Yocto Project™ Basics



Agenda

- Introduction to Yocto Project™
- Yocto Project™ Components
- Setting Up and Building with Yocto Project™

The Yocto Project™





Open-source project offering templates, tools, and methods

It's NOT an embedded Linux® distribution

It creates a custom Linux for you

www.yoctoproject.org



Helps build custom Linux-based systems for embedded products



Supports all hardware architectures

Overview

Open Embedded

- Co-maintained with Open Embedded Project
- Includes Open Embedded-Core and BitBake

POKY

- Reference distribution
- Example embedded Linux[®] build

Yocto Project™

Extensive testing infrastructure

Buildbot-based autobuilder for testing

Integrated development tools

- Automated build and testing
- Board support and interchange standards
- Security analysis, license compliance, and SBoM support

Flexible build system

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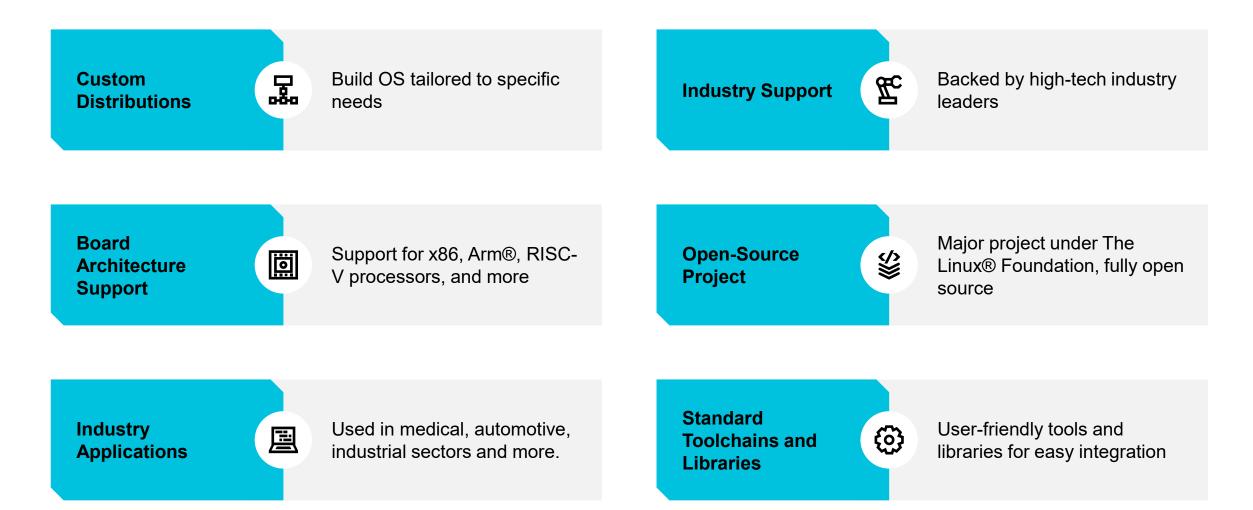
yocto

- Uses recipes and layers
- Customizable for specific needs



Key Features of The Yocto Project™





AMD: Platinum Partner







Platinum partnership

- AMD is a Platinum Partner in the Yocto Project™
- Committed to open-source innovation in Yocto Project and embedded Linux® systems



Key contributions

- Tool development and maintenance for the Yocto Project and custom Linux OS distributions
- Embedded and IoT device development support





Driving innovation

- Ensuring Yocto evolves with the latest technologies
- Collaboration with industry leaders to enhance capabilities



Impact on embedded systems

- Efficient, scalable, and secure solutions
- Benefiting a wide range of industries



Yocto Project™ Offers . . .

Offers

Framework including:

- Templates, tools, and methodologies
- Portable Linux® distributions

Build

Leverages scripting languages for build customization:

Shell and Python[™] scripts

Enables update testing without a costly build/deploy cycle

Rootfs Generation

- Yocto Project[™] is highly customizable
- Further extensible by software packages available from GitHub

