

Leveraging Free and Open Source Software in a Production Environment

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Introduction

- ⇒ The value in leveraging Free and Open Source Software (FOSS) is obvious
 - Save time
 - Saves money and we get to market faster
- ⇒ If I use the GNU toolchain, Linux kernel, and a standard rootfs...what else is there?
 - Much..much..more
 - Toughest part of leveraging FOSS is knowing that useful code already exists for your project
 - There is no substitute for good Google research skills

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Case Study

- The best way to see how to maximize FOSS usage is to use an example
- We will use a real product case study
 - Product steps
 - Define application requirements
 - Break down requirements to software components
 - Identify software components fully or partially available as FOSS
 - Integrate/extend FOSS components with value add software to meet application requirements

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Digital Photo Frame (DPF)

- Digital Photo Frame (DPF)
 - Typical current embedded Linux application
 - Illustrates use of a varied set of FOSS components
 - Requirements are clear and concise
 - Many people are familiar with DPF device functionality



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DPF platform

➤ Hardware assumptions

- ARM SoC
 - DSP
 - PCM audio playback
 - LCD controller w/ 16-bit color support
 - MMC/SD controller
 - NAND controller
- 800x600 LCD
- Small number of navigation buttons
- MMC/SD slot
- NAND flash
- Speakers

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DPF Requirements

- DPF shall support display to the LCD
- DPF shall detect SD card insertion
 - Notify DPF application of SD card presence
 - DPF application will catalog photo files on SD card
- DPF shall provide a modern 3D GUI and transitions
 - Menu navigation via buttons
 - Configuration for slideshows and types of transitions to use via menus

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DPF Requirements

- DPF shall support audio playback from speakers
 - MP3 audio playback
 - Playlist handling
 - ID3 tag display
- DPF shall support JPEG resize and rotation
 - Shall handle arbitrary size JPEGs up to 1600x1200
 - Dithering support for 16-bit color display
 - Display on 800x600 LCD

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DPF software components

- Based on the previous requirements we have the following component breakdown
 - Firmware
 - OS kernel
 - I/O drivers
 - Base userspace framework/applications
 - Media event handler
 - Jpeg library (run on ARM or DSP)
 - MP3 and supporting audio libraries
 - OpenGL ES library for 3D interface
 - Main DPF application

DPF FOSS components

- First, we cover the obvious FOSS components
 - Firmware
 - U-Boot, and others
 - OS kernel
 - Linux, of course!
 - I/O drivers
 - Leverage SD/MMC, FB, Input, ALSA subsystems
 - Base userspace support/applications
 - Busybox, OE build system

Media event handler

➤ Udev

- Receives events from kernel
 - SD card insertion/removal
- Creates device nodes
- Uses standard udev rule set
 - Optionally use prepopulate option for performance
 - Optionally use custom rules for local unique naming
- Sends the SD card event over a socket to the HAL daemon
 - Custom rule

Media event handler

➤ HAL

- Hardware Abstraction Layer
- Daemon to handle hardware interaction
 - Maintains a database of known device objects
 - Received uevents are processed according to device information files.
 - Add-Ons provide specific functionality for devices
 - Storage Add-On polls for SD changes
 - SD insert/removal messages are sent to the DPF application
- D-Bus is the API by which messages are delivered to the DPF application

