

CiAO: An Aspect-Oriented OS Family for Resource-Constrained Embedded Systems

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Motivation: Embedded Systems



Motivation: Embedded Systems



Goal: *Reuse*

Scalability, Configurability, Tailorability



Motivation: Configurability of eCos

```
Cyg_Mutex::Cyg_Mutex() {
    CYG_REPORT_FUNCTION();
    locked      = false;
    owner       = NULL;
#if defined(CYGSEM_KERNEL_SYNCH_MUTEX_PRIORITY_INVERSION_PROTOCOL_DEFAULT) && \
    defined(CYGSEM_KERNEL_SYNCH_MUTEX_PRIORITY_INVERSION_PROTOCOL_DYNAMIC)
#define CYGSEM_KERNEL_SYNCH_MUTEX_PRIORITY_INVERSION_PROTOCOL_DEFAULT_INHERIT
    protocol    = INHERIT;
#endif
#define CYGSEM_KERNEL_SYNCH_MUTEX_PRIORITY_INVERSION_PROTOCOL_DEFAULT_CEILING
    protocol    = CEILING;
    ceiling     = CYGSEM_KERNEL_SYNCH_MUTEX_PRIORITY_INVERSION_PROTOCOL_DEFAULT_PRIORITY;
#endif
#define CYGSEM_KERNEL_SYNCH_MUTEX_PRIORITY_INVERSION_PROTOCOL_DEFAULT_NONE
    protocol    = NONE;
#endif
#else // not (DYNAMIC and DEFAULT defined)
#define CYGSEM_KERNEL_SYNCH_MUTEX_PRIORITY_INVERSION_PROTOCOL_CEILING
#define CYGSEM_KERNEL_SYNCH_MUTEX_PRIORITY_INVERSION_PROTOCOL_DEFAULT_PRIORITY
    // if there is a default priority ceiling defined, use that to initialize
    // the ceiling.
    ceiling = CYGSEM_KERNEL_SYNCH_MUTEX_PRIORITY_INVERSION_PROTOCOL_DEFAULT_PRIORITY;
#else
    // Otherwise set it to zero.
    ceiling = 0;
#endif
#endif
#endif // DYNAMIC and DEFAULT defined
    CYG_REPORT_RETURN();
}
```



Motivation: Configurability of eCos

```
Cyg_Mutex::Cyg_Mutex() {
    CYG_REPORT_FUNCTION();
    locked      = false;
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#else
    // Otherwise set it to zero.
    ceiling = 0;
#endif
#endif
#endif // DYNAMIC and DEFAULT defined
    CYG_REPORT_RETURN();
}
```

Mutex
options:

PROTOCOL

CEILING

INHERIT

DYNAMIC

Kernel policies:

Tracing

Instrumentation

Synchronization



Motivation: Configurability of eCos

```
Cyg_Mutex::Cyg_Mutex() {
    void Cyg_Mutex::unlock(void) {
        CYG_REPORT_FUNCTION();
        Cyg_Scheduler::lock();
#ifndef CYGSEM_KERNEL_SYNCH_MUTEX_PRIORITY_INVERSION_PROTOCOL_INHERIT
        IF_PROTOCOL_INHERIT
        thread->relay_priority(owner, &queue);
#endif
        thread->set_wake_reason( Cyg_Thread::DONE );
        thread->wake();
#ifndef CYGSEM_KERNEL_SYNCH_MUTEX_PRIORITY_INVERSION_PROTOCOL
        CYG_INSTRUMENT_MUTEX(WAKE, this, thread);
#endif
#ifndef CYGSEM_KERNEL_SYNCH_MUTEX_PRIORITY_INVERSION_PROTOCOL_ACTIVE
        owner->uncount_mutex();
#endif
#ifndef CYGSEM_KERNEL_SYNCH_MUTEX_PRIORITY_INVERSION_PROTOCOL_INHERIT
        IF_PROTOCOL_INHERIT
        owner->disinherit_priority();
#endif
#ifndef CYGSEM_KERNEL_SYNCH_MUTEX_PRIORITY_INVERSION_PROTOCOL_CEILING
        IF_PROTOCOL_CEILING
        owner->clear_priority_ceiling();
#endif
        locked      = false;
        owner       = NULL;
    }
    Cyg_Scheduler::unlock();
    CYG_REPORT_RETURN();
}
```

utex
ptions:

