



Model-Based Integration of Reusable Component-Based Avionics Systems

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Outline



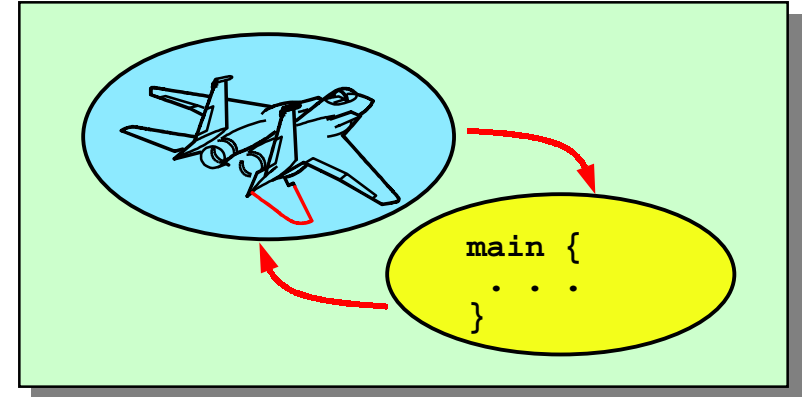
- **DARPA Model-Based Integration of Embedded Software Program Introduction**
- **Boeing Open Experimental Platform Overview**
- **Model-Based Integration Vision**
 - **Context**
 - **Multi-view Modeling**
 - **Model-based Analysis**
 - **Model-based Composition**
 - **Resultant Process**
- **Experimentation**
- **Conclusion**



MoBIES Objectives



“The objective of MoBIES is to develop the technology to flexibly integrate the physics of the underlying domain with the embedded software design tools in order to custom-tailor the software process to the application”



Impact if the Program is Successful:

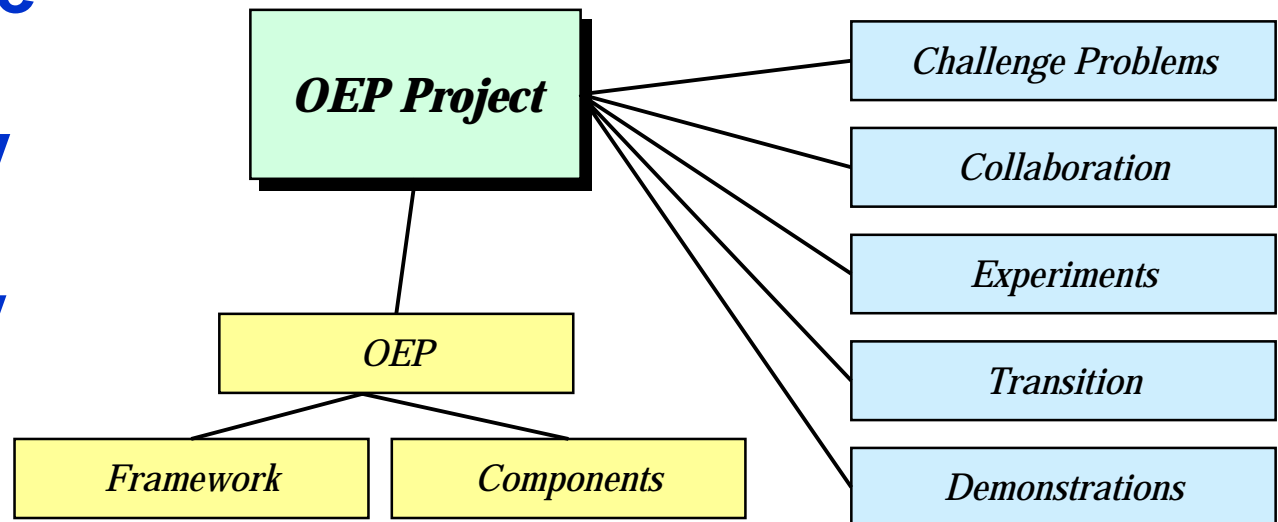
<i>MoBIES Technology Advance</i>	<i>Impact for Department of Defense Systems</i>
<i>Software design tools will be tailored to the application domain</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><i>Physical constraints will be automatically integrated: less after-the-fact testing necessary</i><i>Designers can program in their own languages: fewer potential errors</i><i>Fewer bugs due to implementation issues: timing, resources, failures</i>
<i>Multiple design tools can be integrated in customized, application-specific suites</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><i>Commercial tool vendors can provide modular, customized components: COTS tools will be more available and suitable</i><i>Multiple design views can accommodate software collaboration with automated configuration control: fewer errors and reduced integration time.</i>
<i>Code can be automatically produced with correct-by-construction generators</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><i>Larger, more complex programs can be written without the verification and validation (V&V) roadblock</i><i>Reduced time to produce executable code</i>



