

Towards Certification

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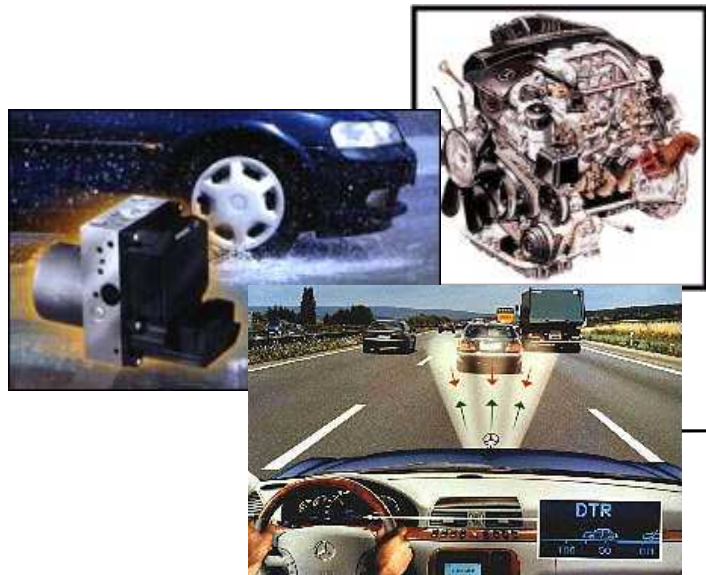
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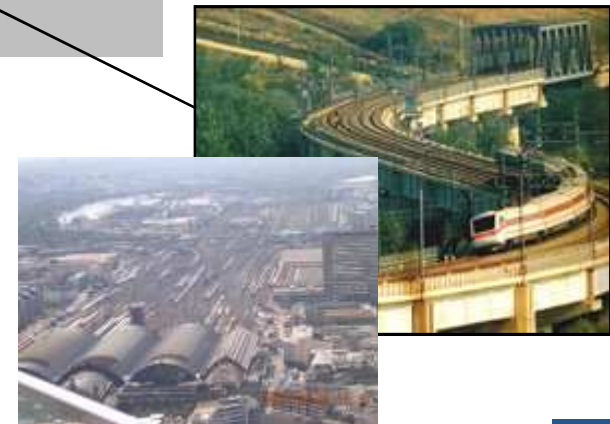
High-Integrity Applications



Software-based systems that are designed and maintained so that they have a high probability of carrying out their intended function

