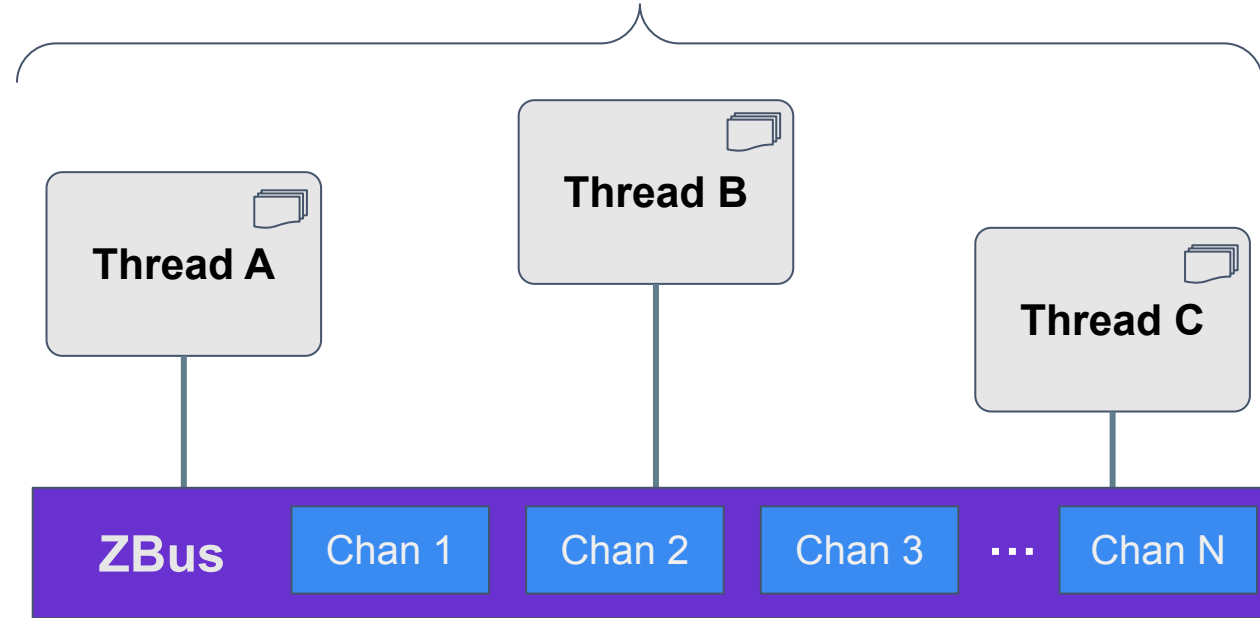


Tutorial: ZBus - the lightweight and flexible Zephyr message bus

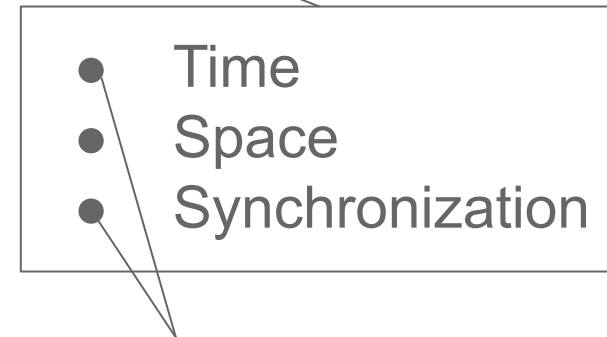
Rodrigo Peixoto, *Edge-UFAL/Citrinio*
@rodrigopex

