Telechips TCCxxxx Android Quick Boot

Kitkat_QuickBoot

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Telechips

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Revision History

Date	Version	Description
2013-03-19	0.01	This document is a guide to the Quick Boot of jellybean. Initial release.
2013-06-21	0.02	Add “How to register new service”
2013-07-04	0.03	Modify “How to register new service”
2013-08-05	0.04	Add display last frame buffer image when boot with snapshot
2013-08-13	1.02	Add “How to prebuilt “apk” file on system application” Add [*]Watchdog Timer Support & [*]TCC Watchdog in kernel configuration
2013-09-23	1.02.1	Modify “How to register new service” and “Quickboot logo change”
2013-10-11	1.02.2	Modify “6.6 Displaying an image during making snapshot image” and “6.7 Displaying an image during quickboot” Add “How to use boot chart”
2013-10-29	1.02.3	Add “How to built-in services on quick boot image”
2013-11-04	1.02.4	Modify diagrams to indicate sequence of SMP Enable & Disable
2013-11-29	1.03	Modify “How to built-in services on quick boot image” Quick boot v1.03
2013-11-29	1.03.1	Quickboot pre-built guide is added
2013-12-03	1.03.2	Partition configuration guide of quickboot pre-built is updated
2014-01-21	1.03.3	Increase snapshot partition size.
2014-02-10	1.03.4	Add “How to get QuickBoot Time"
2014-02-17	1.03.5	Update “QuickBoot” for Kitkat.
2014-03-07	1.03.6	Modify “BeforeQBSystem Callback” & “Device Driver” for QuickBoot 1.03.

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1 Introduction

1.1 Overview

Telechips quick-boot solution is base on snapshot boot. Snapshot boot is a resume-from-disk operation, which is a system resume from semi permanent snapshot image that restores the machine to a known running state. Snapshot boot is based on the current software suspend technology in Linux kernel.

There are 3 suspend states in the linux kernel

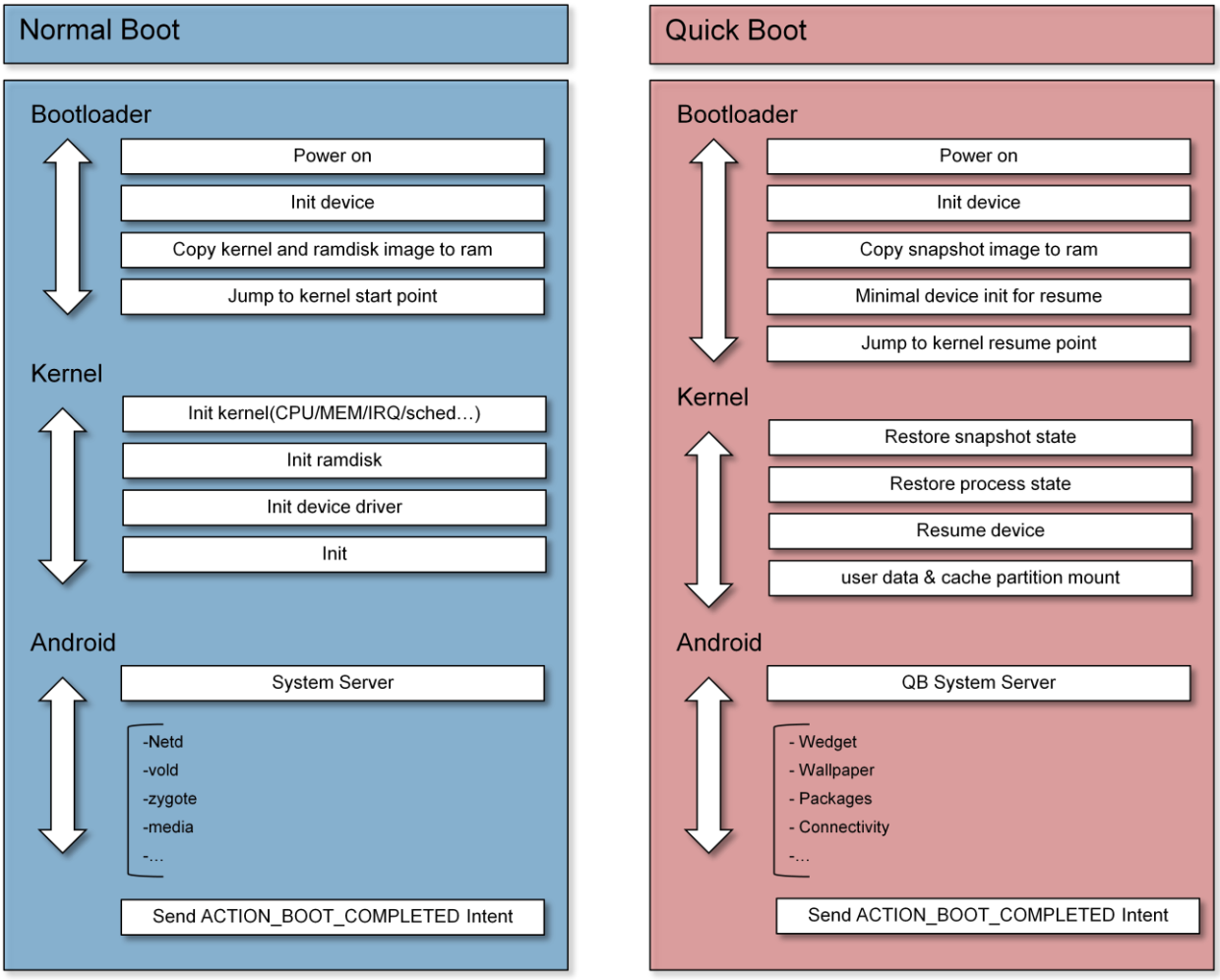
1) Standby State
2) Suspend to RAM State
3) Suspend to Disk State(Hibernation)

Snapshot boot uses hibernation.

To improve start-up time, snapshot image is created only once, started on flash memory, and the same image is used repeatedly.

1.2 Difference between snapshot boot and normal boot

You can understand the differences between normal boot and snapshot boot by checking following two figures.
These figures show the start-up process of normal boot and snapshot boot



2 How to include quick boot feature

2.1 Patch kk-enable-quickboot.patch in order to enable quick boot

The quick boot is base on kitkat official release

The lunch supporting snapshot boot is as follows.

full_tcc8920st-eng
full_tcc8920-eng
full_tcc8930st-eng
full_tcc893x-eng

The quick boot requires about 200MB(200000KB) in order to save snapshot image.

The following shows how to enable the quick boot.

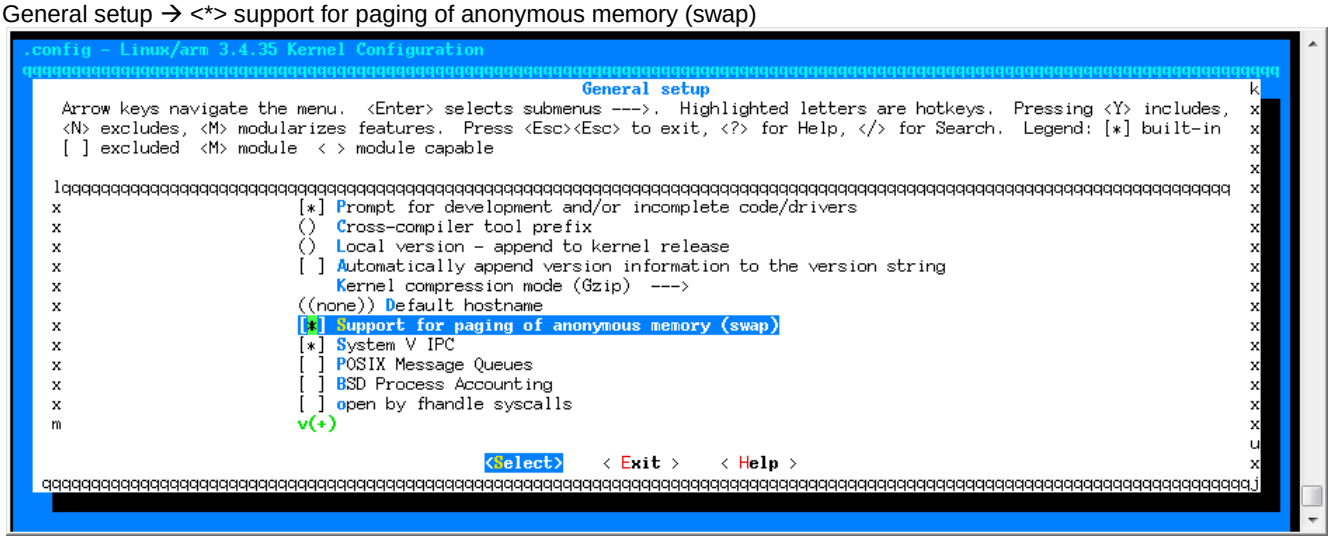
1) cd your kitkat project
2) Execute “patch –p1 < device/telechips/common/kk-enable-quickboot.patch” in shell

2.2 Enable quick boot feature in kernel configuration

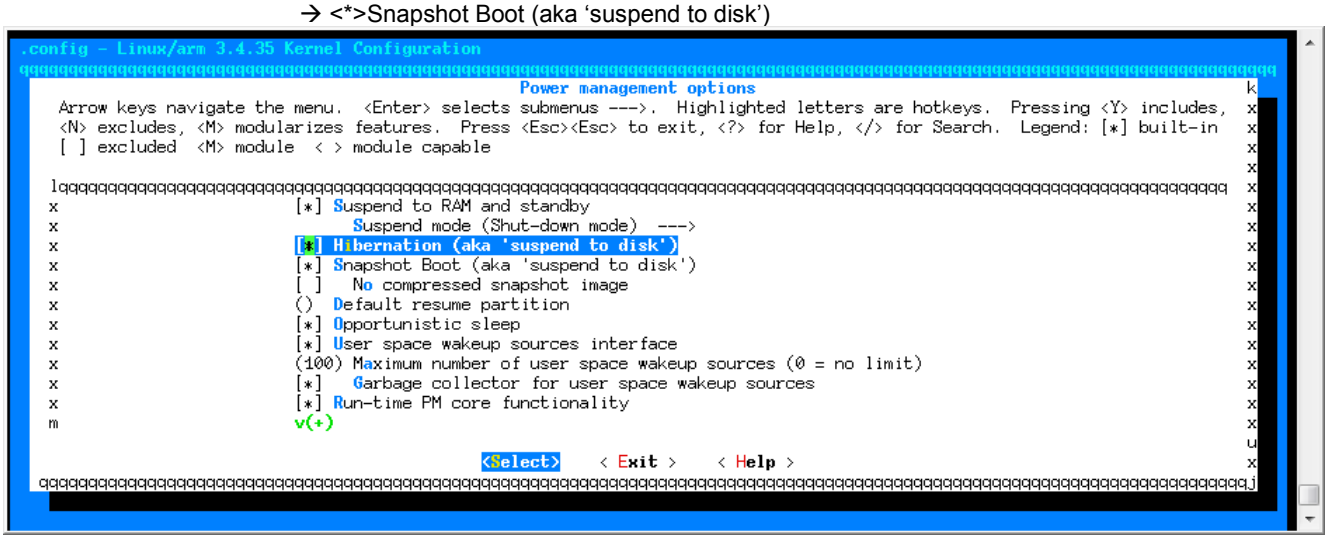
The followings are how to set kernel configuration in order to use the snapshot boot.

$cd kernel
$make menuconfig

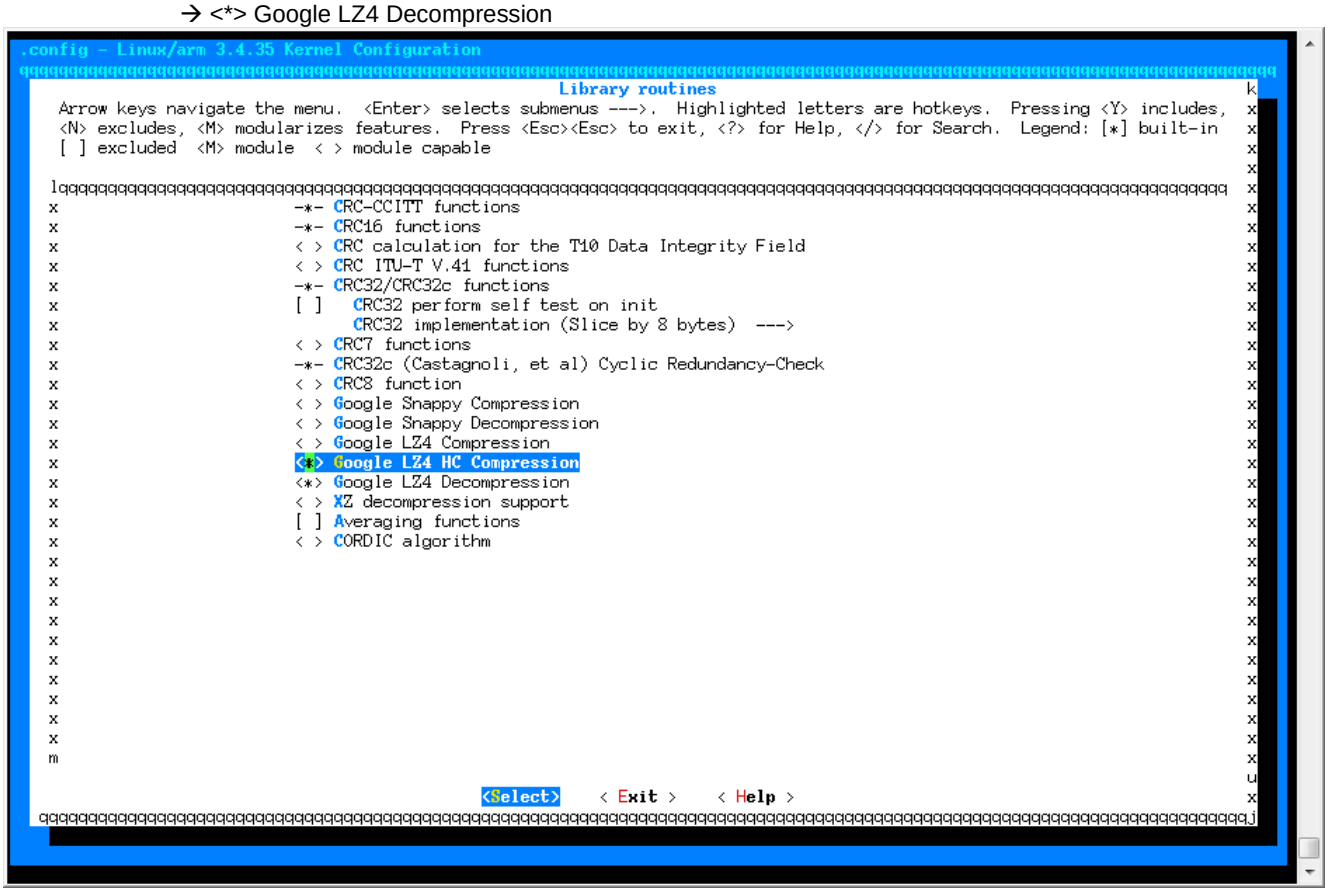
General setup → <*> support for paging of anonymous memory (swap)



