

W3C/GENIVI Service Catalog

Standardizing Vehicle Service Access

Magnus Feuer

Jan 20, 2021

Copyright Toyota Motor North America
All rights reserved

Background: W3C & GENIVI Standardization

Vehicle Signal Specification (VSS) established as industry standard

- Specifies 1500+ signals for HVAC, drivetrain, IVI, and other ECUs
- Used by several major OEMs, Tier-1s, and others
- W3C Automotive VISS ratified as standard to transmit signals between ECUs and OTA
- GENIVI maintains the signal catalog and tooling as open source

VSS is being extended with Remote Procedure Calls

- Create an open source service catalog and tools to control vehicle functions
- Create validators, code generation tools, and reference implementations
- Can be used for vehicle-internal communication and remote access

Objectives

- 1. Specify a GENIVI catalog of standardized services to support in-vehicle and offboard service-oriented architectures**
- 2. Specify a W3C protocol for vehicle access**
- 3. Promote industry adoption of standardized services and protocols**

Market drivers to standardize services

- **OEM drivers**

- Use standardized APIs to decouple solutions from vendor-specific technologies
- Push for standard-compliance in RFIs & RFQs to ease side-by-side bid comparison
- Use open source, standardized tools, and joint industry effort to create a higher starting point, allowing programs to focus resources on brand-differentiating experiences

- **Tier 1 & 2 drivers**

- Implement standardized API to minimize program customization and maintenance, migrating toward off-the-shelf offers to OEMs
- Portal/Host value-added services from third parties

- **Non-automotive drivers**

- Manage mixed-asset fleets with minimum of system integration and maintenance
- Widen and accelerate market for new 3rd party automotive services

Why Yet Another Standard?

- **Language and protocol agnostic**

We need to try out different languages, protocols, and philosophies before we commit to something we want to standardize

- **Scale across 100s of interoperating services**

Name spacing, interface imports, and API vs. Implementation version management are all needed in large-scale deployment

- **Lightweight**

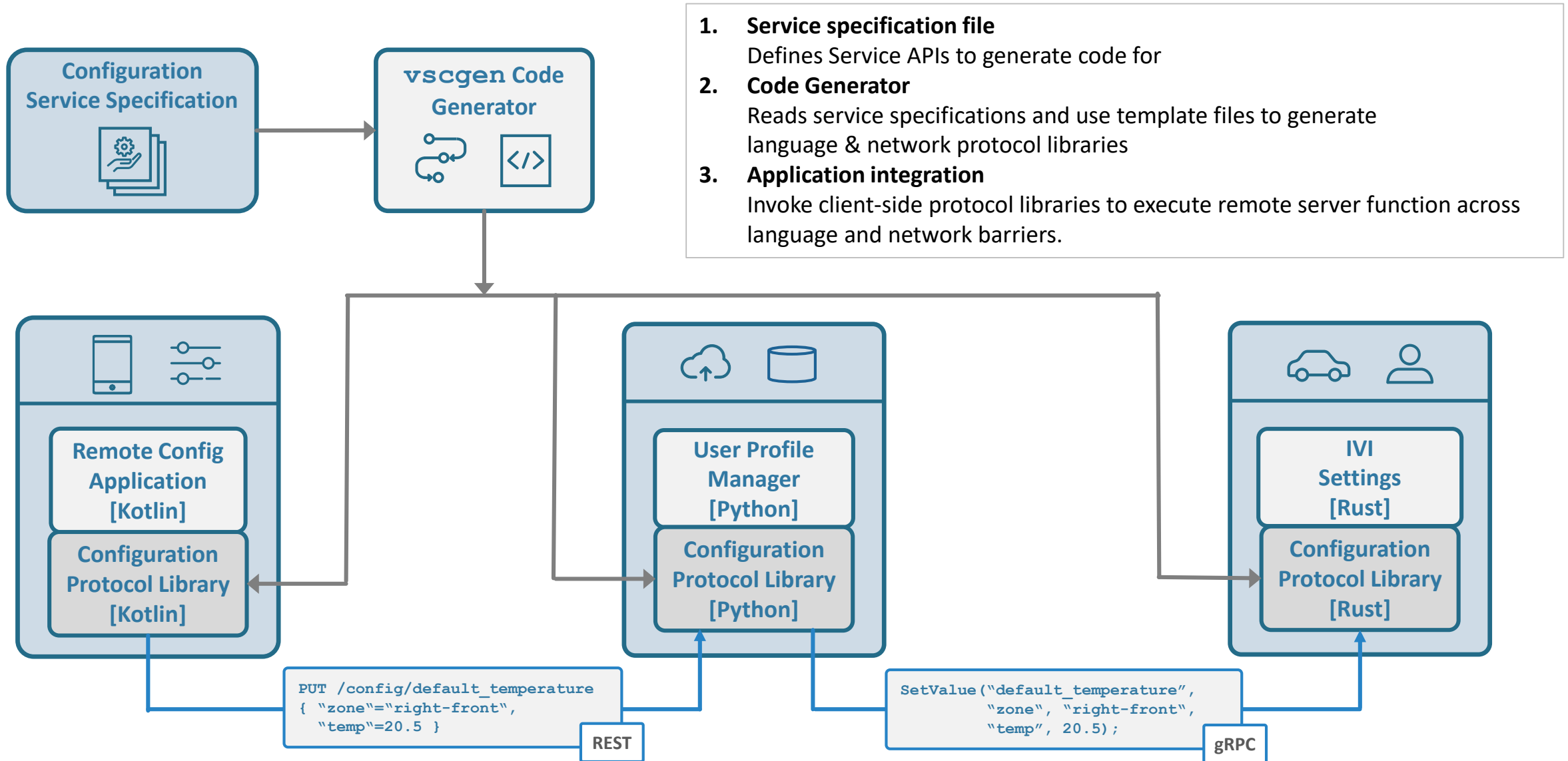
CLI oriented. Five minutes to running tutorial. Small, componentized codebase

