

# Program Analysis for Embedded Systems

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## A Confession

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- I am here under false pretenses
- I know
  - little about embedded systems
  - a bit about programming languages and compilers
- This talk is all questions, no answers

## **How is Embedded Software Different from Ordinary Software?**

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- It has to work
- One or more (very) limited resources
  - Registers
  - RAM
  - Bandwidth
  - Time

## **Devil's Advocate**

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- So what's different?
- All software works with limited resources
- We have compiler technology to deal with it
  - Various forms of program analysis

## Example: Registers

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- All machines have only a few registers
- Compiler uses the registers as best it can
  - *Spills* the remaining values to main memory
  - Manages transfers to and from registers
- The programmer feels she has  $\infty$  registers

## The Standard Trick

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- This idea generalizes
- For scarce resource  $X$ 
  - Manage  $X$  as best we can
  - If we need more, fall back to secondary strategy
  - Give the programmer a nice abstraction

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- This idea generalizes
- For scarce resource  $X$ 
  - Manage  $X$  as best we can
    - *Any correct heuristic is OK, no matter how complex*
  - If we need more, fall back to secondary strategy
    - *Focus on average case behavior*
  - *Give the programmer a nice abstraction*

## Examples of the Standard Trick

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- Compilers
  - Register allocation
  - Dynamic memory management
- OS
  - Virtual memory
  - Caches

*Summary: abstract and hide complexity of resources*

## What's Wrong with This?

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- Embedded systems have limited resources
- Meaning hard limits
  - Cannot use more time
  - Cannot use more registers
- The compiler must either
  - Produce code within these limits
  - Report failure
- The standard trick is anathema to embedded systems
  - Can't hide resources

## Revisiting the Assumptions

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- *Any correct heuristic is OK, no matter how complex*
  - Embedded programmer must understand reasons for failure
  - Feedback must be relatively straightforward
- *Focus on average case behavior*
  - Embedded compiler must reason about the worst case
  - Cannot improve average case at expense of worst case
- *Give the programmer a nice abstraction*
  - Still need abstractions, but likely different ones

## Questions

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- What are good models for programming with resource constraints?
  - Made explicit in the programming language
- How do we combine standard and embedded programming models?
  - Would like to build on what we know and have
- How do we give programmers good feedback?