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Open License Society
ALTREONIC

An Interacting Entities Modeling Methodology For Robust Systems Design

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An Interacting Entities Modelling Methodology for Robust Systems Design

OpenCookbook is a web-based requirements and specifications capturing tool supporting a coherent and unified system development methodology based on the Interacting Entities paradigm

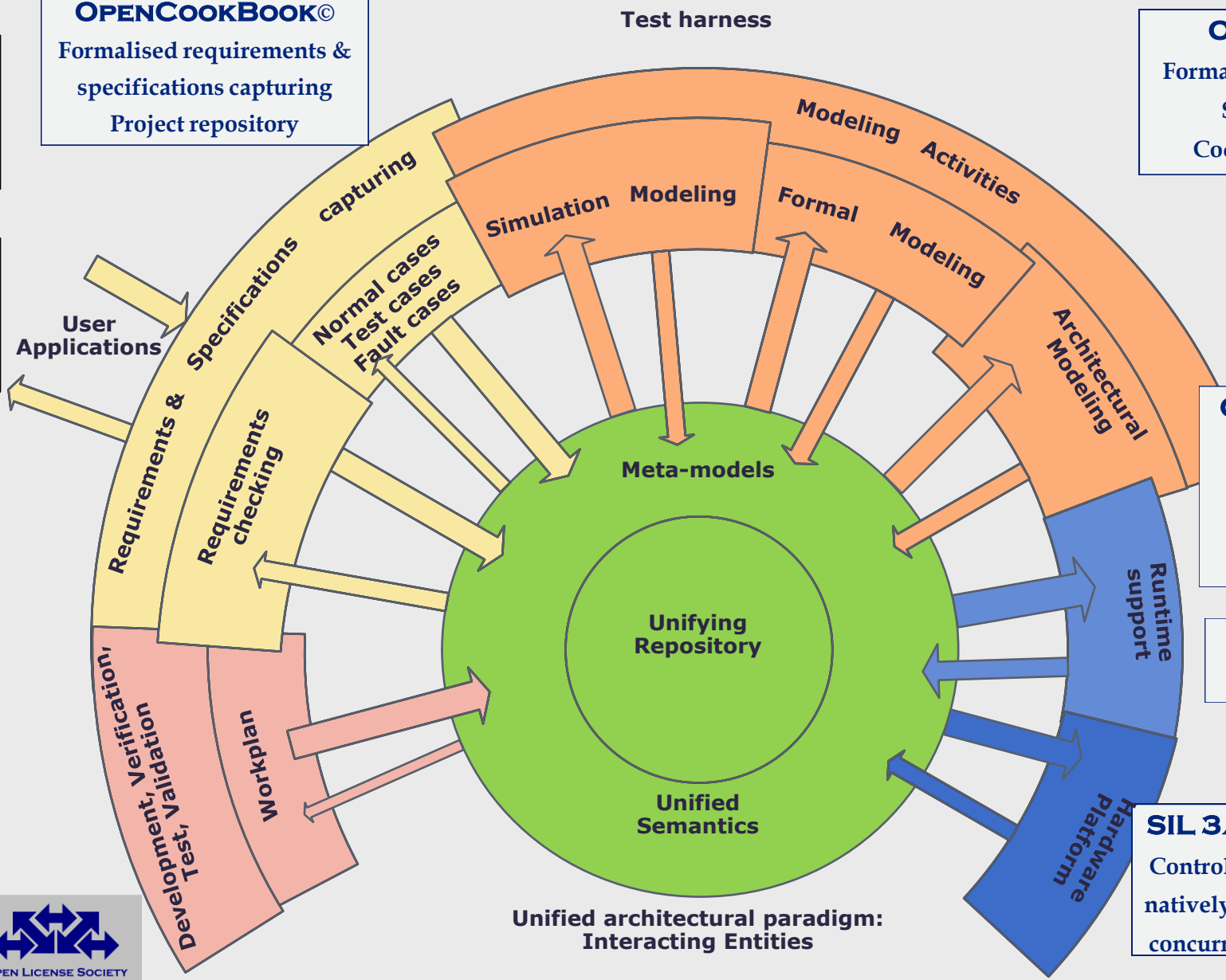
History

- Original R&D project of Open License Society:
  - Metamodel for systems engineering
    - “systems grammar”
  - **OpenSpecs** implemented as web portal
- **EVOLVE** ITEA project
  - **Evol**utionary **V**alidation, **V**erification and C**e**rtification
- **ASIL**: Flanders Drive project on developing a common safety engineering methodology
  - Why are engineering and safety standards so heuristic?
- Currently commercialised and further productised by Altreonic under **OpenCookBook**
  - part of **Concurrent Systems Composer** development framework

Unified Systems/Software engineering

OpenCookBook©
Formalised requirements & specifications capturing
Project repository

OpenVE ©
Formalized modelling
Simulation
Code generation

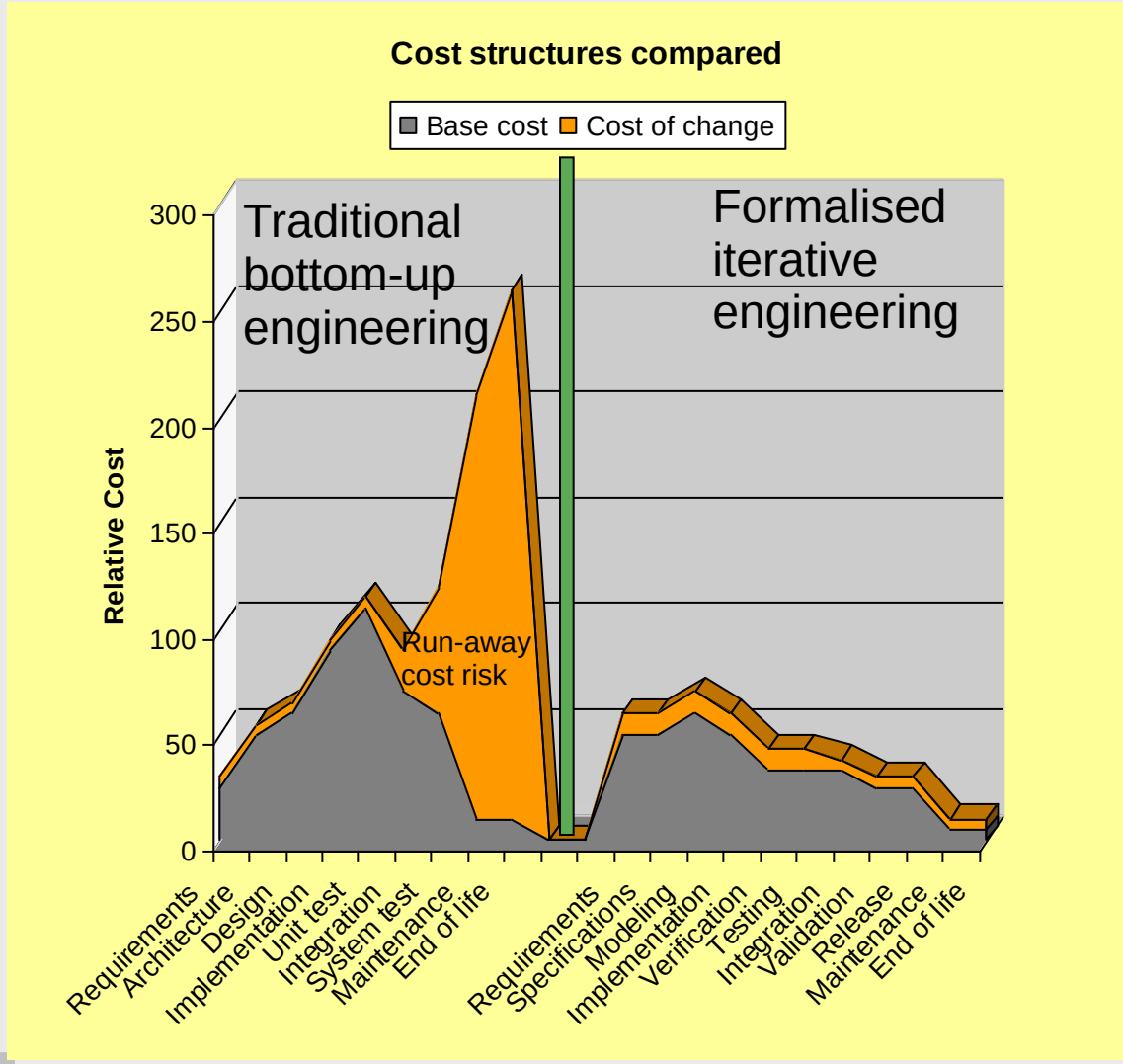


OpenComRTOS ©
Formally developed
Runtime support for concurrency and communication

OpenTracer ©
Visual Event Tracer

SIL 3/4 Controller ©
Control & processing platform natively supporting distributed concurrency & communication

Why FORMAL (ISED) ?



