## Composable Code Generation for Distributed Giotto

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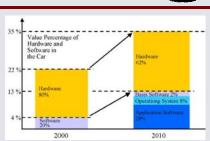
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### **Motivation**

- Automotive software
  - Suppliers develop sw components, Manufacturer integrates
  - Mass production : optimality
- Aircraft software
  - Federated approach replaced by Integrated Modular Avionics
- Compositional design - Scale down problem
  - Reuse components
    - Preserve desired properties by composition



[HKK04]

# Real-time + Composability



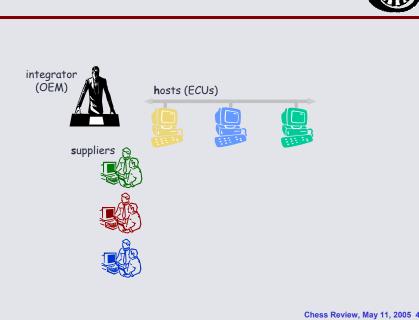
- · Distributed platform by distributed compilation
- · Giotto concurrency abstraction
  - Logical Execution Time
- Verification
  - Efficient
  - Automatic
- Purely software time-triggered paradigm
  - Compilation
  - Program analysis

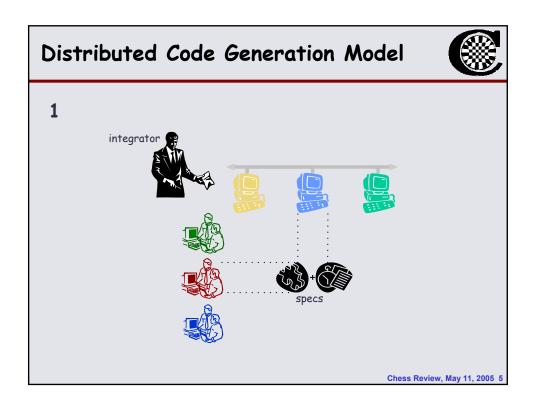


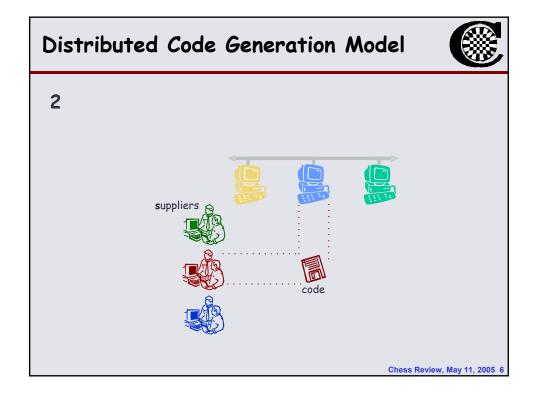


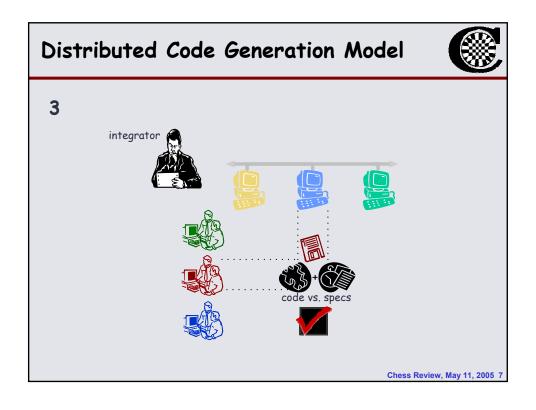
## Distributed Code Generation Model

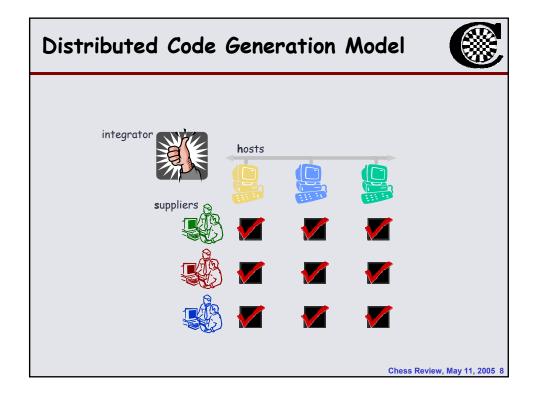




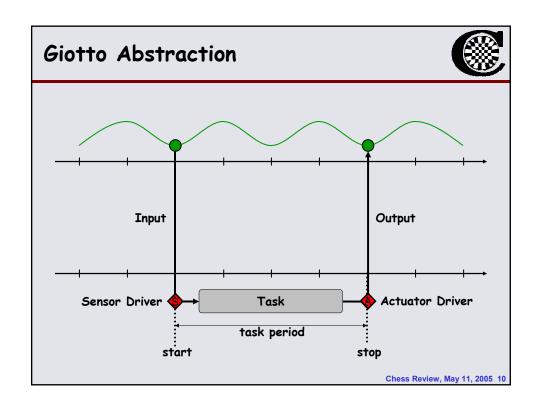


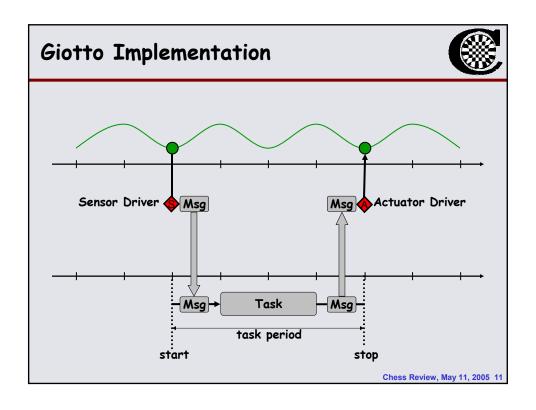


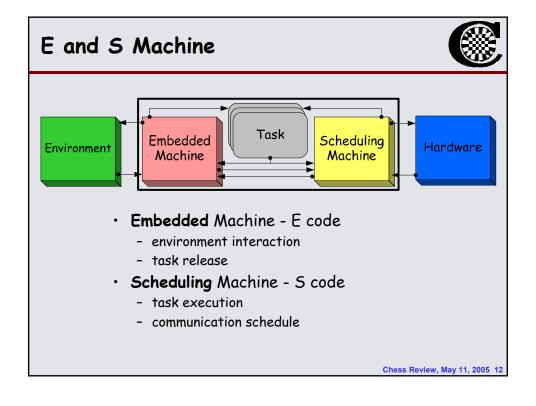


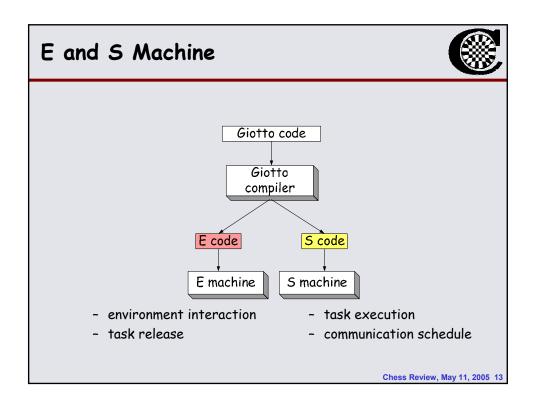


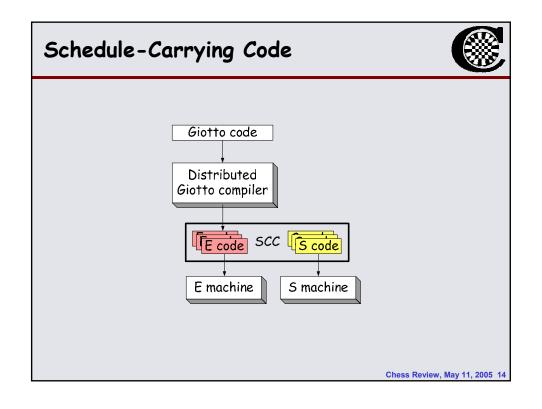
