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Walk on Roadmap towards Development of Qualifyable Eclipse Tools

Validas AG, 2012 Seite 1

Content



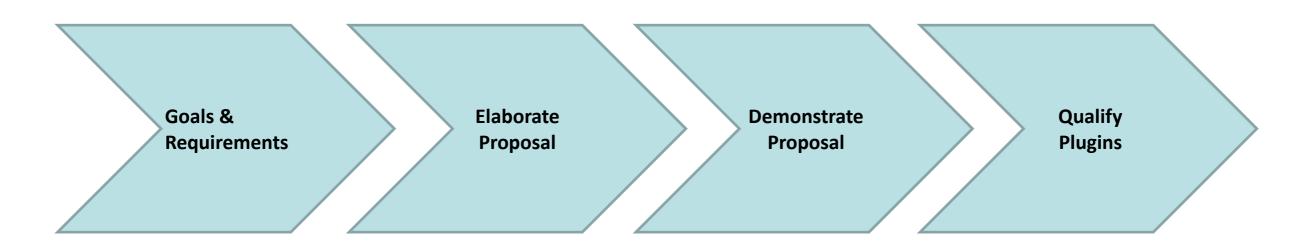
- Roadmap and Proposal Elaboration Process
- First Steps: Requirements
- Second Steps: Design, Code, Test

Roadmap



- Identify goals & requirements for tool qualification in Eclipse
- Propose process / project
- Demonstrate tool qualification & improve proposal
- Establish proposal: Qualify (selected) plugins





- ▶ Is this a Eclipse project? Not a typical ^②
- Is this an Industrial Working Group process?

Proposal Elaboration



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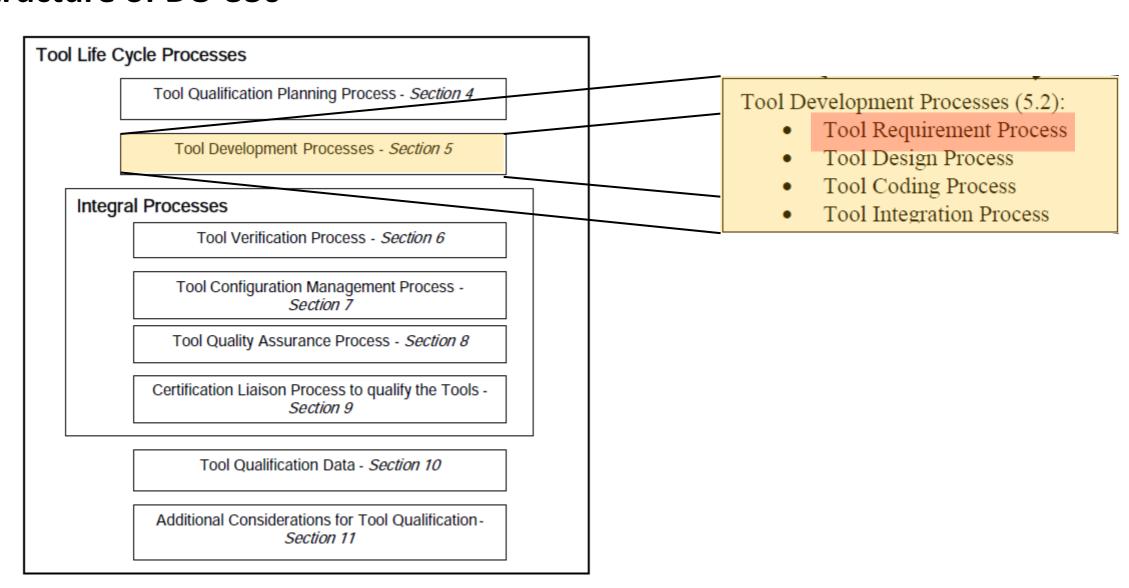
- 1. Selected DO-330 as general Tool Qualification Standard and Eclipse Plugin Framework (EPF) as modularization for qualification
- 2. Bases on Checklist for DO-330 compliance (documents & requirements)
- 3. Create example documents as required from DO-330
 - A. Generic documents: valid for all plugins
 - B. Plugin-specific documents (to be generated from plugin specification/code)
- 4. Validate the documents against checklist
- Propose EMF-model to contain all information required to generate the plugin-specific documents
- 6. Create an example for the model
- 7. Topic-based process of modeling and creation of documents
 - 1. First Step: Requirements
 - 2. Second Step: Design, architecture, code and testing
 - 3. Third Step: Verification
 - 4. Further Steps: Quality assurance, Configuration Management,...

