



RUNNING LINUX ON YOUR SMARTPHONE

REG Lunchtime Tech Talk

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SMARTPHONE OPERATING SYSTEMS



ANDROID



1. AOSP (Android Open Source Project)
2. Linux kernel
3. GMS (Google Mobile Services)
4. Apps written in Java, Kotlin, others
5. Linux, but not as we know it

IOS

1. Darwin (BSD) kernel
2. Cocoa Touch user interface
3. Apps written in Objective-C, Swift
4. Closed source, closed ecosystem




ios

LINUX

1. Mobian (Debian + Phosh)
2. postmarketOS (Alpine Linux + Plasma Mobile)
3. Ubuntu Touch (Ubuntu + Lomiri)
4. Nemo Mobile (Manjaro + Nemo)
5. Sailfish OS (Mer + Silica)

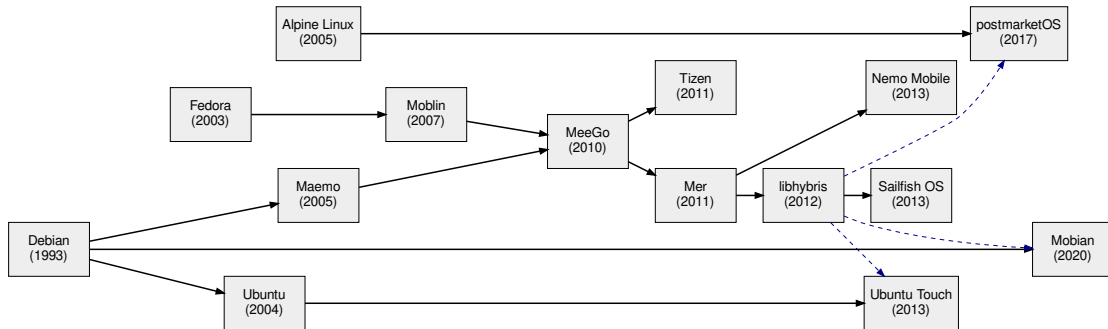
mobian



WHY ARE THEY INTERESTING?

1. Linux, glibc, GNU Core Utils, systemd
2. Open Source
3. Open development models
4. Open ecosystems
5. Community-oriented business models
6. Most Linux software just compiles and runs

LINUX ON MOBILE HISTORY



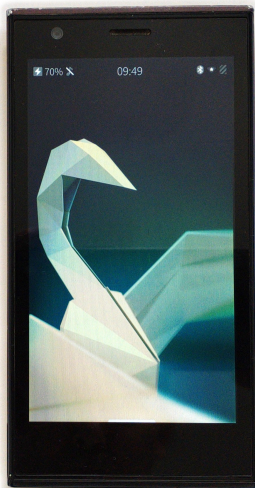
MAEMO 4.1



MAEMO 5

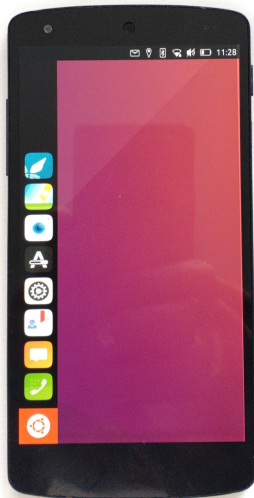


SALFISH OS 2.2





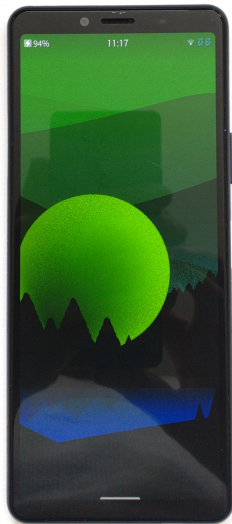
UBUNTU TOUCH 16.04



POSTMARKETOS 22.12.2



SAILFISH OS 4.5



SAILFISH OS STACK

1. Android drivers
2. Libhybris and Libgbinder
3. Linux kernel 4.19.248
4. glibc
5. systemd
6. busybox

[illegible]

SAILFISH OS STACK



- 7. Qt middleware
- 8. Wayland + Lipstick compositor
- 9. Silica user interface
- 10. Lipstick launcher
- 11. Gecko-based Web browser
- 12. Android App Support

LIBHYBRIS AND LIBGBINDER

Libhybris

1. Allows AOSP drivers to be used with glibc Linux
2. Dynamic loading of Android libraries
3. Overrides bionic symbols with glibc symbols

