LinuxBIOS freedom for your motherboard

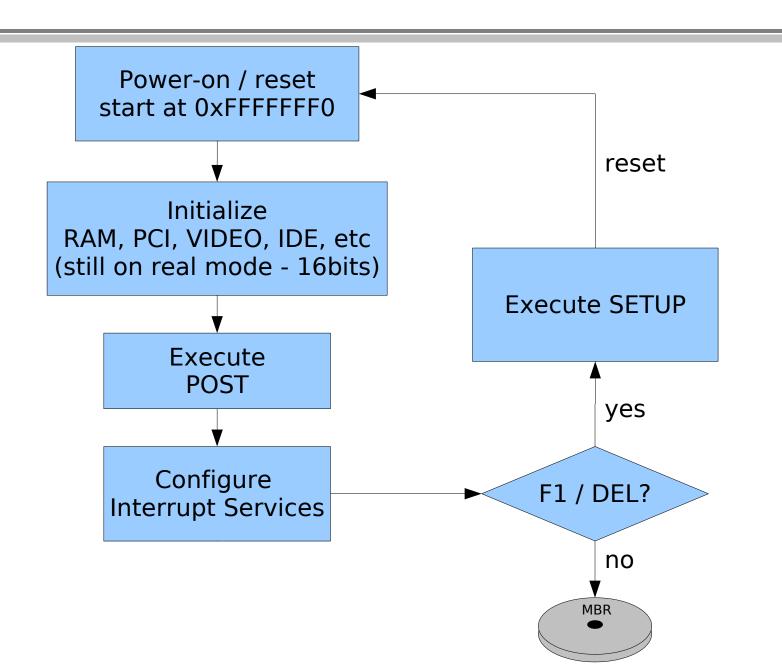


Alan Carvalho de Assis

What is BIOS?

- BIOS stands for: Basic Input/Output System;
- Firmware stored inside a chip (ROM, EPROM, Flash);
- Initializes the hardware

How commercial BIOS works?



Commercial BIOS' problems

- Slow commonly runs on real mode;
- Redundant Modern Operating Systems initialize hardware by itself; They also don't use BIOS Interrupt services;
- Complexity commercial BIOS normally are written in assembly;
- Suboptimal some commercial BIOS configure devices in a suboptimal way;
- BUGs you can't fix it yourself!



What is LinuxBIOS?

- A FOSS project to replace closed BIOS firmware;
- Started by Ron Minnich at Los Alamos National Laboratory 1999;
- It was developed to solve cluster's BIOS configuration problem;
- It supports x86, Alpha and PowerPC;
- The first mainboard supported was Intel L440GX+.

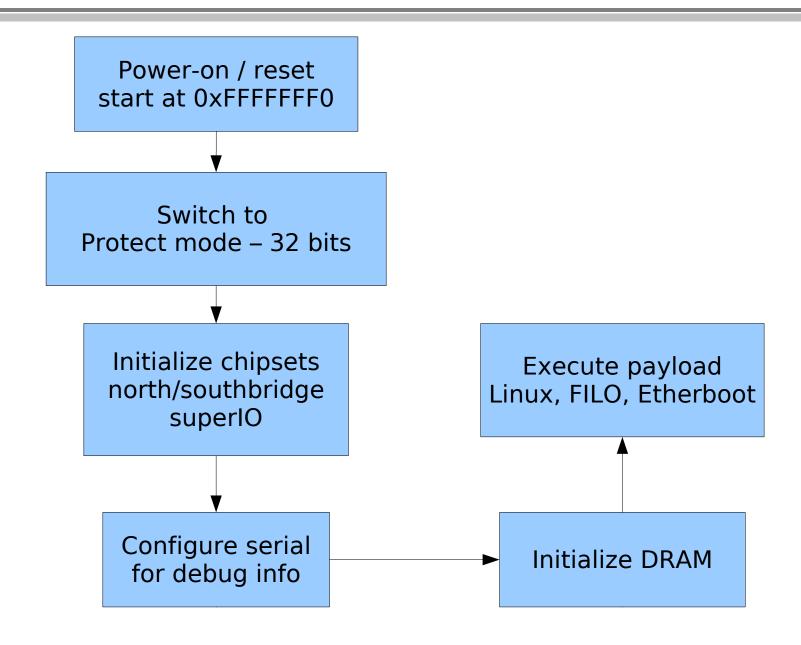


Why use LinuxBIOS?