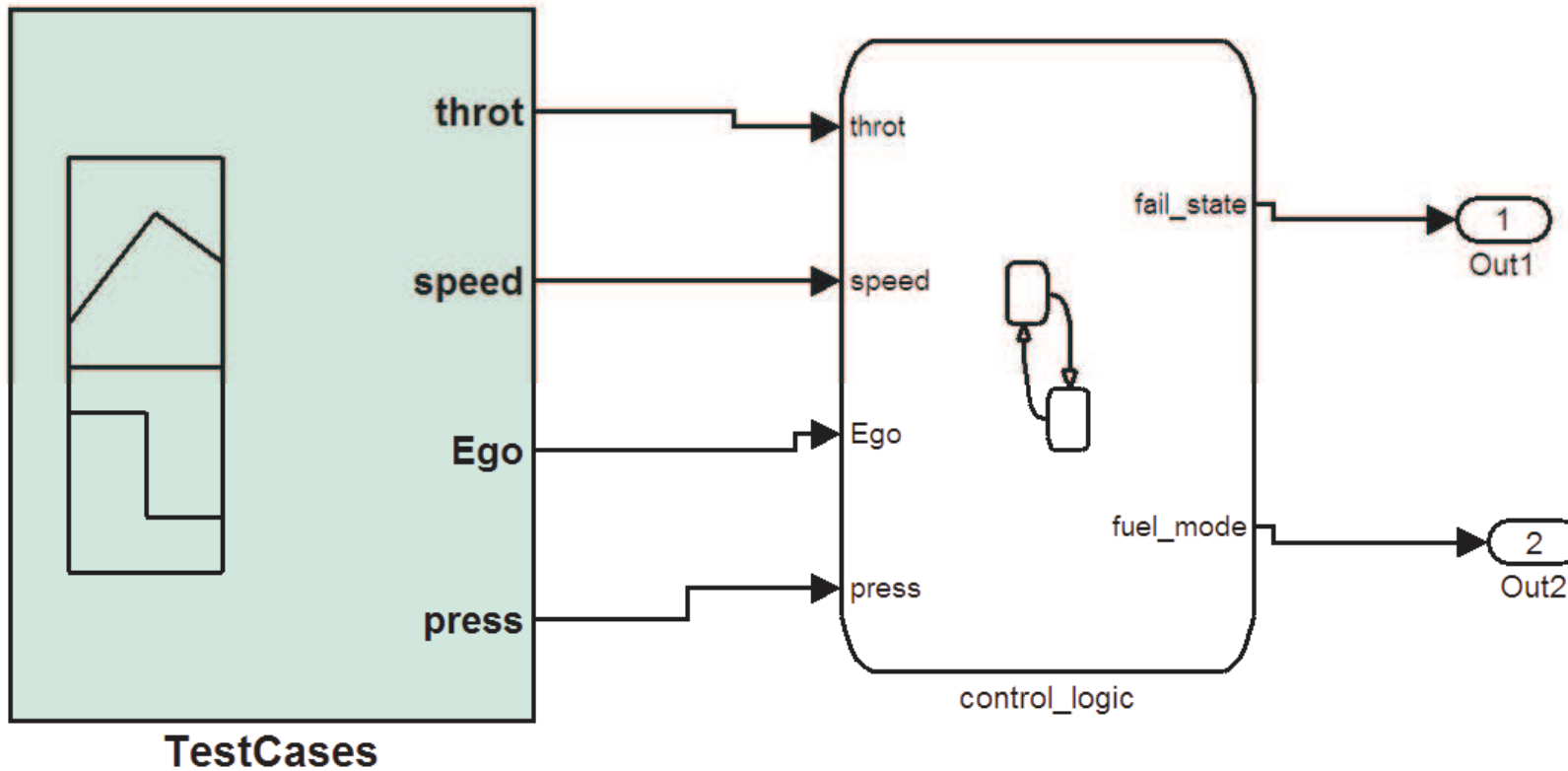


Definition: cf. Buncefield Investigation Glossary
<http://www.buncefieldinvestigation.gov.uk/glossary.htm>



