

COMPLEXITY MEASUREMENT AND REDUCTION

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MGI Group, January 23, 2018

SOFTWARE QUALITY.
MADE IN GERMANY.

SOLUTIONS FOR INTEGRATED QUALITY ASSURANCE
OF EMBEDDED SOFTWARE



- Increase in software “size” (e.g. lines of code, parameters ...)
- Intuitively, “complexity” also increases

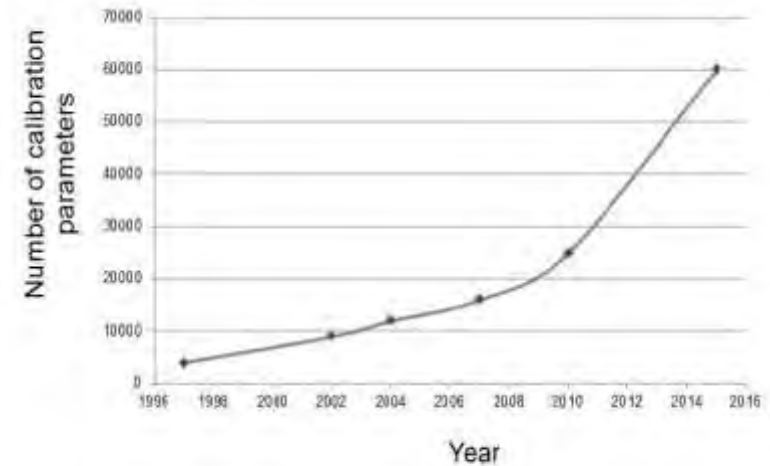
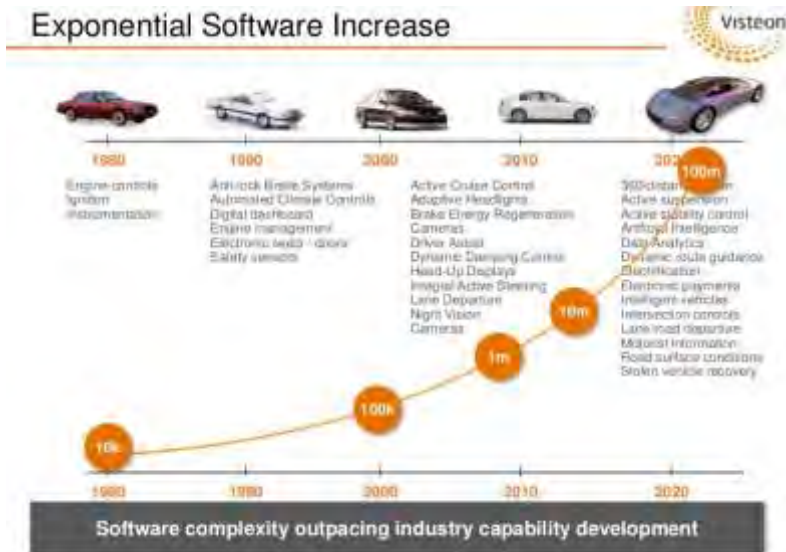


Figure 1. Increase in engine calibration variables over time [5]

Albert Faraj, “Driving Automotive R&D”, Visteon Corporation, XIV Congreso Internacional de la Industria Automotriz en México on April 12, 2016.

Venkitachalam et al., “Metric-based evaluation of software architecture for an engine management system”, SAE Technical Paper, 2016.

□ Part 6: “Product development at the software level”

Table 1 — Topics to be covered by modelling and coding guidelines

Topics		ASIL			
		A	B	C	D
1a	Enforcement of low complexity ^a	++	++	++	++
1b	Use of language subsets ^b	++	++	++	++
1c	Enforcement of strong typing ^c	++	++	++	++
1d	Use of defensive implementation techniques	o	+	++	++
1e	Use of established design principles	+	+	+	++
1f	Use of unambiguous graphical representation	+	++	++	++
1g	Use of style guides	+	++	++	++
1h	Use of naming conventions	++	++	++	++

