



# AMASS

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

## AMASS Usage Scenario 3: Toolchain for system specification and quality assessment

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**uc3m**

# Introduction

- Toolchains play a major role in CPS Assurance & Certification
  - CPS engineering is supported by different tools and with different purposes: system analysis, specification, V&V...
- Data from the tools of a toolchain can be necessary in the AMASS Tool Platform
  - A tool can need data from another for a different task, e.g. requirements data for quality analysis
  - Data from a tool can also be used as assurance evidence
- Means to enable data exchange between different tools, including the AMASS Platform, are necessary
  - **Seamless Interoperability** encompasses toolchain deployment

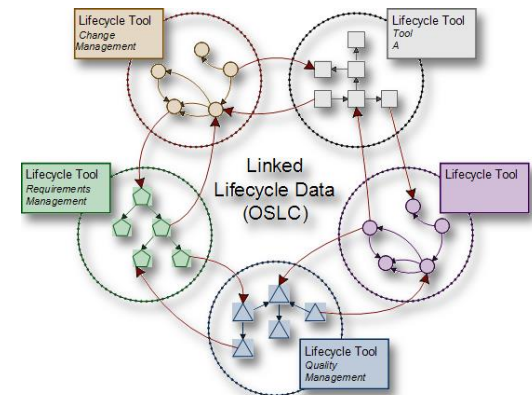


## Seamless Interoperability areas

- Tool Integration Management
  - Need for better intertwining assurance and engineering activities, and thus for integrating their tool support
  - Focus on OSLC
- Collaborative Work Management
  - Different stakeholders are involved in CPS assurance & certification, need to collaborate, and share information
- Tool Quality Assessment and Characterisation
  - CPS development and V&V tools can also pose risks
  - The tools must be characterized, tool output quality must be assessed, and tool selection impact must be analysed

# Toolchain Scenario

- A company is developing a CPS component: *DC Drive for a collaborative automated fleet of vehicles*
- Different tools are used for system specification and design, including AMASS ones (Papyrus, CHESs...)
  - Tool users can be from the company or from others with whom data is exchanged (e.g. suppliers or customers)
- The AMASS Platform is also used as main support for assurance & certification-specific activities
  - Compliance management, evidence management, etc.
- The company aims to be able to seamlessly manage all the data from the different tools

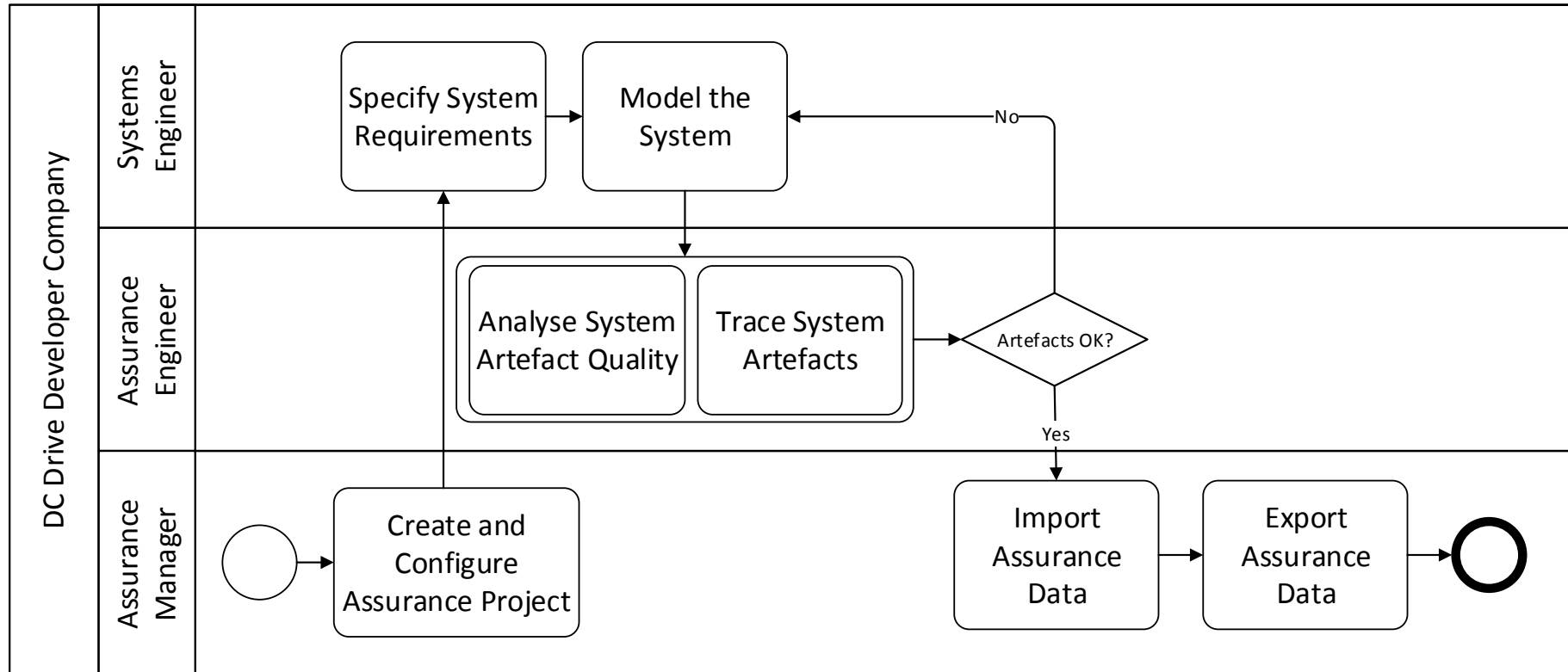


## Higher-level objectives & expected gains

- *O4: develop a fully-fledged open tool platform that will allow developers and other assurance stakeholders to guarantee seamless interoperability of the platform with other tools used in the development of CPSs.*
  - Increased design efficiency, reuse support, reduction of risks, increased harmonization & interoperability
- Metrics (selection)
  - Effort for assurance information collection & exchange
  - Effectiveness in risks identification
  - Number of common means for tool interoperability
  - Number of connectors, connected tools & covered domains

