

A MDD Methodology for Specification of Embedded Systems and Automatic Generation of Fast Configurable and Executable Performance Models

Int. Conf. on HW/SW codesign
and HW synthesis
(CODES-ISSS 2012)

Embedded System Week
(ESWeek 2012)
Tampere, Finland

```
float w;
fcomplex c;
if ((z.r == 0.0) && (z.i == 0.0)) {
    c.r=0.0;
    c.i=0.0;
} else {
    w = sqrt((sqrt(z.r*z.r + z.i*z.i) - z.r) / (z.r + sqrt(z.r*z.r + z.i*z.i)));
    c.r = z.r * w;
    c.i = z.i * w;
}
return c;
}

fcomplex RCmul(float x, fcomplex a)
{
    fcomplex c;
    c.r=x*a.r;
    c.i=x*a.i;
    return c;
}

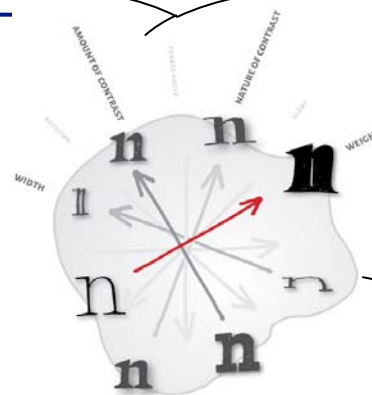
fcomplex Cinv( fcomplex z)
{
    fcomplex c;
    c.r = 1.0 / (z.r*z.r + z.i*z.i);
    c.i = -z.i * c.r;
    return c;
}

fcomplex Csqrt(fcomplex z)
{
    fcomplex c;
    c.r = sqrt((sqrt(z.r*z.r + z.i*z.i) + z.r) / 2);
    c.i = z.i / (2 * c.r);
    return c;
}

fcomplex Complex(float x, float y)
{
    fcomplex c;
    c.r=x;
    c.i=y;
    return c;
}

fcomplex Conjg(fcomplex z)
{
    fcomplex c;
    c.r=z.r;
    c.i=-z.i;
    return c;
}
```

2 Introduction: The challenge for the System Designer



- ▶ **A competitive product**

- ▶ Optimum Design

- ▶ **Short time to Market**

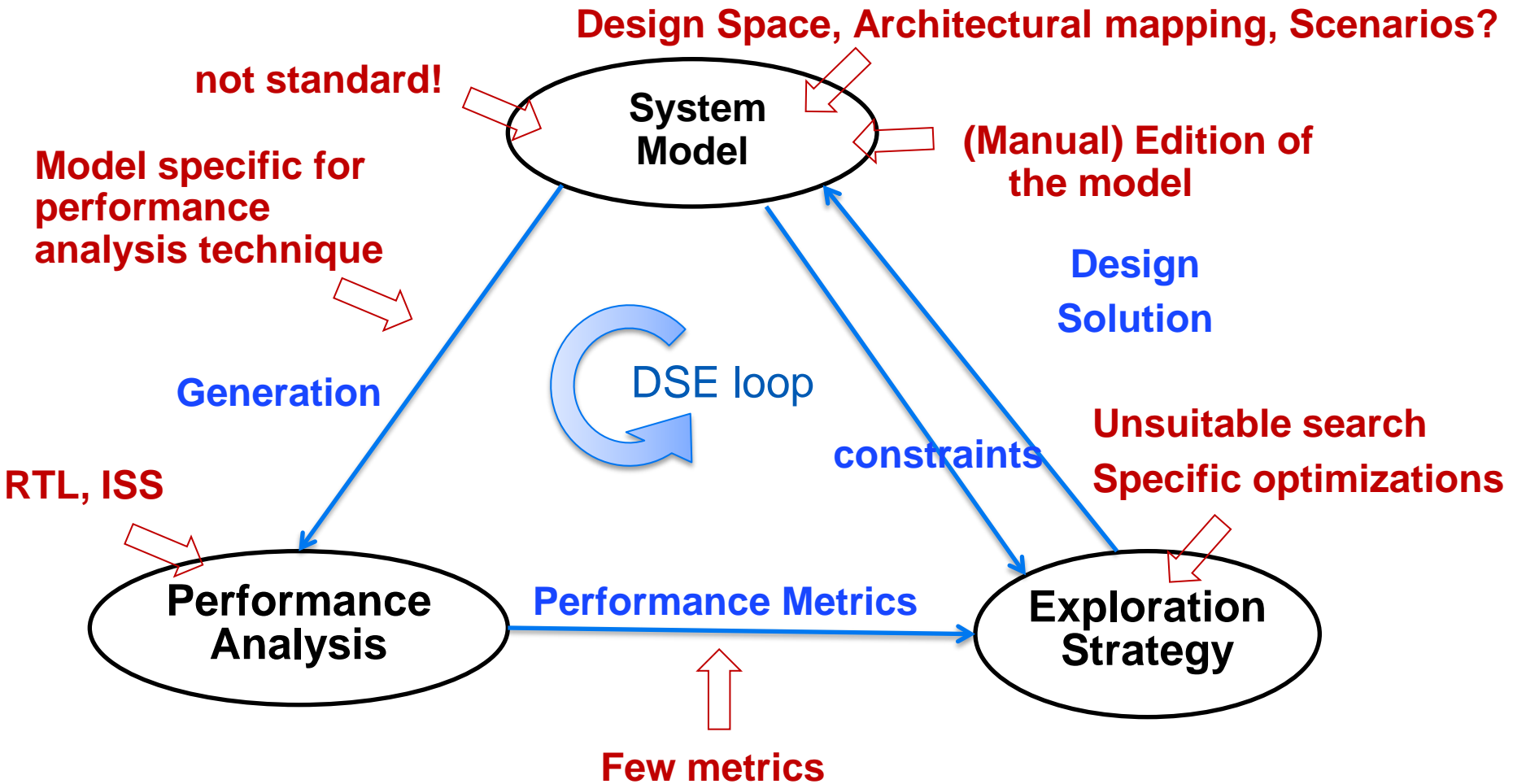
- ▶ Successful Design \neq Successful Product



