



CubeSat Flight Software Workshop

# Flight Software Design

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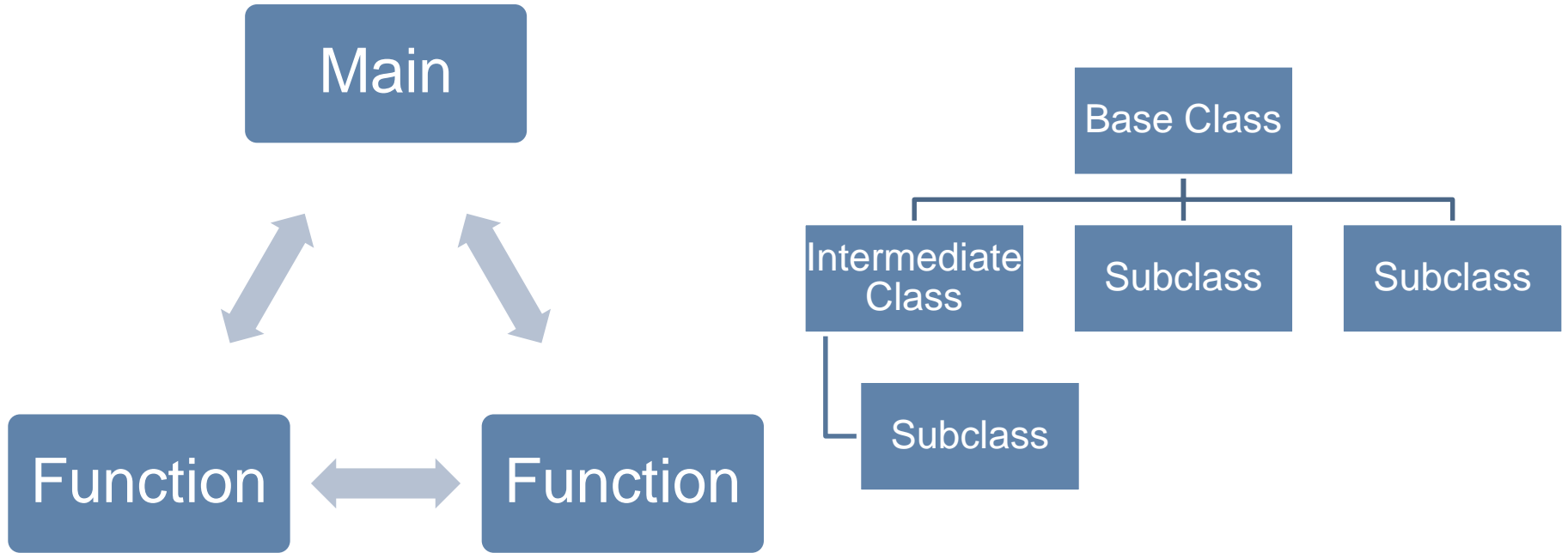
**Jet Propulsion Laboratory**  
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# Overview of this Lesson

- Software Systems Design
- Systems Breakdown
  - Functionality
  - Interfaces
  - Data and Data Path
  - Off-Nominal Conditions
- Design Considerations
  - Initialization and Allocation
  - Deadlines, Timeliness
  - Concurrency, Threads
  - Faults, FATALs, and Error Handling
- Modeling Flight Software in F'
  - Topologies, Components, and Ports
  - Data Serialization
- F' Built-Ins
  - Fw: Core Types
  - Os: Operating System Abstraction
  - Svc: High-level service components
- F' Standard Patterns
  - Adapter
  - Manager - Worker
  - Rate-groups Timeliness
  - Hub Pattern