First time right

= Less residual errors

= Higher reliability

= Less costs

Incremental changes gives Requirements on process and architecture

Testing will only demonstrate absence of certain errors.

Formal verification can prove absence of any errors.

OpenCookBook design goals

- Universality:
  - modelling any type of system, i.e. physical, software, hardware etc. (possibly with heterogeneous parts)
- Scalability:
  - support the development from small to very large and complex systems
- Extensibility:
  - possibility to change and to modify the meta-model (based on system grammar structure of database)

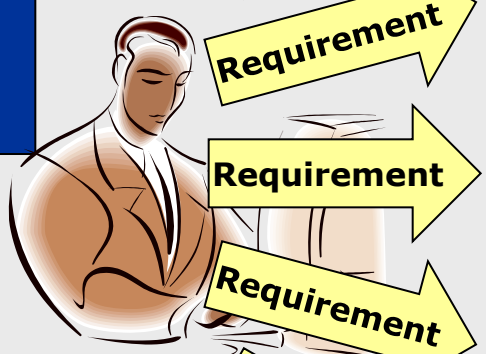
Support for Systems Engineering Process Activities

- Domain can be diverse:
  - technical engineering, organsiation, engineering or business process, …
  - Engineering process will always combine engineering activities with process flow
- Requirements and specifications capturing
- Defining models and methodologies
- Defining architecture of a system in terms of interacting entities
- Defining workplan as set of work packages containing development, verification, test, and validation tasks

OpenCookbook Principles

- Using natural language for requirements and specifications capturing and architecture definitions
- Separation of concerns, concepts hierarchically decomposed and structured
- Unified repository (database) based on the Systems Grammar
- Using unified workflow for whole system engineering process

General System Definition Process



Requirement

Requirement

Requirement

Requirement

Requirement

System description

Specifications

Normal Cases

Test Cases

Fault Cases

Issues

System Definition = Specs

Models + Methods

Models + Methods

Models + Methods

Models + Methods

Models + Methods

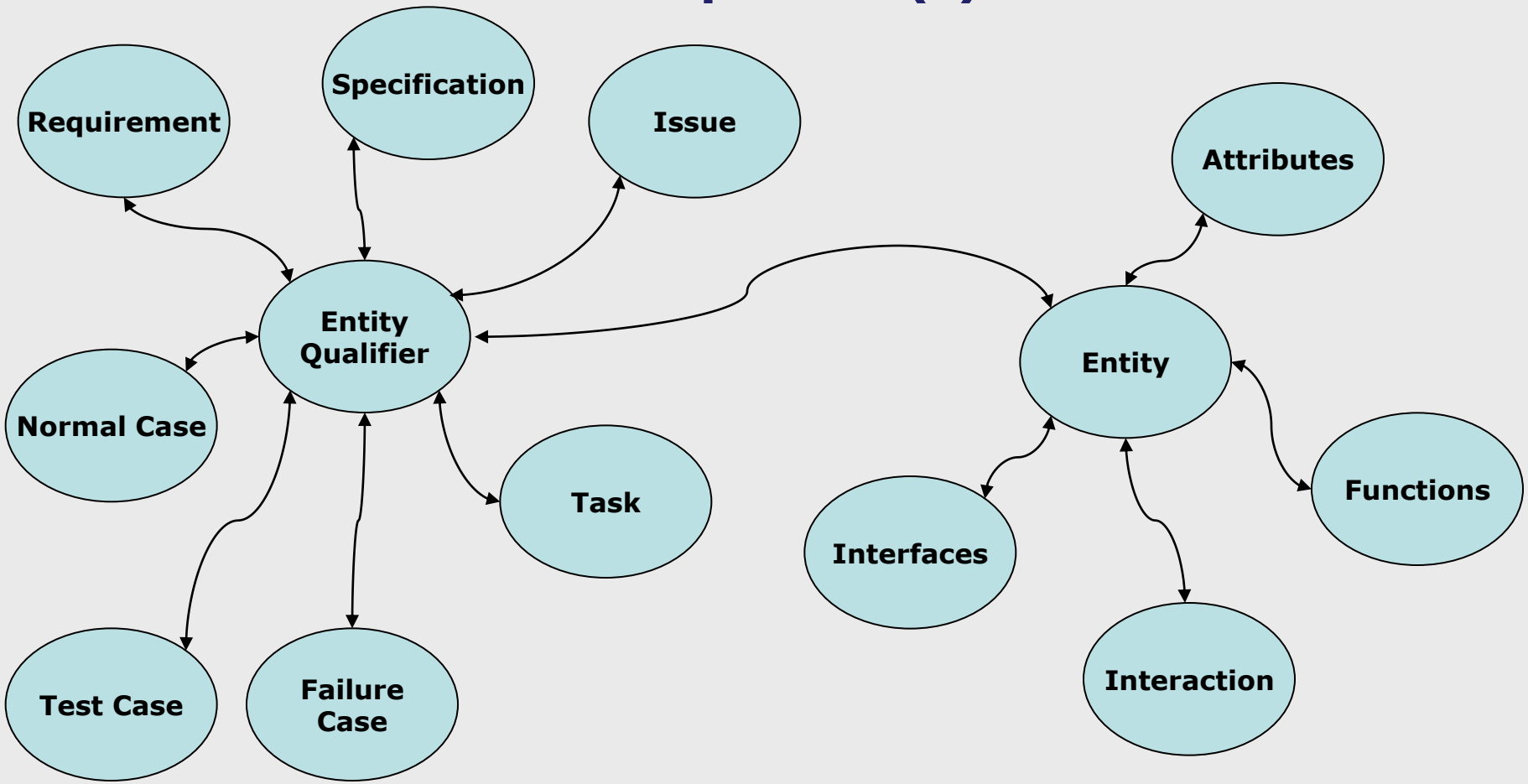
System

Stakeholders activity

Conceptual (intentional) level

Architectural (extensional) level

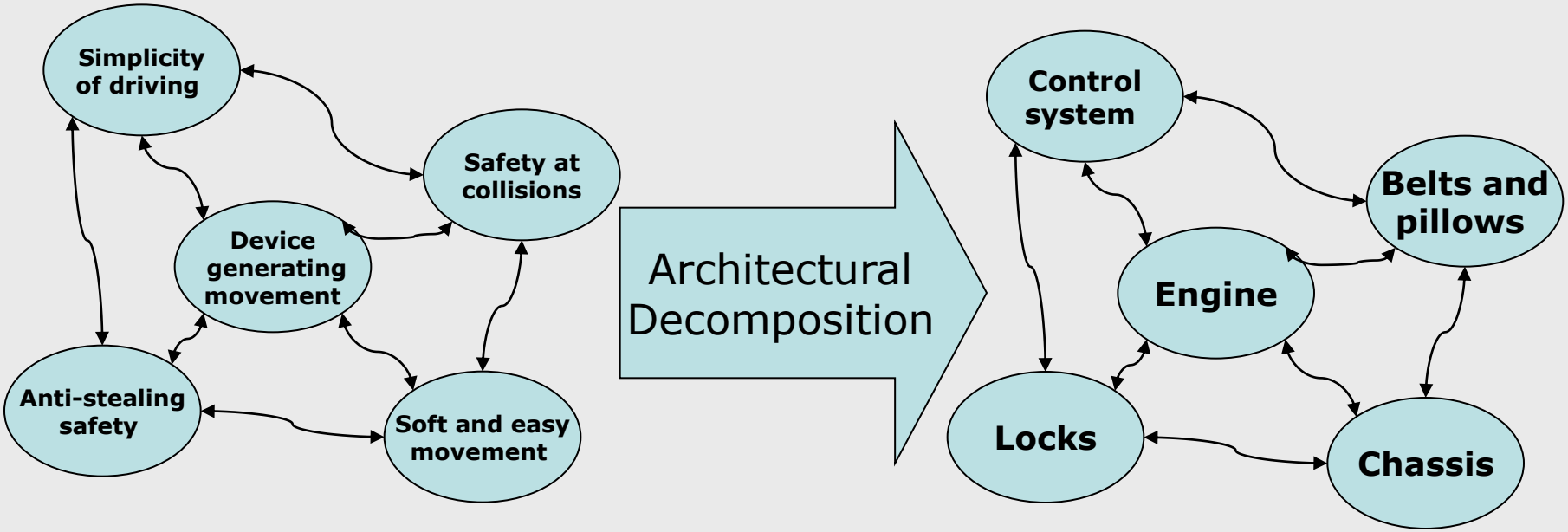
Relationships between conceptual and architectural levels of a system under development (1)



