# Embedded Software Streaming via Block Stream

A Dissertation

by

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**Dissertation Advisor** 

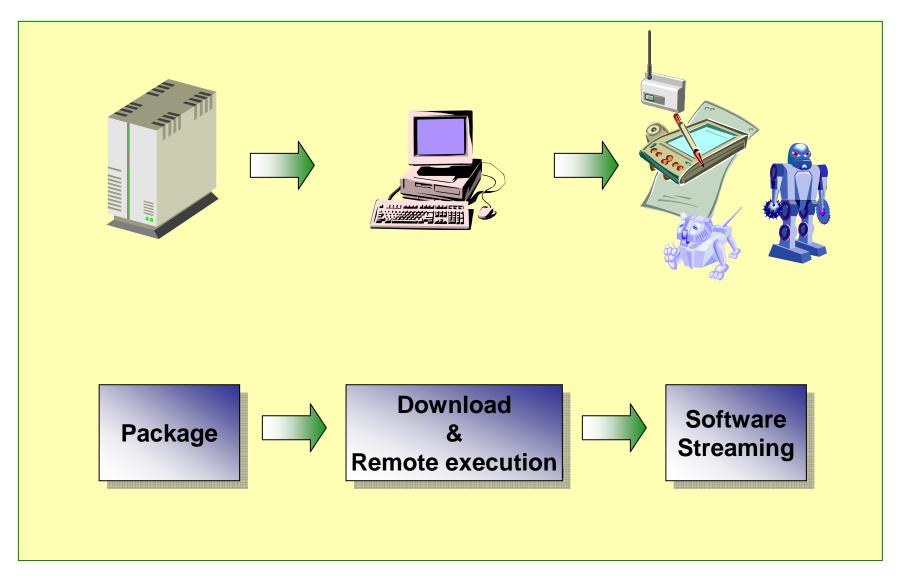
**Professor Vincent J. Mooney III** 

7 April 2004

#### **Outline**

- Introduction
- Related Work
- Block Streaming
- Stream-Enabled Program Files
- Stream-Enabled File I/O
- Performance Enhancement
- Experiments and Results
- Conclusion

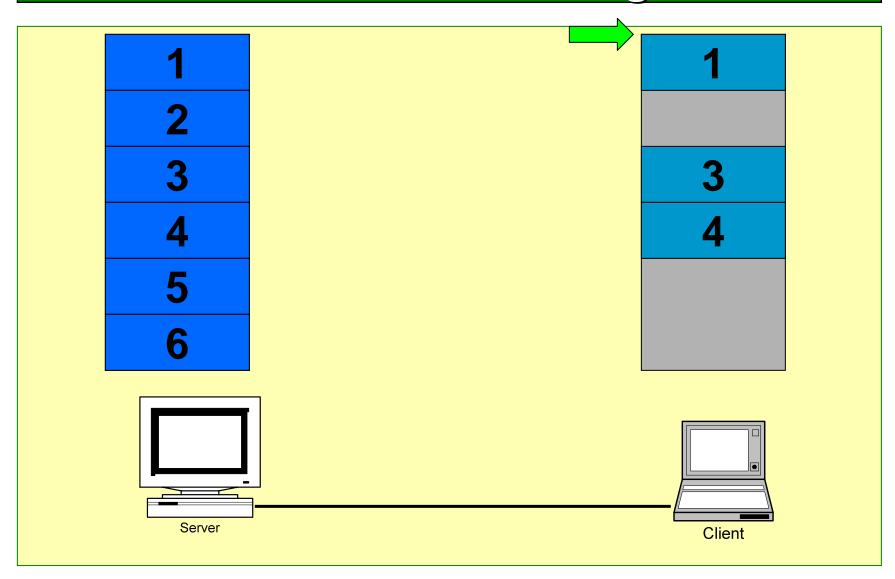
## Introduction



## **Running Applications**

- On clients (download and install)
  - Advantages
    - Less servers' computing requirements
    - Faster user interaction after installation complete
  - Disadvantages
    - Long download time
    - Clients' limited resources
    - Unused features downloaded
- On servers (remote execution)
  - Advantages
    - Applications not downloaded
    - Less clients' computing requirements
  - Disadvantages
    - Overloading of servers
    - Slower user interactions
    - Connection loss

# **Software Streaming**



### **Definitions**

- Software streaming
  - A method for allowing the execution of streamenabled software even while transmission/streaming of the software may still be in progress
- Application load time
  - the amount of time from when the application is selected for download to when the application can be executed
- Application suspension time
  - the amount of time from when the application is suspended due to missing code to when the application can be resumed

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## Related Work (1)

- Java
  - Allows execution without obtaining all classes
  - Sends class files when requested
  - Suspends the application for every class not in memory
  - Requires JVM
  - Assumes clients has enough memory to store the entire application

## Related Work (2)

- Software caching [CH02]
  - Has high occurrence of application suspension
- Liquid software [JH96]
  - Requires a fast ("gigabit") compiler

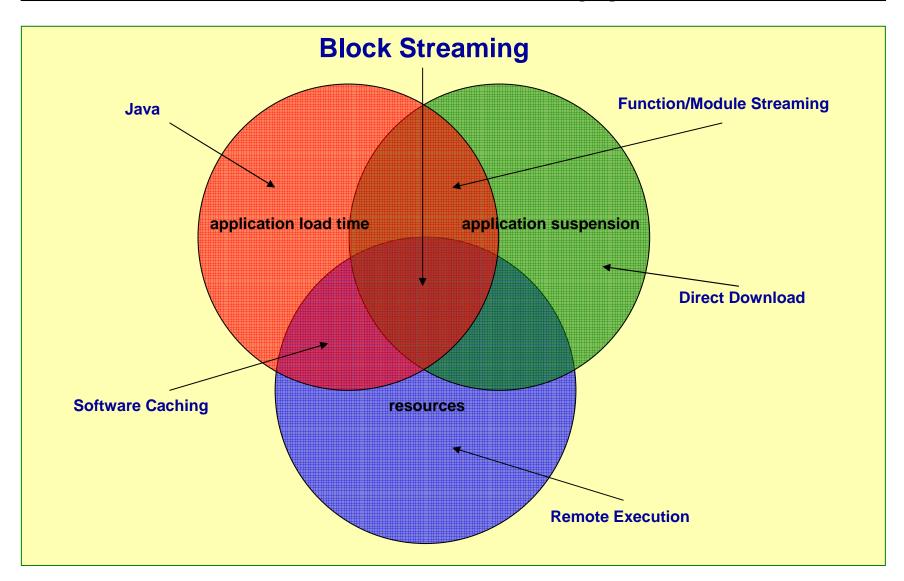
## Related Work (3)

- Function/module streaming [CK98][UR01]
  - Allows execution without obtaining all functions
  - Transfers functions speculatively to reduce the occurrence of application suspension
  - Assumes clients has enough memory to store the entire application
  - More difficult to manage memory

## Related Work (4)

- Block streaming
  - Divides files into blocks
  - Streams at block level
  - No known prior work

