



———— CIVIL —————
INFRASTRUCTURE
———— PLATFORM ————

Introducing the Civil Infrastructure Platform

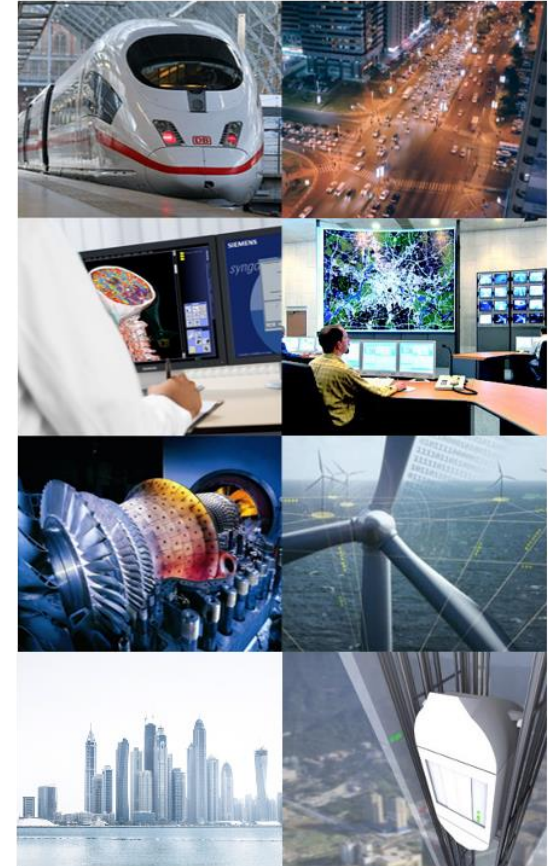
Jan Kiszka and Yoshitake Kobayashi
LinuxCon Japan, 13-15 July, 2016

Definition

Civil Infrastructure Systems are technical systems responsible for supervision, control, and management of infrastructure supporting human activities, including, for example,

- Electric power generation
- Energy distribution
- Oil and gas
- Water and wastewater
- Healthcare
- Communications
- Transportation
- Collections of buildings that make up urban & rural communities.

These networks deliver essential services, provide shelter, and support social interactions and economic development. They are society's lifelines.¹⁾



1) adapted from https://www.ce.udel.edu/current/graduate_program/civil.html

The evolution of civil infrastructure systems



Core characteristics

Industrial gradeness

- Reliability
- Functional Safety
- Security
- Real-time capabilities

Sustainability

- Product life-cycles of 10 – 60 years

Conservative update strategy

- Firmware updates only if industrial gradeness is jeopardized
- Minimize risk of regression
- Keeping regression test and certification efforts low

Business needs

Maintenance costs

- Low maintenance costs for commonly used software components
- Low commissioning and update costs

Development costs

- Don't re-invent the wheel

Development time

- Shorter development times for more complex systems

Technology changes

Proprietary nature

- Systems are built from the ground up for each product
- little re-use of existing software building blocks
- Closed systems

Stand-alone systems

- Limited vulnerability
- Updates can only be applied with physical access to the systems
- High commissioning efforts

Commoditization

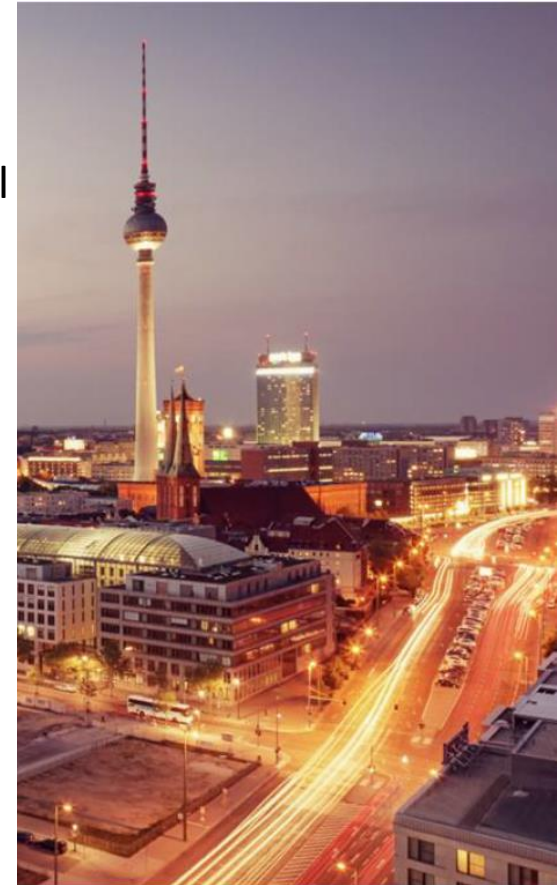
- Increased utilization of commodity (open source) components, e.g., operating system, virtualization
- Extensibility, e.g., for analytics

Connected systems

- Interoperability due to advances in machine-to-machine connectivity
- Standardization of communication
- Plug and play based system designs

