

**Think your future OS strategy includes  
VxWorks? Think again.**

Leo Forget, Product Manager  
Pat Shelly, Field Application Engineer



### **Intel to Acquire Wind River Systems for Approximately \$884 Million**

**SANTA CLARA, Calif., June 4, 2009** – Intel Corporation has entered into a definitive agreement to acquire Wind River Systems Inc, under which Intel will acquire all outstanding Wind River common stock for \$11.50 per share in cash, or approximately \$884 million in the aggregate. Wind River is a leading software vendor in embedded devices, and will become part of Intel's strategy to grow its processor and software presence outside the traditional PC and server market segments into embedded systems and mobile handheld devices. Wind River will become a wholly owned subsidiary of Intel and continue with its current business model of supplying leading-edge products and services to its customers worldwide.

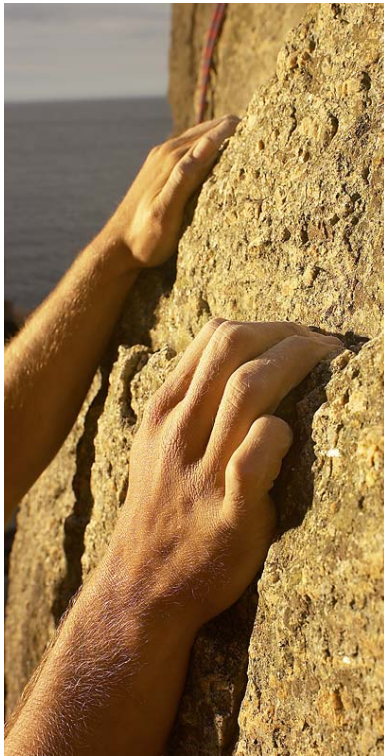
"This acquisition will bring us complementary, market-leading software assets and an incredibly talented group of people to help us continue to grow our embedded systems and mobile device capabilities," said Renee James, Intel vice president and general manager of the company's Software and Services Group. "Wind River has thousands of customers in a wide range of markets, and now both companies will be better positioned to meet growth opportunities in these areas."

## Business risks to Wind River customers



- Will Intel continue investments into Wind River to support the latest technology trends?
- Will Wind River continue to support non-Intel silicon?
- Will other silicon vendors cooperate (roadmaps, technical assistance, funding) with their biggest competitor?
- Will the Wind River software ecosystem shrink as software suppliers desert a perceived Intel-only OS?
- Will VxWorks business or support models change as a result of the acquisition?
- Will Intel decide to change the focus of Wind River (for example, from a general embedded company to phone-only focus)?
- Will VxWorks be discontinued by Wind River and/or Intel?

## Technical risks to Wind River customers



- Will the solution continue to be sufficient in the face of relentlessly advancing hardware and software complexity?
- Is the development team able to prevent an escalating workload with the current tools and OS technologies?
- Will the current OS solution continue to support newly released hardware?
- Is your current software solution easily scalable and modifiable as you expand your product's feature set?
- Can the vast resources of open source be tapped, but in a safe reliable fashion?

## OS migration: QNX is a great fit if you need ...



### QNX has...

- |  |   |                                     |
|--|---|-------------------------------------|
| <b>A reliable foundation for critical systems?</b> | ➡ | A 30 year track record              |
| <b>Hard real-time or time/space partitioning?</b>  | ➡ | Scheduler and adaptive partitioning |
| <b>A scalable architecture for the future?</b>     | ➡ | Modular microkernel architecture    |
| <b>To build on standards?</b>                      | ➡ | POSIX, OpenGL ES, OpenKODE, Eclipse |
| <b>Certifications?</b>                             | ➡ | ISO9001, PSE52, EAL4+, SIL3         |