ROTOCOL

CEILING

INHERIT

DYNAMIC



Motivation: Configurability of eCos

```
Cyg_Mutex::Cyg_Mutex() {
    void Cyg_Mutex::unlock(void) {
        void Cyg_Thread::sleep() {
            CYG_REPORT_FUNCTION();
            Cyg_Thread *current = Cyg_Scheduler::get_current_thread();
            CYG_INSTRUMENT_THREAD(SLEEP, current, 0);
            // Prevent preemption
            Cyg_Scheduler::lock();
            // If running, remove from run qs
            if ( current->state == RUNNING )
                Cyg_Scheduler::scheduler.rem_thread(current);
            // Set the state
            current->state |= SLEEPING;
            // Unlock the scheduler and switch threads
            Cyg_Scheduler::unlock();
            CYG_REPORT_RETURN();
        }
    }
#endif
#ifndef CYGSEM_KERNEL_SYNCH_MUTEX_PRIORITY_INVERSION_PROTOCOL_INHERIT
    IF_PROTOCOL_INHERIT
        owner->disinherit_priority();
#endif
#ifndef CYGSEM_KERNEL_SYNCH_MUTEX_PRIORITY_INVERSION_PROTOCOL_CEILING
    IF_PROTOCOL_CEILING
        owner->clear_priority_ceiling();
#endif
    locked      = false;
    owner       = NULL;
}
Cyg_Scheduler::unlock();
CYG_REPORT_RETURN();
}
```



Motivation: Configurability of eCos

```
Cyg_Mutex::Cyg_Mutex() {
    CYG_REPORT_FUNCTION();
    locked      = false;
    owner       = NULL;
#if defined(CYGSEM_KERNEL)
    defined(CYGSEM_KERNEL);
#endif
#ifdef CYGSEM_KERNEL
    protocol    = INHERIT;
#endif
#ifdef CYGSEM_KERNEL
    protocol    = CEILING;
    ceiling     = CYGS_CEILING;
#endif
#endif
#ifdef CYGSEM_KERNEL_SYNCH_MUTEX_PRIORITY_INVERSION_PROTOCOL_DEFAULT_NONE
    protocol    = NONE;
#endif
#endif
#else // !defined(CYGSEM_KERNEL)
#ifdef CYGSEM_KERNEL
    // if
    // the
    ceiling   = CYGS_CEILING;
#else // Other
    ceiling   = CYGS_CEILING;
#endif
#endif
#endif // !defined(CYGSEM_KERNEL)
    CYG_REPORT_FUNCTION();
}
```

Base implementation:

```
Cyg_Mutex::Cyg_Mutex() {
    locked      = false;
    owner       = NULL;
}
```

Cross-cutting concerns:

34 #ifdef-blocks spread over
17 functions and data structures in
4 implementation units



Motivation: Configurability of OS

#ifdef hell

- Difficult to understand, maintain, evolve
- Lack of encapsulation in the implementation
- Tangling of many concerns in one implementation unit
- Scattering across several implementation units



Talk Outline

- Cross-cutting in Configurable System Software
- Aspect-Oriented Programming (AOP) to the Rescue?
- CiAO: Aspect-Aware OS Design
- Evaluation: Suitability for Embedded Systems



