

# Common API C: Introduction 2015-10-21

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### Purpose of Common API



- Client and Server communicate via the Interface that the Server provides and the Client requires
- Interface is defined in Franca IDL and include methods, attributes and broadcasts
- Interface can have multiple instances that are identified by their names
- Interface representation in programming language is pre-defined and is generated automatically together with the communication backend code
- Client and Server logic is backend-independent and compatible with any supported backend

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### **Related Projects**

Common API C is related to other projects supported by GENIVI:

- Franca provides common IDL and infrastructure for code generation
  - http://franca.github.io/franca/
- Common API C++ implements C++ bindings
  - <u>http://projects.genivi.org/commonapi</u>
- Yamaica supports transformations
   between Franca IDL and UML
  - <u>http://projects.genivi.org/yamaica/</u>



## CommonAPI C++



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### Example of Common API Usage



- Visteon uses Common API and related technologies in the research work on adaptable software frameworks
- The goal is for the software to adapt to different drivers, to different passengers and to varying hardware devices
- More details at CES 2016



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### **Exterior Component View**



- Both client and server component implementations can be substituted by another one that implements a compatible Franca interface
  - This also includes components that do not use Common API, but implement the interface using a specific communication mechanism (e.g., D-Bus or SOME/IP) that has a defined transformation to Franca IDL
  - Compatible interface for servers is either the same or specialized; for clients it is either the same or generalized



### Interior Component View



- Encapsulation
  - Backend Bindings encapsulate the knowledge of a particular communication mechanism (e.g., D-Bus, SOME/IP)
- Substitutability
  - Different backend implementations can be substituted for the bindings that are implemented with Common API
- Taken together, this insulates the Application Logic from the dependencies on a particular communication mechanism



### Intended Usage: Flexible Deployment



- Deployment of the interacting software components must be flexible to support interaction within the same process, across different processes, and across different nodes
- In general, communication is asynchronous, data is passed by copy
- Interface design must take this into account (e.g., avoid passing large data chunks or very frequent interactions)

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### Intended Usage: Peer-to-Peer Interaction

Component	çq	Component
×		
£	Infrastructure	

- Peer-to-peer (as contrasted to applicationto-infrastructure) communication is the primary focus of Common API
- It does not attempt to provide a universal interface abstraction
- Functionality provided by the software platform infrastructure (e.g., device control, memory management, character data manipulation, etc.) has requirements that are not explicitly addressed by Common API



### Interoperability Levels

Common API enables interoperability at three different levels:

- Application software modules
  - interaction via high-level abstraction of communication interfaces
- Interfaces defined in Franca IDL
  - interaction across programming languages and modeling tools
- Communication protocols
  - Interaction with non-Common API components



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### **High-Level Architecture**



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### **Example of Application Code**

```
/* ---- Calculator.fidl ---- */
package org.test
interface Calculator {
 version { major 0 minor 1 }
 method add {
  in { Double left
      Double right }
  out { Double sum } }
}
/* ---- client.c ---- */
cc_backend_startup();
cc client Calculator new(
 "org.test.Server:/calculator:org.test.Calculator",
 NULL, &calculator);
cc_Calculator_add(calculator, 3.1415, 2.7182, &sum);
calculator = cc_client_Calculator_free(calculator);
cc_backend_shutdown();
```

```
/* ---- server.c ---- */
static int Calculator_impl_add(
  struct cc server Calculator *instance,
  double left, double right, double *sum) {
 *sum = left + right;
 return 0:
}
static struct cc server Calculator impl impl =
{ .add = &Calculator impl add };
/* ... */
cc_backend_startup();
cc server Calculator new(
 "org.test.Server:/calculator:org.test.Calculator",
 &impl, NULL, &calculator);
/* run backend event loop */
calculator = cc_server_Calculator_free(calculator);
cc_backend_shutdown();
```

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### Project Principles and Constraints (1/2)

- Align as much as possible with the Franca IDL mapping (e.g., for the data types) and implementation features (e.g., the approach to concurrency) implemented by <u>Common API C++</u>.
- Rely on the existing Franca framework for model transformations and code generation under Eclipse.
- Leave with applications the design choices related to concurrency (i.e., the main event loop vs. threading), to memory management (i.e., dynamic vs. static allocation) and to other major areas.



### Project Principles and Constraints (2/2)

- Prioritize D-Bus/kdbus and in-process communication over other mechanisms for Linux environments.
- Support non-Linux environments and especially embedded, resourceconstrained systems (e.g., do not require using dynamically allocated memory).
- Long-term, minimize the redundancy with the Common API C++ in the areas of Eclipse tooling and run-time support (e.g., backend libraries).



