# The POCO Platform for Embedded Development

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"Without a good library, most interesting tasks are hard to do in C++; but given a good library, almost any task can be made easy."

Bjarne Stroustrup

# One Software Platform Unlimited Possibilities

#### **Automotive Test and Diagnostic Systems**

#### **Building and Home Automation Systems**

# Ticketing/Entrance Control

#### **Consumer Electronics**

#### **Industrial Automation**

Applications	Netconf	Zeroconf	Universal Plug and Play
	RemotingBinarySOAPCode Generator	OSP Standard Services Bundle Creator	Data MySQLite MySQL M
Middleware	XML Fast Infoset	SSL	WebWidgets
	Foundation		
	C++ and C Standard Libraries		

POSIX, WIN32, other (RT)OS API

Linux Drivers & Kernel Modules

## The POCO Platform Consists of:

#### The **POCO C++ Libraries**:

Free general-purpose open source C++ libraries developed by an enthusiastic community of C++ developers.

Commercial libraries and tools built on top of the POCO C++ Libraries providing high-level features, such as remoting and web services, as well as a flexible, component-based module system. Licensed under a commercial source code license (no runtime licenses or royalties).

### The POCO C++ Libraries are...

- a collection of C++ class libraries, similar in concept to the Java Class Library, the .NET Framework or Apple's Cocoa;
- focused on "internet-age" network-centric applications;
- written in modern ANSI/ISO Standard C++ and based on the C++ Standard Library/STL;
- highly portable and available on many different platforms;
- Open Source, licensed under the Boost Software License,
- and thus completely free for both commercial and noncommercial use.

## **POCO Objectives and Mission**

- POCO is a powerful, yet easy to use platform to build your applications upon
- POCO allows you to build highly portable applications (write once – compile and run anywhere)
- POCO is modular and scalable from embedded to enterprise applications (you only pay for what you use)
- POCO provides consistent, comprehensive and comprehensible programming interfaces
- POCO is written in fast, efficient C++

## **Objectives and Mission (cont'd)**

- POCO favors simplicity over complexity ("as simple as possible, but not simpler")
- POCO aims for consistency in design, coding style and documentation
- POCO emphasizes source code quality, in terms of readability, comprehensiveness, consistency, style and testability
- POCO aims to make C++ programming fun again

## **Guiding Principles**

- Strong focus on code quality, style, consistency and code readability –all code must satisfy our coding styleguide (and it works – we frequently get compliments on our code quality)
  - Strong focus on tests (automated unit tests with high coverage)
  - Favor pragmatic and elegant design over "solving all the worlds problems" (if we can satisfy 95 % of all use cases with an elegant solution, and the remaining 5 % would require an overly complex design, we focus on the 95 %)
  - Build on top of solid foundations use existing proven C libraries (e.g., expat, zlib, PCRE) where it makes sense

# History

- Summer 2004: Günter Obiltschnig started development
- February 2005: First release on SourceForge (Release 0.91 under Sleepycat license)
- May 2005: First contributions by Aleksandar Fabijanic
- January 2006: Release 1.0
- March 2006: Release 1.1
- July 2006: Moved to Boost license, POCO Community Website
- > August 2006: Release 1.2
- > May 2007: Release 1.3
- Early 2009: about 20 contributors, used in 100s of projects

# **POCO Usage Examples**

- building automation middleware and devices
- industrial automation and industrial equipment
- traffic control systems
- healthcare applications
- > measurement, data acquisition and test systems
- consumer electronics/home automation
- air traffic management systems
- > VolP
- ticketing and entrance-control systems
- > shrink-wrapped applications

## Some Companies using POCO

- 454 Life Sciences (Roche) using POCO in its new high-speed genome sequencer
- ACTIA Automotive using POCO and OSP in automotive diagnostic systems
- Adobe Systems using POCO in a VoIP platform
- CACE Technologies using POCO in its Pilot product
- Comact Optimisation using POCO in sawmill equipment running under QNX

# Some Companies using POCO (cont'd)

#### Nucor Steel

using POCO (and OSP) in beam mill automation applications

#### > R-SYS

using POCO in air traffic management systems

#### StreamUnlimited

using POCO in embedded applications for set-top boxes

#### Starticket

using POCO and Remoting in a ticketing/entrance control system running on an embedded Linux platform

#### > TAC

using POCO in building automation platform (running on embedded Linux systems and Windows/Linux servers)

## POCO – Scalability Embedded

- POCO is well-suited for embedded systems running under Embedded Linux or QNX.
- POCO-based applications (using the built-in web server) run on 75 MHz ARM9-based Linux systems (uClibc) with 8 MB RAM and 4 MB Flash (e.g. Digi Connect ME 9210).
- A typical POCO-based application using the web server from the Net library has a statically linked size of 2 MB and uses about 2 – 3 MB of RAM.