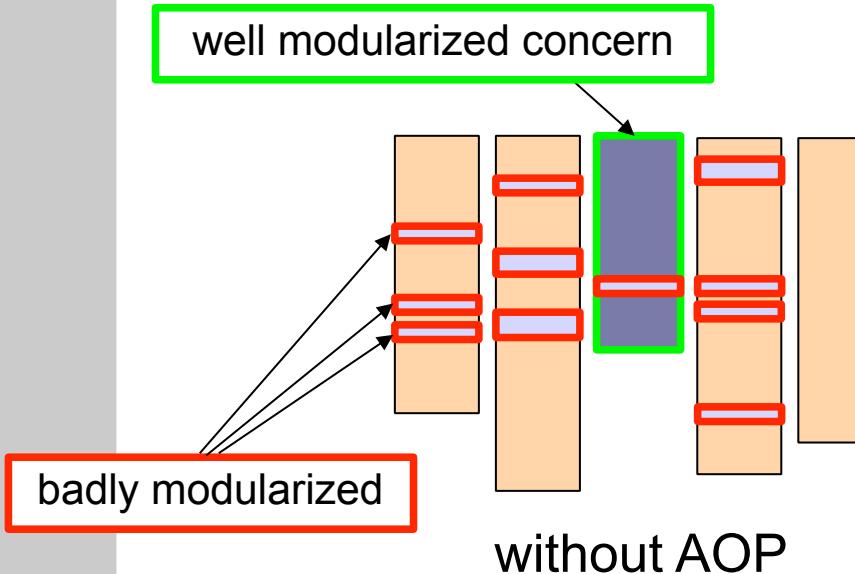
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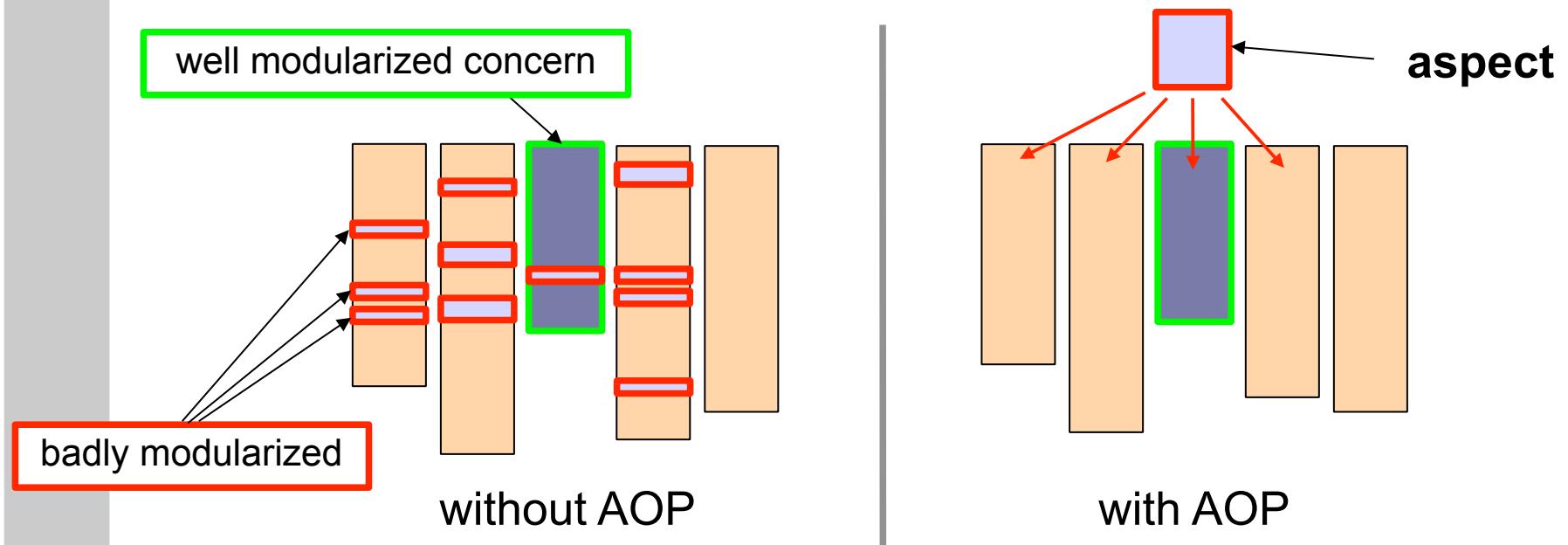
AOP to the Rescue?

- AOP aids modularization of cross-cutting concerns



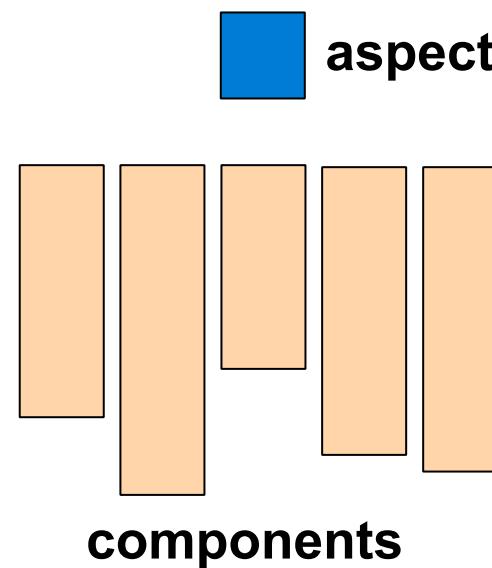
AOP to the Rescue?

