



Scripting in Embedded

Introducing Lua Programming Language

Powering the Supply Chain.SM

Wait a minute...

Scripts in embedded targets?

Have you lost your marbles?

General-purpose Dynamic Languages (GDL)

- Some languages, such as Perl, began as scripting languages but were developed into programming languages suitable for broader purposes
- Other similar languages (interpreted, memory-managed, or dynamic) have been described as "scripting languages"
- They are usually not called "scripting languages" by their own users

What is GDL?

- Modern GDL (Python, Perl, Tcl, Lua, Ruby etc) languages are now supersets of C/C++/Java
- All modern programming paradigms apply; OO, FP etc
- A GDL typically have a 'parser' build into the VM, eliminating the need of compilation. You run the source directly
- Many modern GDLs have powerful debuggers

Why GDL?

- Very flexible, no compilation tools required
- GDL programs live in a controlled VM, no memory leaks, no wild pointer bugs etc
- GDL have powerful data types and libraries which makes software development much more time efficient
- GDL hook into C/C++ code easily making them “embeddable”

Why GDL?

It's the future of application development!

- More and more common on server/desktop applications. Will trickle through to embedded, it always does

GDL in embedded

- What's the drawbacks for embedded systems?
 - Speed (code interpreted)
 - Size (the VM etc takes space)
 - Requires a OS infrastructure to live in
 - Memory usage (big scripts with much data usually requires big stacks/heaps)
 - Very dependent on the code
 - Non-deterministic due to garbage collection
 - GC controllable in many GDLs

GDL in embedded

Time to call in the Myth Busters!



GDL speed

- Myth confirmed; there are a significant speed penalty of running GDL applications compared to compiled ones
- HOWEVER:
 - Speed depends on GDL variant
 - As with Java/C# there are JITs
 - How much of your application needs to run very fast? Remember that GDL hooks into C/C++ beautifully

GDL size

- Were talking MBs of bloat right?
- Myth Busted!
- Some Lua (arm 32 bit) code sizes
 - Minimal (no parser): 114KiB
 - Full (with all libs): 214KiB
- For a full GDL! That's **insane!**

Requires an OS

- Myth Totally Busted!
- A Lua “bare metal” example is provided with the Atmosfire kit
- Lua sits directly ontop of newlib
- A handful of platform dependent functions needed to make newlib's printf/malloc etc work; see syscalls.c
- That's **insane!**

