

Real-Time OS Overview

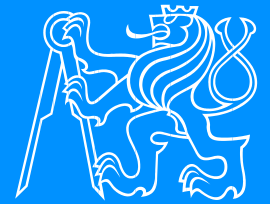
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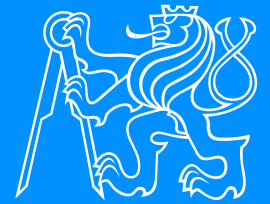
Real-Time OS Overview



- There exist hundreds of RT operating systems...
 - ▶ more in the past, less today
- VxWorks (WindRiver)
 - ▶ Commercial OS
 - ▶ Multiprocessor support, optional memory protection, POSIX API, WindAPI, Eclipse-based development environment + tools
 - ▶ Flew to Mars
- RTEMS
 - ▶ Open-source
 - ▶ Multiprocessor support, POSIX API, RTEMS API
 - ▶ Active development community
 - ▶ Good documentation



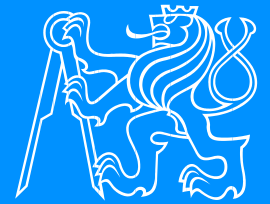
Real-Time OS Overview



- Zephyr (<https://zephyrproject.org/>)
 - ▶ Modern, open-source RTOS, managed by Linux foundation
 - supported by many hardware vendors
 - ▶ Introduced in 2016
 - ▶ No memory protection by default (ala VxWorks DKM), user mode with protection (ala VxWorks RTP) available for some hardware.
 - ▶ One goal is to provide safety certification as a commercial service
- Apache NuttX
 - ▶ Open-source



Real-Time OS Overview

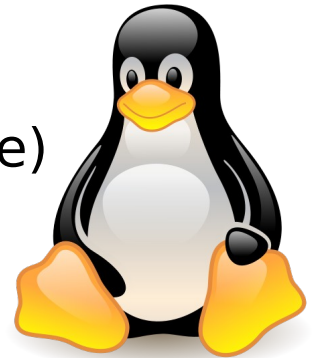


- QNX – commercial, microkernel-based
- Dual-kernel OS (real-time addons to generic OS)
 - ▶ RTAI – open-source, Linux runs as a task with lowest priority
 - ▶ ~~RT Linux – ditto, patent problem (now Wind River/Intel)~~
 - ▶ Ardenne/RTX – real-time addon to Windows
- PikeOS (SysGo) – commercial hypervisor, safety critical applications
- FreeRTOS – for small micro-controllers, single address space
- Windows CE – Real-Time OS from Microsoft, Win32 API
- Azure RTOS (ThreadX) – Small RTOS from Microsoft, MS cloud integration
- ~~eCos – professional and open-source version. Development is not too open. Interesting HAL. Offered as an alternative OS for Siemens's PLCs.~~

Linux and real-time



- Standard kernel did not have RT properties
 - ▶ Kernels 2.4.x were not preemptive (2.6+ is preemptive)
 - ▶ Many companies (MontaVista, TimeSys) tried to turn Linux into RT OS
 - ▶ They didn't work with the community – they usually offered old versions
 - ▶ Later they hired Ingo Molnar and Thomas Gleixner, to make Linux RT capable and push the patches to the mainline version.
- Around 2004 – birth of PREEMPT_RT patch
 - ▶ In the beginning it was distributed as a single huge (unmaintainable) patch to prevent the companies selling untested early development versions.



PREEMPT_RT patch



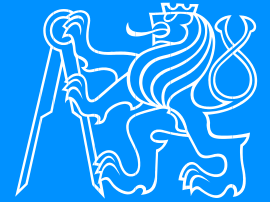
- **Problem:**

- ▶ Even in Linux 2.6.x it was not possible to preempt large amount of kernel code
 - Interrupt handlers, SMP critical sections (spinlock protected), ...
 - Those disable interrupts - response time to external events is unnecessary long

- **Solution: rt-preempt patch**

- ▶ Most spinlocks are replaced by mutexes (critical sections become preemptive)
- ▶ Implements priority inheritance (prevents priority inversion)
- ▶ IRQ handlers and softirqs are converted to threads (become preemptive)
- ▶ Timers were reworked to provide high resolution

PREEMPT_RT current status



- **PREEMPT_RT was merged** into Linux 6.12 (release in a few weeks)!
- In 2015, the preempt-rt project was funded by Google (via Linux Foundation)
- Writing RT applications for Linux is simple:
 - ▶ https://wiki.linuxfoundation.org/realtime/documentation/howto/applications/application_base
 - ▶ Configure scheduler (SCHED_FIFO + inheritance)
 - ▶ Use mlockall(), and “page-in” your stack.
- rt-tests package contains useful tools:
 - ▶ cyclictst – allows measuring worst-case scheduling latencies (similar to our lab task “scheduler latency bechmark”).

