



AADL performance analysis with Cheddar : a summary

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Talk overview



1. The Cheddar project : context and motivations
2. Simple real time scheduling analysis with Cheddar/AADL
3. Multi-resources analysis with Cheddar/AADL
4. Using user-defined schedulers and thread dispatching rules with Cheddar/AADL
5. Conclusion and roadmap

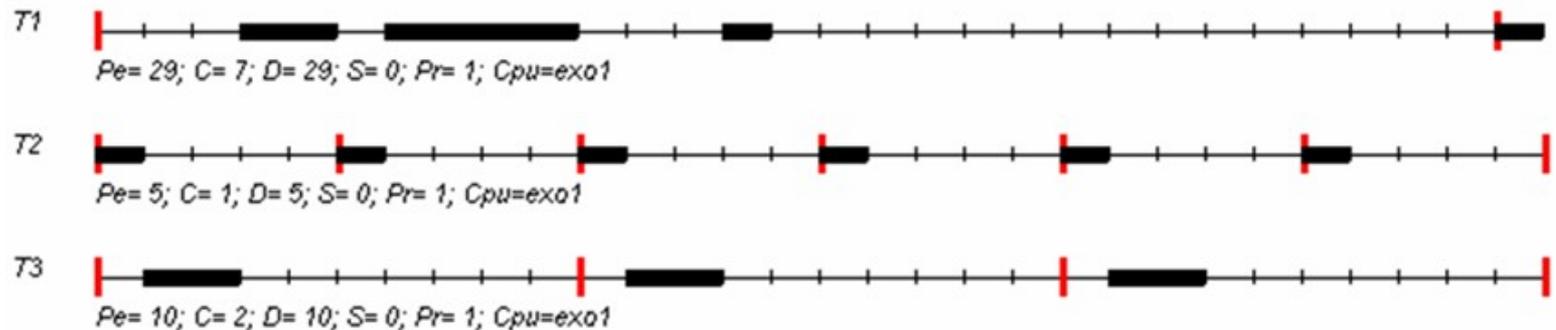
The Cheddar project : context and motivations (1/2)

□ Real time scheduling theory :

1. Analytical analysis (feasibility tests) : $\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{C_i}{P_i} \leq 69\%$

2. Scheduling Simulation analysis :

- Compute time-lines and perform analysis (eg. check thread deadline).
- Sometimes leads to a proof (model-checking = simulation on base period).



The Cheddar project : context and motivations (2/2)

- ❑ **Few industrial projects apply real time scheduling theory.**
- ❑ **Cheddar project expects to increase its usability by :**
 - ▮ Providing tools which allow to automatically perform analysis.
 - ▮ Investigating relationships with design languages (AADL).
 - ▮ Extending the theory with practitioner requirements (eg. memory footprint analysis).
- ❑ **Cheddar project :**
 1. Started in May 2000 by the Univ. of Brest.
 2. November 2004, partnership with ENST (Cheddar relies on Ocarina).
 3. January 2008, partnership with Ellidiss Technologies (Cheddar/Stood interoperability, provides support on Cheddar).

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Simple real time scheduling analysis with Cheddar/AADL (1/3)

- ❑ **Simplest way to use Cheddar : give AADL V1 properties + some other Cheddar specific properties.**
- ❑ **AADL V1 provides most of required properties. Extra required properties :**
 - ❑ Properties related to usual schedulers (eg. POSIX 1003.1b properties, quantum, preemptivity, ...).
 - ❑ Thread properties (eg. jitter, offset, priority ...)
 - ❑ When shared resources are accessed by thread ? Thread behavior ?
 - ❑ Ambiguities to express thread precedence relationships from AADL connections.

