Desktops on a Diet



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Todays "Average" PC

- \$1,210 (2005 USA "Average" PC Gartner)
- \$190 (OLPC Laptop 366Mhz x86, 128M RAM)

The Average Income (Australia)

- \$43,600
- 36 Average PC's (\$1,210)

Average income in China

- \$1,635
- 1.35 Average PC's (\$1,210)

What a PC costs in China

- Average PC costs the "equivalent" of \$32,290
- OLPC "equivalent cost" is \$5,060

Very unhappy users

- If you went out tomorrow and spent \$5000 on a new PC and it couldn't run a Linux desktop – you would call it ridiculous
- If you had to spend \$32,000 to get it to run you would be annoyed
- There needs to be more attention to trying to be efficient
- It matters to people who are not as obscenely rich as us

A comparison of Desktops

- GNOME 2.16.1
- KDE 3.5.5
- XFCE 4.3.99
- Enlightenment 0.16.999.037 (E17)

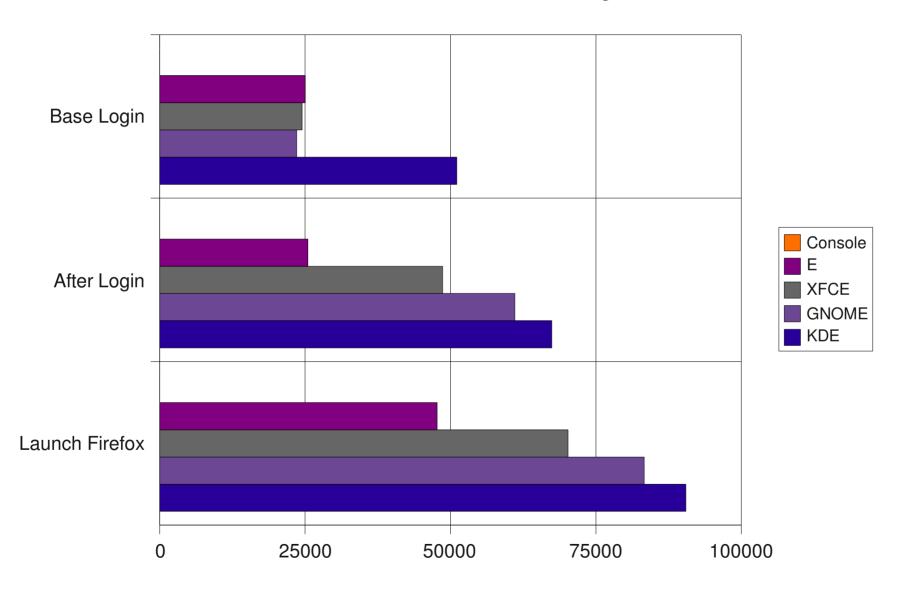
Comparisons of Desktops

		Absolute men	nory usage from	fresh boot			
	Memory Usage Only (Kb)						
	Console	E	XFCE	GNOME	KDE		
Base Login	51608	76632	76088	75156	102680		
After Login	51608	77096	100264	112668	119028		
Launch Firefox	51608	99324	121816	134924	142076		
	Files IO Access (Kb)						
	Console	E	XFCE	GNOME	KDE		
Base Login	90368	103364	103500	102360	144880		
After Login	90368	108308	173476	164672	201908		
Launch Firefox	90368	136752	195124	188408	228280		

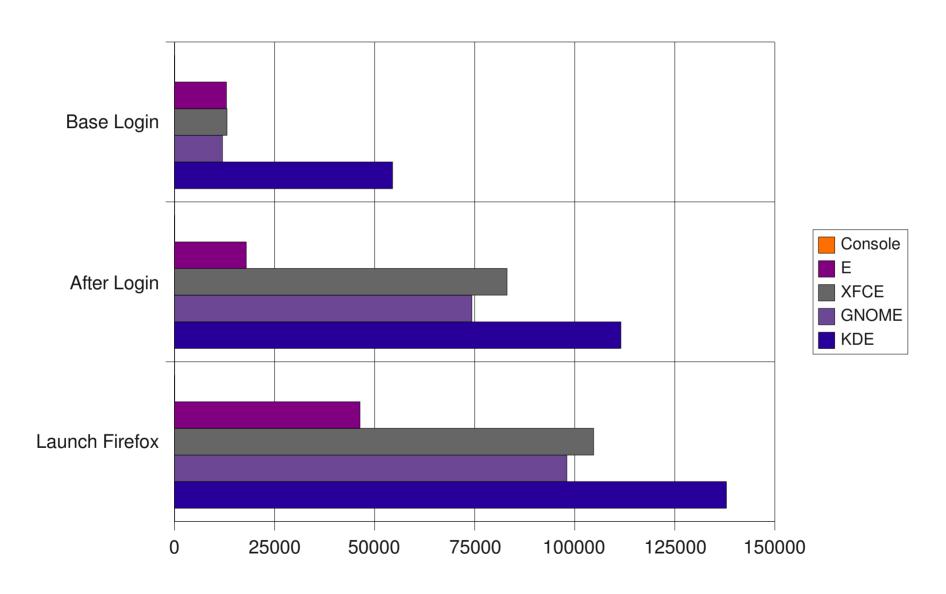
Relative Memory needs

	Relati	ive memory usag	ge compared to b	ase console syste	m	
	Memory Usage Only (Kb) Relative to Console					
	Console	E	XFCE	GNOME	KDE	
Base Login	0	25024	24480	23548	51072	
After Login	0	25488	48656	61060	67420	
Launch Firefox	0	47716	70208	83316	90468	
	Files IO Access (Kb) Relative to Console					
	Console	E	XFCE	GNOME	KDE	
Base Login	0	12996	13132	11992	54512	
After Login	0	17940	83108	74304	111540	
Launch Firefox	0	46384	104756	98040	137912	