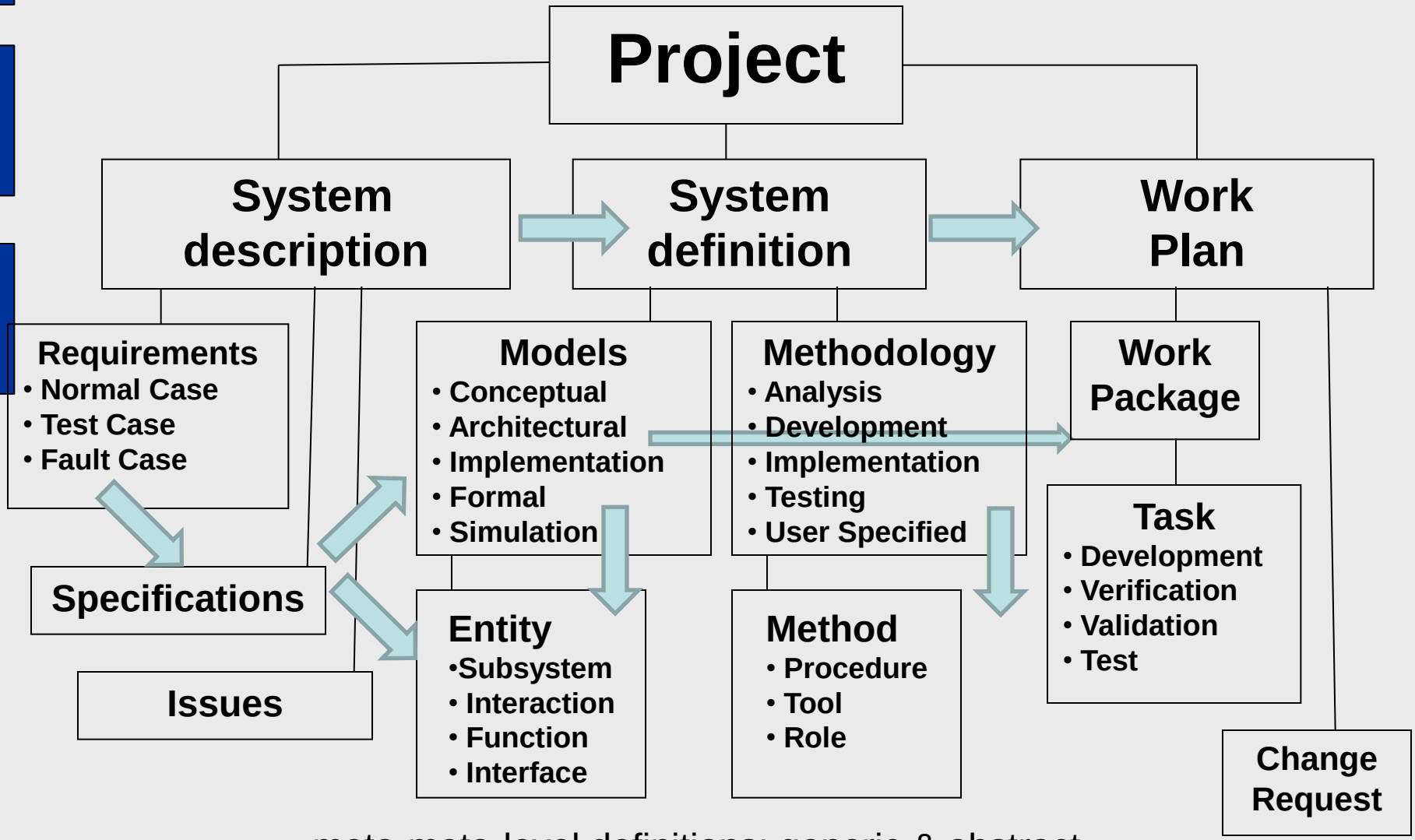
Relationships between conceptual and architectural levels of a system under development (2)

Conceptual Level

Architectural Level



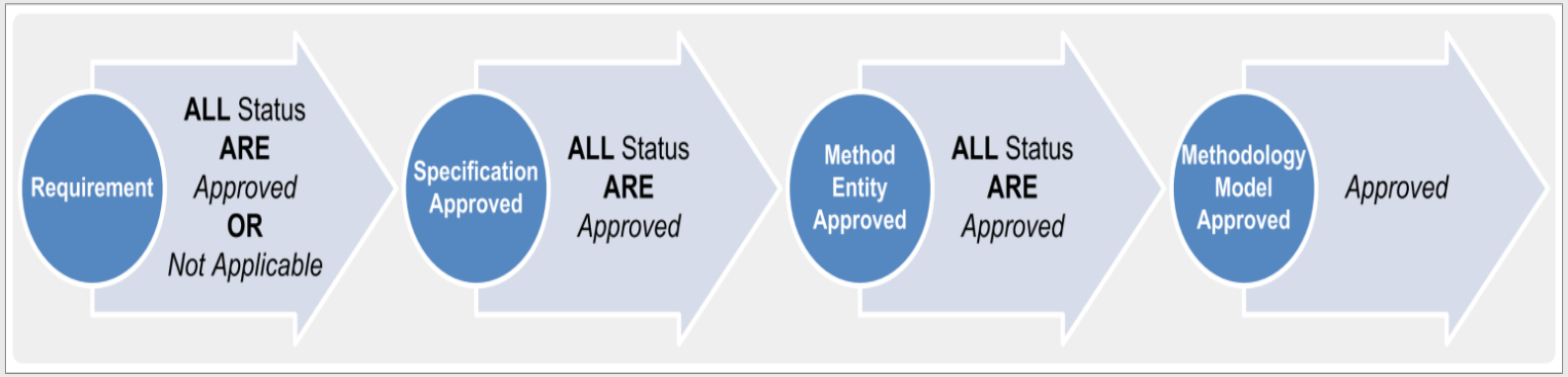
OpenCookBook conceptual schema = project's state space