- AOP aids modularization of cross-cutting concerns
- It does so by means of **aspects**



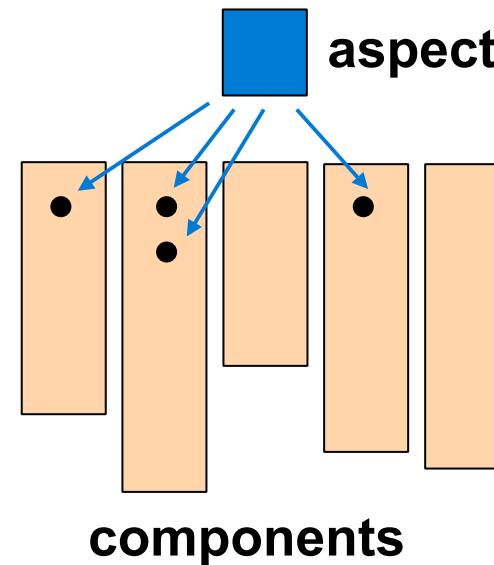
AOP – Short Introduction

- Encapsulation of (cross-cutting) concerns in **aspects**



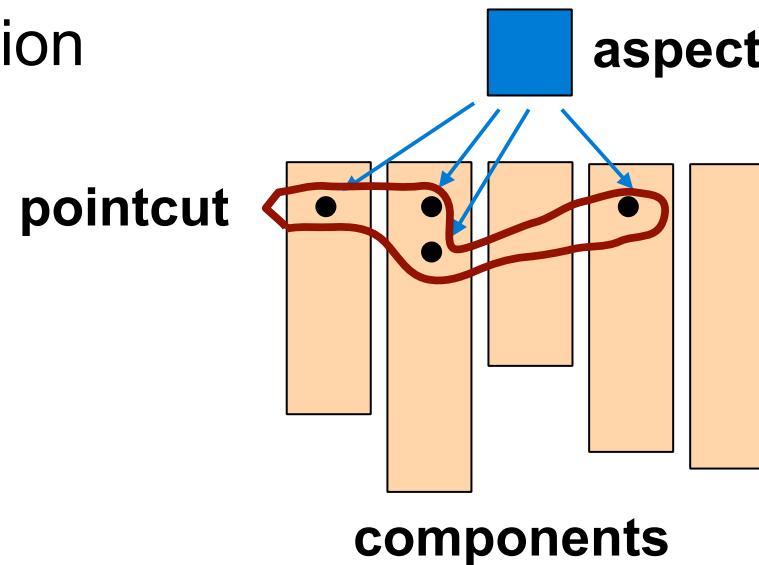
AOP – Short Introduction

- Encapsulation of (cross-cutting) concerns in **aspects**
- Aspects give **advice** to **join points** in the target system



AOP – Short Introduction

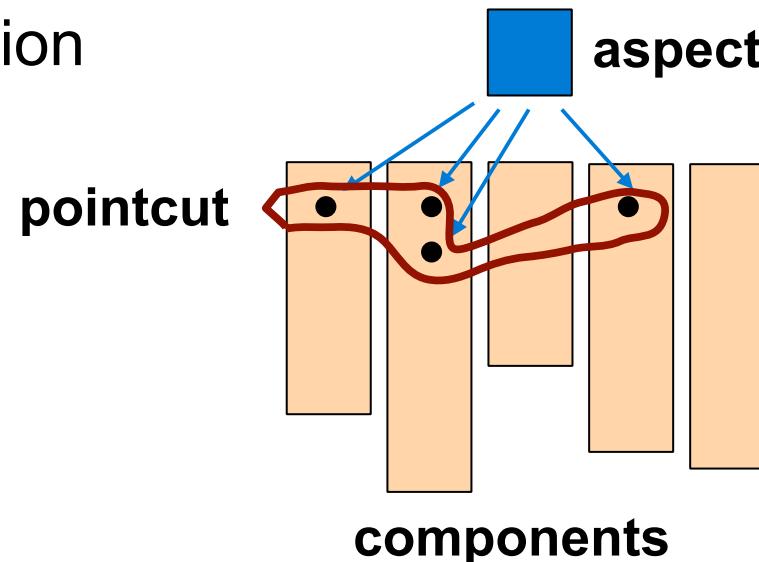
- Encapsulation of (cross-cutting) concerns in **aspects**
- Aspects give **advice** to **join points** in the target system
- Set of join points described by a **pointcut** expression



