
Trends in Embedded Software Development in Europe

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Problems

A software project exceeds the budget by 90% and the project time by 120% in average

- Project Management
 - Incapable or even no project management
- Development processes
 - Bad planning and estimation of project activities
- Engineering practices
 - Incomplete product specifications Interdisciplinary nature is not considered sufficiently
 - Lack of sound architectures
 - Lack of standardized procedures and mechanisms

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Outline – Trends

- System Engineering (Systems of Systems)
- Software and System Architectures
 - Definition and Prototyping
 - Effects on Organization and Projects
- Distributed Development: Smart Globalization
- Model-driven Development
- Open Source Software
- Quality Engineering: Efficient Construction of Quality
- Product Line Engineering
 - Efficient production of system families through reuse

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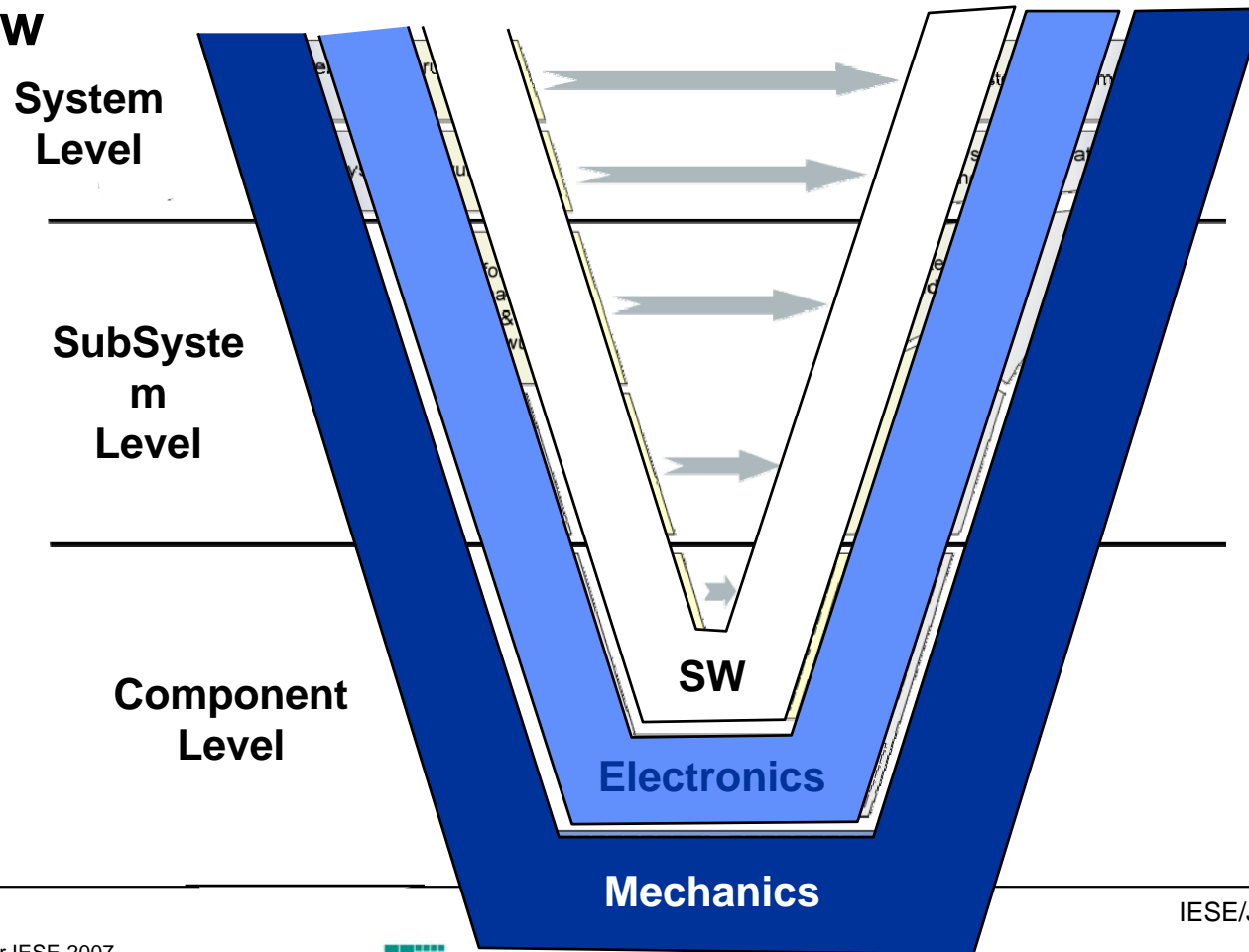
System Engineering – Process Model [EQUAL]

