

Flash Memory in Embedded Java Programs

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Overview

- Presentation, 20 min
 - Background
 - What is constant data, and why keep it in Flash?
 - Constant data in a JVM
 - Marking and initialization of constant data
 - Accessing constant data
 - Cost of constant data
 - Future work
 - Perspective
- Discussion, 10 min

Background



- Java on small embedded devices
 - > 256 Kb flash
 - < 8 Kb RAM
 - 8/16/32 bit architecture
 - Usually programmed by engineers familiar with C

Why keep it in flash?

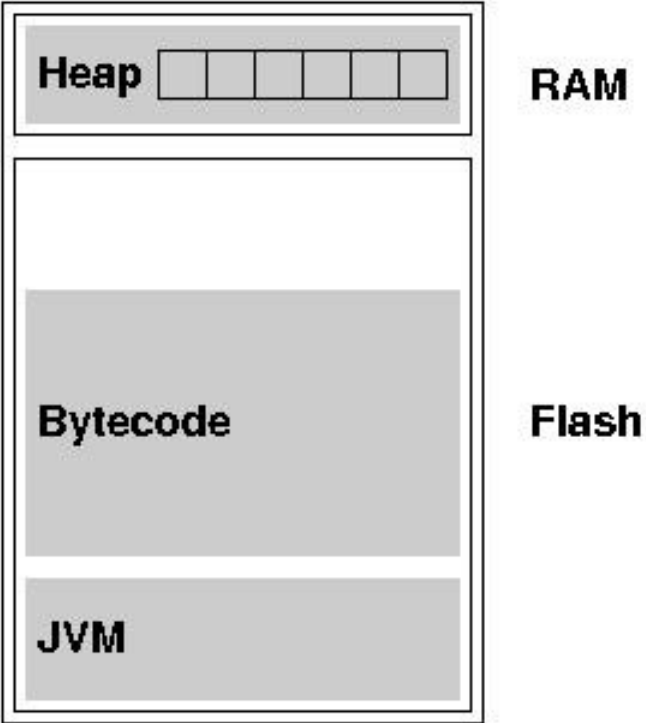
- Grundfos devices
 - Circulation pumps in households
 -
- Polycom devices
 - Wireless DECT handsets
 - Conference systems (formula 1, tall ships racing)