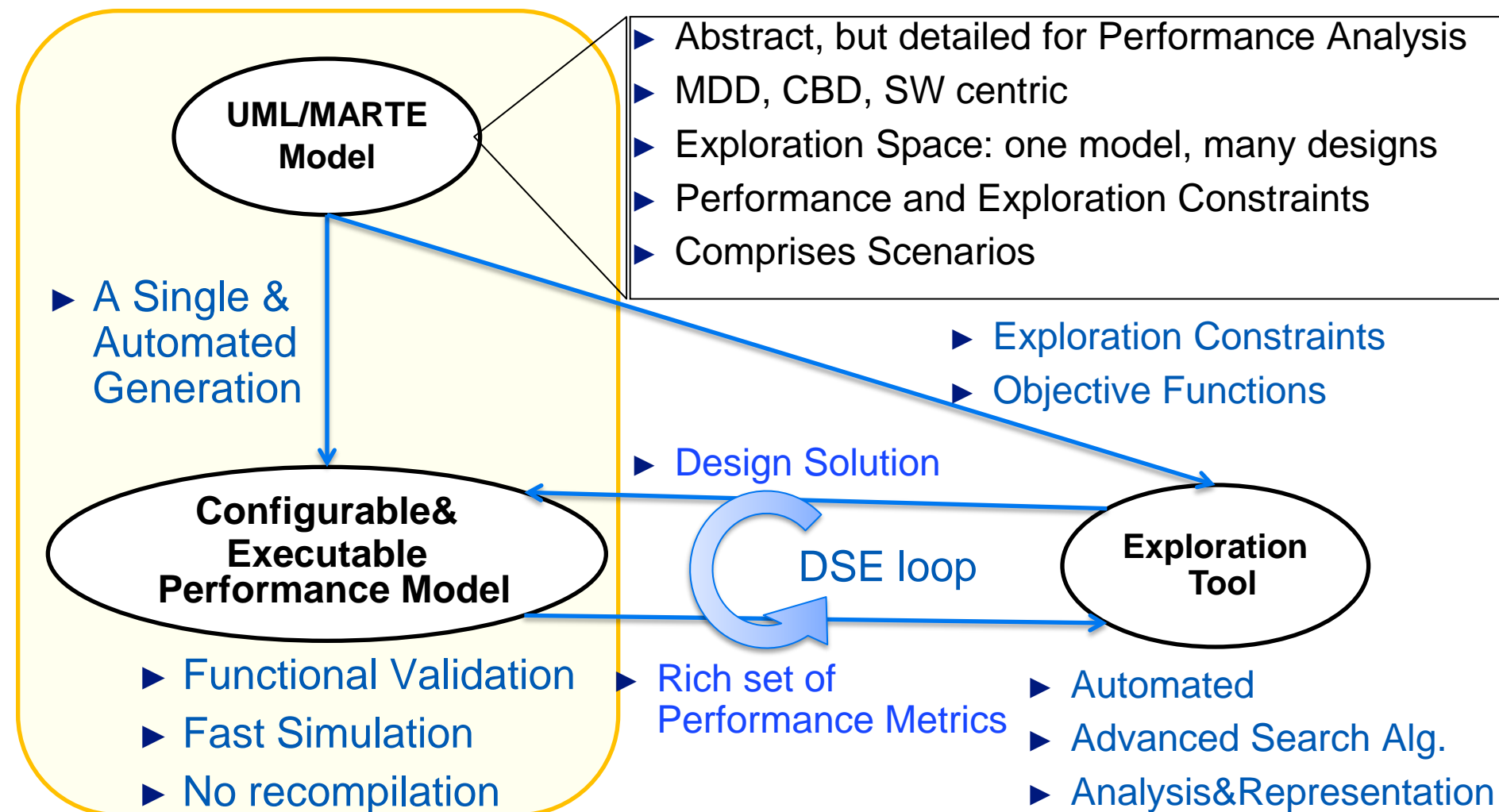
- ▶ **Complex systems**

- ▶ **Functionality..**
- ▶ **...and Performance!**
- ▶ **Complex Design Problem**
- ▶ Application, Platform, Mapping, ...