# Software Systems Design

# Software as a System (Static)

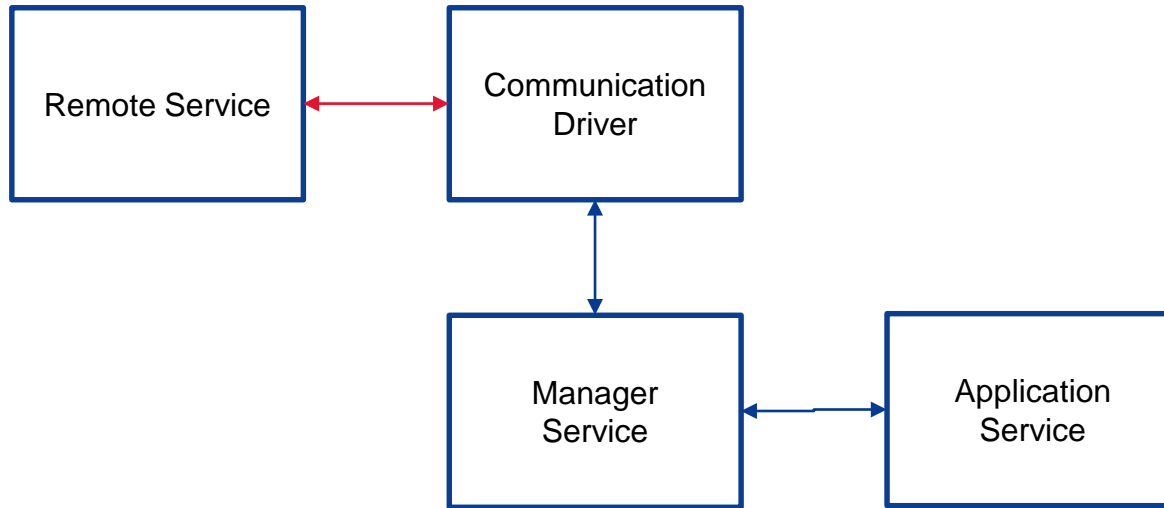


# Software as a System (Static)

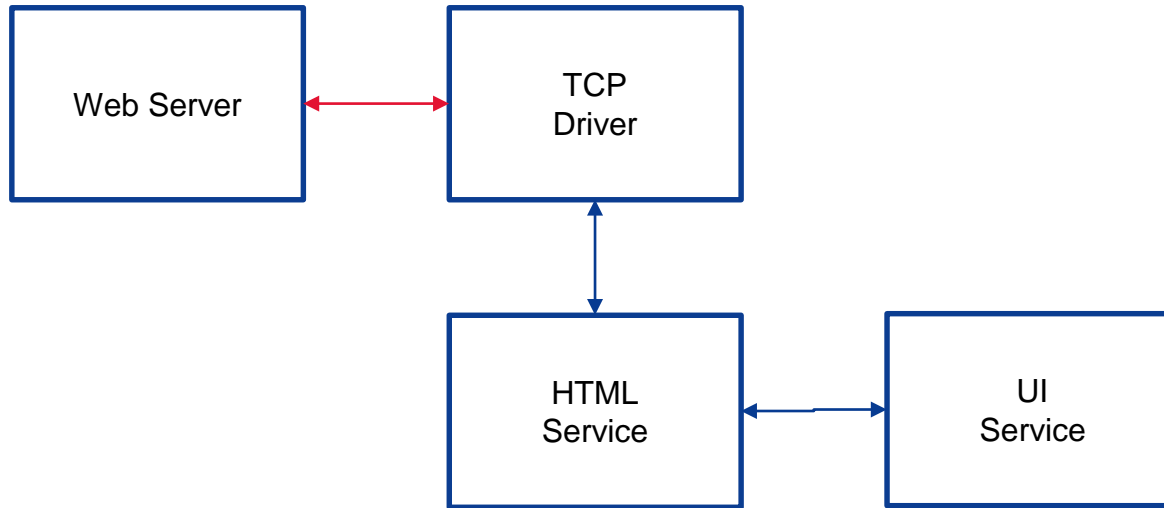
```
/**  
 * Table of contents approach  
 */  
int main(int argc, char** argv) {  
    int output = step1();  
    step2(output);  
}
```

```
/**  
 * Interacting services  
 */  
int main(int argc, char** argv) {  
    MyService service1;  
    OtherService service2;  
    service1.register(service2);  
}
```

