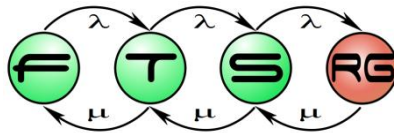


# Certification of Model Transformations

**Dániel Varró**

1st Workshop on the Analysis of Model Transformations (AMT 2012)



Sharing some challenges of the CERTIMOT project

# Development Process for Critical Systems

## Unique Development Process (Traditional V-Model)



DO-178B  
IEC 61508

## Critical Systems Design

- requires a **certification process**
- to develop **justified evidence**
- that the **system is free of flaws**

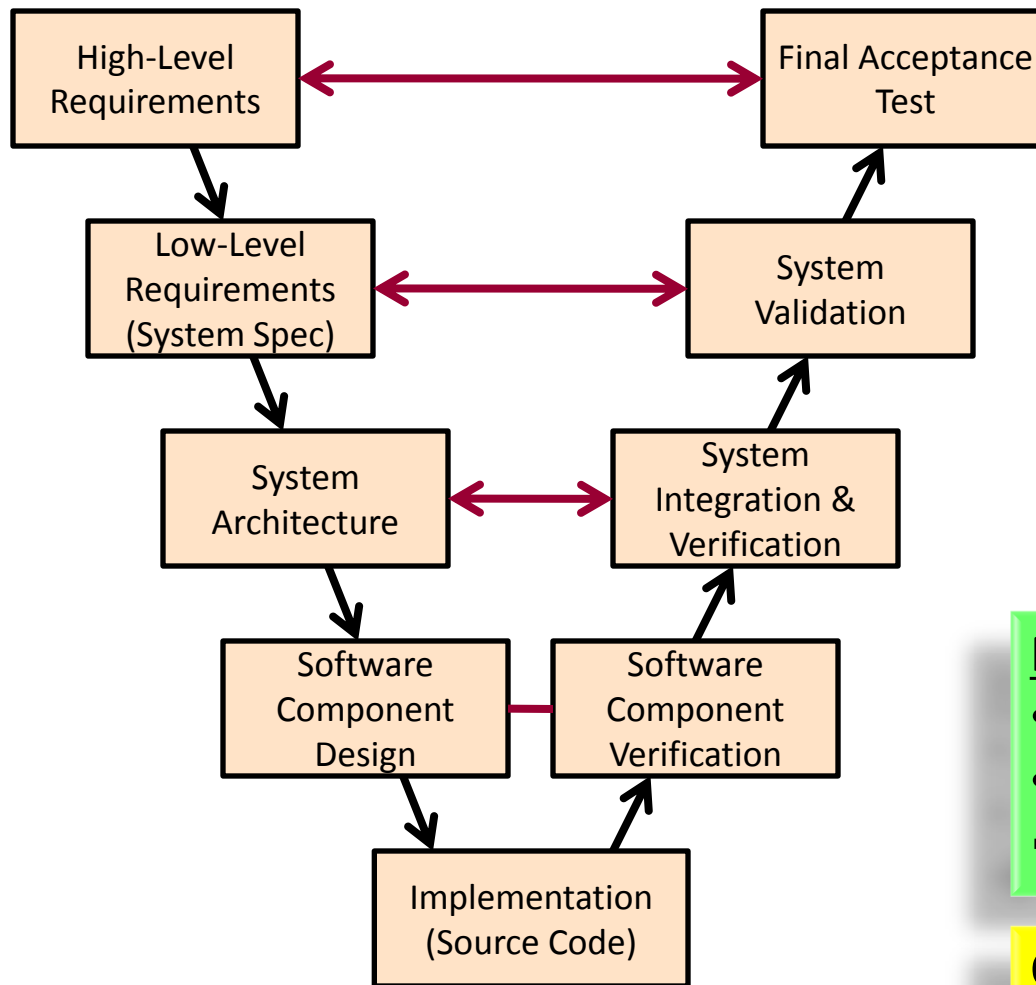
## Software Tool Qualification

- obtain **certification credit**
- for a **software tool**
- used **in critical system design**

Innovative Tool → Better System

Qualified Tool → Certified Output

# Qualification of Software Tools



## Development tools:

- input → output deterministically
- introduce new errors

## Verification tools:

- fail to detect errors

## Promises of Tool Qualification

- reduce development + V&V cost
- increase quality and productivity
- ➔ reduce certification costs

## Obstacles for Tool Qualification

- reusable features? tool chains?
- complex V&V tasks
- ➔ extreme qualification costs

