ESA software factory prototype based on TASTE

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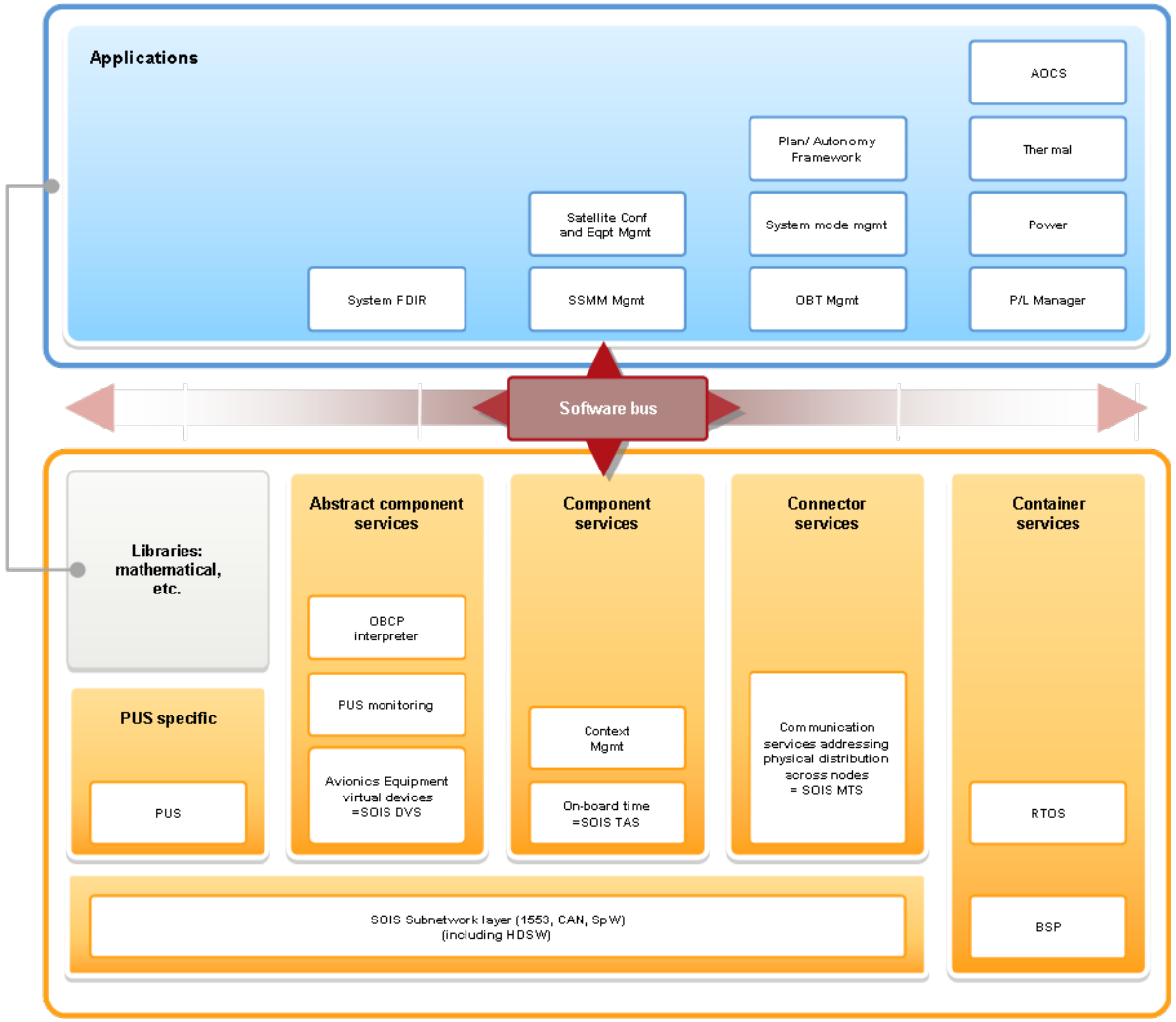
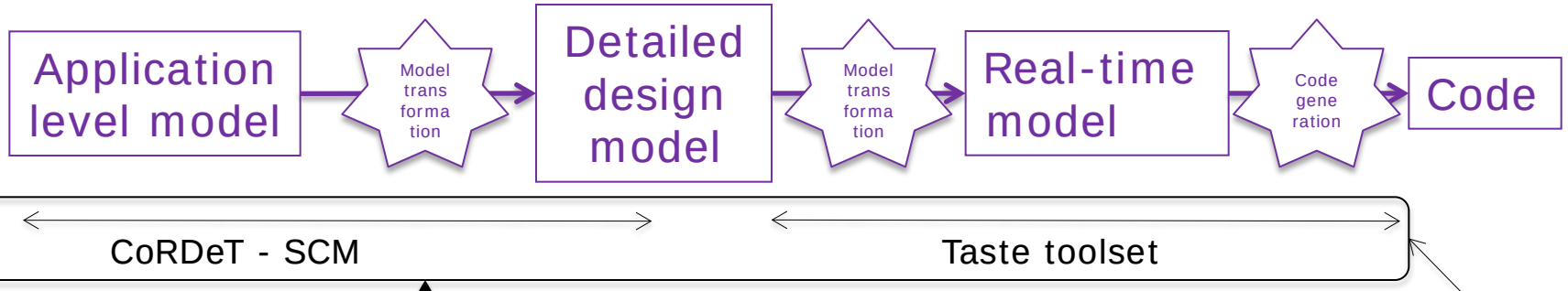
with contributions of GMV in COrDeT-2 studies
...and Suzanne Guerreiro as Estec trainee

The software reference architecture

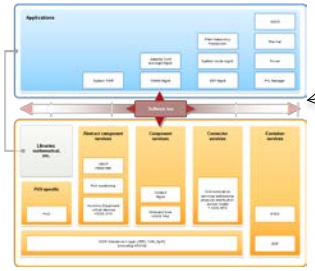


Presentation of the Architectural steps

- One principle of OSRA is “separation of concerns”: application to subsystems engineers (AOCS), architecture to software architect, implementation to real-time software engineers (supported by tools)
- Therefore a toolset (“software factory”) takes an application level model and generates the code

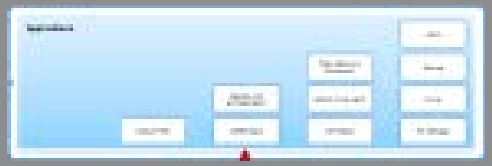


The knowledge of the architectural design (PUS and SOIS design patterns, libraries) is in the model transformation tool



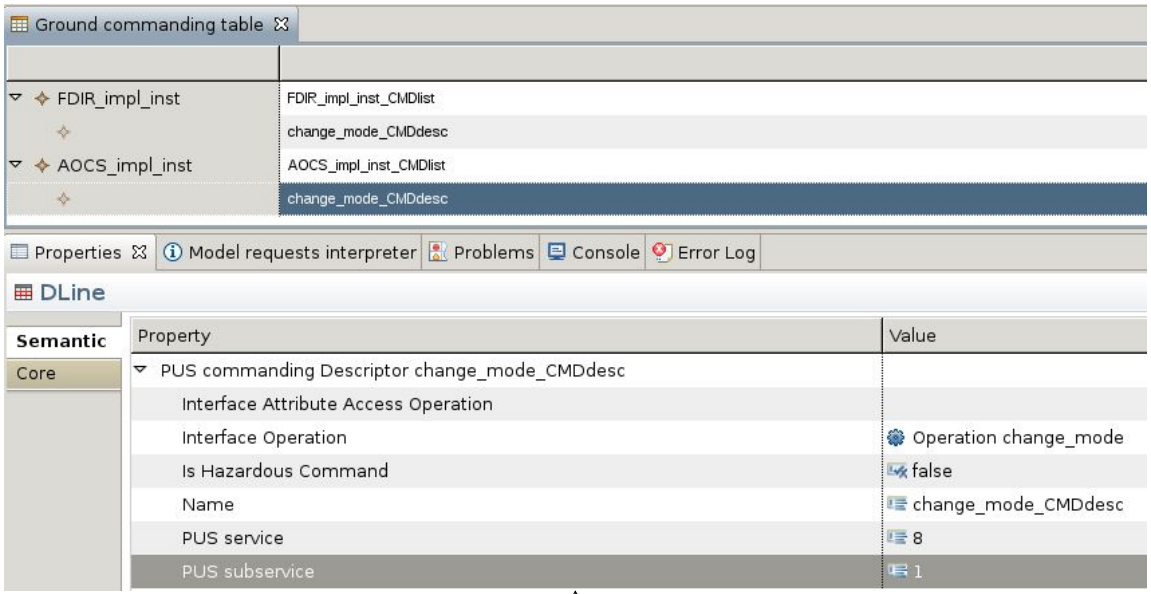
The software factory implements and generates the software bus

