

tNi
Europe

Stood 5



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TNI Europe

« the HOOD company »

2000



Created near Manchester (UK)

2001

Acquisition of CP-HOOD from Critical Path
(40 sites, 500 licenses)

2004

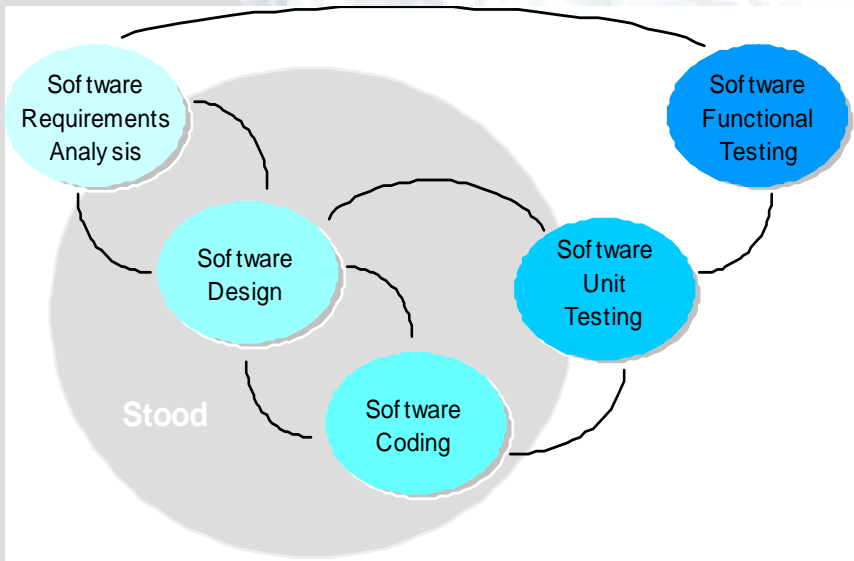


Acquisition of Stood from TNI-Valiosys
(20 sites, 150 licenses)
Office in Brest (F)

