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Palm OS 5 Overview

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Palm OS® V. 5 Detailed Overview



The Big Picture: Palm OS[®] 5

- Fully ARM-native, 32-bit OS
- New hardware
- Well-behaved applications “just work”
- Not quite the same as “5.0” at PalmSource 2000
 - Modularized for faster delivery, stability
 - Smoother transition, and earlier schedule
 - Palm OS 5 delivers power of ARM, and modular delivery of new APIs
 - New tools and modules coming throughout 2002



Why ARM?

- Speed (large range available)
- Power (good MIPS-to-Watts ratio)
- Cost
- Capability, integration with licensee components
- Availability (from many suppliers)
- Standard chip in several markets, e.g., phones



What, When, Where...

- GM OS software to licensees in first half of 2002
- Devices to follow
 - We can't disclose the plans of our licensees
 - Sometimes very soon after OS GM, sometimes they need more time for their hardware and/or integration
- OS supports a wide range of products
 - Balance price, battery life, memory and CPU speed
 - Permutations of add-on and/or integrated hardware and software



Topics for today

- Palm OS on ARM
 - The OS, the hardware, the emulation
- Making sure your apps work
 - Testing tools, compatibility, PalmOSGlue...
 - Details on the Pace environment
 - Working well with new OS features (passively)
- New capabilities and APIs
 - Taking advantage of new OS features (actively)



The Fundamentals

- ARM chip compared to 68k Dragonball
 - Instruction set, endianness of numbers...
- We have a 68k compatibility environment so existing, well-behaved applications just work
- Everything is in native ARM except the app itself,*
therefore high performance
 - * the app might have native ARM code too
- Common bugs and hacking can cause emulation trouble
 - Clean up your apps tonight!
- User experience is great: totally natural, full speed



Hardware

- Support for ARM's 4T architecture
 - There are lots in this category, many vendors
 - CPU speeds anywhere from 18 MHz to 1GHz today
 - OS might be Thumb or not; uses interworking
- Palm OS Ready program
 - Intel, Motorola, TI will provide chips+software
- Internally using several boards, both custom and “off-the-shelf”

