



Emulating the Essence of Erlang in RVI

2016-09-08

Ulf Wiger
GENIVI

Dashboard image reproduced with the permission of Visteon and 3M Corporation
GENIVI is a registered trademark of the GENIVI Alliance in the USA and other countries
This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 4.0 (CC BY-SA 4.0)

Outline

- Briefly, What is GENIVI?
- Briefly, What is RVI?
- Problem Description
- Essence of Erlang?
- Solution

BRIEFLY, WHAT IS GENIVI?

GENIVI Alliance

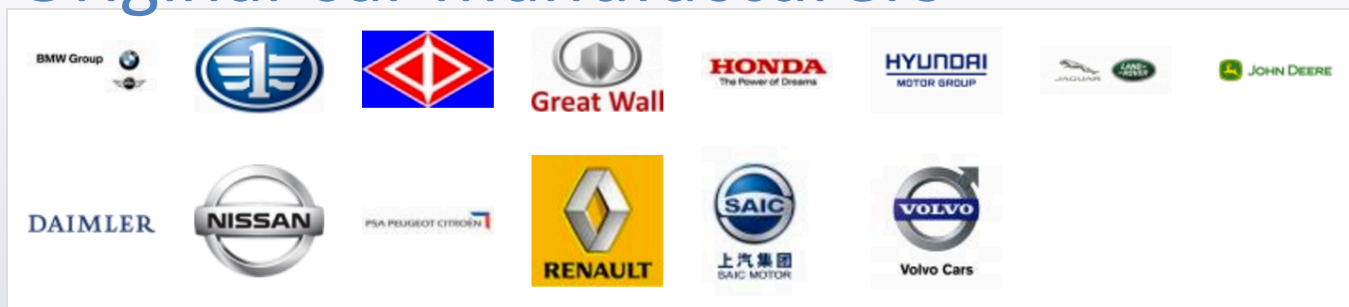


Developing an open standard for aligning
automotive and consumer infotainment cycles

