



AMASS

Architecture-driven, Multi-concern and Seamless Assurance and
Certification of Cyber-Physical Systems

AMASS: Technical Vision

First EAB Workshop
Trento, September 11, 2017

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TM, WP6 Leader, T6.1-2 Leader



**MÄLARDALEN UNIVERSITY
SWEDEN**

Context and motivation

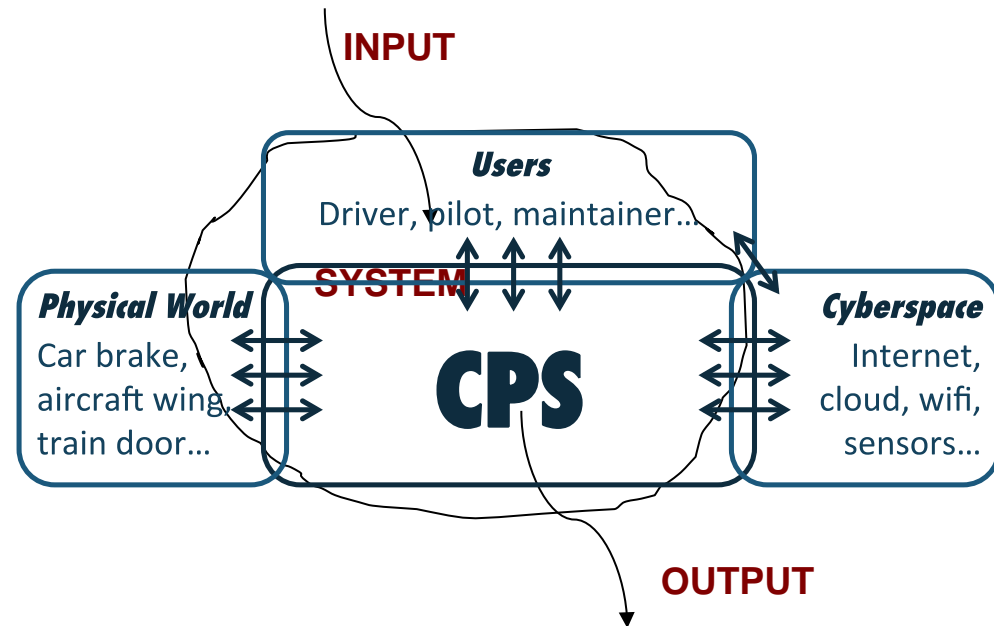
ISO 26262 → Item definition

→ Hazards analysis and risk assessment

EN 50126 → Phase1: concept

**BOUNDARY OF SYSTEM/INTERFACES
ENVIRONMENT OF THE SYSTEM**

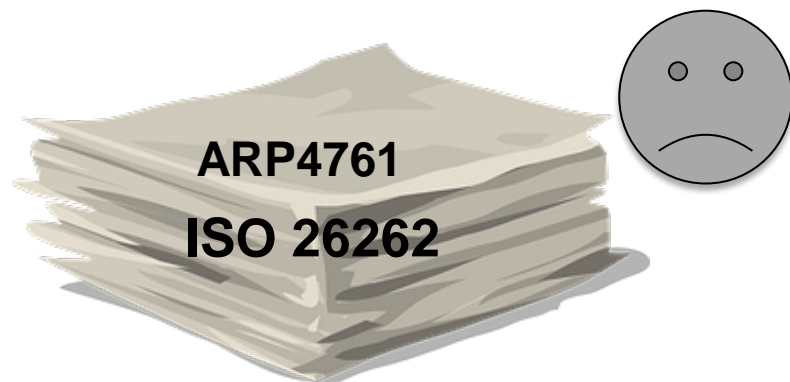
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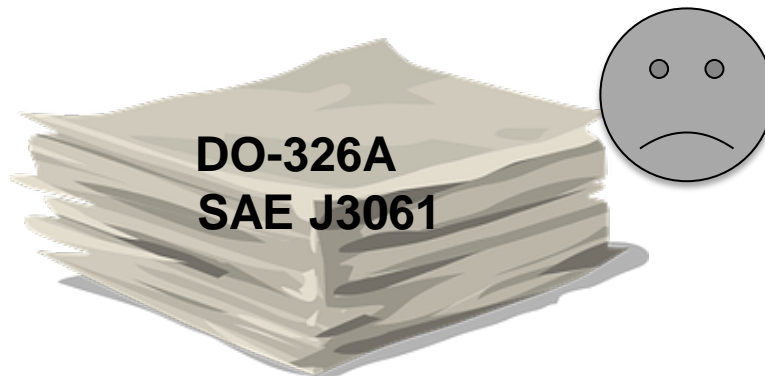
Context and motivation



- Process engineer addressing the safety process
- Architect addressing safety



- Process engineer addressing the security process
- Architect addressing security

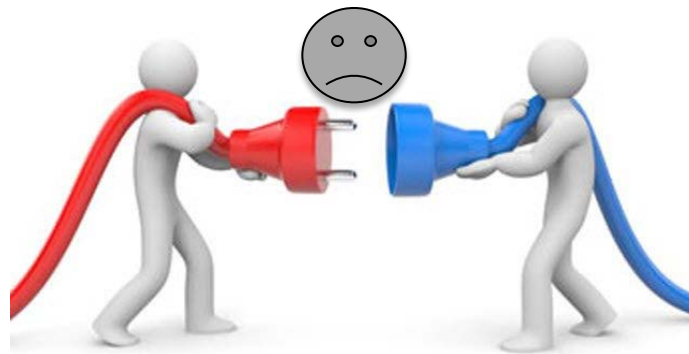
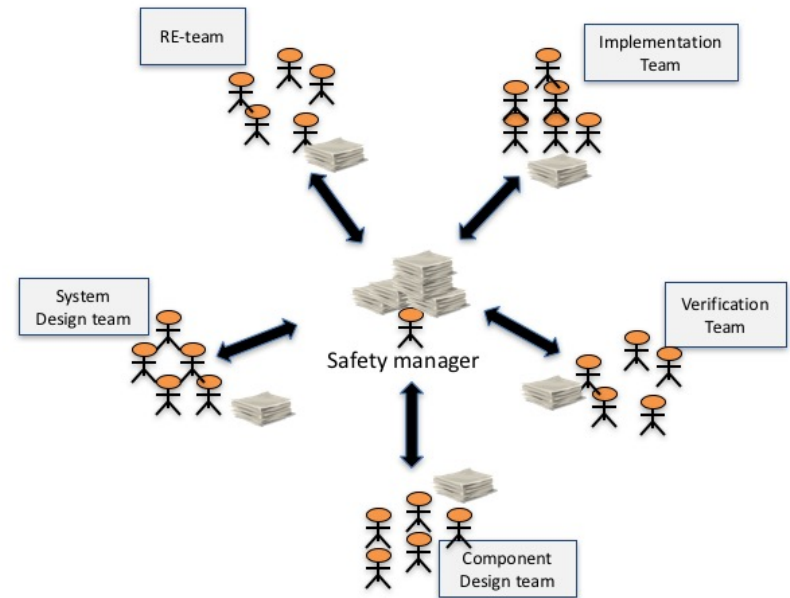


- Redundant and conflicting documentation/solutions
- Waste of time and money
- Risk for lower quality