Simple real time scheduling analysis with Cheddar/AADL (2/3)

Example 1 : periodic thread + POSIX 1003.1b scheduler

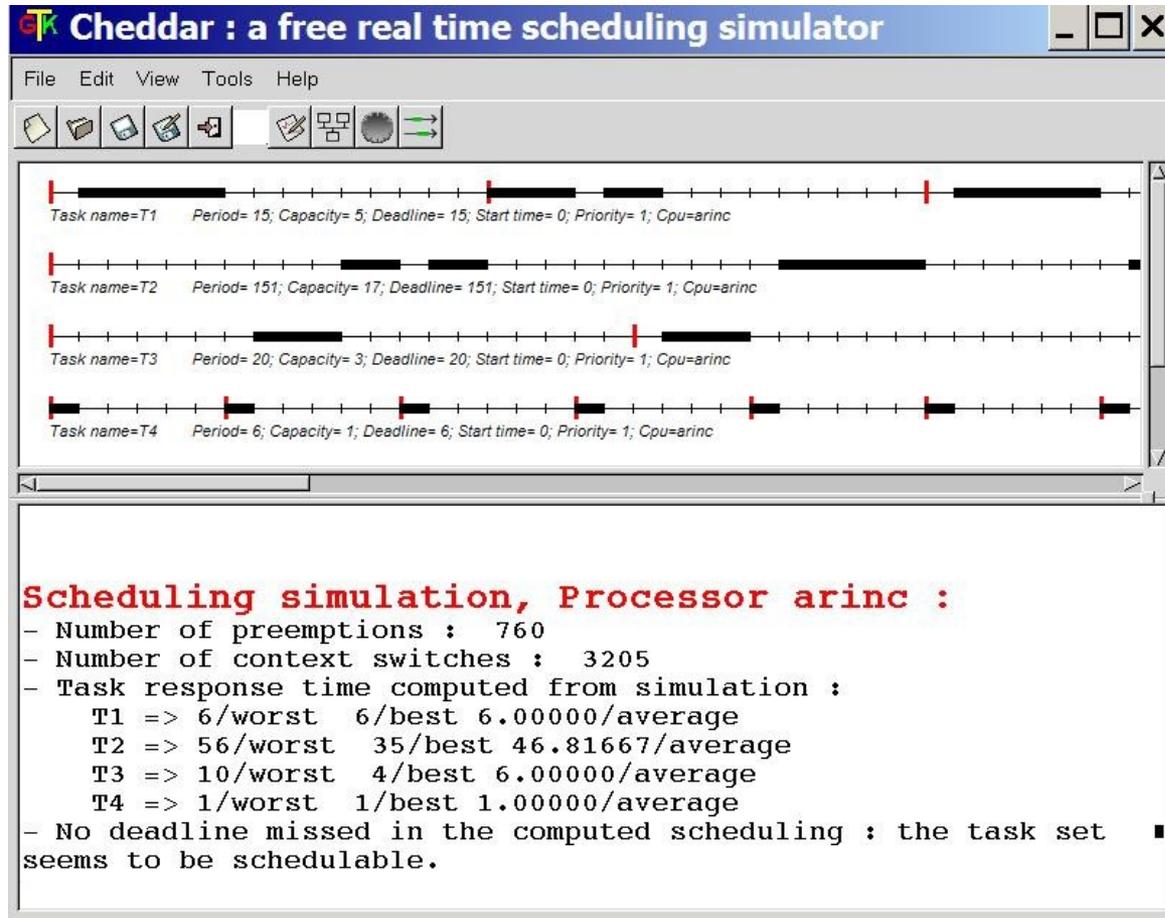
```
thread implementation T3.i
  properties
    Source_Text => "mes_threads.c";
    Dispatch_Protocol => Periodic;
    Compute_Execution_time => 1 ms .. 2 ms;
    Deadline => 10 ms;
    Period => 10 ms;
end T3.i;
thread implementation fifo2.i
  properties
    Dispatch_Protocol => Background;
    Compute_Execution_time => 1 ms .. 3 ms;
    Cheddar_Properties::POSIX_Scheduling_Policy =>
      SCHED_FIFO;
    Cheddar_Properties::Fixed_Priority => 5;
    Cheddar_Properties::Dispatch_Absolute_Time => 4 ms;
end fifo2.i;
```

```
process implementation proc0.i
  subcomponents
    a_T3 : thread T3.i;
    ....
processor implementation rma_cpu.i
  properties
    Scheduling_Protocol => RATE_MONOTONIC;
    Cheddar_Properties::Preemptive_Scheduler => true;
    Cheddar_Properties::Scheduler_Quantum => 3 ms;
end rma_cpu.i;
system implementation a_system.Impl
  subcomponents
    a_cpu : processor rma_cpu.i;
    an_application : process proc0.i;
  properties
```