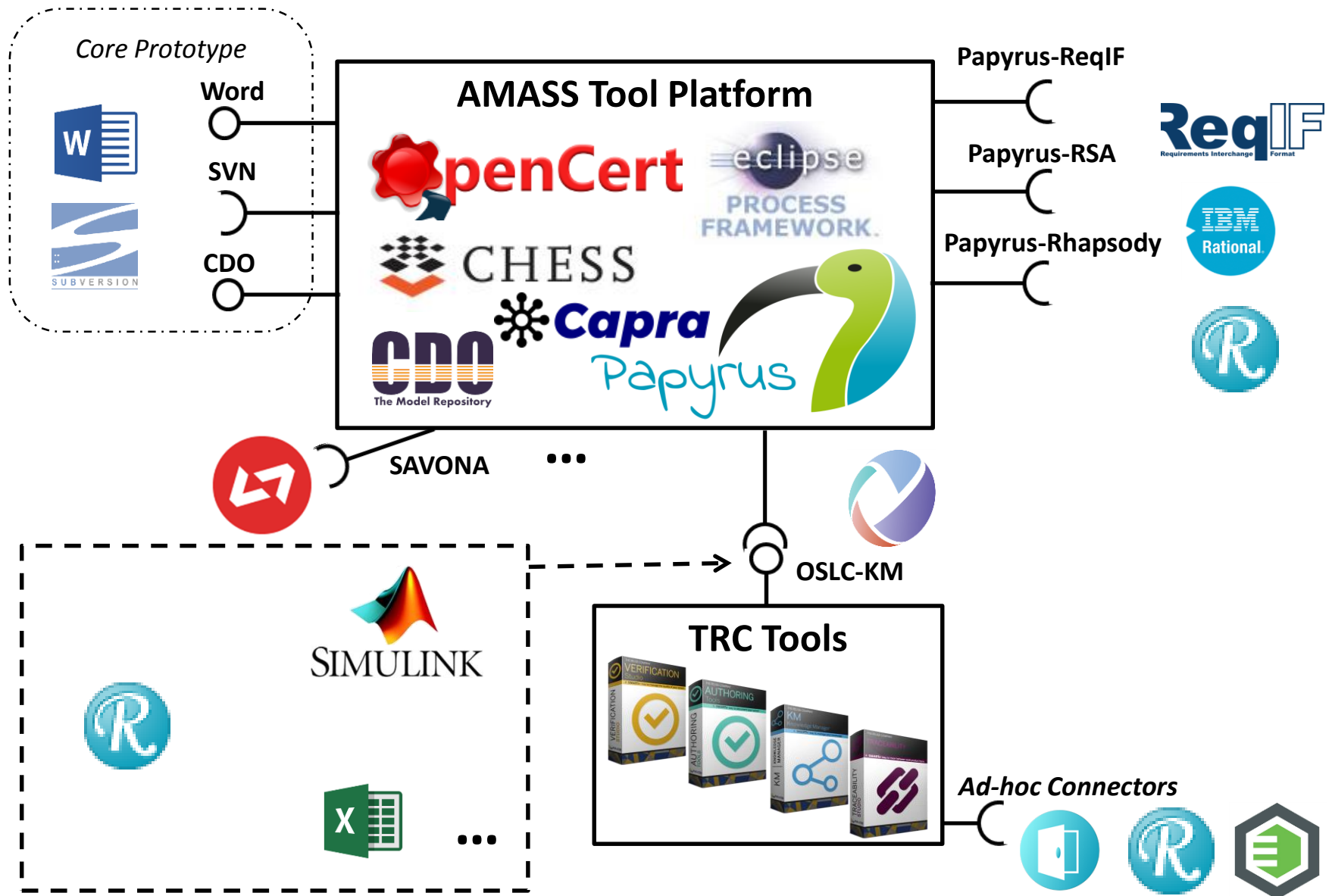
# Toolchain Scenario

## Engineering & assurance workflow



*How many tools can be involved?*

# Toolchain Scenario

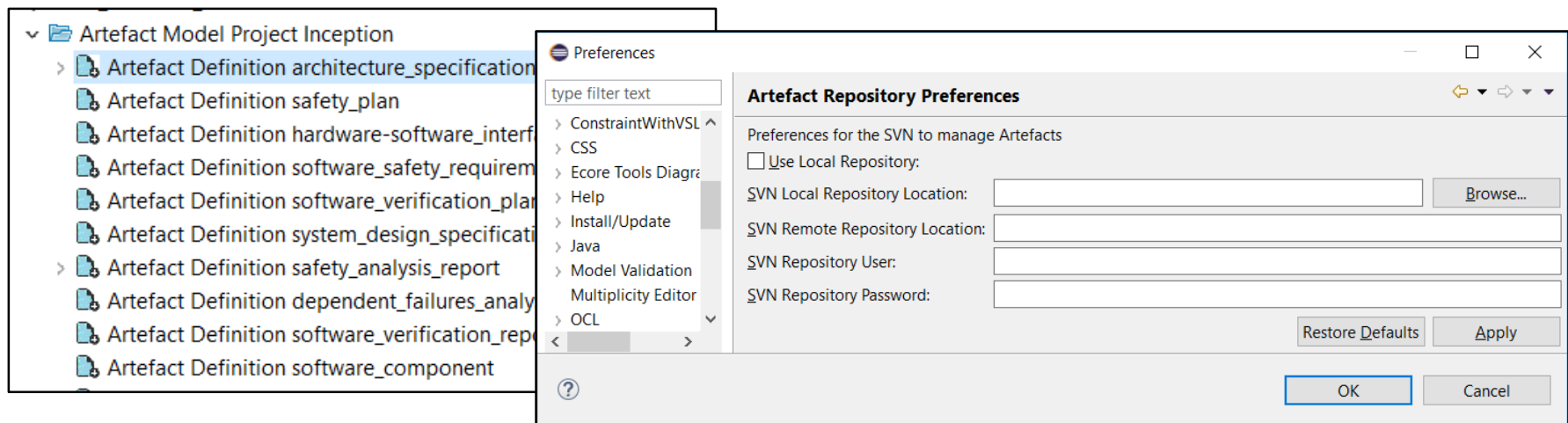




# Toolchain Scenario

## Assurance project for the DC Drive (Assurance Manager)

- An ISO 26262 reference framework is used to specify the assurance project baseline
- Argumentation, evidence, and process models are created
- Evidence artefacts can be linked to files in a SVN repository



