Blueprint Submission for Time-critical Edge Compute

Intel Corporation, Inc.
Time-critical Edge Compute Blueprint: Use Cases

● Use cases in Manufacturing, Smart Buildings, general IIOT
  ○ Virtualized PLC
  ○ Computer vision inference
  ○ Machine, sensor data inference
  ○ Process or discrete manufacturing closed loop control
  ○ Ethernet TSN

● Functional Safety capable use cases
  ○ Discrete manufacturing soft PLC

● Onramp for 5G-URLLC
Time-critical Edge Compute Blueprint: Hardware and Partners

- Low power, ruggedized hardware
  - E.g.
    - Dell 3000, 5000 IPC
    - HPE EL300
    - Huawei (ARM)

- Potential to attract new members to Akraino project
  - Industrial ODM’s e.g. Advantech, Adlink
  - Industrial OEM’s/ISV’s e.g. TTTech, Nebbiolo, IOTech
  - Industrial end-users e.g. ExxonMobil
Virtualized, Functionally Safe workloads in addition to others
Easily Extensible and Expandable, by just adding more systems
Evaluating Airship for ZTP and deployment

* See next page for some sample targets
Containerized edge workloads

● Containerized workloads orchestrated via Kubernetes tuned for embedded deployments

● Sample workloads include
  ○ Tensorflow via Kubeflow
  ○ OpenVINO for Video and Inference
  ○ Closed loop control (e.g. IEC 61131)
  ○ EdgeX Foundry
  ○ Building automation controller
Community Lab and Validation Lab requirements

- Expect 2 boxes from each OEM partner (Dell, HPE, Huawei) for each environment
- Gigabit ethernet OK for now but blueprint will require TSN networking beyond R1
Backup: Deep dives for underlying technology

- Zephyr OS
- ACRN Hypervisor
- Kata Containers
- Celadon - A fully Open Source Android Stack
- OVS-DPDK
A scalable real-time operating system (RTOS) supporting multiple hardware architectures, optimized for resource constrained devices, and built with security in mind.

https://www.zephyrproject.org/
Overview – A Fully Featured Open Source RTOS (since 2016)

Safety
- Thread Isolation
- Stack Protection (HW/SW)
- Quality Managed (QM)
- Build time configuration
- No dynamic memory allocation
- FuSA (2019)

Security
- User-space support
- Crypto Support
- Software Updates

Configurable & Modular
- Zephyr Kernel can be configured to run in as little as 8k RAM
- Enables application code to scale
- Configurable and Modular

Cross Platform
- Support for multiple architectures
- Native Port
- Developed on Linux, Windows and MacOS

Open Source
- Licensed under Apache II License
- Managed by the Linux Foundation*
- Transparent development
- Fork it on Github!

Connected
- Full Bluetooth 5.0 Support
- Bluetooth Controller
- BLE Mesh
- Thread Support
- Full featured native networking stack
- DFU (IP+BLE)

Zephyr™ is not an ingredient, Zephyr™ provides a complete solution.
Zephyr Enabled as a Safety Critical OS

- Runs on a custom hypervisor that is safety critical capable
- Security updates with the latest fixes
- Similar to Cloud Software Defined Infrastructure (SDI)

- Zephyr = FuSa (2019)
- Linux = Quality Managed
- Android = non-FuSa
### Zephyr™ OS Direction

#### Safety & Security
- Functional Safety (FuSa) core OS certification: secure & harden kernel (IEC61508 SIL3).
- Development model & process with safety and security in mind.
- Trusted Execution Environments.

#### Expanded Use Cases
- Industrial, safety, and security features.
- Deep embedded usages (BLE, 802.15.4 (zigbee), BT Mesh).
- Advanced configurations and use cases: Multicore, SMP, AMP.

#### E2E Platform
- Bootloader.
- Device firmware updates.
- Cloud connectivity.
- Development tools.

#### Ecosystem & Portability
- Improve support on Mac and Windows.
- IDE integration.
- 3rd party tools: tracing, profiling, debugging.
- LLVM, commercial compilers.
- Standard APIs and portability: POSIX layer (PSE54), BSD socket, and CMSIS RTOS.
A Big Little Hypervisor for IoT Development
What is ACRN™?

ACRN is a flexible, lightweight reference hypervisor, built with real-time and safety-criticality in mind, optimized to streamline embedded development through an open source platform.