Context and motivation

ISO 26262→Work products traceability

DO-178C→Work products traceability



Context and motivation

ISO 26262

EN 5012x

DO 178B/C

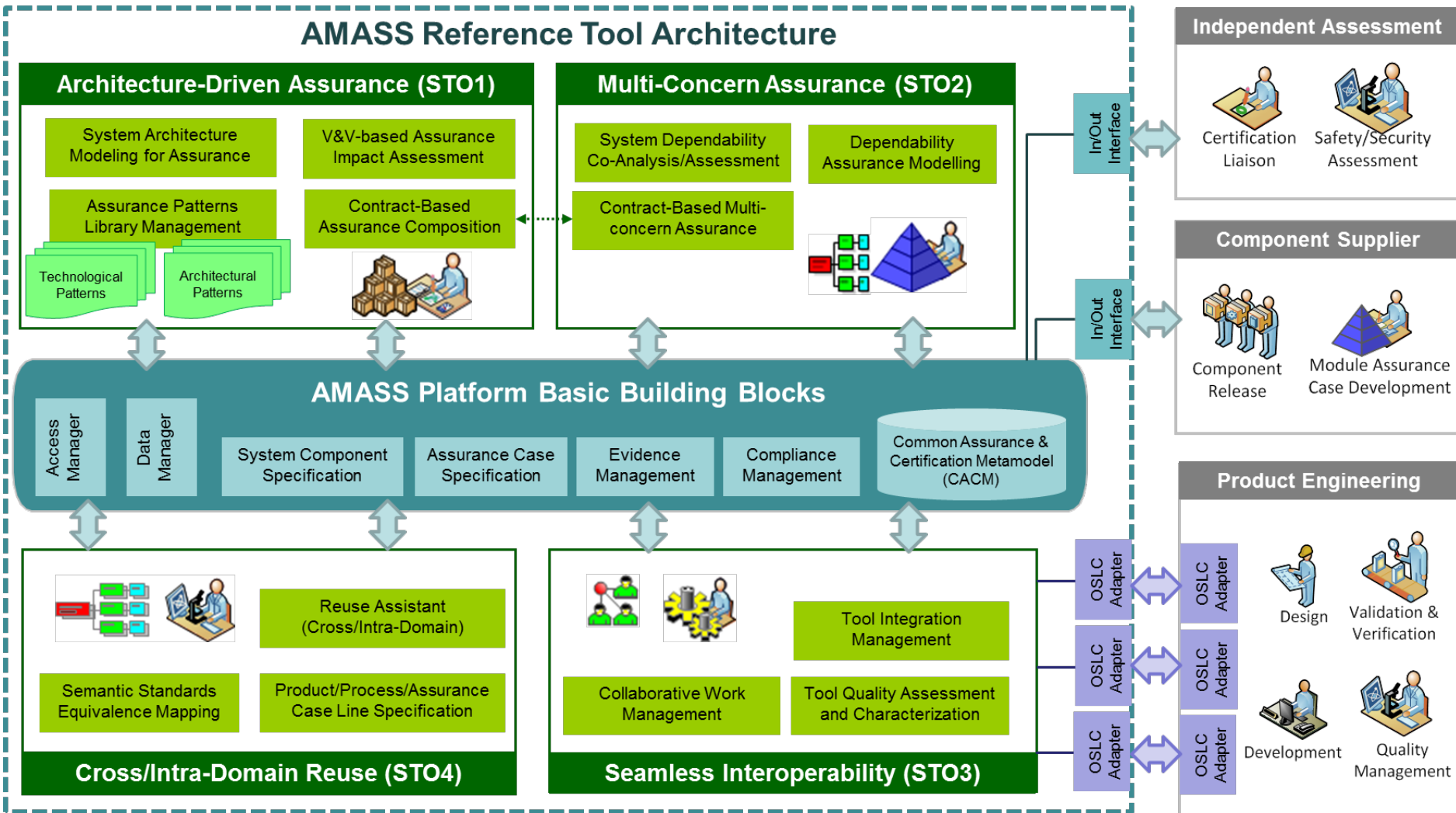
DO-326A
SAE J3061



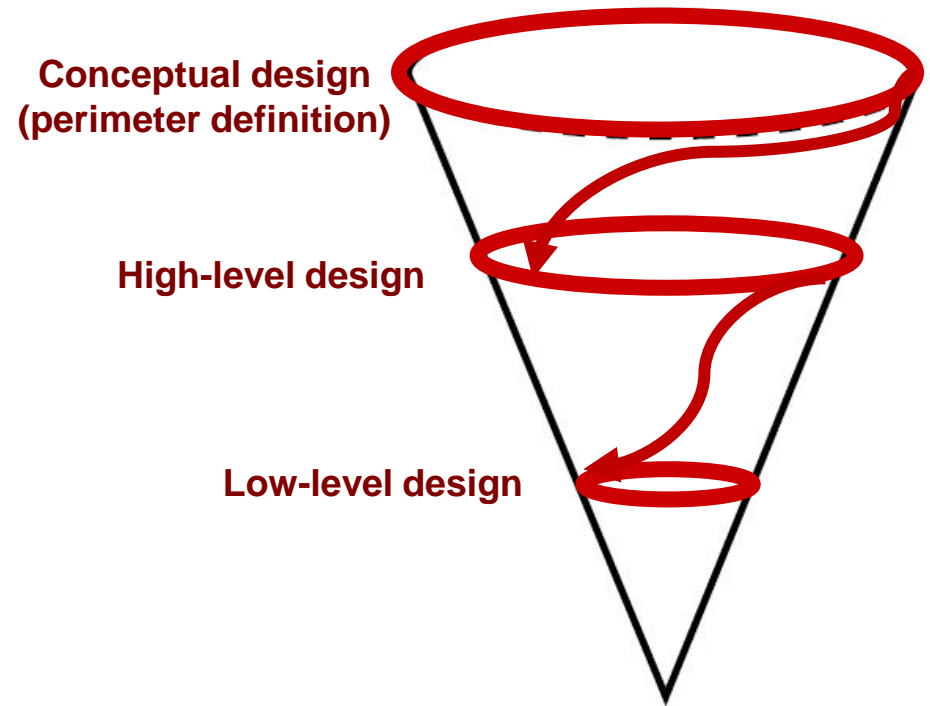
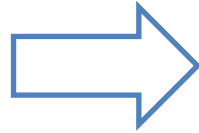
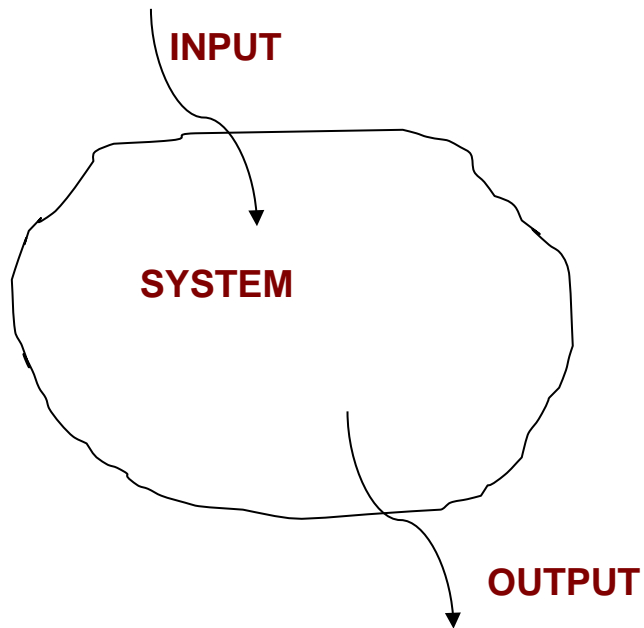
Proliferation of standards

- thousands of pages!
- terminological inconsistency
- increasing complexity
- intellectual unmanageability
- (re)certification is inefficient (time consuming and expensive!)

