

POSIX® : Certified by IEEE and The Open Group – a briefing.

The Source for POSIX Certification

http://posixcertified.ieee.org

January 2006.



Acknowledgements: Thanks to Michael Gonzalez for several of the POSIX.13 slides



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Agenda

- What is POSIX?
- POSIX 1003.1, 2004 Edition Status
- **POSIX** 1003.13-2003
 - PSE54 Multipurpose Realtime Product Standard
 - PSE52 Realtime Controller Product Standard
- POSIX: Certified by IEEE and The Open Group
- 2006 updates





POSIX , pronounced pahz-icks as in positive, not poh-six, or other variations

POSIX is a registered trademark of the IEEE

- Licensed through certification
- An acronym for Portable Operating System Interface





POSIX is a family of standards developed by the Portable Applications Standards Committee (PASC) of the IEEE Computer Society

- Main subject areas:
 - System Interfaces (C, Fortran, Ada Bindings)
 - Commands & Utilities
 - Test Methods





What is **POSIX**?

□ Its about *portability*

- Both programmers and application source code
- Portability of the OS kernel itself and/or application binary code are <u>not</u> objectives
- POSIX is a set of books specifying APIs
 - It is neither a piece of code
 - Nor an operating system
 - It is a rich, proven API





What is an API?

Application Program Interface

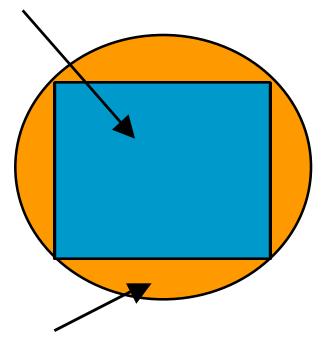
- A written contract between system developers and application developers
- It is not a piece of code, it is a piece of paper defining what the two sets of developers are guaranteed to receive and are in turn responsible for providing





The Need for Standard APIs

Standardized Functionality

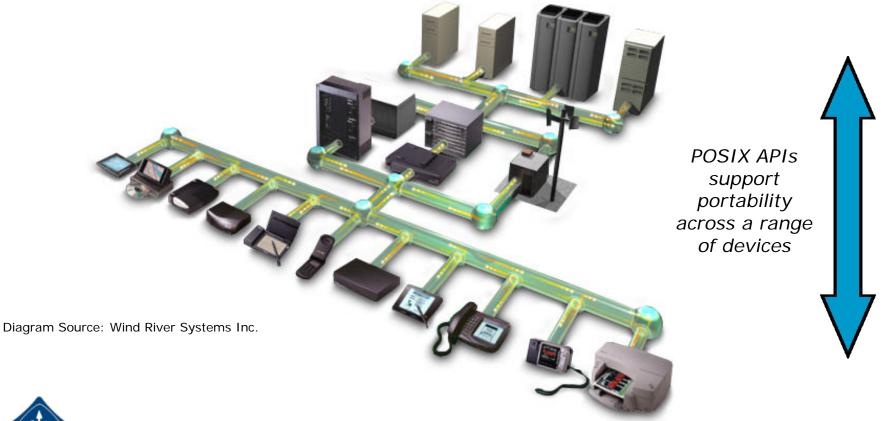


Private Product Specific Functionality

- Standardized "square" peg in the round hole
 - "bits where change is not interesting"
 - Where the benefits of commonality outweigh the value of differences
 - Where we can achieve economies of scale, including interoperability



Scalable API Portability





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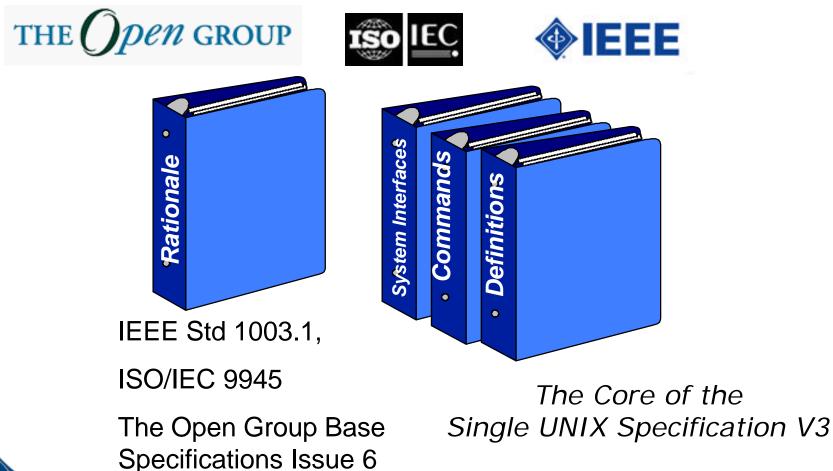
POSIX 1003.1, 2004 Edition