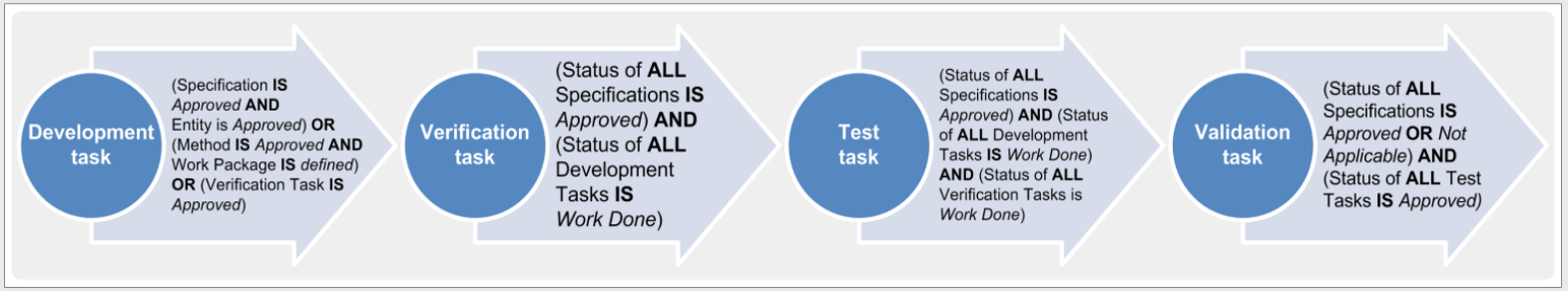


meta-meta-level definitions: generic & abstract

Meta-level: domain specific

The state transitions during system definition



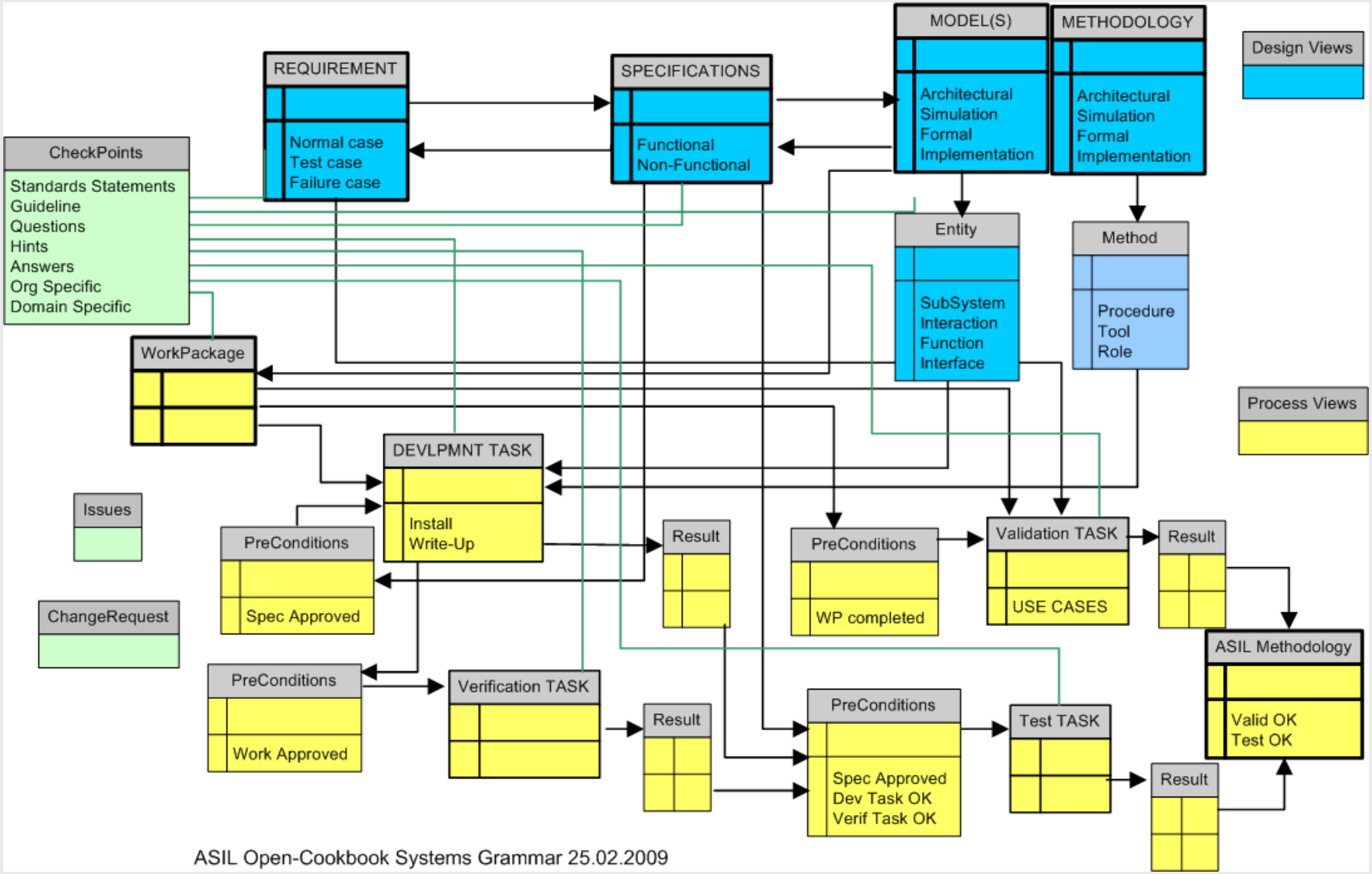


$$\forall((\mathrm{Re}\,quirement.Status = Approved)$$
$$\vee(\mathrm{Re}\,quirement.Status = Not\,applicable))$$
$$\rightarrow Specification.Status = Approved$$

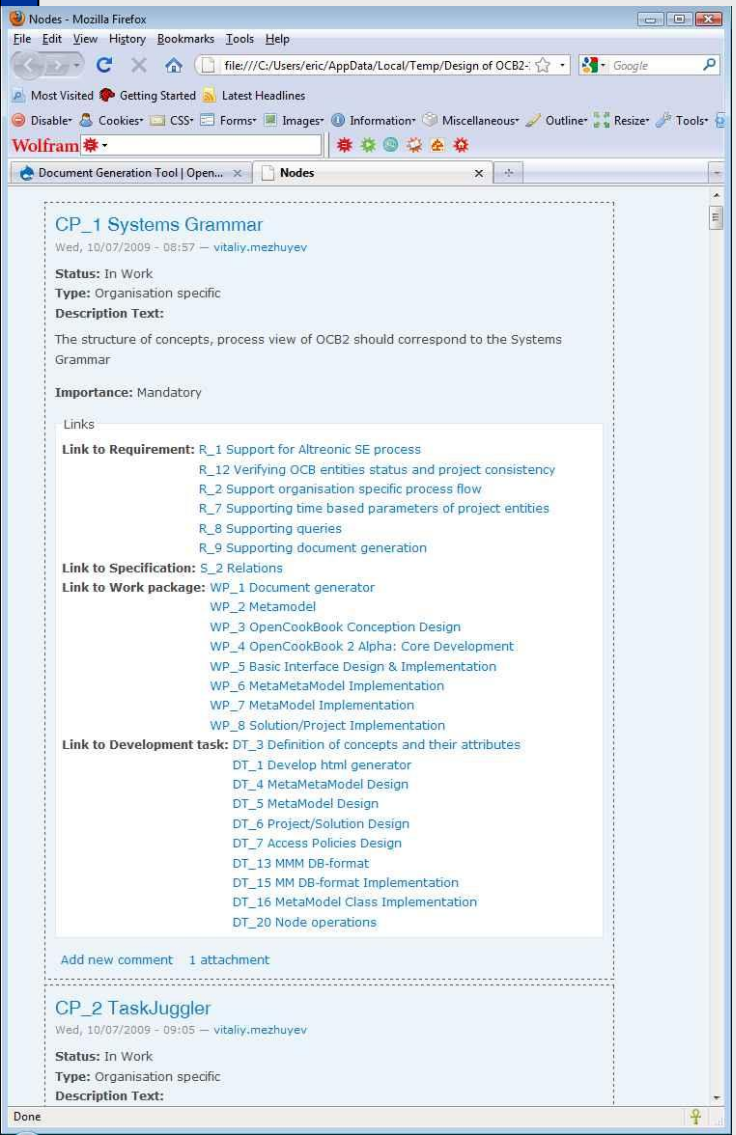
Requirements for evolutionary/incremental verification/validation/certification

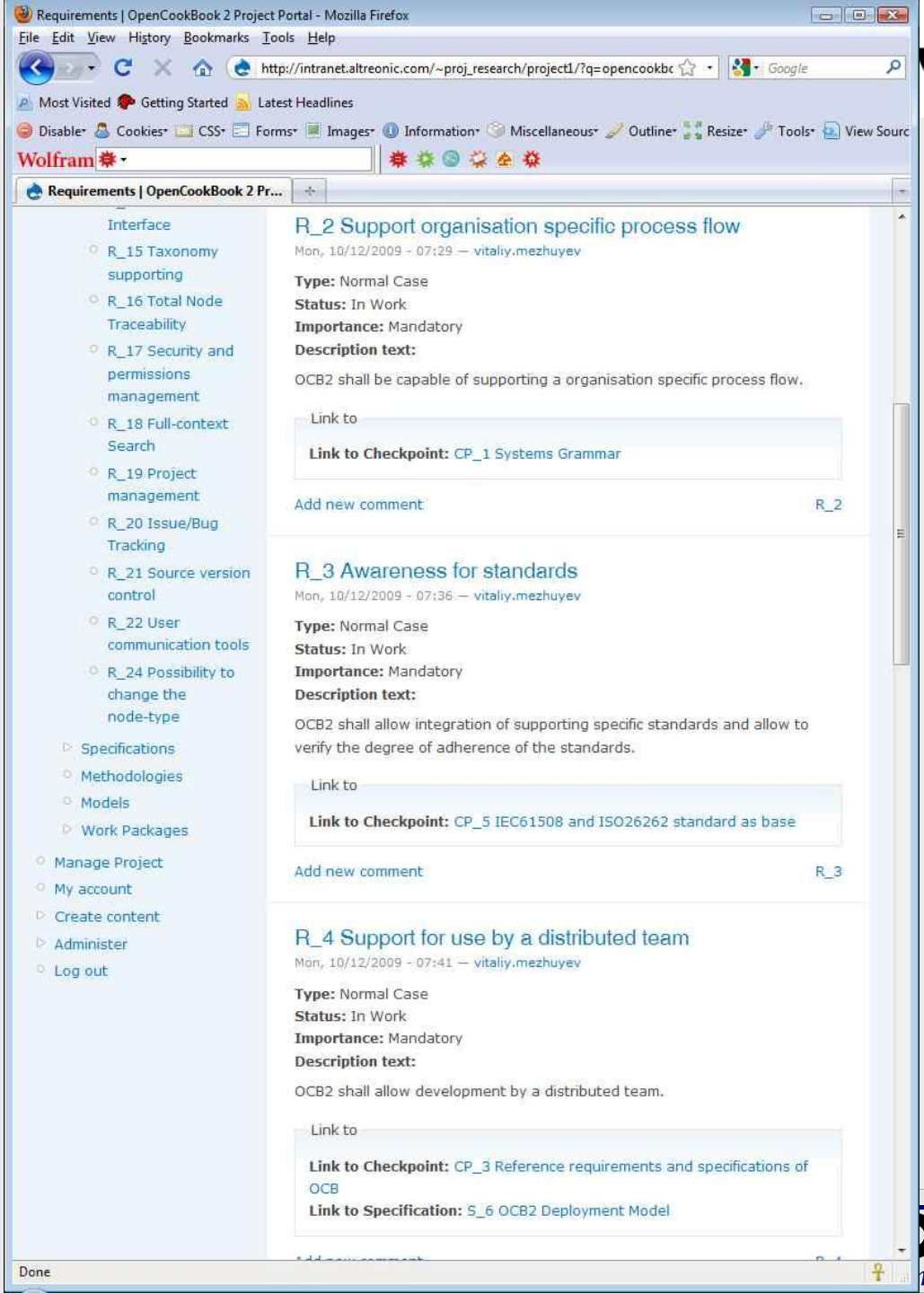
- Product/system development process builds several dependent “**state-spaces**”
  - Top level is “mission” (top-requirement) for requirements/specifications view
  - Top level is system under development in its environment for architectural view
  - Validation/certification is top level for workplan view
- **Consequences**:
  - Orthogonality requirement to reduce dependencies and localise state-spaces
  - Strict version management
  - Traceability

