Synchronous Languages—Lecture 01

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Introduction

Overview

About this Class
- About this class and related classes
- Practicalities
- Literature

Introduction to System Design
- Embedded and reactive systems
- Advanced design languages

Aim of this Lecture

After this lecture, you should have an idea on ...

- ... what this class and related classes are about
- ... whether this class is for you
- ... what is expected of you should you decide to participate

What this class will be about

- Synchronous Languages and the Synchrony Hypothesis: Separate design of control from timing constraints
- Esterel: a textual, synchronous language
  - Formal semantics
  - Code and hardware synthesis for Esterel programs
  - Analysis, constructiveness
  - Reactive processing (Kiel Esterel Processor)
- Other synchronous languages:
  - Lustre
  - Scade
  - SC: SyncCharts in C
  - SCL: Sequentially Constructive Language
  - Statecharts, expecially SyncCharts (the graphical counterpart to Esterel) and SCCharts (Sequentially Constructive Charts)
- Optionally: further concurrent models of computation

Related classes

- Embedded RT Systems (WS 15/16, WS 17/18)
  - Modeling dynamic behaviors
  - Design of Embedded Systems
  - Analysis and verification
  - Lego Mindstorms
- Graph Drawing (SS 16, SS 18)
  - Explains algorithms behind, *e. g.*, SCCharts browser
  - Force-directed approaches
  - Layer-based / Sugiyama
  - Tree drawing

What you should learn in this course

1. You should know what synchronous languages are
2. You should know about their theoretical foundation of synchronous languages
3. You should have a detailed knowledge about Esterel and SCCharts, including their semantics
4. You should be aware of possibilities and problems in code/hardware generation from synchronous languages

People

Lectures:
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Lars Peiler
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- Office hours: by appointment—or just contact us after class

The Class Homepage

- `https://ilearn.ps.informatik.uni-kiel.de/public/courses/150`
- Contents:
  - Lecture slides (with/without notes, with/without animation)
  - Homework assignments
  - Further links

Notation

The markups (the "secondary notation") used on these slides follows (mostly) the following scheme:

- Definitions, first use of a term
- Text structuring
- Examples
- Normal text
- `Code, keywords, identifiers`
- `paths, executables`
- `URLs`
- $MathematicalSymbols$
- *General emphasis*
- **Reeeally important stuff**

Homeworks

- Homeworks
  - generally given at Tuesday,
  - due by following Tuesday (23:59 hrs),
  - should be submitted via iLearn (see class homepage)
  - discussed following Friday recitation
  - First recitation: this Friday (Oct. 26)
- Homeworks shall be submitted by groups
  - Ideal group size: 2 students
  - **Each group member should be able to present submissions**
- Questions
  - may be asked at any time, on anything ...
  - ... however, questions on the homework are better asked **before** the deadline and before submitting the homework!

Grading (*Scheinkriterien*)

- Can get bonus points for outstanding solutions
- Can also get point deductions for late submissions, multiple submissions, etc.
- Will receive regular feedback on accumulated score
- For all participants, there will be one final exam

Final Exam

- Tentative date: **Thu, Feb. 18** (Must be within Feb. 11 – 23)
- Need at least 50% to pass
- In borderline cases, also consider participation in class
- Results in exercises can improve grade, if 85% exam + 15% exercises are better than exam score

Admitted to final exam if:

- Received at least 50% of homework assignment points

Priorities

Your grade depends on

- Final exam
- Homework submissions
- Participation in class (in borderline cases)

Advice: make up your mind on whether you want to participate in this class or not rather soon (within the next two weeks)

- Should participate 0% or 100% :-)

Literature: Synchronous Languages

- [Halbwachs 1998]
  Nicolas Halbwachs, Synchronous programming of reactive systems, a tutorial and commented bibliography,
  Tenth International Conference on Computer-Aided Verification, CAV'98 Vancouver (B.C.),
  LNCS 1427, Springer Verlag, June 1998,
  `http://citeseer.ist.psu.edu/viewdoc/summary?doi=10.1.1.40.8306`
- [Benveniste+ 2003]
  Albert Benveniste, Paul Caspi, Stephen A. Edwards, Nicolas Halbwachs, Paul Le Guernic, and Robert de Simone.
  The Synchronous Languages Twelve Years Later
  IEEE, Special Issue on Embedded Systems, 2003
  `http://citeseer.ist.psu.edu/viewdoc/summary?doi=10.1.1.96.1117`

