

EVENT DRIVEN PROGRAMMING

- Embedded Real Time Systems
- Ron Barker

Review of Last Week

STATE MACHINE IMPLEMENTATIONS

Generic State Tables

- Commonly Accepted “state of art” FSM Implementation
- State Tables are basically Truth Tables in which each vector is the address of a state handler.
- State Tables are represented as Two Dimensional Arrays
 - Events in the horizontal axis
 - States in the Vertical Axis
- Numeric Values represent States / Event
- State Transition is implemented in a dispatch function:
 - Calculates the offset of state handler in table
 - Calls via function pointer that state handles

Generic State Tables

	Events			
	UP	DOWN	ARM	TICK
States				
Setting	Setting_UP, setting	Setting_DOWN setting	Setting_ARM(), timing	Empty(), setting
Timing	Timing_UP, timing	Timing_DOWN(), timing	Timing_ARM(), setting	timing_TICK() timing

Practical Exercise

- Bomb 2 – Check Out in Redmine
- Compile – Run
- Analyse



PRACTICAL EXERCISE

BLINKY : STATE TABLE MODEL

Blinky Reloaded

- Rewrite Blinky as a State Machine
 - Use State Table Method
 - Use Bomb2 as guide

Generic State Tables-The Good

- Maps state table representation directly to handlers
- Provides relatively good performance for event dispatching (single instance of dispatching)
- Event Process promotes reuse of code
- Tables can be stored in ROM to accommodate resource constrained devices

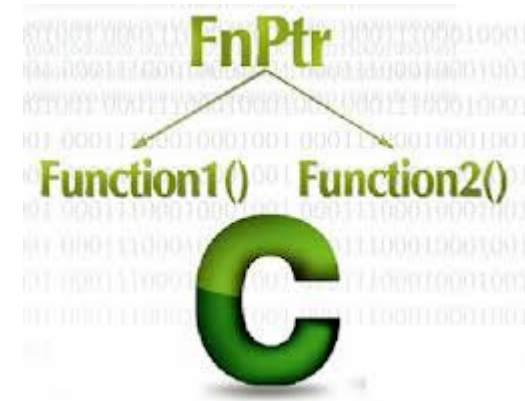
Generic State Tables-The Bad...

- Require States and Signals as ENUMS
- States and Signals – indices into state table .. must be contiguous and start with 0
- Initialisation of State Table is difficult to maintain:
- Adding a new state requires add and initialisation of a new row

STATE TABLES, FSM FUNCTION POINTERS

Function Pointers

- Function pointer -> executable code within memory
- Enable late binding!!!
- FSM rely heavily on *2()
- State Machines are the “killer apps” for *2()
- Have a direct impact on CPU Architecture



CPU Architecture Review

- Von Neuman
- Complex Instruction Set
 - CISC architecture goal
 - complete a task in as few lines of assembly
 - compiler is simple
 - HW instructions were efficient compared to SW
 - ASM instructions represent multi operations
- Harvard
- Reduced Instruction Set
 - RISC Architecture
 - Simple instructions that Execute within one clock cycle
 - Compiler is complex

Comparison of CISC - RISC

Cisc Architectuer

Multi CLK Cycle

L&S Mem to Mem

High Clock Cycles

Large # of transisitors

Pipeline difficult

Closed BUS

RISC

1 Inst per CLK Cycle

REG to REG

Low Clock Cycles

Small Num Transistors

Pipelineing easy

Open BUS - SOC

CPU Impact for *2()

- RISC Separates Load and Store
 - Operand remains in register until new value
 - Reduces the amount of work that the computer must perform.
- CISC-style "MULT" command is executed,
- The CPU automatically erases the registers
- Requires Register reload from memory

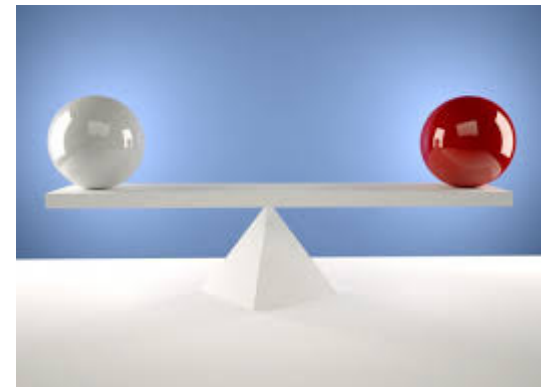
**MODELING + FRAMEWORKS =
STABLE STATE MACHINES**