- Process model for system engineering
 - Aligned with the V-Model (left-hand side: constructive, right-hand side: analytical)
 - 3 levels of abstraction describe the solution space
 - Subdivision of different levels into subsystems under consideration of common strategies like minimization of coupling
- Experience
 - Better communication and thus better alignment in between developers
 - Early detection of mismatches
 - Higher transparency and goal-orientation in the project

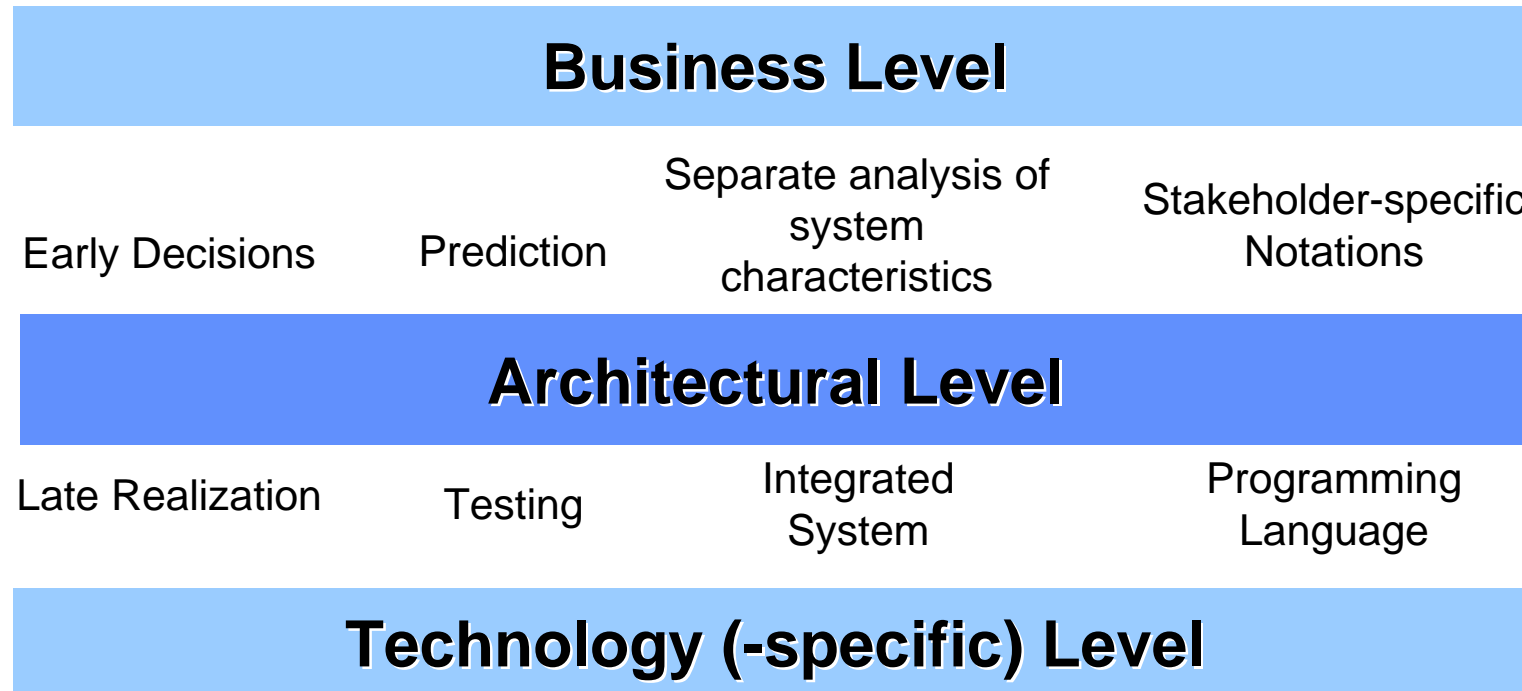
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Overview



Architecture as Bridge between Problem and Solution Space



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Software Architecture – State of the Practice

- All software systems developed so far have a software architecture, but
 - it typically has not been consciously designed, and
 - there often exists no explicit documentation describing it
- Architecture descriptions are typically
 - ambiguous
 - hard to understand
 - inadequate
 - incomplete
 - not up-to-date
- Most common diagram: layering structure
- Architecture not used as the basis for other activities such as quality assurance, reengineering, configuration management