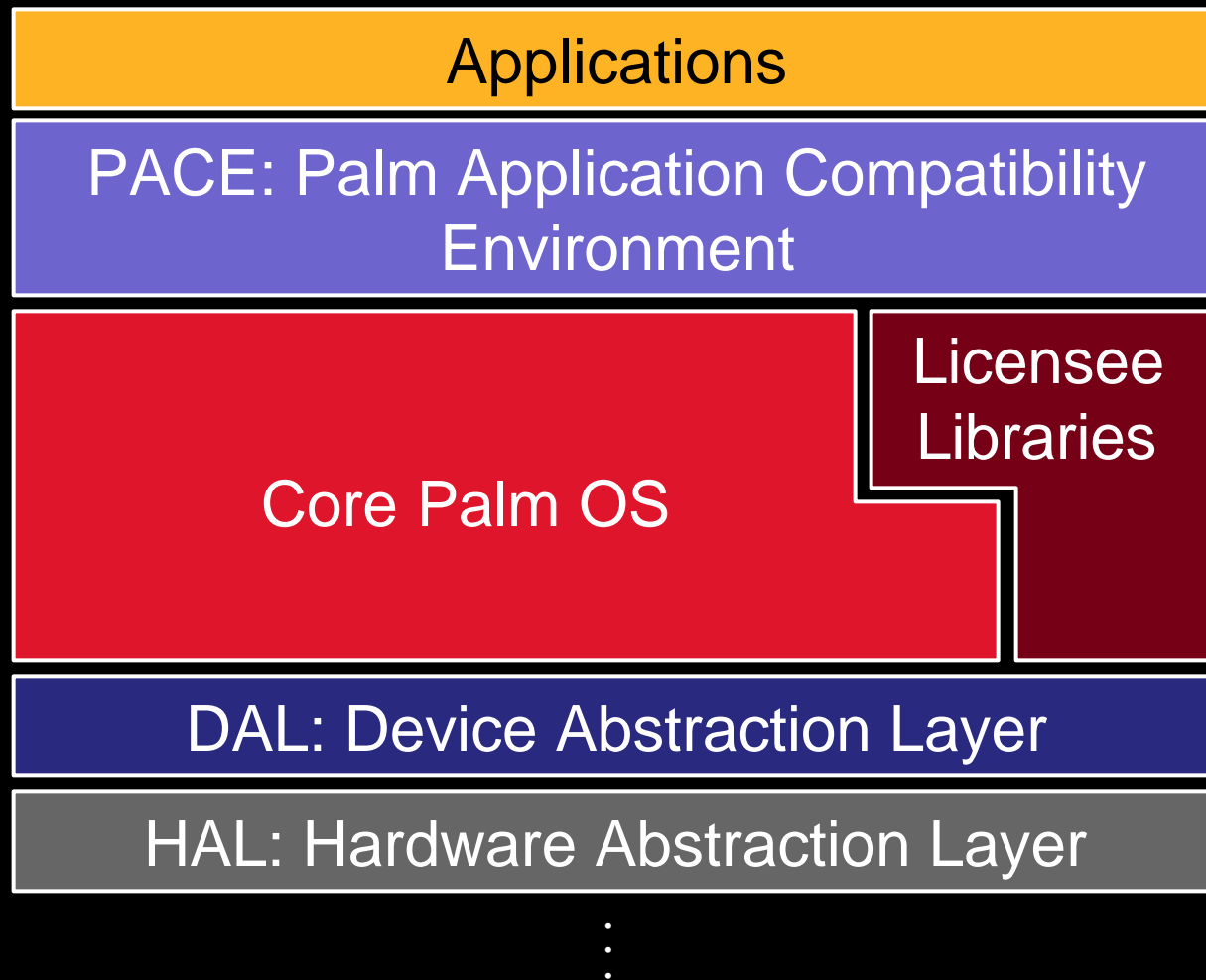


Compatibility With 68k Devices and Data

- Applications have 68k code, and read/write their data and prefs in Big-Endian mode
 - Same as always
- All saved data, and all objects in memory seen by applications are Big-Endian
- 68k Emulator (“PACE”) translates parameters, objects, etc. into little-endian when calling an OS routine
- Therefore, applications do not have to change (yet) to handle new endianness



Palm OS 5 Block Diagram





Palm OS Simulator

- Implementation of Palm OS Platform code as a normal Windows application
 - (System.dll, UI.dll...)
 - Applications are 68k PRCs in the “.ROM” file
- Implemented on top of abstraction layers; the OS doesn't know or care what it is running on
- Windows is little-endian, like the ARM chips



Palm OS Simulator (Cont.)

- Includes PACE and can talk to debuggers
- Different from Palm OS Emulator
 - Not hardware emulation
 - Fewer checks for app bugs
 - Some great, unique debugging features
- Won't catch processor-specific bugs
 - Unaligned reads/writes
 - Memory locations are different



Palm OS 5 Simulator Demo



Tools

- Use all your existing tools to build PRCs
 - CodeWarrior
 - gcc with Prc-tools
 - Etc.
- Palm OS Emulator with 4.x debug ROMs
- Palm OS Simulator
- PalmOSGlue
- Debugging on a board or device
- (New toolchain coming)



