

# STM32MP1 Developer Package

Stable: 10.10.2019 - 16:02 / Revision: 10.10.2019 - 15:12

This article describes how to get and use the **Developer Package** of the **STM32MPU Embedded Software** for any development platform of the **STM32MP1 family** (STM32MP15 boards), in order to modify some of its pieces of software, or to add applications on top of it.

It lists some **prerequisites** in terms of knowledges and development environment, and gives the **step-by-step** approach to download and install the STM32MPU Embedded Software components for this Package.

Finally, it proposes some guidelines to upgrade (add, remove, configure, improve...) any piece of software.

## Contents

1 Developer Package content .....	2
2 Developer Package step-by-step overview .....	3
3 Checking the prerequisites .....	4
3.1 Knowledges .....	4
3.2 Development setup .....	4
4 Installing the Starter Package .....	6
5 Installing the components to develop software running on Arm Cortex-A (OpenSTLinux distribution) .....	6
5.1 Installing the SDK .....	6
5.1.1 Starting up the SDK .....	8
5.2 Installing the Linux kernel .....	9
5.2.1 Downloading the Linux kernel .....	9
5.2.2 Building and deploying the Linux kernel for the first time .....	10
5.3 Installing the U-Boot .....	11
5.3.1 Downloading the U-Boot .....	11
5.3.2 Building and deploying the U-Boot for the first time .....	12
5.4 Installing the TF-A .....	13
5.4.1 Downloading the TF-A .....	13
5.4.2 Building and deploying the TF-A for the first time .....	14
5.5 Installing the OP-TEE .....	15
5.5.1 Downloading the OP-TEE .....	15
5.5.2 Building and deploying the OP-TEE for the first time .....	16
5.6 Installing the debug symbol files .....	17
5.6.1 Downloading the debug symbol files .....	17
5.6.2 Using the debug symbol files .....	19
6 Installing the components to develop software running on Arm Cortex-M4 (STM32Cube MPU Package) .....	19
6.1 Installing the Eclipse IDE .....	19
6.2 Installing the STM32Cube MPU Package .....	20
7 Developing software running on Arm Cortex-A7 .....	21
7.1 Modifying the Linux kernel .....	21
7.2 Adding external out-of-tree Linux kernel modules .....	22
7.3 Adding Linux user space applications .....	23
7.4 Modifying the U-Boot .....	23
7.5 Modifying the TF-A .....	23
7.6 Modifying the OP-TEE .....	24

8	Developing software running on Arm Cortex-M4 .....	24
8.1	How to create a Cube project from scratch or open/modify an existing one from STM32Cube MPU package .....	24
9	Fast links to essential commands .....	24
10	How to go further? .....	25

## 1 Developer Package content

If you are not yet familiar with the **STM32MPU Embedded Software** distribution and its **Packages**, please read the following articles:

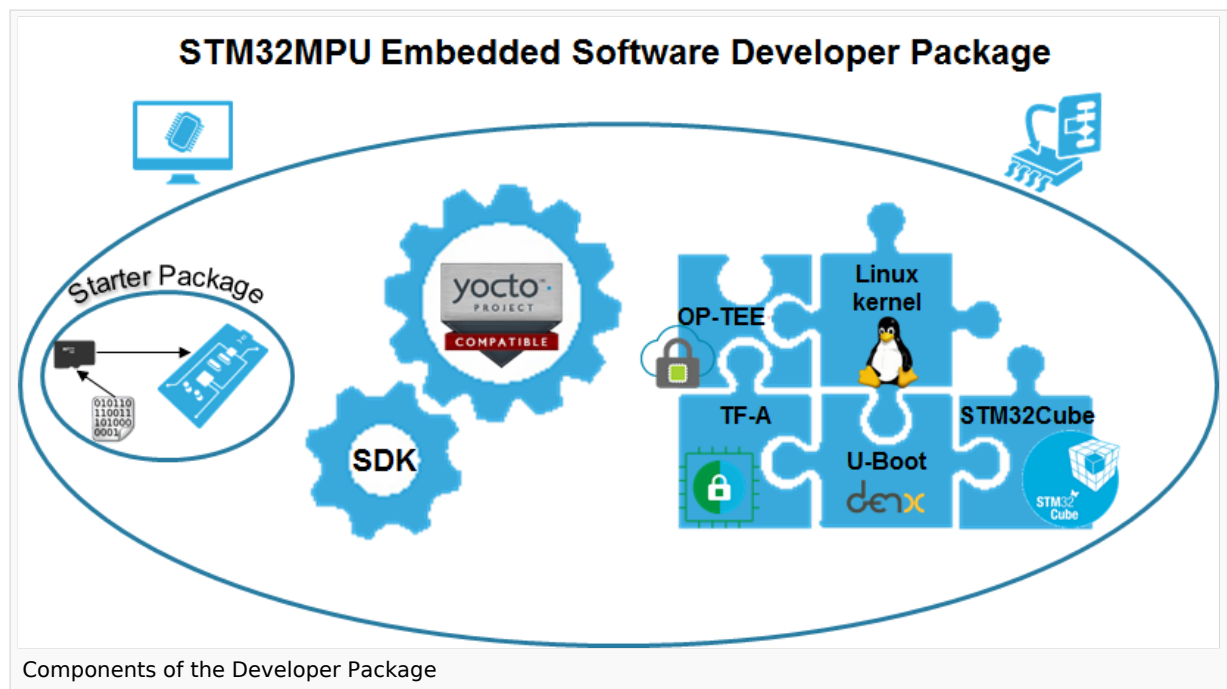
- [Which STM32MPU Embedded Software Package better suits your needs](#) (and especially the [Developer Package](#) chapter)
- [STM32MPU Embedded Software distribution](#)

If you are already familiar with the Developer Package for the STM32MPU Embedded Software distribution, [the fast links to essential commands](#) might interest you.