Subscribers

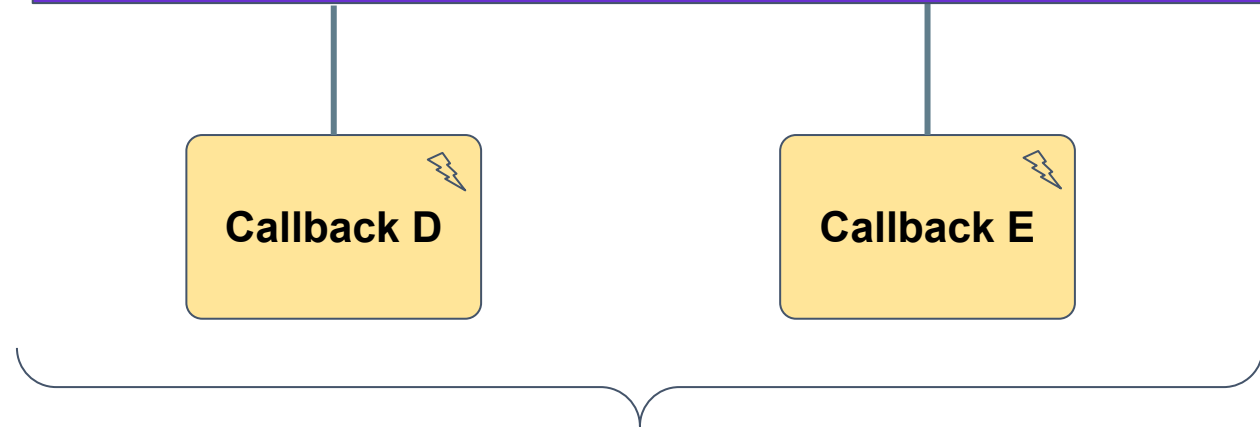
Asynchronous



Decoupled



Synchronous



Coupled

Listeners

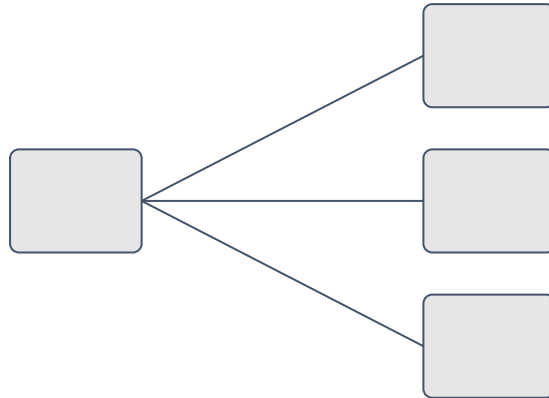
Bus topologies



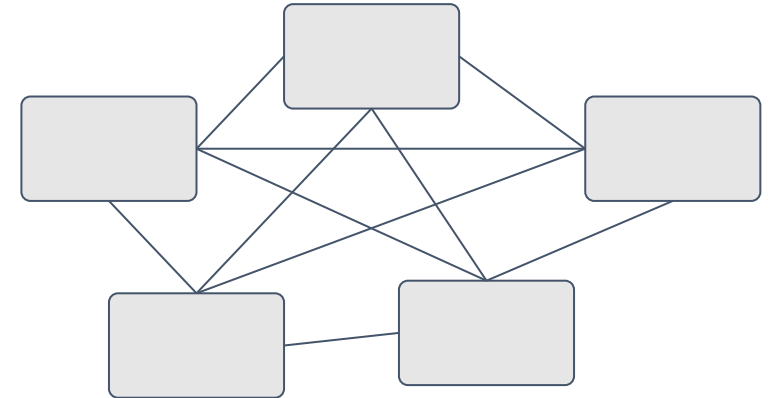