## OS migration: QNX is a great fit if you need ...



### QNX has...

**Transparency of source?**

➡ Fully published source code and forums

**Clean intellectual property?**

➡ No viral GPL licensing

**Support through lifetime of the product?**

➡ Guaranteed availability of past versions

**Sophisticated HMI solutions?**

➡ Attractive HMI environment

**Low RAM and flash requirements?**

➡ Solution customizable for smallest size



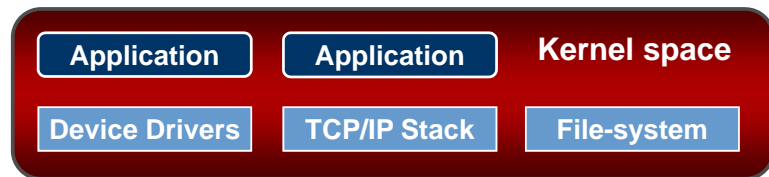
## Technology comparison

## Microkernel architecture benefits



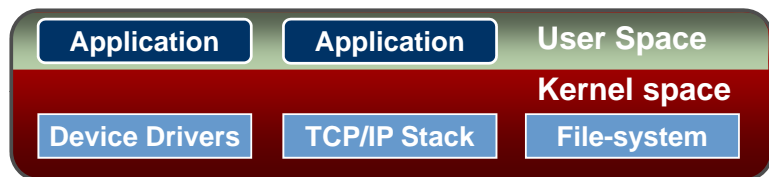
### Realtime executive

- > No MMU and no protection
- > Applications, drivers, and protocols are all in kernel space



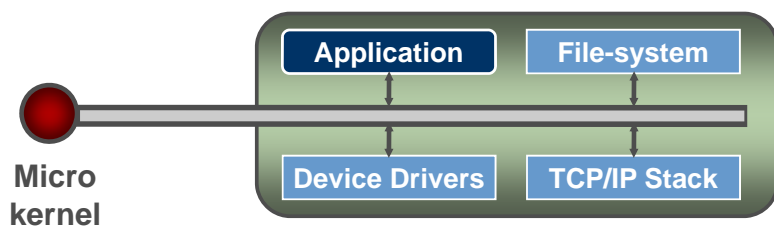
### Monolithic kernel (Microsoft / Unix / etc)

- > MMU with partial protection
- > Applications are protected



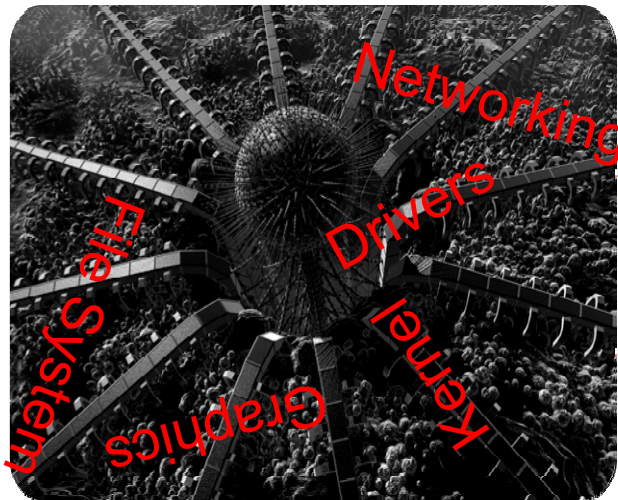
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- > MMU with full protection
- > Applications, drivers, and protocols are protected





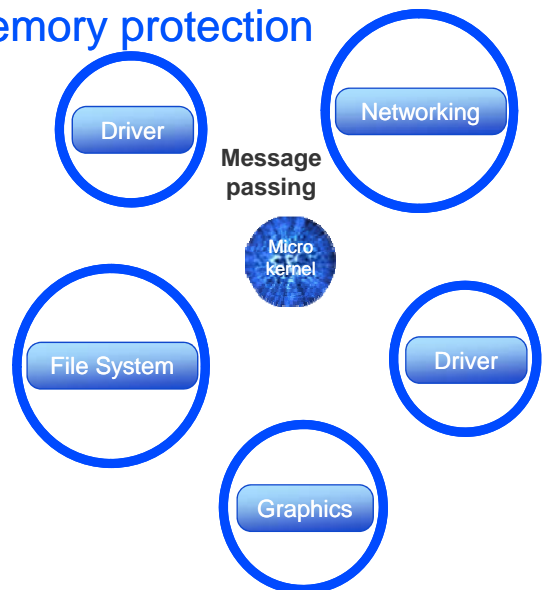
## QNX reliability (when failure is not an option)



### Monolithic kernel

WinCE 3.9 million lines of code  
Linux: 5.76 million lines of code  
XP: 40 million lines of code