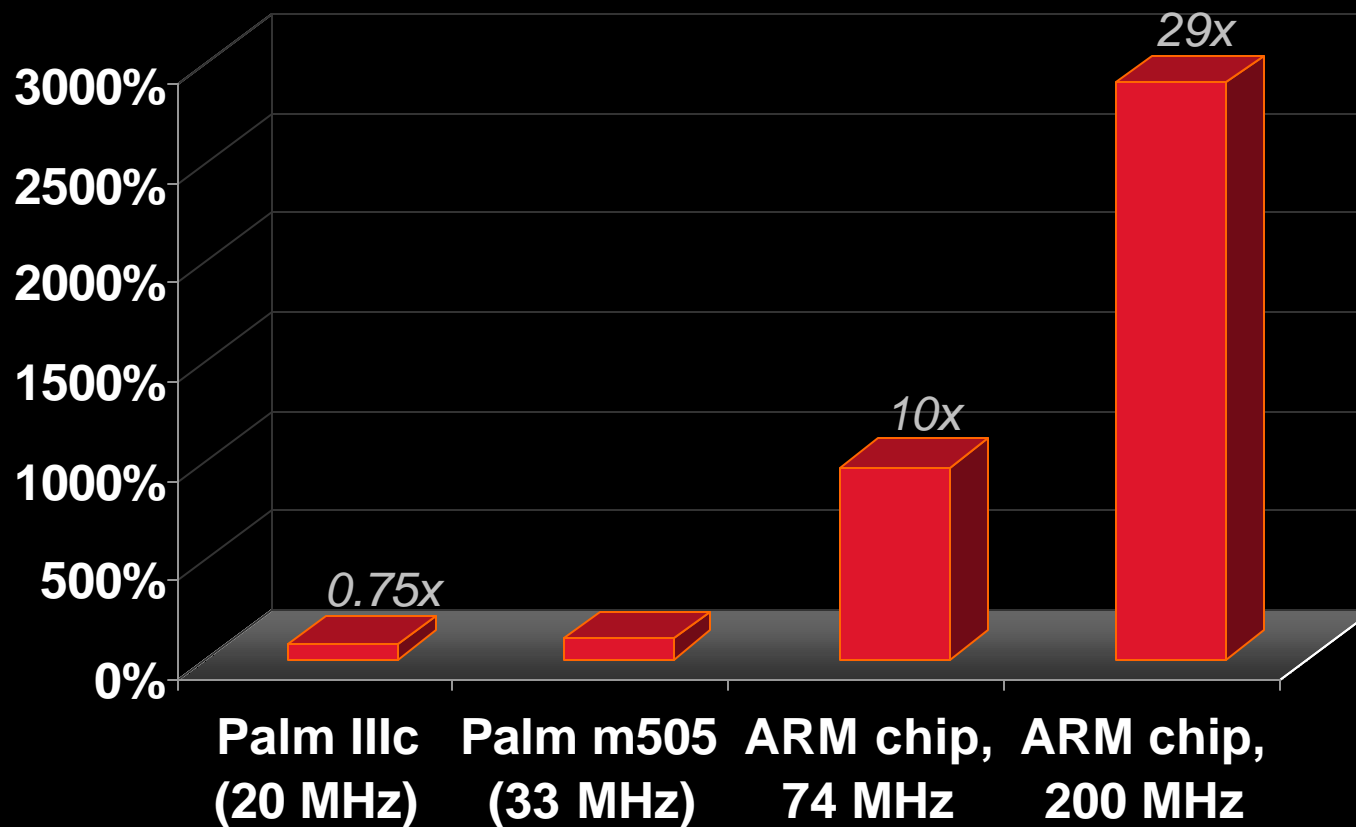
Speed Comparisons: A Complex Topic

- “How much faster is it?” —No simple answer.
 - Depends on which ARM chip
 - Depends on what additional hardware
 - Depends on which OS you compare it with
- Usually is many times faster
- In the worst case, it could be slower
 - (Worst case is quite rare)