- It starts your system faster;
- It is free;
- It is reliable;
- It is customizable;
- Any BUG will be fixed fast;
- No DRM by default;
- It is FUN;



How LinuxBIOS works?





How is it done without RAM?

- There are two approaches:
 - ROMCC
 - Cache As Ram (CAR)



ROMCC

- C compiler which compile to "stackless assembly" way;
- It uses some especial processor registers to store variables (mmx, sse);
- It is deprecated, use CAR;

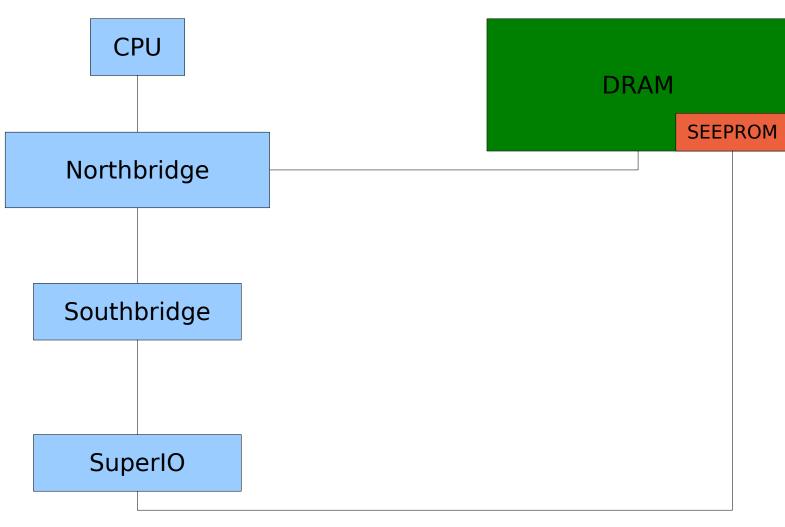


CAR - Cache As Ram

- It use processor cache (L1) as RAM;
- Cache is SRAM memory;
- The cache need be in *NO-FILL* mode;
- All mainboard will use it on LinuxBIOSv3;



How to initialize DRAM?



SMBUS

Interesting LinuxBIOS Features

- serial console at early;
- serial console over USB 2.0;
- fallback system;
- vm86 emulator;
- small footprint (~64KB);



Getting started

- You can use QEMU:
 - Download LinuxBIOS, linux kernel, busybox, mkelfImage,;
 - Make the rootfs (compile busybox);
 - Compile a minimal linux kernel;
 - Convert the kernel image and rootfs to ELF;
 - Compile LB for QEMU using this ELF as payload;
 - Start QEMU using this LB image

Installing LinuxBIOS in Mainboard

- Download LinuxBIOS;
- Get FILO or linux kernel + busybox;
- Compile FILO or linux kernel and busybox;
- If linux kernel and busybox, convert to ELF using the mkelfImage;
- Compile LinuxBIOS with the ELF payload;
- Reprogram the BIOS Flash.



How to program the FLASH?

- There are some approaches:
 - using an external programmer;
 - using the flashrom program;
 - using a NIC as programmer (EXPERIMENTAL)

(http://ctflasher.sourceforge.net)



How to add support to your motherboard?

- Enumerate the resources (lspci is your friend);
- You will need the chip datasheet;
- Use this article as reference:

http://www.linuxbios.org/Documentation



What motherboard to buy?