Relative Memory needs

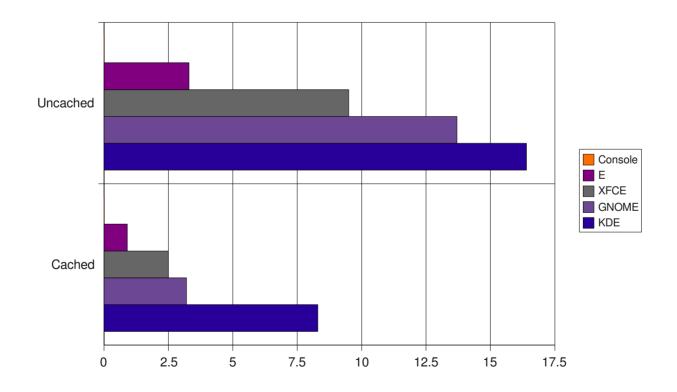


Relative Disk IO Usage



Login Times

	Login time (Seconds)					
	Console	E	XFCE	GNOME	KDE	
Uncached	0	3.3	9.5	13.7	16.4	
Cached	0	0.9	2.5	3.2	8.3	



How do you get there?

- Care about people with lesser machines
- Do statistics and analysis
- Investigate techniques used elsewhere
- Think carefully about your designs
- Here are some things used for Enlightenment development to get there

Time your code

```
ESTART: 0.00000 [0.00000] - begin
ESTART: 0.00015 [0.00014] - signals done
ESTART: 0.20644 [0.20630] - determine prefix
ESTART: 0.21657 [0.01013] - prefix done
ESTART: 0.21664 [0.00007] - intl init
ESTART: 0.21813 [0.00150] - parse args
ESTART: 0.21816 [0.00003] - arg parse done
ESTART: 0.64135 [0.42318] - edie init
ESTART: 0.64162 [0.00028] - ecore init
ESTART: 0.64179 [0.00017] - ecore file init
ESTART: 0.64194 [0.00015] - more ecore
ESTART: 0.64198 [0.00004] - x connect
ESTART: 1.74095 [0.00001] - load modules
ESTART: 2.01361 [0.27267] - gadcon
ESTART: 2.01364 [0.00003] - shelves
ESTART: 2.01366 [0.00001] - exebuf
ESTART: 2.01368 [0.00002] - desklock
ESTART: 2.01388 [0.00020] - add idle enterers
ESTART: 2.01452 [0.00064] - init properites
ESTART: 2.28726 [0.27274] - test code
ESTART: 2.28730 [0.00003] - shelf config init
ESTART: 3.47224 [1.18494] - MAIN LOOP AT LAST
ESTART: 3.57884 [0.10660] - SLEEP
```

How did this help?

- Removed useless X round-trips
- Removed pointless init code
- Allowed benchmarking when implementing disk pre-caching

Pre-caching

- A technique several OS's use to pre-fetch data from disk you probably will need
- Implemented as an LD_PRELOAD and a logging mechanism, with replay
- Shaved uncached startup time in half once implemented
- Currently is extremely naïve and could be much smarter with kernel help

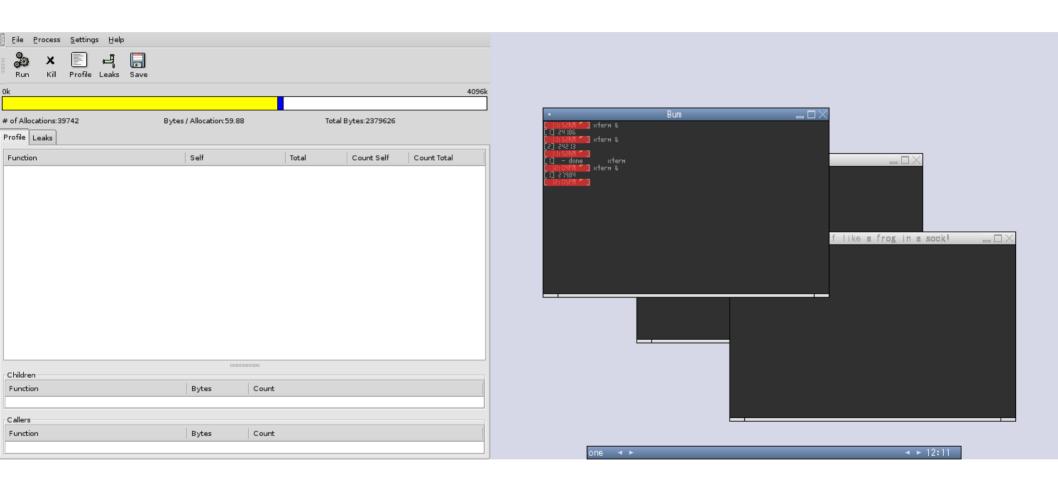
Memprof

- Little known tool
- Tells you in great detail who allocated what memory and where and how much
- Helped identify lots of empty string (1 byte) allocations that we removed with a string sharing subsystem
- Recently has started development again