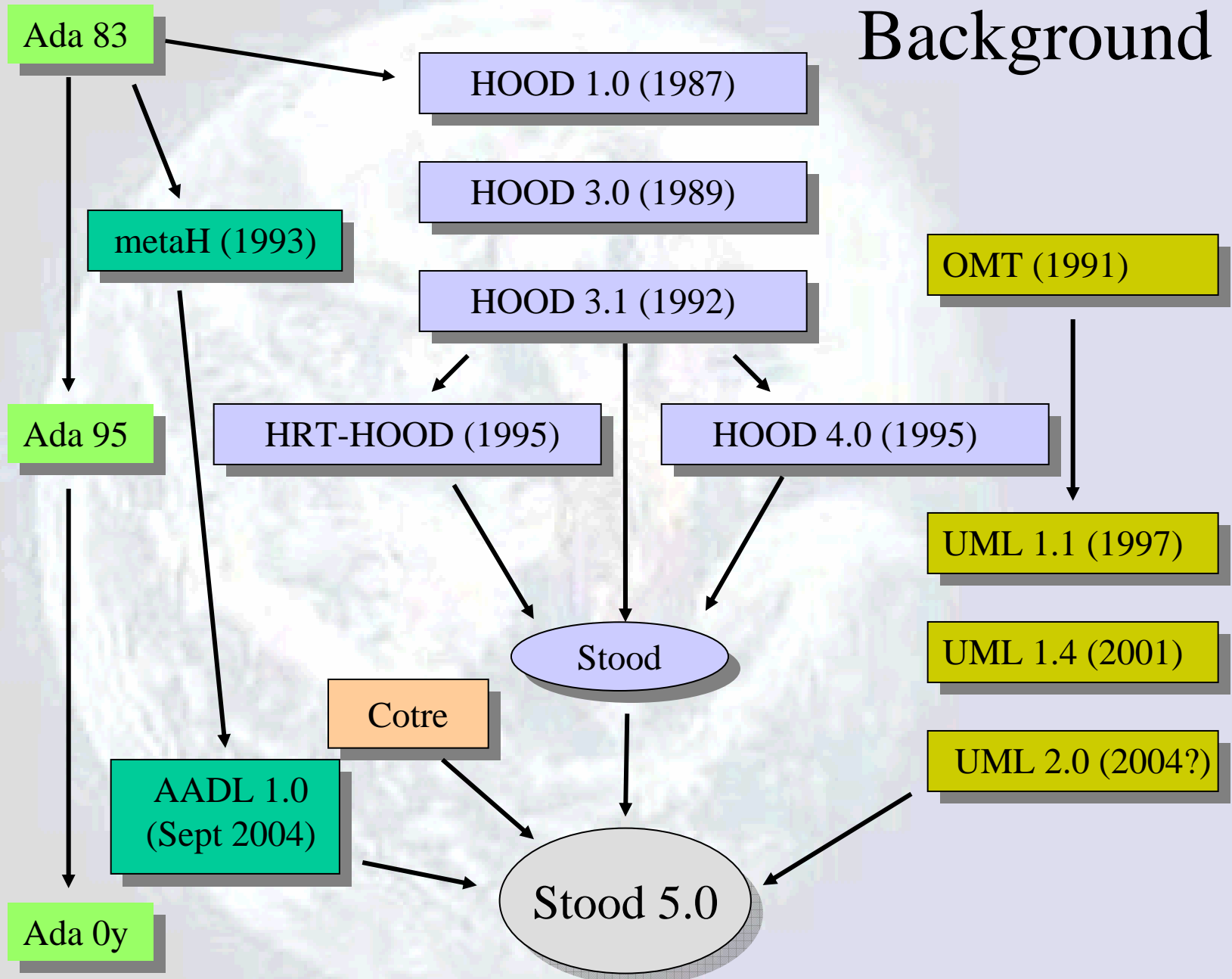
Release of Stood 5.0

Stood

- An industrial software design tool
- Already deployed & supported on many critical projects (DO-178B, ECSS-E40, MIL-STD-498)
- UML 2.0 front end & AADL plug-in