# Related Work (4)



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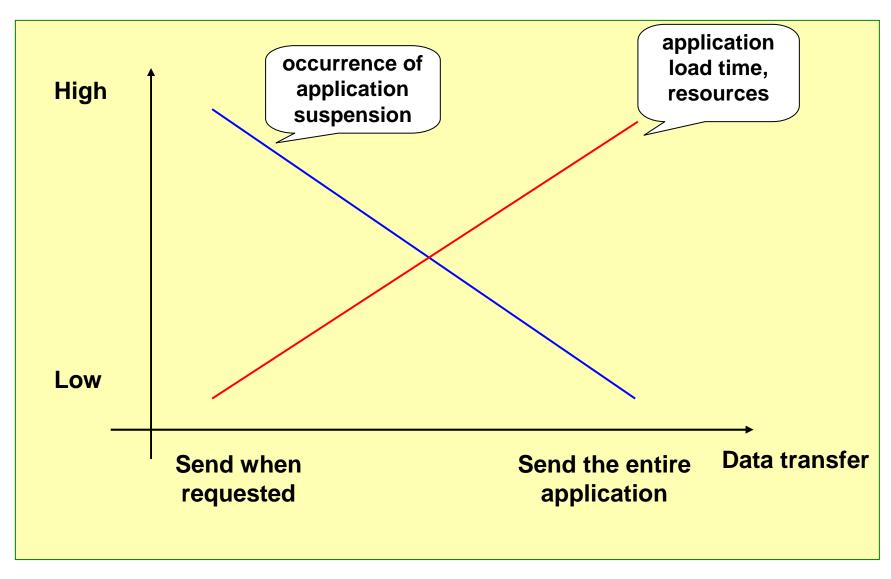
## **Block Streaming**

- Does not require virtual machines, virtual file system, compiler at client, special support from OS
- Uses a binary rewriting technique
- Supports embedded applications and small memory footprint devices
- Implements at user level (not OS dependant)
- Provides stream-enabled file I/O support

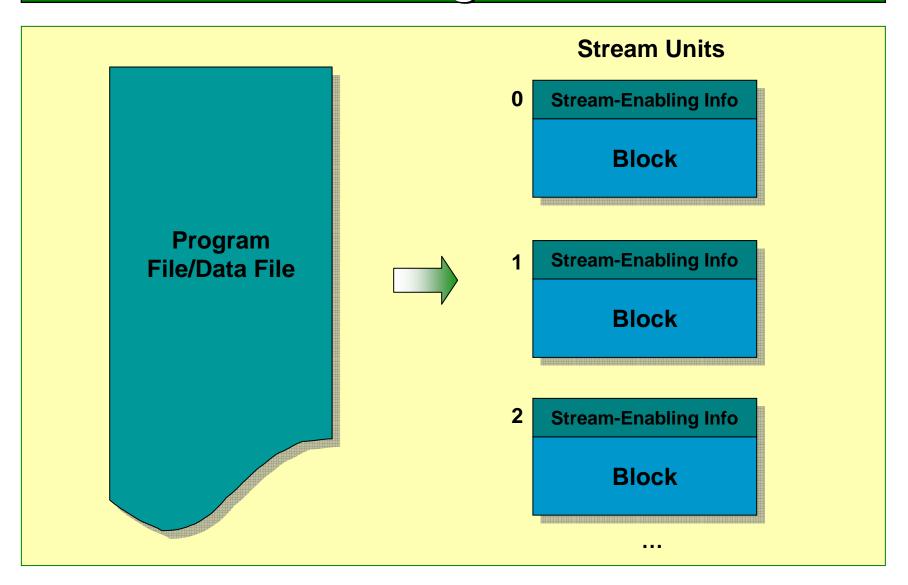
## **Objectives**

- To reduce application load time
- To reduce application suspension time and occurrence of application suspension due to missing code/data
- To efficiently utilize resources such as bandwidth and memory
- To support small memory footprint embedded devices
- To optimize the above four objectives simultaneously (as opposed to tradeoffs)

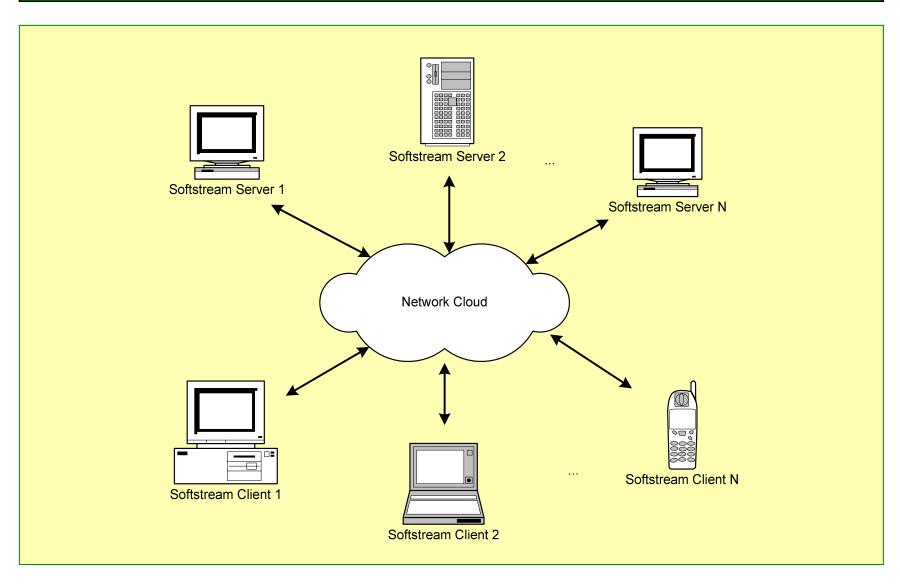
# **Objective tradeoffs**



# **Block Streaming: Stream Units**



## Softstream Client/Server Model



## **Softstream Protocol Layers**

**Stream-enabled Application** 

**Softstream Assembly** 

**Softstream Protocol** 

**TCP** 

**IP** 

**Subnetwork** 

**OSI Layers:** 

**Application** 

**Presentation** 

Session

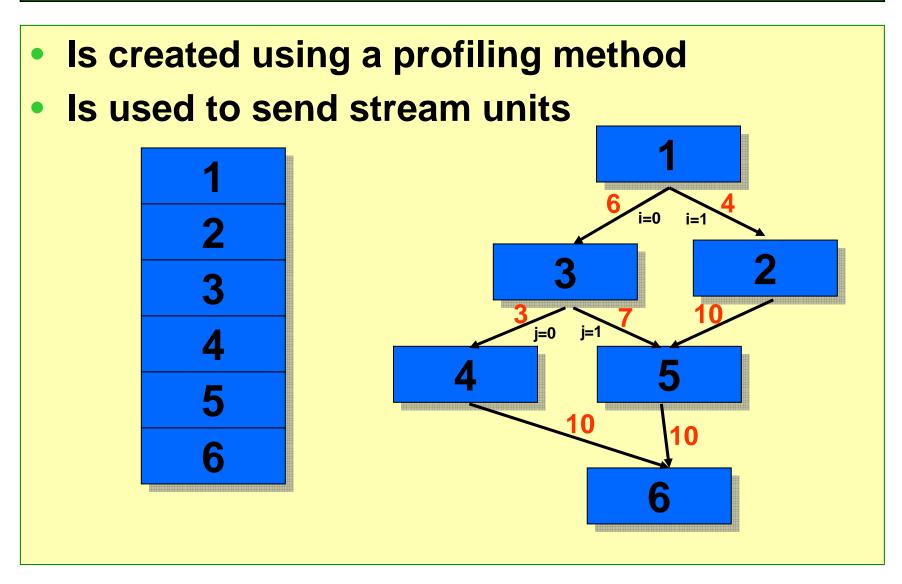
**Transport** 

**Network** 

Link

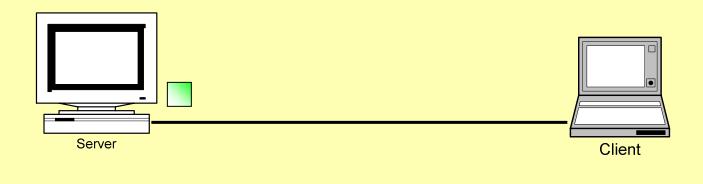
**Physical** 

## **Transmission Profile**



## Flow Control (1)

- Continuous stream
  - Sends stream units according to the transmission profile
  - Restarts a new sequence when requesting a missing stream unit



