Effective Reduction of Avoidable Complexity in Embedded Systems Dr. Julien Delange

Software Engineering Institute Carnegie Mellon University Pittsburgh, PA 15213





Software Engineering Institute

Carnegie Mellon University

Distribution Statement A: Approved for Public Release; Distribution is Unlimited Copyright 2015 Carnegie Mellon University

This material is based upon work funded and supported by the Department of Defense under Contract No. FA8721-05-C-0003 with Carnegie Mellon University for the operation of the Software Engineering Institute, a federally funded research and development center.

NO WARRANTY. THIS CARNEGIE MELLON UNIVERSITY AND SOFTWARE ENGINEERING INSTITUTE MATERIAL IS FURNISHED ON AN "AS-IS" BASIS. CARNEGIE MELLON UNIVERSITY MAKES NO WARRANTIES OF ANY KIND, EITHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, AS TO ANY MATTER INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, WARRANTY OF FITNESS FOR PURPOSE OR MERCHANTABILITY, EXCLUSIVITY, OR RESULTS OBTAINED FROM USE OF THE MATERIAL. CARNEGIE MELLON UNIVERSITY DOES NOT MAKE ANY WARRANTY OF ANY KIND WITH RESPECT TO FREEDOM FROM PATENT, TRADEMARK, OR COPYRIGHT INFRINGEMENT.

This material has been approved for public release and unlimited distribution except as restricted below.

This material may be reproduced in its entirety, without modification, and freely distributed in written or electronic form without requesting formal permission. Permission is required for any other use. Requests for permission should be directed to the Software Engineering Institute at permission@sei.cmu.edu.

Carnegie Mellon[®] is registered in the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office by Carnegie Mellon University.

DM-0002716



Introduction and Background

Embedded Systems are moving towards Model-Based Engineering

A380 control and display system implemented with SCADE Reduction of **development costs** as much as 57% for highest criticality levels

Software Complexity spans along the software lifecycle

Impacts development & maintenance activities

Maintenance = 70% of Total Cost

Need for software complexity management

How to detect complexity in models? How to improve model design?



SEI Research Review 2015 October 7–8, 2015	
© 2015 Carnegie Mellon University	
Distribution Statement A: Approved for Public Release Distribution is Unlimited	

SEI Approach for Software Complexity in Models

How to identify complexity in software models?

Application on functional (SCADE) and runtime (AADL) models Reuse existing metrics vs. develop model-specific ones?

Understand why/when/how users introduce complexity

Establish user vision of complexity Tool support to detect and automatically avoid complexity

Estimate the cost of complexity for safety-critical systems

Impact on development and maintenance activities



SEI Research Review 2015 October 7–8, 2015 © 2015 Carnegie Mellon University Distribution Statement A: Approved for Public Release; Distribution is Unlimited

Defining and Detecting Software Complexity

Define inappropriate modeling patterns & complexity metrics

Runtime models (AADL): complexity in configuration and deployment

Functional models (SCADE): complexity in software implementation

Identify root causes of high complexity

Software re-use (aka copy/paste), data scope, etc.

How to address and fix it (e.g. re-factoring, resources allocation)

Application to existing models

Stepper Motor (Rolls-Royce/AEC) Flight Control Guidance (SCADE)

Software Architecture Complexity (AADL)

Resources usage/dimension, configuration issue

Two inter-dependent subprograms deployed on different processors

Communication queues dimensions wrt timing requirements Inconsistent timing requirements with connected component

Suggest architecture changes

Change deployment strategy (e.g. relocate a task) Modify timing requirements/communication policy

Tested on industrial example

Discover timing issue from industrial models



Software Functional Complexity (SCADE)

Tailor existing metrics to a modeling language

System States (cyclomatic) Operators and Operands (Halstead)

Connectedness (Zage)



Develop new model-specific metrics

Data flow oriented (#operator, #output per flow)

- Help to reason about the impact of a flow
- Provide hints to re-architect the software architecture

Understand Model Complexity

Part 1: Model Review and Tool Usage Critique

Existing model to review (elevator model) Evaluate the modeling tool (SCADE)

Part 2: Model Design

Implement a system (microwave) from a textual specification

	Student	Professional
No Experience	Group 1	Group 2
Moderate Experience	Group 3	Group 4



Modeling Tool Experiment - Results

Basic complexity issues are not understood

50% of participants have issues with data abstraction50% of participants have issues with data scope

Appropriate training is key when transitioning to a MDE approach

25% of users experienced comprehension and understanding issues

80% of participants did not find any comments (and there were some!)

Experience level does not explain performance

Estimate Cost Savings

Overall impact of Model-Driven Engineering on software quality

Automatic production of certified code

Testing and Validation activities, especially for DO178-C

Software reuse and maintenance

Impact of Models Complexity

Limited in developments efforts Significant in maintenance costs



Model-Driven EngineeringAdapted from incoming SEI technical report
"Evaluating and Mitigating Complexity in Software Models"with managed complexity reduces up to 30% of total TCO

Software Engineering Institute Carnegie Mellon University

SEI Research Review 2015 October 7–8, 2015 © 2015 Carnegie Mellon University Distribution Statement A: Approved for Public Release; Distribution is Unlimited

Conclusion and Perspectives

Impact of complexity management with Model-Driven Engineering

Costs savings of more than 30% on the total life cycle

Deliver better quality, faster at an affordable cost

Require **appropriate training** and understanding of modeling techniques

Need to refine complexity metrics on models

Calibration on several models

Estimate potential savings per metrics

Transition and impact of SEI research

Release of tools, integration in modeling software Research results published in an SEI technical report, blog and podcast Benefits for other domains (e.g. medical, automotive, etc.)

Contact Information

Julien Delange

Member of the Technical Staff Software Architecture Practice Telephone: +1 412-268-9652 Email: jdelange@sei.cmu.edu

Web

www.sei.cmu.edu www.sei.cmu.edu/contact.cfm https://github.com/cmu-sei/eraces

U.S. Mail

Software Engineering Institute Customer Relations 4500 Fifth Avenue Pittsburgh, PA 15213-2612 USA

Customer Relations

Email: info@sei.cmu.edu Telephone: +1 412-268-5800 SEI Phone: +1 412-268-5800 SEI Fax: +1 412-268-6257