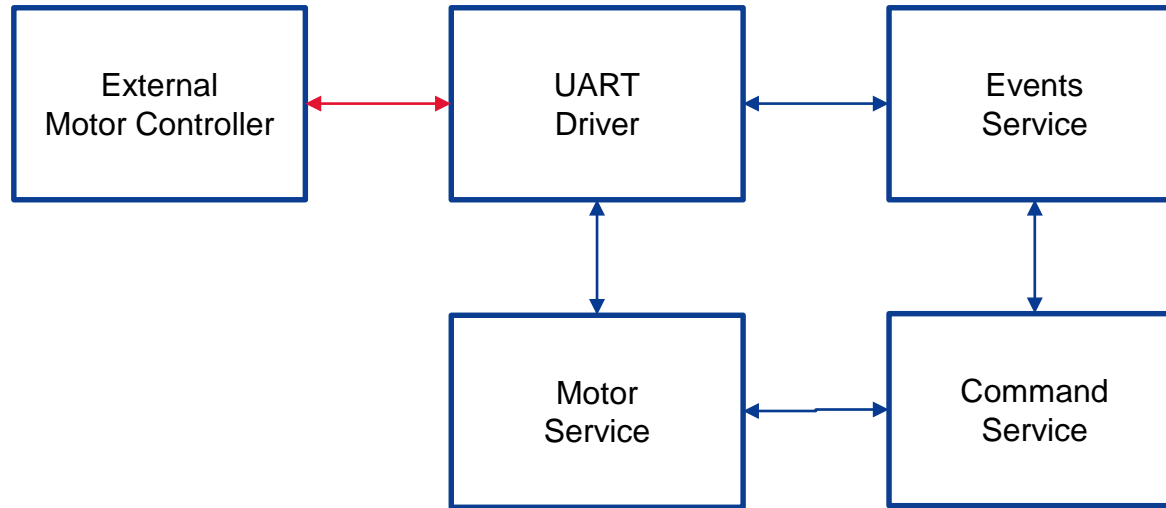
# Software as a System: Systems Design



# Software as a System: Web Browser Example



# Software as a System: Embedded Example





# Systems Breakdown

# System Functionality

- Identify system components
  - Identify aspects requiring software support
  - List software components
  - Identify needed interaction for interface planning
- Examples:
    - Motor controller -> software motor manager
    - Motor controller -> hardware driver (UART, SPI, I2C...)
    - Radio communication -> radio component manager
    - Radio communication -> radio hardware driver (SPI, etc...)

# Interface Design

- Interfaces Specify Interactions between components:
  - Protocol: language used for communication (Function calls, Register Writes, Packets)
  - Exposed functionality: functionality available for other components
- Identify data types and data paths in the system
- Examples:
  - Event manager sends packetized events to radio manager via function call
  - Radio manger sends packets via a function call to SPI driver
  - SPI driver writes registers via SPI to send data our radio

# Data Types and Data Paths

- Identify what data in the system
- Identify the type of the data and necessary serialization
- Identify the owner of data items at each stage
- Dynamic items allocated from static pool, failures handled
- Booleans and flags
- Bytes and byte arrays
- Integers and fixed-widths
- Floating points types
- Arrayed types
- Data structures

# Off-Nominal Conditions

- Identify places where non-standard conditions can occur
- Identify the severity of the condition
- Identify appropriate response to the condition
- Examples:
  - Hardware failure -> go to safe mode
  - Malformed user input or data -> emit warning event
  - Memory inconsistency -> full system reset

# Flight Software Design Considerations

# Startup: Initialization and Allocation

- Finite resources are allocated at initialization to reduce risk
- Typical resources include: RAM, Threads, Critical Files
- Dynamic resources draw from preallocated pool; failures handled
- Implications:
  - Static memory or initialization allocated heap
  - Preallocated worker threads
  - Preallocated critical files
  - No recursion
  - Buffer managers, file managers handle unpredictable requests

# Deadlines, Timeliness

- Some processes have strict timing or deadlines
- Identify tasks that require strict timing, active processing, and background processing
- Strict timing needs specific deadline handling
- Implications:
  - Non-time sensitive work should be placed in low-priority background tasks
  - Critical work without deadlines occupies medium priority tasks
  - Work with specific deadlines goes in the highest priority tasks



# Synchronous Execution, Concurrency, Threads

- Synchronous execution dispatches from a single thread
- Parallel execution via threads or rate groups
- Sharing data and state requires locking and/or queues
- “Ships passing in the night”
- Implications:
  - Must plan concurrency model
  - Shared resources must be handled appropriately
  - Messaging and scheduling must be thought through
  - Care must be taken with work requiring specific timing

# Faults, FATALs, and Error Handling

- Flight software is expected to protect the spacecraft
- Off-nominal conditions will always occur; the universe desires this
- Spacecraft operators need to understand cause of behavior
- Implications:
  - Uncontrolled reboots and crashes should be avoided
  - Logging of off-nominal conditions should occur
  - Spacecraft should be made safe before loss-of-control responses