□ “++” is highly recommended

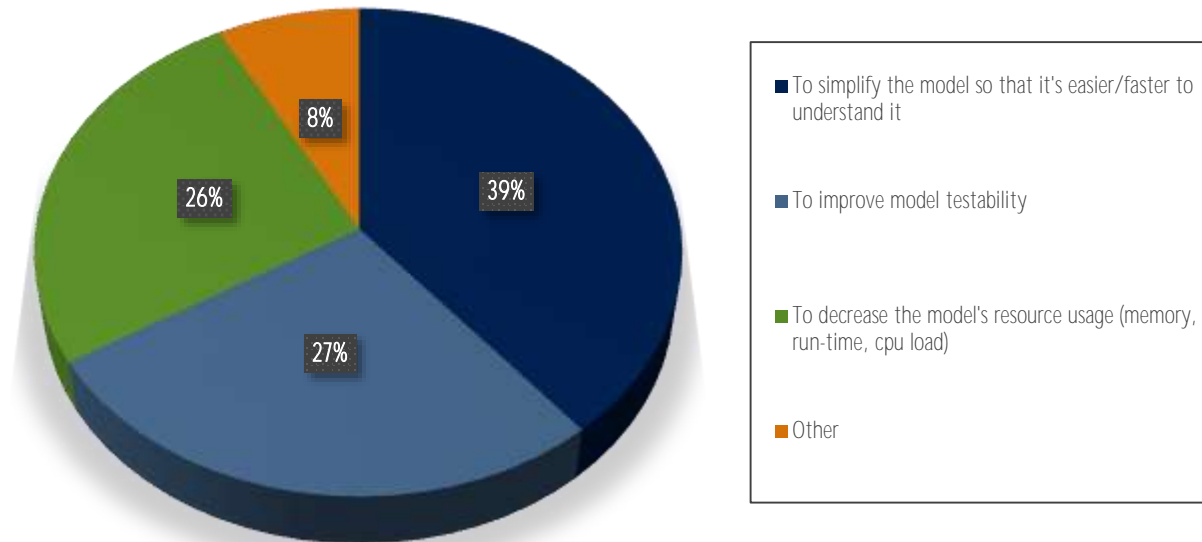
- Part 6-7: “Software Architectural Design”
 - “In order to avoid failures resulting from high complexity ... by use of the principles”

Table 3 — Principles for software architectural design

Methods		ASIL			
		A	B	C	D
1a	Hierarchical structure of software components	++	++	++	++
1b	Restricted size of software components ^a	++	++	++	++
1c	Restricted size of interfaces ^a	+	+	+	+
1d	High cohesion within each software component ^b	+	++	++	++
1e	Restricted coupling between software components ^{a, b, c}	+	++	++	++
1f	Appropriate scheduling properties	++	++	++	++
1g	Restricted use of interrupts ^{a, d}	+	+	+	++

- ❑ Simplicity/Understandability?
- ❑ Testability?
- ❑ Resource usage (memory, run-time, cpu load)?

What would be the main driving force for reducing the 'complexity' of your model?



- 76 participants
- Only 5 voted 'Other', where 2 noted 'All three aspects combined'
- => Only 4% have different driving force
 - 'Simplify so that formal methods can be applied'
 - 'Measure and reduce complexity to satisfy safety standards'

- Simplicity/Understandability
- Testability
- Resource usage (memory, run-time, cpu load)

