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Embarking on Embedded Adventures

A Beginner's Guide to Open Source and Zephyr

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- Recent graduate from IIT Mandi, India.
- Was in Germany for the past 7–8 months as an exchange student at TU Braunschweig and TU Dresden
- Two-time Google Summer of Code contributor at OpenPrinting under the Linux Foundation.
- Speaker at Ubuntu Summit 2023 and 2024.
- Currently interning at Phytex.

WHAT IS ZEPHYR?

An RTOS for IoT

- multiple supported architectures (ARM, RISC-V, x86...)
- Multi-threading
- Power Management

and much more!

- Open Source Bluetooth Low Energy Stack
- Networking, USB, Filesystems, Cryptography
- Shell, Logging, Sensors, Display, Audio



Ideal to build IoT products

- Well supported for a wide range of hardware
- Vendor neutral steering by Linux Foundation

Basically...

- A RTOS ecosystem, by developers, for developers
- Small Footprint Kernel for resource constrained and embedded systems
- Supports a variety of different architectures like Intel x86, ARM v6/7, MIPS, RISC-V etc.

OS Landscape

General Purpose OS (Desktop/Server)

- **Ubuntu, Arch, Windows, macOS**
 - **Target:** Desktops, laptops, servers
 - **Resources:** GBs of RAM, powerful CPUs
 - **Goals:** User experience, multitasking, rich applications
 - **Boot time:** 30+ seconds acceptable
 - **Real-time:** Not guaranteed (best effort)
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Embedded Linux

Raspberry Pi OS, Yocto, Buildroot

- **Target:** Single-board computers, IoT gateways
 - **Resources:** 100MB+ RAM, ARM Cortex-A processors, PHYTEC Reel Boards
 - **Goals:** Linux compatibility, networking, file systems
 - **Boot time:** 10-30 seconds
 - **Real-time:** Soft real-time possible with patches
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Real-Time Operating Systems (RTOS)

FrexerRTOS, **Zephyr**, ThreadX, QNX

- **Target:** Microcontrollers, embedded devices
 - **Resources:** 8KB-8MB RAM, ARM Cortex-M, RISC-V
 - **Goals:** Deterministic response, low power, real-time guarantees
 - **Boot time:** Milliseconds to seconds
 - **Real-time:** Hard real-time capabilities
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Core Architecture Overview

- **Scalable RTOS:** 8KB to multi-core systems
- **Event-driven:** Responds to interrupts, timers, messages
- **Preemptive multitasking:** Higher priority tasks run first
- **Memory protection:** Optional MMU/MPU support
- **Device abstraction:** Unified API across different hardware

Key Point: Zephyr = Small footprint + Big system features

Monolithic vs Microkernel

Traditional Monolithic Kernel

- **All services in kernel space:** Drivers, filesystem, networking
- **Examples:** Linux, Windows

- **Pros:** Fast communication, simple design
 - **Cons:** One crash kills everything
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Zephyr's Microkernel Approach

- **Minimal kernel:** Only scheduling, IPC, memory management
- **Services as threads:** Drivers, protocols run in user space
- **Isolation:** Fault in one service doesn't crash system
- **Modularity:** Include only what you need

Bottom Line: Microkernel = More reliable, configurable embedded systems

System Design Basics

Scheduling

- **Preemptive:** High priority interrupts low priority
 - **Time slicing:** Round-robin for equal priorities
 - **Cooperative:** Tasks yield voluntarily
 - **Real-time:** Deterministic response times
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Threading

- **Thread states:** Ready, Running, Suspended, Terminated
 - **Priority levels:** 0 (highest) to 31 (lowest)
 - **Stack management:** Each thread gets own stack
 - **Context switching:** Hardware-assisted when possible
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Memory Management

- **Static allocation:** Compile-time memory assignment
- **Memory pools:** Dynamic allocation from predefined blocks
- **Memory protection:** Optional userspace isolation

- **Low footprint:** Minimal RAM overhead

Key Insight: Everything designed for predictable, resource-constrained systems

What is Device Tree?

- **Hardware description language:** Describes board layout in code
 - **Platform independence:** Same driver works on different boards
 - **Compile-time configuration:** No runtime hardware discovery
 - **Hierarchical structure:** Represents actual hardware connections
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Device Tree Example

```
{
    leds {
        compatible = "gpio-leds";
        led0: led_0 {
            gpios = <&gpio0 13 GPIO_ACTIVE_LOW>;
            label = "Green LED";
        };
    };
};
```

Why Device Tree Matters

- **No hardcoded pins:** Change hardware without code changes
- **Driver reuse:** Same LED driver works on any board
- **Build system integration:** Automatic configuration generation

Takeaway: Device Tree = Hardware abstraction for embedded systems

Z-Bus - Zephyr's Messaging System

What is Z-Bus?

- **Publish-Subscribe messaging:** Decoupled communication
 - **Event-driven architecture:** Components react to events
 - **Type-safe:** Compile-time message format checking
 - **Efficient:** Direct function calls, no serialization overhead
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- **Publishers:** Send messages (sensors, timers, user input)
 - **Subscribers:** Receive messages (actuators, displays, loggers)
 - **Channels:** Named message pathways
 - **Message types:** Structured data definitions
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West - Zephyr's Swiss Army Knife

What is West?

- **Meta-tool:** Manages Zephyr project and dependencies
 - **Multi-repository:** Handles Zephyr + modules + your code
 - **Build system:** Wraps CMake with embedded-specific features
 - **Flash/Debug:** Unified interface for different programmers
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West Configuration

- **west.yml:** Defines project structure and dependencies
 - **Manifest repository:** Contains project configuration
 - **Workspace:** Local development environment
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Types of Requirements

- Linux, macOS or Windows 10/11
- Installation requirements (CMake, Python3..)
- Python requirements (west, pyocd..)
- Zephyr SDK that provides Toolchains (gcc, gdb, newlib..)

Everything is described in the Zephyr Getting Started Guide.

Now.. let's have some fun with Zephyr!

Giveaway Question 1

In Zephyr Threads which is the correct order :

a) 5>4>3>2>1>0

b) 3>4>5>2>1>0

c) 0>1>2>3>4>5

d) 2>4>3>1>0>5

Giveaway Question 2 & 3 (Combined)

1. Which foundation hosts the Zephyr project?
 2. What is Zephyr's build system?
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