### Memory protection



### Microkernel

QNX 0.1 million lines of code

## Microkernel architecture benefits



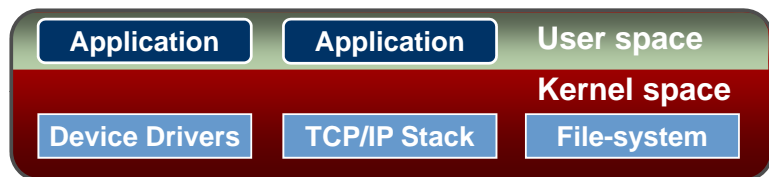
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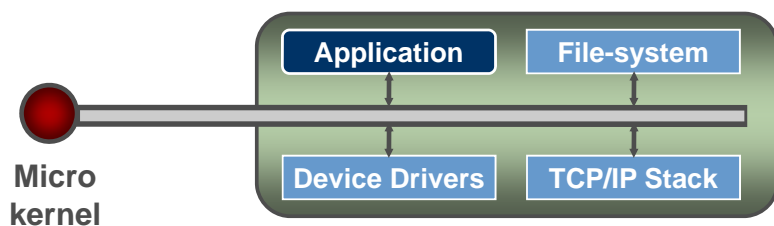
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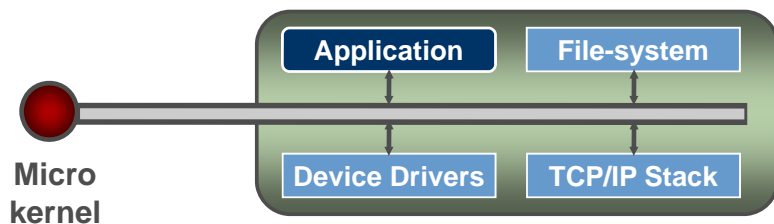
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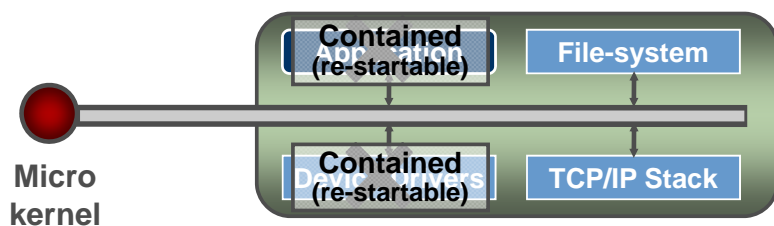
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## Weighing technical risks




	VxWorks	QNX Software Systems
<b>Multicore</b>	✓ Yes	✓ QNX Neutrino RTOS supports three types of multi-core operation; Symmetric, Bound and Asymmetric.
<b>Scalable</b>	✗ Distribution code is not transparent and requires application rewriting	✓ QNX Neutrino RTOS supports scaling up or down easily: TDP for distributed processing, and significant support for multicore silicon
<b>High availability</b>	✓ VxWorks support a 3 <sup>rd</sup> party High Availability solution.	✓ QNX Neutrino RTOS provides features like Adaptive Partitioning and High Availability Monitor (HAM), designed for reliability and robustness
<b>Real-time</b>	✓ VxWorks is hard real-time	✓ QNX Neutrino RTOS is hard real-time
<b>System architecture</b>	✗ While sometimes dubbed a microkernel by Wind River, it is not.	✓ The QNX Neutrino microkernel and its accompanying Process Manager (procnto) contain only the most fundamental OS services (signals, scheduling, messaging, etc.). Virtually all other OS services and user-written code — file systems, device drivers, GUIs, protocol stacks, applications — run in memory-protected user space.
<b>Standards</b>	✓ VxWorks solution adheres to many industry standards including POSIX, Eclipse	✓ QNX pursues and participates in standards; standards promote freedom of choice: POSIX, OpenGL-ES, OpenVG, OpenKODE, Eclipse

## Weighing commercial risks



	VxWorks	QNX Software Systems
<b>Focus</b>	<p>❓ Wind River has a long history of discontinuing products and changing strategies. How will Intel acquisition affect company focus?</p>	<p>✅ QNX has a 29 year track record in the embedded software industry.</p>
<b>Reliability</b>	<p>❓ VxWorks can execute user-written code in kernel space. While this model enables the programmer to optimize performance, it makes the kernel vulnerable to poorly written code. The programmer can easily introduce potential kernel faults, creating the need for a significant amount of kernel testing prior to deployment.</p>	<p>✅ QNX Neutrino RTOS field-proven in many life-critical applications: nuclear power plants, military and space applications, medical equipment, etc.</p>
<b>Tools</b>	<p>✅ Wind River provides an Eclipse based development environment.</p>	<p>✅ QNX uses industry standard Eclipse based IDE, tightly integrated with many sophisticated QNX-specific features</p>
<b>Support</b>	<p>✅ Wind River has a solid support organization.</p>	<p>✅ QNX support focused on direct customer problem resolution and customer involvement</p>
<b>Licensing terms</b>	<p>❌ Licensing models are complex and expensive.</p>	<p>✅ Simpler, more flexible, lower barrier to entry.</p>
<b>Hardware</b>	<p>✅ VxWorks currently runs on a wide variety of hardware platforms.</p>	<p>✅ QNX Neutrino RTOS runs on a wide variety of hardware platforms</p>