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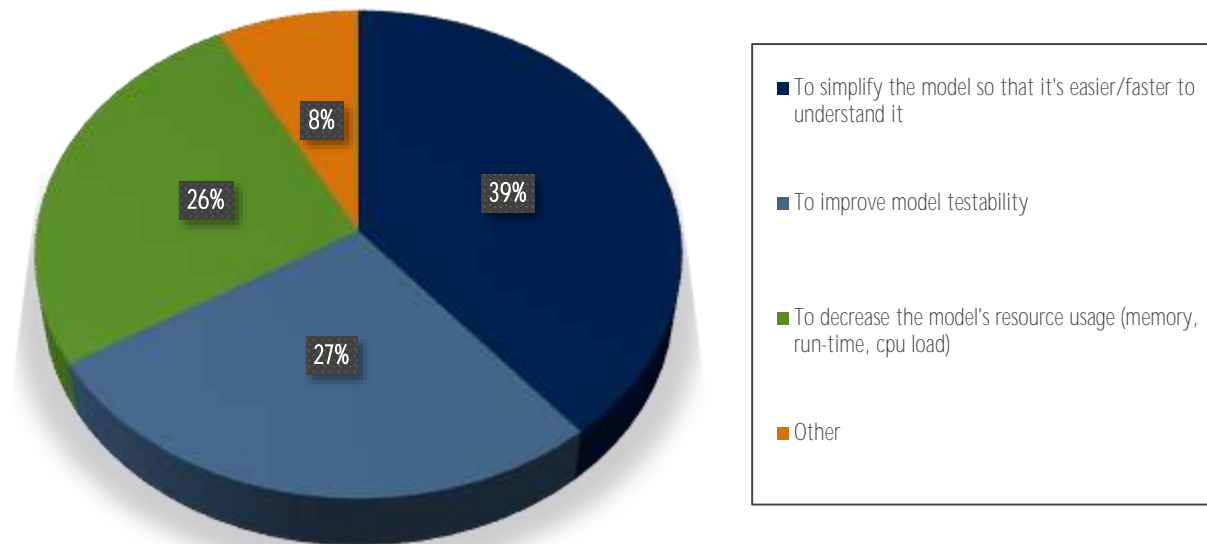


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□ MAAB db_0144

5.2.2. db_0144: Use of Subsystems

ID: Title	db_0144: Use of Subsystems
Priority	strongly recommended
Scope	MAAB
MATLAB Version	All
Prerequisites	
	Blocks in a Simulink diagram should be grouped together into subsystems based on functional decomposition of the algorithm, or portion thereof, represented in the diagram.

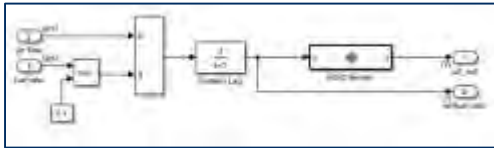
- How to detect missing use of subsystems?
- Best practice: Metrics

5.2.2. db_0144: Use of Subsystems

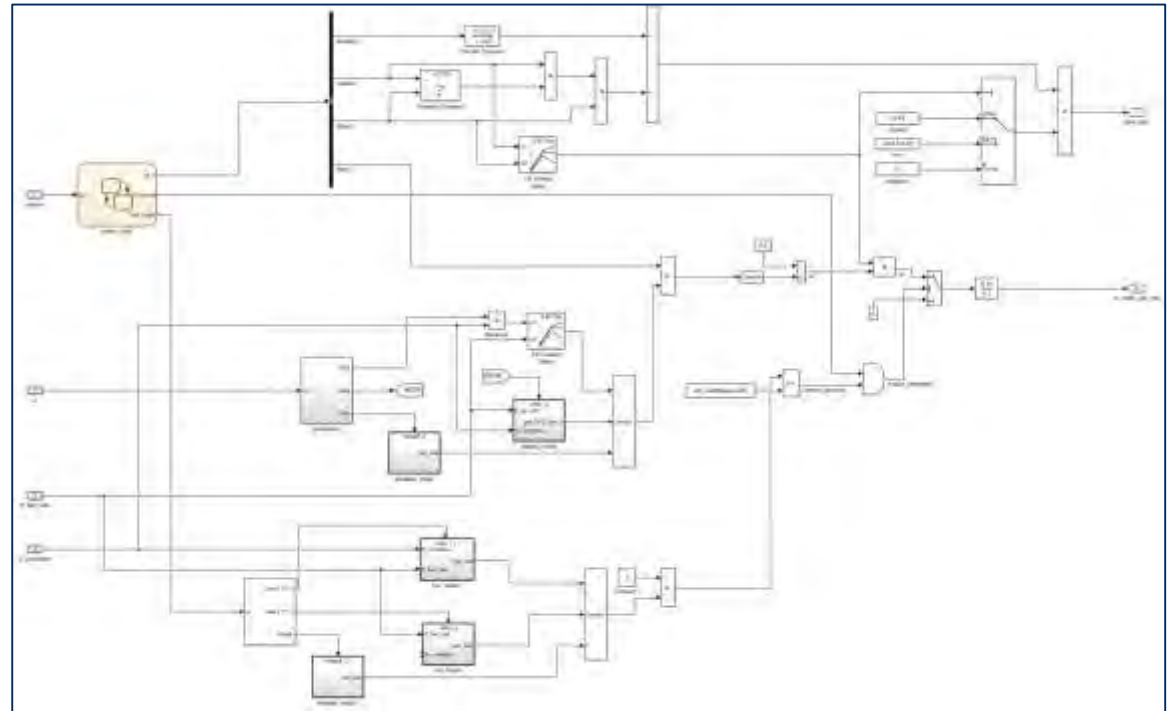
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- Measure **Complexity** on subsystem scope (without sub-subsystems)!