AMASS Reference Tool Architecture

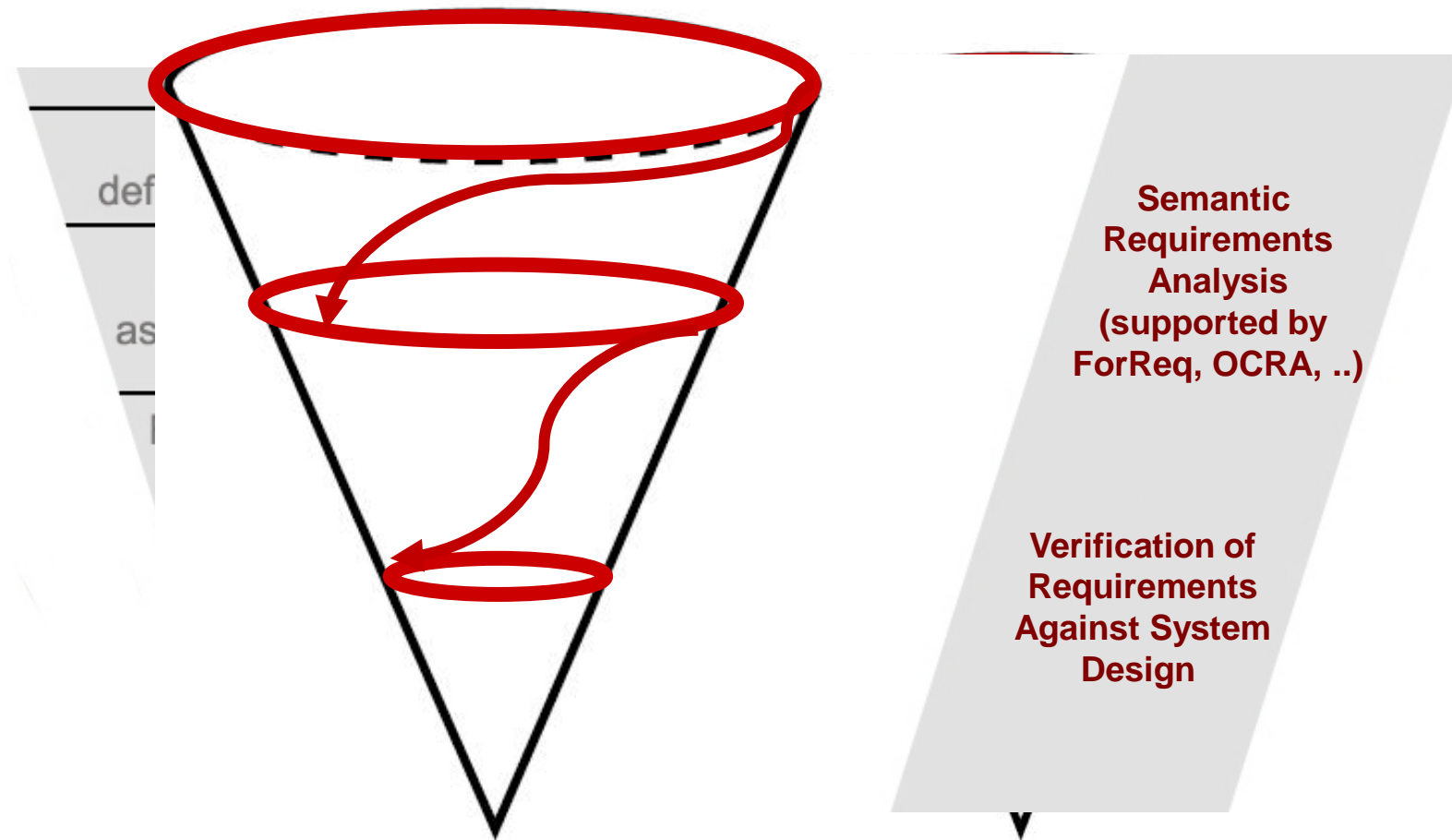


Architecture-driven



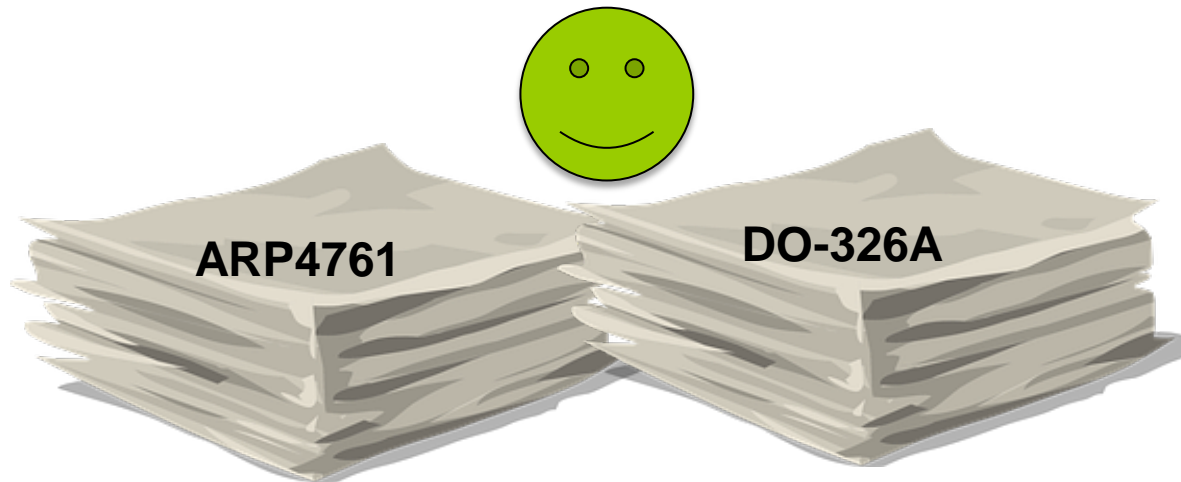
Architecture-driven

Contract-based, component based systems engineering



Multi-concern assurance

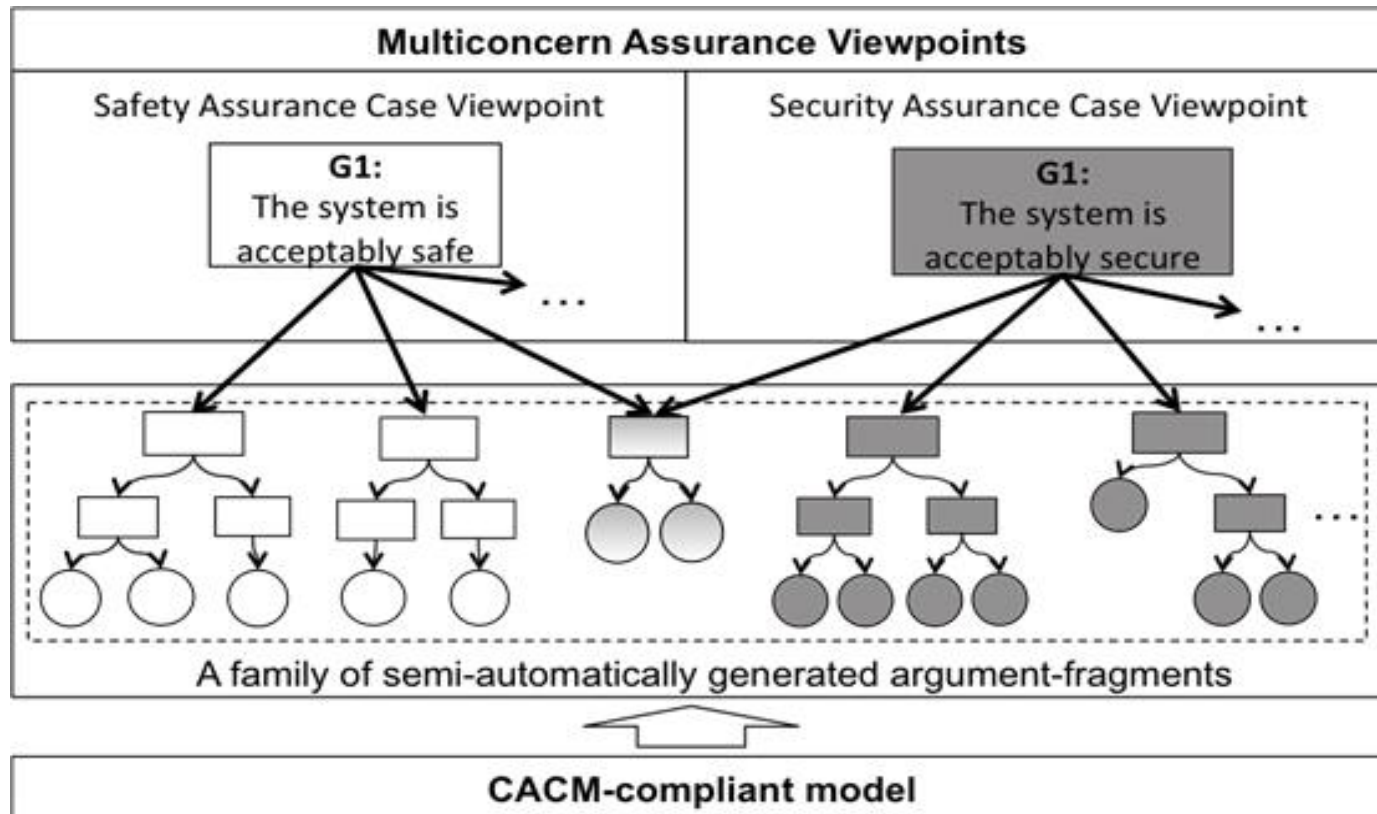
- Process engineer(s) addressing the security & safety process
- Architect jointly interacting with safety and security managers