...

Simple real time scheduling analysis with Cheddar/AADL (3/3)

Compute simulation



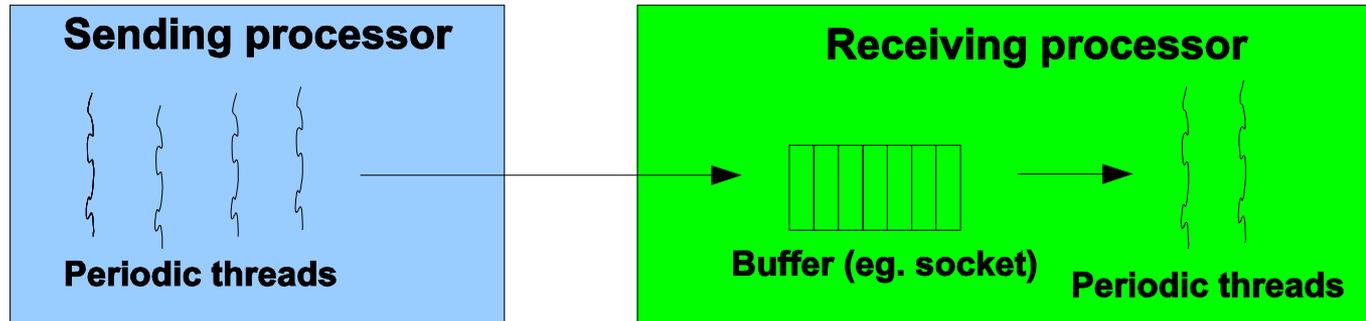
Analysis from scheduling simulation or with feasibility tests (eg. deadlines, response times)

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Multi-resources analysis (1/4)



- ❑ An AADL model may contain information on different resources (processor, memory, networks, ...).
- ❑ AADL allows to jointly manage several resources.
- ❑ Thread communications by event data ports.
- ❑ Memory footprint analysis with queueing system analytical tools.

Multi-resources analysis (2/4)



- ❑ **Queueing system models** : define producer rate and consumer rate, in order to compute criteria such as message waiting time or number of waiting messages.

- ❑ **Define new queueing system models M/P/1 and P/P/1** :
 - ❑ Take into account AADL threads dispatching (periodic, sporadic).
 - ❑ Take into account thread scheduling (eg. Rate Monotonic).

- ❑ **Define feasibility tests from these queueing systems models** => worst case memory footprint analysis based on P/P/1.

Multi-resources analysis (3/4)

□ Example 2 : event data port connections

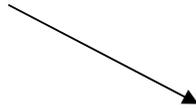
```
processor implementation cpu_rm.i
  properties
    Scheduling_Protocol => Rate_Monotonic;
    ...
end cpu_rm.i;
process implementation p0.i
  subcomponents
    Producer1 : thread Producer.i;
    Producer2 : thread Producer.i;
    Consumer1 : thread Consumer.i;
  connections
    event data port Producer1.Data_Source ->
      Consumer1.Data_Sink;
    event data port Producer2.Data_Source ->
      Consumer1.Data_Sink;
end p0.i;
```

```
thread Producer
  Features
    Data_Source : out event data port;
end Producer;
thread Consumer
  features
    Data_Sink : in event data port;
end Consumer;

thread implementation Producer.i
  properties
    Dispatch_Protocol=>periodic;
    ...
end Producer.i;
thread implementation Consumer.i
  properties
    Dispatch_Protocol=>periodic;
    ...
end Consumer.i;
```

