

Model-Based Debugging of Embedded Software Systems

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&

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Willert Software Tools GmbH

Outline

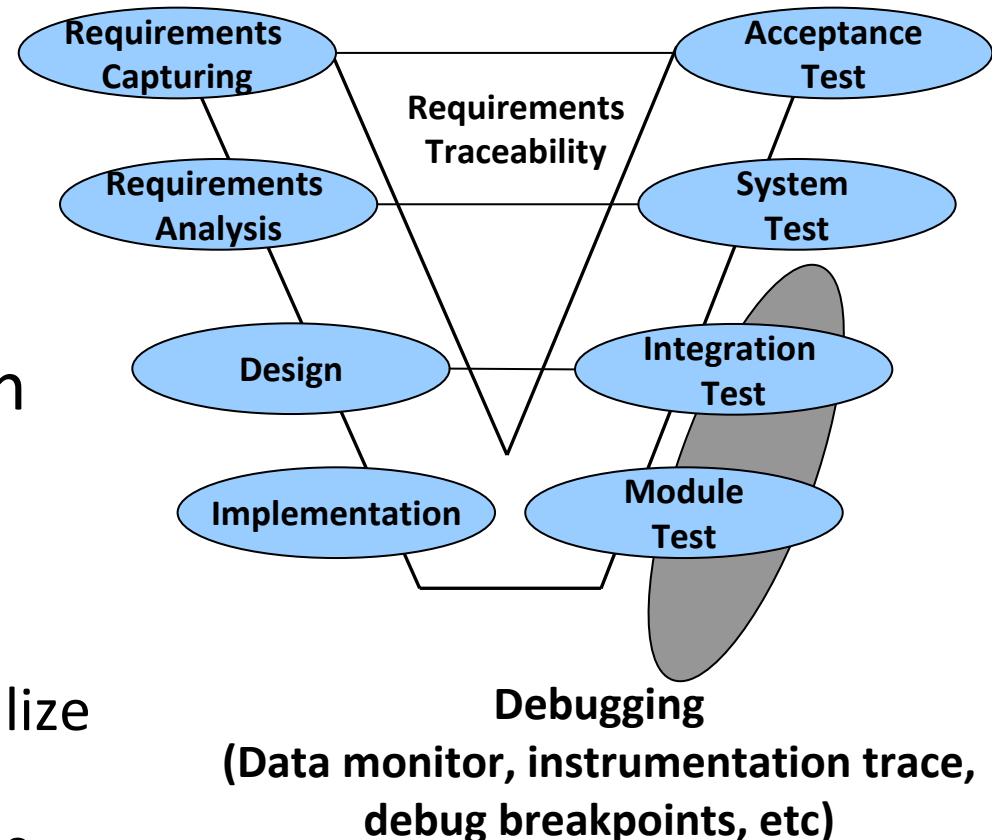
1. Introduction
2. Model-Based Debugging Approach- Concept
3. Model-Based Debugging – Prototype
4. Illustrative Example
5. Performance metrics
6. Summary and Conclusion

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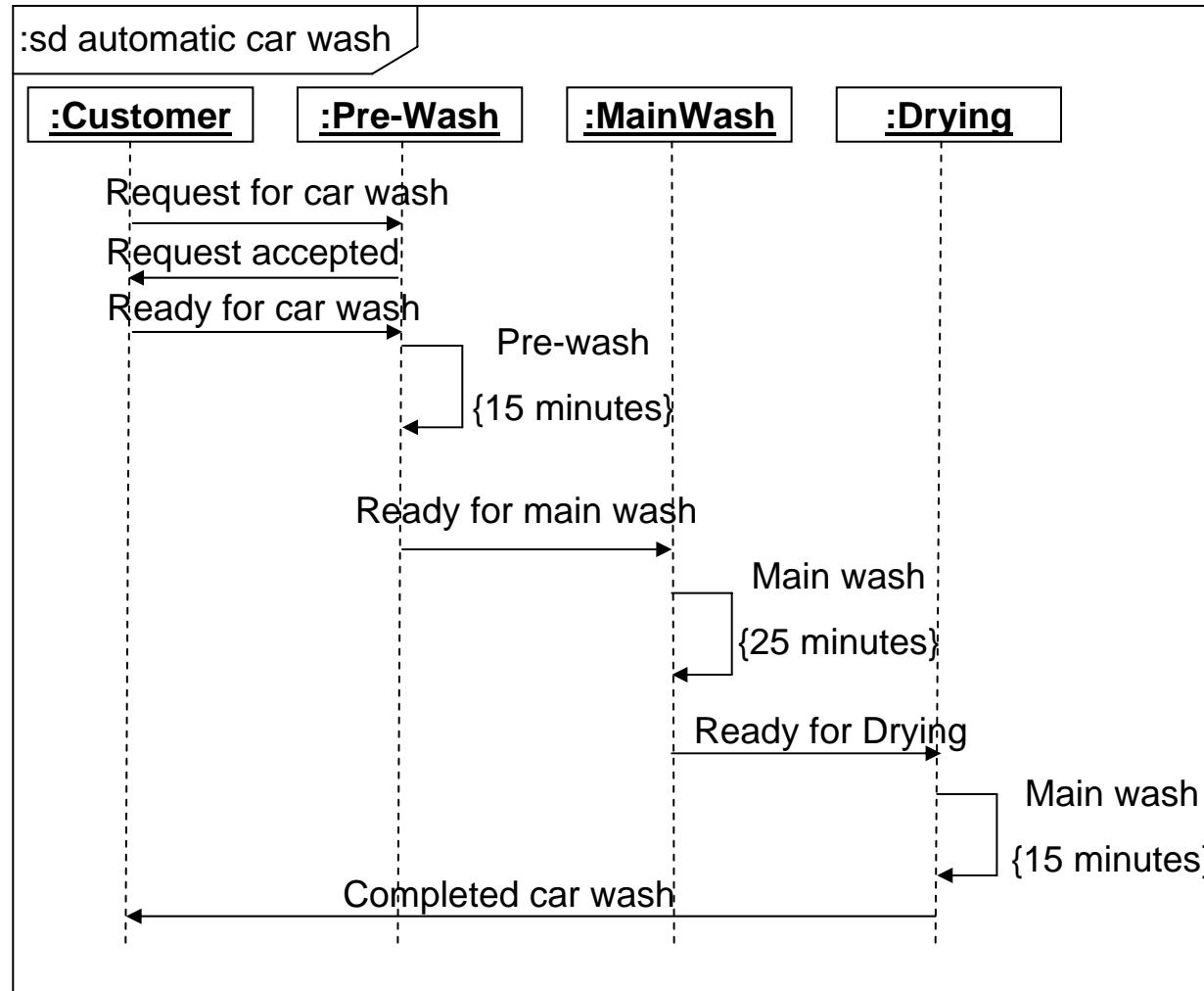
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Introduction