# Flow Control (2)

 On-demand stream Sends stream units according to the transmission profile based on resource constraints Server Client

### **Performance Metrics**

- Overhead
  - Bandwidth
  - Memory
  - Processing time
- Application load time
- Application suspension time
- Occurrence of application suspensions due to missing code/data

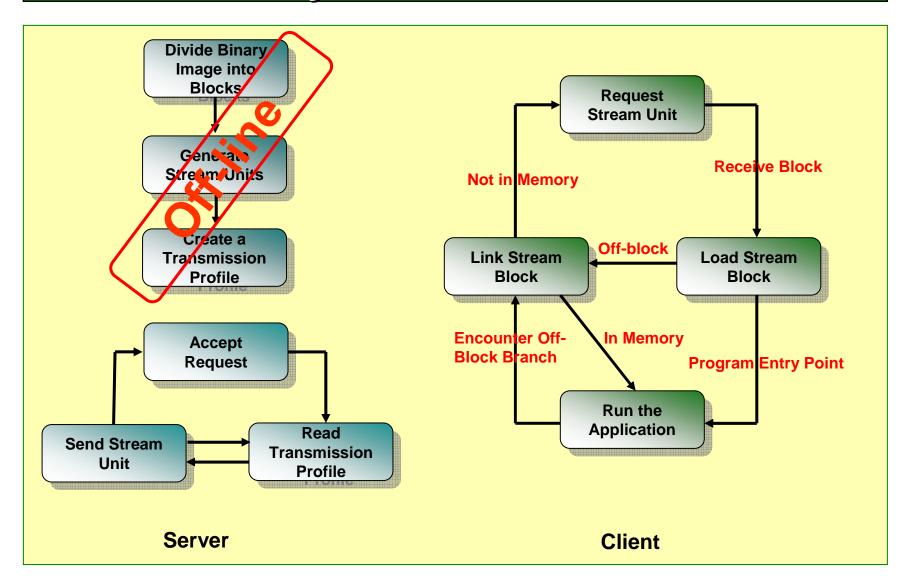
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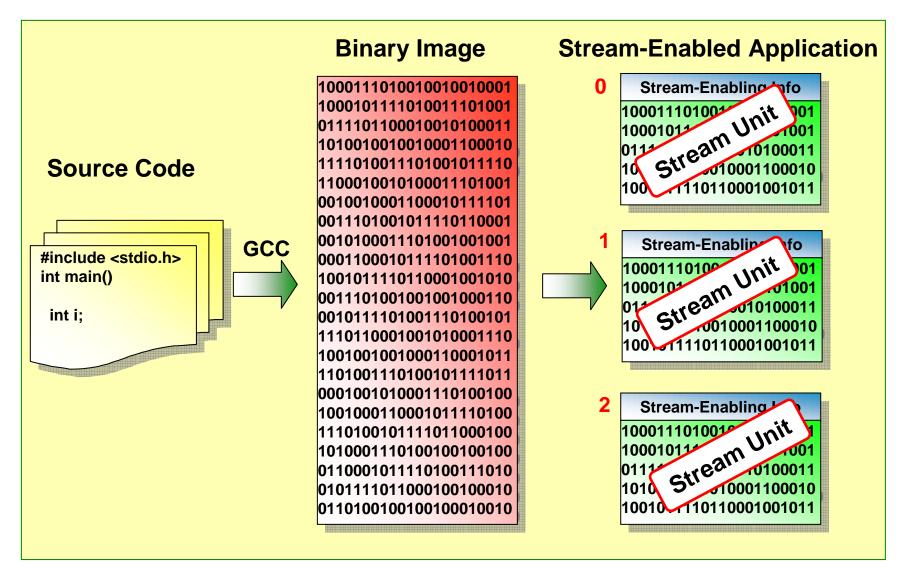
## **Stream-Enabled Program Files**

- Code generation
- Code modification
- Code profiling

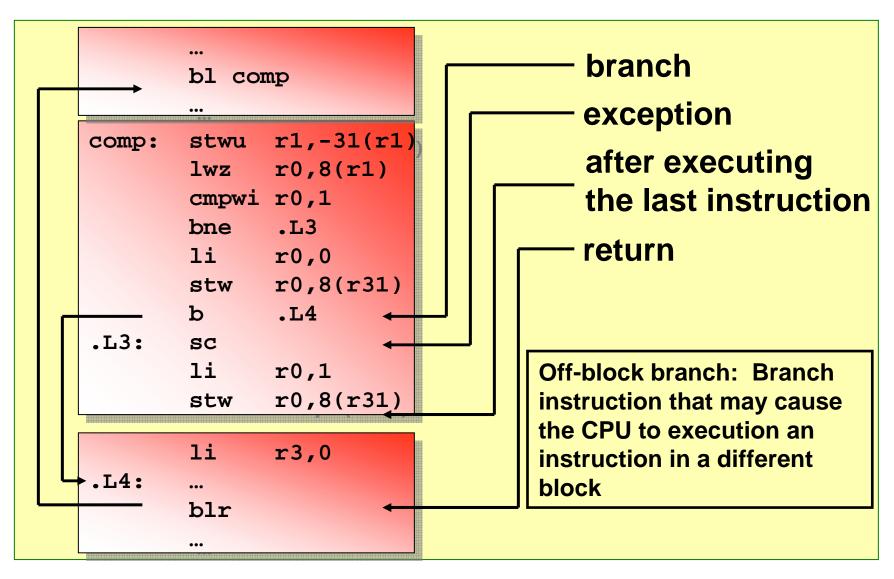
## **System Overview**



## **Generating Blocks**



## **Exiting and Entering a Block**



## **Code Generation**

- Preventing the execution of non-existing code
  - Static branches
  - Dynamic branches (return, function pointer)
  - Exception instructions
  - Last instruction of the block
- Coping with non-interruptible sections
  - Stream execution code prior to the current block
- Generating stream-enabling information
  - Location of the off-block branches
  - Branch number assigned sequentially