AOP – Short Introduction

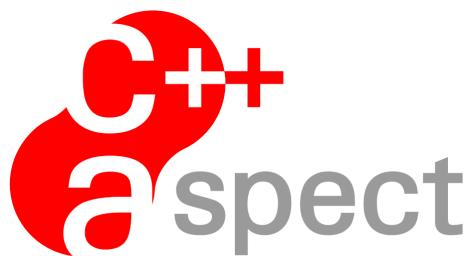
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Obliviousness
&
Quantification

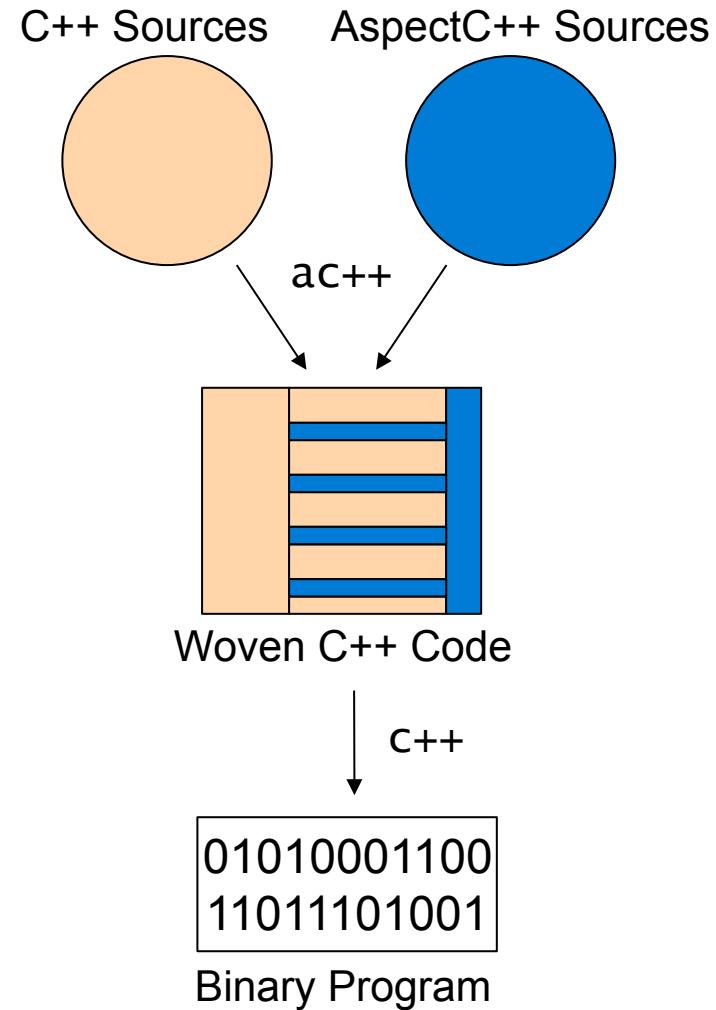


AOP – AspectC++

- Extension to C++
- Source-to-source weaver



<http://www.aspectc.org>



AOP – Why Can It Help?

- Inversion of caller–callee binding:

```
// traditional implementation

void dingus()
{
    ...// do basic stuff
    #ifdef OPT_FEATURE
    thingy();
    #endif
}

void thingy()
{
    ...// do optional stuff
}
```



AOP – Why Can It Help?

- Inversion of caller–callee binding:

```
// traditional implementation

void dingus()
{
    ...// do basic stuff
#ifndef OPT_FEATURE
    thingy();
#endif
}

void thingy()
{
    ...// do optional stuff
}
```

```
// AOP implementation

void dingus()
{
    // do basic stuff
}

advice execution("% dingus()") :
after()
{
    // do optional stuff
}
```



AOP – Why Can It Help?