Customization

Customizable recipes offer flexibility and long-term maintainability

Path to Deployment

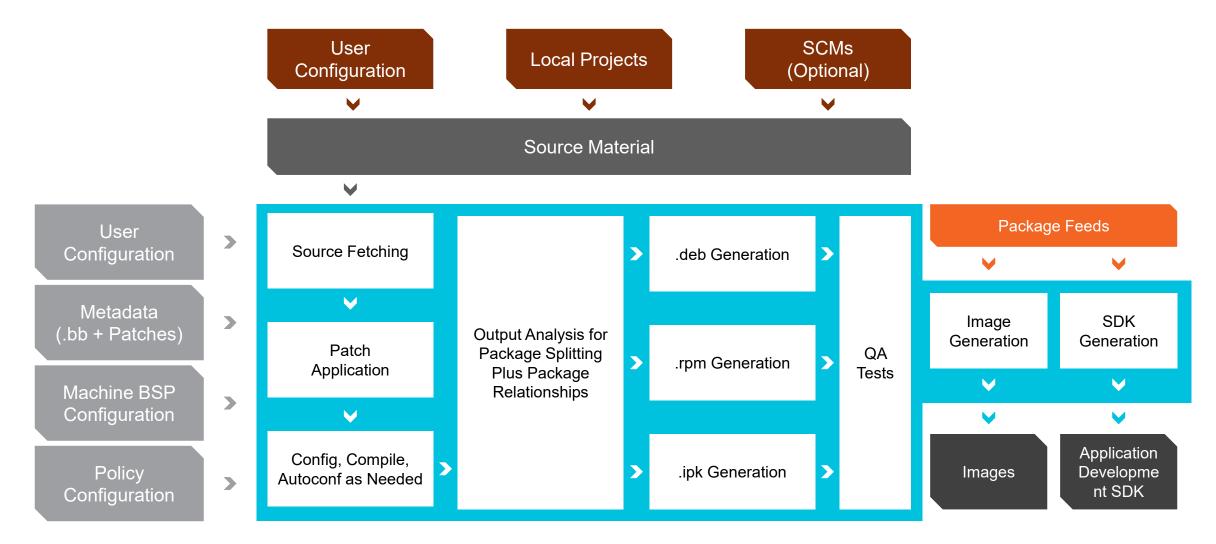
- Clear and customizable path to production
- Well-suited for scalable, production-grade environments
- Smoother transition from development to production

Community Support

- Broad community and industry support
- Easy to integrate external software and components
- Active community of developers maintaining 2000+ Linux packages



Yocto Project™ Workflow

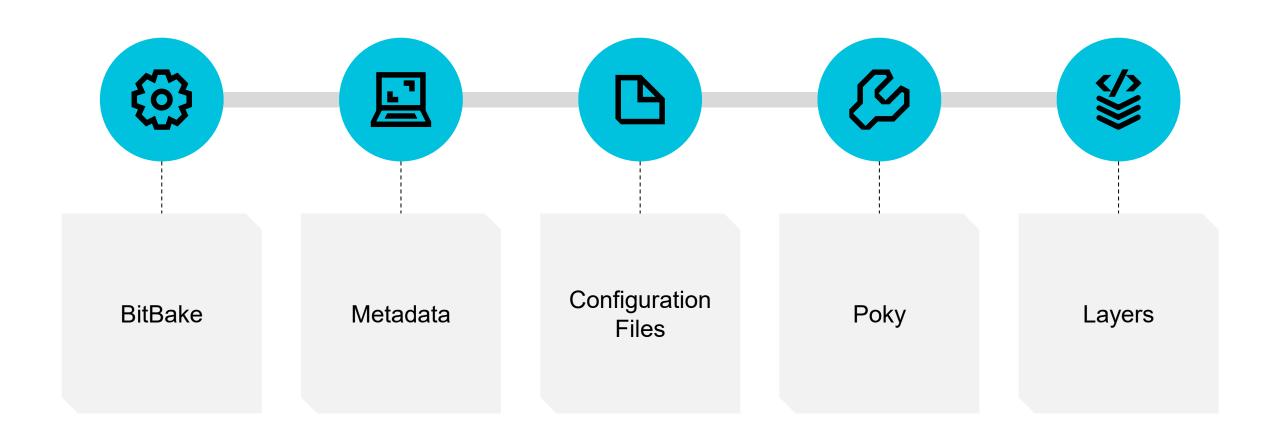




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Yocto Project™ Components



BitBake

Yocto Project™ Build Tool



Automates the process of creating a working Linux[®] operating system

Core task scheduler and build tool that offers greater flexibility than traditional tools

Key features:

- Recipe parsing
- Dependency management
- Task execution

- Configuration management
- Cross-compilation

Core components:

- Recipes (.bb files)
- Configuration files

- Classes (.bbclass files)
- Tasks



Metadata



Set of files that define how software is built, configured, and packaged



Structured in layers; a layer defines how software is built for an embedded Linux® system



Configuration Files (local.conf/bblayers.conf)