Boeing OEP Project Summary



- Develop Open Experimental Platform (OEP)
- Define transitionable challenge problems
- Collaborate with integration technology researchers
- Experiment with and evaluate integration technologies for embedded weapon systems
- Demonstrate technology applicability and affordability





The Avionics Software Integration Challenge



- Reuse-based development approaches can dramatically improve cost, quality and cycle time
- Cross-cutting extra-functional properties are endemic to embedded real-time systems and hinder reuse

How do we compose systems from reusable components while satisfying large-scale embedded system requirements?

- **Including**

- Hard and soft real-time deadlines
- Fault tolerance
- Distribution...



Context



- **Successful transition requires insertion of technology into existing process**

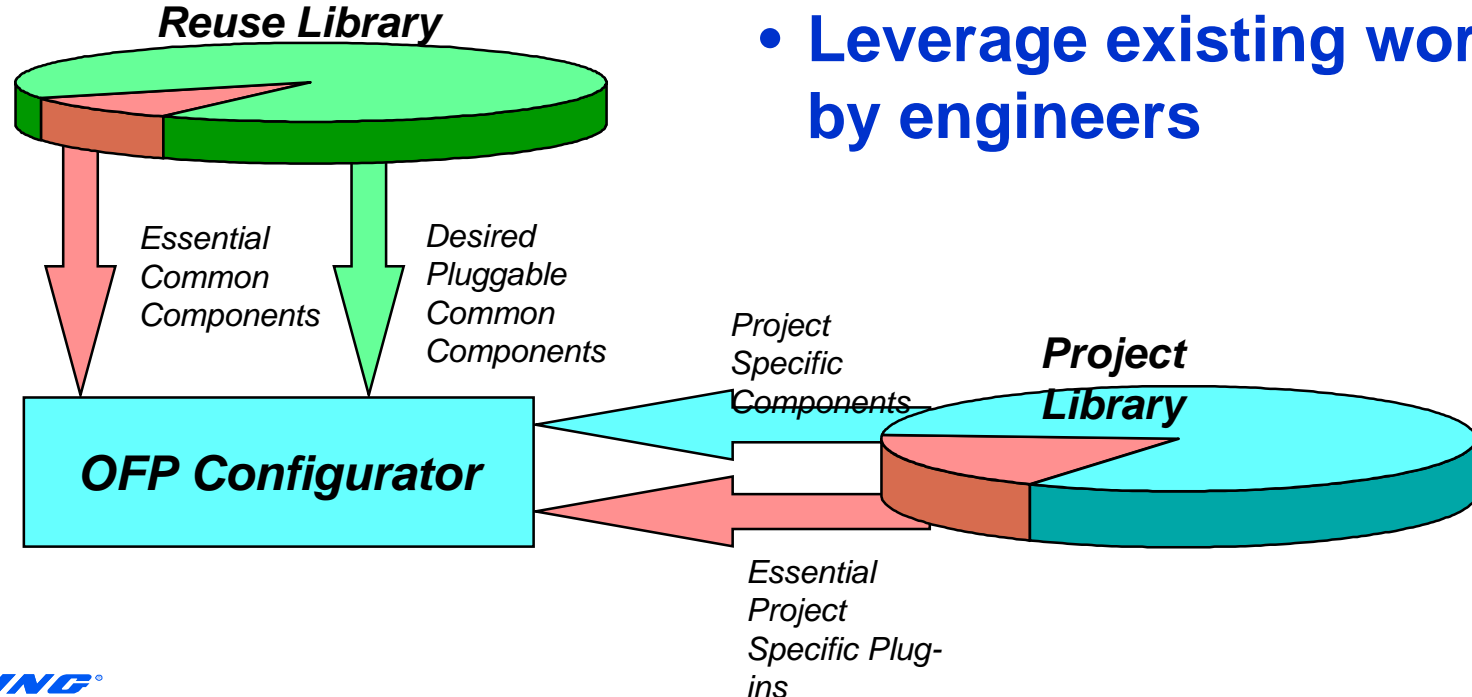
- Extend existing tools
- Add new tools where needed