- Quantification over multiple join points:

```
// traditional implementation

void dingus_foo() {
    #ifdef OPT_FEATURE
        thingy();
    #endif
}

void dingus_bar() {
    #ifdef OPT_FEATURE
        thingy();
    #endif
}

void thingy(){
    // do optional stuff
}
```



AOP – Why Can It Help?

- Quantification over multiple join points:

```
// traditional implementation

void dingus_foo() {
    #ifdef OPT_FEATURE
    thingy();
    #endif
}

void dingus_bar() {
    #ifdef OPT_FEATURE
    thingy();
    #endif
}

void thingy(){
    // do optional stuff
}
```

```
// AOP implementation

void dingus_foo() {
}

void dingus_bar() {
}

advice execution("% dingus%()") :
after() {
    // do optional stuff
}
```



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CiAO: Aspect-Aware OS Design

- Goal of the CiAO project:
Evaluate if AOP is suitable for the design of configurable embedded system software
 - Can AOP help to avoid #ifdef hell?
 - Is AOP efficient enough for the domain of embedded systems?



CiAO: Aspect-Aware OS Design

- Goal of the CiAO project:
Evaluate if AOP is suitable for the design of configurable embedded system software
 - Can AOP help to avoid #ifdef hell?
 - Is AOP efficient enough for the domain of embedded systems?
- Yes, if the system is designed in an **aspect-aware** manner

Obliviousness? No!

Quantification? Yes!



CiAO: Aspect-Aware OS Design

- Idea of aspect awareness:
Provide **unambiguous** and **statically evaluable** join points.
- **Unambiguity:**
Important system state transitions can be captured by a pointcut expression.
- **Static evaluation:**
Avoid necessity for dynamic pointcut functions, which bear an overhead.



CiAO: Aspect-Aware OS Design

Loose coupling
Visible transitions
Minimal extensions

- Result:
Sparse base system designed with classes,
most functionality provided by (optional) aspects
- Three main aspect purposes:
 - **Extension aspects**: add features
 - **Policy aspects**: glue components together
 - **Upcall aspects**: bind behavior to lower-level events



Extension Aspects

- Example: task scheduling

```
// base implementation

struct Task {
    Pri pri_;
    State state_;
    ...
};

class Sched {
    Tasklist ready_;
    Task::Id running_;
public:
    void activate(Task::Id t);
    void reschedule();
    ...
};
```



Extension Aspects

- Example: task scheduling extended (resource control)

```
// base implementation

struct Task {
    Pri pri_;
    State state_;
    ...
};

class Sched {
    Tasklist ready_;
    Task::Id running_;
public:
    void activate(Task::Id t);
    void reschedule();
    ...
};
```

```
aspect ResourceSupport {

    advice “Task” : slice struct {
        ResourceMask occupied_;
        Pri originalPri_;
    };

    advice “Sched” : slice class {
        public:
            void getRes(Res::Id r) {
                // lock mutex
            }
            void relRes(Res::Id r) {
                // unlock mutex
            }
    };
};
```

ResourceSupport.ah



Policy Aspects

- Example: specification of preemption points

```
aspect FullPreemption {  
  
    // points where another task may get a higher prio  
    pointcut pcPreemptionPoints =  
        "% Sched::activate(...)" ||  
        "% Sched::setEvent(...)" ||  
        "% Sched::relRes(...)";  
  
    advice execution(pcPreemptionPoints()) : after() {  
        tjp->that()->reschedule();  
    }  
};
```

Preemption.ah



Upcall Aspects

- Example: binding of an interrupt handler

```
aspect TimerBinding {  
  
    advice execution("% irq::Timer::handler(...)") : after() {  
        // handle IRQ  
    }  
  
};
```

TimerBinding.ah



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Evaluation

- Suitability of AOP for **configurable** systems
 - Increased modularization?
 - Scalability?

- Suitability of AOP for **resource-constrained** systems
 - Resource efficiency?
 - Scalability?