→ Synergically conceived documentation/solutions
→ Increased quality

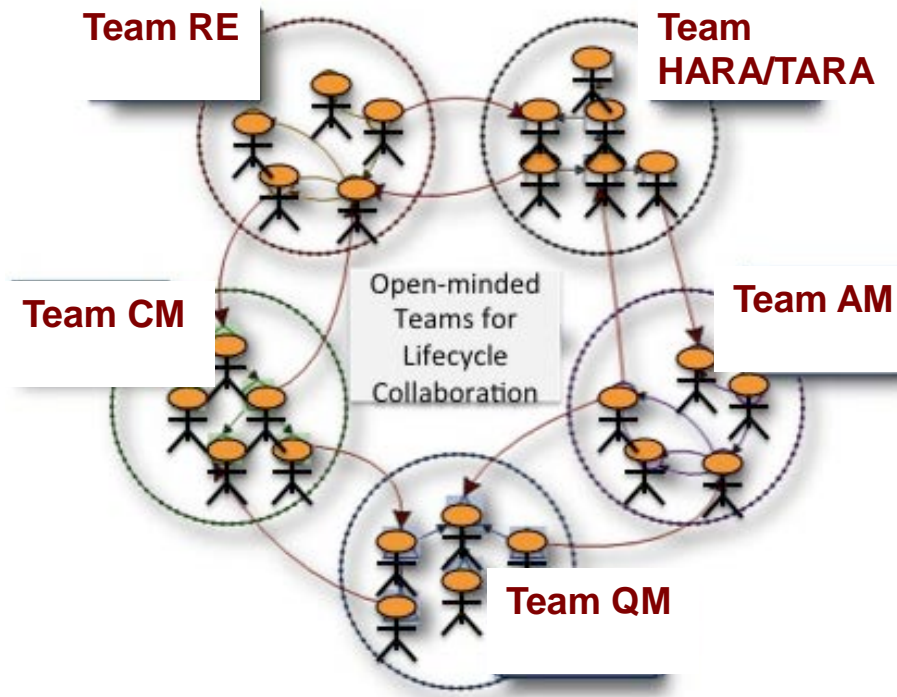
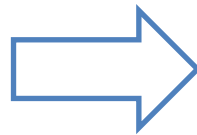
Multi-concern assurance

Trade-off analysis, Process-related co-assessment

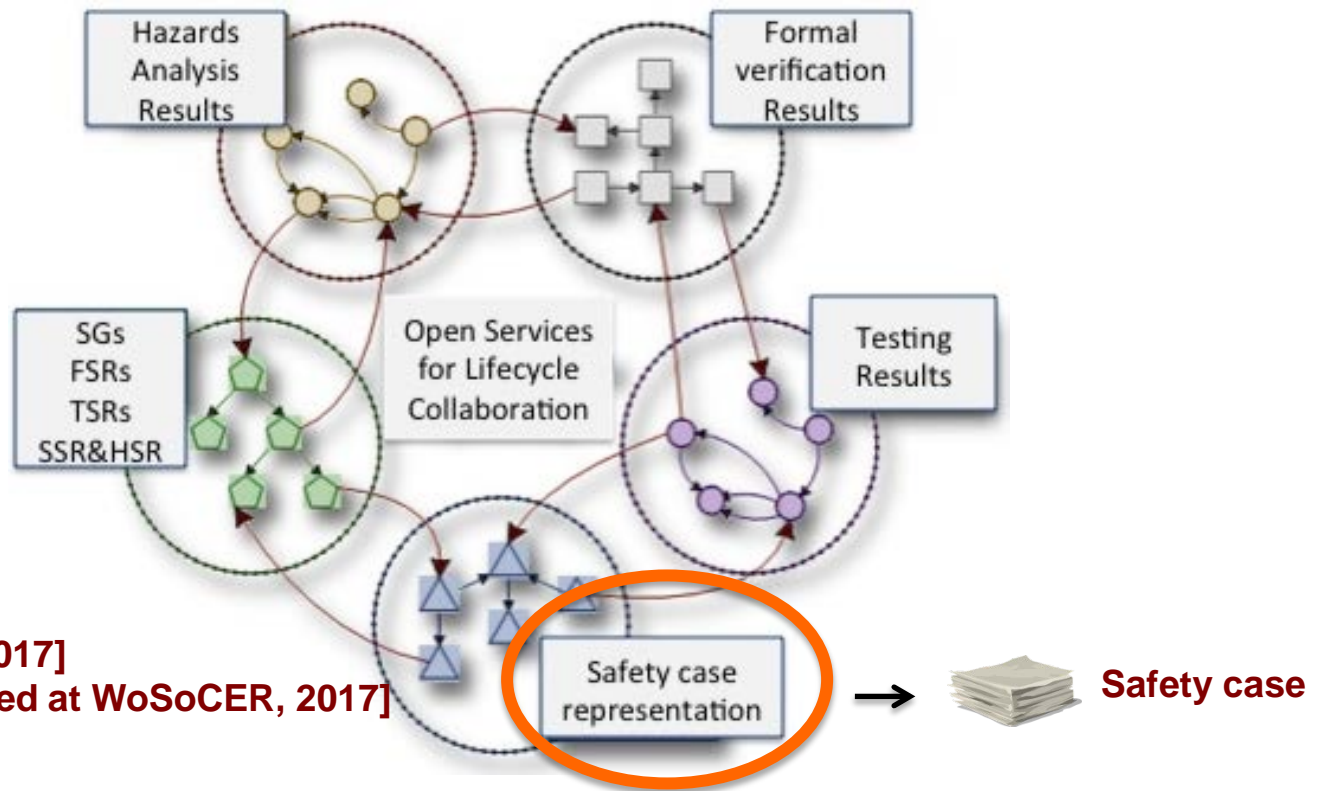


[Presented at ISSA, 2016]

Seamless interoperability



Seamless interoperability

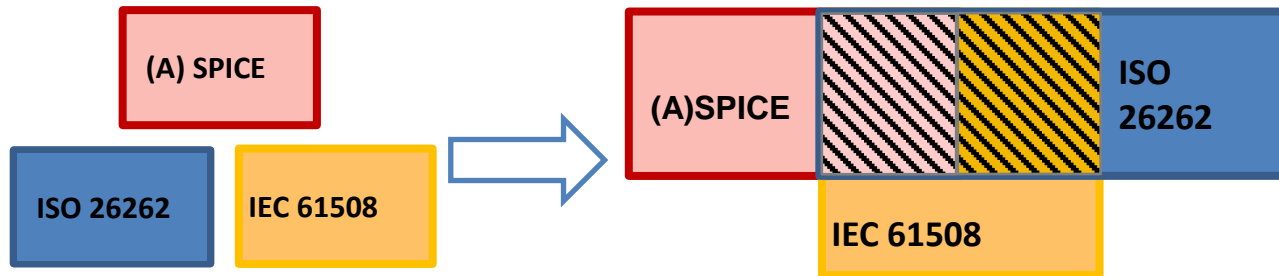


Safety Case-Argument that the safety requirements for an item are complete and satisfied by evidence compiled from work products of the safety activities during development.