- **Cross-IDL portability**

We need to be able to import (and export) existing IDL formats into a generic, easy-to-parse syntax while maintaining semantic equivalence

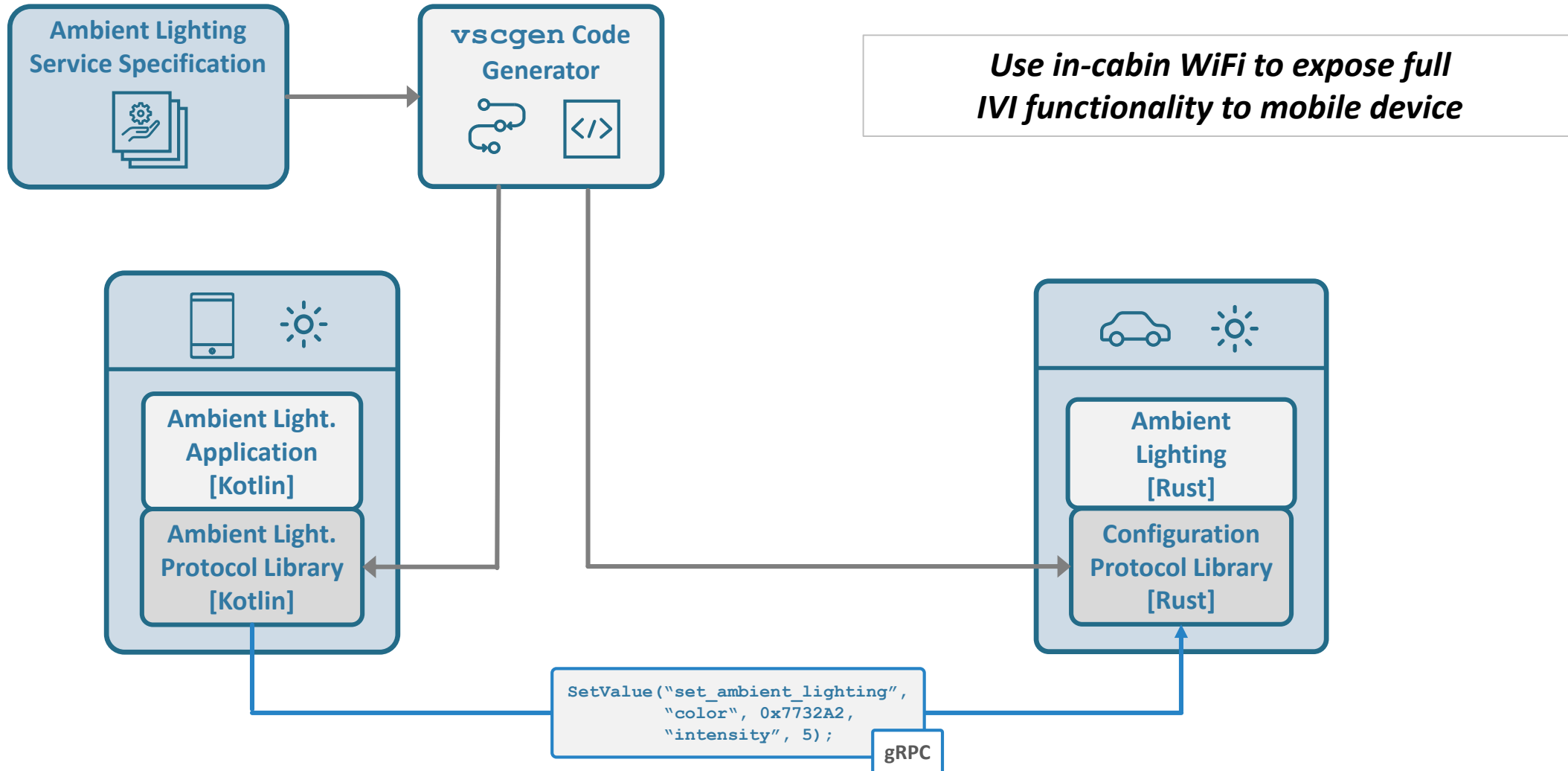
Usage examples

Remote Configuration Service Example

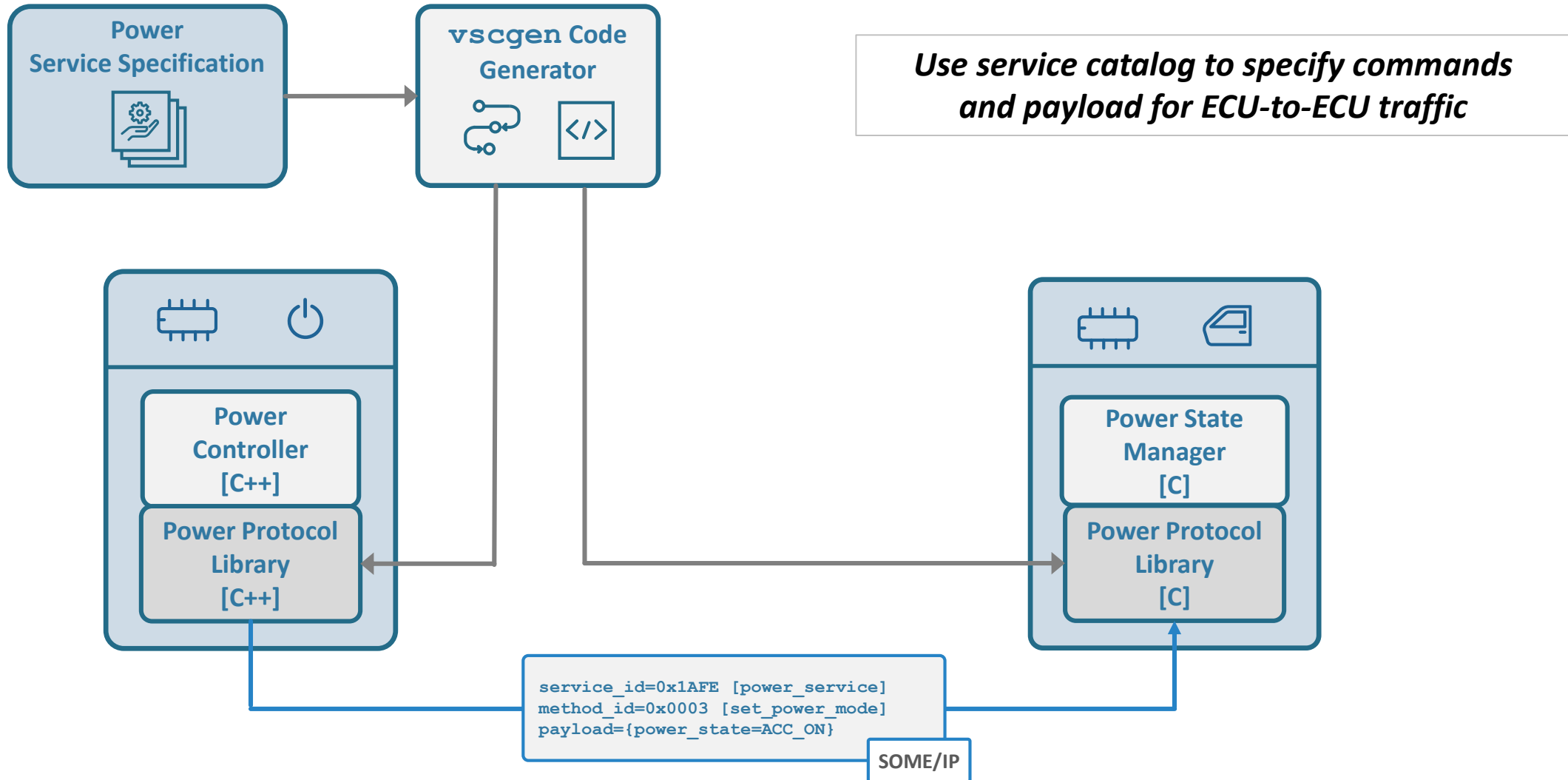


1. **Service specification file**
Defines Service APIs to generate code for
2. **Code Generator**
Reads service specifications and use template files to generate language & network protocol libraries
3. **Application integration**
Invoke client-side protocol libraries to execute remote server function across language and network barriers.