- Approved December 6th 2001
- 2004 Edition incorporates two Technical Corrigenda
- Developed by the Austin Group (see later)
- Supersedes all the major POSIX standards except 1003.13 (realtime profiles) and 1003.5 (Ada bindings)
- A combined system interfaces (including all realtime POSIX) and utilities specification as a single 4000 page standard
- The core of DoD's mandated Joint Technical Architecture (JTA) OS Services, replacing 1003.1-1996 and its amendments
- Technically identical to the Base specifications of the Single UNIX Specification and ISO 9945





The Common Base Specifications







The Austin Group

- The Austin Group combines the formal standards process of the IEEE and ISO, with the industry standards of The Open Group and the community at large.
- Electronic participation
- Participation in the group is free.
- The final standard in html is available for free download from the world wide web.





Motivation for the Profiles Standard

- □ The POSIX 1003.1 Standard:
 - Allows writing portable real-time applications
 - Very large: inappropriate for embedded real-time systems
- POSIX.13:
 - Defines four real-time system subsets (profiles)
 - Minimal: Small embedded systems
 - Controller: Industrial controllers
 - Dedicated: Large embedded systems
 - Multi-Purpose: Large general-purpose systems with realtime requirements
 - C and Ada language options





POSIX 1003.13-2003

- □ Approved December 10th 2003
- □ A set of POSIX Realtime profiles
- Supersedes POSIX.13-1998 updated to address
 - 1003.1-2001 (which includes all of realtime POSIX)
 - Profiles of all 1003.5-series standards (Ada bindings to POSIX)
 - Field experience with 1003.13-1998
 - Input from the Linux, realtime and/or embedded Linux, and traditional RTOS communities





POSIX 1003.13

- POSIX 1003.13 is a subprofile standard of 1003.1-2001
 - It allows diverse realtime operating systems "clothed" with a runtime library to comply
 - This standardizes the application-to-RTOS API, allowing considerable application code portability between different RTOS offerings, which portability had not been possible in the past
 - RTOS+wrapper offerings can be compared and competed directly
 - There are currently four profiles





POSIX 1003.13 Profiles Overview

- Defines four real-time system subsets (profiles)
 - Minimal: Small embedded systems
 - Platform: Small embedded system, with no MMU, no disk, no terminal
 - Model: controller of a "Toaster"
 - Controller. Industrial controllers
 - Platform: Special purpose controller, with no MMU, but with a disk containing a simplified file system
 - Model: industrial robot controller





POSIX 1003.13 Profiles Overview

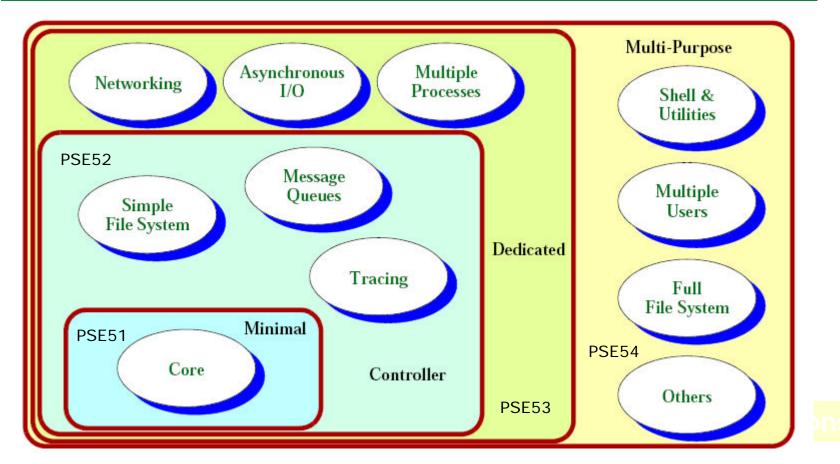
- Dedicated: Large embedded systems
 - Platform: Large embedded system with file system on disk, with an MMU; software is complex and requires memory protection and network communications
 - Models: avionics controller, cellular phone cell node
- Multi-Purpose: Large general-purpose systems with realtime requirements
 - Platform: Large real-time system with all the features, including a development environment, network communications, file system on disk, terminal and graphical user interfaces, etc.
 - Model: workstation with realtime requirements:
 - air traffic control systems
 - telemetry systems for Formula One racing cars