Multi-resources analysis (4/4)

Buffer simulation



Analysis from simulation



Worst case queueing system analysis (based on P/P/1)



The screenshot shows the Cheddar simulator interface. The top part displays a Gantt chart with four task timelines:

- Task name=s0.i.p0.Consumer1: Period= 10; Capacity= 1; Deadline= 10; Start time= 0; Priority= 1; Cpu=s0.i.cpu_rm
- Task name=s0.i.p0.Producer1: Period= 20; Capacity= 3; Deadline= 20; Start time= 0; Priority= 2; Cpu=s0.i.cpu_rm
- Task name=s0.i.p0.Producer2: Period= 20; Capacity= 3; Deadline= 20; Start time= 0; Priority= 2; Cpu=s0.i.cpu_rm
- Buffer name=s0.i.p0.Consumer1_buffer: Size = 1; Cpu = s0.i.cpu_rm

The bottom part of the window shows the following analysis results:

```
Buffer analysis from scheduling simulation,  
Processor s0.i.cpu_rm :  
  
Buffer s0.i.p0.Consumer1_buffer =>  
- Maximum number of messages in the buffer : 2  
- Maximum message waiting time : 20  
- Average number of messages in the buffer : 1.00000000  
- Average message waiting time : 10.00000000  
  
Buffer analysis with feasibility tests,  
Processor s0.i.cpu_rm :  
  
Buffer s0.i.p0.Consumer1_buffer => (P/P/1)  
- Maximum number of messages in the buffer : 4.00000000  
(see [4,10], theorem 1 or 8).  
- Maximum message waiting time : 40.00000000  
(see [10], theorem 8).
```

AADL tools interoperability

• For most AADL designers, using Cheddar alone is difficult => investigate Stood and Cheddar interoperability.

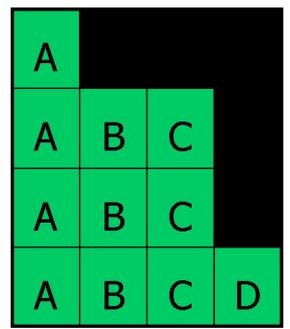
• Define properties that we look for :

- A. The worst case thread response times;
- B. The bounds on the thread waiting time due to data access;
- C. The deadlocks and priority inversions due to data access,
- D. ...

• Define design patterns to be analyzed :

- 1. Synchronous Data flows.....
- 2. Mutex protected shared Data..
- 3. Blackboard.....
- 4. Queued Buffer.....

performance criteria



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The Cheddar domain specific language (1/6)

- **The Cheddar language aims at modelling of real time schedulers and thread dispatching rules.**