Systems grammar = information model



OpenCookBook developed as a multi-user web portal





OpenCookbook functionality

- System definition through the web
- Possibility of work in local mode on PC
- Organisation of discussion on system requirements, specifications, architecture and work plan
- Queries to project database
- Intuitive interface and easy navigation, using WYSIWYG web-based editors

OpenCookbook functionality

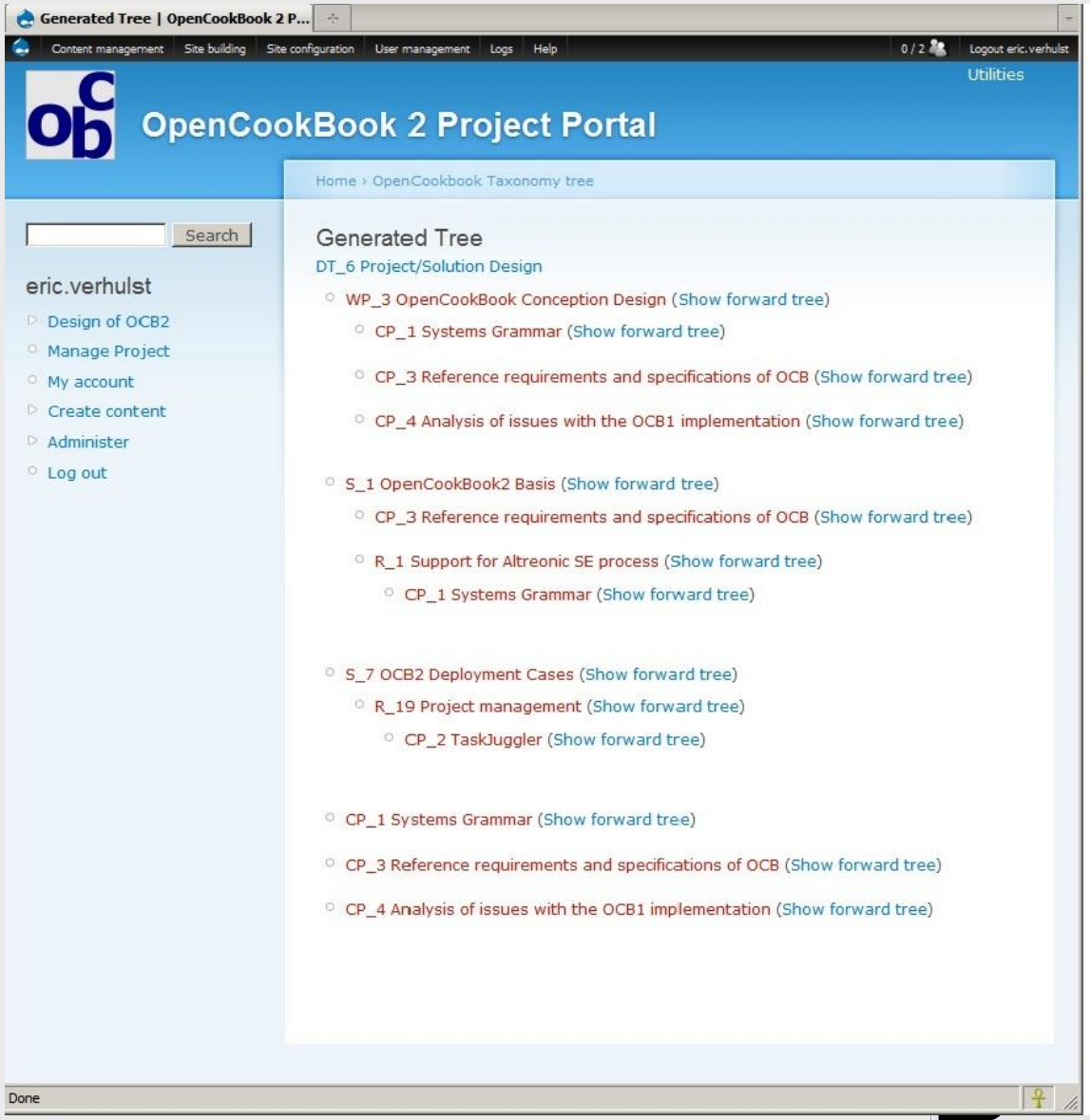
- Generation of project documentation (in html)
- Generation of Task Juggler reports
- Import/export project database
- Implementation of mapping between project levels by hyperlinks.

Dependency tree

- From checkpoint to release, dependency tree can be displayed and navigated
- => first step towards “delta-management” for incremental verification/ validation/ certification

