" for information on how to set up the bare clone.

- **Copy of the Linux Yocto Kernel Bare Clone:** This Git repository contains the actual source files that you modify. Any changes you make to files in this location need to ultimately be pushed to the bare clone using the `git push` command.

See the bulleted item "Linux Yocto Kernel" for information on how to set up the bare clone.

## Note

Typically, Git workflows follow a scheme where changes made to a local area are pulled into a Git repository. However, because the `git pull` command does not work with bare clones, this workflow pushes changes to the repository even though you could use other more complicated methods to get changes into the bare clone.

### B.1.2. Setting Up the Local Yocto Project Files Git Repository

You can get the local Yocto Project files through tarball extraction or by cloning the poky Git repository. This example uses poky as the root directory of the local Yocto Project files Git repository. See the bulleted item "Yocto Project Release" for information on how to get these files.

Once you have the repository set up, you have many development branches from which you can work. From inside the repository you can see the branch names and the tag names used in the Git repository using either of the following two commands:

```
$ cd poky
$ git branch -a
$ git tag -l
```

This example uses the Yocto Project 1.1.2 Release code named "edison", which maps to the edison branch in the repository. The following commands create and checkout the local edison branch:

```
$ git checkout -b edison origin/edison
Branch edison set up to track remote branch edison from origin.
Switched to a new branch 'edison'
```

### B.1.3. Setting Up the poky-extras Git Repository

This example places the poky-extras Git repository inside of poky. See the bulleted item "The poky-extras Git Repository" for information on how to get the poky-extras repository.

Once you have the repository set up, you have many development branches from which you can work. From inside the repository you can see the branch names and the tag names used in the Git repository using either of the following two commands:

```
$ cd poky/poky-extras
$ git branch -a
$ git tag -l
```

This example uses the Yocto Project 1.1.2 Release code named "edison", which maps to the edison branch in the repository. The following commands create and checkout the local edison branch:

```
$ git checkout -b edison origin/edison
Branch edison set up to track remote branch edison from origin.
Switched to a new branch 'edison'
```

### B.1.4. Setting Up the Bare Clone and its Copy

This example modifies the `linux-yocto-3.0-1.1.x` kernel. Thus, you need to create a bare clone of that kernel and then make a copy of the bare clone. See the bulleted item "Linux Yocto Kernel" for information on how to do that.

The bare clone exists for the kernel build tools and simply as the receiving end of `git push` commands after you make edits and commits inside the copy of the clone. The copy (`my-linux-`

yocto-3.0-1.1.x-work in this example) has to have a local branch created and checked out for your work. This example uses `common-pc-base` as the local branch. The following commands create and checkout the branch:

```
$ cd ~/my-linux-yocto-3.0-1.1.x-work
$ git checkout -b common-pc-base origin/yocto/standard/common-pc/base
Checking out files: 100% (7289/7289), done.
Branch common-pc-base set up to track remote branch
 yocto/standard/common-pc/base from origin.
Switched to a new branch 'common-pc-base'
```

## B.1.5. Building and Booting the Default QEMU Kernel Image

Before we make changes to the kernel source files, this example first builds the default image and then boots it inside the QEMU emulator.

### Note

Because a full build can take hours, you should check two variables in the build directory that is created after you source the `oe-init-build-env` script. You can find these variables `BB_NUMBER_THREADS` and `PARALLEL_MAKE` in the `build/conf` directory in the `local.conf` configuration file. By default, these variables are commented out. If your host development system supports multi-core and multi-thread capabilities, you can uncomment these statements and set the variables to significantly shorten the full build time. As a guideline, set both `BB_NUMBER_THREADS` and `PARALLEL_MAKE` to twice the number of cores your machine supports.

The following two commands source the build environment setup script and build the default `qemu86` image. If necessary, the script creates the build directory:

```
$ cd ~/poky
$ source oe-init-build-env

Shell environment set up for builds.
```

You can now run `'bitbake <target>'`

```
Common targets are:
 core-image-minimal
 core-image-sato
 meta-toolchain
 meta-toolchain-sdk
 adt-installer
 meta-ide-support
```

You can also run generated `qemu` images with a command like `'runqemu qemu86'`

The following `bitbake` command starts the build:

```
$ bitbake -k core-image-minimal
```

### Note

Be sure to check the settings in the `local.conf` before starting the build.