Sold in large quantities

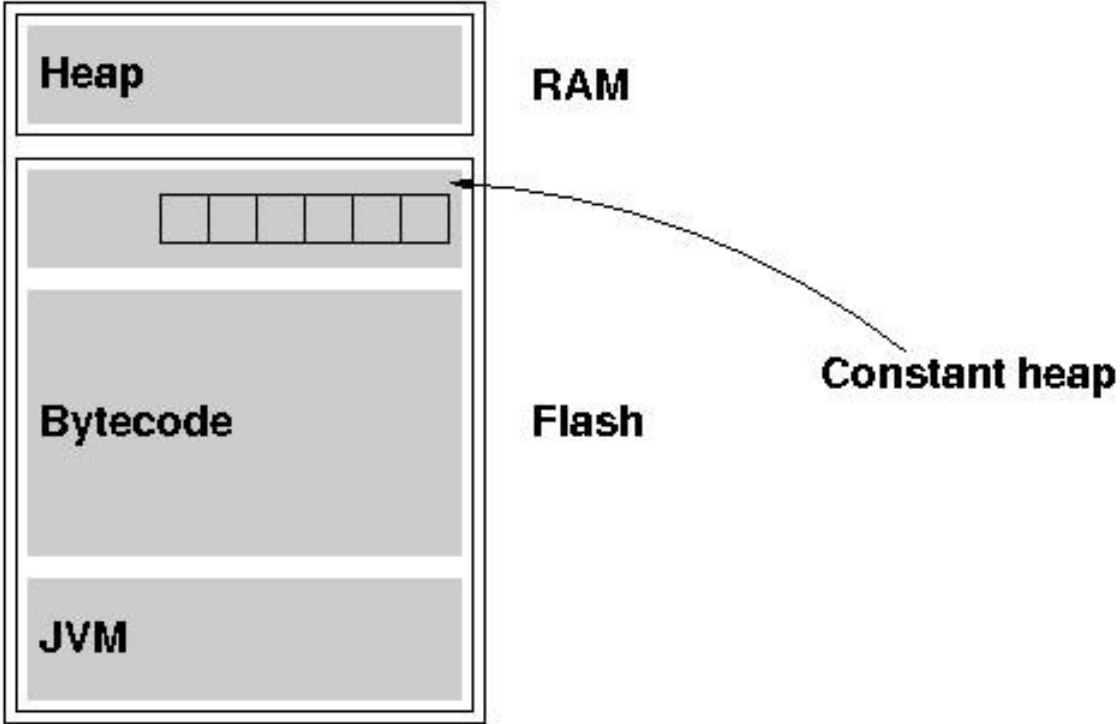
Competitive market

Flash is cheaper

Constant data in a JVM



Constant data in a JVM



Constant data in a JVM

- The HVM is a lean Java VM
 1. Intelligent class linking
 2. SDK independence
 3. OS independence
 4. Simple build procedure (gcc -nostdlib *.c)
 5. HW Objects & 1st level interrupt handling
 6. ROM/RAM aware

Constant data in a JVM

- The HVM is a lean Java VM
 1. Intelligent class linking
 2. SDK independence
 3. OS independence
 4. Simple build procedure (gcc -nostdlib *.c)
 5. HW Objects & 1st level interrupt handling
 6. ROM/RAM aware
 7. Supports constant data in flash

Marking constant data

```
@Flash  
private int[] array = { 23, 112, -1, -1};
```

- Explicit marking of constant data
- Using annotations
- Same as in C environments
- Room for improvements

Accessing constant data

```
public class ConstantData extends Object{  
public ConstantData();
```

Code:

```
0: aload_0  
1: invokespecial #1; //"<init>":()V  
4: aload_0  
5: iconstant_4  
6: newarray byte  
8: dup  
9: iconstant_0  
10: bipush          23          @Flash  
12: bastore          private int[] array = { 23, 112, -1, -1};  
13: dup  
14: iconstant_1  
15: bipush          112  
17: bastore  
18: dup  
19: iconstant_2  
20: iconstant_m1  
21: bastore  
22: dup  
23: iconstant_3  
24: iconstant_m1  
25: bastore  
26: putfield        #2; //wav_num_0:[B  
29: return  
}
```

Accessing constant data

```
public class ConstantData extends Object{  
public ConstantData();
```

Host handling

Code:

```
0: aload_0  
1: invokespecial #1; //"<init>":()V  
4: aload_0  
5: iconstant_4  
6: newarray byte  
8: dup  
9: iconstant_0  
10: bipush 23  
12: bastore  
13: dup  
14: iconstant_1  
15: bipush 112  
17: bastore  
18: dup  
19: iconstant_2  
20: iconstant_m1  
21: bastore  
22: dup  
23: iconstant_3  
24: iconstant_m1  
25: bastore  
26: putfield #2; //wav_num_0:[B  
29: return  
}
```

Create in constant heap

No changes on host

Because this field is marked as constant!

After initialization

```
package test.icecapvm.minitests;
public class TestVolatile4 {
    private static class ConstantData {
        public volatile int NUM1 = 42;
        public volatile byte[] bytes = { 23, 112, -1, -1 };
        public volatile int NUM2 = 43;
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        ConstantData cdata = new ConstantData();
        devices.System.lockROM();
        if (cdata.NUM1 == 42) {
            if (cdata.bytes != null) {
                if (cdata.bytes.length == 4) {
                    int sum = 0;
                    for (int i = 0; i < 4; i++) {
                        sum += cdata.bytes[i];
                    }
                    if (sum == 133) {
                        if (cdata.NUM2 == 43) {
                            args = null;
                        }
                    }
                }
            }
        }
    }
}
```