ONE-TO-ONE



ONE-TO-MANY

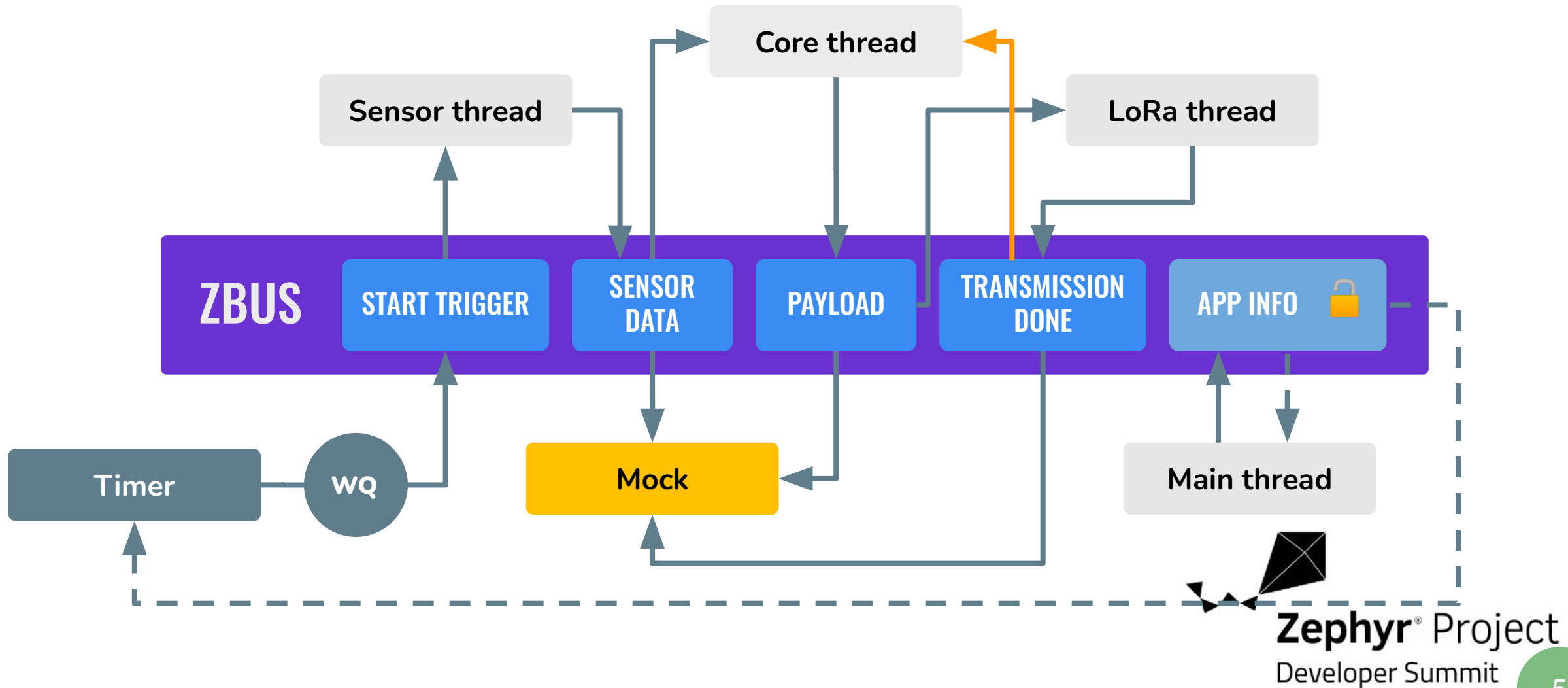


MANY-TO-MANY



Example of use

Proposed solution

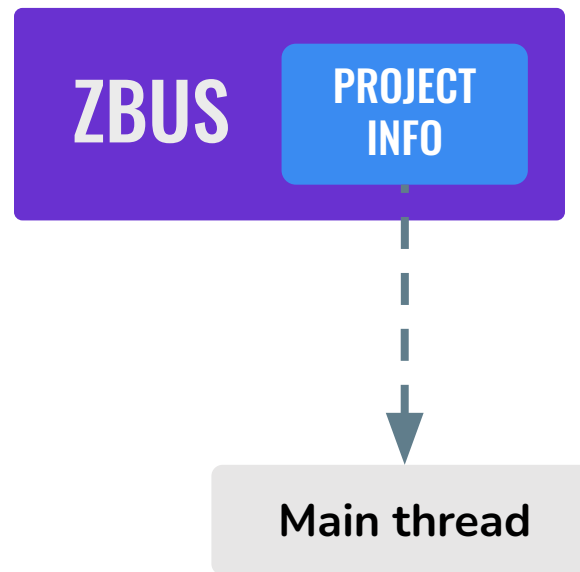


Step 01

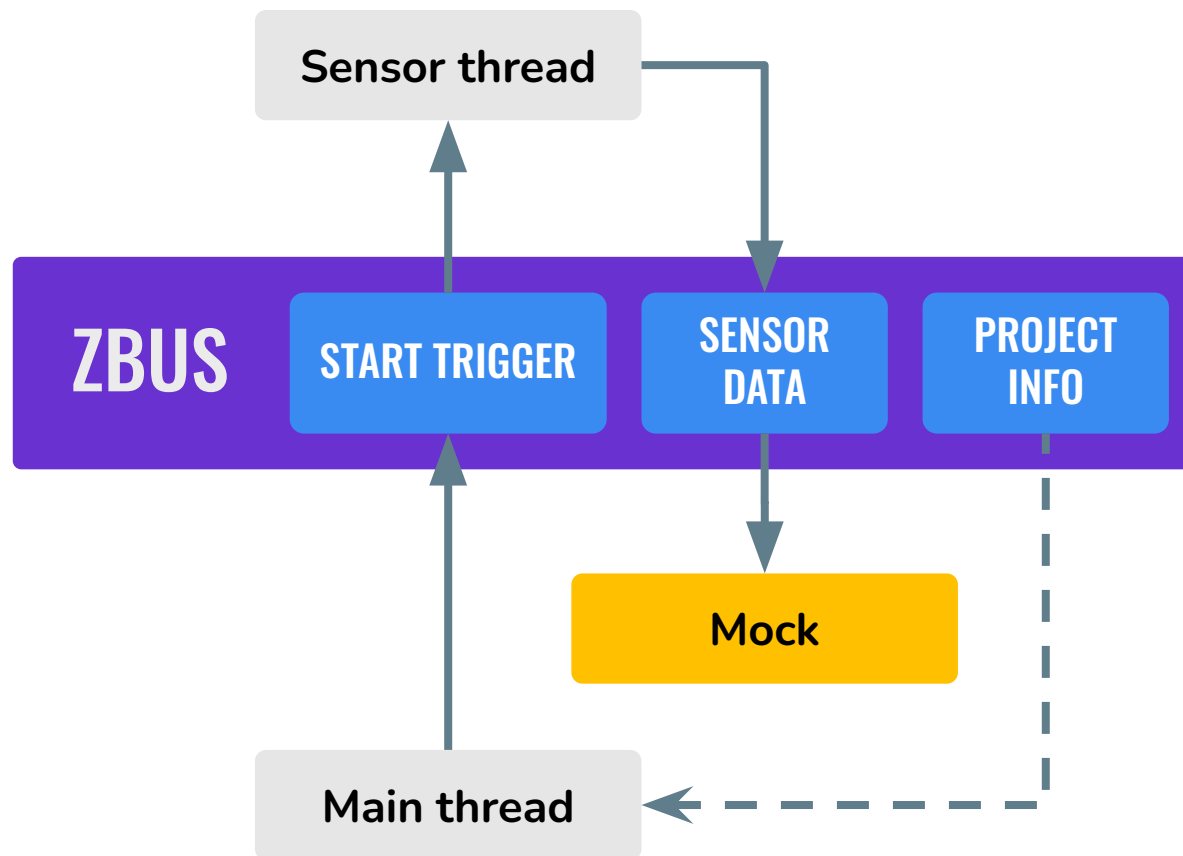