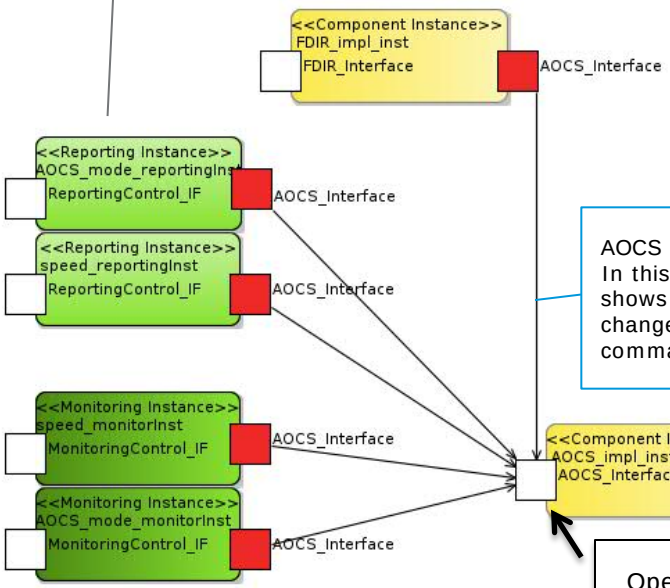
Application level model



Two application components, AOCS and FDIR, are placed by the Application engineer.
They are instance of a component type.

AOCS has 2 interface that needs to be reported through **PUS**, and 2 interface that need to be monitored by PUS. The green boxes are abstraction of the **PUS** design patterns.

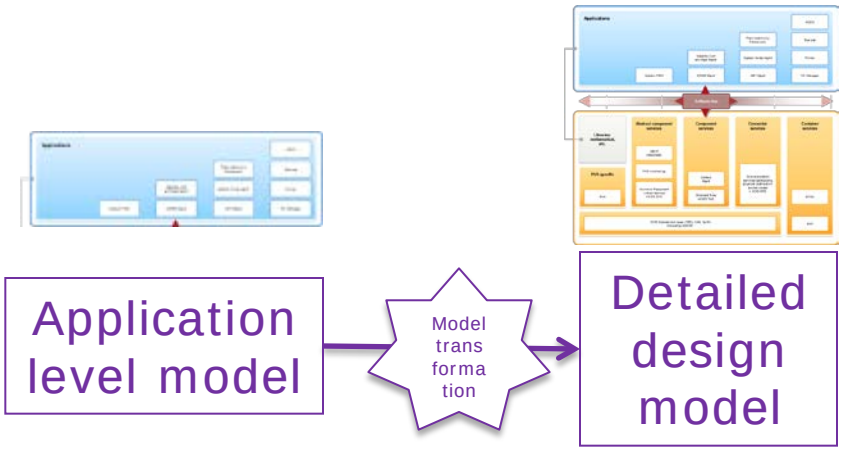




AOCS receives a command through an interface. In this version, a double click on the interface shows a table where the command is shown: it is change_mode through PUS service 8. The **PUS** commanding design pattern will be activated.

AOCS talks to a star tracker though a proxy that is an abstraction of the **SOIS** services

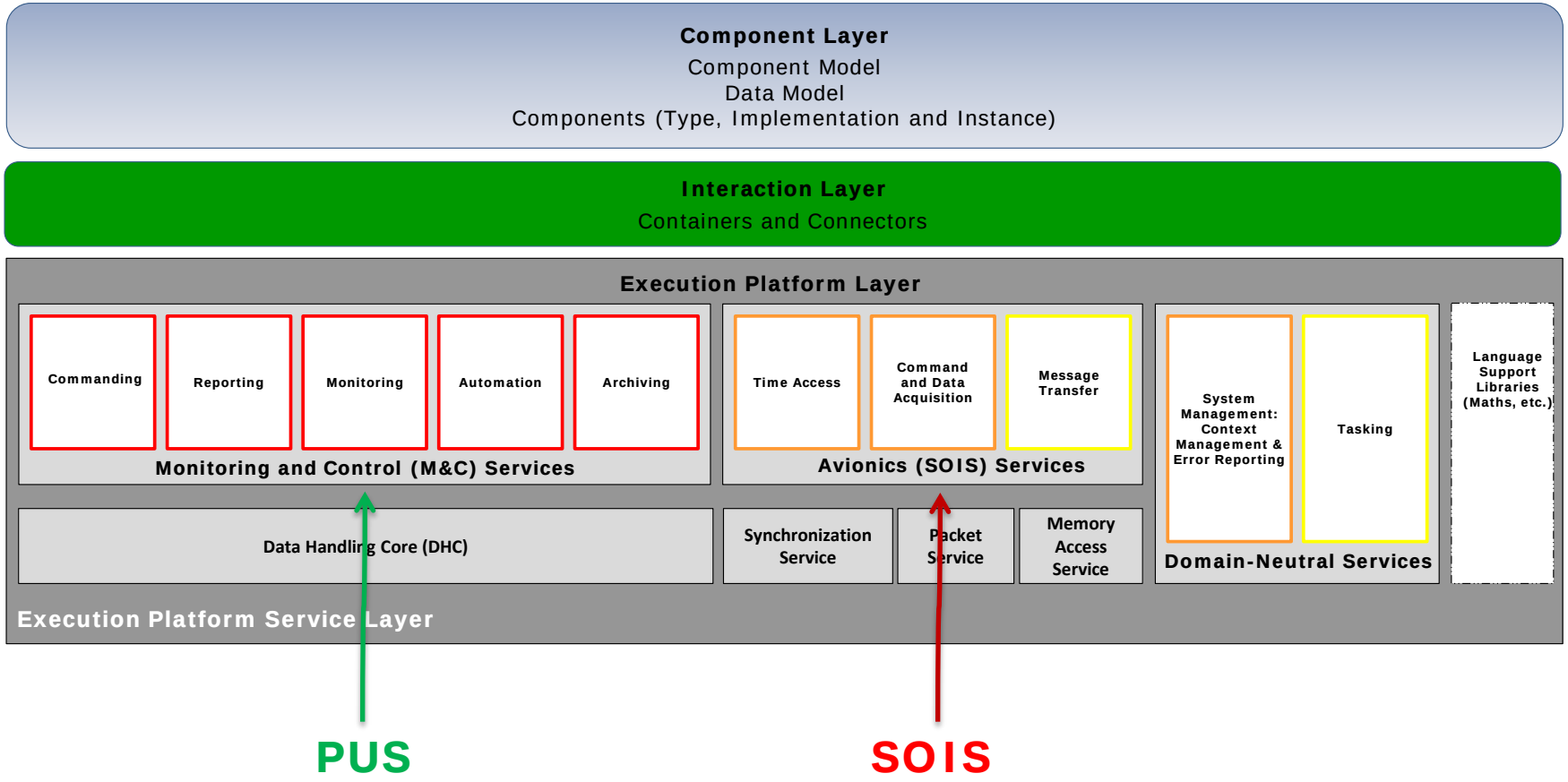
Operations:
setMode(parameter);
Attributes:
currentMode
currentPointAccuracy
...



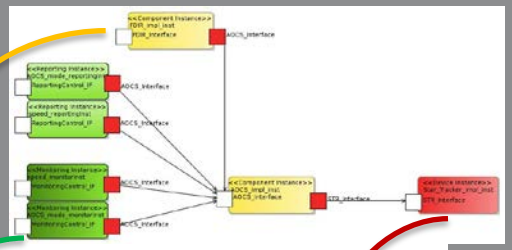
Now we model-transform from application level model to detailed design model

(design patterns are inserted)

The execution platform



Detailed design Model



ASW

Mission mgmt

AOCS

FDIR

functional

protocol

PUS

Application support layer

SOIS

Serial link

MIL bus

Sub-network layer

The model transformation tool has expanded the green and red boxes into design patterns

Each box will be detailed in the next slides

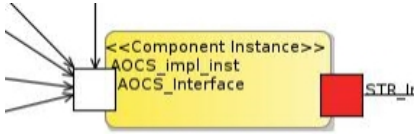
This diagram has more PUS services than the application level model one. This is just to give the complete view of the current implementation