Host handling

- Explicit marking
- Produce rom file

After initialization

Host handling

```
#include "types.h"
```

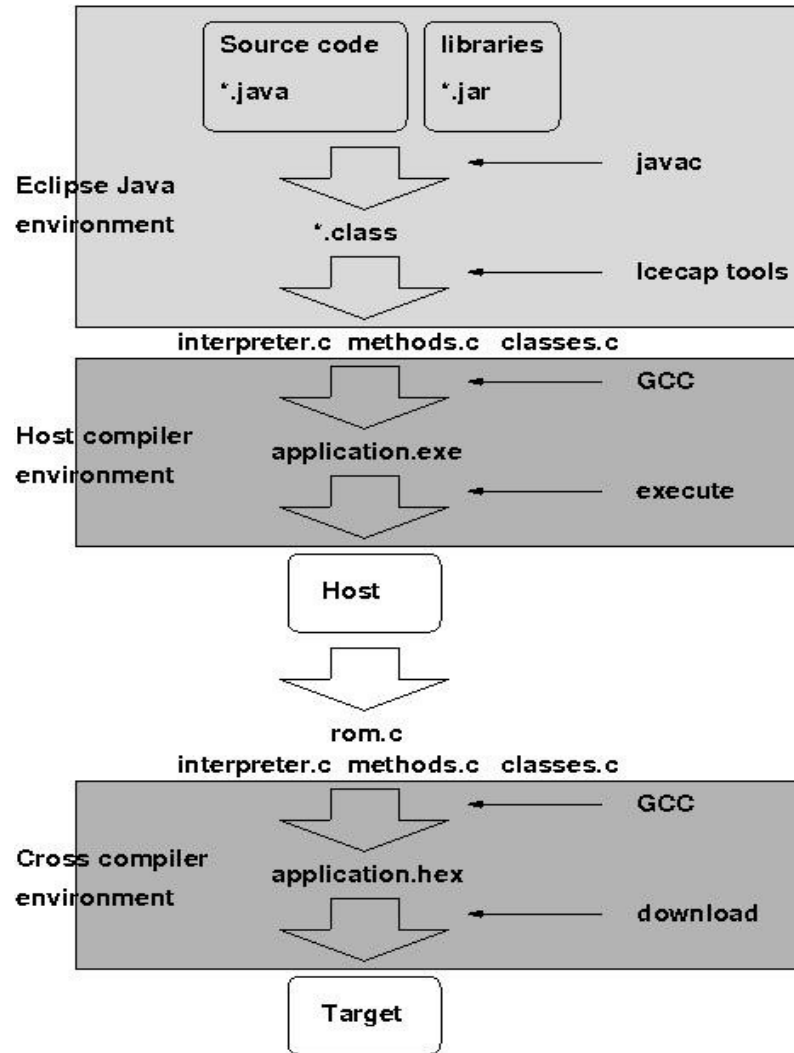
```
unsigned char pheap[29] PROGMEM = {  
    0x0, 0x0, 0x0, 0x18, 0x5, 0x0, 0x0, 0x0, 0x2a,  
    0x0, 0x0, 0x0, 0x26, 0x0, 0x0, 0x0, 0x2b,  
    0x0, 0x0, 0xf8, 0x2, 0x0, 0x0, 0x0, 0x4,  
    0x0, 0x1, 0x2, 0x3  
};
```

```
unsigned char rom_writeable(void)  
{  
    return 0;  
}
```

Autogenerated ROM file



Architecture



Accessing constant data

```
public class ConstantData extends Object{  
public ConstantData();
```

Code:

```
0: aload_0  
1: invokespecial #1; //"<init>":()V  
4: aload_0  
5: iconstant_4  
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26: putfield #2; //wav_num_0:[B  
29: return  
}
```

Target handling

Don't create in constant heap
(it's already there)
Just return reference to it

NOP

No changes

Accessing constant data

- Arrays

- newarray

must know if it is a constant array!

- array load, array store

must check if it is a constant array

Harvard vs. Von Neumann

- Objects

- new

must know if it contains constant fields !

- get field, put field

must know if it contains constant fields

Harvard vs. Von Neumann again

- instanceof, checkcast

Target handling

```
public class ConstantData extends Object{
    public ConstantData();
    Code:
       0:  aload_0
       1:  invokespecial #1; //"<init>":()V
       4:  aload_0
       5:  iconstant_4
       6:  newarray byte
       8:  dup
       9:  iconstant_0
      10:  bipush      23
      12:  bastore
      13:  dup
      14:  iconstant_1
      15:  bipush     112
      17:  bastore
      18:  dup
      19:  iconstant_2
      20:  iconstant_m1
      21:  bastore
      22:  dup
      23:  iconstant_3
      24:  iconstant_m1
      25:  bastore
      26:  putfield   #2; //wav_num_0:[B
      29:  return
    }
}
```

Cost of constant data

- If I don't use constant data what is the cost?
- If I do use constant data what is the cost for accessing that data?

Cost of constant data

- If I don't use constant data what is the cost? 7.5%
- If I do use constant data what is the cost for accessing that data? 33%

Conclusion

- Two industrial applications could not run on a JVM on the target
- We added the option for constant data in flash
- Now they may be ported
- Currently we are porting the Grundfos application to Java

Making it better

- Implicit marking of constant data
- Implicit marking of initialization phase
- Avoiding cost when not using constant data

Perspective

- Well known features from C adopted to the Java domain,
 - Hardware Objects (Schoeberl)
 - 1st level interrupt handlers
 - Constant data in flash
- Next steps,
 - Debugging devices using Eclipse

Questions/comments?