Libgbinder

1. Android Binder Protocol
2. HAL Interface definition language
3. Switching from linking to Binder
4. Modems switched from socket to Binder in Android 8

DBUS

Inter-process communication

1. Object-oriented and typed
2. System bus, per-login session bus
3. Peer-to-peer or bus-oriented
4. Properties, method calls, signals, introspection

```
1 class FlashlightDBusAdaptor: public QDBusAbstractAdaptor
2 {
3     Q_OBJECT
4     Q_CLASSINFO("D-Bus Interface",
5                 "com.jolla.settings.system.flashlight")
6
7 public:
8     Q_PROPERTY(bool flashlightOn READ flashlightOn)
9
10    FlashlightDBusAdaptor(QObject *parent);
11    bool flashlightOn() const;
12
13 public slots:
14     bool toggleFlashlight();
15
16 signals:
17     void flashlightOnChanged();
18 };
```

```
1 dbus-send --session --type="method_call" --print-reply \
2     --dest="com.jolla.settings.system.flashlight" \
3     "/com/jolla/settings/system/flashlight" \
4     "com.jolla.settings.system.flashlight.toggleFlashlight"
```



QT

1. Middleware libraries
2. User Interface toolkit
3. Cross-platform C++, PyOtherSide
4. Meta-Object Compiler
5. QObject model

```
1 #include <QObject>
2
3 class Example : public QObject
4 {
5     Q_OBJECT
6
7     Q_PROPERTY(bool selected READ selected WRITE setSelected
8                 NOTIFY selectedChanged)
9 public:
10     explicit Example(QObject *parent = nullptr)
11         : QObject(parent)
12         , m_selected(false)
13     {}
14
15     bool selected() const { return m_selected; }
16
17     void setSelected(bool selected) {
18         if (m_selected != selected) {
19             m_selected = selected;
20             emit selectedChanged();
21         }
22     }
23
24 signals:
25     void selectedChanged();
26
27 private:
28     bool m_selected;
29 };
```

QML

1. Declarative user interface language
2. *Components, properties and functions*
3. Property changes trigger recalculation
4. Imperative JavaScript functions
5. Rendered components positioned using anchors

```
1 Page {
2     property int count: 0
3
4     Example {
5         id: example
6         selected: toggle.checked
7     }
8
9     Timer {
10        id: countdown; interval: 1000; repeat: true
11        onTriggered: if (count > 0) count -= 1
12        running: example.selected == true
13        onRunningChanged: count = 10
14    }
15
16    Column {
17        id: column; anchors.fill: parent
18        PageHeader { title: qsTr("REG Tech Talk Example") }
19        TextSwitch {
20            id: toggle
21            text: qsTr("Activated")
22        }
23
24        Label {
25            x: Theme.horizontalPageMargin
26            text: example.selected
27                ? qsTr("This message will self destruct in
28                    %1 seconds".arg(count))
29                : qsTr("Disarmed")
30        }
31    }
```

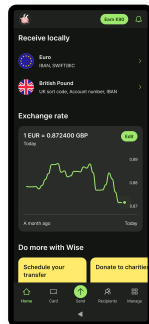
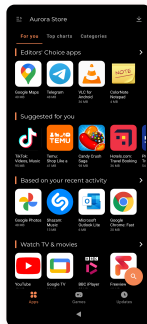
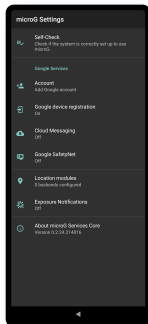
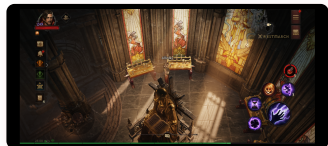
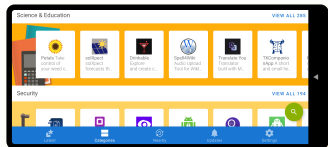

HACKING THE HOMESCREEN

1. QML interface is highly hackable
2. A simple example:

`/usr/share/lipstick-jolla-home-qt5/statusarea/StatusArea.qml`

```
141     Label {  
142         id: name  
143         text: "David's phone"  
144         anchors.verticalCenter: parent.verticalCenter  
145     }
```

ANDROID APP SUPPORT



FURTHER INFO

Sailfish OS <https://sailfishos.org>

Ubuntu Touch <https://ubports.com>

postmarketOS <https://postmarketos.org>

Mobian <https://mobian-project.org>

Nemo Mobile <https://nemomobile.net>

Slides source <https://github.com/llewelld/reg-tech-talk-linux>

IS IT OPEN SOURCE?