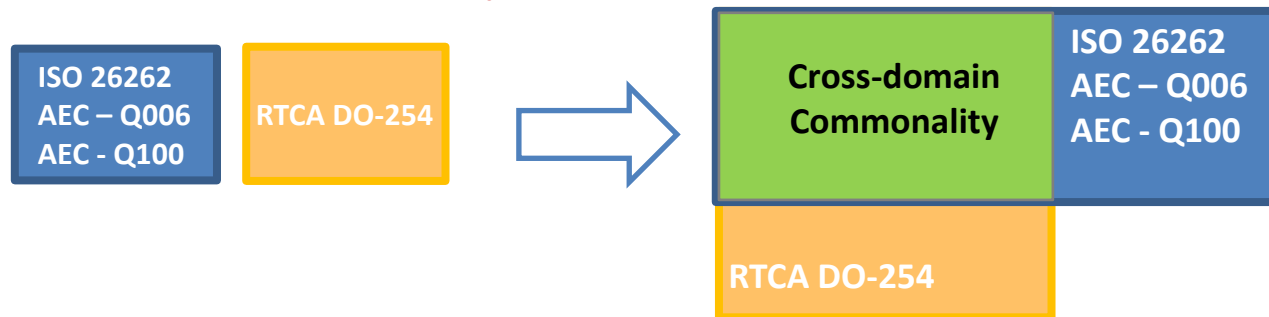
ISO 26262- Part 1, Definition 1.106

Cross and intra domain reuse

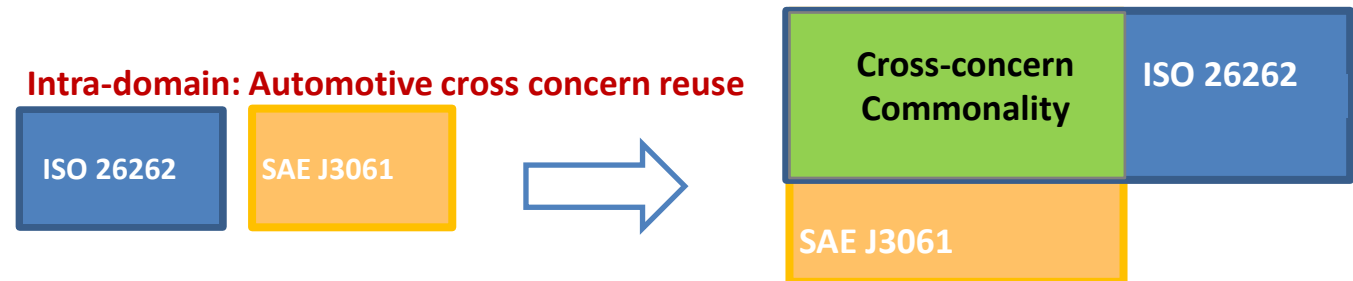
Intra domain: Automotive normative space



