

Realtime Java for Industrial and Critical Applications



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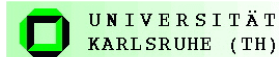
The aicas group

- aicas GmbH was founded in March 2001 out of the FZI and the University of Karlsruhe in Karlsruhe, Germany
- Bringing object oriented technology to realtime and embedded systems
- aicas incorporated was founded in February 2005 in New Haven, CT to better serve the US market.



aicas' partners

Research



Operating Systems



Industrial BECKHOFF



Trainings



Selected aicas Customers



aicas Resellers and Sales Offices

Value Added Reseller:



Canada



France:



Germany: GmbH



Japan: Japan



Space Domain:



USA: Incorporated



Embedded Realtime Applications



Examples:

industrial automation, avionic/satellite,
automotive, telecom, medical, ...

Competitive Advantages

- Time to Market
- Reliability
- Flexibility
 - Look and feel
 - Extensibility
- Reuse
- Platform independence

Java in Embedded Systems?

- Traditional Java systems have
 - High memory requirements
 - Poor runtime performance
 - Pauses during execution due to GC
 - Poor user interface feedback
 - Unacceptable for realtime, especially mission critical and safety critical systems
- JamaicaVM was designed for small, embedded realtime systems

JamaicaVM in Embedded Systems!

- Static Compiler Technology with Profiling
 - Faster Code
 - Better time vs. space trade off
- Smart Linking
 - Only include what is necessary
- Deterministic Garbage Collection
 - GC does not interrupt other (realtime) tasks
 - No pauses in the application

Aeronautics Example

- JamaicaVM takes off:
- EADS' Barracuda had it's first flight in May 2006



Aerospace Example

Java solution for Satellites



Result of a project with ESA and EADS Astrium



Partnership with EADS Astrium in Toulouse

Aeronautics Example



- JamaicaVM selected for use in the Boeing 787 Dreamliner
- First milestone reached on time



Industrial Automation Example

SIEMENS A&D

The Siemens logo, consisting of the word "SIEMENS" in a bold, teal, sans-serif font.

Siemens licensed the JamaicaVM for Industrial automation.

- Several Simotion Drive products use JamaicaVM

Java Libraries

- Java provides many Standard Libraries:
 - Networking
 - Common data structures (Hash tables, trees, etc.)
 - Graphics
 - File I/O (incl. ZIPs)
- Many additional libraries available:
 - E.g., Bouncy Castle (free Crypto Library)

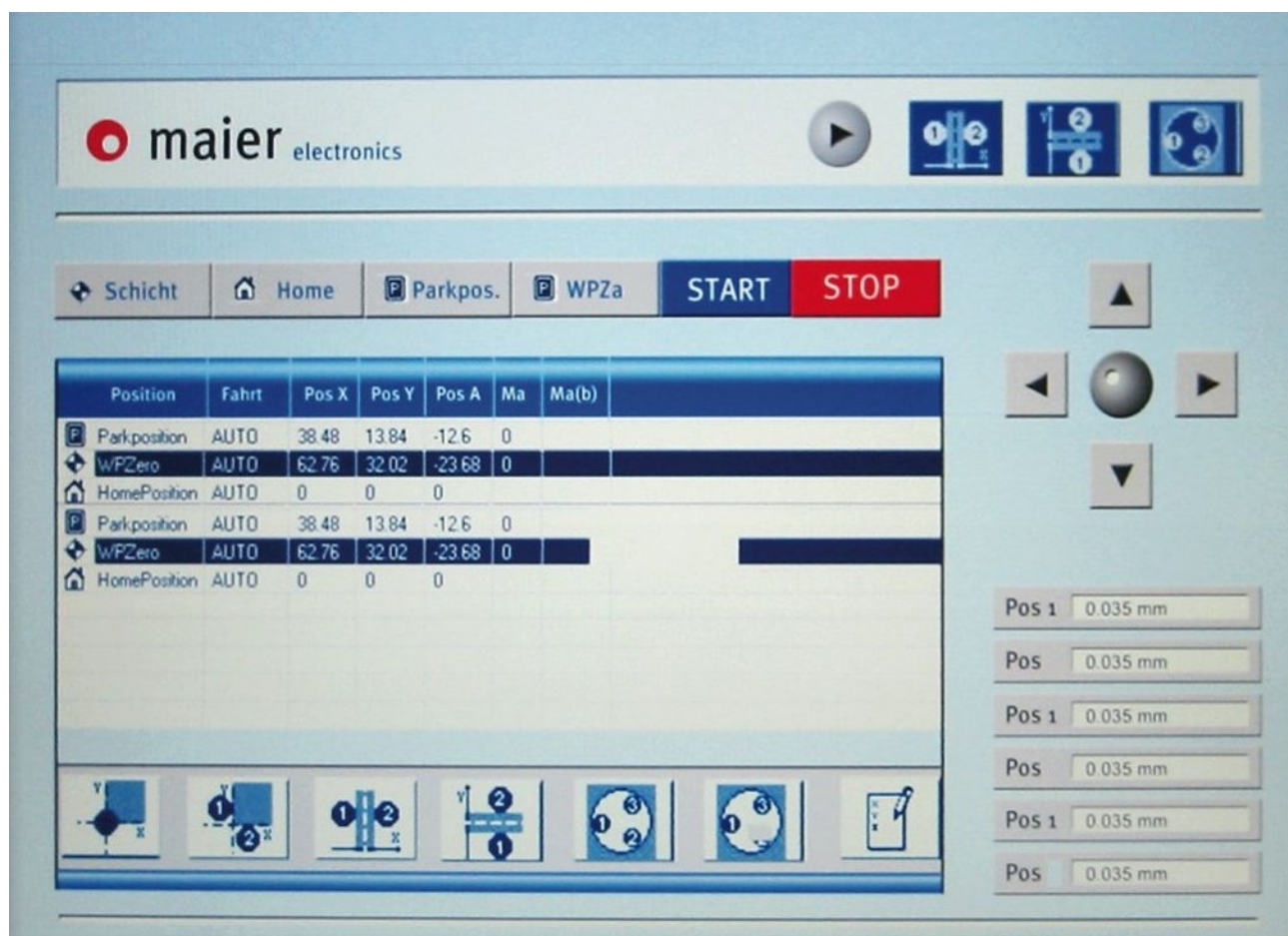
Visualisation with Java

- Very Flexible
- Your Corporate Identity can be used
- Looks identical after OS or CPU change
- With JamaicaVM:
 - Fast response time
 - No stopping