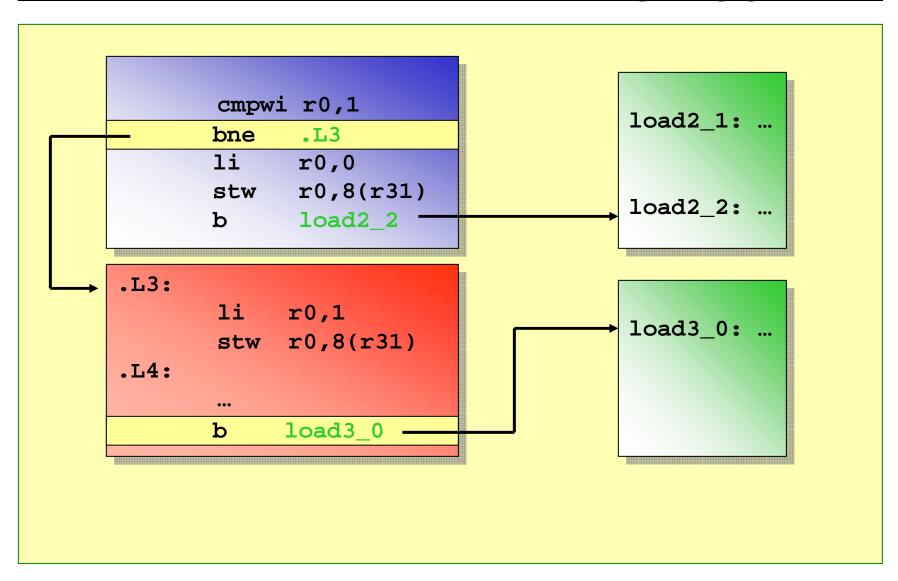
### **Code Modification**

- Load time code modification
  - Modifies off-block branches to jump to the branch table
  - Stores in off-block branch information in Branch Info Table
- Run time code modification
  - Modifies the off-block branches to jump to the intended code

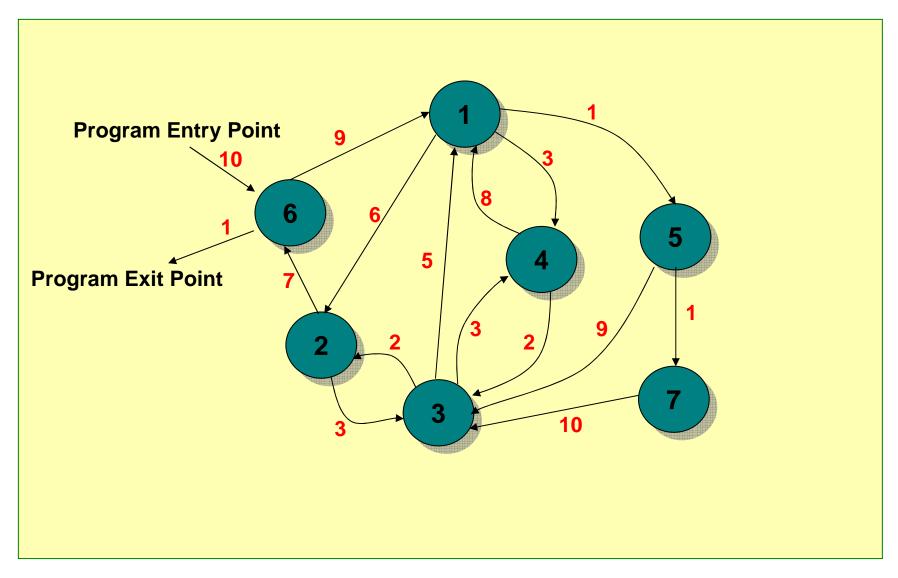
# **Code Modification Example (1)**

```
cmpwi r0,1
if (i==1)
                               bne
                                     r0,0
                               li
i=0;
                               stw r0,8(r31)
else
                               b
                                     .L4
i=1;
                        .L3:
                               li
                                     r0,1
                                     r0,8(r31)
                               stw
                        .L4:
```

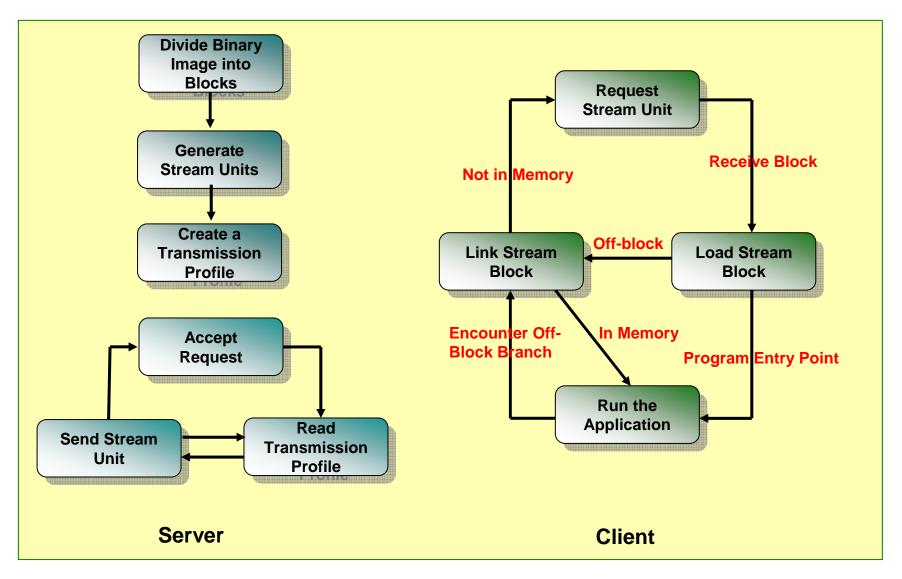
# **Code Modification Example (2)**



# **Code Profiling**



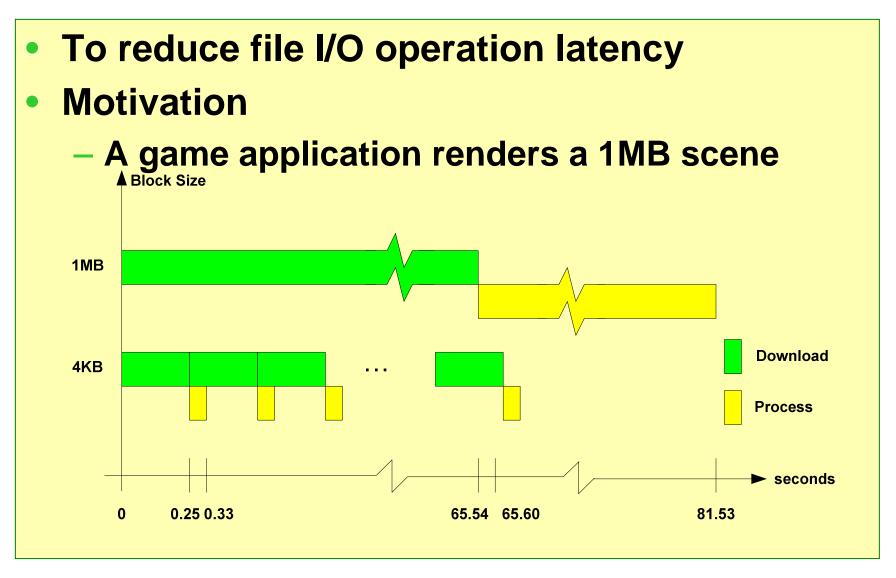
## Recap: Block Streaming for Program File



