

Flow based software design for embedded systems

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Where does it come from..

- Ralf Westphal
 - «Design smart not hard»
 - «Zusammenstecken wie Lego»
 - www.ralfw.de
 - www.clean-code-advisors.com
- Actor model
 - Concurrent computation
- Smalltalk
 - Smalltalk object



Object-oriented programming

<<Software objects interact and communicate with each other by sending messages to each other.>>

Smalltalk Object

- Hold state
 - Receive a message from itself or another object
 - In the course of processing a message, send messages to itself or another object
- Focus on behavior and interaction

C++ / C# / Java OO

- Classes and Methods
- Inheritance - Polymorphism
- Abstraction – Encapsulation

→ Focus on structure

ActiveParts

- C++ framework and runtime for:
 - highly concurrent
 - independent and efficient message driven applications
 - focused for bare metal embedded systems

ActivePart

- Objects which encapsulate:
 - State
 - Behavior
 - Data
- Communicate to each other by exchanging messages

➔ Nice colleagues at work

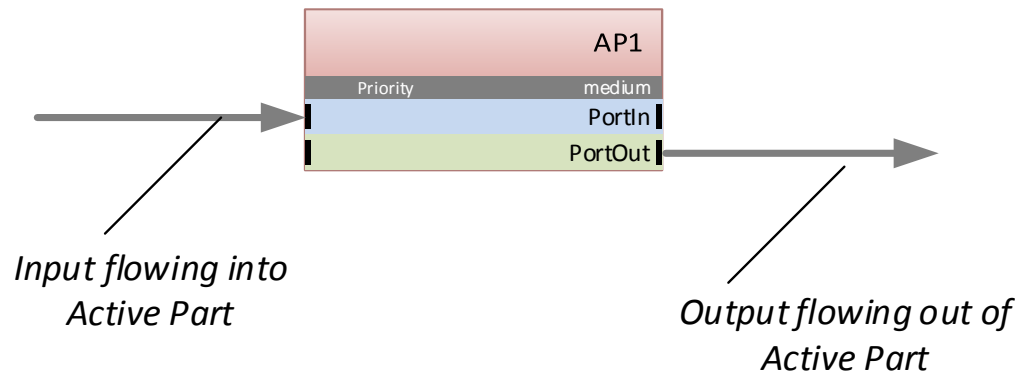
System philosophy

1. Structure across the main data flows
2. Split up by separation of concerns
3. Form hierarchies after separation based on belonging

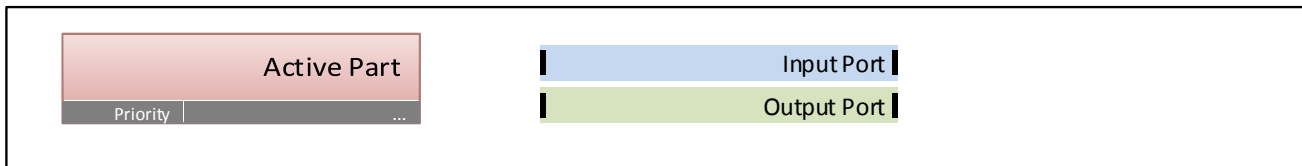
Implementing an ActivePart

- Simple procedural programming (sequential)
- Structured programming
- Functional programming
- Object-oriented programming
- Low-level hardware programming
- Multiparadigm-programming