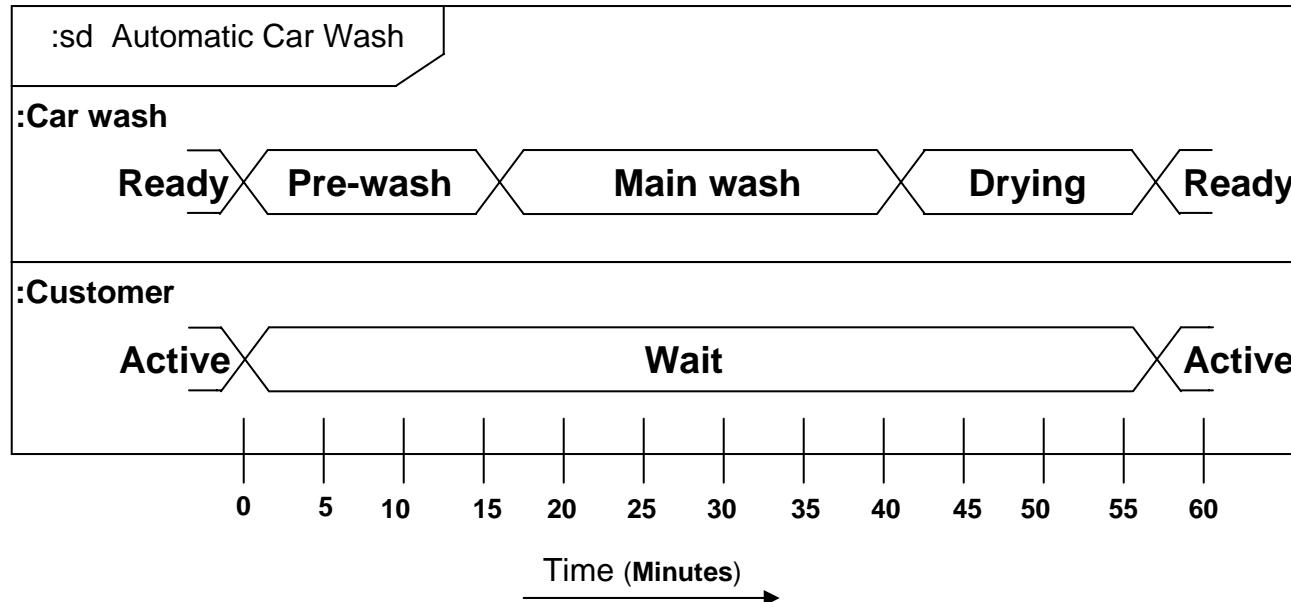
- Embedded Systems – Ubiquitous
 - Memory size, speed and real-time constraints
- Traditional approach
 - Debugging methods & tools
- Model Driven Architecture (e.g. UML diagrams in design model)
 - Model Driven Development (MDD)
 - Design-level debugging (visualize target behavior) → UML sequence and timing diagrams