**OS migration – what is involved?**

## OS migration phases



### 1. Assess

**Thoroughly understand your product's design and software components and identify potential porting issues**

### 2. Port

**Make code changes as necessary to build and run your product on QNX Neutrino RTOS**

### 3. Optimize

**Take advantage of the QNX Neutrino RTOS's modularity and isolation to increase system reliability and facilitate trouble shooting**



## Assessment phase – understanding the system



```
01. /* Fig. 2.5: fig02_05.c
02. Addition program */
03. #include <stdio.h>
04.
05. /* function main begins program execution */
06. int main( void )
07. {
08.     int integer1; /* first number to be input by user */
09.     int integer2; /* second number to be input by user */
10.     int sum;      /* variable in which sum will be stored */
11.
12.     printf( "Enter first integer\n" ); /* prompt */
13.     scanf( "%d", &integer1 ); /* read an integer */
14.
15.     printf( "Enter second integer\n" ); /* prompt */
16.     scanf( "%d", &integer2 ); /* read an integer */
17.
18.     sum = integer1 + integer2; /* assign total to sum */
19.     printf( "Sum is %d\n", sum ); /* print sum */
20.     return 0; /* indicate that program ended successfully */
}
```

- Interface analysis
- Task analysis
- Hardware access analysis
- Third party software analysis
- API analysis

1. Assess

## Assessment phase – understanding the issues



1. Assess

- **Memory accessibility**
- **Porting from VxWorks API to QNX Neutrino API**
- **Exception handling**
- **Modularity enforcement**
- **Device driver infrastructure**

## Porting phase – elements of porting



A typical porting project will involve effort in the following areas:

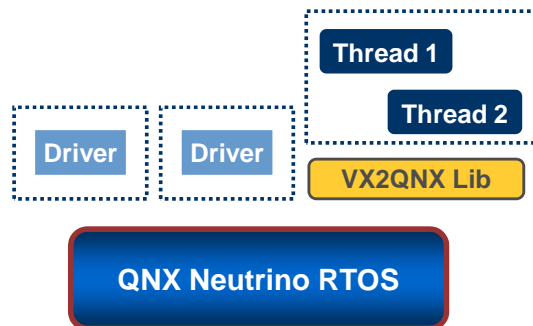
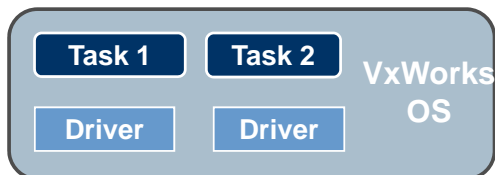
2. Port

- Board bring up / startup
- Hardware input/output (drivers)
- Networking
- Applications
- Build environment