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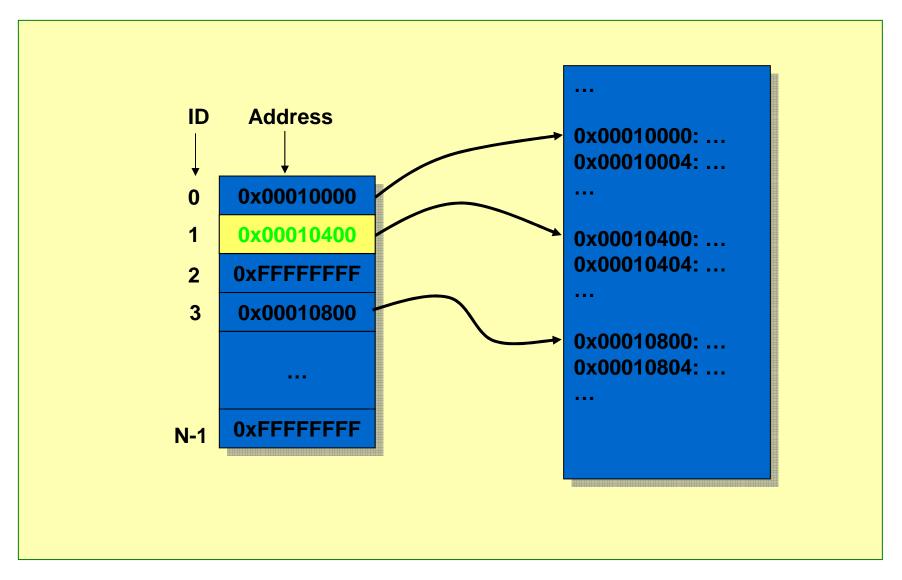
## Stream-Enabled File I/O



#### **Stream Units for Data Block**

- Generate stream units by dividing file into fixed size blocks
- Create transmission profile by profiling data
- Provide SIO function calls
  - sio\_open()
  - sio\_read()
  - sio\_write()
  - sio\_lseek()
  - sio\_close()

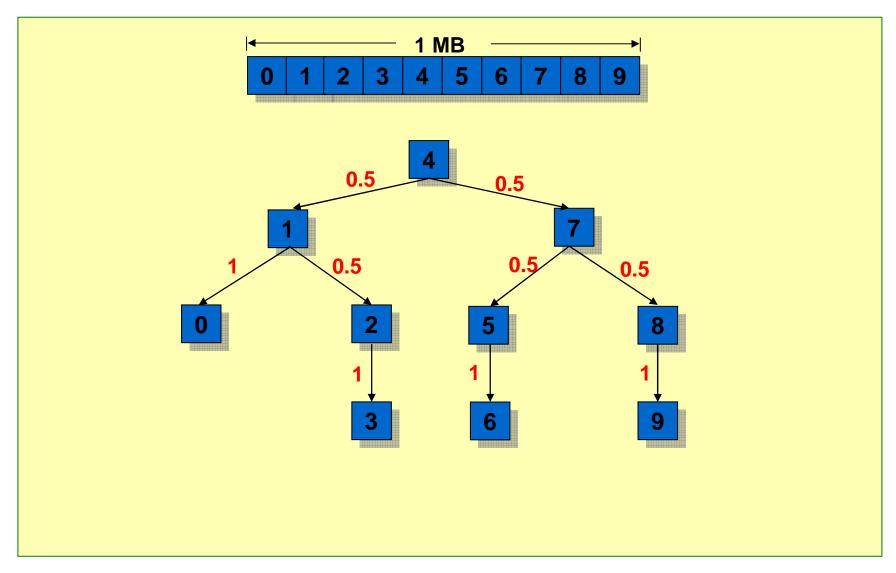
#### **Block Table**



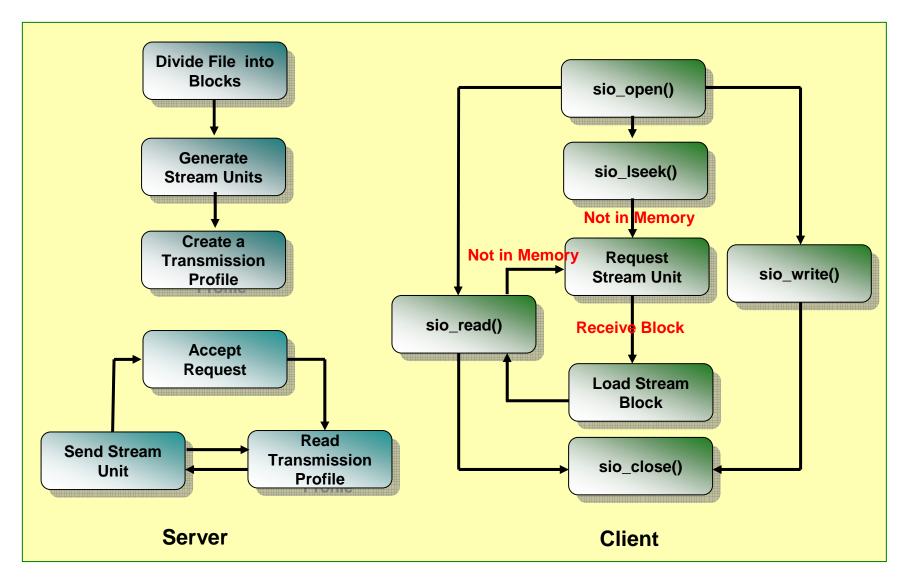
## **Data Profiling Example (1)**

- 1 MB data file, data sorted in ascending order
- Divide the file into 10 equal-size blocks
- A database application searches for a record using a binary search algorithm
- Create a transmission profile according to the binary search algorithm
- Assume that the record is in block 5

# **Data Profiling Example (2)**



## Recap: Block Streaming for Data File



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#### **Performance Enhancement**

- Objectives
  - To reduce occurrence of application suspensions
  - To support small memory footprint embedded devices
- Code transformation
  - Enforcing block boundaries
  - Remapping functions
- Steam unit removal
  - Unlinking mechanism
  - Stream unit replacement
- Requirement
  - Fixed sized stream blocks

#### **Enforcing Block Boundaries Example**

```
fn1: stwu 1,-31(1)
stw 3,8(1)
lwz 0,8(1)
...
blr

fn2: stwu 1,-31(1)
stw 3,8(1)
```

```
li 0,1
...
blr
fn3: ...
```

```
fn1: stwu 1,-31(1)
stw 3,8(1)
lwz 0,8(1)
...
blr
```

```
fn2: stwu 1,-31(1)
stw 3,8(1)
li 0,1
...
blr
fn3: ...
```

## Remapping Functions

#### Observations

- Programmer places functions in the file randomly
- Compiler places the functions the same order as written
- Program jumps from block to block
- Higher occurrence of software suspensions