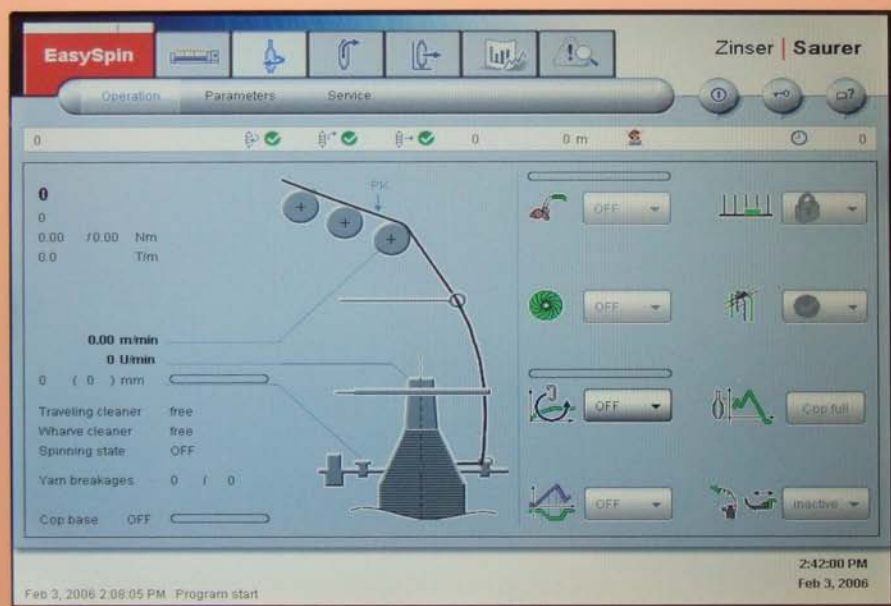
Visualisation with Java



Visualisation with Java



Visualisation Java

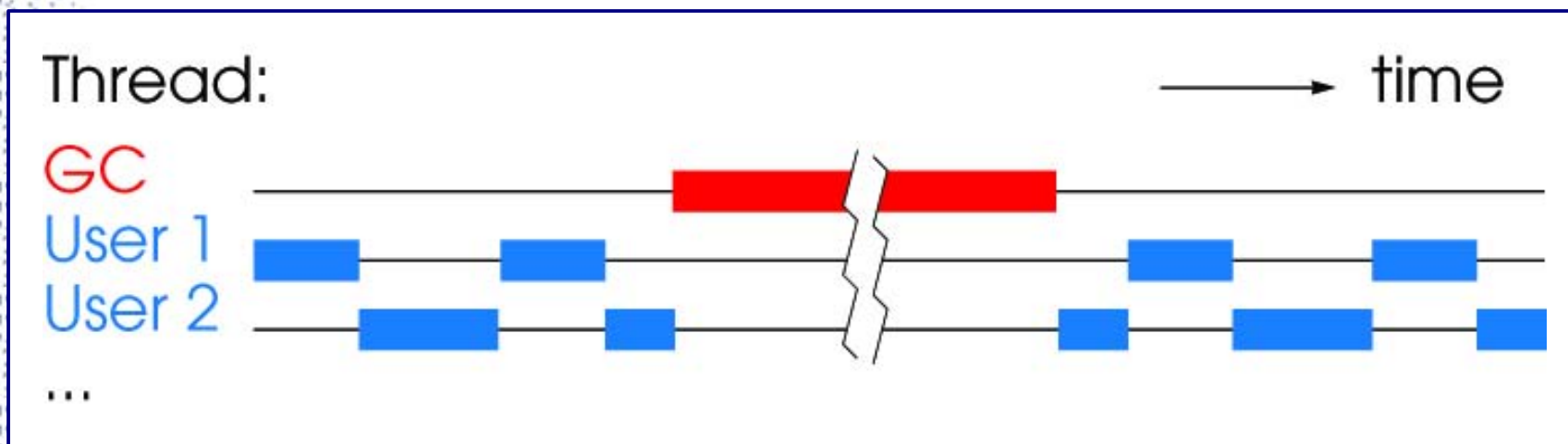


Memory Garbage Collection

- Saves Development Time:
 - No need to release objects explicitly
- Is safe:
 - Lowers the danger of memory leaks Removal of living objects doesn't happen

Classic Garbage Collector

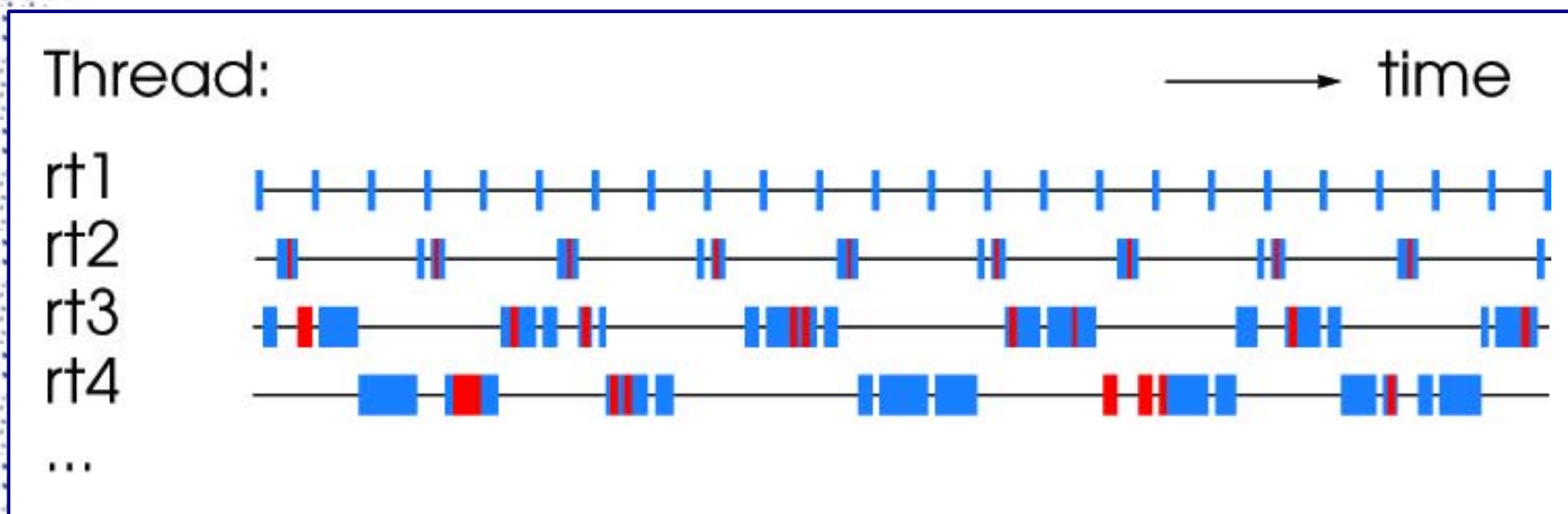
GC can stop execution for long periods of time:



Problem:
long, unpredictable pauses

Realtime Garbage Collection

All Java-Threads must be realtime threads:



- GC-work is performed at allocation time
- GC-work must be sufficient to recycle enough memory before free memory is exhausted
- WCET for memory allocation is required

Realtime Specification for Java (RTSJ)