Legacy system



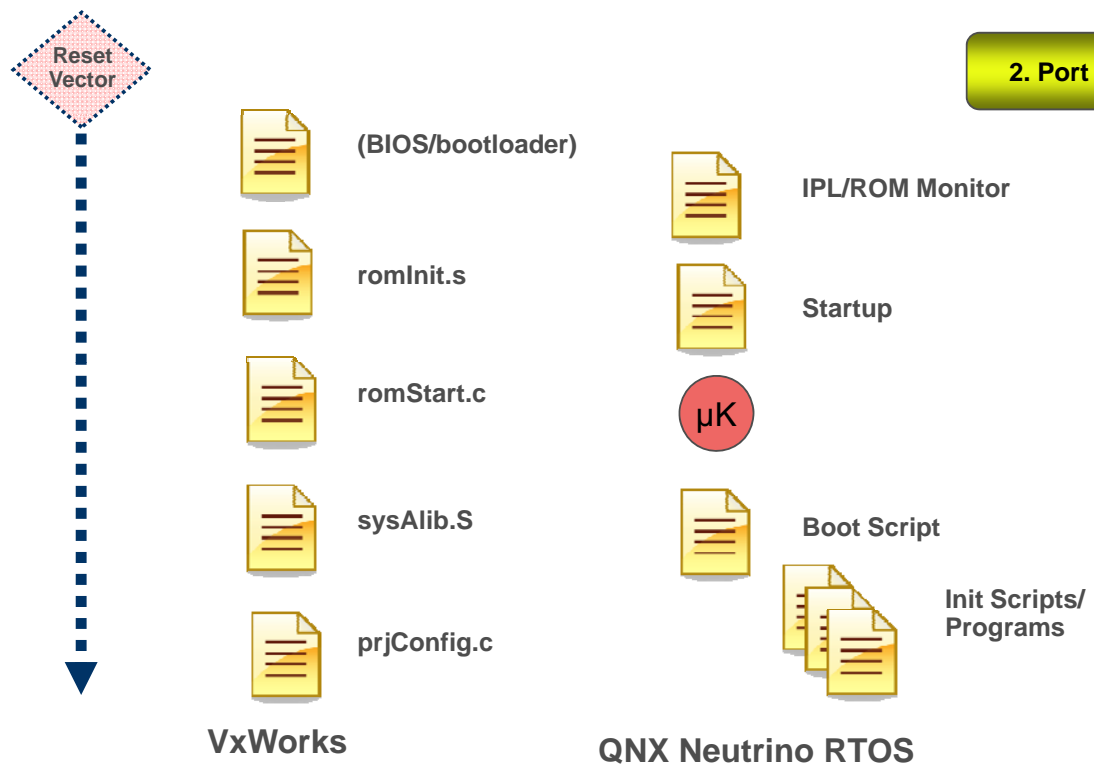
Ported system



## Porting phase – board bring up/ startup



### 2. Port



## Porting phase – hardware input/output



### VxWorks:

- ISRs are dealt via the intArchLib.
- Device drivers tightly bound into operating system

### QNX Software Systems:

#### 2. Port

- Hardware access in ISRs needs to be properly setup in terms of privity/permissions, memory addressing and memory accessing before an ISR can be used
- Device drivers can be started and stopped as standard processes
- Drivers can be developed and debugged just like any other application

### Conclusions:

#### 2. Port

- Simple VxWorks ISRs that clear hardware interrupt source and perform a semGive are relatively easy to port to QNX Neutrino RTOS
- At the application layer, the ANSI-C/POSIX compatible APIs are nearly identical between VxWorks and QNX Neutrino RTOS
- Device drivers operation is very different between VxWorks and QNX Neutrino RTOS, and drivers must be rewritten

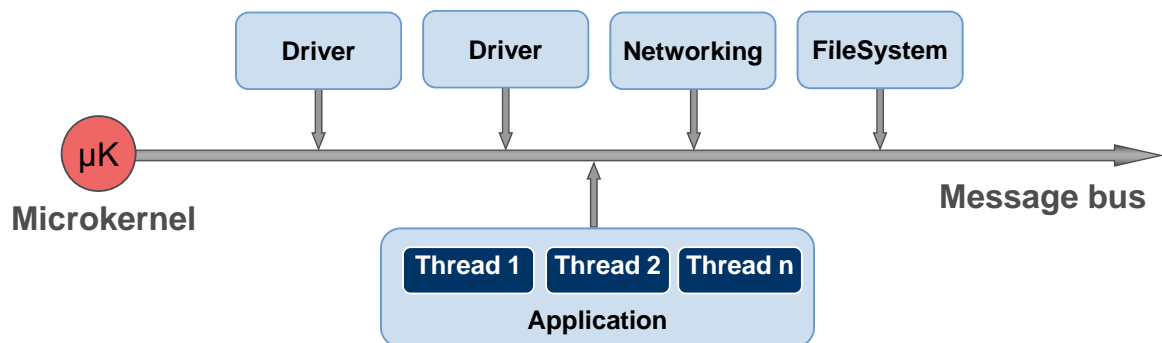
## Porting phase – applications



### Execution model: mapping tasks

2. Port

- Run the applications a single process under the new OS. Every task in the original legacy application becomes a thread in the new application process. Drivers run in their protected memory spaces. Application is protected from driver and OS.