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DO-330 Topics



Structure of DO-330

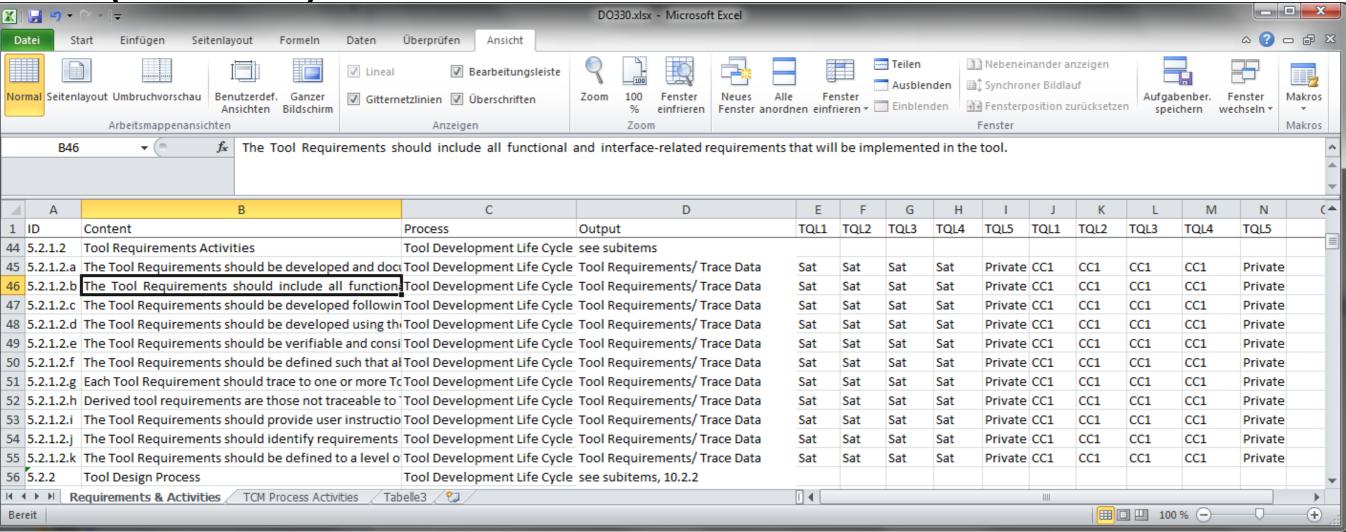


Checklist for DO-330 compliance



Create an Checklist for DO-330 compliance

(unvalidated) draft:



Content



- Roadmap and Proposal Elaboration Process
- First Steps: Requirements
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Create DO-330 Conformant Requirements

Model



1	Definitions General Information Tool Operational Requirements (Use Cases) 1 Functional Requirements 4.1.1 Tool Chain Analysis 4.1.2 Tool Analysis 4.1.3 Report Generation 2 Context Requirements 4.2.1 Environment 3 Format Requirements 4.3.1 Models 4.3.2 Reports 4 Assumptions				rated from the
2	Definitions				wer generate
3	General Information		HON	ToolChe	in Analy2
1	Tool Operational Requirements (Use Cases)	· sorm	allo	in the Too	
4	1 Functional Requirements	ral Inio.	formation		
7	4.1.1 Tool Chain Analysis Gene		meral mior		
	4.1.2 Tool Analysis	insthe g	10ta		5.4 Customization Requirements
	4.1.2 Tool Analysis	n contains meta	Maid		The tool shall be customized to the resources
4	2 Context Requirements	dingpluginmed dingpluginmed Jame: Tool Chai	1.1781		
	4.2.1 Environment	dine.	n Analy Zor		5.4.1 Stack Size
4	4.3.1 Models	ToolCha	1 shainanai y		The stack size shall be settable. The default st
	4.3.1 Models	Jame: Tuesto	n Analyzer oolchainanalyzer das AG		
4	.4 Assumptions	o. de. Valluar		TOT-1	5.4.2 Heap Size
	4.4.1 Model Validation	D. Gon: 1.5.5	100 AG (TOL):	102	The heap size shall be settable. The default has
	4.4.2 Report Review	D: de. vanos Version: 1.5.3 Version: Vali Provider: Vali	das AG ationLevel (TQL):		5.5 Tool Interface Requirements
5	Tool Requirements (Features)	Provide malific	allo		The tool chain analyzer shall have the following
5	1 User Instructions	Tool Que			The tool chain analyzer shall have the follows
	5.1.1 User Manual				5.5.1 Graphical User Interface
5	2 Operation Modes				The graphical user interface consists of differ
	5.2.1 Single-User Mode				5.5.1.1 Structure View
_	5.2.2 Restricted Multi-User Mode	com	2.45		
)	.3 Tool Functions	trom	EST.MF		The structure view represents the tool chain re- elements are modeled. The structure views al
	5.3.1 Modeling of Tool Chains	MANIF			delete elements. Furthermore it can be used to
	5.3.3 Generic Error Model	14.			models
	5.3.4 Report Generation	Overview			
	5.3.5 Model Validation				5.5.1.2 Property View
5	4 Customization Requirements	General Information	1		The property view shows the properties (attri
	5.4.1 Stack Size	This section describes	general information about this plu	ıg-in.	the tree view. They can be edited either direct
_	5.4.2 Heap Size	ID: de.va	alidas.toolchainanalyzer		when the elements are double-clicked.
)	.5 Tool Interface Requirements		·		5.5.1.3 Property Dialogs
	5.5.1 Graphical User Interface	Version: 1.5.3	j 		The property dialogs are used to edit long tex
	5.5.3 DOT Interface	Name: Tool	Chain Analyzer		elements. They are started from the property
	5.5.4 Excel Interface	Provider: Valida	as AG		5.5.1.4 Flow View
5	.6 Expected Error Message	Qualification Level TQL-	1		The flow view shows the information flows v
	5.6.1 Syntactical Inconsistent Models	102	•		via the artifact that is written and read. Further
	5.6.2 Internal Error Messages				error model to the features and use cases.
-	5.6.3 Log-Files				
3	.7 Robustness Requirements				5.5.2 File Interface
	5.7.2 Model Size		From Too		The tool chain models shall be persistent to fi
5	8 Performance Requirements				files and writes the back into files.
Гол	1 Paguiram enta for Tool Chain Analyzar		Requiren	nents	