Things to be done

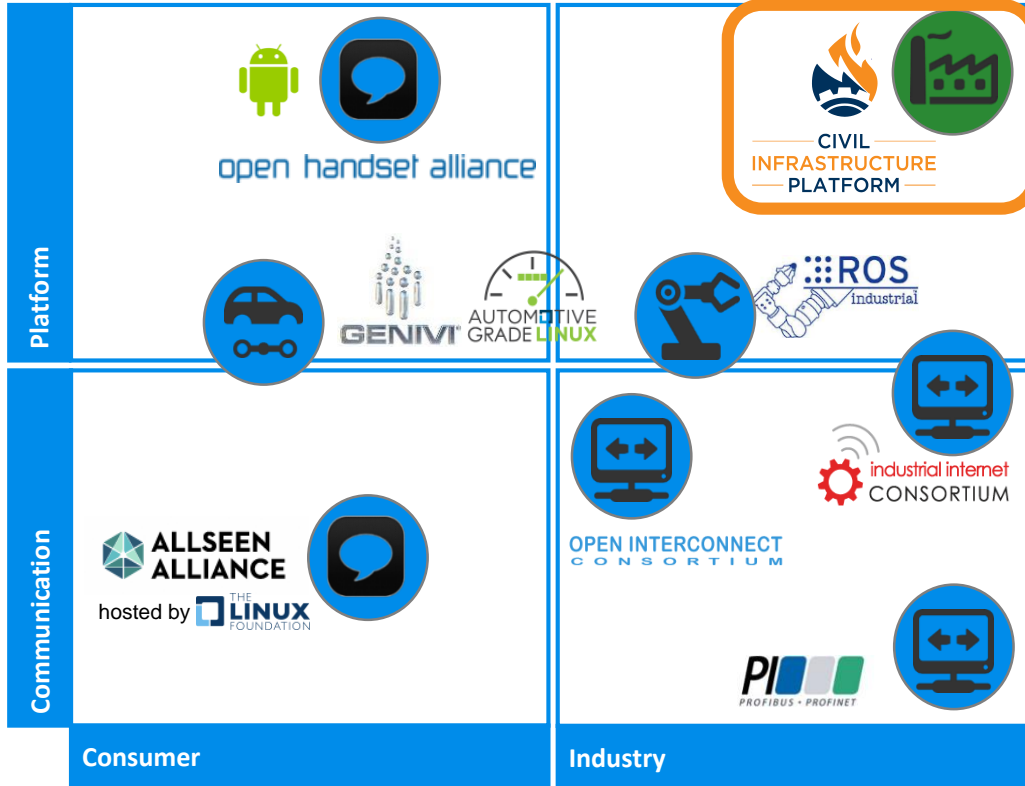
- Join forces for commodity components
 - Ensure industrial gradeness for the operating system platform focusing on reliability, security, and functional safety.
 - Increase upstream work in order to increase quality and to avoid maintenance of patches
- Share maintenance costs
 - Long-term availability and long-term support are crucial
- Innovate for future technology
 - Support industrial IoT architectures and state-of-the art machine-to-machine connectivity



Comparison with existing Alliances



Other domains already benefit from collaborative development: drive instead of follow!



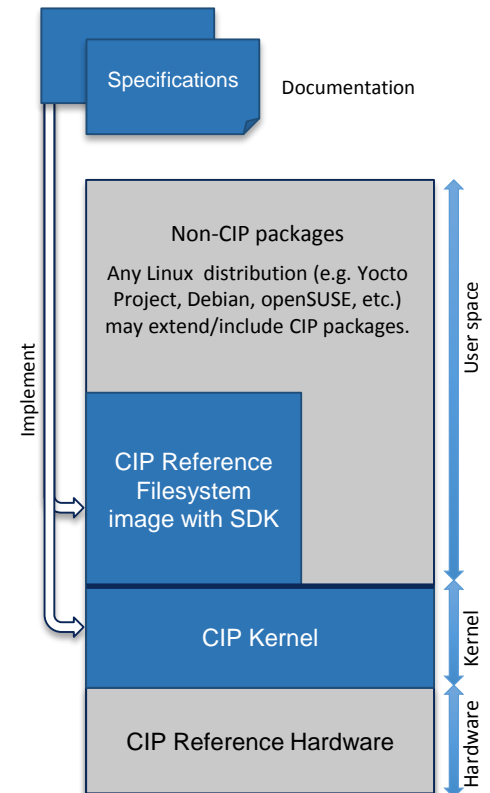
- Development speed for shorter product cycles
- High Software quality due to intense reviews and high test coverage (Linus's law)
- Standard platforms enable ecosystems (e.g. for development tools, system extensions, new business models)

In many domains competing companies collaborate in alliances already.
(GENIVI, for example)

