

Formal Methods at Airbus: Experience Feedback

Presented by
Jean Souyris / EYYWDV – Verification and dependability support



Outline

- Introduction
- Context, Objectives and Constraints
- Basics
- Industrial state-of-the-use
- Next transfers
- Main issues: solved & remaining
- Conclusion

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Context: avionics software products

- **Avionics domains**

- **Flight controls:** safety-critical (DAL A), time-critical, SCADE specification (synchronous paradigm), no operating system, floating-point calculus, and also non SCADE “driver-like” functions
- **Flight Warning:** medium criticality (DAL C), asynchronous (multi-tasks) functions running on IMA platform, complex data structures (non dynamic allocation)
- **Board/ground communication:** medium criticality (DAL C), asynchronous (multi-tasks) functions running on IMA or POSIX platforms, complex data structures (no dynamic allocation)
- **Maintenance functions:** low criticality (DAL D & E), asynchronous (multi-tasks) functions running on POSIX OS

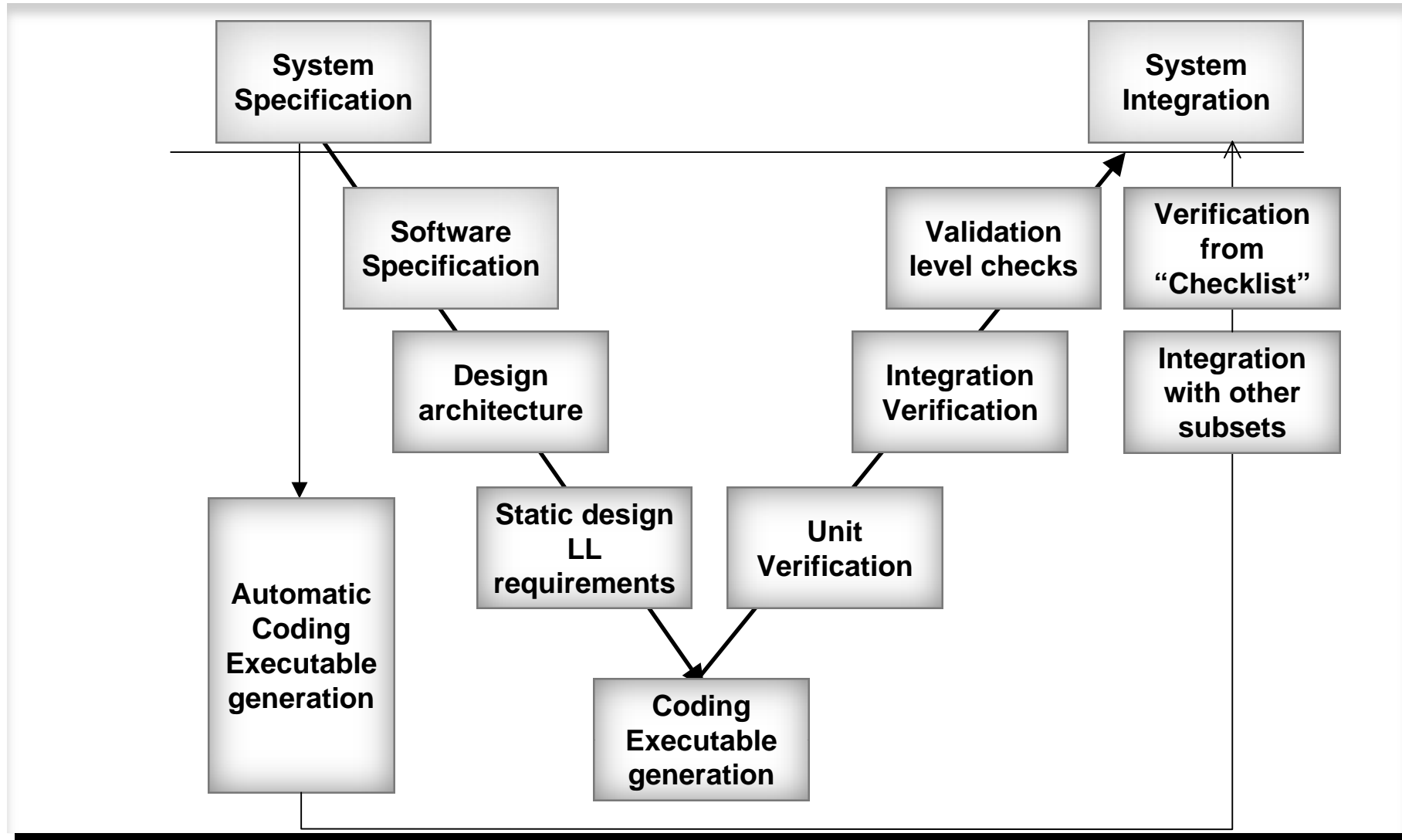
- **Verification environment**

- **SIMUGENE:** hardware virtualization for verification by execution

Context: elements of development organisation

- **Avionics software development teams**
 - Specify, design, code and verify software products from system specifications
 - In conformance with Airbus's reference development processes and methods, thus with DO-178B
- **Support teams** (specification, design, verification, configuration management, modification management)
 - Strategies
 - Operational support Methods and tools (including training)
 - (new) Service activities on behalf of development teams
- **Process and assurance teams (“Quality”)**
 - Process definition
 - Check the conformance with reference process and DO-178B

Avionics software development Process



Context / Objectives for formal tools

- **Steady increase of System complexity**
 - Master verification costs
 - Performance: contribute to the safe and optimal use of modern hardware and software features
 - Keep computation safety (executability) verification at high level
- **Need for early maturity**
 - Exhaustive verification techniques
 - Available as soon system design / code is available
- **Long term product durability and maintainability**
 - Localized modifications and automatic replay
 - Postpone hardware re-engineering by optimal resource usage analysis

Towards Calculus Based Engineering and Product Based Assurance



Constraints

- **Soundness**
- **High Automaticity and scalability**
 - In intended usage domain at airbus's
- **Analysis of unaltered programs**
 - “What is analysed is what will fly”
- **Usability by standard software engineers on standard machines**
 - No initial high level skills in theoretical computer science required
 - Standard workstations Airbus uses to buy
