# Data Modelling with ASN.1 for Space Applications

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### ASN.1? What is that?

It's a "secret" weapon of the aeronautical, security and telecommunication domains - a simple language describing data structures, and offering multiple ways (trade-offs between CPU usage/space) to encode them:

```
DataView DEFINITIONS ::= BEGIN

T-THRUSTER-INDEX ::= INTEGER( 1 .. 10 ) -- Allowed: 1 to 10

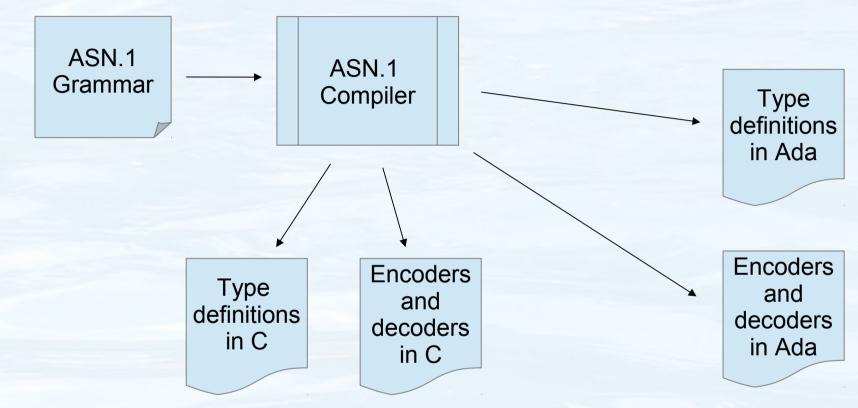
T-REAL ::= REAL( -10000.0 .. 10000.0 ) -- Allowed value range

T-ACCELERATION ::= SEQUENCE (SIZE(3)) OF T-REAL -- Array of 3

T-ACS-CMD ::= SEQUENCE { -- A record! set-thruster-on BOOLEAN, set-thruster-index T-THRUSTER-INDEX, set-thruster-data T-ACCELERATION }

END
```

### ASN.1? What is that?



ASN.1 compilers automatically generate your messages' type definitions, as well as your encoders and decoders — you don't write (and test!) them manually. You can also easily choose between encoding trade-offs (e.g. PER: packed encodes but more CPU, etc)

### Not so secret, really

- You all used it today. At least 100 times.
- OK, not you your phone. "Dear local GSM cell tower, I am alive and well, you can find me here".
- Your browser used it when you accessed any HTTPS-enabled site from your laptop / tablet / ...
- Your bank used it to send information about your account's balance yesterday.
- The local telecom provider in Noordwijk (Vodafone NL) used it to send your mobile phone's roaming charges to your home provider (e.g. Vodafone DEU)
- Etc... Billions of ASN.1 msgs exchanged per day...

### ASN.1 in space - ICDs (1/6)

- Airplanes use ASN.1 for Air Traffic Control => ESA became interested, and a study with Astrium back in 2008 showed many potential ASN.1 space applications...
- It's not just encoders and decoders. We can automatically generate \*many\* things from ASN.1 – because the type information "drives" many things.
- For starters: why write Interface Control Documents (ICDs) in Word/Excel? They can be automatically generated (with hyperlinks, too) from ASN.1 specs...

Message(sequence) ASN.1				min = 14 bytes		max = 26 bytes	
Νο	Field	Comment	Optional	Туре	Constraint	Min Length (bits)	Max Length (bits)
1	Preamble	Special field used by PER to indicate the presence/absence of optional and default fields.  ■ bit1 == 1 ⇒ isReady is present	No	Bit mask	N.A.	1	1
2	msgId		No	INTEGER	(0.255)	8	8
3	myflag		No	INTEGER	(0.1000)	10	10
4	value		No	REAL	(0.000000E+000  9.999000E+003)	8	104 <u>why?</u>
5	szDescription		No	OCTET- STRING	(SIZE(10))	80	80
6	isReady		Def	BOOLEAN	N.A.	1	1