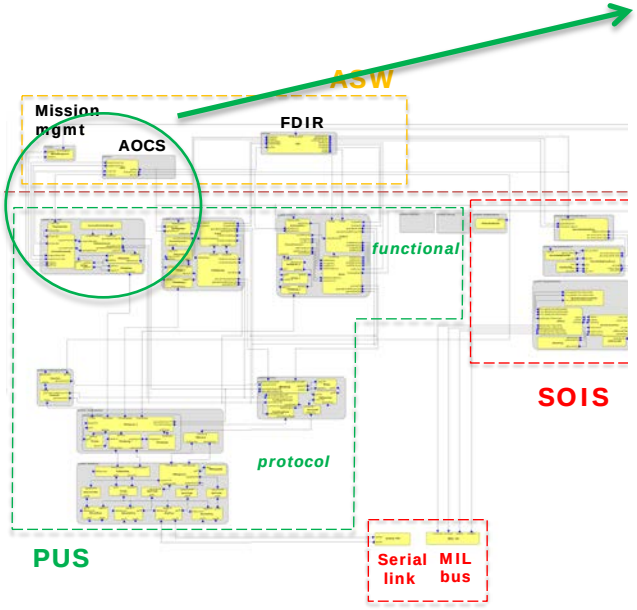
This is the "execution platform"

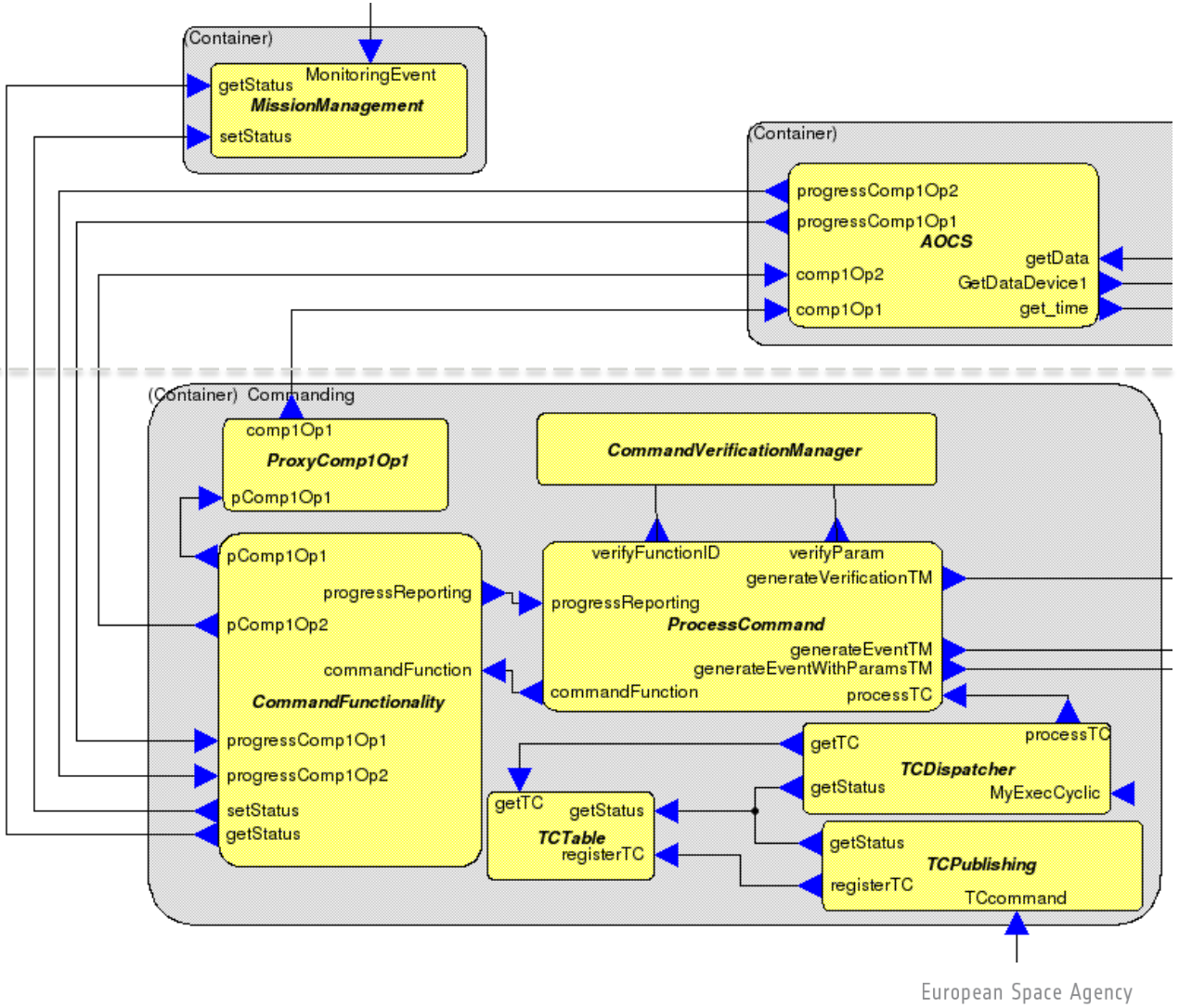
The SOIS implementation is incomplete… We miss the subnetwork layers (today it goes on Ethernet), and the MTS is hidden.

the PUS boxes...

