

Porting OpenBSD

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Outline

- 1 Porting OpenBSD
 - What It Takes
 - Preparation
 - Cross-Development
 - The Boot Loader
 - Building The Kernel
 - Adapting Startup Code
 - Writing Device Drivers
 - Going Native
 - Subsequent Work
- 2 OpenBSD/zaurus
 - History
 - What It Took
 - What Was Done
 - Tricky Parts
 - Current Status
 - Future Plans

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- about 20 developers having the machines
- a user community
- “full” support includes that:
 - release install media is known to work
 - architecture can compile itself
 - most of the basic tools exist on the architecture
 - snapshots are made available on a regular basis
 - packages exist

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 - `share/man/mann/mann.machine/...`
 - `etc/etc.machine/...`
 - `distrib/...`

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- poke around in interesting places and try to remember what you've changed
 - opportunity to learn about things
 - it's easy to make mistakes and some things can't be tested immediately

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- as a result, we switch to native builds as soon as possible

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 - easier to port than the BSD kernel: does not use the full build infrastructure
 - harder if you have no BIOS, Open Firmware-compliant or similarly sophisticated firmware to call out to (for console and disk access, device tree traversal, etc.)
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- good firmware can be used to simplify things at runtime
 - like OpenBoot callouts on “sparc” to traverse the device tree or print characters on the console

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- work on RAMDISK first, then on GENERIC
 - with `bsd.rd` you can interactively test and debug the kernel and drivers
- building `bsd.rd` is only slightly more complicated
 - install *crunch tools* from `distrib/crunch`
 - run `make` in `distrib/machine/ramdisk`
 - `rdsetroot` may give you problems during cross-development

Adapting Startup Code

- begin with *start()* (locore.S)
 - disable interrupts
 - bring the processor into a known state
 - initialise or disable MMU and caching
 - relocate the kernel image
 - initialise interrupt controller
 - pick up boot arguments
 - initialise early console (serial)
 - find memory and initialise *pmap(9)* backend
 - map the kernel
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- use reliable, *unbuffered* indicators for debugging (LED)

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- layered drivers and *attachment drivers*
 - *apm(4)*, *lcd(4)*, *ohci(4)*, *pcmcia(4)*, more?
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- you have to cheat, but it’s done only once:
 - use the natively-built distribution from another port with the same CPU architecture (cats for zaurus)
 - worst case: cross-compile the native compiler

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- make the ports tree aware of the new platform, eg create plists

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History

- “cats” and “zaurus” are “multi-arch” ports
- NetBSD/cats ported to OpenBSD by Dale Rahn (drahn@) to support ARM processors
- Dale started in December 2004 based on OpenBSD/cats (but worked on some stuff before, like *lcd(4)*)
- kind-of usable for Theo in January 2005
- first release was 3.7 (released in May 2005)
 - only a few things missing, like audio support
- work is ongoing

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- money for machines for developers
- an unknown amount of beer :) to start things

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- no hardware floating-point unit - creates performance problems with some software (e.g. xmms, mplayer; on zaurus we use integer math decoders for these kinds programs where possible)

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- even Java works

Future Plans

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 - “xdm=YES” should work out of the box
 - PCMCIA bugfixes (some detection problems, voltage switching)
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- what can you think of?

- need donations (time, money, bugfixes, beer)
- thanks