Steps to Stable State Machines

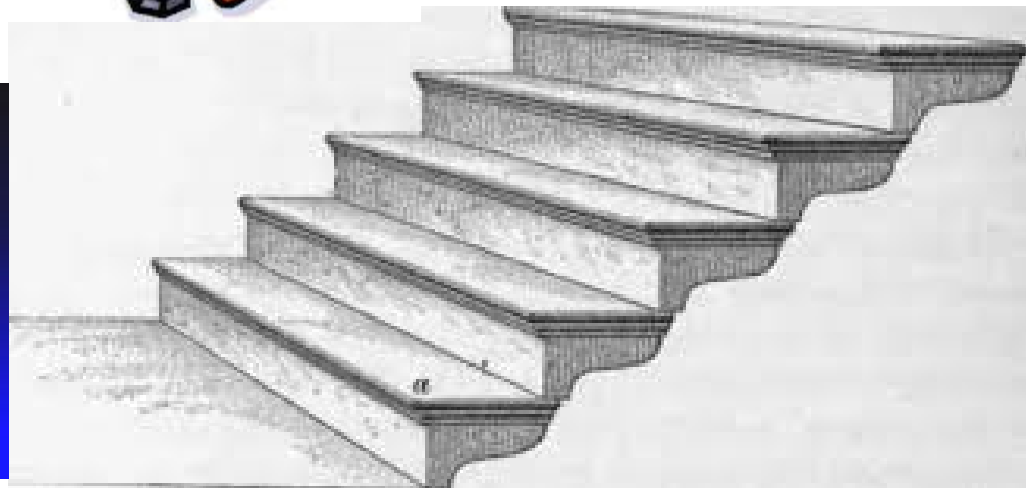
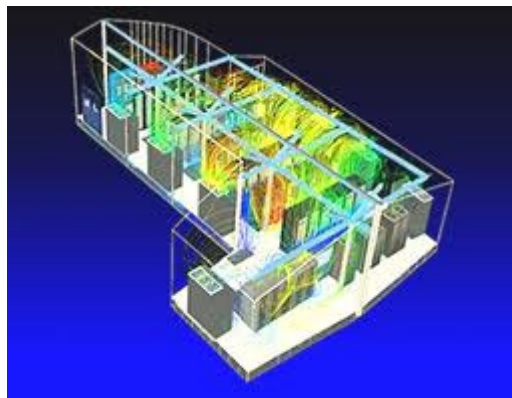
Build with Frameworks