Tool Requirements for Tool Chain Analyzer

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5.4 Customization Requirements

The tool shall be customized to the resources of the computer were it is executed.

5.4.1 Stack Size

The stack size shall be settable. The default stack size should be 400 MB

5.4.2 Heap Size

The heap size shall be settable. The default hap size should be 1000 MB.

5.5 Tool Interface Requirements

The tool chain analyzer shall have the following interfaces.

5.5.1 Graphical User Interface

The graphical user interface consists of different views and property dialogs.

5.5.1.1 Structure View

The structure view represents the tool chain models in a tree view with the structure how the elements are modeled. The structure views also contains the actions to created, move and delete elements. Furthermore it can be used to start actions like the im- and export of tool models.

5.5.1.2 Property View

The property view shows the properties (attributes and relations) of the elements selected in the tree view. They can be edited either directly in the view or in property dialogs the start when the elements are double-clicked.

5.5.1.3 Property Dialogs

The property dialogs are used to edit long text fields or complex relations in the modeled elements. They are started from the property view.

5.5.1.4 Flow View

The flow view shows the information flows within the model, e.g. from one tool to another via the artifact that is written and read. Furthermore the error derivation flow from the general error model to the features and use cases.

5.5.2 File Interface

The tool chain models shall be persistent to files. The tool chain analyzer loads models from files and writes the back into files.