BYOD Ambient Lighting Service Example

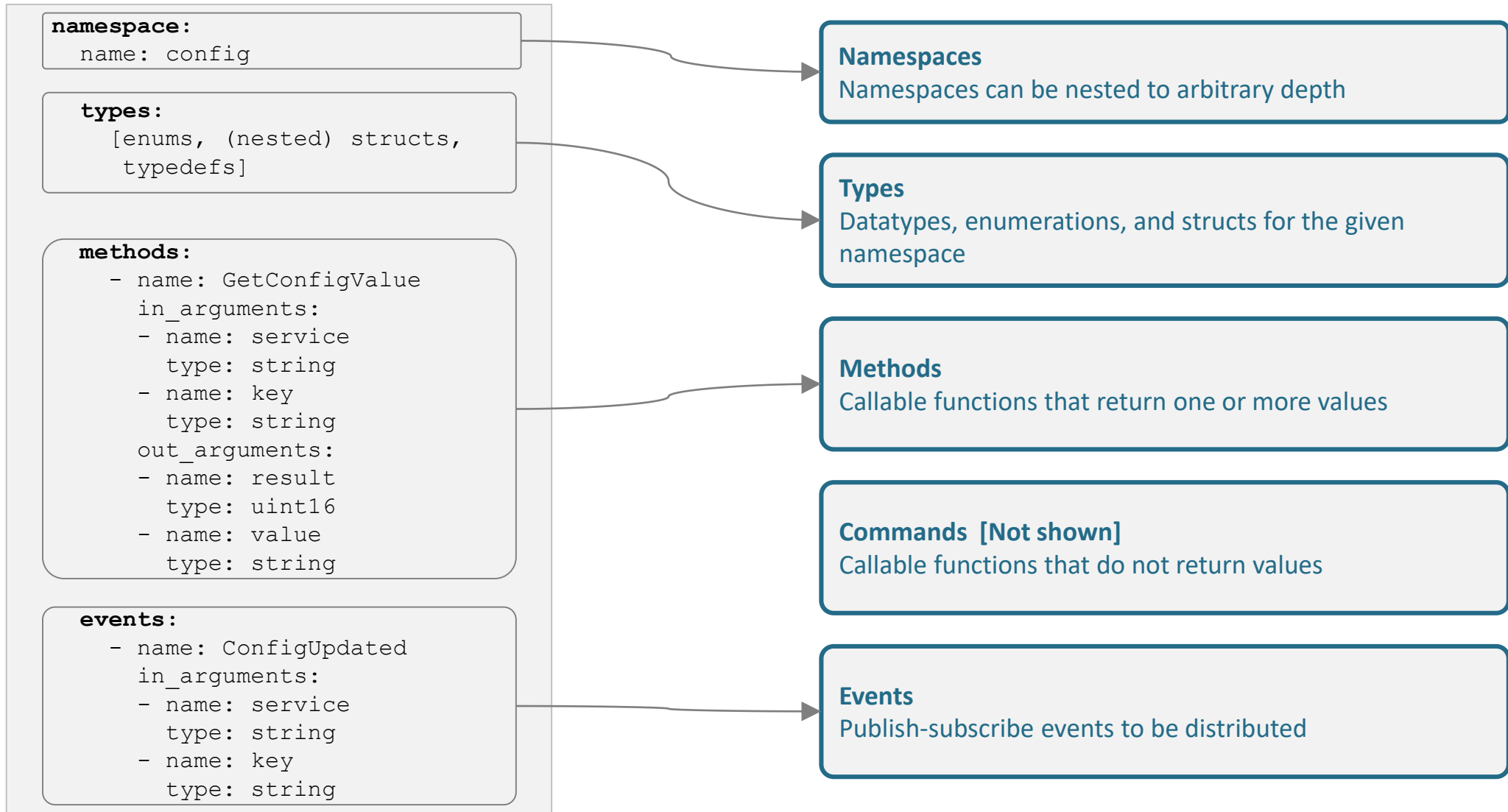


Onboard Service Example



Service Catalog Format

Service Specification File Structure



Service Specification → Datatypes

```

namespace:
  name: config
  types:
    - name: error_code
      options:
        - name: ok
          value: 0
        - name: not_found
          value: 1
  methods:
    - name: GetConfigValue
      in_arguments:
        - name: service
          type: string
        - name: key
          type: string
      out_arguments:
        - name: value
          type: string
  events:
    - name: ConfigUpdated
      in_arguments:
        - name: service
          type: string
        - name: key
          type: string

```

```

class config():
    #
    # Datatypes
    #
    class config_ns():
        class error_code(Enum):
            ok = 0
            not_found = 1

    #
    # Server-side stub code
    #
    class config_server():
        def GetConfigValue(self, service, key):
            return self._impl.GetConfigValue(service, key)

        def ConfigValueUpdated(self, sevice, key):
            self._dbus.emit("ConfigValueUpdated", service, key)

    #
    # Client-side stub code
    #
    class config_client():
        def GetConfigValue(self, service, key):
            return self._dbus.GetConfigValue(service, key)

        def ConfigValueUpdated(self, sevice, key):
            self._impl.process_signal("ConfigValueUpdated", service, key)

```

Service Specification → Methods

```
namespace:
  name: config
  types:
    - name: error_code
      options:
        - name: ok
          value: 0
        - name: not_found
          value: 1
```

methods:

```
- name: GetConfigValue
  in_arguments:
    - name: service
      type: string
    - name: key
      type: string
  out_arguments:
    - name: value
      type: string
```

events:

```
- name: ConfigUpdated
  in_arguments:
    - name: service
      type: string
    - name: key
      type: string
```

```
class config():
    #
