

## Experience Report on Implementing and Applying a Standard Real- Time Embedded Component Platform

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- Who Are We ?
- Motivations
- Approach
- Use cases
  - FM3TR Software-defined Radio
- French & European Research Outlook
  - Validation & Verification
  - Dynamic Reconfiguration
  - Flexible Scheduling
- Standardisation Issues



## ■ Zoom out: Thales Group

- Electronics and optronics equipment vendor, and system integrator
- Addresses defense and security markets
  - Military telco, Aerospace, Naval, ATM & Air Defense, Homeland Security, e-gov't
- Sales: 12 billion €
- 70 000 employees in +50 countries, mostly France & UK

## ■ Zoom in: SC2 Lab

- Part of Land & Joint Division (radio-communications, optronics, C4I)
- In charge of Research & Technology activities on middleware
  - R&T on component frameworks for RTE systems
  - R&T on interoperability and integration of complex systems (SoS)
- Promotes R&T results in company's programs
- 25 people



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Development of **Real Time Embedded (RTE) systems** suffers from the same productivity problems than **large-scale information systems**, such as:

- Platform heterogeneity
- Difficult testability
- Complex internal communication and interaction schemes
- Difficult configurability...

... plus many others !



- Timing issues
- Certification/assurance issues: safety-critical, mission-critical, security-critical
- Memory footprint
- Domain heterogeneity: telecommunications, avionics, vetronics, robotics

Software Engineering solutions for information systems must be **adapted and extended** to address RTE systems development



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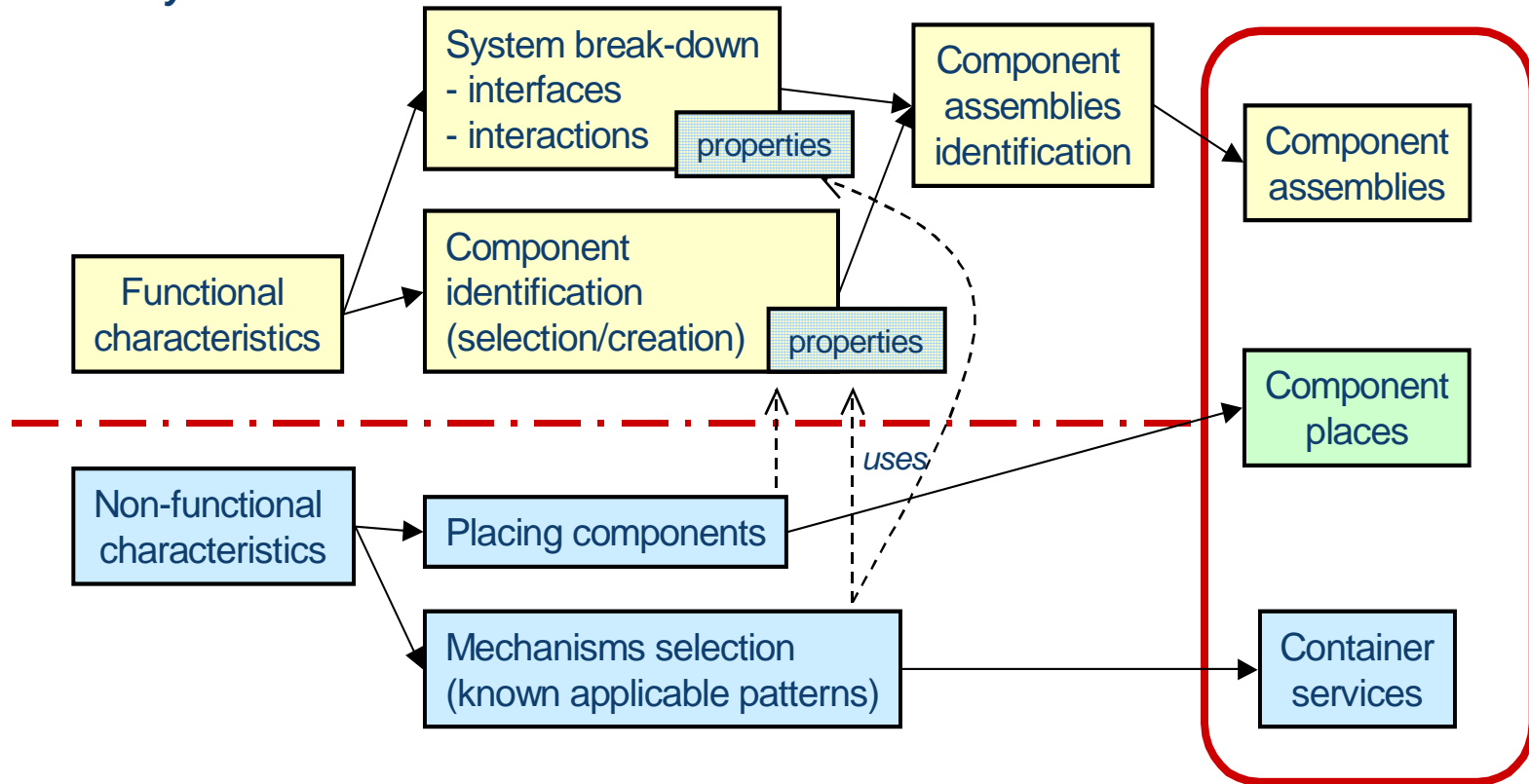
- Addressed by IS   and ITEA-Projects
- EJB, CCM target **Information Systems** and address:
  - Code reuse; Interoperability; Automatic deployment and configuration
- Non-functional needs of Information systems are
  - Communication support
  - Security
  - Persistency
  - Transactions
- **RTE systems** : no such list be *a priori* devised
  - **OMG Lightweight CCM specification** defines empty component enveloppes – no security, no persistency...
  - Up to the framework provider to ***tailor enveloppes to a particular domain***
  - Still, it requires a fine requirement analysis of domain – product line – application



