

UPCOMING IMPACT OF THE SECOND EDITION OF THE ISO 26262 MGIGroup, 11.07.2017

SOFTWARE QUALITY. MADE IN GERMANY.

SOLUTIONS FOR INTEGRATED QUALITY ASSURANCE
OF EMBEDDED SOFTWARE

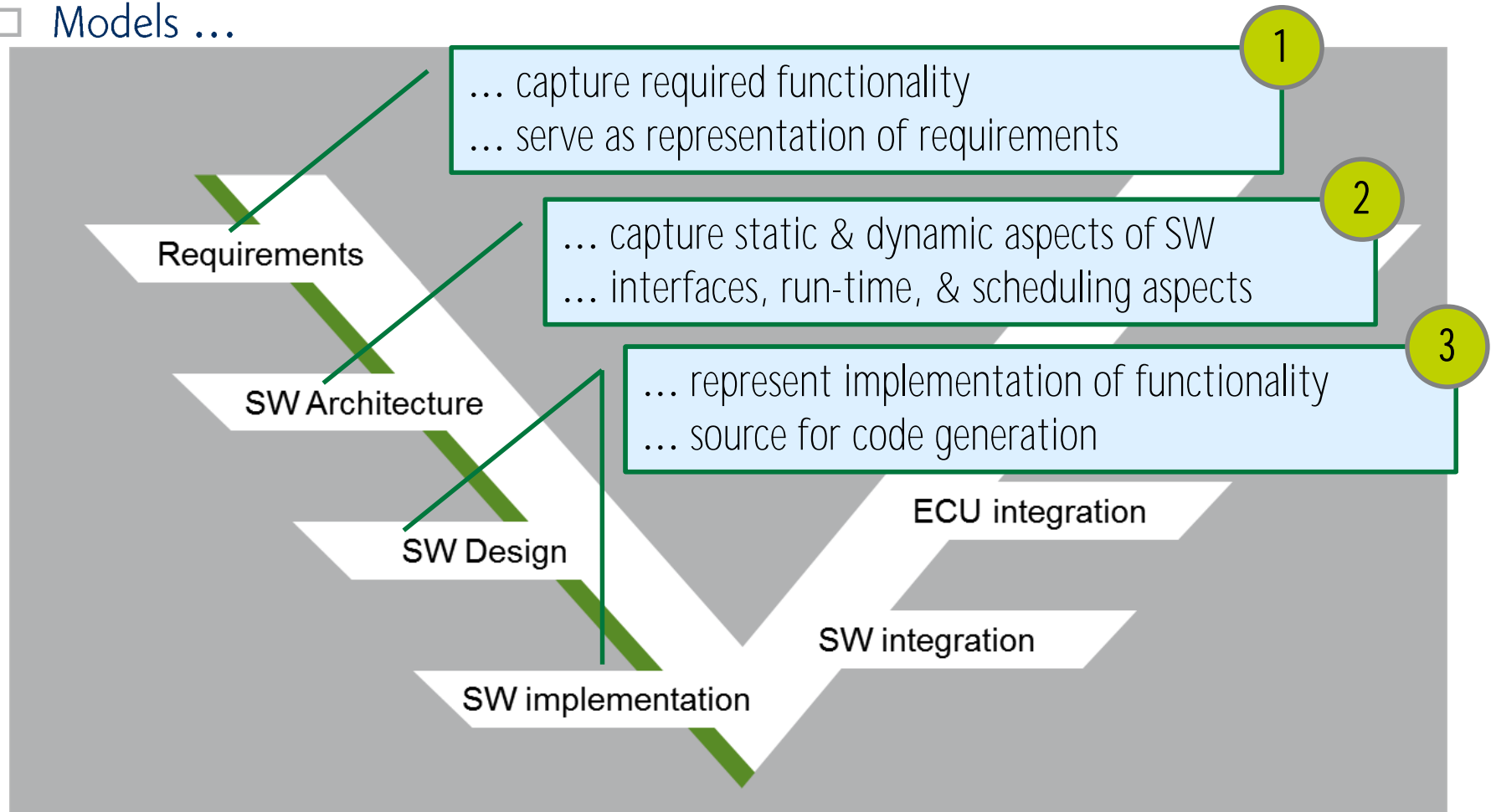


- Release ISO 26262:2011
 - Major milestone for safeguarding safety-related systems
 - ISO 26262 applies to model-based SW development, too
- Second edition of ISO 26262
 - Distributed for review end of 2016
 - Final publication scheduled for 2018
 - Captures experiences from the last few years
- Analysis of the impact on model-based software development
 - Main questions for gap analysis
 - Major differences in general requirements
 - Changes to model-based software development
- Gain: prepare mandatory changes in advance of second edition

- Use cases of model-based development
- Generic process for model-based software development
- General findings
- Changes in individual phases
 - From “Specification of software safety requirements”
to “Verification of the software”
- Summary and conclusions

- Significant change in Annex B (informative) on model-based development
- Five use cases for model-based software development
 - Specification of software safety requirements
 - Representation of software architectural design
 - Design and implementation of software units
 - Integration of software components
 - Verification of the software
- Benefit
 - Unified reference for communication
 - Clarification: e.g. models for SW safety requirements might not be used for integration of software components

□ Models ...



□ Models ...

... are used in specific ways, e.g. for

- reference implementation in order to use back-to-back-tests
- generating test cases
- executing safety analyses

5

... serve the integration of software units
... are used for quality assurance

4

SW Design

SW implementation

HiL integration

ECU integration

SW integration

- Models as source for code generation are of utmost importance.

... are used in specific ways, e.g. for

- reference implementation in order to use back-to-back-tests
- generating test cases
- executing safety analyses

5

... serve the integration of software units
... are used for quality assurance

4

HiL integration

... represent implementation of functionality
... source for code generation

3

SW Design

SW integration

SW implementation

- New methods are listed that address typical issues arising from concurrent software execution on multi-core systems