#### Giotto Framework mode m1 () period 8 { AudioSampler MixPlayer actfreq 2 do MixPlayer(); taskfreq 1 do Analyzer (Mixer); taskfreq 2 do Mixer(Generator); Mixer Generato Analyzes taskfreq 1 do Generator(); Task instance - Start and stop times defined by period Mixe - Output available at stop time Analyze Unit delay Deterministic timing and functional behavior - Easy multi-modal schedulability test - Temporal composability Chess Review, May 11, 2005 9











## System Specification



- Supplier s on host h:
  - Component specification



• E code module  $E_{s,h}$ 

- Timing interface:

- set of time intervals  $T_{s,h}$ 
  - where s may use hwhere s may send

 $T_{S_1, h_1}$   $T_{S_2, h_2}$   $T_{S_3, h_2}$ 

call(copy[MixSound])
call(copy[StringSound])

release(1; Mixer; 1) release(1; [MixSound]) future( $4,E_{s,h}(m_1,1)$ )

 $E_{s,h}(m_1,0)$ :

· Integrator ensures interface feasibility

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# Schedulability



• S code module  $S_{s,h}$  even with interfaces EDF optimal

 $S_{s,h}(m_1,0)$ : idle(1) call(InDrv2) dispatch(Mixer; 2) idle(3) dispatch([MixSound]; 4)

Latency optimal

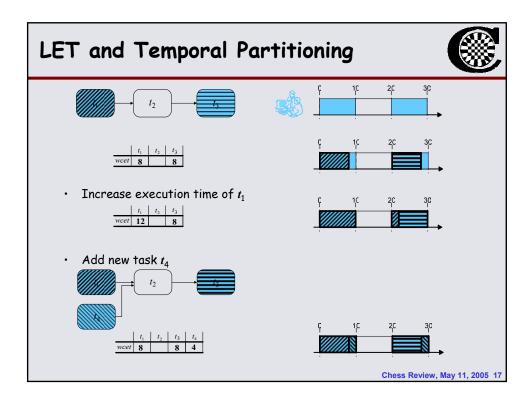


multiple intertask processors + communication ⇒

⇒ NP-complete

- · With LET assumption
  - Task dependency and distribution not hard

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# SCC Properties



- · SCC module
  - is time-safe if

no driver accesses a released task before completion

- complies with timing interface if