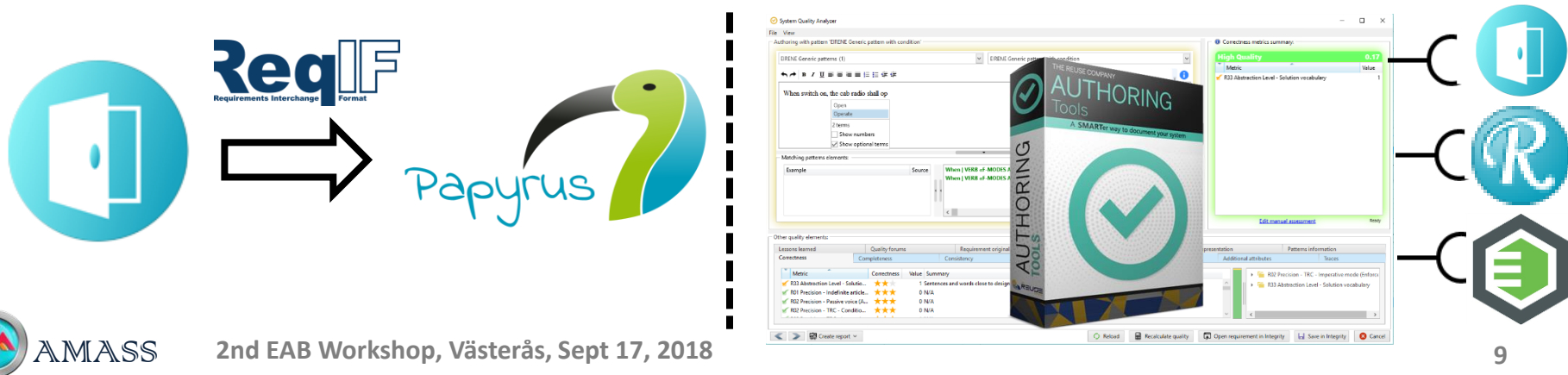


# Toolchain Scenario

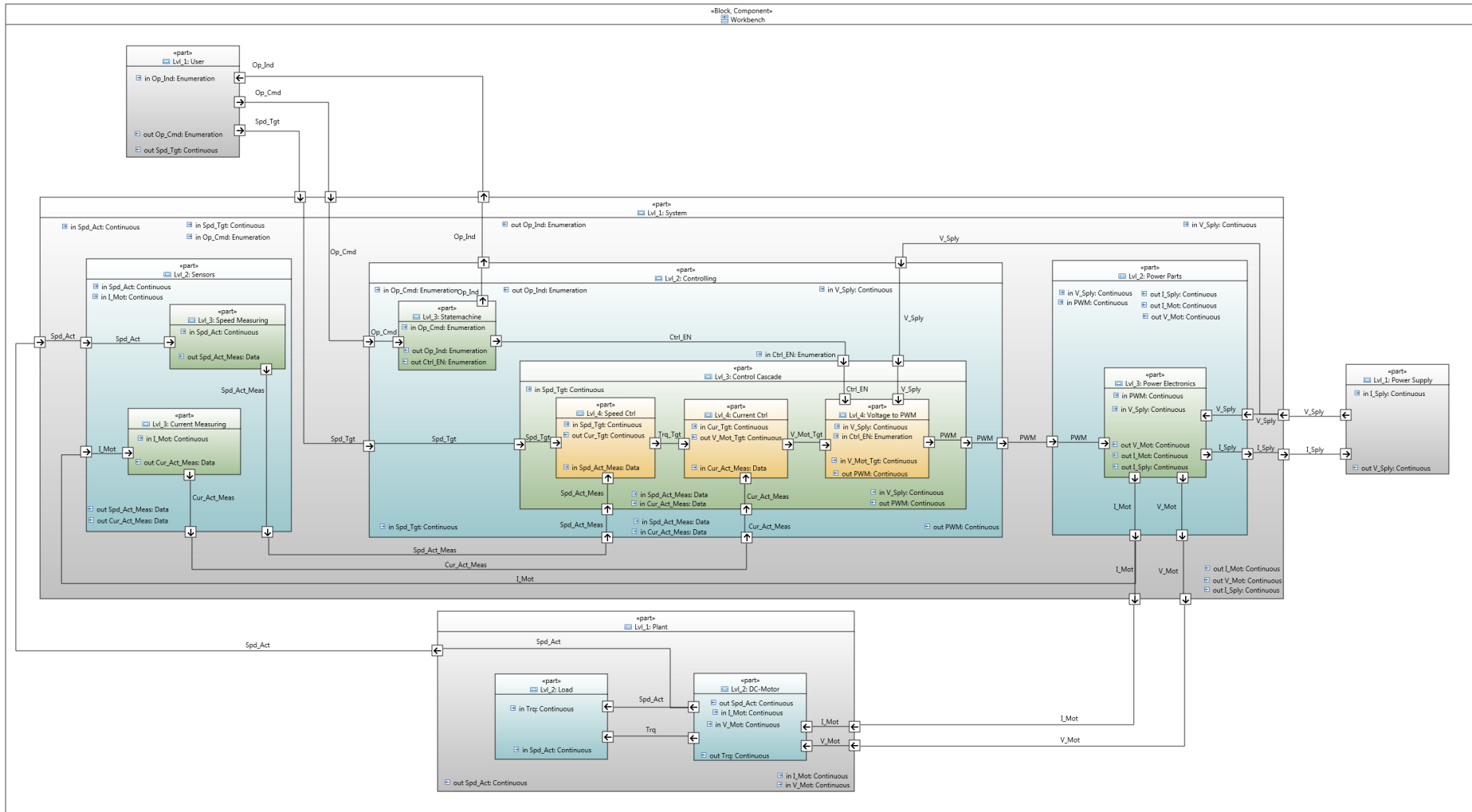
## Requirements specification (Systems Engineer)

- Requirements can be specified with different tools and in different formats
  - DOORS, PTC Integrity, Excel, Word... and Papyrus/CHESS
- ReqIF is a standard for exchange that Papyrus can use
- Ad-hoc connectors can also be used

*“After power up, the system shall enter the operation mode Passive”*



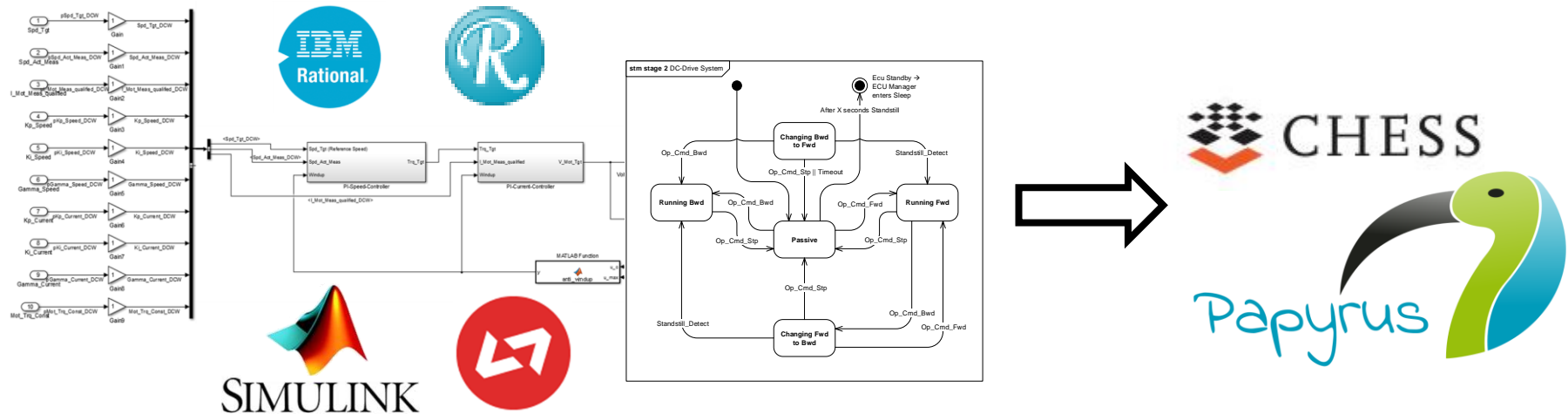
## System modelling (Systems Engineer)