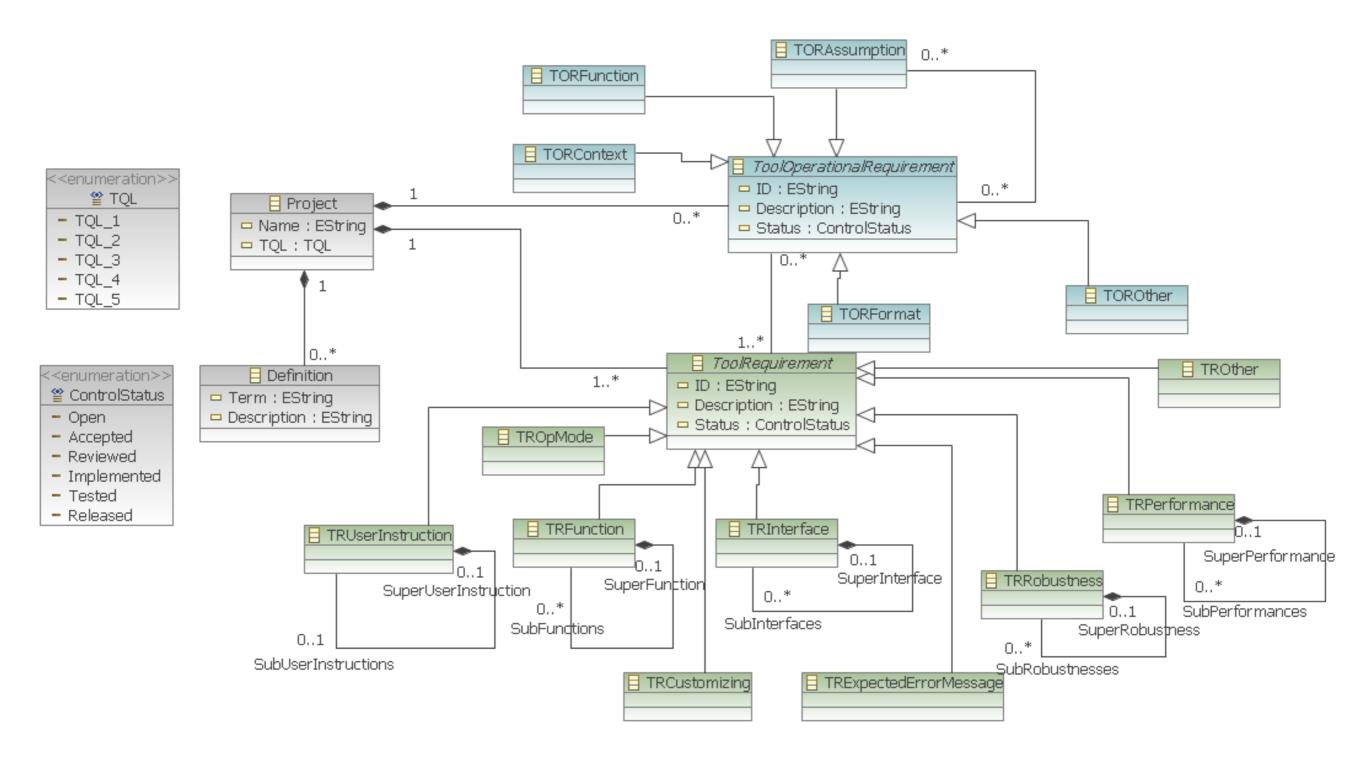
5.5.3 DOT Interface

For drawing the images to explain the error flow in the model the graphviz tool with the DOT language. The intermediate files are accessible and can be modified or integrated into other images.

Model for Tool-Requirements



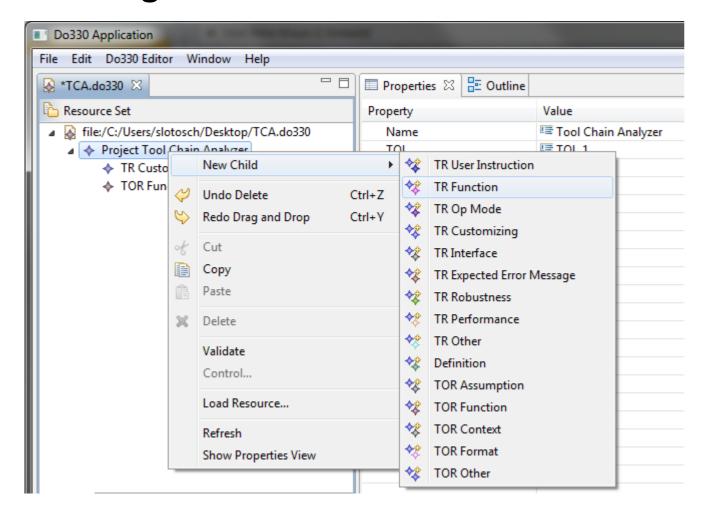
EMF-Metamodel (Draft) for Tool Requirements



Create Example Model



Using the default EMF Editor



- Comparable: Plugin Extension
- Define extensions for this plug-in in the following section. ⊕ org,eclipse.ui.commands ⊕ ora,eclipse,ui,bindings ⊕ org.eclipse.ui.actionSets ⊕ org.eclipse.ui.actionSets • org.eclipse.core.runtime.products e org.eclipse.ui.popupMenr x objectContribution ☐ X ToolChainAnalyzer.ea x viewerContribution ± ... X Export (menu) 👬 Tool (XML) (action ToolChainAnalyzer,e (objectContribution) Export (menu) 4 Open Schema 🦸 Default Errors (XI 💖 Find Declaration ☐ ☑ ToolChainAnalyzer.e 🎾 Find References iectContribution) 🎳 Tool (XML) (actiol 🦟 Cut ToolChainAnalyzer.e (objectContribution) Ctrl+C ⊕ X Import (menu) 💈 Default Errors (XI t (objectContribution) □ X ToolChainAnalyzer.e t (objectContribution) ± X Export (menu) Externalize Strings... 🕙 Excel Review (ac ★ ToolChainAnalyzer.editor.objectContributionToolChain5 (objectContribution) ■ ToolChainAnalyzer.editor.objectContributionToolChain2 (objectContribution) ☐ X ToolChainAnalyzer.editor.objectContributionToolChain3 (objectContribution) Excel Tool-Artifact Matrix (action) Overview Dependencies Runtime Extensions Extension Points Build MANIFEST.MF plugin.xml build.properties
- Shows how simple requirements could be created with Eclipse
- The example (DO-330 conforming) document can be generated completely from the model
- Tracing: TOR <-> TR is done using Eclipse association editors