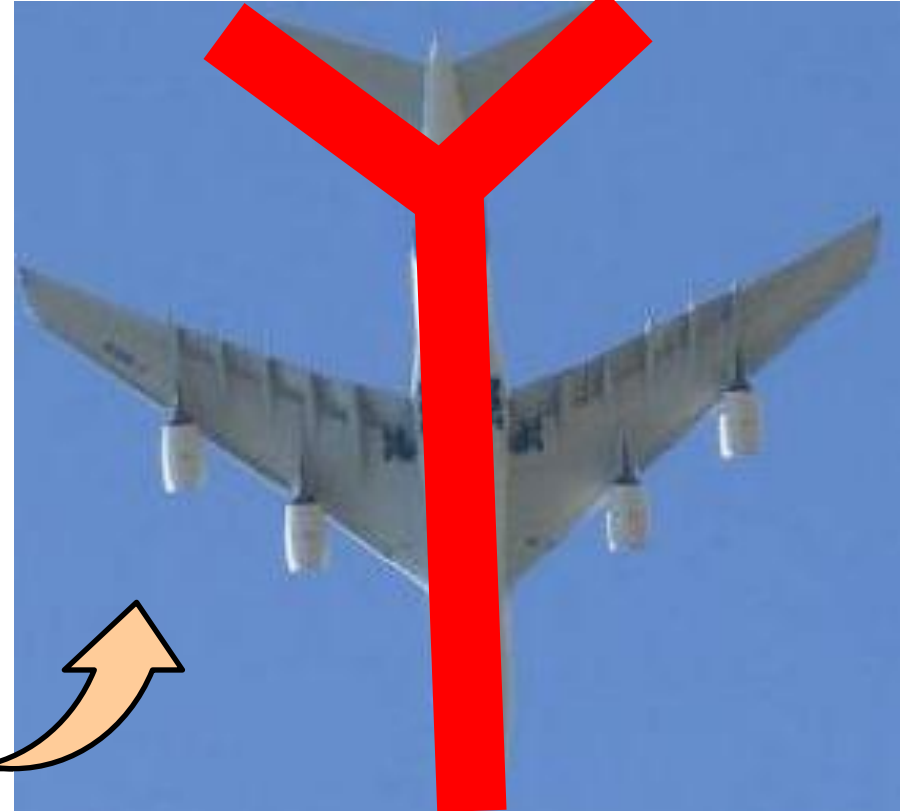
A. J. Kornecki, J. Zalewski: The Qualification of Software Development Tools from the DO-178B Perspective, Journal of Defense Software Engineering, Apr, 2006