# Modeling Flight Software in F'

# Components

- Represent concrete function in the system
- Come in three variants: Active, Passive, and Queued
- Communicates with other components via ports

```
<component name="ActiveLogger" kind="active"
namespace="Svc">
  <import_port_type>...</import_port_type>
  <import_dictionary>....</import_dictionary>
  <comment>A component for storing telemetry</comment>
  <ports>
    <port name="LogRecv" data_type="Fw::Log"
kind="sync_input" >
      <comment>
        Telemetry input port
      </comment>
    </port>
    <port name="PktSend" data_type="Fw::Com" kind="output" >
      <comment>
        Packet send port
      </comment>
    </port>
    ...
  </ports>
</component>
```

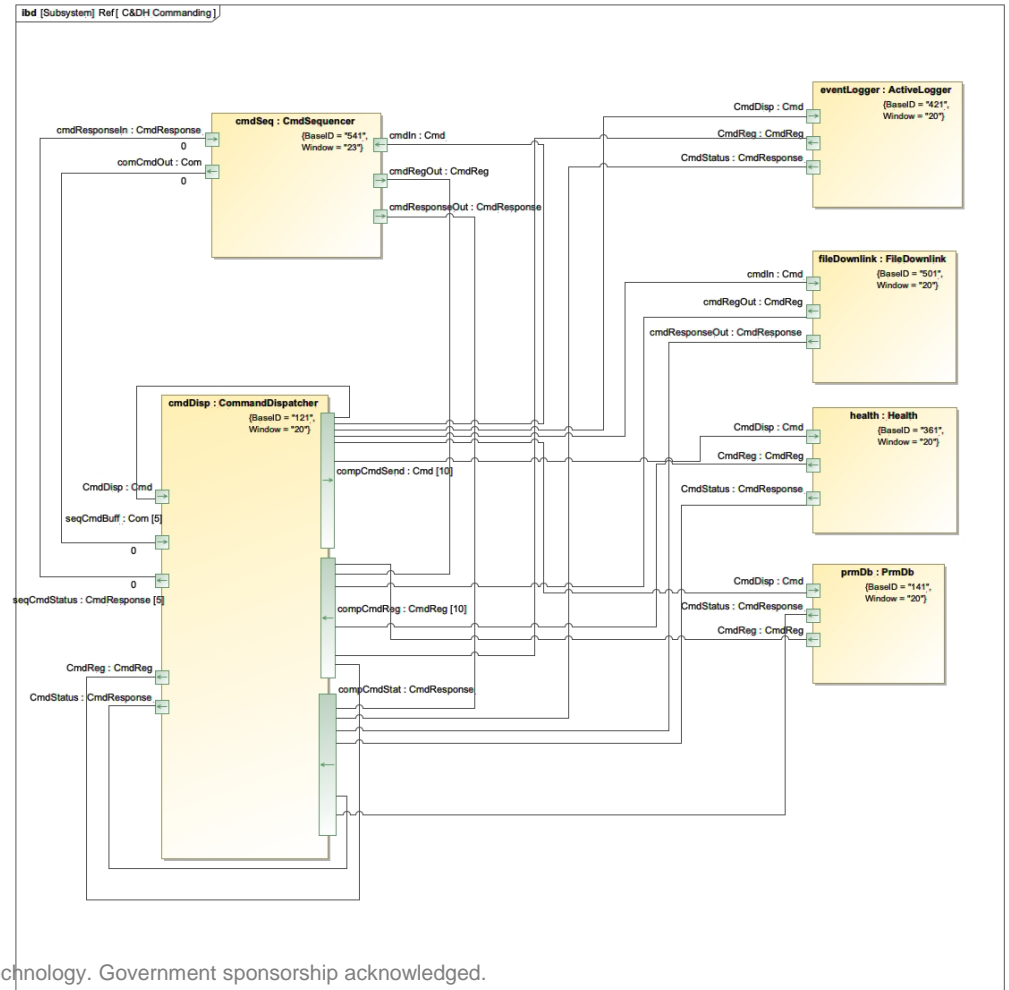
# Ports

- Represent interface to component
- Form a point-to-point network for communication
- Have arguments with specific types

```
<interface name="Ping" namespace="Svc">  
  <comment>  
    Port for pinging active components  
  </comment>  
  <args>  
    <arg name="key" type="U32">  
      <comment>Value to return to  
        pinger</comment>  
    </arg>  
  </args>  
</interface>
```