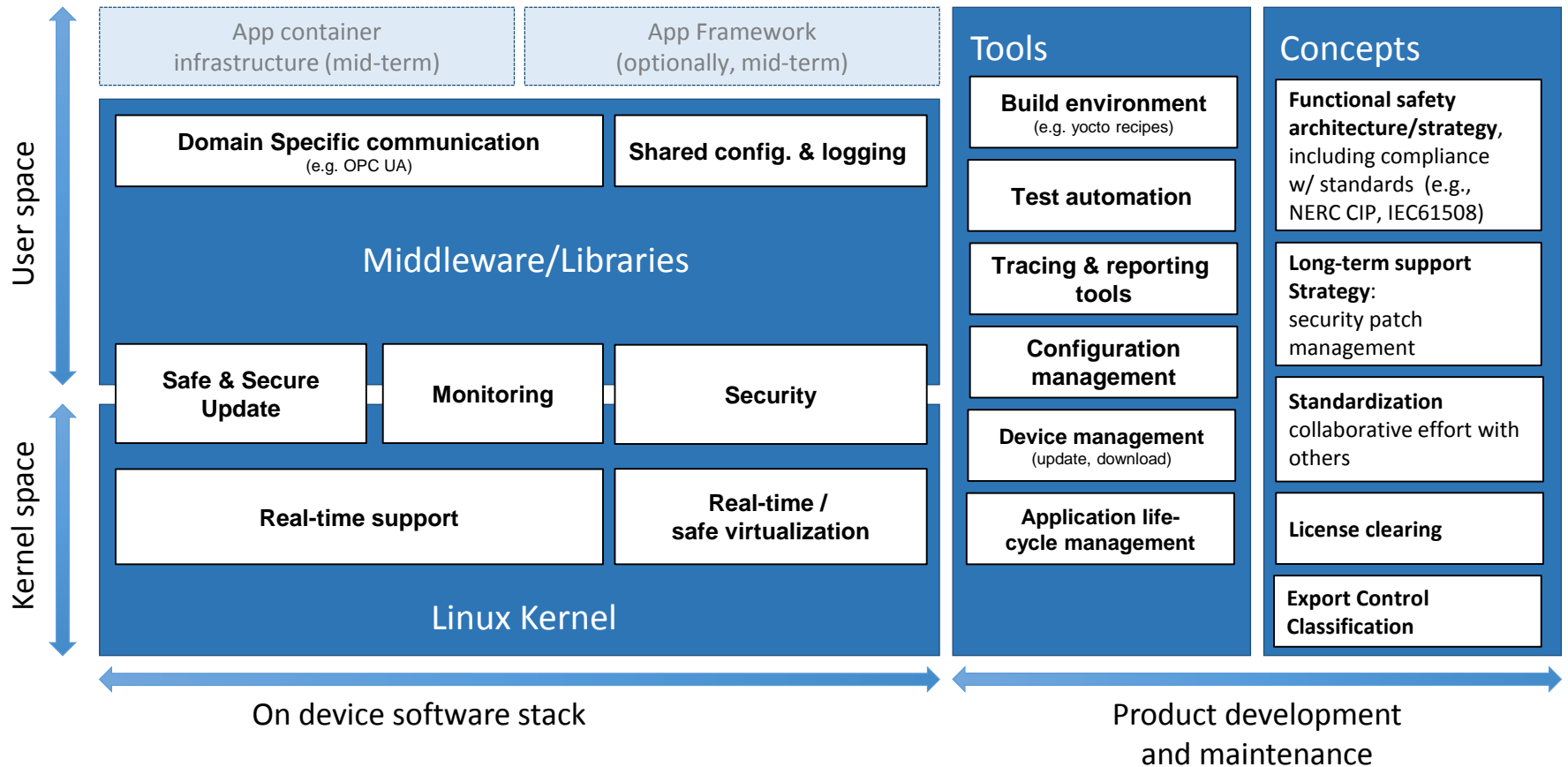
Civil Infrastructure Platform to provide software building blocks that support reliable transportation, power, oil and gas, and healthcare infrastructure

Establish an **open source “base layer” of industrial grade software** to enable the use and implementation in infrastructure projects of software building blocks that meet the **safety, reliability, security and maintainability requirements**.

- Share development effort for development of industrial grade bases systems.
 - Fill the gap between capabilities of the existing OSS and industrial requirements.
 - Reference-implementation consisting of
 - Specification of on-device software stack and tools infrastructure
 - Linux kernel, file system, etc. selected reference hardware
 - Build environment and tools for companies to build their own distribution.
 - Test framework and test cases
 - SDK and APIs
 - Trigger development of an emerging ecosystem including tools and domain specific extensions.
- ➔ **Initial focus will be on establishing a long term maintenance infrastructure for selected Open Source components, funded by participating membership fees.**



Scope of activities



Target Systems



	Target systems			
	1 Networked Node	2 Embedded Control Unit	3 Embedded Computer	4 Embedded Server
ARM offerings ¹⁾	M0/M0+/M3/M4	M4/7,A9,R4/5/7	ARM A9/A35,R7	ARM A53/A72
Intel offerings ¹⁾	Quark MCU	Quark SoC	Atom	Core, Xeon
Architecture, clock	8/16/32-bit, < 100 MHz	32-bit, <1 GHz	32/64-bit, <2 GHz	64-bit, >2 GHz
non-volatile storage	n MiB flash	n GiB flash	n GiB flash	n TiB flash/HDD
RAM	< 1 MiB	< 1 GiB	< 4 GiB	> 4 GiB
HW ref. platform	Arduino class board	Raspberry Pi class board	SoC-FPGA, e.g.Zync	industrial PC
application examples	Sensor, field device	control systems	special purpose & server based controllers	
	PLC		gateways	multi-purpose controllers

Out of scope:

- Enterprise IT and cloud system platforms.

