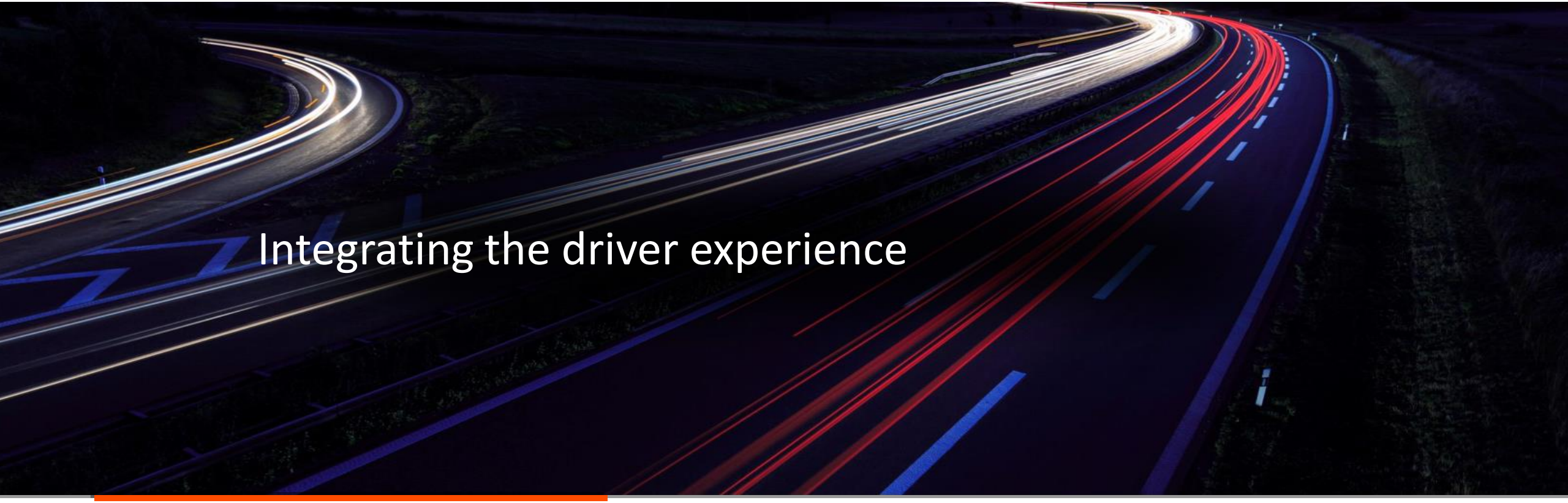
OPENSYNERGY



Automotive Virtual Platform Using VIRTIO

Mikhail Golubev @ Automotive Linux Summit 2019

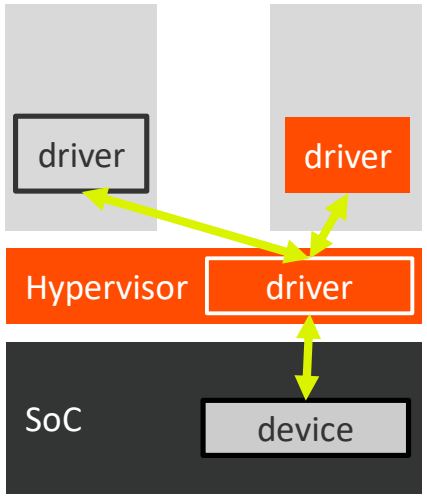
Agenda

- “Paving the Path to Standardization of Virtualization” Dr. Ralph Sasse @ ALS Tokyo 2018
- VIRTIO in a nutshell
- virtio-video
- virtio-snd
- Demo

Mechanisms for device sharing in COQOS

OPENSYNERGY

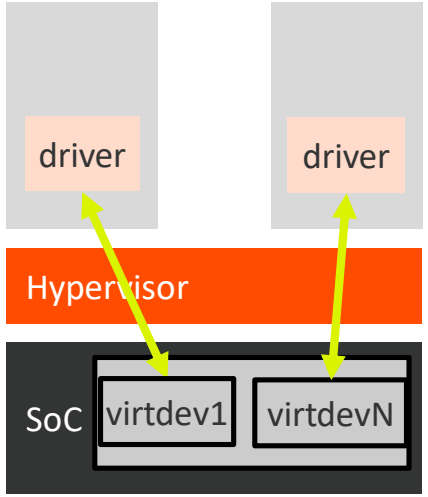
in Hypervisor



- Only used for UART (optionally)
- not recommended for other devices as the Hypervisor is minimalistic

Example: UART

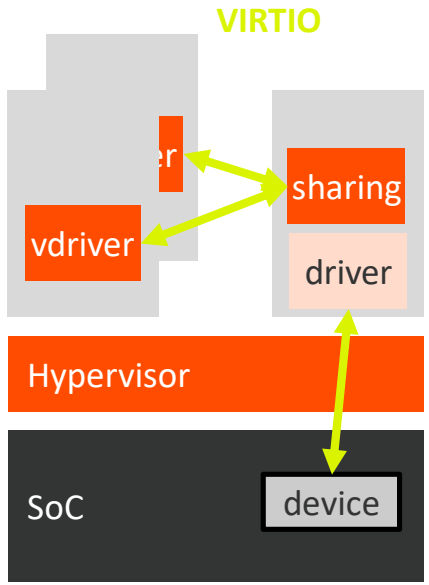
device with virtualization support



- COQOS supports this when the SoC hardware supports virtualized devices
- Recommended wherever the hardware supports it, as it tends to give the best performance and separation

Example: GPU on RCAR-H3

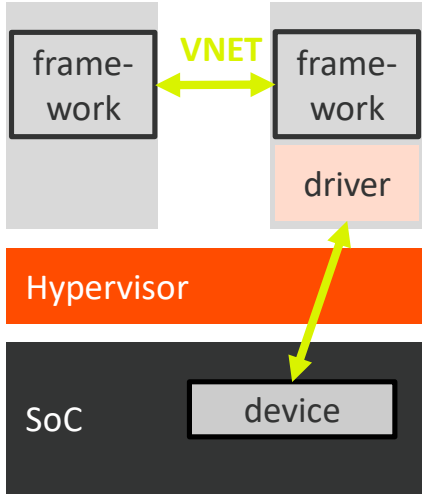
virtual driver



- Single driver in VM that acts as "server"
- Driver-specific sharing logic is needed
- Other VMs use "virtual driver"
- Compromise between performance and flexibility
- Can use VIRTIO