 The following desktop motherboards are supported by LinuxBIOS:

Gigabyte GA-M57SLI-S4;

MSI K9N Neo-F:

MSI Platinum;



LinuxBIOS x DRM

- Do you know Dr. Fritz (fritz-chip)?
- Xbox360 is best DRM hardware example;
- In few years we will see more examples;
- Users needs say "NO" to DRM sw/hw:
 - Don't buy computer w/ EFI BIOS (i.e. MacIntel);
 - Don't buy DRM hardware;
 - Use free and open source sofware;
 - Use LinuxBIOS in your computer;
 - Ask hardware vendor to support LinuxBIOS;



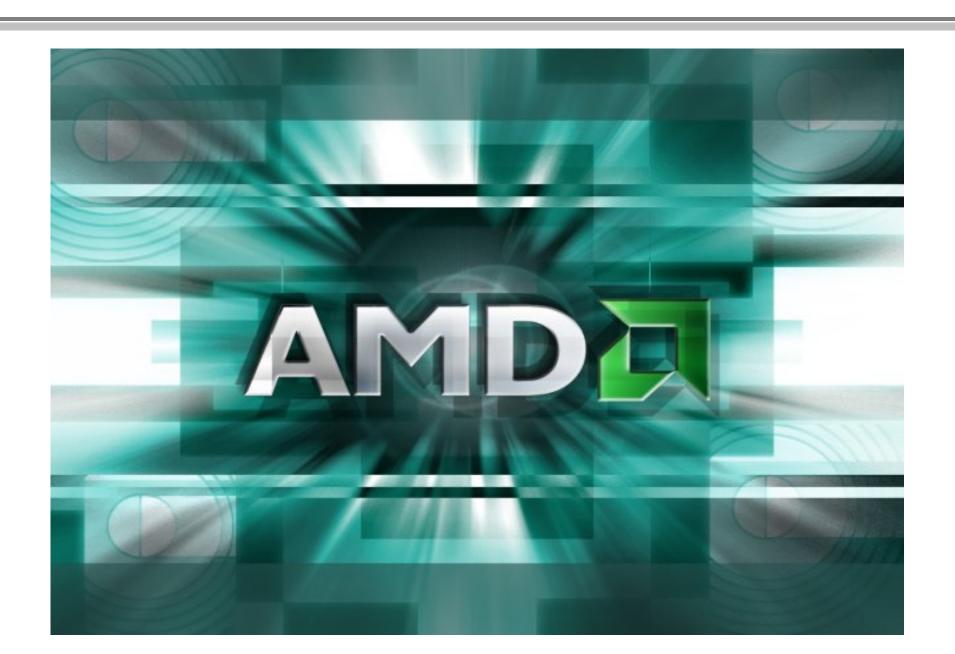
LinuxBIOS future

- There are some news and willing:
 - Easy compilation (ncurses based);
 - Support for more desktop motherboards;
 - Motherboard manufactured with LinuxBIOS;
 - Quality Assurance LinuxBIOS automatic test for all supported mainboards;