To sum up, this **Developer Package** provides:

- for the **OpenSTLinux distribution** (development on Arm<sup>®</sup> Cortex<sup>®</sup>-A processor):
  - the **software development kit** (SDK), based on Yocto SDK, for cross-development on an host PC
  - the following pieces of software in **source code**:
    - Linux<sup>®</sup> kernel
    - U-Boot
    - Trusted Firmware-A (TF-A)
    - optionally, Open source Trusted Execution Environment (OP-TEE)
  - the **debug symbol files** for Linux<sup>®</sup> kernel, U-Boot and TF-A
- for the **STM32Cube MPU Package** (development on Arm<sup>®</sup> Cortex<sup>®</sup>-M processor):
  - all pieces of software (BSP, HAL, middlewares and applications) in **source code**
  - the **integrated development environment (IDE)** (STM32-CoPro-MPU Eclipse plugin)

Note that, the application frameworks for the OpenSTLinux distribution are not available as source code in this Package.



## 2 Developer Package step-by-step overview

The steps to get the STM32MPU Embedded Software Developer Package ready for your developments, are:

- Checking the prerequisites
- Installing the Starter Package for your board
- Installing the components to develop software running on Arm<sup>®</sup> Cortex<sup>®</sup>-A (OpenSTLinux distribution)
  - Installing the SDK (**mandatory** for any development on Arm<sup>®</sup> Cortex<sup>®</sup>-A)
  - Installing the Linux kernel (**mandatory only** if you plan to modify the Linux kernel or to add external out-of-tree Linux kernel modules)
  - Installing the U-Boot (**mandatory only** if you plan to modify the U-Boot)
  - Installing the TF-A (**mandatory only** if you plan to modify the TF-A)
  - Installing the debug symbol files (**mandatory only** if you plan to debug Linux<sup>®</sup> kernel, U-Boot or TF-A with GDB)
- Installing the components to develop software running Arm Cortex-M (STM32Cube MPU Package)
  - Installing the Eclipse IDE (**mandatory** for any development on Arm<sup>®</sup> Cortex<sup>®</sup>-M)
  - Installing the STM32Cube MPU Package (**mandatory only** if you plan to modify the Cube firmware)

Once these steps are achieved, you are able to:

- develop software running on Arm Cortex-A
  - [Modifying the Linux kernel](#)
  - [Adding external out-of-tree Linux kernel modules](#)
  - [Adding Linux user space applications](#)
  - [Modifying the U-Boot](#)
  - [Modifying the TF-A](#)
- [develop software running on Arm Cortex-M4](#)

## 3 Checking the prerequisites

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### 3.1 Knowledges

---

The STM32MP1 Developer Package aims at enriching a Linux-based software for the targeted product: basic knowledges about Linux are recommended to make the most of this Package.

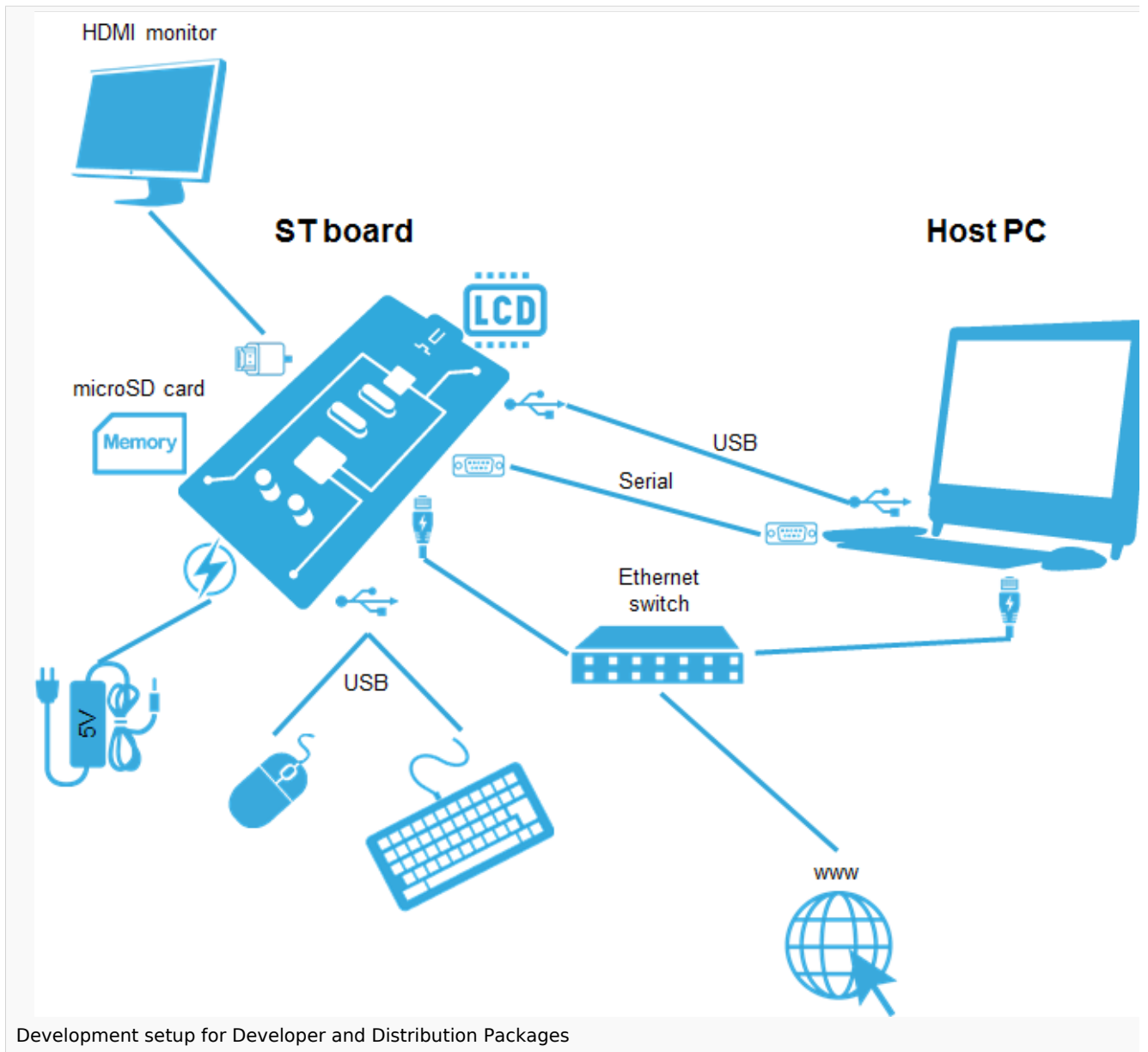
Having a look at the [STM32MPU Embedded Software architecture overview](#) is also highly recommended.