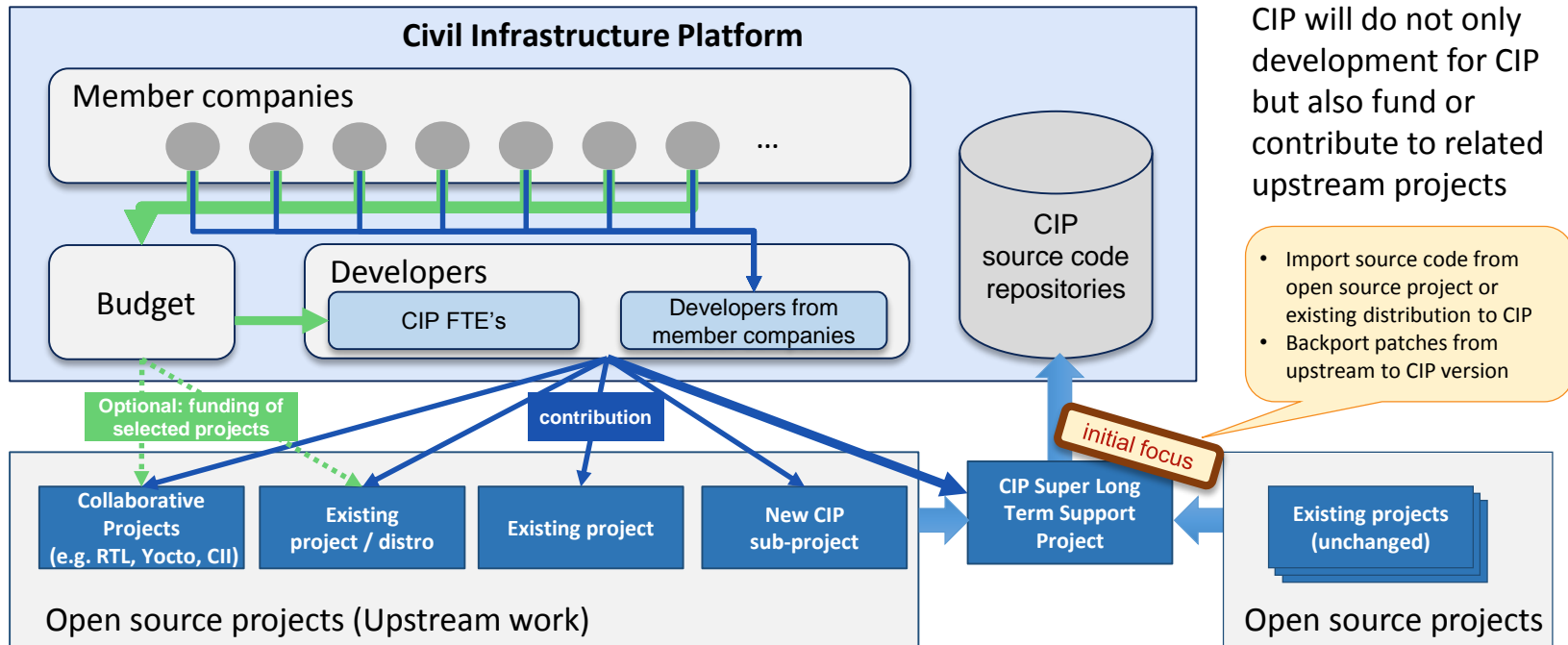
Reference hardware for common software platform:

- Start from working the common HW platform (PC)
- Later extend it to smaller/low power devices.

1) Typical configurations Q1/2016

1 ... 4 Device class no.