# Remapping Function Example

```
int fn1(...)
  x = fn5(a,b);
int fn2(...)
int fn3(...)
```

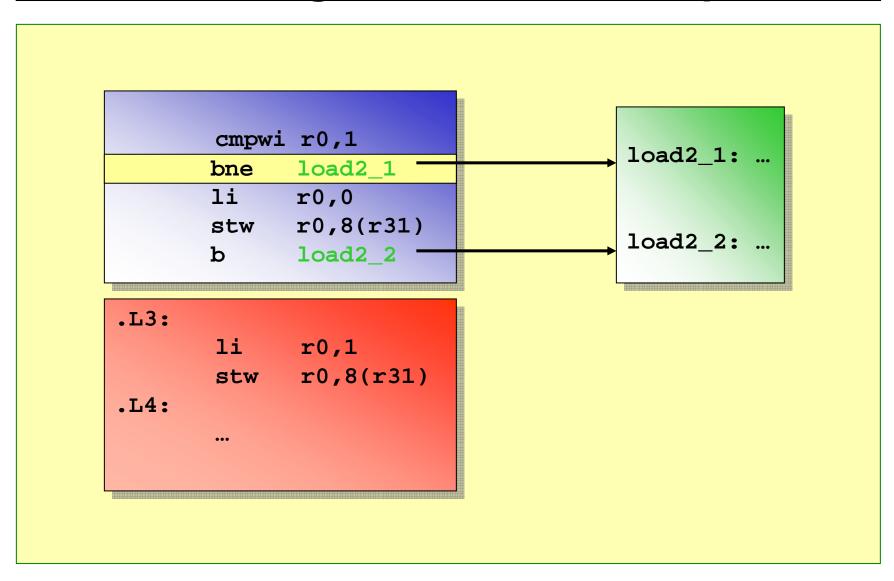
```
int fn4(...)
int fn5(...)
  y = fn7(z);
int fn6(...)
```

```
int fn7(...)
int fn8(...)
int fn9(...)
```

## **Unlinking Mechanism**

- Linking
  - Run efficiently, no code checking
- Unlinking
  - Remove blocks
  - Need to know location of incoming branches to the block to be removed

## **Unlinking Mechanism Example**



#### **Stream Unit Replacement**

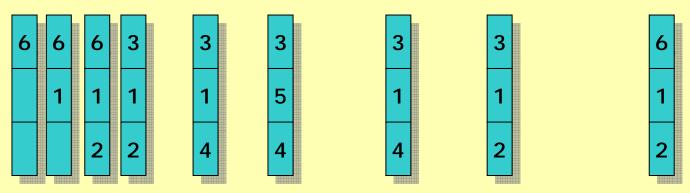
- Objective
  - Reduce number of retransmissions
- Example
  - Game application (e.g., Doom)
    - 6 MB
    - 6 blocks, 1MB each
  - PDA with 3 MB memory available
  - 3 Blocks, 1 MB each

# Stream Unit Replacement Example

# Execution profile: 6 1 2 3 1 4 1 5 3 4 1 4 3 2 3 1 2 6 1 2

**Transmission profile:** 

**Client memory:** 



9 occurrences of application suspension for demand loading potentially 6 occurrences with block streaming

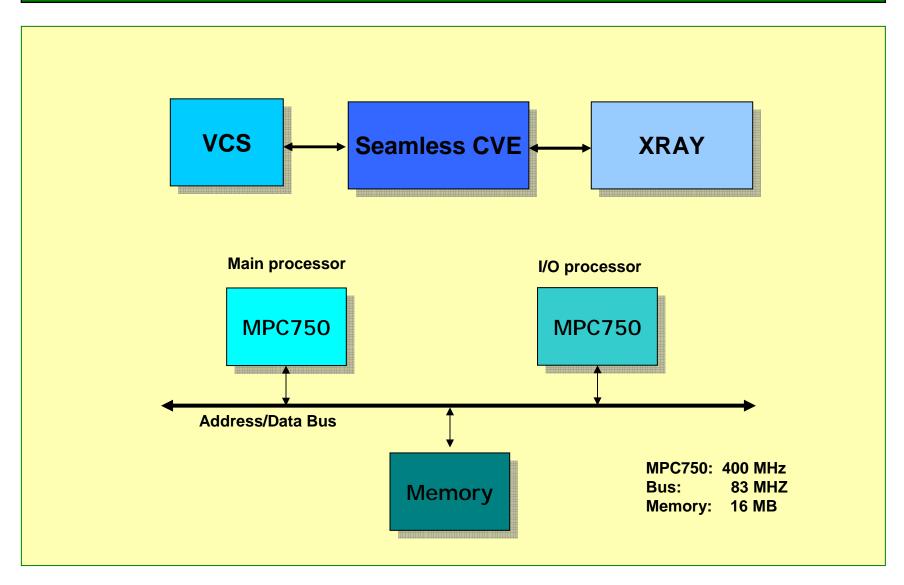
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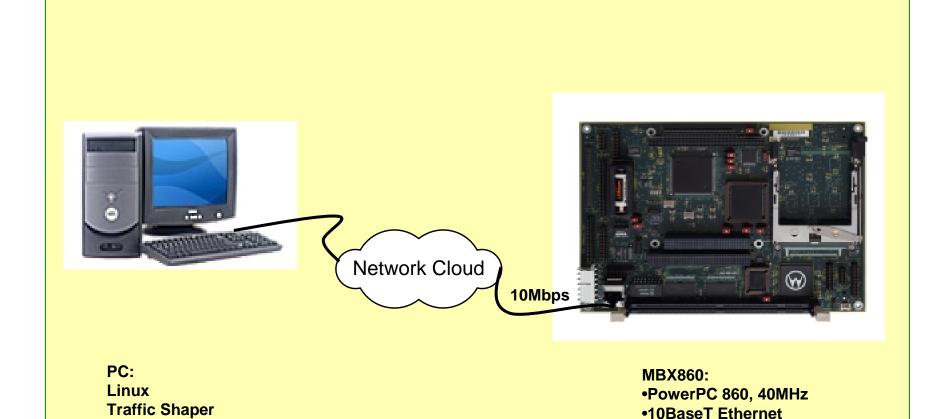
#### **Experiments and Results**

- Hardware setup
- Stream-enabled program file (SPF)
- Stream-enabled file I/O (SIO)
- Stream-enable program with stream-enabled file I/O

#### **Simulation Environment**



#### **MBX860 Board Environment**



•4 MB DRAM, 2 MB Flash

•Linux 2.4.21

#### **Code Size**

Implementation	C lines
softstream server	≈ 3400
softstream client	≈ <b>1400</b>
softstream loader/linker	≈ <b>1300</b>
stream-enabled file I/O	≈ <b>1500</b>
softstream generator	≈ 2200



Server: softstream server softstream generator



Client: softstream client softstream loader/linker stream-enabled file I/O

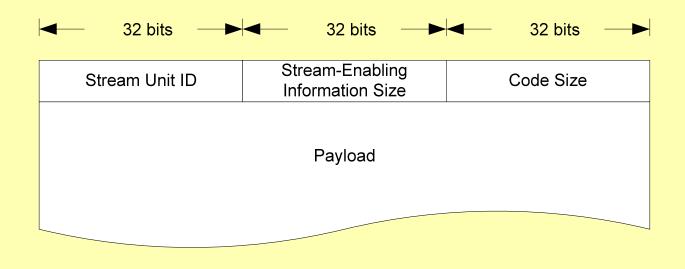
## SPF Overhead (1)

- Overhead per off-block branch
  - Bandwidth 4 bytes (location of the branch)
  - Memory 20 bytes (12 bytes for block table,
     4 bytes for instruction, 4 bytes for location)