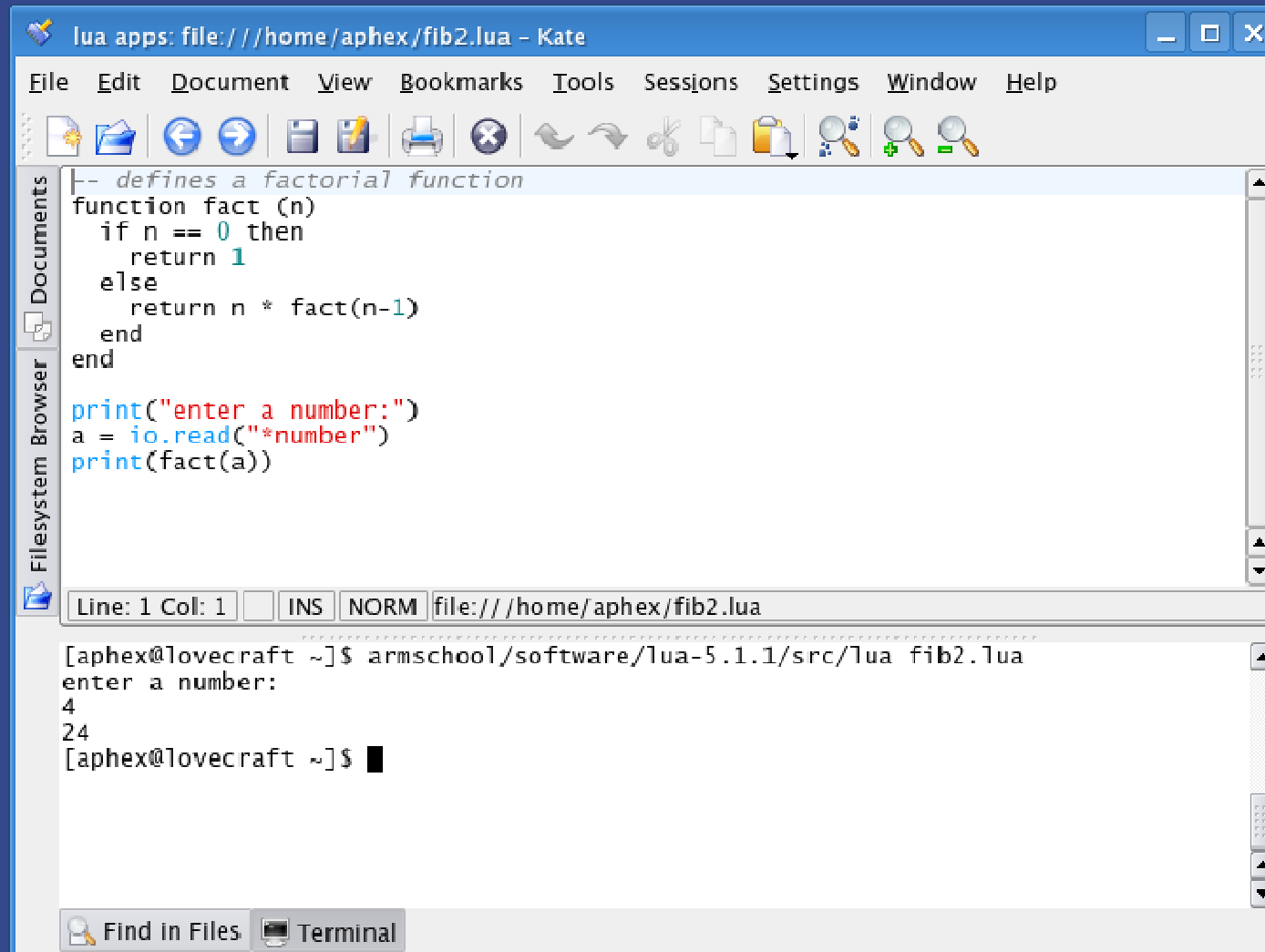
Lua Programming Language



Lua

- Lua is a proven and robust language
- Lua is fast
- Lua is portable
- Lua is embeddable
 - C/C++/Java/C#/Smalltalk/Fortran/Ada, even other GDLs like Python, Perl and Ruby
- Lua is simple and powerful
- Lua is **free**

Lua is beautiful



The screenshot shows the Kate text editor window titled "lua apps: file:///home/aphex/fib2.lua - Kate". The menu bar includes File, Edit, Document, View, Bookmarks, Tools, Sessions, Settings, Window, and Help. The toolbar contains various icons for file operations and editing. The main text area displays a Lua script for calculating a factorial:

```
-- defines a factorial function
function fact (n)
  if n == 0 then
    return 1
  else
    return n * fact(n-1)
  end
end

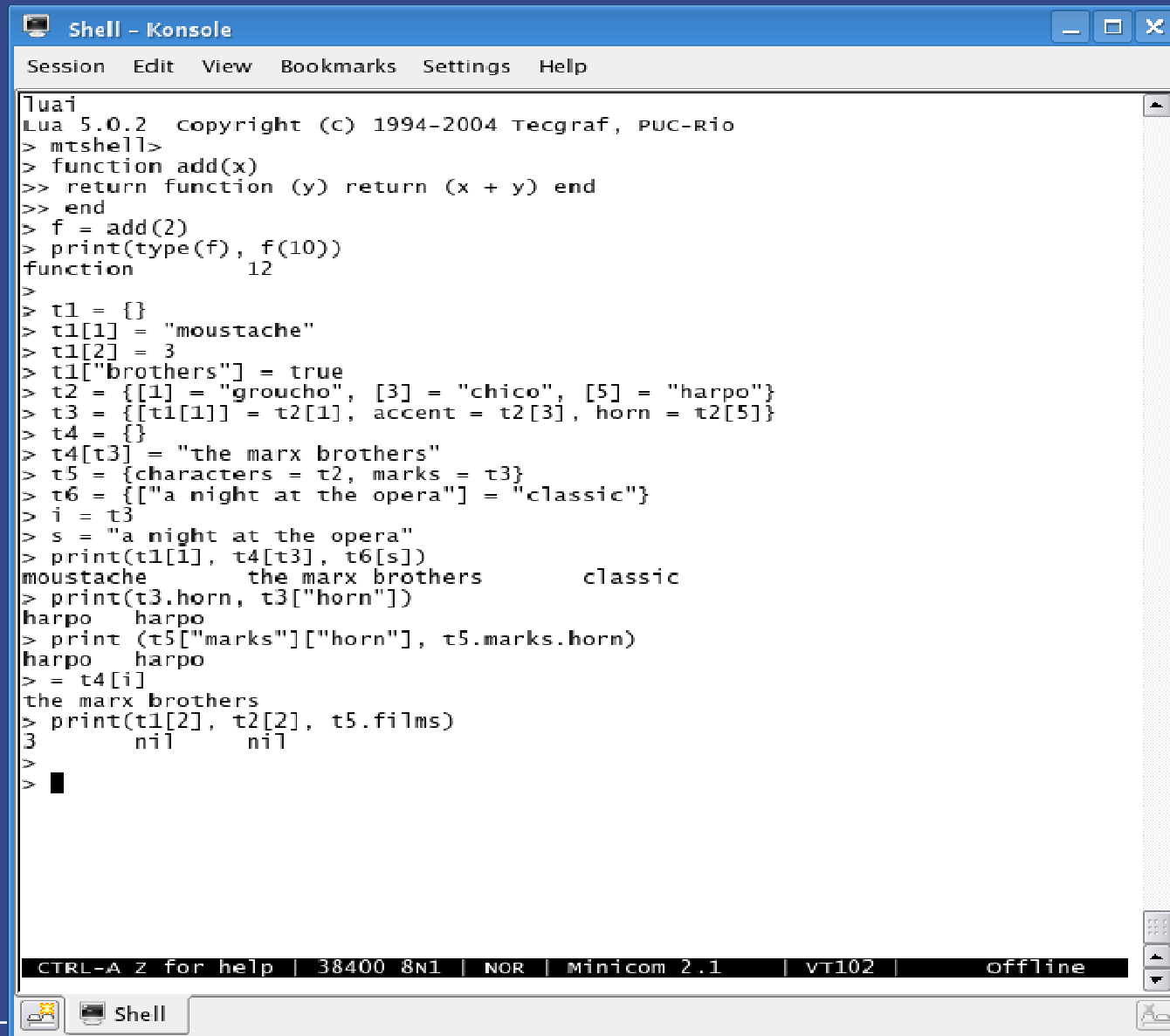
print("enter a number:")
a = io.read("*number")
print(fact(a))
```