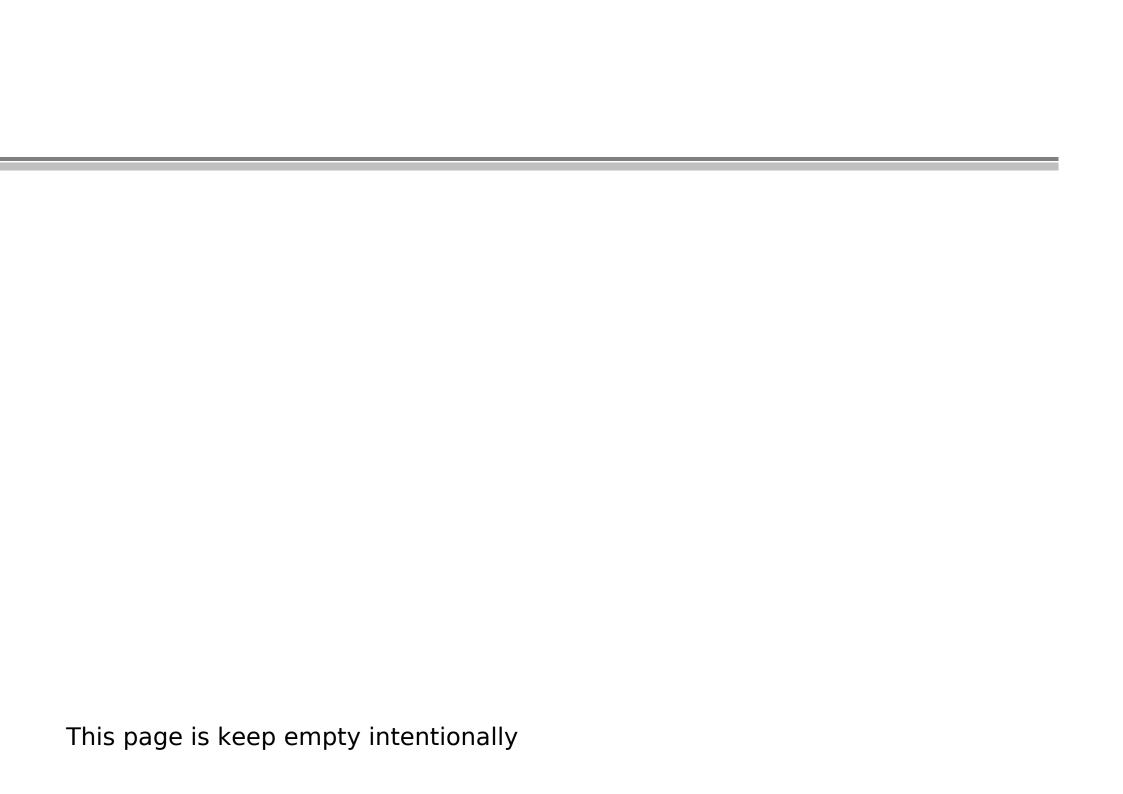
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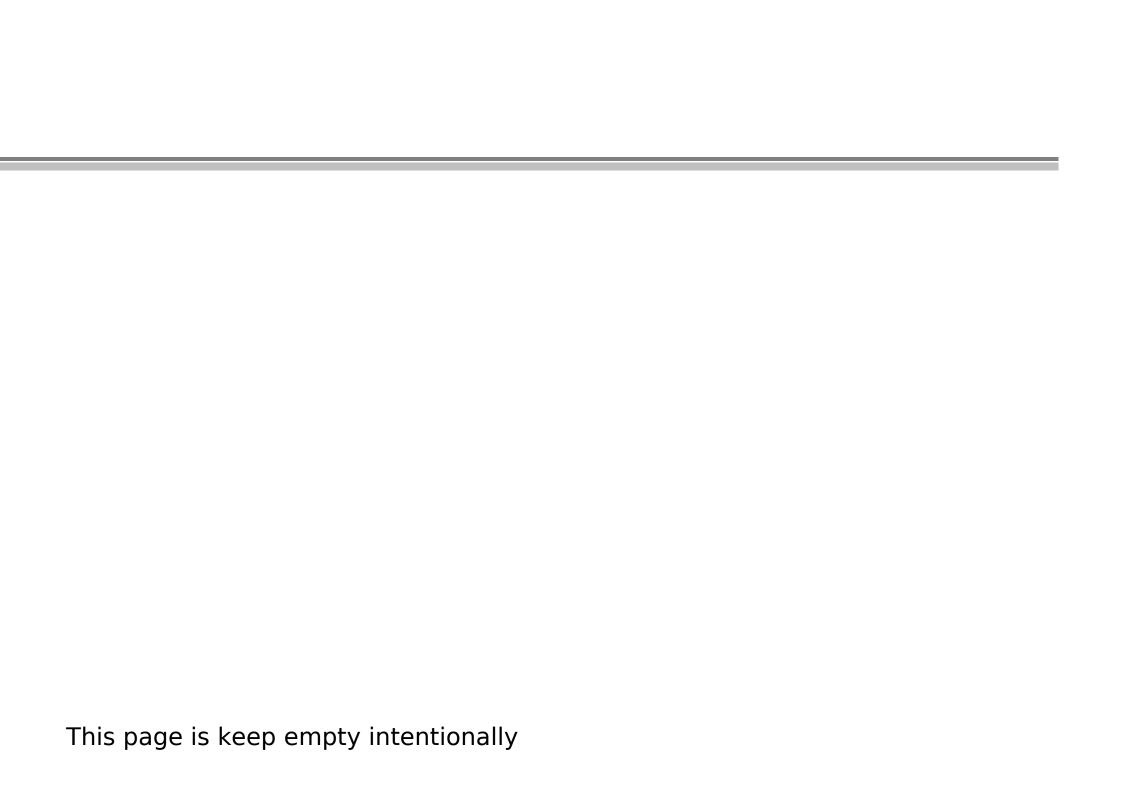
- Special Thanks (alphabetically):
 - Frederico Schaf;
 - Marcelo Barros;
 - Ron Minnich;
 - Stefan Reinauer;
 - Uwe Hermann;
 - all LinuxBIOS' developers;