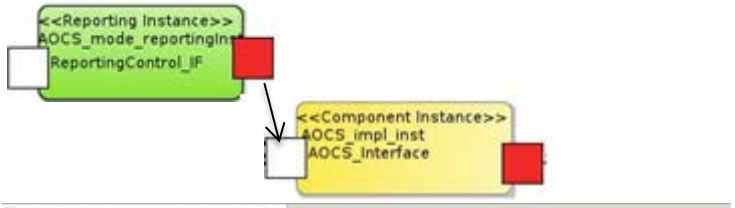
The Commanding box

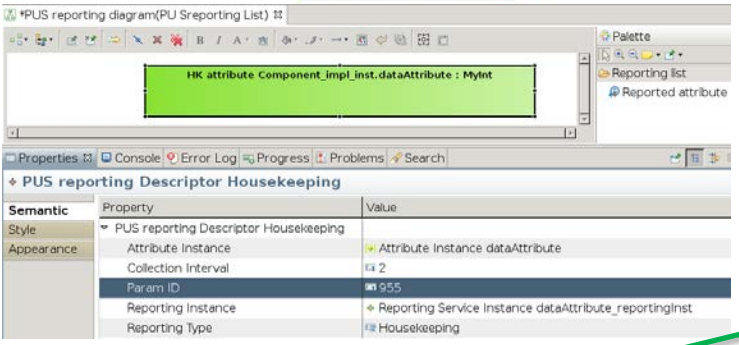


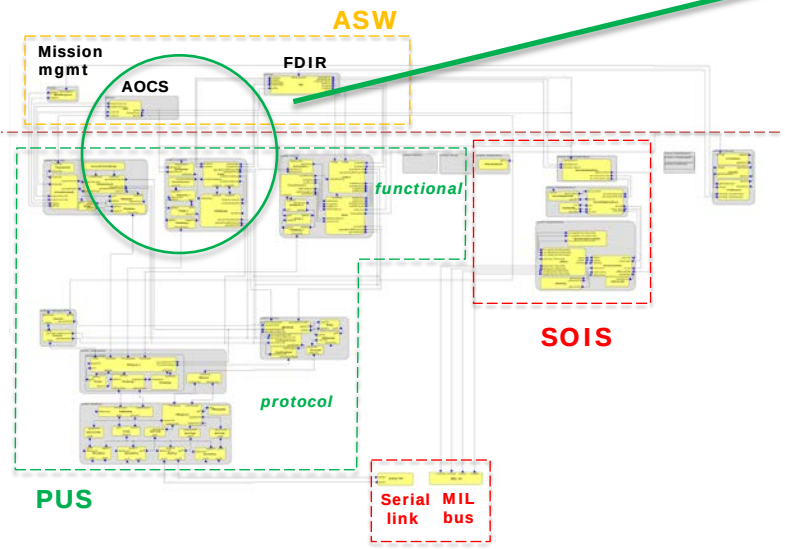


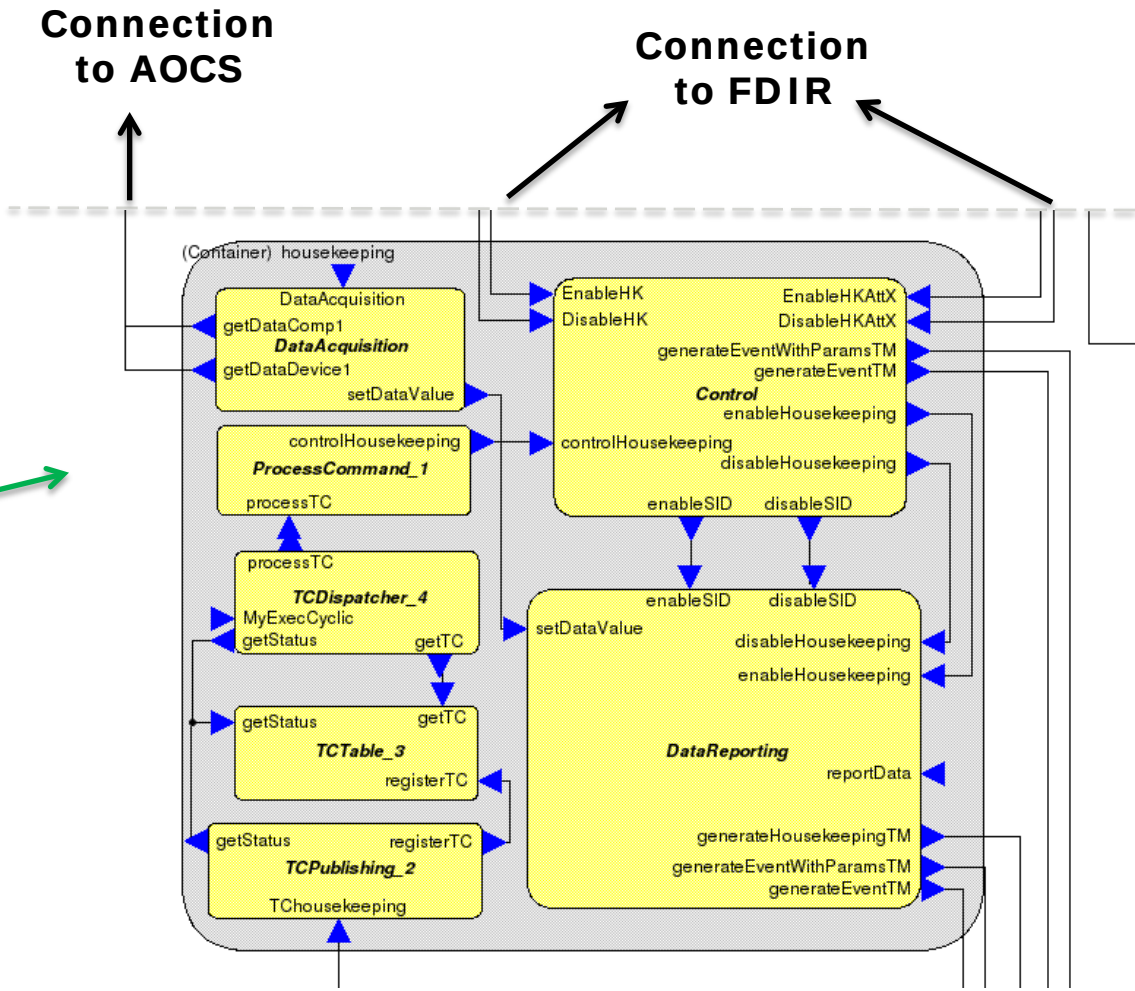


The Housekeeping box

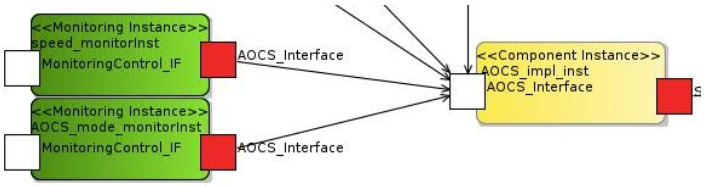


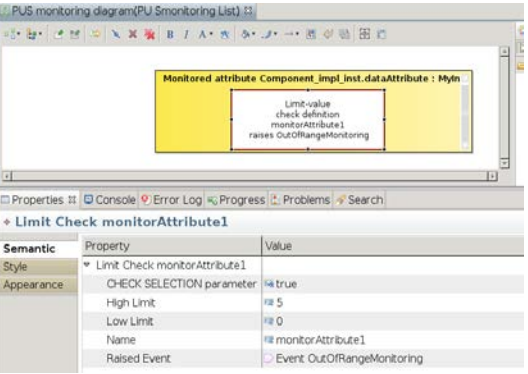


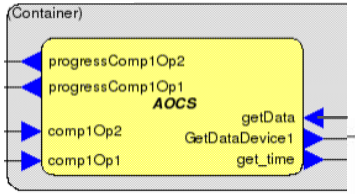