### 3.2 Development setup

---

The recommended setup for the development PC (host) is specified in the following article: [PC prerequisites](#).

Whatever the development platform (board) and development PC (host) used, the range of possible development setups is illustrated by the picture below.



The following components are **mandatory**:

- Host PC for cross-compilation and cross-debugging, installed as specified above
- Board assembled and configured as specified in the associated Starter Package article
- Mass storage device (for example, microSD card) to load and update the software images (binaries)

The following components are **optional**, but **recommended**:

- A serial link between the host PC (through [Terminal program](#)) and the board for traces (even early boot traces), and access to the board from the remote PC (command lines)
- An Ethernet link between the host PC and the board for cross-development and cross-debugging through a local network. This is an alternative or a complement to the serial (or USB) link
- A display connected to the board, depending on the technologies available on the board: DSI LCD display, HDMI monitor (or TV) and so on

- A mouse and a keyboard connected through USB ports

**Additional optional** components can be added by means of the connectivity capabilities of the board: cameras, displays, JTAG, sensors, actuators, and much more.

## 4 Installing the Starter Package

---

Before developing with the Developer Package, **it is essential to start up your board thanks to its Starter Package**. All articles relative to Starter Packages are found in [Category:Starter Package](#): find the one that corresponds to your board, and follow the installation instructions (if not yet done), before going further.

In brief, it means that:

- your board boots successfully
- the flashed image comes from the same release of the STM32MPU Embedded Software distribution than the components that will be downloaded in this article

Thanks to the Starter Package, **all Flash partitions are populated**.

Then, with the Developer Package, it is possible to modify or to upgrade the partitions independently one from the others.

For example, if you only want to modify the Linux kernel (part of *bootfs* partition), installing the SDK and the Linux kernel are enough; no need to install anything else.

## 5 Installing the components to develop software running on Arm Cortex-A (OpenSTLinux distribution)

---

### 5.1 Installing the SDK

---

**Optional step: it is mandatory only if you want to modify or add software running on Arm Cortex-A (e.g. Linux kernel, Linux user space applications...).**

The SDK for OpenSTLinux distribution provides a stand-alone cross-development toolchain and libraries tailored to the contents of the specific image flashed in the board. If you want to know more about this SDK, please read the [SDK for OpenSTLinux distribution](#) article.

- The STM32MP1 SDK is delivered through a tarball file named : **en.SDK-x86\_64-stm32mp1-openstlinux-4.19-thud-mp1-19-10-09.tar.xz**
- Download and install the STM32MP1 SDK.

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**STM32MP1 Developer Package SDK -  
STM32MP15-Ecosystem-v1.1.0 release**

Download

You need to be logged on *my.st.com* before accessing the following link:

[en.SDK-x86\\_64-stm32mp1-openstlinux-4.19-thud-mp1-19-10-09.tar.xz](#)

- Uncompress the tarball file to get the SDK installation script

```
$ tar xvf en.SDK-x86_64-stm32mp1-openstlinux-
```

- If needed, change the permissions on the SDK installation script so that it is executable

```
$ chmod +x stm32mp1-openstlinux-4.19-thud-mp1-19-10-09/sdk/st-image-weston-openstlinux-weston-stm32mp1-x86_64-toolchain-2.6-openstlinux-4.19-thud-mp1-19-10-09.sh
```

- Run the SDK installation script
  - Use the *-d <SDK installation directory absolute path>* option to specify the absolute path to the directory in which you want to install the SDK (*<SDK installation directory>*)
  - If you follow the [proposition to organize the working directory](#), it means:

```
$ ./stm32mp1-openstlinux-4.19-thud-mp1-19-10-09/sdk/st-image-weston-openstlinux-weston-stm32mp1-x86_64-toolchain-2.6-openstlinux-4.19-thud-mp1-19-10-09.sh -d <working directory absolute path> /Developer-Package/SDK
```

- A successful installation outputs the following log:

```
ST OpenSTLinux - Weston - (A Yocto Project Ba
=====
You are about to install the SDK to "<working
Extracting SDK.....
Setting it up...done
SDK has been successfully set up and is ready
Each time you wish to use the SDK in a new sh
$ ./<working directory absolute path>/Devel
```

Details about the content of the SDK are available in the **associated** [STM32MP15 ecosystem release note](#)

Installation

Release note



If you are interested in older releases, please have a look into the section [Archives](#).

- The SDK is in the *<SDK installation directory>*:

```

<SDK installation directory>
├── environment-setup-cortexa7t2hf-neon-vfpv4-openstlinux_weston-linux-gnueabi
├── site-config-cortexa7t2hf-neon-vfpv4-openstlinux_weston-linux-gnueabi
├── sysroots
│   ├── cortexa7t2hf-neon-vfpv4-openstlinux_weston-linux-gnueabi
│   │   ├── [...]
│   │   └── x86_64-openstlinux_weston_sdk-linux
│   │       ├── [...]
│   └── version-cortexa7t2hf-neon-vfpv4-openstlinux_weston-linux-gnueabi

```

SDK for Op  
Environment

Target sys

Native sys



Now that the SDK is installed, please do not move or rename the *<SDK installation directory>*.