## Requirements analysis

## Design / implementation

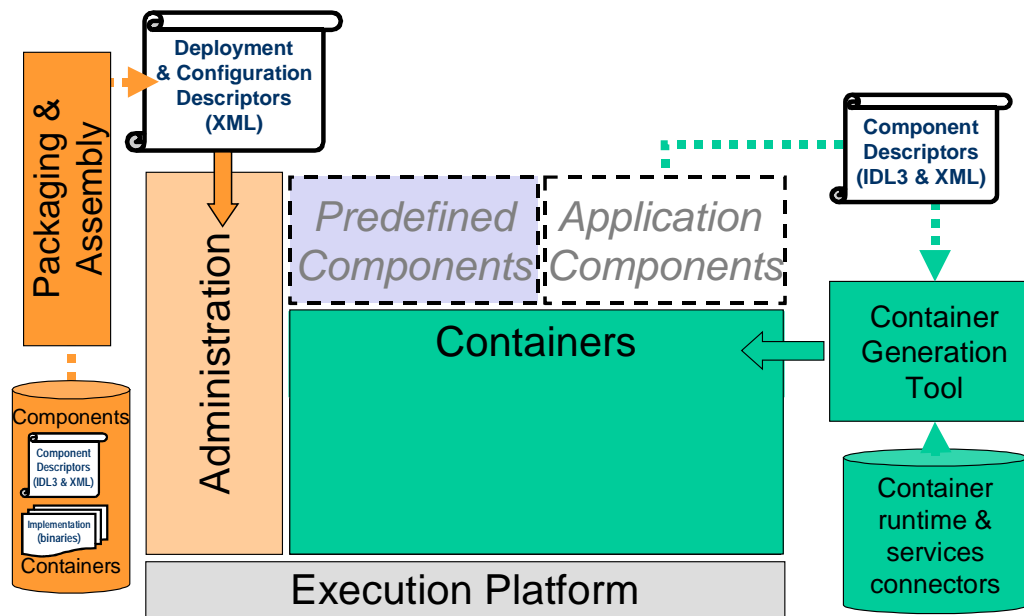
## Deployment





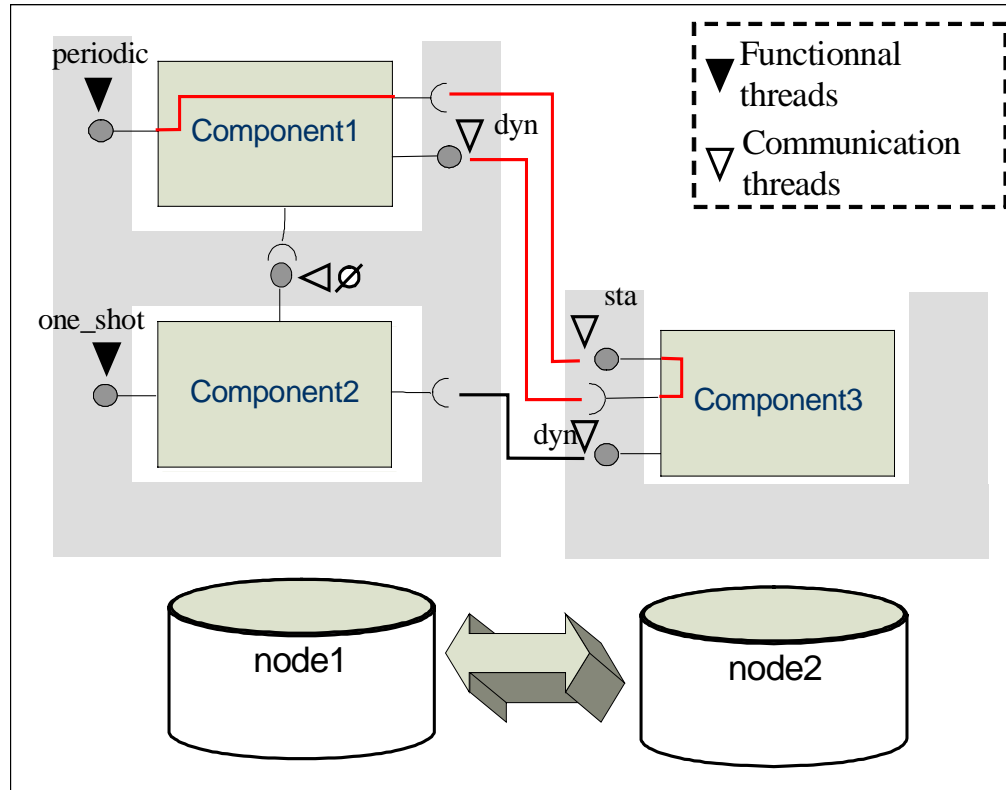


Tailoring enveloppes while minimizing memory footprint calls for a **modular architecture of the component framework** itself.



