# **Building an Embedded Linux Prototype**

Devin Carraway, Chuck Groom

Blue Mug, Inc.

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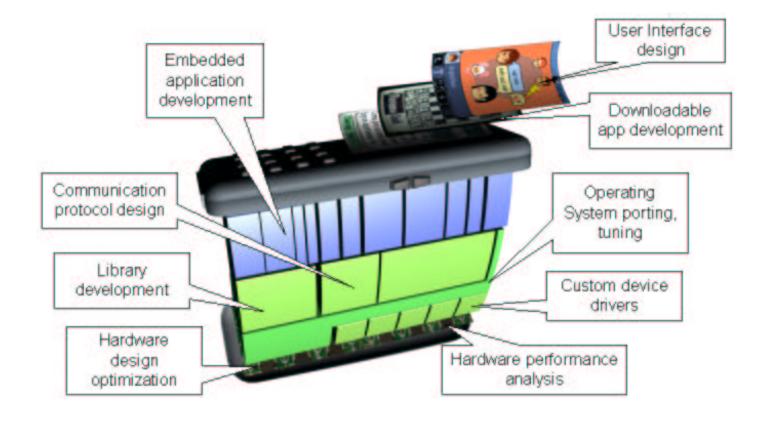
Devin and Chuck are project engineers

- We write specs, design products, and write code
- Devin is... Linux master
- Chuck is "that user interface guy"

# BLUE DE MUG







- Located in Berkeley
- About 18 employees, 90% engineers
- Founded in 1999 (from Geoworks' Mobile OS Group)

Blue Mug creates software for mobile devices

We like Linux and embedded Linux, from several points of view:

- Business: free, not a dead-end technology
- Developer: sane platform
- Users: stable, doesn't suck

Blue Mug creates software for mobile devices

But we're not a Linux-only company

- GEOS-SC OS
- PalmOS
- RTOS
- J2ME, BREW
- Small embedded projects

• Low-cost (<\$100)

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- Soft-key input

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- Multiple access points (modem, PCMCIA for Ethernet, Bluetooth, etc.)

# **Project Example Mockup**



Considerations:

- Performance
- Price
- Power consumption

StrongARM, PPC use too much power, cost too much

MIPS, SH are struggling





ARM is cheap, low-power, reasonably fast. We choose the Cirrus Logic EP7211 board.

• 75Mhz ARM7



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- 16Mb Flash, 16Mb RAM



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- 75Mhz ARM7
- 16Mb Flash, 16Mb RAM
- Low-power (170mw)
- Successor to PS7110 used in Psion Series 5, for which there is a Linux port.

# System Overview

- Two 8Mb banks of Flash
  - Kernel in one bank
  - Root file system in other bank (mounted read-only)
- /tmp in RAM
- User files, add-on apps in RAM
- No swap!

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  - Could do XIP from RAM
  - Never ran out of RAM in testing

### Low-Level: OOM

#### Out of Memory – What to do?

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Easier on embedded system

- Known set of processes (eg. BeOS' "kill the browser" approach)
- Tie into UI to display warning or errors
- Require apps to be aware of low-memory situations

# Low-Level: Memory Mapping

#### EP7211 memory is non-contiguous

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 Use kernel macros to map between actual and linear presentation of memory

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Start with GLibC, move to sglibc.

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Good: Palm UI fits small-screen, stylus-central organizer

Bad: WinCE UI presents entire desktop interface on small screen

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- Objective: get job done
- Technology: avoid unless necessary
- Status notification: don't alert unless problem
- Rich feature set: device feels unpredictable