Deploy

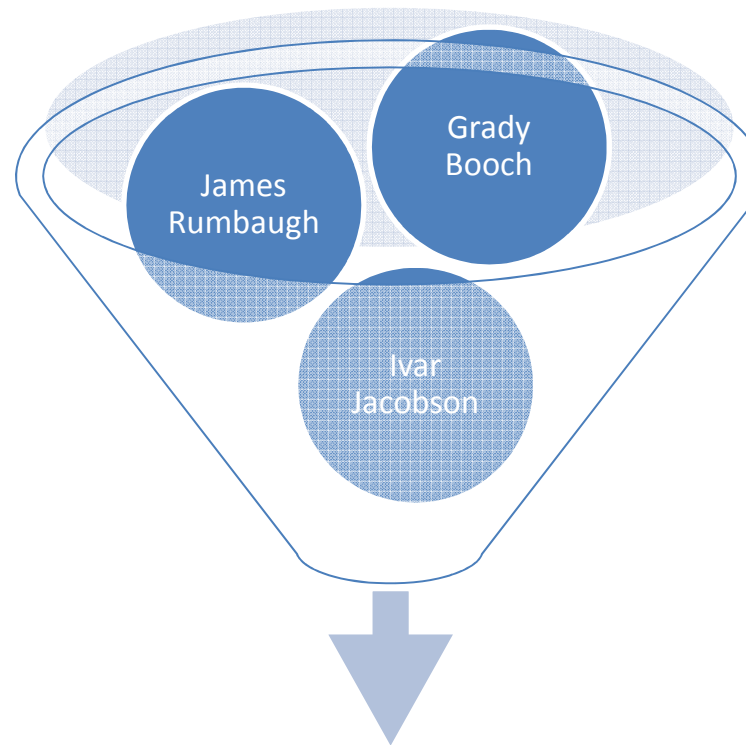


Design with UML



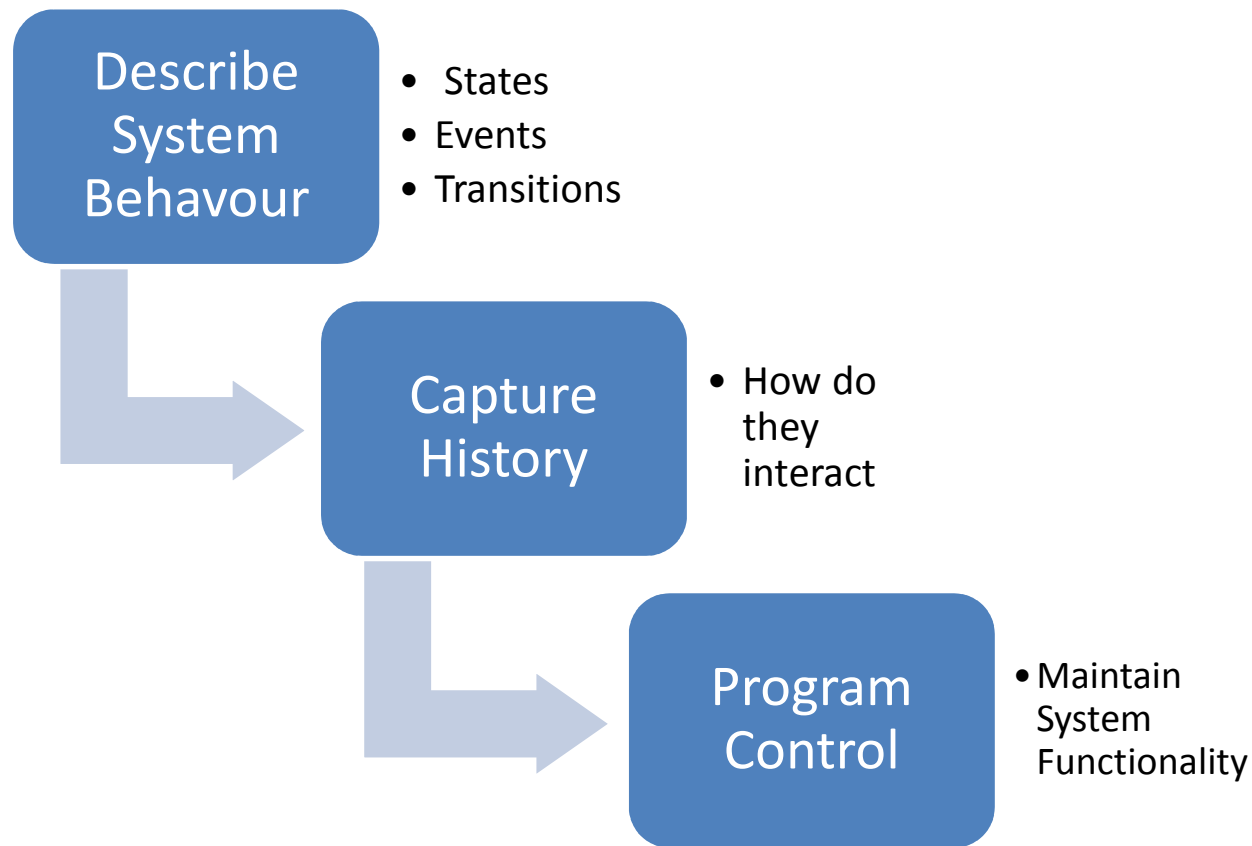
UML MODELING BASICS

UML y Los tres amigos



UML State Charts

Achieving Control --The Goal of State Modeling



Modeling with UML

- UML State Charts are derived from Harel State charts
- UML Start Charts are only Blueprints