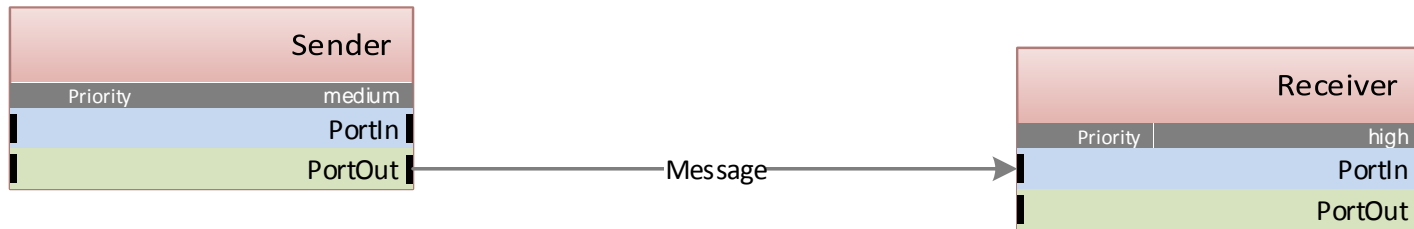
ActivePart - Notation



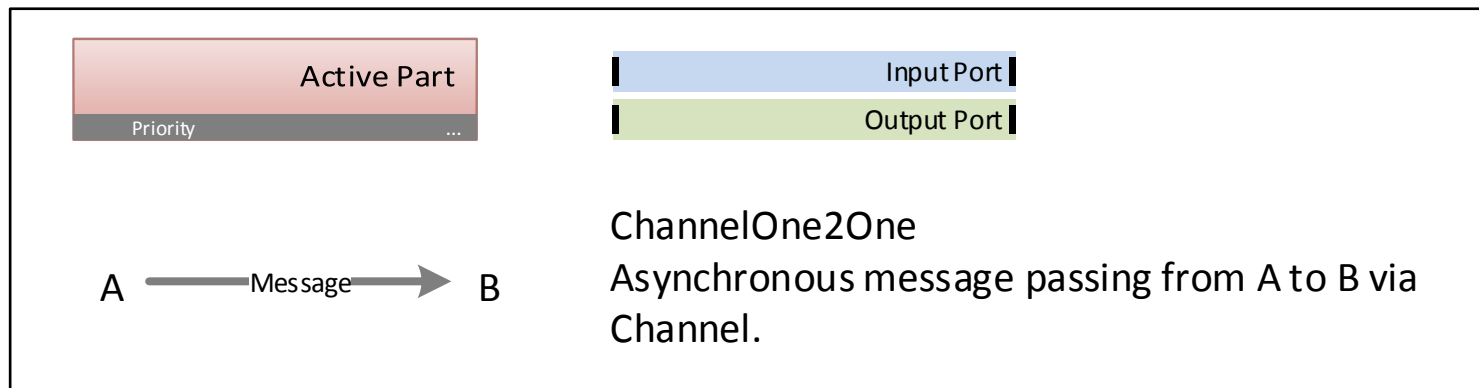
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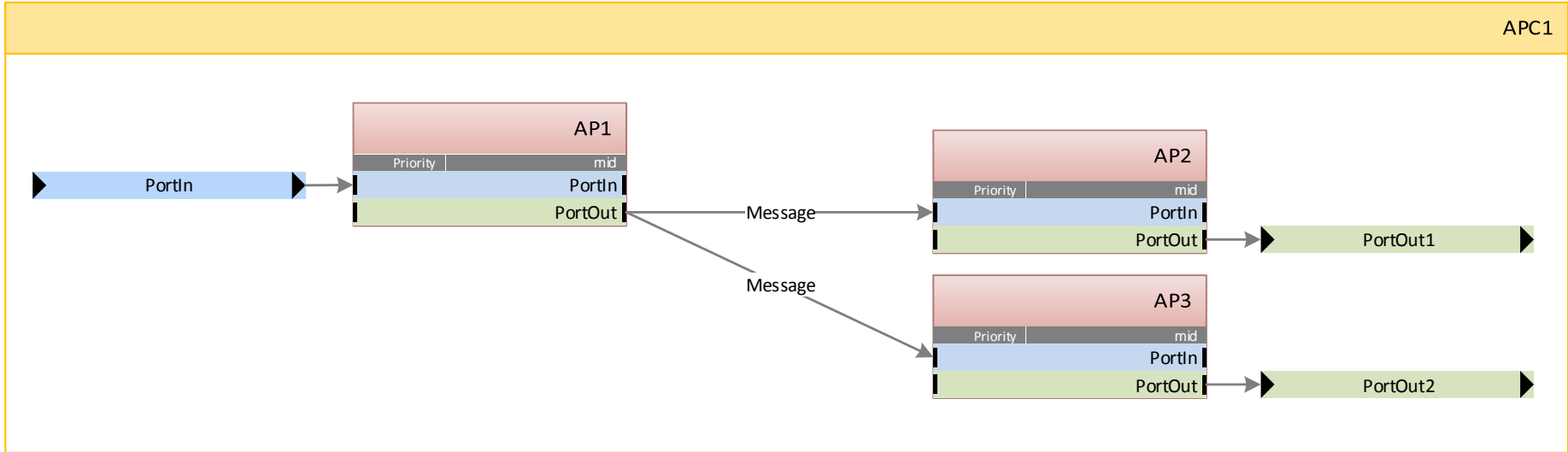
Message passing