- **Boeing Bold Stroke initiative**

- Existing open systems architecture based product line for avionics systems
- Reusable components

- **UML/Rational Rose**

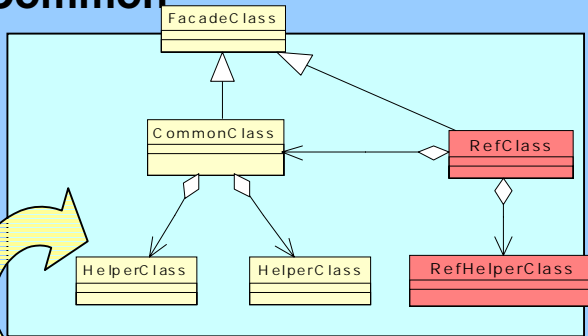
- **Leverage existing work by engineers**



Components

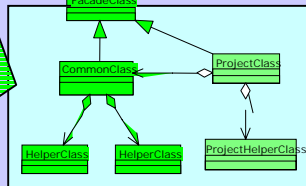
Integration

Common



Create common components

Project Specific

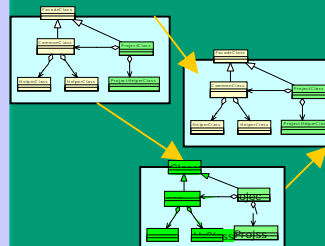


Create project specific components

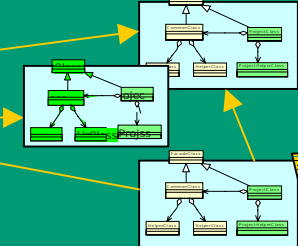
Extend common/create plugs for project specific req'ts