Example: shared block device

distributed frameworks over VNET



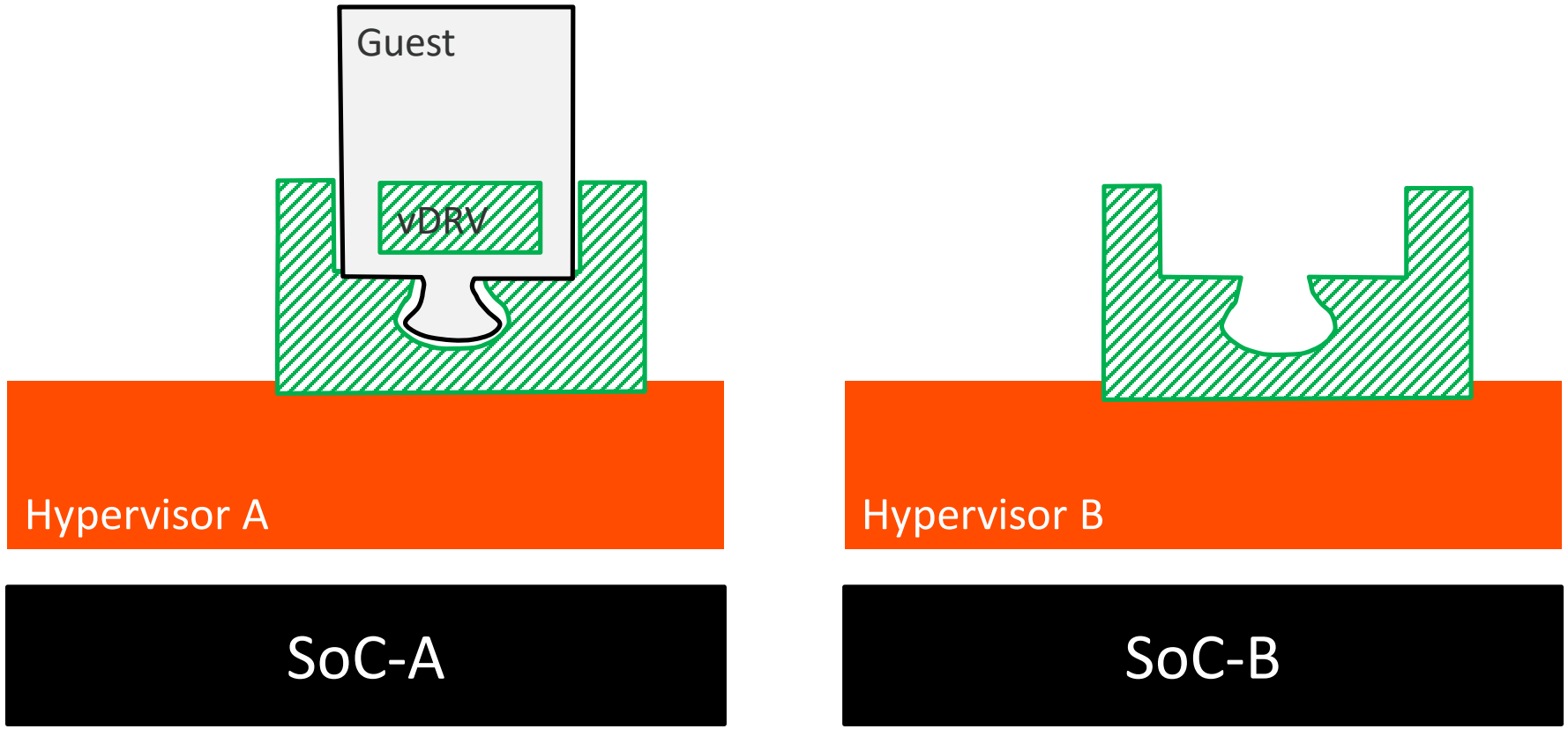
- Allows reuse of existing frameworks for distributed applications over virtual network
- Supports complex sharing semantics at the cost of more overhead

Example: NFS, PULSE AUDIO

VISION: Run Guests without modifications

OPENSYNERGY

- Virtual machine guest that could be moved among different hypervisor systems and/or HW platforms **without further modification** through establishing an industry standard / de-facto standard.

