

How to port GNU / Linux on your PDA



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Free Electrons

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<http://free-electrons.com/docs/pda-porting>

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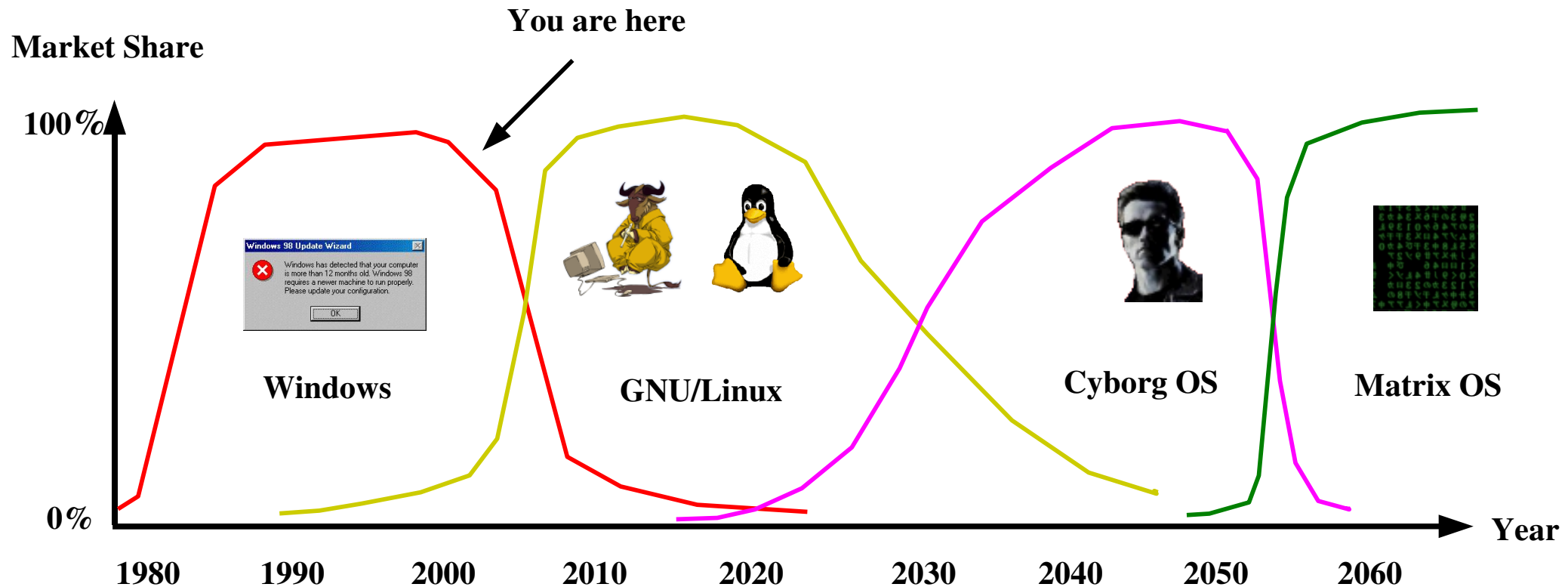
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Why GNU/Linux? Because it's next

OS roadmap



Your cool new PDA

- ▶ Lots of OS options, frequent updates.
- ▶ Lots of proprietary tools included in the price. You need them all and they perfectly suit your needs.
- ▶ Easy to write and add your own applications.
- ▶ Plenty of space left for extra stuff
- ▶ Seamless data exchange with your favorite desktop OS and applications.



Linux on PDAs: easy and difficult parts

Easy

- ▶ Standard parts: CPU, chips available in other PDAs.
- ▶ Reusable drivers (from x86 and same arch)

Difficult

- ▶ Custom chips with no existing drivers (yet), sometimes with no available documentation.
- ▶ Undocumented wiring
- ▶ Undocumented interfaces: SD, SDIO...



Start the project

- ▶ Check if anybody has already started this work.
- ▶ Ask `admin-lists@handhelds.org` to create an `acme-pda-port@handhelds.org` list for you.
- ▶ Create a home page and a wiki for the project (can use handhelds.org's wiki).
- ▶ Tell other people that the project starts:
 - ▶ `handhelds@handhelds.org` mailing list
 - ▶ Google: link to your home page and / or wiki.
 - ▶ Use Free Software news media