Closed drivers, everything else open

1. Mobian
2. postmarketOS
3. Ubuntu Touch
4. Nemo Mobile

Sailfish OS

1. Closed drivers
2. Linux kernel open
3. Middleware, Qt open
4. User interface closed
5. Jolla apps closed
6. Android App Support closed

EXCITING COMMUNITY PROJECTS

Lots of neat stuff...

1. Flatpack support
2. Sailfish on x86
3. AsteroidOS
4. SDK Rust support



SUPPORTED DEVICES

Distribution	Official	Community	More info
Sailfish OS	Xperia X, XA2, 10, 10 II, 10 III, Gemini	PinePhone, Fairphone 2, Galaxy Note 4, F(x)Tec Pro, Volla, plus at least 20 others	forum.sailfishos.org/t/14081
Mobian	PinePhone, Librem 5, OnePlus 6/6T, Pocophone F1	Fairphone 4, SHIFT6mq, Mi Mix 2S	wiki.mobian.org/?id=devices
postmarketOS	PinePhone, Librem 5	Fairphone 4, OnePlus 6/6T, Galaxy A3/A5/E7/Tab, Pocophone F1, Mi Note 2, plus at least 20 more	postmarketos.org/download
Ubuntu Touch	Volla, Fairphone 2, Nexus 5, OnePlus One, PinePhone	Pixel 3a, Poco X3, Mi A2, BQ Aquaris M10, Asus Zenfone Max Pro M1, Xperia X	devices.ubuntu-touch.io
Nemo Mobile	PinePhone, Volla	—	nemomobile.net/devices

PYTORCH LIGHTNING

```
1 zypper install gcc python3-devel
2 python3 -m venv venv
3 . ./venv/bin/activate
4 python3 -m pip install torch lightning torchvision
5 python3 example.py
```

```
1 # See: https://lightning.ai/docs/pytorch/stable/starter/introduction.html
2
3 import os
4 from torch import optim, nn, utils, Tensor
5 from torchvision.datasets import MNIST
6 from torchvision.transforms import ToTensor
7 import lightning.pytorch as pl
8
9 # define any number of nn.Modules (or use your current ones)
10 encoder = nn.Sequential(nn.Linear(28 * 28, 64), nn.ReLU(), nn
    .Linear(64, 3))
11 decoder = nn.Sequential(nn.Linear(3, 64), nn.ReLU(), nn
    .Linear(64, 28 * 28))
12
13 # define the LightningModule
14 class LitAutoEncoder(pl.LightningModule):
15     def __init__(self, encoder, decoder):
16         super().__init__()
17         self.encoder = encoder
18         self.decoder = decoder
```

```
20     def training_step(self, batch, batch_idx):
21         # training_step defines the train loop.
22         # it is independent of forward
23         x, y = batch
24         x = x.view(x.size(0), -1)
25         z = self.encoder(x)
26         x_hat = self.decoder(z)
27         loss = nn.functional.mse_loss(x_hat, x)
28         # Logging to TensorBoard (if installed) by default
29         self.log("train_loss", loss)
30         return loss
31
32     def configure_optimizers(self):
33         optimizer = optim.Adam(self.parameters(), lr=1e-3)
34         return optimizer
35
36 # init the autoencoder
37 autoencoder = LitAutoEncoder(encoder, decoder)
38
39 # setup data
40 dataset = MNIST(os.getcwd(), download=True, transform=
    ToTensor())
41 train_loader = utils.data.DataLoader(dataset, num_workers=4)
42
43 # train the model (hint: here are some helpful Trainer
    arguments for rapid idea iteration)
44 trainer = pl.Trainer(limit_train_batches=100, max_epochs=1)
45 trainer.fit(model=autoencoder, train_dataloaders=train_loader
    )
```



JUPYTER LAB

```
1 python3 -m venv venv-jupyter
2 . ./venv-jupyter/bin/activate
3 pip install jupyter ipykernel matplotlib
4 python3 -m ipykernel install --user --name=venv-jupyter
5 jupyter notebook password
6 jupyter notebook --ip 10.0.0.42 --port 8888
```