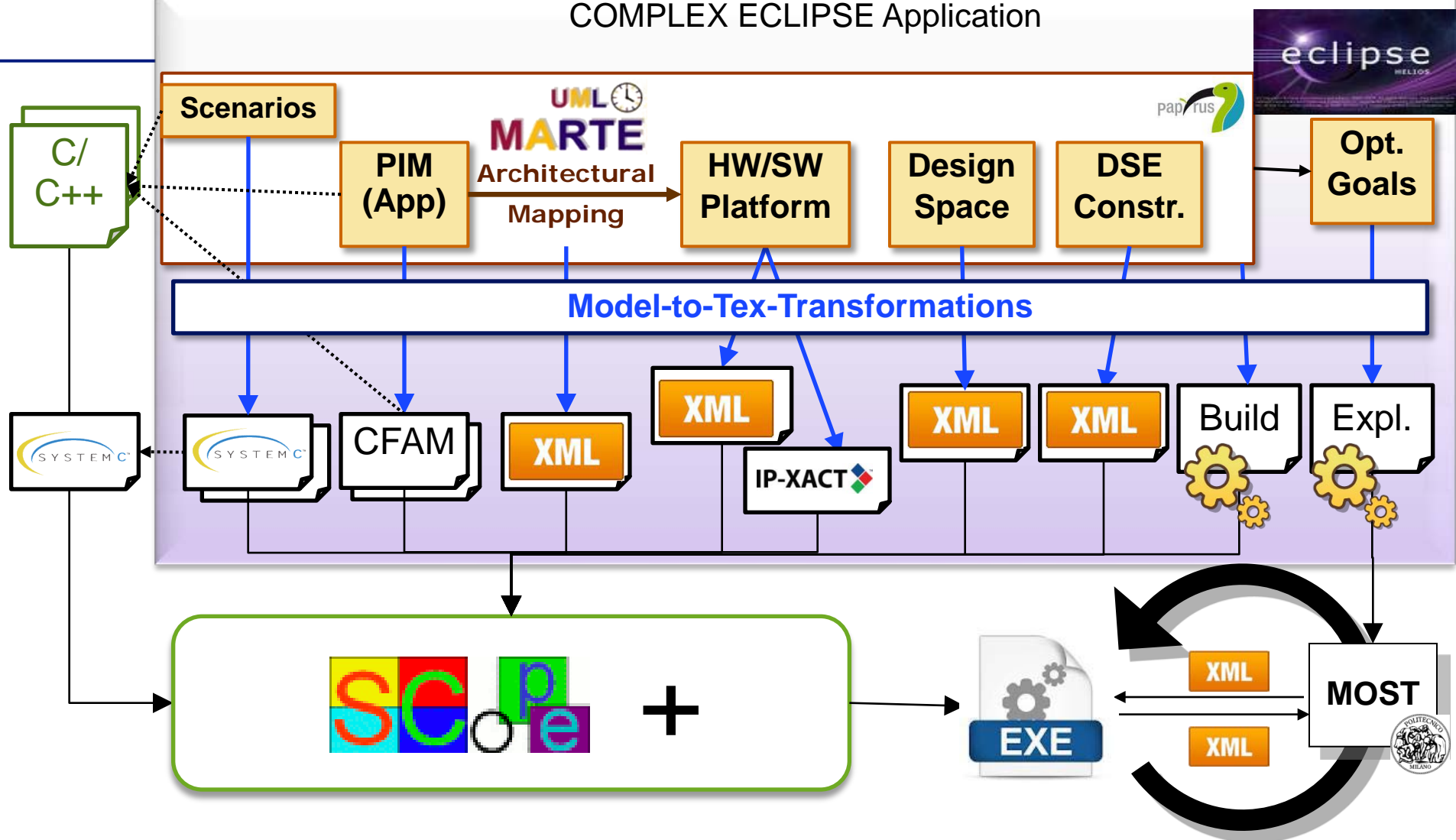
Classic **slow** DSE approach



4 Introduction: The UML/MARTE COMPLEX DSE Solution



5 A Zoom into the flow

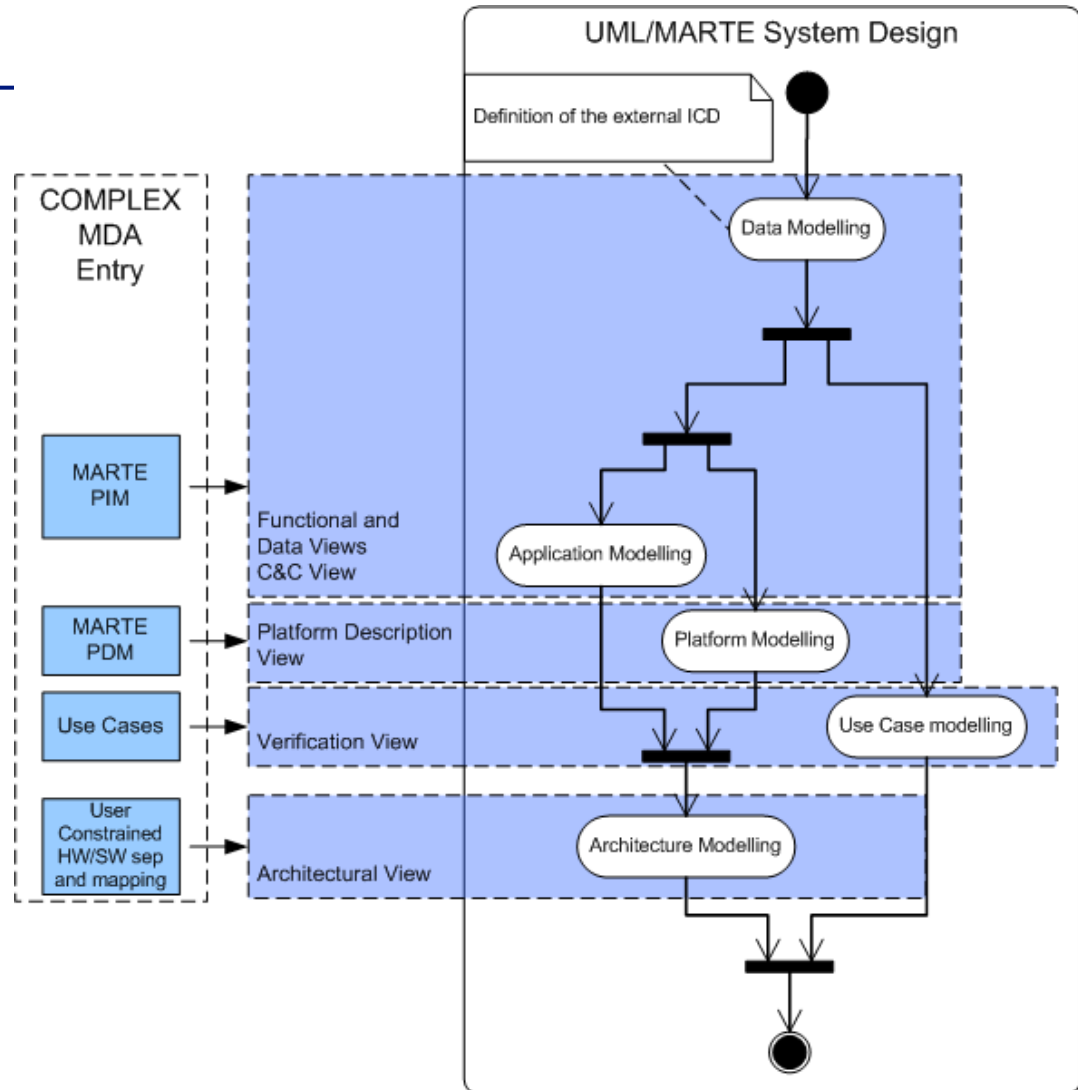


6 COMPLEX UML/MARTE Modeling Methodology: Main Features

- ▶ **MDD** concepts: **Separation of Concerns**
- ▶ **CBE**: Component-Based Engineering approach
- ▶ **SW** centric
- ▶ **DSE** oriented
- ▶ **UML**-based
 - ▶ **MARTE profile**: Capture most of the RTE required semantics
 - ▶ **COMPLEX profile**:
 - ▶ Defines DSE specific aspects not covered by MARTE (by any other profile)

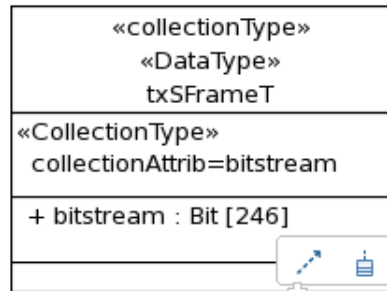
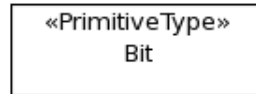