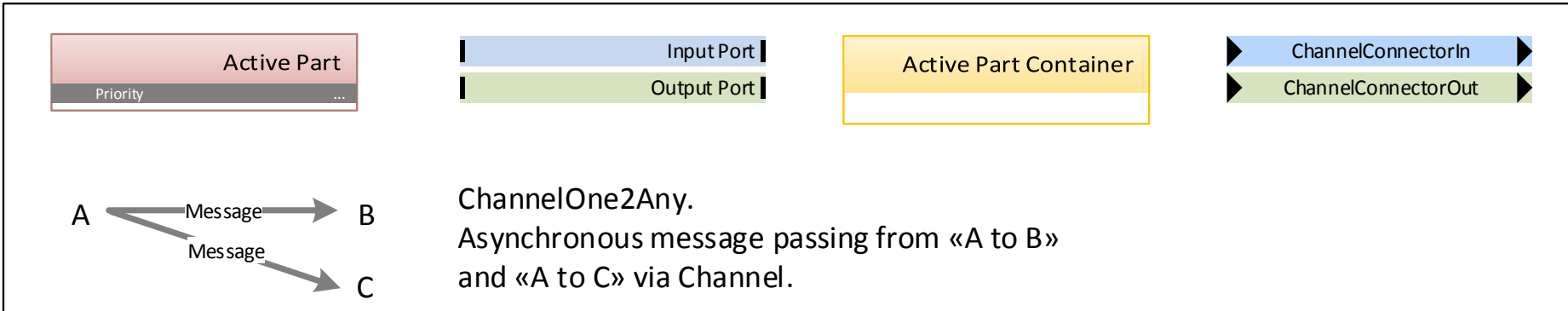
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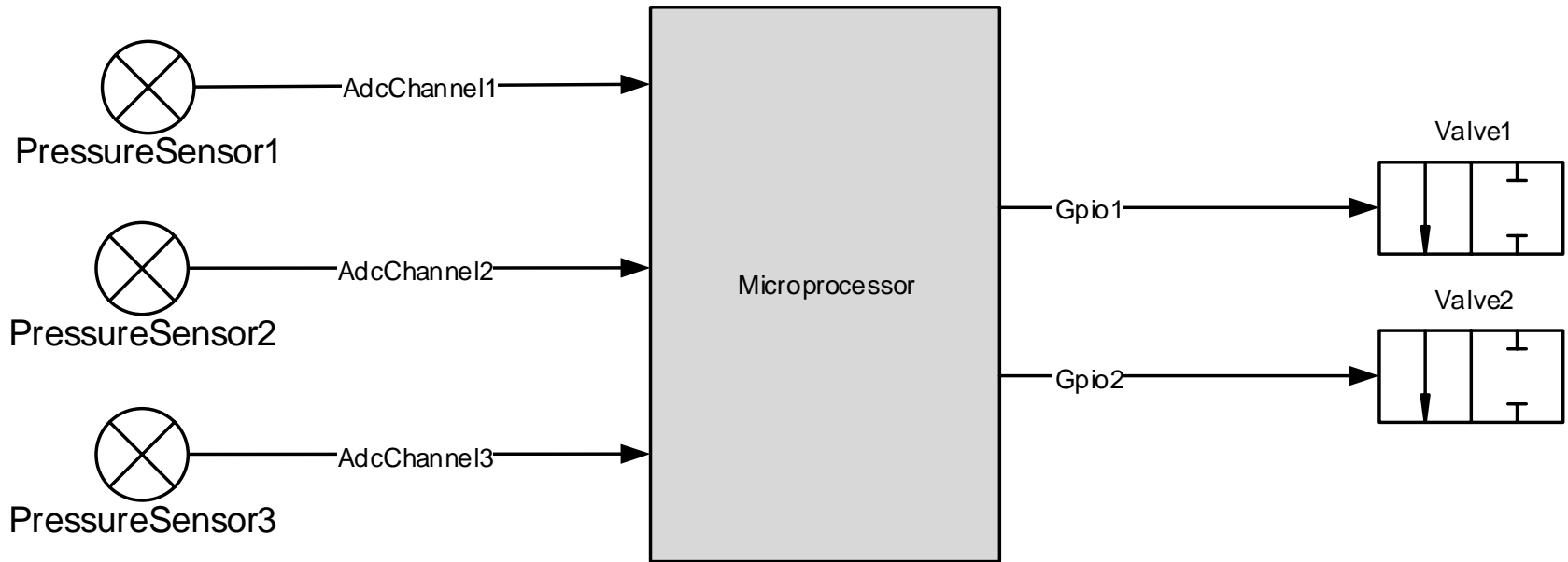
Hierarchical structure