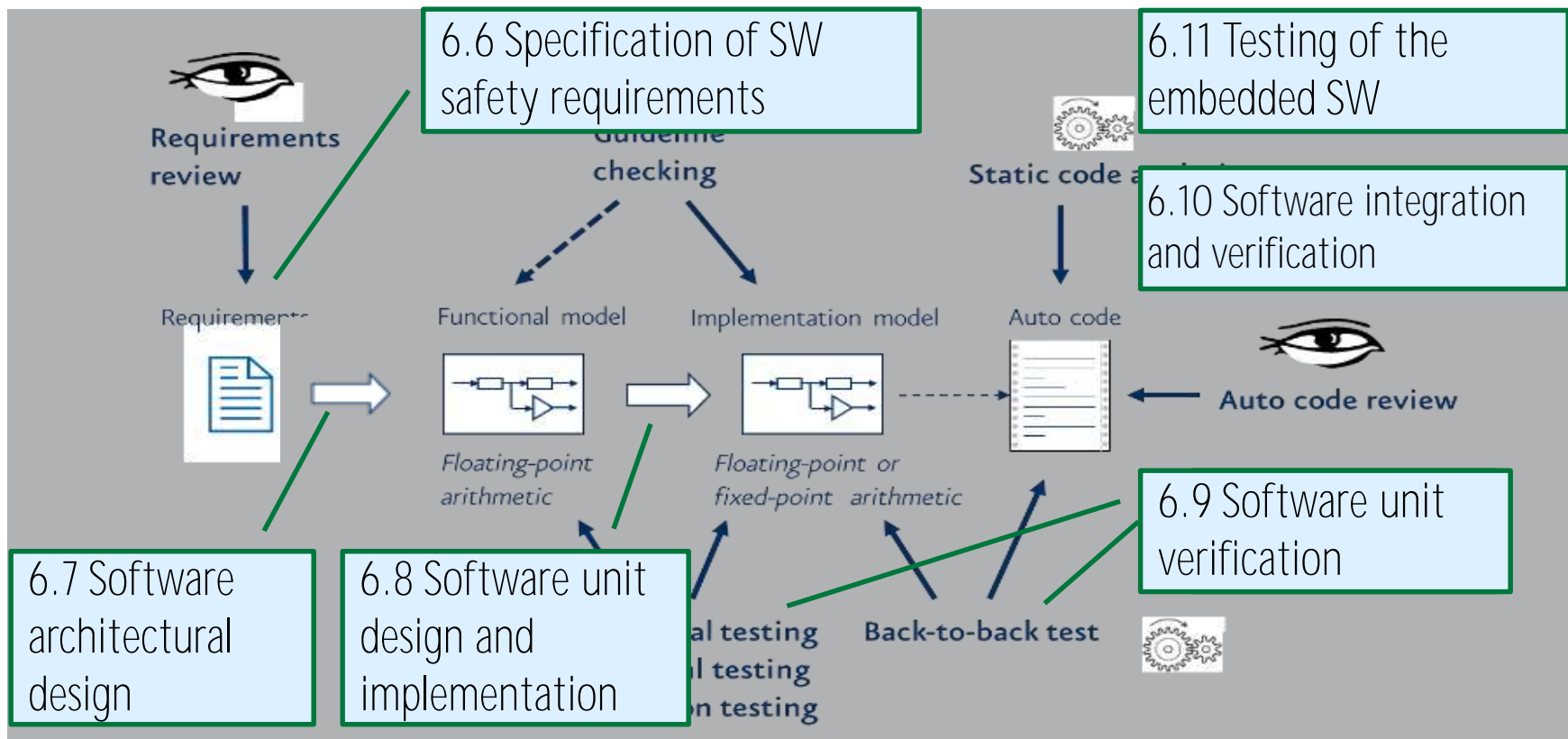
- Extensions by methods:
 - Table 1 “Modelling and Coding guidelines” asks for guidelines on the “Representation of concurrency aspects”
 - Table 4 “Mechanisms for error detection” generalizes “Control flow monitoring” to “Temporal monitoring of program execution”
 - Table 4 asks for active access permission control mechanisms
 - Table 6 “Methods for the verification of the software architectural design” asks for scheduling analysis

- Table 5 “Mechanisms for error handling”: more detailed mechanisms for redundancy
 - “Independent parallel redundancy” split into recommendations on a) homogeneous and b) diverse redundancy in the design
- Table 9 “Methods for software unit verification”: added verification techniques
 - Pair-programming
 - Static analyses based on abstract interpretation
- Table 12 “Methods for verification of software integration” added verification techniques
 - No longer just applicable to software units but also to software integration
 - E.g. analyses on control or data flow, static code analysis, as well as static analyses based on abstract interpretation

- New table 16 “Methods for deriving test cases” for testing embedded software
 - Recommended methods partially drawn from verification of software integration
 - Added analysis of functional dependencies and operational use cases
- The method recommendation level has been adopted in various tables
 - Reflects the evolved state-of-the-art nature
 - Several techniques have been proven to be more powerful
 - ➔ Promotion from a simple “recommendation”, i.e. “+”, to “highly recommended”

		2011	2018
7 Notations for software unit design	1c) Semi-formal notations	ASIL B: ++	ASIL B: +
8 Design principles for software unit design	1d) No multiple use of variable names	ASIL A: +	ASIL A: ++
	1e) Avoid global variables or else justify their usage	ASIL A, B: +	ASIL A, B: ++

- A generic process for model-based software development has been defined
 - Compliant with ISO 26262 Part 6