# Model-Driven Engineering of Critical Systems

## Traditional V-Model



## Model-Driven Engineering

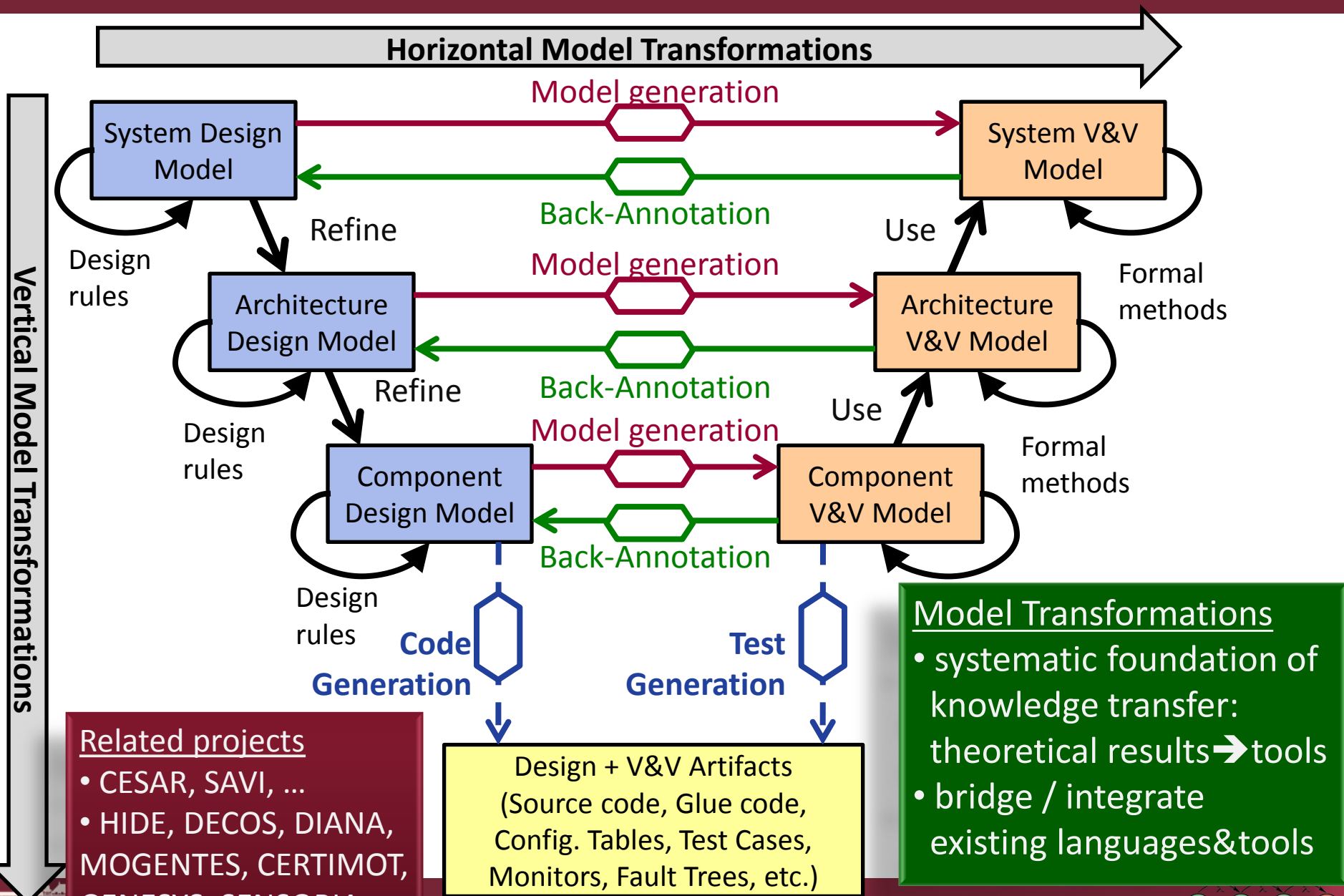


- DO-178B/C: Software Considerations in Airborne Systems and Equipment Certification (RTCA, EUROCAE)
- Steven P. Miller: Certification Issues in Model Based Development (Rockwell Collins)