Comparison 1: An Extreme StrStr() Case

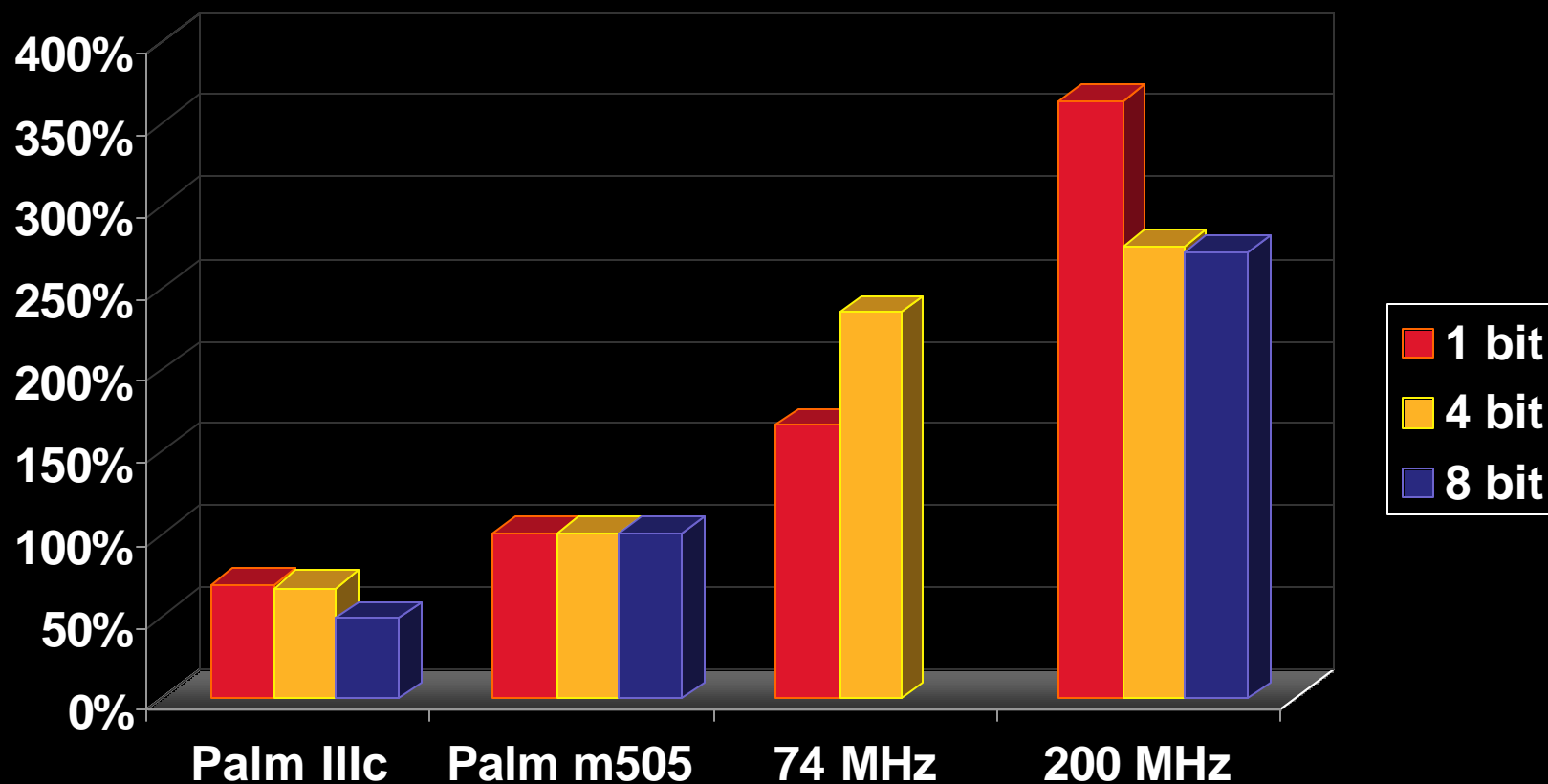
100% = a Palm m505 device





Comparison 2: Graphic APIs