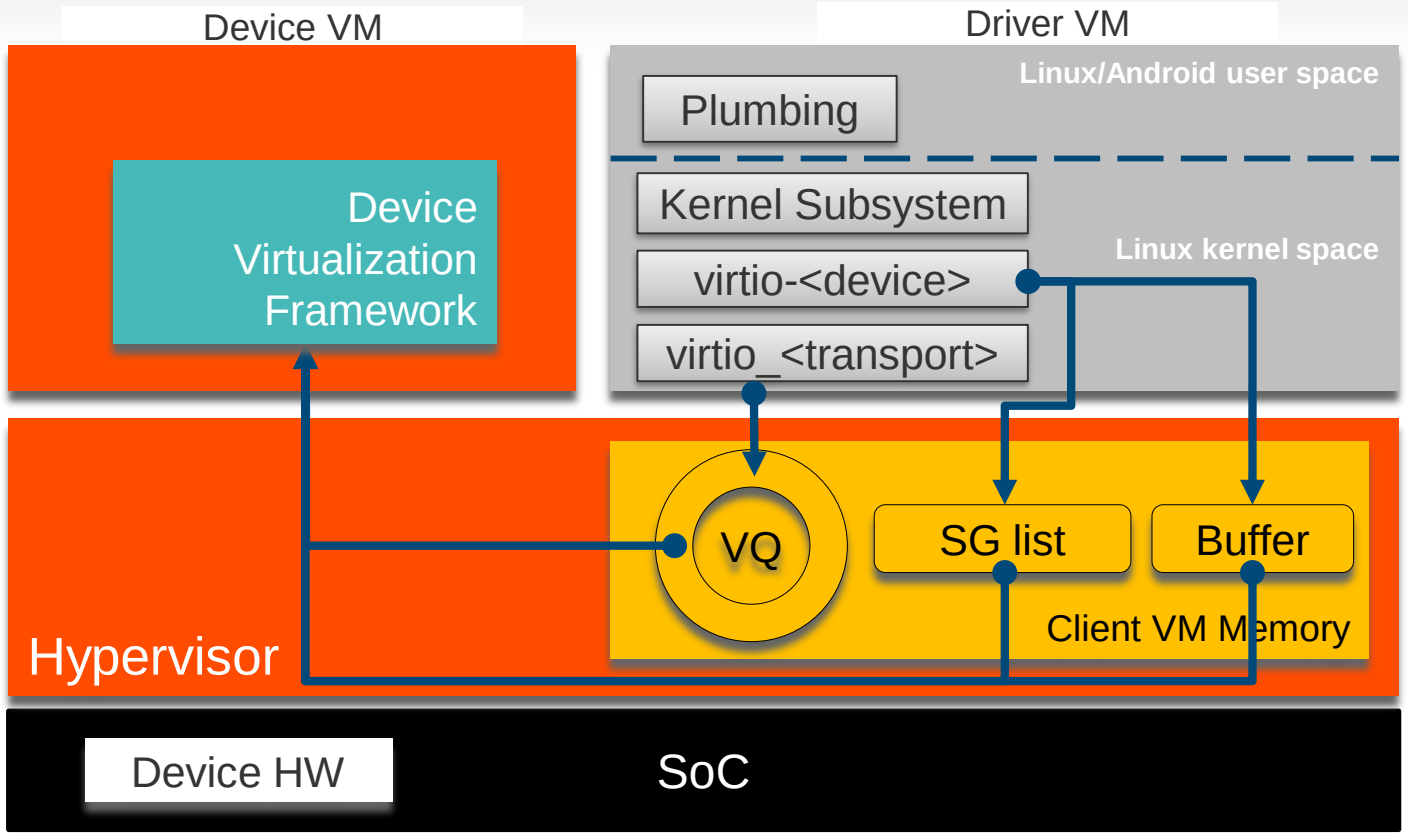


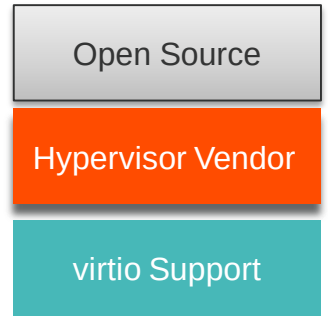
Introduction to VIRTIO

OPENSYNERGY

- **“virtio: Towards a de-Facto Standard For Virtual I/O Devices” [Rusty Russell 2008]**
- **Formally standardized since March 2016 (OASIS VIRTIO-v1.0)**
- **VIRTIO provides the transport layer and device models for many devices (OASIS VIRTIO-v1.1 approved 2019)**
  - Block Storage, SCSI
  - Network
  - Console
  - Entropy (rng)
  - Memory balloon
  - Crypto
  - GPU 2D
  - Input (hid)
  - Socket (vsock)
  - Many more in development (vIOMMU, etc.)
- **For the Automotive domain there is work in progress**
  - Audio
  - Sensors
  - Media Acceleration (VPU, IPU, CODEC)

Virtualized device Architecture with VIRTIO





VQ=virt-queue
SG=Scatter Gather

Bulk data transport via DMA-like memory model

- Buffer **allocations** handled by „Driver“ part (client)
- **Direct** R/W access to allocated buffers in the „Device“ part (server)

Metadata transport via virt-queues (ring buffers, asynchronous pipeline)

Virtual video streaming device concept

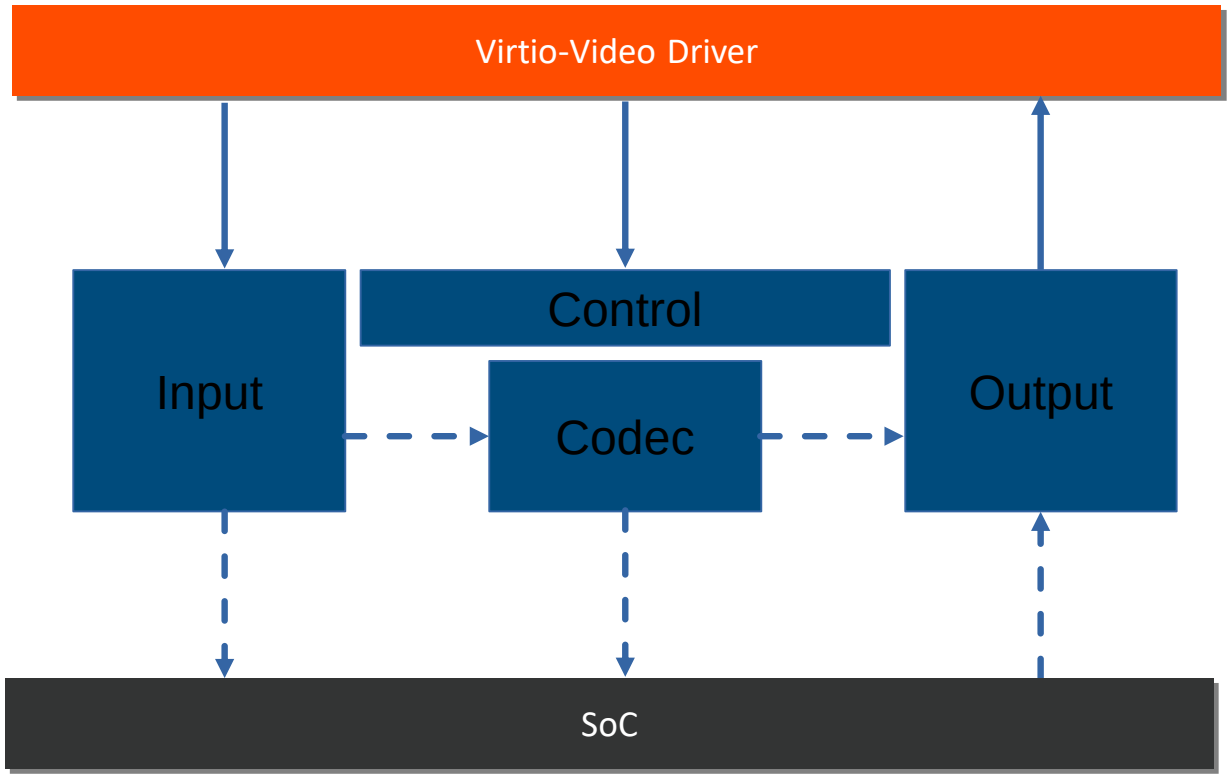
OPENSYNERGY

- Paravirtualised guests require video streaming devices, including video cameras, streaming capture and output devices, codec devices
- Hardware video acceleration offloads the CPU, increases performance, and saves power
- An abstract video streaming device that operates input and/or output data buffers is used to share video devices with several guests
- Buffers are essentially scatter-gather lists used for DMA operations (similar to virtio-gpu).
- The buffers are used to organize data streams, e.g. from a camera (output stream) or from a decoder (input stream with decoded data and output stream with decoded frames).