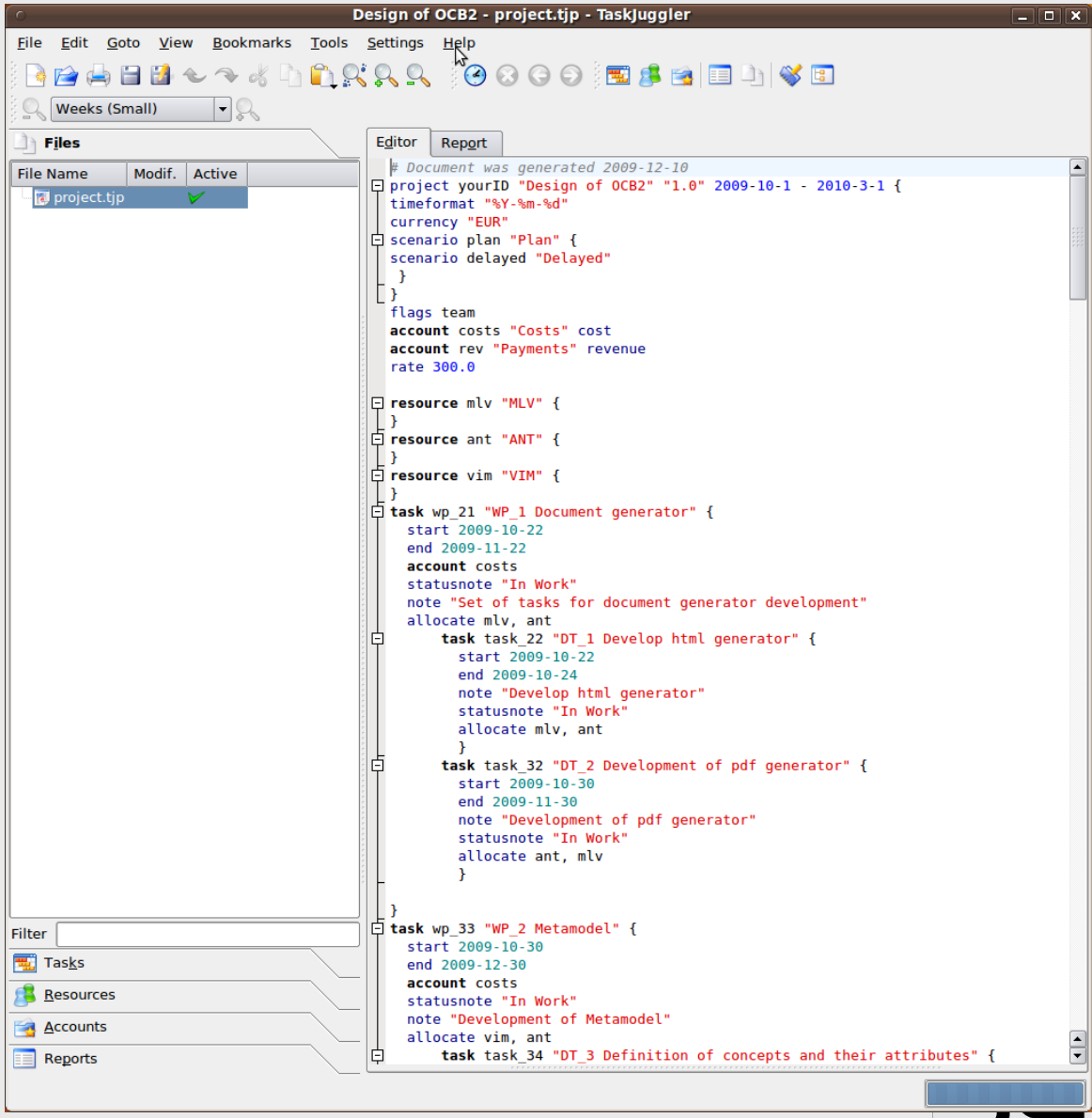
Precedence tree

- From release or validation task to requirement, precedence tree can be displayed and navigated
- => first step towards “delta-management” for incremental verifcation/validation/ certification

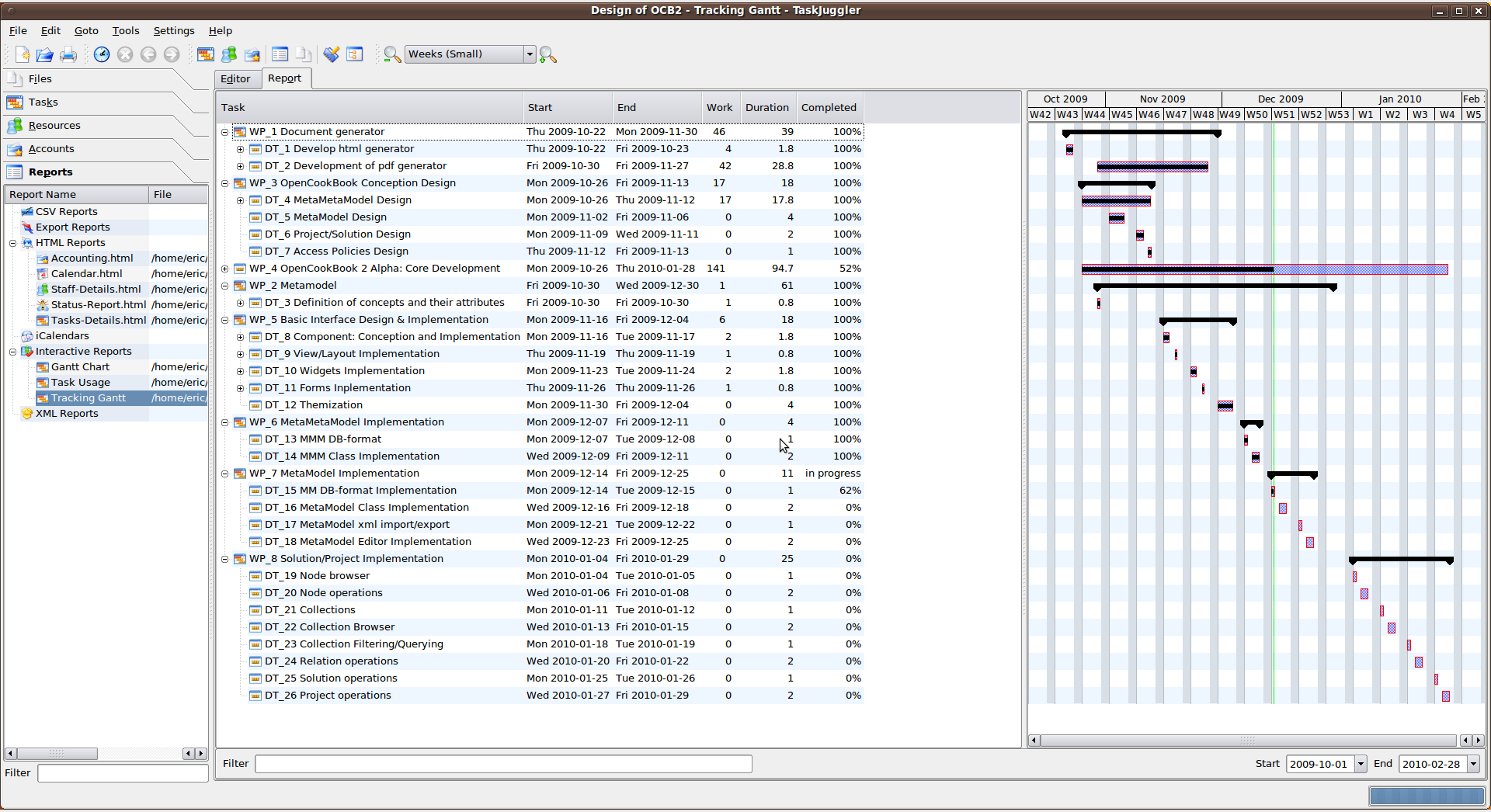


Export to Task Juggler

- For all tasks in WPs, task project management parameters are exported to Project Management tool (Task Juggler)



Gant chart, generated from Task entries



Integration with real-time embedded frameworks

- Integration with OpenVE RT-modelling environment
  - Software entities => OpenComRTOS tasks and SW functions
  - Interactions=> OpenComRTOS hubs and comm protocols
  - RT attributes (e.g. UML Marte, SMART, …)
- Attributes and state transition conditions for project scheduling and management
- Attributes and transition conditions to support certification processes
- Metamodel supporting organisation specific flows

Integration with OpenVE using metamodel (xml)

Lister - [c:\OpenVE-1.2.0.6\projects\ArmWin32\Configuration\ArmWin32.system]

Файл Правка Вид Справка 46 %

```
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<system rtosDir="C:\OpenVE-1.2.0.6\targets" >
    <node type="win32" name="Win32_node" >
        <cc value="C:\MinGW\bin\mingw32-gcc.exe" />
        <rxPacketPoolSize value="21" />
        <compilerOptions value="0" />
        <kernelPacketPoolSize value="2" />
        <traceBufferSize value="1024" />
        <debugopt value="0" />
        <sourceFile value="Source/Win32_node/Win32_node.c" />
        <stdioHostServer name="StdioHostServer" />
        <linkPort type="rs232" name="COM2" >
            <driver>
                <includeFile name="driver/win32Uart.h" />
                <isr name="win32UartRxD
                    <arguments referenc
                </isr>
                <structure type="win32U
                    <field type="intege
                    <field type="string
                    <field type="enum"
                    <field type="enum"
                    <field type="enum"
                    <field type="enum"
                    <field type="intege
                    <field type="enum"
                </structure>
                <task name="txTask" >
                    <entrypoint value="
                    <sourceFile value="
                    <status value="L1_S
                    <arguments referenc
                    <priority value="12
                    <stackSize value="1
                </task>
                <initFunctionServer nam
                <initFunctionClient nam
            </driver>
        </linkPort>
    </node>
```

ArmWin32.ove - Open Visual Environment

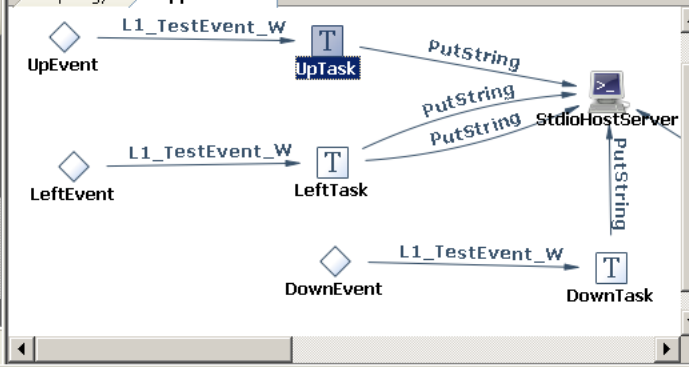
File Edit View Build Tools Help

Files

- Configuration
  - ArmWin32.system
  - ArmWin32.system.applic...
  - ArmWin32.system.topol...
- Output
  - Arm_node
  - Win32_node
  - bin
  - include
  - Makefile
- Source
  - Arm_node