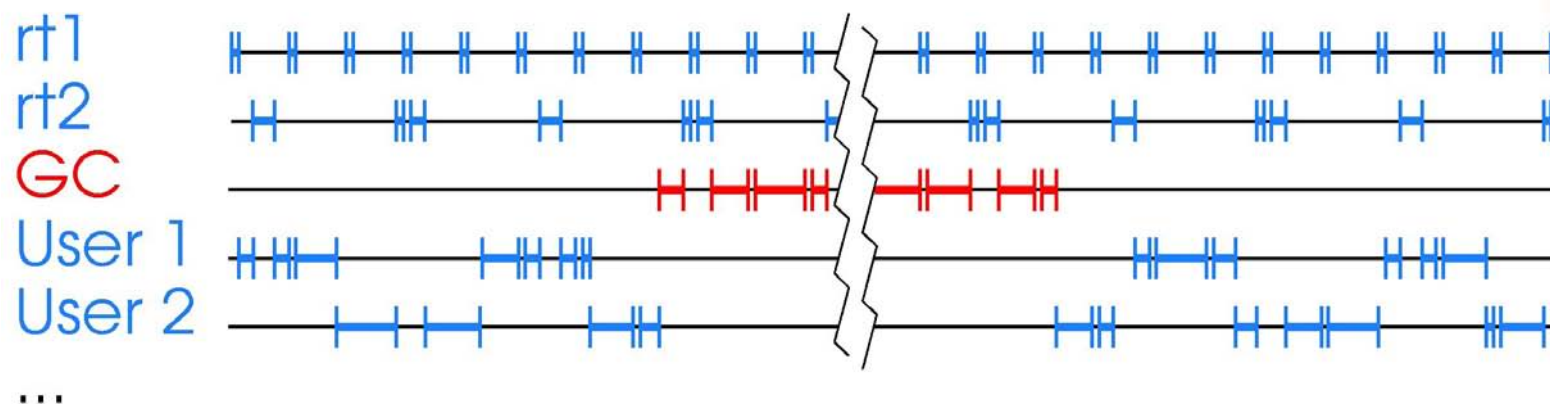
- Official Java Community Specification (JCP)
- Access of specific memory areas possible
- Accurate clocks and timers (ns)
- Asynchronous Control Flow
- Asynchronous Event Handlers ("Interrupt Handler")
- Priority Ceiling
- Priority Inheritance
- Can be implemented based on Standard JVMs

Garbage Collection in RTSJ

- Realtime application with RTSJ

Thread:

→ time



- Separation of realtime- and non-realtime part
- No direct synchronisation possible
- No Garbage Collection in realtime threads

Memory Reclamation without GC

ScopedMemory

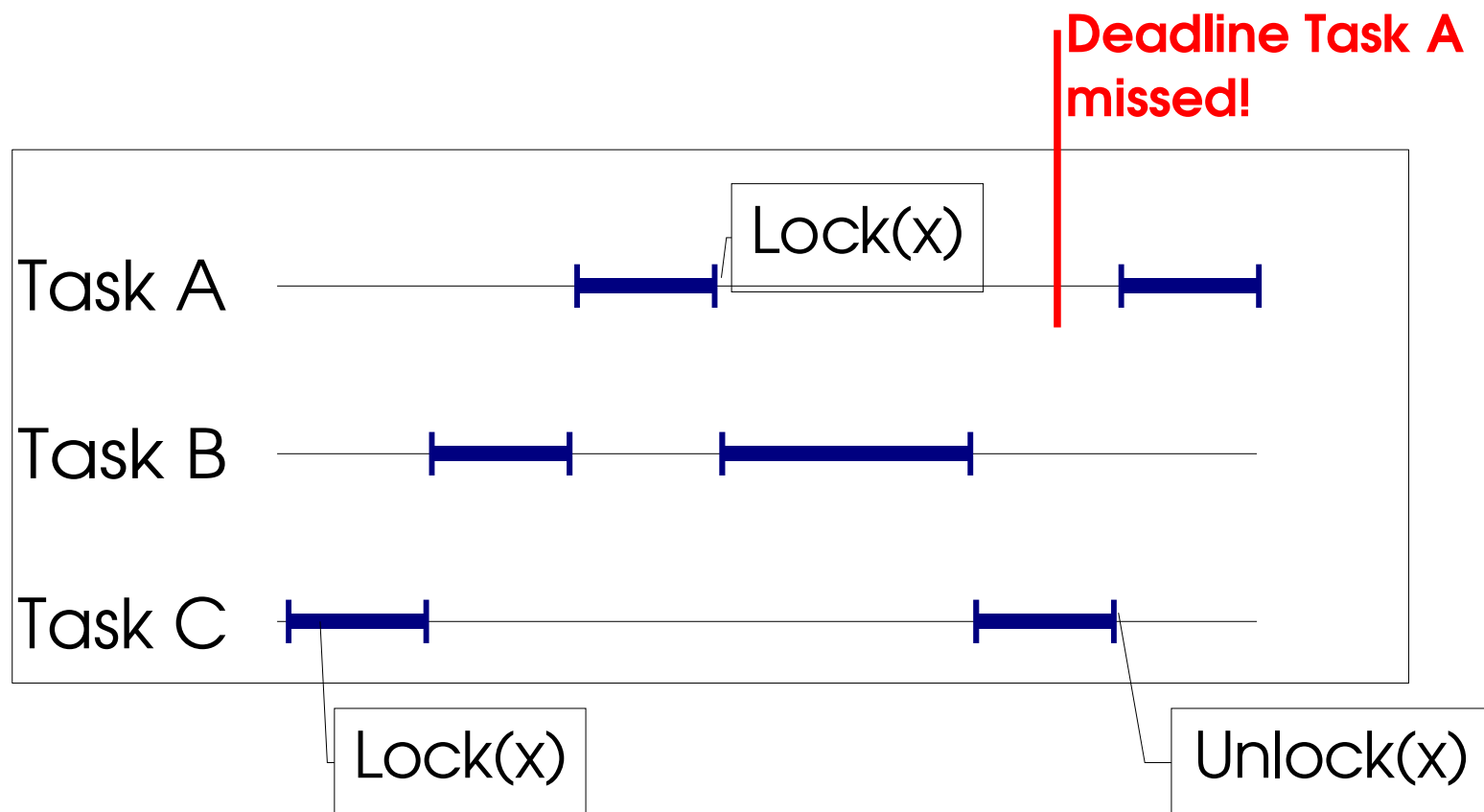
- region based memory management
- only active if entered explicitly
- memory is reclaimed automatically when exited
- Avoiding dangling and false references
- assignment rules prohibit creation of potential dangling references
- IllegalAssignmentError if assignment rule violated

Access to Physical Memory

- `RawMemoryAccess` for getting and setting bytes of physical memory
 - Reading memory mapped sensors
 - Device control
- `LTPhysicalMemory` and `VTPhysicalMemory` for mapping Java object to special memory areas
 - Make special memory available for Java objects, e.g. fast memory.