UML Interaction Diagrams – Sequence diagram



UML Interaction Diagrams – Timing diagram



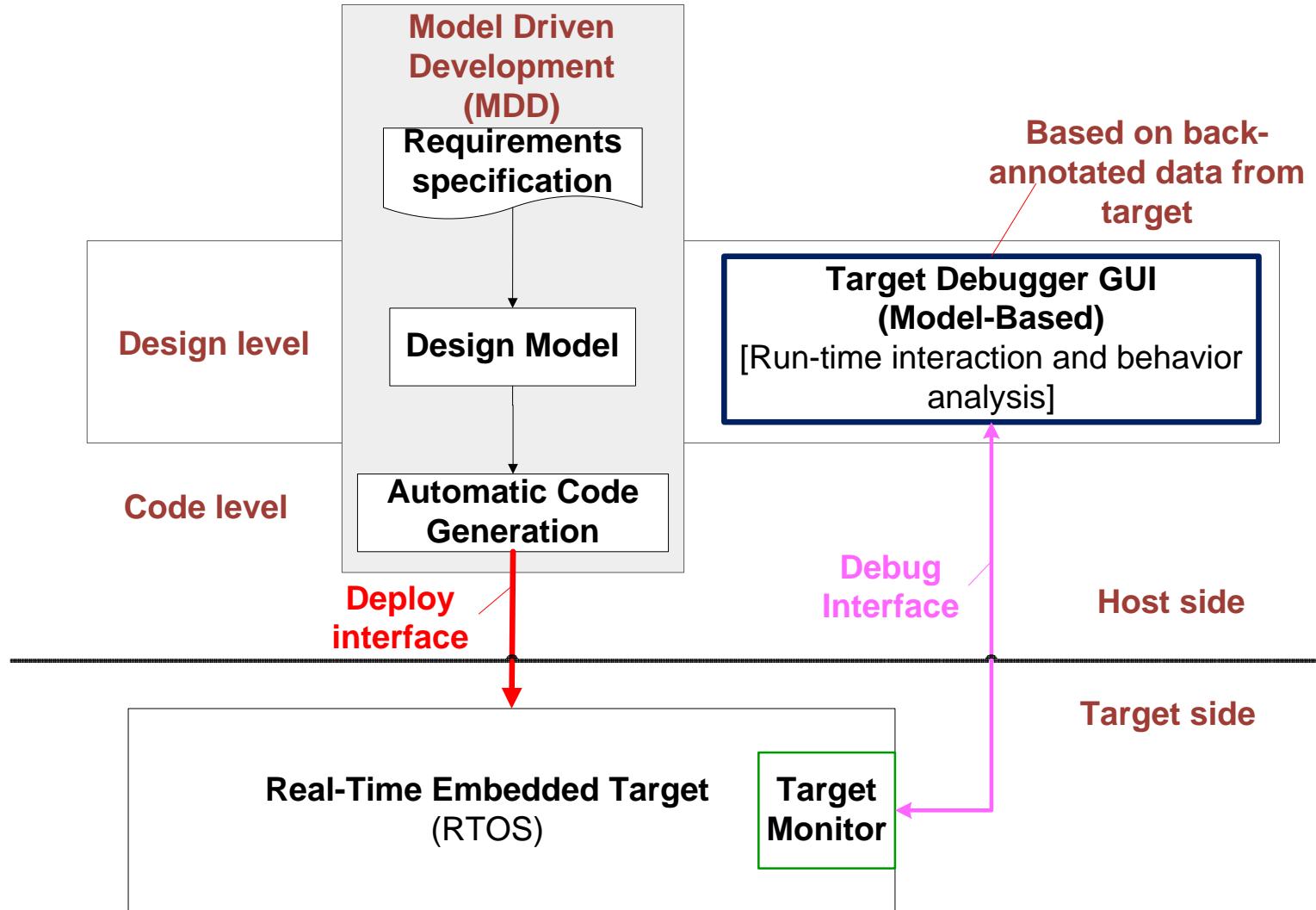
Introduction

- Existing approach: Dynamic source code instrumentation
 - E.g. Rhapsody (MDD tool): suitable for large systems
- Required: Robust model-based debugging with MDD
 - Minimal overhead
 - Possibility to leave debug code in production code
 - Visualize target behavior in real-time even for small platforms
- Proposed: Design-level debugging approach
 - Minimally intrusive
 - Enhanced UML diagrams with real-time information
 - Time annotated UML sequence diagram
 - UML timing diagram

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Model-Based Debugging Approach - Concept (1)



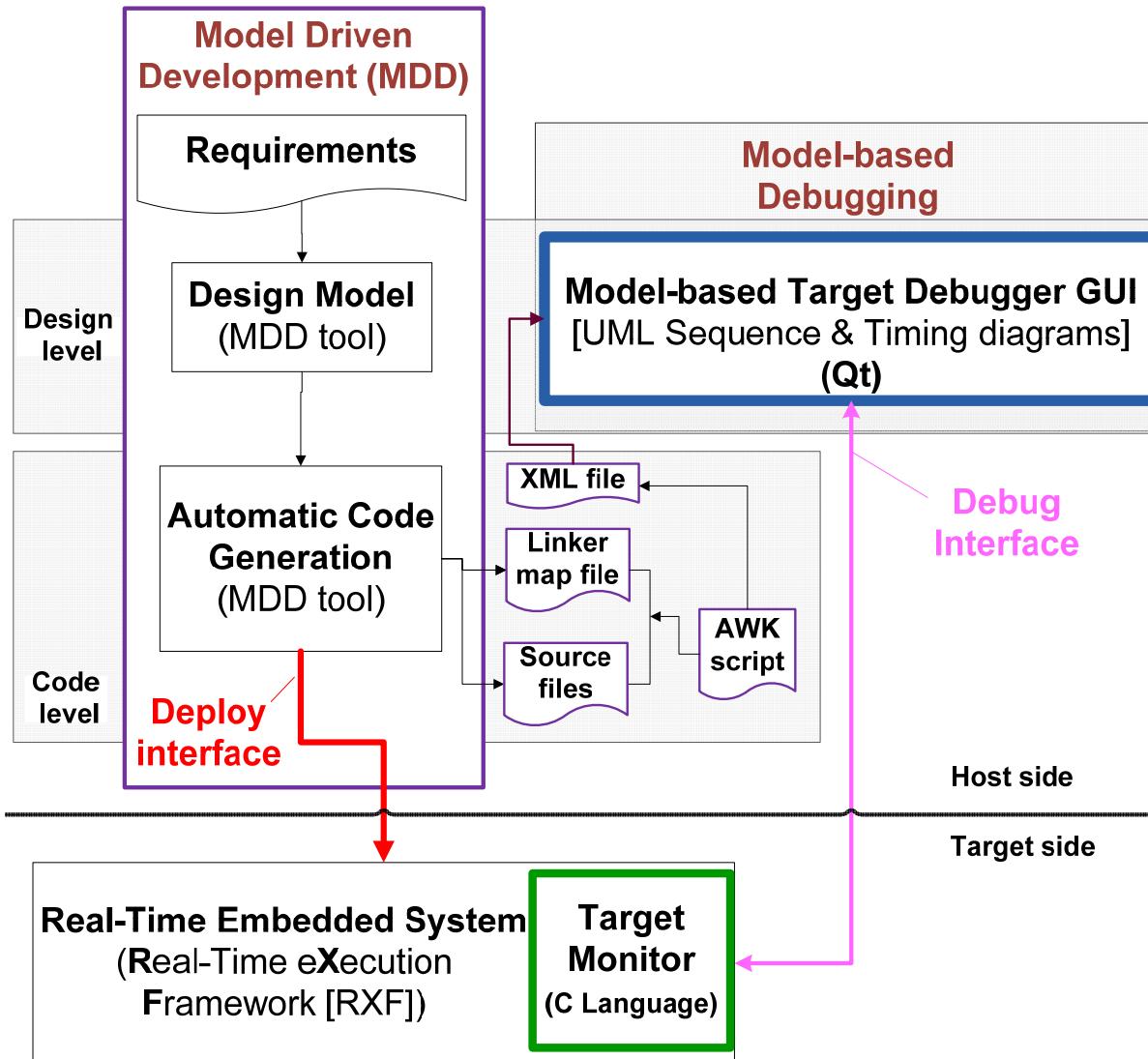
Model-Based Debugging Approach- Concept (2)