Files Nodes Entities

Topology* Application*



Properties

UpTask task

name	Value
status	L1_STARTED
stackSize	1024
priority	128
node	Arm_node
name	UpTask
entrypoint	UpTaskEntryPoint
argume...	NULL

Output

```
-- Installing: C:/OpenVE-1.2.0.6/projects/ArmWin32/Output/Arm_node/../bin/Arm_node.elf
-- Installing: C:/OpenVE-1.2.0.6/projects/ArmWin32/Output/Arm_node/../bin/Arm_node.bin
mingw32-make[2]: Leaving directory `C:/OpenVE-1.2.0.6/projects/ArmWin32/Output/Arm_node/Build'
mingw32-make[1]: Leaving directory `C:/OpenVE-1.2.0.6/projects/ArmWin32/Output/Arm_node'
C:/OpenVE-1.2.0.6/targets\bin\NodeGen.exe --trace Win32_node:Arm_node
mingw32-make: Leaving directory `C:/OpenVE-1.2.0.6/projects/ArmWin32/Output'
Build succeeded
```

Output Error List

Ready

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Technical info

- OpenSpecs
  - Based on Drupal 5.21 Content Management System
  - Web server (tested with Apache v. 2.2)
  - PHP (tested with 5.3)
  - MySQL (tested with 5.0)
  - scalability and maintainability issues
- OpenCookBook v1
  - See OpenSpecs
- OpenCookBook v2
  - Wt: compiled web portal in C++
  - Enhanced metamodel

Conclusion

- Systems engineering process can be formalised using common metamodel
- Challenges
  - Integration of different domains
    - Process, architectural, certification
    - System Engineering processes (“standards”) are heuristic standards
  - Human interface design: must be intuitive
  - Formal(ised) analysis of requirements
- Progress through formalisation
  - Reduction of design space give reliability

Conclusion

- More info:

www.altreonic.com

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OpenCookBook1 freely downloadable

Panel

- In search for hardware that executes specifications efficiently
- Correlate:
  - In seach for software that executes requirements efficiently

Panel

- Project is “walking the tree” in project’s statespace
  - Requirements -> specifications -> model -> implementation in SW and HW
  - Final model is implementation (model)
  - The larger the statespace the more error prone, more difficult to verify and validate
  - Less is also less for power and cost!

Panel

- Changing / increasing requirements
  - Before: only “normal” case: easy (sic)
  - Then: also “test case” (intrusive)
  - Now also: “fault case” => safety & security!
    - Decomposition in entities and interactions
      - (concurrency and communication)
    - Error trapping
    - Fault containment
    - Fault recovery
    - Resource metering (time, memory, bandwidth, power)
    - => additional complexity and system behaviour!

Panel

- But:
  - We program mostly with sequential programming languages as abstraction layers on top of sequential von Neuman CPUs
  - Software doesn’t execute hardware!
  - Software must be efficient in translating requirements in specifications
- Hence:
  - Hardware must be efficient to execute specifications!

Challenges in Testing and Validating Complex Systems

Keith Stobie
Microsoft

Validating approximately:
Decision Systems & Loose Consistency

Decision Systems

- systems created via Machine learning
  - Rule based
  - Neural Networks
  - Decision Trees
- How to test approximations?

  Heuristic Oracles for what is clearly wrong.

Large Scale Distributed Systems

- Asynchronous, loosely coupled
- NoSQL architectures provide weak consistency guarantees such as eventual consistency
- database terminology, BASE (**B**asically **A**vailable, **S**oft state, **E**ventual consistency)
- PAXOS (consistency) - Liveness(C;L)
  - If value C has been proposed, then ***eventually*** learner L will learn some value (if sufficient processors remain non-faulty).

BASE

- Weak consistency
  - stale data OK
- Availability first
- Best effort
- Approximate answers OK
- Aggressive (optimistic)
- Simpler!, Faster, Easier evolution

Brewer, Eric. Towards Robust Distributed Systems, PODC Keynote, July 19, 2000

Testing Eventual Consistency?

- Heuristic Oracles for answers that are
  - too approximate
  - too inconsistent for too long

Composition of services for an effective measurement process

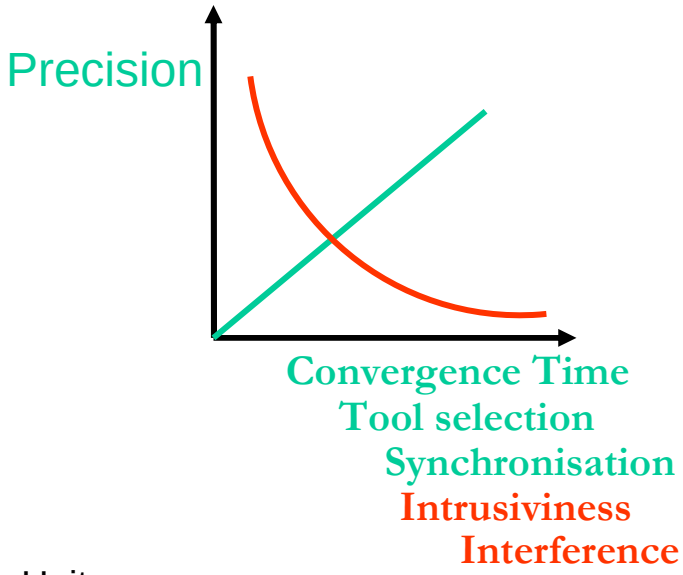
Maurizio D’Arienzo
Dipartimento di Studi Europei e Mediterranei
Seconda Università degli Studi di Napoli

Monitoring of complex systems

- Testing and validation through measurement process is not a straightforward task
- The use of a specific mechanism (familiar tool) may be inaccurate under certain conditions
- Some contraints on precision:

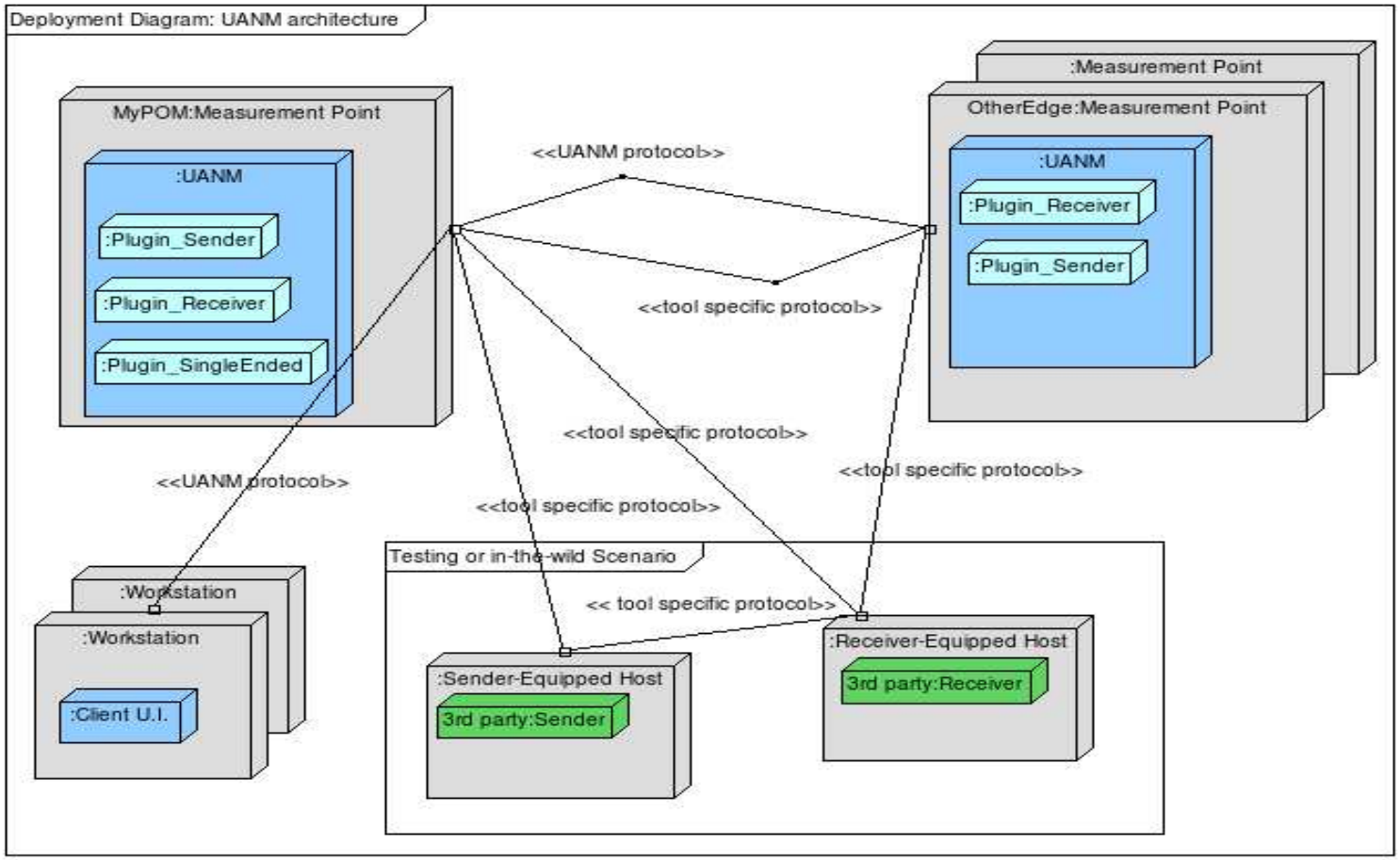
user
- Convergence time
- Tool selection

