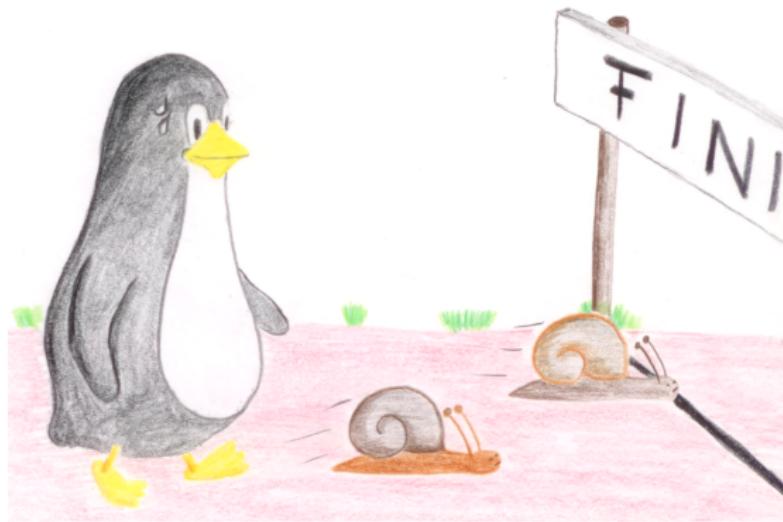


# How to boot Linux in one second ...why userland is a waste of time ;)

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Linutronix GmbH

from zero...



to hero...



# Overview

## ① Basics

Motivation

Some technical basics

## ② Optimizations

Bootloader

Kernel

Filesystem

Application

## ③ Example

Optimizing an ARMv5 based device

Optimizing the test system

## Motivation

### 1 Basics

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## Motivation

- "marketing"
- automotive applications
- energy saving

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  - **solution:** power-off instead of suspending

## Motivation

- ❑ "marketing"
- ❑ automotive applications
- ❑ energy saving
  - **solution:** power-off instead of suspending
  - **BUT:** Users are not used to wait

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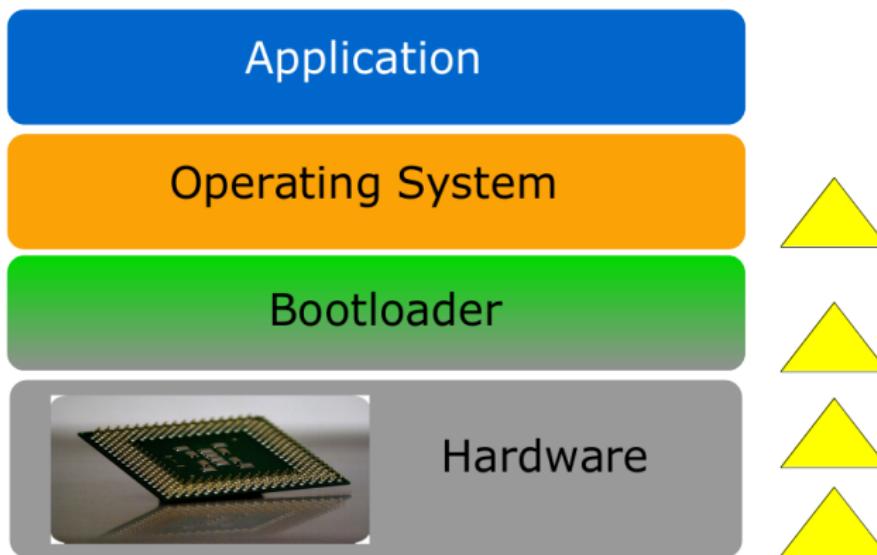
### First step: Define your requirements!!!!