### 5.1.1 Starting up the SDK

The SDK environment setup script must be run once in each new working terminal in which you cross-compile:

```
PC $> source <SDK installation directory>/environment-setup-cortexa7hf-neon-vfpv4-openstli
```

The following checkings allow to ensure that the environment is correctly setup:

- Check the target architecture

```
PC $> echo $ARCH
arm
```

- Check the toolchain binary prefix for the target tools

```
PC $> echo $CROSS_COMPILE
arm-openstlinux-weston-linux-gnueabi-
```

- Check the C compiler version

```
PC $> $CC --version
arm-openstlinux_weston-linux-gnueabi-gcc (GCC) <GCC version>
[...]
```

- Check that the SDK version is the expected one



```
PC $> echo $OECORE_SDK_VERSION
<expected SDK version>
```

If any of these commands fails or does not return the expected result, please try to reinstall the SDK.

## 5.2 Installing the Linux kernel

**Optional step:** it is mandatory only if you want to modify the Linux kernel (configuration, device tree, driver...), or to add external out-of-tree Linux kernel modules.

Prerequisite: the [SDK](#) is installed.

### 5.2.1 Downloading the Linux kernel

- The STM32MP1 Linux kernel is delivered through a tarball file named :
  - **en.SOURCES-kernel-stm32mp1-openstlinux-4.19-thud-mp1-19-10-09.tar.xz** for STM32MP157C-EV1 and STM32MP157X-DKX boards

- Download and install the STM32MP1 Linux kernel

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#### STM32MP1 Developer Package Linux kernel - STM32MP15-Ecosystem-v1.1.0 release

Download

You need to be logged on to [my.st.com](#) before accessing the following link  
[en.SOURCES-kernel-stm32mp1-openstlinux-4.19-thud-mp1-19-10-09.tar.xz](#)

- Go to the host PC directory in which you want to install the Developer Package (*<Developer Package installation directory>*); if you follow the [proposition to organize the working directory](#), this means:

```
$ cd <working directory path>/Developer-Pac
```


Installation

- Download the tarball file in this directory
- Uncompress the tarball file to get the Linux kernel (Linux kernel source code, ST patches, ST configuration fragments...):

```
$ tar xvf en.SOURCES-kernel-stm32mp1-openst
$ cd stm32mp1-openstlinux-4.19-thud-mp1-19-
$ tar xvf linux-4.19.49.tar.xz
```

Release note

Details of the content of the Linux kernel are available in the **associated** [STM32MP15 OpenSTLinux release note](#).

 If you are interested in older releases, please have a look into the section [Archives](#).

- The **Linux kernel installation directory** is in the *<Developer Package installation directory>/stm32mp1-openstlinux-4.19-thud-mp1-19-10-09/sources/arm-openstlinux\_weston-linux-gnueabi* directory, and is named *linux-stm32mp-<kernel version>*:

<code>linux-stm32mp-4.19-r0</code>	<b>Linux kernel installation directory</b>
<code>[*].patch</code>	<b>ST patches to apply during the Linux kernel preparation (see next section)</b>
<code>fragment-[*].config</code>	<b>ST configuration fragments to apply during the Linux kernel configuration</b>
<code>linux-4.19.49</code>	<b>Linux kernel source code directory</b>
<code>linux-4.19.49.tar.xz</code>	<b>Tarball file of the Linux kernel source code</b>
<code>README.HOW_TO.txt</code>	<b>Helper file for Linux kernel management: reference for Linux kernel build</b>
<code>series</code>	<b>List of all ST patches to apply</b>

## 5.2.2 Building and deploying the Linux kernel for the first time



**It is mandatory to execute once the steps specified below before modifying the Linux kernel, or adding external out-of-tree Linux kernel modules.**

The partitions related to the Linux kernel are:

- the *bootfs* partition that contains the Linux kernel U-Boot image (*ulmage*) and device tree
- the *rootfs* partition that contains the Linux kernel modules

The Linux kernel might be cross-compiled, either in the source code directory, or in a dedicated directory different from the source code directory.

This last method is recommended as it clearly separates the files generated by the cross-compilation from the source code files.

	The <code>README.HOW_TO.txt</code> helper file is <b>THE</b> reference for the Linux kernel build
	<b>The SDK must be started</b>

**Open the *<Linux kernel installation directory>/README.HOW\_TO.txt* helper file, and execute its instructions to:**

- setup a software configuration management (SCM) system (*git*) for the Linux kernel (optional but

recommended)

- prepare the Linux kernel (applying the ST patches)
- configure the Linux kernel (applying the ST fragments)
- cross-compile the Linux kernel
- deploy the Linux kernel (i.e. update the software on board)

**The Linux kernel is now installed:** let's [modify the Linux kernel](#), or [add external out-of-tree Linux kernel modules](#).

## 5.3 Installing the U-Boot

**Optional step:** it is mandatory only if you want to modify the U-Boot.

Prerequisite: the [SDK is installed](#).

