# GATEL et la génération de séquences de tests fonctionnels: impact opérationnel et certification

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**Related Software Activities and Testing Challenges** 

**GATeL Deployment and Results** 

Qualification

Conclusions



2



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**GATeL Deployment and Results** 

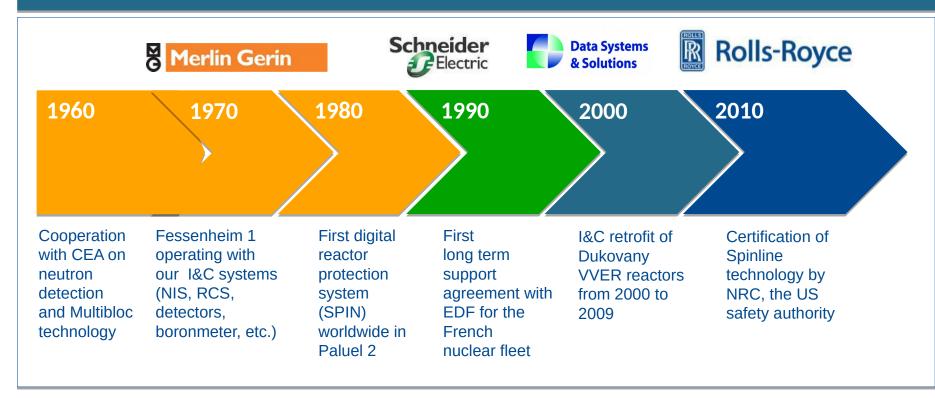
Qualification

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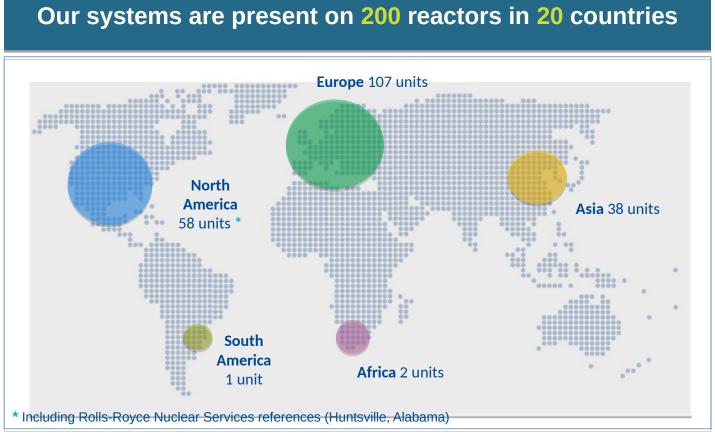
# **Our history**