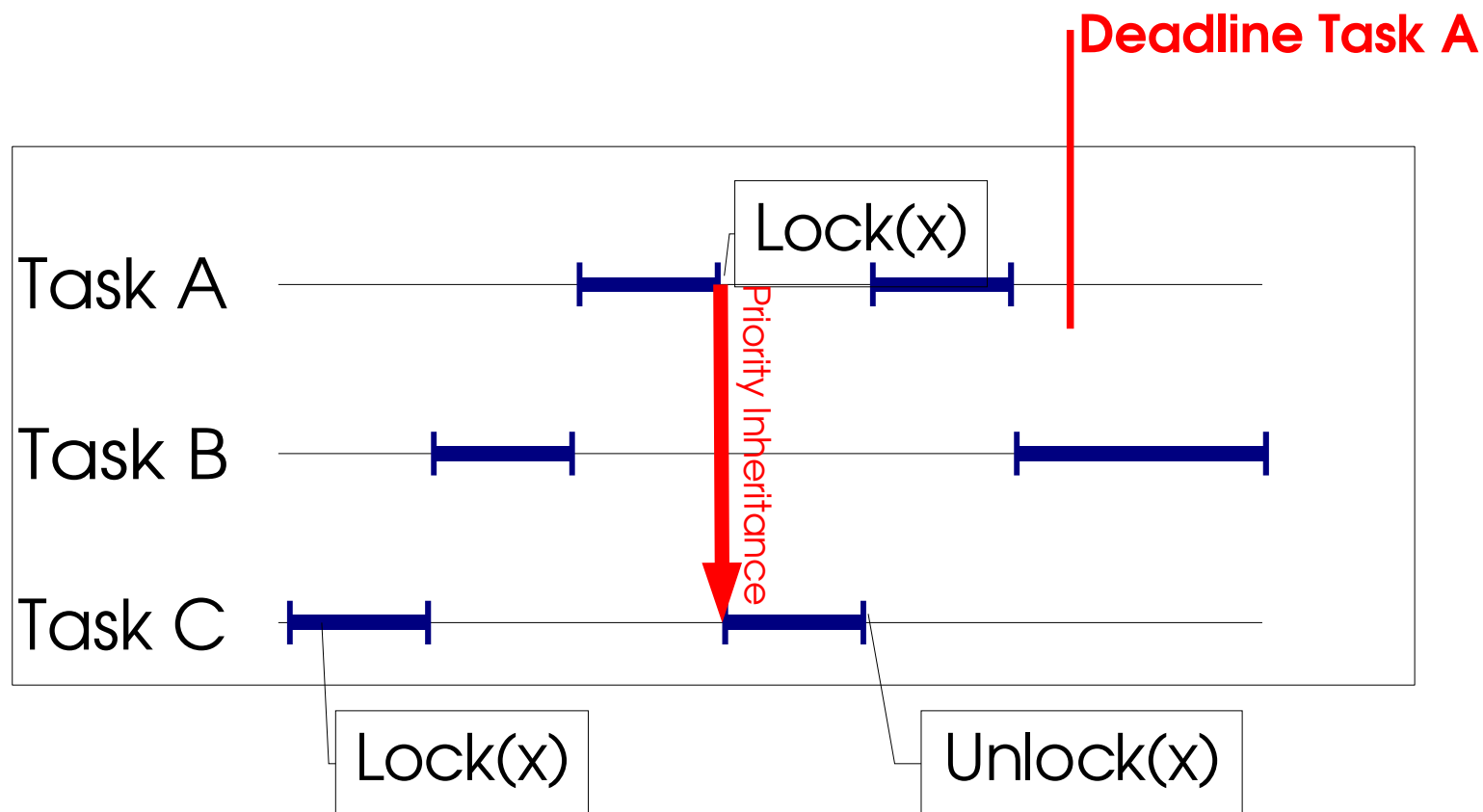
Synchronisation

Priority Inversion can be problematic



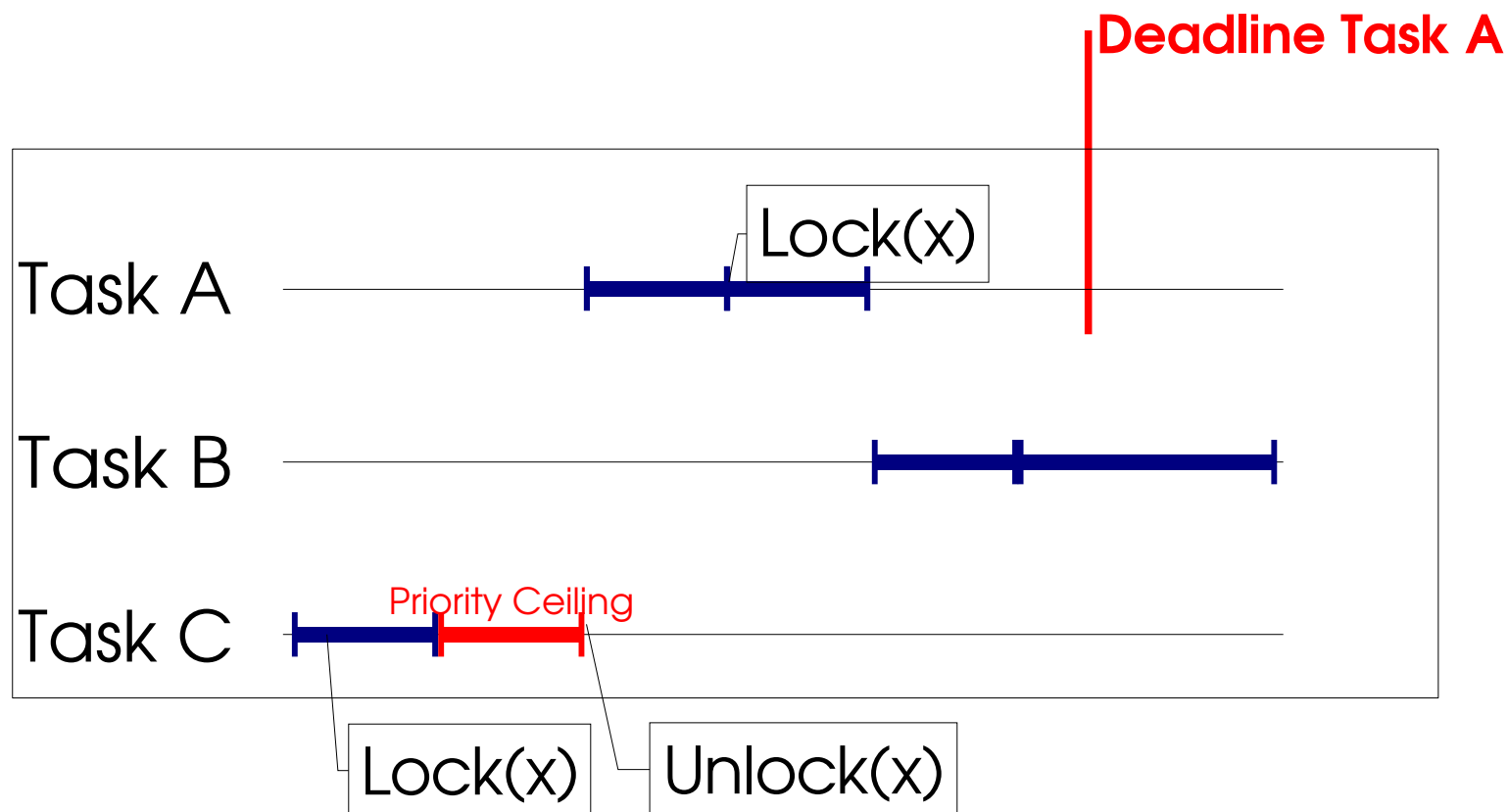
Synchronization

Priority Inheritance



Synchronisation

Priority Ceiling



Priority Inheritance vs Priority Ceiling

Priority Inheritance

- + Does not need any user configuration
- Deadlock can occur

Priority Ceiling

- + Is inherently deadlock free
- Requires manual selection of ceiling priority
- may block threads more often than needed

Asynchronous Event Handlers

- Bind `Schedulable` object to an event for immediate processing upon reception
- Provides an additional processing paradigm besides `RealtimeThreads`
- Light weight (>10,000 possible)
- Executed in a thread context but need not be bound to one