- Idea
 - Host Computer
 - Extract A Priori knowledge from code generation
 - Source, header files, linker map file, etc...
 - Build symbol table references, store in intermediary format (e.g. XML)
 - Decode trace data from target
 - Embedded System
 - Target monitor: Sends data about target behavior using pre-defined protocol format → reduce overhead

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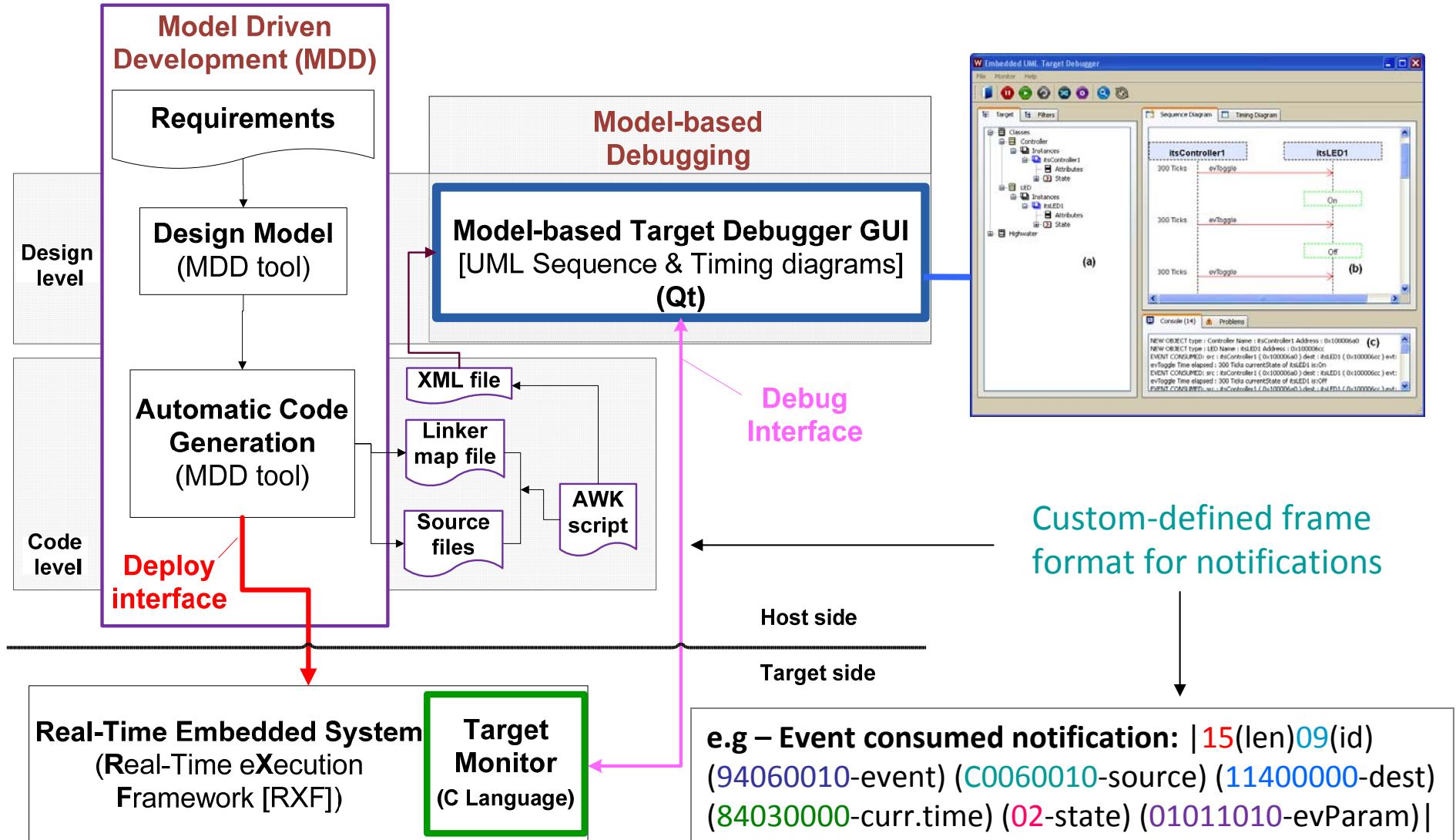
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Model-Based Debugging Approach – Prototype (1)



- RXF (RTOS): scheduler to handle events
 - Target monitor invoked by RXF.
 - Notified about consumed events.
- Communication overhead: XML file (intermediate format).