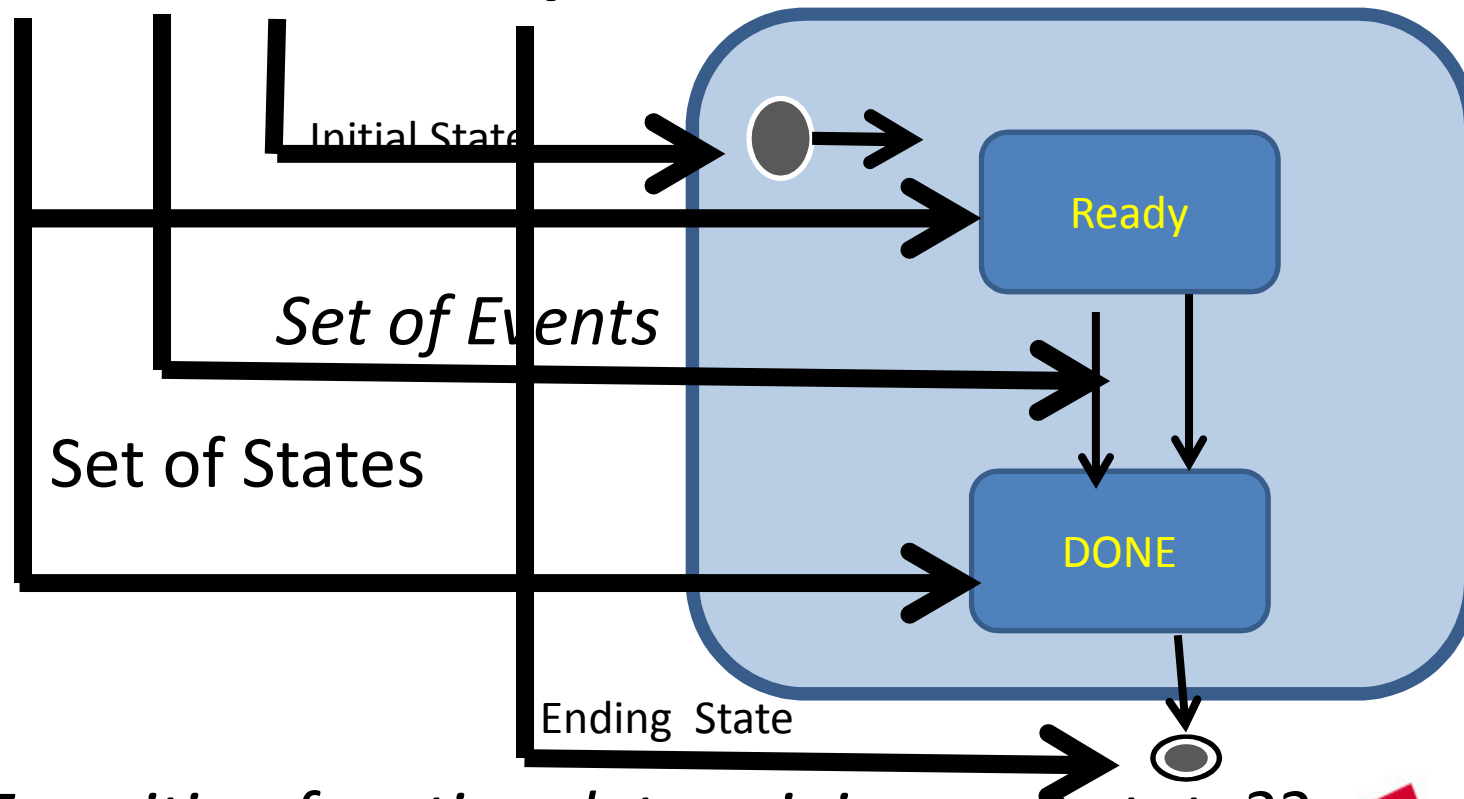


- They are NOT FLOWCHARTS!!!!
- They Provide no implementation

JOB OF UML State Charts

realization of the [mathematical](#) concept of a [finite automaton](#)

$(S, \Sigma, s, F, \delta)$