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Design and Coding (5.2.2. and 10.2.2)

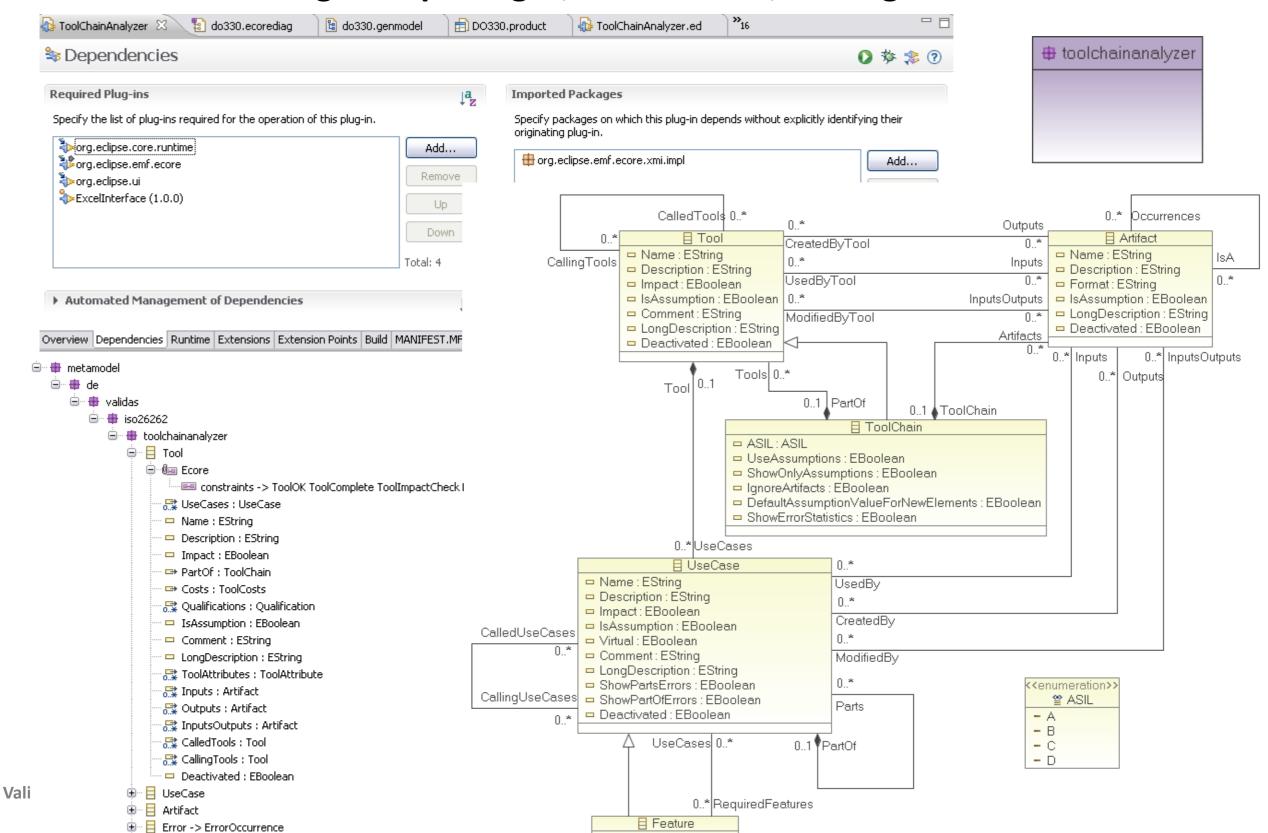


- Design = Architecture + Low Level Requirements (LLRs)
- Design Description:
 - Tool architecture: tool structure to implement TR
 - Detailed Description how TRs are allocated in architecture
 - Input/output description of architecture elements
 - Data & control flow
 - Scheduling procedures
 - Protection (if used)
 - Used components (incl. baselines)
 - LLRs including tracing to TR
 - Derived LLRs (not traceable to TRs)
 - Justification required including
 - No negative impact to TORs and TRs
- Verifiable and consistent
- Compliant to standards

Architecture Examples in Eclipse



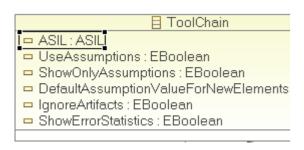
Architecture: Plugins & packages, EMF models, xText grammars

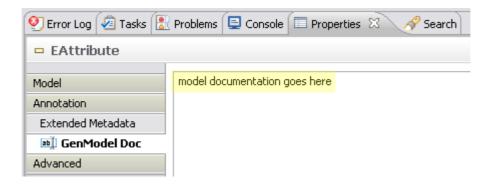


Example EMF Code



Model generates code, interface (and description!)