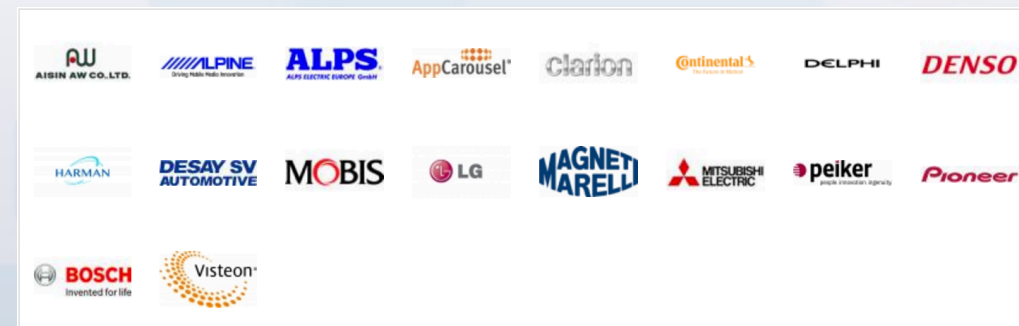
GENIVI Alliance



Original car manufacturers



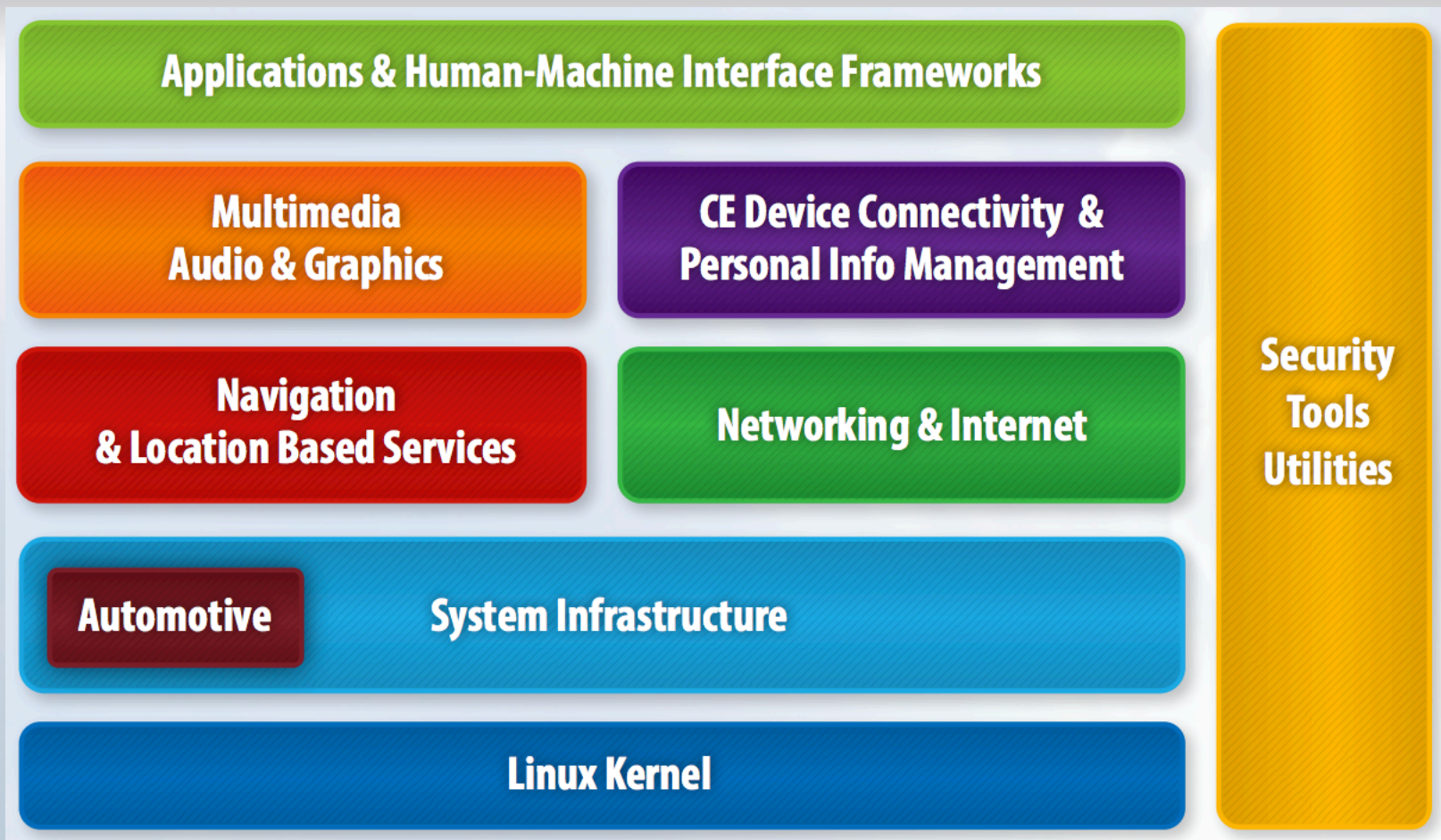
First tiers



OSV, Middleware, HW, Svc Suppliers



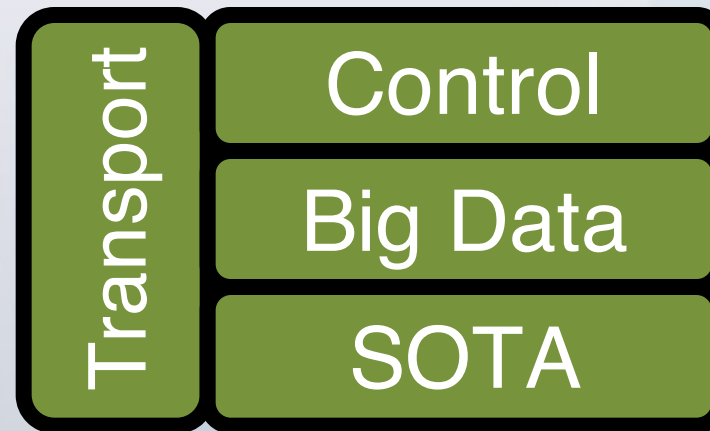
GENIVI Projects



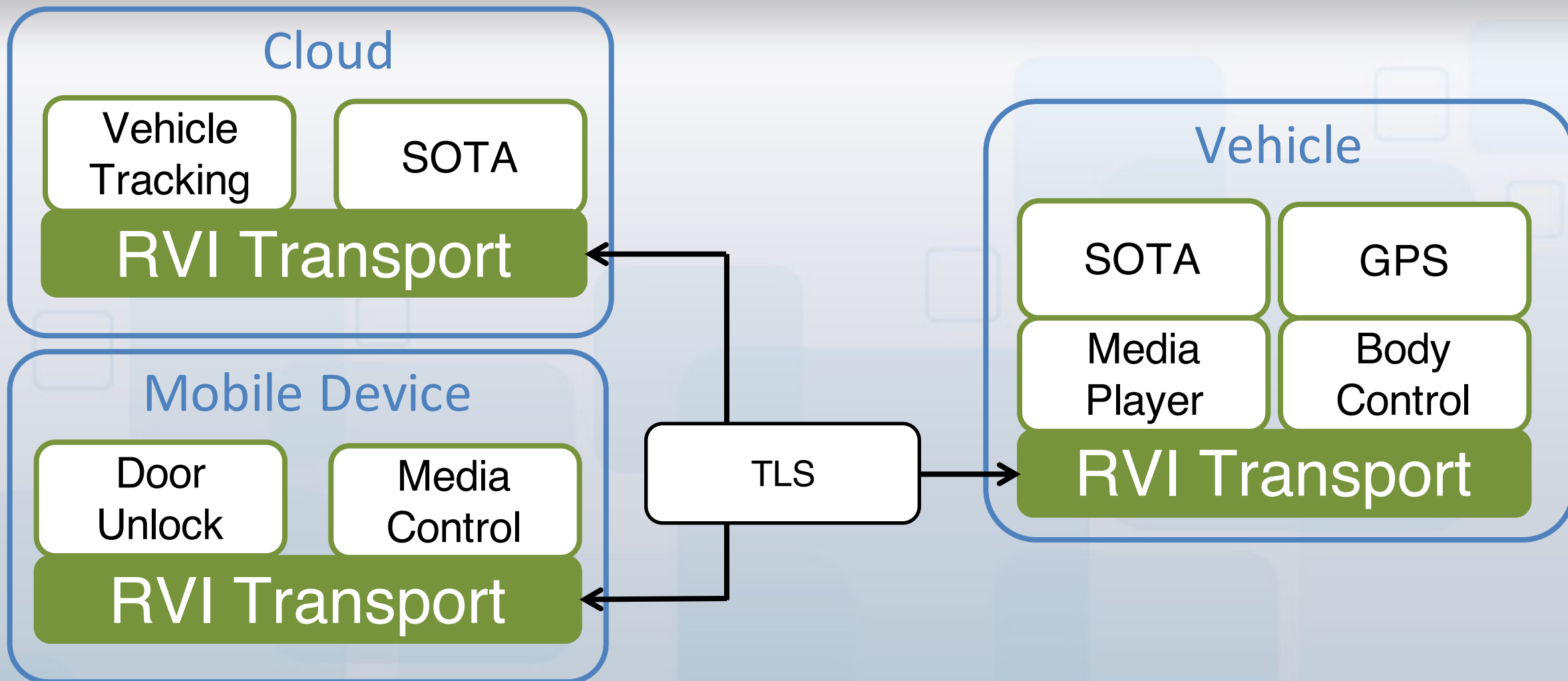
BRIEFLY, WHAT IS RVI?