all tasks are executed in time intervals

- · Platform dependent properties (wcet)
- · Deadlines specified in the E code



- SCC module state transition system
  - Two properties safety properties

#### Verification



Giotto program G

- n: bound on all numbers in G

-  $g_{s,h}$  : size of Giotto component implemented by supplier s on host h

#### Correctness

To check if a distributed SCC program  $\boldsymbol{P}$  correctly implements Giotto program  $\boldsymbol{G}$  it is enough to check if each  $P_{s,h}$  complies to  $T_{s,h}$  and is time-safe

· Complexity

If a given  $P_{s,h}$  complies to  $T_{s,h}$  and is time-safe can be checked in

 $O(g_{s,h}n)$  time

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#### Verification



- Module modification
  - task invocation, interaction  $E_{sh}$
  - schedule  $S_{s,h}$
  - execution time wcet









 $O(g_{s,h} n)$ 





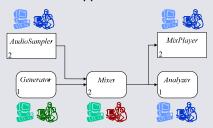




# Implementation



- · Distributed audio mixer application
  - File read, processed, analyzed and reproduced
  - Two hosts and three suppliers



- · PCs running Real-time Linux, Ethernet
  - TDMA on top of software-based synchronization, 2.86Mb/s
  - every 4ms 44 samples (11Khz) processed and transmitted
  - overhead 3.7%: synchronization  $25\mu s$ , virtual machine  $12\mu s$

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