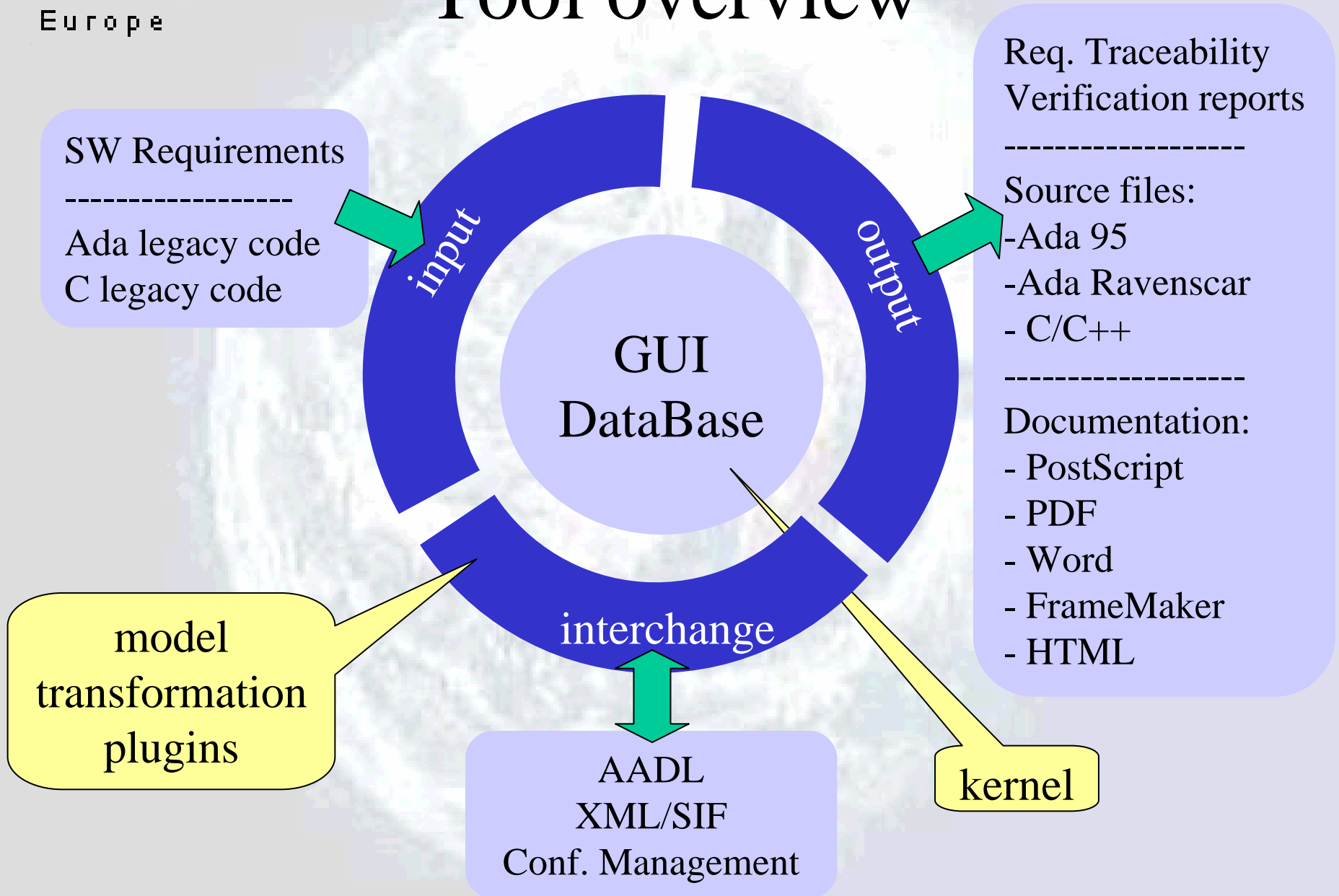
Background



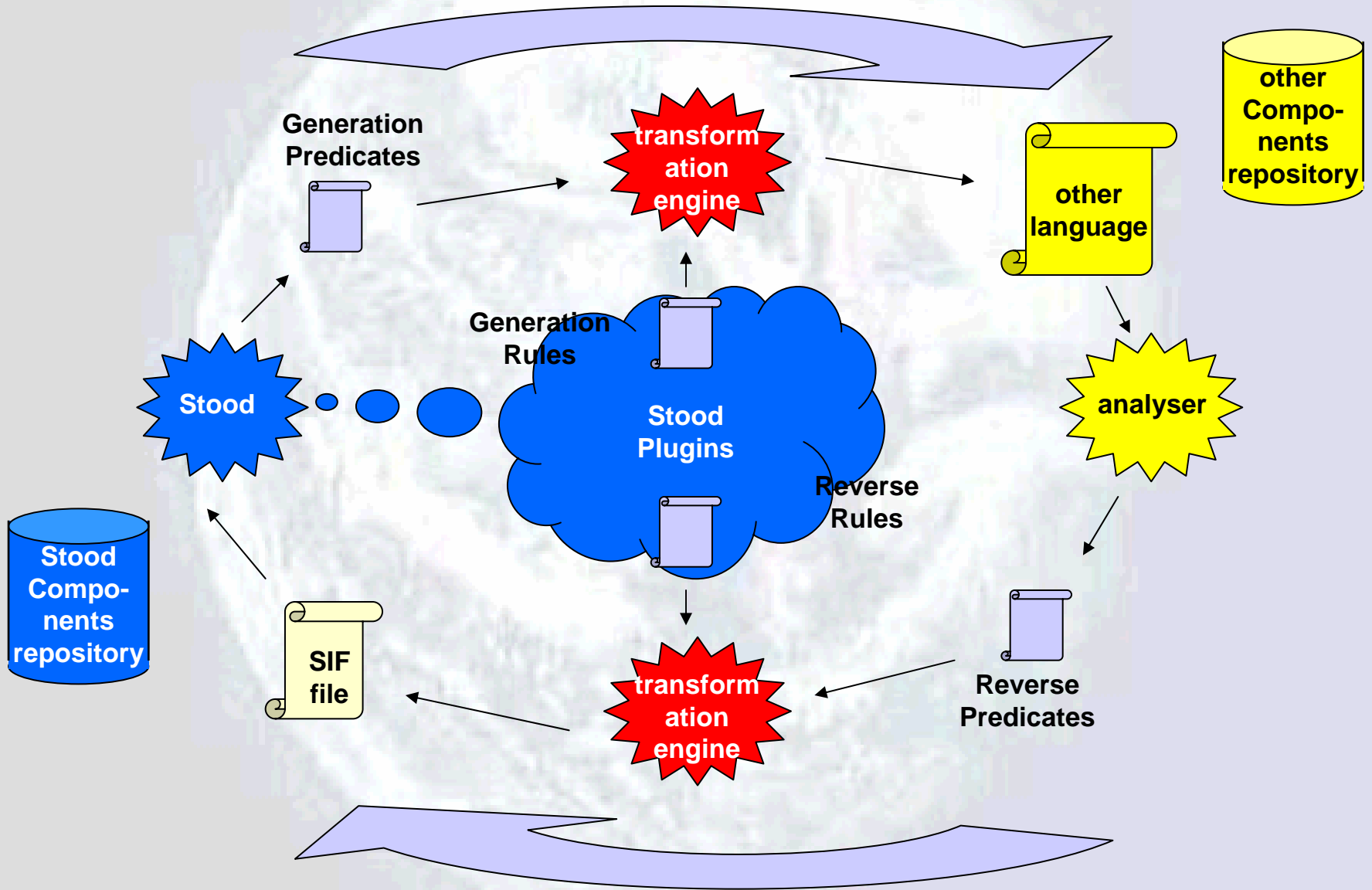
In line with current trends

- promotes **Model Driven** Engineering: « designing before coding »
 - advanced modeling solution
 - model transformations
- promotes **Component Based** Architectures to ease:
 - team development
 - reuse
 - testing
 - maintenance
- promotes flexible **Software Design** practices:
 - incremental documentation
 - incremental coding and round-trip engineering
 - incremental requirements traceability
 - extensive tool customization capabilities

Tool overview



Model transformations



Formal transformation rules

example: AADL generator

- AADL definition:

```
component_type_extension ::=
component_category defining_component_type_identifier
extends unique_component_type_identifier
[ features ( { feature | feature_refinement }+ | none_statement ) ]
[ flows ( { flow_spec | flow_spec_refinement }+ | none_statement ) ]
[ properties ( { component_type_property_association }+ | none_statement ) ]
{ annex_subclause }*
end defining_component_type_identifier ;
```

- Corresponding code generation rule in prolog:

```
genComponentType(X,C,I,P) :-
  indent(I), write(C), sp, write(X),
  opt_EXTENSION(X,C), nl,
  opt_FEATURES(X,I,P),
  opt_FLOWSPEC(X,I),
  opt_TYPPROPERTIES(X,I),
  opt_ANNEXES(X,I),
  indent(I), write('END '), write(X), sc, nl, nl.
```

What is a Component ?

- UML 2.0 (*final adopted specification*)

« A component can always be considered an autonomous unit within a system or subsystem. It has one or more **provided** and **required** interfaces (...), and its **internals** are hidden and inaccessible other than as provided by its interfaces. Although it may be dependent on other elements in terms of interfaces that are required, a component is **encapsulated** and its **dependencies** are designed such that it can be treated as independently as possible. »

- AADL 1.0 (*AS5506*)

« A *component* represents some hardware or software entity that is part of a system being modeled in AADL. A component has a *component type*, which defines a **functional interface**. The component type acts as the specification of a component that other components can operate against. (...) A component has zero or more *component implementations*. A component implementation specifies an **internal structure** for a component as an assembly of subcomponents. »