- What's the limit for the boot time?
- Which functionality should be available?
- Speed vs. flexibility

**NOTE: FastBOOT is not a product, it's a concept!!**

## Some technical basics

### Boot process



## Components of the boot process

- Hardware reset
- Bootloader
- Operating System (drivers, filesystem, ...))
- INIT process, application (userland)

## Critical hardware components

- Power supply
- Reset logic
- Boot logic / boot order
- Boot media
- Peripherals which need to be accessed while booting

**IMPORTANT: the hardware is a central part of a fastboot concept!!!**

## Bootloader

- ❑ Basic setup of the CPU
- ❑ Preparing and handing over ATAGS / devicetree
- ❑ Flushing the caches
- ❑ Switch off the MMU

### The Linux Kernel

- A lot of functions for boot time optimization
- Very flexible
- Configurable compression type
- Can defer or parallelize initializations
- 150ms - 250ms from starting the kernel to mounting the RFS

### The application

- ❑ Usually the biggest target for optimizations
- ❑ Start scripts / INIT process
- ❑ Linking

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# Optimizing the bootloader (U-Boot) 1

Remove unused features:

```
/* include/configs/boardname.h */  
[...]  
#include <config_cmd_default.h>  
#undef CONFIG_CMD_NET  
[...]
```

# Optimizing the bootloader (U-Boot) 2

**Verifying the kernel image:**

```
setenv verify n
```

**Switch off the bootloader console:**

```
setenv silent 1
```

**Switch off the boot delay:**

```
setenv bootdelay 0
```

### Optimizing the bootloader: IPL / SPL

- ❑ Replacing the general purpose bootloader by an optimized IPL
- ❑ ...also useful for update concepts
- ❑ U-Boot offers a generic way: The U-Boot SPL  
(`CONFIG_SPL_OS_BOOT`)

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## Optimizing the kernel

- ❑ Configuration and build
- ❑ Compression method
- ❑ Boot parameters (kernel cmdline)
- ❑ Driver init calls
- ❑ Rootfilesystem (RFS)

## Optimizing the kernel: Configuration

General setup --->  
Kernel compression mode -->

- ❑ LZO usually a good choice for embedded system
- ❑ Copy vs. de-compress
- ❑ "Execute in Place (XIP)'

## Optimizing the kernel: Kernel commandline

- Delay Loop Calibration: "lpj="; can save > 100ms on ARMv5 based systems
- Parameters for boot time analysis: "initcall\_debug", "printk\_time=1"

## Optimizing the kernel: printk.time

```
[0.000000] VIC @f1140000: id 0x00041190,  
[0.000000] vendor 0x41  
[0.000000] FPGA IRQ chip 0 "SIC" @ f1003000,  
[0.000000] 21 irqs  
[0.000000] Console: colour dummy device 80x30  
[0.018847] Calibrating delay loop...  
[0.018847] 626.68 BogoMIPS (lpj=3133440)  
[0.316717] pid_max: default: 32768 minimum: 301  
[0.317552] Mount-cache hash table entries: 512  
...
```

## Optimizing the kernel: Delay Loop

```
[0.018847] Calibrating delay loop...
      626.68 BogoMIPS (lpj=3133440)
[0.316717] pid_max: default: 32768 minimum: 301
...
```

## Optimizing the kernel: initcall\_debug

```
[0.452115] calling exceptions_init+0x0/0x90 @ 1
[0.452172] initcall exceptions_init+0x0/0x90
               returned 0 after 0 usecs
[0.452203] calling versatile_i2c_init+0x0/0x24 @ 1
[0.452321] initcall versatile_i2c_init+0x0/0x24
               returned 0 after 0 usecs
[0.452352] calling pl011_init+0x0/0x54 @ 1
[0.452382] Serial: AMBA PL011 UART driver
[0.453647] dev:f1: ttyAMA0 at MMIO 0x101f1000
               (irq = 12) is a PL011 rev1
[0.481540] console [ttyAMA0] enabled
[::484427] initcall pl011_init+0x0/0x54
               returned 0 after 29296 usecs
```