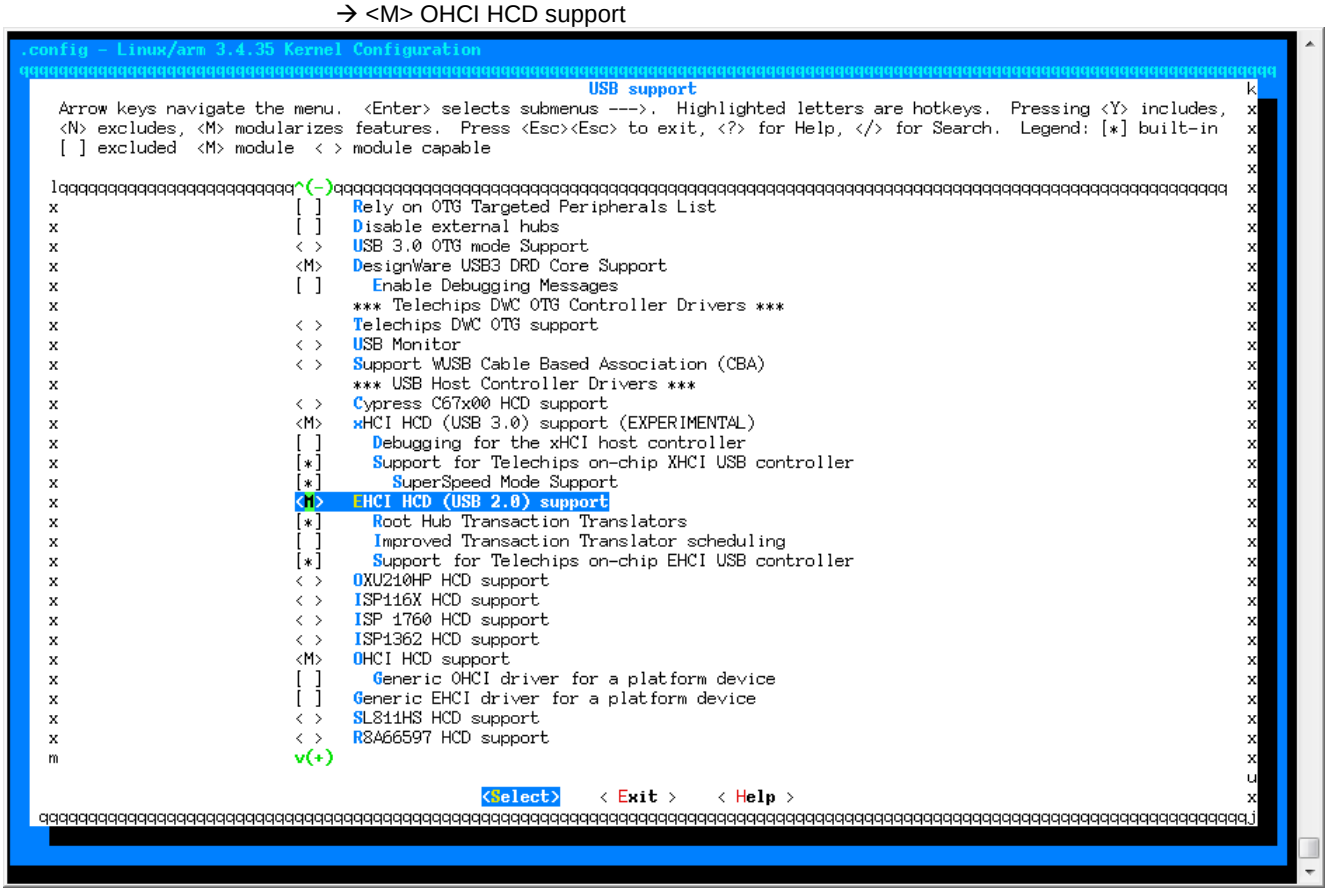
Power management options → <*>Hibernation (aka ‘suspend to disk’)
→ <*>Snapshot Boot (aka ‘suspend to disk’)



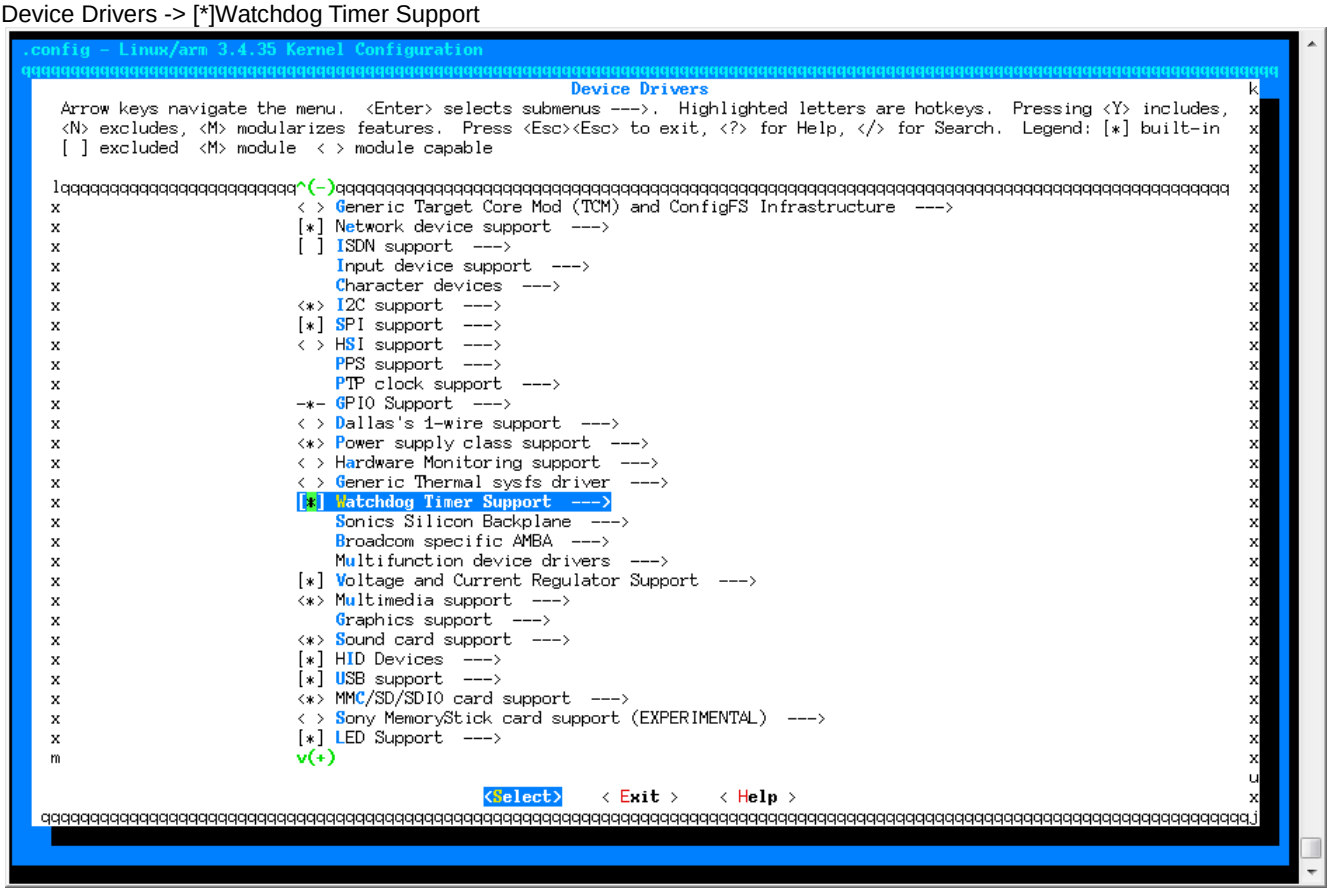
Library routines → <*> Google LZ4 HC Compression
→ <*> Google LZ4 Decompression



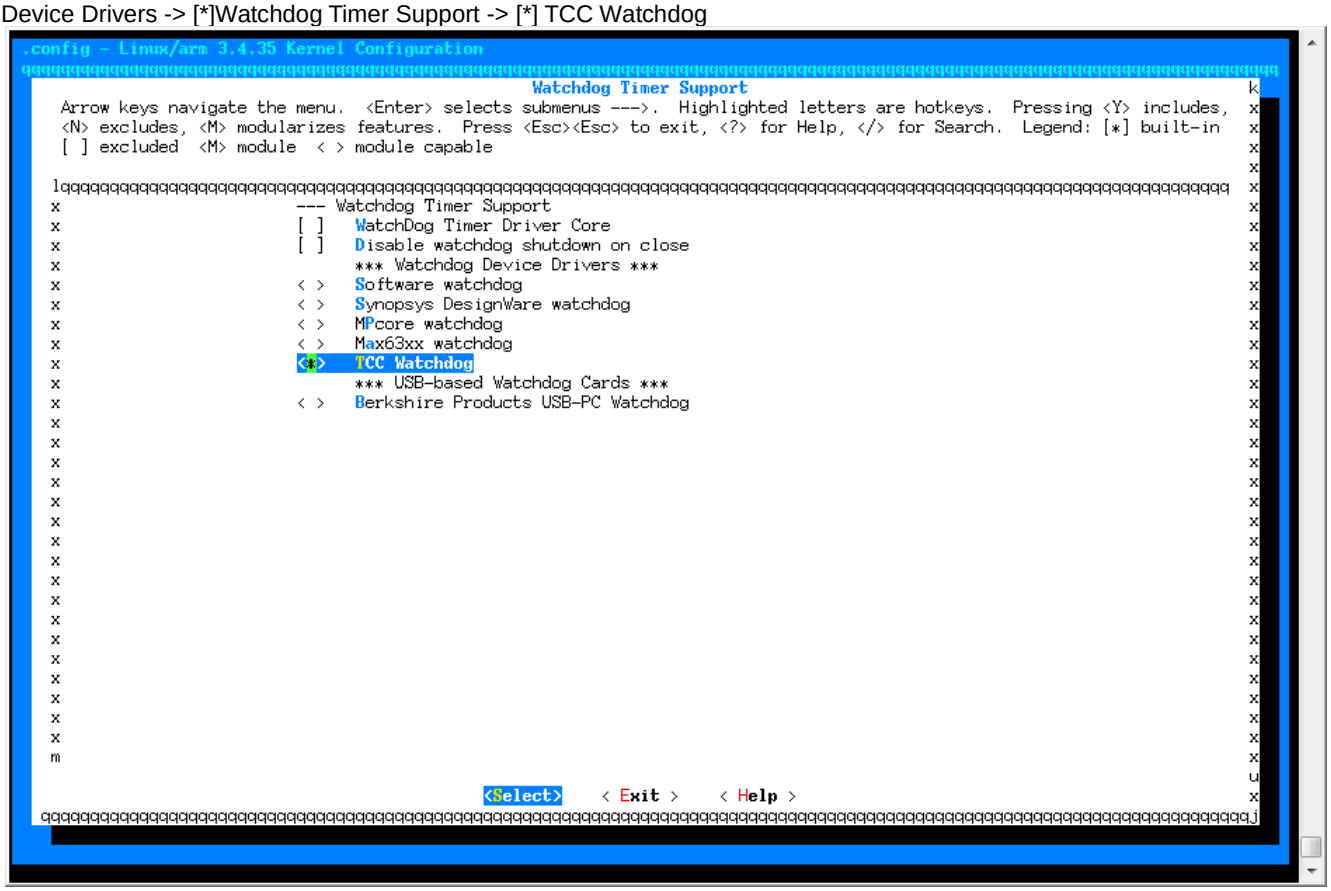
Device Drivers → USB support → <M> EHCI HCD (USB 2.0) support
→ <M> OHCI HCD support



Device Drivers -> [*]Watchdog Timer Support



Device Drivers -> [*]Watchdog Timer Support -> [*] TCC Watchdog



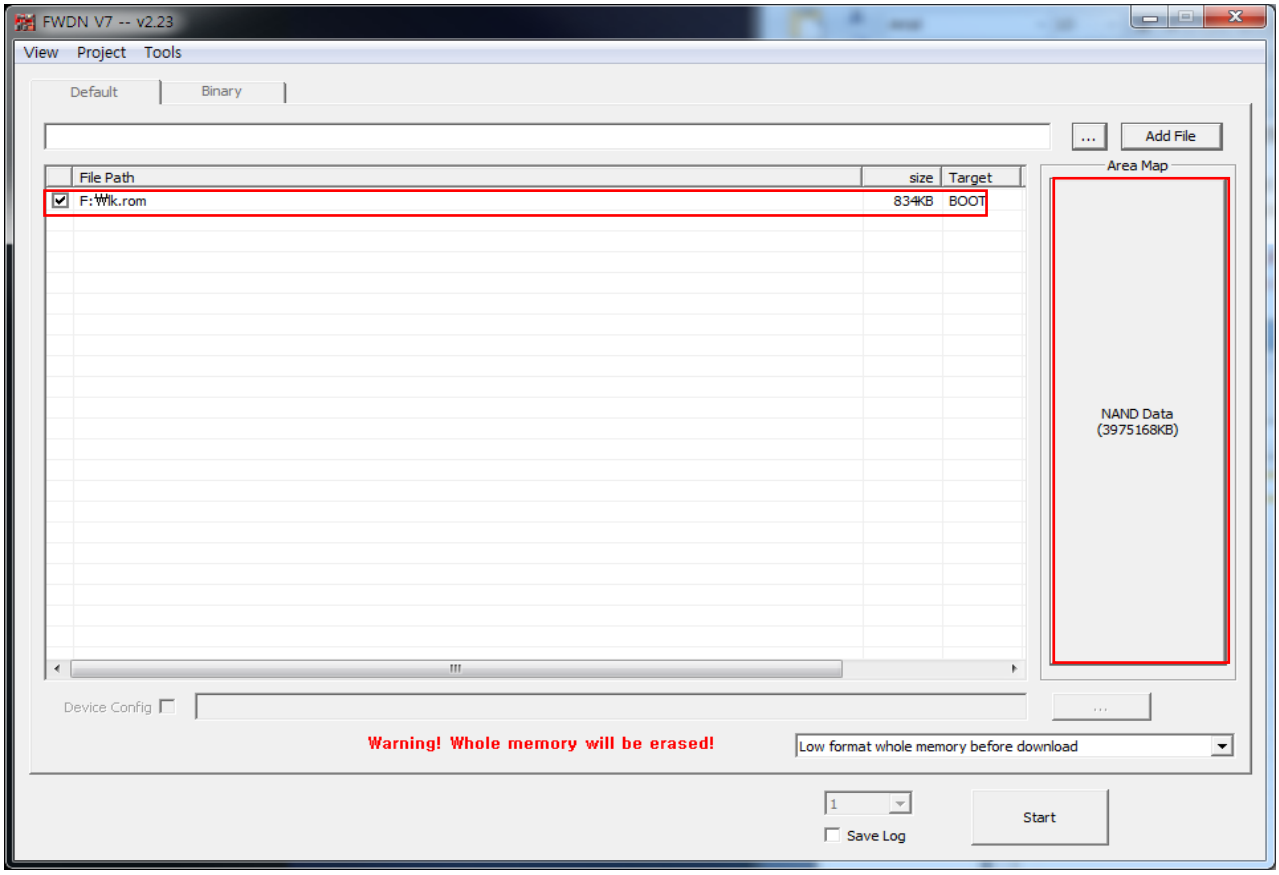
2.3 Creating snapshot partition

Telechips quick boot solution support two storage type(NAND/eMMC(SD)).

To include quick boot feature, you have to create snapshot partition using FWDN.