Relationship between CIP and other projects

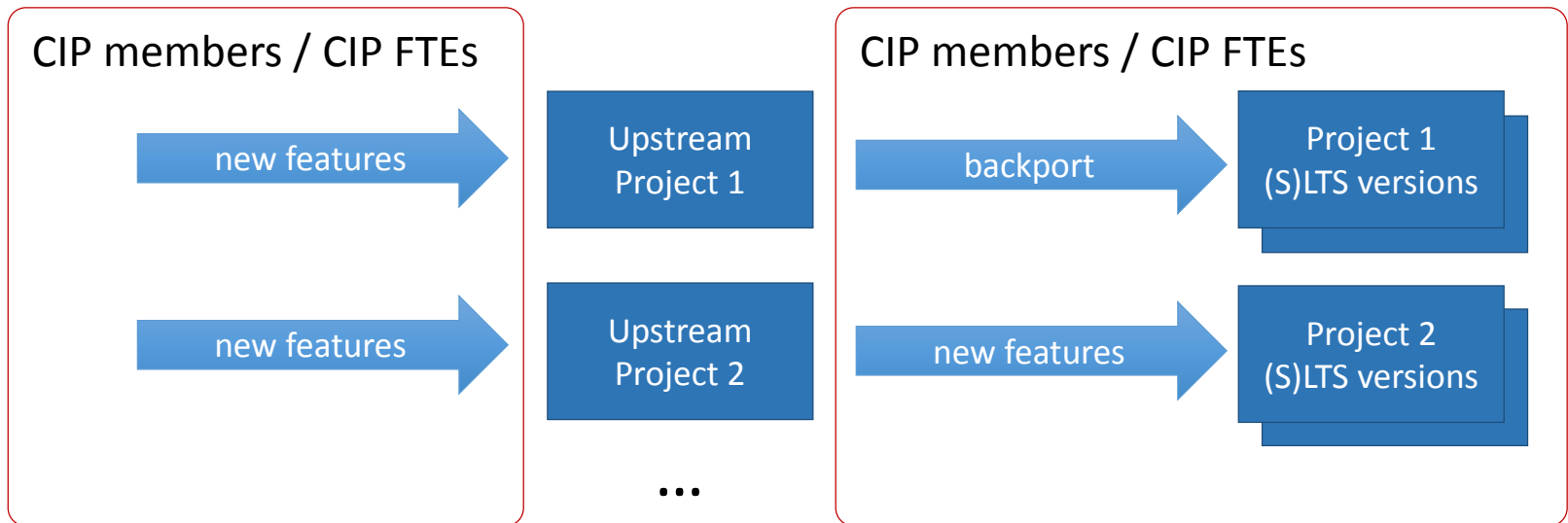


Upstream first policy for implementation of new features

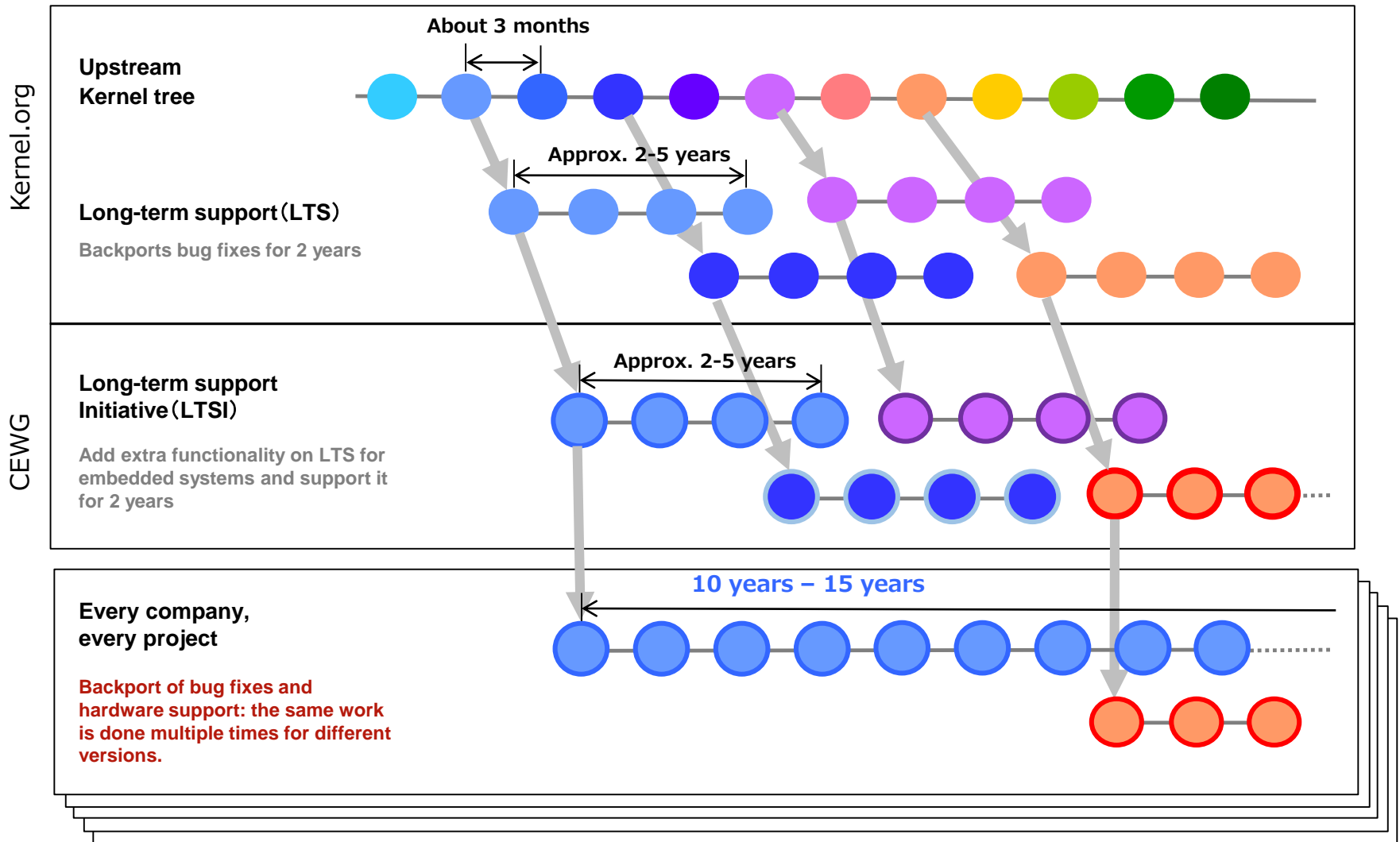


All delta from mainline should be treated as technical debt.

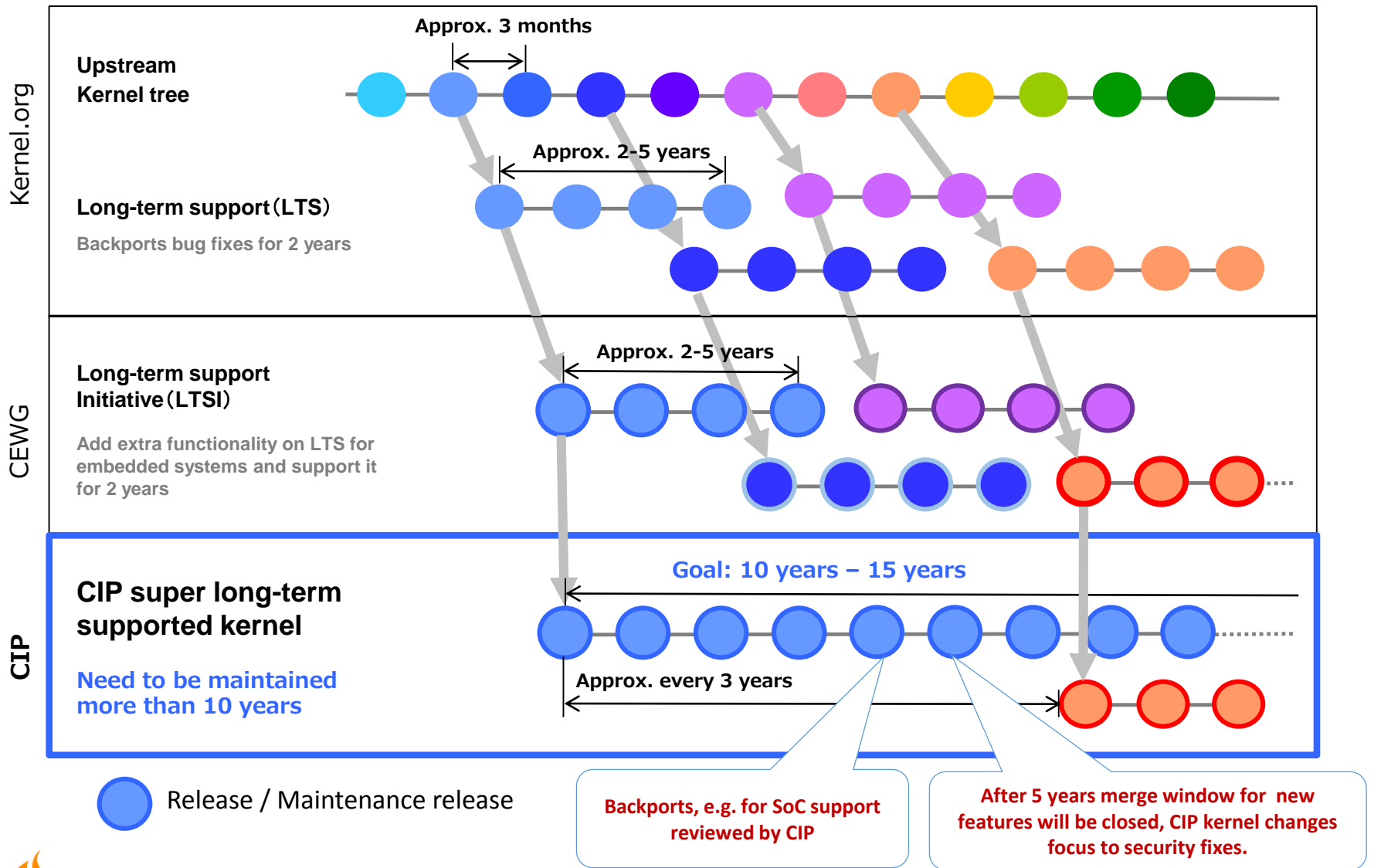
- No parallel source trees, directly discuss features in upstream projects.
- Upstream first implementation. Take this to declared stable.
- Then back-port to long-term support versions drive by CIP employee or CIP members.