### 5.3.1 Downloading the U-Boot

- The STM32MP1 U-Boot is delivered through a tarball file named
  - **en.SOURCES-u-boot-openstlinux-4.19-thud-mp1-19-10-09.tar.xz** for STM32MP157C-EV1 and STM32MP157X-DKX boards
- Download and install the STM32MP1 U-Boot

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#### STM32MP1 Developer Package U-Boot - STM32MP15-Ecosystem-v1.1.0 release

Download

You need to be logged on to [my.st.com](#) before accessing the following link  
[en.SOURCES-u-boot-stm32mp1-openstlinux-4.19-thud-mp1-19-10-09.tar.xz](#)

- Go to the host PC directory in which you want to install the Developer Package (*<Developer Package installation directory>*); if you follow the [proposition to organize the working directory](#), this means:

```
$ cd <working directory path>/Developer-Pac
```

Installation

- Download the tarball file in this directory
- Uncompress the tarball file to get the U-Boot (U-Boot source code, ST patches and so on):

```
$ tar xvf en.SOURCES-u-boot-stm32mp1-openst
$ cd stm32mp1-openstlinux-4.19-thud-mp1-19-
$ tar xvf v2018.11.tar.gz
```

Details of the content of the U-Boot are available in the **associated** [STM32MP15 OpenSTLinux release note](#).

Release note



If you are interested in older releases, please have a look into the section [Archives](#).

- The **U-Boot installation directory** is in the *<Developer Package installation directory>/stm32mp1-openstlinux-4.19-thud-mp1-19-10-09/sources/arm-openstlinux\_weston-linux-gnueabi* directory, and is named *u-boot-stm32mp-<U-Boot version>*:

<pre>u-boot-stm32mp-2018.11-r0 ├── [*].patch ├── u-boot-2018.11 ├── Makefile.sdk ├── README.HOW_TO.txt ├── series └── v2018.11.tar.gz</pre>	<p><b>U-Boot installation directory</b> ST patches to apply during the U-Boot preparation (see next chapter)</p> <p><b>U-Boot source code directory</b> Makefile for the U-Boot compilation</p> <p><b>Helper file for U-Boot management: reference for U-Boot build</b> List of all ST patches to apply</p> <p><b>Tarball file of the U-Boot source code</b></p>
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### 5.3.2 Building and deploying the U-Boot for the first time

**It is mandatory to execute once the steps specified below before modifying the U-Boot.**

As explained in the [boot chains overview](#), the trusted boot chain is the default solution delivered by STMicroelectronics.

Within this scope, the partition related to the U-Boot is the *ssb/* one that contains the U-Boot and its device tree blob.



The [README.HOW\\_TO.txt](#) helper file is **THE** reference for the U-Boot build



**The SDK must be started**

**Open the *<U-Boot installation directory>/README.HOW\_TO.txt* helper file, and execute its instructions to:**

- setup a software configuration management (SCM) system (*git*) for the U-Boot (optional but recommended)
- prepare the U-Boot (applying the ST patches)
- cross-compile the U-Boot
- deploy the U-Boot (i.e. update the software on board)

**The U-Boot is now installed:** let's [modify the U-Boot](#).

## 5.4 Installing the TF-A

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**Optional step:** it is mandatory only if you want to modify the TF-A.

Prerequisite: the [SDK is installed](#).

### 5.4.1 Downloading the TF-A

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- The STM32MP1 TF-A is delivered through a tarball file named
  - **en.SOURCES-tf-a-stm32mp1-openstlinux-4.19-thud-mp1-19-10-09.tar.xz** for STM32MP157C-EV1 and STM32MP157X-DKX boards
- Download and install the STM32MP1 TF-A

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#### STM32MP1 Developer Package TF-A - STM32MP15-Ecosystem-v1.1.0 release

Download

You need to be logged on [my.st.com](#) before accessing the following link:

[en.SOURCES-tf-a-stm32mp1-openstlinux-4.19-thud-mp1-19-10-09.tar.xz](#)

- Go to the host PC directory in which you want to install the Developer Package (*<Developer Package installation directory>*); if you follow the [proposition to organize the working directory](#), it means:

```
$ cd <working directory path>/Developer-Pac
```

Installation

- Download the tarball file in this directory
- Uncompress the tarball file to get the TF-A (TF-A source code, ST patches...):

```
$ tar xvf en.SOURCES-tf-a-stm32mp1-openstli
$ cd stm32mp1-openstlinux-4.19-thud-mp1-19-
$ tar xvf v2.0.tar.gz
```

Details about the content of the TF-A are available in the **associated** [STM32MP15 OpenSTLinux release note](#).

Release note



If you are interested in older releases, please have a look into the section [Archives](#).

- The **TF-A installation directory** is in the *<Developer Package installation directory>/stm32mp1-openstlinux-4.19-thud-mp1-19-10-09/sources/arm-openstlinux\_weston-linux-gnueabi* directory, and is named *tf-a-stm32mp-<TF-A version>*:

<pre>tf-a-stm32mp-2.0-r0 ├── [*].patch ├── arm-trusted-firmware-2.0 ├── Makefile.sdk ├── README.HOW_TO.txt ├── series └── v2.0.tar.gz</pre>	<p><b>TF-A installation directory</b> ST patches to apply during the TF-A preparation (see next chapter)</p> <p><b>TF-A source code directory</b> Makefile for the TF-A compilation</p> <p><b>Helper file for TF-A management: reference for TF-A build</b> List of all ST patches to apply</p> <p><b>Tarball file of the TF-A source code</b></p>
---	--

## 5.4.2 Building and deploying the TF-A for the first time

**It is mandatory to execute once the steps specified below before modifying the TF-A.**

As explained in the [boot chains overview](#), the trusted boot chain is the default solution delivered by STMicroelectronics.

Within this scope, the partition related to the TF-A is the *fsb/* one.



The [README.HOW\\_TO.txt](#) helper file is **THE** reference for the TF-A build



**The SDK must be started**

**Open the *<TF-A installation directory>/README.HOW\_TO.txt* helper file, and execute its instructions to:**

- setup a software configuration management (SCM) system (*git*) for the TF-A (optional but recommended)
- prepare the TF-A (applying the ST patches)
- cross-compile the TF-A
- deploy the TF-A (i.e. update the software on board)

**The TF-A is now installed:** let's [modify the TF-A](#).

## 5.5 Installing the OP-TEE

**Optional step:** it is mandatory only if you want to modify the OP-TEE.

Prerequisite: the [SDK](#) is installed.