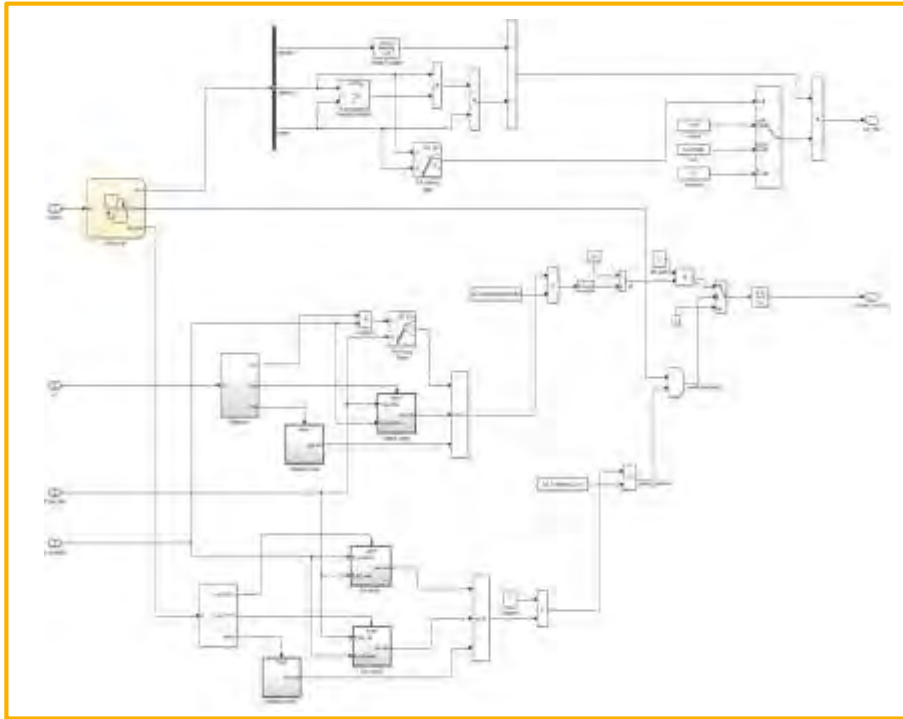
Low complexity



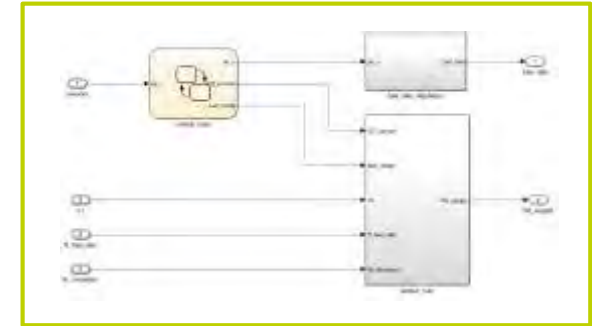
High complexity



High complexity



Low complexity



Simplicity

- ❑ Easier to understand for developer -> reduced probability of bugs
- ❑ Easier and faster to review and maintain (e.g. navigation speed: time to locate functionality or bug)

- Number of Blocks (e.g. Model Adviser[®], MES M-XRAY[®])
- Halstead Complexity (MES M-XRAY[®]) < 750