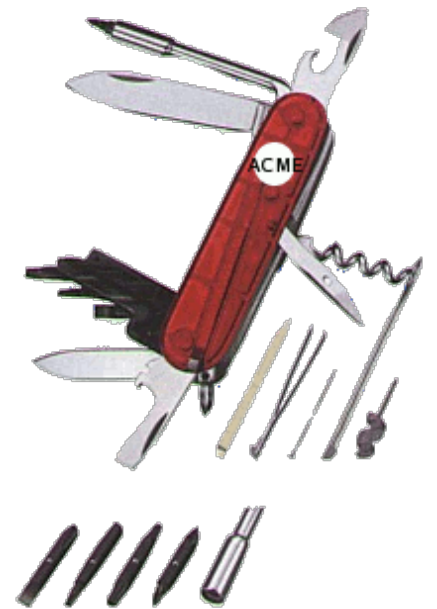
Create a team

- ▶ Let everyone contribute according to their skills and interests.
- ▶ Encourage information sharing: wiki, mailing list (+ archives)
- ▶ Release early, release often
- ▶ Recognize contributions
- ▶ Make sure status and documentation are up to date
- ▶ Publicize your progress to broader audiences



Identify hardware components

- ▶ Check whether somebody already opened your device and took pictures (use <http://repair4pda.org/> or search engines)
- ▶ Read consumer specifications
- ▶ Find the FCC number (on the back of the device), get pictures and info from <http://www.fcc.gov/oet/fccid/>
- ▶ Open the device and take pictures (see <http://repair4pda.org/> for guidelines and experience from other users)
- ▶ Ask the team for help identifying the chips



Find component specifications

- ▶ Search through the World Wide Web
- ▶ Ask the manufacturer
- ▶ Ask the PDA manufacturer
- ▶ Keep a safe copy of them
- ▶ Find other devices using these components and try to look for existing Linux drivers



Requirements

- ▶ Serial port: cable or IrDA
- ▶ JTAG equipment / find JTAG pins
- ▶ GNU / Linux computer
- ▶ And a reliable... coffee machine!



Choose your kernel

- ▶ Mainstream, or handhelds.org?
- ▶ Choosing Linux 2.4:
 - ▶ Mature
 - ▶ But fewer and fewer kernel developers willing to help
- ▶ Choosing Linux 2.6:
 - ▶ Helps Linux development, support from kernel hackers
 - ▶ Fully mature and exhaustive
 - ▶ Cutting edge features not found in 2.4



Apply for a machine number

- ▶ Used by the kernel to identify your machine
- ▶ Machine number registration for ARM PDAs:
<http://www.arm.uk.linux.org/developer/machines/>



Get a cross-compiling toolchain

- ▶ Contains: gcc, binutils, glibc headers
- ▶ uClibc based toolchains (create much smaller binaries):
Download one from
<http://free-electrons.com/community/tools/uclibc> or build
your own toolchain with Buildroot
<http://buildroot.uclibc.org/>
- ▶ Handhelds.org (glibc: bigger binaries):
<ftp://ftp.handhelds.org/projects/toolchain/>
- ▶ Build it yourself using crosstool (glibc)
<http://kegel.com/crosstool/>



Setup and compile your kernel

- ▶ Add the toolchain to your path
- ▶ `make xconfig`
 - ▶ Just select minimum features
 - ▶ Modules not needed yet
- ▶ `make`
- ▶ copy `arch/<arch>/boot/zImage` to your PDA



Boot Linux from PocketPC



- ▶ You can use HaRET from Andrew Zabolotny:

<http://handhelds.org/moin/moin.cgi/HaRET>

- ▶ HaRET will load zImage (and initrd) in RAM and will execute the kernel in privileged mode.



HaRET setup.txt example

```
set KERNEL zImage  
set MTYPE 341  
set INITRD initrd  
set CMDLINE "root=/dev/ram0 rw  
init=/linuxrc console=ttyS0,115200n8  
console=tty0 ramdisk_size=8192  
cachepolicy=writethrough"  
bootlinux
```



Figuring out internal wiring

- ▶ Need to figure out how the internal devices are connected to the CPU (GPIO registers, interrupts...)
- ▶ HaRET can help you to find out
- ▶ Lots of experiments are needed in Windows, e.g.:
 - ▶ Dump GPIOs
 - ▶ Plug in USB
 - ▶ Dump GPIOs



Build your first initrd

- ▶ Minimum Linux root filesystem in a ramdisk
- ▶ Contains shell utilities and modules
- ▶ Busybox: provides most Unix commands in a single executable (~ 700 KB!)
- ▶ `/linuxrc`: first script executed after booting

```
mkdir /mnt/initrd
dd if=/dev/zero of=initrd.img bs=1k count=2048
mkfs.ext2 -F initrd.img
mount -o loop initrd.img /mnt/initrd
<populate: busybox, modules, linuxrc script>
umount /mnt/initrd
gzip --best -c initrd.img > initrd
```



Usefulness of networking

- ▶ Either Ethernet over USB (`g_ether` gadget driver)
- ▶ Or using a PCMCIA ethernet adapter