# Toolchain Scenario

# System modelling (Systems Engineer)

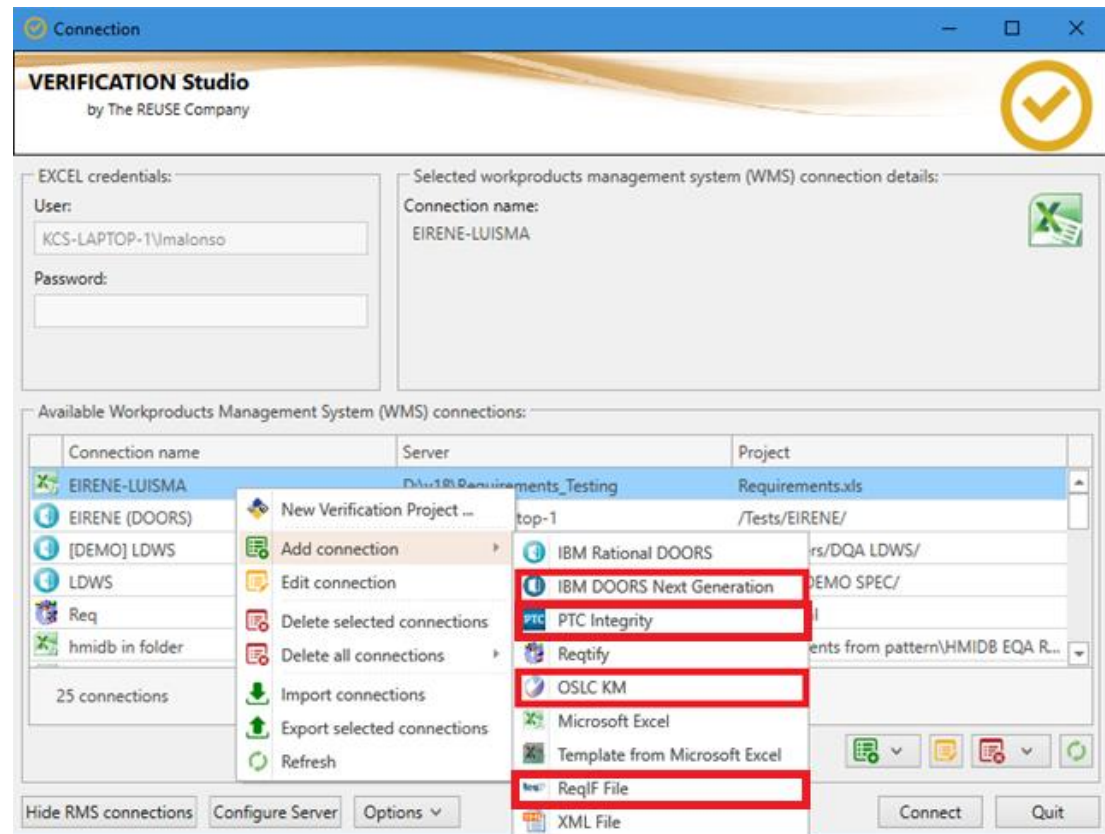
- Papyrus/CHESS is the system modelling tool proposed by AMASS, but others exist and are used
  - By major vendors (Rhapsody, RSA, MagicDraw, Simulink...) as well as by AMASS partners (SAVONA, medini...)
- Data from these tools can be imported to AMASS ones
  - To Papyrus/CHESS + as assurance evidence data (next slides)



# Toolchain Scenario

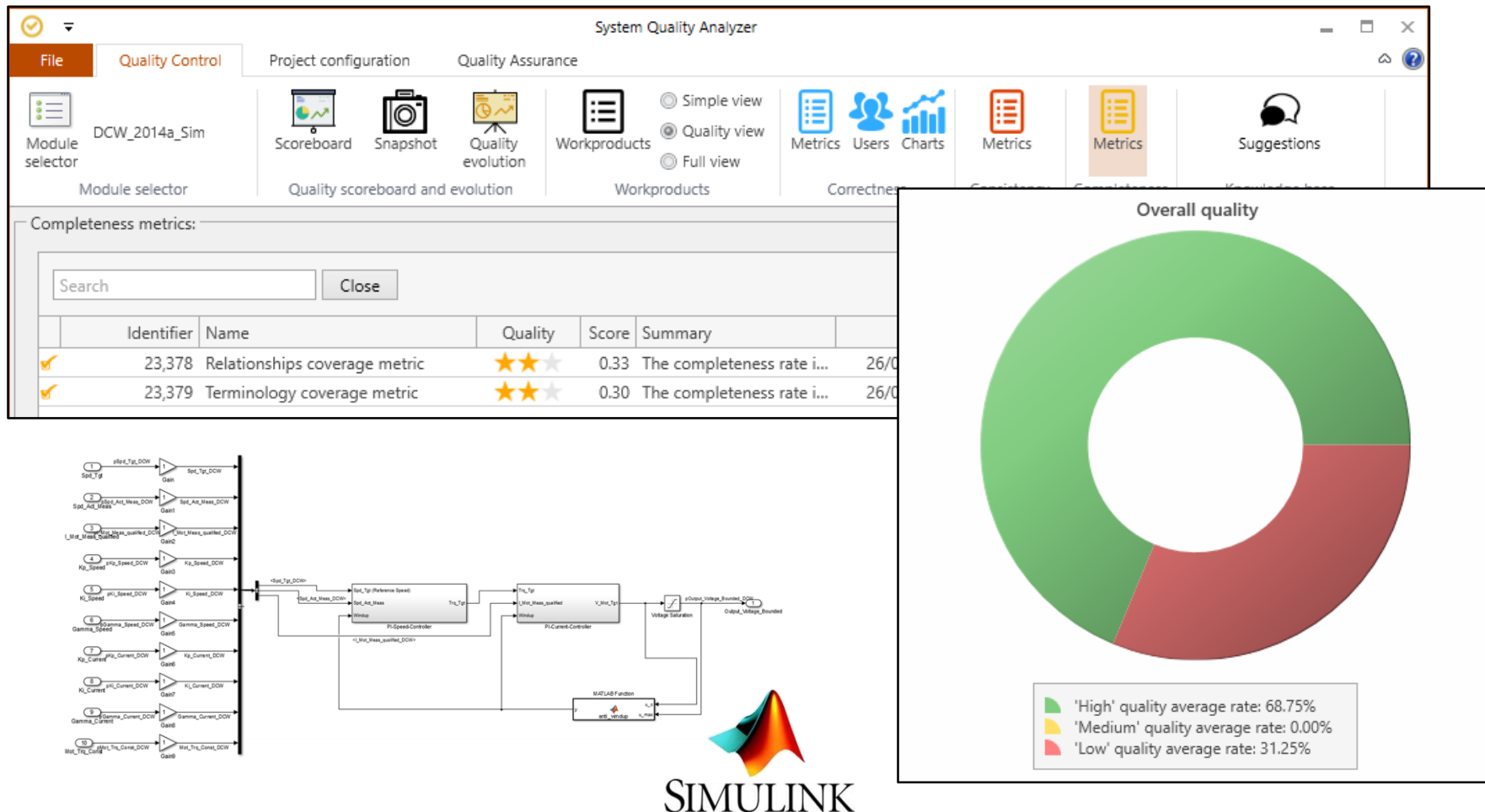
## Quality analysis (Assurance Engineer)

- The quality of system artefacts must be ensured, and thus analysed, for CPS assurance & certification
  - Correctness
  - Consistency
  - Completeness
  - ...
- Verification Studio, by TRC, supports the analysis based on metrics