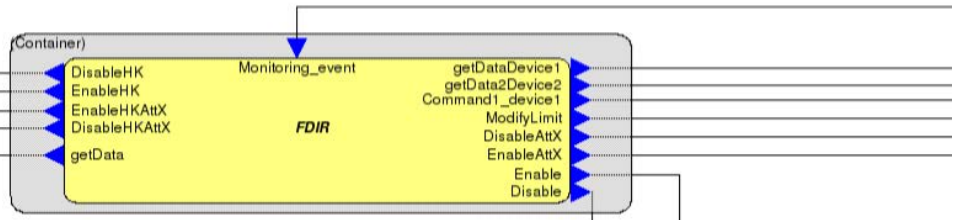


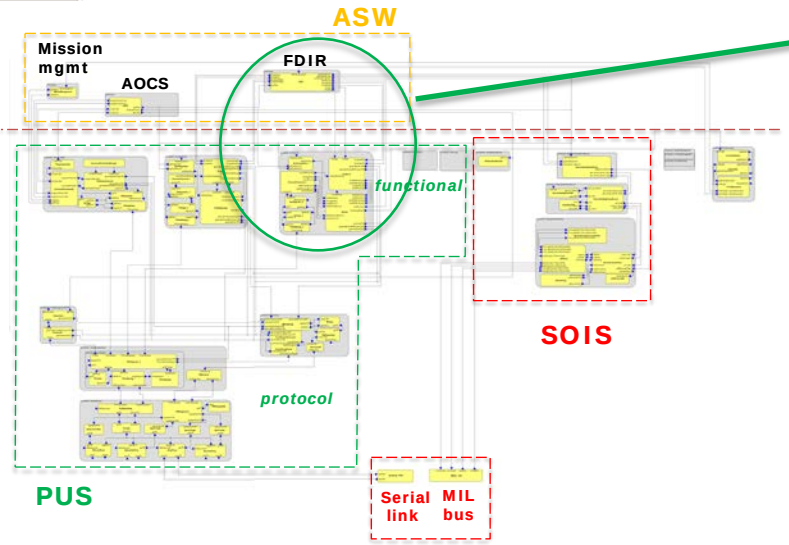
The Monitoring box

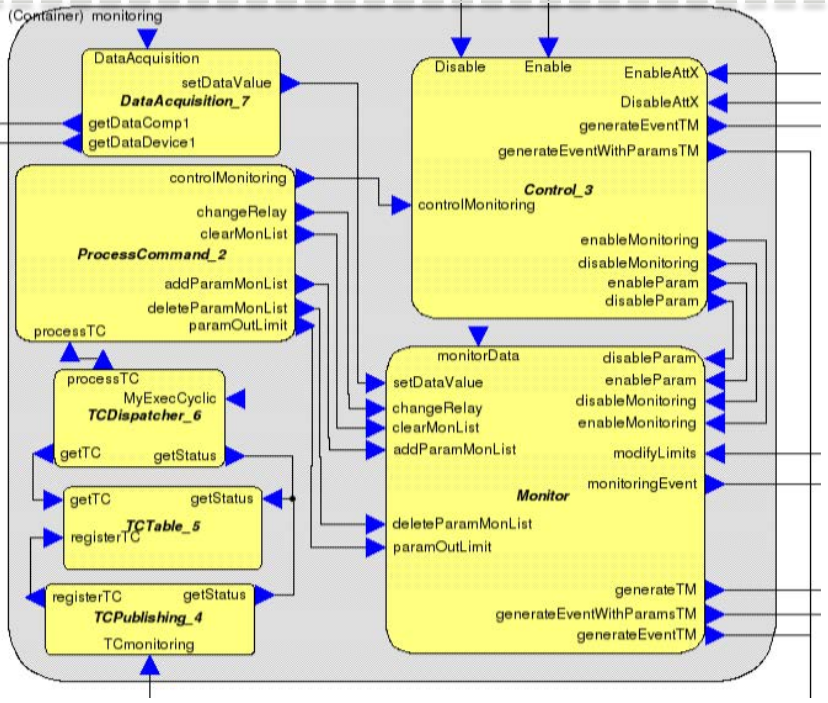




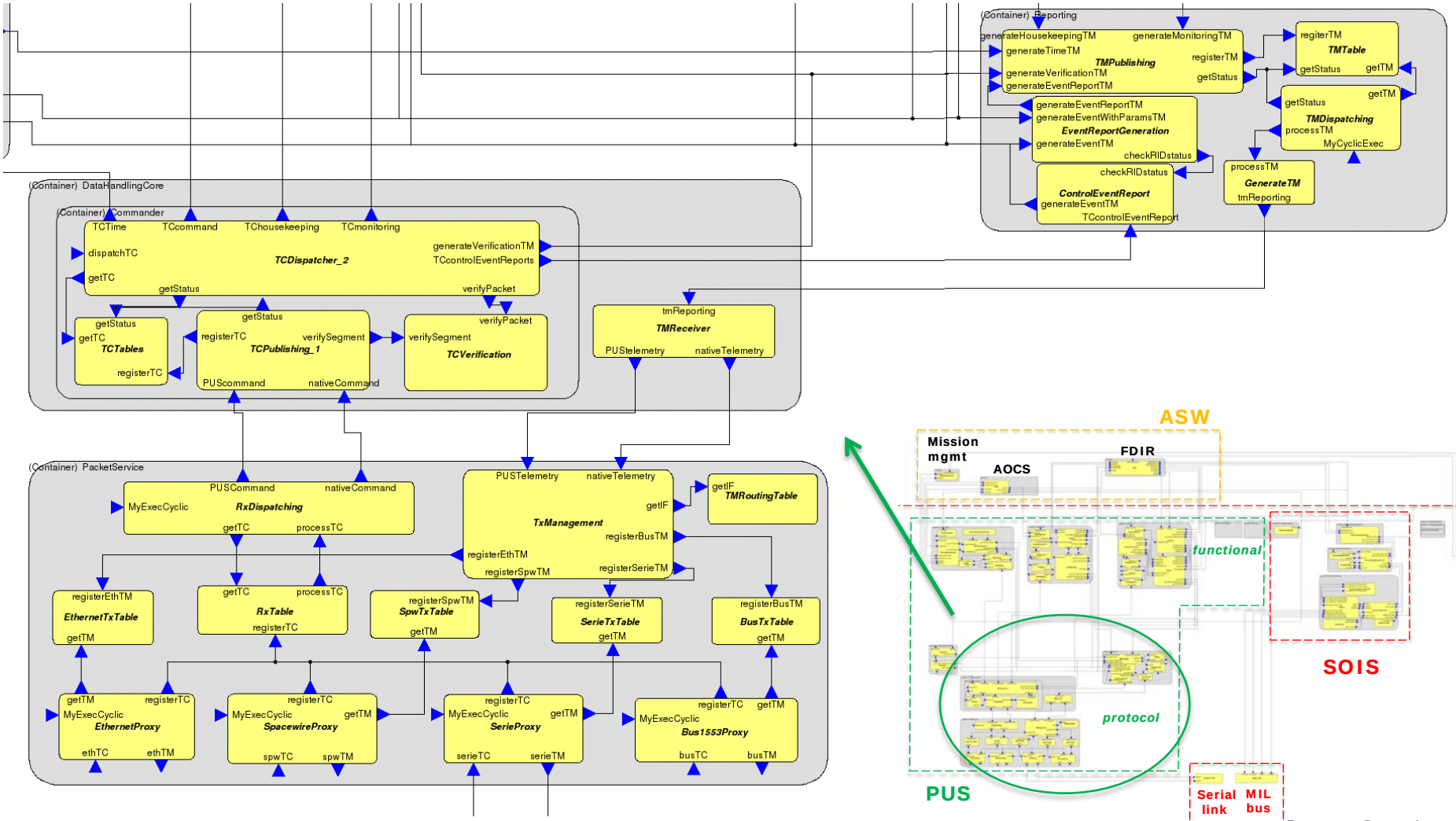






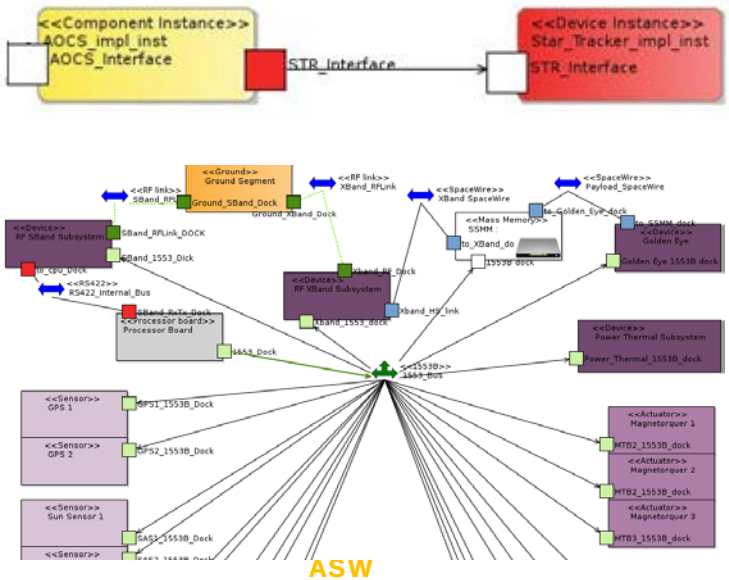


The Data Handling boxes (packets and protocol related issues)