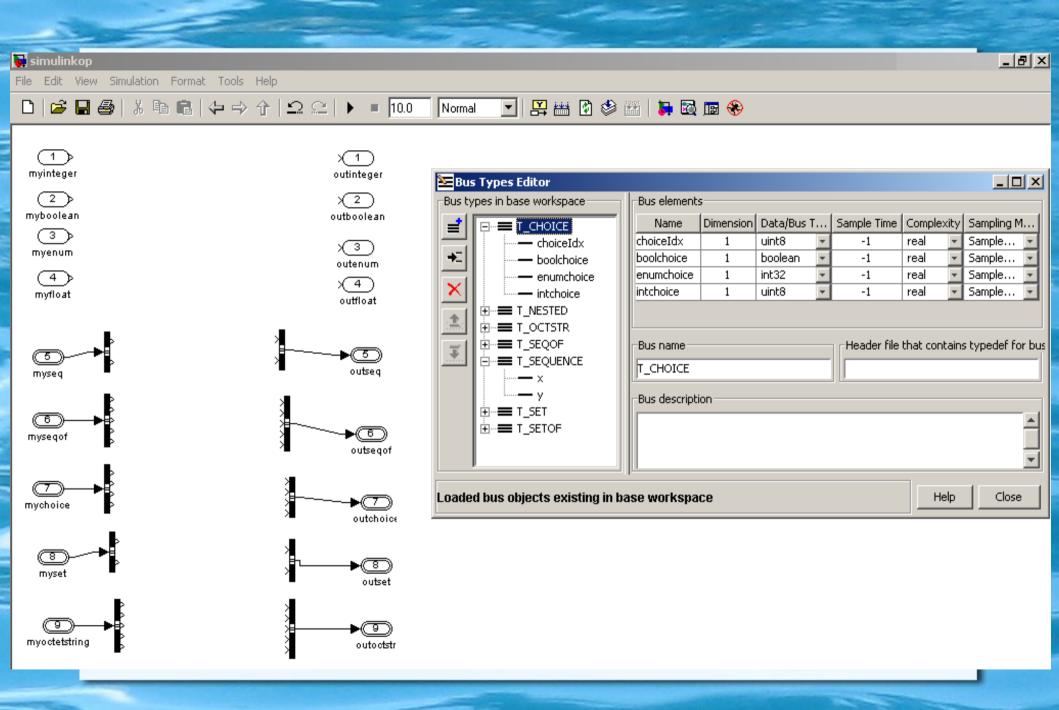
### File: DataView.asn

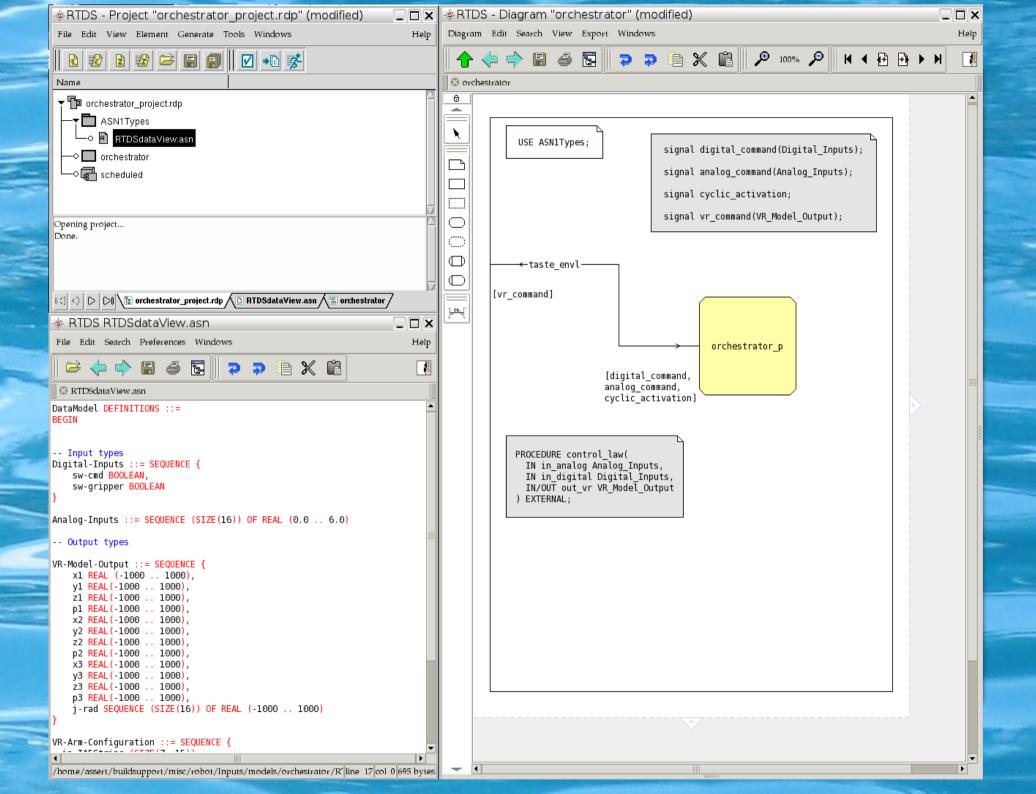
```
MY-MODULE DEFINITIONS AUTOMATIC TAGS ::= BEGIN Message ::= SEQUENCE {
    msgId INTEGER (0..255),
    myflag INTEGER (0..1000),
    value REAL (0.0..9999.0),
    szDescription OCTET STRING (SIZE(10)),
    isReady BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE
}
```