The extra benefits of this approach (beyond those of CBD) are :

- The ability to plug-in only what is strictly necessary
- The ability to adapt to various domains or product lines or even applications



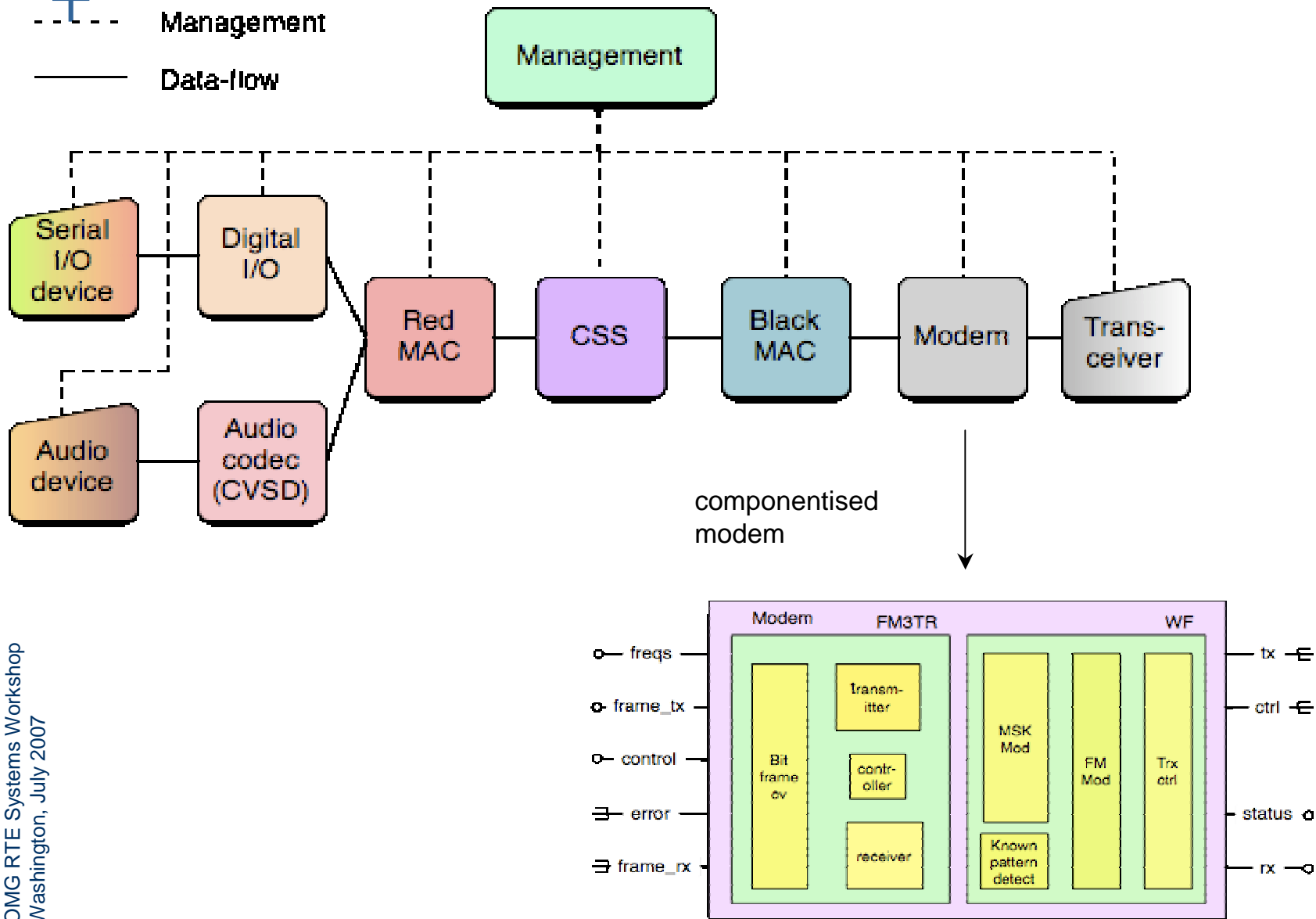
MyCCM enables the **configuration of real-time scheduling parameters** to:

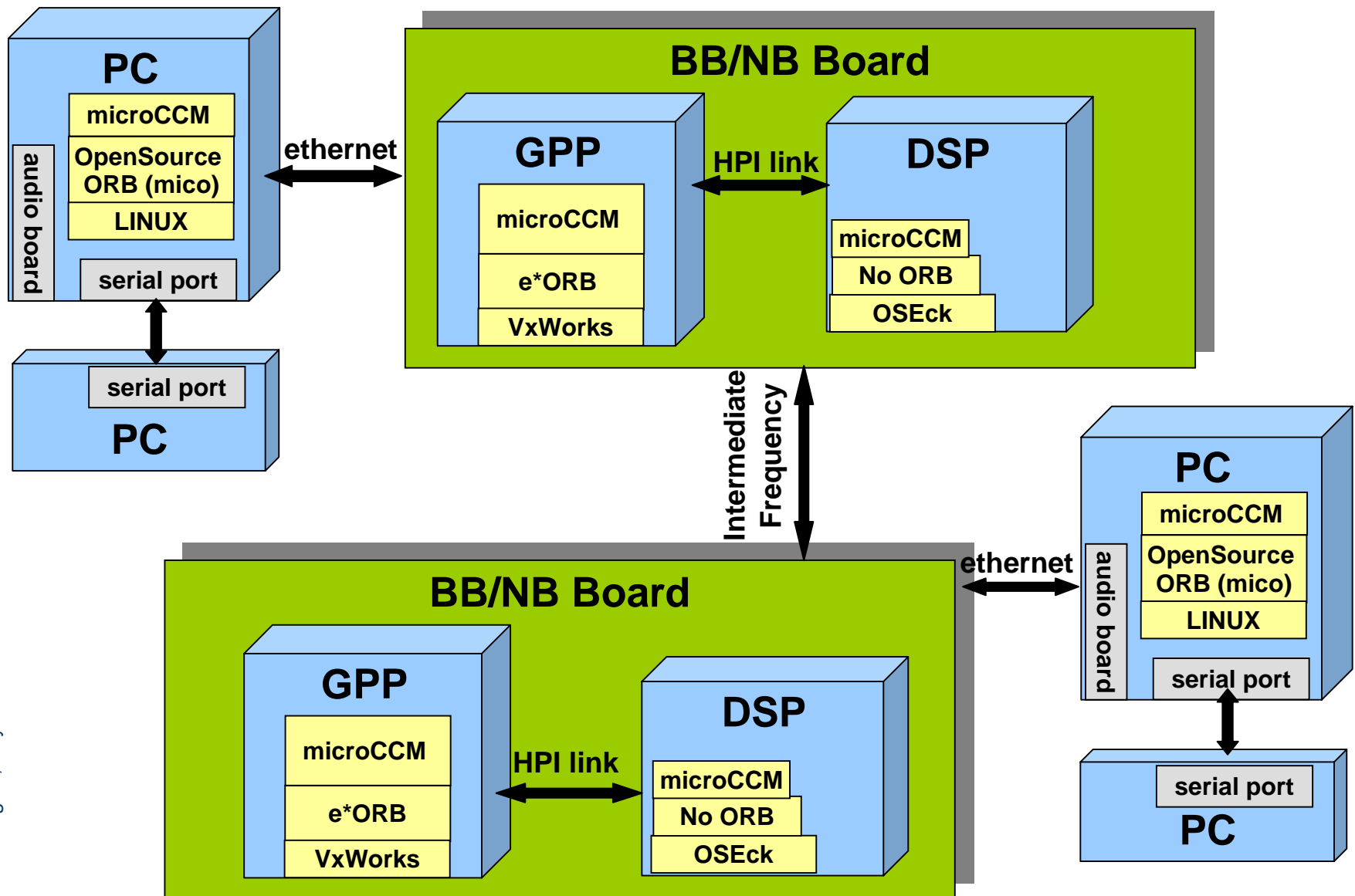
- Define an activation model based on “periodic” and “one shot” “functional threads”
- Set the scheduling parameters of “communication threads” handling the component interaction mechanisms