After the build completes, you can start the QEMU emulator using the resulting image `qemu86` as follows:

```
$ runqemu qemu86
```

As the image boots in the emulator, console message and status output appears across the terminal window. Because the output scrolls by quickly, it is difficult to read. To examine the output, you log into the system using the login `root` with no password. Once you are logged in, issue the following command to scroll through the console output:

```
dmesg | less
```

Take note of the output as you will want to look for your inserted print command output later in the example.

## B.1.6. Changing the Source Code and Pushing it to the Bare Clone

The file you change in this example is named `calibrate.c` and is located in the `my-linux-yocto-3.0-1.1.x-work` Git repository (the copy of the bare clone) in `init`. This example simply inserts several `printk` statements at the beginning of the `calibrate_delay` function.

Here is the unaltered code at the start of this function:

```
void __cpuinit calibrate_delay(void)
{
 unsigned long lpj;
 static bool printed;

 if (preset_lpj) {
 .
 .
 .
 }
}
```

Here is the altered code showing five new `printk` statements just after initializing `lps_precision`:

```
void __cpuinit calibrate_delay(void)
{
 unsigned long lpj;
 static bool printed;
 printk("*****\n");
 printk("*\n");
 printk("* HELLO YOCTO KERNEL *\n");
 printk("*\n");
 printk("*****\n");

 if (preset_lpj) {
 .
 .
 .
 }
}
```

After making and saving your changes, you need to stage them for the push. The following Git commands are one method of staging and committing your changes:

```
$ git add calibrate.c
$ git commit --signoff
```

Once the source code has been modified, you need to use Git to push the changes to the bare clone. If you do not push the changes, then the Yocto Project build system will not pick up the changed source files.

The following command pushes the changes to the bare clone:

```
$ git push origin common-pc-base:yocto/standard/common-pc/base
```

## B.1.7. Changing Build Parameters for Your Build

At this point, the source has been changed and pushed. The example now defines some variables used by the Yocto Project build system to locate your kernel source. You essentially need to identify where to find the kernel recipe and the changed source code. You also need to be sure some basic configurations are in place that identify the type of machine you are building and to help speed up the build should your host support multiple-core and thread capabilities.

Do the following to make sure the build parameters are set up for the example. Once you set up these build parameters, they do not have to change unless you change the target architecture of the machine you are building or you move the bare clone, copy of the clone, or the poky-extras repository:

- **Build for the Correct Target Architecture:** The `local.conf` file in the build directory defines the build's target architecture. By default, `MACHINE` is set to `qemux86`, which specifies a 32-bit Intel® Architecture target machine suitable for the QEMU emulator. In this example, `MACHINE` is correctly configured.
- **Optimize Build Time:** Also in the `local.conf` file are two variables that can speed your build time if your host supports multi-core and multi-thread capabilities: `BB_NUMBER_THREADS` and `PARALLEL_MAKE`. If the host system has multiple cores then you can optimize build time by setting both these variables to twice the number of cores.
- **Identify Your meta-kernel-dev Layer:** The `BBLAYERS` variable in the `bblayers.conf` file found in the `poky/build/conf` directory needs to have the path to your local meta-kernel-dev layer. By default, the `BBLAYERS` variable contains paths to meta and meta-yocto in the poky Git repository. Add the path to your meta-kernel-dev location. Be sure to substitute your user information in the statement. Here is an example:

```
BBLAYERS = " \
 /home/scottrif/poky/meta \
 /home/scottrif/poky/meta-yocto \
 /home/scottrif/poky/poky-extras/meta-kernel-dev \
"
```

- **Identify Your Source Files:** In the `linux-yocto_3.0.bbappend` file located in the `poky-extras/meta-kernel-dev/recipes-kernel/linux` directory, you need to identify the location of the local source code, which in this example is the bare clone named `linux-yocto-3.0-1.1.x.git`. To do this, set the `KSRC_linux_yocto` variable to point to your local `linux-yocto-3.0-1.1.x.git` Git repository by adding the following statement. Be sure to substitute your user information in the statement:

```
KSRC_linux_yocto ?= /home/scottrif/linux-yocto-3.0-1.1.x.git
```

