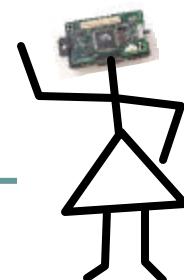


# TinyGALS: A Programming Model for Event-Driven Embedded Systems

Elaine Cheong, Judy Liebman  
University of California, Berkeley

Jie Liu, Feng Zhao  
Palo Alto Research Center



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## Introduction



- Embedded software architecture **today**
  - Inherited from writing device drivers and optimizing assembly code.
  - Poor scalability.
  - Poor common infrastructure.
  - Poor resource management.

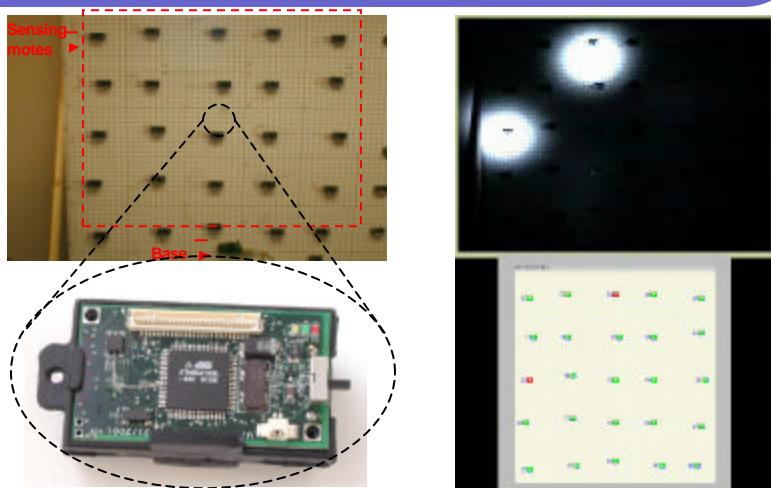
- Embedded software architecture **tomorrow**
  - Reusable, reconfigurable components.
  - Easy to use.
  - Fast prototyping.
  - Software synthesis



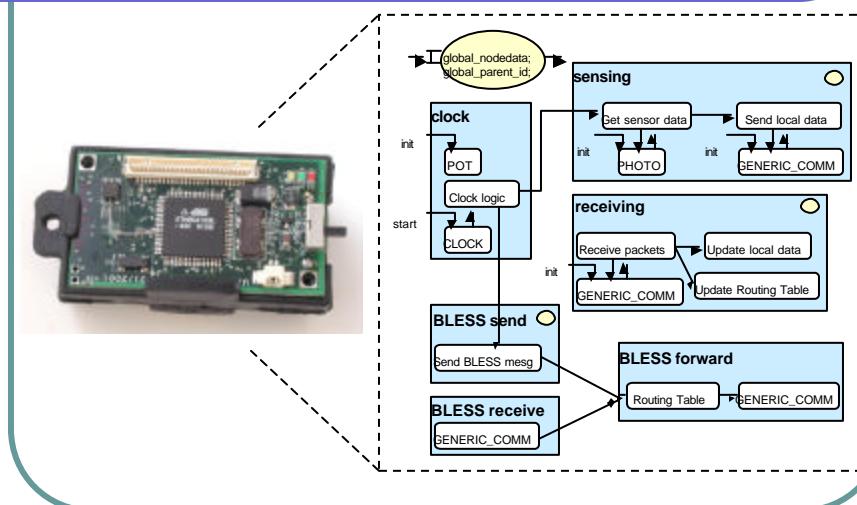
## Motivation

- Application characteristics
  - Ad-hoc networked embedded systems
  - Low-power
  - Unstructured, unsynchronized events
  - Collaborative nodes
    - Local communication (peer-to-peer)
    - Global communication (ad-hoc routing)