## Porting phase – applications

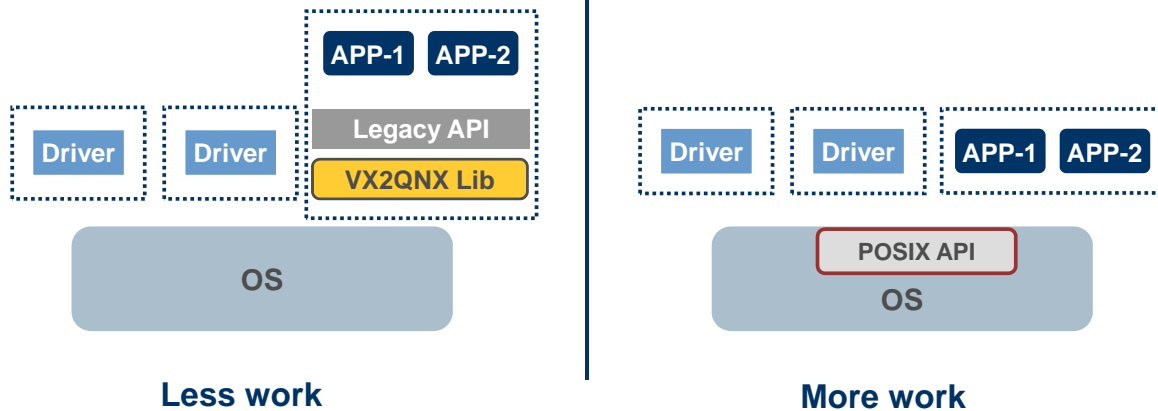


### API model : mapping APIs

2. Port

#### ● Two main strategies for legacy application code

- Develop porting library that provides legacy API while implementing it using underlying API calls of new OS
- Replace legacy functions with appropriate native OS calls for the new OS. Can be done manually or automatically through use of code parsing tools






## Porting phase – build environment



### 2. Port

C/C++ compiler and tool chain	<b>WIND RIVER</b> Diab	 GNU
OSes available	vxWorks only	QNX Neutrino RTOS and vxWorks
Type checking and warnings	Medium	High
Library support	May have STL or other library incompatibilities	Standard
Build result	App or OS Image	Application Image

### 3. Optimize

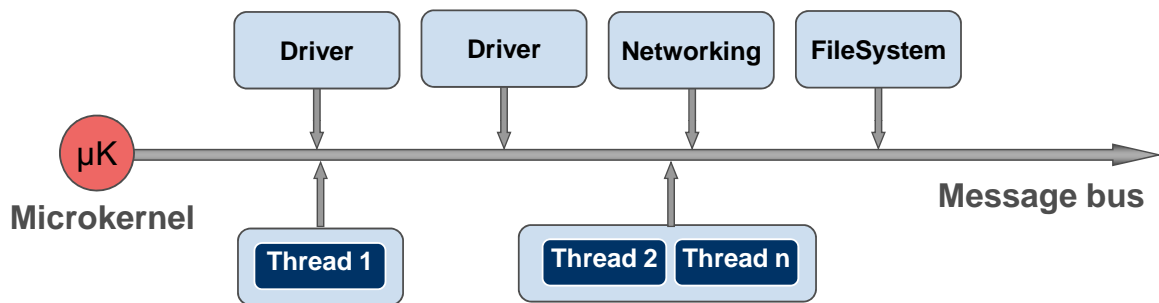
- Refactoring for increased modularity
- Memory usage optimization
- Performance optimization

## Optimization phase 1) modularity



- Group logical threads into separate processes to increase system modularity and reliability.