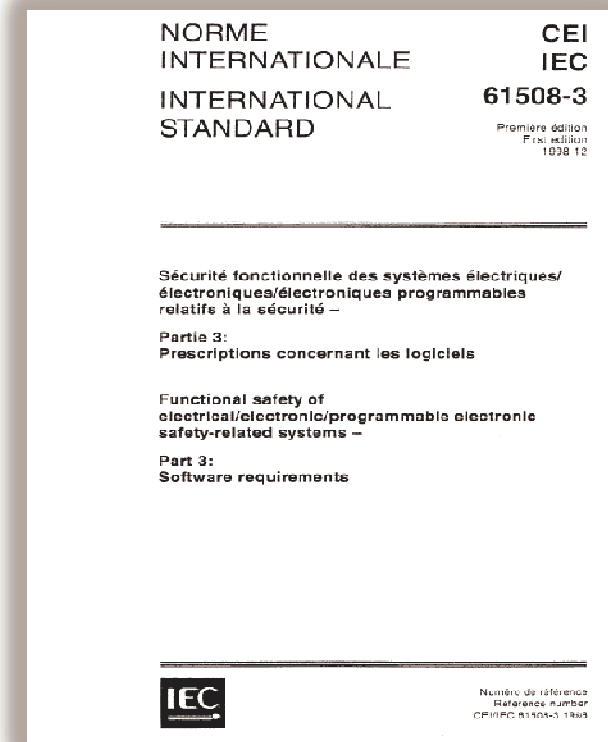


Fault-Tolerant Fuel Control System



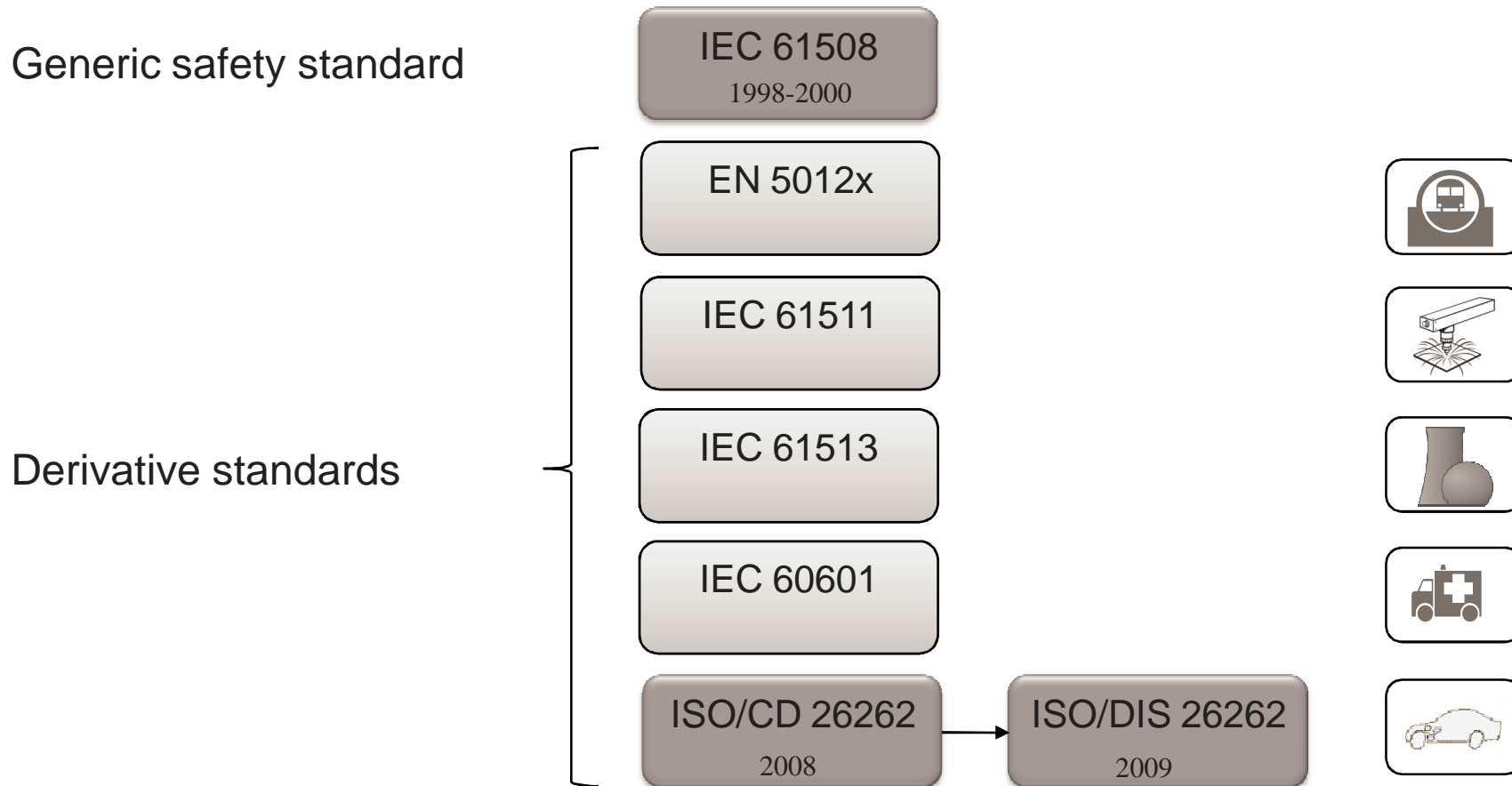
Standards Landscape

- Aerospace Standards
 - DO-178B (= JAA EUROCAE ED-12B)
 - DO-254
- Generic Standards
 - IEC 61508* (= EN 61508)
- Automotive Standards / Guidelines
 - ISO 26262
 - MISRA-C
 - MAAB Guidelines