ZBUS

Main thread

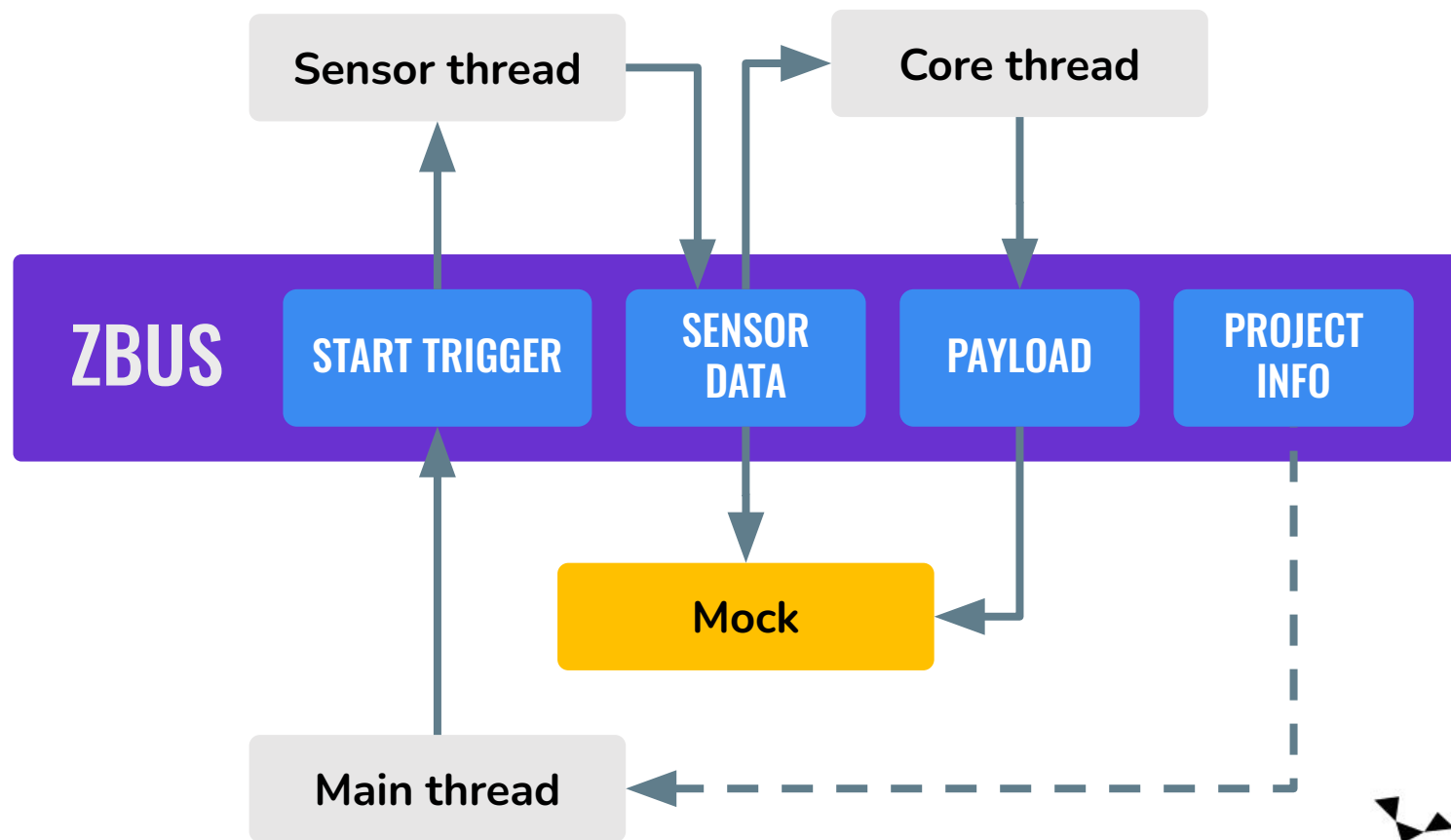
Step 02



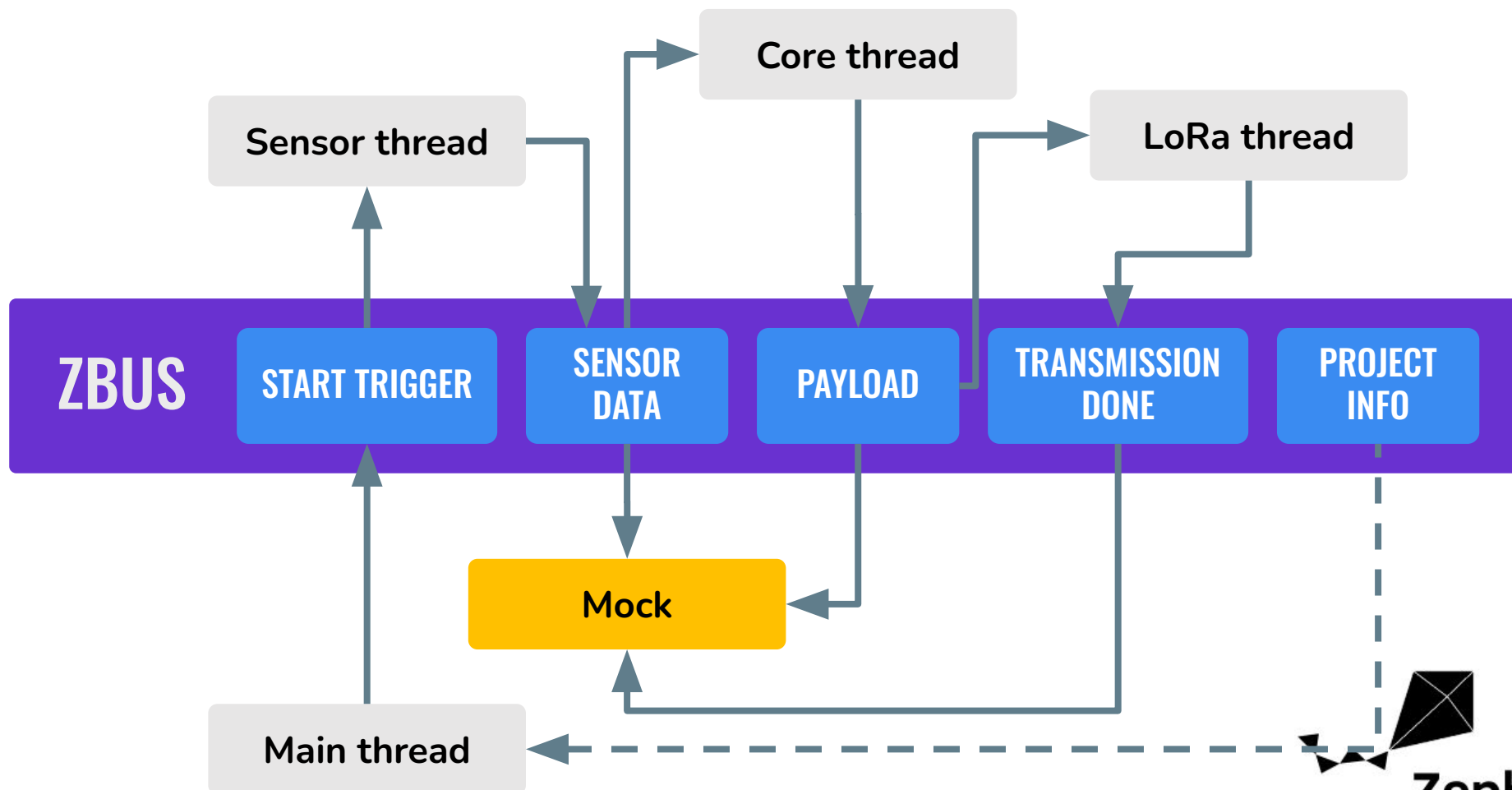
Step 03



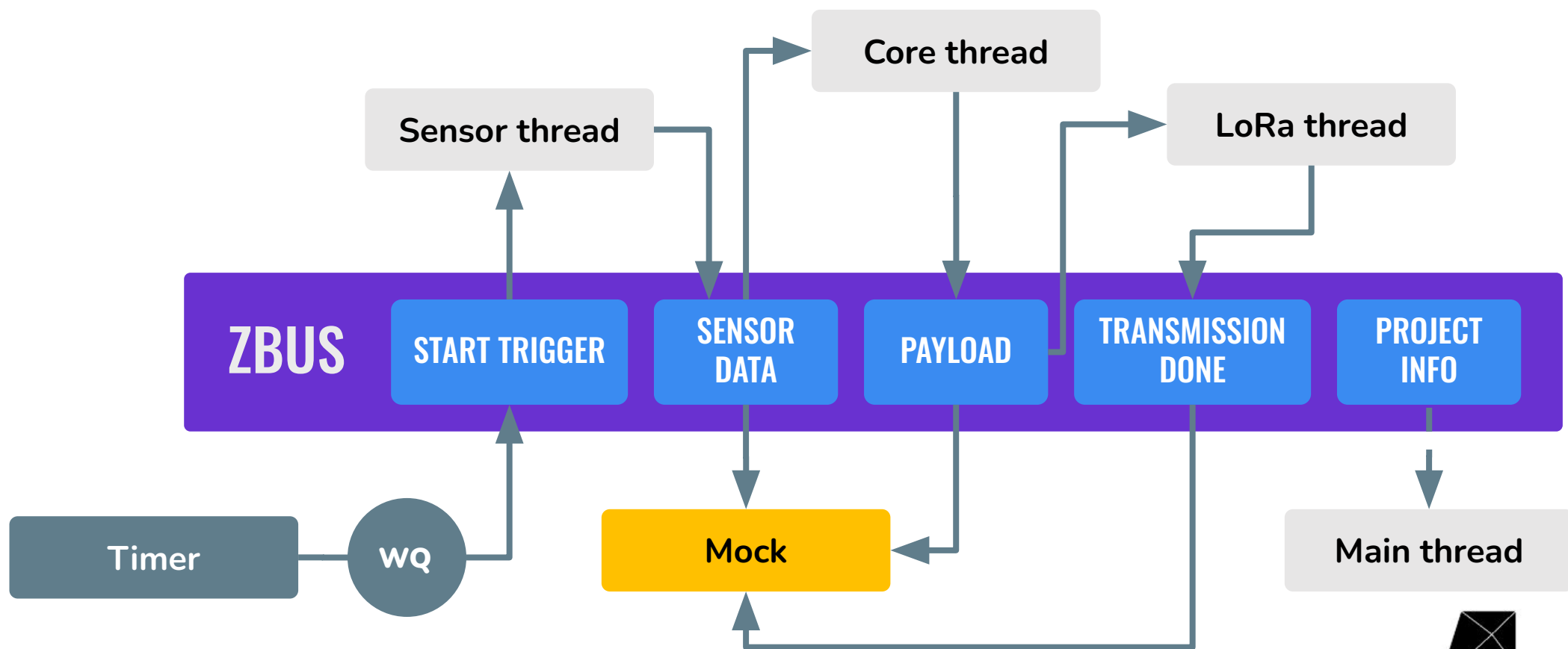
Step 04



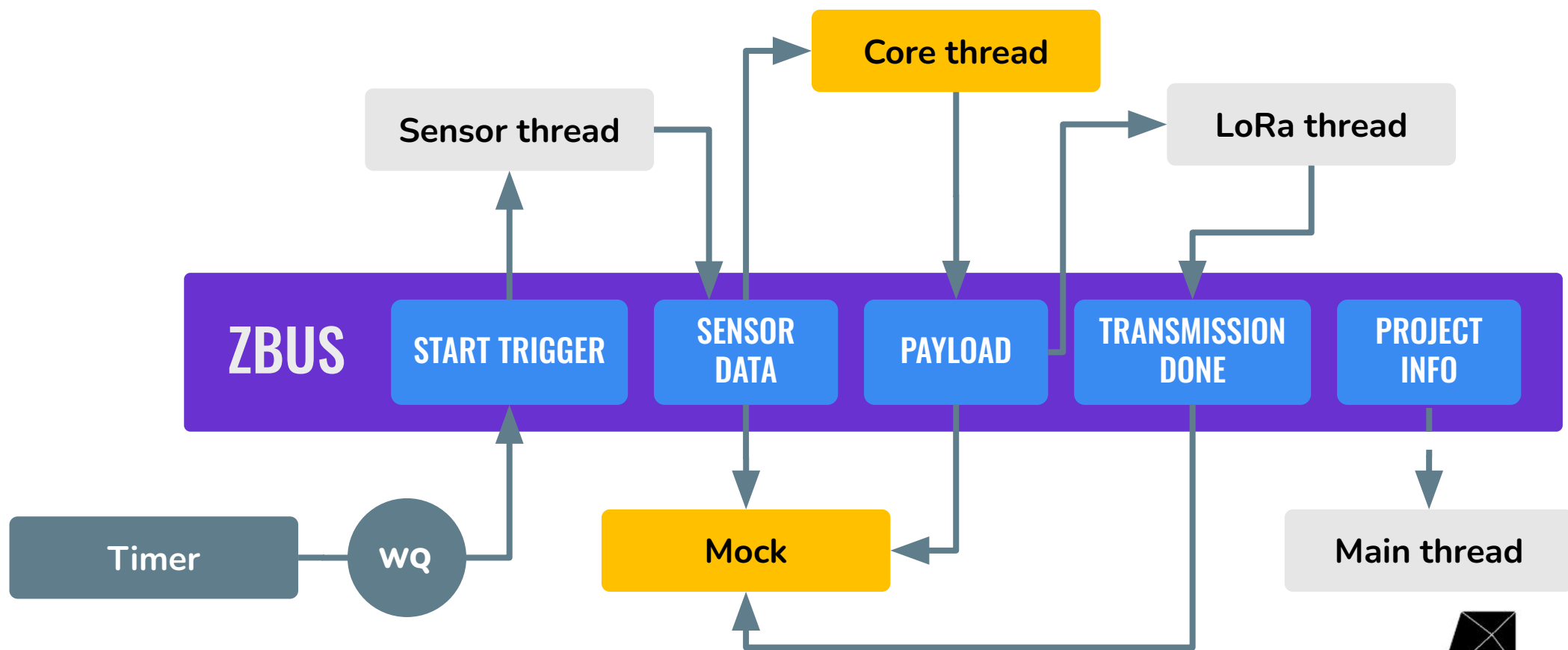