RVI – Remote Vehicle Interaction

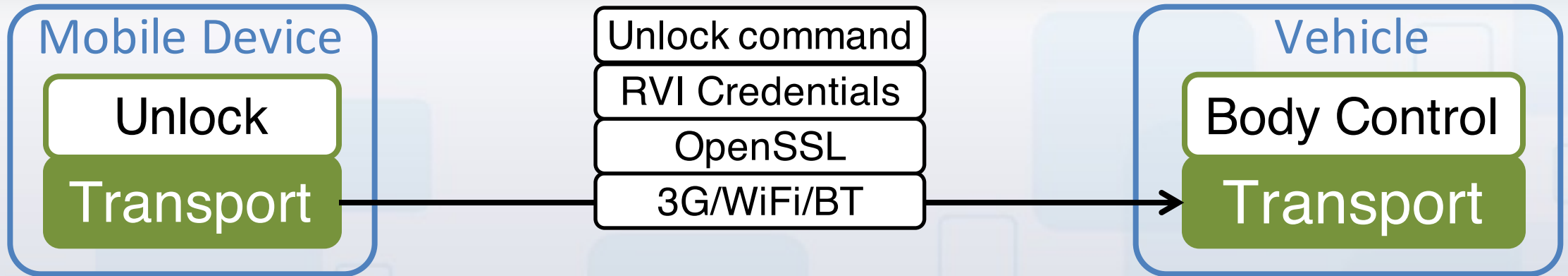
Provide P2P based provisioning, authentication, authorization, discovery and invocation between services running inside and outside a vehicle.