    # Datatypes
    #
    class config_ns():
        class error_code(Enum):
            ok = 0
            not_found = 1

    #
    # Server-side stub code
    #
    class config_server():
        def GetConfigValue(self, service, key):
            return self._impl.GetConfigValue(service, key)

        def ConfigValueUpdated(self, service, key):
            self._dbus.emit("ConfigValueUpdated", service, key)

    #
    # Client-side stub code
    #
    class config_client():
        def GetConfigValue(self, service, key):
            return self._dbus.GetConfigValue(service, key)

        def ConfigValueUpdated(self, service, key):
            self._impl.process_signal("ConfigValueUpdated", service, key)
```

Service Specification → Events (pub/sub)

```
namespace:
  name: config
  types:
    - name: error_code
      options:
        - name: ok
          value: 0
        - name: not_found
          value: 1

  methods:
    - name: GetConfigValue
      in_arguments:
        - name: service
          type: string
        - name: key
          type: string
      out_arguments:
        - name: value
          type: string
```

events:

```
- name: ConfigUpdated
  in_arguments:
    - name: service
      type: string
    - name: key
      type: string
```

```
class config():
    #
    # Datatypes
    #
    class config_ns():
        class error_code(Enum):
            ok = 0
            not_found = 1

    #
    # Server-side stub code
    #
    class config_server():
        def GetConfigValue(self, service, key):
            return self._impl.GetConfigValue(service, key)

        def ConfigValueUpdated(self, service, key):
            self._dbus.emit("ConfigValueUpdated", service, key)

    #
    # Client-side stub code
    #
    class config_client():
        def GetConfigValue(self, service, key):
            return self._dbus.GetConfigValue(service, key)

        def ConfigValueUpdated(self, service, key):
            self._impl.process_signal("ConfigValueUpdated", service, key)
```