Transition function determining next state??

5/12/2015

Basic Formal UML Constructs

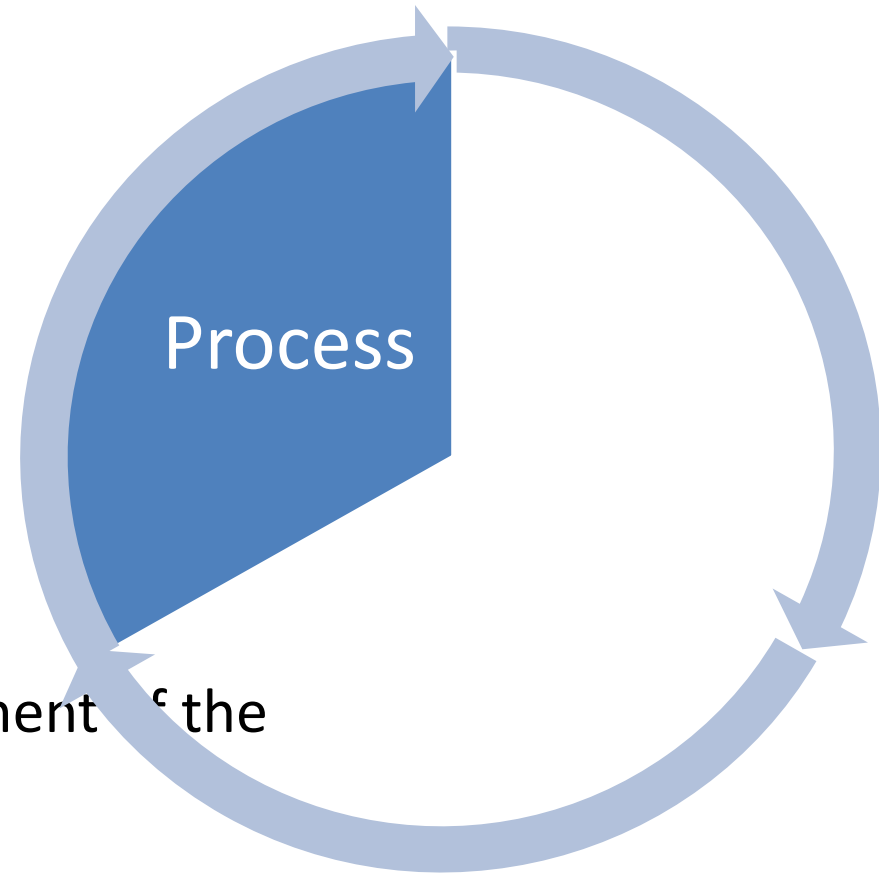
- Events
- States and Transitions
- Guards
- Actions
 - Entry
 - Exit
 - Other as required by application