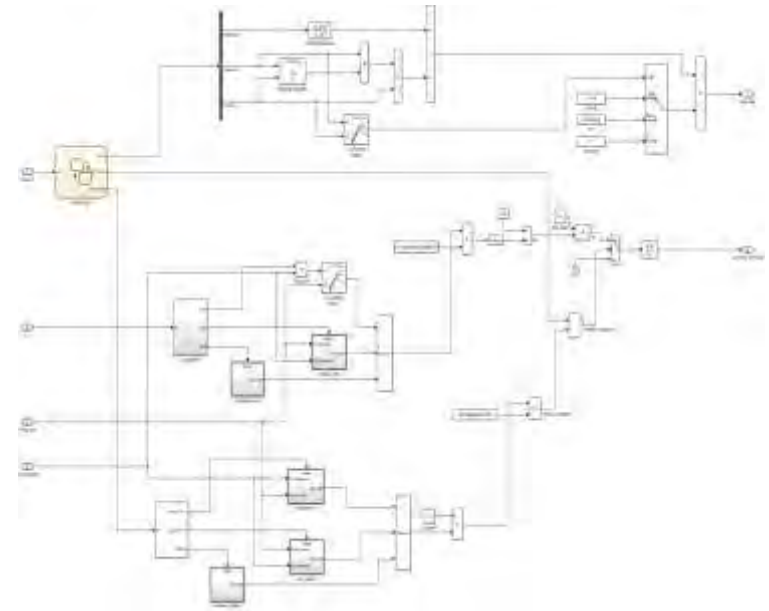
Which measures do you use to assess simplicity of a subsystem?



Which complexity metrics do you use for objective and well-accepted assessment for simplicity?

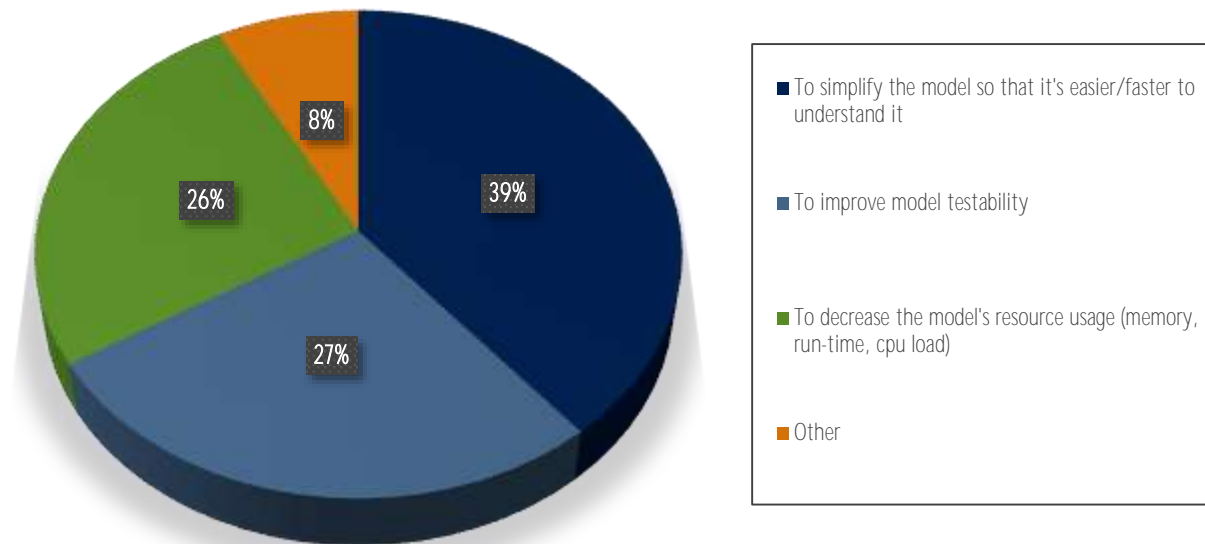


How do you derive upper bounds for metrics?



- Simplicity/Understandability
- Testability
- Resource usage (memory, run-time, cpu load)

What would be the main driving force for reducing the 'complexity' of your model?



- Principles related to testability

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- ‘Restricted size of interfaces’ already discussed in MGI Group Meeting 03/2017