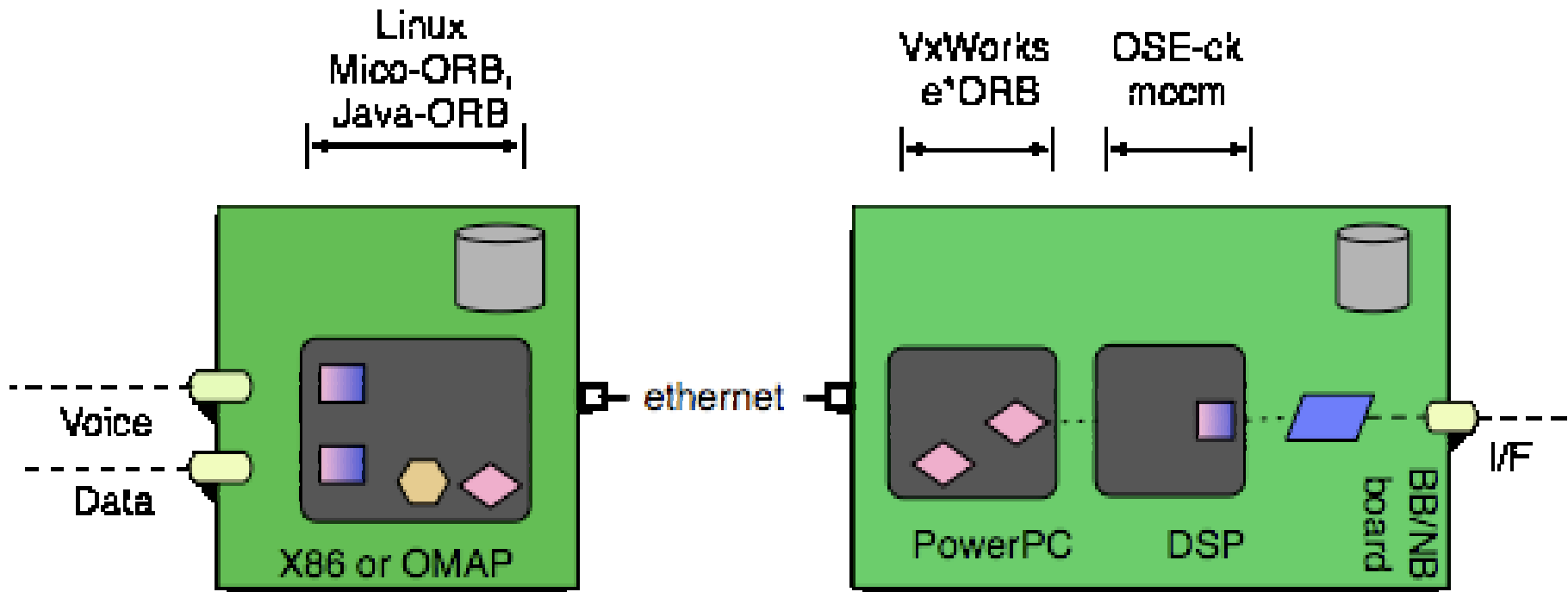


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# Breakdown of FM3TR Waveform







platform specific  
components



persistent  
storage  
(filesystem)