- **Specify the Kernel Machine:** Also in the `linux-yocto_3.0.bbappend` file, you need to specify the kernel machine with the following statement:

```
KMACHINE_qemux86 = "yocto/standard/common-pc/base"
```

### Note

Before attempting to build the modified kernel, there is one more set of changes you need to make in the meta-kernel-dev layer. Because all the kernel `.bbappend` files are parsed during the build process regardless of whether you are using them or not, you should either comment out the `COMPATIBLE_MACHINE` statements in all unused `.bbappend` files, or simply

remove (or rename) all the files except the one you are using for the build (i.e. `linux-yocto_3.0.bbappend` in this example).

If you do not make one of these two adjustments, your machine will be compatible with all the kernel recipes in the `meta-kernel-dev` layer. When your machine is compatible with all the kernel recipes, the build attempts to build all kernels in the layer. You could end up with build errors blocking your work.

## B.1.8. Building and Booting the Modified QEMU Kernel Image

Next, you need to build the modified image. Do the following:

1. Your environment should be set up since you previously sourced the `oe-init-build-env` script. If it isn't, source the script again from poky.

```
$ cd ~/poky
$ source oe-init-build-env
```

2. Be sure old images are cleaned out by running the `cleanall` BitBake task as follows from your build directory:

```
$ bitbake -c cleanall linux-yocto
```

### Note

Never remove any files by hand from the `tmp/deploy` directory inside the local Yocto Project files build directory. Always use the BitBake `cleanall` task to clear out previous builds.

3. Next, build the kernel image using this command:

```
$ bitbake -k core-image-minimal
```

4. Finally, boot the modified image in the QEMU emulator using this command:

```
$ runqemu qemux86
```

Log into the machine using `root` with no password and then use the following shell command to scroll through the console's boot output.

```
dmesg | less
```

You should see the results of your `printk` statements as part of the output.

## B.2. Changing the Kernel Configuration

This example changes the default behavior, which is "off", of the Symmetric Multi-processing Support (`CONFIG_SMP`) to "on". It is a simple example that demonstrates how to reconfigure the kernel.

### B.2.1. Getting Set Up to Run this Example

If you took the time to work through the example that modifies the kernel source code in "Modifying the Kernel Source Code" you should already have the Yocto Project files set up on your host machine. If this is the case, go to the next section, which is titled "Examining the Default `CONFIG_SMP` Behavior", and continue with the example.

If you don't have the Yocto Project files established on your system, you can get them through tarball extraction or by cloning the poky Git repository. This example uses poky as the root directory of the local Yocto Project files Git repository. See the bulleted item "Yocto Project Release" for information on how to get these files.

Once you have the repository set up, you have many development branches from which you can work. From inside the repository you can see the branch names and the tag names used in the Git repository using either of the following two commands:

```
$ cd poky
$ git branch -a
$ git tag -l
```

This example uses the Yocto Project 1.1.2 Release code named "edison", which maps to the edison branch in the repository. The following commands create and checkout the local edison branch:

```
$ git checkout -b edison origin/edison
Branch edison set up to track remote branch edison from origin.
Switched to a new branch 'edison'
```

Next, you need to build the default qemu86 image that you can boot using QEMU.

## Note

Because a full build can take hours, you should check two variables in the build directory that is created after you source the `oe-init-build-env` script. You can find these variables `BB_NUMBER_THREADS` and `PARALLEL_MAKE` in the `build/conf` directory in the `local.conf` configuration file. By default, these variables are commented out. If your host development system supports multi-core and multi-thread capabilities, you can uncomment these statements and set the variables to significantly shorten the full build time. As a guideline, set `BB_NUMBER_THREADS` to twice the number of cores your machine supports and set `PARALLEL_MAKE` to one and a half times the number of cores your machine supports. The following two commands source the build environment setup script and build the default qemu86 image. If necessary, the script creates the build directory:

```
$ cd ~/poky
$ source oe-init-build-env

Shell environment set up for builds.
```

You can now run `'bitbake <target>'`

```
Common targets are:
 core-image-minimal
 core-image-sato
 meta-toolchain
 meta-toolchain-sdk
 adt-installer
 meta-ide-support
```

You can also run generated qemu images with a command like `'runqemu qemu86'`

The following bitbake command starts the build:

```
$ bitbake -k core-image-minimal
```

## Note

Be sure to check the settings in the `local.conf` before starting the build.