Documentation can be inserted into code and model

```
/ ##
 * Returns the value of the '<em><b>ASIL</b></em>' attribute.
 * The literals are from the enumeration {@link metamodel.de.validas.iso26262.toolchainanalyzer.ASIL}.
 * <!-- begin-user-doc -->
 * 
 * here is the specific code description of the return value '<em>ASIL</em>'
 * 
 * <!-- end-user-doc -->
 * <!-- begin-model-doc -->
 * model documentation goes here
 * <!-- end-model-doc -->
 * @return the value of the '<em>ASIL</em>' attribute.
 * @see metamodel.de.validas.iso26262.toolchainanalyzer.ASIL
 * @see #setASIL(ASIL)
 * @see metamodel.de.validas.iso26262.toolchainanalyzer.ToolchainanalyzerPackage#getToolChain ASIL()
 * @model
 * @generated
 # /
ASIL getASIL();
```

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Low Level Requirements



- Can be directly implemented
- Not the code but it's detailed descriptions
 - Class: Name, super classes, visibility, interfaces, exceptions, purpose
 - Methods: Name, parameters, types, exceptions, visibility, purpose
 - Variables: Name, type, visibility, purpose
 - Contributions:
 - Actions
 - Menus
 - ShortCuts
 - Separators
 - ...

Currently:

- tags & templates in the code
- No tracing to requirements possible (due to missing requirements?)

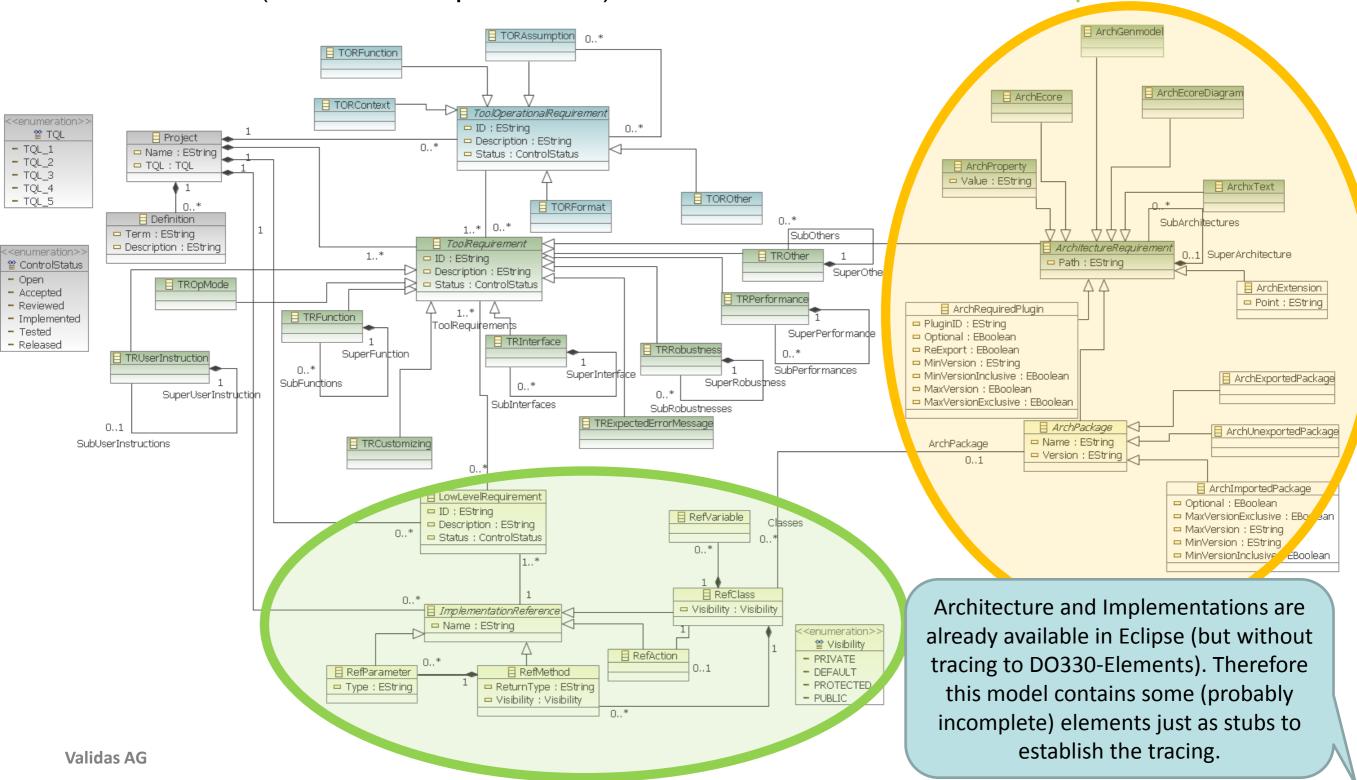
```
* <copyright>
 * Validas AG
 * </copyright>
 * This class is the Editor Advisor qu
 * @author: Oscar Slotosch, Reinhard .
 * TODO: review low level requirement:
 * @link generated from de.validas.to
 * $Id$
package metamodel.de.validas.iso26262
import java.io.File;□
 * Customized {@link WorkbenchAdvisor
 * <!-- begin-user-doc -->
 * RJ: this class has been generated :
 * <!-- end-user-doc -->
 * @requirements
      @author - author name
      @ @author
publ @ @category
      @ @deprecated
      @ @see
      @ @serial
      @ @since
      @ @version
      @ {@code}
      @ {@docRoot}
             Press 'Ctrl+Space' to show Template Proposals
```