Functional

P1 Configurator



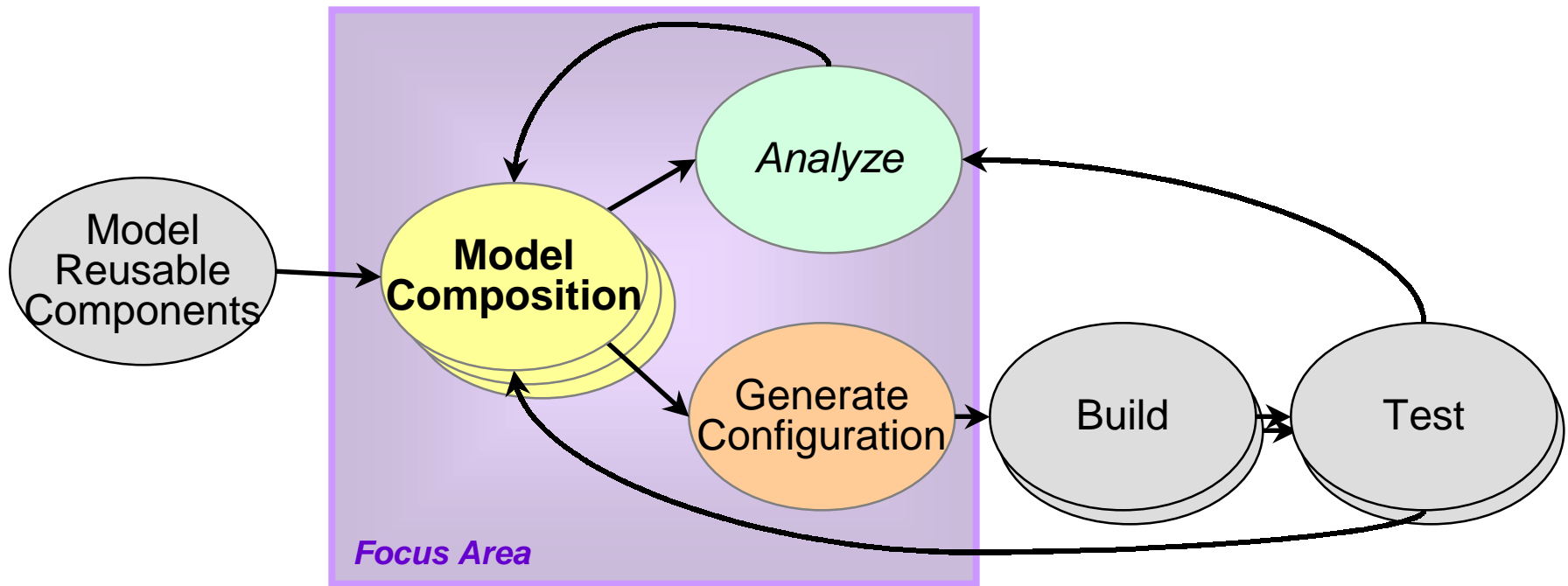
P2 Configurator



Non-Functional



Model-Based Component Integration Approach





Challenges for Model-Based Component Integration



- **Multi-view modeling**

- Represent system features that impact cross cutting constraints in feature-appropriate models
 - Process view models
 - Deployment view models
- Integrate multiple views

- **Model-based analysis**

- Apply analytic methods to the design models to ensure satisfaction of cross cutting embedded constraints

- **Model-based system configuration**

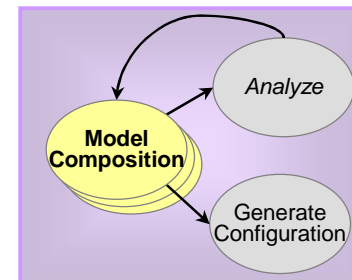
- Use system models to generate integration code needed to assemble a system from components



Process Related Views



- **Logical fault management**
 - Operational and backup modes and components
 - Components that need replicated backups
- **Execution dependencies**
 - Triggers and trigger types
 - Trigger based dependency graphs
 - Execution rates for the roots of dependencies
- **Threads**
 - Threads and their associated rates and priorities

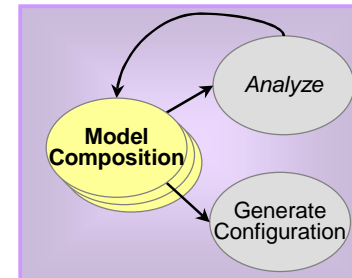




Deployment Related Views



- **Physical fault management**
 - Relationships between fault modes and physical resources
- **Component quality of service**
 - Execution rates
 - Importance
 - Resources requirements
- **Process**
 - System physical resources
 - Allocation of threads to processes
- **Component allocation**
 - Components that are strongly coupled
 - Allocation of components to processors and processes
 - Parameters for automatic generation of integration code
 - Identify and generate CORBA stubs and skeletons as needed



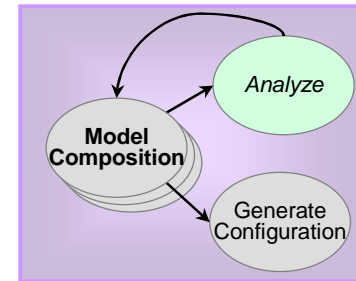
Having models that capture cross-cutting aspects of a system is the basis for analysis

- **Fault-tolerance**

- Determine status of components in various fault scenarios
- Support allocation of backup components to processors to meet fault-tolerance goals

- **Execution dependencies**

- Identifying cyclic dependencies
- Ensuring consistency of dependency graphs
- Using dependency graphs to identify execution requirements for timing analysis