- HOOD (*HRM 4*)

« A HOOD object is thus a software module specification, being primarily an encapsulation of services provided to other client software. (...) An object has a visible part (the **interface**), and a hidden part (the **internals**) which cannot be accessed directly by external objects. (...) The interface part defines the services (...) **provided** by the object, as well as the services **required** from other objects. »

Mapping 1/2

AADL	UML 2.0	HOOD
component	component	(parent) module
subcomponent	part	(child) module
features	provided interface	provided interface
	required interface	required interface
containment connection	delegate (provided)	implemented_by
	delegate (required)	use (uncle)
components connection	assembly	use (sibling)

Mapping 2/2

predefined Components

AADL	UML 2.0	HOOD
System instance		System configuration
System		Non terminal object
Process		Active root object
Thread group		Active non terminal object
Thread (aperiodic)		Active terminal object
Thread (periodic)		Cyclic object
Thread (sporadic)		Sporadic object
Data		Protected object Passive terminal objects
Package		Class

why the AADL ?

- The AADL is System oriented and can be used in the early phases of a project.
 - It complements and easily interacts with the UML 2.0 / HOOD Software modeling approach
 - It may become an efficient communication media all along the project lifecycle.
- It brings a default predefined behavioural semantics to real-time components.
 - It can be used at System level for simulation
 - It can be used at Software level for advanced real-time code generation
- It offers wide extension mechanisms
 - Property_sets and Annexes
 - Already used by the COTRE (ending) and ASSERT (starting) projects
- It is already supported by the industry of critical systems in the USA and in Europe.

Summary

UML gives the general background:

What is a component ?

+

AADL brings precise semantics for real-time components:

What is the behaviour of a periodic thread ?

+

HOOD offers a well structured process to build the system:

How do I define and assemble my components ?