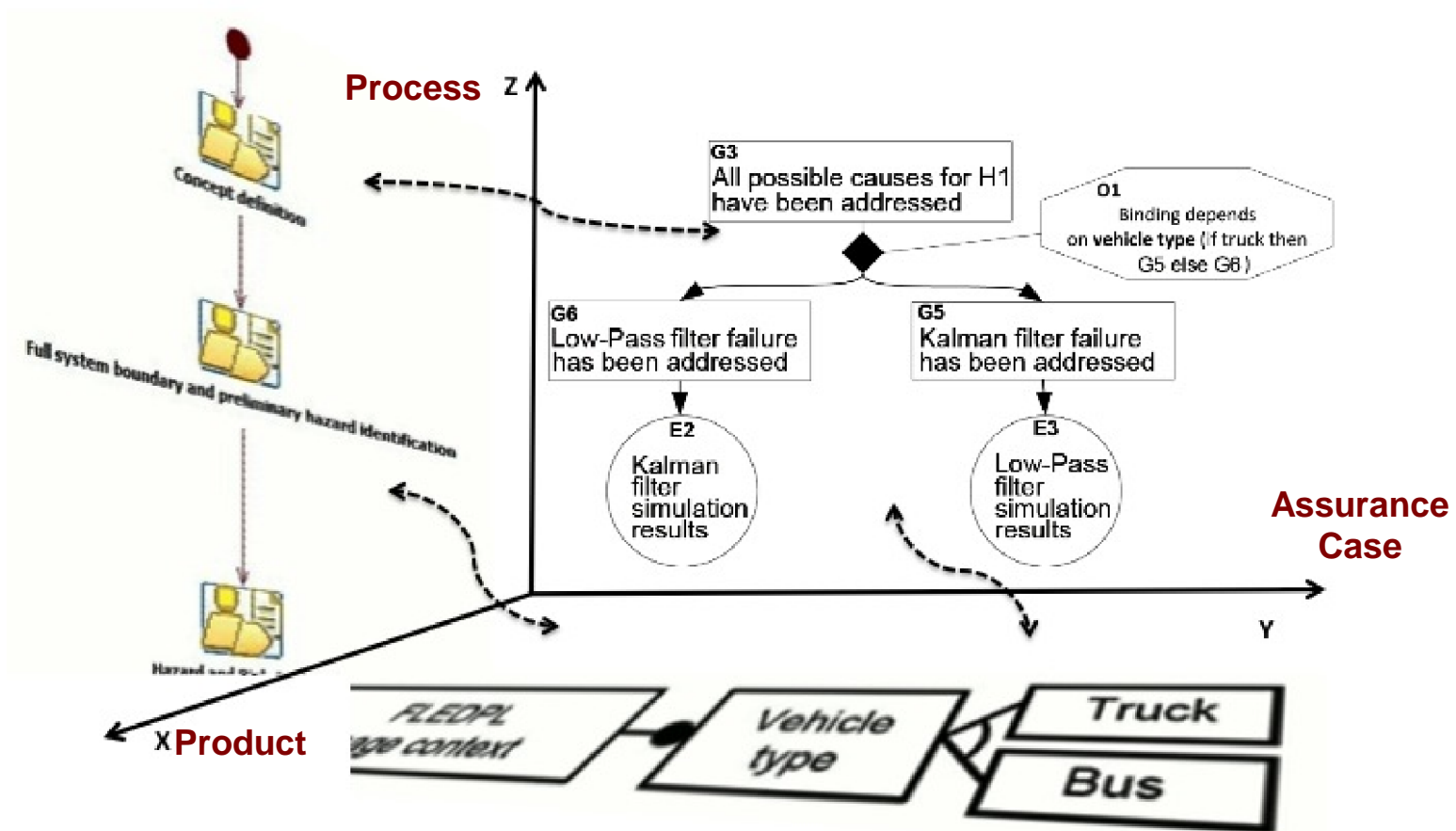
Cross-domain: Automotive/Avionics



Intra-domain: Automotive cross concern reuse



Anti-Sisyphus



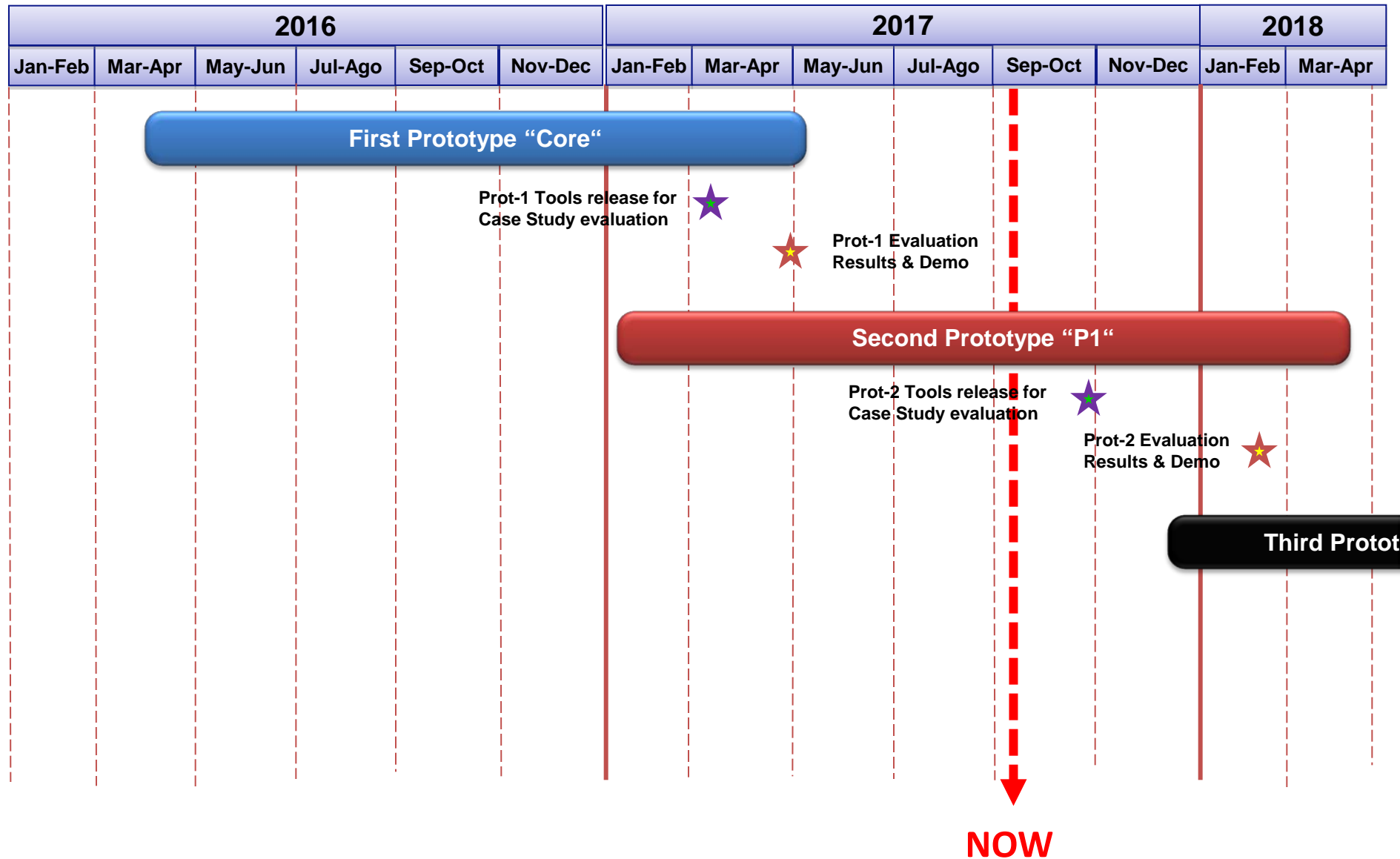
Three prototyping dimensions:

1. **Conceptual/Research Development:** development of solutions from a conceptual perspective.
2. **Tool Development:** development of tools implementing conceptual solutions.
3. **Case Study Development:** development of industrial case studies using the conceptual and tooling solutions.

Prototype iterations has three phases:

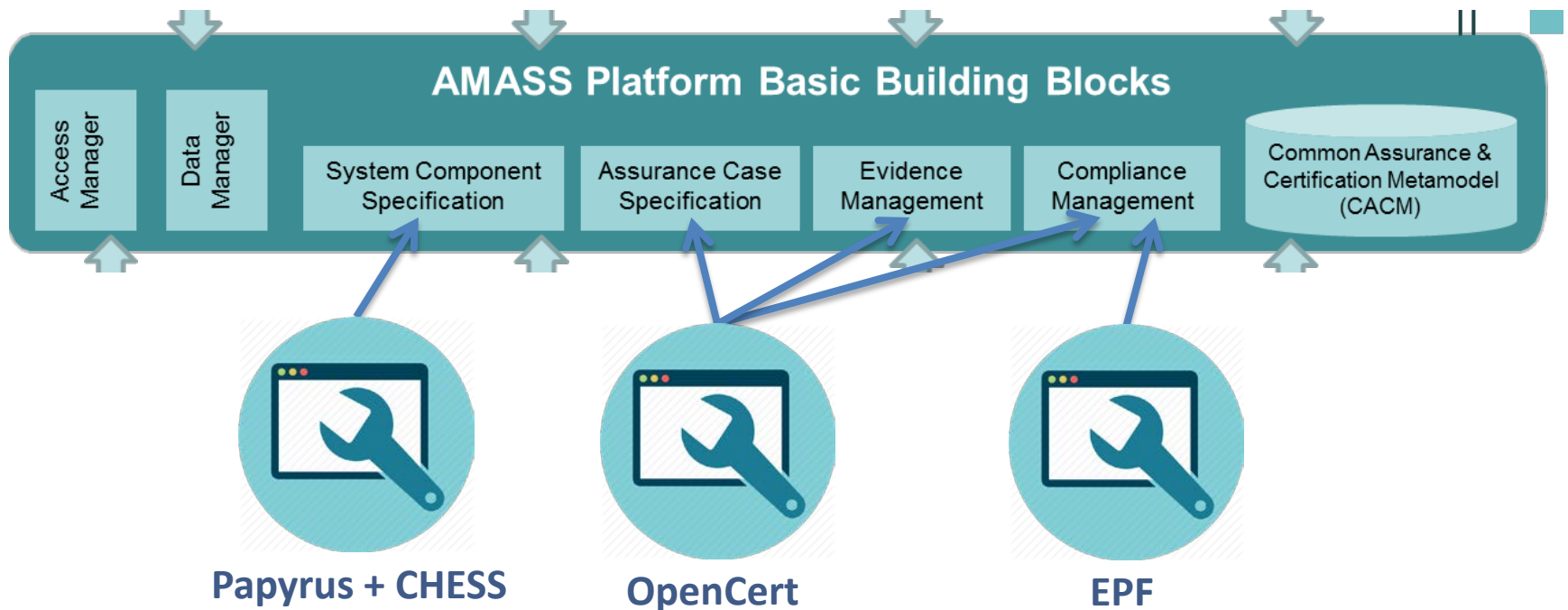
- a) **Prototype Development:** Involves the three dimensions above-mentioned
- b) **Prototype Evaluation:** Results evaluated by research questions, tool objectives and case goal achievements.
- c) **Prototype Refinement:** Changes to the AMASS approach as recommended by the Evaluation phase

Prototype Schedule (First and Second Prototype)