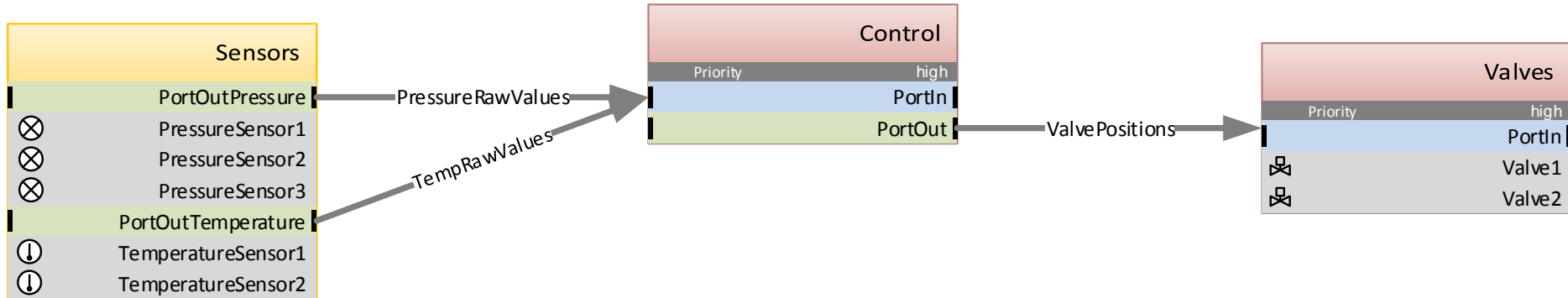
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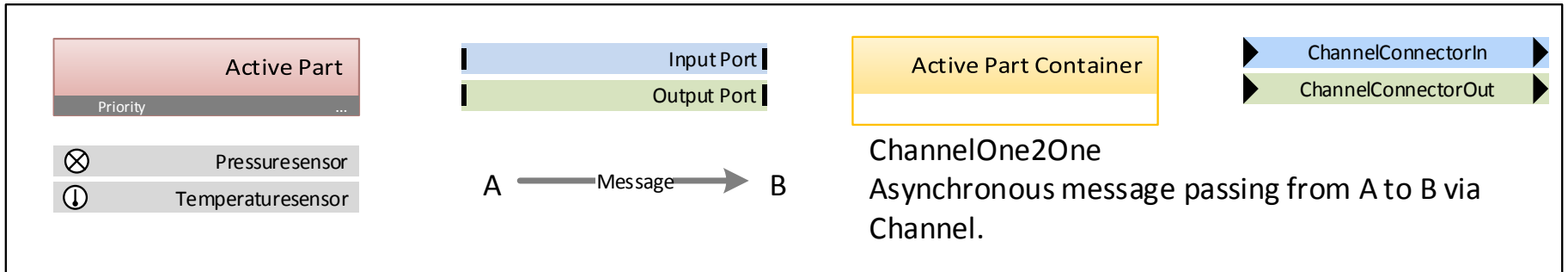
Example hardware block diagram