Literature: Esterel

- [Berry 2000]
  Gérard Berry, The Foundations of Esterel,
  Proof, Language and Interaction: Essays in Honour of Robin Milner,
  G. Plotkin, C. Stirling and M. Tofte, editors,
  MIT Press, *Foundations of Computing Series*, 2000,
  `http://citeseerx.ist.psu.edu/viewdoc/summary?doi=10.1.1.53.6221`
- [Berry 1999]
  Gérard Berry, The Constructive Semantics of Esterel,
  Draft book, current version 3.0, Dec. 2002
  `http://www-sop.inria.fr/members/Gerard.Berry/Papers/EsterelConstructiveBook.zip`
- [Esterel Primer]
  Gérard Berry, The Esterel v5 Language Primer, Version v5_91, 2000
  `http://citeseerx.ist.psu.edu/viewdoc/summary?doi=10.1.1.15.8212`

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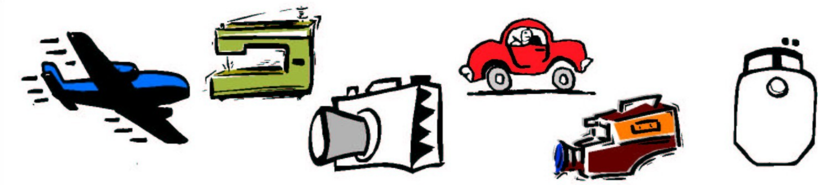
Introduction to System Design

- Embedded and reactive systems
- Advanced design languages

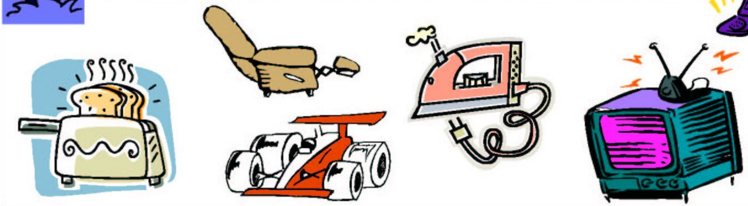
Definition of Embedded Systems

- Embedded systems were designed for dedicated applications inside a surrounding system
- Embedded systems normally consist of hard- *and* software
- In addition to standard microprocessors, sometimes special hardware is used *e. g.* for MPEG-decoding
- Often many embedded systems form a *distributed system*
- Often many processes run in parallel on one microprocessor
- Do we need an operating system for process management?

A Definition:



Embedded System:
A computer that is not perceived as such



Arguments for Embedded Systems

Increase of comfort: simplifies usage
Decrease of physical size: important for mobile devices
Increase of functionality: allows decentralized computations
Increase of safety: autopilot in aircrafts, brake-by-wire in cars
Decrease of production costs: electronic systems often cheaper
Increase of maintainability: by diagnosis devices
Optimization of control: *e. g.* dynamic control of fuel injection
Personalization: systems can be adapted for different users
Decrease of power consumption: important for mobile devices
Protection of intellectual property: difficult to copy by competitors

Thanks to Klaus Schneider (Kaiserslautern) for providing part of this material

Design of Embedded Systems

Embedded systems (ES) are built for years.
What are the new challenges in their design?

- *More ESs* are included in one system
- ESs are more and more *responsible for economic success*
- ESs are more and more *responsible for design costs*
- *Product differentiation* more and more by embedded systems
- *Supervision of safety-critical systems*

Example application: cars

- Supervise and correct driving actions of driver
- Detect other cars and object in the environment
- Predict unavoidable collisions, and initiate driving actions to decrease damage
- Post-crash behavior: notify hospital and send GPS coordinates

Problems with Embedded Systems

Are there any disadvantages? Of course:

Many systems like cars are used for 20 years, while computer systems have much shorter lifetimes

- Problem: supply with parts for many years
- Problem: lifetime of ESs must be long enough

Safety-critical applications are controlled by ESs

- Problem: computer systems do also have errors
- Problem: complex systems have many errors
- Problem: unfriendly environment (*e. g.* high/low temperature)
- Is there really a gain in safety?

Design Problems: Design Exploration

- Due to manual design, there is no time to evaluate different design variants
- In particular, the HW/SW partitioning phase cannot be repeated

⇝ Trend towards 'overdesign', *i. e.*, the systems are more expensive and more powerful than necessary

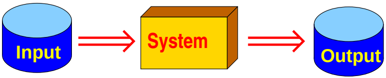
⇝ Realization independent design necessary, *i. e.*, early design phases should not fix on HW or SW solutions

- Problem: which languages to use for these descriptions?