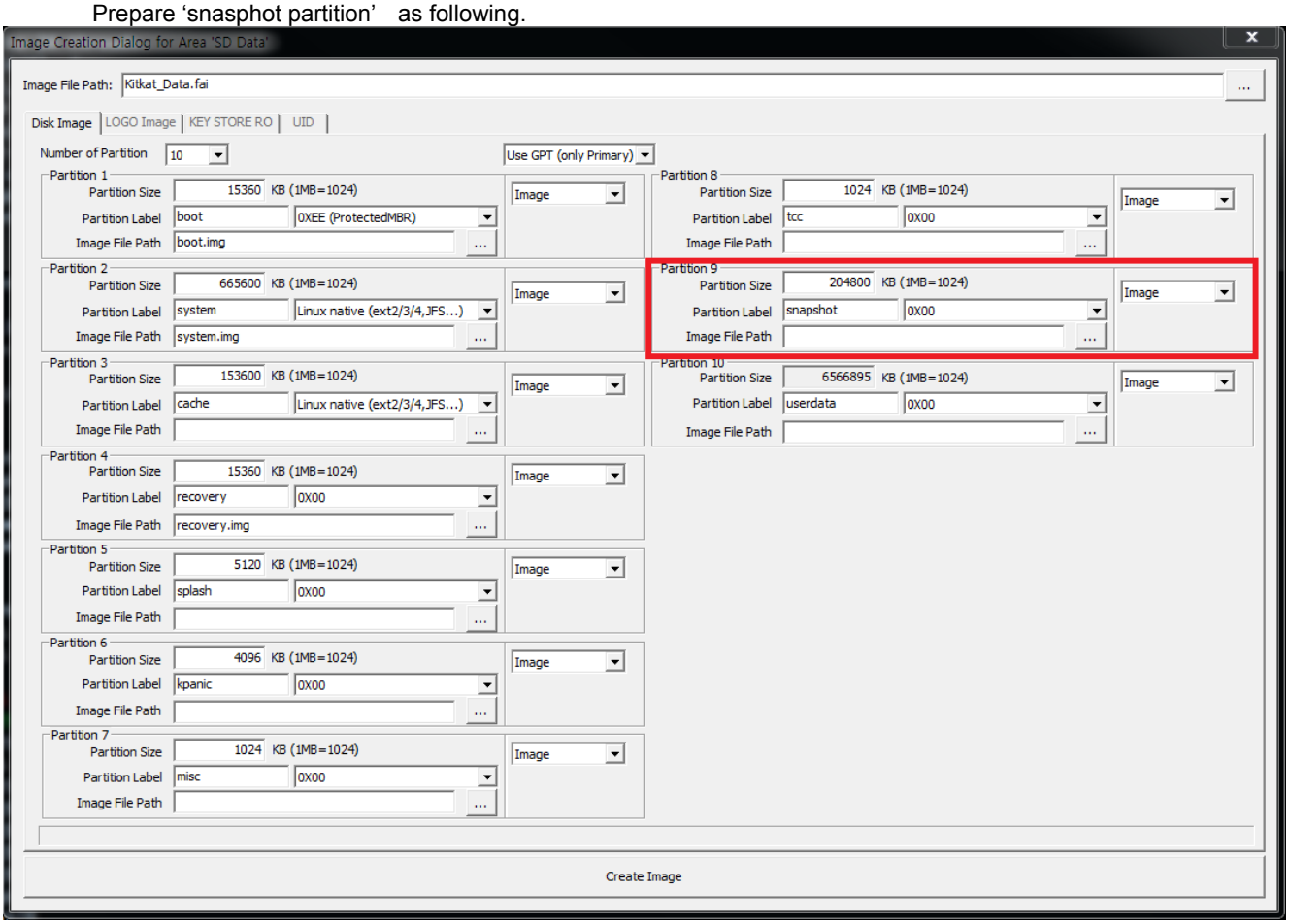
The procedure to create snapshot partition is as follow

1) Run FWDN



2) Choose EMMC Data and following menu is displayed.

Prepare ‘snasphot partition’ as following.



SNAPSHOT PARTITION SIZE : About 200MB (204800 KB)

We need to download a new image to the device frequently. However, we have to be carefully if we enable quick-boot feature. To erase snapshot boot image, you have to choose image filled with 0x00.

How to make image that fill with 0.
Execute “dd if=/dev/zero of=empty_snapshot.img bs=4096 count=10” in linux shell

- We recommend to use 200MB for snapshot partition when developing the solution.
  If The customer use prebuilt mode, they can optimize it’s size through enabling below log just before mass-production.

  Path: kernel/kernel/power/swap.c, enough_swap() function.
  printk("PM: Free swap pages: %u required swap pages %u %u \n", free_swap, required, nr_pages);

  Needed snapshot partition size will be about (required * 4096)/1024 KB.

3) And then click “create image” button

Note

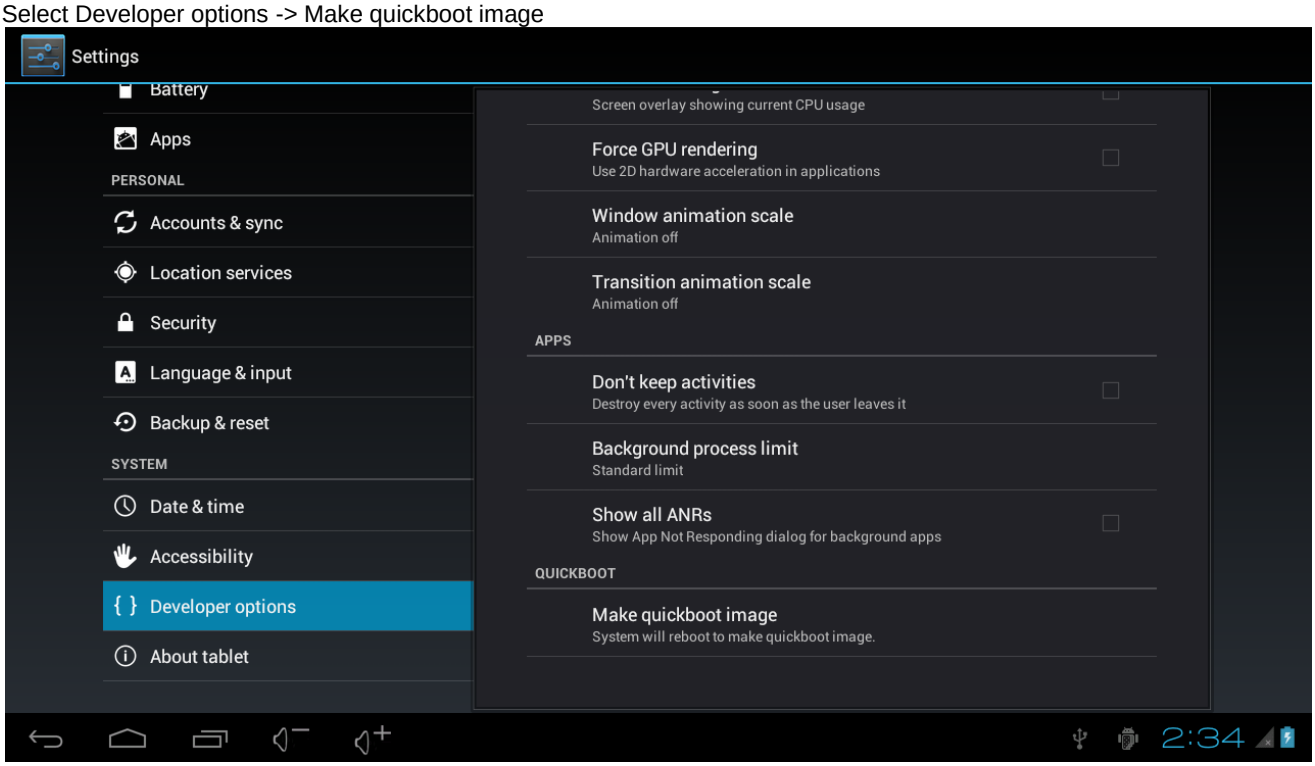
Usage of FWDN refers to
“TCCxxxx-Android-ALL-V1.0-Partition Layout Guide.pdf”
“TCC892X-Android_4.4(Kitkat)-V0.01E-Quick Start Guide.pdf”
“TCC893X-Android_4.4(Kitkat)-V0.01E-Quick Start Guide.pdf”
“TCC892X-Android_4.4(Kitkat)-V1.01E-SDMMC Boot Guide.pdf”
“TCC893X-Android_4.4(Kitkat)-V1.01E-SDMMC Boot Guide.pdf”

3 How to make snapshot boot Image

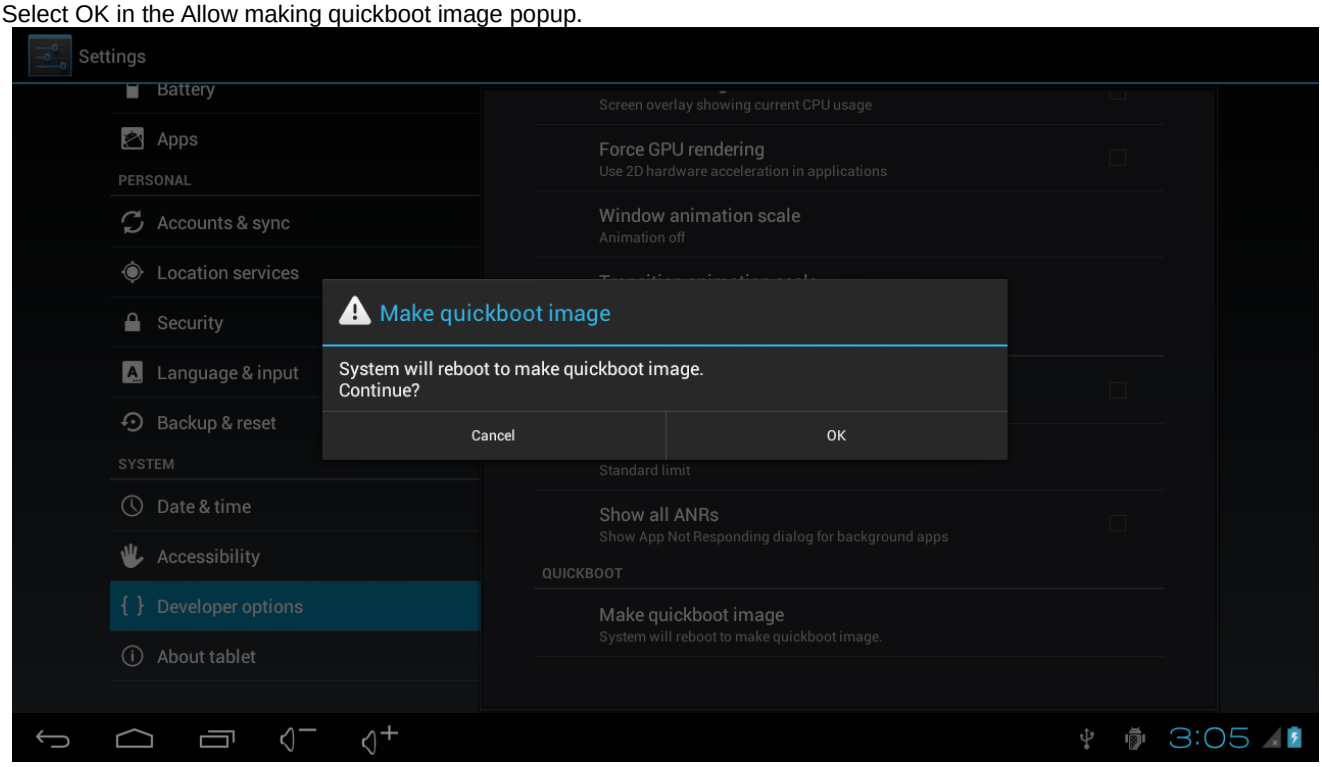
The snapshot boot image is generated once at the initial stage.

The followings are how to generate the snapshot boot images.

1. Execute Settings Application.
2. Select Developer options -> Make quickboot image



3. Select OK in the Allow making quickboot image popup.

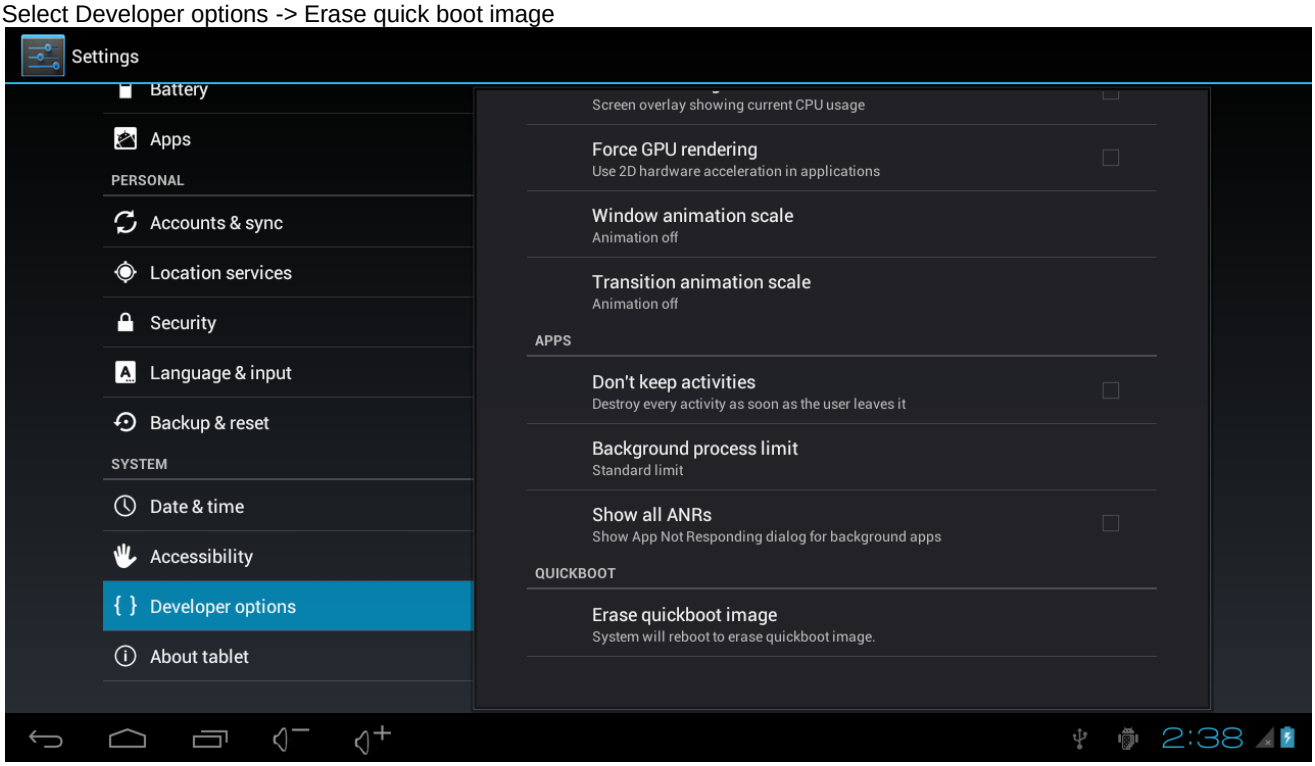


4. The following appears when rebooting.

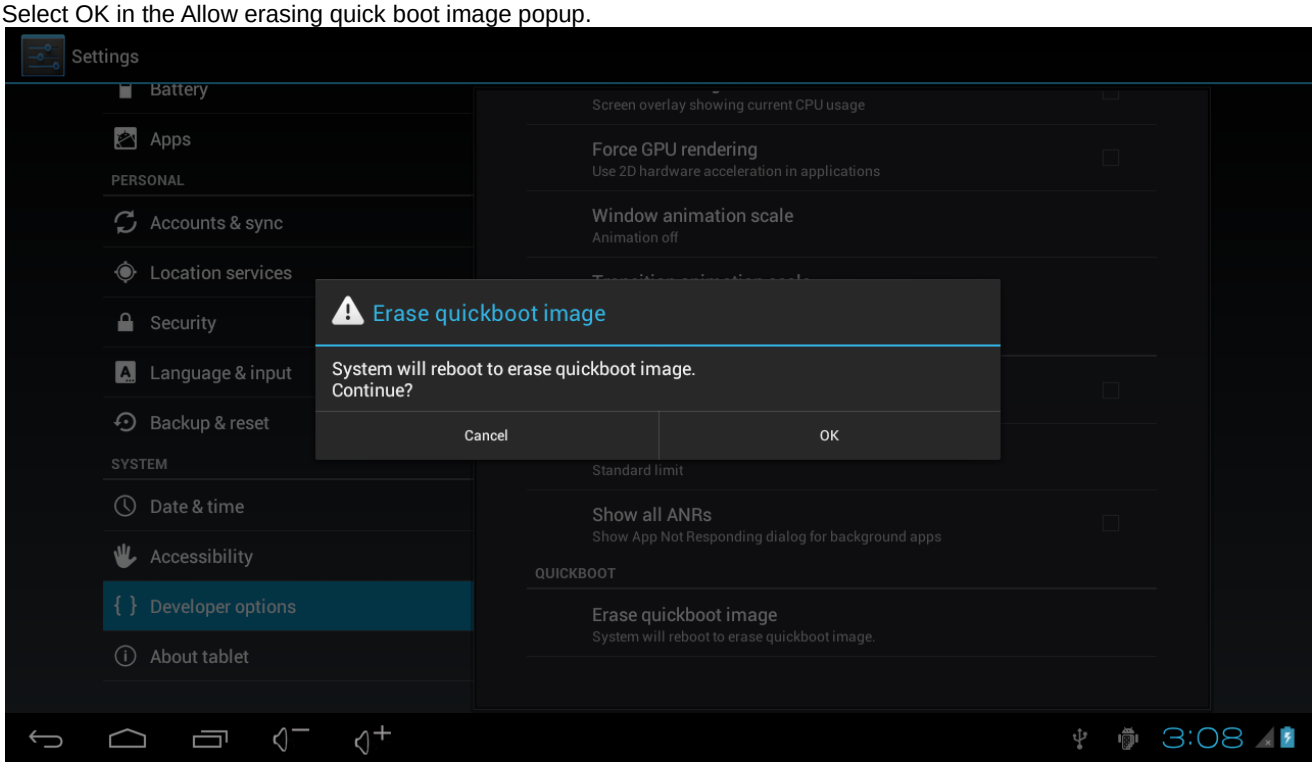
4 How to erase snapshot boot image

4.1 Delete the snapshot boot image from the setting ui

1. Execute Settings Application.
2. Select Developer options -> Erase quick boot image



3. Select OK in the Allow erasing quick boot image popup.



4.2 Delete the snapshot boot image with the fastboot

1. In the fastboot mode, connect USB.
2. Execute “$fastboot erase snapshot” in the shell.

5 How to disable quickboot feature

5.1 Patch kk-disable-quickboot.patch in order to disable quick boot

The following shows how to enable the quick boot.