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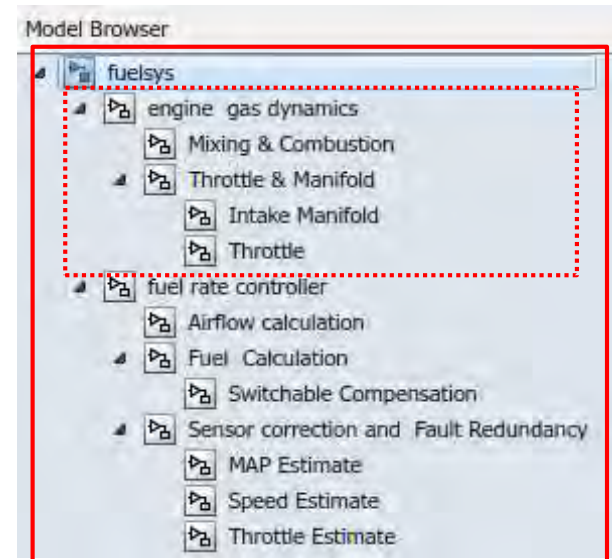
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Prerequisites	
	Blocks in a Simulink diagram should be grouped together into subsystems based on functional decomposition of the algorithm, or portion thereof, represented in the diagram.

- ❑ Good functional decomposition => Better testability
- ❑ Metrics/Guidelines for complexity on subsystem scope

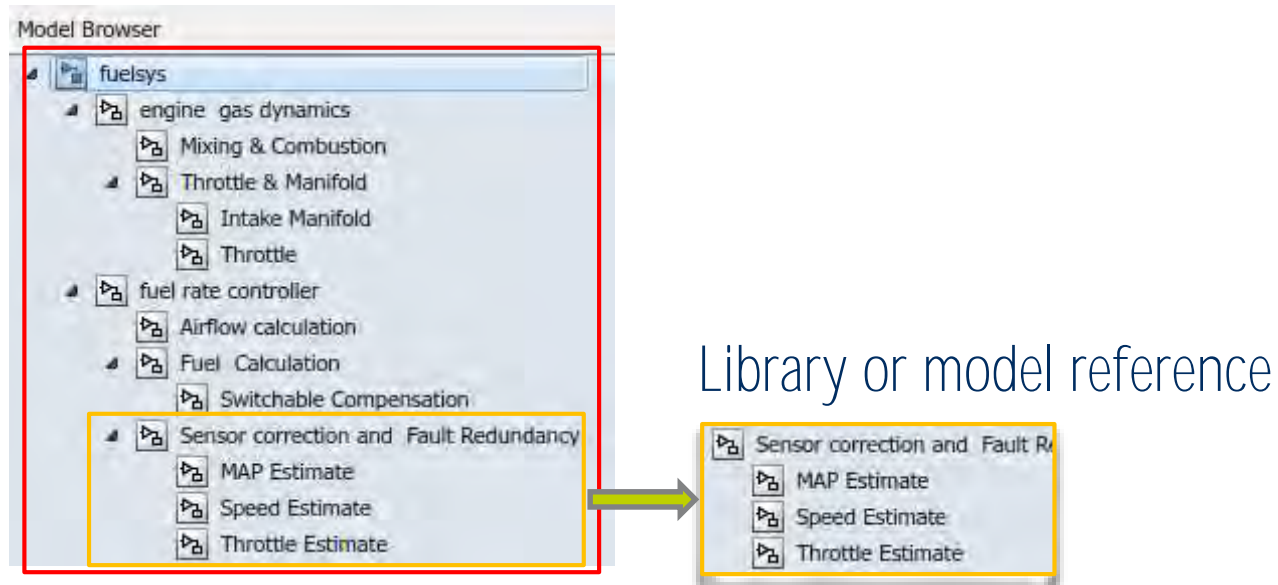
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- ❑ How to limit size of software components in Simulink®?
- ❑ Limit overall size of model or subtree



=> Enforce usage of libraries + model references



□ Testability gain?

- Focused requirements + tests
- Flexible loading + compilation + simulation time
- Reusability: Test only once



- How to measure overall size/complexity of model?
 - File size (inaccurate)
 - Number of Blocks (e.g. Model Adviser[®], MES M-XRAY[®])
 - Halstead Complexity (MES M-XRAY[®])
 - Cyclomatic Complexity (e.g. Model Adviser[®], MES M-XRAY[®])



Which measures do you use to assess testability of a model/subsystem?