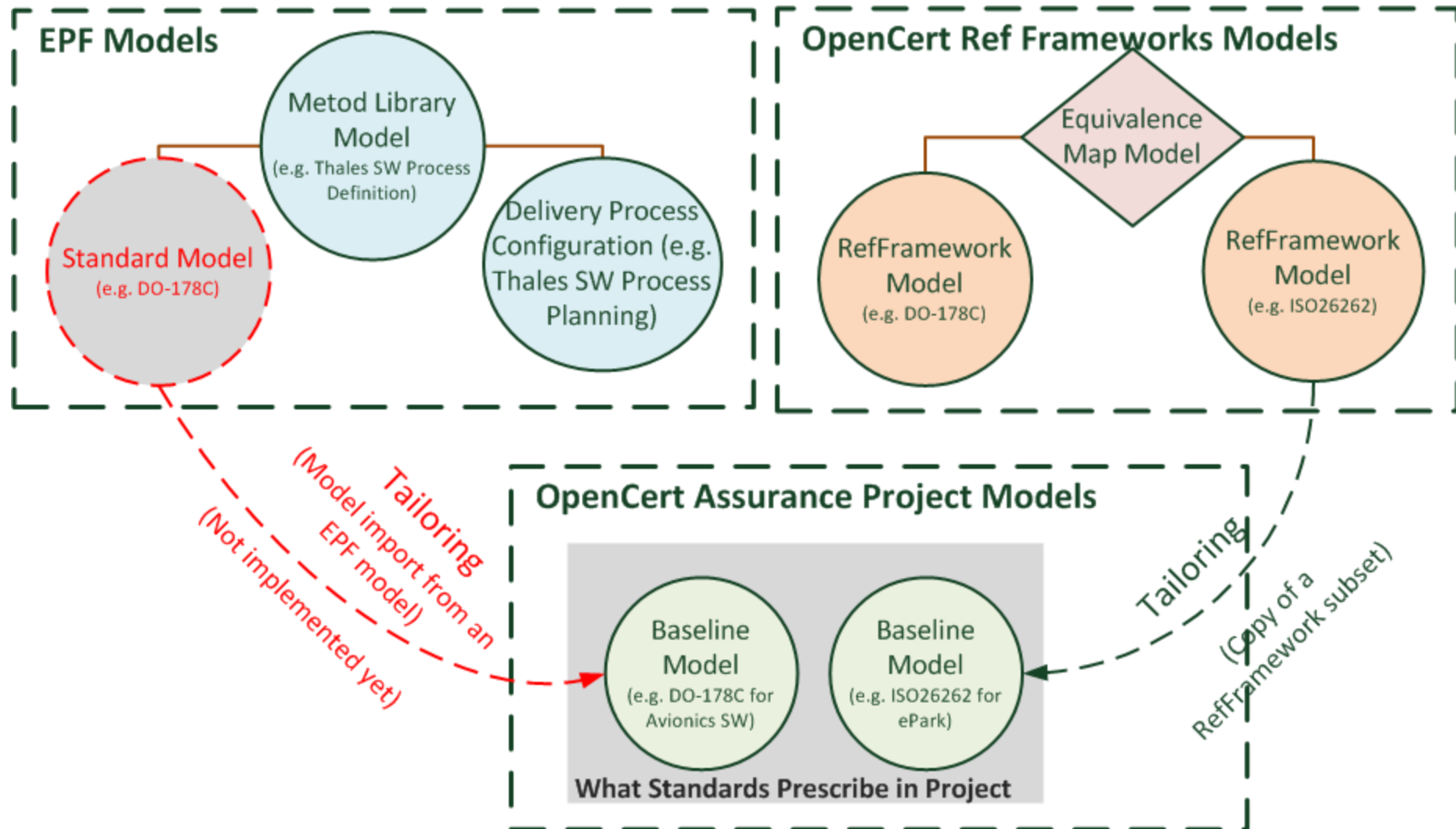


Prototype Core: Baseline Tools

- ❖ Functional description in D2.2: AMASS Reference Architecture (a)
- ❖ Prototype Core has been built upon 3 pre-existing toolsets:
 1. Tools from Papyrus and CHESSE projects (Eclipse/PolarSys)
 2. Tools from pre-existing OpenCert project (Eclipse /PolarSys)
 3. Tools from EPF (Eclipse Process Framework) project (Eclipse)

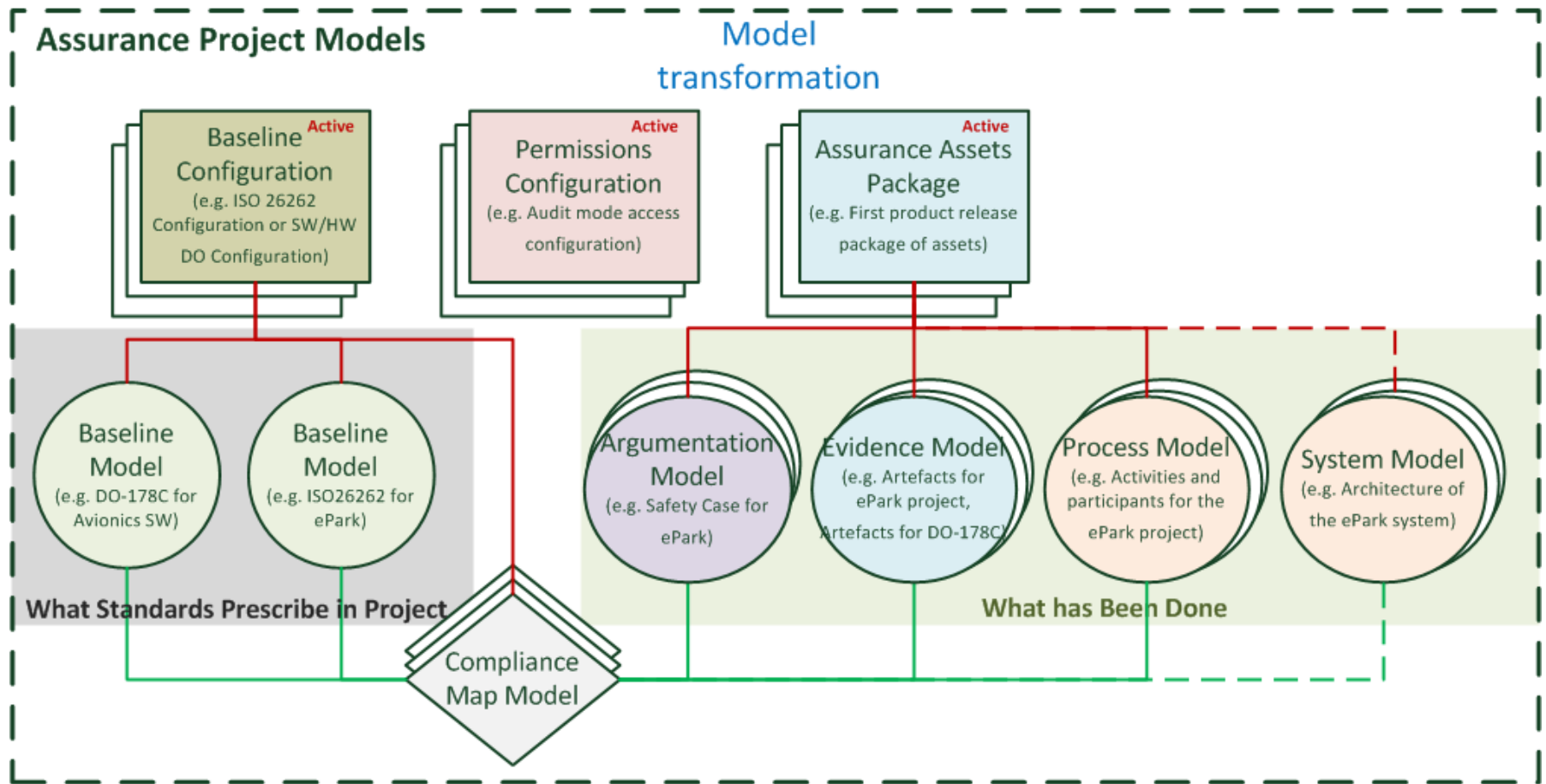


AMASS Platform: Standards & Process Models



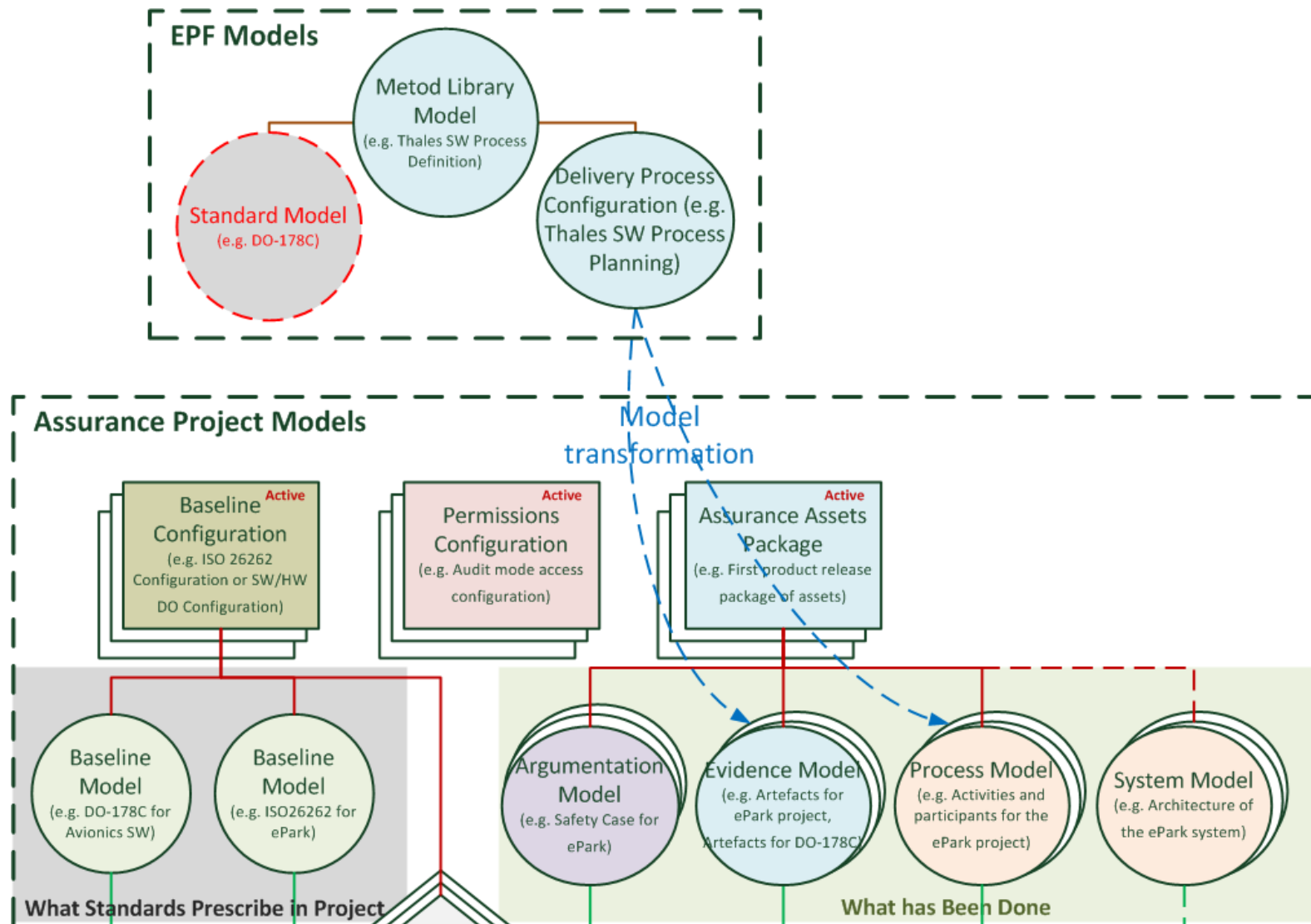
*Tailoring EPF Standard models into Baseline models has not implemented yet.