- **Ability to be integrated into the DO178B (and C !) conforming process**

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Basic principles

- Abstract Interpretation based Static Analysis
 - <http://www.di.ens.fr/~cousot/AI/>
- Program Proof
 - Hoare's triple: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hoare_logic
 - Dijkstra's Weakest Precondition:
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Predicate_transformer_semantics
 - Automatic theorem proving:
<http://ergo.lri.fr/>

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Verification Tools

- **Static Analysis**

- Frama-c (CEA, <http://frama-c.com/>) / TASTER (Airbus)
- Frama-c / FAN-C (Airbus)

Rule checking

- Astrée (AbsInt, <http://www.absint.com/astree/index.htm>)
- Fluctuat (CEA)
- a3 / Stack(AbsInt, <http://www.absint.com/stackanalyzer/index.htm>)
- a3 / WCET (AbsInt, <http://www.absint.com/ait/index.htm>)

Executability

- **Program Proof (deductive methods)**

- Caveat (CEA)

Functional verification

Rule checking

- **CheckC / TASTER**

- Functionality: **Verification of C coding rules**
- On top of Frama-c kernel (exploits the AST built by the kernel)

- **Fan-C**

- Functionality: **Verification of control and data flows (conformity LLR \leftrightarrow C code)**
- Abstract Interpretation based static analysis of the C source
- Takes profit from Frama-C Kernel (AST CIL) and plug-ins : Value, Users, Inout and From

Executability

- **Astrée (AbsInt, ENS <http://www.astree.ens.fr/>)**
 - Functionality: **proof of absence of Run Time Errors of C programs**
 - Abstract Interpretation based static analysis of the C source code
 - “Double specialisation” paradigm for precision (“zero false alarm”)
 - Best suited for embedded synchronous C programs produced from “SCADE like” specifications
- **Fluctuat (CEA)**
 - Functionality: computes floating-point inaccuracies, proves stability computation schemes, performs some functional proofs
 - Abstract Interpretation based static analysis of the C source code
 - Best suited for the analysis library components

Executability

- **a³ / Stack** (<http://www.absint.com/ait/index.htm>)
 - Functionality: computes an upper-bound of the memory consumed by the program stack (usually from a task's entry point)
 - Maxim memory allocated to the stack is set accordingly
 - Static analysis by Abstract Interpretation of programs in binary form
- **a³ / WCET** (<http://www.absint.com/stackanalyzer/index.htm>)
 - Functionality: computes an upper-bound of the Worst Case Execution Time (usually from a task's entry point)
 - This upper-bound can then be compared to an allowed time-budget
 - Static analysis by Abstract Interpretation of programs in binary form
 - Includes a model of the processor and peripherals
 - Best suited for embedded synchronous C programs produced from "SCADE like" specifications