Virtual video required functional

The virtio-video device performs operations on **video streams**

- Decoding
- Encoding
- Input/output
- Control



Codec device types

OPENSYNERGY

Two codec device types exist:

- **Stateful** Video Codec*
  - *Decoder* takes complete chunks of the bitstream and decodes them into raw video frames in display order. The decoder is expected not to require any additional information from the client to process these buffers
  - *Encoder* takes raw video frames in display order and encodes them into a bitstream. It generates complete chunks of the bitstream, including all metadata, headers, etc. The resulting bitstream does not require any further post-processing by the client

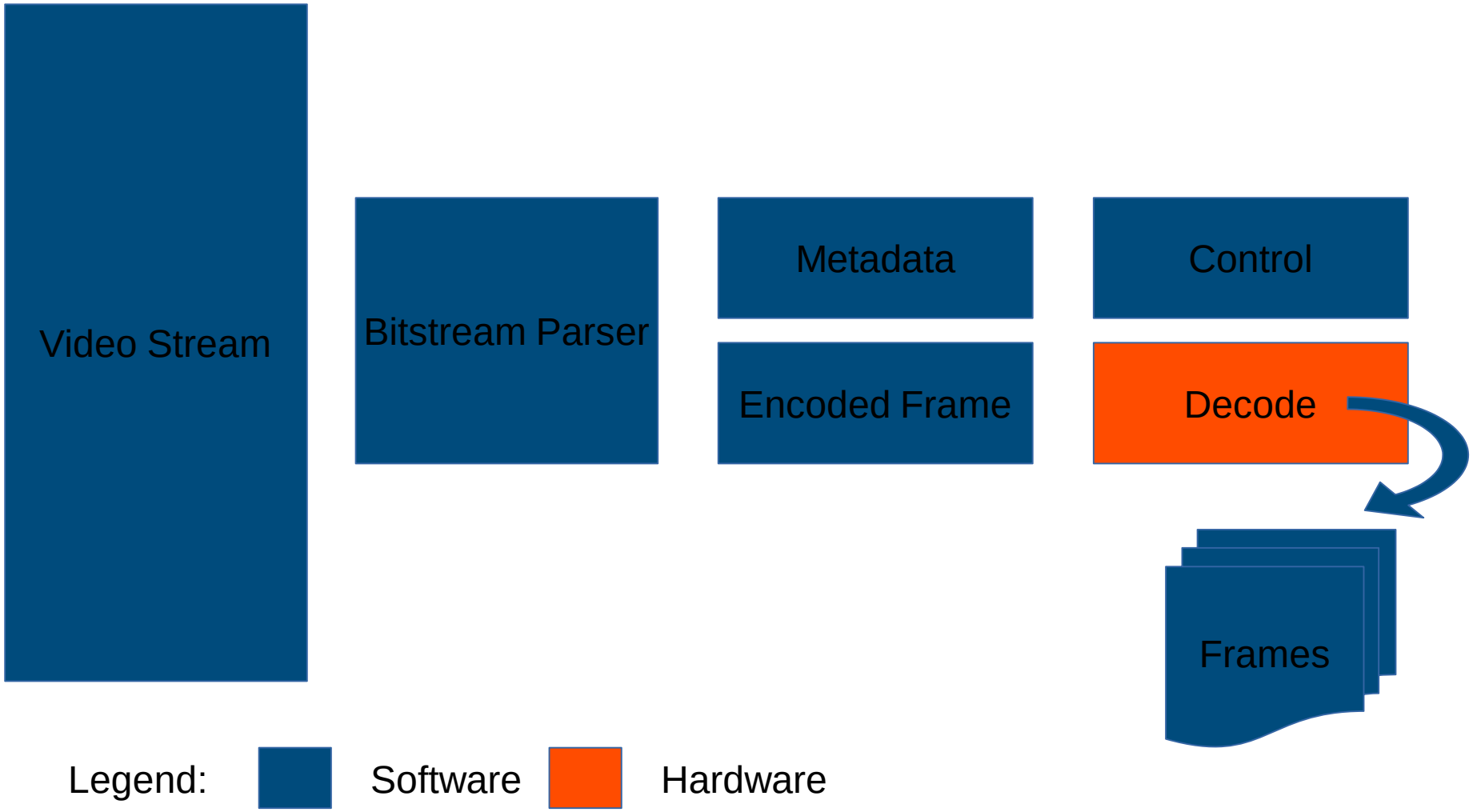
- **Stateless** Video Codec*
  - Is a *decoder* that works without retaining any kind of state between processed frames. This means that each frame is decoded independently of any previous and future frames, and that the client is responsible for maintaining the decoding state and providing it to the decoder with each decoding request

