

Embedded Elixir

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What is Embedded Programming?

Systems that interact with the physical world

Resource constrained systems

Machines controlled by software

Robots

Appliances



Systems that interact with the physical world

Micro-controllers

- 8-bit, e.g. 8051, PIC, Atmel (Arduino)
- 16-bit, e.g. ARM

Digital I/O

Analog I/O

Pulse Width Modulation

Sensors

- Temperature
- Accelerometer
- GPS



IoT

Data collection + networking



We are the winners of the "cell phone wars"

Raspberry PI (Broadcom)

Beaglebone (TI)

C.H.I.P. (Microtek)



Embedded Projects

GPS tracker + controller

VoIP IP-PBX

Logo inserter for satellite television



GPS tracker + controller

4 MB RAM / 2 MB ROM / no MMU :-)

GPS / GPRS / GPIO

Embedded Linux (uClinux)

Over the air updates

Over the air configuration

C/C++ initially, later Lua



Robots



VoIP IP-PBX

Appliance

Embedded Linux (Ubuntu, OpenEmbedded)

Xen VMs

- Firewall
- Configuration
- Application

Python

Lots of resources, challenge is configuration and management



Logo inserter for satellite television

Embedded Linux (Ubuntu)

Proprietary drivers for SDI card

C++ for image manipulation

Erlang for supervision and configuration



Erlang was designed for this!

Telephone switch

Interfacing with switch hardware

"Soft" real time

SunOS, 32 MB of RAM

VxWorks RTOS



Erlang Features

Functional programming

- Outputs depend only on inputs
- No side effects
- Pattern matching: reject invalid input
- Crash dumps with state of whole system



Erlang Features

Supervision trees

Good behavior when hitting resource limits

Concurrency: isolate one request from another

Distributed programming: Reliability requires more than one computer

OTP standardizes behaviors, e.g. supervisor, client server, event handling



Erlang Features

Tracing live systems without big performance impact

Ability to see state of running system, e.g. observer

Built-in in-memory database, replicated across nodes



Inter-process Communication: NIF

Embed C in Erlang VM

High performance but dangerous

Good for things like crypto



Inter-process Communication: Port

VM supervises external process

Erlang code sends messages to port, which talks to external process

Communication over stdin/stdout

Lower performance but full isolation

Serialization overhead



Inter-process Communication: Erlport / Snake

Interop between Erlang and Python or Ruby

Pool of worker processes to handle jobs

Data structure conversion

<http://erlport.org/>

<https://github.com/arthurcolle/elixir-snake>



Inter-process communication: Erlang protocol libraries

Turn your code into an Erlang node

Protocol libraries for for C, Java and .NET

Reasonably good performance, still serialization overhead



Inter-process communication: Standard protocols

HTTP

AMQP

ZeroMQ

...



Over the Air Updates

Quadcopter In-flight Firmware Upgrade

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=96UzSHyp0F8>



Building embedded systems

Erlang Releases

- Combine VM and libraries used by the app
- Handle hot code updates

Watchdog

- Erlang VM has its own supervisor
- Start VM from `/etc/inittab` and you are done



Nerves

<http://nerves-project.org/>

<https://hexdocs.pm/nerves/getting-started.html>

Linux Kernel + Erlang VM + goodies

Erlang VM as init / PID 1



Nerves Modules

Configure network interfaces

Connect to WiFi networks

Use serial ports

Drive LEDs

Interface with input events `/dev/input/event`

Over-the-network firmware management

Simple Service Discovery Protocol (SSDP) Client and Server



Nerves Howto: Install Nerves

mix archive.install

https://github.com/nerves-project/archives/raw/master/nerves_bootstrap.ez



Nerves Howto: Generate and compile just like any Elixir project

```
mix nerves.new hello_nerves --target rpi3  
cd hello_nerves  
mix deps.get  
mix compile
```