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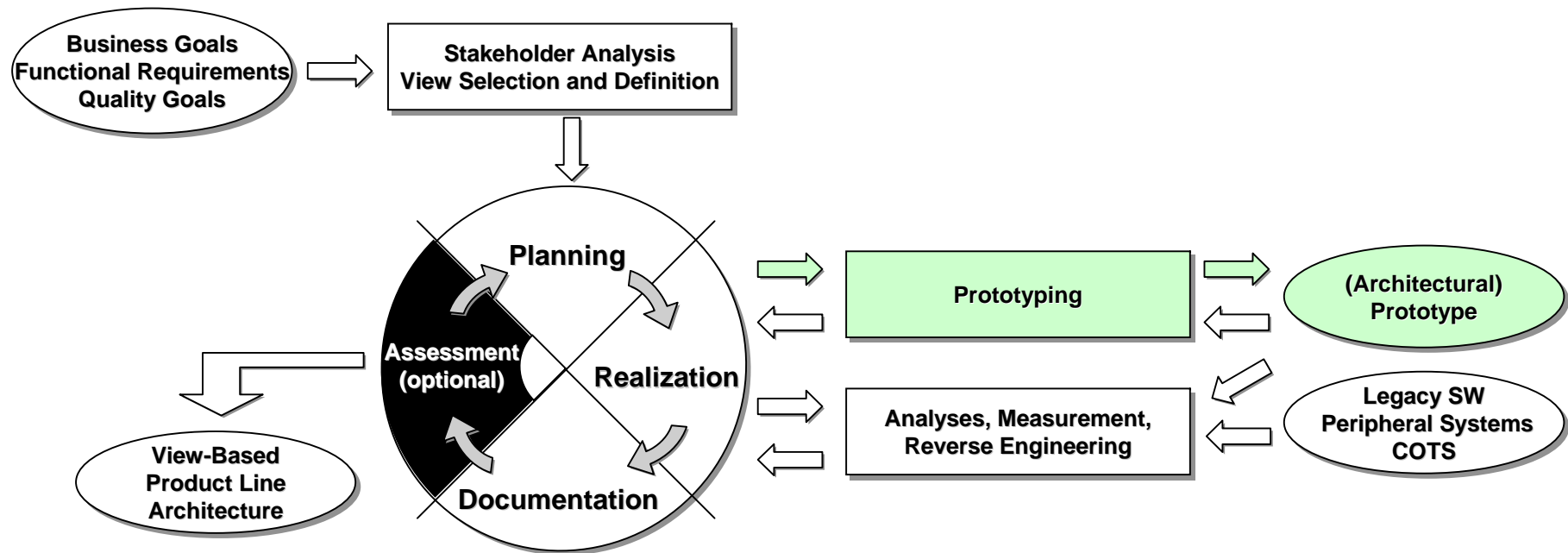
Architecture – Central Role to Projects

- Link between problem and solution space
 - First design artifact addressing quality requirements such as maintainability, performance, reliability, etc.
 - Provides a means to express, negotiate, and resolve competing concerns of the various stakeholders of a system
 - Serves both technical and organizational purposes
- Basis for a number of activities such as
 - Project planning and management,
 - Component engineering
 - Quality engineering,
 - Configuration management

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Architecture Definition Process [Fraunhofer PuLSE™]