* from the LKML: https://lkml.org/lkml/2019/1/24/246

Codec device types

OPENSYNERGY

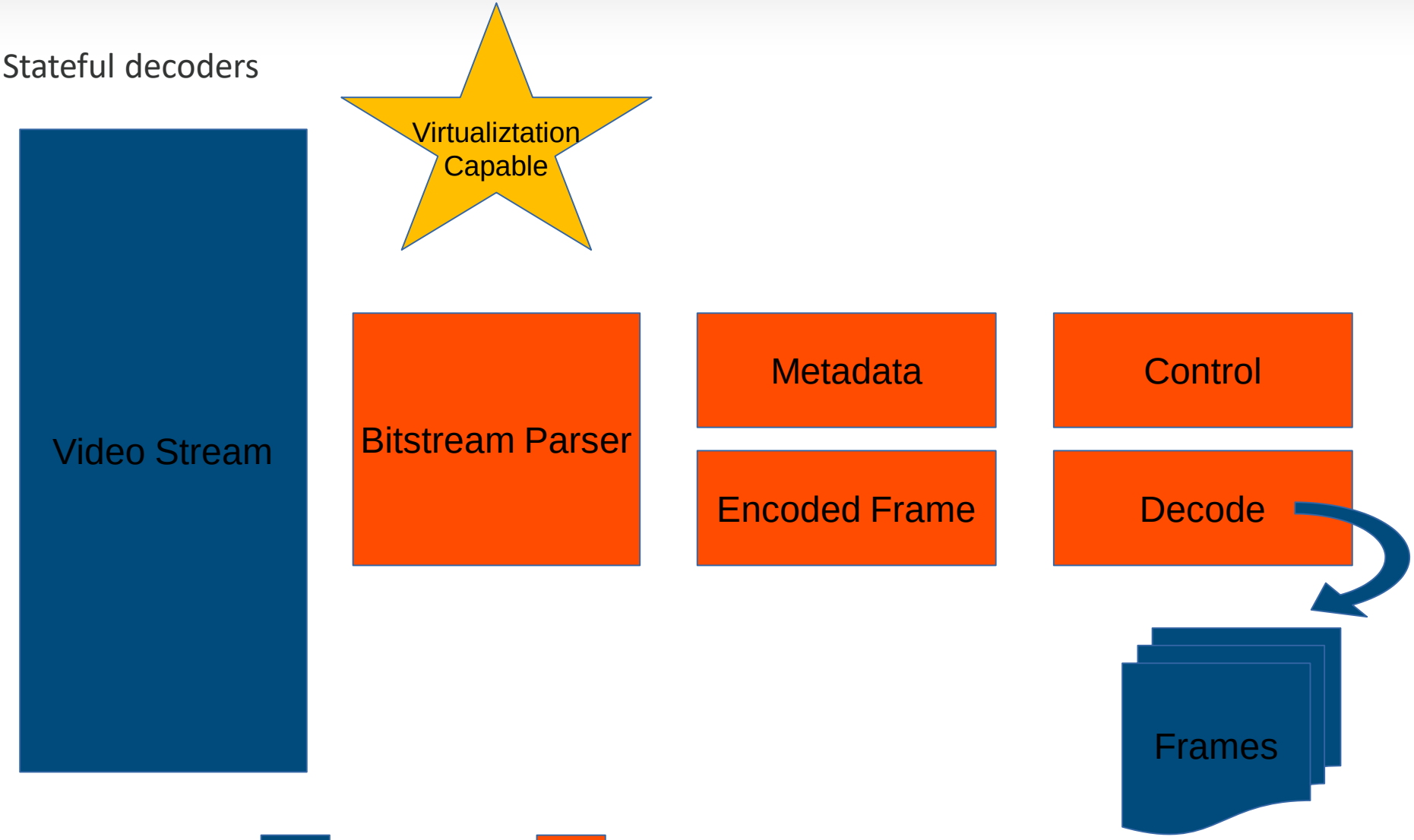
Stateless decoders



Codec device types

OPENSYNERGY

Stateful decoders



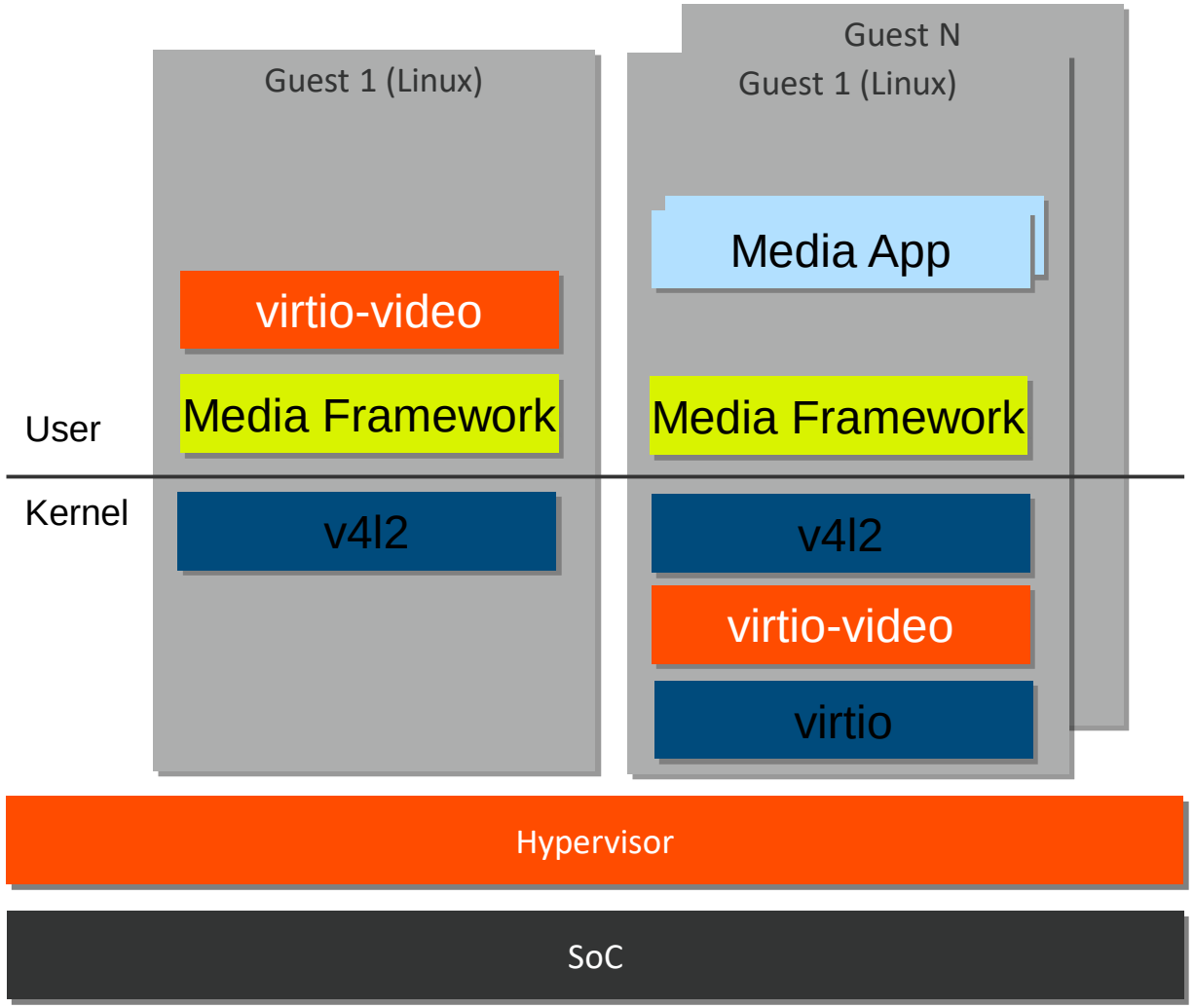
APIs to access video devices

OPENSYNERGY

Several major APIs exist at the moment:

- OpenMAX
  - A royalty-free, cross-platform API that provides comprehensive streaming media codec and application portability.
- VA-API
  - Provides access to graphics hardware acceleration capabilities for video processing. It consists of a main library and driver-specific acceleration backends for each supported hardware vendor.
- V4L2
  - API that has been designed to control media devices in Linux. Supports the DMABUF framework, which provides a generic method for sharing buffers between multiple devices.

virtio-video on Linux based systems



- V4l2 based driver
- Stateful interface
- Supports:
  - Hardware video codec virtualization
  - Camera input
- Memory to Memory or device to device by use of dma-buffers
- Memory model same as virtio-gpu
- Virtio-gpu and video can share buffers

All of the above is only WIP so far!