1) cd your kitkat project
2) Execute “patch –p1 < device/telechips/common/kk-disable-quickboot.patch” in shell

5.2 Disable quickboot feature in kernel configuration

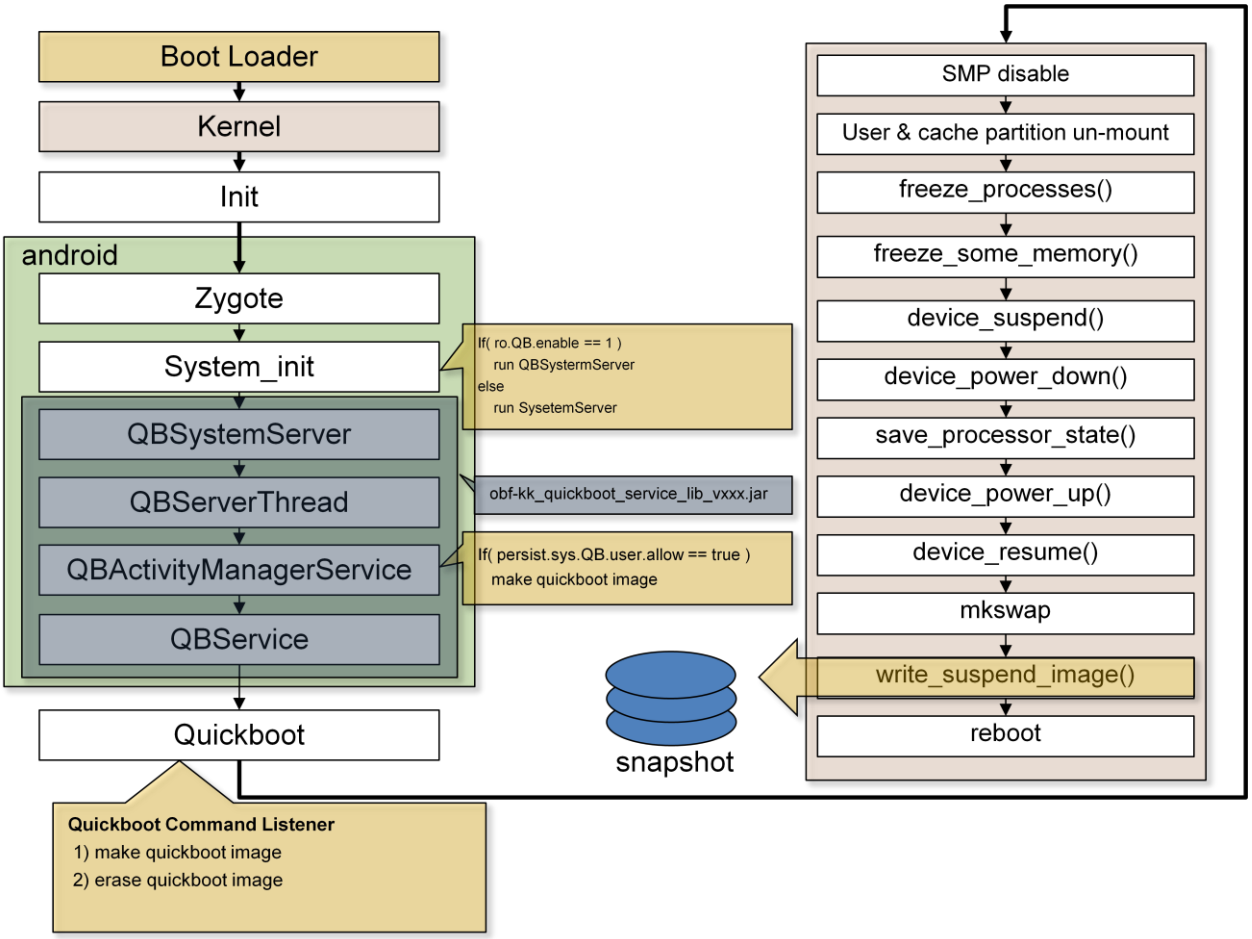
below kernel configuration unset.

General setup -> support for paging of anonymous memory (swap)
Power management options -> Hibernation (aka ‘suspend to disk’)
-> Snapshot Boot (aka ‘suspend to disk’)
Library routines -> Google LZ4 HC Compression
-> Google LZ4 Decompression
Device Drivers → USB support → <*> EHCI HCD (USB 2.0) support
→ <*> OHCI HCD support

6 Appendix

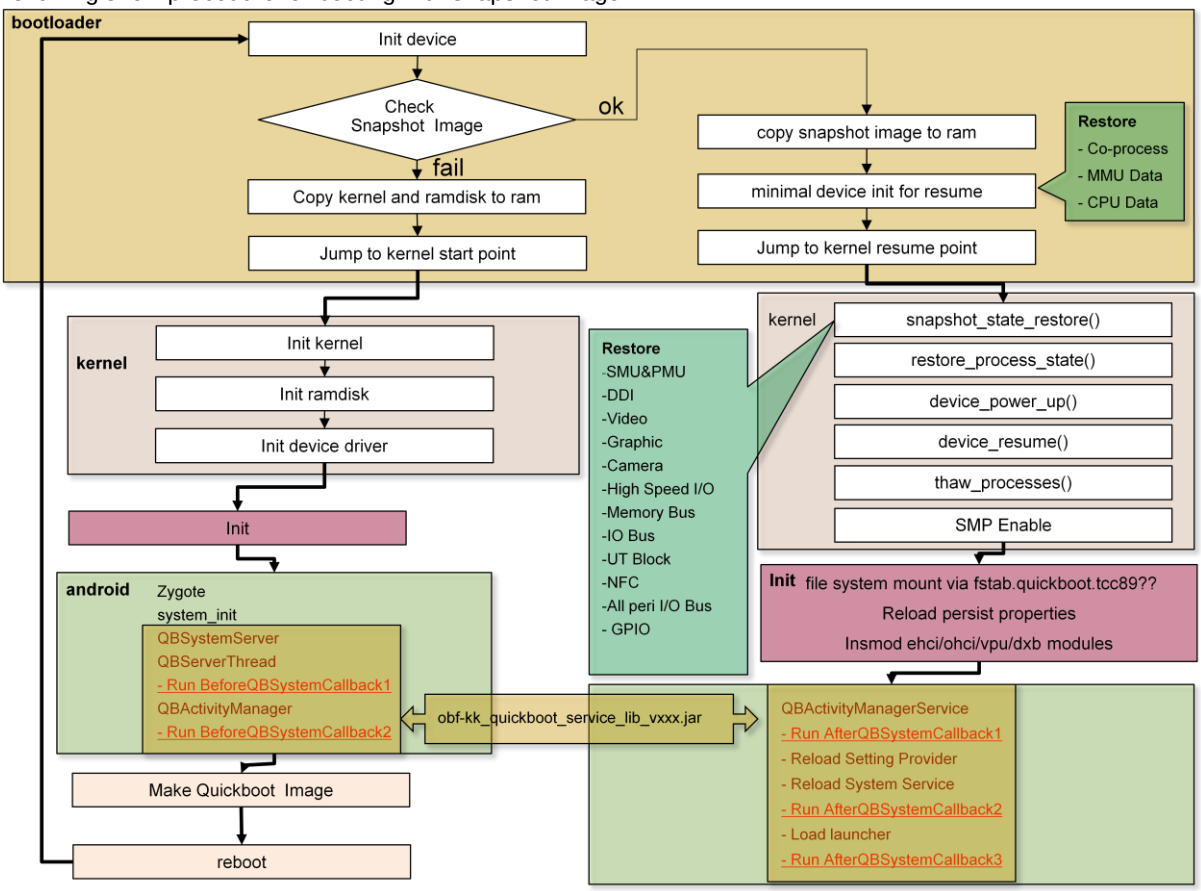
6.1 When snapshot boot image is created

The following shows procedure for making snapshot image



6.2 Modify device driver for quick boot

The following show procedure for booting with snapshot image.



During snapshot boot, probe function of platform_driver is not executed and resume function will be called same as wake up from deep sleep. The suspend / resume functions are different wheather it use dev_pm_ops or not.

6.2.1 In case of not using CONFIG_PM_RUNTIME & dev_pm_ops

The proto type of platform_driver structure is as follows. It is the same with JellyBean.

```
struct platform_driver {
	int (*probe)(struct platform_device *);
	int (*remove)(struct platform_device *);
	void (*shutdown)(struct platform_device *);
	int (*suspend)(struct platform_device *, pm_message_t state);
	int (*resume)(struct platform_device *);
	struct device_driver driver;
	const struct platform_device_id *id_table;
};
```

6.2.2 In case of using CONFIG_PM_RUNTIME & dev_pm_ops

If the platform_driver->driver use CONFIG_PM_RUNTIME & dev_pm_ops, QuickBoot does not call platform_driver->suspend/resume functions. Instead of platform_driver->suspend/resume, QuickBoot call dev_pm_ops->freeze/thaw/restore functions.

```
struct platform_driver {
	int (*probe)(struct platform_device *);
	int (*remove)(struct platform_device *);
	void (*shutdown)(struct platform_device *);
	int (*suspend)(struct platform_device *, pm_message_t state);
	int (*resume)(struct platform_device *);
	struct device_driver driver;
	const struct platform_device_id *id_table;
};
```

```
struct device_driver {
	const char		*name;
	struct bus_type		*bus;

	struct module		*owner;
	const char		*mod_name;	/* used for built-in modules */

	bool suppress_bind_attrs;	/* disables bind/unbind via sysfs */

	const struct of_device_id	*of_match_table;

	int (*probe) (struct device *dev);
	int (*remove) (struct device *dev);
	void (*shutdown) (struct device *dev);
	int (*suspend) (struct device *dev, pm_message_t state);
	int (*resume) (struct device *dev);
	const struct attribute_group **groups;

	const struct dev_pm_ops *pm;

	struct driver_private *p;
};
```

If the Device Driver defines **platform_driver -> driver -> dev_pm_ops (.pm) ,** QuickBoot Call **dev_pm_ops ->freeze/thaw/restore.** So the Device Driver is Needed to define freeze / thaw / restore functions in dev_pm_ops.

```
struct dev_pm_ops {
	int (*prepare)(struct device *dev);
	void (*complete)(struct device *dev);
	int (*suspend)(struct device *dev);
	int (*resume)(struct device *dev);
	int (*freeze)(struct device *dev);
	int (*thaw)(struct device *dev);
	int (*poweroff)(struct device *dev);
	int (*restore)(struct device *dev);
	int (*suspend_late)(struct device *dev);
	int (*resume_early)(struct device *dev);
	int (*freeze_late)(struct device *dev);
	int (*thaw_early)(struct device *dev);
	int (*poweroff_late)(struct device *dev);
	int (*restore_early)(struct device *dev);
	int (*suspend_noirq)(struct device *dev);
	int (*resume_noirq)(struct device *dev);
	int (*freeze_noirq)(struct device *dev);
	int (*thaw_noirq)(struct device *dev);
	int (*poweroff_noirq)(struct device *dev);
	int (*restore_noirq)(struct device *dev);
	int (*runtime_suspend)(struct device *dev);
	int (*runtime_resume)(struct device *dev);
	int (*runtime_idle)(struct device *dev);
};
```

So, You need to define freeze / thaw / restore functions in dev_pm_ops.

Additionally, dev_pm_ops -> suspend / resume will be called when the system state goes to Sleep Mode.

6.2.3 How to know the system is boot in QuickBoot or normal boot sequence.

When snapshot booting is done, do_hibernate_boot variable will become 1.
So, you can use this variable to decide whether resume function should be executed or not.
Vaiable “do_hibernate_boot” is defined as follows.

```
unsigned int do_hibernate_boot;
```

Normally, Telechips Android platform supports deep sleep mode and it means default device drivers includes resume function and don’t need to implement it.
However, you have to make resume function if you want to use new device.

6.3 Why start up time becomes slower

6.3.1 Rescanning package

The launcher is executed after executing package rescan. For this reason, booting time may be increased depending on the numbers of the installed applications in the user area. Rescanning package is executed in the System Server(partial init).

6.4 Need to compile android platform twice

In order to increase the stability of file system, we need to un-mount the user and cache partition before creating a snapshot image. For this reason, we need to use “WITH_DEXPREOPT=true” in build/envsetup.sh.

If you use “WITH_DEXPREOPT=true” option, you see a dex synchronization error. It is shown below.

```
dalvikvm( 1754): Zip is good, but no classes.dex inside, and no valid .odex file in the same directory
W/PackageManager( 1754): StaleDexCacheError when reading apk: /system/app/SettingsProvider.apk
W/PackageManager( 1754): dalvik.system.StaleDexCacheError: /system/app/SettingsProvider.apk
W/PackageManager( 1754):        at dalvik.system.DexFile.isDexOptNeeded(Native Method)
W/PackageManager( 1754):        at
com.android.server.pm.PackageManagerService.performDexOptLI(PackageManagerService.java:3536)
W/PackageManager( 1754):        at
com.android.server.pm.PackageManagerService.performDexOpt(PackageManagerService.java:3521)
W/PackageManager( 1754):        at
com.android.server.am.ActivityManagerService.ensurePackageDexOpt(ActivityManagerService.java:1926)
W/PackageManager( 1754):        at
com.android.server.am.ActivityManagerService.generateApplicationProvidersLocked(ActivityManagerService.java:6252)
W/PackageManager( 1754):        at
com.android.server.am.QBActivityManagerService.installSystemProviders(QBActivityManagerService.java:64)
W/PackageManager( 1754):        at com.android.server.QBServerThread.run(QBServerThread.java:291)
E/System  ( 1754): ************************************************
E/System  ( 1754): ********** Failure starting core service
E/System  ( 1754): java.lang.RuntimeException: Unable to get provider com.android.providers.settings.SettingsProvider:
java.lang.ClassNotFoundException: Didn't find class "com.android.providers.settings.SettingsProvider" on path:
/system/app/SettingsProvider.apk
E/System  ( 1754):      at android.app.ActivityThread.installProvider(ActivityThread.java:4822)
E/System  ( 1754):      at android.app.ActivityThread.installContentProviders(ActivityThread.java:4432)
E/System  ( 1754):      at android.app.ActivityThread.installSystemProviders(ActivityThread.java:4970)
E/System  ( 1754):      at com.android.server.am.QBActivityManagerService.installSystemProviders(QBActivityManagerService.java:77)
E/System  ( 1754):      at com.android.server.QBServerThread.run(QBServerThread.java:291)
E/System  ( 1754): Caused by: java.lang.ClassNotFoundException: Didn't find class "com.android.providers.settings.SettingsProvider" on
path: /system/app/SettingsProvider.apk
E/System  ( 1754):      at dalvik.system.BaseDexClassLoader.findClass(BaseDexClassLoader.java:65)
E/System  ( 1754):      at java.lang.ClassLoader.loadClass(ClassLoader.java:501)
E/System  ( 1754):      at java.lang.ClassLoader.loadClass(ClassLoader.java:461)
E/System  ( 1754):      at android.app.ActivityThread.installProvider(ActivityThread.java:4807)
E/System  ( 1754):      ... 4 more
I/QBSystemServer( 1754): Input Method Service
```

If you meet this error, please compile android platform once more.