- **Timing analysis**

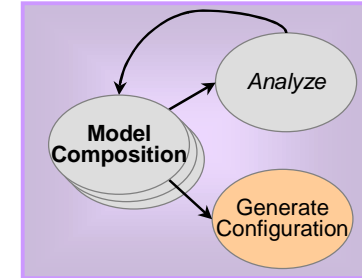
- Schedulability
- Utilization



Model-Based Configuration



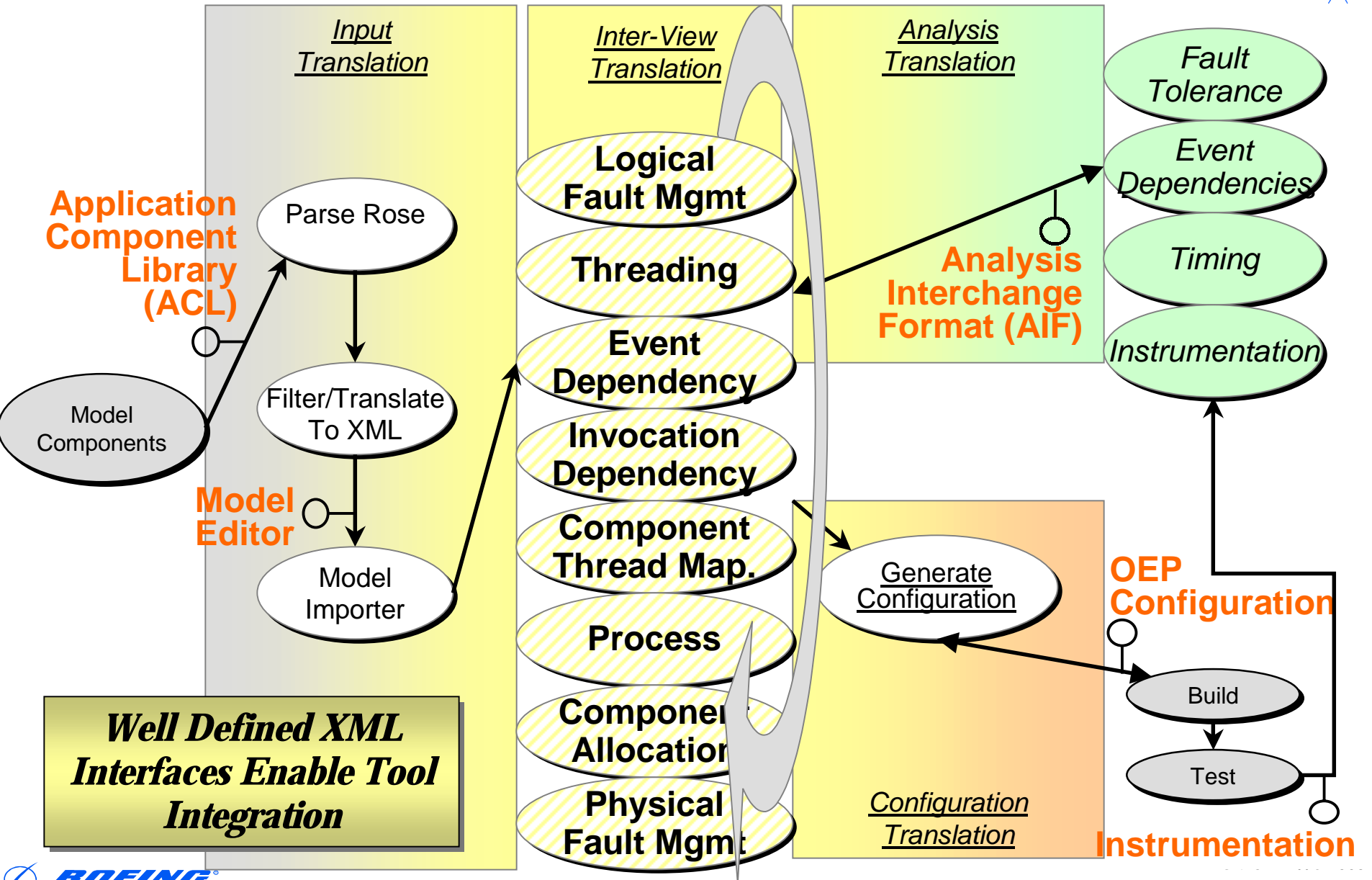
- **Automatic generation of configuration code based on models can yield increased speed and quality and reduced cost**