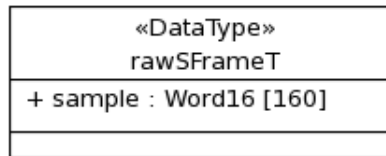
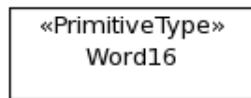
7 Modeling Methodology

- ▶ The modeling methodology states a well-defined flow
- ▶ Fulfill Industrial needs:
 - ▶ The flow exposes dependencies and independencies among modeling tasks (some views can be captured in parallel and by different specialist of the team)

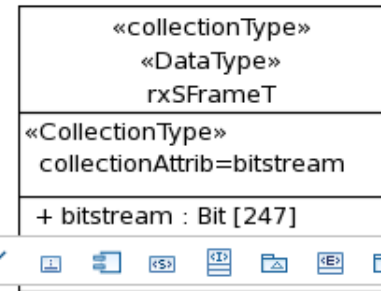


8 PIM Modeling I : Data View and Functional View

► Data View: Declare Data Types for Communication Interfaces

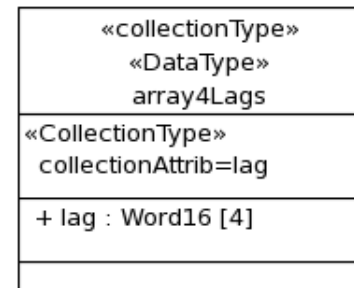
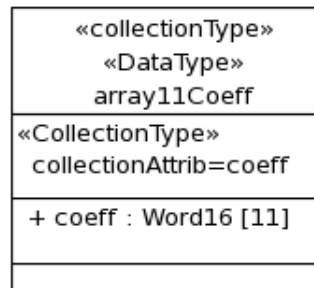
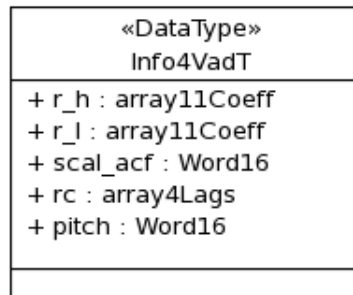