Type of overhead	Overhead per off-block branch	
Bandwidth	4 bytes	
Memory	20 bytes	

## SPF Overhead (2)

- Overhead per block
  - Bandwidth: 12 bytes for headers + 4\*n
  - Memory: 20\*n
  - n = number of off-block branches



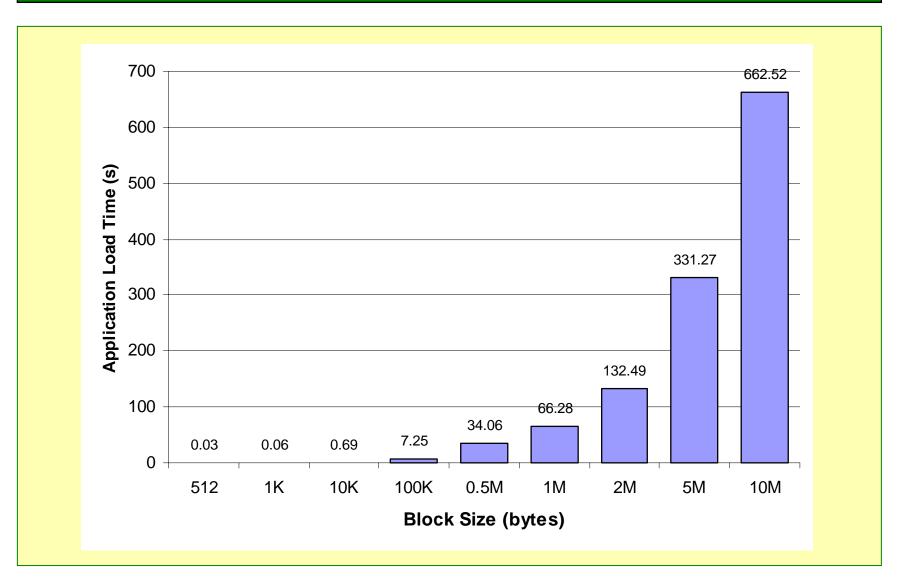
#### **SPF Simulation Scenario**

- Adaptive autonomous robot exploration
- Impossible to write and load software for all possible environments
- The mission control needs to update the robot software over a 128Kbps link
- The new code is 10MB
- The robot does not need all 10MB initially
- The robot must run the software to react to the new environment within 120 s

#### **SPF Simulation Results**

Block size (bytes)	Total # of blocks	Added code/block	Load time (s)
10M	1	0.0003%	655.36
5M	2	0.0007%	327.68
2M	5	0.0017%	131.07
1M	10	0.0034%	65.54
0.5M	20	0.0069%	32.77
100K	103	0.0352%	6.40
10K	1024	0.3516%	0.64
1K	10240	3.5156%	0.06
512	20480	7.0313%	0.03

#### **SPF MBX860 Board Results**

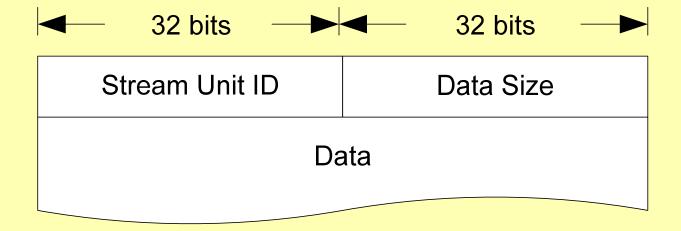


#### **Stream-Enabled Program File Results**

- Sending the whole software takes over 10 minutes: the deadline is missed
- Using software streaming with the first blocks of size of 1MB, the new software can be executed within 66 seconds: the deadline is met
- The application load time improves by a factor of ≈ 10X
- Function streaming can potentially achieve the same result
  - But function streaming lacks file I/O support

## Stream-Enabled File I/O (SIO)

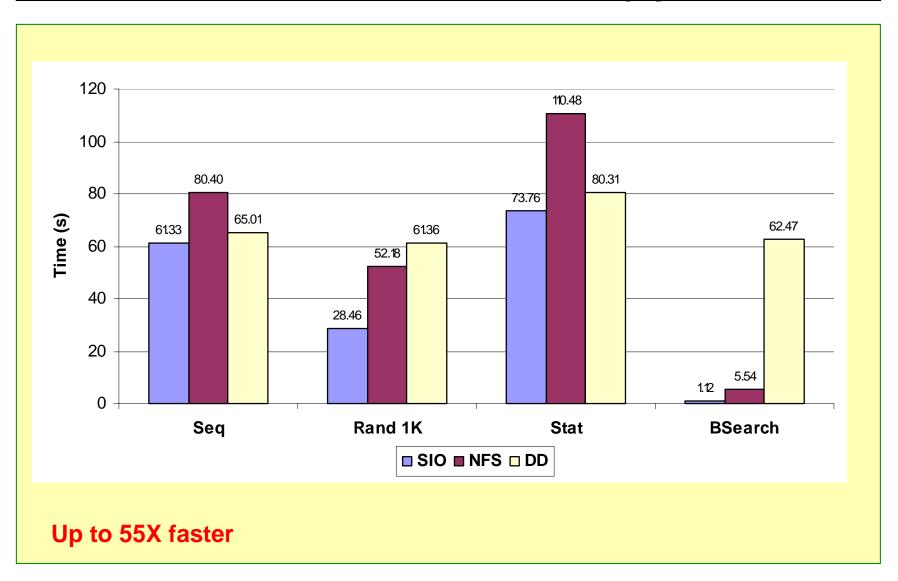
- Overhead per block
  - Bandwidth 8 bytes (Stream Unit ID, Data Size)
  - Memory 4 bytes (Entry in Block Table)



## **SIO Board Experiment (1)**

- File size 1 MB
- Benchmarks
  - Seq: read data sequentially
  - Rand 1K: read 1KB randomly
  - Stat: calculate various statistical values of distinct pieces the data
  - BSearch: find a specific value in the file using a binary search algorithm
- Implementations
  - DD using Linux TCP 1.0 for NET4.0, NFS version 3, SIO

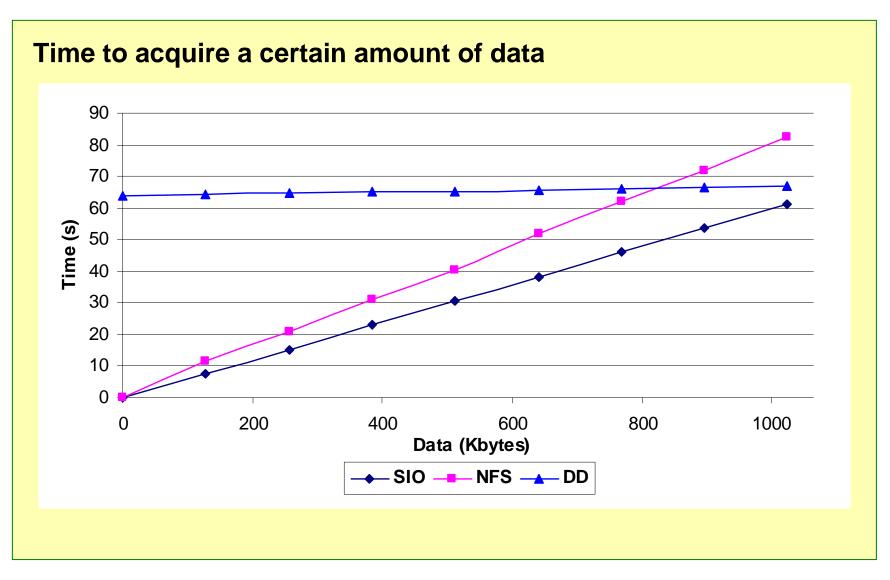
# SIO Board Results (1)