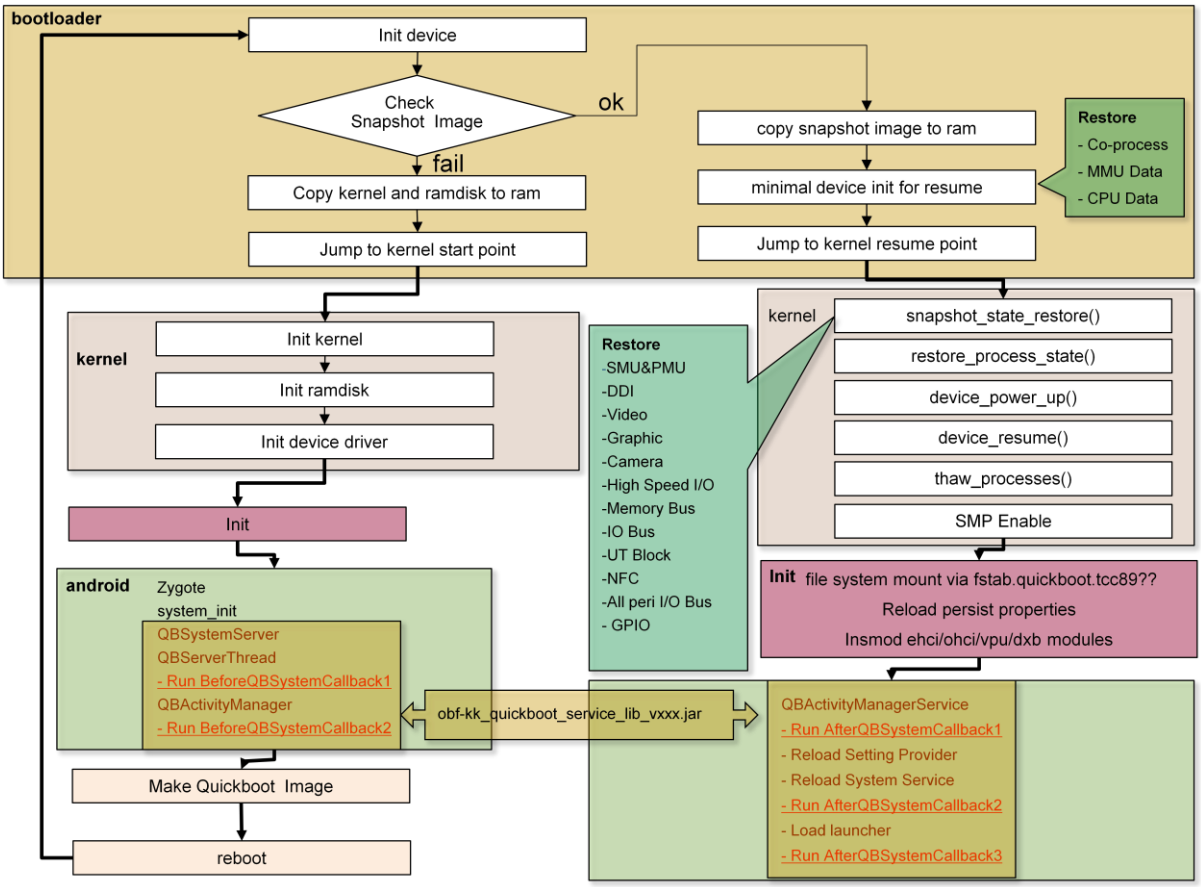
6.5 How to register new service

If ro.QB.enable(It declared in device.mk) property is true, the QBSystemServer will be run instead of the SystemServer. QBSystemServer is included to frameworks/base/service/java/obf-kk_quickboot_service_lib_v1.xxx,.jar.

If you want to register new service, please register a new service in the following Callback.

1. frameworks/base/service/java/com/android/server/BeforeQBSystemCallback1.java
2. frameworks/base/service/java/com/android/server/BeforeQBSystemCallback2.java
3. frameworks/base/service/java/com/android/server/AfterQBSystemCallback1.java
4. frameworks/base/service/java/com/android/server/ AfterQBSystemCallback2.java
5. frameworks/base/service/java/com/android/server/ AfterQBSystemCallback3.java

The sequences of calling a callback refer to red color text in the diagram below.



In order to run check disk for user/cache partition we have to un-mount these partition. So file handle have to release on user and cache partition. If you open file handle in your application or service before making quick-boot image, you have to release file handle.

6.6 Displaying an image during making snapshot image

During making snapshot image for quick boot, an image (Quickboot logo) can be display.

6.6.1 Preparing an image (*.rle)

※ Image format for Quick boot logo is 24bit bmp.

In order to make an image(*.rle) for Quickboot logo, move to the following path.

```
$ cd ~/mydroid/android/
$ cd device/telechips/common/
```

After making 1024x600 (depending on LCD size, default 1024x600) bmp image file, convert it to *.img(raw) format and then convert to *.rle file as follows.

```
$ convert -depth 8 ci_quickboot.bmp rgb:quickboot_1024x600.raw
$ rgb2565 -rle <quickboot_1024x600.raw> Quickboot_1024x600.rle
```

6.6.2 Setting path for Quickboot Logo

You can set path for Quickboot logo by modifying `device/telechips/tcc893x/device.mk` as follows.

```
$ cd ~/mydroid/android/
$ vi device/telechips/tcc893x/device.mk
```

`device/telechips/tcc893x/device.mk`.

```
…
PRODUCT_COPY_FILES += \
        device/telechips/common/initlogo1024x600.rle:root/initlogo.rle  \
        device/telechips/common/Quickboot_1024x600.rle:root/QuickBoot_logo.rle
…
```

6.7 Displaying an image during quickboot

After kernel starts, an image can be displayed and will be maintained until android starts. This image is called as agree image and it can be used for various purposes. For example, it can be used to ask something to end user.

Two types of image can be used for agree image as follows. You have to choose which one will be used before enabling this feature.

6.7.1 Using last framebuffer

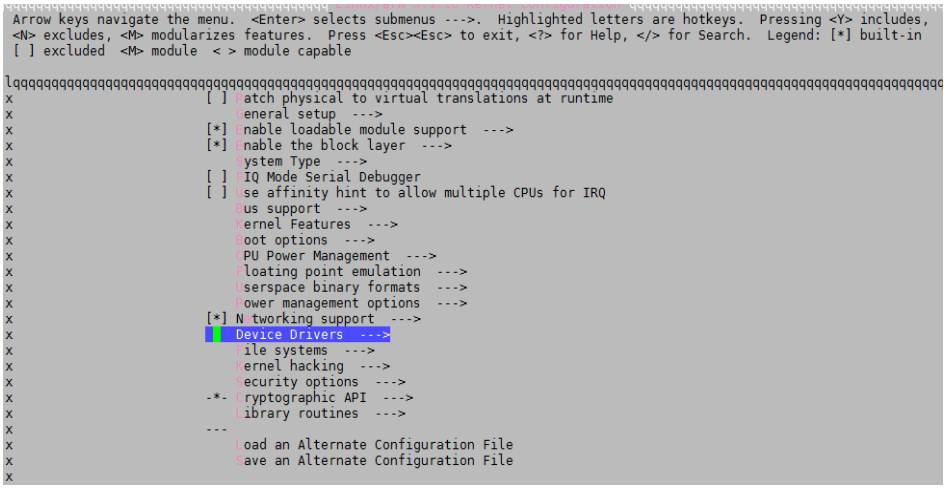
You can use an image in framebuffer just before starting making a snapshot boot image

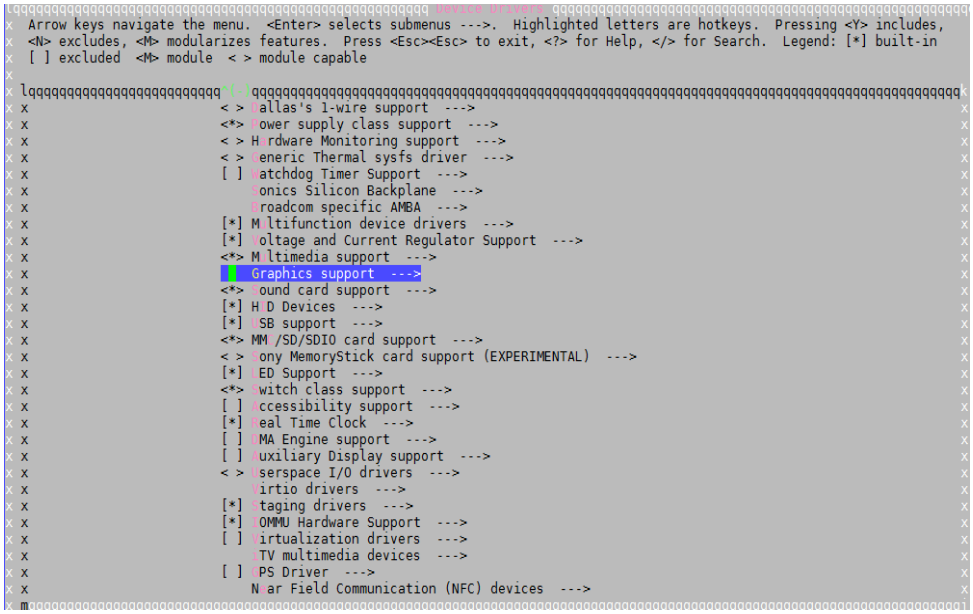
※ Quickboot logo is output when creating a snapshot boot image(refer to 6.6.2)

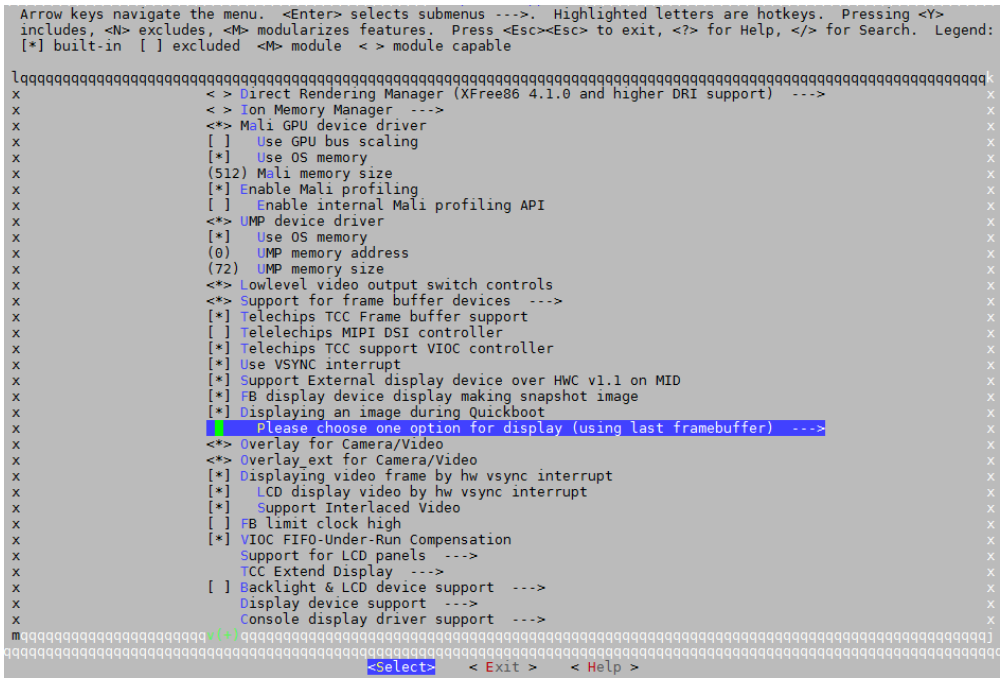
The fb driver is resumed,with rebooting(refer to 6.2). Then, It displays the image which was saved framebuffer image just before output Quickboot logo (refer to 6.6).

6.7.2 Enable Using last framebuffer feature in kernel

Device drivers → Graphics support → [*] Displaying an image during Quickboot
→ [*] using last framebuffer






Arrow keys navigate the menu. <Enter> selects submenus --->. Highlighted letters are hotkeys. Pressing <Y>
includes, <N> excludes, <M> modularizes features. Press <Esc><Esc> to exit, <?> for Help, </> for Search. Legend:
[*] built-in [ ] excluded <M> module < > module capable
< > Direct Rendering Manager (XFree86 4.1.0 and higher DRI support) --->
< > Ion Memory Manager --->
<*> Mali GPU device driver
[ ] Use GPU bus scaling
[*] Use OS memory
(512) Mali memory size
[*] Enable Mali profiling
[ ] Enable internal Mali profiling API
<*> UMP device driver
[*] Use OS memory
(0) UMP memory address
(72) UMP memory size
<*> Lowlevel video output switch controls
<*> Support for frame buffer devices --->
[*] Telechips TCC Frame buffer support
[ ] Telelechips MIPI DSI controller
[*] Telechips TCC support VIOC controller
[*] Use VSYNC interrupt
[*] Support External display device over HWC v1.1 on MID
[*] FB display device display making snapshot image
[*] Displaying an image during Quickboot
Please choose one option for display (using last framebuffer) --->
<*> Overlay for Camera/Video
<*> Overlay_ext for Camera/Video
[*] Displaying video frame by hw vsync interrupt
[*] LCD display video by hw vsync interrupt
[*] Support Interlaced Video
[ ] FB limit clock high
[*] VIOC FIFO-Under-Run Compensation
Support for LCD panels --->
TCC Extend Display --->
[ ] Backlight & LCD device support --->
Display device support --->
Console display driver support --->
<Select>
< Exit >
< Help >

6.7.3 Using an image what you want to use

You can choose any image for agree image

6.7.3.1 How to make an image

You can prepare an image as same way with quick boot logo.

```
$ cd ~/mydroid/android/
$ vi device/telechips/tcc893x/device.mk
```

```
$ convert -depth 8 user1.bmp rgb:user1_1024x600.raw
$ rgb2565 -rle <user1_1024x600.raw> user1_1024x600.rle
```

Copy the above image into `android/device/tetelchips/tcc893x`
And you have to modify `device.mk to display this image as agree image.`

```
PRODUCT_COPY_FILES += \
        device/telechips/common/initlogo1024x600.rle:root/initlogo.rle  \
        device/telechips/common/Quickboot_1024x600.rle:root/QuickBoot_logo.rle \
        device/telechips/common/user1_1024x600.rle:root/user1.rle \ //(just example)
        device/telechips/common/user2_1024x600.rle:root/user2.rle   //(just example)
```

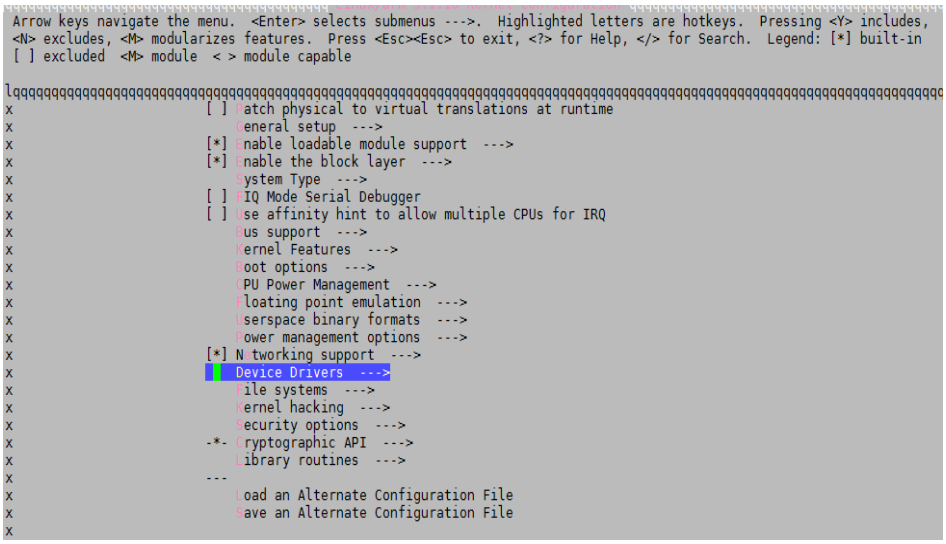
Image file name is defined at If `android/kernel/drivers/video/tcc/tcc_qb_fb.c`
If agree logo is not displayed, please check the correct file name as follows.