## bootgraph.pl

① Boot your system with "initcall\_debug loglevel=8

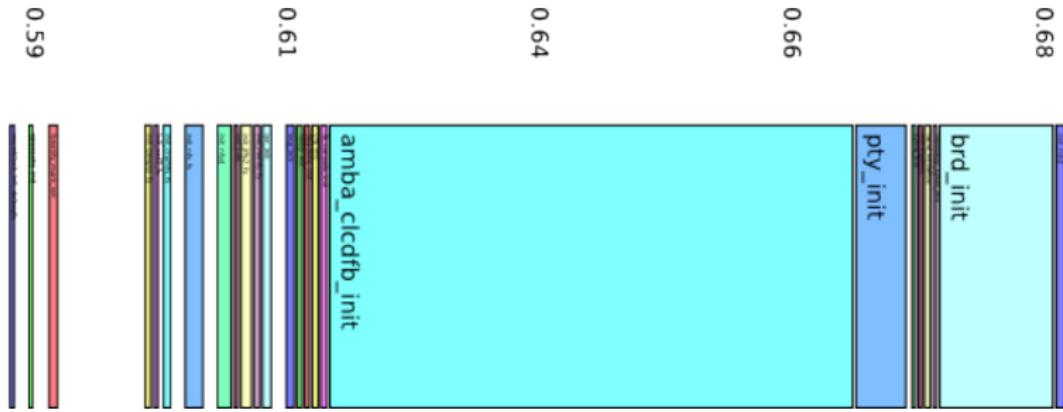
② On the target:

```
$ dmesg > bootlog.txt
```

③ On the host:

```
$ cd linux-XXX  
$ cat /path_to_rfs/bootlog.txt | \  
  perl scripts/bootgraph.pl > bootlog.svg
```

## scripts/bootchart.pl



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### UbiFS

- The best choice for flash devices
- Power-Fail safe
- The underlying UBI layer can be optimized with (FastMAP)
- ...

### InitRAMFS

```
dir /dev 755 0 0
nod /dev/console 644 0 0 c 5 1
nod /dev/loop0 644 0 0 b 7 0
dir /bin 755 1000 1000
slink /bin/sh busybox 777 0 0
file /bin/busybox initfs/busybox 755 0 0
[...]
dir /proc 755 0 0
dir /sys 755 0 0
dir /mnt 755 0 0
```

### InitRAMFS: Switch root

The INIT process for the InitRAMFS can be configured with `rdinit=`. For example: `rdinit=/etc/init.d/start.sh`

### InitRAMFS: Switch root

#### /etc/init.d/start.sh:

```
#!/bin/sh
mount -t proc proc /proc
mount -t sysfs sysfs /sys
mount -t devtmpfs devtmpfs /dev

# Mount RFS / do some critical stuff
mount /dev/mmcblk0p1 /media
fbsplash -s /media/splash.ppm -d /dev/fb0

mount -o move /proc /media/proc
mount -o move /sys /media/sys
mount -o move /dev /media/dev

# Switch to production system
exec switch_root /media /linuxrc
```

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### The INIT process

- SystemV
- SystemD

One letter makes a BIG difference ;-)

## Optimizing the application

- ❑ Analyse the INIT process with bootchartd or systemd-analyze
- ❑ Replace the INIT process with your own application (init=)
- ❑ Linking
- ❑ Pre-Linking and function reordering

## Moving start script tasks into your application

```
ret = mount("sysfs", "/sys",
           "sysfs", 0, NULL);

if(ret < 0)
    perror("Can't mount sysfs\n");
```

# Dynamic linking

- ① ELF DT\_RPATH section
- ② LD\_LIBRARY\_PATH
- ③ ELF DT\_RUNPATH section
- ④ Binary file /etc/ld.so.cache
- ⑤ Default paths /lib und /usr/lib

### Dynamic linking: Debug and visualize

```
$ LD_DEBUG=libs ls  
3082: find library=librt.so.1 [0];  
      searching  
3082: search cache=/etc/ld.so.cache  
3082: trying file=/lib/librt.so.1
```

## Optimizing an ARMv5 based device

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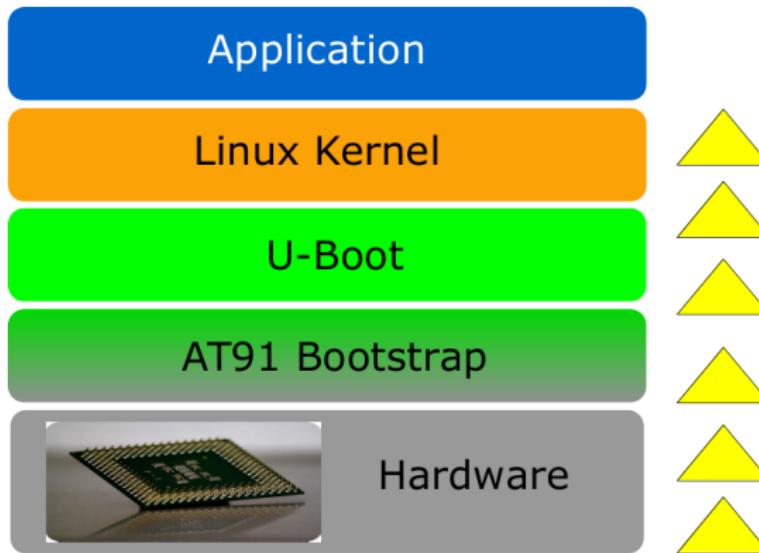
Optimizing an ARMv5 based device