## B.2.2. Examining the Default **CONFIG\_SMP** Behavior

By default, **CONFIG\_SMP** supports single processor machines. To see this default setting from within the QEMU emulator, boot your image using the emulator as follows:

```
$ runqemu qemux86 qemuparams="-smp 2"
```

Login to the machine using **root** with no password. After logging in, enter the following command to see how many processors are being supported in the emulator. The emulator reports support for a single processor:

```
cat /proc/cpuinfo | grep processor
processor : 0
#
```

Logout of the emulator using the **exit** command and then close it down.

## B.2.3. Changing the **CONFIG\_SMP** Configuration Using **menuconfig**

The **menuconfig** tool provides an interactive method with which to set kernel configurations. You need to run **menuconfig** inside the Yocto BitBake environment. Thus, the environment must be set up using the **oe-init-build-env** script found in the Yocto Project files Git repository build directory. If you have not sourced this script do so with the following commands:

```
$ cd ~/poky
$ source oe-init-build-env
```

After setting up the environment to run **menuconfig**, you are ready to use the tool to interactively change the kernel configuration. In this example, we are basing our changes on the **linux-yocto-3.0-1.1.x** kernel. The Yocto Project build environment recognizes this kernel as **linux-yocto**. Thus, the following commands from the shell in which you previously sourced the environment initialization script cleans the shared state memory and the **WORKDIR** directory and then builds and launches **menuconfig**:

```
$ bitbake linux-yocto -c cleansstate
$ bitbake linux-yocto -c menuconfig
```

### Note

Due to a bug in the release, it is necessary to clean the shared state memory in order for configurations made using **menuconfig** to take effect. For information on the bug, see [http://bugzilla.yoctoproject.org/show\\_bug.cgi?id=2256](http://bugzilla.yoctoproject.org/show_bug.cgi?id=2256).

Once **menuconfig** launches, navigate through the user interface to find the **CONFIG\_SMP** configuration setting. You can find it at **Processor Type** and **Features**. The configuration selection is **Symmetric Multi-processing Support**. After using the arrow keys to highlight this selection, press "y" to select it. Then, exit out and save your selections.

Once you save the selection, the **.config** configuration file is updated. This is the file that the build system uses to configure the Linux Yocto kernel when it is built. You can find and examine this file in the Yocto Project Files Git repository in the build directory. This example uses the following:

```
~/poky/build/tmp/work/qemux86-poky-linux/linux-yocto-3.0.10+git1+d38...
...3a9ac596f7a-r3/linux-qemux86-standard-build
```

## Note

The previous example directory is artificially split and many of the characters in the actual filename are omitted in order to make it more readable. Also, depending on the kernel you are using, the exact pathname might differ slightly.

Within the `.config` file, you can see the following setting:

```
CONFIG_SMP=y
```

A good method to isolate changed configurations is to use a combination of the `menuconfig` tool and simple shell commands. Before changing configurations with `menuconfig`, copy the existing `.config` and rename it to something else, use `menuconfig` to make as many changes as you want and save them, then compare the renamed configuration file against the newly created file. You can use the resulting differences as your base to create configuration fragments to permanently save in your kernel layer.

## Note

Be sure to make a copy of the `.config` and don't just rename it. The Yocto Project build system needs an existing `.config` from which to work.

## B.2.4. Recompiling the Kernel and Testing the New Configuration

At this point, you are ready to recompile your kernel image with the new setting in effect using the BitBake commands below:

```
$ bitbake linux-yocto -c compile -f
$ bitbake linux-yocto
```

Now run the QEMU emulator:

```
$ runqemu qemux86 qemuparams="-smp 2"
```

Login to the machine using `root` with no password and test for the number of processors the kernel supports:

```
cat /proc/cpuinfo | grep processor
processor : 0
processor : 1
#
```

From the output, you can see that you have successfully reconfigured the kernel.

## B.3. Adding Kernel Recipes

A future release of this manual will present an example that adds kernel recipes, which provide new functionality to the kernel.