Schematics

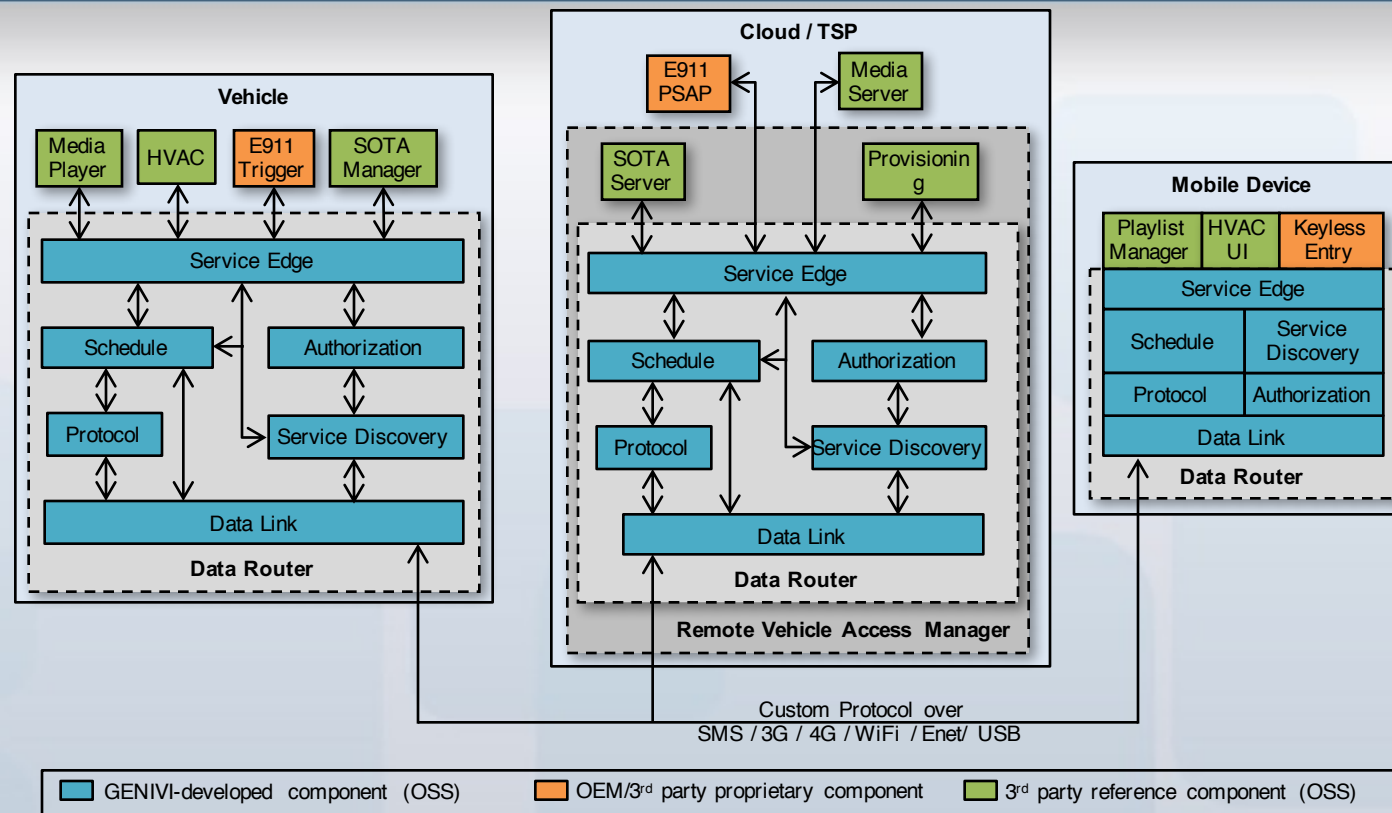


Security



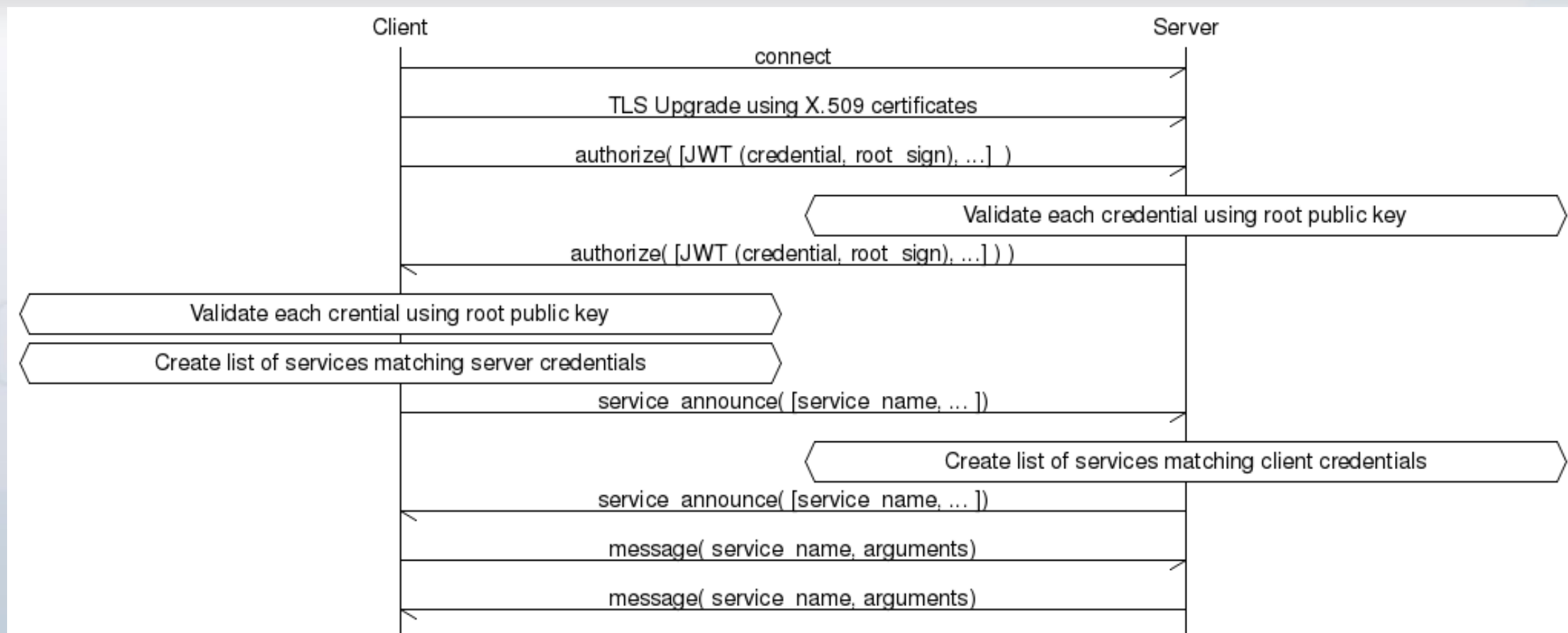
- **OpenSSL**
TLS provides authentication, core eavesdropping and MITM attack protection
- **RVI Credentials**
Signed by root server. Verifiable access control lists.
- **Unlock**
Will only be accepted if access control succeeds