* Used e.g. in automotive and industrial automation

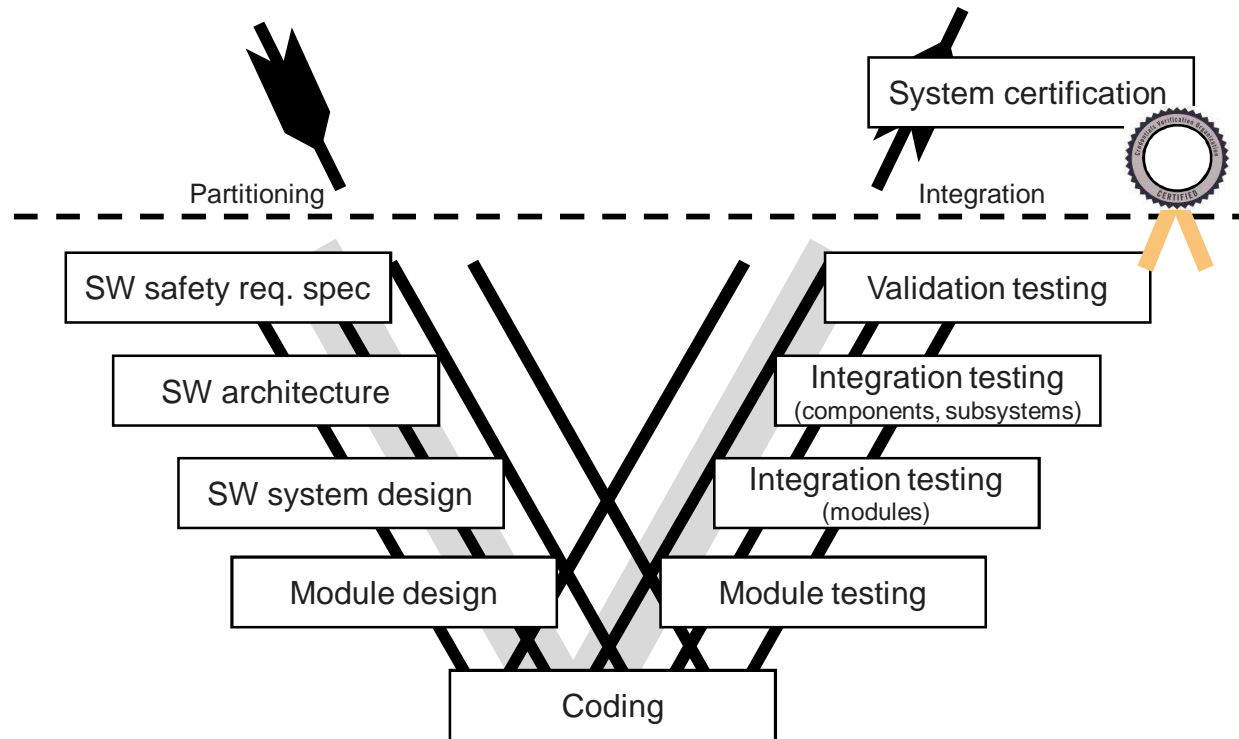
IEC 61508 Derivative Standards



IEC ... International Electrotechnical Commission
 ISO ... International Organization for Standardization

Development Process for High-Integrity Applications: System Certification

- Recognition by a certification authority (e.g. TÜV) that an in-vehicle system complies with the requirements of a standard



IEC Certification Kit (for IEC 61508 and ISO 26262)

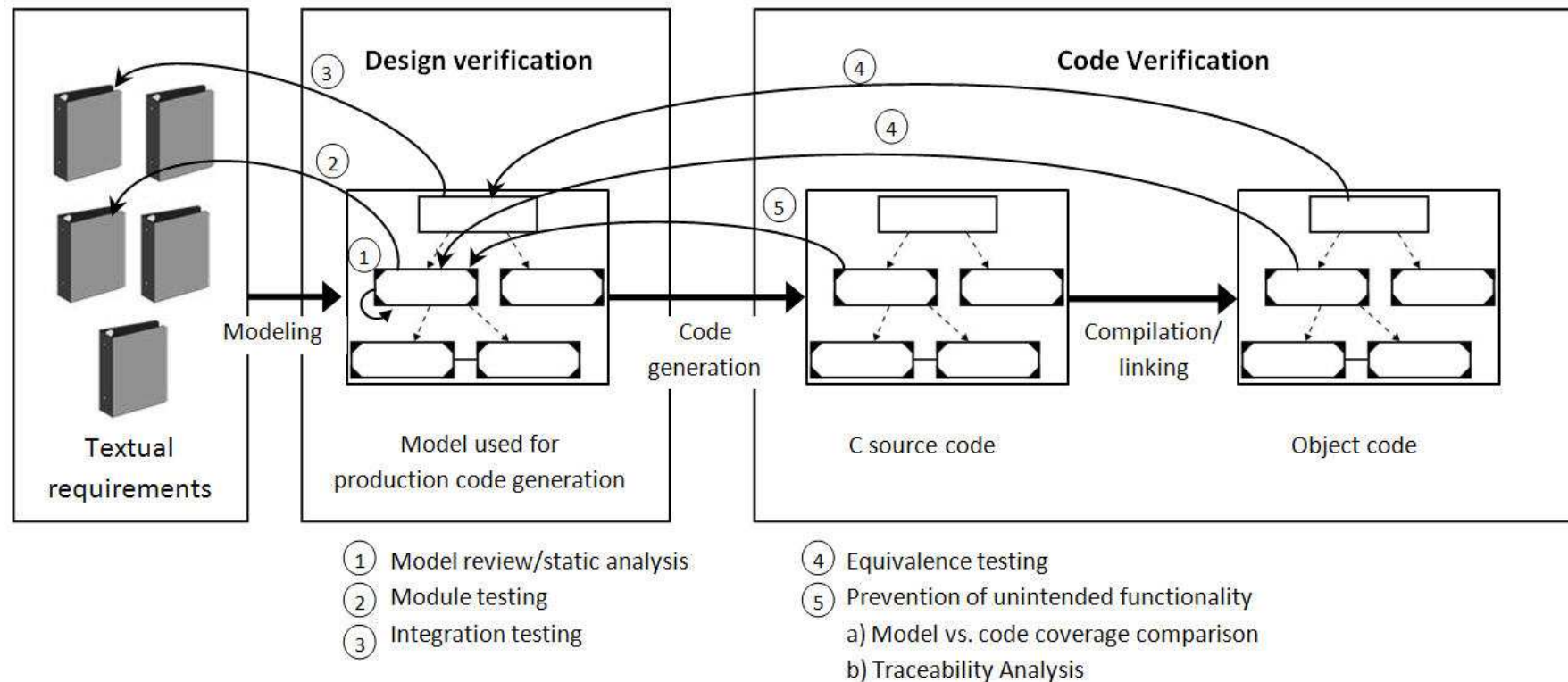
- **Provides certification artifacts, including:**
 - TÜV SÜD certificates
 - TÜV SÜD certificate reports
 - Verification and validation workflow documentation and guidance
- **Support includes the following tools:**
 - Real-Time Workshop Embedded Coder (R2008a, R2008b, R2009a, R2009b)
 - PolySpace Verifier for C (R2007a+)
 - PolySpace Client / Server for C/C++ (R2008a, R2008b, R2009a, R2009b)