RTSJ & Realtime Garbage Collection

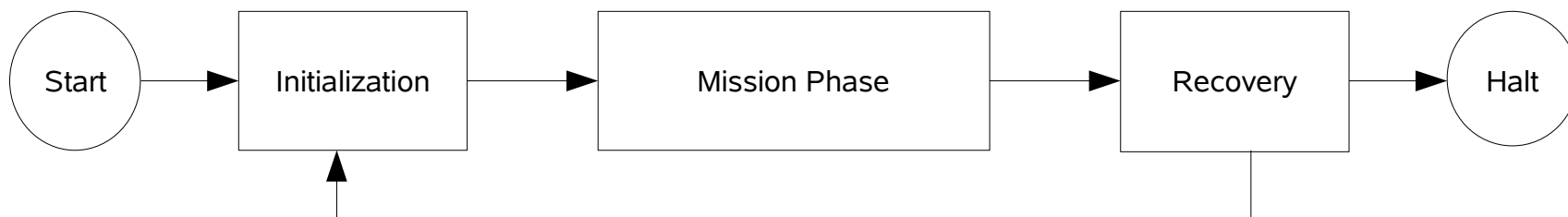
- The RTSJ provides necessary features for realtime programming
- Memory area restrictions can be relaxed
 - Can use `RealtimeThread` instead of `NoHeapRealtimeThread`
 - Heap allocation possible in realtime code
 - Synchronization possible with non realtime tasks without GC interference
 - GC does not interrupt thread execution

New: Safety Critical Java (SCJava)

- Aim: Java Subset, DO-178B, Lv. A certifiable
- OpenGroup Consortium with members aicas, Aonix, Boeing, Lockheed-Martin, Raytheon, SUN, Thales and many others
- Votes for aicas' specification proposal: 83%
- Will be base for JSR (Java Specification Request) within the Java Community
- SCJava will be closely related to RTSJ

SCJava Proposal

- Only RealtimeThreads are allowed
- No heap objects/ no GC
- Object allocation in initialisation phase only



- Thread priorities may not be changed
- Always priority ceiling emulation
- OutOfMemoryError may not occur
- Shared Objects must be annotated

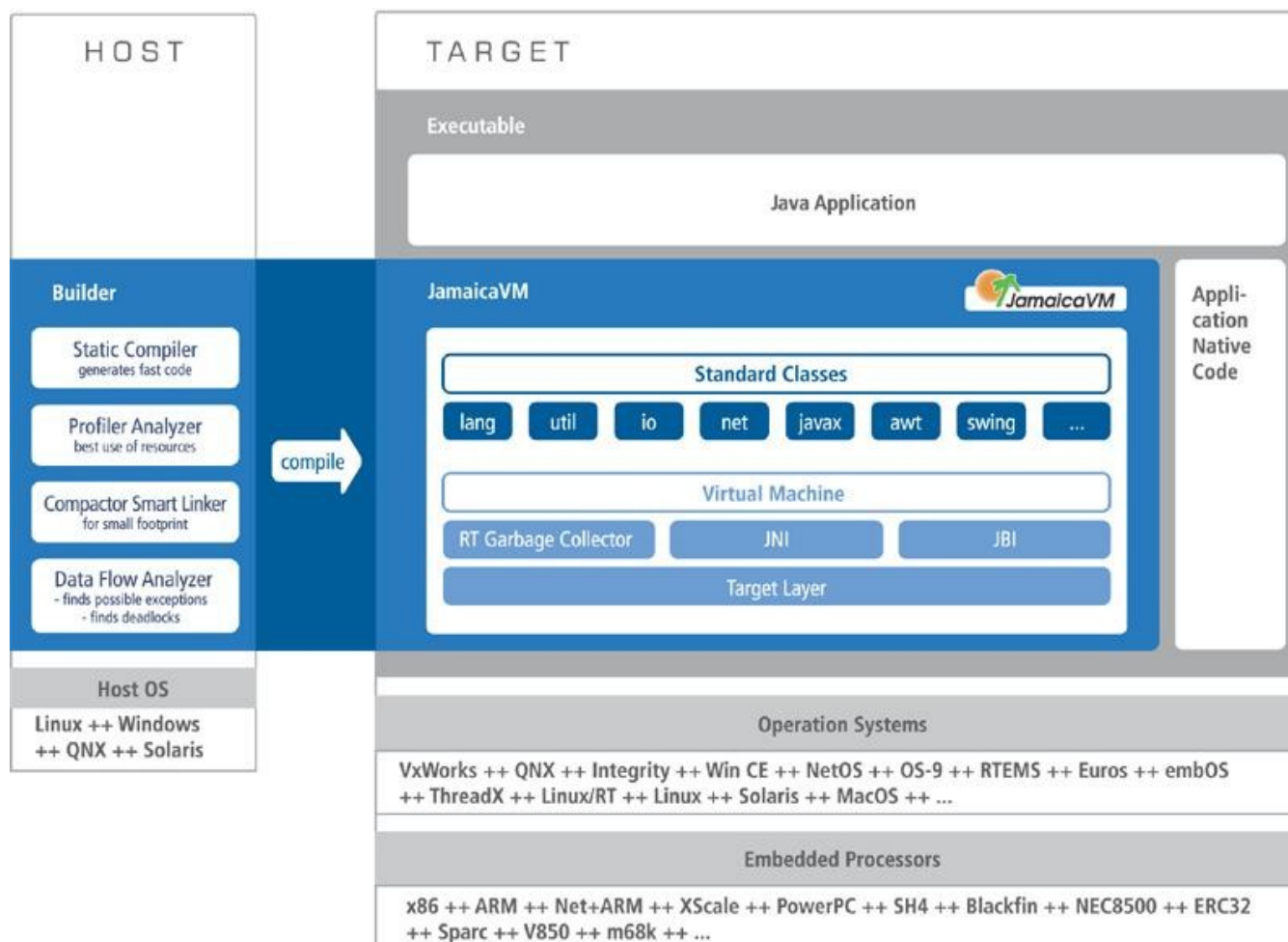
Class Libraries for SCJava

- Base: CLDC (IMP - Information Module Profile) with
 - Floating point support
 - Error Handling
 - JNI
 - RTSJ-Subset (javax.realtime)