Model-Based Debugging Approach – Prototype (2)

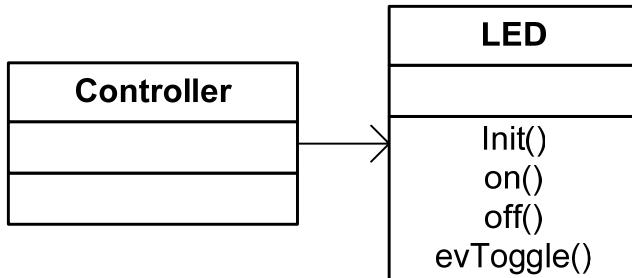


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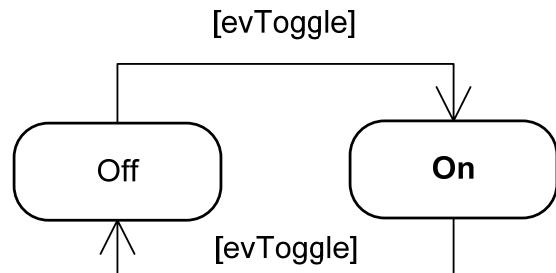
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Illustrative Example (1) – LED toggling

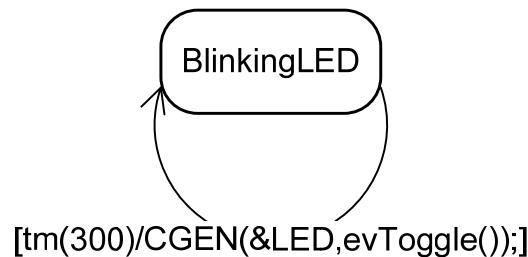
Class diagram – Controller driving an LED