virtio-video challenges

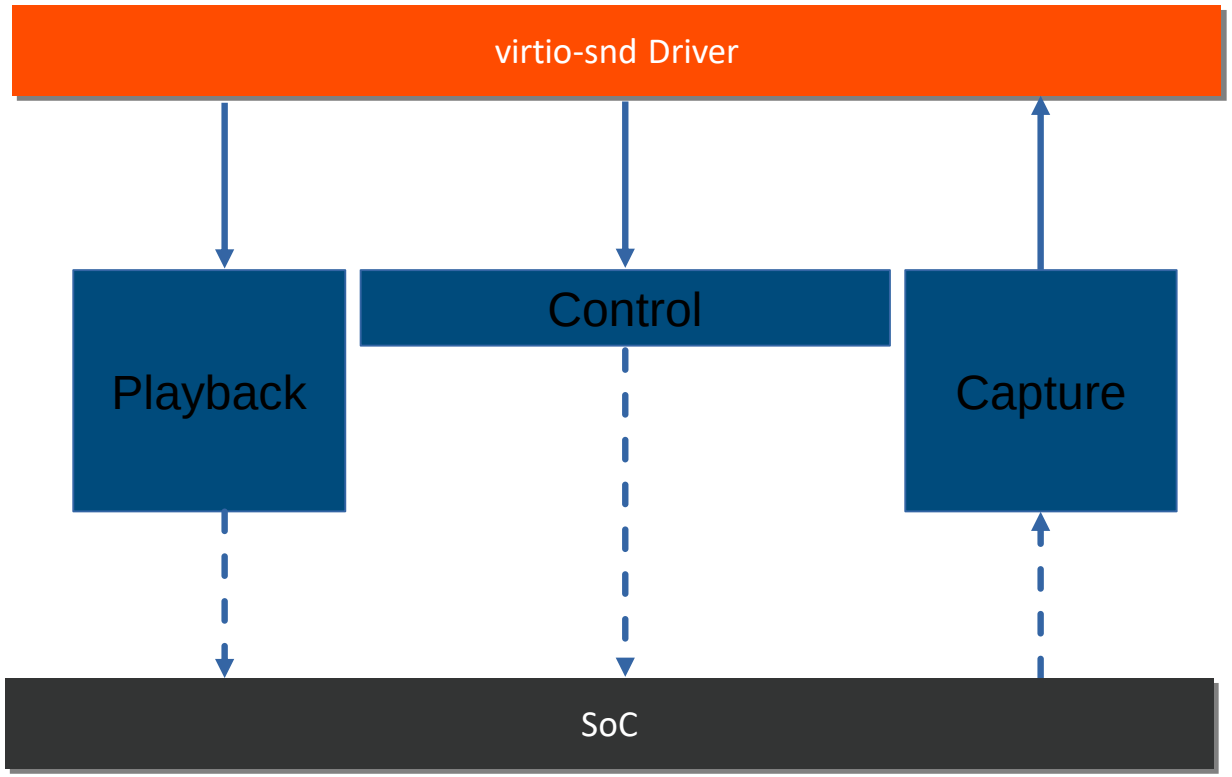
OPENSYNERGY

- Configuration
  - No APIs really make it possible to get all supported hardware features. Datasheet is the only source of reliable information
  - Virtio device configuration layout can be very complex, especially for devices with many customizable controls
- BSP versions
  - The media subsystem in the upstream kernel is evolving rapidly. E.g. the 4.14 kernel does not contain a definition of the H265/HEVC video format
- Android integration
  - Currently OMX is ubiquitous. Codec2 is a new HAL
  - No v4l2 based Codec2 solutions