## ASN.1 in space - "glue" code (2/6)

 Automatically generated runtime "translators" of messages between code written in different languages (C, Ada, Python) and/or different tools (Simulink/RTW, SCADE, PragmaDev RTDS, etc)

 You write code in Simulink/RTW and "glue" it to your projects manually? There's no need to suffer that!

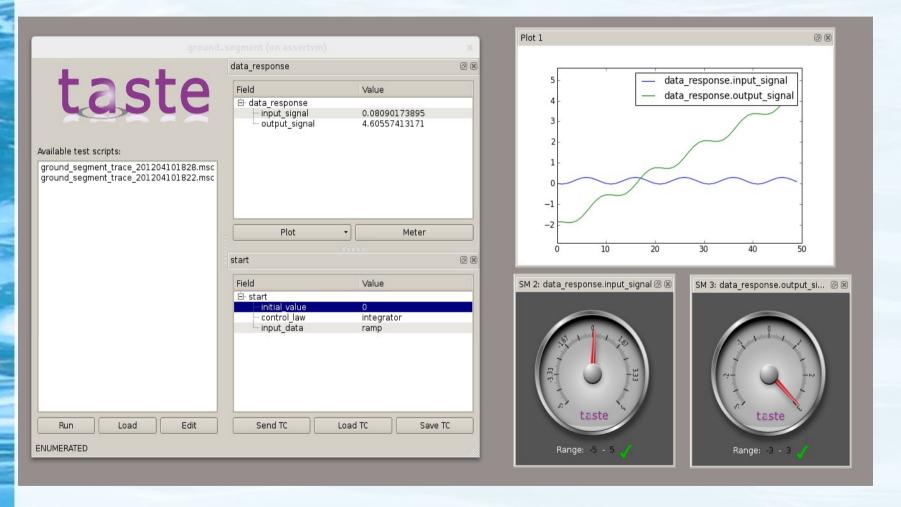


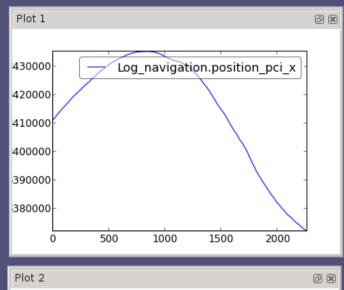


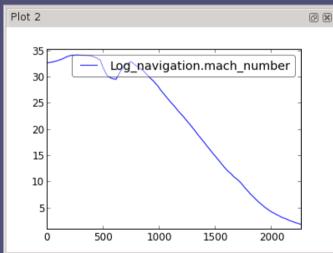
### ASN.1 in space – TM/TC GUIs, tests (3/6)