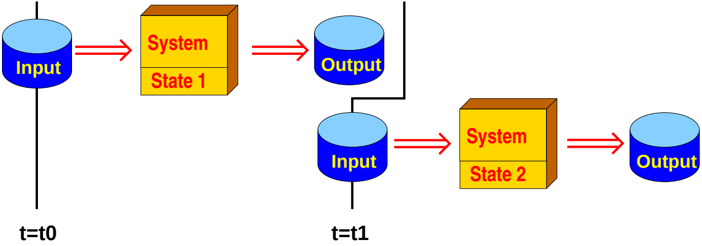
⇝ One of the motivations for synchronous languages

Different Kinds of Systems

Transformational Systems



Interactive/Reactive Systems



Interactive vs. Reactive Systems

Transformational systems:

- read inputs, compute outputs and terminate
- Example: compiler

Interactive systems:

- nonterminating
- continuous interaction
- pace is controlled by system
- Example: on-line reservation system

Reactive systems:

- nonterminating
- continuous interaction
- pace is controlled by environment
- Example: engine controller

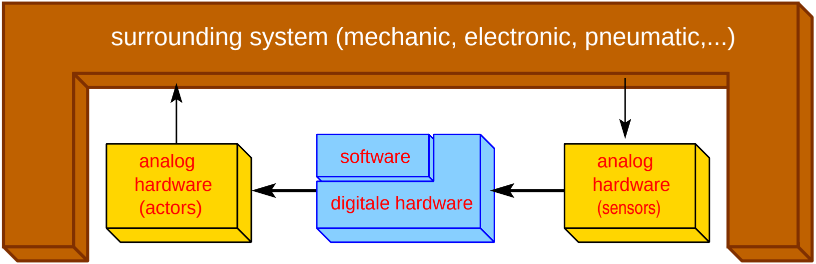
$\Rightarrow$ **Reactive systems are real-time systems!**

Interactive vs. Reactive Systems

- Interactions with user/environment are basic computation steps of reactive systems
- Logical time: counts only number of interactions
- Interactions consist of micro steps (smaller computations)
- Interactions are often called macro steps
- Remark: inputs are read only once per macro step, hence, they are assumed to be constant for a macro step
- Question: when are outputs produced?
- Answer: perfect synchrony has the view that outputs are generated in zero time for a macro step

Embedded Systems as Reactive Systems

General Schema:



Embedded systems interact directly with surrounding system and are thus often *reactive systems*

Reactive Control Flow

Control flow on traditional (non-embedded) computing systems:

- Jumps, conditional branches, loops
- Procedure/method calls

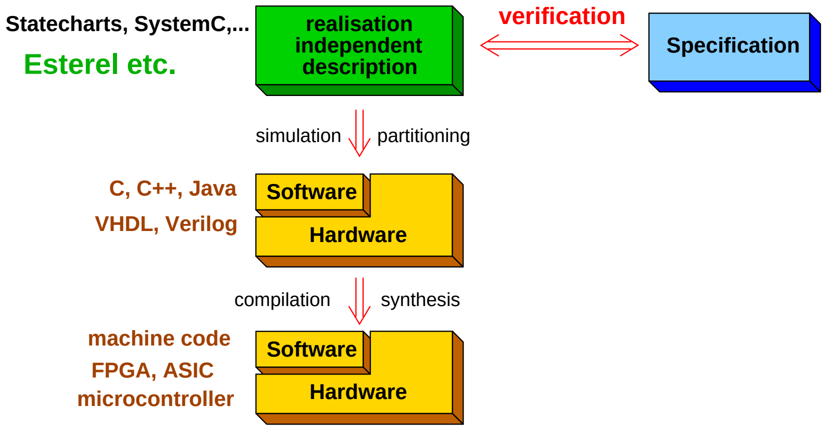
Control flow on embedded, reactive systems: all of the above, plus

- Concurrency
- Preemption

The problem: mismatch between traditional languages and reactive control flow patterns

- Non-determinism, *e. g.* due to scheduler and interrupt handler
- Processing overhead, *e. g.* due to OS involvement or need to save thread states at application level
- Timing unpredictability

Advanced Design Flows



Advanced Design Flows

- Early cost estimation
- Simulation of design variants
- Formal verification in early design phases
- Guarantee of real-time constraints
- Support for distributed systems (also multi-processor systems)
- Modeling of the environment, also of analog and mechanical parts

Summary

- Embedded systems are ubiquitous today
- Distinguish transformational, interactive, reactive systems
- Synchronous languages
  - are domain independent (can describe HW and SW) and allow to work at high abstraction level
  - support reactive control flow (including concurrency and preemption)
  - have deterministic, formally founded semantics
  - support modular design due to perfect synchrony
- This class will explore the family of synchronous languages in depth