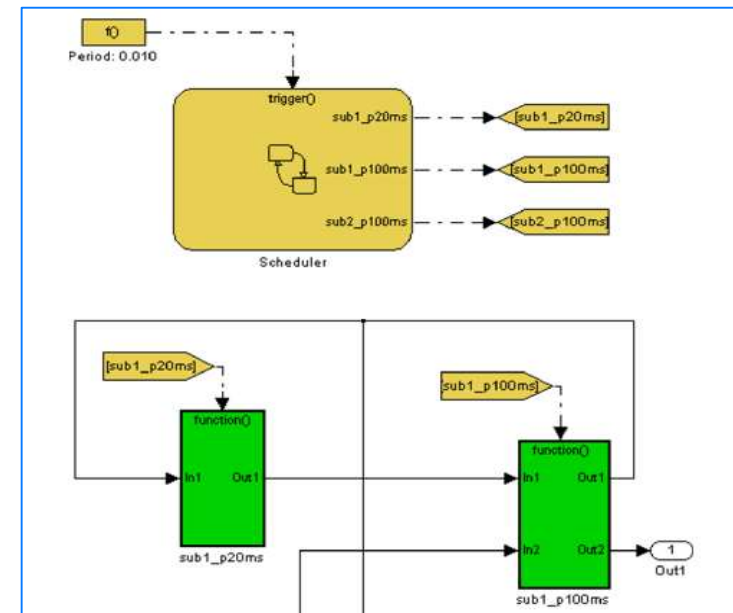
- Minor change
 - Safety plan and software verification plan: still input into the specification of software safety requirements anymore, as part of the overall safety management

- Note: Models for requirements specification
 - No dedicated recommendations for use case “Specification of software safety requirements” from Annex B
 - No requirements on how models shall be used for requirements specification
 - Particular refinement and interpretation of standard needed when using models for the specification of safety requirements

- Minor change: Table 3 “Principles for software architectural design”
 - Extended to cope with multi-core systems
 - Safety-related software components shall use only priority-based interrupts
 - Rationale: interrupt structure that is easier to understand and analyze
 - For software components rated ASIL D this principle is even listed with “++”
- Software architectural design shall also represent concurrency aspects
 - As processes or tasks
 - Option in Simulink:
use central state chart scheduling
subsystem tasks by function calls
or based on a fixed and periodic rate



... as we have discussed in the last MGIG



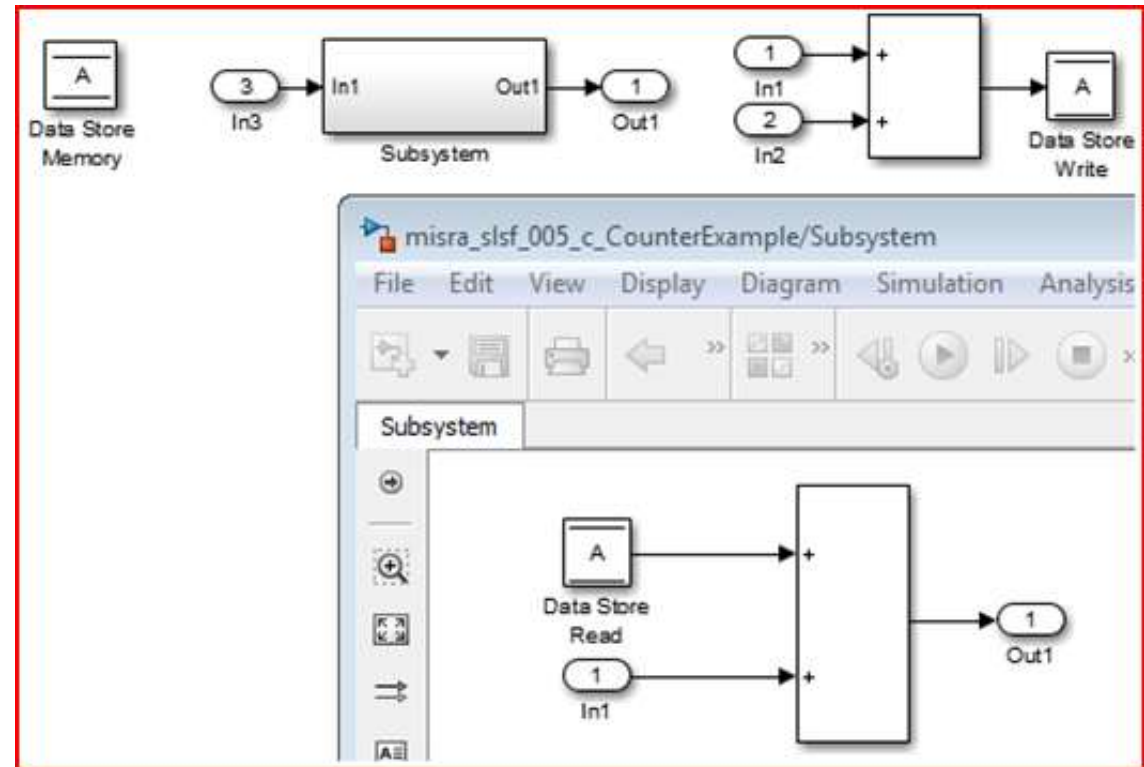
- New principle for all ASILs required
 - Appropriate management of shared resources
 - Software architectural design shall consider access to shared resources