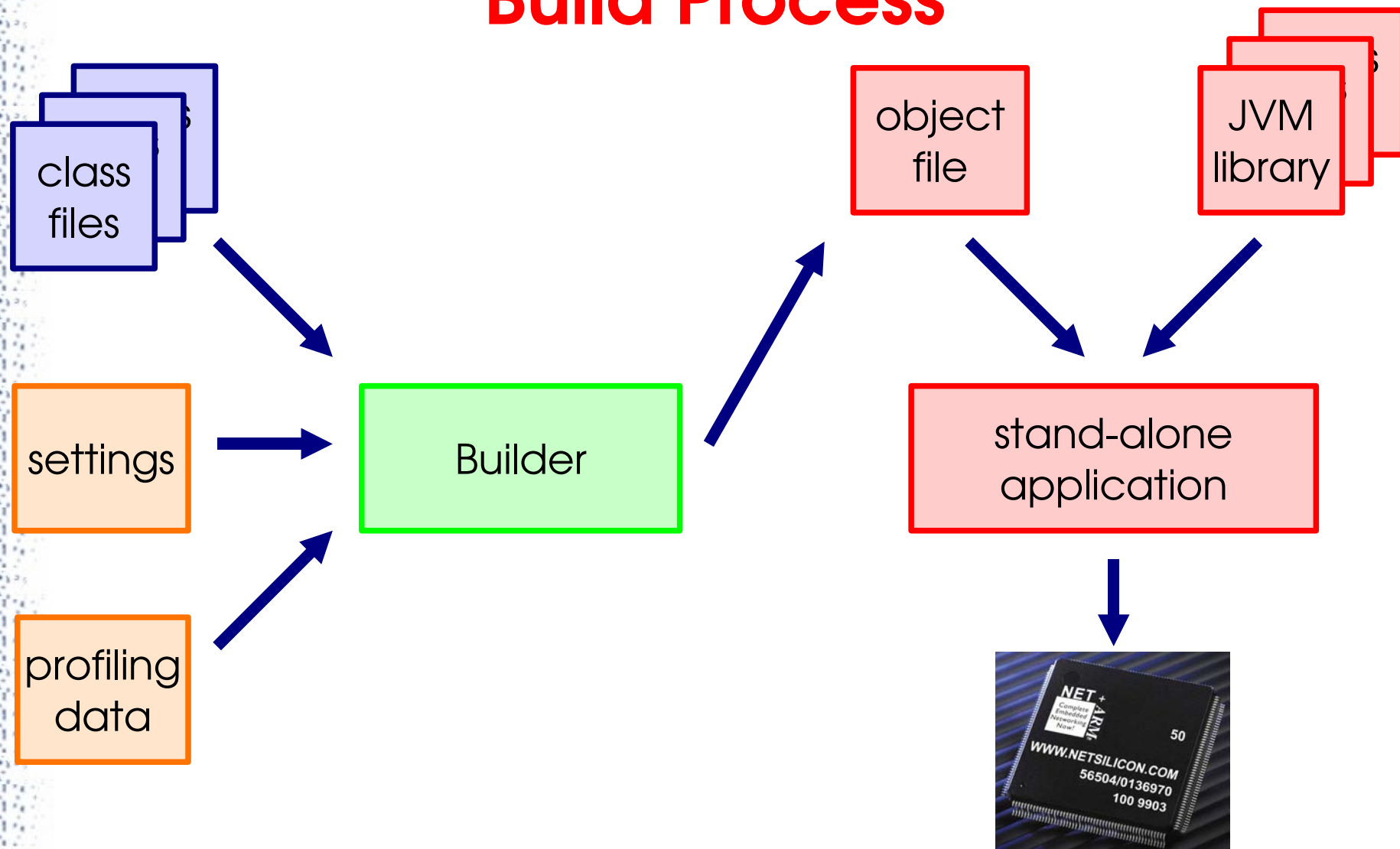
==> circa: lang, reflect, io, net, util, and realtime

- Exact library set has not been fixed
- Super sets for DO-178B, Level B and C will be specified.