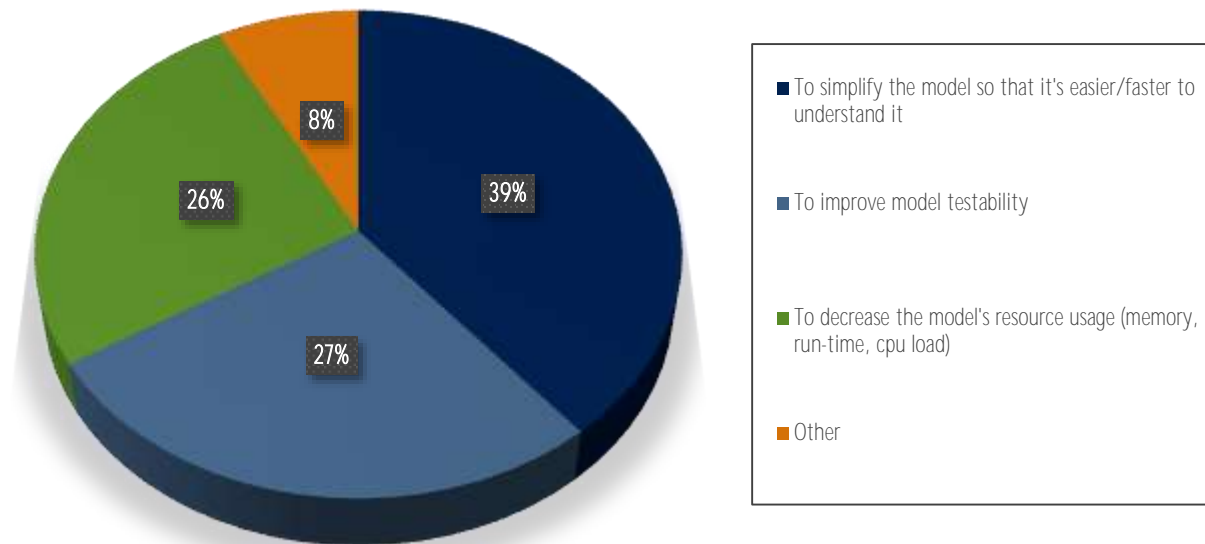
Which complexity metrics do you use for objective and well-accepted assessment for testability?



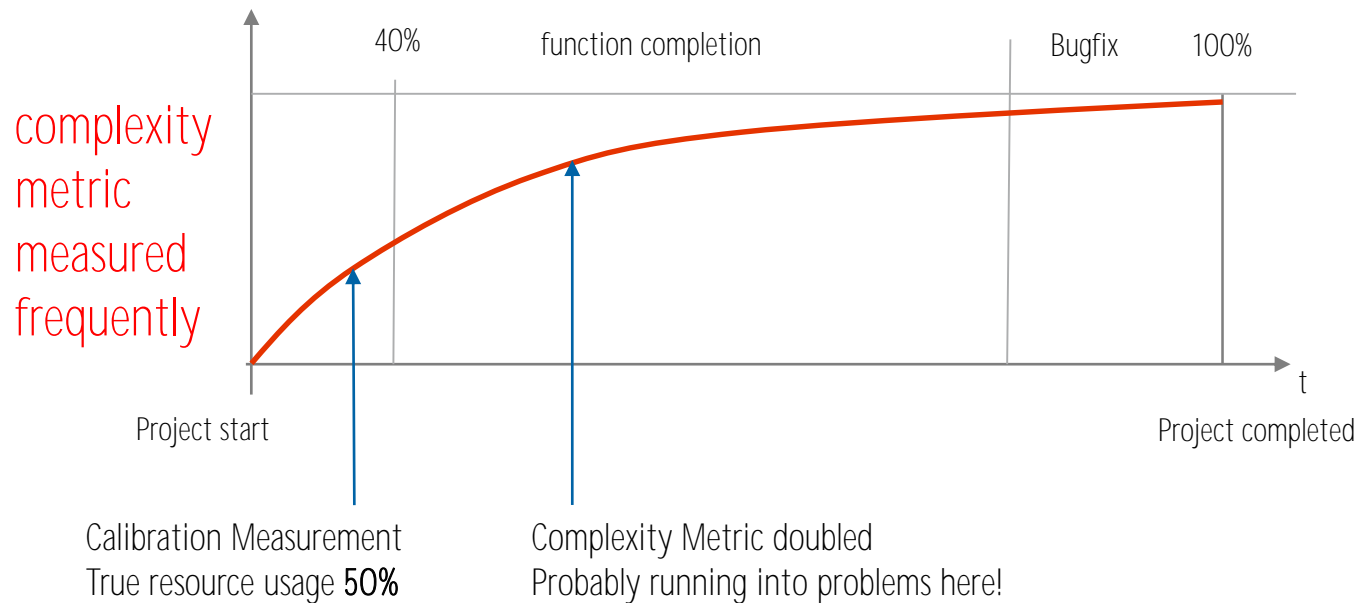
How do you derive upper bounds for metrics?