## **User Interface: Givens**

Instant response to user interaction

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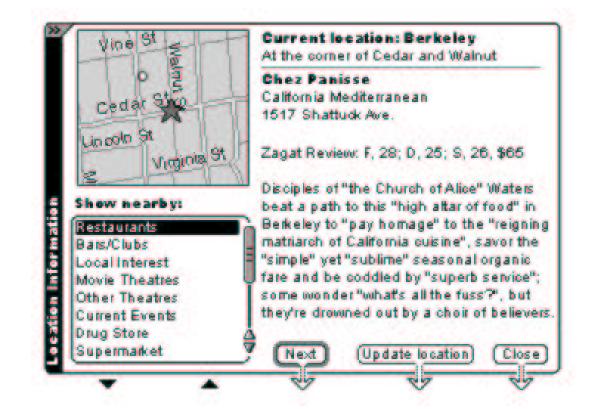
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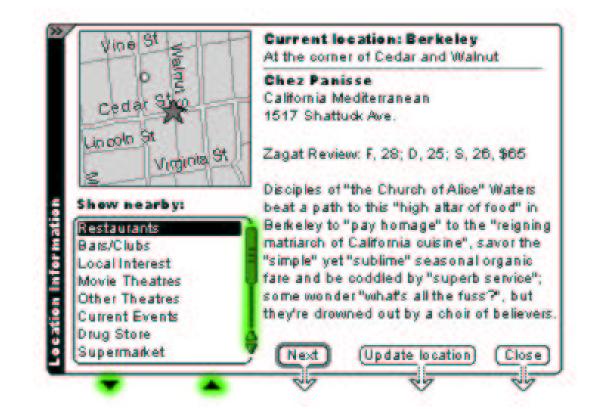
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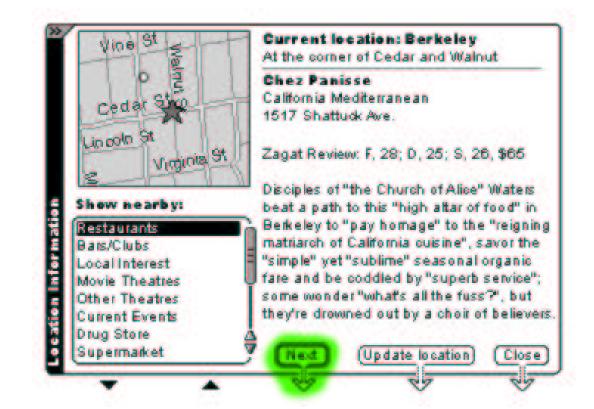
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- "Walk up and use" interface
  - Borrow desktop elements as needed
  - Limit choices



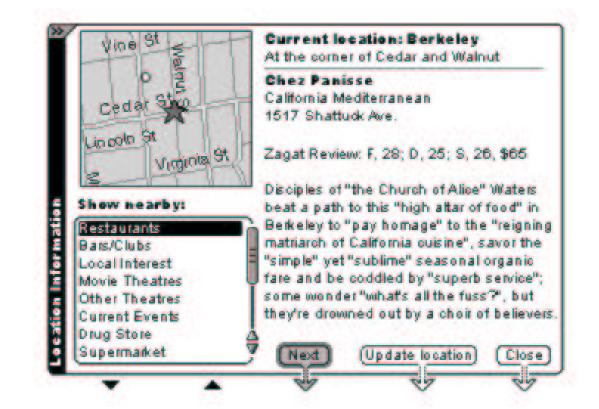
(This is a conceptual mockup)



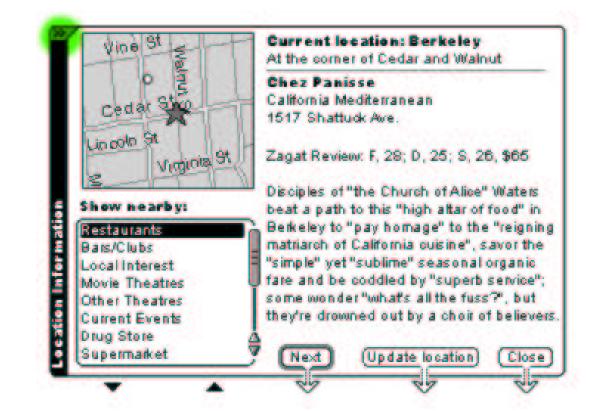
#### Use desktop GUI widgets with softkey control



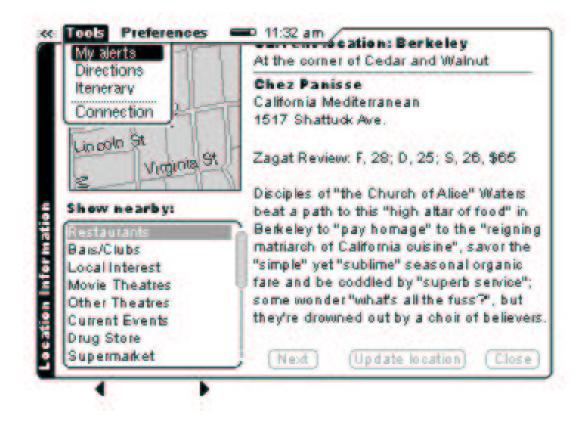
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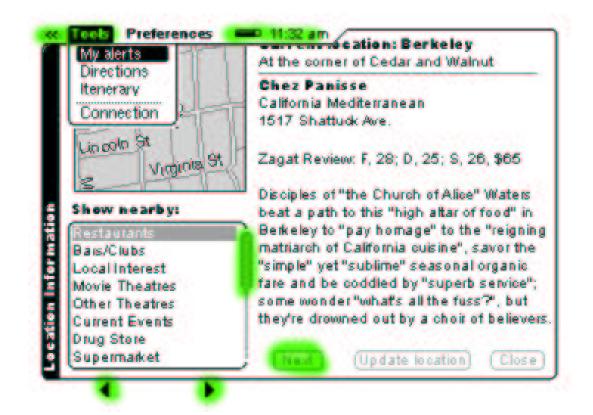
#### Use desktop GUI widgets with softkey control