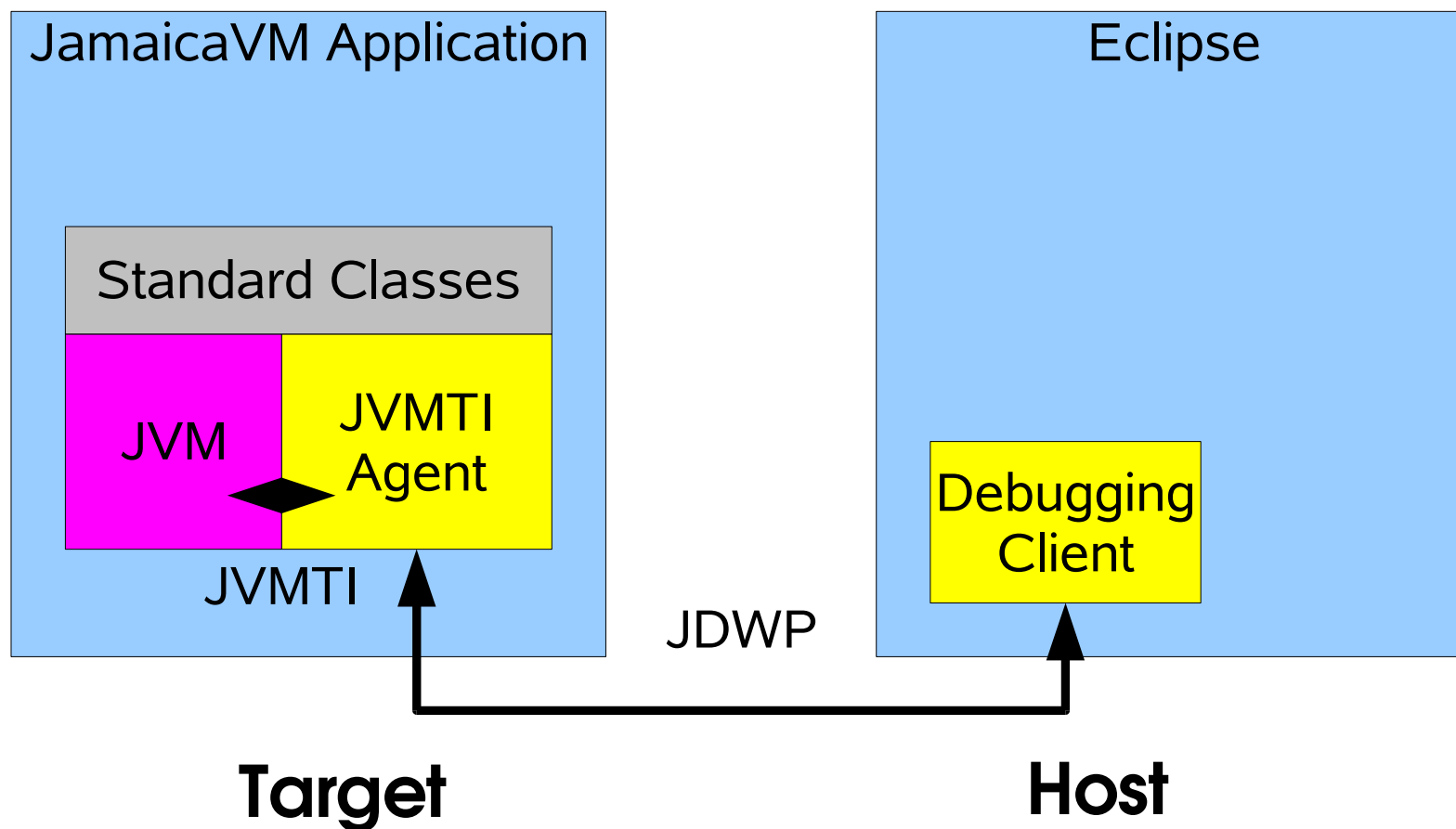
The JamaicaVM Toolset Overview



Build Process



Debugging and Monitoring in Java



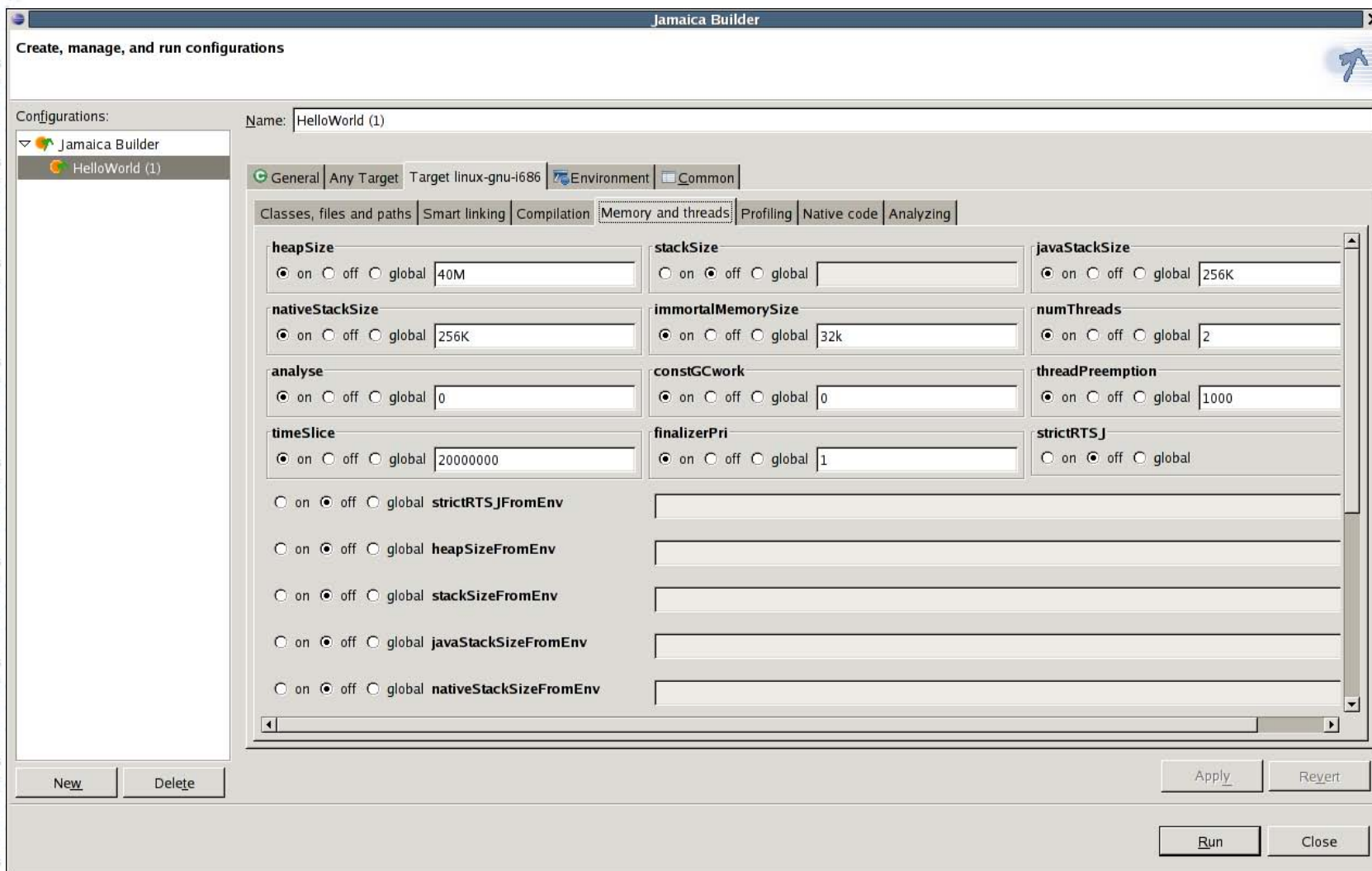
Debugging Capabilities

- Set breakpoints
- Stop and start threads
- Stepping
 - by byte code or line
 - into and out of methods
- Examine variables, objects, their fields, and array elements.

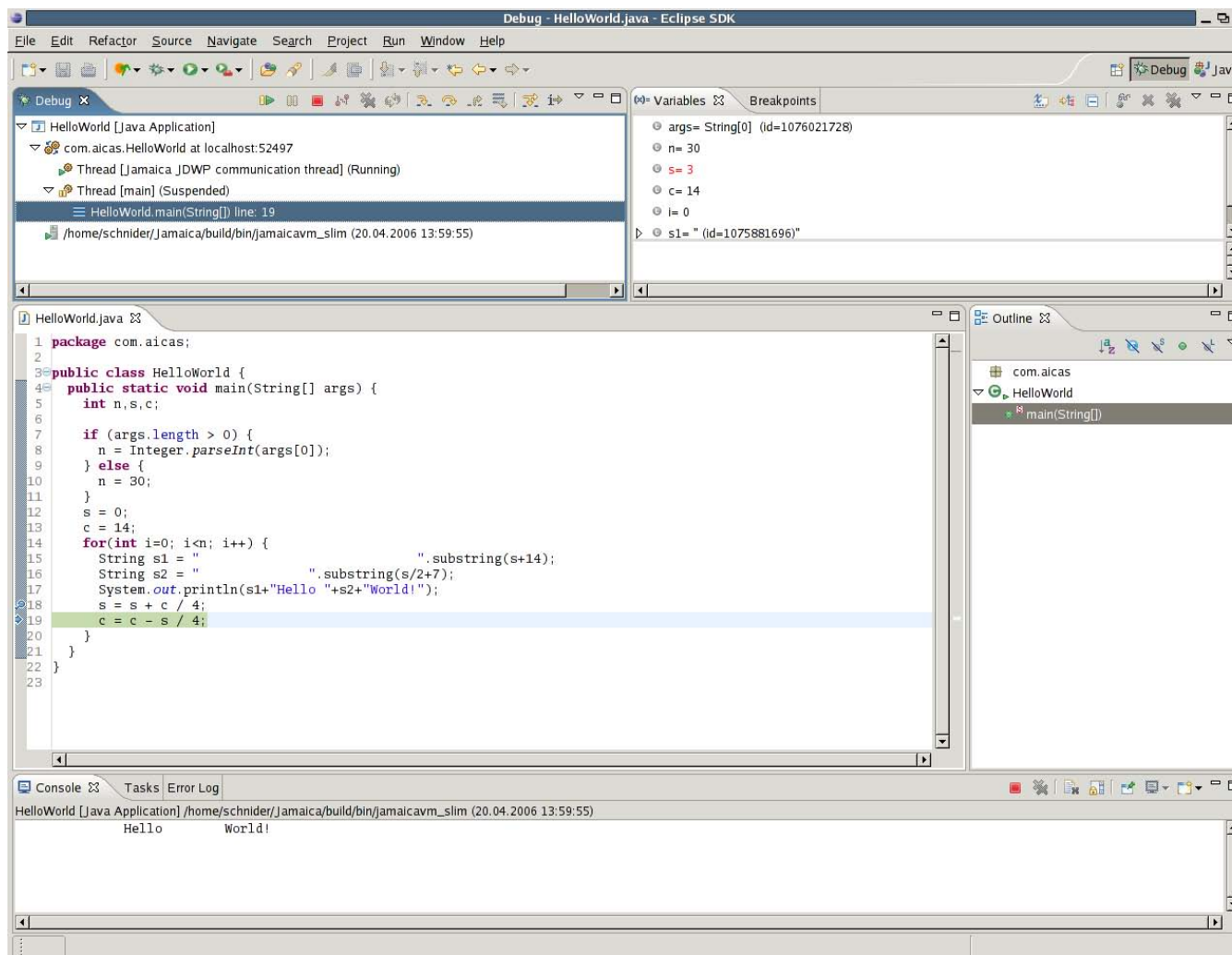
Debug Cycle

- Edit code in Eclipse
- Build executable w/ JamaicaVM Plug-in
- Download onto target
- Start executable
- Control application with debugger
 - Set breakpoints
 - Step and examine objects and variables
 - Continue execution

The JamaicaVM Builder Plugin



Eclipse Debugger & JamaicaVM



Data Flow Analysis

Additional tools can detect

- many runtime errors
 - Possible exceptions
 - Possible Deadlocks
- maximum stack usage

Runtime Errors

```

...
if (device instanceof MyDevice
{
    MySensor s = (MySensor) device.sensor;

    int value = s.reading();

    ...
}
...