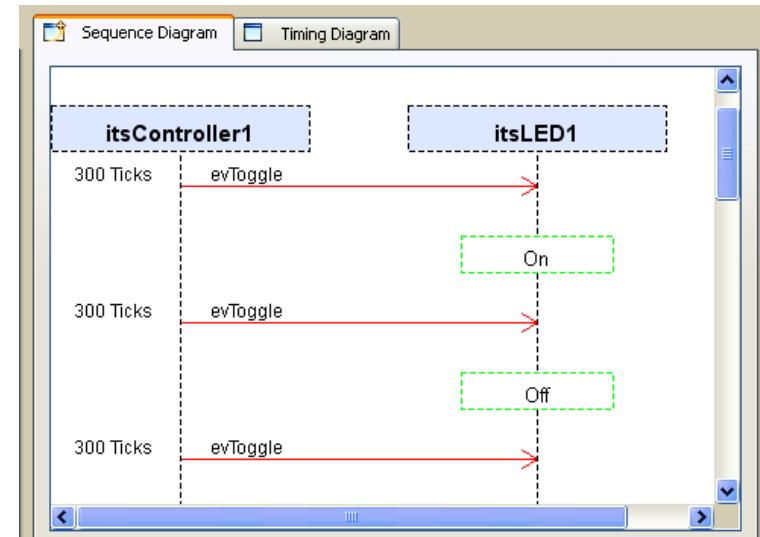
State chart of Controller class



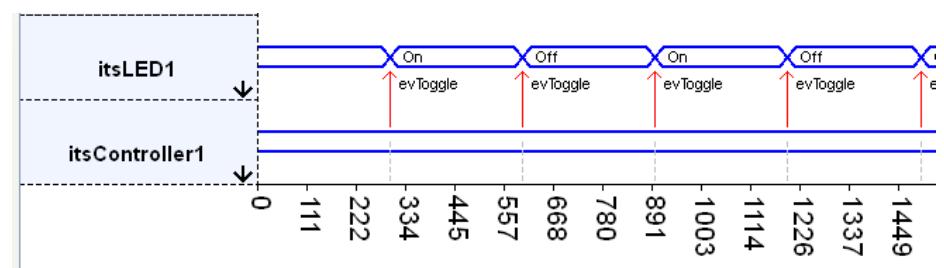
State chart of LED class



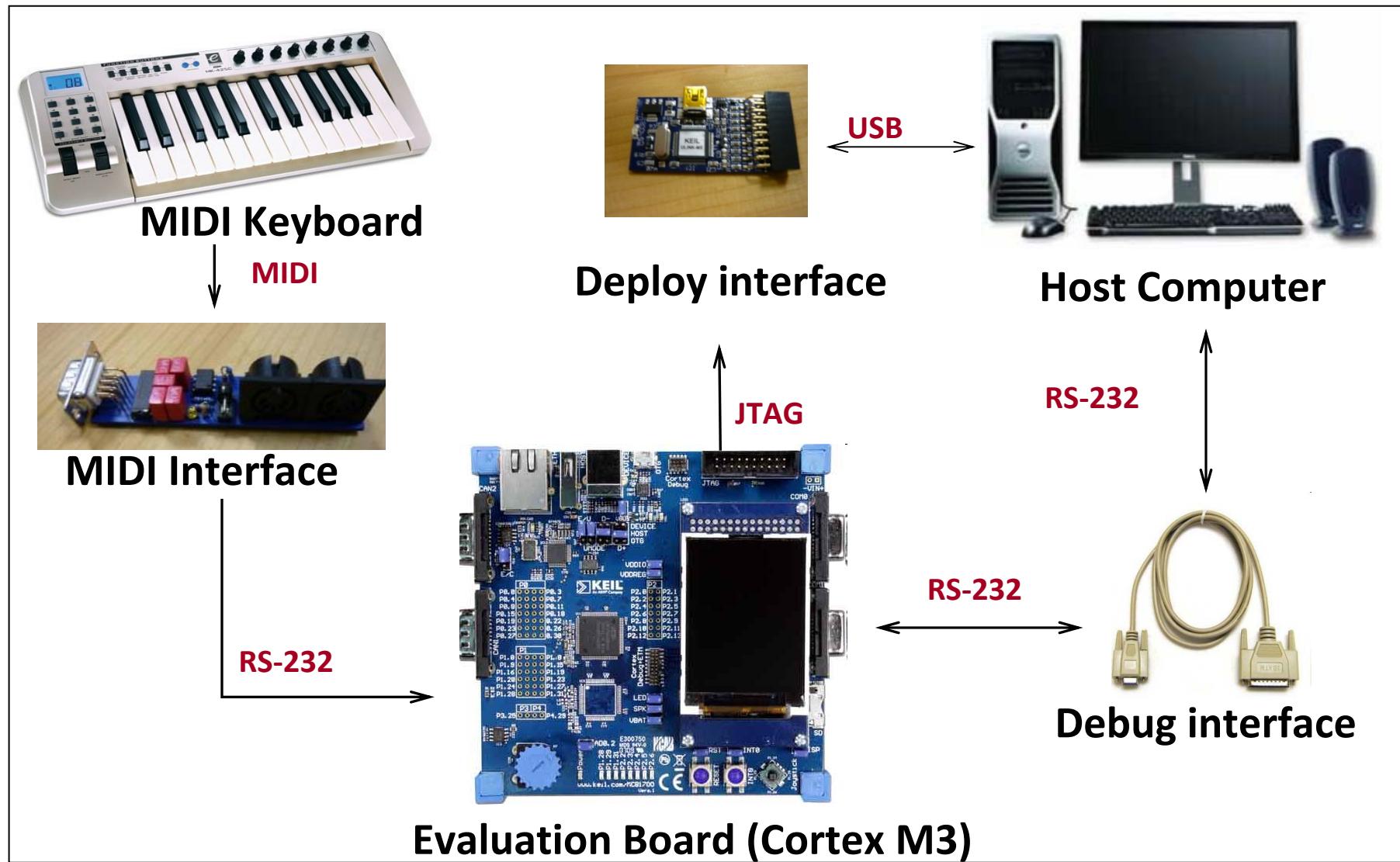
Target debugger GUI – Sequence diagram



Target debugger GUI – Timing diagram



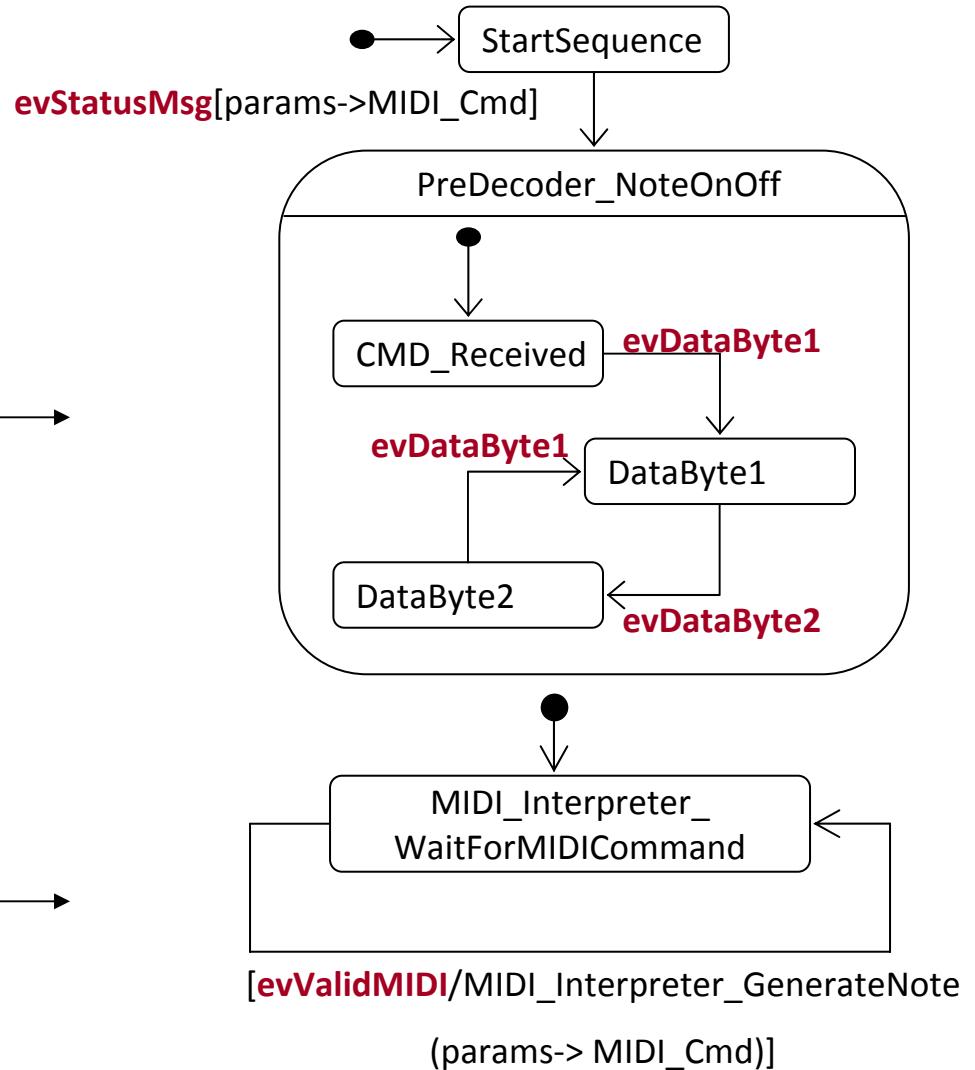
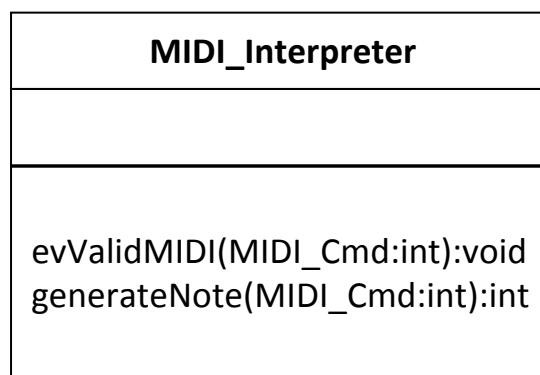
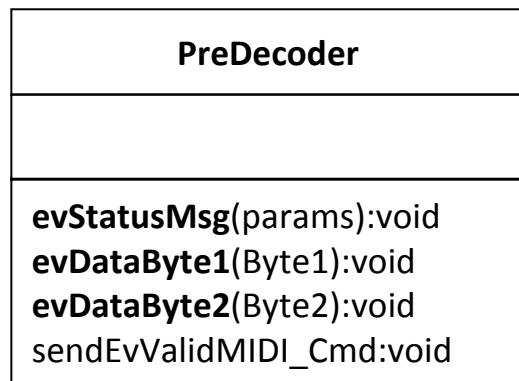
Illustrative Example (2) – MIDI System Analyzer