Evaluation

concern	extension	policy	upcall	advice	join points	extension of advice-based binding to
ISR cat. 1 support	1		m	$2+m$	$2+m$	API, OS control m ISR bindings
ISR cat. 2 support	1		n	$5+n$	$5+n$	API, OS control, scheduler n ISR bindings
Resource support	1	1		3	5	scheduler, API, task PCP policy implementation
Resource tracking		1		3	4	task, ISR monitoring of Get/ReleaseResource
Event support	1			5	5	scheduler, API, task, alarm trigger action JP
Full preemption	1			2	6	3 points of rescheduling
Mixed preemption	1			3	7	task 3 points of rescheduling for task / ISR
Wrong context check	1			1	s	s service calls
Interrupts disabled check	1			1	30	all services except interrupt services
Invalid parameters check	1			1	25	services with an OS object parameter
Error hook			1	2	30	scheduler 29 services
Protection hook	1	1		2	2	API default policy implementation
Startup / shutdown hook			1	2	2	explicit hooks
Pre-task / post-task hook			1	2	2	explicit hooks



Evaluation

test scenario	CiAO		OSEK
	min	full	min
(a) voluntary task switch	160	178	218
(b) forced task switch	108	127	280
(c) preemptive task switch	192	219	274
(d) system startup	194	194	399
(e) resource acquisition	19	56	54
(f) resource release	14	52	41
(g) resource release with preemption	240	326	294
(h) category 2 ISR latency	47	47	47
(i) event blocking with task switch	141	172	224
(j) event setting with preemption	194	232	201
(k) comprehensive application	748	748	1216



Evaluation

feature	with feature or instance	text	data	bss	
<i>Base system (OS control and tasks)</i>					
task creation	per task	+ func	+ 20	+ 16 + stack	
	per application mode	0	+ 4	0	
ISR cat. 1 support		0	0	0	
ISR (a)	per ISR	+func	0	0	
ISR (b)	per disable-enable	+ 4	0	0	
Resource support		+ 128	0	0	
Resource (a)	per resource	0	+ 4	0	
Event (a)	per task	0	+ 8	0	
Event support		+ 280	0	0	
Message (a)	per task	0	+ 8	0	
Watchdog (a)	per alarm	0	+ 12	0	
Interrupt (a)	Full preemption	0	0	0	
Interrupt (b)	per join point	+ 12	0	0	
Event (b)	Mixed preemption	0	0	0	
Point (a)	per join point	+ 44	0	0	
Point (b)	per task	0	+ 4	0	
Wrong context (a)	Wrong context check	0	0	0	
Wrong context (b)	per void join point	0	0	0	
Wrong context (c)	per StatusType join point	+ 8	0	0	
Interrupts disabled (a)	Interrupts disabled check	0	0	0	
Interrupts disabled (b)	per join point	+ 64	0	0	
Invalid parameters (a)	Invalid parameters check	0	0	0	
Invalid parameters (b)	per join point	+ 36	0	0	
Error hook (a)	Error hook	0	0	+ 4	
Error hook (b)	per join point	+ 54	0	0	
Startup hook or shutdown hook		0	0	0	
Pre-task hook or post-task hook		0	0	0	
					OSEK
					min
8					218
7					280
9					274
4					399
6					54
2					41
6					294
7					47
2					224
2					201
8					1216

Evaluation

- Suitability of AOP for **configurable** systems
 - Increased modularization? **Yes!**
 - Scalability? **Good!**

- Suitability of AOP for **resource-constrained** systems
 - Resource efficiency? **Good!**
 - Scalability? **Good!**



Evaluation: Issues

- Aspects for low-level code:
 - Transformations can break fragile join points (e.g., context switch)
 - Explicit join points with empty functions
- Aspect–aspect interdependencies:
 - Order advice, if several aspects affect same join point
- Join-point traceability:
 - Visualization of join-point deltas between revisions
 - Further tool support needed (acdt.aspectc.org)
- Granularity:
 - Advices apply to procedures (i.e. calls), not statements



Summary

- AOP is very well suited for the implementation of highly configurable system software, **avoiding #ifdef hell**
- With aspect-awareness design principles in mind, the **increased modularization** comes at **no costs**
- CiAO is the first aspect-oriented operating system



Summary

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- With aspect-awareness design principles in mind, the **increased modularization** comes at **no costs**
- CiAO is the first aspect-oriented operating system

Thanks for your attention!