► Primitive Types



► Bit Arrays

► Data Structures

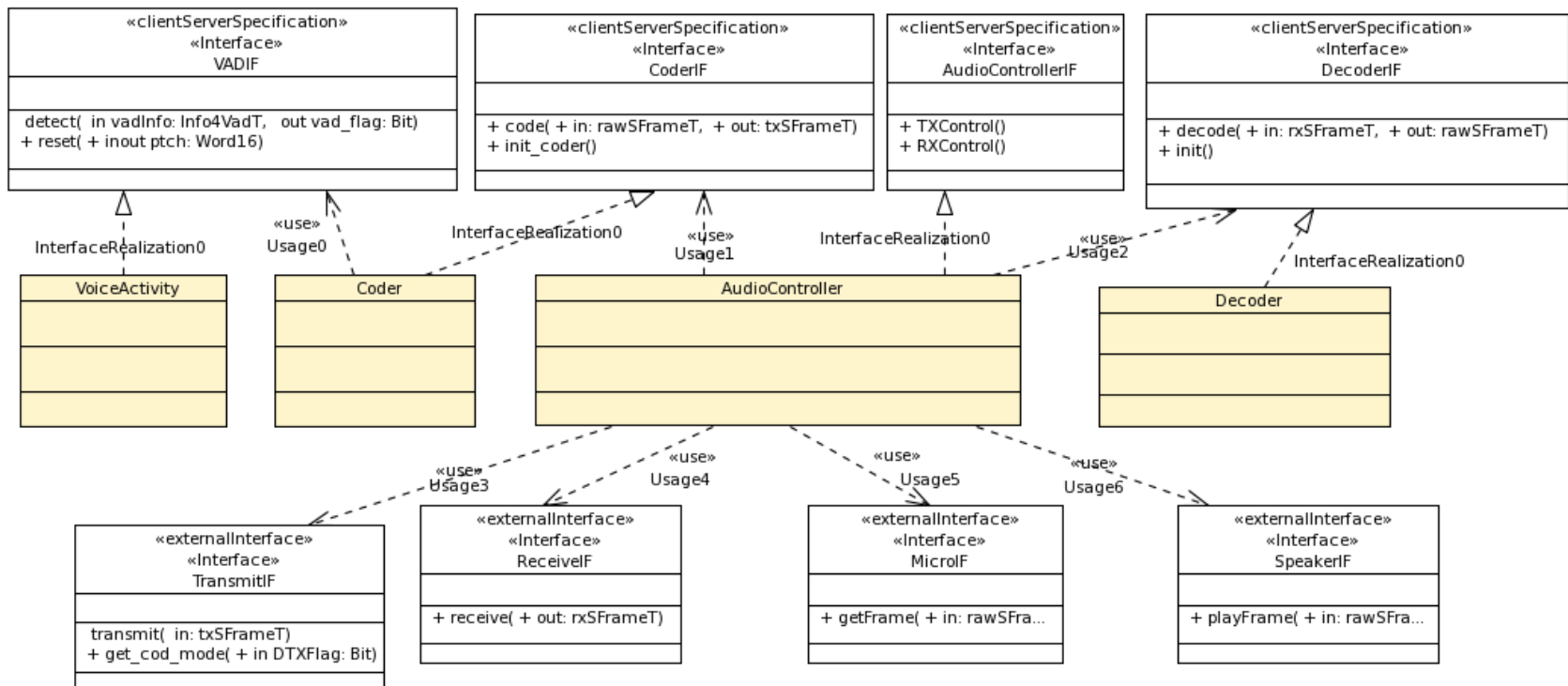


► Arrays

9 PIM Modeling I : Data View and Functional View

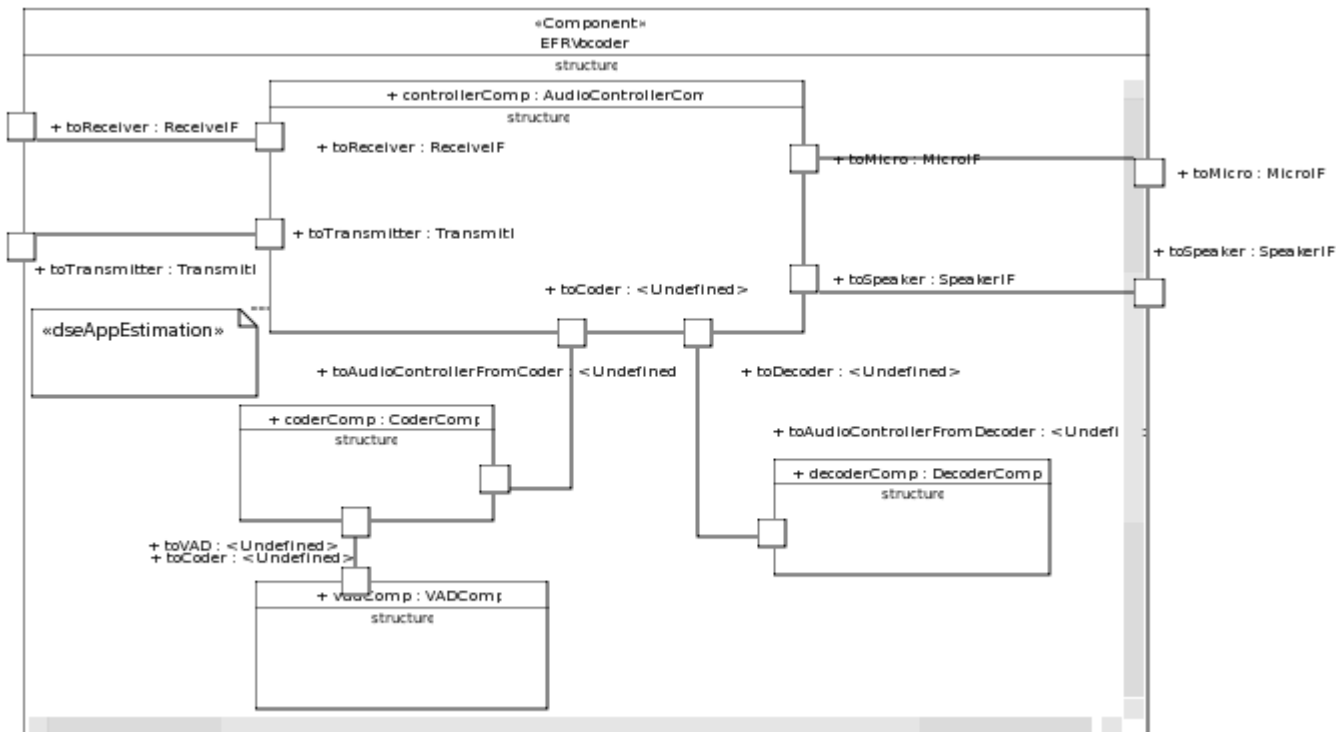
► Functional View

- Declare **Component Interfaces** and **Functional Classes**
- Classes **implement** Interfaces and **require** the services of other interfaces



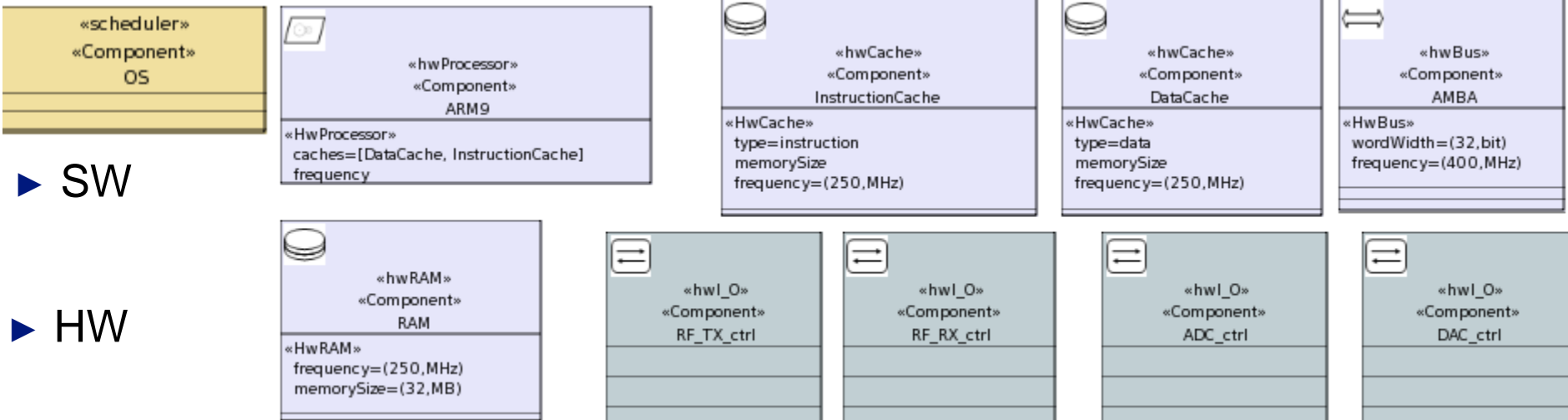
10 PIM Modeling III: Communication & Concurrency View

- ▶ Captures **Application Component Architecture** (Composite diagram)
 - ▶ Application components: provided and required operations (in SW centric)
 - ▶ Component instances declared in C&C view (UML properties) to build Application Architecture (PIM)



11 Platform View

- ▶ Declares the main components of the platform
 - ▶ Software Components: OS, Drivers, ...
 - ▶ Hardware Components: Processors, Memories, Buses, Custom HW, I/O
- ▶ Modelling entities: Components with MARTE stereotypes