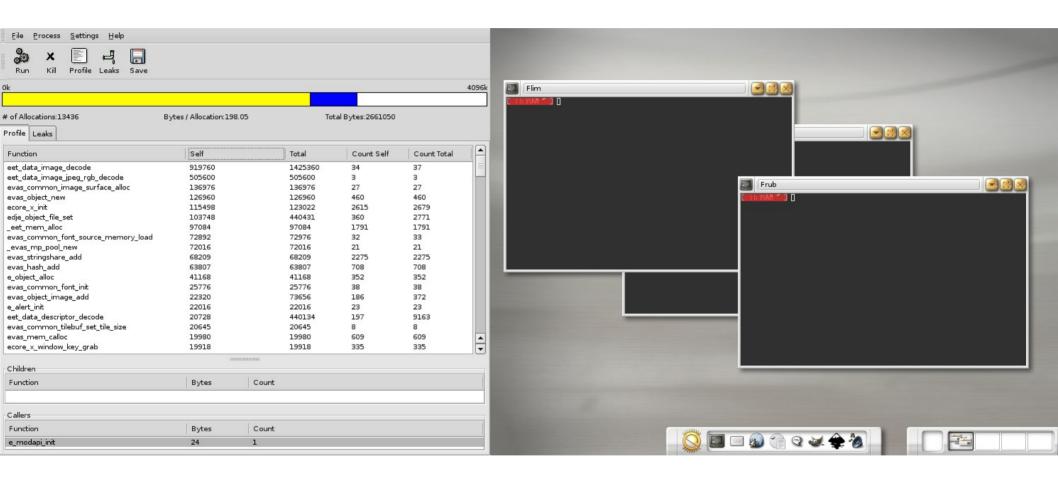
Metacity Memory Use



Fluxbox Memory Use



Enlightenment 0.17 Memory Use



Did you know...

- Every time a process is executed it is heavy
- Every X (GTK+/Qt etc.) process needs to connect, make lots of round-trip requests for information and make its own copies of that information
- Different processes tend NOT to share information and tend to duplicate effort
- Add simple features as part of a larger program or as a loadable .so module to save setup costs

Tips

- Don't execute another process unless you REALLY need to
- Share data and resources as it is often expensive to load/decode it multiple times
- Avoid the stampeding herd on startup
- Pre-cache data in memory to avoid waiting on disk IO
- Profile, profile, profile
- Know your code

BLING



- Aiming at the minimalist desktop (Desktop Shell)
- Incredibly fast and lean
- Still able to look good with no high-end hardware
- Finishing off all the basics you need to start using your desktop – then release
- Future intentions to be able to use higher end hardware with no loss to those without it

- Follow standards
- Attention to detail and optimizations
- Extensible via modules
- Visually highly configurable
- Everything can be animated if desired
- Fast rendering engine (can use software, Xrender, OpenGL and more).
- Multimedia capable

- Evas is a state engine
- You only manipulate simple state and don't do expensive drawing most of the time
- Retains state so no need to optimise redraw logic multiple times
- Abstracts the underlying rendering mechanisms allowing for use of a new back-end if/when it becomes feasible

- Software (highly optimised)
- Xrender (full support)
- OpenGL (almost full support)
- Framebuffer
- Qtopia
- Others (Cairo, DirectFB)

- Xcomposite does NOT make windows transparent
- Xcomposite does NOT provide fancy effects
- It ONLY provides for redirecting window contents from the framebuffer to a pixmap that can then be USED to do the above
- Uses LOTS of video RAM

- Xrender can take 2 pixmaps and blend one on the other, rotate and skew images and perform other 2D "advanced" rendering
- Xrender is the "right" API for doing compositing and other advanced 2D tasks
- Has limited rendering quality
- Is mostly unaccelerated and very SLOW
- Is still "the future"

- Only open drivers for ATI R200 series chips accelerate Xrender
- No closed drivers accelerate it
- Vendors seemingly not interested in implementing it
- Requires knowledge of advanced chipset features which are kept closed
- Forces us to do "hacks" via OpenGL

- Eet (data file storage and compression)
- Evas (2D graphics abstraction)
- Ecore (main loop, events and X, etc. abstractions)
- Embryo (tiny virtual machine engine much smaller than LUA and much faster than even Java)
- Edje (theme object engine)

Efficiency...

- Buys you the ability to do much more with less
- Allows you to scale DOWN even to embedded devices (100+Mhz ARM etc.)
- Allows those with less \$ to enjoy more eyecandy and features
- Shows you care

Pants (Demo time)