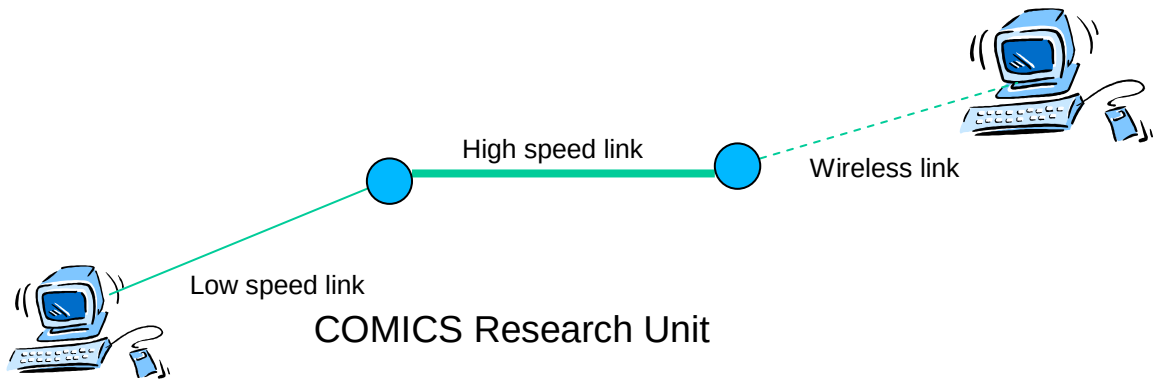
system
- Synchronisation
- Intrusiviness
- Interference



Composition of services

- Static, independent tools are outdated, dynamic, interoperating tools are sound.
- Design of novel monitoring systems:
  - Composition of different measurement techniques in a fair environment
  - full compliance and open interaction with existing tools
  - mutual exclusion of concurrent measurements
  - automatic tool selection and their configuration


Deployment Diagram: UANM architecture
MyPOM:Measurement Point
:UANM
:Plugin_Sender
:Plugin_Receiver
:Plugin_SingleEnded
:Measurement Point
OtherEdge:Measurement Point
:UANM
:Plugin_Receiver
:Plugin_Sender
<<UANM protocol>>
<<tool specific protocol>>
<<tool specific protocol>>
<<UANM protocol>>
<<tool specific protocol>>
<<tool specific protocol>>
Testing or in-the-wild Scenario
<< tool specific protocol>>
:Workstation
:Workstation
:Client U.I.
:Sender-Equipped Host
3rd party:Sender
:Receiver-Equipped Host
3rd party:Receiver


High speed link
Wireless link
Low speed link
COMICS Research Unit

Many Ways to Automate Development of Automated Tests

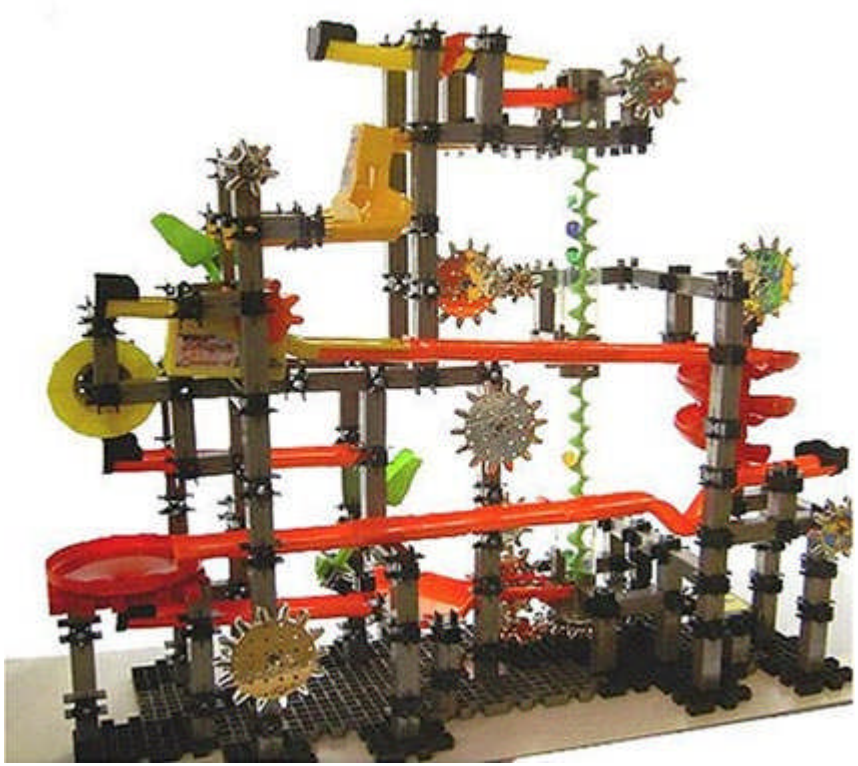
Vladimir Rubanov, Ph.D.

vrub@ispras.ru

Head of Operating Systems Department at the Institute for System Programming of the Russian Academy of Sciences (ISPRAS)

Director of Russian Linux Verification Center (linuxtesting.org)

[Usually] Test Execution Should Be Automated



How To Create Automated SW Tests?

- Manual Development:
  - Plain programming language
  - ↓
  - Test development frameworks
- Automatic Generation:
  - Based on “nothing”
  - ↓
  - Based on thorough models

Dimensions of Automated Test Suite Quality

1. "**Wideness**": how many target functions/blocks are tested at all?
   – the scope of testing suite.
2. "**Deepness**": how many (and how smart) various input combinations in various internal states for particular function/block are iterated?
   – the quality of test actions / sequences.
3. "**Checking Thoroughness**": how well is the correctness of the SUT responses checked?
   – the quality of test oracles.

There Are Different Technologies Available That Help Automate Development of Automated Tests

- Sometimes you need to use **a combination of the technologies**.
- It is good when you can “adjust” the test suite quality by the mentioned dimensions **independently**.
- Need to take into account:
  - Resources / cost / time to develop tests
  - Importance of particular SUT functions/blocks

Example: Testing Linux For Conformance with Linux Standard Base (LSB) Specification

1. LSB defines requirements for more than **30,000 APIs** in more than **50 system libraries**.
2. It is impossible to create good automated tests for all of these in reasonable time/resources.
3. We have classified all APIs by **3 categories of importance**.
4. A combination of **3 different test development technologies** have been used for creating the necessary tests.

Example: LSB Conformance Test Suite (1)

Low Importance APIs:

1. Generate shallow tests fully automatically based on "nothing".
   - High "wideness", low "deepness", low "check thoroughness".
   - Very low cost per API.
2. Further improvements as resources appear:
   - Add additional info for more advanced test generation – "nothing" converts to "little hints" – increasing "deepness" & "check thoroughness".
   - Manual test cases' tweaks using "normal" test development framework.

Example: LSB Conformance Test Suite (2)

Medium Importance APIs:

1. Step 1: Generate test templates automatically.
2. Step 2: Manually develop "normal" unit tests based on the templates using a unit test development framework:
   - Moderate "deepness"
   - Moderate-high "check thoroughness".
   - Moderate cost per API.

Example: LSB Conformance Test Suite (3)

High Importance APIs:

1. Create a model-driven test suite based on formal specifications of the APIs.
   - High “deepness” & high “check thoroughness”, which can be independently adjusted (including dynamically configured from some minimal to maximum for different test runs).
   - High cost per API.

ISPRAS Linux Verification Center

- Founded in **2005**
- A division of **ISPRAS**
- Working closely with **Linux Foundation** (formerly **FSG**), **Intel**, **Motorola**, local companies.
- **~30** engineers