### 5.5.1 Downloading the OP-TEE

- The STM32MP1 OP-TEE is delivered through a tarball file named
  - **en.SOURCES-optee-stm32mp1-openstlinux-4.19-thud-mp1-19-10-09.tar.xz** for STM32MP157C-EV1 and STM32MP157X-DKX boards
- Download and install the STM32MP1 OP-TEE

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#### STM32MP1 Developer Package OP-TEE - STM32MP15-Ecosystem-v1.1.0 release

Download

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[en.SOURCES-optee-stm32mp1-openstlinux-4.19-thud-mp1-19-10-09.tar.xz](#)

- Go to the host PC directory in which you want to install the Developer Package (*<Developer Package installation directory>*); if you follow the [proposition to organize the working directory](#), it means:

Installation


```
$ cd <working directory path>/Developer-Packa
```

- Download the tarball file in this directory
- Uncompress the tarball file to get the OP-TEE (OP-TEE source code, ST patches...):

```
$ tar xvf en.SOURCES-optee-stm32mp1-openstlin
$ cd stm32mp1-openstlinux-4.19-thud-mp1-19-10-09
$ tar xvf 3.3.0.tar.gz
```

Release note

Details about the content of the OP-TEE are available in the **associated** [STM32MP15 OpenSTLinux release note](#).

 If you are interested in older releases, please have a look into the section [Archives](#).

- The **OP-TEE installation directory** is in the `<Developer Package installation directory>/stm32mp1-openstlinux-4.19-thud-mp1-19-10-09/sources/arm-openstlinux_weston-linux-gnueabi` directory, and is named `optee-os-stm32mp-<OP-TEE version>`:

<code>optee-os-stm32mp-3.3.0-r0</code>	<b>OP-TEE installation directory</b>
<code>[*].patch</code>	<b>ST patches to apply during the OP-TEE preparation (see next chapter)</b>
<code>optee_os-3.3.0</code>	<b>OP-TEE source code directory</b>
<code>Makefile.sdk</code>	<b>Makefile for the OP-TEE compilation</b>
<code>README.HOW_TO.txt</code>	<b>Helper file for OP-TEE management: reference for OP-TEE build</b>
<code>series</code>	<b>List of all ST patches to apply</b>
<code>3.3.0.tar.gz</code>	<b>Tarball file of the OP-TEE source code</b>

## 5.5.2 Building and deploying the OP-TEE for the first time

**It is mandatory to execute once the steps specified below before modifying the OP-TEE.**

As explained in the [boot chains overview](#), the trusted boot chain is the default solution delivered by STMicroelectronics.

Within this scope, the partition related to the OP-TEE is the `fsbl` one.



The [README.HOW\\_TO.txt](#) helper file is **THE** reference for the OP-TEE build



**The SDK must be started**

**Open the `<OP-TEE installation directory>/README.HOW_TO.txt` helper file, and execute its instructions to:**

- setup a software configuration management (SCM) system (*git*) for the OP-TEE (optional but recommended)
- prepare the OP-TEE (applying the ST patches)
- cross-compile the OP-TEE
- deploy the OP-TEE (i.e. update the software on board)



**The OP-TEE is now installed:** let's [modify the OP-TEE](#).

## 5.6 Installing the debug symbol files

---

**Optional step:** it is mandatory only if you want to debug Linux<sup>®</sup> kernel, U-Boot or TF-A with GDB.

### 5.6.1 Downloading the debug symbol files

---

- The STM32MP1 debug symbol files is delivered through a tarball file named
  - **en.DEBUG-stm32mp1-openstlinux-4.19-thud-mp1-19-10-09.tar.xz** for STM32MP157C-EV1 and STM32MP157X-DKX boards
- Download and install the STM32MP1 debug symbol files

*By downloading this software package, you agree to be bound to the terms of the [software license agreement \(SLA\)](#). The detailed content licenses can be found [here](#).*

## STM32MP1 Developer Package debug symbol files - STM32MP15-Ecosystem-v1.1.0 release

### Download

You need to be logged on to *my.st.com* before accessing the following link

[en.DEBUG-stm32mp1-openstlinux-4.19-thud-mp1-19-10-09.tar.xz](#)

- Go to the host PC directory in which you want to install the Developer Package (*<Developer Package installation directory>*); if you follow the [proposition to organize the working directory](#), this means:

```
$ cd <working directory path>/Developer-Packa
```

### Installation

- Download the tarball file in this directory
- Uncompress the tarball file to get the debug symbol files (for Linux kernel, U-Boot, TF-A and OP-TEE OS):

```
$ tar xvf en.DEBUG-stm32mp1-openstlinux-4.19-
```

### Release note



If you are interested in older releases, please have a look into the section [Archives](#).

- The debug symbol files are in the *<Developer Package installation directory>/stm32mp1-openstlinux-4.19-thud-mp1-19-10-09/images/stm32mp1* directory:

#### stm32mp1

```
├── tee-stm32mp157a-dk1-optee.elf
├── tee-stm32mp157c-dk2-optee.elf
├── tee-stm32mp157c-ev1-optee.elf
├── tf-a-bl2-optee.elf
├── tf-a-bl2-trusted.elf
├── tf-a-bl32-trusted.elf
├── u-boot-stm32mp157a-dk1-optee.elf
├── u-boot-stm32mp157a-dk1-trusted.elf
├── u-boot-stm32mp157c-dk2-optee.elf
├── u-boot-stm32mp157c-dk2-trusted.elf
├── u-boot-stm32mp157c-ev1-optee.elf
├── u-boot-stm32mp157c-ev1-trusted.elf
└── vmlinux
```

```
Debug symbol file for OP-TEE OS → STM32MP15 Discov
Debug symbol file for OP-TEE OS → STM32MP15 Discov
Debug symbol file for OP-TEE OS → STM32MP15 Evalua
Debug symbol file for TF-A → TF-A for OP-TEE boot
Debug symbol file for TF-A → trusted boot firmware
Debug symbol file for TF-A → runtime software stag
Debug symbol file for U-Boot → STM32MP15 Discovery
Debug symbol file for U-Boot → STM32MP15 Discovery
Debug symbol file for U-Boot → STM32MP15 Discovery
Debug symbol file for U-Boot → STM32MP15 Discovery
Debug symbol file for U-Boot → STM32MP15 Evaluatio
Debug symbol file for U-Boot → STM32MP15 Evaluatio
Debug symbol file for Linux kernel
```