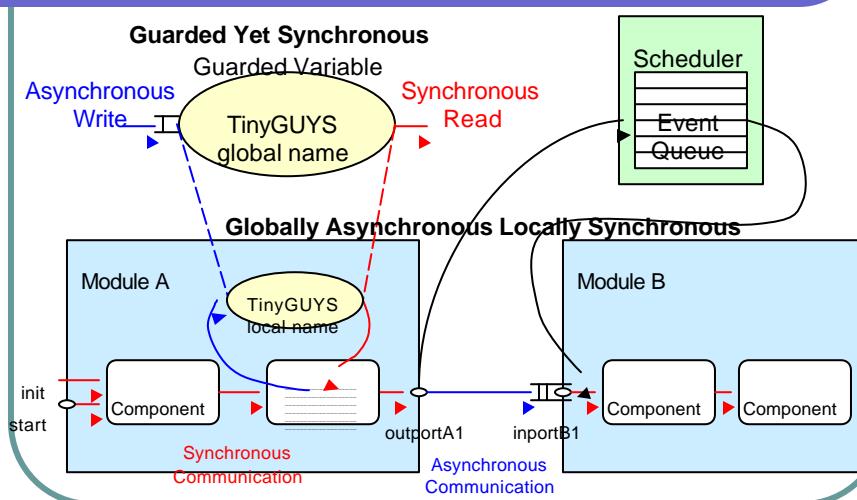
## Example: Sensor Networks



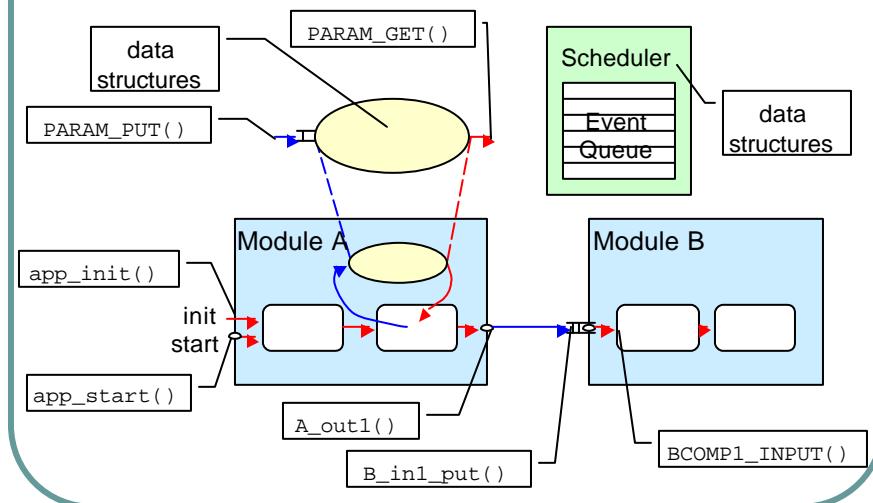
# TinyGALS



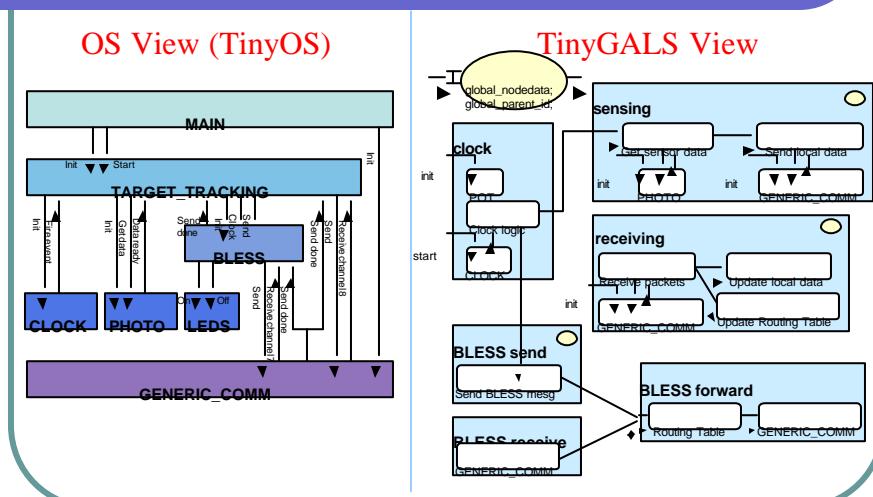
# TinyGALS Architecture



# Software Synthesis



## Target Tracking Example: Before and After...



## Memory Usage

Scheduler code size	
TinyOS	TinyGALS
86 bytes	112 bytes

Sizes of generated functions (bytes)	
app_init()	58
app_start()	6
A_out()	12
B_in_put()	160
BCOMP1_FIRE()	98
A_param_PARAM_GET()	10
A_param_PARAM_PUT()	16

Sizes of generated variables (bytes)	
eventqueue_head	2
params	2
entrypoints	2
eventqueue_count	2
eventqueue	100
ports	104
params_buffer_flag	1
params_buffer	2

## Conclusions

- TinyGALS provides a globally asynchronous, locally synchronous model of computation for event-driven embedded software.
- Allows reuse of software components.
- TinyGUYS provides protected, quick access to global data.
- Software synthesis tools created to generate communication and scheduling code.

## Future Work

- Blocking write: retry when queue is full.
- Priority scheduling algorithm with queue insertions.
- Run-time reconfigurability of modules.
- Hierarchy: distributed multi-tasking.