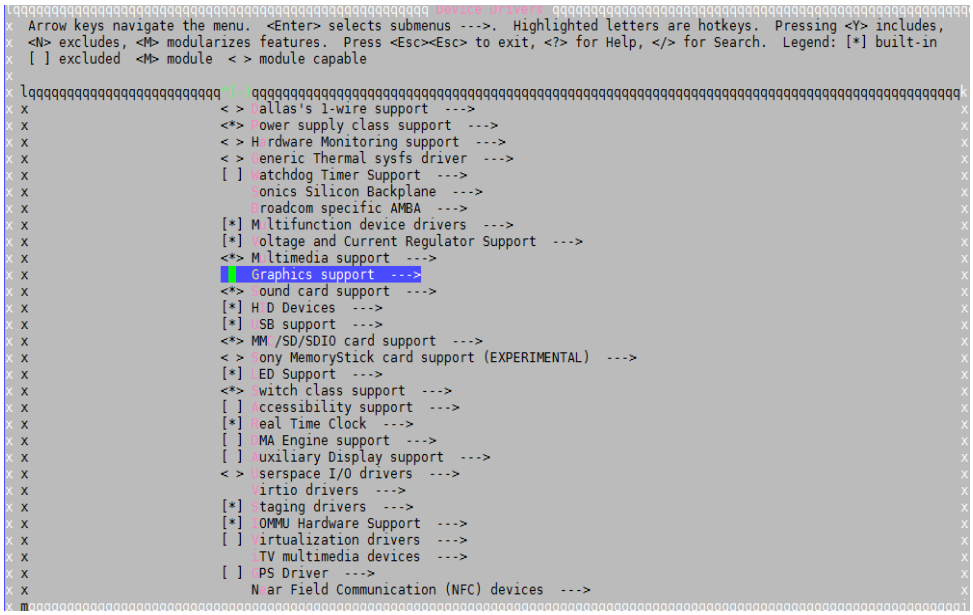
```
$ cd ~/mydroid/android/
$ vi kernel/drivers/video/tcc/tcc_qb_fb.c
```

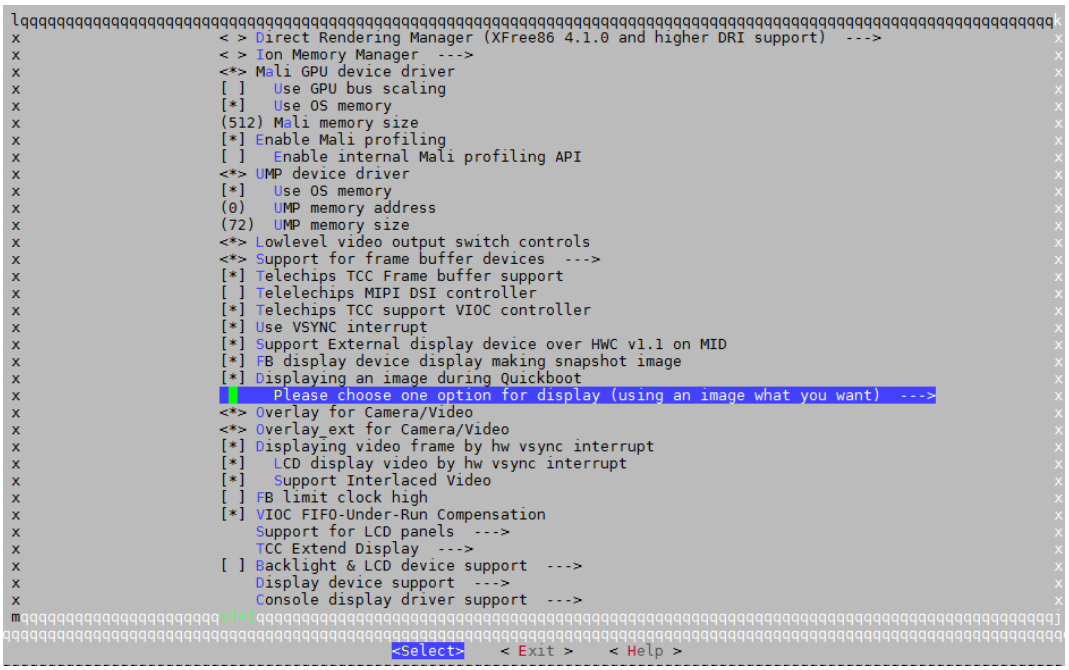
```
70  #if defined(CONFIG_QUICKBOOT_DISPLAY_LOGO)
71  #define     QUICKBOOT_USER_LOGO     "user1.rle"
72  #endif
```

6.7.3.2 Enable Quickboot display user image feature in kernel

Device drivers → Graphics support → [*] Displaying an image during Quickboot
→ [*] using an image what you want






< > Direct Rendering Manager (XFree86 4.1.0 and higher DRI support) --->
< > Ion Memory Manager --->
<*> Mali GPU device driver
[ ] Use GPU bus scaling
[*] Use OS memory
(512) Mali memory size
[*] Enable Mali profiling
[ ] Enable internal Mali profiling API
<*> UMP device driver
[*] Use OS memory
(0) UMP memory address
(72) UMP memory size
<*> Lowlevel video output switch controls
<*> Support for frame buffer devices --->
[*] Telechips TCC Frame buffer support
[ ] Telelechips MIPI DSI controller
[*] Telechips TCC support VIOC controller
[*] Use VSYNC interrupt
[*] Support External display device over HWC v1.1 on MID
[*] FB display device display making snapshot image
[*] Displaying an image during Quickboot
Please choose one option for display (using an image what you want) --->
<*> Overlay for Camera/Video
<*> Overlay_ext for Camera/Video
[*] Displaying video frame by hw vsync interrupt
[*] LCD display video by hw vsync interrupt
[*] Support Interlaced Video
[ ] FB limit clock high
[*] VIOC FIFO-Under-Run Compensation
Support for LCD panels --->
TCC Extend Display --->
[ ] Backlight & LCD device support --->
Display device support --->
Console display driver support --->
<Select>
< Exit >
< Help >

6.8 How to add “apk” only file with system application

In order to run check disk, we need to un-mount user data & cache partition.
If just add “apk” file only in /system/app folder, used data un-mount issue will be happen.
“apk” file and “odex” file should exist together.
That means, there is no problem, if you use Android Build System.

To avoid this problem, we create /system/app2 folder. The system will scan for the “/system/app2” folder when system boot up with snapshot image.

You will need to insert a “LOCAL_MODULE_APP2 := ENABLE” option in order to copy “apk” only file into the “/system/app2”.

```
LOCAL_PATH := $(call my-dir)
include $(CLEAR_VARS)

# Module name should match apk name to be installed.
LOCAL_MODULE := LocalModuleName
LOCAL_SRC_FILES := $(LOCAL_MODULE).apk
LOCAL_MODULE_CLASS := APPS
LOCAL_MODULE_APP2 := ENABLE
LOCAL_MODULE_SUFFIX := $(COMMON_ANDROID_PACKAGE_SUFFIX)

include $(BUILD_PREBUILT)
```

6.9 How to use Bootchart

Bootchart On Android : http://www.elinux.org/Using_Bootchart_on_Android

6.9.1 Bootchart on Android QuickBoot

Bootchart isn't support Quickboot. So, we need to change bootchart source.

1. Add the "bootchart_init" in the system/core/init/init.c in order to work after File System Mount.
2. Modify system/core/init/bootchart.c – bootchart_init() to SKIP bootchart if the system boots on Making QuickBoot Image Mode. Boot Modes depend on "persist.sys.QB.user.allow" & "tcc.QB.boot.with".
3. Add bootchart.c - get_log_init_jiffies( ) to save the time when Quickboot starts. Then, do_log_uptime( ) uses that time to get how long it takes to Quickboot. So, bootchart can make correct boot log.

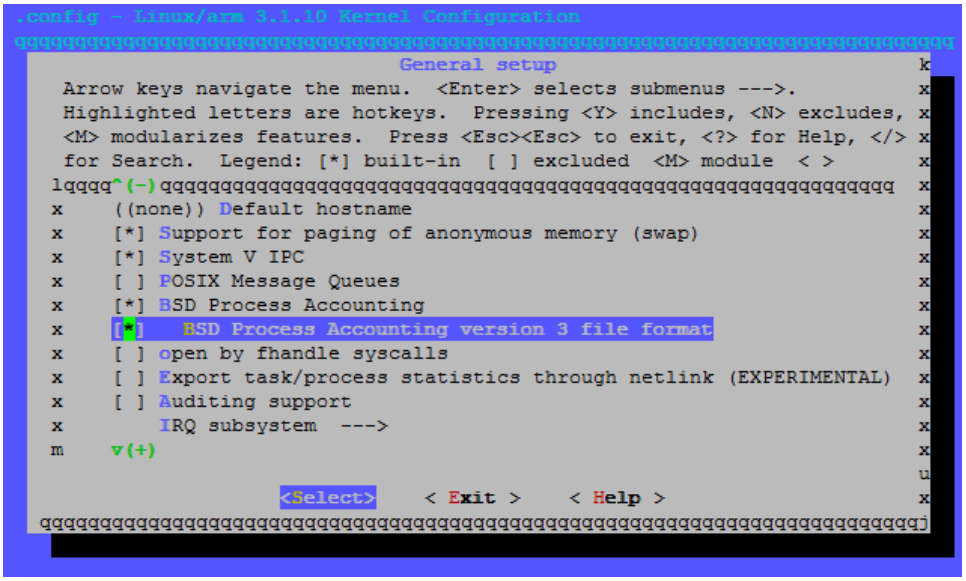
6.9.2 How to Install Bootchart on Android

1. Open system/core/init/bootchart.h
2. Change **# define BOOTCHART 0** to **# define BOOTCHART 1**
3. Open system/core/init.c

```
#if BOOTCHART
static int bootchart_init_action(int nargs, char **args)
{
  bootchart_count = bootchart_init();
  if (bootchart_count < 0) {
     ERROR("bootcharting init failure\n");
  } else if (bootchart_count > 0) {
     NOTICE("bootcharting started (period=%d ms)\n", bootchart_count*BOOTCHART_POLLING_MS);
  } else {
     NOTICE("bootcharting ignored\n");
  }
return 0;
}
#endif
```

   Check **return 0;** If it isn't, insert it.
4. Kernel Setting
   < It needs to change nothing. But if bootchart isn't work correctly, you need to do follow. >

   General Setup → [*] BSD Process Accounting → [*] BSD Process Accounting version 3 file format



   Then, build kernel.

5. Move to android source root.
6. $ export INIT_BOOTCHART=true
7. Build Android Source.

6.9.3 How to get log files

1. Turn on Target Board.
2. $ mkdir /data/bootchart
3. $ echo 40 > /data/bootchart-start
   (The number 40 is a variable how long records booting log files.)
4. Reboot
5. Copy all files in /data/bootchart/ to Host PC and compress it to bootchart.tgz

6.9.4 How to change log files to a graph – Ubuntu 12.04 LTS 32bit

1. Download bootchart Source. **< bootchart-0.9.tar.bz2 >** http://www.bootchart.org/download.html
   < Don't use **apt-get install bootchart** >
2. $ apt-get install ant1.7
3. Install JDK 6 which is distributed by Oracle.
   < If you use openJDK, it can make errors >

```
$ sudo add-apt-repository ppa:webupd8team/java
$ sudo apt-get update
$ sudo apt-get install oracle-java6-installer
```

4. Move to bootchart Source
   Ex) bootchart-0.9 $
5. Compile bootchart-0.9 using ant.
   $ bootchart-0.9 $ ant
6. **bootchart.jar** file is created.
   < Instead of compile bootchart.jar, you can use vender/telechips/tools/bootchart/bootchart-32.jar or bootchart-64.jar >
7. Move bootchart.tgz to bootchart source directory.
8. Create a graph using bootchart.jar and bootchart.tgz
   $ bootchart-0.9 $ java –jar bootchart.jar ./bootchart.tgz
9. You can find bootchart.png in the directory.

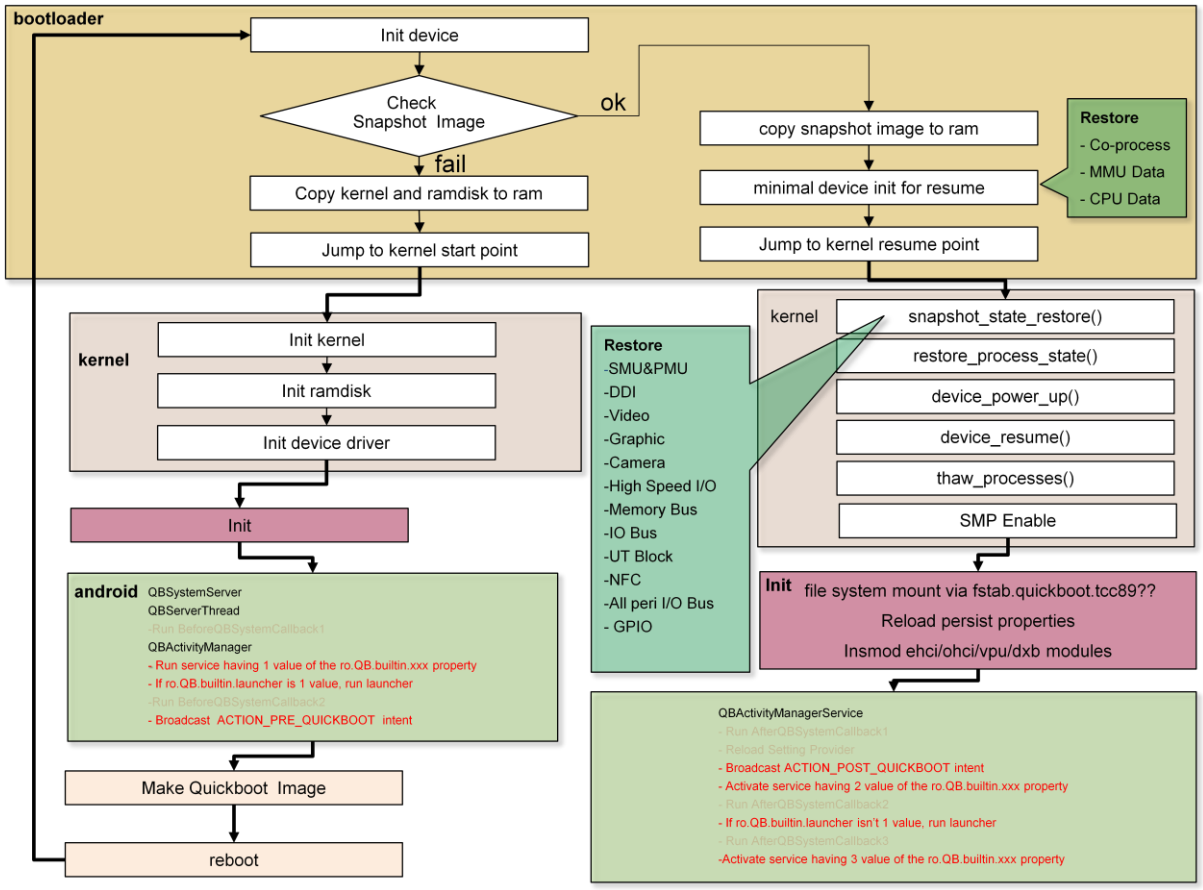
6.9.5 QuickBoot Results

< It doesn't include bootloader's time & snapshot image loading time. >

6.10 How to built-in services on snapshot image

We support ro.QB.builtin.xxx properties in order to built-in default services in quick boot image.