Below the text area is a status bar showing "Line: 1 Col: 1", "INS", "NORM", and the file path "file:///home/aphex/fib2.lua". At the bottom of the window is a terminal pane with the following output:

```
[aphex@lovecraft ~]$ armschool/software/lua-5.1.1/src/lua fib2.lua
enter a number:
4
24
[aphex@lovecraft ~]$
```

The terminal output shows the script being executed, prompting for a number, and displaying the result of the factorial calculation (24 for input 4).

Lua is dynamic



```
lua
Lua 5.0.2 Copyright (C) 1994-2004 Tecgraf, PUC-Rio
> mtshell>
> function add(x)
>> return function (y) return (x + y) end
>> end
> f = add(2)
> print(type(f), f(10))
function      12
>
> t1 = {}
> t1[1] = "moustache"
> t1[2] = 3
> t1["brothers"] = true
> t2 = {[1] = "groucho", [3] = "chico", [5] = "harpo"}
> t3 = {[t1[1]] = t2[1], accent = t2[3], horn = t2[5]}
> t4 = {}
> t4[t3] = "the marx brothers"
> t5 = {characters = t2, marks = t3}
> t6 = {"a night at the opera" = "classic"}
> i = t3
> s = "a night at the opera"
> print(t1[1], t4[t3], t6[s])
moustache      the marx brothers      classic
> print(t3.horn, t3["horn"])
harpo  harpo
> print (t5["marks"]["horn"], t5.marks.horn)
harpo  harpo
> = t4[i]
the marx brothers
> print(t1[2], t2[2], t5.films)
3      nil      nil
>
>
■

CTRL-A Z for help | 38400 8N1 | NOR | Minicom 2.1 | VT102 | Offline
```