RVI Transport – A Closer Look



https://github.com/GENIVI/rvi_core

RVI Protocol

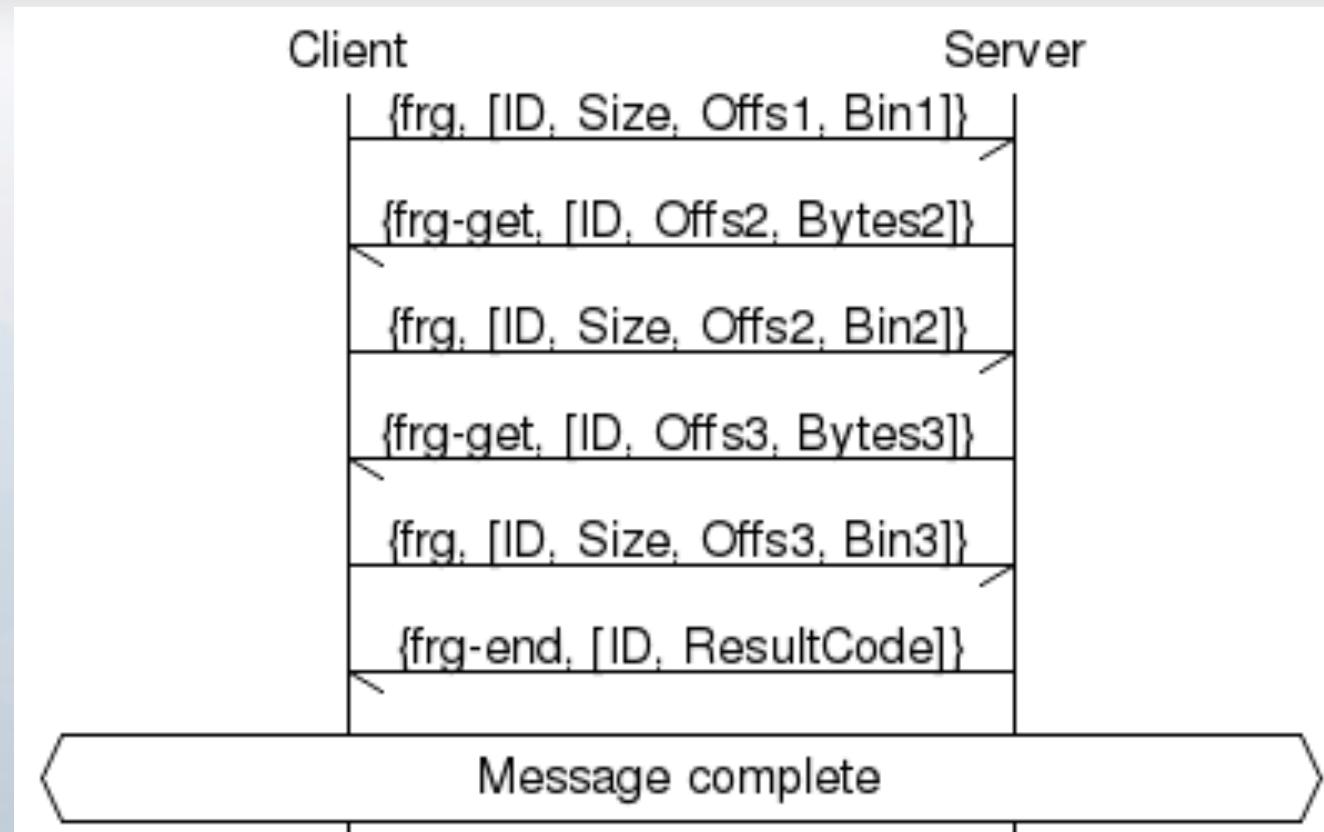


RVI Credentials

- Encoded as JSON Web Tokens (JWT) by provisioning service
- Validated using root cert public key
- Inform service announcements
- Service invocations authorized through pattern-matching (wildcards optional)

```
{  
  "create_timestamp": 1439925416,  
  "right_to_invoke": [  
    "genivi.org/vin/"  
  ],  
  "right_to_receive": [  
    "genivi.org/backend/sota"  
  ],  
  "id": "insecure_cert",  
  "iss": "genivi.org",  
  "device_cert": "",  
  "validity": {  
    "start": 1420099200,  
    "stop": 1925020799  
  }  
}
```