Optimizing the test system

### Test system

- ❑ ARM9 CPU (Atmel AT91 series)
- ❑ Starting point: Busybox based image (Angstrom Distribution)
- ❑ Boot media: NAND-Flash
- ❑ Test application: Toggling a GPIO via SysFS

## Boot strategy of the AT91 controller family

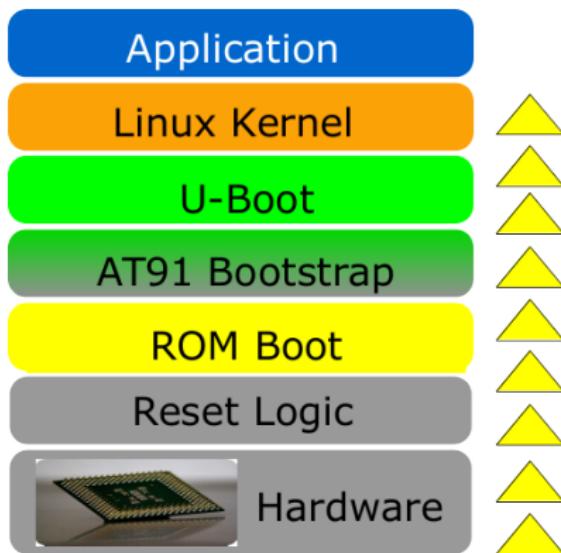


## Bootmodes of the AT91 controller family

- ❑ RomBOOT: internal boot logic
- ❑ External bus interface (CS0, e.g. NOR flash)