The follow figure is shown how to activate services depending on ro.QB.builtin.xxx. of properties.



If you want to add default services in quickboot, enable and modify ro.QB.builtin.xxxx property in the device/telechips/tcc893x/device.mk.

Note >>
If you change ro.QB.builtin.xxx properties, we cannot support reloading services.
Please note.

device/telechips/common/common.mk

```
…

PRODUCT_PROPERTY_OVERRIDES += ro.QB.builtin.windowManager = 2

#PRODUCT_PROPERTY_OVERRIDES += ro.QB.builtin.widget=1
#PRODUCT_PROPERTY_OVERRIDES += ro.QB.builtin.wallpaper=1
#PRODUCT_PROPERTY_OVERRIDES += ro.QB.builtin.launcher=1

…
```

You can choose value of ro.QB.builtin.xxx from 0 to 3.

0 means that a service is deactivated.
1 means that a service is activated before making quick boot image.
2 mean that a service is activated after boot with snapshot image.
3 mean that a service is activated after running launcher.

Supported ro.QB.builtin.xxxx properties

name	range	Description
ro.QB.builtin.widget	1 ~ 2	Activate widget (2 is default value, if corresponding property isn't set any value)
ro.QB.builtin.wallpaper	1 ~ 2	Activate wallpaper (2 is default value, if corresponding property isn't set any value) If this value is set into '1', following issues related to reloading service will be occured. 1) Changed Wallpaper setting is restored after booting.
ro.QB.builtin.launcher	1 ~ 2	Activate default home before making snapshot image or after booting with snapshot image. - 2 mean activating default home after booting with snapshot image. (2 is default value, if corresponding property isn't set any value) - 1 means activating default home before making snapshot image. If this value is set into '1', following issues related to reloading service will be occured. 1) The icon of setting widget in idle is disappeared after booting. 2) The icon of installed apk is disappeared after booting. 3) The widget added in idle is disappeared after booting. 4) The Guide-screen on first booting is appeared repeatedly whenever booting. (if quickboot image was created with the Guide-screen)
ro.QB.builtin.windowManager	1 ~ 2	Activate windowManager before making snapshot image or after booting with snapshot image. - 1 means activating windowManager before making snapshot image. (1 is default value, if corresponding property isn't set any value) if this value is set into '1', should create the snapshot image with setting lock-screen into NONE. - 2 mean activating windowManager after booting with snapshot image.

6.11 Quickboot Pre-built Usage

Quickboot pre-built solution is devised to reduce time of making quickboot image one by one for every devices. The principle of this is to extract several partitions(userdata, cache, snapshot) needed quickboot, and then write the extracted partition files to new devices in fwdn tool.

6.11.1 Make Quickboot Image

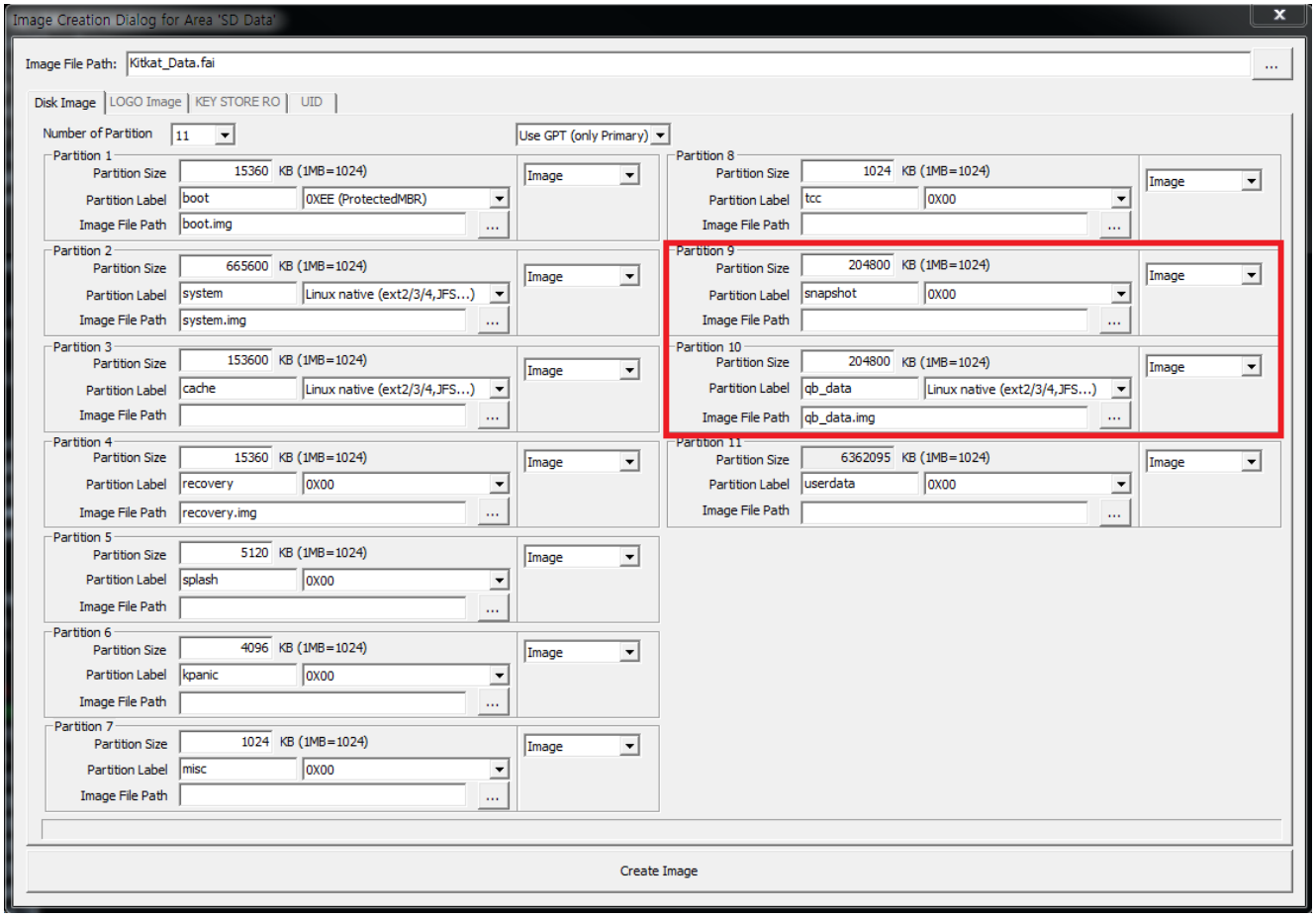
1. Partition Configuration

   In this quickboot pre-built solution, partition number 11 is newly added. The role of the added partition is to save extracted image associated with quickboot(userdata, cache, snapshot). The added partition data is used in factory reset to initialize device.

   Depending on storage device size, the size of partition number 11 is changed. In other word, the added partition size depends on size of extracted quickboot image. In this guide, storage device is used to 4GByte device with about 2.4GByte userdata partition which is the biggest partition.

   a) Partition Configuration in FWDN Tool

      Add partition number in “Number of Partition”, and then set the added partition configuration like following figure.



   b) Make “qb_data.img”

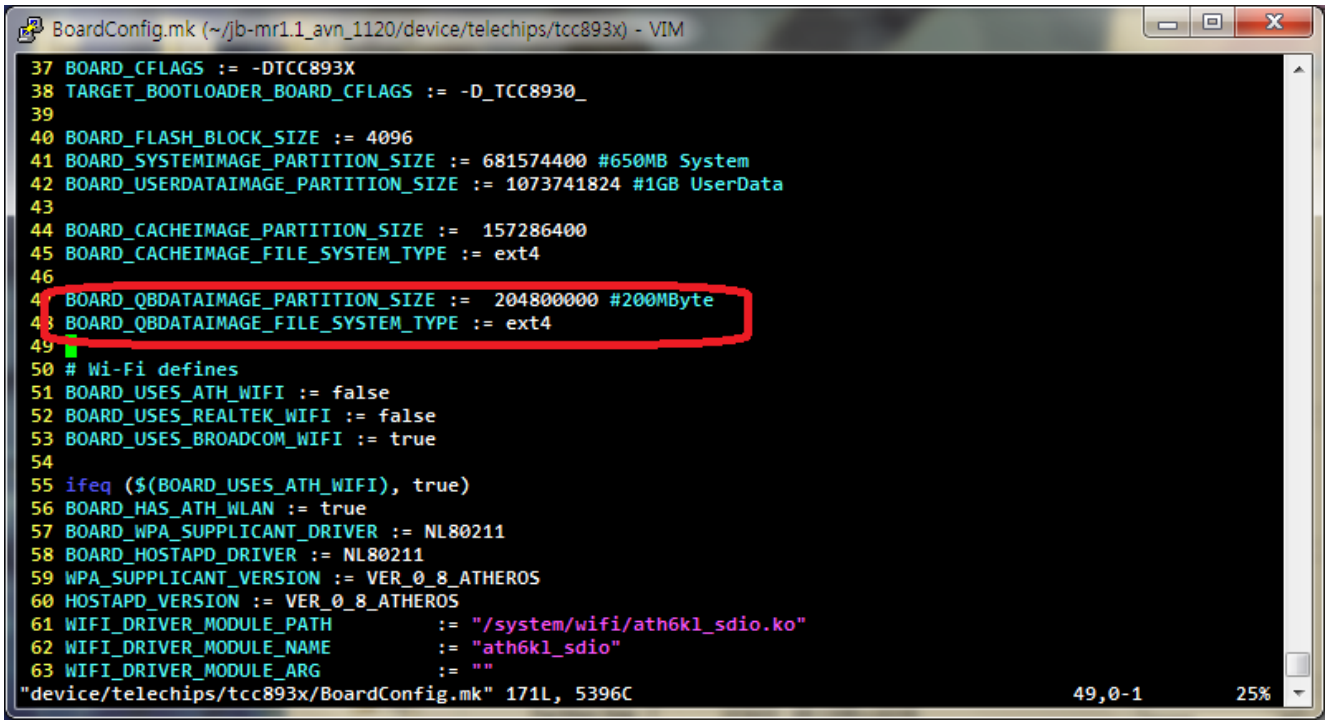
      Before to make quickboot image to be extracted, partition 11 must be formatted as ext4 type. To make “qb_data.img” automatically, set following parameters:

      >> Path : device/telechips/<device>/BoardConfig.mk

      >> Parameter :

      + BOARD_QBDATAIMAGE_PARTITION_SIZE := 204800000

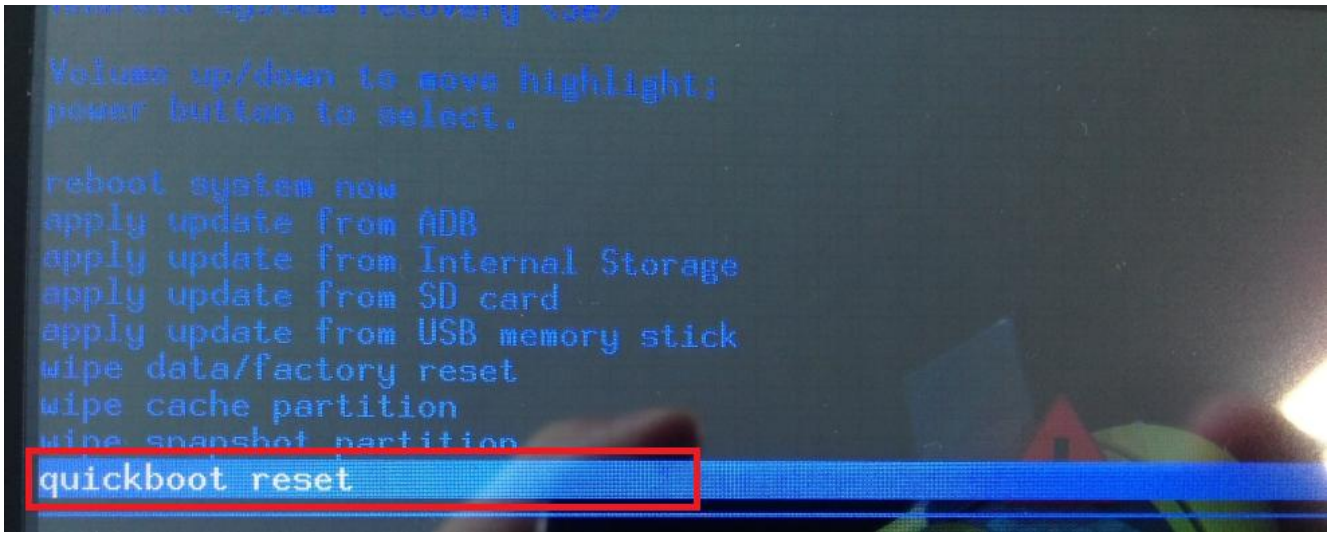
      + BOARD_QBDATAIMAGE_FILE_SYSTEM_TYPE := ext4



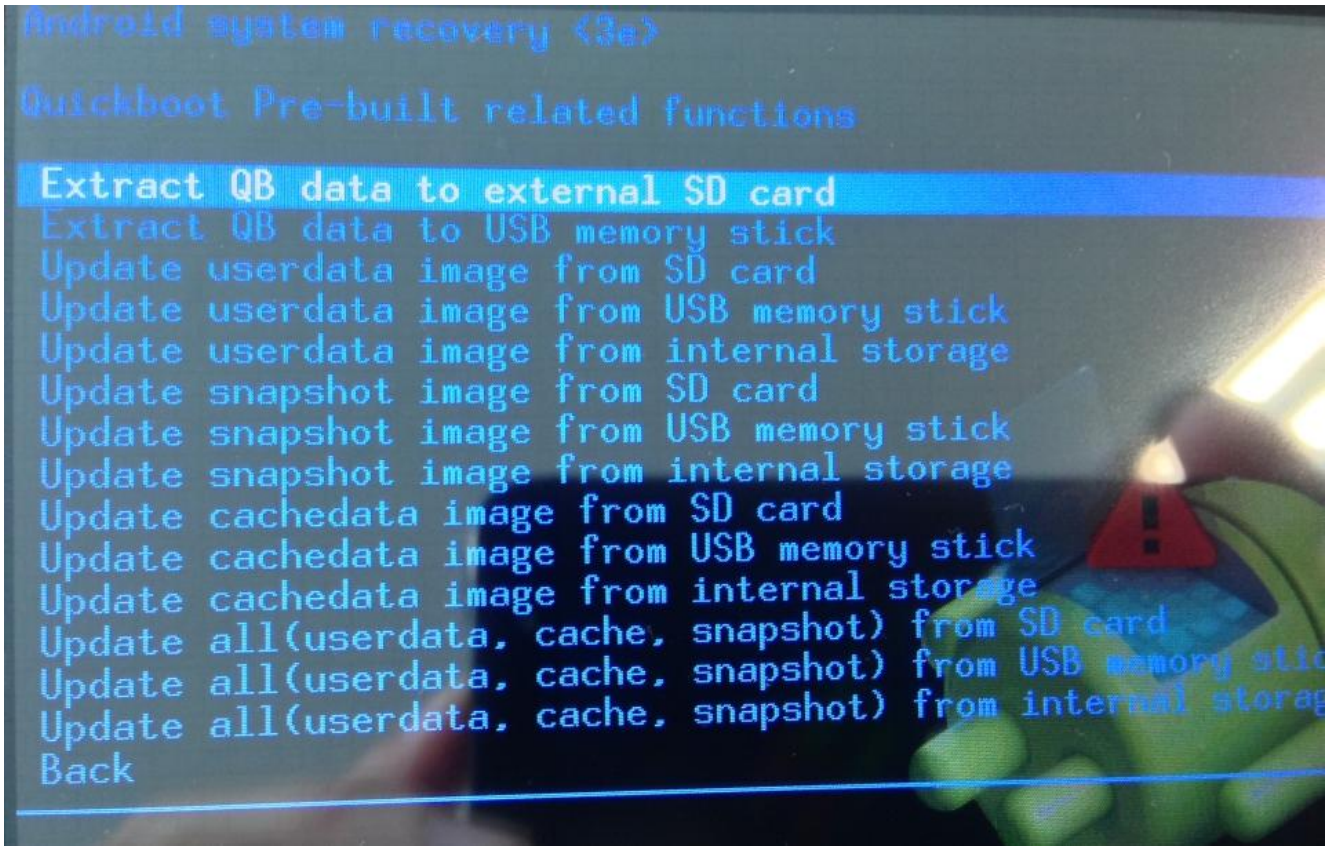
6.11.2 **Excute Quickboot Pre-built Solution**