Message Chunking



Service Edge API

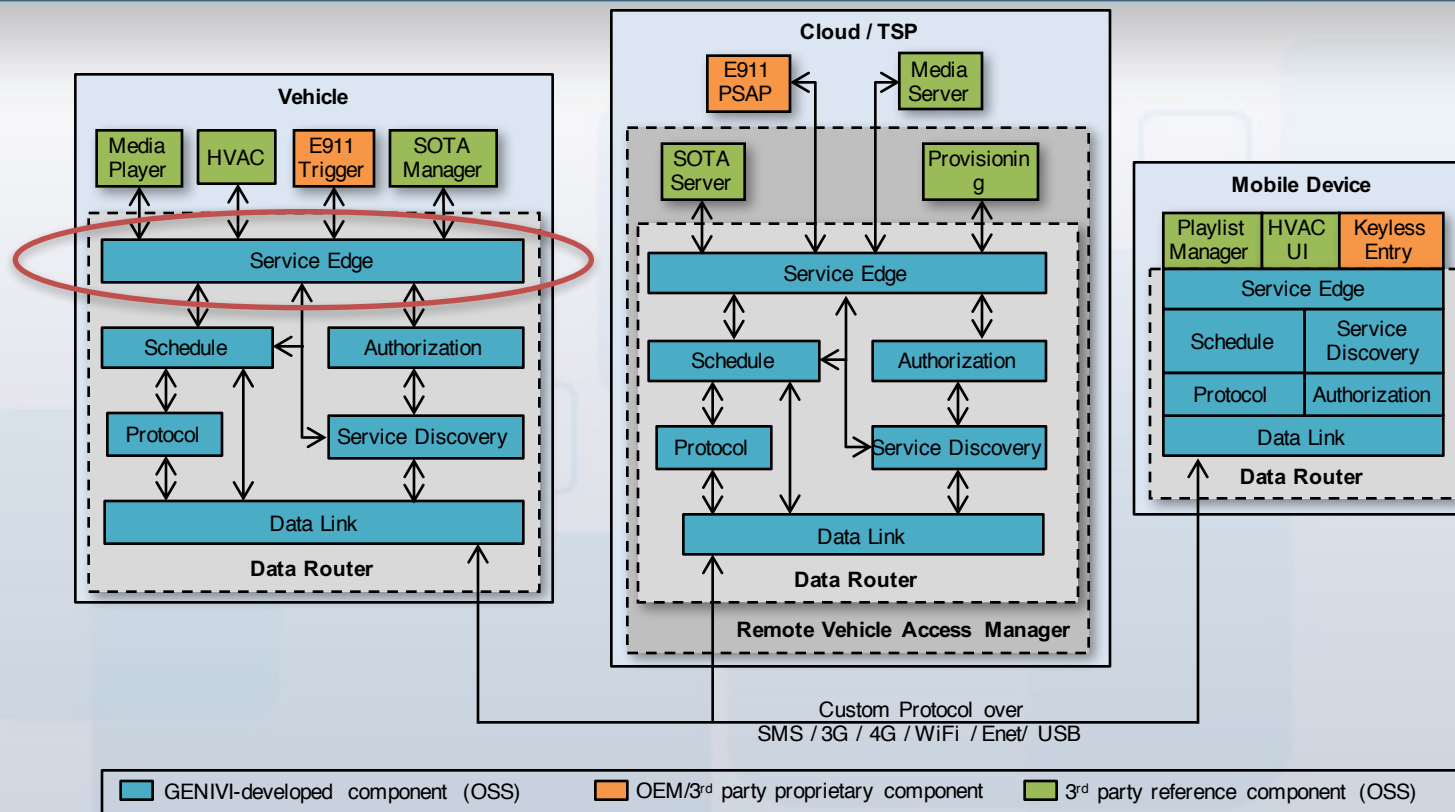
RPCs:

```
register_service(Svc, Addr)
unregister_service(Svc)
get_available_services()
message(Svc, Timeout, Params)
```

Notifications:

```
service_available(Svc)
service_unavailable(Svc)
handle_remote_message(
    IP, Port, Svc, Timeout, Params)
handle_local_timeout(Svc, TID)
```

- JSON-RPC
- Websocket
- (msgpack-RPC soon)



PROBLEM DESCRIPTION

Problem Description

- Synchronous service invocation
 - RPC semantics simplify client code
 - ...but RVI is asynchronous & store/forward!
 - Currently, client often passes reply URL, or registers reply service
- Instant failure reporting
 - RVI timeouts can be long (even days)
 - Complex message processing chain

Problem description, cont...

- Portability
 - Erlang, Android, iOS, C implementations
- Security
 - Reply URL is a security risk
 - Advertising a reply service is ugly & complex

ESSENCE OF ERLANG

Erlang Client-Server

- Synchronous wrapper
- One-way monitor
- Unique reply tag

```
call(S, Req, Timeout) ->  
    Ref = erlang:monitor(process, S),  
    S ! {'$call', {self(), Ref}, Req},  
    receive  
        {Ref, Reply} ->  
            Reply;  
        {'DOWN', Ref, _, _, Reason} ->  
            error(Reason)  
    after Timeout ->  
        error(timeout)  
    end.
```

Gen_server delayed response

```
handle_call({...} = Req, {Pid,_} = From, #st{pending = Pend} = S) ->
    Mref = erlang:monitor(process, Pid),
    dispatch_req(Req, From, ...),
    {noreply, S#st{pend = [{From, Mref} | Pend]}};
...

handle_info({delayed_reply, From, Reply}, #st{pending = Pend} = S) ->
    case lists:keytake(From, 1, Pend) of
        {value, {_, Mref}, Rest} ->
            erlang:demonitor(Mref),
            gen_server:reply(From, Reply),
            {noreply, S#st{pending = Rest}};
        false ->
            {noreply, S}
    end.
```

- Things to Emulate
 - Synchronous call wrapper
 - Delayed response
 - Monitor
- Different from Erlang
 - Security
 - Store & forward
 - Multi-node relay

SOLUTION

RVI Service names

- MQTT syntax
- Each RVI node has a unique UUID
- Names starting with '\$' are internal (as in MQTT)
 - Cannot be accessed through the service edge

```
genivi.org/vehicle/[UUID]/HVAC/set_temp
```

```
$RVI/node/[UUID]/reply/[Ref]
```

Sequence

- Client calls 'message' RPC in Service Edge
 - If `{"reply": false}` (default), returns immediately
 - If `{"reply": true}`, RPC waits for service reply
 - Internal reply service created & added to msg

Sequence, cont ...