- Simplicity/Understandability
- Testability
- Resource usage (memory, run-time, cpu load)

What would be the main driving force for reducing the 'complexity' of your model?



- Measuring true resource usage is best metric
- But: Measuring is sometimes costly or impossible in premature versions
=> Model metrics used to estimate resource usage



- Estimation based on correlation between metrics and resource usage (run-time, binary size, memory usage)
- But: No systematic investigation of dependency yet!



Which measures do you use to assess resource usage of software generated from a model/subsystem?



Which complexity metrics do you use for objective and well-accepted assessment for resource usage?



How do you derive upper bounds for metrics?

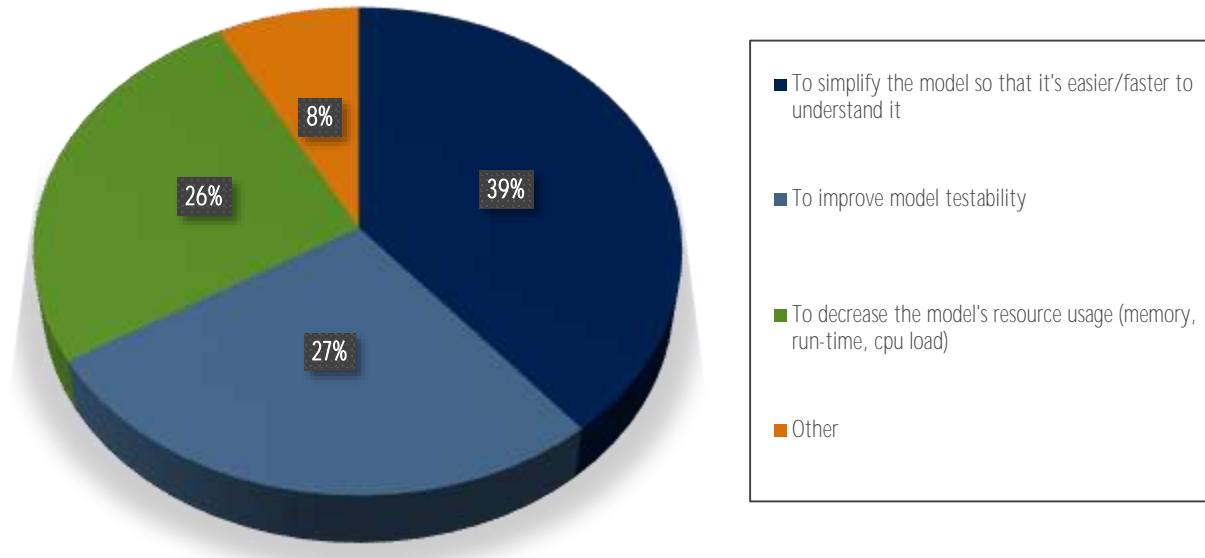


Have you identified a correlation between metrics on software complexity and resource consumption?



If so, which resources are highly correlated?

What would be the main driving force for reducing the 'complexity' of your model?



Which further properties which can be subsumed under the notion of model complexity should be considered?



- MES Summer School on Introduction to MBD

MES USER CONFERENCE 2018

- Venue: Umspannwerk Ost, Palisadenstraße 48, 10243 Berlin
- Registration fee: € 220
- Limited number of participants, please register in advance by September 20, 2018



May 29, 2018

June 11-15, 2018

October 11-12, 2018

- Next online meeting via WebEx of the MGIGroup



MES SUMMER SCHOOL 2018

- Venue: Michelberger Hotel, Warschauer Str. 39-40, 10243 Berlin
- Registration fee: € 2,950 incl. full board, hotel, and leisure program in Berlin
- Limited number of participants, please register in advance by May 29, 2018

- Next MES User Conference to meet face-to-face, share **experiences, discuss...**

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