the SOIS boxes…

The “SOIS - Command&DataAcquisitionService” box



ASW

Mission mgmt

AOCS

FDIR

functional

SOIS

protocol

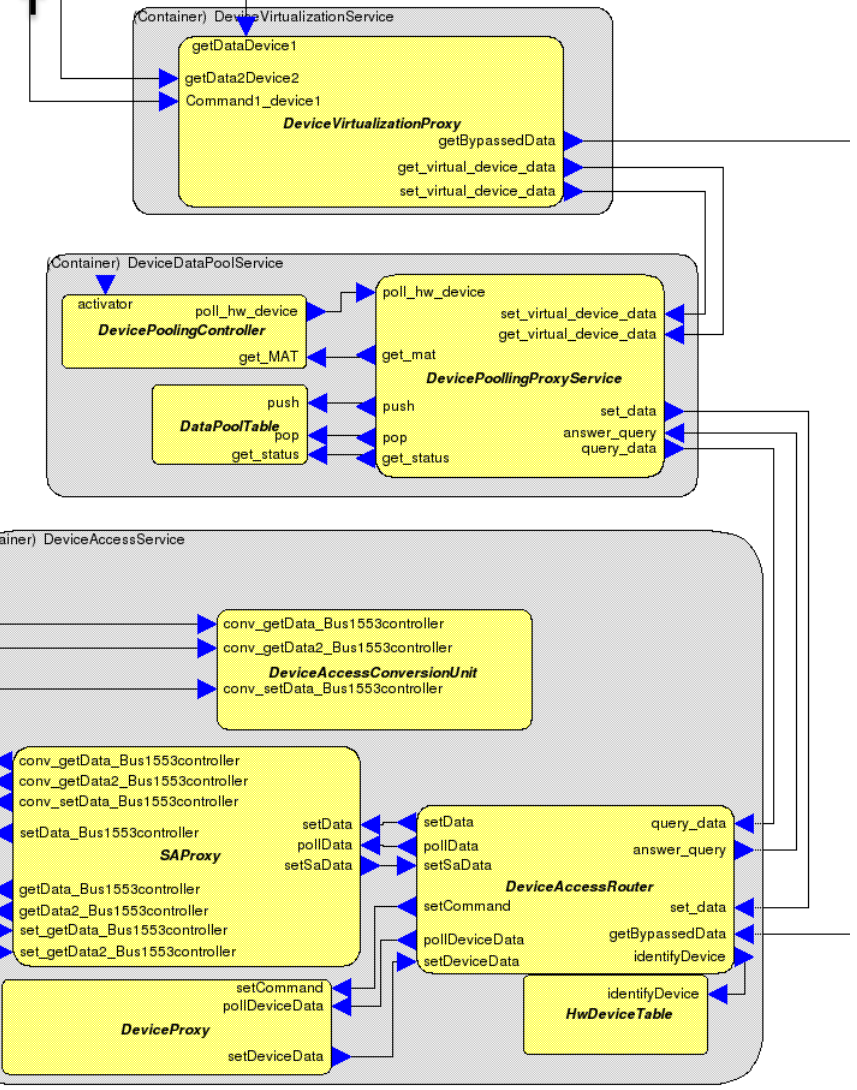
PUS

Serial link

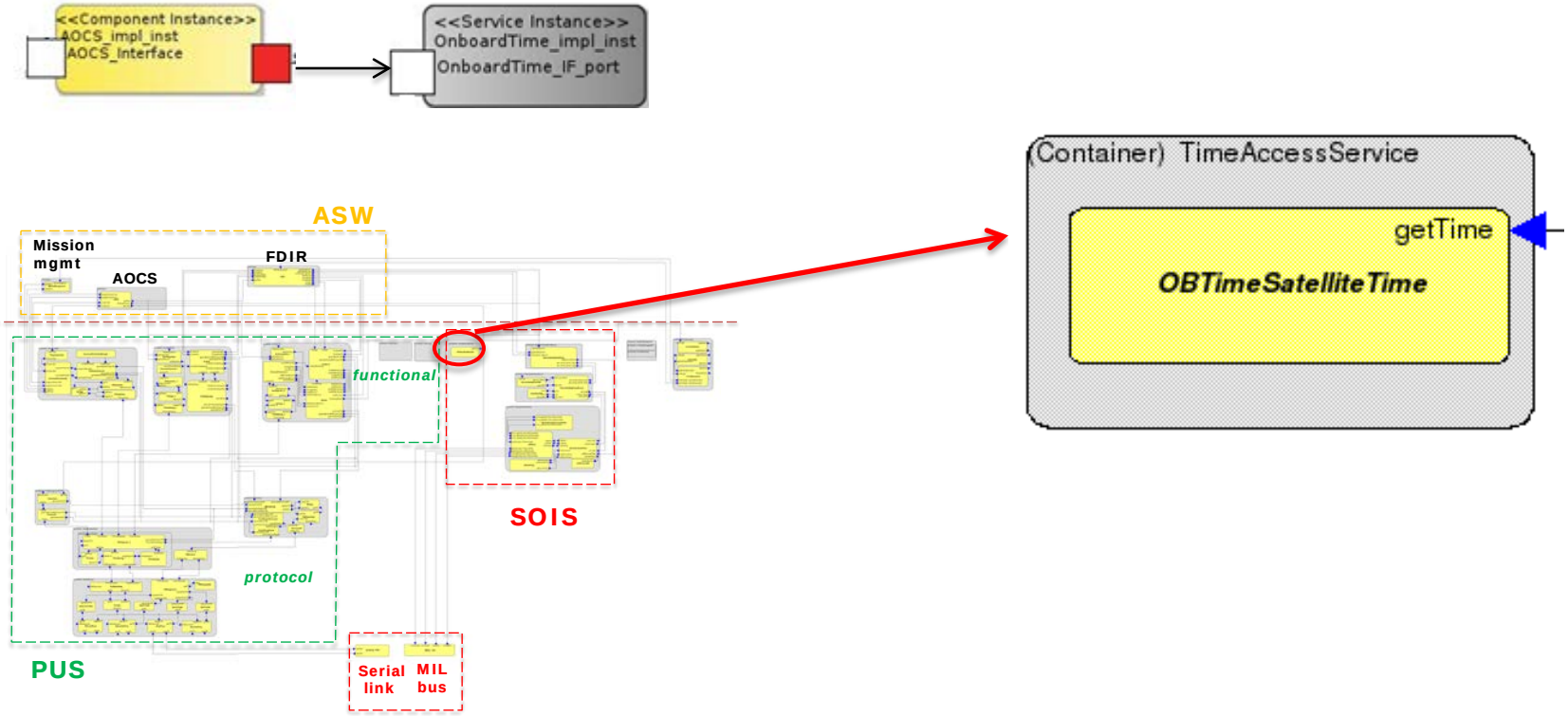
MIL bus

Connection to sub network layer

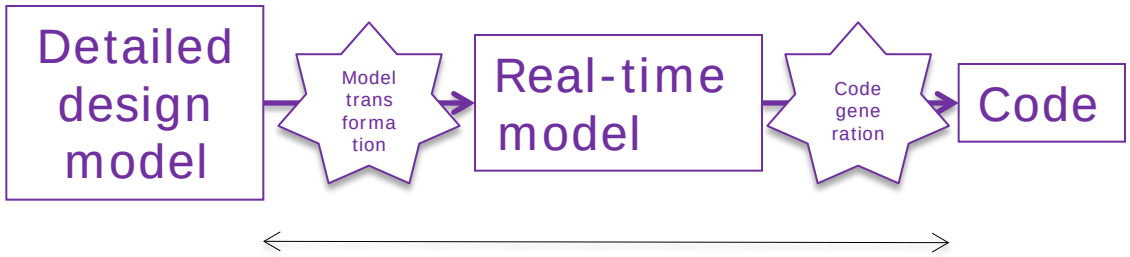
Connection to AOCS



The SOIS Time management box



Taste as a back end



Then, from the detailed design provided by the previous step

And from the behaviour of the functions provided by specific tools (Simulink. State machines)

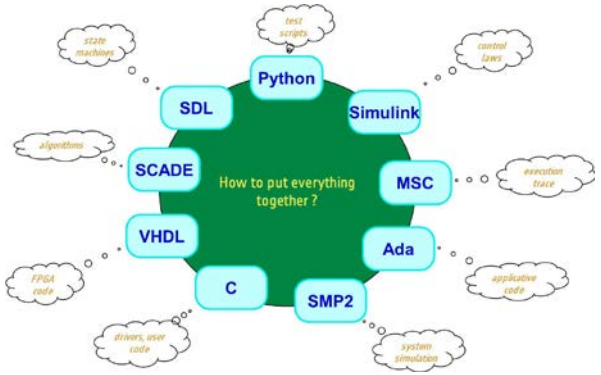
Being given the deployment view (physical topology, hardware)

Taste generates the code

Why Taste?

ESA builds TASTE as an exploration platform implementing state-of-the-art software technologies and targeting:

- **Distributed** on-board software
- Communication with many equipment, embedded devices
- **Heterogeneity** everywhere
  (state machines/control laws,
  integrator/subcontractor,
  hw/sw co-design,
  languages & technologies)
- Based on free, open-source software



Use cases for Taste

TASTE eases the development of consistent software made of:

- Embedded and ground software, GUIs, databases, algorithms
- Software where communication is a central aspect
- Safety-critical components

It serves as a laboratory platform to experiment new technology

It helps ESA to support project engineering phases and reviews

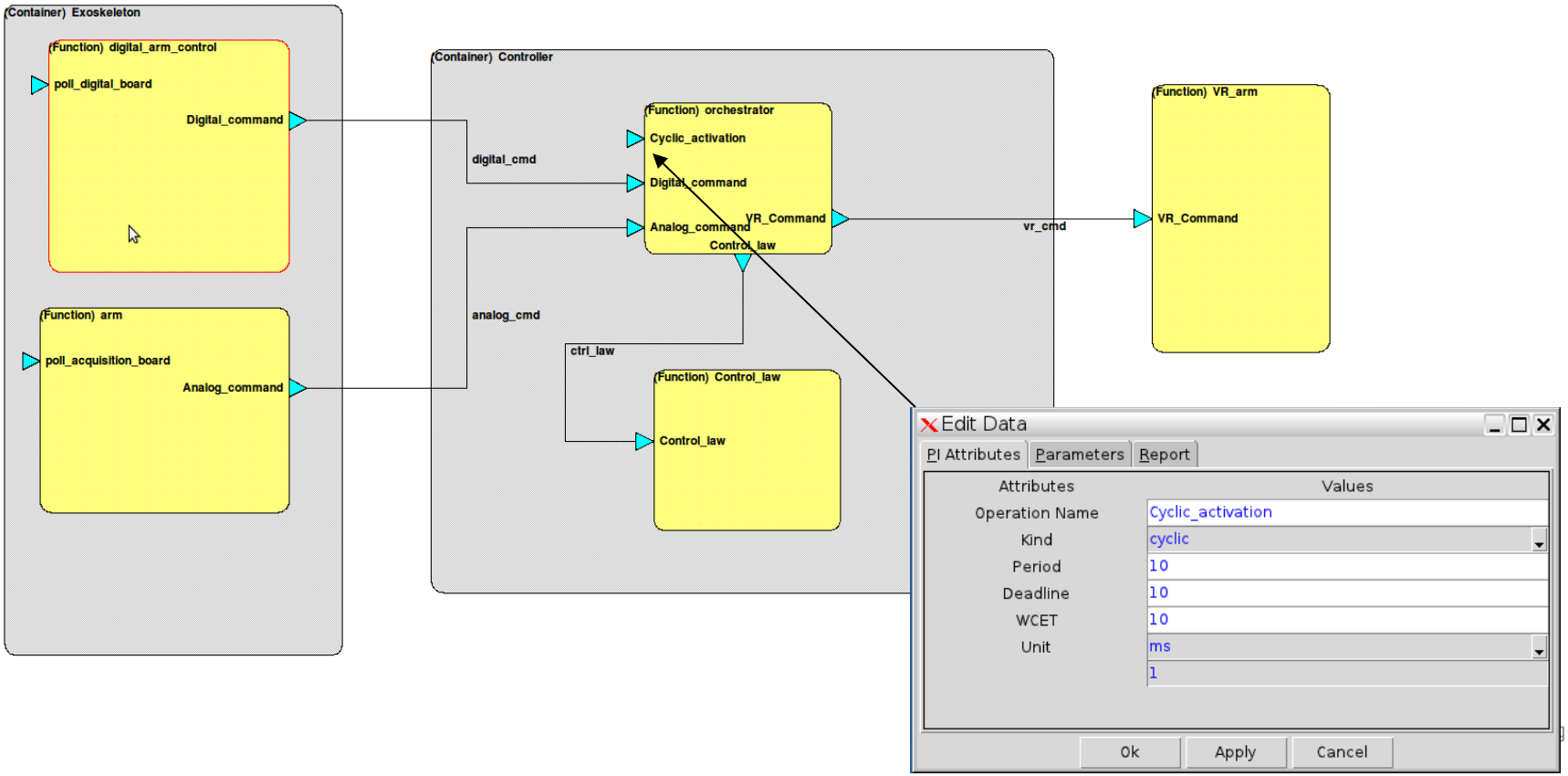
- Understand the scope of software, the actors, the design
- Detect issues, ambiguities
- Run simulations, analyse scenarii