# Toolchain Scenario

## Quality analysis (Assurance Engineer)



## Quality analysis (Assurance Engineer)

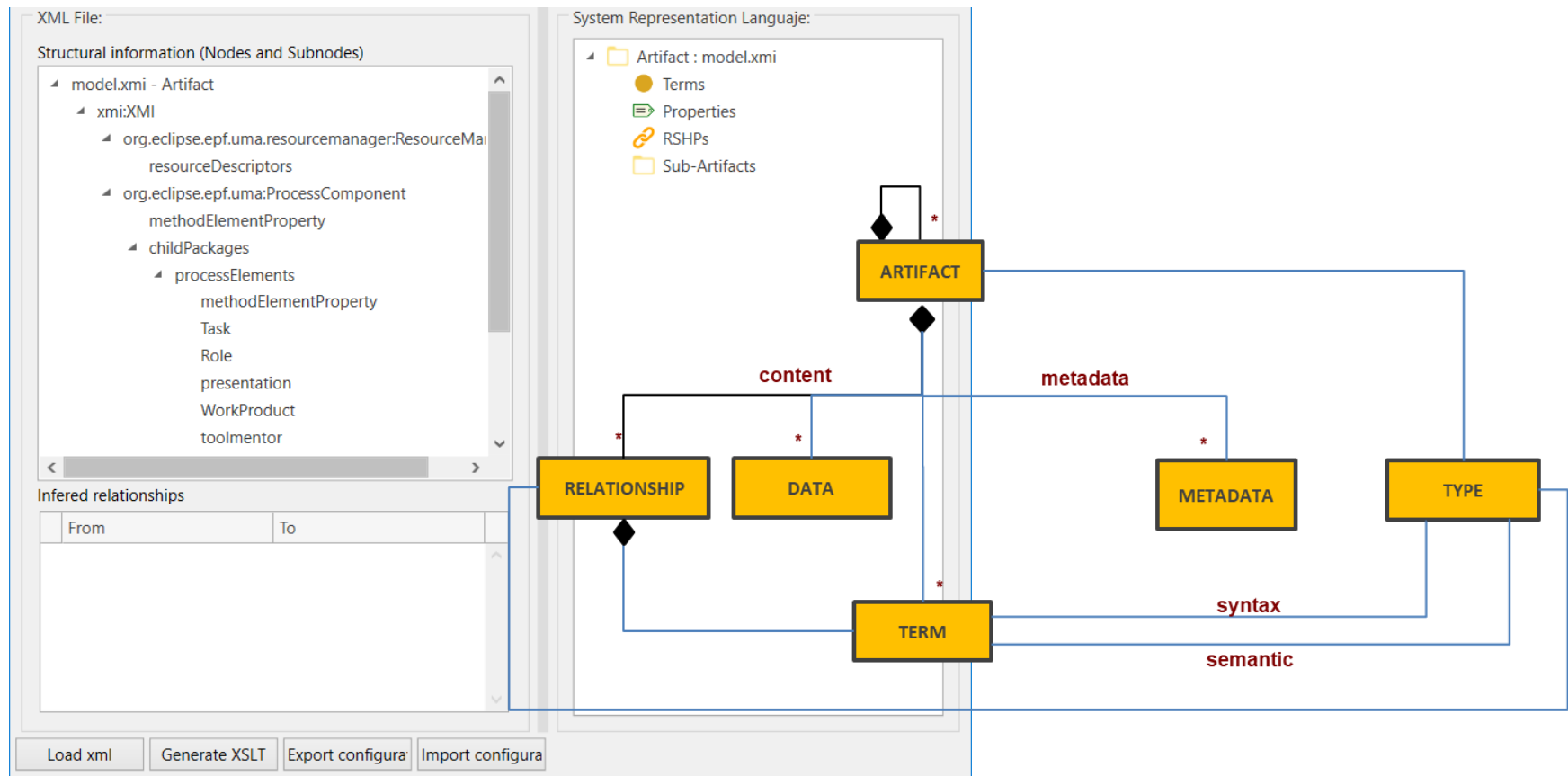
- OSLC KM enables the connection to a wide range of tools and thus quality analysis to a wide range of system artefact types

Domain	Tool Provider
Logical Models (SysML)	Rhapsody, Papyrus, Magic Draw
Physical model (Modelica & FMI/FMU)	Open Modelica
Physical model	Simulink
Formal ontologies (OWL 1.1, 2.0)	Protegé
Office	MS Excel + Word
Variability models	Pure variants

# Toolchain Scenario

## Connector generation (Assurance Engineer)

- It is possible to create OSLC KM-based connectors from XML files with Verification Studio

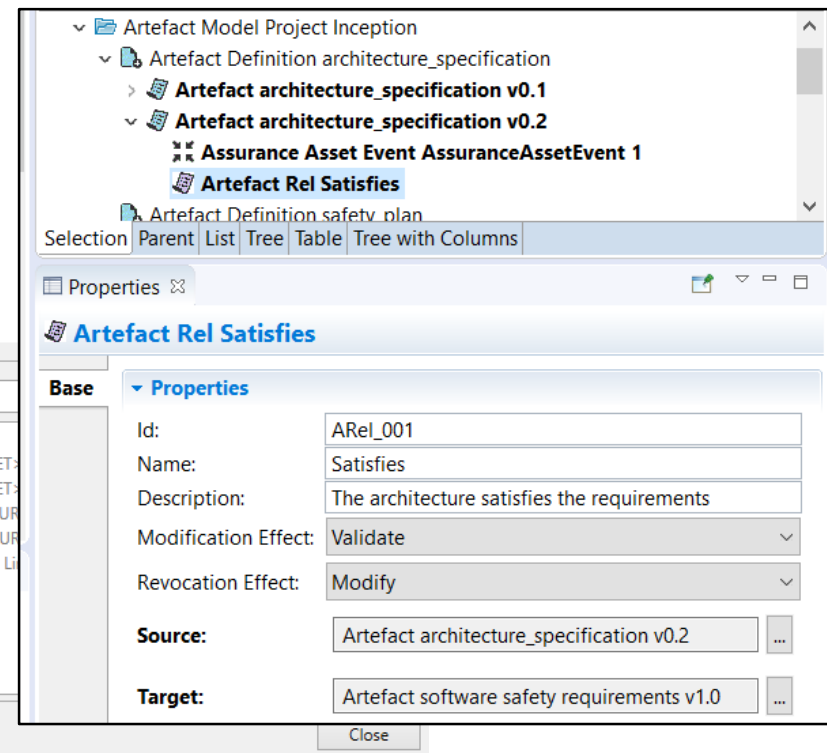
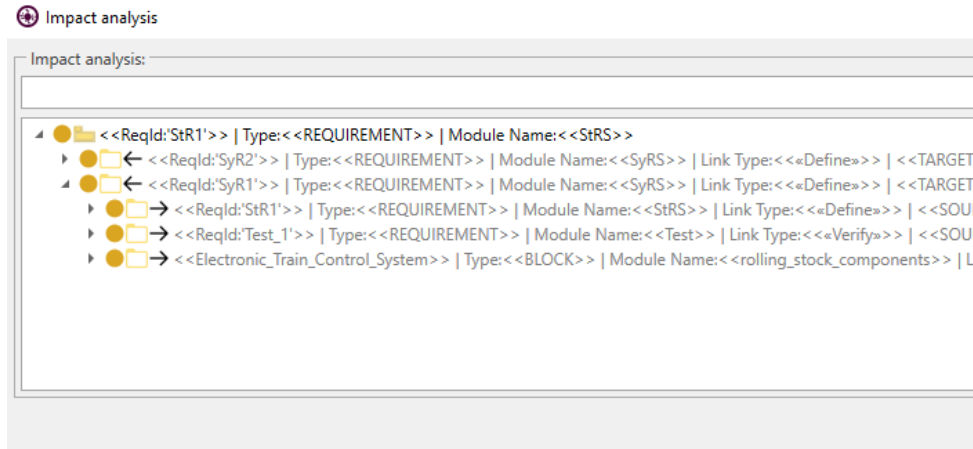