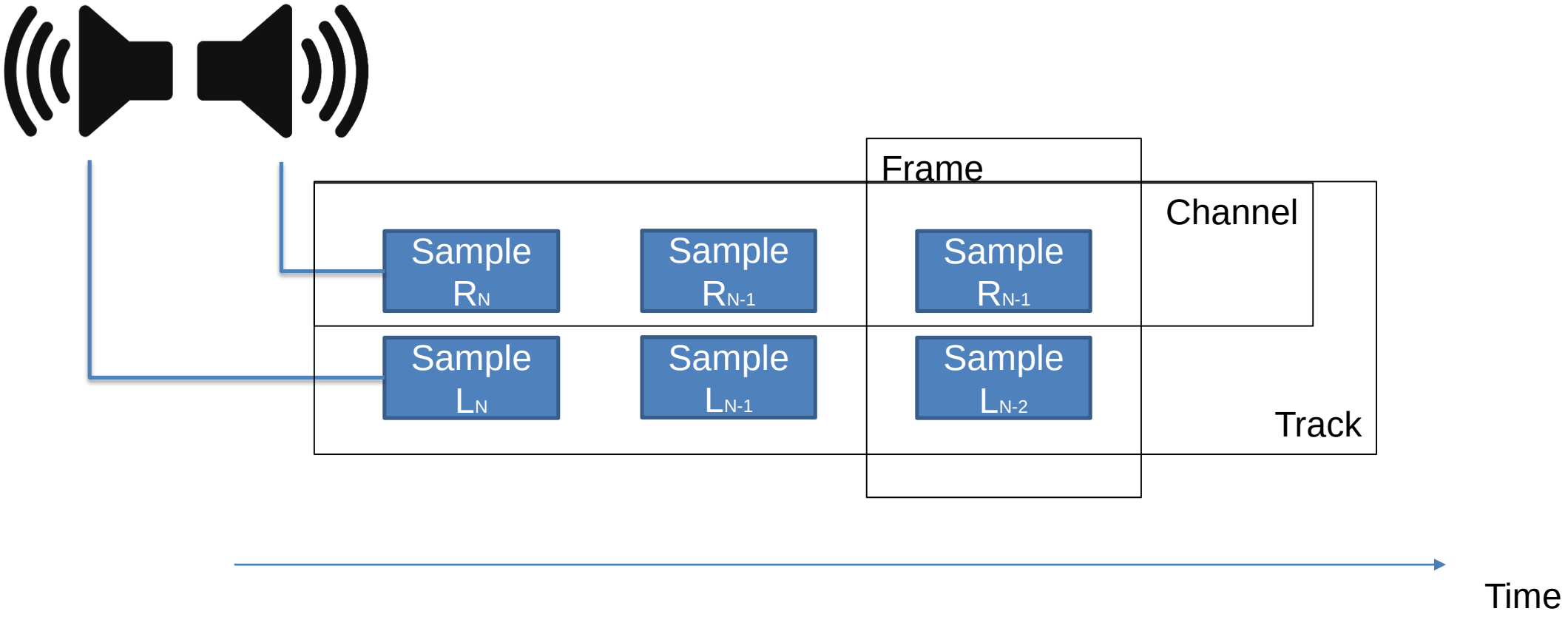
Required audio functional

The virtio-snd device performs operations on **PCM audio streams**

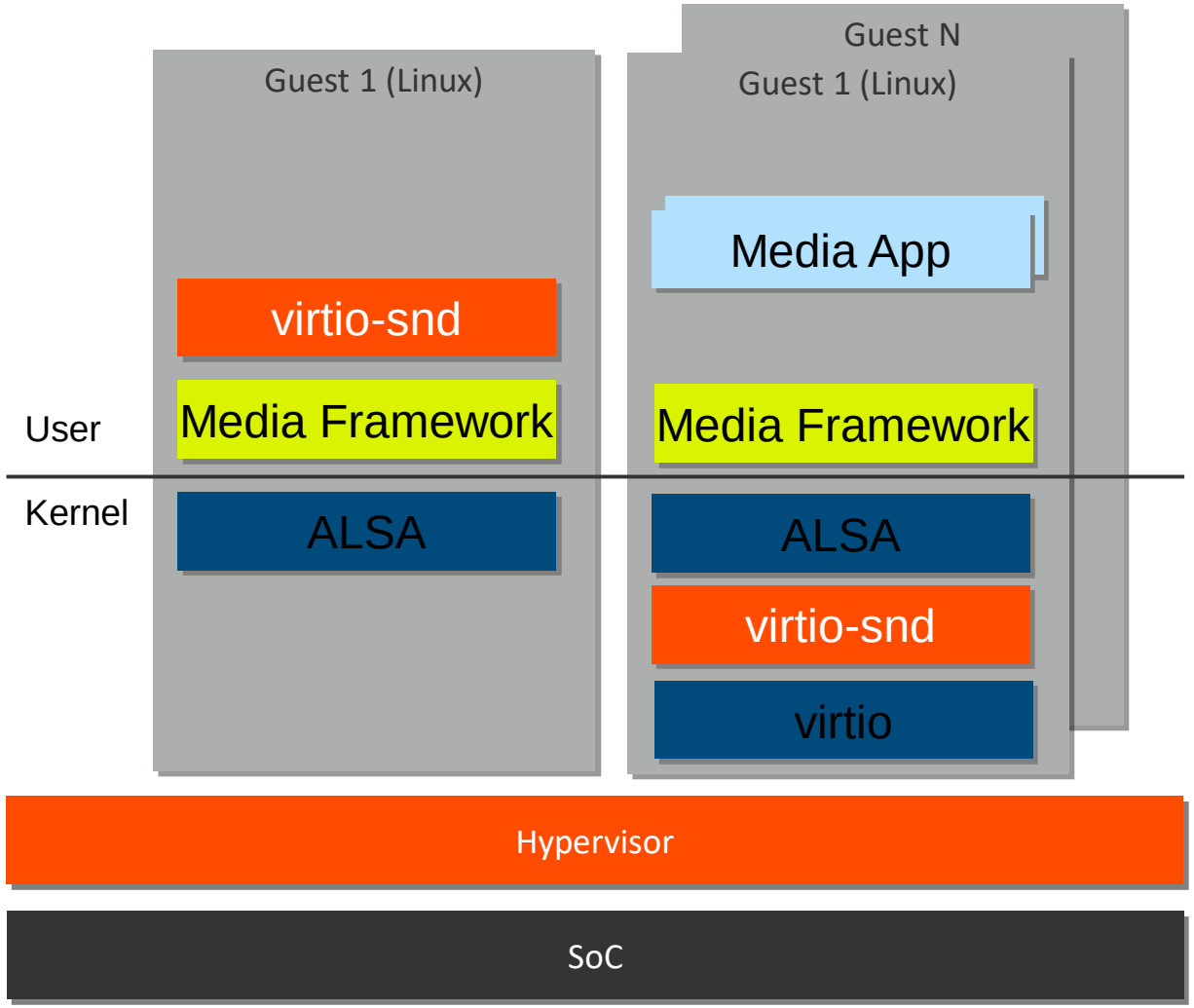
- Playback
- Record
- Controls



PCM audio stream



virtio-snd on Linux based systems



- ALSA based driver
- Supports:
  - Audio playback
  - Audio capture
- Mmap capable
- Playback command flow:
  - Set format
  - Prepare
  - Playback pre-buffer
  - Start
  - Pause/unpause
  - Stop

virtio-snd challanges

OPENSYNERGY

- Don‘t stop
- Don‘t interrupt
- Playback stream seeking
- Latency should be low
- Stream start-up time should be low