A Big Little Hypervisor for IoT Development
ACRN™ Features

- Small Footprint
- Built for IoT
- Adaptability
- Built for Real-Time
- Safety Criticality
- Truly Open Source

ACRN is a registered trademark of the Linux Foundation
# Features Roadmap - Proposal

Dates below are for reference only and subject to change

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>v0.1@Q2'18</th>
<th>v0.2@Q3'18</th>
<th>V0.5@Q4'18</th>
<th>V1.0@Q1'19</th>
<th>V1.x@2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **HW**      | • APL NUC (UEFI)  
• APL UP2 (UEFI)  | • APL NUC (UEFI)  
• APL UP2 (UEFI)  | • APL NUC (UEFI)  
• KBL NUC (UEFI)  
• APL UP2 (UEFI)  | • APL NUC (UEFI)  
• KBL NUC (UEFI)  
• APL UP2 (UEFI)  | • APL NUC (UEFI)  
• KBL NUC (UEFI)  
• APL UP2 (UEFI)  
| **Hypervisor** | • VT-x  
• VT-d  
• CPU static-partitioning  
• memory partitioning  
• Virtio (v0.95)  
• VHM  
• EFI boot  
• Clear Linux as guest  | • Virtio (v1.0)  
• Power Management (Px/Cx)  
• VM management  
• ACRN debugging tool  
• vSBL  | • Android as guest  
• AliOS as guest  
• Zephyr as guest  
• MISRA C compliance  
• Logical partitioning without SOS  
• Trusty (Security)  
• SBL boot  | • vHost  
• Power Management (S3/S5)  
• Hybrid Mode (Privilege VM loaded by Hypervisor)  
• Real Time phase I  | • Real Time phase II  
| **I/O virtualization** | • Storage  
• Ethernet  
• USB host controller (PT)  
• USB device controller (PT)  
• Audio (PT)  
• WiFi (PT)*  
• Touch (PT)  | • GPU Sharing:  
• GPU Surface Sharing  
• IPU Sharing*  | • GPU Prioritized Rendering  
• Touch sharing  
• IOC sharing*  
• Audio sharing  
• USB host controller Sharing  
• USB DRD virtualization  | • GPIO virtualization  
|              |             |             |             |             |             |

* Limited to specific HW

PT Pass through

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Towards MISRA-C Compliance

- Statistics from commercial safety-qualified checker.
- False positives and intended deviations tracked in weekly-updated sheets.
- Pull requests are scanned hunting for new violations.
Kata Container Project

https://katacontainers.io/

Project Overview, Status
What is Kata?

- kata-runtime, an OCI (Open Containers Initiative) compliant runtime
  - Seamless integration into cloud native ecosystem
- “Providing the speed of containers with the security of virtual machines”
  - Light-weight enough to be used with micro-services design patterns
  - More than just security of virtual machines, it is an additional layer on top of existing container security primitives.
  - Each container/pod is created within its own virtual machine
Who is Kata?

● Open source, open governance project with original contributions from Intel’s Clear Containers and Hyper.sh’s runV
● Under the Openstack Foundation Umbrella (not managed by openstack)
● Architecture Committee: Google, Huawei, Hyper.sh, Intel
● Contributors include: AMD, ARM, Branch, IBM, Intel, Google, Huawei, Hyper.sh, Microsoft, Nvidia, Openstack Fountain, Redhat, Suse, ZTE, 99Cloud …
Where does Kata make sense?

● Regulated and sensitive production environments

● Too many capabilities required which increase attack surface

● Desire to easily run on multiple or custom kernel versions
  ○ Legacy applications on older kernels in containerized environment
  ○ Custom kernel features required
  ○ Testing on cutting edge kernels
Where else does Kata make sense?

- Bare-metal infrastructure
- Mixed levels of trust
  - Multiple tenants
  - Untrusted workloads
# Kata Updates since release

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>V1.0 (May 2018)</th>
<th>V1.2 (August 2018)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Seamless integration with Kubernetes (CRI), Docker</td>
<td>• Support multiple architectures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Hardware isolation using KVM/QEMU</td>
<td>• VM-Factory support [1]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Optimizations for minimal footprint and boot-time</td>
<td>• Vsock support [2]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Seamless integration with major networking plugins</td>
<td>• K8S deployment through container based daemonset [3]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◦ Advanced networking available through DPDK (VPP/OVS and SR-IOV)</td>
<td>• Bug fixes, enhancements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- High bandwidth, low latency networking</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>◦ Ability to run custom kernels at the container or pod level</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>• Direct device assignment (GPU, RDMA, QAT, etc.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Kata Roadmap

### V1.3 (September 2018)
- Full network hotplug
- Full storage hotplug
- Open-tracing support (Jaeger)
- CNI-Macvlan support
- Containerd v2 shim

### Looking forward
- Runtimeclass
- More native integration with CRI (containerdv2 for CRIO)
- Security Enhancements
- Live upgrade
- Performance optimizations

See https://github.com/orgs/kata-containers/projects/12
Project Celadon

https://01.org/projectceladon/
Project Celadon: Elements & Benefits

**Code transparency**
- open source code provides freedom and flexibility to customize and accelerate development

**Turnkey system**
- supports a wide range of hardware components optimized for Intel architecture making it easy for rapid prototyping and building new applications

**Regularly updated**
- opportunity to realize new features and improvements by developing on the latest hardware implementations and Android software updates

**Verified compatibility**
- basic Android compatibility ensures consistent application and hardware environment and experience
Architecture

Built on standard and familiar android stack architecture
https://www.dpdk.org/