Recipes (.bb Files)

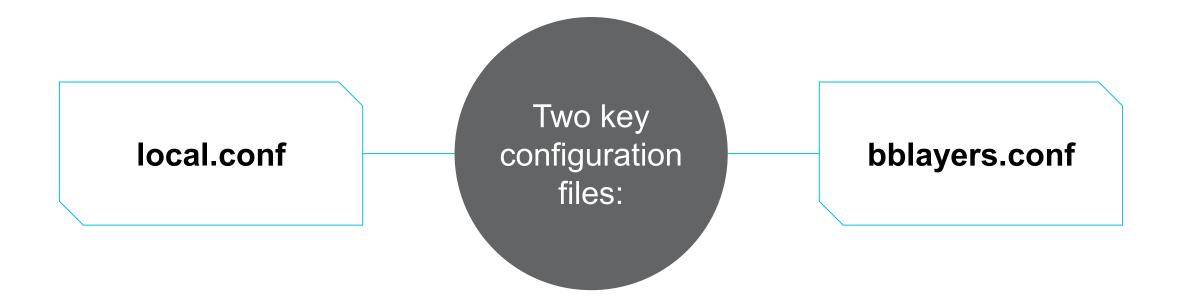
Class Files (.bbclass)

Append Files (.bbappend)

Layer Configuration (conf/layer.conf)

Configuration Files in Yocto Project™

conf/ directory controls Poky and BitBake



local.conf

Initialization of Build Environment

- Created in build/conf/ when initializing a build
- Controls key aspects of the build process

Configuring the Build Process

- Variables influence BitBake's build process
- Overrides settings from other config files

Global Variables

- Variables in configuration files are global to every recipe (configuration metadata)
- Configuration file parsing order:
 - 1. build/conf/local.conf
 - 2. conf/machines/.conf
 - 3. conf/distro/.conf



Tip: Comments inside local.conf provide useful documentation and default variable values

bblayers.conf

A layer defines how software is built for an embedded Linux® system

Purpose

- Layer definitions to be used in the Yocto Project™
- Essential for configuring which layers BitBake includes in the build process

Example configuration

BBLAYERS ?= " \
\${TOPDIR}/../meta \
\${TOPDIR}/../meta-poky \
\${TOPDIR}/../meta-yocto-bsp \
\${TOPDIR}/../meta-custom \ "

Explanation of paths

- Paths listed (e.g., ../meta, ../metapoky, ../meta-yocto-bsp, ../metacustom) are relative to \${TOPDIR}
- Specify the locations of different layers

Key components

- BBLAYERS variable: Lists the directories of the layers to be included in the build
- ?= operator: Assigns a value to BBLAYERS only if it has not been set already
- Backslash (\): Allows the string to continue onto the next line for better readability
- \${TOPDIR} variable: Points to the top directory of the build environment



Other Configuration Files

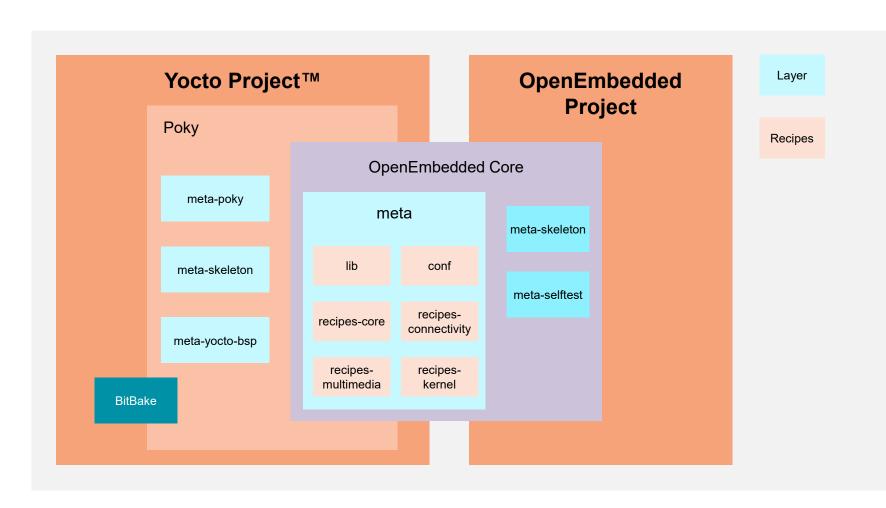
File Name	Location	Purpose
site.conf	build/conf/ (optional)	Site-wide configuration (cache locations, optimizations)
layer.conf	meta- <layer>/conf/</layer>	Defines rules for a particular layer
distro.conf	meta- <distro>/conf/distro/</distro>	Defines distribution policies
machine.conf	meta- <layer>/conf/machine/</layer>	Defines machine-specific settings (CPU, bootloader, kernel)
bitbake.conf	meta/conf/	Core BitBake configuration (do not edit directly)