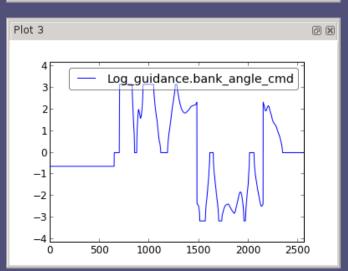
- TM/TC GUIs: we generate them automatically since 2010 (i.e. 0% manually written code), and they allow us to communicate with our running systems - and both monitor and control them easily.
- We can also watch (and graph) the TM/TC message exchanges in real-time MSC diagrams – again, the necessary code is generated automatically.
- The system's integration tests why not write them in a nice scripting language? We automatically generate Python mappings for your ASN.1 messages – so system testing can be scripted, added to nightly regression-checks, etc.

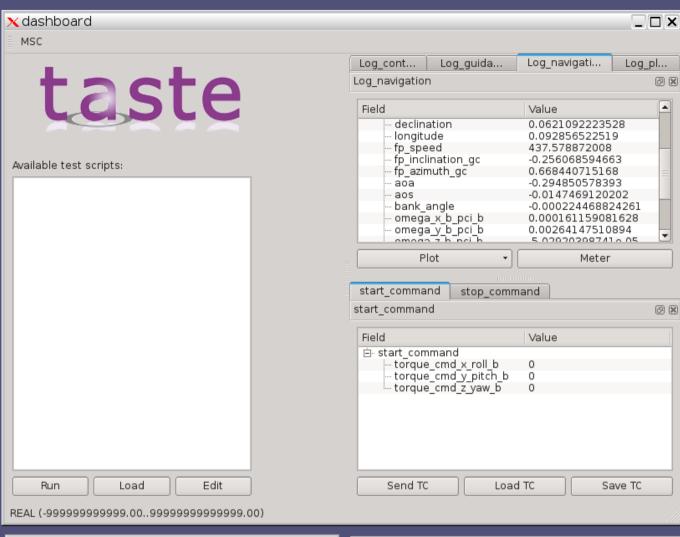
# ASN.1 in space – TM/TC GUIs, tests (3/6)

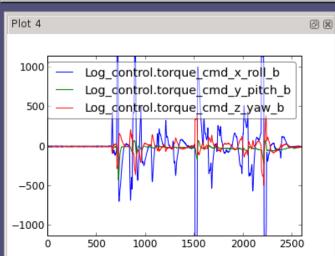


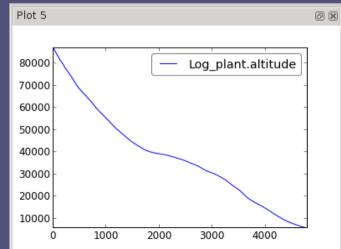












### ASN.1 in space - Databases (4/6)

- Databases automatically store your ASN.1 messages (TM/TC, whatever)
- SQL mappers they map your mission's ASN.1 messages to semantically identical database tables' definitions.
- But that's not all we also generate runtime mappers for Python, addressing all major open-source database engines: If you use SQLite, MySQL or PostgreSQL, you can store and restore your message data with one-liners... No need for manual tinkering of any sort.