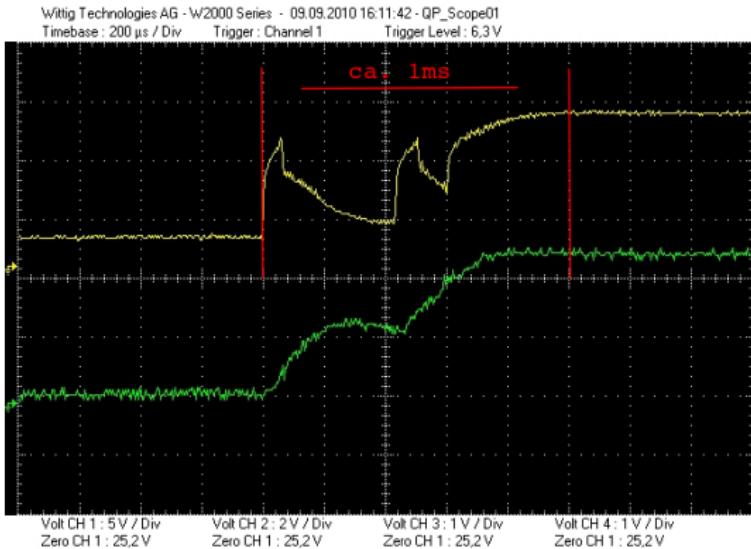
## Optimizing an ARMv5 based device

### AT91 RomBOOT



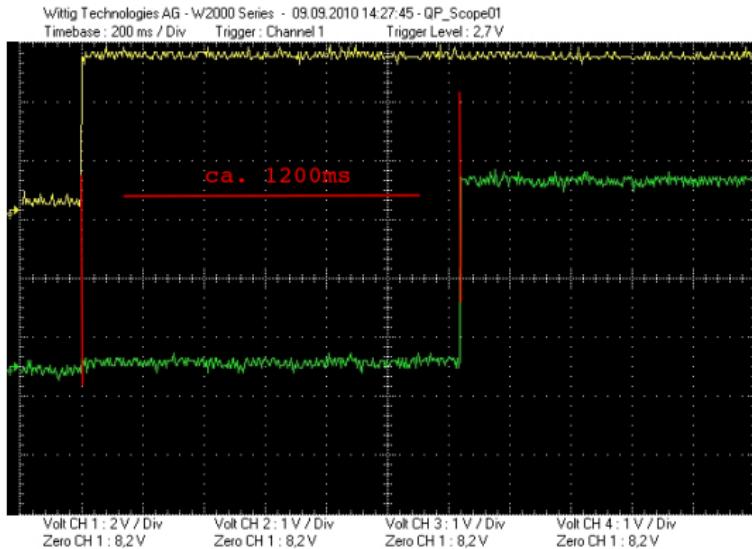
## Optimizing an ARMv5 based device

### Power supply



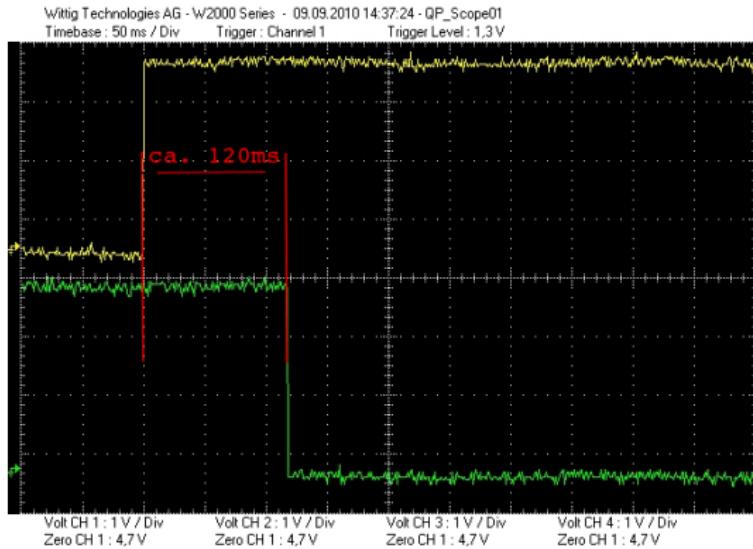
## Optimizing an ARMv5 based device

### Reset logic



## Optimizing an ARMv5 based device

### RomBOOT



## Optimizing an ARMv5 based device

### Possible hardware optimizations

- ❑ Using the internal oscillator for deriving the slowclock saves > 1s!!
- ❑ booting from CS0 will save 100 - 150ms

## Optimizing the test system

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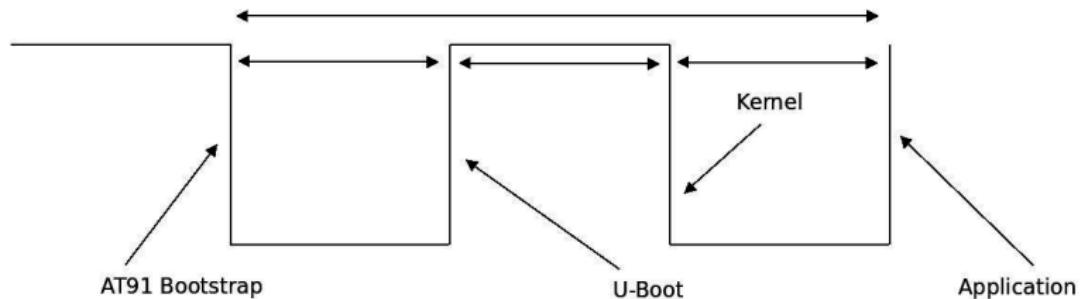
### 3 Example