Events

- UML Events
 - UML Refers to Type of Event Occurrence
 - An abstraction such as
 - Keyboard Event
 - Time Event
 - AD Event
 - UML Event do not refer to specific INSTANCES of an event
 - Key A Pressed
- UML Events may be
 - Internal
 - External

States

- UML State Charts
 - Capture System History
 - Decompose System Behaviour
 - Recognises Events
 - Handles Events
 - Executes Transitions
- Represents the „Process“ segment of the
 - Capture
 - Dispatch
 - Process

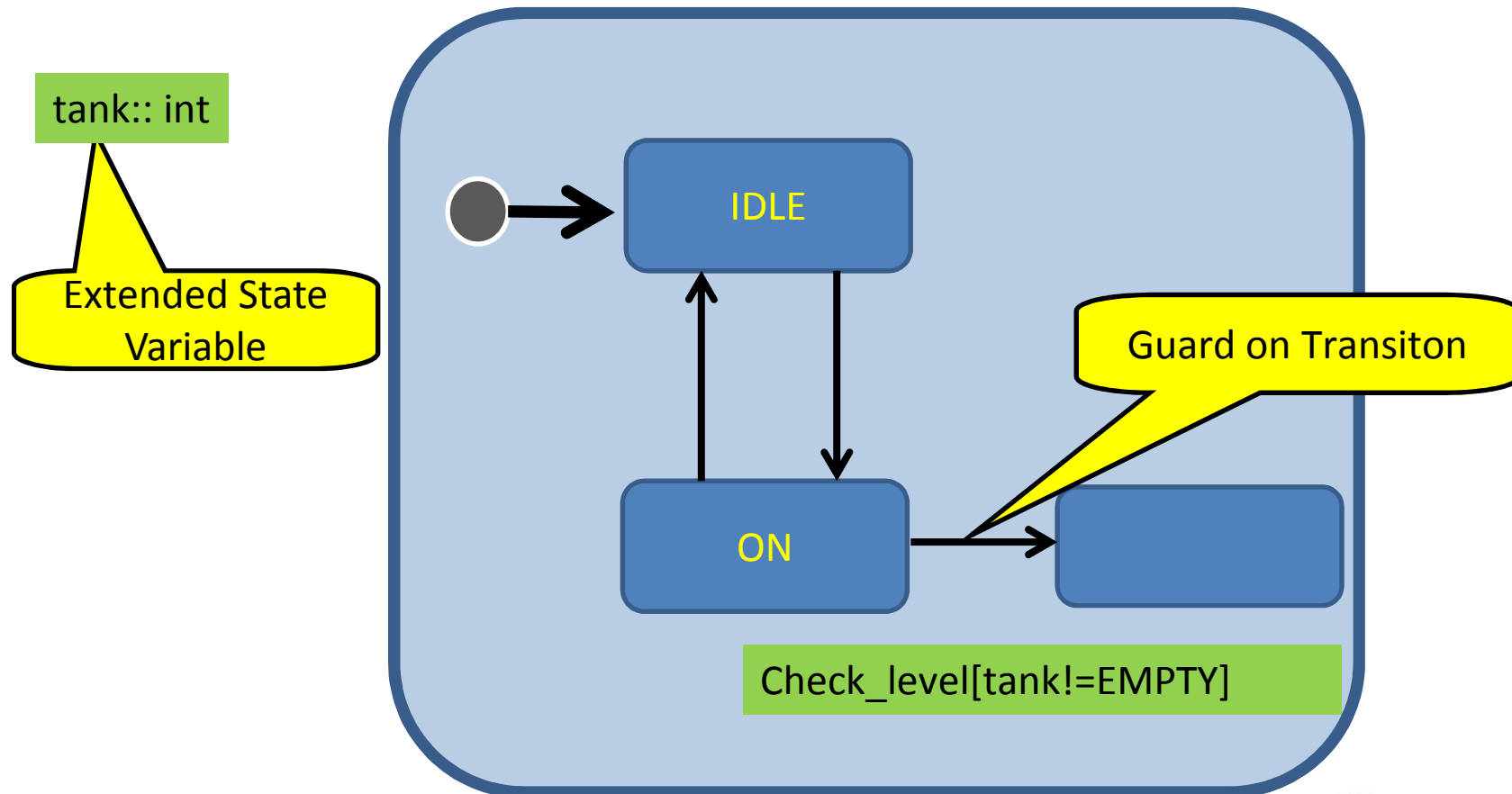


Guards

Help keep the solution manageable over the life cycle of the product

- Guard Conditions
 - Couples quantitative and qualitative aspects
 - E.g., Coffee Machine: The guard condition [tank_level >0]/BREW
- Introduces complexity and can lead to architectural decay (if/else)
- *Caveat Emptor!* – Creeping Guards lead to convoluted code
- Better to expand system through new states

Conditional Transition Execution- Guards



Actions

- Entry / Exit Action
 - Optional actions
 - Associated with STATE and not the Transition
 - Analogous with C++ Constructors /Destructores
 - » E.g. Coffee Machine: Pot removed (EVENT) in BREWING (STATE) results in exit action: Switch-off heat element
- Major Design Question:
 - Where best placed – level of heirarchy
 - » Must Each STATE have all of these...
 - » Or..other suggestions – hint: OO principle of??

Event-driven programming without an underlying FSM model can lead programmers to produce error prone, difficult to extend and excessively complex application code



FRAMEWORK BASICS

Building the State Machine

- DO IT YOURSELF
 - Blinky et alia



- USE A FRAMEWORK



Frame Works for Real Time Event Driven Systems

- What is a “framework

- Some Hype:

has been developing the Real-Time Framework (RTF), a novel middleware technology for a high-level development of scalable real-time online services through a variety of parallelization and distribution techniques. RTF is implemented as a cross-platform C++ library and embedded into the service-oriented architecture