12 Architectural View

▶ System Component (UML Component) representing the PSM

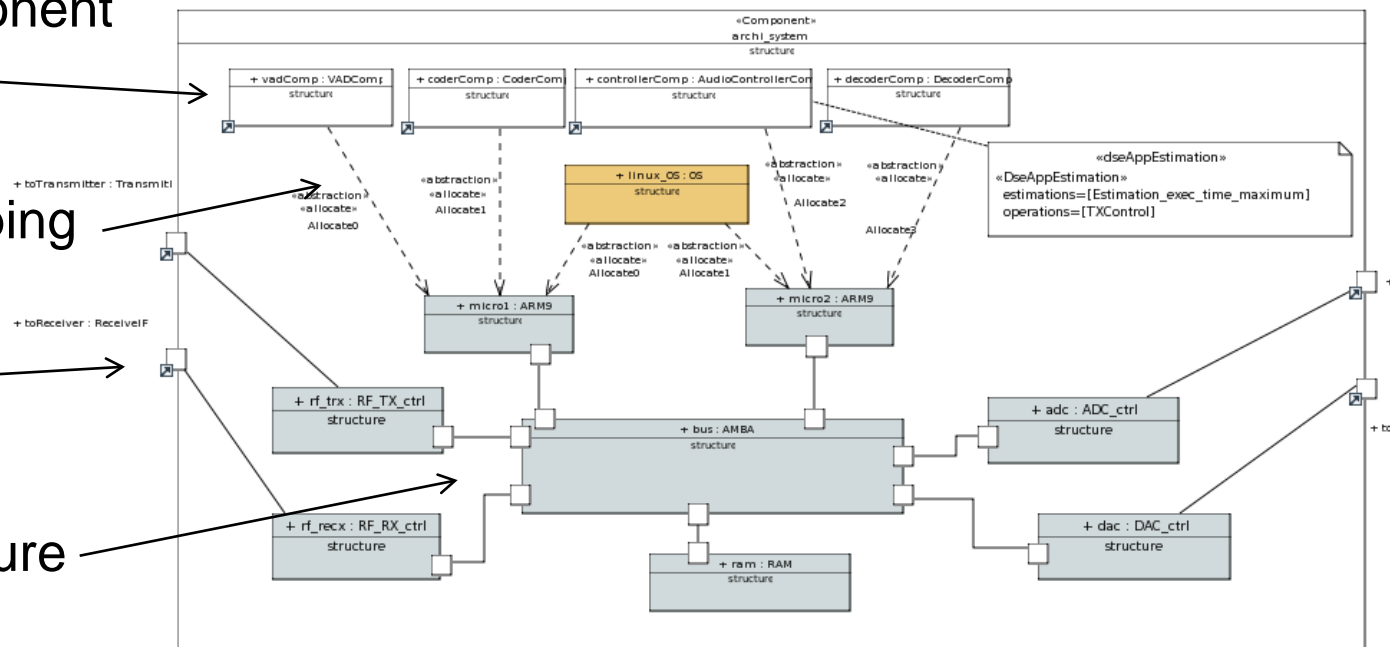
▶ Composite Diagram reflecting:

▶ Application Component instances

▶ Architectural Mapping

▶ System I/O

▶ Platform Architecture



13 DSE Features

- ▶ Capturing the **Exploration Space** in a single model
- ▶ Defining a set of **Scenarios**
 - ▶ which allows the selection of the scenarios to be explored
- ▶ Capturing the **Output metrics**
 - ▶ which will be used as input for selecting the next experiment
 - ▶ finally determining the Pareto points
- ▶ The **Design Space** is composed of
 - ▶ A set of Architectural Mappings
 - ▶ A set of configurable attributes for Platform Components
 - ▶ A set of Platforms
 - ▶ A set of **DSE Constrains** and **rules**



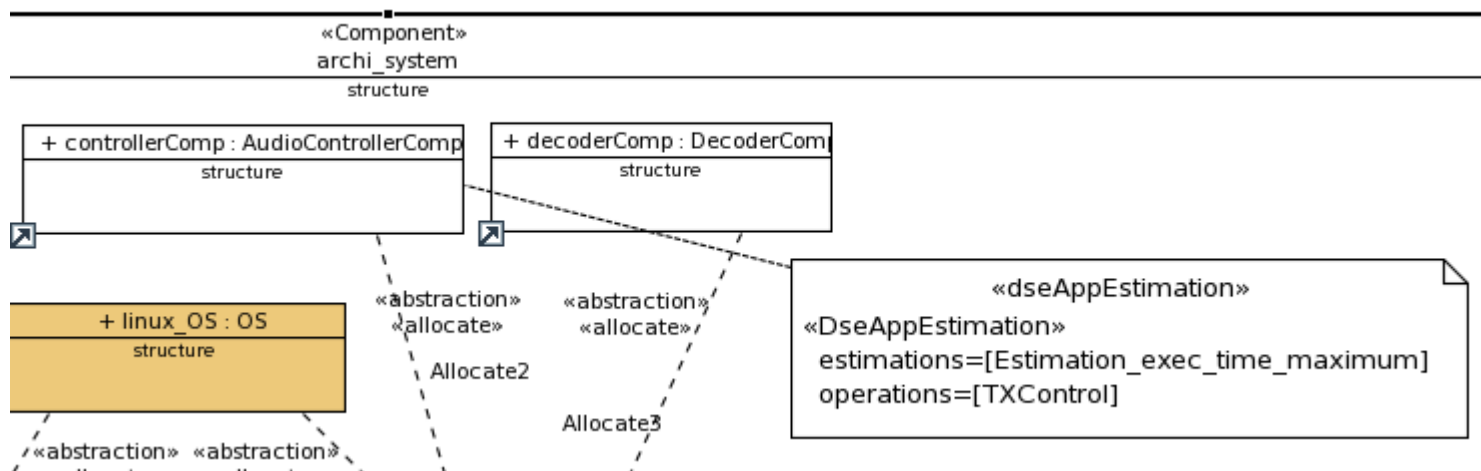
14 Modeling the Design Space: Architectural Mapping Space