## 5.6.2 Using the debug symbol files

These files are used to debug the Linux<sup>®</sup> kernel, U-Boot or TF-A with [GDB](#). Especially, the [Debug OpenSTLinux BSP components](#) chapter explains how to load the debug symbol files in GDB.

# 6 Installing the components to develop software running on Arm Cortex-M4 (STM32Cube MPU Package)

## 6.1 Installing the Eclipse IDE

**Optional step: it is needed if you want to modify or add software running on Arm Cortex-M.**

The table below explains how to download and install the System Workbench for STM32 IDE which is the AC6 product addressing STM32 MCU, and the STM32-CoPro-MPU plugin which provides support for Cortex-M inside STM32 MPU.

	IDE for Linux <sup>®</sup> host PC	IDE for Windows <sup>®</sup> host PC
	<b>STM32-CoPro-MPU plugin in SW4STM32 2.9.0</b>	<b>STM32-CoPro-MPU plugin in SW4STM32 2.9.0</b>
<b>Download</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Download the all-in-one Linux installer 2.9 <b>install_sw4stm32_linux_64bits-v2.9.run</b> from <a href="http://openstm32.org">openstm32.org</a></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Download the all-in-one Windows installer 2.9 <b>install_sw4stm32_win_64bits-v2.9.exe</b> from <a href="http://openstm32.org">openstm32.org</a></li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Run the installation script</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Run the installation exe</li> </ul>
<b>Installation</b>	<pre>\$ chmod +x install_sw4stm32_linux_64bits-v2.9.run \$ ./install_sw4stm32_linux_64bits-v2.9.run</pre> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Then follow instructions given on <a href="http://openstm32.org">openstm32.org</a></li> <li><b>When the installation is over</b>, to use the tool, you can follow instruction given in <a href="#">STM32-CoPro-MPU plugin for SW4STM32</a> or in the detailed release note.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Then follow instructions given on <a href="http://openstm32.org">openstm32.org</a></li> <li><b>When the installation is over</b>, to use the tool, you can follow instruction given in <a href="#">STM32-CoPro-MPU plugin for SW4STM32</a> or in the detailed release note.</li> </ul>
<b>Detailed release notes</b>	Details about the content of this tool version are available on <a href="http://openstm32.org">openstm32.org</a>	Details about the content of this tool version are available on <a href="http://openstm32.org">openstm32.org</a>

## 6.2 Installing the STM32Cube MPU Package

**Optional step:** it is mandatory only if you want to modify the STM32Cube MPU Package.

Prerequisite: the [Eclipse IDE](#) is installed.

- The STM32CubeMP1 Package is delivered through an archive file named **en.stm32cubemp1\_v1-1-0.zip**.
- Download and install the STM32CubeMP1 Package

*By downloading the archive file, you agree to be bound to the terms of the [software license agreement \(SLA\)](#). The detailed content licenses can be found [here](#).*

### STM32MP1 Developer Package STM32CubeMP1 Package - v1.1.0 release

Download

You need to be logged on *my.st.com* before accessing the following link:  
[en.stm32cubemp1\\_v1-1-0.zip](#)

- Go to the host PC directory in which you want to install the Developer Package (<*Developer Package installation directory*>); if you follow the [proposition to organize the working directory](#), it means:

Installation

```
$ cd <working directory path>/Developer-Packe
```

- Download the archive file in this directory
- Uncompress the archive file to get the STM32CubeMP1 Package:

```
$ unzip en.stm32cubemp1_v1-1-0.zip
```

Release note

Details about the content of the STM32CubeMP1 Package are available in the *STM32Cube\_FW\_MP1\_V1.1.0/Release\_Notes.html* file.



If you are interested in older releases, please have a look into the section [Archives](#).

- The **STM32CubeMP1 Package installation directory** is in the <*Developer Package installation directory*> directory, and is named *STM32Cube\_FW\_MP1\_V1.1.0*:

<pre> STM32Cube_FW_MP1_V1.1.0 ├── Drivers │   ├── BSP │   │   └── [...] │   ├── CMSIS │   │   └── [...] │   └── STM32MP1xx_HAL_Driver │       └── [...] ├── _htmresc │   └── [...] ├── License.md ├── Middlewares │   └── [...] ├── package.xml ├── Projects │   ├── STM32CubeProjectsList.html │   ├── STM32MP157C-DK2 │   │   └── [...] │   └── STM32MP157C-EV1 │       └── [...] ├── Readme.md ├── Release_Notes.html └── Utilities     └── [...]         </pre>	<p><b>STM32CubeMP1 Package: details in STM32</b></p> <p><b>BSP drivers for the supported STM32MP1</b></p> <p><b>HAL drivers for the supported STM32MP1</b></p> <p><b>List of examples and applications for</b> <b>Set of examples and applications → STM</b></p> <p><b>Set of examples and applications → STM</b></p> <p><b>Release note for STM32CubeMP1 Package</b></p>
---	---

**The STM32Cube MPU Package is now installed:** let's [develop software running on Arm Cortex-M4](#).

## 7 Developing software running on Arm Cortex-A7

### 7.1 Modifying the Linux kernel

Prerequisites:

- the [SDK is installed](#)
- the [SDK is started up](#)
- the [Linux kernel is installed](#)

**The [<Linux kernel installation directory>/README.HOW\\_TO.txt](#) helper file gives the commands to:**

- configure the Linux kernel
- cross-compile the Linux kernel
- deploy the Linux kernel (that is, update the software on board)

You can refer to the following simple examples:

- [Modification of the kernel configuration](#)
- [Modification of the device tree](#)
- [Modification of a built-in device driver](#)
- [Modification of an external in-tree module](#)

## 7.2 Adding external out-of-tree Linux kernel modules

Prerequisites:

- the [SDK is installed](#)
- the [SDK is started up](#)
- the [Linux kernel is installed](#)

Most device drivers (or modules) in the Linux kernel can be compiled either into the kernel itself (built-in, or internal module) or as Loadable Kernel Modules (LKMs, or external modules) that need to be placed in the root file system under the `/lib/modules` directory. An external module can be in-tree (in the kernel tree structure), or out-of-tree (outside the kernel tree structure).

External Linux kernel modules are compiled taking reference to a Linux kernel source tree and a Linux kernel configuration file (`.config`).

Thus, a makefile for an external Linux kernel module points to the Linux kernel directory that contains the source code and the configuration file, with the `"-C <Linux kernel path>"` option.

This makefile also points to the directory that contains the source file(s) of the Linux kernel module to compile, with the `"M=<Linux kernel module path>"` option.

A generic makefile for an external out-of-tree Linux kernel module looks like the following:

```
# Makefile for external out-of-tree Linux kernel module

# Object file(s) to be built
obj-m := <module source file(s)>.o

# Path to the directory that contains the Linux kernel source code
# and the configuration file (.config)
KERNEL_DIR ?= <Linux kernel path>

# Path to the directory that contains the generated objects
DESTDIR ?= <Linux kernel installation directory>

# Path to the directory that contains the source file(s) to compile
PWD := $(shell pwd)

default:
    $(MAKE) -C $(KERNEL_DIR) M=$(PWD) modules

install:
    $(MAKE) -C $(KERNEL_DIR) M=$(PWD) INSTALL_MOD_PATH=$(DESTDIR) modules_install

clean:
    $(MAKE) -C $(KERNEL_DIR) M=$(PWD) clean
```

Such module is then cross-compiled with the following commands:

```
$ make clean
$ make
$ make install
```

You can refer to the following simple example:

- [Addition of an external out-of-tree module](#)

## 7.3 Adding Linux user space applications

---

Prerequisites:

- the [SDK is installed](#)
- the [SDK is started up](#)

Once a suitable cross-toolchain (OpenSTLinux SDK) is installed, it is easy to develop a project outside of the OpenEmbedded build system.

There are different ways to use the SDK toolchain directly, among which Makefile and Autotools.

Whatever the method, it relies on:

- the sysroot that is associated with the cross-toolchain, and that contains the header files and libraries needed for generating binaries (see [target sysroot](#))
- the environment variables created by the SDK environment setup script (see [SDK startup](#))

You can refer to the following simple example:

- [Addition of a "hello world" user space application](#)

## 7.4 Modifying the U-Boot

---

Prerequisites:

- the [SDK is installed](#)
- the [SDK is started up](#)
- the [U-Boot is installed](#)

**The [<U-Boot installation directory>/README.HOW\\_TO.txt](#) helper file gives the commands to:**

- cross-compile the U-Boot
- deploy the U-Boot (that is, update the software on board)

You can refer to the following simple example:

- [Modification of the U-Boot](#)

## 7.5 Modifying the TF-A

---

Prerequisites:

- the [SDK is installed](#)
- the [SDK is started up](#)
- the [TF-A is installed](#)

**The [<TF-A installation directory>/README.HOW\\_TO.txt](#) helper file gives the commands to:**

- cross-compile the TF-A
- deploy the TF-A (that is, update the software on board)

You can refer to the following simple example:

- [Modification of the TF-A](#)

## 7.6 Modifying the OP-TEE

---

Prerequisites:

- the SDK is installed
- the SDK is started up
- the OP-TEE is installed

**The *<OP-TEE installation directory>/README.HOW\_TO.txt* helper file gives the commands to:**

- cross-compile the OP-TEE
- deploy the OP-TEE (that is, update the software on board)

## 8 Developing software running on Arm Cortex-M4

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### 8.1 How to create a Cube project from scratch or open/modify an existing one from STM32Cube MPU package

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Please refer to [STM32CubeMP1 Package](#) article.

## 9 Fast links to essential commands

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If you are already familiar with the Developer Package for the STM32MPU Embedded Software distribution, fast links to the essential commands are listed below.



With the links below, you will be redirected to other articles; use the *back* button of your browser to come back to these fast links

### **Link to the command**

#### **Starter Packages**

[Essential commands of the STM32MP15 Evaluation board Starter Package](#)

[Essential commands of the STM32MP15 Discovery kit Starter Package](#)

#### **SDK**

[Download and install the latest SDK](#)

[Start the SDK](#)

#### **Linux kernel**

[Download and install the latest Linux kernel](#)

[Helper file for the Linux kernel build, and update on board](#)

#### **U-Boot**

[Download and install the latest U-Boot](#)

[Helper file for the \*\*U-Boot\*\* build, and update on board](#)



### **TF-A**

Download and install the latest TF-A

Helper file for the **TF-A** build, and update on board

### **Linux user space**

Simple user space application

### **STM32Cube MPU Package**

Download and install the latest STM32CubeMP1 Package

Create or modify a Cube project

## 10 How to go further?

---

Now that your developments are ready, you might want to switch to the [STM32MP1 Distribution Package](#), in order to create your own distribution and to generate your own SDK and image.