### ASN.1 in space – DB examples (4/6)

- The SQL mapper generates a table for each ASN.1 type, with a "sequence" (autoincrement-ed) primary key.
- For primitive types (INTEGER, REAL, etc) the table has a "data" field of the appropriate type, with the necessary constraints:

```
CREATE TABLE "MyInt"

(iid serial NOT NULL,
data integer NOT NULL,
CONSTRAINT "MyInt_pkey" PRIMARY KEY (iid),
CONSTRAINT "MyInt_data_check" CHECK (data >= 0 AND data <= 20)
```

### ASN.1 in space – DB examples (4/6)

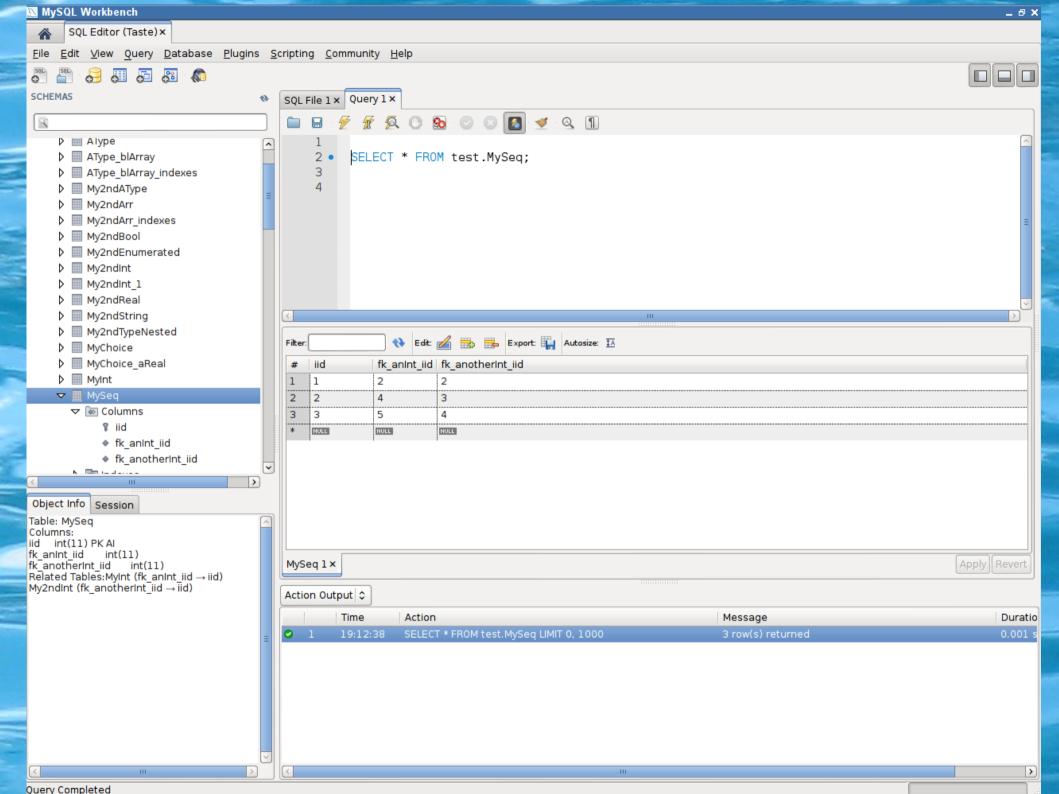
- For SEQUENCE types (records), the mapper generates detail tables, and adds appropriate foreign keys.
- For SEQUENCE OF types (arrays), the mapper generates index fields as well.

```
MyInt ::= INTEGER (0 .. 20)
My2ndInt ::= MyInt ( 1 .. 18)
MySeq ::= SEQUENCE {
    anInt MyInt,
    anotherInt My2ndInt
}
```

```
CREATE TABLE "MySeq"

(
   iid serial NOT NULL,
   "fk_anInt_iid" integer NOT NULL,
   "fk_anotherInt_iid" integer NOT NULL,
   CONSTRAINT "MySeq_pkey" PRIMARY KEY (iid),
   CONSTRAINT "MySeq_fk_anInt_iid_fkey"
    FOREIGN KEY ("fk_anInt_iid")
    REFERENCES "MyInt" (iid),
   CONSTRAINT "MySeq_fk_anotherInt_iid_fkey"
   FOREIGN KEY ("fk_anotherInt_iid")
   REFERENCES "My2ndInt" (iid)
)
```

```
class TypeNested SQL(Base):
     tablename = 'TypeNested'
     table args = (UniqueConstraint('iid'),)
   iid = Column(Integer, primary key=True)
   @staticmethod
   def loadFromDB(session, iid):
       return session.query(
            TypeNested SQL).filter(TypeNested SQL.iid == iid).first()
   @property
   def asn1(self):
        if hasattr(self, " cache"):
           return self. cache
       pyObj = TypeNested()
       self.assignToASN1object(pyObj)
       self. cache = pyObj
       return pyObj
   def assignToASN1object(self, py0bj):
       state = pyObj.GetState()
       pyObj.Reset(state)
       self.intVal.assignToASN1object(pyObj.intVal)
       pyObj.Reset(state)
       self.int2Val.assignToASN1object(pyObj.int2Val)
       pyObj.Reset(state)
       self.int3Val.assignToASN1object(pyObj.int3Val)
       pyObj.Reset(state)
       self.intArray.assignToASN1object(pyObj.intArray)
       pyObj.Reset(state)
       self.realArray.assignToASN1object(pyObj.realArray)
       pyObj.Reset(state)
       self.octStrArray.assignToASN1object(pyObj.octStrArray)
       pyObj.Reset(state)
       self.boolArray.assignToASN1object(pyObj.boolArray)
       pyObj.Reset(state)
       self.enumArray.assignToASN1object(pyObj.enumArray)
       pyObj.Reset(state)
       self.enumValue.assignToASN1object(pyObj.enumValue)
```