Poky

Poky – Yocto Project™
reference distribution
combining BitBake +
OpenEmbedded Core
(OE-Core) + metadata to
build Linux® systems

Key Components of Poky

- BitBake
- OpenEmbedded Core
- Poky-specific metadata
- Board support packages (BSPs)



Yocto Project™ Layers



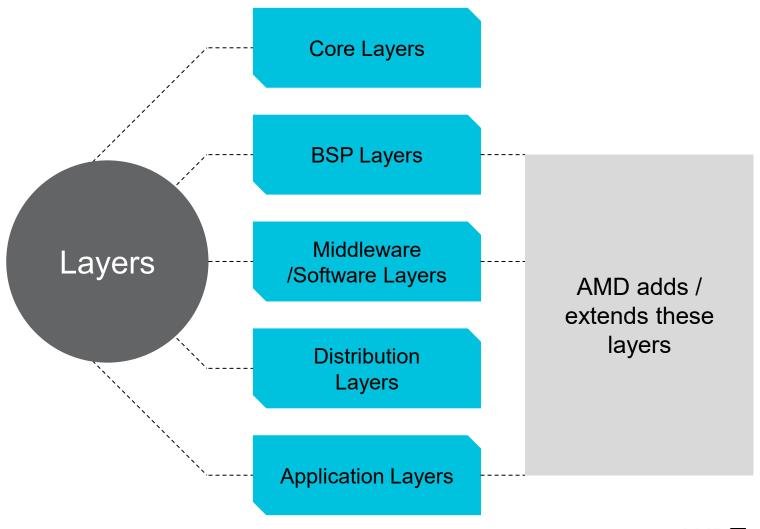
A structured approach to organizing metadata through the layer model



Metadata organization, simplifying build customization and extension



Grouping of recipes, configuration files, and patches for building software on embedded Linux® systems



Yocto Project™ Recipes

Define:

Software build and packaging process

Purpose:

Provide instructions for fetching, configuring, compiling, and installing

File extension:

.bb (BitBake recipe)

Basic Components

- Header Metadata (description, license)
- Source Source files location (SRC_URI)
- **Build instructions** Configuring, compiling, installing

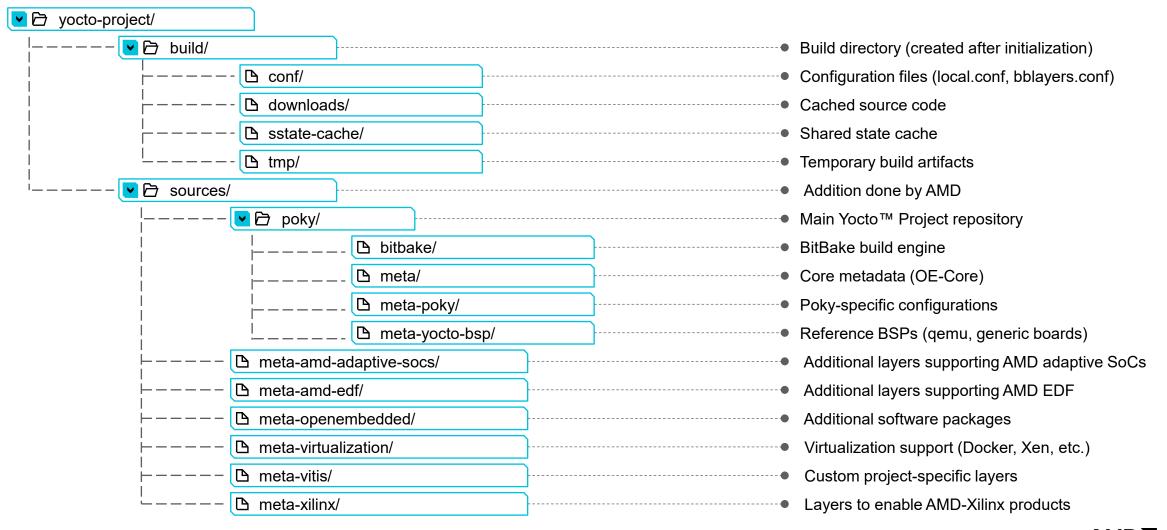
Key Variables

- **SRC_URI** Source location
- S Unpack directory
- DEPENDS Build-time dependencies
- RDEPENDS Runtime dependencies

inherit keyword – Allows reusing of common functionality from classes



Yocto Project™ Directory Structure with AMD Added Extensions



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Yocto Project™ Build Flow: Setting Up AMD EDF Environment