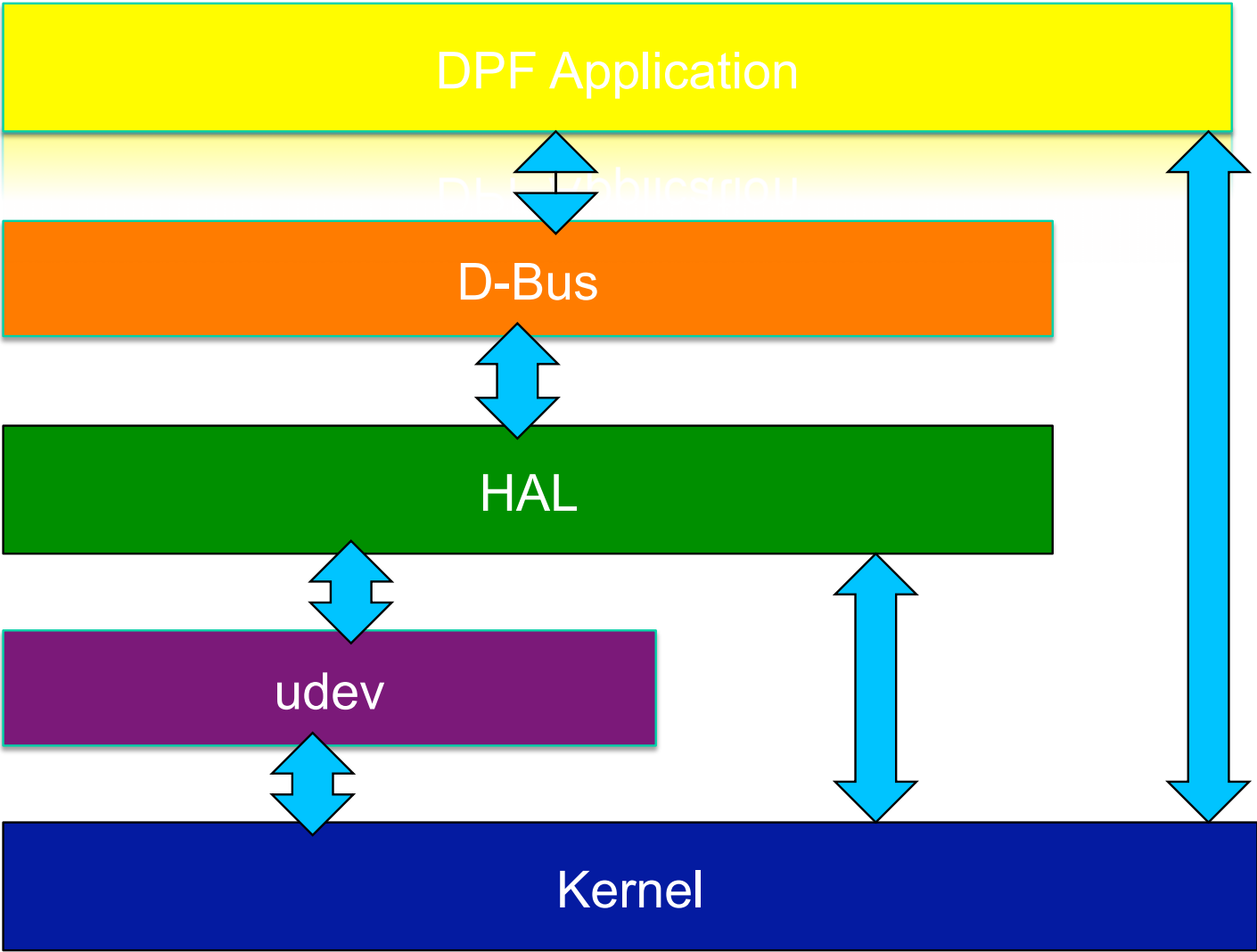
Media event handler

➤ D-Bus

- IPC framework
 - Implements a system-wide message bus
- Applications can communicate with each other over the message bus.
 - Communication is asynchronous
- HAL<->DPF communication takes place over D-Bus
- DPF application subscribes to HAL SD
 - SD change events are delivered asynchronously from the HAL daemon to the DPF application on the message bus
 - Mount/umount can also be controlled via HAL

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Media event handler



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JPEG library

- ⇒ Libjpeg
 - Handles JPEG decode
- ⇒ Jpegtran
 - Resize and rotation support
- ⇒ FIM (Fbi IMproved)
 - Dithering support

