

# A Solution Based on Modeling and Code Generation for Embedded Control System

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## ABSTRACT

*With the development of computer technology, embedded control system plays an important role in modern industry. For the embedded system, traditional development methods are time-consuming and system is not easy to maintain. Domain-specific modeling provides a solution for the problems. In this paper, we proposed development architecture for embedded control systems based on MIC. GME is used to construct meta-model and application model, model interpreter interprets model and stores model information in xml format document. The final cross-platform codes are automatically generated by different templates and xml format document. This development method can reduce time and cost in the lifecycle of system development.*

**Keywords:** Domain-Specific Modeling, Model Interpreter, Code Generation, Embedded Control System

## 1. Introduction

The processing capability of generous purpose micro-processor is increasing and moving system development emphasis from hardware to software. In order to meet the embedded system requirements, software development process becomes sophisticated. Developing embedded control system with safety-critical and real-time characteristics by the traditional method is time-consuming.

Matlab/Simulink [1] focuses on data visualization, algorithms, analysis and numeric computing. The code can be automatically generated from model. However, it is not adequate for developing embedded control system. Giotto [2] is a time-triggered language for embedded control system which is developed by university of Berkeley. It supports the automation of control system designed by strictly separating platform-dependent functionality from scheduling and communication. However, developer must develop different virtual machines for application, because application is interpreted on two virtual machines: the scheduling and embedded machine. In addition, the code generated by Giotto compiler is timing-code. Model-based development method is from high level abstraction to build application. Currently, unified modeling language (UML) [3] is the most popular modeling language. Although some diagrams are suitable for automatic code generation, the implementation must be done by hand. As a general purpose model-

ing language, UML is unable to describe embedded control system characteristics such as deadline, and fault-tolerance.

MIC [4–6] is a modeling framework based on *models* and *generation*. It employs domain *models* to represent system, its environment, and the relationships between them. We use GME [7] for constructing meta-model and application model. GME is a configurable toolkit and supports domain-specific modeling. In the modeling process, UML and Object Constraint Language (OCL) [8] are used to express meta-model and constraints. The BON2 [9] component is used to interpret *model*. In this paper, we proposed an embedded control system development framework based on domain-specific modeling. The framework contains four layers: meta-meta model layer, meta-model layer, model layer and implementation layer. In the model interpreting process, we interpret model and store information in xml format document. The final code is generated by templates files and xml document, implementing cross-platform codes automatic generation.

The paper is organized as follows. In section 2, we illustrate the embedded control system development architecture. In section 3, we illustrate a meta-modeling process and take an example of state machine in detail. In section 4, we describe a method for model interpretation and code generation. In section 5, we make a conclusion.

## 2. Embedded Control System Developments Architecture

According to the characteristics of the embedded control system and model-integrated computing (MIC), we divided model architecture into four layers (see Figure 1).

1) Meta-meta model layer. Define meta-model modeling language, which is a general-purpose language and independent on domain.

2) Meta model layer. This is the core and infrastructure of implementing domain model.

3) Model layer. Domain developers construct application model according to domain knowledge and relevant rules.

4) Implementation layer. This is the concrete implementation of application model. According to tasks distribution in the model, execute software and hardware relevant operations.

## 3. Construct Meta-Model for Embedded Control System

Meta-model is expressed by UML class diagrams and OCL expressions, which specifies the static semantic and syntax of domain-specific language. In the process of meta-model modeling, the characteristics that impact system function and performance such as currency, deadline and the worst case execution time should be specified.