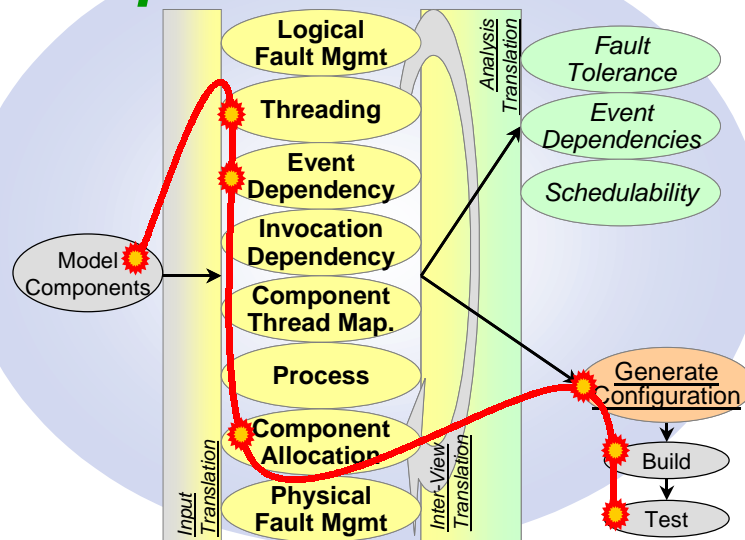
- Manual creation of integration code is time consuming, tedious and error prone
- Much integration code is fully determined by a model of the system configuration
- Tools already exist that generate much similar code
 - CORBA IDL compilers, etc.



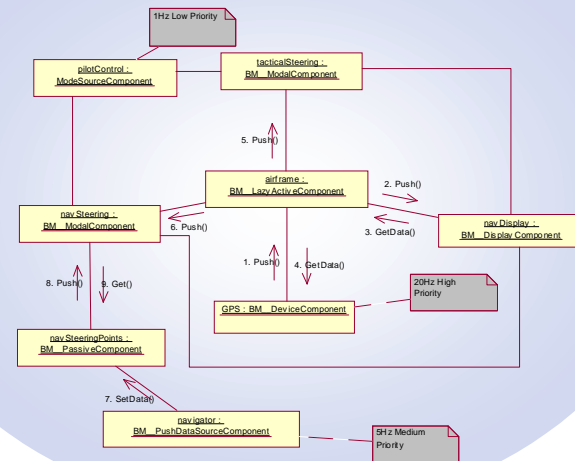
Resultant Process



Development Scenarios and ...



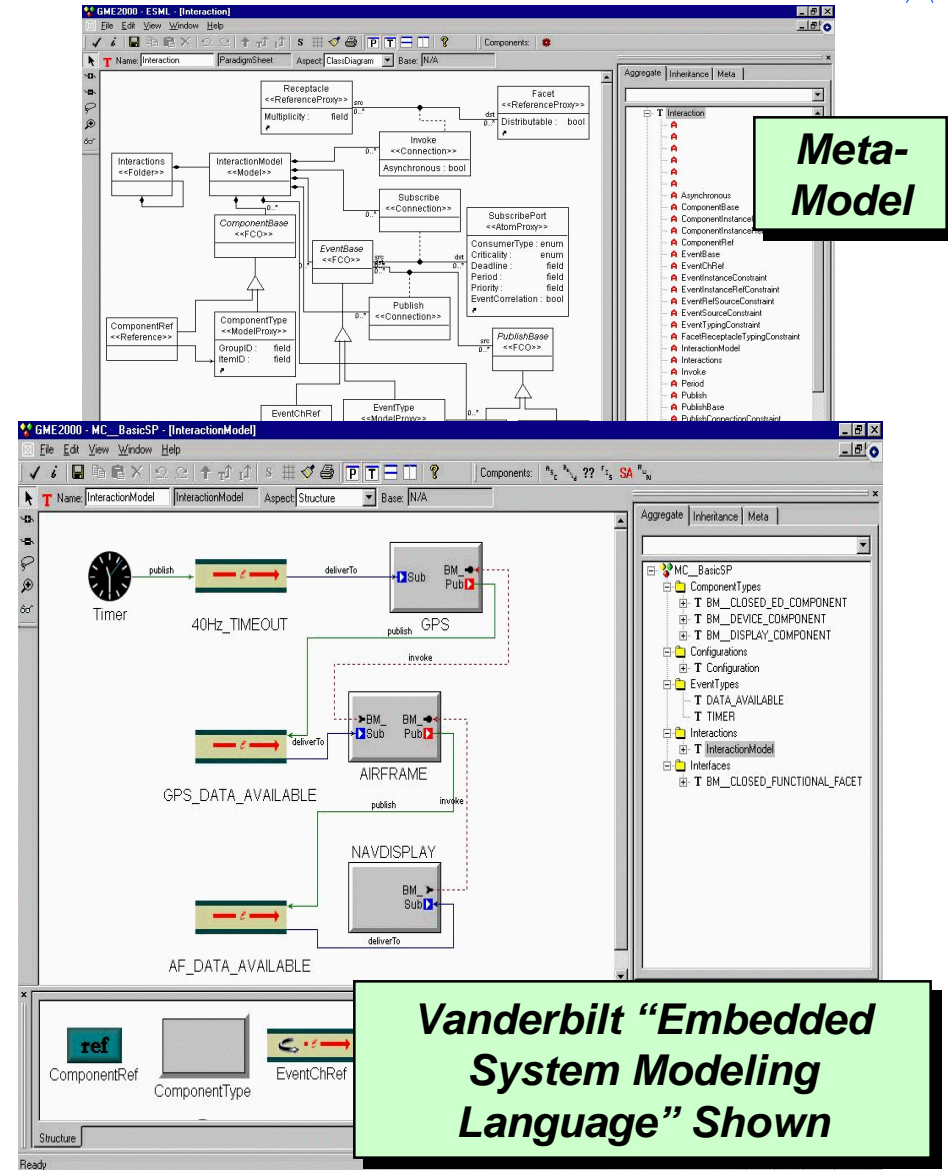
Product Scenarios...