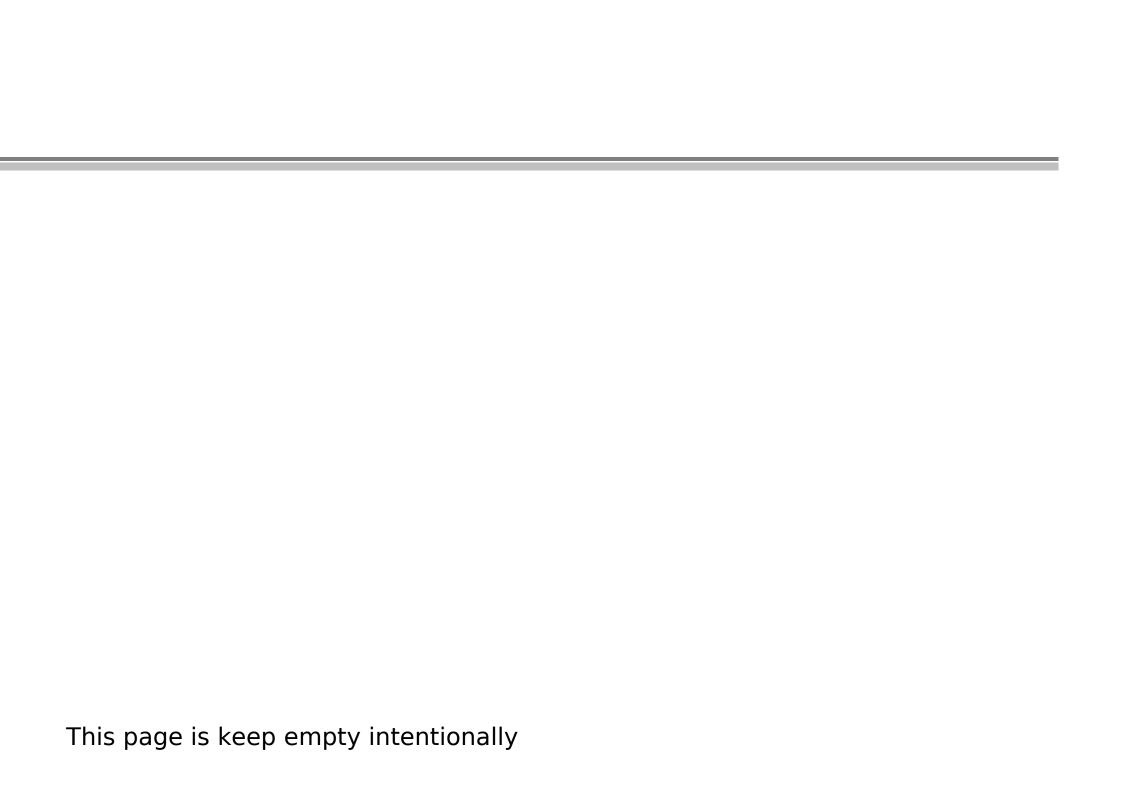
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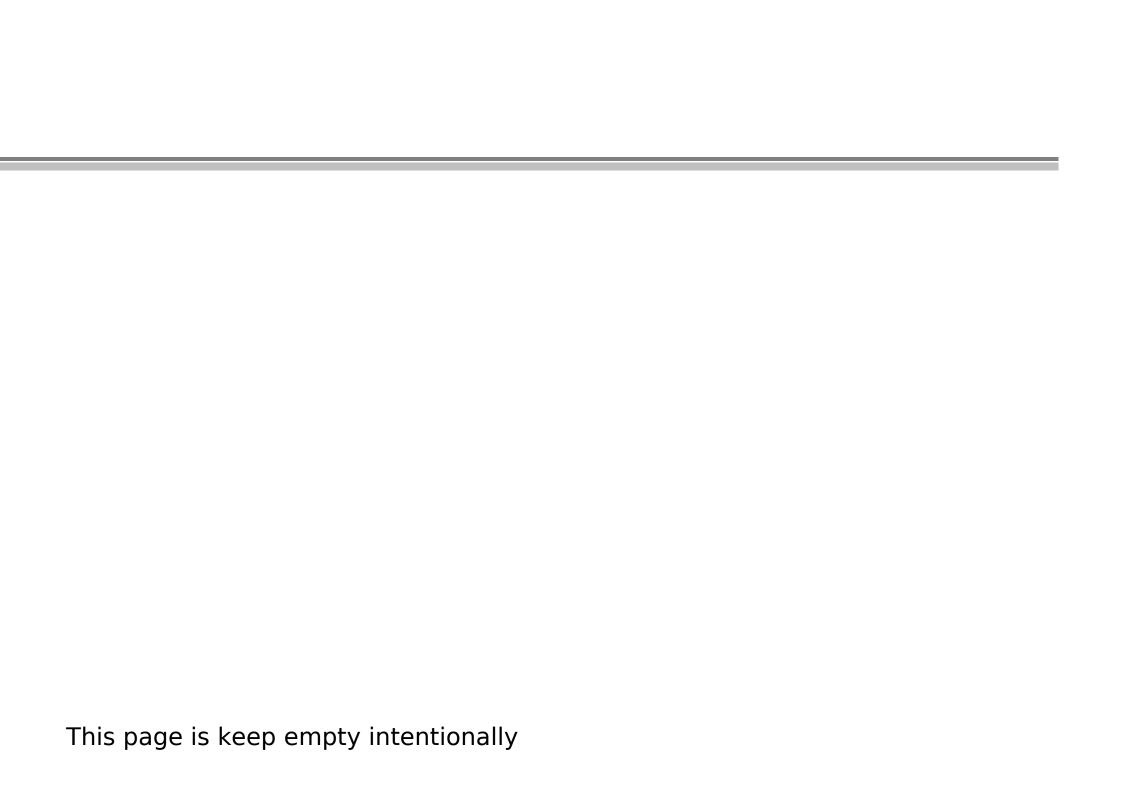