3. Optimize



- Use IPC or shared data to communicate between processes

## Optimization phase 2) memory usage

**QNX**  
QNX SOFTWARE SYSTEMS

**3. Optimize**

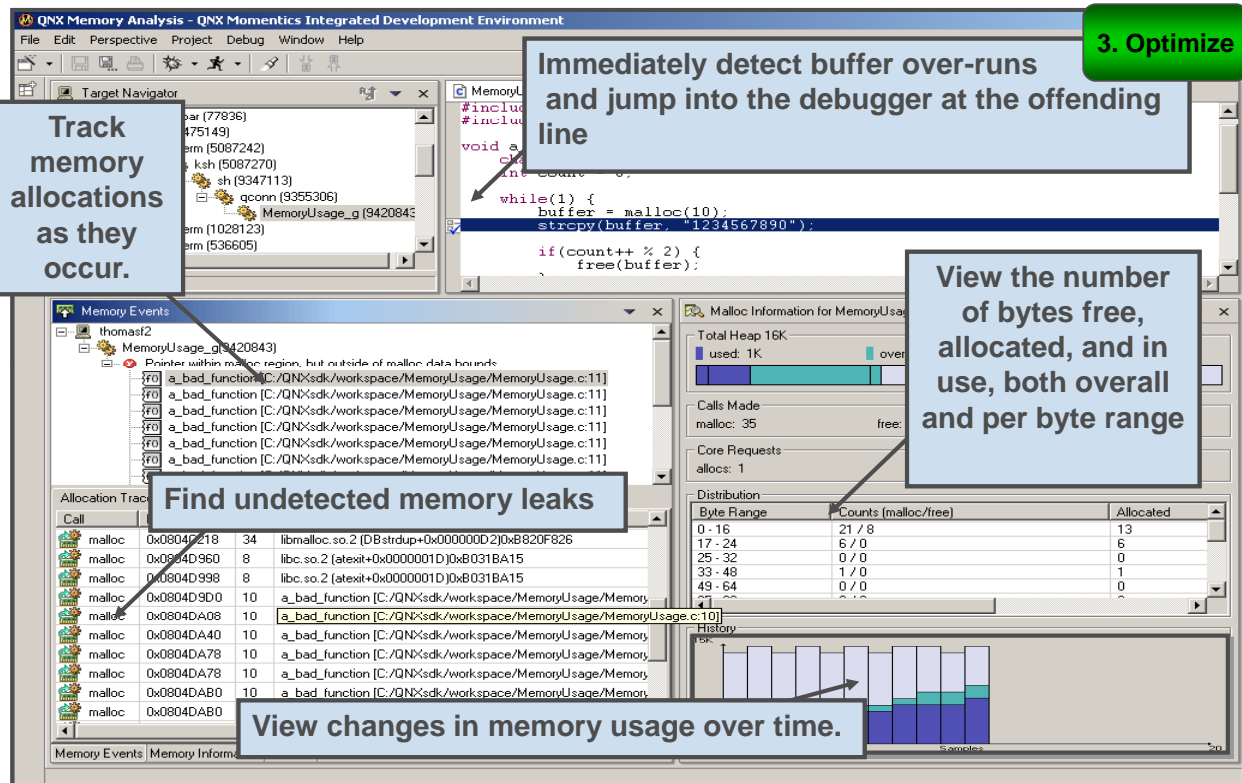
Track memory allocations as they occur.

Immediately detect buffer over-runs and jump into the debugger at the offending line

View the number of bytes free, allocated, and in use, both overall and per byte range

Find undetected memory leaks

View changes in memory usage over time.



## Optimization phase 3) performance optimization



3. Optimize

**Determine which threads are busiest**

**Find optimization bottle-necks: functions that execute the longest, called most frequently, etc.**

**Call pairing identifies your programs dynamic execution structure; use that information to make it more efficient**

**Pinpoint individual lines of source code that consume the most CPU**

QNX Profiler - QNX Momentics Integrated Development Environment

File Edit Perspective Project Debug Window Help

Profiler

SortTest\_g [C/C++ Application]  
x86/o-g/SortTest\_g:10113068

SortTest\_g  
ldqnx.so.2  
libm.so.2

Navigator | Processes | Profiler | Console

Thread Info

Thread ID	Processor Time (s)	% Time Usage
Thread #1	427.775	

Call Information

Call Pairs

Function	Called From	Call Pair Count
bubble	main	6991
shl	main	6991
ins	main	6991
lg	merge	6991

Call Graph

```

graph TD
    _start --> main
    main --> radix
    main --> quick
    main --> merge
    main --> bubble
    main --> shl
    main --> ins
    
```

Call Pair Details

Caller	Call Count	Called
_start	1	fill radix init

Sampling Information

Function	Total Time (s)	Time since last reset (s)	Call Count	usec/Call	% Time Usage
radix	175.594	175.594	6991	25117.151	
straight	89.925	89.925	6991	12862.967	
ins	11.039	11.039	6991	1579.030	
quick	0.459	0.459	6991	65.656	
merge	13.352	13.352	6991	1909.884	
lookup	0.003	0.003			
shl	0.246	0.246			
heap	1.920	1.920			
fill	2.717	2.717			
rand	0.678	0.678			
rand r	0.415	0.415			