- A Framework is just a Tool(kit)
- NOT AN API



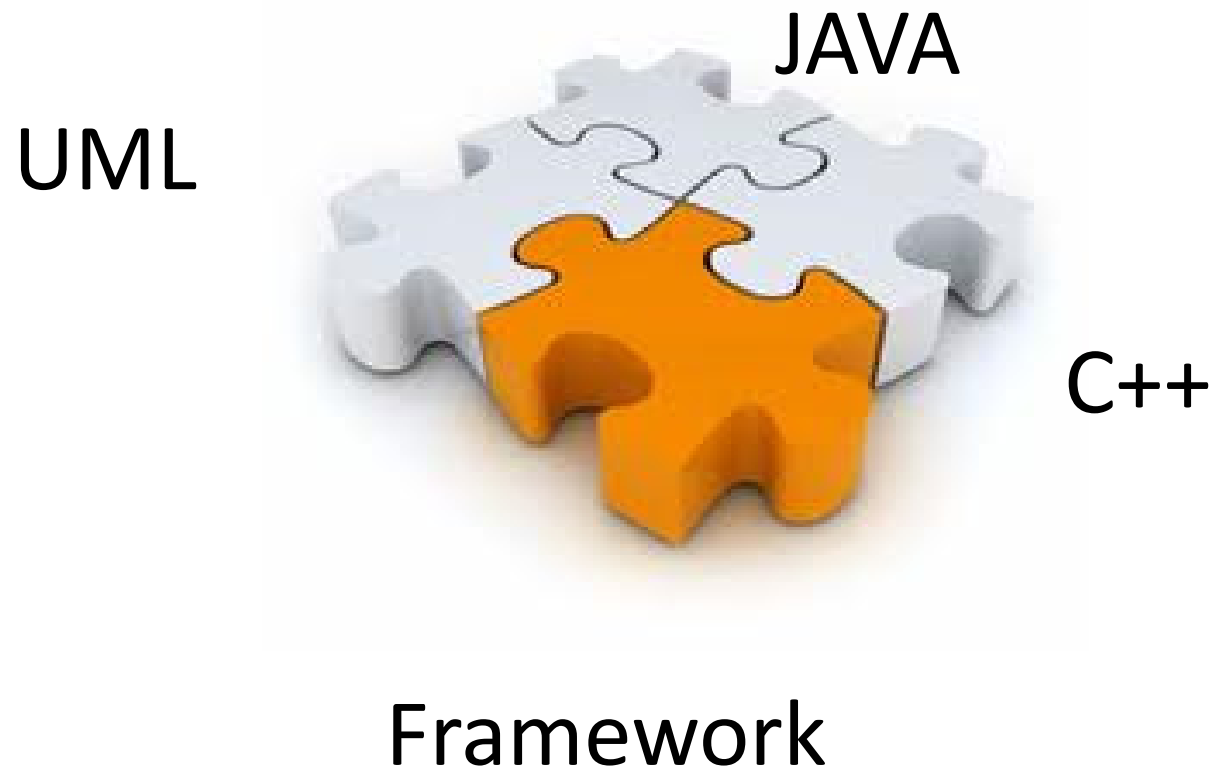
The Purpose of Frameworks

- Provide Re-usable Infrastructure for:
 - Controlling Event Capture
 - Abstracting Event Dispatch
 - Simplifying Event Process
- Provides Transparency for
 - Inversion of Control
 - Eliminate the need for a foreground loop



UML – Frameworks –OO

The Perfect Fit?



C++/Java seems “natural” in UML Frameworks

- Partitions state behaviour and localises it in specific classes
- Efficient state-transition – simply reassign pointer – essence of C++
- Good performance:
 - Late binding
 - Eliminates indexing then invoking a pointer
- Allows fine granularity & customisation of event handler
- Memory efficient
- Does not require ENUMs of State/Signals



Where are the Problems?



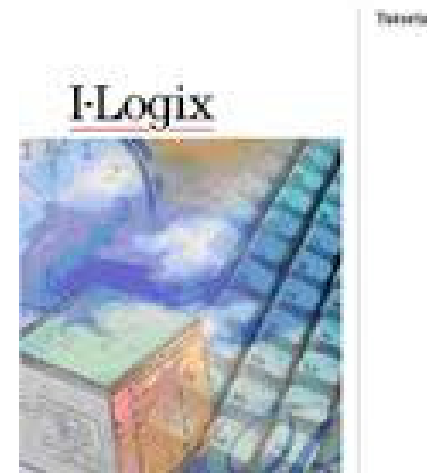
- Based on Polymorphism – OO Language is MUST
- Compromises encapsulation – “friends” might be required and are common in practice!
- Adding states results in sub classing abstract state class
- Adding new events required new event handlers in the abstract state class
- Not hierarchical

The Ugly

- C++ Exception Handling
 - Is fundamentally at odds with RTC semantics
 - Usually corrupts the extended state variables (why?)
 - Each RTC step must be considered atomic
- What effect does Exception Throw have on Stack?
 - Why is this important for Event Driven Systems
 - Poor Inversion of Control and Execution Context
 - History is in state variable
 - not preserved across the stack

**MODELING + FRAMEWORKS =
STABLE STATE MACHINES**

Classical OO Frameworks



Evaluate Rational DOORS

Create, elaborate, and validate requirements and manage changes to information with DOORS.

➔ Try it now



OO Frameworks Require System Resources

- Abstraction levels cost – time – money
- Not appropriate for resource constrained devices
- Sorry - No free lunch