# Topologies

- Topologies represent a network of components
- Contain instantiations of each component
- List connections between the ports of all the components



# Data Serialization and Deserialization

- Data in RAM may be padded, expanded, or mixed with temporary values
- Bytes in RAM may have different orders across machines/devices
- Data in transit should be an array of bytes in specified order

```
struct Position3D {  
    U32 x;  
    U32 y;  
    U32 z;  
};
```

x1	x2	x3	x4
y1	y2	y3	y4
z1	z2	z3	z4

x4	x3	x2	x1
y4	y3	y2	y1
z4	z3	z2	z1

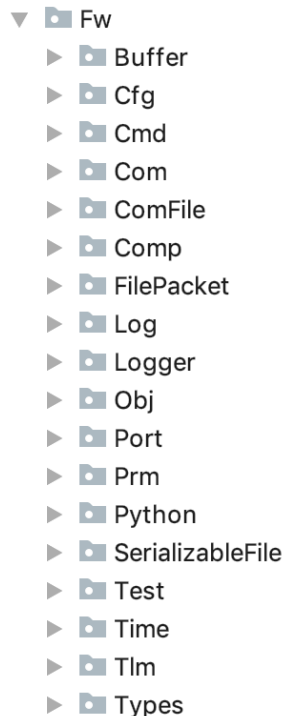
x4	x3	x2	x1	y4	y3	y2	y1	z4	z3	z2	z1
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

# Built-In $F'$ Functionality



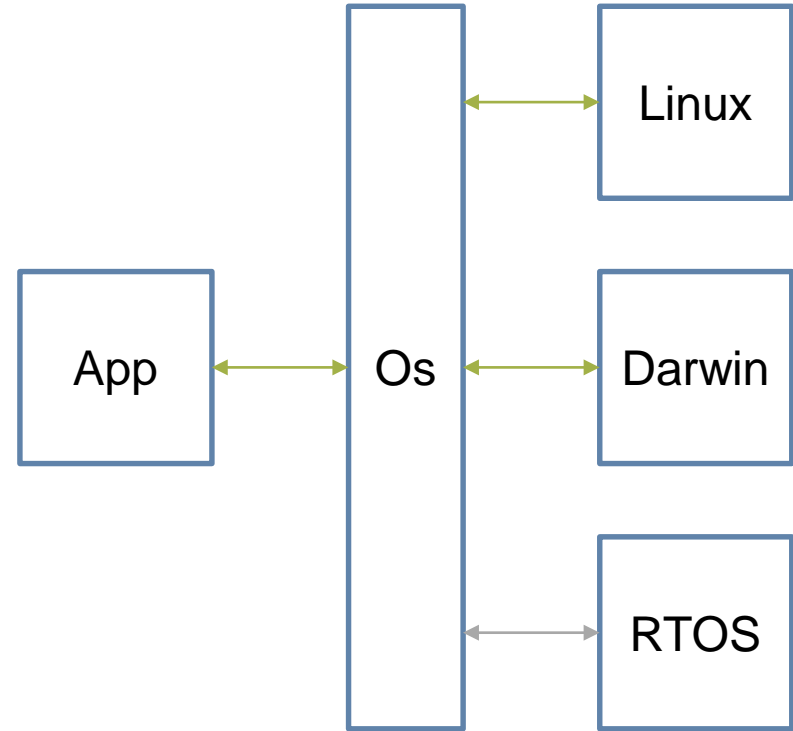
# Fw: Core Types

- Framework (Fw) provides the most basic F' types and concepts
- Sized types U8, U32, F32, F64
- Buffers, Files, Logs, Command, other core data structures
- Assertions and other core handlers



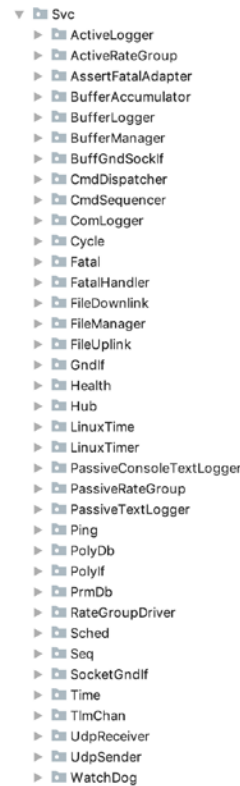
# Os: Operating System Abstraction (OSAL)