A continuous experience on the nuclear market since 1960s





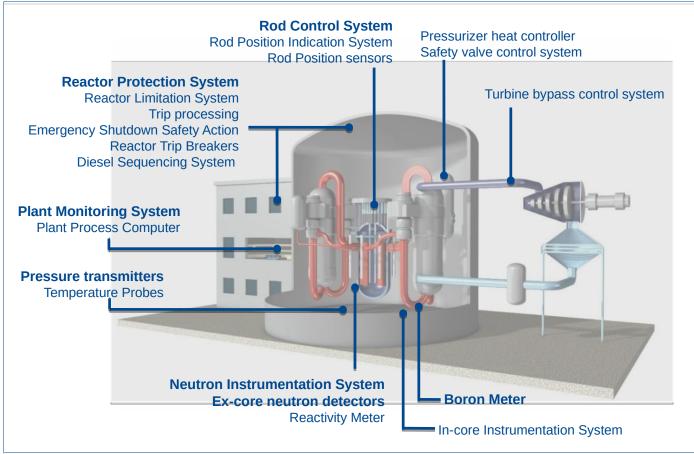
# **Our references**







# A complete range of I&C systems









**Related Software Activities and Testing Challenges** 

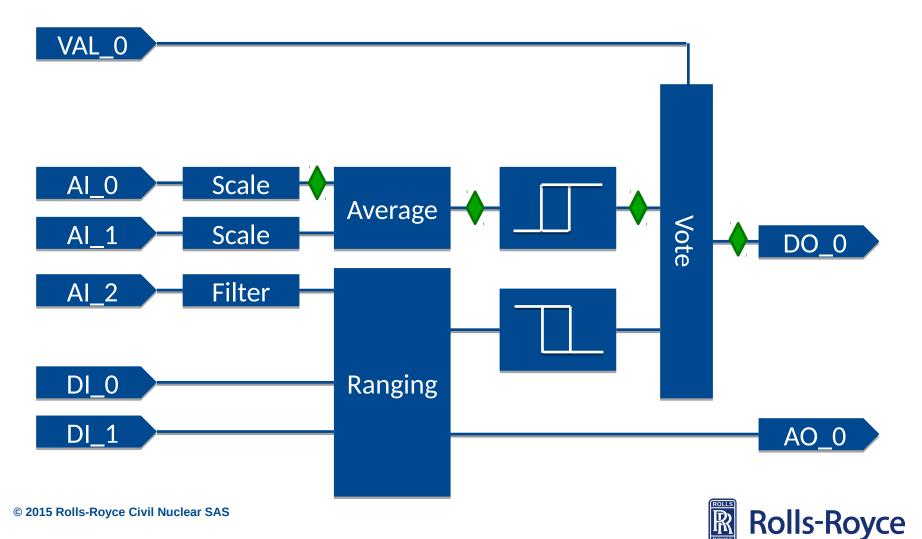
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# Example of safety I&C processing requirements (1/2)



#### **Upstream Requirements and activities**

Our system requirements are typically expressed as functional diagrams fixing the structure of the SW design.

Requirements are synchronous functions combining analog and digital inputs, hard-wired or from network. These functions produce safety orders (digital) or specific measures (analog). Some intermediate nodes are visible through the network.

**Our two main activities are:** 

- Translating these diagrams into SW (using Esterel Scade) adding all the specific safety and technology-related requirements,
- Performing exhaustive V&V on these design.

SW V&V involves quite a lot of testing. Testing effort (as a whole) is more than 50% of the SW cost.



### **Test strategy**

Test strategy will tell what are the expected transitions we need to check at the output of a given function.

The test engineer needs to find out the right input sequence that will lead to this expected transition.

Validation is made in black-box. If the required inputs are primary ones, then it is fairly easy. Otherwise the test engineer needs to take into account all the intermediate functions.

This can become a complex and time-consuming analytical process.



# **Test and observation of the results**

« Scale » tests will be observed here.
Primary inputs are actual « Scale » inputs.
Test are easy to write.

 « Average » tests will be observed here. « Average » inputs come through
 «Scale ». Test are not so easy to write.

« Threshold » tests. Difficult to write

Post « Vote » tests. Most important tests. Most difficult ones to write.



# **Problem : how to assist test engineering**

Assumption: Test strategy is defined out of any tool context.

How to help the test engineer in his process of writing these test sequences in order to:

- Save time & effort,
- Ensure quality (e.g. tests are in line with objectives)

Working on this question, we initiated our work with CEA on GATeL which is able to produce input sequences for given expected output transitions

Without changing test strategy!



# **Solution : GATeL**

We initiated an internal R&D project to validate our intuition that Gatel could be used as a test generator on a representative case study (for Neutronic Instrumentation Systems).

We worked alongside with the CEA team to address a couple of issues. They provided support, advices, as well as enhancements.

The R&D project went well (nothing blocking), and we realized that, in case of tool limitation, or any other kind of problem, we would be able to work-around them «by hand » as the strategy was unchanged.