Optimizing an ARMv5 based device

**Optimizing the test system**

## Optimizing the test system

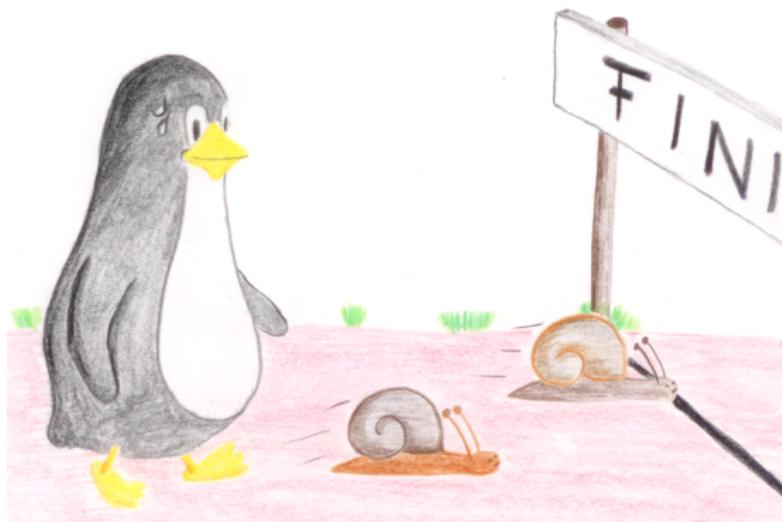
### Boot time measurements with a GPIO



### Measuring points

- ❑ **Bootstrap - U-Boot**
- ❑ **U-Boot - Early-Boot-Code of the kernel (incl. relocation and decompression)**
- ❑ **Kernel - application (incl. mounting the RFS)**

## Initial boot time



## Optimizing the test system

### Initial boot time

measuring point	time
bootstrap - u-boot	---
u-boot - kernel	6,5s
kernel - application	4,5s
<b>total</b>	<b>11s</b>

Optimizing the test system

## Simple optimizations



## Optimizing the test system

### U-Boot w/o networking support

measuring point	time
bootstrap - u-boot	---
u-boot - kernel	4,25s
kernel - application	4,5s
<b>total</b>	<b>8,75s</b>

## Optimizing the test system

### U-Boot verify=n

measuring point	time
bootstrap - u-boot	---
u-boot - kernel	3,89s
kernel - application	4,5s
<b>total</b>	<b>8,39s</b>

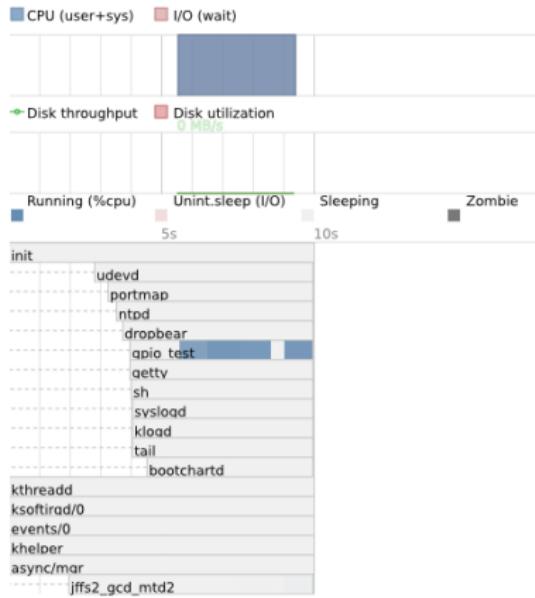
## Optimizing the test system

### Optimizing the kernel config

measuring point	time
bootstrap - u-boot	---
u-boot - kernel	3,77s
kernel - application	4,33s
<b>total</b>	<b>8,1s</b>

## Optimizing the test system

### Analyzing the INIT process: Bootchartd



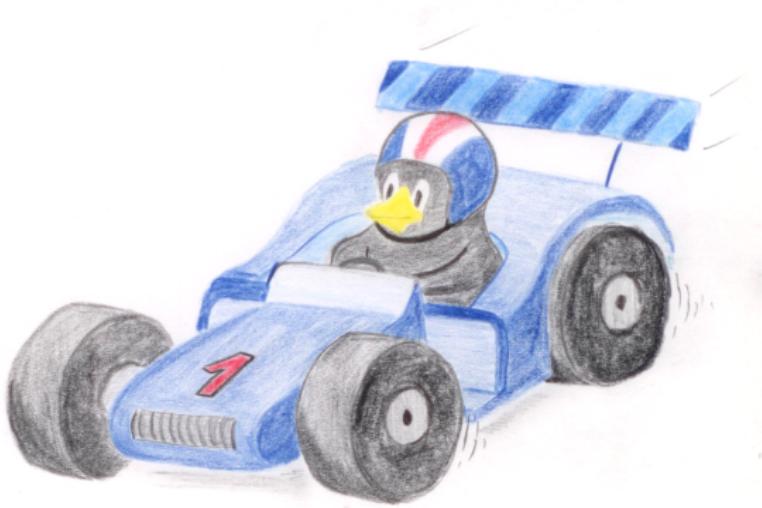
## Optimizing the test system

### Optimizing the start scripts

measuring point	time
bootstrap - u-boot	---
u-boot - kernel	3,77s
kernel - application	3,61
<b>total</b>	<b>7,38s</b>