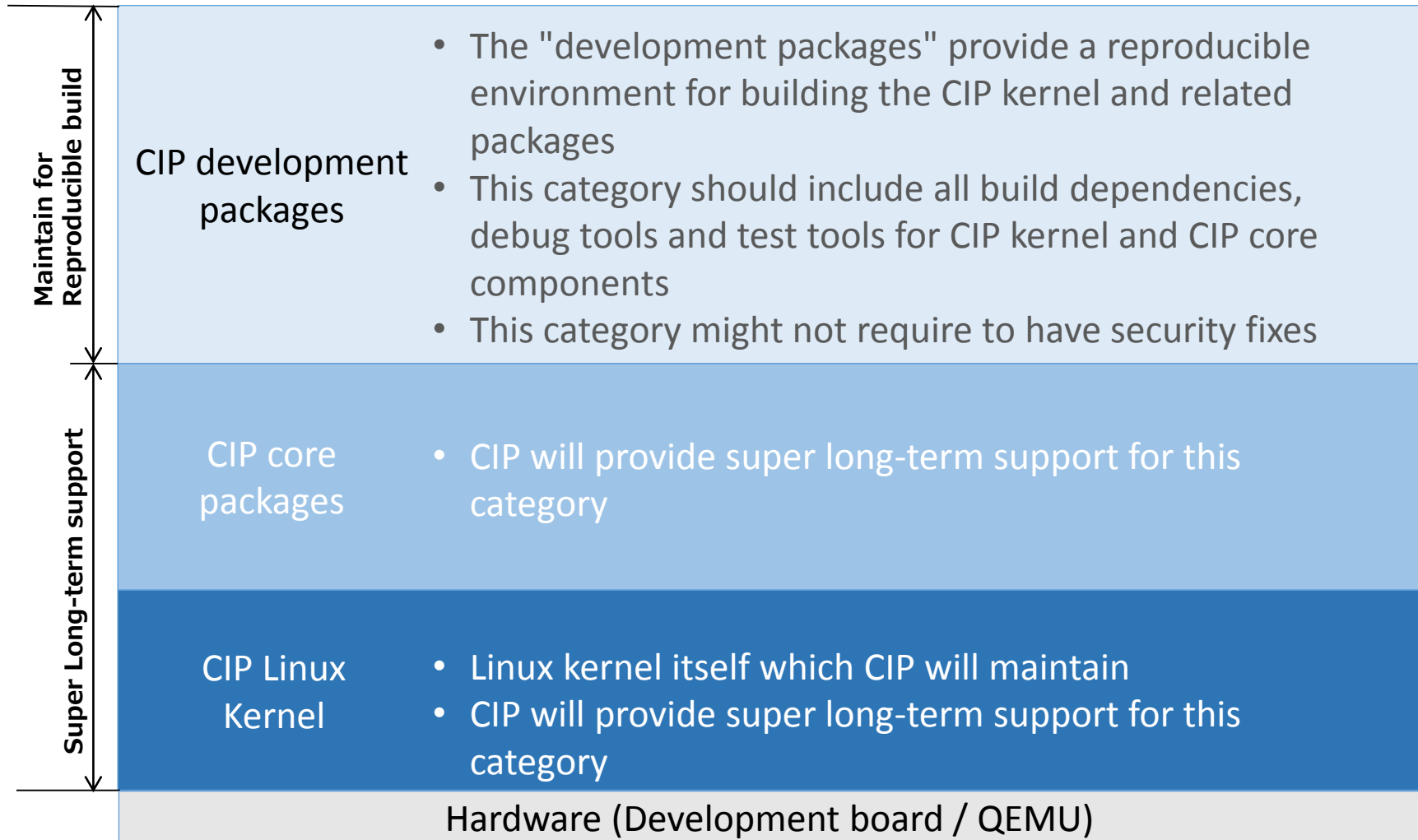
Super Long Term Support - Motivation



CIP kernel super long term support (SLTS) overview



Package categorization



Candidates for Super Long-term Maintenance



An Example minimal set of “CIP kernel” and “CIP core” packages for initial scope

Super Long-term support

- Kernel (SLTS)
 - Kernel
 - Linux kernel (cooperation with LTSI)
 - PREEMPT_RT patch
- Bootloader
 - U-boot
- Shells / Utilities
 - Busybox
- Base libraries
 - Glibc
- Tool Chain
 - Binutils
 - GCC
- Security
 - Openssl
 - Openssh