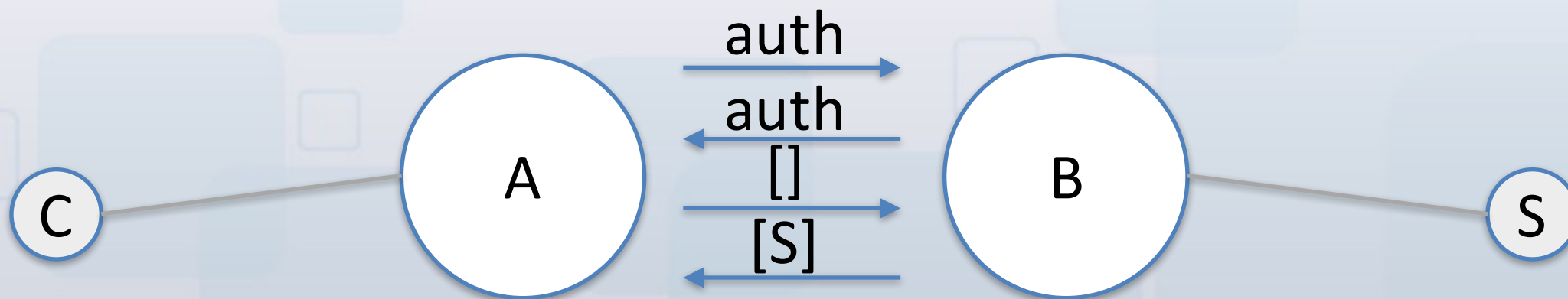
- If service is local, message is dispatched immediately
 - Otherwise, scheduled for remote dispatch
- If `{"reply": true}`, service reply routed back to reply service
 - Otherwise, reply ignored

RVI Event Service

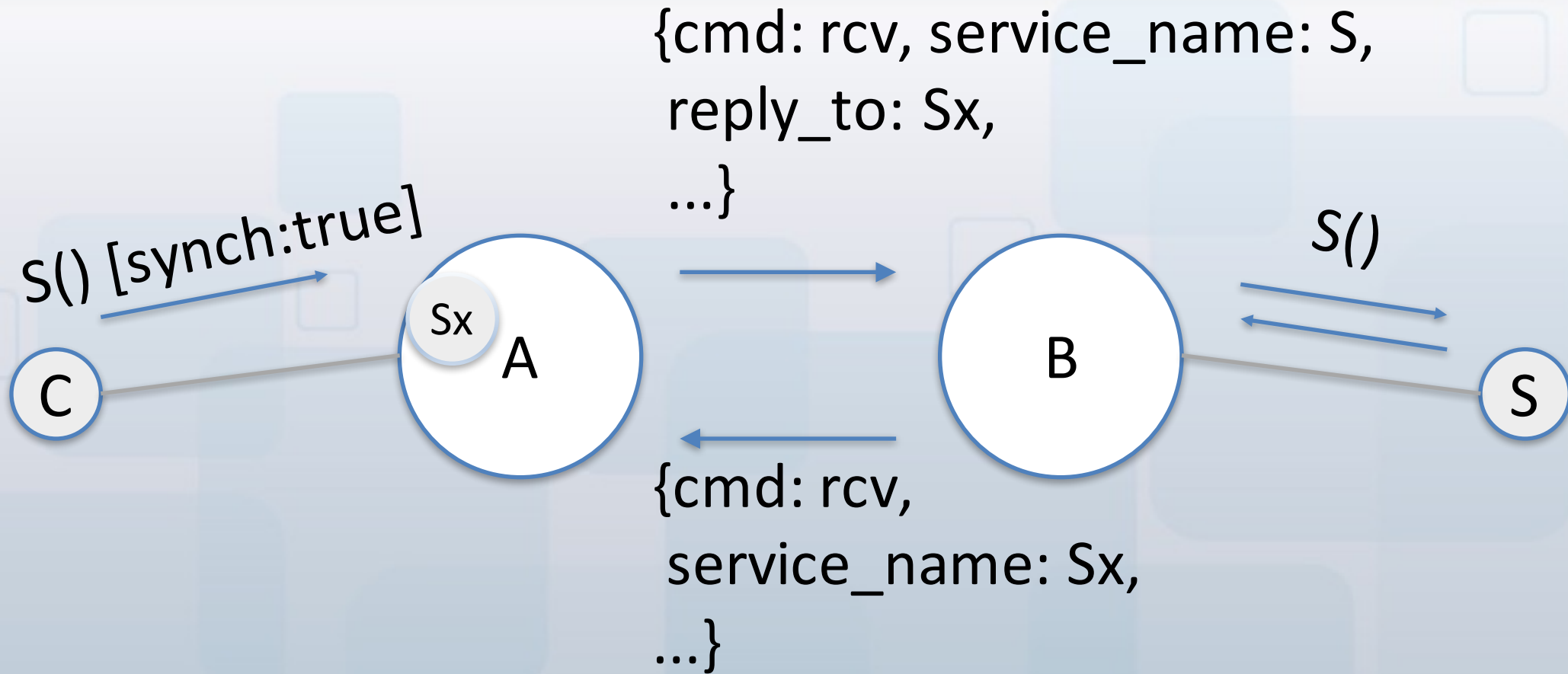
- High-level events with severity indicators
 - 0: info, 1: success, 2: warning, 3: error
- Log ID included in message, threaded across nodes
- If reply service AND error: issue an error response (normal service dispatch, but to internal service point)

```
19:13:53.178 svc_edge:7-zPWi 0 svc_edge local_message: genivi.org/vehicle/.../HVAC/set_temp
19:13:53.180 svc_edge:7-zPWi 1 authorize local msg allowed: Cred=36cecd8-...
19:13:53.180 svc_edge:7-zPWi 0 svc_edge schedule message (.../HVAC/set_temp)
```