- Operating call abstractions for consistent cross-compilation
- Files, File Systems, Queues, Tasks, Mutexes, and Timers
- Needs implementation for each Os type



# Svc: High-level service components

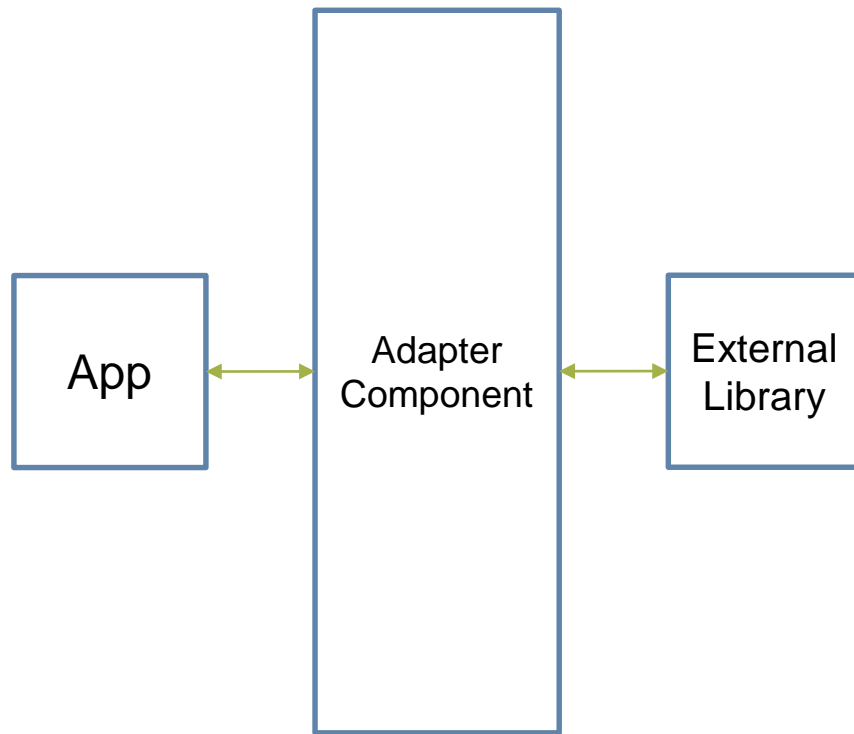
- Standard systems components enabling reuse
- F's "Standard Library"
- Events, Telemetry, Commanding, File Managements, Rate Groups



# F' Standard Patterns

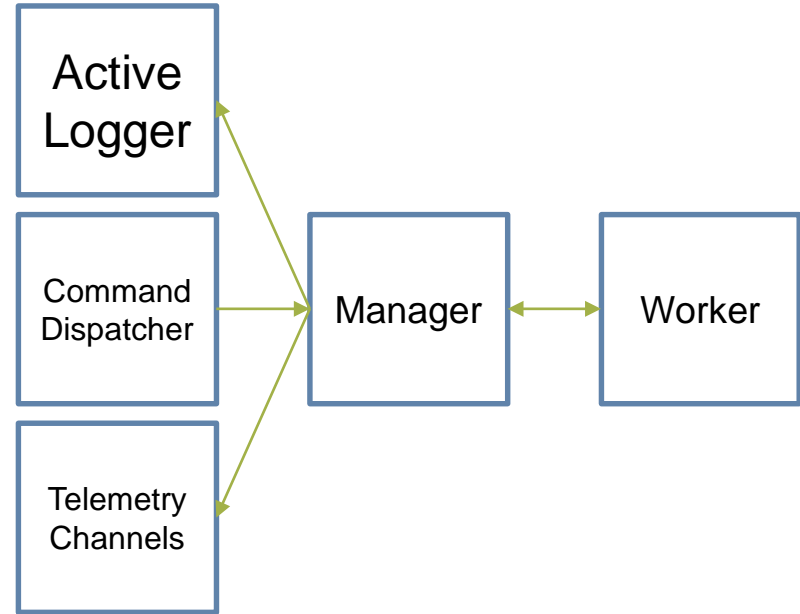
# Adapter Pattern

- Adapts “something else” to work with F’
- Typically done by writing an F’ component that bridges functionality, concurrency, timeliness, commands, events, and telemetry