Step 05



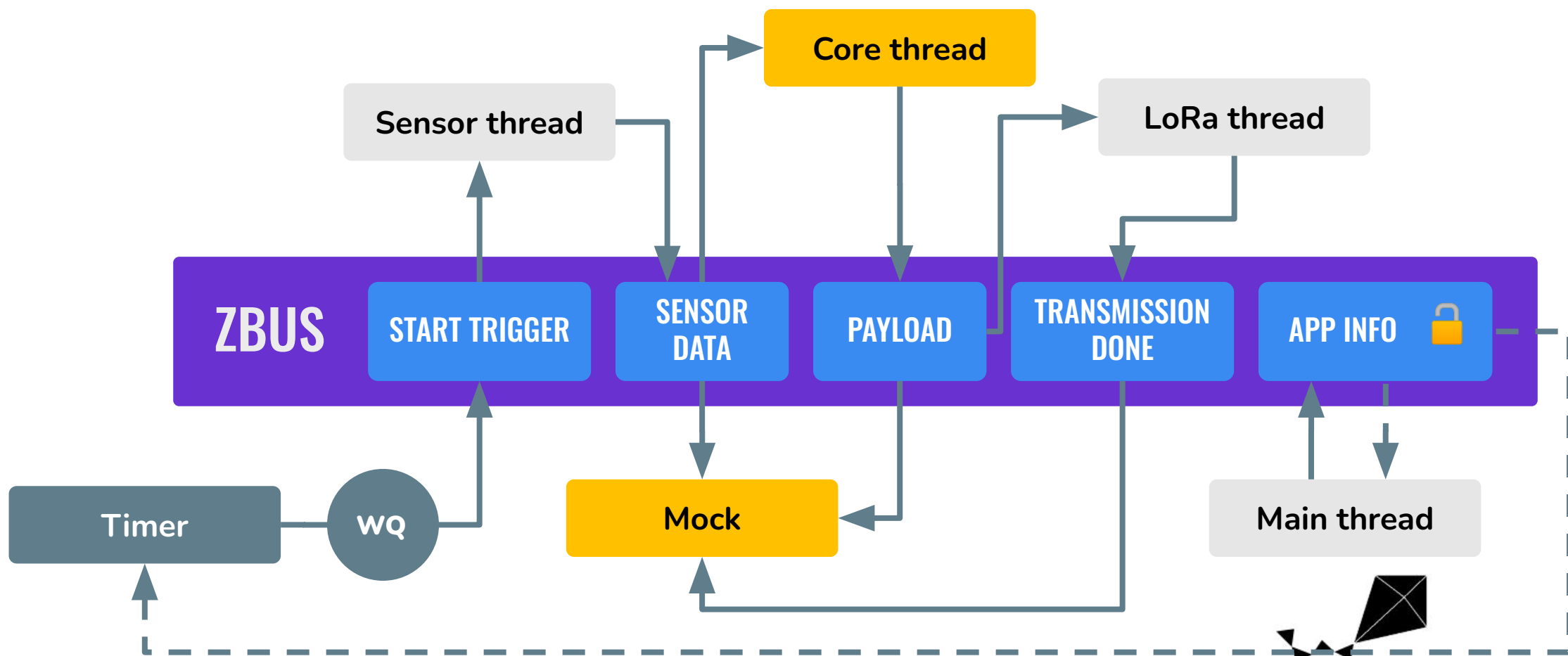
Step 06



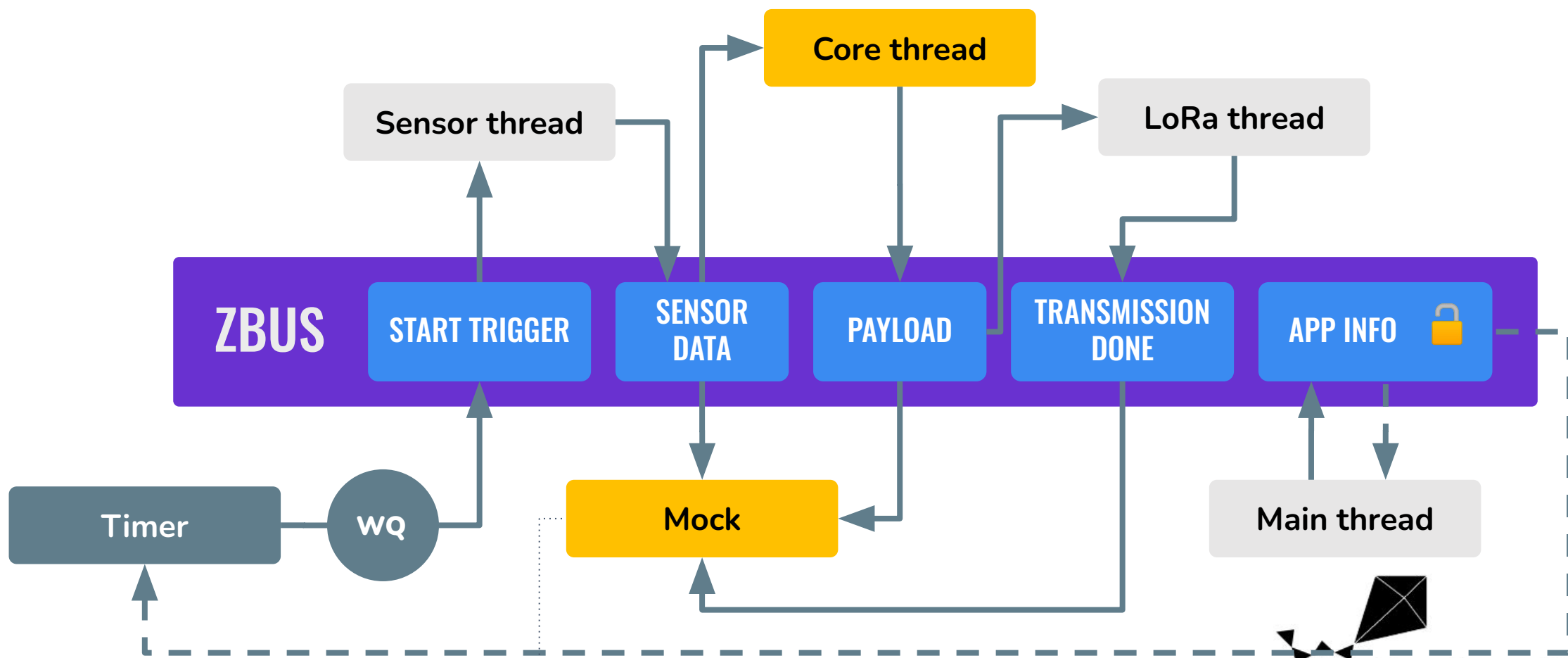
Step 07



Step 08

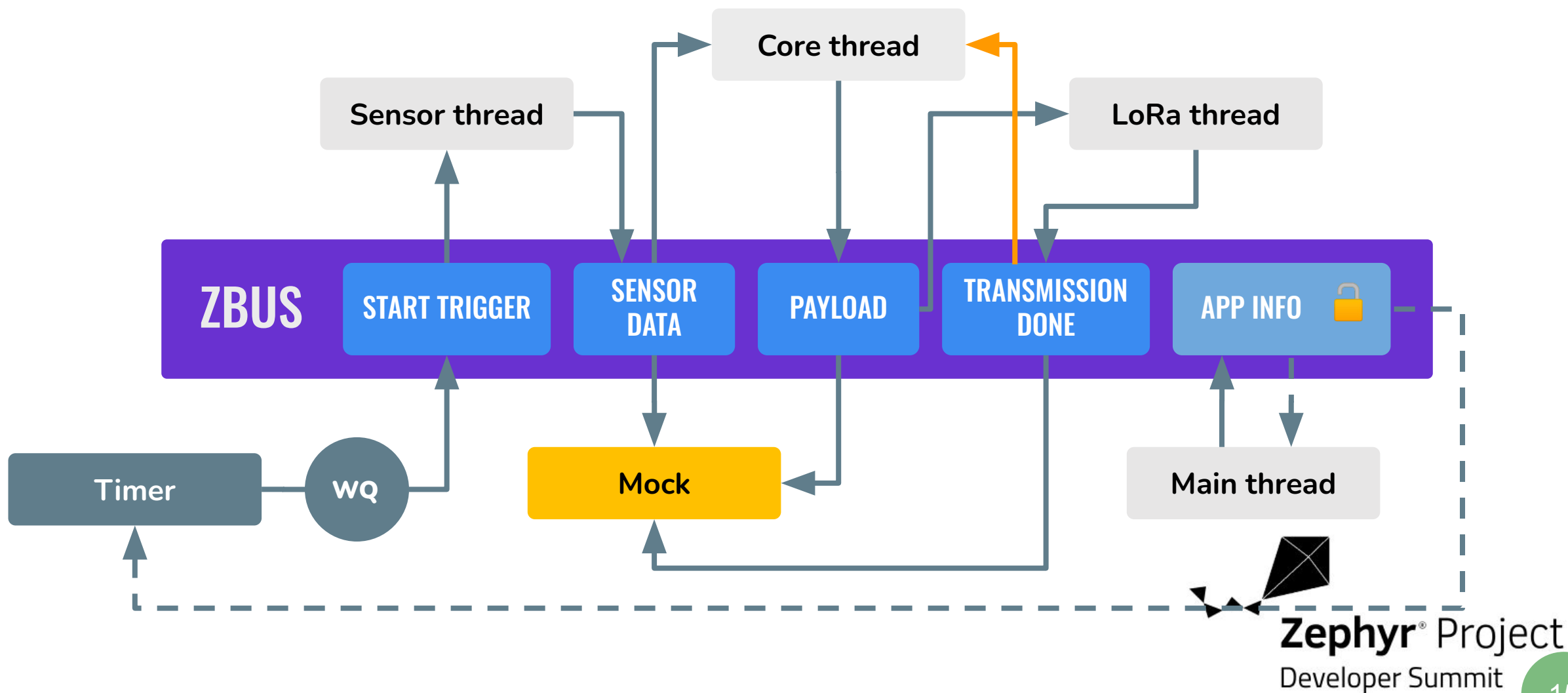


Step 09



Fix execution sequence!

Step 10



Tips and tricks

Listeners

- ✗ Avoid excessive use of them, they are running during the publishing process
- ✗ Do not sleep inside listeners. It will increase the publishing latency
- ✓ Think of them as an ISR. They must run as quickly as possible

Listeners

- ✓ Use a work queue or separated thread instead of executing something heavy inside a listener
- ✓ Use `zbus_chan_const_msg` inside listeners. The channels are already locked!