virtio-video and virtio-snd outlook

OPENSYNERGY

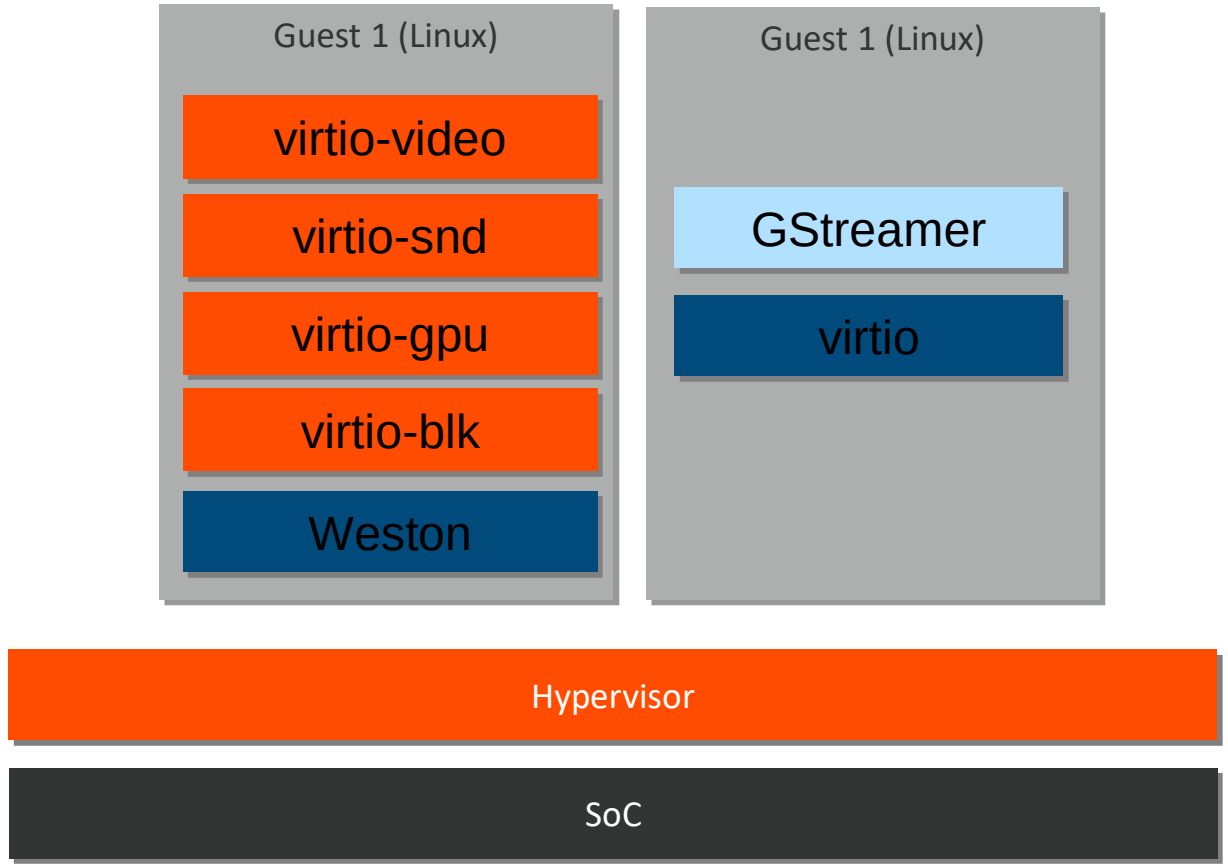
virtio-video

- POC
  - With COOQS hypervision on Linux Renesas RCar H3

virtio-snd

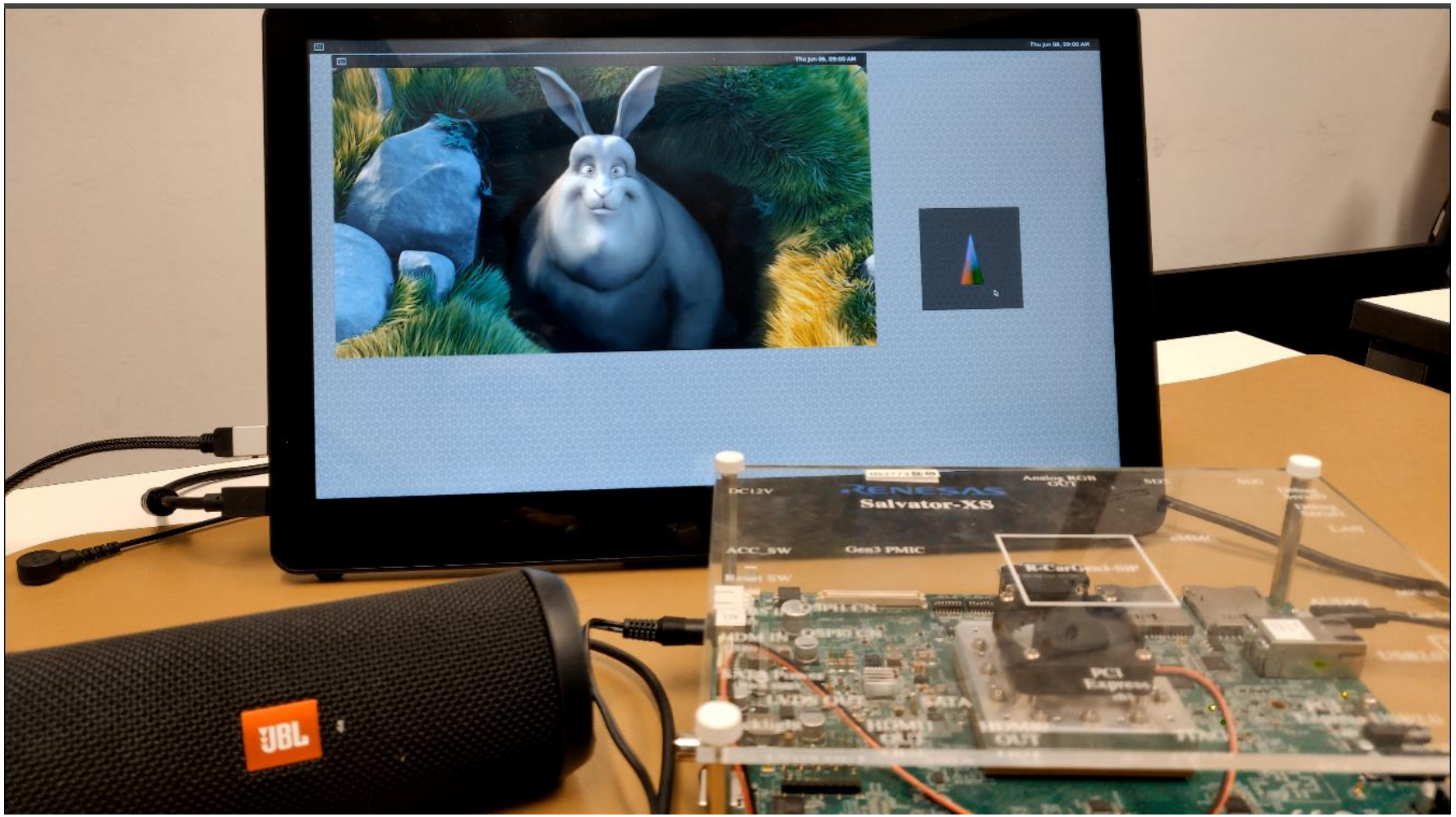
- Spec is on virtio-devel mailing list
  - Dicussion still ongoing
- POC
  - With COOQS hypervision on Linux Renesas RCar H3
  - Qemu-KVM running Linux
  - Qemu-KVM running Windows 10
  - Quemu-ARM running Android
- Linux kernel driver RFC patchset is ready and will be posted shortly
- Qemu reference implementation to follow

Demo setup

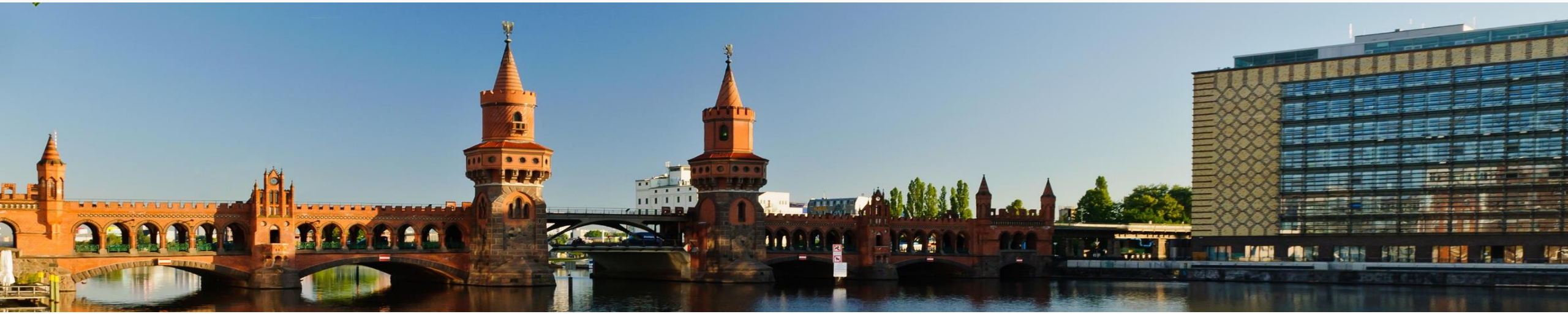


- RCar H3 Salvator XS
- Two Poky Linux guests
- Virtio devices
  - Video
  - Sound
  - Gpu 2D
  - Block device
- 720p H264 encoded sample video

Demo



Questions? Comments?



Headquarter

Berlin

OpenSynergy GmbH

Rotherstraße 20
D-10245 Berlin
Germany
Phone +49 30 / 6098 5400

Further Locations

Utah

OpenSynergy, Inc. (USA)

765 East 340 South
Suite 106
American Fork, Utah 84003
USA

California

OpenSynergy, Inc. (USA)

501 W. Broadway, Suite 832
San Diego, California 92101
USA
Phone +1 619 962 1725

Munich

OpenSynergy GmbH

Starnberger Str. 22
D-82131 Gauting / Munich
Germany
Phone: + 49 89 / 8934 1333

E-Mail info@opensynergy.com
Web www.opensynergy.com