New Java variants target deeply embedded systems

Graham Prophet - March 04, 1999
As an industry in which contract design plays an increasingly important part, you may be able to access a wider pool of coding expertise in the shape of programmers who have become adept at Java for commercial applications.

Almost every embedded-OS and -RTOS vendor now has a Java option in place. This strategy sacrifices Java's binary portability, but the sacrifice may be of little consequence if you have one target platform in mind. As a result, ISL has focused its efforts on a complete solution around BEA's WebLogic, which it calls Java Enterprise Server. ISL's efforts are designed to provide a Java solution that is more than just another runtime:

- ISL's Java solution scales from small to large devices.
- ISL's Java solution provides a complete set of tools, including a debugger, viewer, and sever.
- ISL's Java solution is standards-based and integrates with other ISL products.

In conclusion, the need to view the hardware? Not if you want to use native methods to directly access hardware (as you certainly do in an embedded design). And you would need access to a view of hardware activity to port the VM in any case, Revill notes. With the compiled solution and without the VM, of course, you lose the ability to implement field upgrades and create new code, but this approach does provide a route into using Java. In the United Kingdom, SDS represents Diab Data.

Compiled Java keeps most benefits

Compiled Java keeps most benefits from using a pure object-oriented language. Originally, a virtual machine (VM) ran the language in order to handle the overhead of interpreting code, but the Java compiler (from Sun Microsystems) generates code that is more efficient. The compiled code is stored in the Java memory and is accessed by the JVM. The JVM is responsible for managing the life cycle of objects, including object creation, deletion, and garbage collection. The compiled code is loaded into the JVM, which then interprets it. This approach saves time and memory space and allows optimisation techniques that are closed to a JIT compiler. The compiled code is more efficient than the interpreted version.

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Java’s biggest advantage is the target platform. It can run on any device, from a personal computer to a consumer device. It is portable and can run on any platform that supports the JVM. The JVM is responsible for managing the life cycle of objects, including object creation, deletion, and garbage collection. The compiled code is loaded into the JVM, which then interprets it. This approach saves time and memory space and allows optimisation techniques that are closed to a JIT compiler. The compiled code is more efficient than the interpreted version.

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Loosen the reins, hold the standard

If you are working with any sort of real-time system, your biggest reservation about Java is likely to be its lack of determinism. The main contributor to this lack of responsiveness is Java's system of memory garbage collection. The VM dynamically allocates memory to, and loads, classes and objects. It also manages the lifetime of objects, including object creation, deletion, and garbage collection. The compiled code is loaded into the JVM, which then interprets it. This approach saves time and memory space and allows optimisation techniques that are closed to a JIT compiler. The compiled code is more efficient than the interpreted version.

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