Maintain for Reproducible build

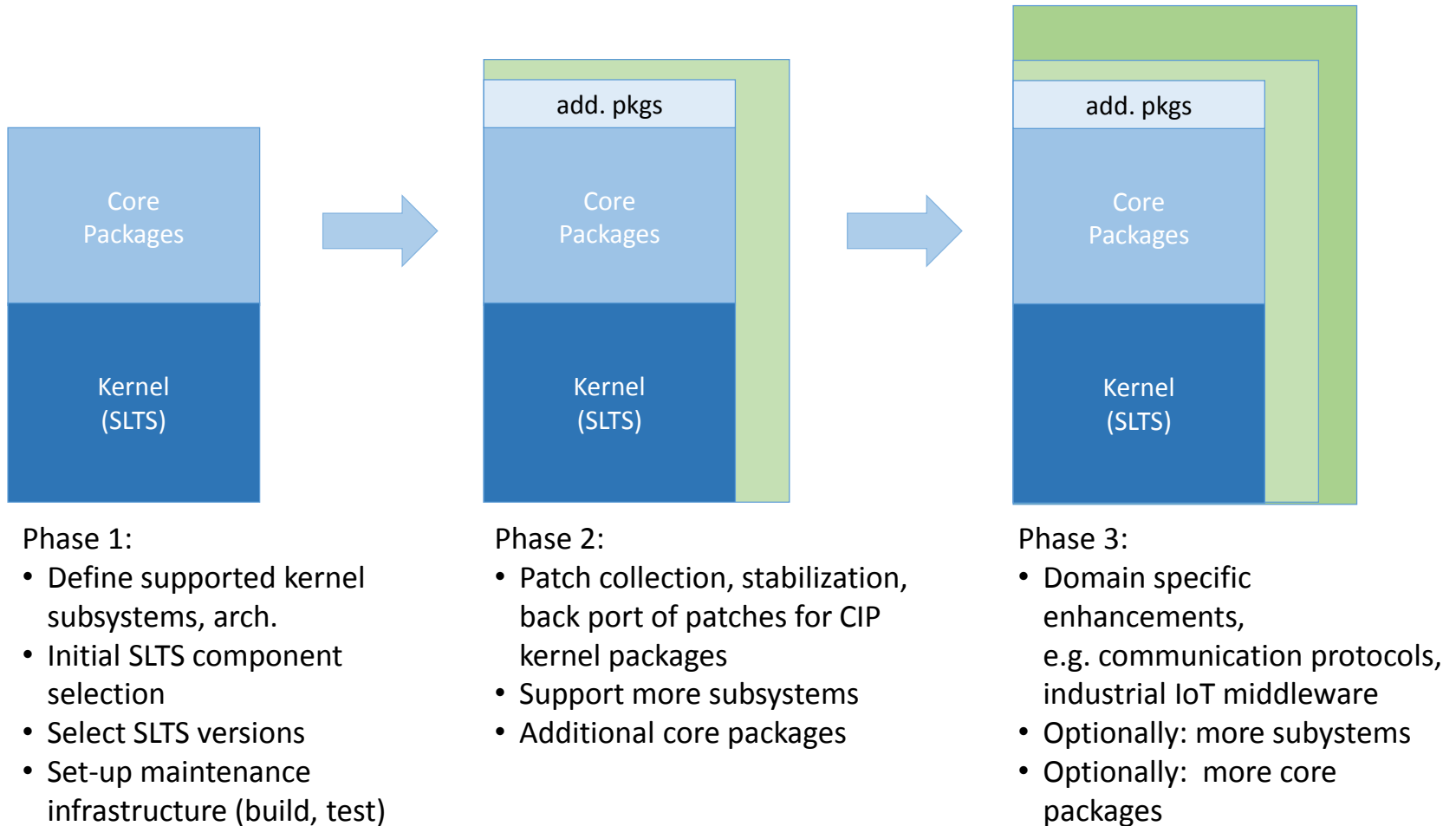
- Dev packages
 - Flex
 - Bison
 - autoconf
 - automake
 - bc
 - bison
 - Bzip2
 - Curl
 - Db
 - DBus
 - Expat
 - Flex
 - gawk
 - Gdb
 - Git
 - Glib
 - Gmp
 - Gzip
 - gettext
 - Kbd
 - Libibverbs
 - Libtool
 - Libxml2
 - Mpplib
 - Mpfr4
 - Ncurses
 - Make
 - M4
 - pax-utils
 - Pciutils
 - Perl
 - pkg-config
 - Popt
 - Procps
 - Quilt
 - Readline
 - sysfsutils
 - Tar
 - Unifdef
 - Zlib

NOTE: The maintenance effort varies considerably for different packages.