TASTE Software factory - philosophy

- Use existing technologies – glue them together when semantics are compatible
- Don't reinvent the wheel, software modelling is not new: learn, use and build on top of languages that are mature and widely used in other industries (AADL, ASN.1, SDL, Simulink)
- Let application designers choose the technology that is the most appropriate for each purpose – don't try to code drivers in UML!
- Automate everything that can be
- Be open and build tools that are ready for technology exploration (multicore, advanced analysis tools, model checking)
- Develop tools that make the life of developers easier – keep the right balance between abstraction and concrete implementation. Both count!
- Target software and systems, not models. Models are just a mean!

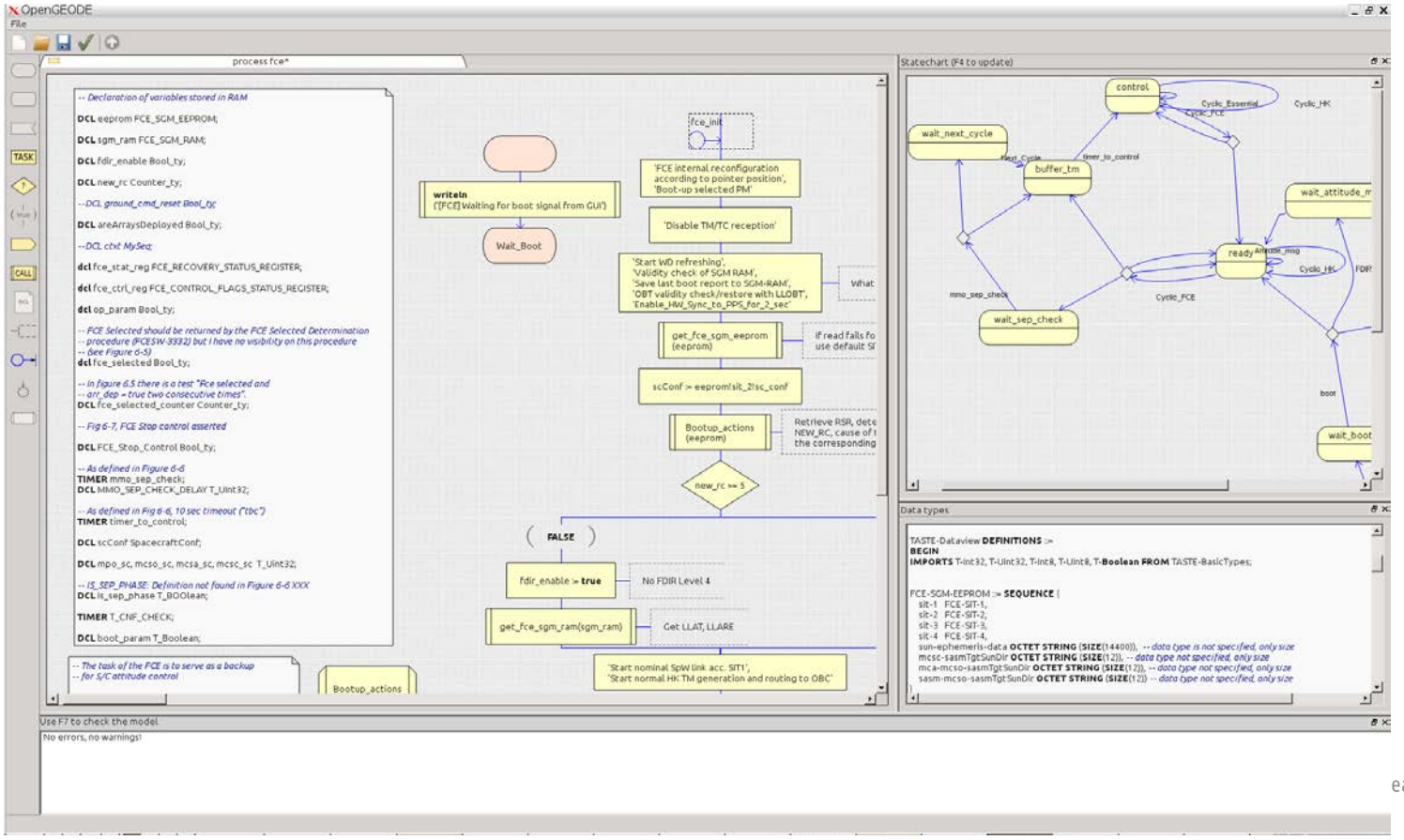
How do the tools look like (1)?

- Graphical approach to unambiguously capture the system architecture and its real-time properties



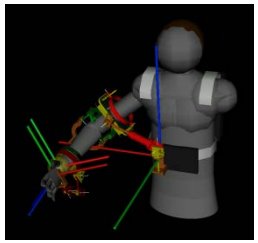
How do the tools look like (2)?

– Tools to describe state machines – they are complex, and capture the core of the system behaviour



ASN.1 to describe interfaces

- A simple notation to describe software and hardware interfaces
- Our tools generate code for embedded systems (no malloc, no system call, support for C and [Spark] Ada)



Edit and load Data View

dataview.asn

```
-- Output types

VR-Model-Output ::= SEQUENCE {
    x1 REAL (-1000 .. 1000),
    y1 REAL(-1000 .. 1000),
    z1 REAL(-1000 .. 1000),
    p1 REAL(-1000 .. 1000),
    x2 REAL(-1000 .. 1000),
    y2 REAL(-1000 .. 1000),
    z2 REAL(-1000 .. 1000),
    p2 REAL(-1000 .. 1000),
    x3 REAL(-1000 .. 1000),
    y3 REAL(-1000 .. 1000),
    z3 REAL(-1000 .. 1000),
    p3 REAL(-1000 .. 1000),
    j-rad SEQUENCE (SIZE(16)) OF REAL (-1000 .. 1000)
}
```