Design Model



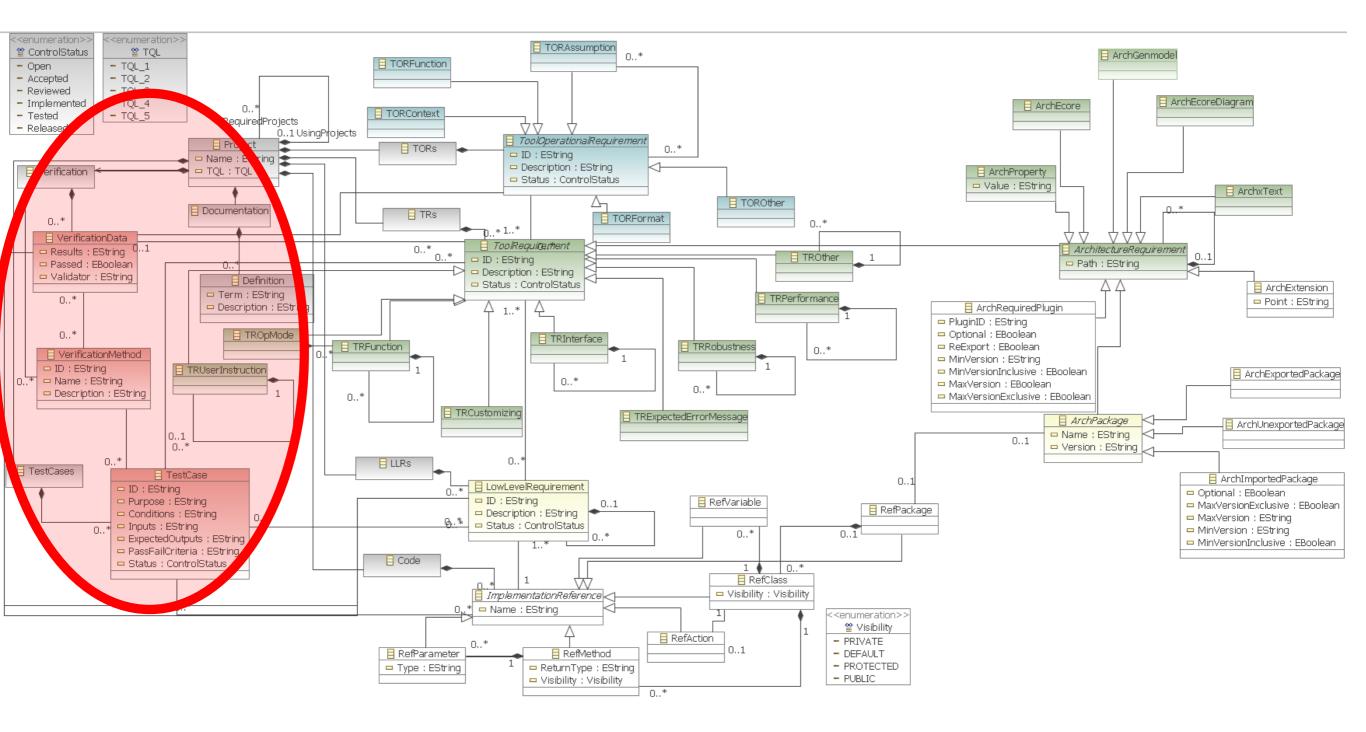
The design model extends the requirements model by