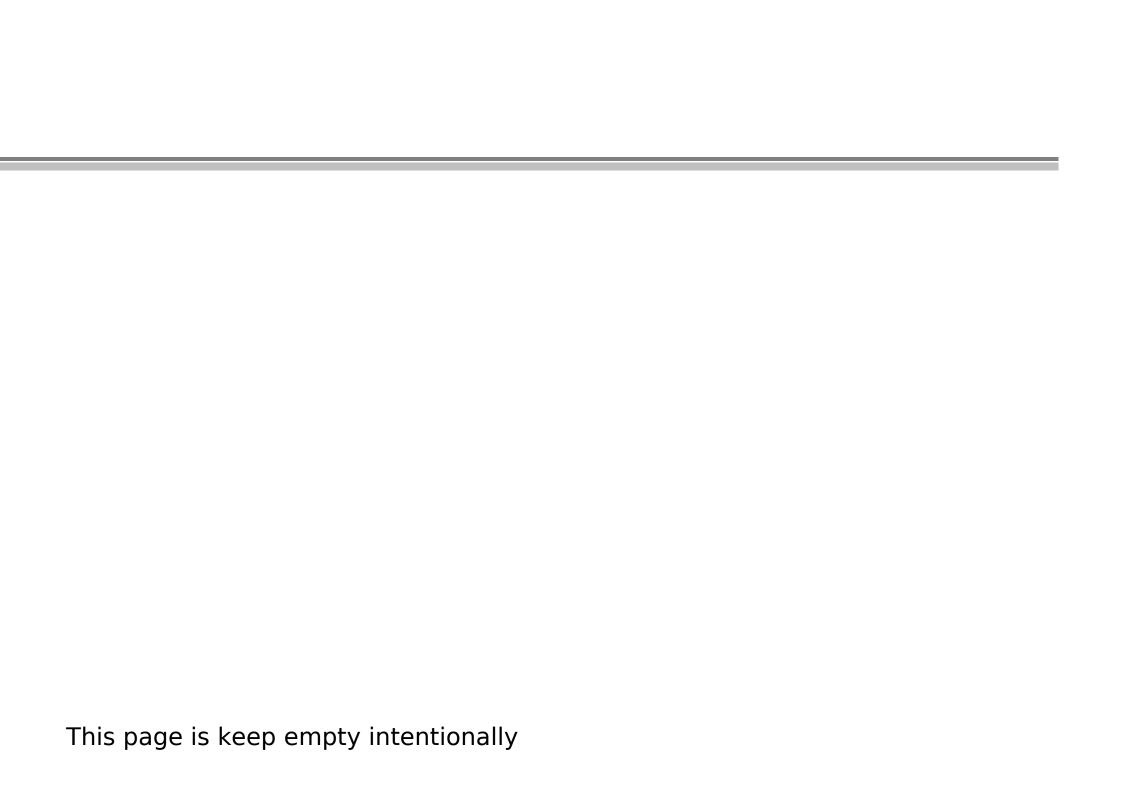
Questions?