# ASN.1 in space – Safety Critical (5/6)

- But... is it safe? This is safety-critical code!
- Meet our compiler ( https://github.com/ttsiodras/asn1scc ):
   Open-source, written in F# (OCaml-derivative), a language
   where many programmer errors are caught at compile-time
   (option types, pattern matching on type forms, etc). *Translation*:
   a compiler where large categories of errors are impossible.
- It generates code for C/C++ and SPARK/Ada. Well, SPARK encoders and decoders come with code verification – the message encoders and decoders are proven:

```
PROCEDURE BitStream_AppendByte (
    Strm : IN OUT BitStream;
    ByteValue : Unsigned_8;
    Negate : IN Boolean) IS
    --# pre Strm.CurrentBit+8>Strm.Data'SIZE+1

ByteVal : Unsigned_8 := ByteValue;
BEGIN
```

### ASN.1 in space – Safety Critical (5/6)

- Automatically generated test cases for your ASN.1 grammars, that provide 100% coverage of the code (gcov)
- No dynamic memory (heap) or syscalls portable code
- Run-time library (RTL) is open, too no black boxes, minimal and optimal.
- In benchmarks, there's less than 10% speed difference with the top commercial ASN.1 compiler
- Legacy encodings? Compatibility with the past? Sure ACN allows you to completely control the serialization format used in the binary streams

### ASN.1 in space - FPGAs (6/6)

- You work with FPGAs? We can help.
- Our code generators automatically map a system's ASN.1 grammar to ...
  - (a) VHDL and SystemC skeletons for your designs, with all the interface declarations readymade for you (just fill in the body of the logic)
  - (b) device drivers that automatically interface with the FPGA, communicating with it at runtime. We prototyped this over a USB accessible Xilinx Spartan3, and then tried it on an FPGA accessible at runtime over Leon's PCI bus.