Repo Tool:

- Tool chosen by AMD to be the tool for EDF flows to manage multiple git repositories (not a requirement from Yocto Project™)
- Fetches multiple Git repositories using a manifest, Downloads all source in one command
- EDF yocto-manifests define required layers for each release

Yocto setup for EDF:

- Check for OS support for your Yocto version Not all OS's are supported
- Configure git
 - \$ git config --global user.email "you@example.com"
 - \$ git config --global user.name "Your Name"
- Download and install Repo tool
 - \$ curl https://storage.googleapis.com/git-repo-downloads/repo > repo
- Use Repo to setup all the repositories for EDF
 - \$ repo init -u https://github.com/Xilinx/yocto-manifests.git -b refs/tags/<amd-edf-version> -m default-edf.xml
 - \$ repo sync
 - \$ repo start <branch_name> --all #optional

Initialize the build environment:

\$ source edf-init-build-env



Yocto Project™ Build Flow: Building an AMD EDF Linux Image – SD Card Boot

For the SD card boot –

- Specify the machine configuration and build the targets
- Build the boot image (boot.bin) using supported recipes xilinx-bootbin,
 - \$ MACHINE =<board specific machine name> bitbake xilinx-bootbin
 - \$ MACHINE=zynqmp-zcu104-sdt-full bitbake xilinx-bootbin

- for Zynq ZCU104

- Build the common EDF Linux disk image using edf-linux-disk-image recipe
 - \$ MACHINE=<Common disk image machine name> bitbake edf-linux-disk-image
 - \$ MACHINE=amd-cortexa53-mali-common bitbake edf-linux-disk-image

for Zynq ZCU104

Verify the generated images and deploy

- \$ ls -la tmp/deploy/images/zynqmp-zcu104-sdt-full/
- \$ ls -la tmp/deploy/images/amd-cortexa53-mali-common/

Copy the generated boot.bin into the WIC image

- \$ wic cp boot.bin <wic-file-name>.rootfs.wic:1
- Flash the SD card with the WIC image and boot the board



Yocto Project™ Build Flow: Building an AMD EDF Linux Image – Multistage Boot

- For the multi-stage boot (depending on the board selected) First build the OSPI image followed by the common EDF Linux® disk image
 - Specify the machine configuration and build the targets
 - Build the EDF boot firmware (OSPI image)
 - \$ MACHINE=<board specific machine name> bitbake edf-ospi
 - \$ MACHINE=versal-2ve-2vm-vek385-sdt-seg bitbake edf-ospi

- for Versal VEK385

- Build the common EDF Linux disk image (wic) containing general purpose Linux
 - \$ MACHINE=<Common disk image machine name> bitbake edf-linux-disk-image
 - \$ MACHINE=amd-cortexa78-mali-common bitbake edf-linux-disk-image

- for Versal VEK385

- Verify the generated images and deploy
 - \$ ls -la tmp/deploy/images/versal-2ve-2vm-vek385-sdt-seg/
 - \$ ls -la tmp/deploy/images/amd-cortexa78-mali-common/
- Copy the generated boot.bin into the WIC image
 - \$ wic cp boot.bin <wic-file-name>.rootfs.wic:1
- Flash the OSPI image and boot the board using the EDF Linux image



Documentation



Yocto Project™ Overview and Concepts Manual



OS Integration and Development

- For AMD Zynq UltraScale+ MPSoC
- For AMD Versal Adaptive SoC



Yocto Project™ – AMD Wiki



Boot Architecture and Pre-built Yocto Machine Specs

Summary

- Yocto Project™ offers an open-source and powerful framework for embedded Linux® development, widely adopted despite its learning curve
- A community-driven project that provides a flexible, customizable build system to create custom Linux distributions from scratch
- Key components:
 - Bitbake the build engine
 - Metadata recipes and layers defining what gets built
 - Configuration files tailoring builds for the target devices
 - Poky the reference distribution
 - Layers modular building blocks for reusability and scalability
- Well-suited for scalable, production-grade environments, ensuring a smooth transition from development to production with confidence in end products performance and stability

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