Subscribers

✗ Do not use subscribers when losses and duplications cannot be tolerated

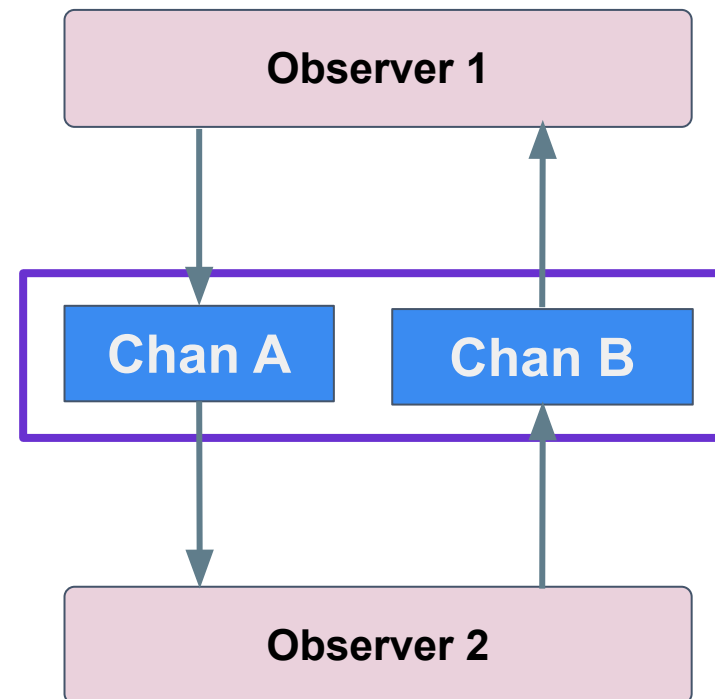
✓ Use listeners in conjunction with message queues

✓ [PR](#) with confirmed channels sample submitted

Undesired loops

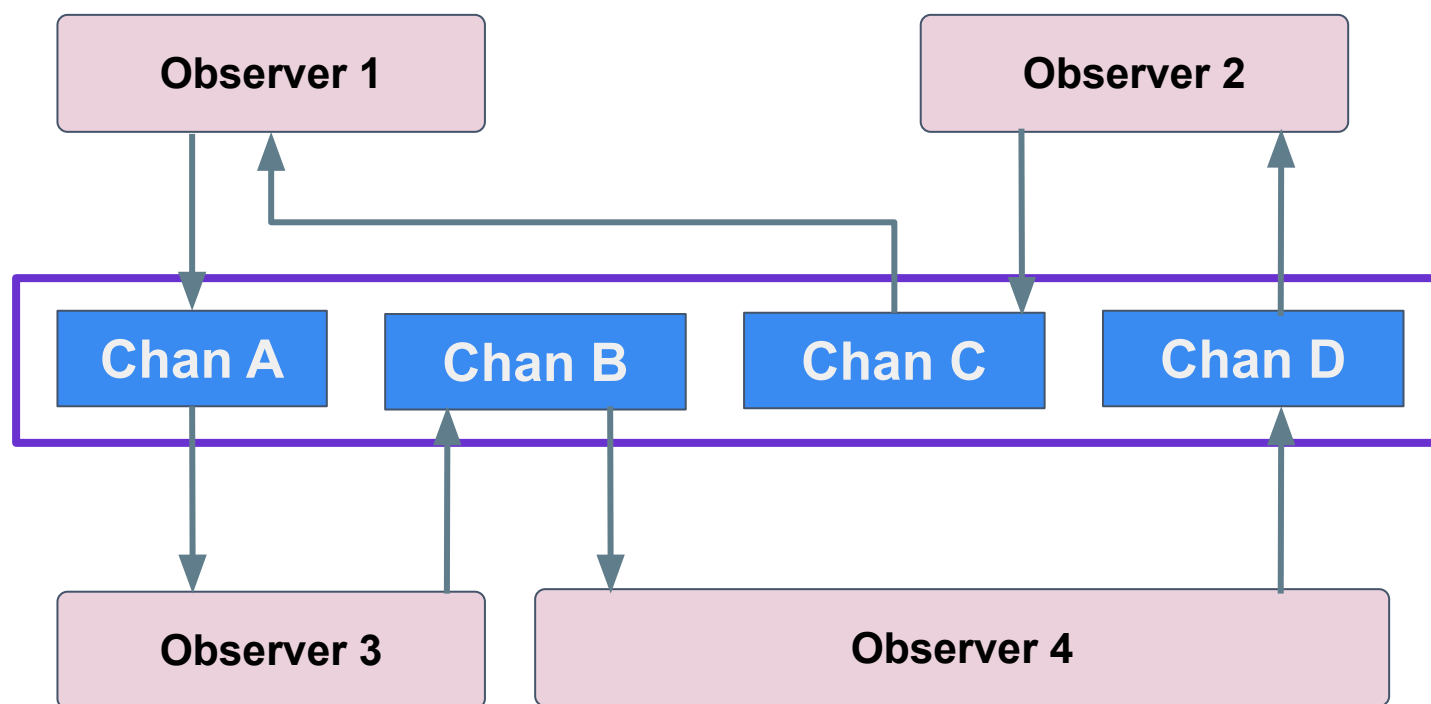
✗ Take care with publishing loops

✓ Avoid loops on the bus diagram



Undesired loops

✗ Take care with chained publishing loops





- ✗ Do not use ZBus functions inside an ISR
- ✓ Postpone that by using work queues instead



- ✓ The channels can be used as a concurrent property system
- ✓ Isolate the hardware code using channels
- ✓ Use channels as modules interface [in/out]

Questions & Answers

Thank you!