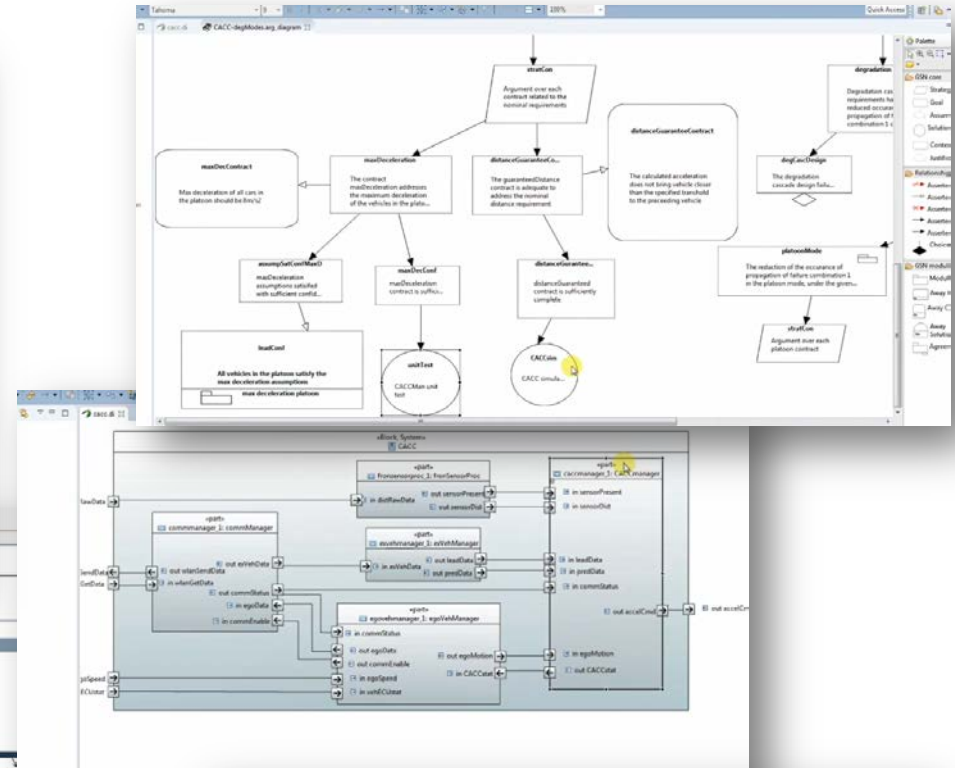
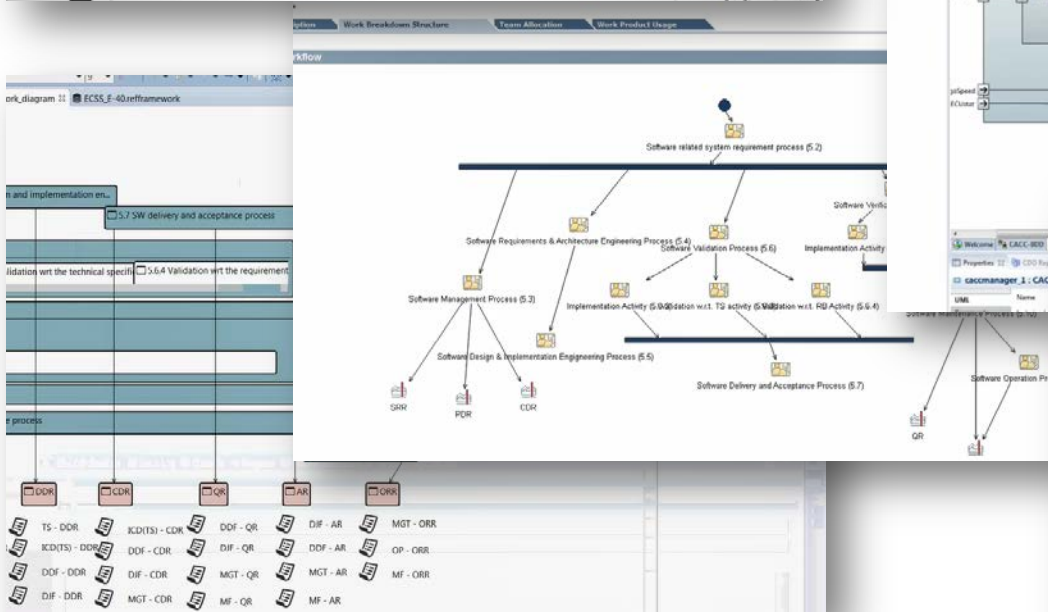
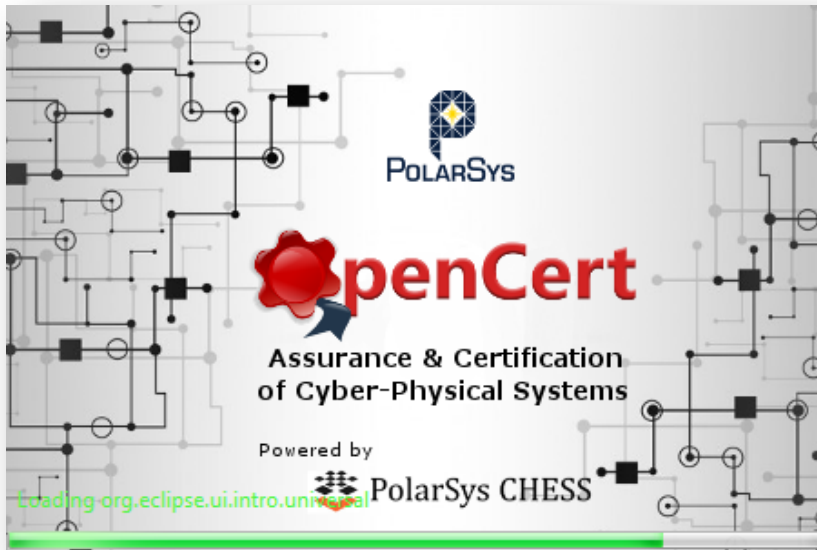
AMASS Platform: Assurance Project Models



*System Models are edited in Papyrus + CHESSE. Its links have not been created yet.

AMASS Platform: Importing EPF Models





Thank you for your attention!