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POSIX 1003.13 Profiles





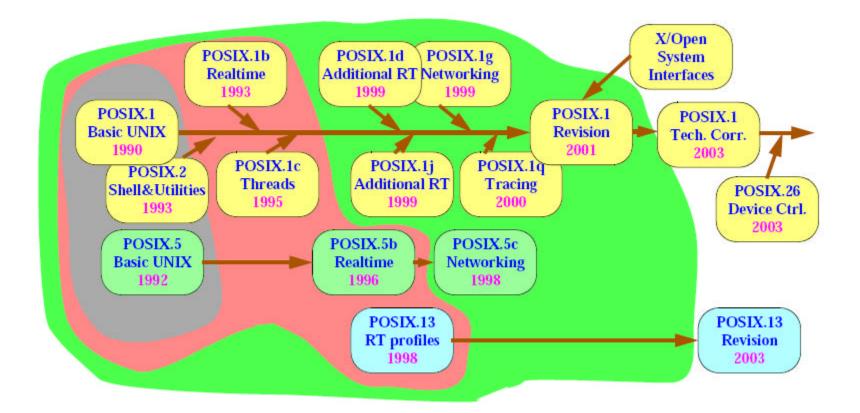
Portable Operating System Interface IEEE Standard POSIX 1003.13

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POSIX 1003.13 Timeline







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How compliance claims can be proven....





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Program Principles

□ Clear and well-defined:

- certification policies
- processes for achieving and maintaining certification
- based on industry best practice.
- Certification backed up by conformance testing





Certification Agreement

- Vendor guarantee of conformance to specifications.
 - Vendor 'Warrants & Represents'
- □ This guarantee ensures that:
 - Products conform to a specification
 - Products remain conformant throughout the life of the product's registration
 - Any non-conformance will be fixed in a timely manner





Benefits of Certification(1)

Given Procurement:

- Assurance of POSIX conformance and interoperability
- Level of assurance matched to the needs of the particular application





Benefits of Certification (2)

- Suppliers can demonstrate and provide objective evidence to their customers that their products are compliant with the industry recognized 2003 edition of IEEE 1003.1 POSIX Standard
- Products that successfully pass all the test suites and obtain a related certification certificate are able to carry the POSIX Certified trademark





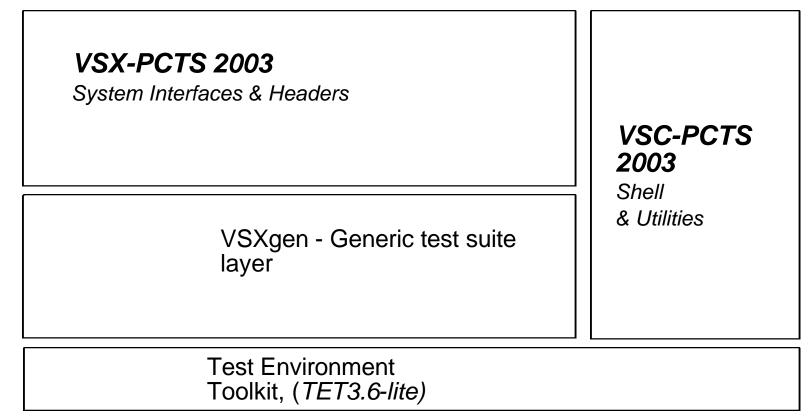
1003.1-2003 Base Certification

- Certification for the Base mandatory features of POSIX 1003.1
- 1003.1-2003 System Interfaces
 - Mandatory POSIX System Interfaces
 - Tested by VSX-PCTS2003
- 1003.1-2003 Shell and Utilities
 - Mandatory POSIX Shell & Utilities
 - Tested by VSC-PCTS2003





POSIX 1003.1, 2003 Test Suites







POSIX 1003.13 Certification PSE54

PSE54:2003 Certification

- Covers in addition to 1003.1 several Realtime options from 1003.1
- Certification against PSE54 Multipurpose Realtime 1003.13 Product Standard
- Tested by:
 - PSE54-2003 Test Suite
 - VSC-PCTS2003