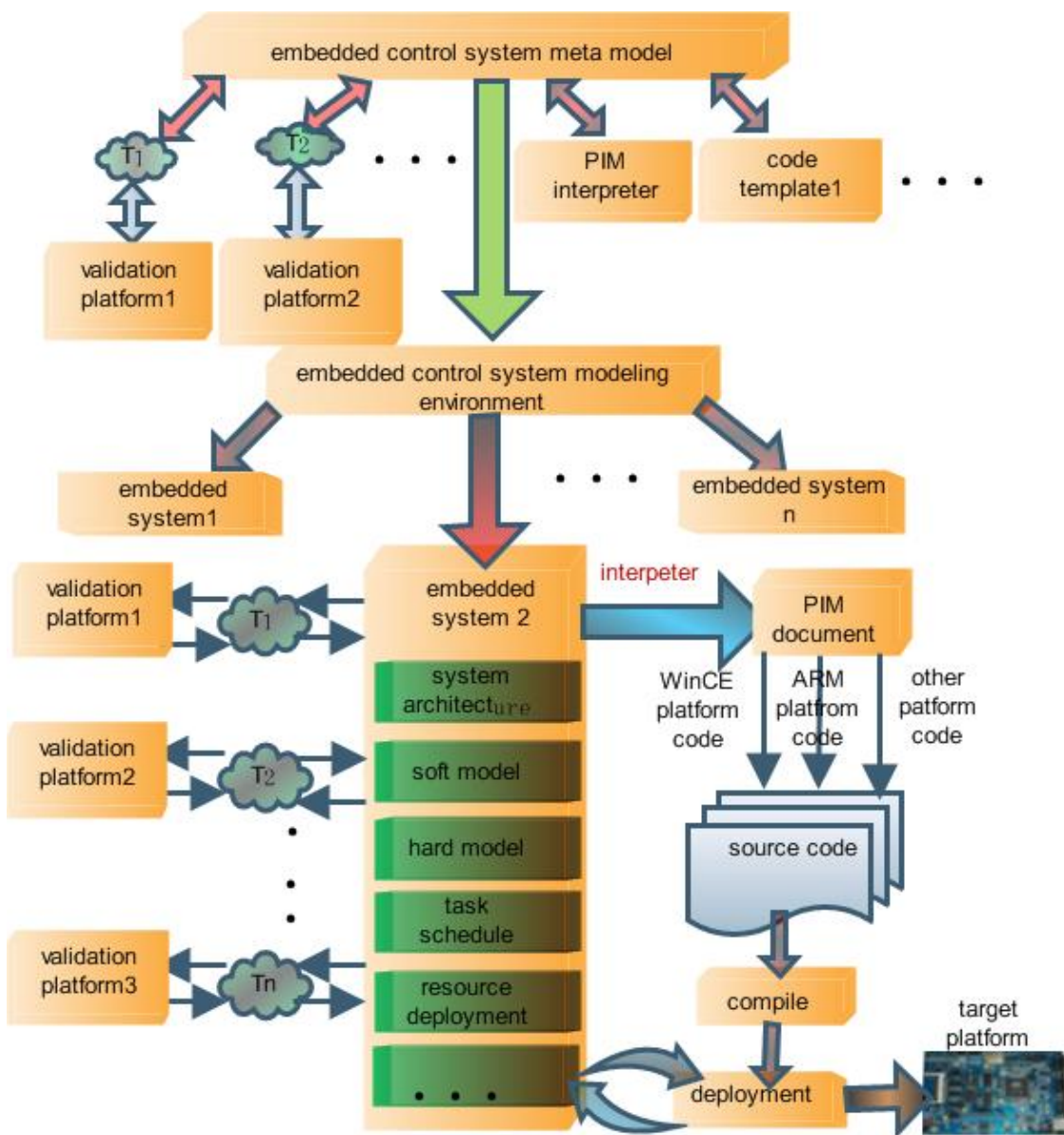


Figure 1. Embedded control system model architecture

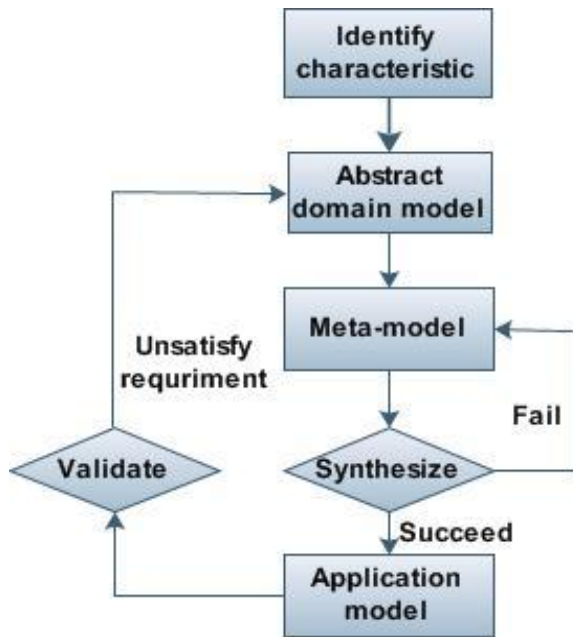


Figure 2. The meta-model modeling process

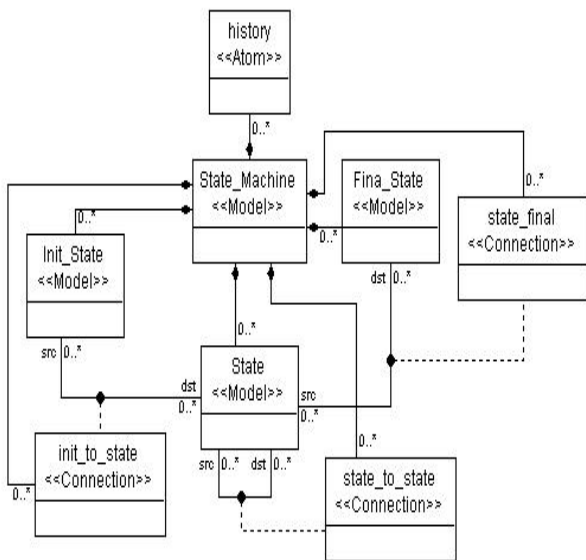


Figure 3. State machines meta-mode

### 3.1 Meta-Model Modeling Processes

Formalization of modeling language to be the corresponding meta-model is a recursive process (see Figure 2).

- 1) Identifying the characteristics and properties of the embedded control system such as real-time, safety-critical and concurrent.
- 2) According to the abstract principles, acquiring suitable model from characteristic and properties.
- 3) Acquiring a higher level meta-model by formalizing model which is used to construct domain models.

4) Synthesizing domain application model by domain modeling language. If application model can not be correct constructed, retry to acquire meta-model until it is successful.

5) Validating the application model against system requirement. If the application model can not meet the system requirements, retry to abstract domain model again.

### 3.2 Meta-Model of FSM

State machine is an important component in the embedded control system. The state machine model (see Figure 3), including initial state, terminal state, and state transition. Event triggers state transition and each state has sequential behaviors. Initial state and terminal state denote the beginning and ending of the state machines respectively. State transition is a common behavior and each state may consist of multiple transitions.

The meta-model in form of class diagram together with the constraints expressed in OCL provides a complete formal definition for model.

### 3.3 Embedded Control System Modeling Language

Domain specific modeling language (DSML) employs domain-specific concept symbols to specify restrict yet precise semantics. Formally, a modeling language is a five-tuple of concrete syntax (C), abstract syntax (A), semantic domain (S), semantic mapping (Mc) and syntactic mapping (Ms) [10].

$$L = \langle C, A, S, Mc, Ms \rangle$$

- 1) Abstract syntax (A), defining the concepts, relationships, and integrity constraints available in the language.
- 2) Concrete syntax (C), defining the specific (graphical or textual) notation that is used to express models. It may be graphical, textual or mixed.
- 3) Semantic domain (S), which is formal semantic defined by mathematical formalism in terms of the meaning of the model is explained.

4) Semantic mapping (Ms),  $A \rightarrow S$  mapping relates syntactic concepts to the semantic domain.