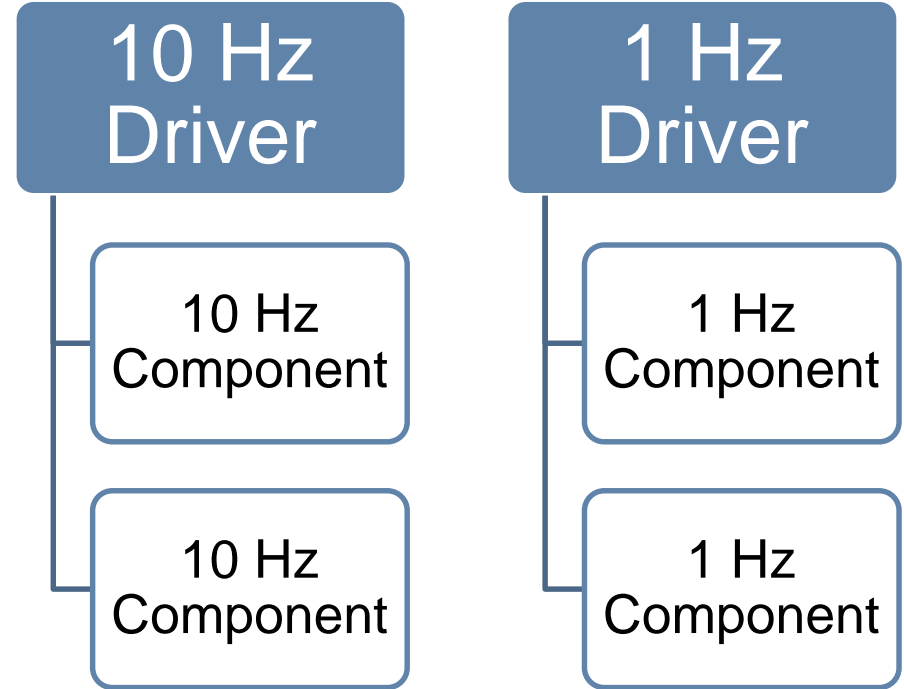
# Manager - Worker

- Decouples long-running tasks from need for quick interaction
- Manager sends work to worker  
worker responds back afterwards
- **Only** Manager communicates with worker
- Parallels “worker thread” pattern



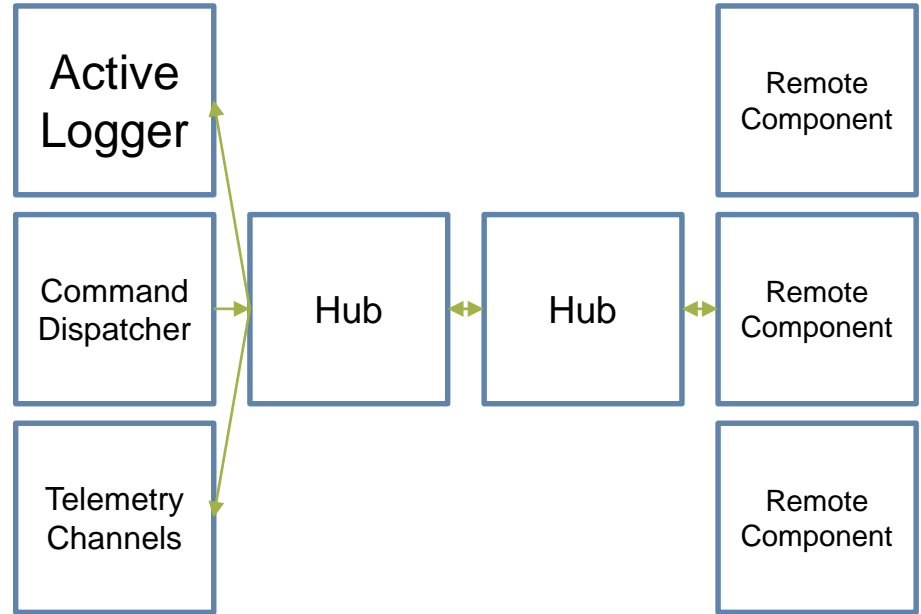
# Rate-groups Timeliness

- Drives components at a set rate
- Simple provider of timeliness, allowing work at set time
- Care must be taken with other forms of concurrency
- Care must be taken to not slip



# Hub Pattern

- Routes multiple F' ports across some communication layer
- Unwraps on the far side of the communication layer
- Allows for inter-process communication





# Questions?

# Lab Exercise



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