Program proof

- **Caveat (CEA)**

- **Functionality:** Proof of specifications expressed in first order logic
- Analysis of C source code
- Weakest Precondition (Dijkstra) computation
- Theorem proving (Caveat's theorem prover + Alt-Ergo (INRIA))
- Best suited for source code vs Low Level requirements verification

Current scope of the tools (+method)

	Flight Controls (DAL A)	(Platform) DAL B & C functions	(Platform) DAL D functions	Platform software (drivers)	I/O boards	DAL E or Software tools
Rule checking	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Executability	✓	✓ ¹²	✓ ¹²	✓ ¹²	✓	✓ ¹²
Program proof	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

¹ : RTE (Astrée, CodeSonar), Floating-point (Fluctuat)

² : Stack usage (a3 / Stack)

³ : a3 / WCET

Tools (+method of use) vs objectives

	Perfo ¹	Computation safety	No other (sound) mean	Activity cost savings	Early maturity	Product durability
Rule checking	-	-	-	✓	✓	-
Executability	✓ ¹	✓	✓	-	✓	✓ ¹
Program proof	-	✓	-	✓	✓	-

¹: contribution to the optimal use of hardware resources: a^3 / Stack and WCET

Tools (+ methods) vs constraints

	Soundness	Automaticity & scalability	Unaltered programs	Standard engineers	Standard machines	DO-178
Rule checking	✓ ¹	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Executability	✓ ¹	✓	✓ ²	✓ ³	✓	✓ ⁴
Program proof	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

¹ : With the exception of syntactic and pattern matching tools

² : Some pieces of code like asm blocks must be removed (rare); insertion of directives

³ : Astrée, Fluctuat: service currently performed by static analysis specialists ;

⁴ : So far, the decision to claim a certification credit from the use of Astrée and Fluctuat has not been made;

Current Deployment

	Flight Controls (DAL A)	(Platform) DAL B&C functions	(Platform) DAL D functions	Platform software (drivers)	I/O boards	DAL E or Software tools
Rule checking	✓ ¹	✓ ¹²	✓ ¹²	✓ ¹	✓ ¹	-
Executability	✓ ³⁴⁵	✓ ³⁴	✓ ³⁴	✓ ⁴	✓ ⁴⁵	-
Program proof	✓	-	-	-	-	✓

1 : Coding rule checker (CheckC/TASTER)

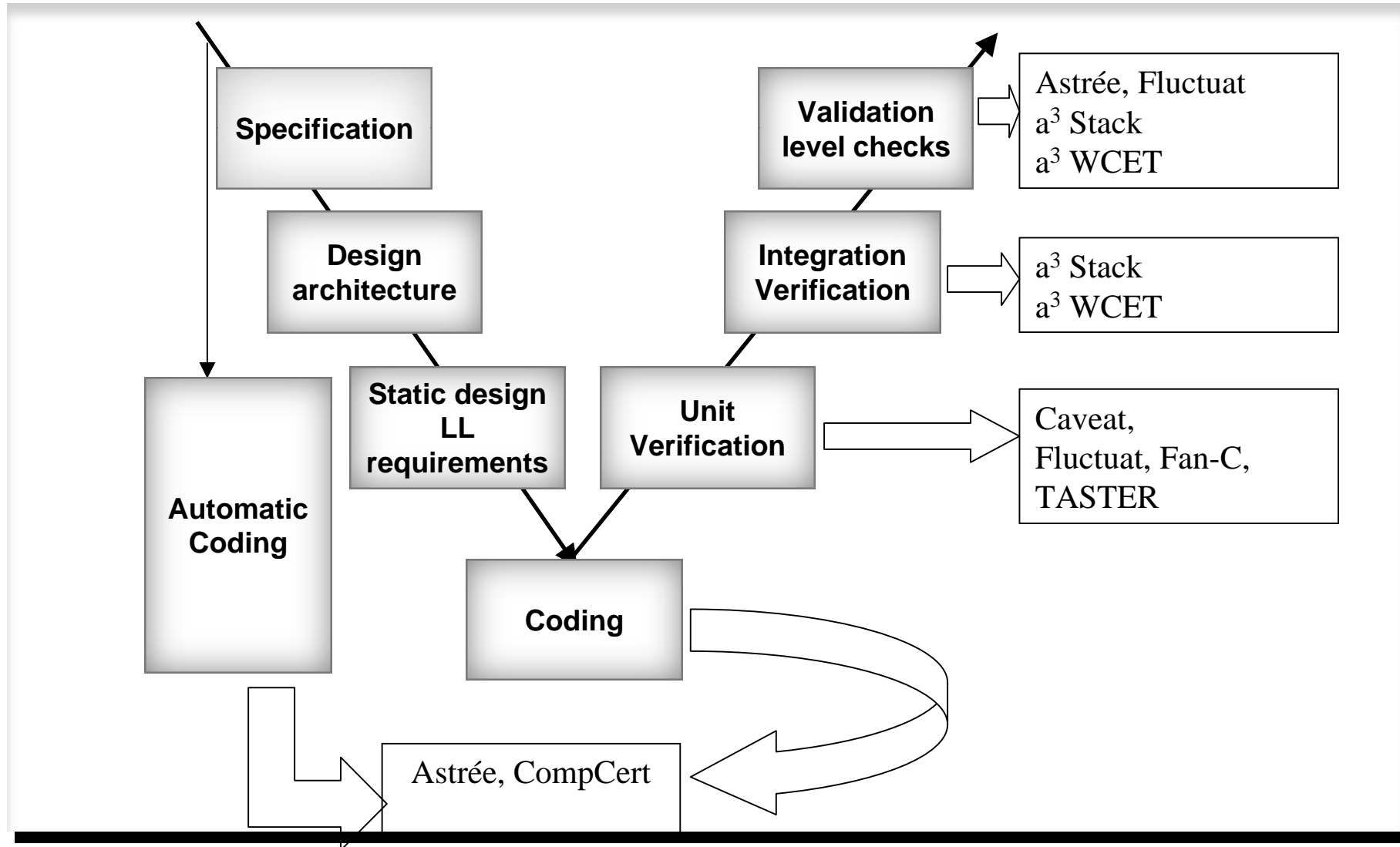
2 : Data & Control flow checker (Fan-C)