5) Syntactic mapping (Mc),  $A \rightarrow C$  mapping syntactic constructors (graphical, textual, or both) to the elements of abstract syntax.

The primary participants in domain-specific modeling are modelers. In the process of embedded control system development, domain specific modeling language with precise syntax and semantic will be defined from different aspects.

### 4. Model Interpretation and Code Generation

Model interpreter plays an important role in the embed-

ded control system development. We can develop different interpreters for meeting requirements. The interpreter is similar to a compiler of advanced programming language. We take BON2 component to interpret model which is provided by GME. BON2 consists of class and interface, traversing objects in the model. The final cross-platform codes are automatic generated by different templates.

### 4.1 Model Interpretation

Model interpreter is a component of GME, which is used to acquire objects' information in application model. Developers can build various interpreters according requirements. The interpreters interpret model and store model information in PIM document (see Figure 4), facilitating data transition and access.

```

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<root>
  <state>
    <name>Ready</name>
  </state>
  <state>
    <name>Run</name>
  </state>
  <state>
    <name>Stop</name>
  </state>
  <transition>
    <src>Ready</src>
    <dest>Run</dest>
  </transition>
  <transition>
    <src>Run</src>
    <dest>Stop</dest>
  </transition>
  <transition>
    <src>Stop</src>
    <dest>Ready</dest>
  </transition>
</root>
    
```

Figure 4. Model Interpretation PIM document

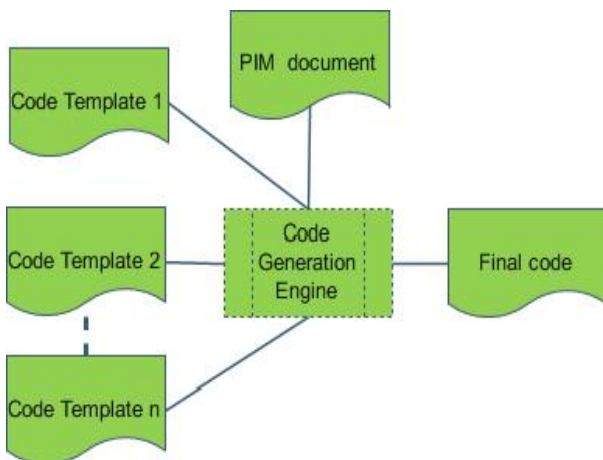


Figure 5. Code generation architecture

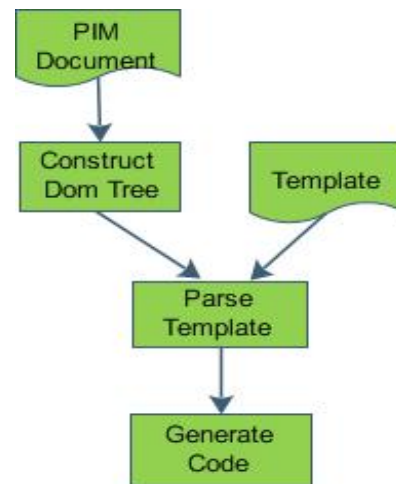


Figure 6. Process of code generation

### 4.2 Based on Template Code Generation

In the process of code generation, we use different templates to meet the needs of different platforms, which is similar to macros [11]. If there is no available template for specific application, the application developer can develop new templates according to the requirements. In this way, we can guarantee that the code supports different platforms (Figure 5).

The workflow of code generation engine consists of two steps (see Figure 6). Firstly, invoking xml DOM parser to parse PIM and building DOM tree. Secondly, parsing template contents and replacing template contents with DOM tree.

### 5. Conclusions

In this paper, we present a solution for developing the embedded control system. Relevant meta-model and model are expressed by class diagrams and a set of OCL constraints. A model interpreter is developed and the model information is interpreted, which is stored in PIM document. According to the system requirements, if we need new functions and want to support cross-platform, we have to construct new templates. This solution speeds up the application development and reduces the cost. What's more, the application is easy to maintain by the modified meta-model.

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