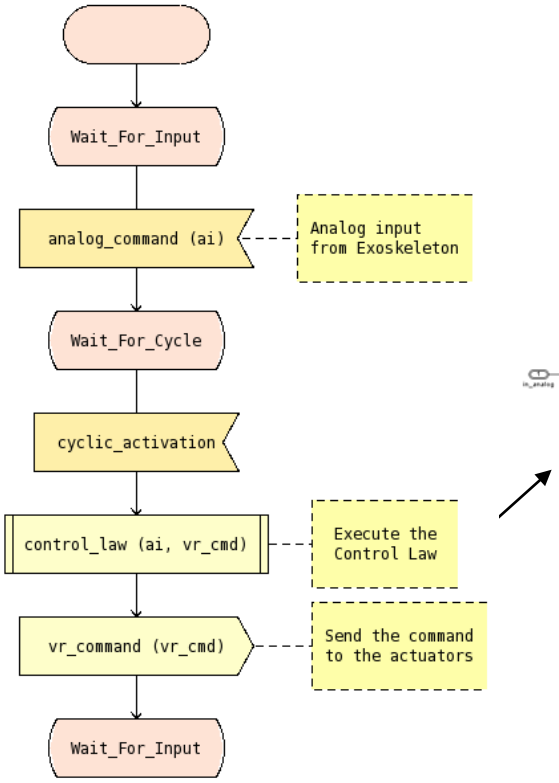
dataview-uniq.acn

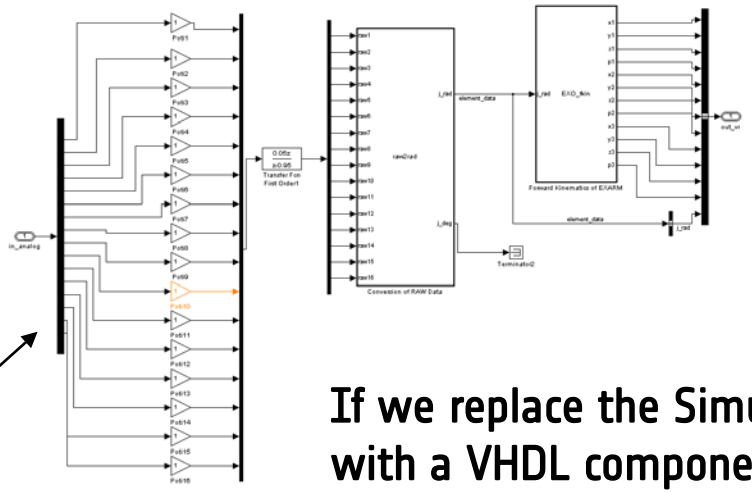
```
/*Output types*/
VR-Model-Output []{
        j-rad [size 16] {
                dummy [encoding IEEE754-1985-64, endianness little]
        },
        p1 [encoding IEEE754-1985-64, endianness little] ,
        p2 [encoding IEEE754-1985-64, endianness little] ,
        p3 [encoding IEEE754-1985-64, endianness little] ,
        x1 [encoding IEEE754-1985-64, endianness little] ,
        x2 [encoding IEEE754-1985-64, endianness little] ,
        x3 [encoding IEEE754-1985-64, endianness little] ,
        y1 [encoding IEEE754-1985-64, endianness little] ,
        y2 [encoding IEEE754-1985-64, endianness little] ,
        y3 [encoding IEEE754-1985-64, endianness little] ,
        z1 [encoding IEEE754-1985-64, endianness little] ,
        z2 [encoding IEEE754-1985-64, endianness little] ,
        z3 [encoding IEEE754-1985-64, endianness little]
}
```

C Tab Width: 8 Ln 1, Col 1 INS

Mix languages to get the best of all worlds – no “unified language” to rule them all!

– The robotic case study mixes C (drivers), SDL (RTDS – system overal orchestration and logic) and Simulink (control laws)





If we replace the Simulink block with a VHDL component, the rest of the system remains unchanged from the user point of view.

Taste capabilities and process

- Capture the system architecture to analyse the **system feasibility**
- Capture data types (ranges, units) to **ensure consistency** everywhere in the system
- Capture the software expected behaviour (state machines, algorithms) and let tools explore this behaviour to **verify** or **discover** some **properties** of the system
- Automate the production of **code** and **documentation.** Support **continuous integration**

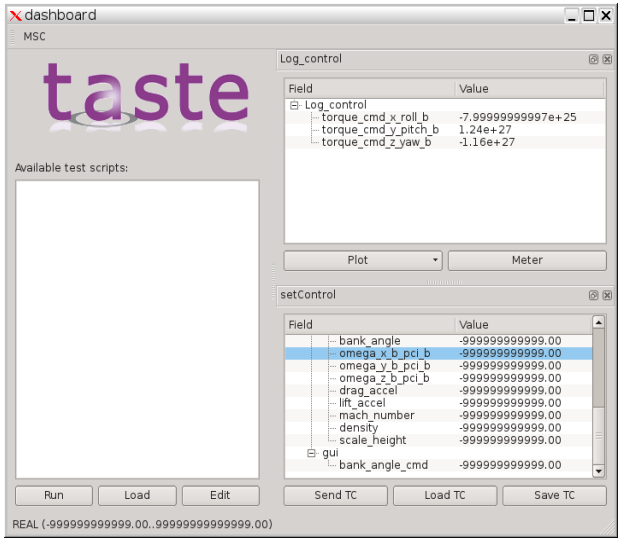
1) Describe the system logical architecture and interfaces
2) Generate code skeletons and write the applicative code or models
3) Capture the system hardware and deployment
4) Verify models
5) Build the system and download it on target
6) Monitor and interact with the system at run-time

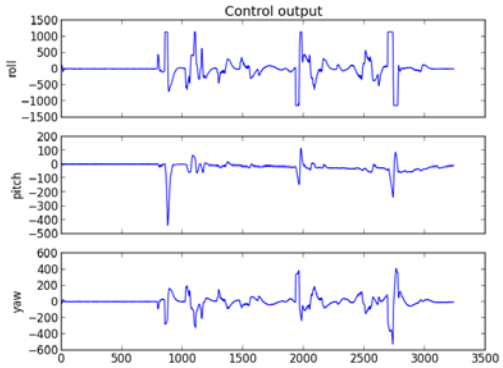
Software factories must have strong basis

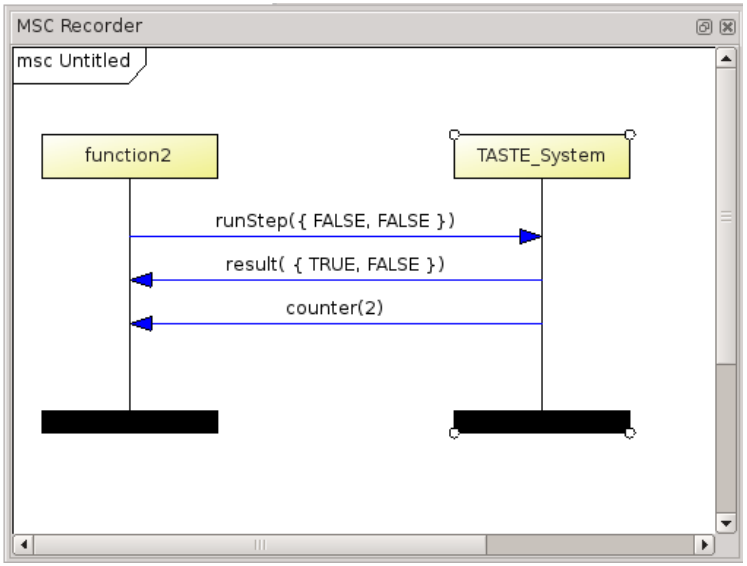
- **TASTE relies on formal languages** :
  - ASN.1 and AADL to capture the software architecture and data
  - SDL, Simulink, SCADE, C, Ada, VHDL, … to capture the software behaviour
  - MSC and Python to test
- **Combine graphical AND textual notations**
  - If anything goes wrong, human can fix textual syntax
  - Diagrams for easier understanding
  - But some information is textual by nature
- **Avoid languages with weak semantics or syntax**

And make developers and testers' life easier

– Generate additional code to help users test their system (real-time monitoring and interaction with the binary)







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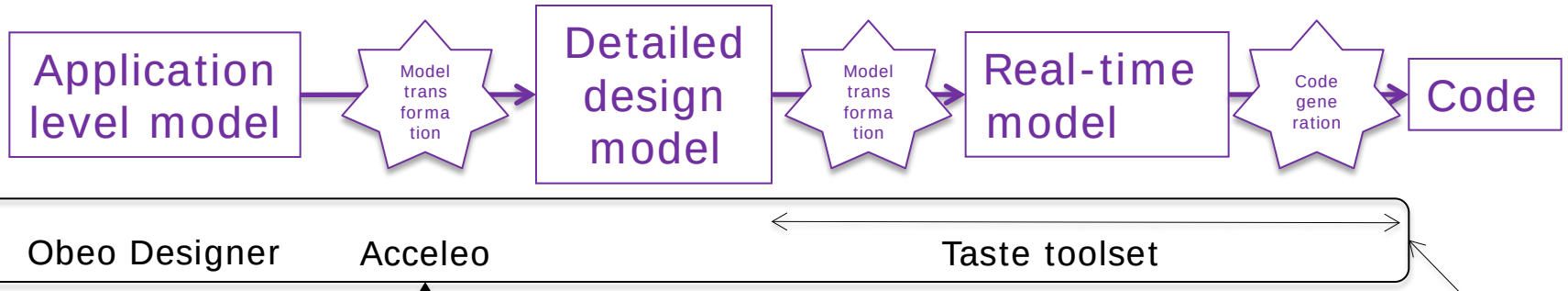

The knowledge of the architectural design (PUS and SOIS design patterns, libraries) is in the model transformation tool

http://taste.tuxfamily.org

The software factory implements and generates the software bus

Contact

Feedback: savoir@esa.int

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