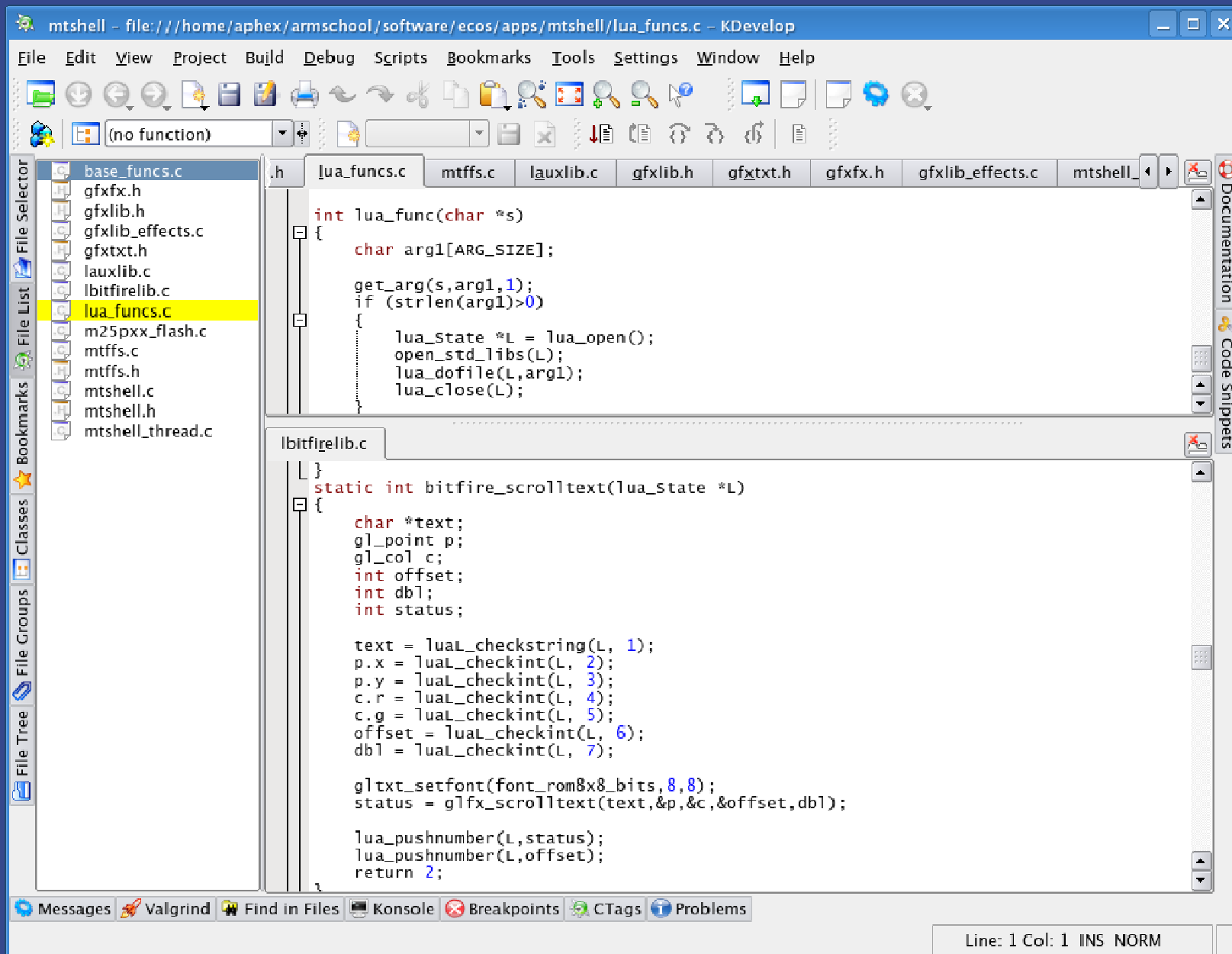
Lua is out of this world

- Lua is an incredibly easy language to pick up, but its simple syntax disguises its power.
- C API allows great integration and extension between scripts and the host language

And it's from Brazil!

Luac compiler

- If you compile Lua without the parser, you have to run pre-parsed scripts.
- Use “luac” to create pre-parsed bytecode (very much like javac).
- This also obscures your source if you're worried of safety.



Lua

- Many standard libs for table/math/os/thread etc functions.
- Documentation and Tutorials are on your CD.
- Labs available if you're interested

You should be! :-)

Lua in your system

- The “monolith” is still in C.
 - Make generic APIs and Lua libs.
- Convert control logic to Lua, have all parameterization code call “tweak” scripts.
 - No need to rebuild everything everytime a simple setting is changed.
- Very fast prototyping/field upgrades of new functionality.
 - No firmware upgrades.

Lua in your system

- Have customer customization code be Lua.
 - Customers can tweak their system themselves.
 - Customer can't break the system with bad code.
 - Customer doesn't see your monolith source.
 - Customer doesn't need a C/C++ compiler.
- Lua is very usable on 60Mhz ARM7tdmi!

Obrigado