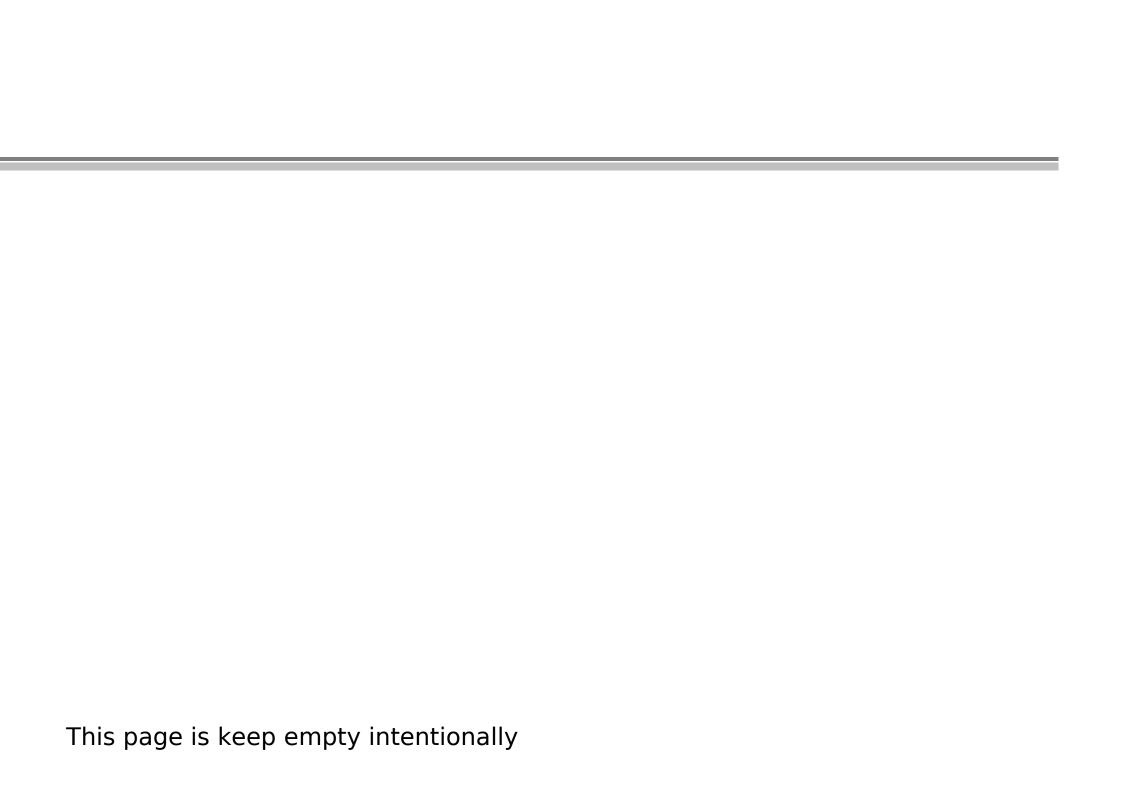


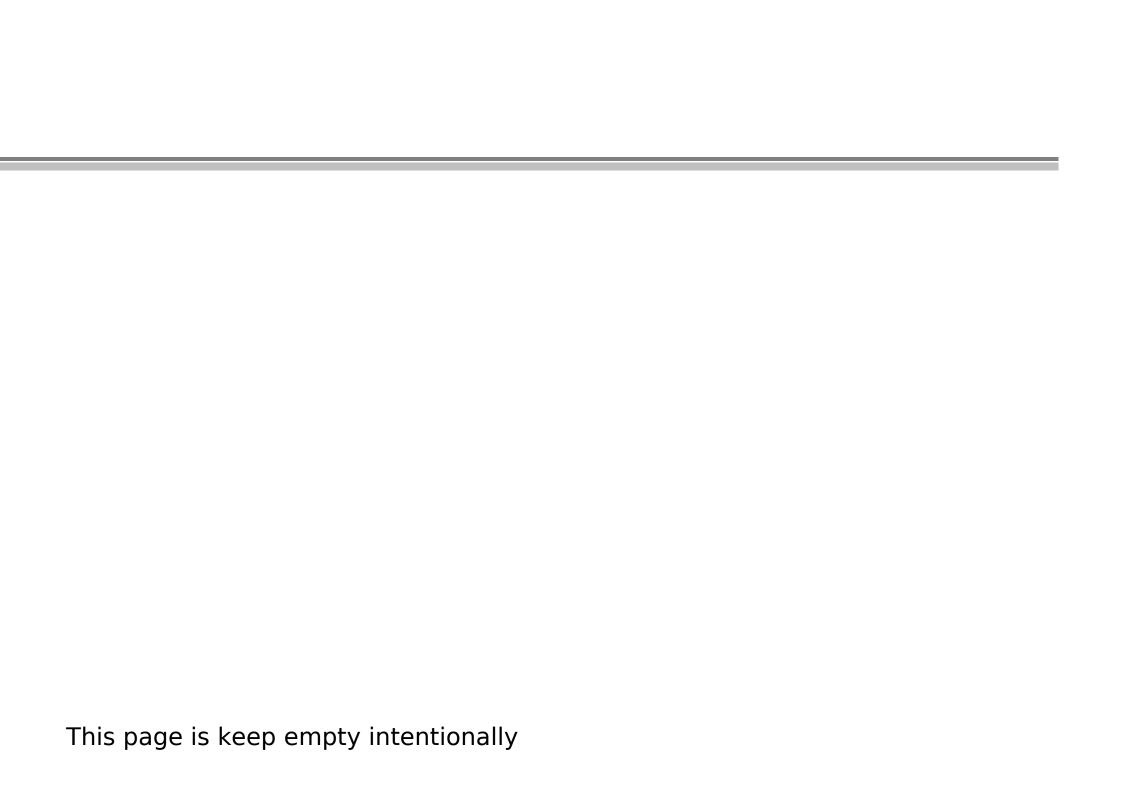












Gigabyte M57SLI-S4



MSI K9N Neo-F



MSI Platinum