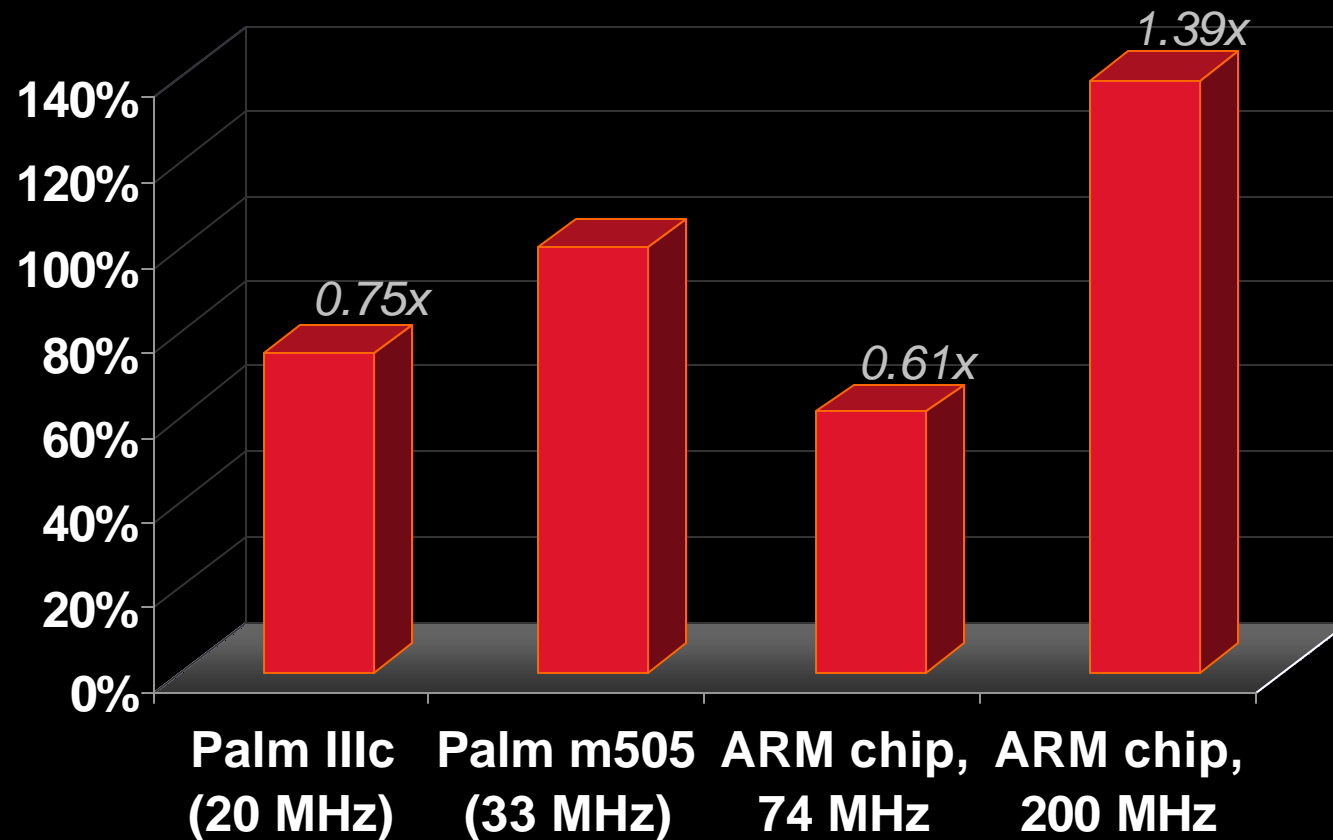
100% = a Palm m505 device





Comparison 3: Code-intensive (Worst Case)