www.mathworks.com/products/iec-61508/



Note: Real-Time Workshop Embedded Coder and PolySpace products for C/C++ were not developed using certified processes.

Workflow for Verification and Validation of Models and Generated Code



Verification & Validation at the Model Level

- Goal of design verification is to gain confidence in the model, which is used for production code generation
- Following IEC 61508-3, the design verification part of the reference workflow comprises a combination of
 - Reviews & static analyses, and
 - comprehensive functional testing activities at the model level

Review and Static Analysis

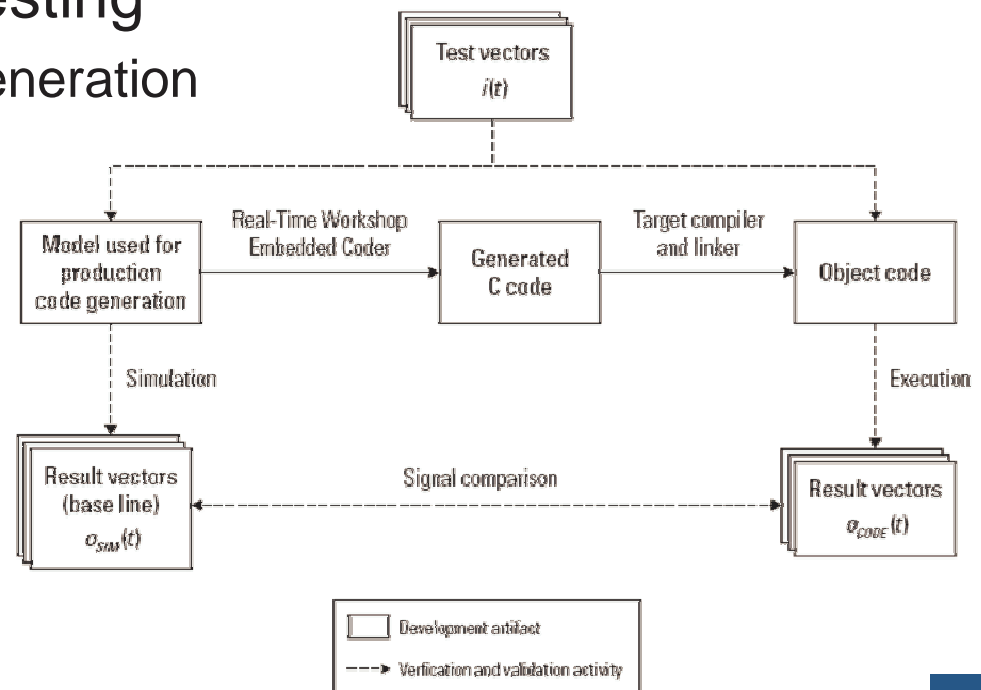
- Model components considered as modules should be reviewed
- If feasible, manual model reviews should be supported by automated static analyses of the model
- Modeling guidelines should be used, and adherence with the guidelines should to be assessed