...Comprise Experiments

	PS 1 <i>Basic Single</i>	PS 2 <i>Rep. Single</i>	PS 3 <i>Basic Dist.</i>	PS 4 <i>Rep. Dist.</i>
DS 1 <i>Basic</i>	Exp 1-1			
DS 2 <i>Evt Analysis</i>	Exp 2-1	Exp 2-2	Exp 2-3	Exp 2-4
DS 3 <i>Scheduling</i>	Exp 3-1	Exp 3-2	Exp 3-3	Exp 3-4
DS 4 <i>Fault Toler.</i>			Exp 4-3	Exp 4-4
DS 5 <i>Full</i>			Exp 5-3	Exp 5-4

- Demonstrated capability to:
 - Model multiple views
 - Perform timing analysis
 - Generate configuration code
 - Initialize and run configured system
- ... Using an integrated set of tools from multiple researchers





Current Status



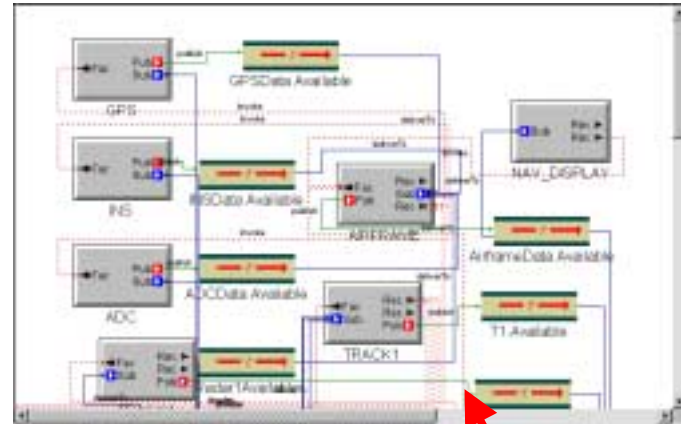
- Heavy Focus Now On Preparing For Transition Of *Component-Oriented Programming*
 - Filling in capability gaps
 - Increasing scalability, usability...
 - Optimizing run-time performance
- Realistic evaluation of
 - Overall approach
 - Integrated tool sets
 - Individual tools

- **Model-based integration technologies promise dramatic advances in component-based system quality, affordability, and timeliness**
 - Integrated tool support
 - ...for component-based product line development
 - ...satisfying cross-cutting constraints
- **...And address unmet needs of product integrators**
 - Automates many manual steps
 - Predicts system correctness prior to construction

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Medium scenario, 3000+ lines



Medium scenario, 2 interaction diagrams in ESML