Architecture (also Tool Requirements) and LLRs with references to Implementation



Test Model





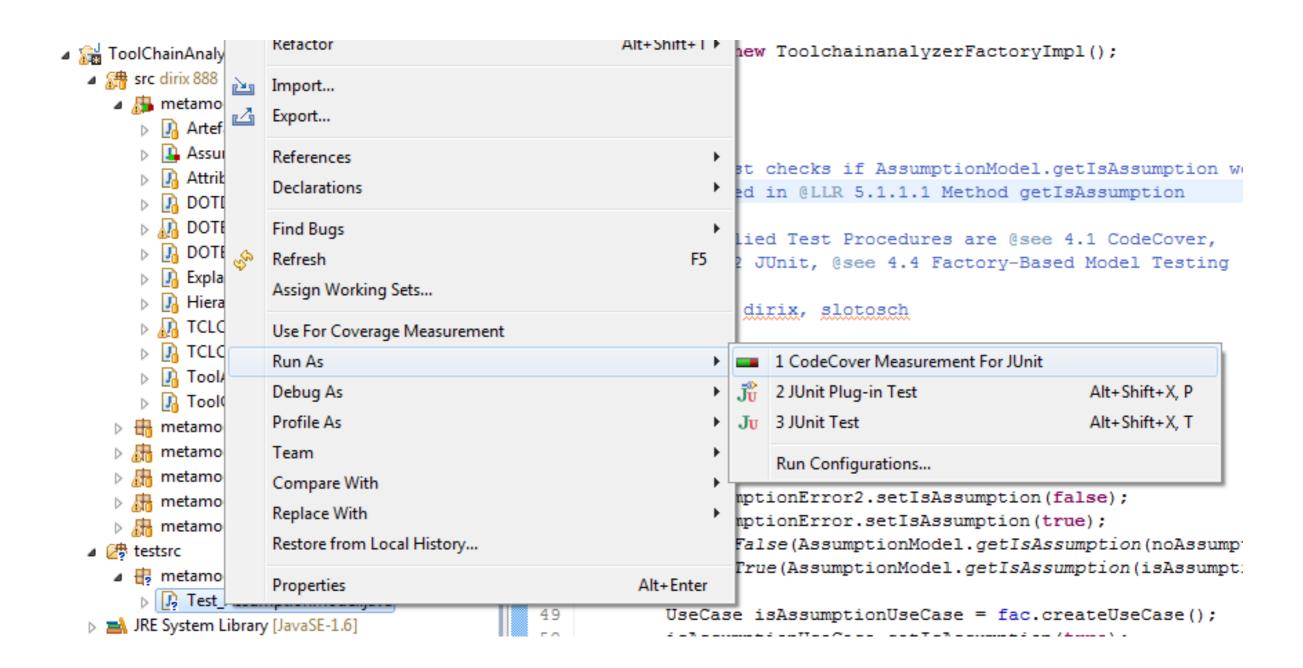
Test Implementation



```
ToolChainAnalyzer
                                                             AssumptionModel.java
                                                                                  ReflectiveCallab
 13 import metamodel.de.validas.iso26262.toolchainanalyzer.UseCase;
 14 import metamodel.de.validas.iso26262.toolchainanalyzer.impl.ToolchainanalyzerFactoryImpl;
 16 import org.junit.Before;
 17 import org.junit.Test;
 18
 19 public class Test AssumptionModel {
 20
 21
         private ToolchainanalyzerFactory fac;
  22
 23⊖
         @Before
 24
         public void setUp() {
 25
             fac = new ToolchainanalyzerFactoryImpl();
  26
 27
 28⊖
         @Test
 29
 30
          * This test checks if AssumptionModel.getIsAssumption works as
 31
          * specified in @LLR 5.1.1.1 Method getIsAssumption
 32
 33
          * The applied Test Procedures are @see 4.1 CodeCover,
 34
          * @see 4.2 JUnit, @see 4.4 Factory-Based Model Testing
 35
 36
          * @author dirix, slotosch
 37
 38
         public void getIsAssumptionTest() {
 39
             //testing assumption handling of errors
 40
             Error noAssumptionError = fac.createError();
  41
             Error isAssumptionError = fac.createError();
  42
             Error noAssumptionError2 = fac.createError();
  43
             noAssumptionError.setIsAssumption(false);
 44
             noAssumptionError2.setIsAssumption(false);
  45
             isAssumptionError.setIsAssumption(true);
  46
             assertFalse(AssumptionModel.getIsAssumption(noAssumptionError));
 47
             assertTrue(AssumptionModel.getIsAssumption(isAssumptionError));
 48
 49
             UseCase isAssumptionUseCase = fac.createUseCase();
 50
             isAssumptionUseCase.setIsAssumption(true);
 51
             UseCase noAssumptionUseCase = fac.createUseCase();
```

Test Execution





Test Coverage





Thank You!







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