# Toolchain Scenario

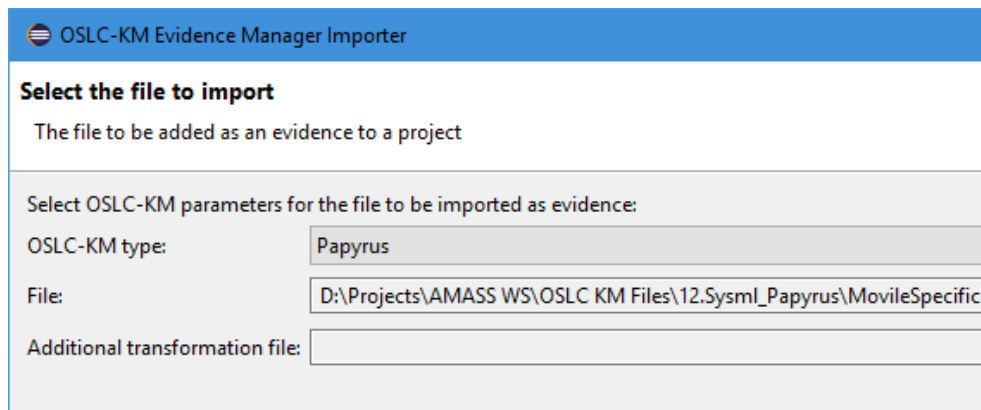
## Traceability (Assurance Engineer)

- The OpenCert evidence editor is the default tool to trace evidence artefacts
- Capra is used as an extension mechanism in the AMASS Tool Platform
- Traceability Studio supports some advanced features



## Data import to assurance project (Assurance Manager)

- OSLC KM supports the import of several artefact types
  - Standard XMI (output from many UML tools)
  - SysML from Rhapsody, Papyrus, Magic Draw...
  - Excel                      – FMI/FMU
  - Simulink                  – Pure Variants
  - ASCE                      – ...



OSLC-KM Evidence Manager Importer

**Select the file to import**

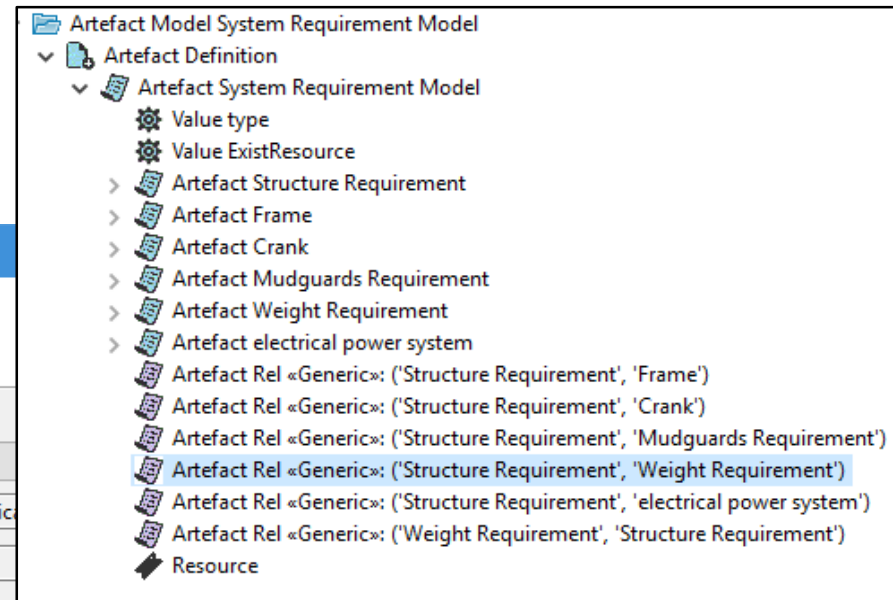
The file to be added as an evidence to a project

Select OSLC-KM parameters for the file to be imported as evidence:

OSLC-KM type:

File:

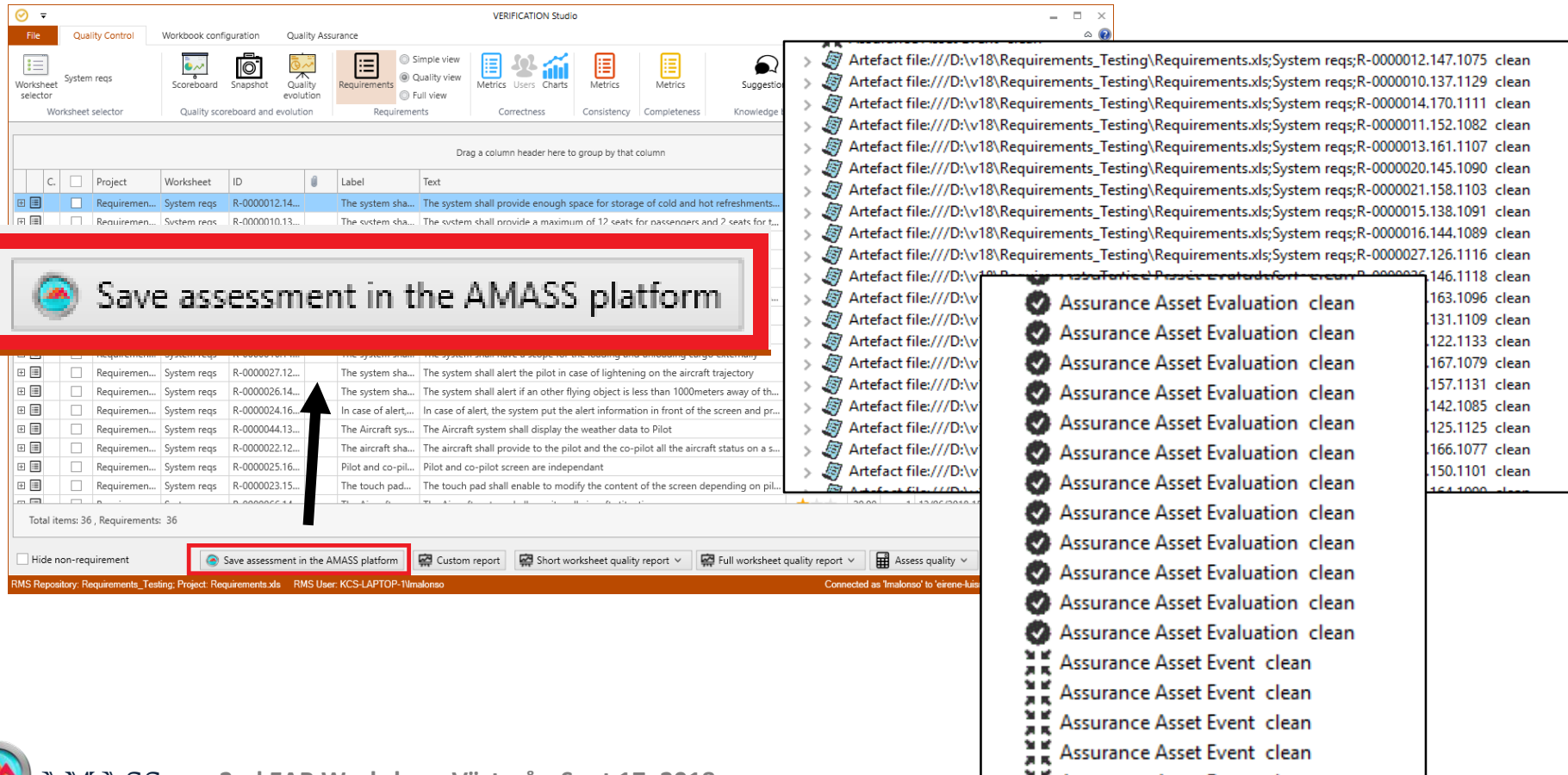
Additional transformation file:



# Toolchain Scenario

## Data import to assurance project (Assurance Manager)

- Quality data can be imported to evidence models of an assurance project from Verification Studio



**Save assessment in the AMASS platform**

Assessment results:

- Artefact file:///D:/v18/Requirements\_Testing/Requirements.xls;System reqs;R-0000012.147.1075 clean
- Artefact file:///D:/v18/Requirements\_Testing/Requirements.xls;System reqs;R-0000010.137.1129 clean
- Artefact file:///D:/v18/Requirements\_Testing/Requirements.xls;System reqs;R-0000014.170.1111 clean
- Artefact file:///D:/v18/Requirements\_Testing/Requirements.xls;System reqs;R-0000011.152.1082 clean
- Artefact file:///D:/v18/Requirements\_Testing/Requirements.xls;System reqs;R-0000013.161.1107 clean
- Artefact file:///D:/v18/Requirements\_Testing/Requirements.xls;System reqs;R-0000020.145.1090 clean
- Artefact file:///D:/v18/Requirements\_Testing/Requirements.xls;System reqs;R-0000021.158.1103 clean
- Artefact file:///D:/v18/Requirements\_Testing/Requirements.xls;System reqs;R-0000015.138.1091 clean
- Artefact file:///D:/v18/Requirements\_Testing/Requirements.xls;System reqs;R-0000016.144.1089 clean
- Artefact file:///D:/v18/Requirements\_Testing/Requirements.xls;System reqs;R-0000027.126.1116 clean
- Artefact file:///D:/v18/Requirements\_Testing/Requirements.xls;System reqs;R-0000025.146.1118 clean
- Artefact file:///D:/v18/Requirements\_Testing/Requirements.xls;System reqs;R-0000026.163.1096 clean
- Artefact file:///D:/v18/Requirements\_Testing/Requirements.xls;System reqs;R-0000027.131.1109 clean
- Artefact file:///D:/v18/Requirements\_Testing/Requirements.xls;System reqs;R-0000028.122.1133 clean
- Artefact file:///D:/v18/Requirements\_Testing/Requirements.xls;System reqs;R-0000029.167.1079 clean
- Artefact file:///D:/v18/Requirements\_Testing/Requirements.xls;System reqs;R-0000030.157.1131 clean
- Artefact file:///D:/v18/Requirements\_Testing/Requirements.xls;System reqs;R-0000031.142.1085 clean
- Artefact file:///D:/v18/Requirements\_Testing/Requirements.xls;System reqs;R-0000032.125.1125 clean
- Artefact file:///D:/v18/Requirements\_Testing/Requirements.xls;System reqs;R-0000033.166.1077 clean
- Artefact file:///D:/v18/Requirements\_Testing/Requirements.xls;System reqs;R-0000034.150.1101 clean
- Artefact file:///D:/v18/Requirements\_Testing/Requirements.xls;System reqs;R-0000035.164.1099 clean
- Assurance Asset Evaluation clean
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# Toolchain Scenario

## Data export from assurance project (Assurance Manager)

- Assurance project data can be exported as a Word document and via CDO API

The screenshot shows the OPENCERT Assurance Manager interface. The 'Project' dropdown is set to 'SPS\_Test'. The 'Compliance report' section shows a table of baseline elements. The 'E/E/PE system safety requirements' row is highlighted. The 'Export to MS Word' button is highlighted with a red rectangle. A dialog box titled 'Opening ComplianceReport\_56.docx' is open, showing the file name and the option to 'Open with Microsoft Word (default)'.

Type	Baseline Element Name	Compliance Status	IA Status
Concept information		-	-
E/E/PE system safety requirements		-	-
SW safety requirements specification		-	-
Validation Plan for SW aspects of system safety		-	-
E/E/PE system HW architecture design		-	-
SW architecture design		-	-
SW architecture integration test specification		-	-
SW/PE integration test specification		-	-
Support tools and coding standards		-	-
Selection of development tools		-	-
SW system design specifications		-	-
SW system integration test specification		-	-
SW module design specification		-	-
SW module test specification		-	-

Base Asset Compliance Details

Selected Baseline Element Name: E/E/PE system safety requirements  
Compliance Status: The selected requirement has no evidence provided

Add a compliance evidence to this project baseline element.  
Please **drag and drop** a file to this area or press **Upload**  
Note: Pressing [Assign] button will commit your file to SVN and assign it as a compliance evidence.

Opening ComplianceReport\_56.docx

You have chosen to open:  
**ComplianceReport\_56.docx**  
which is: Microsoft Word Document  
from: http://amass.tecnalia.com:8080

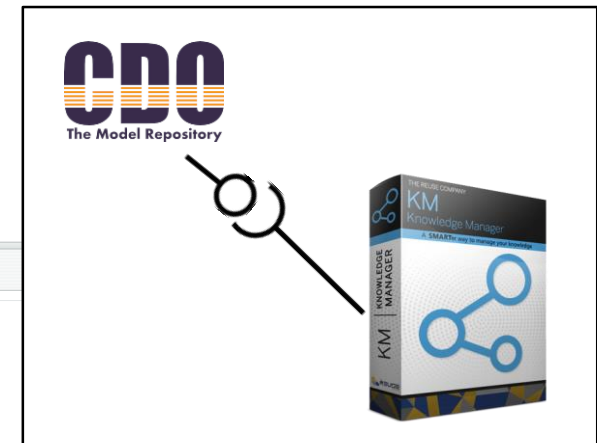
What should Firefox do with this file?

☒ Open with Microsoft Word (default)

☐ Save File

☐ Do this automatically for files like this from now on.