```

Runtime Errors

```
...  
if (device instanceof MyDevice)  
{  
    MySensor s = (MySensor) device.sensor;  
  
    int value = s.reading();  
  
    ...  
}  
...
```

NullPointerException

Runtime Errors

```

...
if (device instanceof MyDevice)
{
    MySensor s = (MySensor) device.sensor;
    int value = s.reading();
}
...

```

NullPointerException (circled around `device.sensor`)

ClassCastException (circled around `(MySensor)`)

Runtime Errors

```

...
if (device instanceof MyDevice)
{
    MySensor s = (MySensor) device.sensor;
                                NullPointerException
                                ClassCastException

    int value = s.reading();
                    NullPointerException
    ...
}
...

```

Runtime Errors

```

...
device != null
if (device instanceof MyDevice)
{
    MySensor s = (MySensor) device.sensor;
    int value = s.reading();
}
...

```

NullPointerException (pointing to `device.sensor`)

ClassCastException (pointing to `(MySensor)`)

NullPointerException (pointing to `s.reading()`)

Runtime Errors

```

...
if (device instanceof MyDevice)
{
    MySensor s = (MySensor) device.sensor;
    int value = s.reading();
}
...

```

Annotations in the code:

- `device != null` (above the `if` statement)
- `device instanceof MyDevice` (circled in blue)
- `(MySensor)` (circled in red, with **ClassCastException** below it)
- `device.sensor` (circled in red, with **NullPointerException** to its right)
- `s.reading()` (circled in red, with **NullPointerException** below it)

Runtime Errors

```

...
if (device instanceof MyDevice)
{
    MySensor s = (MySensor) device.sensor;
    int value = s.reading();
    ...
}
...

```

Annotations in the code:

- `device != null` (blue text above the `if` statement)
- `(device instanceof MyDevice)` (circled in blue)
- `(MySensor)` (circled in red, with **ClassCastException** below it)
- `device.sensor` (circled in green, with **NullPointerException ✓** to its right)
- `s.reading()` (circled in red, with **NullPointerException** below it)

Runtime Errors

```

...
if (device instanceof MyDevice)
{
    MySensor s = (MySensor) device.sensor;
    int value = s.reading();
    ...
}
...

```

NullPointerException ✓

ClassCastException

NullPointerException

Runtime Errors

```

...
if (device instanceof MyDevice)
{
    MySensor s = (MySensor) device.sensor;
    int value = s.reading();
    ...
}
...

```

NullPointerException ✓ (green circle around `device.sensor`)

ClassCastException (red circle around `(MySensor)`)

NullPointerException (red circle around `s`)

values(MyDevice.sensor) contains only MySensor (blue text)

Runtime Errors

```

...
if (device instanceof MyDevice)
{
    MySensor s = (MySensor) device.sensor;
    int value = s.reading();
    ...
}
...

```

NullPointerException ✓ (green text, pointing to `device.sensor`)

ClassCastException (red text, pointing to `(MySensor)`)

NullPointerException (red text, pointing to `s.reading()`)

values(MyDevice.sensor) contains only MySensor (blue text, pointing to `device.sensor`)

Runtime Errors

```

...
if (device instanceof MyDevice)
{
    MySensor s = (MySensor) device.sensor;
    int value = s.reading();
}
...

```

NullPointerException ✓ (points to `device.sensor`)

ClassCastException ✓ (points to `(MySensor)`)

NullPointerException (points to `s.reading()`)

values(MyDevice.sensor) contains only MySensor

Runtime Errors

```

...
if (device instanceof MyDevice)
{
    MySensor s = (MySensor) device.sensor;
    int value = s.reading();
    ...
}
...

```

NullPointerException ✓

ClassCastException ✓

NullPointerException

Runtime Errors

```

...
if (device instanceof MyDevice)
{
    MySensor s = (MySensor) device.sensor;
    int value = s.reading();
}
...

```

NullPointerException ✓
ClassCastException ✓ null ≠ values(MyDevice.sensor)
NullPointerException

Runtime Errors

```

...
if (device instanceof MyDevice)
{
    MySensor s = (MySensor) device.sensor;
    int value = s.reading();
}
...

```

NullPointerException ✓
ClassCastException ✓ null ≠ values(MyDevice.sensor)
NullPointerException

Runtime Errors

```

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if (device instanceof MyDevice)
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    int value = s.reading();
}
...

```

NullPointerException ✓
ClassCastException ✓ null ≠ values(MyDevice.sensor)
NullPointerException ✓

Runtime Errors

```

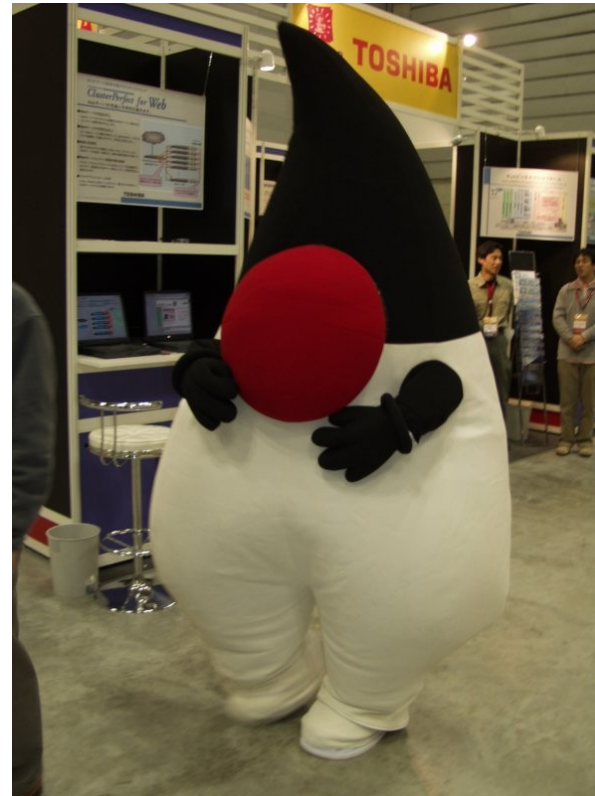
...
if (device instanceof MyDevice)
{
    MySensor s = (MySensor) device.sensor;
                                NullPointerException ✓
                                ClassCastException ✓
    int value = s.reading();
                                NullPointerException ✓
}
...

```

Java in Device Systems

- Java brings
 - Higher productivity (Stand Libraries, Code Reuse)
 - Platform independence
 - Robustness (type and pointer safety)
 - Flexibility





Thank you for your attention!