Deployment file structure

```
namespaces:  
  - name: config  
    dbus_interface: org.genivi.config  
  methods:  
    - name: GetConfigValue  
      dbus_name: get-config-value
```

- Extends service specification file with language & protocol-specific information that must be known at build time
- Values used by code generator template
- Does not replace runtime configuration files

Examples:

- Name → Method ID mapping in SOME/IP
- Protocol conversions (little-endian, etc)
- Method and argument renaming to comply with language syntax (`user-id` → `user_id`)

Importing global definitions and interfaces

```
# global-errors.yml
namespace:
  name: global_error
  - types:
    name: result
    type: enumeration
    options:
      - name: ok
        value: 0
```

```
namespace:
  name: configuration
  import:
    - file_name: global-errors.yml
    - file_name: diagnostic_interface.yml

  methods:
    - name: GetConfigValue
      out_argument: global_error.result
```

- Imports commands, methods, events, and datatypes
- Attached to the local namespace
- Generated code contains all imports
- Allows services to import globally defined interfaces that have to be implemented (life cycle management, diagnostics, etc)

Template files

```
## DBUS introspection XML file generation

<interface name='$iface.dbus_interface'>

#for $cmd in $iface.get('commands', [])
  <method name='$cmd.name'>

    #for $inarg in $cmd.get(in_arguments, [])
      <arg
        type='$dbus_support.
          convert_vsc_type_to_dbus($inarg)'
        name='$inarg.name'
        direction='in'
      />
    #end for

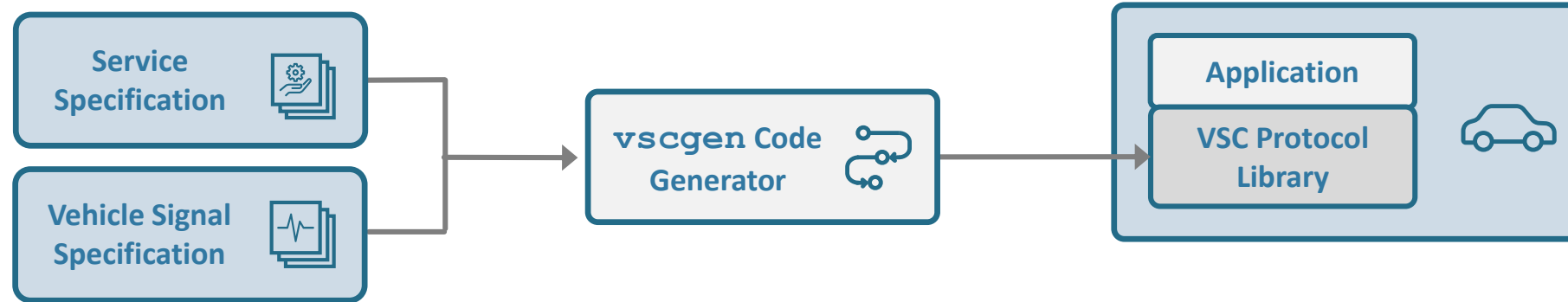
  </method>
#end for
```

- Uses Cheetah Python template library
- Each template generates code for specific language protocol stack combination
- Replaces tokens in template file with elements from service file parse tree
- Template for Rust/DBUS and Python/DBUS supported