- ▶ Mapping of an application component to **several** platform components
 - ▶ UML Comment
 - ▶ MARTE <<Assign> stereotype
 - ▶ in the Architectural view
- ▶ Defining **exclusive** architectural mappings
- ▶ **Several** platform architectures in the platform view
 - ▶ COMPLEX <<dseAllocationParameter>>
 - ▶ Let assign a name to the allocation

```
«dseAllocationParameter»  
«DseAllocationParameter»  
  name=DAP1  
  
<<Assign>>  
  from=[controller]  
  to=[micro1,micro2]
```

15 Output Metrics

- ▶ Output metrics used by the goal functions in DSE
 - ▶ General application metrics on the platform architecture
- ▶ Definition of application-dependent metrics
 - ▶ COMPLEX <<dseAppEstimation>>
 - ▶ e.g, “get the maximum execution time for receiving, coding and sending a voice subframe”



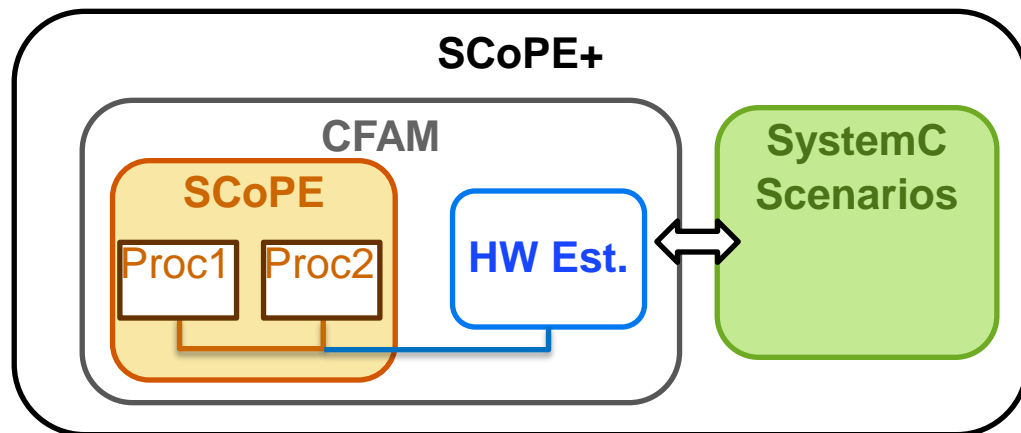
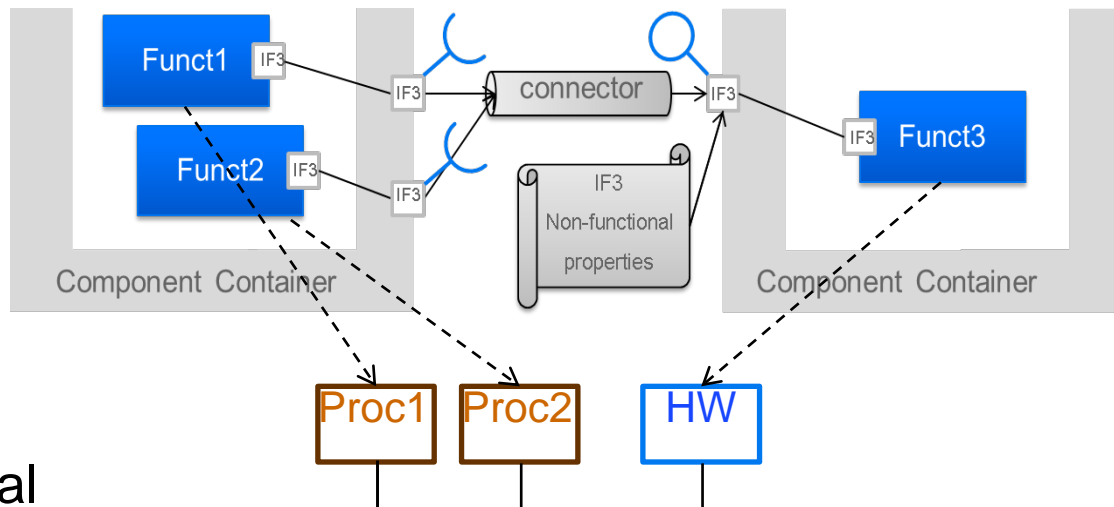
16 SCoPE+ performance model

▶ SCOPE

- ▶ Native simulation
- ▶ SW estimation
- ▶ Performance figures

▶ SCoPE+:

- ▶ CFAM API
 - ▶ multiple computational models &
 - ▶ Architectural mappings
- ▶ Integration of SW&HW estimations
- ▶ Communication Impacts
- ▶ Synchronization with a SystemC environment



17 Conclusions

- ▶ **COMPLEX UML/MARTE modeling methodology**
 - ▶ Support the development of models of COMPLEX systems for DSE
- ▶ **Automated generation of the executable and configurable performance model** relying on:
 - ▶ A text-based representation which improves extensibility
- ▶ **COMPLEX Eclipse Application integrates the high-level estimation and exploration tools**
 - ▶ Executable and configurable performance model
 - ▶ Avoids UML/MARTE model refactoring for the exploration
 - ▶ Enables an automated steering by the exploration tool