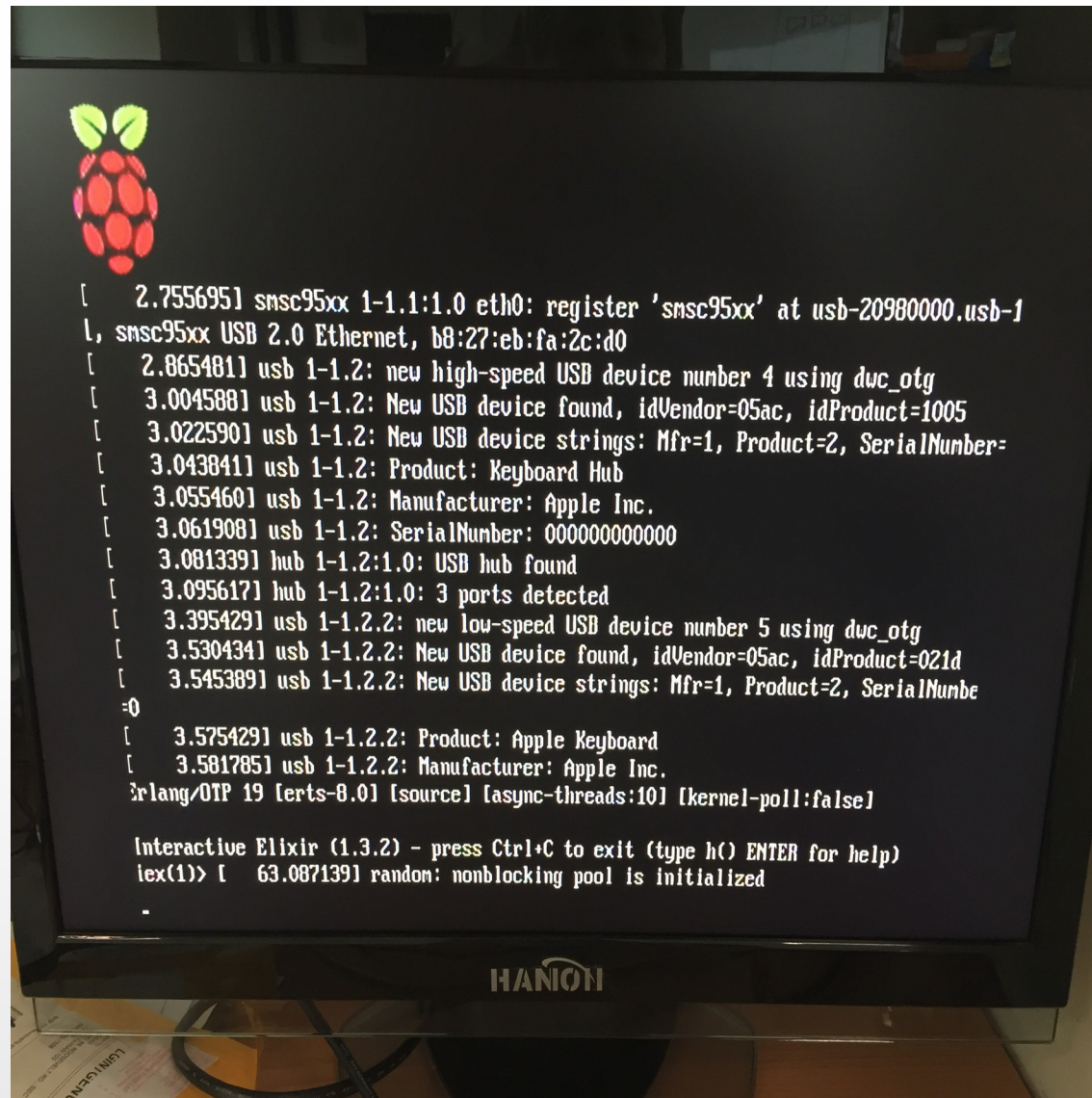
Nerves Howto: Build your firmware and burn it to an SD card

mix firmware

mix firmware.burn



Nerves Howto



Questions?