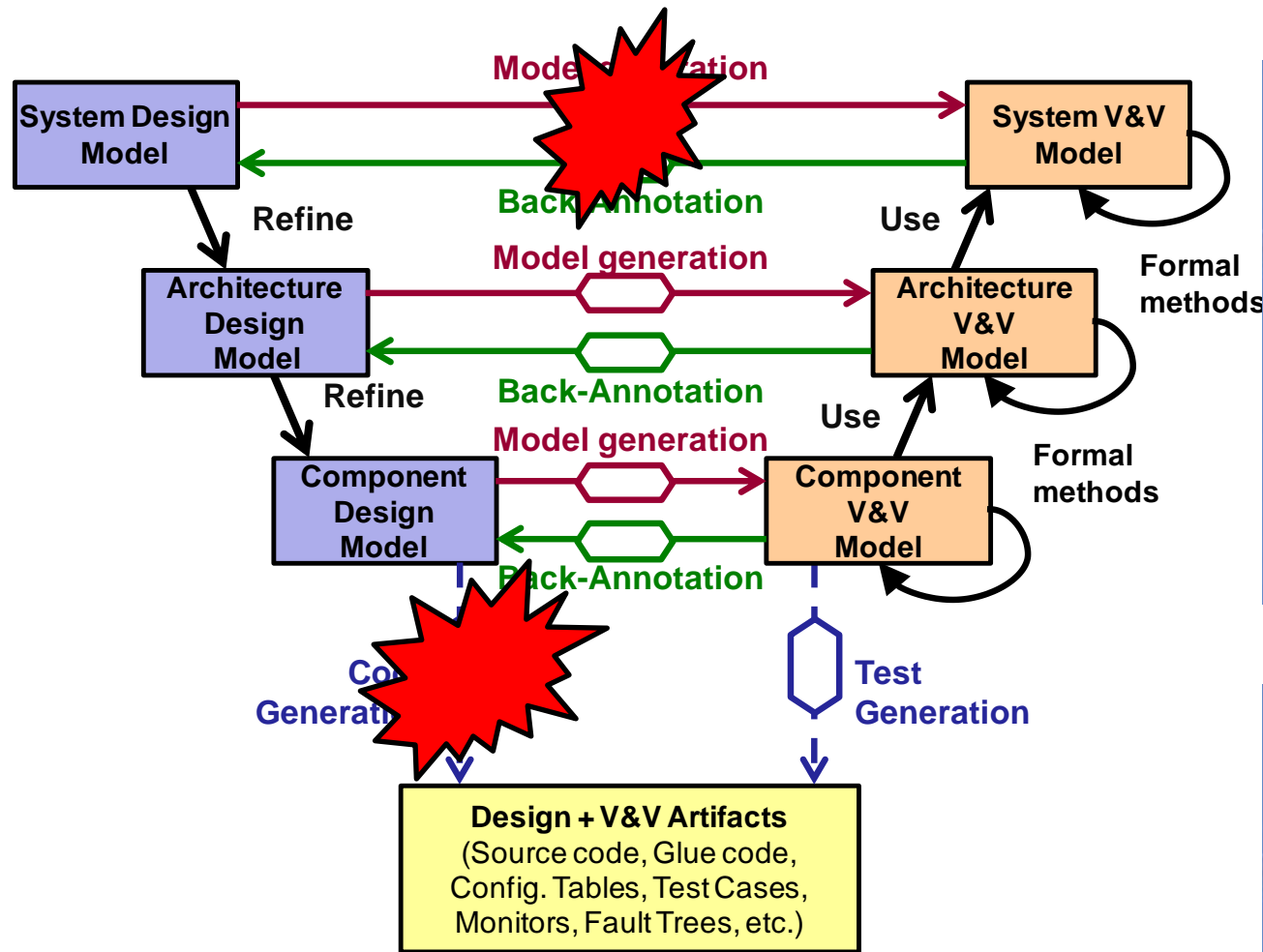
## Main ideas of MDE

- early validation of system models
- automatic source code generation
- ➔ quality++ tools ++ development cost--

# Models and Transformations in Critical Systems



# Problem: Transformation Errors



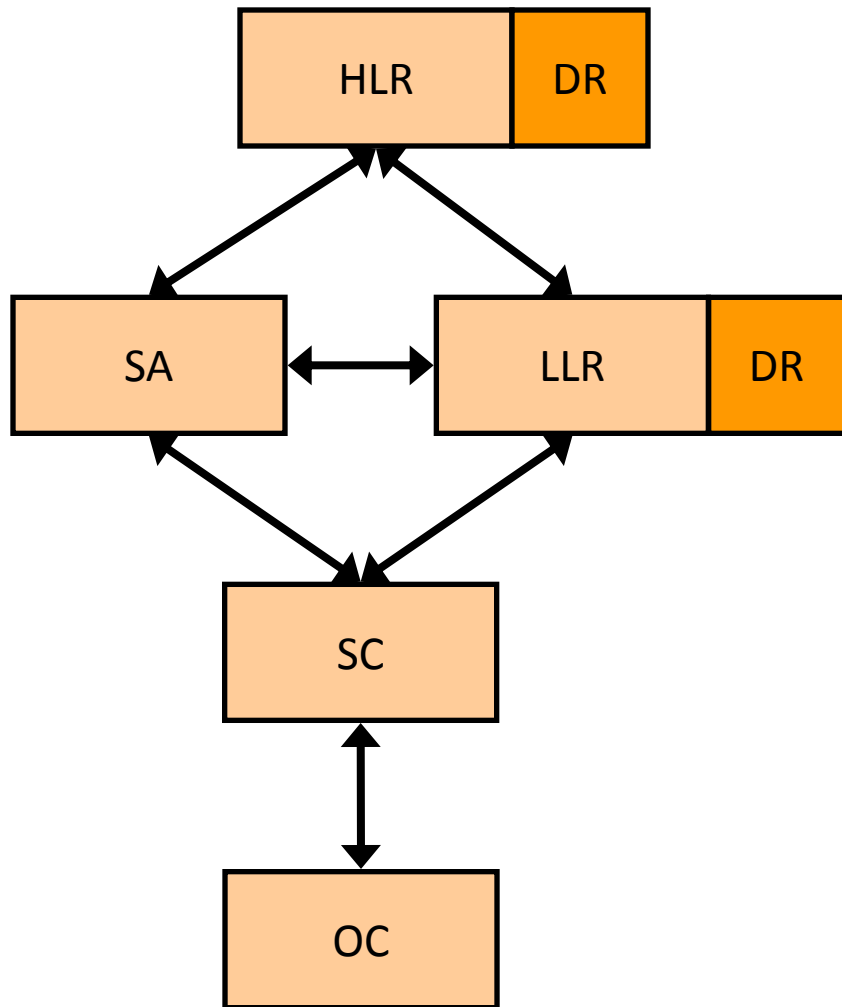
## Code generator error

- model: OK, code: no

## Model generator error

- model: OK, V&V: No
- model: No, V&V: OK

# Main Certification Artifacts



- High Level Requirements (HLR):
  - black-box view of the software,
  - captured in a natural language (e.g. using shall statements)
- Derived Requirements (DR)
  - Capture design decisions
- Low Level Requirements (LLR):
  - SC can be implemented without further information
- Software Architecture (SA)
  - Interfaces, information flow of SW components
- Source Code (SC)
  - Code written in a source language
- Executable Object Code (EOC)
  - Obtained by traditional compilers