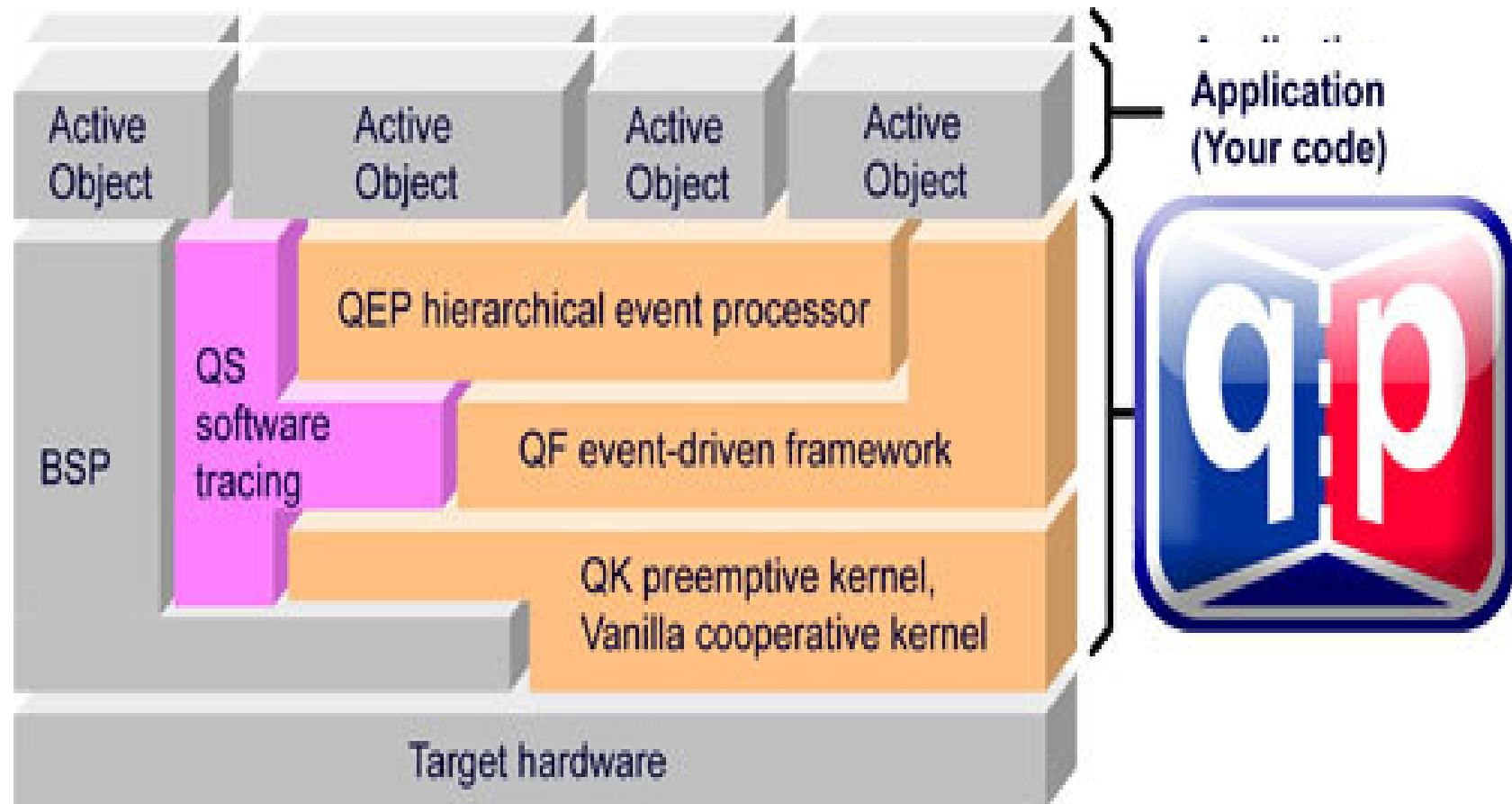


The Challenge

- Create a “resource aware” / “skinny” framework:
 - Implements a “generic” Event Processor :
 - The “F” element (S, Σ, s, F, δ)
 - Use Nested Switched efficiently (single leve
 - Eliminate State Tables and overhead
 - Does not Require an OO Language
 - Supports HSM
 - Enforces Inversion of Control
 - Conforms to UML Precepts



Quantum Processor Framework



Quantum Modeler



- Aspects of UML State Chart Modelling with QM
 - Effective mapping of $(S, \Sigma, s, F, \delta)$
 - Provides a „UML conform“ framework-code generator
 - Follows a minimalistic approach



MODELING WITH QM

Practical Exercise – Bomb4

- Base Model file in bomb4 directory
- Add Packages
 - Bomb4 Stereotype Components
 - Events Stereotype Events
- Component Bomb4 – add class
 - Superclass FSM
 - Add extended State variables
- Component Events – add class
 - Super Class Evt
- Add Operation – Bomb4_ctor



Model SM Bomb4

- Insert Initial Transition
- Insert States
 - Timing
 - Setting
- Insert Transitions
 - TICK
 - UP / DOWN
 - ARM
- Insert UML – Option “Entry”



Generate Framework Bomb4

- QM Meta Keyword \$define
 - \$define(xxxx:.yyyy)
 - Generates code for the entity yyyy in component xxxx
 - \$define(Bomb4::Bomb4)
 - generates FSM bomb4
 - \$define(Bomb4::Bomb4_ctor)
 - Generates Constructor
- QM Meta Keyword \$declare
 - \$declare(Bomb4::Bomb4)
 - Generates forward declarations



Add Code to Model

- Use Code in Bomb2
 - E.g. Transition UP in State Setting
 - `if (me->timeout < 60) {++me->timeout;BSP_display(me->timeout);}`
- Add Main + BSP
- Replace Bomb2_dispatch
 - Use `QFsm_dispatch(...)`
- Generate Framework
- Run Application