Deployment  
tool



Installer



hardware  
device



Transceiver  
capability

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## MyCCM improves RTE software development *productivity*

- Intensive code generation
  - Abstraction and generation of internal communication protocols
  - Generation of deployment code
  - Generation of threading artefacts
- Integration with modelling tools
  - Improving communication between team members
  - Facilitating verification (yet a promise)
- Ease of testing
  - Functional validation on host platform
- Late binding to the target platform
  - Reduced integration risk





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To address **hard real-time critical** systems development, the framework must come with means to check that the deployed architecture will meet its timing requirements.

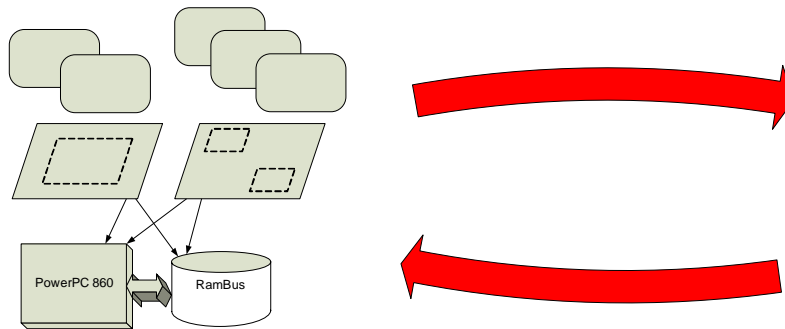
As a first step towards component-based architecture verification and validation, **schedulability analysis** should be performed:

- This requires the framework user to provide a characterisation of the **temporal properties of each component**.
- Combining this information with the activation model and corresponding communication threads, end-to-end **execution times** can finally be estimated.
- Transcribing this information in a tool like MAST, **temporal analysis** may be performed.

Many other requirements may be verified...

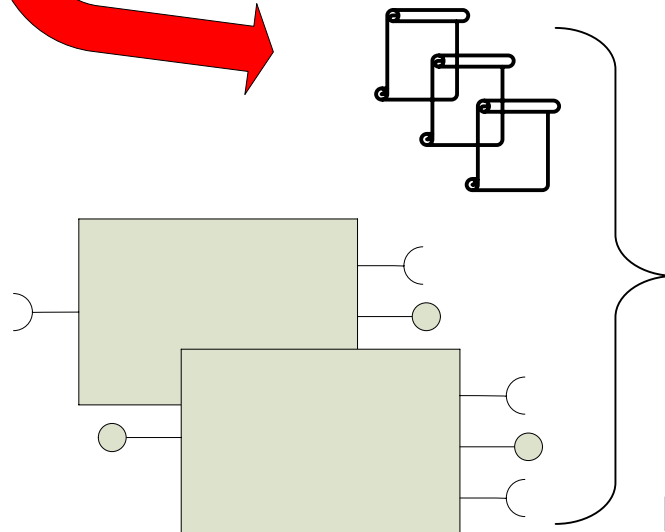


## AADL Modelling of Component-based Architecture



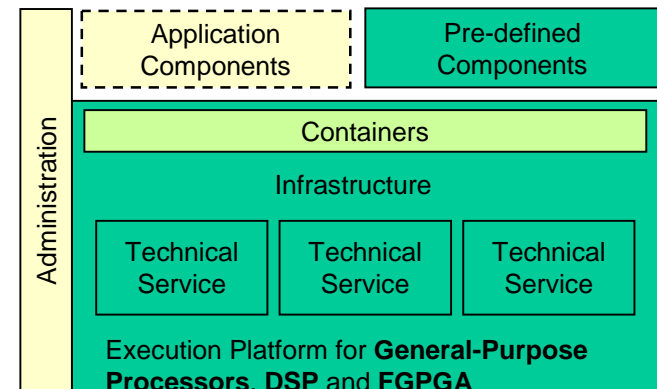
Lightweight CCM descriptors

Application Components Packages



## Verification Techniques

- Schedulability, energy, memory analysis
  - MAST, Cheddar...
- Model Checking
  - BIP, TINA, CPNTTool
- Simulation
  - SystemC, MyCCM, Ades
- Middleware code generation and verification
  - PolyORB-HI, Occarina