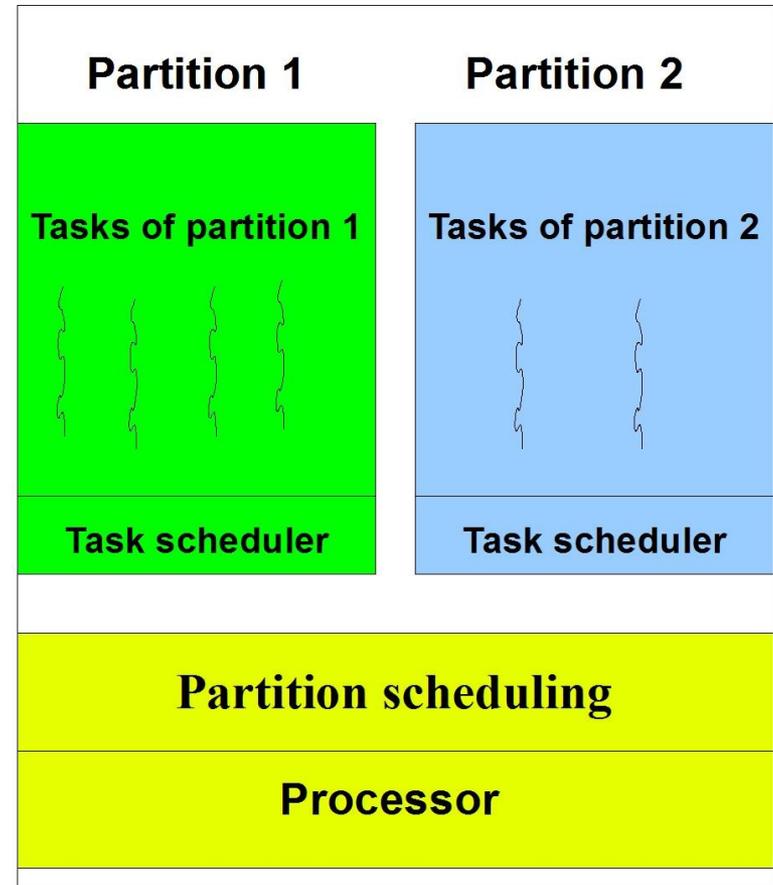
- **Modelling a real time scheduler requires:**
 1. Modelling arithmetic and logical statements (eg. how to compute priorities, how to select a thread).
 2. Modelling timing and synchronization relationships between threads and schedulers (eg. when threads must be released by schedulers, how schedulers must work all together, ...).

The Cheddar domain specific language (2/6)

- **The Cheddar language is composed of 2 parts :**
 1. **An Ada subset modelling the arithmetic/logical statements :**
 - A Cheddar program is a set of sections (sub-programs).
 - Types of section :
 - Start sections : variable declaration and initialization.
 - Priority sections : compute priorities during simulation.
 - Election sections : choose the thread to run.
 2. **A timed automaton language modelling timed synchronization :**
 - A set of UPPAAL like timed automata modelling thread and scheduler behavior.
 - States. Transitions. Transitions may express synchronization, guards and clock statements.

The Cheddar domain specific language (3/6)

- **Partition** = application with timing and memory isolation.
- **ARINC 653 scheduling (hierarchical scheduling)** :
 1. Choose when each partition must be activated. This scheduling is fixed at design time.
 2. Run tasks of a given partition according to a fixed priority scheduler (eg. Rate Monotonic).



The Cheddar domain specific language (4/6)



- **Modelling such a kind of hierarchical system with AADL version 1 require to :**
 - **Model the architecture point of view (AADL V1).**
 - **Model the scheduler behavior (Cheddar programs).**

The Cheddar domain specific language (5/6)