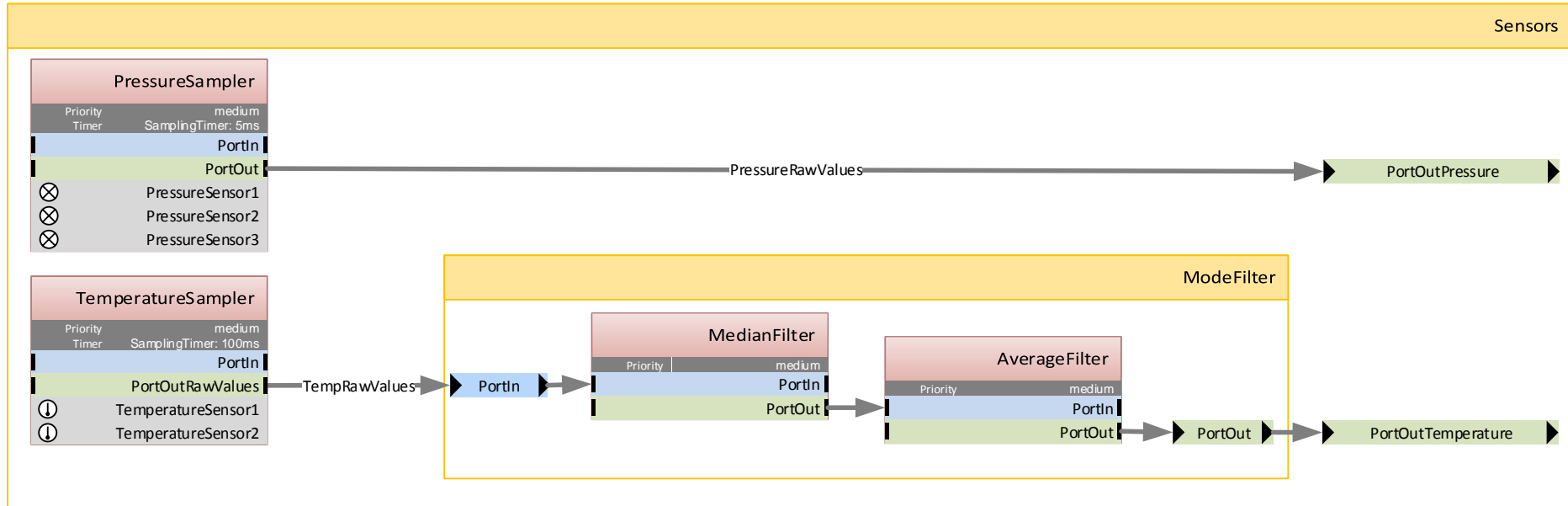
Example software design



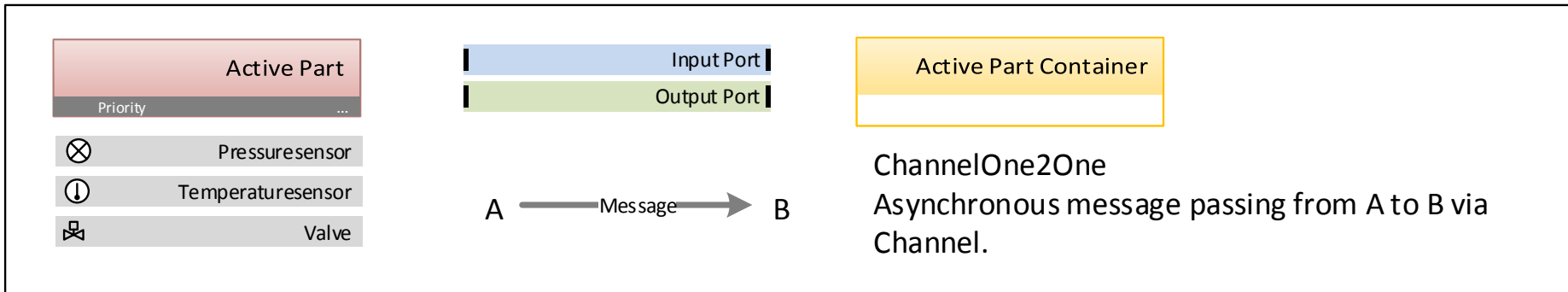
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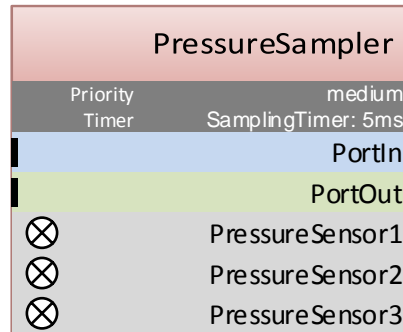
Sensors