Example



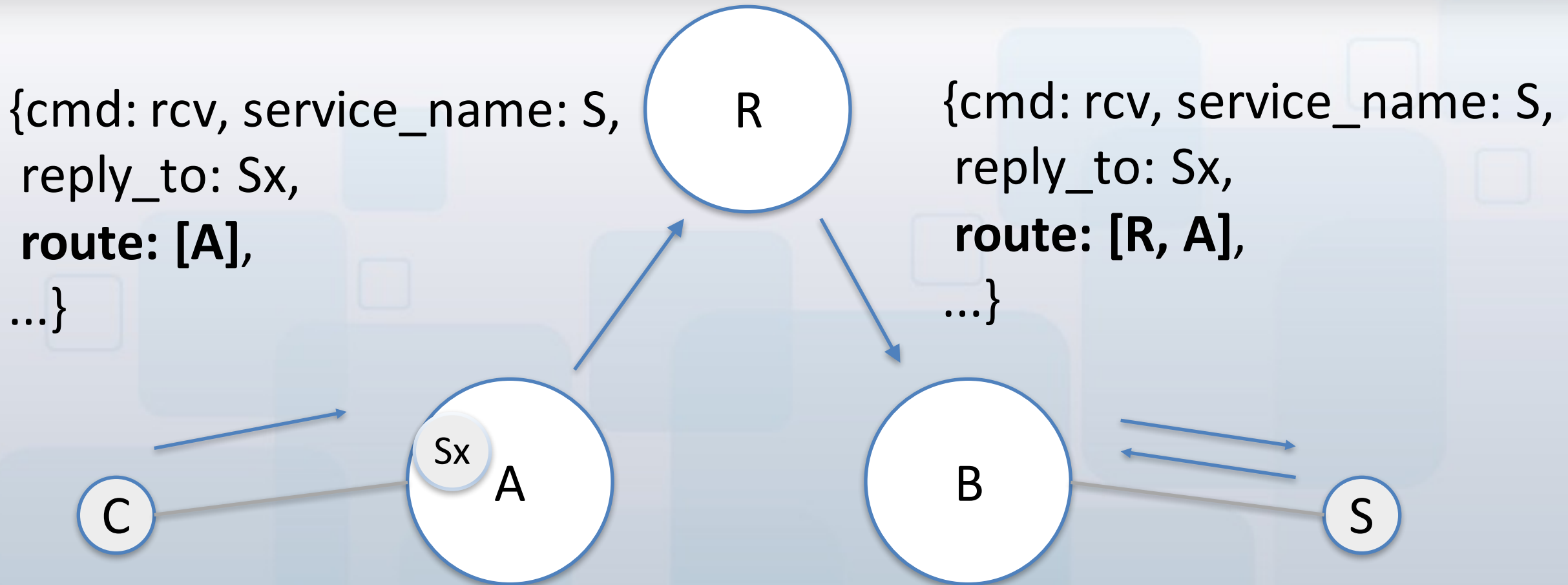
Example



Adding Multi-Node Relay

- Service announcements based on access ctrl lists
 - But internal service points not announced
 - Reply routing based on unique node ID
 - Reply along the same path as request dispatch
- SIP uses a "record-route" header
 - Each relay node pushes itself onto the path stack
 - When replying, pop the stack, get the next hop

Adding Service Relay



RVI Status

- Version 0.5.0 available (License: MPL 2.0)
- rvi_core (RVI Transport) usable for pilots
 - Debian and Raspian packages built
 - Automated test suite (Common Test)
- Android SDK
- iOS SDK
- Python support libs
- Dynamic agent demos

RVI Status, cont...

- Next version:
 - Lots of code cleanup
 - Robustness focus
 - Synch RPC wrappers
 - Multi-node message relay
 - Delegated provisioning authority
 - C client (rvi_lib)

Thank You!