Development plan



CIP will increase development effort to create industrial grade common base-layer



Milestones



- 2016:
 - Project launch announcement at Embedded Linux Conference 2016
 - Requirements defined, base use cases defined, technical & non-technical processes established (license clearing, long-term support), maintenance plan
 - Common software stack defined, related core projects agreed (e.g. PREEMT_RT, Xenomai), maintenance infrastructure set up
 - Domain specific extensions defined, tool chain defined, test strategy defined
 - Maintenance operational and running
- 2017:
 - Realization phase of selected components
- 2018:
 - Advancement, improvements, new features

Civil Infrastructure Platform: Executive Summary



- Civil infrastructure systems are currently built from the ground up, **with little re-use of existing software** building blocks. However, existing software platforms are **not yet industrial grade** (in addressing safety, reliability, security and other requirements for infrastructure). At the same time, rapid advances in machine-to-machine connectivity are driving **change in industrial system architectures**.
- The Linux Foundation proposes the creation of the Civil Infrastructure Platform (“CIP”) as a Linux Foundation Collaborative Project. The Civil Infrastructure Platform will establish an **open source “base layer”** of industrial grade software to enable the use and implementation in infrastructure projects of software building blocks that meet the **safety, reliability, security and other requirements** of industrial and civil infrastructure.
- Initial focus will be on establishing a **long term maintenance infrastructure** for selected Open Source components, funded by participating membership fees.
- Mid-term focus will be extended to **filling gaps commonly agreed addressing civil infrastructure systems’ requirements**.
- The Civil Infrastructure Platform shall be **hosted by the Linux Foundation as an internal Linux Foundation project**, leveraging the resources and infrastructure of the Linux Foundation, including the Linux Foundation’s relationships with other open source projects.

Contact Information and Resources



To get the latest information, please contact:

- Urs Gleim urs.gleim@siemens.com
- Yoshitake Kobayashi yoshitake.kobayashi@toshiba.co.jp

Other resources

- CIP Web site <https://www.cip-project.org>
- CIP Mailing list cip-dev@lists.cip-project.org

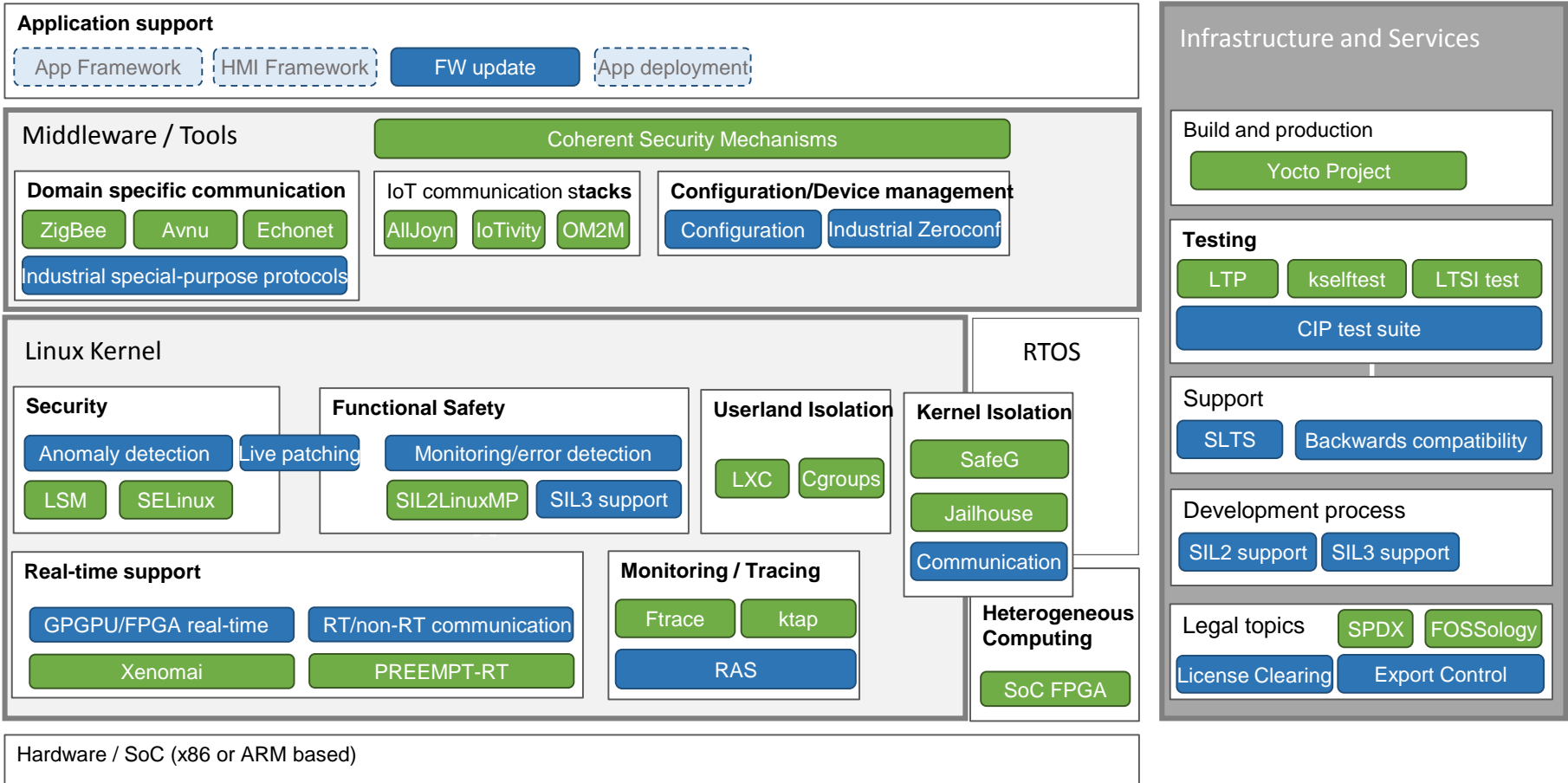


Questions?



Thank you!

Backup: Topics and related projects (subject to change)



Legend

To be specified / implemented by CIP

Integration / cooperation