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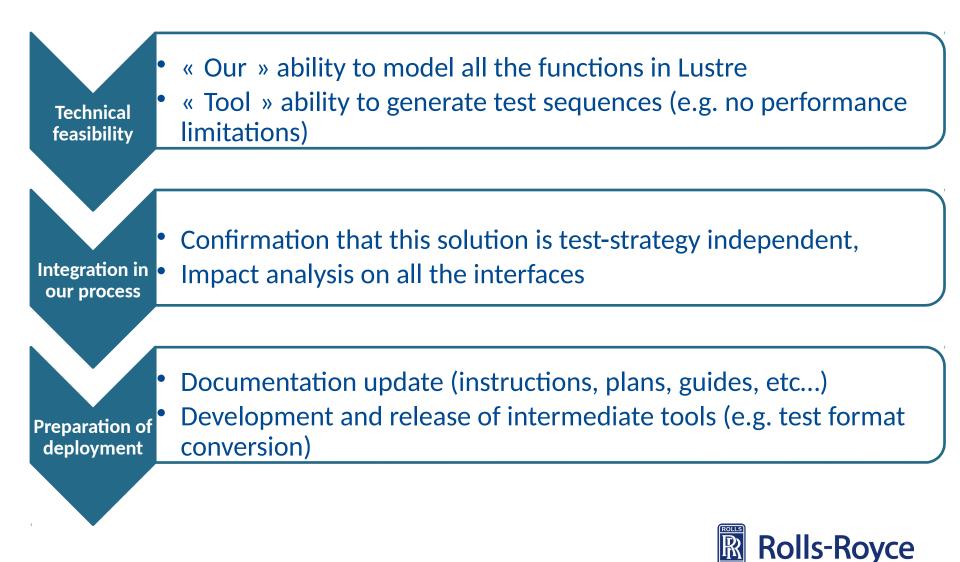
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# **From evaluation to deployment**



# **Application to a real project**

Then we decided to go for a real project: the Neutronic Instrumentation System of EDF VD3-1300MW retrofit program.

During the project, we identified and addressed a couple of issues:

- HW validity combinations not supported by the I/O boards,
- Analog signal variations that are physically impossible,
- Test documentation was automated, but we had to work on its processing to make it readable « by a human being».

#### **Good final results:**

- No SW defect identified so far during system validation,
- SW and its documentation delivered on schedule,
- First-of-a-kind costs partly covered by the savings.

# **Learnings : Positive feedbacks**

Requirements quality	<ul> <li>Enforced by an extra modeling stage made by the independent V&amp;V team</li> <li>Ensuring clarity and exaustivity</li> </ul>
Design exploration	<ul> <li>Generated tests were at times using surprising ways of achieving the objectives</li> <li>Allowing to evaluate non-classical ways of thinking the design</li> </ul>
Evolution support	<ul> <li>Highly automated process once everything is in place</li> <li>Allowing to regenerate all the tests smoothly for last-moment changes</li> </ul>



# **Learnings : Actual limits and difficulties**

# Models and Targets

- Working first at model level might hide some limitations/issues
- Which are only visible later on a real target

# Mastering Lustre

Modeling in Lustre needs skills and experience,
not every V&V engineers are familiar with the language

# Mastering Gatel

- Using GATeL requires experience
- which takes some time to get consolidated





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**Tool qualification: the IEC 60880 requirements**<sup>20</sup>

Our SW development process is aligned with IEC 60880, encouraging test automation tools, given some guidelines.

**These guidelines are related to:** 

- Tool selection / evaluation prior to use,
- Records of tool outputs (exhaustive logs),
- Relative criticality of the tool and associated qualification process,
- Precautions toward defects introduced by the tool.



# **Formal Tools qualification challenge**

For an end user, the reliability of a formal tool is difficult to assess, extremely hard to demonstrate.

If the formal tool is used as a prover, and if these proofs are used for the final validation demonstration, then the tool qualification is a big challenge.

If the formal tool is used as a test generator, and:

- There is an independent way to ensure the expected results (e.g. through a reference model),
- There is a verification process of the generated tests, Then there is no need for intensive tool qualification.



# **Challenging qualification need**

We assume that we are not able to demonstrate Gatel reliability.

So we integrated it in our process in such a way that this demonstration is not required.

We « just » substituted the « manual » test production phase by something assisted by the tool.

We rely our own reference models, as well as our own coverage metrics. We kept all our independent test verification stages.





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### Conclusions

**Positive experience, positive project outcome,** 

Smooth integration within our process, inducing improvements now broadly used,

Ability to produce long/complex test cases within a reasonable timeframe,

Simple qualification/certification process,

Requires specific skills ; maintenance of these skills needs a minimal amount of activity. Rolls-Royce



Thank-you very much for your attention.

Any questions ?