Place options in menu. Hide menu to save screen space, but indicate existence.



#### Menu bar includes time and battery.



Menu is modal and takes control of softkey bar. Other widgets are inactive.

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- Added "indeterminate" state to radio buttons, check boxes
- Dialogs
- When we launch an app, display "zoomy rectangle"



## GUIs

How do we implement this interface?

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 $\rightarrow$  Tweak existing UI. There are many possible Linux UIs to pick between.

# **GUI**s

#### Criteria:

- Completeness
- Size
- Multiple apps can access framebuffer
- Language (C, C++)
- License

# **GUI**s

- Gtk+
- Qt/e
- FLTK
- OpenGUI
- MiniGUI
- PicoGUI

- - -

Microwindows

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## GUIs

#### Narrowed to Gtk+ or Qt/e

# **GUI**s

#### Qt

- KDE Desktop
- Developed by TrollTech
- C++ framework
- Qt/E is reduced, runs on framebuffer
- QTopia app infrastructure
- Pain to compile
- Dual-license

# **GUI**s

#### Gtk+

- GNOME Desktop
- Open source project
- C
- Developed on X; also Gtk+/fb
- LGPL



## GUIs

#### Decided on Gtk+ running on X

# **GUI**s

Decided on Gtk+ running on X

X Windows! Eek!

- Client-server windowing system
- Network-transparent
- 20 years old
- Widely regarded as bloated and archaic

# **GUI**s

Decided on Gtk+ running on X

We like X

- X is stable
- Network-transparency is helpful
- TinyX

# **GUI**s

Decided on Gtk+ running on X

Modified AEWM window manager

- Vertical title bars
- Inter-app communication
- Application-level awareness of modal dialogs

Trim unnecessary widgets (eg. file dialog, color selection)

## User Interface: Modifying Gtk+

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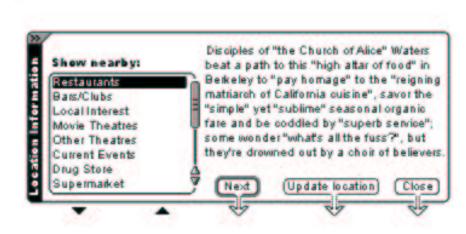
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Changes in-place, not sub-classed

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- Widget sizing
- Widget drawing
- GtkWindow (\*)
- Font management (\*)

2.9Mb footprint for Gtk+/X; this could be reduced to 2.4Mb.

#### Application window talks to window manager



- Application window talks to window manager
- Application window has-a softkey bar



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- API to register softkeys on application window



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- Scrolling full-screen window



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To change a font in stock Gtk+:

- Clone widget's GtkStyle
- Load a new X font, such as

   -adobe-helvetica-bold-r-normal 12-\*-\*-p-\*-iso8859-1

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GtkStyle is fairly big, so this is expensive. And the developer has to know the specific font name.

We wrote API for requesting fonts by attribute relative to the base font.

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gtk\_widget\_set\_font\_bold (widget, TRUE);

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You can request font changes even before Gtk+ knows the base font.

## User Interface: Performance

Slow launch times

## Slow launch times

- 2.4 seconds for most complicated app
- Memory bandwidth bottleneck
- For now, display eye candy when app is launched
- In future, predictively launch applications

- Slow launch times
- Loading pixmaps

- Slow launch times
- Loading pixmaps
  - XPM format is bulky
  - Gtk+'s XPM parser sucks
  - Hack parser
  - Hand post-rendered pixmaps to X server

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- Slow launch times
- Loading pixmaps
- Floating point calculations
  - Floating point calculations are expensive on ARM
  - Gtk+ uses floating points for widget positioning
  - Integer math positioning gives a 3-12% speedup

## Conclusion

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