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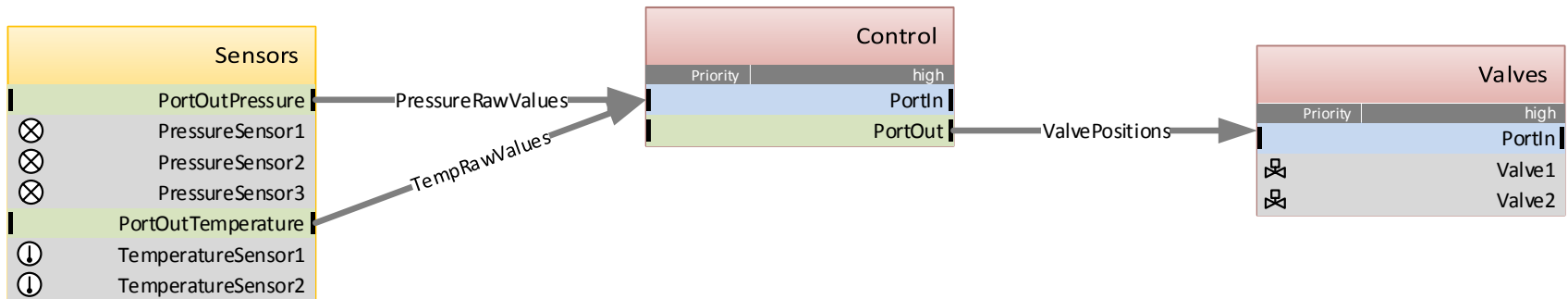
PressureSampler – C++ Code



```
void PressureSampler::receive(const MessageIfc& msg) {
    if (isSamplingTimer(msg)) {
        PressureRawValues values;
        values.setValue(PressureSensor1, AdcDriver::read(AdcChannel1));
        values.setValue(PressureSensor2, AdcDriver::read(AdcChannel2));
        values.setValue(PressureSensor3, AdcDriver::read(AdcChannel3));

        PortOut.send(values);
    }
}
```


Application – C++ Code



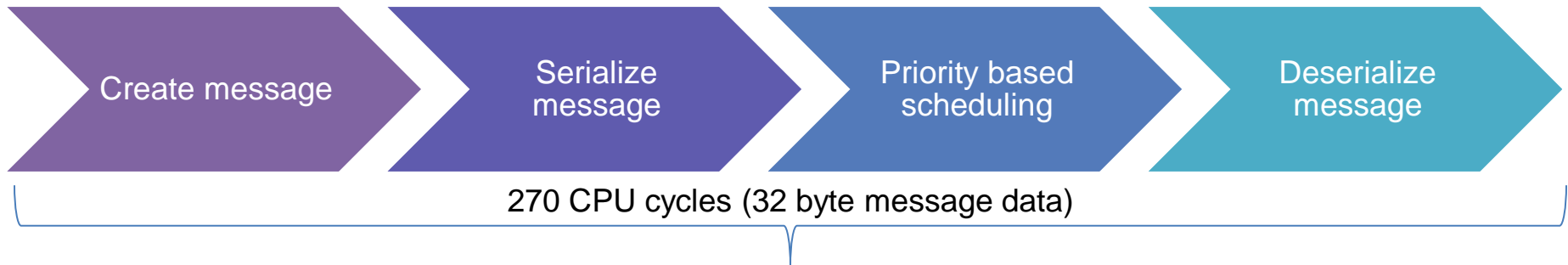
```
App::initialize() {  
    // glue code to connect ports  
    ChannelSensorsPressureToControl.connectPorts(Sensors.PortOutPressure, Control.PortIn);  
    ChannelSensorsTempToControl.connectPorts(Sensors.PortOutTemperature, Control.PortIn);  
    ChannelControlToValves.connectPorts(Control.PortOut, Valves.PortIn);  
}
```

Challenges for embedded systems

- Usually no RTOS
- Small amount of memory available (kilobytes)
- Small amount of flash available (kilobytes)
- Hard-realtime requirements (microseconds)
- Used in safety critical devices

Features

- MISRA C++ 2008 compliant (no heap)
- Very small code size (~2kByte ROM)
- Extremely fast execution time



CPU	Execution time [μs]	Execution time [ms]
Cortex-M3 @8MHz	34 μ s	0.034ms
Cortex-A8 @720MHz	0.6 μ s	0.0006ms

Scheduler

- Scheduler ported for multiple platforms:
 - STM32 ARM Cortex-M3 (8MHz up to 72MHz)
 - Texas Instruments AM335x ARM Cortex-A8 (up to 720MHz)
 - Windows Embedded Compact 7
 - Win32 (Threads & Slim Reader / Writer Locks)
 - QNX (pthread & mutex / condition)