- Counter example:

- Use of global data store memory blocks
- Data store blocks shall not span over different levels of a model
- See misra_slsf_0005_c



Further instances of shared resources?



- “Semi-formal” notation for SW unit design refined (see footnote of Table 7)
 - Pseudo code
 - UML or SysML
 - Simulink / Stateflow
 - Structured sentences or requirement patterns with controlled vocabulary
- Model-based development with subsequent code generation is the standard use case
 - Manual coding from models not recommended
- Strengthened recommendations for specific design principles
 - “no multiple use of variable names” (see misra_slsf_027_j)
 - “avoid global variables” (see misra_slsf_018_a)

- Notion “verification” extends “test” through other measures like analyses and reviews
 - See also merge of tables 9 “Methods for the verification of software unit design and implementation” and 10 “Methods for software unit testing” into new table 9 “Methods for software unit verification”

- Static analyses explicitly include MISRA rule checks

- When evidence is given that model coverage represents code coverage properly, measurement of structural coverage at model level can replace the measurement at code level

- Again, notion “verification” extends “test” through other measures like analyses and reviews
 - Following the evolution of technology, static analyses known from unit verification shall be applied to integration level
 - Analyses of control or data flow
 - Static code analysis
 - Static analyses based on abstract interpretation
 - Static code analyses include modeling or coding rule checks (e.g. MISRA)
 - Additionally, software architecture testing can be performed at model level using analogue structural coverage metrics



Your best practices for integration test of applications:

- Integration at model level with model referencing or libraries?
- Integration at c-code level

- Renamed “Verification of Software Safety Requirements”

- Change: Methods for deriving test cases recommended
 - Copied from methods for integration testing
 - Additional test methods: analysis of functional dependencies and operational use cases

- Model-based development use cases have been refined
 - “Design and implementation of software units” explicitly mentioned
 - Four further use cases for models in SW development
- General findings
 - Recommendations extended to software development for multi-core HW platforms
 - Evolution of technology and best practices reflected by extension of methods and change of degree of recommendations
- Changes in individual phases
 - Model-based development with subsequent code generation is the standard use case; manual coding from models not recommended
 - Verification methods lifted from unit to integration level, and testing extended by analyses



- Michael Burke: “The history junction block in Stateflow™ is a simple, powerful, and often misunderstood entity. In this blog post, I will try to explain the use of the history junction, through a, hopefully, humorous example.”
 - see <https://www.linkedin.com/groups/8414520/8414520-6281161112935231492>

- Tuesday, October 17, 2017
3:00 pm CET (Berlin)
9:00 am EST (Detroit) 9:00 pm CST (Beijing)
6:30 pm IST (Bangalore) 10:00 pm JST (Tokyo)



- Link to Event:
<https://model-engineers-event-en.webex.com/model-engineers-event-en/onstage/g.php?MTID=e0fd2ed73fd321ca8396228357045aa0e>



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