Module and Integration Testing

- Model components should be functionally tested using systematically derived test vectors.
- Objective of module testing is
 - demonstrate that each model component performs its intended function and does not perform any unintended functions
- As module testing is completed, module integration testing should be performed with predefined test vectors
 - model integration stages should be tested in accordance with the specified integration tests.
 - Tests should show that all model modules and model subsystems interact correctly to perform their intended function and do not perform unintended functions.

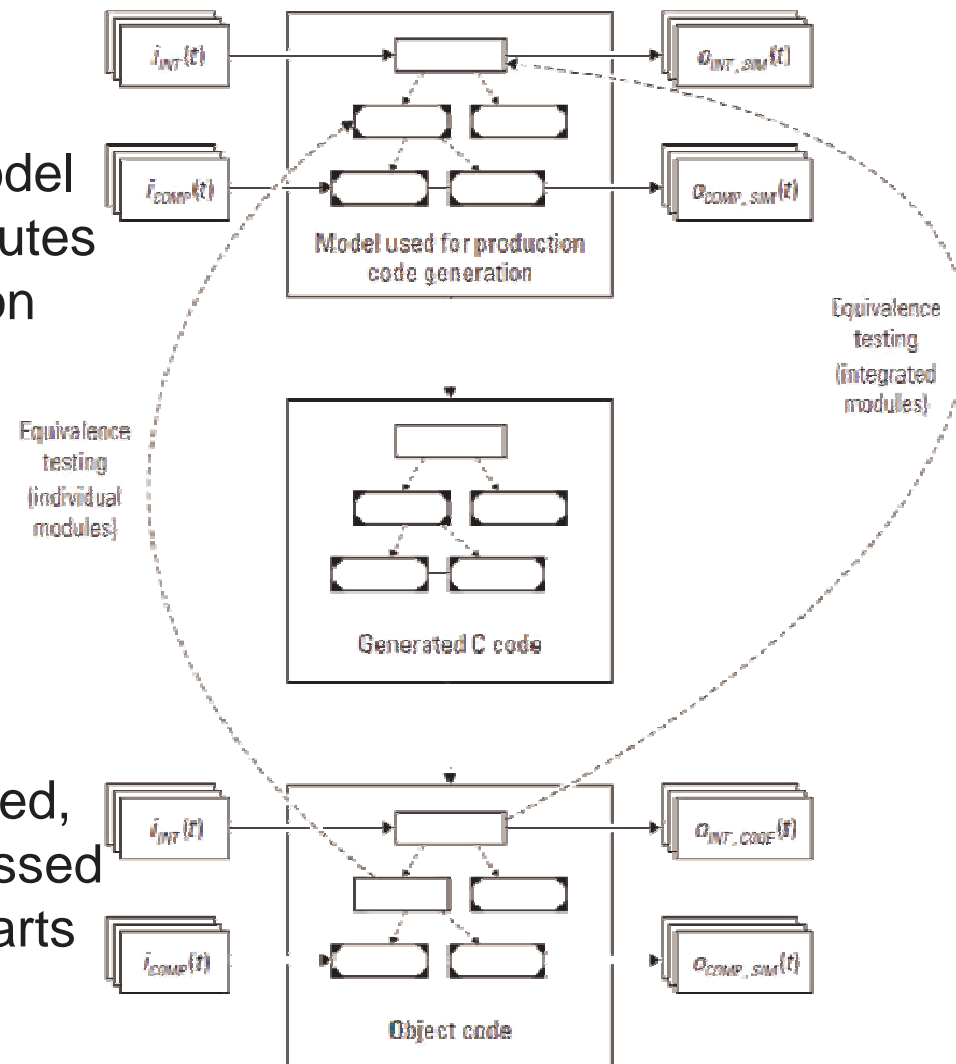
Verification & Validation at Code Level

- The workflow uses
 - translation validation through systematic testing
 - to demonstrate that the execution semantics of the model is being preserved during code generation, compilation, and linking
- Numerical Equivalence Testing
 - Equivalence Test Vector Generation
 - Equivalence Test Execution
 - Signal Comparison



Equivalence testing of individual and integrated modules

- Equivalence testing between model and resulting object code constitutes a core part of the code verification workflow
 - comparative testing or
 - back-to-back testing
- If the coverage is not sufficient, additional test vectors should be created.
- If full coverage cannot be achieved, uncovered parts should be assessed and justification for uncovered parts provided.