MIDI System Case Study – Design Model (subset)

e.g. MIDI message format:

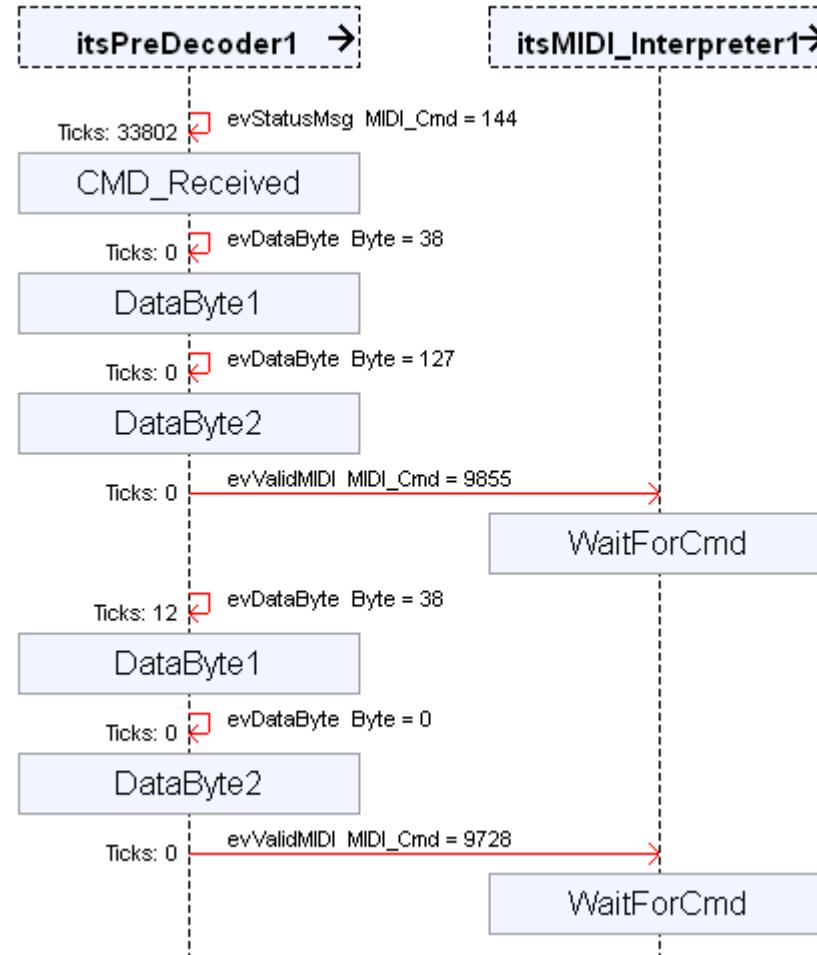
| Command byte | Key Number | Attack Velocity |
|--------------|------------|-----------------|
|--------------|------------|-----------------|