Running System

THALES

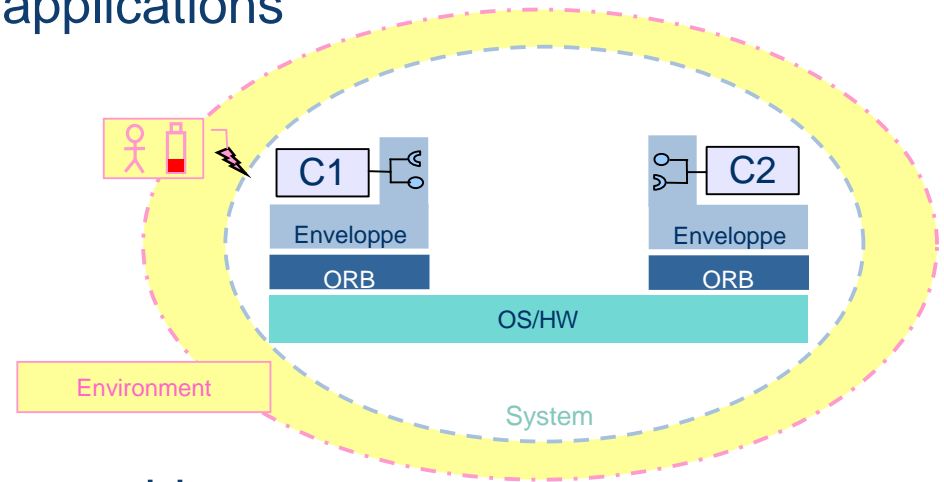


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- Increased adaptability of RTE applications

- Bug correction,
- Power limitations,
- User requests
- Fault tolerance ...



- Means evolvability of the system architecture

- Functionality removal
- Component migrations, deletion, replacement.

- Direction

- Generative reconfiguration language
- Analysis of reconfiguration policies for validation purposes

- Addressed by Paris Region-funded project ***Usine Logicielle***



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- **Beyond fixed priority scheduling, à la POSIX**
- Typically valuable for processing sound/video
  - Use case is a UMTS protocol stack
- Applicability criteria
  - Hard real time, i.e. overrun is a fault... BUT
  - Not safety- nor mission- nor security-critical
  - What is critical is resource usage optimization
  - WCET >> Average Execution Time
    - Schedulability Analysis is too pessimistic
- Proposed Solution (Univ. Cantabria, Univ. York)
  - Dynamic allocation of resources to processing tasks
  - Components come with a range of implementations
    - Fast computation, low quality
    - Slow computation, high quality
- Addressed by EU-funded FRESCOR Project



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- Lightweight CCM std has limitations
  - No definition of insertion contracts for technical services
  - Interaction models are restricted to
    - Facet and receptacles (RPC)
    - Push-Push events
- Deployment and Configuration std needs adaptation for RTE
  - Multi-domain, multi-application deployment should be optional
  - Semi and fully static deployment should be considered
- Ongoing standardisation activities
  - **QoS for CCM** addresses insertion & config of technical services
  - **DDS for CCM** addresses extensions of interaction models
  - Nothing directly targeting D&C spec
- Major conformance points
  - Source-level conformance of components with CIF
    - Enables re-use of components in various deployment contexts
  - Conformance of descriptors to XML schemas of D&C std
    - Provides stability to modelling tools
  - Standards are a starting point for further adaptation



- MyCCM is beyond the *proof-of-concept*
  - Foundations of SW development for FREMM's IRST
- Many research activities presently conducted
  - V&V, dynamic reconfiguration, flexible scheduling
  - But also: FPGA, ARINC 653, MILS...
- Standardisation activities should go on
- Relevance of LwCCM is maximum when leveraging architectural descriptions
  - RT/E systems with stringent time/memory/energy constraints
    - Careful mapping of SW architecture to HW platform
    - Fine-tuning deployment and configuration at integration time
  - Reasonably small amount of SW components
  - Performing early V&V on architectural models
  - Otherwise DDS might be more relevant
    - More straightforward, less architecture burden
    - Still good opportunities for code re-use

