

## Avionics Data, Control and Software Systems ADCSS-2014

## ECSS-E-TM-10-23 Space System Data Repository

using a formal requirement engineering approach

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# The presentation





## System - Software relationship





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## ECSS-E-TM-10-23A



 ECSS-E-TM-10-23 addresses means to enable semantic interoperability for the purpose of enhancing the way space systems are currently developed and operated, including:

- a. reducing the risk inherent to complex systems,
- b. reducing the overall cost.
- ECSS-TM-10-23 promotes the idea of conceptual modelling at the GLOBAL level to allow sharing and reuse of any space system knowledge between all involved partners
- **Conceptual modelling** is for Requirement Engineering
- Conceptual modelling
  - enhances the **quality** of any requirements specifications
  - enables the validation of system requirements by their stakeholders before any development

# **Requirement Engineering (RE)**



- Requirements must be complete, consistent & correspond to the intended need
- System requirements (the Customers' requirements) addresses the WHAT and should be free of any implementation issues <sub>System</sub> requirements shall remain at conceptual level

### **Conceptual modeling**

- Conceptual modeling is activities of *formally describing* aspects of physical and abstract world for the purpose of human understanding and communication (Mylopoulos, 1992)
- Conceptual models facilitate tasks such as the elicitation, documentation, validation and verification of requirements, which permits to <u>detect</u> and <u>correct</u> possible <u>errors</u>, and, to have stakeholders' requirements as <u>complete</u> as possible at an early stage *prior to implementation* (Pohl, 1997; Wand and Weber, 2002)
- Conceptual modeling is a solution of enhancing *interoperability* (IEEE, 1990)





## Formal conceptual modelling in

# **REQUIREMENT ENGINEERING**

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## It begins with a need...



Ask stakeholders to express a few req. in whatever format

e.g. requirements for power management software

Modeler

Bower BolCharge 4	Brocossing	Н
The power management S through: - the battery current - AND the value of g	W shall compute the estimate measurement (ibat), wantity of charge of the battery	f quantity of charge of the battery (Qc) estimated at the previous cycle (Qc).
Description of outputs		
Power BatCharge 2	Observability	M
The estimated quantity of c telemetry or monitoring p	harge of the battery (Qc) shall ourpose, and saved in SGM.	be available for housekeeping
Power BatCharne 3	Obeenvehility	0
The value of the battery cu available for housekeepin	rrent measurement (Ibal) acqu g telemetry or monitoring pu	red on the acquisition resource shall be rpose.
Non-functional constraint	ts	
Power_BatCharge_4	Processing	MP
Power_BatCharge_5	Commanding	М
The period <batchargefre< td=""><td>g&gt; shall be defined as <b>missio</b>i</td><td>parameter.</td></batchargefre<>	g> shall be defined as <b>missio</b> i	parameter.
Description of Sub-Funct	ion	
Description of sub-function	1	
Power_BatCharge_6	Processing	M
	Weball compute the optimates	augatiby of charge of the battery (Oc) as
The power management S follows: Qc (n) = K1 . Qc (n	-1) + K2 . Ibat . T	quantity of charge of the ballery (QC) as
The power management Si follows: Qc (n) = K1. Qc (n Description of parameters	-1) + K2 . Ibat . T	quantity of charge of the bacery (Gc) as
The power management Si follows: Qc (n) = K1. Qc (n Description of parameters Power_BatCharge_7	Commanding	M
The power management S follows: Qc (n) = K1 . Qc (n Description of parameters Power BatCharge_7 The estimated quantity of c	<ul> <li>A state of the battery (Qc) shall</li> </ul>	M be defined as <b>TC parameter</b>
The power management S follows: Qc (n) = K1. Qc (n Description of parameters Power BatCharge 7 The estimated quantity of c Power BatCharge 8	<ul> <li>A state of the balance of the balance</li></ul>	M M M
The power management S follows: Qc (n) = K1. Qc (n Description of parameters Power BatCharge 7 The estimated quantity of c Power BatCharge 8 The corrective factors for th defined as patchable para	A shall compute the estimate -1) + K2. Ibat T Commanding harge of the battery (Qc) shall Commanding e computation of the battery q metors.	M be defined as TC parameter   M uantity of charge (K1, K2) shall be
The power management S follows: Qc (n) = K1. Qc (n) Description of parameters Power BatCharge 7 The estimated quantity of c Power BatCharge 8 The corrective factors for th defined as patchable para	V shall compute the estimate ( Commanding harge of the battery (Qc) shall Commanding the computation of the battery of meters.	M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M
The power management S follows: Ce (n) = K1 Ce (n) Description of parameters Power BatCharge 7 The estimated quantity of c Power BatCharge 8 Power BatCharge 9 Power BatCharge 9	Analocompute the estimates     -1) + K2 but T     Commanding     harge of the battery (Qc) shall     Commanding     e computation of the battery q     mstors     Commanding     Commanding	M M M M M M M M M M M M M M