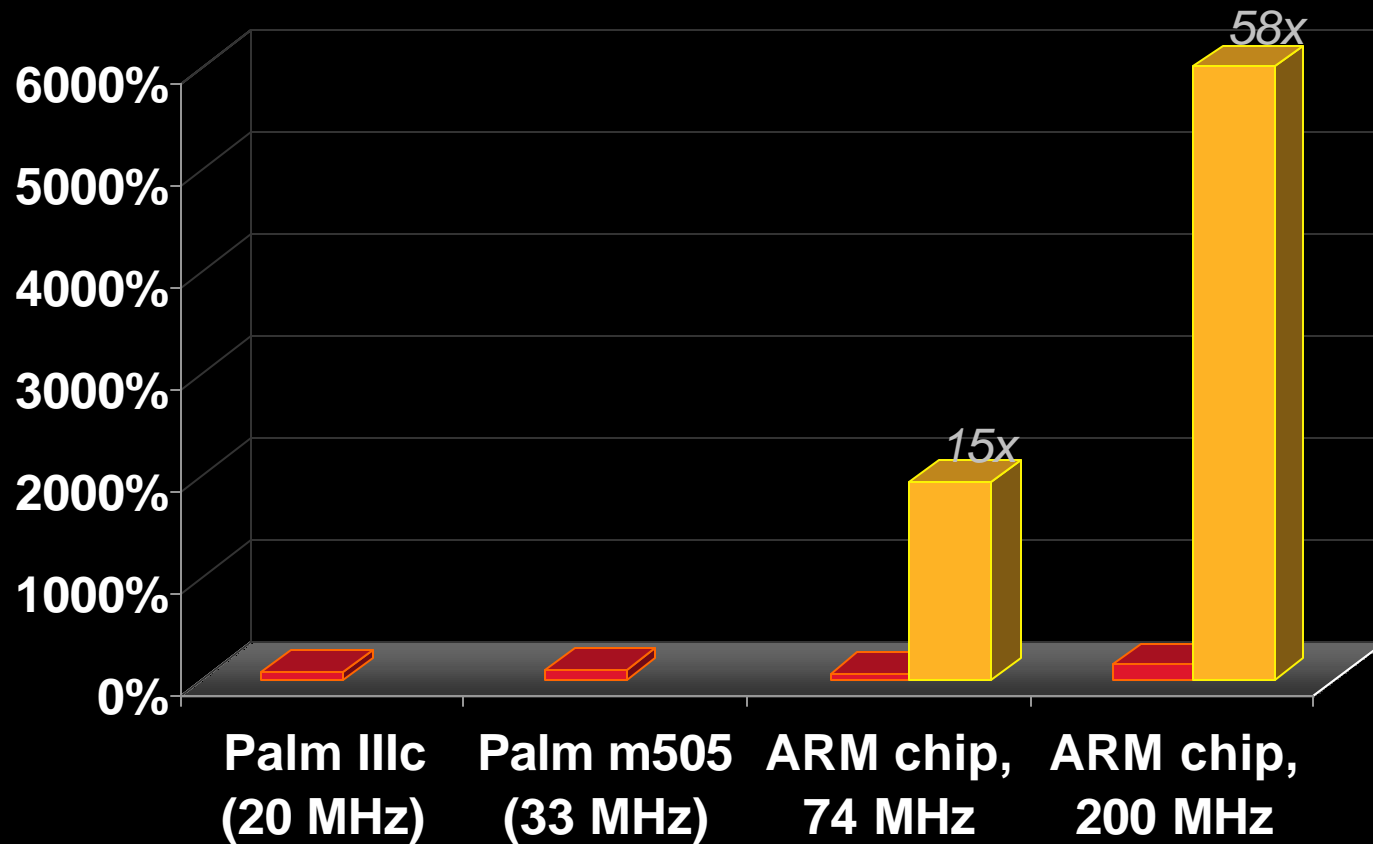
100% = a Palm m505 device





Comparison 3: With Native ARM Code

100% = a Palm m505 device





Handling Performance Problems

- Most applications are plenty fast on ARM
- Some portions of some can be slower
 - Depends on many factors
 - Worst case is when an app has a core algorithm that does all the work inside itself
 - Many things that were impractical on a Dragonball are now possible



Native ARM Coding

- These portions can be moved to be native ARM
 - Not the full application, not very good for doing UI
 - Tools are preliminary, gcc-based, but functional
- Easy to make it conditional so the same PRC will work on 68k devices as well as on ARM-based devices
 - App checks **sysFtrNumProcessorID**
 - Calls either 68k, ARM or Simulator version of code



Hacking and Patching

- Since the OS is native ARM, little-endian and different under the hood, the existing `SysSetTrapAddress()` is unimplementable
- Lots of trap patching was done to add cool features
 - Often more just as a notification, not a replacement or modification of functionality
- New notifications provide equivalent power for most commonly hacked situations
- Sustainable extension mechanisms coming



High-density Window Manager

- Natural and simple support for higher density screens
- Existing applications get benefits with no work
 - Better fonts, smooth buttons...
- Tools support multiple densities in a bitmap family, so OS picks “best” one for device
- API adopted by Sony; compatibility layer coming



Sound

- Play standard Wave files
 - (Usually resources)
 - Uncompressed, or IMA ADPCM
- Play streamed raw samples
- Playback 16 streams at a time, 8 or 16 bit
- Recording of 1 or 2 channels, 8 or 16 bit
- Support for arbitrary sampling rates



Get Compatible With Palm OS 5

- “I really didn’t expect it to be that easy.”
- Scott@red-mercury.com
- Need to fix apps so they work
- Might need to adjust performance
- Might need to fail gracefully
- More exciting: create new apps which used to be impossible!



Doing Things Better

- It is time to move to the supported APIs
 - Use Sleep/wake notifications; don't hack SysSleep()
 - Use Glue instead of direct access to structures
 - Stop calling deprecated APIs
 - Don't access hardware without checking first
- Don't re-implement a system API to "optimize" it
 - Your own super-fast bitmap copying routine will now probably be slower than the system's!



To Be Clear:

Unsupported things that we said would no longer work in the “next OS release”:

- Access to internal structures and UI objects
- Access to the PIM records
- Patching traps
- Calling unsupported functions
- Hardware access, screen buffer access



To Be Clear, (Cont.):

Actual reality: which unsupported things will no longer work like they did before:

- NO: Access to internal structures and UI objects
 - (But you have new glue routines)
- OK: Access to the PIM records (for now)
- NO: Patching traps
 - (But notifications exist)
- NO: Calling unsupported functions
- NO: Hardware access, screen buffer access
 - Accessing an offscreen buffer is OK, and you have APIs to create them however you want



The Next Major OS Release

- Palm OS 5 didn't touch the existing APIs and programming model
 - The next major release will
- Support for native applications & libraries
 - Have to handle endianness issues, new compilers
 - Some API changes, many additions
 - Importance of wire formats



The Next Major OS Release (Cont.)

- Big new OS features, including a new runtime model
 - Event delivery, threading, memory protection...
- New sync and desktop capabilities
- PIM record formats; Data Mgr upgrades
- PACE is and will still be a great option for most applications

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