OK Cancel

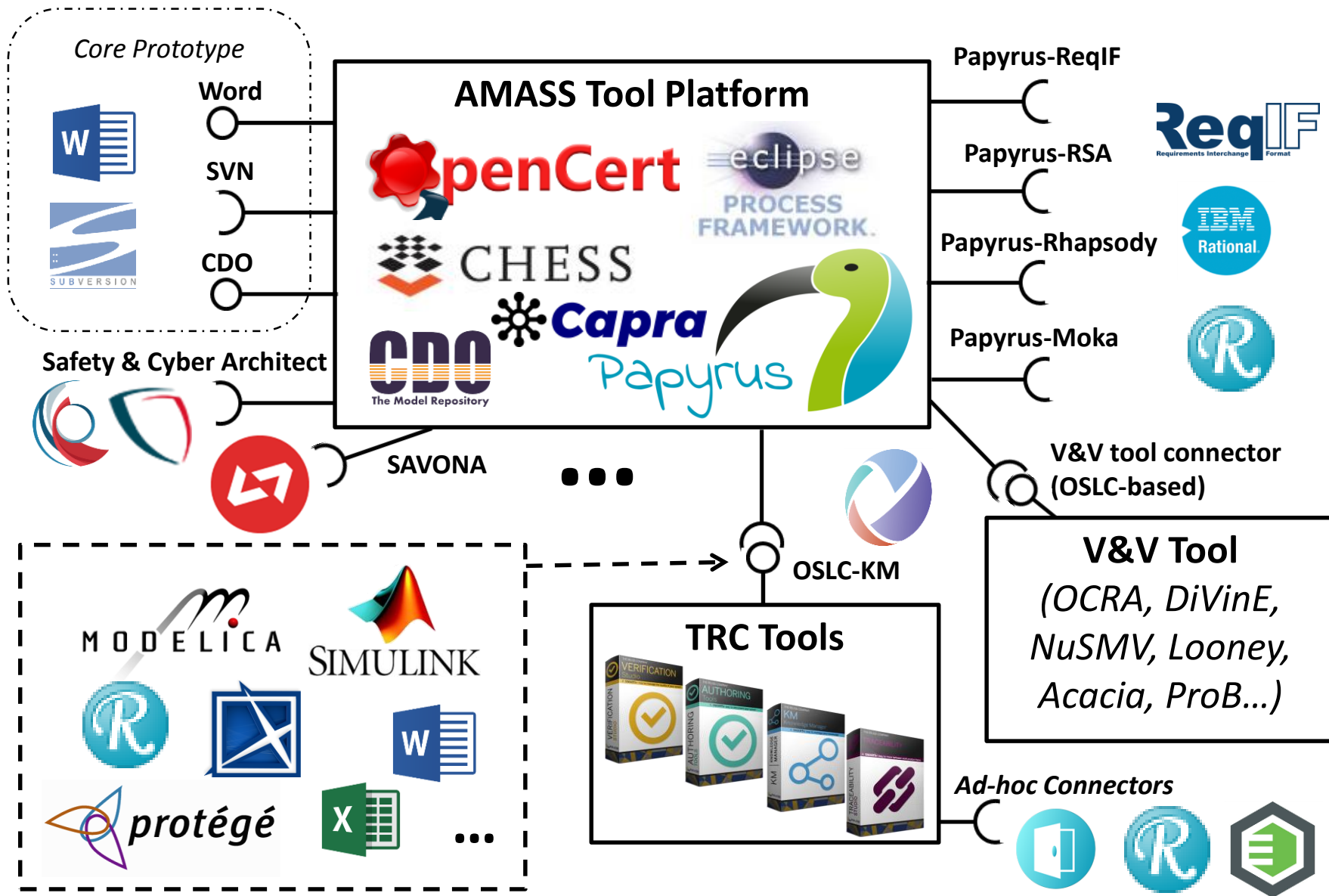


# Toolchain Scenario Outcome

- Effort for assurance information collection & exchange
  - Easier and faster data collection & exchange
  - Easier and faster connector development
- Effectiveness in risks identification
  - Increased by data exchange & quality analysis possibilities
- Number of common means for tool interoperability
  - 1 common means: OSLC KM
- Number of connectors, connected tools & covered domains (inc. all project)
  - From 5 to 12 connectors (~10 to 25+)
  - From 5 to 15 connected tools (~7 to 30+)
  - From 3 to 7 covered domains (~5 to 10+)



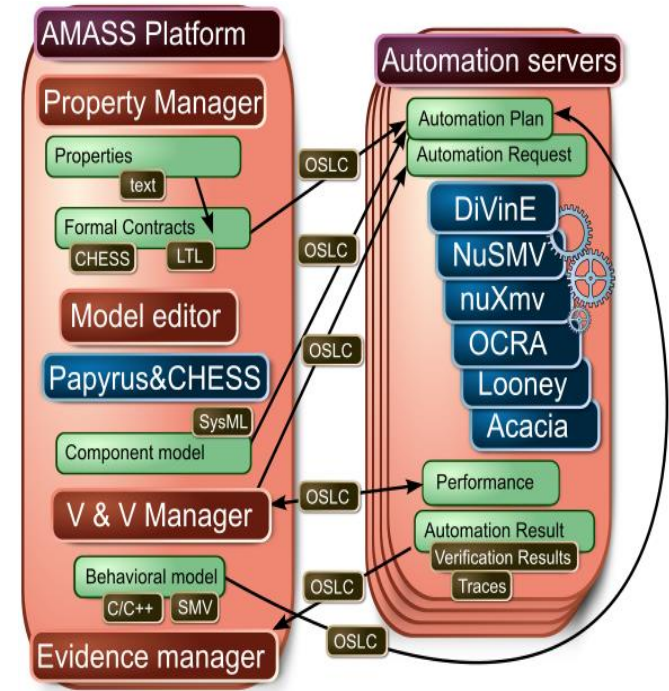
## Summary of Toolchain Possibilities





# Seamless Interoperability Results for P1

- Tool integration
  - Tool integration with OSLC-KM (inc. connector generation)
  - Ad-hoc tool integration
  - Papyrus interoperability
  - V&V tool integration
- Collaborative work
  - Seamless tracing
  - Collaborative real-time modelling
  - Data mining
  - Automatic translations
- Tool Quality Assessment and Characterisation
  - Exploitation of compliance management support





# Seamless Interoperability Results for P2

- Tool integration
  - V&V evidence management
  - Operations for tool integration with OSLC-KM
  - Integration with Safety and Security Analysis Tools
  - New integration solutions for Farkle, SAVONA, WEFACT, and MORETO
- Collaborative Work
  - Improved security management and data management
  - Extended collaborative modelling
  - New traceability management mechanisms
  - Extended data mining-enabled collaboration
  - Further exploitation of CDO features



# Conclusion

- Toolchains play an important role in CPS assurance & certification and are a part of Seamless Interoperability
- AMASS has paid great attention to toolchains:
  - OSLC as a reference technology, inc. OSLC KM
  - Integration means for the AMASS Tool Platform and others
  - ... and further Seamless Interoperability features
- The results lead to several important gains:
  - Easier & faster CPS design and risk identification
  - OSLC KM as a common approach for tool integration
  - x2.5+ connectors
  - x4+ connected tools
  - x2+ covered domains

**Questions?**