SortTest.c [x86/o-g/SortTest\_g:10113068 on 10.0

```

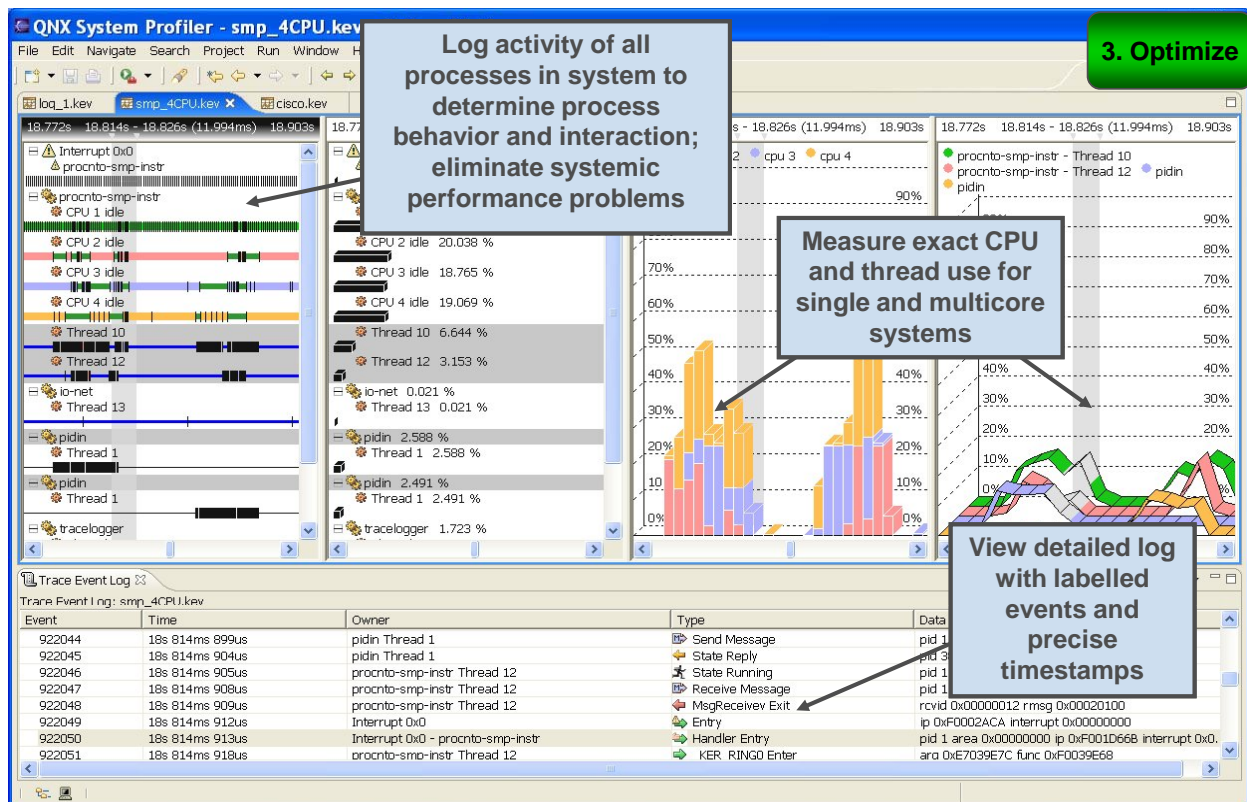
L3: p=R[0];
    if (K<
    q=p, p=
    R[q]->L;
    R[j]->L;
    }

void bubble(RECORD **R, int N) {
    int j, t, BOUND;
    RECORD *Rt = (RECORD *)malloc(sizeof(RECORD));
    BOUND=N;
    t=0; for (j=1; j<=BOUND-1; j++)
        if (R[j]->K>R[j+1]->K)
            if (t==0) { BOUND=t; goto free(Rt); }
    }

void merge(RECORD **R, int N) {
    int i, j, d, p, q, r, t;
    RECORD *Rt = (RECORD *)malloc(sizeof(RECORD));
    t=lg(N, HIGH); for (j=1; j<=t; j++)
        for (i=0; i<N-d; i+=1) if ((i&p)==r) {
            if (R[i+1]->K>R[i+d+1]->K) swap(R[i], R[i+d+1]);
            if (q!=p) { d=q-p; q=q/2; r=p; goto M2; }
            p=p/2; if (p>0) goto M2;
            free(Rt);
        }

void quick(RECORD **R, int N) {
    int i, j, l, r, K, S;
    
```

## Optimization phase 3) performance optimization



## VxWorks migration Foundry27 project



### Foundry27

The community portal for QNX software developers



- **Comprehensive VxWorks porting guide provides**
  - Detailed OS comparison
  - Porting guidelines, tips and tricks
- **Vx2QNX Porting Library**
  - Covers majority of core VxWorks API
  - Provides code compatibility with legacy code at the application layer.
  - Complete VxWorks system is encapsulated inside one process under QNX Neutrino RTOS
    - Task in VxWorks → Thread in QNX Neutrino RTOS
  - Provided as source - Use as reference for porting and/or deployment as a compatibility layer
- **Forum support**
  - Interact with QNX engineers

## Contact QNX



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- F: + 1-613-591-3579

### ⇒ International

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- [www.foundry27.com](http://www.foundry27.com)

Thank you for joining us.

# Questions?