POSIX 1003.13 PSE54, 2003 Test Suites

VSPSE54:2003 System Interfaces & Headers, (includes threads and realtime options)		VSC-PCTS 2003
VSXgen - layer	Generic test suite	Shell & Utilities (Includes tests for SDO and UP)
Test Enviro Toolkit, (<i>TE</i>		





POSIX 1003.13 Certification PSE52

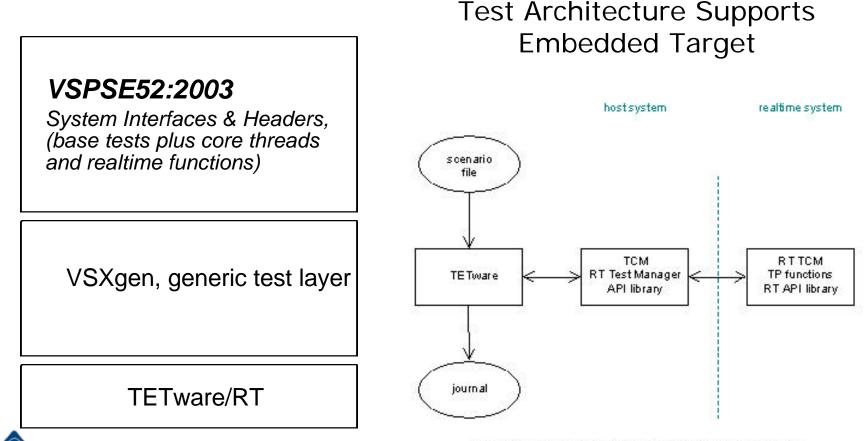
PSE52:2003 Certification

- Certification against PSE52 Realtime Controller 1003.13 Product Standard
- Tested by:
 - PSE52-2003 Test Suite





POSIX 1003.13 PSE52, 2003 Test Suite

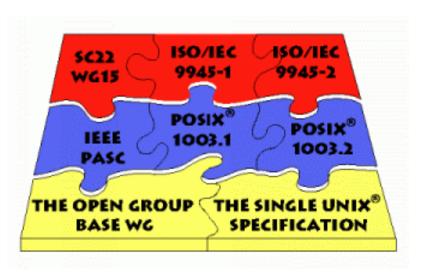








2006 Updates



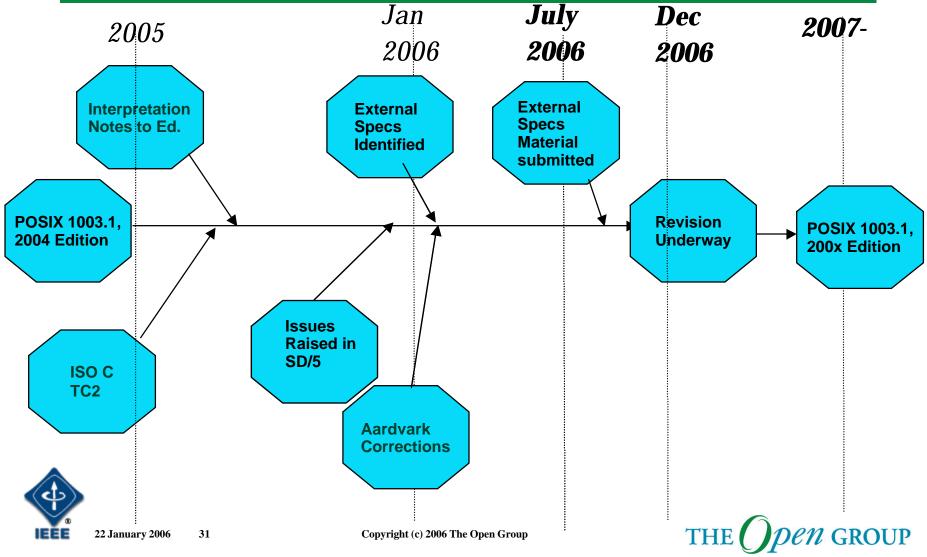






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POSIX.1/ Base Specifications *Draft* **Roadmap**



Base WG Submissions

- Extended API Sets Part 1...4
 - Selected Gnu libc functions
 - Hardened file system related functions
 - Robust Mutexes
 - Thread-aware locale extensions







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