Vehicle Signal Spec Integration

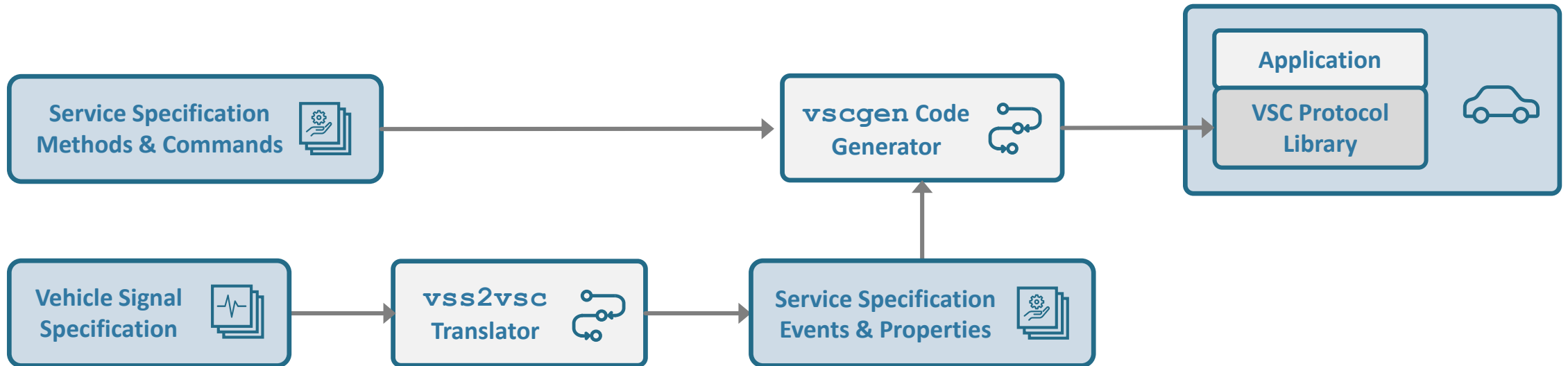
Three options to discuss

VSS Integration Option 1 – Single-tool generation



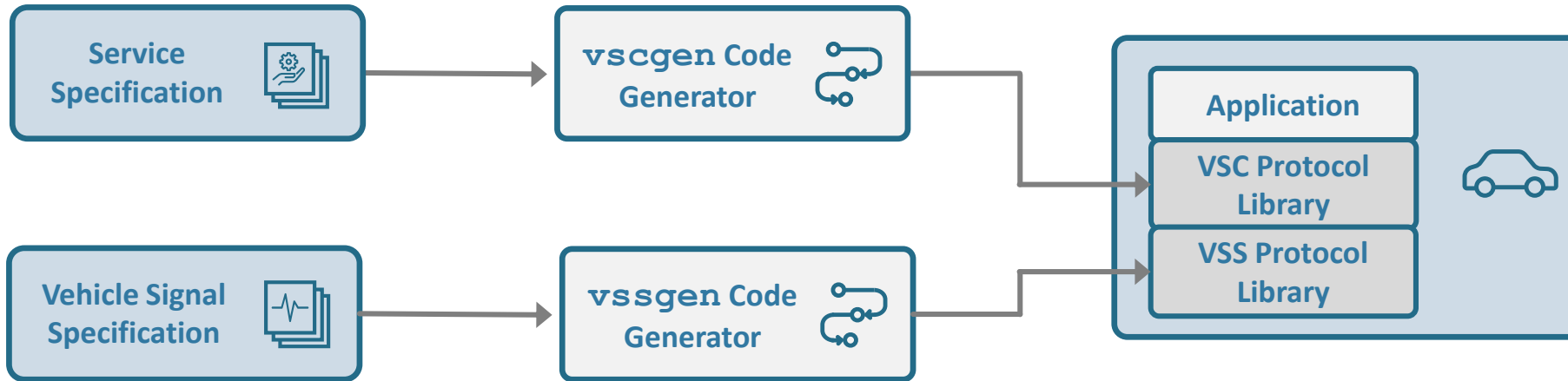
- **vscgen tool ingests both signal and service specs**
A single library is generated to handle both signals and RPCs
- **Signals are exposed as properties and/or events in VSC**
- **No direct relation to VISS**

VSS Integration Option 2 – Signal Spec → Service Spec translation



- **Special tool to convert VSS spec to VSC format**
- **Signals are translated properties and/or events in VSC**
- **No direct relation to VISS**

VSS Integration Option 3 – Maintain separation



- **VSC and VSS/VISS are not aware of each other**
- **Application is responsible for integrating libraries and generated code**

Next steps

- **Agree on name**
- **Open Source tooling**
 - MPLv2 / CC-BY-SA 4.0 licensing in progress
 - To be hosted by GENIVI
- **Agree on if/how we want to integrate Vehicle Signal Specification**
- **Create initial set of services**
 - Service proposals needed

Thank you

Magnus Feuer

magnus.feuer@toyota.com

+1-949-294 7871