Optimizing the test system

## Booting an InitRAMFS



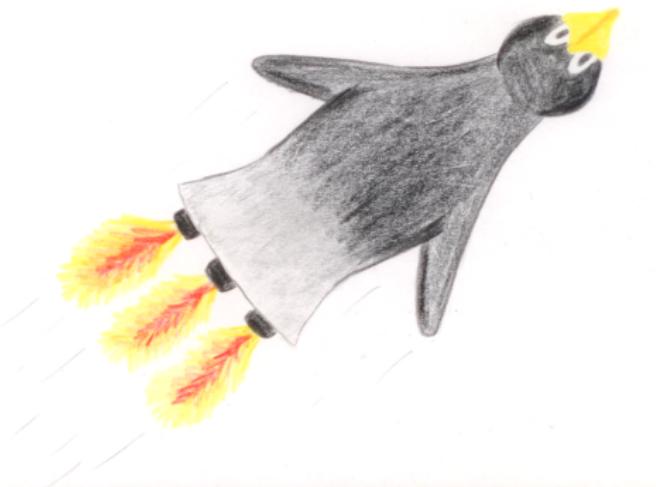
## LZO compressed InitRAMFS

The test application is used as an INIT process (`rdinit=`)

measuring point	time
bootstrap - u-boot	---
u-boot - kernel	3,79s
kernel - application	0,372s
<b>total</b>	<b>4,162s</b>

Optimizing the test system

## Modified AT91 Bootstrap



## Optimizing the test system

### Modified AT91 Bootstrap

AT91 Bootstrap starts Linux (without U-Boot)

measuring point	time
bootstrap - kernel	676ms
kernel - application	584ms
<b>total</b>	<b>1,260s</b>

## Optimizing the test system

lpj=

measuring point	time
bootstrap - kernel	676ms
kernel - application	384ms
<b>total</b>	<b>1,060s</b>

Optimizing the test system

< 1s !!



## Optimizing the test system

### No (serial) console output (quiet)

measuring point	time
bootstrap - kernel	524ms
kernel - application	212ms
<b>total</b>	<b>736ms</b>

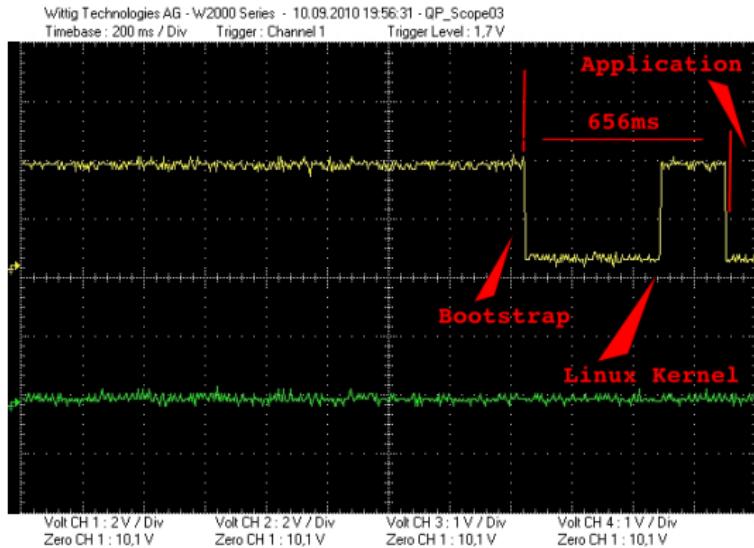
## Optimizing the test system

### LZO compressed kernel image

measuring point	time
bootstrap - kernel	444ms
kernel - application	212ms
<b>total</b>	<b>656ms</b>

## Optimizing the test system

### Final boot behaviour



### Conclusion

- ❑ Linux can combine the advantages of a modern OS with hard boot time requirements
- ❑ Saving boot time with simple optimizations
- ❑ The hardware is an IMPORTANT part of a FastBOOT concept
- ❑ The boot concept is architecture independent!

## Questions?

I'll also be around at the technical showcase! :)