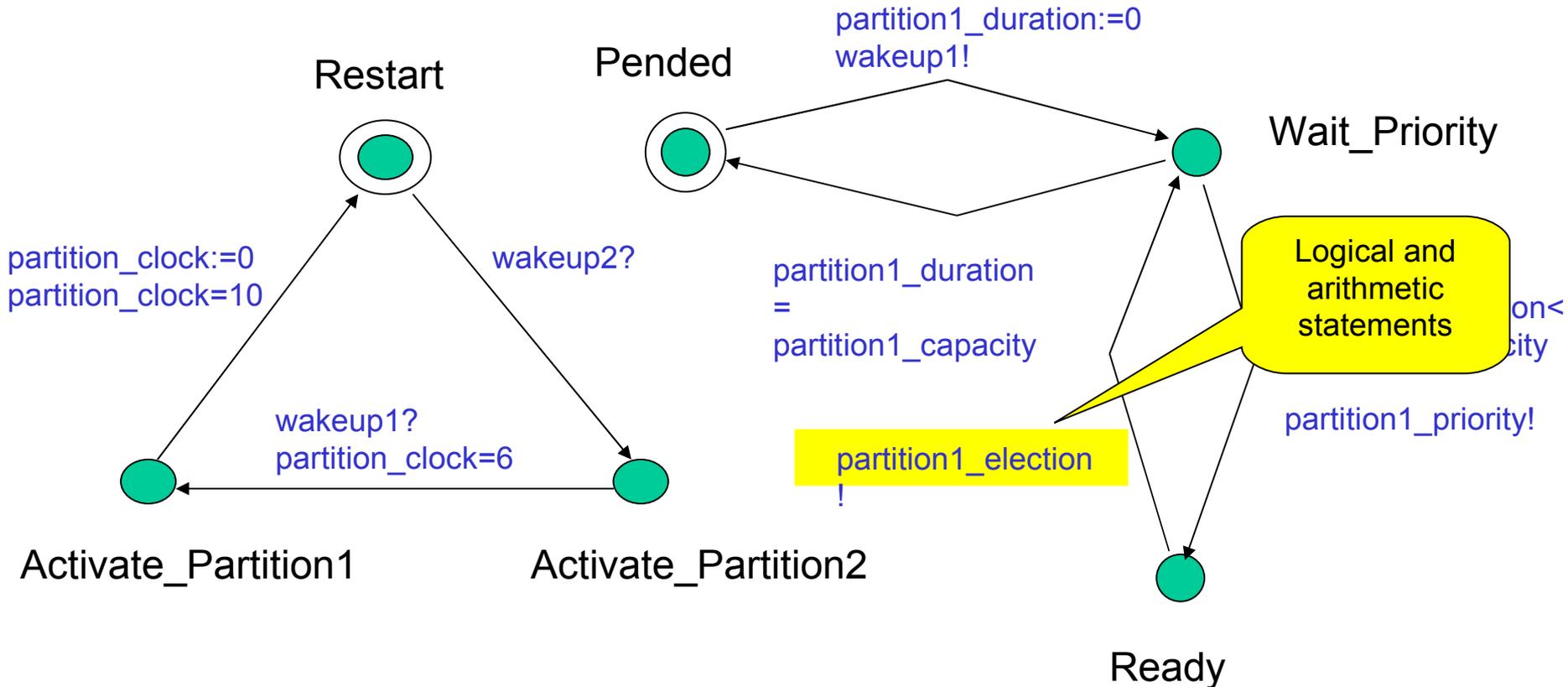
□ Example 3: AADL Version 1 modelling the architecture

```
thread T1 ...
thread T2 ...
...
process implementation partition1.Impl
  subcomponents
    T3 : thread T3.Impl;
    T4 : thread T4.Impl;
  properties
    Scheduling_Protocol
      => Automaton_User_Defined_Protocol;
end partition1.Impl;
```

```
processor implementation arinc.Impl
  properties
    Scheduling_Protocol
      => Automaton_User_Defined_Protocol;
  ...
system implementation auto_arinc.Impl
  subcomponents
    arinc : processor arinc.Impl;
    partition1 : process partition1.Impl;
    partition2 : process partition2.Impl;
  properties
    Actual_Processor_Binding => reference
      arinc applies to partition1;
    Actual_Processor_Binding => reference
      arinc applies to partition2;
end auto_arinc.Impl;
```

The Cheddar domain specific language (6/6)

Cheddar programs modelling a hierarchical scheduler:



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Conclusion and roadmap

□ Current status of Cheddar/AADL :

- First release in November 2005.
- Cheddar/AADL relies on Ocarina (ENST, <http://ocarina.enst.fr>).
- Cheddar web site : <http://beru.univ-brest.fr/~singhoff/cheddar>

□ Roadmap :

1. May 2008, new release of Cheddar (managed by Ellidiss).
 - Fixed bugs + Cheddar language with AADL version 1
2. November 2008, Stood/Cheddar experiments :
 - AADL tool interoperability : design patterns in AADL/behavioral annex.
 - Behavioral annex meta-model and Ada parser (should work with Ocarina).
 - Towards AADL V2 : from Cheddar program to behavioral annex ?