Typical mid-ranged embedded platforms (32 – 64 MB RAM, 16 – 64 MB Flash, 180 MHz ARM9) provide plenty of resources even for more complex applications (using OSP and Remoting).

## POCO and Embedded – Code Size

- POCO (including SSL/Crypto) + OSP + Remoting/NETCONF libraries use less than 4 MB of Flash storage (compressed jffs2 or squashfs).
- The RAM overhead for such an application is below 8 MB.

```
guenter@cis-digiel:~/ws/poco-1.3$ ls -l lib/Linux/armv5tejl/*.so.*
                             103616 2009-03-03 18:48 lib/Linux/armv5tejl/libPocoBinary.so.6
-rwxr-xr-x 1 guenter guenter
                             103752 2009-03-03 19:12 lib/Linux/armv5tejl/libPocoCrypto.so.6
-rwxr-xr-x 1 guenter guenter
-rwxr-xr-x 1 guenter guenter 1582720 2009-03-03 18:43 lib/Linux/armv5tejl/libPocoFoundation.so.6
                             466384 2009-03-03 18:49 lib/Linux/armv5tejl/libPocoNetconf.so.6
-rwxr-xr-x 1 guenter guenter
                             907192 2009-03-03 18:47 lib/Linux/armv5tejl/libPocoNet.so.6
-rwxr-xr-x 1 guenter guenter
                             293960 2009-03-03 19:11 lib/Linux/armv5tejl/libPocoNetSSL.so.6
-rwxr-xr-x 1 guenter guenter
                             685008 2009-03-03 18:54 lib/Linux/armv5tejl/libPocoOSP.so.2
-rwxr-xr-x 1 guenter guenter
                             196264 2009-03-03 18:48 lib/Linux/armv5tejl/libPocoRemoting.so.6
-rwxr-xr-x 1 guenter guenter
                             182932 2009-03-03 18:48 lib/Linux/armv5tejl/libPocoSoapLite.so.6
-rwxr-xr-x 1 guenter guenter
-rwxr-xr-x 1 guenter guenter
                             281048 2009-03-03 18:45 lib/Linux/armv5tejl/libPocoUtil.so.6
-rwxr-xr-x 1 guenter guenter
                             577588 2009-03-03 18:44 lib/Linux/armv5tejl/libPocoXML.so.6
                             353312 2009-03-03 18:54 lib/Linux/armv5tejl/libPocoZip.so.6
-rwxr-xr-x 1 guenter guenter
```

## **POCO Platform Benefits & Features**

- Comprehensive, complete and mature C++ frameworks that save lots of work and help bringing the product to market sooner.
- Easy learning curve through intuitive, consistent and comprehensible programming interfaces, lots of sample code and good documentation.
- Native C++ code performance (no VM overhead, etc.), low memory requirements.
- Platform independence: write once compile and run everywhere.
  - In many cases, a large part of an application (everything that does not need access to specific hardware) can be tested and debugged on the development host.
  - >
- An application can be easily ported to a new platform.

## POCO Platform/C++ vs. Java

- POCO Platform based C++ application needs significantly less resources (memory + CPU performance) than a comparable Java application (e.g, 155 MHz ARM9 with 64 MB RAM vs. 300 MHz ARM9 with 128 MB RAM) – reduced hardware cost.
- C++ applications run with native performance.
- C++ allows for easier integration with real-time code.
- C++ allows for easier integration of existing C/C++ code.
- C++ allows for easier access to specific OS features or hardware.
- No virtual machine or middleware necessary no runtime licenses/royalties.
- Better IP protection no decompilation of firmware (bytecode).



# appliedinformatics

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