3 : Astrée, CodeSonar, Fluctuat

4 : a3 / Stack

5 : a3 / WCET

Development Process



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CompCert (INRIA, <http://compcert.inria.fr>)

- **Functionality**

- Optimising C compiler for
• Targets

- **Underlying principles & technology**

- C compiler developed and proved in Coq

- **First application domain (EYYW)**

- EYYW's interest in CompCert
 - Under control optimisations => WCET reduction
 - Proofs made on source still hold after compilation
- Ricardo Bedin França's CIFRE Thesis (Airbus / IRIT)
- **Ongoing feasibility study for application to a flight control function**

PowerPC, MacOS X
PowerPC, Linux
PowerPC, EABI, with GNU or Unix tools
PowerPC, EABI, with Diab tools
ARM, Linux
IA32 (x86 32 bits), Linux
IA32 (x86 32 bits), BSD
IA32 (x86 32 bits), MacOS X
IA32 (x86 32 bits), Cygwin environment under Windows

AstréeA (Ecole normale supérieure, <http://www.astreea.ens.fr/>)

- **Functionality**

- Proof of absence of Run Time Errors of asynchronous programs

- **Underlying principles & Technology**

- Abstract Interpretation based static analysis of the C source code
- Included: a model of the ARINC 653 parallel model

- **Targeted application domain (EYYW)**

- IMA functions (e.g: Flight Warning)
- POSIX functions

Dynamic Analysis

- **Functional Verification**
 - Properties expressed formally, i.e., in ACSL (Frama-C specification language)
- **Execution on SIMUGENE**
- **Evaluation of properties rather than proof**
- **First tool (internal research prototype)**
 - Low Level Requirement functional coverage for DAL C function
 - Automation of an heavy intellectual analysis
 - Run time data are captured during execution on SIMUGENE
 - Evaluation is then performed

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Main issues: solved & remaining

- **Context**

- All formal tools Airbus uses come from research
- Airbus has been working with the researchers and tool developers from the beginning

- **Solved**

- Peculiarities of embedded code (very often low level code)
- Conformance to DO-178B
- Acceptance by developers and managers

- **Remain to do for benefiting more from Formal Methods**

- Proof confirmation after compilation (semantic preservation)
- Deeper process transformation: towards much more computation based engineering

Conclusion

- **Ongoing research about a new development strategy**
 - Rule checking and executability as soon as code is available
 - Functional verification and coverage by a **combination** of
 - Proof
 - Requires formalised requirements
 - Dynamic analysis
 - The oracles are the formalised requirements
 - Classical test
- **Process definition**
 - will still comply with DO-178[BC]...
 - Perhaps without being fully structured by the standard (as it is now)

End