### **Current Project Status**

- Project is run under the governance of GENIVI System Infrastructure EG
  - The project relies on the public GENIVI infrastructure (git, e-mail, wiki and bug tracker)
  - Compliance roadmap targets SC-P2 initially and SC-P1 once sufficiently mature
- Proof of Concept (PoC) is currently under development
  - The goal is to better understand the requirements and solution architecture
  - The PoC code is licensed under MPLv2; v0.1 released in August 2015
  - The PoC scope includes both the run-time libraries and the code generator
- Requirements and design ideas are documented in parallel to the PoC
  - See <u>https://genivi-oss.atlassian.net/wiki/display/PROJ/Common+API+C+-+PoC</u> (this will soon move to genivi.org)
  - The results are reviewed and discussed in the EG to agree on the project target

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### Features And Roadmap

#### D-Bus / kdbus backend -

multiple backends chosen at run-time in-process backend -SOME/IP backend -

#### Backends

#### Franca Features

- inheritance
- composite data types
- deployment specifications
- attribute access and update notifications
- broadcast sending and reception
- method invocation
  - Linux with main event loop
    - application-owned memory management
      - RTOS with tasks
        - safety-critical requirements

#### Environments

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### PoC Development Progress

- Development approach is based on iterations
  - Manually develop application that uses certain Common API features (see below)
  - Incrementally implement corresponding aspects of the Common API C design
  - Extract shared implementation into a library and use the rest as generator test cases
- Functionality increments
  - Multiple interface instances and multiple interface implementations (DONE)
  - Asynchronous method invocations and backend event loop embedding (DONE, v0.1)
  - Code generation for currently supported features (DONE, v0.2 is due soon)
  - Support for Franca signals and attributes
  - Backend for in-process communication
  - Memory allocation managed by the application
  - Full support for Franca type system

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### PoC Status: Module Structure





### PoC Status: Reference Code

- 'Simple' example
  - Server hosts two instances of the same interface with two different implementations
  - Client connects to both instances hosted by the Server
  - Client invokes a method synchronously (i.e. blocks until server responds)
  - Server responds to the method invocation synchronously (i.e. in the message handler)
- 'Game' example
  - Server hosts one interface instance that implements a state machine
  - Client implements another state machine that connects to the Server instance
  - Client uses GLib mail loop to invoke methods asynchronously (i.e., to receive a callback on server response)
  - Server uses sd-event to respond to method invocations asynchronously (i.e., the message handler defers the processing and response to a different handler)

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### PoC Status: Client-Side Methods

/\* ---- Interface.fidl ---- \*/
package org.test
interface Interface {
 version { major 0 minor 1 }
 method methodName {
 in { InArg inArg }
 out { OutArg outArg } }
}

/\* ---- src-gen/client-Interface.h ---- \*/
struct cc\_client\_Interface;
typedef void (\*cc\_Interface\_methodName\_reply\_t)(
 struct cc\_client\_Interface \*, OutArg);

int cc\_Interface\_methodName(
 struct cc\_client\_Interface \*instance, InArg inArg,
 OutArg \*outArg);
int cc\_Interface\_methodName\_async(
 struct cc\_client\_Interface \*instance, InArg inArg,
 cc\_Interface\_methodName\_reply\_t callback);

int cc\_client\_Interface\_new(
 const char \*address, void \*data,
 struct cc\_client\_Interface \*\*instance);
struct cc\_client\_Interface \*cc\_client\_Interface\_free(
 struct cc\_client\_Interface \*instance);



### PoC Status: Server-Side Methods

```
/* ---- Interface.fidl ---- */
package org.test
interface Interface {
   version { major 0 minor 1 }
   method methodName {
     in { InArg inArg }
     out { OutArg outArg } }
}
```

```
/* ---- src-gen/server-Interface.h ---- */
struct cc_server_Interface;
typedef int (*cc_Interface_methodName_t)(
    struct cc_server_Interface *, InArg, OutArg *);
struct cc_server_Interface_impl {
    cc_Interface_methodName_t methodName;
};
```

```
static int Interface_impl_methodName(
    struct cc_server_Interface *instance, ArgIn argIn,
    ArgOut *argOut);
```

```
int cc_server_Interface_new(
    const char *address,
    struct cc_server_Interface_impl *impl, void *data,
    struct cc_server_Interface **instance);
struct cc_server_Interface *cc_server_Interface_free(
    struct cc_server_Interface *instance);
```



### PoC Status: Backend Event Loop



#include <capic/backend.h>

struct cc\_event\_context;

int cc\_backend\_get\_event\_context(
 struct cc\_event\_context \*\*context);
void \*cc\_event\_get\_native(
 struct cc\_event\_context \*context);
int cc\_event\_get\_fd(
 struct cc\_event\_context \*context);
int cc\_event\_prepare(
 struct cc\_event\_context \*context);
int cc\_event\_context \*context);
int cc\_event\_context \*context);
int cc\_event\_context \*context);
int cc\_event\_context \*context);

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### PoC Status: Eclipse Code Generator

Code generation for Common API C is supported via Eclipse UI plugin:

- Built with Java 1.7, Eclipse Mars SR1, Franca 0.10
- Command for .fidl files in context menu and keyboard shortcut
- Generates client and server code in the folder 'src-gen/' of the current project





### PoC Status: Standalone Code Generator

Code generation for Common API C is supported via a standalone binary:

- Built with Java 1.7, Eclipse Mars SR1, Franca 0.10 (but only JRE is required for execution)
- Command line interface; .fidl file is specified by its absolute path
- Generates client and server code in 'src-gen/' under the current working directory





### **Project References**

- Source code repository
  - <u>http://git.projects.genivi.org/?p=common-api/c-poc.git;a=summary</u>
- Mailing list
  - genivi-ipc@lists.genivi.org
- Wiki home page
  - <u>https://genivi-oss.atlassian.net/wiki/display/PROJ/Common+API+C</u>
- Bug tracker
  - <u>https://genivi-oss.atlassian.net/projects/CC/issues/?filter=allopenissues</u>
- Beware: Wiki and bug tracker will soon move to genivi.org

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# Thank You! Questions?