Real-Time preempt configuration



```
.config - Linux/x86 6.0.5 Kernel Configuration
```

```
> General setup
```

General setup

Arrow keys navigate the menu. <Enter> selects submenus ---> (or empty submenus ----). Highlighted letters are hotkeys. Pressing <Y> includes, <N> excludes, <M> modularizes features. Press <Esc><Esc> to exit, <?> for Help, </> for Search. Legend: [*] built-in [] excluded <M> module < > module capable

```
^(-)
```

```
[*] POSIX Message Queues
[ ] General notification queue (NEW)
[*] Enable process_vm_readv/writev syscalls (NEW)
[ ] uselib syscall (for libc5 and earlier) (NEW)
[*] Auditing support
    IRQ subsystem ----
    Timers subsystem --->
    BPF subsystem --->
    Preemption Model (Fully Preemptible Kernel (Real-Time)) ---->
[ ] Core Scheduling for SMT (NEW)
    CPU/Task time and stats accounting --->
[*] CPU isolation (NEW)
    RCU Subsystem --->
< > Kernel .config support (NEW)
< > Enable kernel headers through /sys/kernel/kheaders.tar.xz (NEW)
(18) Kernel log buffer size (16 => 64KB, 17 => 128KB)
(12) CPU kernel log buffer size contribution (13 => 8 KB, 17 => 128KB) (NEW)
(13) Temporary per-CPU printk log buffer size (12 => 4KB, 13 => 8KB) (NEW)
```

```
v(+)
```

```
<Select>
```

```
<Exit>
```

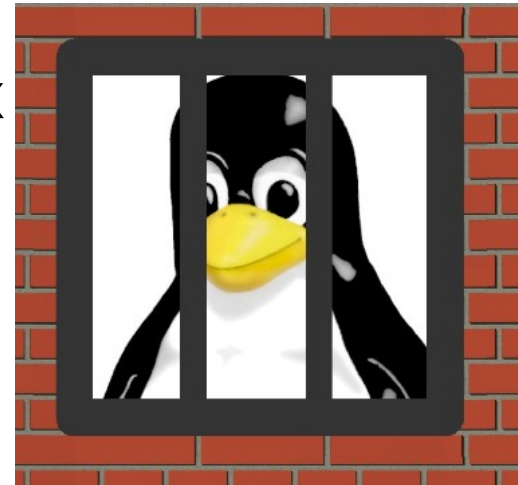
```
<Help>
```

```
<Save>
```

```
<Load>
```


Other Linux-related solutions

- **SCHED_DEADLINE** - Linux EDF scheduler (in mainline)
 - ▶ Implements Constant Bandwidth Server (CBS) that provides temporal task isolation (protects WCET from overruns)
 - ▶ <https://github.com/jlelli/sched-deadline>
 - ▶ http://www.evidence.eu.com/sched_deadline.html
- **JailHouse** - partitioning hypervisor for Linux
 - ▶ Small hypervisor for real-time safety critical applications
 - ▶ <https://github.com/siemens/jailhouse>
- **Xenomai** - hard real-time from Linux user space
 - ▶ Adeos - IRQ and syscall virtualization



Linux rt-preempt - links

- Real-Time Linux Wiki:
<https://wiki.linuxfoundation.org/realtime/start>
(older site: <http://rt.wiki.kernel.org>)
- Mailing list: linux-rt-users@vger.kernel.org
- OSADL: <http://www.osadl.org>
- „Latest stable“ Real-Time Linux
<http://www.osadl.org/Latest-Stable.latest-stable-realtime-linux.0.html>
- Linux Weekly Newsletter: <http://lwn.net/>

Microkernels (TU Dresden)

- L4Re (<https://l4re.org/>)
 - ▶ L4 microkernel + run-time environment
 - ▶ Currently used in VW cars etc.
- NOVA Microhypervisor (<http://hypervisor.org>)
 - ▶ Small Trusted Computing Base
- Genode OS framework
 - ▶ Unified user space for microkernels
 - ▶ Cool!
 - ▶ UNIX emulation...