1. Extract Quickboot Image

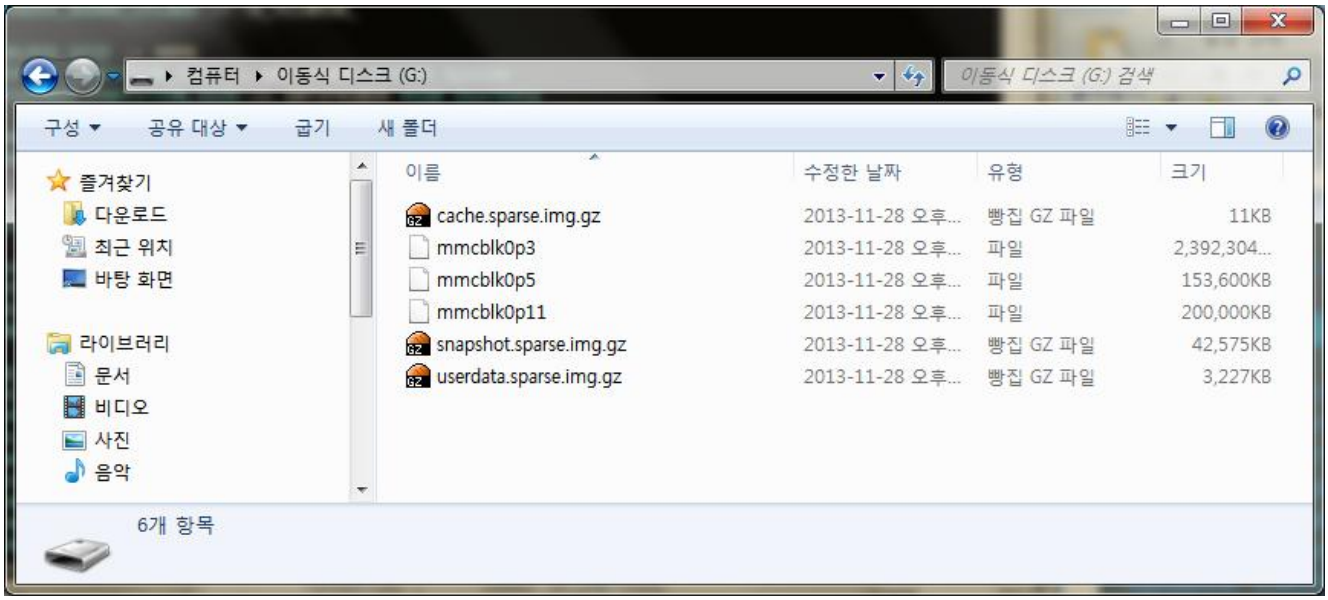
   a) Enter Recovery Mode
   To extract quickboot image, go to recovery mode, and then select “quickboot reset” menu.



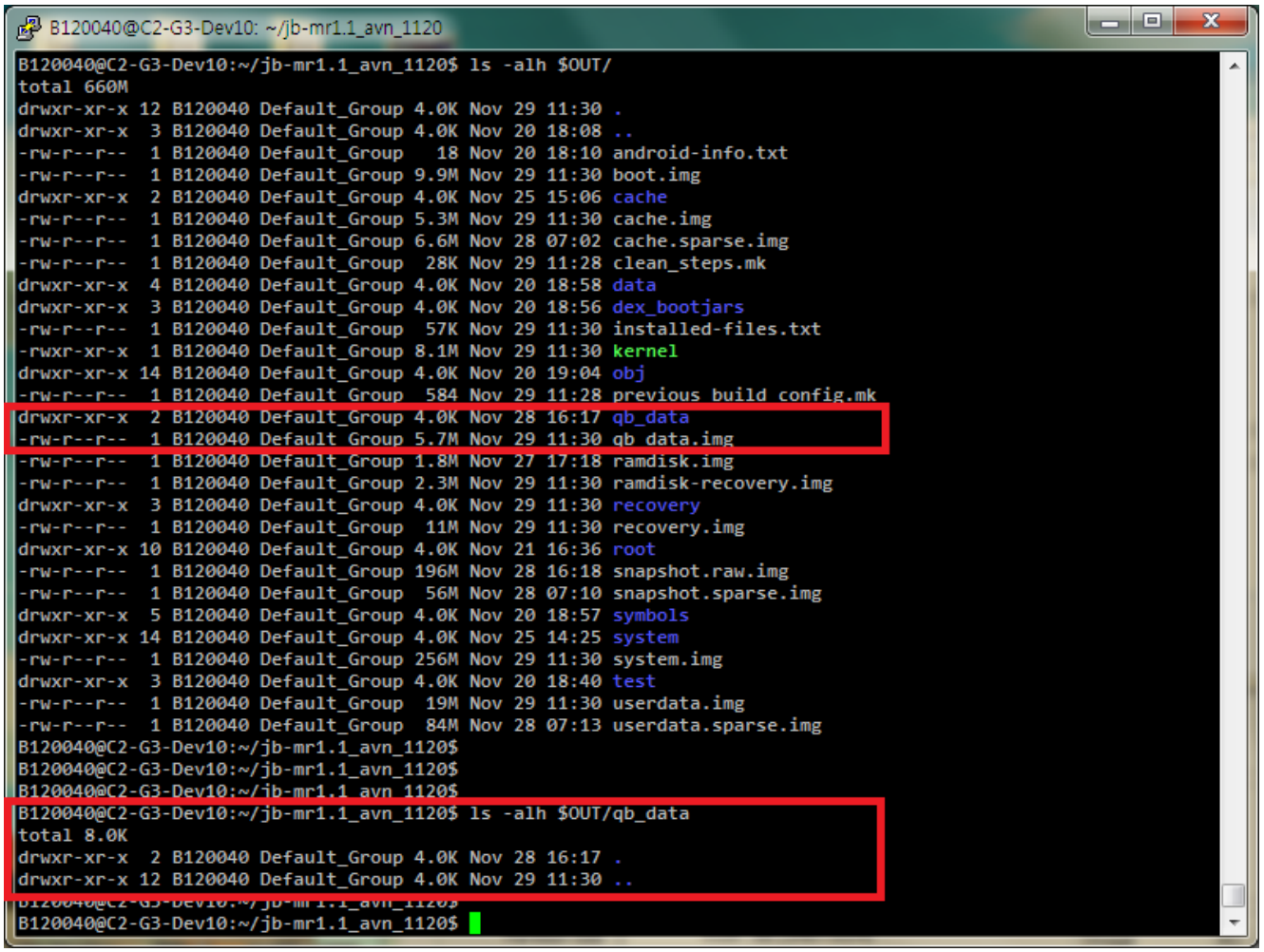
b) Extract Quickboot Image
Extract quickboot image to external SD card or USB memory stick.



c) Convert Extracted Quickboot Image
After quickboot images are extracted, following files are shown.
In this list, “userdata.sparse.img.gz”, “cache.sparse.img.gz”, and “snapshot.sparse.img.gz” files are used.



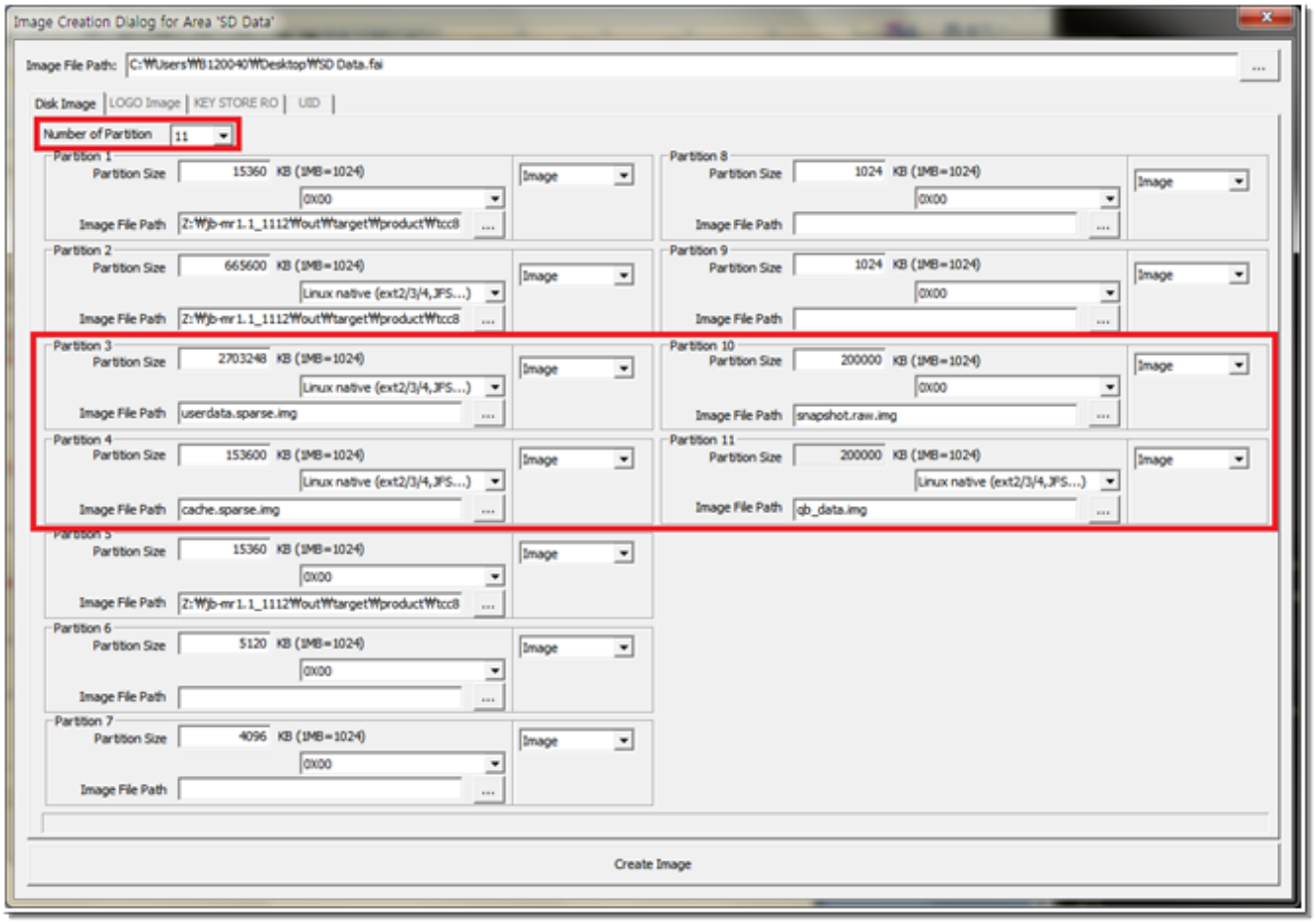
① Re-make “qb_data.img” with Extracted Files
In ANDROID_OUT directory, “qb_data.img” and “qb_data” directory are shown like following figure.
There is no any data inside “qb_data” directory.
To Make “qb_data.img” with extracted quickboot images, copy “userdata.sparse.img.gz”, “cache.sparse.img.gz”, and “snapshot.sparse.img.gz” to “qb_data” directory, and then make it again with make command or do following command.
>> command : make_ext4fs –s –l <size:204800000> -a qb_data <output:qb_data.img> <target directory:qb_data>



② Decompress Quickboot Pre-built Image
Decompress extracted quickboot images(“userdata.spase.img.gz”, “cache.sparse.img.gz”, “snapshot.sparse.img.gz”) with “gunzip” process in host PC.
Specially, snapshot image has to be coverted from sparse image to raw image after decompression. To do this, execute following command one more.
>> command : simg2img <in:snapshot.sparse.img> <out:snapshot.raw.img>

6.11.3 **Execute FWDN with Quickboot Pre-built Image**

Choose extracted quickboot image in FWDN tool like following figure. This example is based on 4GByte eMMC storage. Generally, depending on each system configuration and storage capacity, partition size of number 3, 10, and 11 varies. But, each partition size of number 3, 4, 10, and 11 has to be identically set on every device when quickboot pre-built solution is used.



6.12 How to get QuickBoot Time

You can check QuickBoot Time from bootloader and android logs.

6.12.1 Bootloader QuickBoot Time.

You can see the log below by UART.

```
[1627]load_image_from_emmc.... meta[       27] copy[ 27585] index[27580]
[1633]time(ms)... totoal[1103]    memcpy[ 122] lz4[ 463] read snapshot image[ 505][45MBps] device_init[ 530]
```

You need to add the time in bootloader log.

> **read snapshot image [ ]**
> **memcpy [ ]**
> **lz4 decompress [ ]**
> **device init [ ]**
> **chip boot** : It's the time of excuting Chip Boot Code. It cannot show log but it's almost 901ms.

So, [read snapshot image] + [memcpy] + [lz4 decompress] + [device init] + [chip boot] = [QuickBoot Time of Bootloader]

6.12.2 Android + Kernel QuickBoot Time.

To see the log of QuickBoot Time, you need to type this command after android booting.

>> command : logcat -v time | grep quickboot

Then, the QuickBoot log is shown by UART.

```
01-28 04:01:05.650 I/log       ( 2179): quickboot profile kernel - total [800ms], resume [600ms] chkdsk [30ms] etc [170ms] dmp resume[570ms]
01-28 04:01:05.840 D/ActivityManager( 1768): quickboot profile hibernated proc :: ProcessRecord{410ad9c0 1768:system/1000}
01-28 04:01:05.840 I/ActivityManager( 1768): @@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@ quickboot service version : v1.021, booting count :2##############################
01-28 04:01:05.840 I/ActivityManager( 1768): quickboot goingAfterCallback1   : 0 ms
01-28 04:01:06.200 I/ActivityManager( 1768): quickboot reloading setting provider   : 359 ms
01-28 04:01:06.680 I/QBSystemServerCallback( 1768): quickboot profile pm 476ms
01-28 04:01:07.620 I/QBSystemServerCallback( 1768): quickboot profile app widget 879ms
01-28 04:01:07.930 I/ActivityManager( 1768): quickboot goingCallback1   : 1729 ms
01-28 04:01:08.380 I/ActivityManager( 1768): quickboot goingAfterCallback2   : 454 ms
01-28 04:01:08.380 I/ActivityManager( 1768): quickboot reload services   : 2183 ms
01-28 04:01:11.250 I/ActivityManager( 1768): quickboot profile launcher & bootanim   : 2716 ms
01-28 04:01:11.820 I/ActivityManager( 1768): quickboot goingAfterCallback3   : 556 ms
01-28 04:01:11.820 I/ActivityManager( 1768): quickboot framework   : 5975 ms
01-28 04:01:12.070 I/ActivityManager( 1768): quickboot gogingCallback2   : 195 ms
```

You need to add the time in the first line of Android log for **kernel QuickBoot Time**.

> **resume : Restore CPU + Coprocessor + Cache + Device + etc….**
> **chkdsk : e2fsck (Check Disk)**
> **etc : Thaw_processes + rtc + Enable CPUs + late_resume + etc…**

So, [resume] + [chkdsk] + [etc] = [QuickBoot Time of kernel]

You need to add the time in Android log for **Android Frameworks QuickBoot Time**.

> **quickboot reloading setting provider**
> **quickboot reload services**
> **launcher & bootanim**

So, [quickboot reloading setting provider] + [quickboot reload services] + [launcher & bootanim]
= [QuickBoot Time of Android Frameworks]

Finally, [Total QuickBoot Time] is
[bootloader QuickBoot Time] + [Kernel QuickBoot Time] + [Android QuickBoot Time]

※ QuickBoot Time can be different by "Lock Screen Option" and "Setting target board horizontality or verticality"