### ASN.1 in space - FPGAs (6/6)

### **VHDL Skeleton**

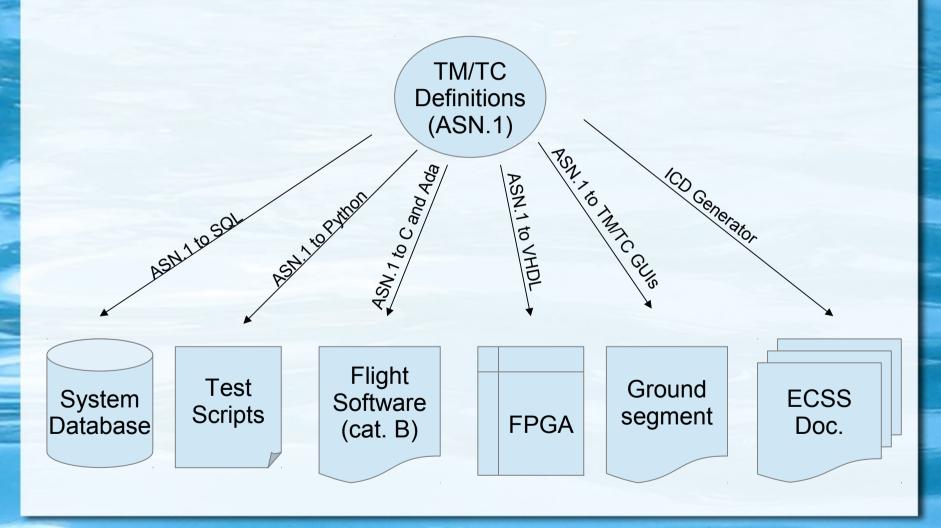
```
architecture archivhdl aes of vhdl aes is
begin
        process(clk vhdl aes, rst vhdl aes)
                variable run : std logic;
        begin
                if rst vhdl aes='0' then -- Asynchronous reset
                        finish vhdl aes <= '0';</pre>
                        -- write your resets here
                        run := '1';
                elsif clk vhdl aes'event and clk vhdl aes='1' then
                        if start vhdl aes = '0' then
                                finish vhdl aes <= '0';
                                run := '1':
                        elsif run = '1' then
                                 -- write your logic to compute outputs from inputs here
                                 -- and when your results are ready, set...
                                 -- run := 'θ';
                                 -- finish vhdl aes <= '1';
                        end if:
                end if
        end process
end archivhdl aes
```

### ASN.1 in space - FPGAs (6/6)

Automatically generated device driver:

```
if (var_T_VHDL_Arg.kind == t_vhdl_aes_arg_set_key_PRESENT) {
    unsigned tmp = 1;
    ESAWriteRegister(BASE_ADDR + 0x4, tmp);
    {
        unsigned tmp = var_T_VHDL_Arg.u.t_vhdl_aes_arg_set_key.t_arg_key_length;
        ESAWriteRegister(BASE_ADDR + 0x8, tmp);
    }
    {
        unsigned tmp = 0;
        tmp |= ((unsigned)var_T_VHDL_Arg.u.t_vhdl_aes_arg_set_key.t_arg_key_content.arr[0]) << 0;
        tmp |= ((unsigned)var_T_VHDL_Arg.u.t_vhdl_aes_arg_set_key.t_arg_key_content.arr[1]) << 8;
        tmp |= ((unsigned)var_T_VHDL_Arg.u.t_vhdl_aes_arg_set_key.t_arg_key_content.arr[2]) << 16;
        tmp |= ((unsigned)var_T_VHDL_Arg.u.t_vhdl_aes_arg_set_key.t_arg_key_content.arr[3]) << 24;
        ESAWriteRegister(BASE_ADDR + 0xc + 0, tmp);
}</pre>
```

# Summary: a single data definition to ensure consistency everywhere



## Meet TASTE (taste.tuxfamily.org)

- There's much more. These were just the highlights!
- You are cordially invited to download the TASTE VM, a Virtual Machine that contains all the tools you saw - built over the last 6 years. Use this VM with the free VMWARE Player (Windows, Linux) or VirtualBox (Linux, OS/X)
- The VM auto-updates itself, once you boot it, via a simple "UpdateTASTE.sh" script – or a simple double-click on a desktop icon :-) You are always up to date in terms of our tools.
- The technology is quite mature join us! We can build a mission together, even up to a complete satellite.

# http://taste.tuxfamily.org Questions?

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