Prevention of unintended Functionality

- Model versus Code Coverage Comparison
 - structural coverage metrics should be used on the model and code level respectively
 - decision coverage at the model level and branch coverage (C1) at the code level can be used in combination
 - Discrepancies between model and code coverage shall be assessed.

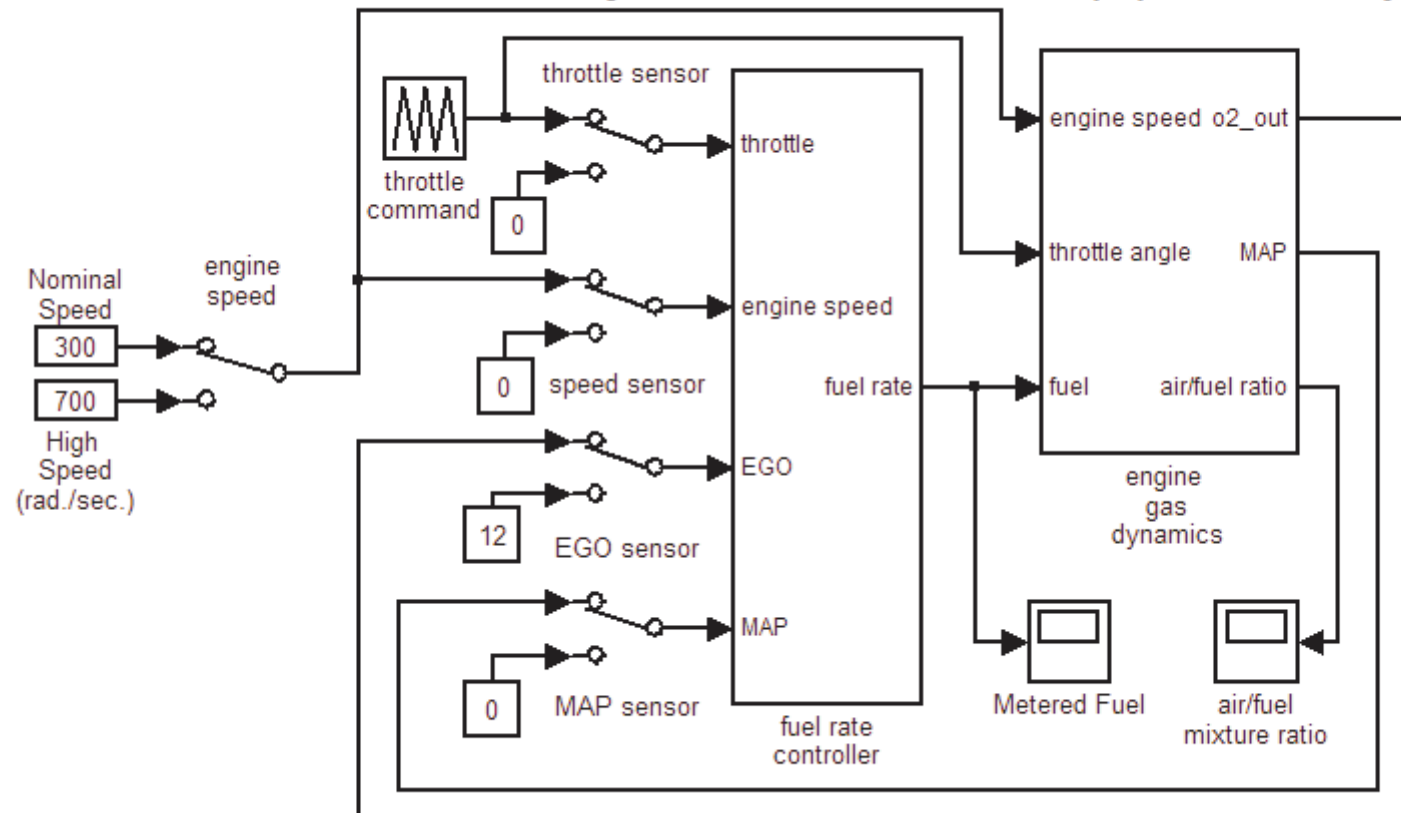
- If the code coverage achieved is less than the model coverage, unintended functionality could have been introduced