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### Stakeholder



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Verbs and prepositions

words containing constraint information

Adjunctive

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## **Result of modeling**



Power_BatCharge_1	Processing	Μ		
The power management SW shall con	npute the <b>estimated quantity of charg</b> e	e of the battery (Qc) through:		
the better i course at recent (lb et)				

- the battery current measurement (lbat),
- AND the value of quantity of charge of the battery estimated at the previous cycle (Qc).
- Each power management software shall compute one or more estimated quantity of charge of some batteries
- For each battery, exactly one power management software shall compute one or more estimated quantity of charge of that battery
- Each estimated quantity of charge of some batteries shall be computed by one or more power management software's
- For each estimated quantity of charge and battery, exactly one power management software shall compute that estimated quantity of charge of that battery
- Each battery shall have one or more estimated quantity of charge
- Each estimated quantity of charge shall be of exactly one battery
- Power management software shall be involved in computation of estimated quantity of charge
- Quantity of charge **shall be involved in** computation of estimated quantity of charge.
- Battery shall be involved in computation of estimated quantity of charge
- Each computation of estimated quantity of charge shall use exactly one battery current measurements and estimated quantity of charge of exactly one previous cycle
- For each computation of estimated quantity of charge and previous cycle, that computation of estimated quantity of charge shall use exactly one battery current measurement and exactly one estimated quantity of charge of that previous cycle
- For each battery current measurement and previous cycle, exactly one computation of estimated quantity of charge shall use that battery current measurement and estimated quantity of charge of that previous cycle
- For each computation of estimated quantity of charge and battery current measurement, that computation of estimated quantity of charge shall use that battery current measurement and estimated quantity of charge of zero or one previous cycle
- Each computation of estimated quantity of charge shall be in exactly one cycle
- Each battery shall have one or more battery current measurement
- Each battery current measurement shall be of exactly one battery

### 1 informally expressed requirement → 16 requirements !

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## **Result of modeling**



Power_BatCharge_1	Processing	M	
The power management SI	W shall compute the estima	ted quantity of charge of	the battery (Qc)
through:			

- the battery current measurement (lbat),
- AND the value of quantity of charge of the battery estimated at the previous cycle (Qc).

#### Description of outputs

Power_BatCharge_2	Observability	M
The estimated quantity of charge	of the battery (Qc) shall be av	ailable for housekeeping
telemetry or monitoring purpos	se, and saved in SGM.	

Power_BatCharge_3	Observability	0		
The value of the battery	current measurement (lbat)	acquired on the acquisition resource shall be		
available for housekeeping telemetry or monitoring purpose.				

#### Non-functional constraints

Power_BatCharge_4	Processing	MP	
The power management SW sha	Il estimate the	quantity of battery charge	(Qc) with a cyclic
processing at <batchargefreq></batchargefreq>	Hz.		•

Power_BatCharge_5	Commanding	М
The period <batchargefreg> sh</batchargefreg>	all be defined as mission parame	ter.