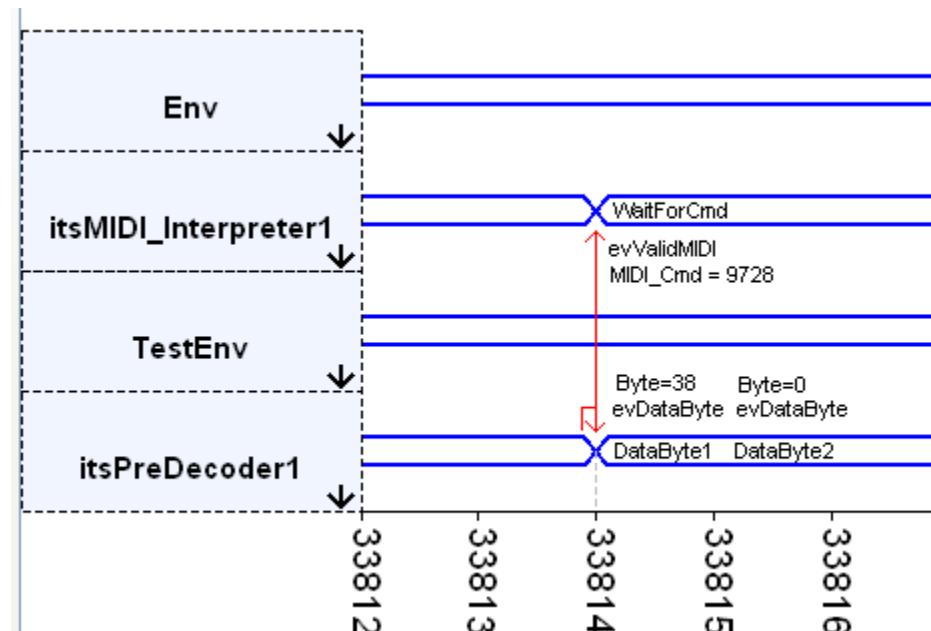
MIDI System Case Study – Results

Target Debugger – MIDI system behavior

UML Sequence Diagram



UML Timing Diagram



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Performance Metrics (1)

Experimental Setup

| | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Evaluation board | MCB1700 [1] |
| Microcontroller family | Cortex-M3 (LPC1768) |
| Max. Clock frequency | 100 MHz |
| RAM/ROM size | 64 Kbyte/512 Kbyte |
| Debug Interface(s) | EIA-232 (Generic), µVision (JTAG), Trace32 (JTAG) |

Target Monitor memory footprint
for debug interfaces

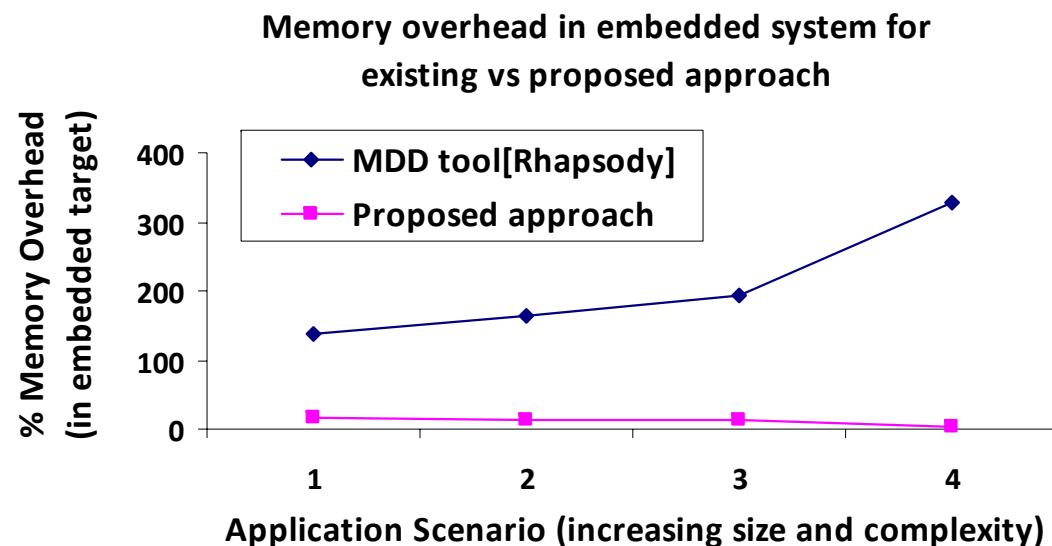
| Debug Interface | ROM (bytes) | RAM (bytes) | Total (bytes) |
|------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| EIA-232 | 1856 | 48 | 1904 |
| µVision (JTAG) | 1222 | 28 | 1250 |
| Trace 3 (JTAG) | 1656 | 20 | 1676 |

Time spent in target monitor
(per event consumed notification)

| Debug Interface | Time spent in monitor routine [µs] |
|------------------------|---|
| EIA-232 | 50 |
| µVision (JTAG) | 265 |
| Trace 32 (JTAG) | 7 |

Performance Metrics (2)

Memory Overhead in Embedded System



Legend

| Application Scenario | Number of classes |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| 1 | 4 |
| 2 | 6 |
| 3 | 8 |
| 4 | 20 |

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Summary and Conclusion

- Model-based, design level debugging approach
 - Target Monitor with static (constant) overhead
 - Memory size (approx. 1 Kbyte) accommodative for small targets
 - Time (inside monitor) known before hand - can be included in system design
 - Bundle with production code (end user's decision)
 - Opportunity to debug small targets at design level (UML)
 - Future Work: Support for additional target platforms
 - Further Application(s): Deploying/executing Model-Based Testing (MBT) in small (resource-constrained) embedded targets.

Thank You!

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Additional Information: Debug Interfaces/Target Systems

- Debug Interfaces
 - Serial / UART
 - µVision – JTAG based (Keil)
 - Trace32 – JTAG based (Lauterbach)
- Target System
 - Evaluation boards
 - MCB2140 → ARM7(LPC2148)
 - MCB1700 → Cortex-M3(LPC1768)