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MP3 and supporting libraries

- Libmad
 - Run on ARM
 - Decode MP3 audio for playback
- Libid3
 - Handle id3 tags for display
- Libm3u
 - Handle media playlists

DSP acceleration

- What can be leveraged to accelerate JPEG and MP3 processing on the DSP?
- Need a DSP bridge
 - Openomap.org
 - In some cases, requirements might dictate a different approach
 - Use libelf to process ELF DSP binaries
 - Allows for pre-runtime patching of symbols
 - Allows for cross calls from DSP to ARM
- Leverage general purpose libraries
 - Libjpeg, jpegtran, FIM, and libmad can be ported to run portions on a DSP

OpenGL ES library

⇒ Vincent

- OpenGL ES 1.1 compliant implementation
- Compatible with GLU|ES GLUT|ES supporting libraries
- Nokia branch ported to Linux/X11, easily modified for FB operation
- Can be extended for hardware accelerated color and floating/fixed pointed conversions
- Can be extended for GPU acceleration

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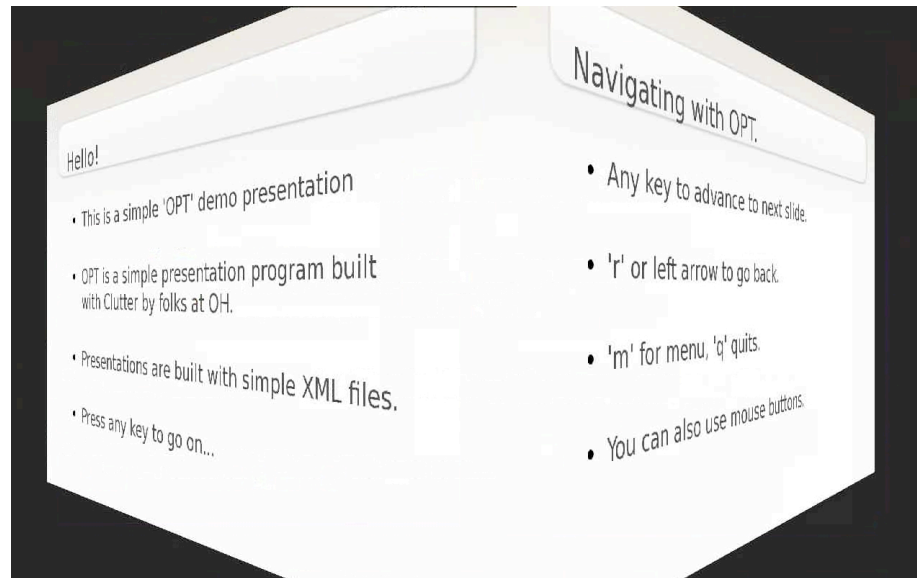
OpenGL ES library

- A complete GUI can be implemented in low-level OpenGL ES
 - Shaded/textured widgets
 - Font rendering to textures using the freetype library
 - Enables 3D “desktop look” for interface
- 3D photo transitions are possible
 - Photos are loaded to textures
 - Transitions managed as polygon animation and camera view management

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OpenGL ES library

- Higher level libraries can be leveraged
 - Clutter
 - OpenGL ES backend due to “COGL” abstraction
 - Provides high level interface building tools
 - Actors (Widgets)
 - Stages (Windows)
 - Eases creation of more complex interfaces over raw OpenGL ES



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DPF application

- The main DPF application integrates all of the FOSS components
 - Manages media events
 - Uses the JPEG library to decode and render photos
 - Handles Linux input events and drives OpenGL ES based GUI
 - Manages user-selected configuration
 - Displays photo slideshow using selected transitions

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Conclusions

- Good research is the key to maximizing FOSS use
- Many components will require extensions and/or optimization
- Smart use of FOSS where possible will save time, money, and speed product to market

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Q&A

➔ Questions?

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