Embedded Linux boot time optimization training

On-line seminar, 4 sessions of 4 hours

Latest update: April 29, 2024

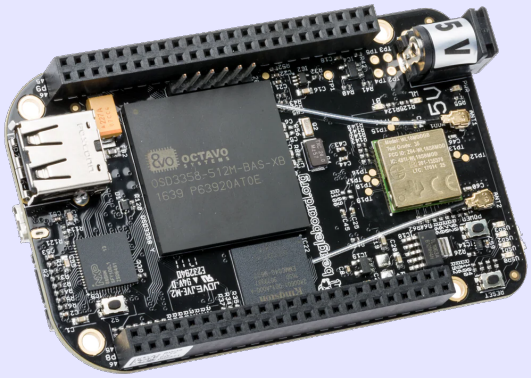
Title	**Embedded Linux boot time optimization training**
Training objectives	• Be able to use various tools and techniques to measure the boot time of an embedded Linux system. • Be able to reduce the boot time spent during the *user-space* initialization. • Be able to reduce the boot time spent during the *kernel* initialization. • Be able to reduce the boot time spent during the *bootloader* initialization. • Be able to use advanced and alternatives techniques of boot time optimization.
Duration	**Four** half days - 16 hours (4 hours per half day)
Pedagogics	• Lectures delivered by the trainer, over video-conference. Participants can ask questions at any time. • Practical demonstrations done by the trainer, based on practical labs, over video-conference. Participants can ask questions at any time. Optionally, participants who have access to the hardware accessories can reproduce the practical labs by themselves. • Instant messaging for questions between sessions (replies under 24h, outside of week-ends and bank holidays). • Electronic copies of presentations, lab instructions and data files. They are freely available at https://bootlin.com/doc/training/boot-time.
Trainer	One of the engineers listed on: `https://bootlin.com/training/trainers/`
Language	Oral lectures: English, French. Materials: English.
Audience	People developing embedded Linux systems. People supporting embedded Linux system developers.

Prerequisites	• **Knowledge and practice of UNIX or GNU/Linux commands**: participants must be familiar with the Linux command line. Participants lacking experience on this topic should get trained by themselves, for example with our freely available on-line slides at bootlin.com/blog/command-line/. • **Minimal experience in embedded Linux development**: participants should have a minimal understanding of the architecture of embedded Linux systems: role of the Linux kernel vs. user-space, development of Linux user-space applications in C. Following Bootlin's *Embedded Linux* course at bootlin.com/training/embedded-linux/ allows to fulfill this pre-requisite. • **Minimal English language level: B1**, according to the *Common European Framework of References for Languages*, for our sessions in English. See bootlin.com/pub/training/cefr-grid.pdf for self-evaluation.
Required equipment	• Computer with the operating system of your choice, with the Google Chrome or Chromium browser for videoconferencing. • Webcam and microphone (preferably from an audio headset) • High speed access to the Internet
Certificate	Only the participants who have attended all training sessions, and who have scored over 50% of correct answers at the final evaluation will receive a training certificate from Bootlin.
Disabilities	Participants with disabilities who have special needs are invited to contact us at *training@bootlin.com* to discuss adaptations to the training course.

Hardware

The hardware platform used for the practical demos of this training session is the **BeagleBone Black** board, which features:

- An ARM AM335x processor from Texas Instruments (Cortex-A8 based), 3D acceleration, etc.
- 512 MB of RAM
- 2 GB of on-board eMMC storage (4 GB in Rev C)
- USB host and device
- HDMI output
- 2 x 46 pins headers, to access UARTs, SPI buses, I2C buses and more.



Demos

The practical demos of this training session use the following hardware peripherals:

- A USB webcam
- An LCD and touchscreen cape connected to the BeagleBone Black board, to display the video captured by the webcam.

Half day 1

Lecture - Principles

- How to measure boot time
- Main ideas

Demo - Preparing the system

- Downloading bootloader, kernel and Buildroot source code
- Board setup, setting up serial communication
- Configure Buildroot and build the system
- Configure and build the U-Boot bootloader. Prepare an SD card and boot the bootloader from it.
- Configure and build the kernel. Boot the system

Lecture - Measuring time

- Generic software techniques
- Hardware techniques
- Specific solutions for each stage

Demo - Measuring time - Software solution

- Modify the system to measure time at various steps
- Timing messages on the serial console
- Timing the launching of the application

Half day 2

Lecture - Toolchain optimizations

- Introduction to toolchains
- C libraries
- Size information
- Measuring executable performance with `time`

Demo - Toolchain optimizations

- Measuring application execution time
- Switching to a Thumb2 toolchain
- Generate a Buildroot SDK to rebuild faster

Lecture - Application optimization

- Using `strace` and `ltrace`
- Other profiling techniques

Demo - Application optimization

- Finding unnecessary configuration options in applications
- Modifying configuration options through Buildroot
- Experiments with `strace` to trace program execution

Lecture - Optimizing system initialization

- Using BusyBox `bootchartd`
- Optimizing init scripts
- Possibility to start your application directly

Demo - Optimizing system initialization

- Using Buildroot to remove unnecessary scripts and commands
- Access-time based technique to identify unused files
- Simplifying BusyBox
- Starting the application as the init program

Half day 3

Lecture - Filesystem optimizations

- Available filesystems, performance and boot time aspects
- Making UBIFS faster
- Tweaks for reducing boot time
- Booting on an initramfs
- Using static executables: licensing constraints

Demo - Filesystem optimizations

- Trying and measuring two block filesystems: ext4 and SquashFS.
- Trying and measuring the initramfs solution. Constraints due to this solution.

Lecture - Kernel optimizations

- Using *Initcall debug* to generate a boot graph
- Compression and size features
- Reducing or suppressing console output
- Multiple tweaks to reduce boot time

Demo - Kernel optimizations

- Generating and analyzing a boot graph for the kernel
- Find and eliminate unnecessary kernel features
- Find the best kernel compression solution for our system

Half day 4

Demo - Kernel optimizations

Continued from the previous session

Lecture - Bootloader optimizations

- Generic tips for reducing U-Boot's size and boot time
- Optimizing U-Boot scripts and kernel loading
- Skipping the bootloader - How to modify U-Boot to enable its *Falcon mode*

Lecture - U-Boot Falcon mode

- Principles and goals
- The Device Tree preparation work that U-Boot does to prepare Linux kernel booting
- Using the `spl export` command to do this work in advance
- Modifying U-Boot's source code and configuring it for directly booting Linux and skipping the U-Boot second stage.
- Example instructions and setups for booting from MMC and NAND flash
- How to debug Falcon mode
- How to fall back to U-Boot
- Limitations

Demo - Bootloader optimizations

- Using the above techniques to make the bootloader as quick as possible.
- Switching to faster storage
- Configuring U-Boot for *Falcon mode* booting, skipping U-Boot's second stage.

Wrap-up - Achieved results

- Summary of results
- Questions and answers, experience sharing with the trainer