Prevention of unintended Functionality

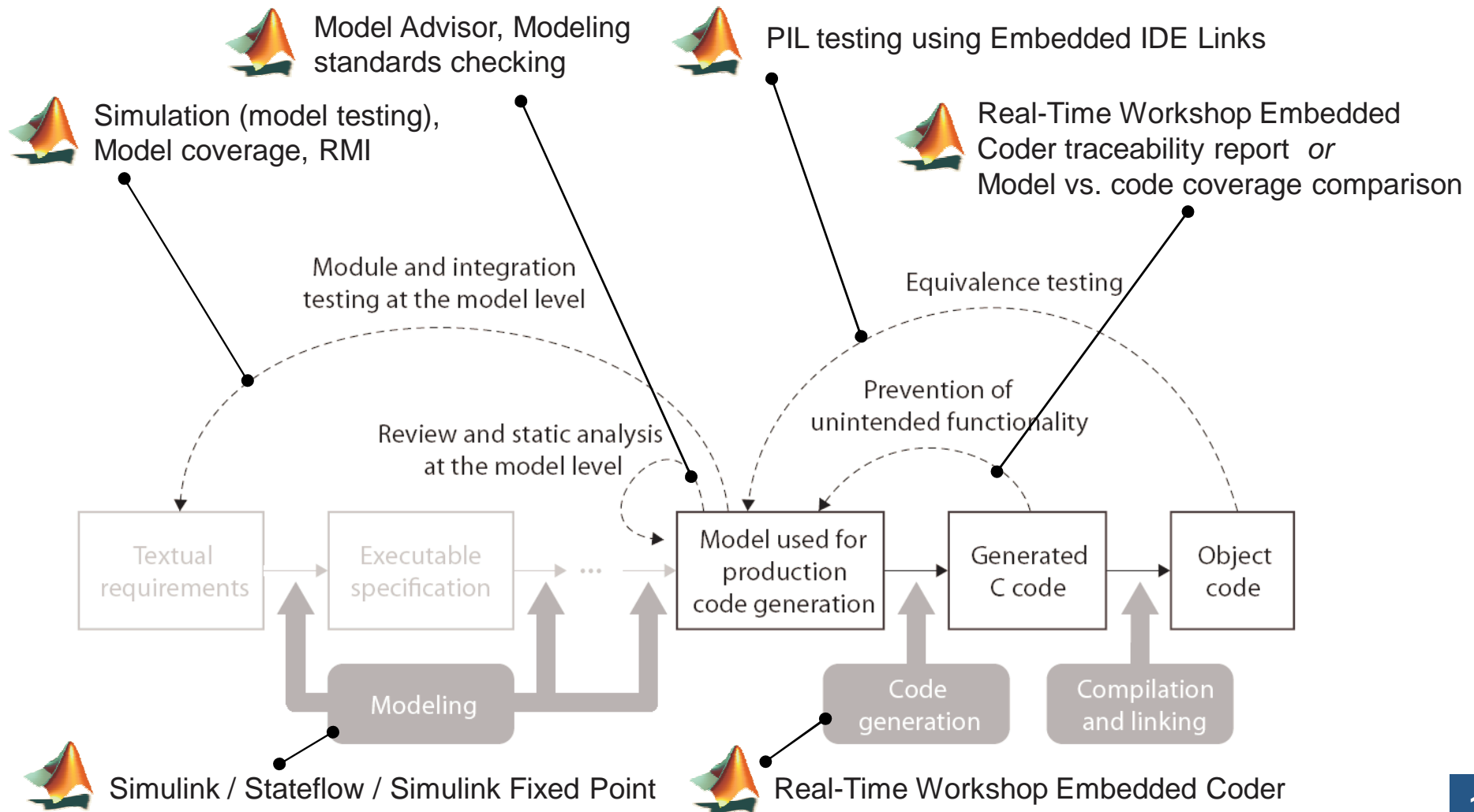
- Traceability Review
 - Traceability analysis of the generated C source ensures that all parts of this code can be traced back to the model used for production code generation
 - The generated code is subjected to a limited review that exclusively focuses on traceability aspects
 - Non-traceable code shall be assessed

WORKFLOW DEMO DETAILS

Fault-Tolerant Fuel Control System with Microsoft(R) Word Requirements



Example IEC 61508 Workflow for Model-Based Design with MathWorks Products



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