#### **Description of Sub-Function**

Description of sub-function

Power_BatCharge_6	Processing	M	
The power management SW sha	Il compute the e	estimated quantity of charge of the battery (Qc) as	ï
follows: Qc (n) = K1 . Qc (n-1) + I	K2. Ibat. T		

Description of parameters

Power_BatCharge_7	Commanding	M
The estimated quantity of charge	of the battery (Qc) shall be define	d as TC parameter.

Power BatCharge 8	Commanding	M	
The corrective factors for the cor	mputation of the batter	ry quantity of charge (K1, K2	) shall be
defined as patchable paramete	rs.		

Power_BatCharge_9	Commanding	M
The period of cyclic computation	(T) shall be defined as mission p	arameter.

Error	Ambiguous items	Missing relations	Missing constraints	Missing requirements
1 major, 3 minor	1 relations 2+ object types	9	23	to further discuss with the stakeholders

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## 9 informally expressed requirements



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## The Space System Global Conceptual Model





- Space system development partners differ from project to project
- Partners are geographically dispersed

OFR Quei-Opit

• Different partners participate at different points in time in the project schedule



X Band Arley 3 Digital Sen Sen



Software development companies

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DB system development companies

European Space Agency

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Date Array September

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## **FBM WG**



## Fact Based Modeling (FBM) standardization Working Group <u>http://www.factbasedmodeling.org</u>

### Working draft 8 available, including:

- a. Elementary fact type of any arity
- b. Objectification
- c. Constraints, including:

uniqueness, mandatory, inclusive-or, exclusive-or, value,

value comparison, exclusion, subset, equality, subtyping, cardinality

ring constraints including e.g. reflexive, irreflexive, symmetric,

asymmetric, antisymmetric, transitive, intransitive, acyclic

- d. Predicate, predicate reading
- e. Assertion, derivation, semi-derivation
- f. Alethic, deontic modality
- g. Etc.

# ESA – FAMOUS, 1



## FAMOUS - ESA/ESTEC contract no. 4000107725/12/NL Fact based Modeling Unifying System Towards implementing solutions for ECSS-E-TM-10-23A

- grounded on solid foundations  $\rightarrow$  *logic based*
- understandable and able to be validated by stakeholders → controlled natural language
- meets the stakeholders' needs of requirement's expressiveness → towards ISO TR9007 100% principle
- fulfils the quality required for a customer's requirements specification
   → unambiguity, elementary, testability, consistency, completeness, verifiable, feasibility, traceability, ...
- aligned to customers' needs, covers the requirement engineering cycle
   → including from tacit to explicit knowledge modelling

# ESA – FAMOUS, 2



- 1. FBM standard (working draft 8) with extensions:
  - a. support for multi models
  - b. derivation language
  - c. dynamic constraints time and event based
  - d. QUDV Quantities, Units, Dimensions and values compliance

### 2. Customers' needs – *specification*

- a. a generic modelling architecture
  - → modelling: a term used by everyone with different meanings
  - visualization: a 3-level triangle-based architecture (data, schema, metaschema)
- b. a conceptual modelling protocol
  - $\rightarrow$  from nothing to a conceptual model
  - → to formally specify the *to-be-contracted* system specification, focusing on the real needs, i.e. the WHAT, no over-specification/no HOW
  - conceptual hierarchies (root natural/promoted concepts, existential dependent fact types/object types, leading roles, assembly concepts, ...), customer/supplier root concepts' interactions, root concept's life cycle,

# ESA – FAMOUS, 3



### 3. Supplier's needs - *realization*

- *a. Engineering:* automatic transformation from conceptual models to Logical & Physical models
- *b. Reverse engineering:* semi-automatic transformation from databases to conceptual models
- c. FBM formalization of logical and physical including:
  - Logical modelling including Relational SQL2011, UML, hierarchies
  - Physical modelling including Oracle SQL, XMI, XSD
- 4. Semantic interoperability:
  - a. Global and locals modelling



# **THANK YOU!**

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