## **SIO Board Experiment (2)**

- Data acquisition
  - Read a certain amount of data from a 1 MB file
  - Link speed 128 Kbps

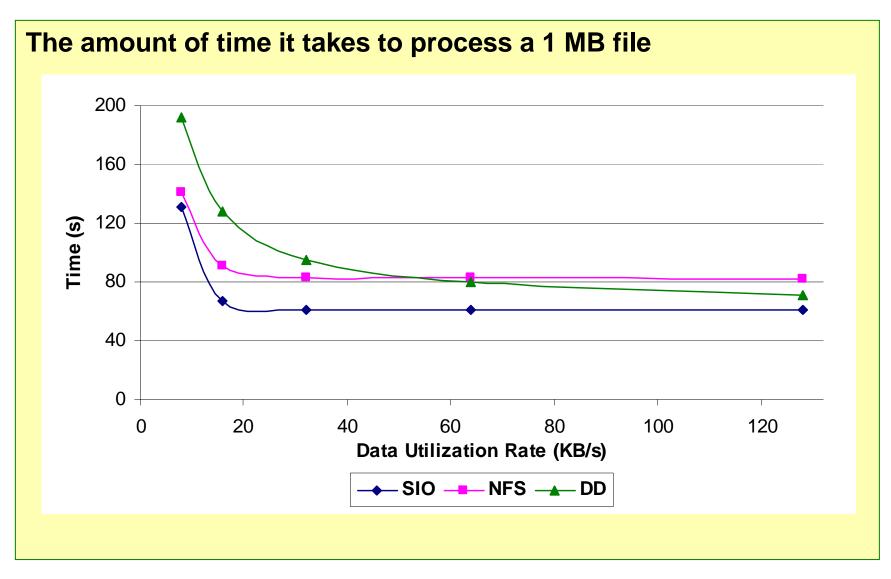
# SIO Board Results (2)



## SIO Board Experiment (3)

- Data utilization (Kbytes per second)
  - How fast data being consumed
  - Process a 1 MB file using various data utilization rates
  - Link speed 128 Kbps

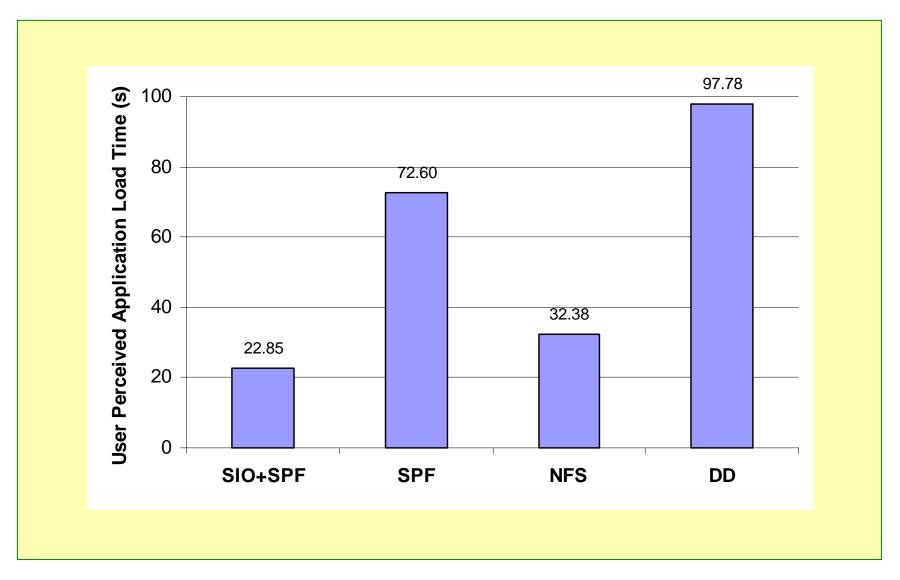
## SIO Board Results (3)



#### **Stream-Enabled Application Experiment**

- Game application
- Program size 512 KB
- Data size 1 MB
- 128 KB code and 256 KB data needed for the first scene
- Stream-enabled program file (SPF) embeds data inside program
- Implementation: SIO+SPF, SPF, NFS, DD

## **Stream-Enabled Application Results**



#### Conclusion

- Reduce application load time by enabling execution while transferring (10X)
- Lower application suspension time by profiling
- Reduce the occurrence of application suspensions
- Support small memory footprint embedded devices
- Provide stream-enabled file I/O (55X)

#### **Publications**

- Kuacharoen, P. and Mooney, V., "Memory management for embedded devices using software streaming," to be published in *Proceedings of the Mobility Conference & Exhibition*, Aug. 2004.
- Akgul, B., Mooney, V., Thane, H., and Kuacharoen, P., "Hardware Support for Priority Inheritance," in *Proceedings of the IEEE Real-Time Systems* Symposium, pp.246-254, Dec. 2003.
- Kuacharoen, P., Mooney, V., and Madisetti, V., "Software streaming via block streaming," in the book *Embedded Software for SoC*, edited by Jerraya, A., Yoo, S., Verkest, D. and Wehn, N., Boston, MA: Kluwer Academic Publishers, pp. 435-448, Sep. 2003.
- Kuacharoen, P., Mooney, V., and Madisetti, V., "Software streaming via block streaming," in *Proceedings of the Design Automation and Test in Europe*, pp. 912-917, Mar. 2003.
- Kuacharoen, P., Shalan, M., and Mooney, V., "A congurable hardware scheduler for real-time systems," in *Proceedings of the International Conference on Engineering of Recongurable Systems and Algorithms*, pp. 96-101, June 2003.
- Kuacharoen, P., Akgul, T., Mooney, V., and Madisetti, V., "Adaptability, extensibility, and exibility in real-time operating systems," in *Proceedings of the EUROMICRO Symposium on Digital Systems Design*, pp. 400-405, Sep. 2001.
- Akgul, T., Kuacharoen, P., Mooney, V., and Madisetti, V., "A debugger RTOS for embedded systems," in Proceedings of the 27th EUROMICRO Conference, pp. 264-269, Sep. 2001.

#### **Patents**

- Kuacharoen, P., Mooney, V., and Madisetti, V., "Methods and systems for transmitting application software," *U.S. Patent* Application 20040006637, Jan. 2004.
- Kuacharoen, P., Akgul, T., Mooney, V., and Madisetti, V., "Dynamic operating system," U.S. Patent Application 20030074487, Apr. 2003.
- Akgul, T., Kuacharoen, P., Mooney, V., and Madisetti, V., "Debugger operating system for embedded systems," *U.S. Patent Application* 20030074650, Apr. 2003.

## Security: Issues not Addressed

- Network security
  - Stream applications from trusted site
  - SSL
  - Certificate
- Memory protection

# **Questions?**