Useful to:

- ▶ `pivot_root` to a NFS share on the PC. Very easy to update and test module files
- ▶ Connect to the Internet and download packages
- ▶ Go very far in the development without having to reflash the device



Use your original bootloader

Lots of useful features found in most bootloaders:

- ▶ Backup the system in flash ROM!
- ▶ Upgrade the system
- ▶ Reflash from a system backup
- ▶ Dump internal information
- ▶ Read and write flash
- ▶ Load a system and boot it



Reflashing your device

- ▶ First make flash read and write work on Linux
- ▶ Keep existing bootloader or not?
- ▶ LAB: Linux As Bootloader
 - ▶ Uses Linux drivers to provide bootloader functionality (flash or card access, lcd, buttons...)
 - ▶ Try it from PocketPC first, as a regular Linux kernel.



Boot possibilities

- ▶ Boot from PocketPC
- ▶ Single boot
- ▶ Dual boot... to keep your precious proprietary tools
 - ▶ Keep PocketPC in flash
 - ▶ Boot GNU / Linux from external media
- ▶ Triple boot...



Handle floating point

No floating point units in many embedded processors!

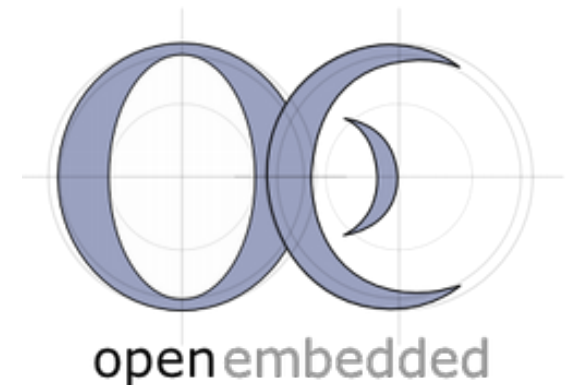
- ▶ In your programs: use integers whenever possible
- ▶ When you need floating point numbers
 - ▶ Never let the kernel handle them (time consuming kernel exception)
 - ▶ Either use gcc's floating point emulation
 - ▶ Or use fixed point



Use BitBake / OpenEmbedded!

<http://oe.handhelds.org>

- ▶ Distribution generator: creates a complete root filesystem image
- ▶ Also creates packages
- ▶ Leverages porting effort on other devices
- ▶ Thousands of packages available!



Your cool new PDA

- ▶ Free Operating system, with frequent updates
- ▶ Lots of free tools
- ▶ Easy to write and add your own applications.
- ▶ Plenty of space left for extra stuff
- ▶ Seamless data exchange with your favorite desktop OS and applications.



References (1)

Handhelds.org

- ▶ Home page:
<http://handhelds.org/>
- ▶ Mailing lists:
http://www.handhelds.org/email_lists.html
- ▶ Wiki:
<http://handhelds.org/moin/moin.cgi>
- ▶ Porting project status:
<http://handhelds.org/projects/>



References (2)

ARM Linux Project

- ▶ Home page:
<http://www.arm.linux.org.uk/>
- ▶ Developer documentation:
<http://www.arm.linux.org.uk/developer/>
- ▶ FAQ:
<http://www.arm.linux.org.uk/armlinux/mlfaq.php>
- ▶ How to post kernel fixes:
<http://www.arm.uk.linux.org/developer/patches/>




References (3)

- ▶ <http://linuxdevices.com/articles/AT8728350077.html>
LinuxDevices.com's exhaustive catalog of fully supported Linux PDAs.
- ▶ http://tuxmobil.org/pda_linux.html
Linux resources for lots of PDA devices (fully or partially supported)





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- [Linux virtualization solutions](#) (with an embedded perspective)
- [Advantages of Free Software and Open Source in embedded systems](#)
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- Linux device drivers
- Board support code
- Mainstreaming kernel code
- Kernel debugging

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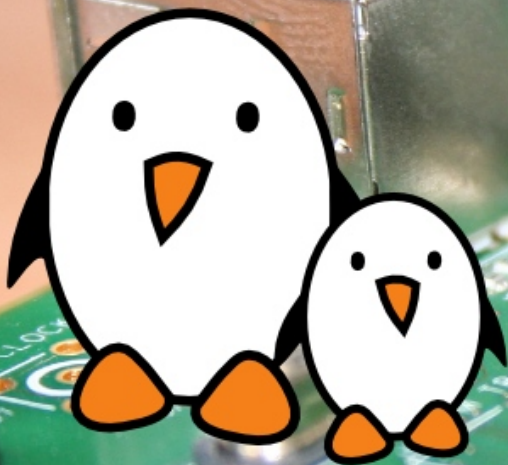
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