=

Stood provides the appropriate framework to support all that in the context of real industrial projects:

- **productivity**: distributed development, reuse of legacy data, code generation
- **quality**: verifications, documentation, certification issues

Use case 1

AADL Modeller

- UML 2.0 structure diagrams front end
- HOOD design rules:
 - visibility rules
 - information hiding (i.e. for ports)
 - immediate C, Ada, ... and doc generation
- AADL 1.0 generator
- AADL 1.0 semantics checker (under dev.)
- AADL 1.0 code generation rules (under dev.)
- future possible improvements:
 - AADL graphical notation,
 - XML output, ...

Use case 2

"bridging the gap"

- using AADL as a System to Software bridge
- importing AADL 1.0 specifications
 - to be developed with other AADL compliant tools
 - preserving the System architecture
- standard Software development process
 - SW architectural design refinement
 - SW detailed design and documentation
 - SW coding and round-trip engineering
- using the AADL output again for V&V
 - checking System to Software compliancy
 - connecting to external Verification tools (i.e. Cheddar)
 - implementing the COTRE annex

Use case 3

reusing legacy systems

- a three steps process:
 - Ada or C legacy code reverse engineering
 - architecture adjustments at SW design level
 - AADL generator
- benefits:
 - let existing source code components be made visible for new systems at high level
 - building non proprietary format component libraries
 - facilitating reuse of specialized building blocks

Features summary 1/2

Support of the Software Design activities

Architectural Design

- components based approach with black-box and white-box views
- UML 2.0 graphical notation
- AADL import/export
- support of HOOD and HRT-HOOD methodology
- built-in real-time model

Verifications

- cross references table
- automatic calculation of the required interfaces
- automatic generation of call trees and dataflow graphs
- real-time schedulability analysis
- requirements traceability matrix
- design rules checker
- design metrics

Detailed Design & Coding

- customizable structured detailed design framework
- incremental documentation
- incremental coding and round-trip engineering
- incremental requirements coverage
- legacy Ada and C code reverse engineering

Features summary 2/2

Workflow Integration

Project management

- full Windows-Unix interoperability
- network distributed project bases
- integrated interface to remote Configuration Management Systems
- multi user management at system and subsystem level
- SIF and XML design model interchange

Requirements traceability

- import of high level requirements
- incremental requirements coverage
- management of the derived requirements
- bidirectional interface with Reqtify™

Compliance to Standards

- DO-178B for embedded avionics
- ECSS-E40 for space systems
- EN-50128 for railways
- MIL-STD-498 for military

Code & Doc generators

- Ada95
- C/C++
- HTML
- PostScript/PDF
- RTF (Word™)
- MIF (FrameMaker™)

Try it...

The screenshot displays the Stood 5.0 - demo software interface. The main window shows a UML class diagram for an ALU interface and its implementations. The diagram includes the following elements:

- Interface:** `ALU` (labeled as `<<Interface>>`) with operations `add` and `sub`.
- Types:** `number`, `integer`, `real`, and `complex` (labeled as `<<Types>>`).
- Constants:** `number`, `integer`, `real`, and `complex` (labeled as `<<Constants>>`).
- Exceptions:** `number`, `integer`, `real`, and `complex` (labeled as `<<Exceptions>>`).
- Data:** `number`, `integer`, `real`, and `complex` (labeled as `<<Data>>`).

The diagram shows that the `number` interface is implemented by `integer`, `real`, and `complex`. The `integer` class has attributes `e : integer` and `d : integer`. The `real` class has attributes `r : real` and `i : real`. The `complex` class has attributes `r : real` and `i : real`. The `number` interface has operations `add` and `sub`.

The left sidebar shows a project tree for "(design) calculator" with sub-items: calculator, keyboard, screen, ALU, complex, integer, real, number, controller, stdio, (design) EHD, (design) std, (design) stdio, and (design) stdlib.

The bottom left pane shows a list of checks:

- type description (text) ✓
- type properties (hood) ✓
- class inheritance (hood) ✓
- type attributes (hood) ✓
- type enumeration (hood) ✓
- type pre-declaration (ada)
- type definition (ada)
- type definition (c) ✓
- type definition (cpp)
- CONSTANTS
- OPERATION_SETS
- OPERATIONS
 - add ✓
 - operation spec. description (text) ✓
 - operation declaration (hood) ✓

The bottom right pane shows the operation declaration for `add`:

```
add(
    me : in number;
    op : in number;
    return number;
)
```

The right side of the bottom right pane shows the operation declaration in text format:

```
(ty) number
<pa> me
<pa> op
```

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