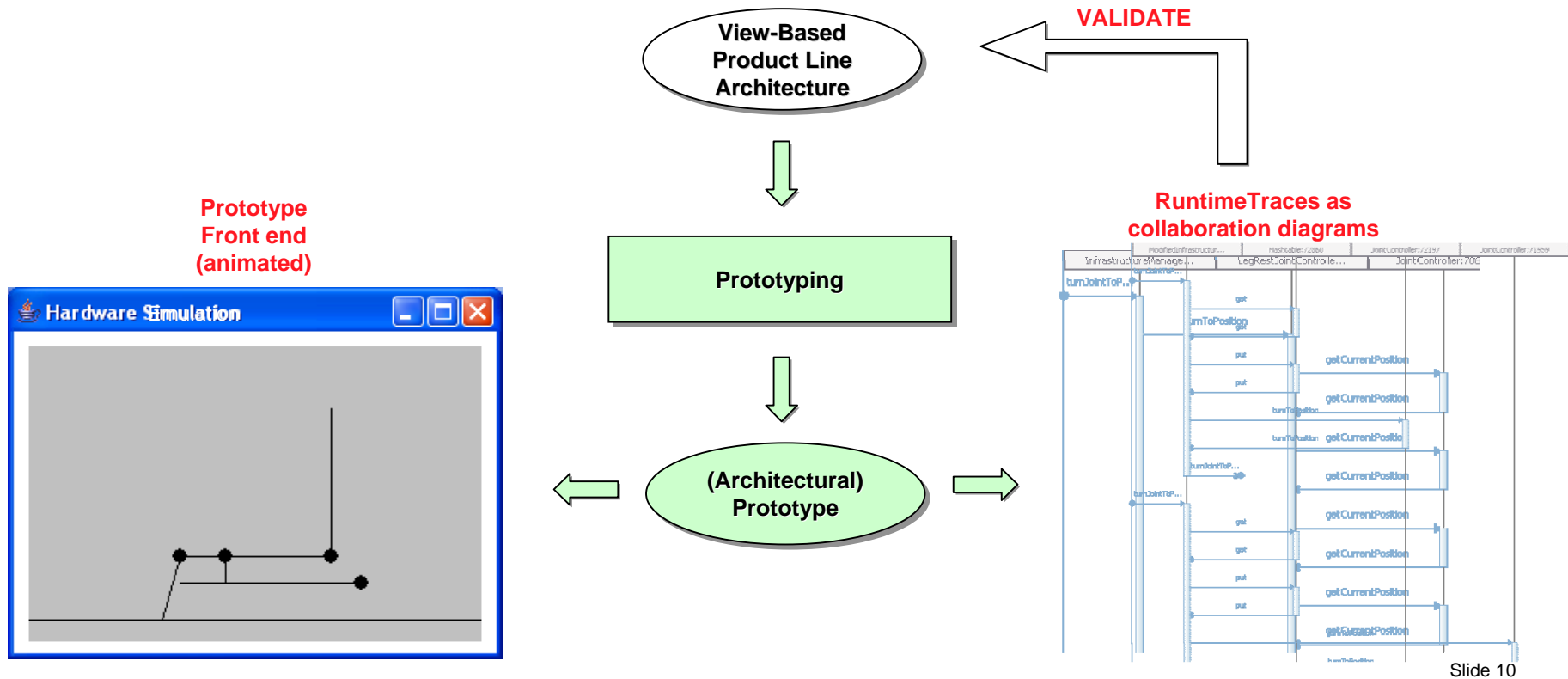


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Prototyping – Validation of Architectural Collaborations (Car Seat)



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Effect of Architecture on Structure of Development Organization – and vice versa

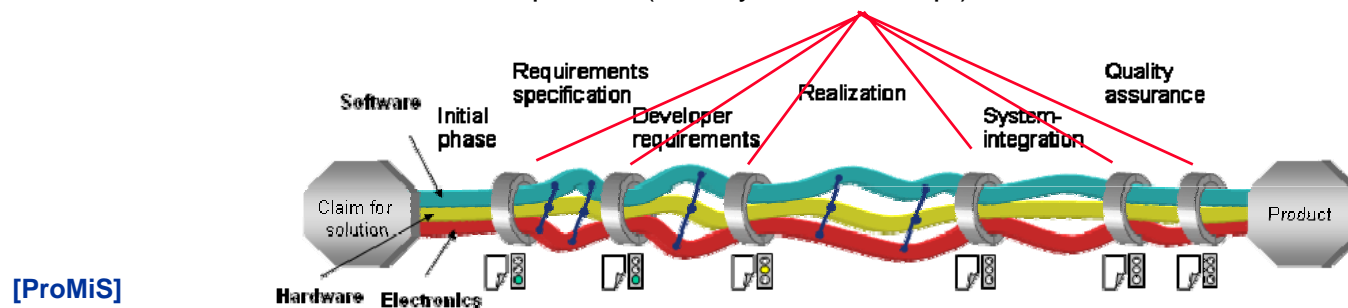
- Architecture prescribes software units that must be integrated
- Units of software correspond to work assignments
- Architectures dictate an organizational structure for development and maintenance of the system
- Hence, architecture definition must consider organizational structures
- Today, distributed development is the normal situation (rather than an exception)
 - Use resources in the best possible way with respect to their capabilities and expertise
 - Carefully assign components centered around mission- and organizational-critical aspects

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Project Planning and Management

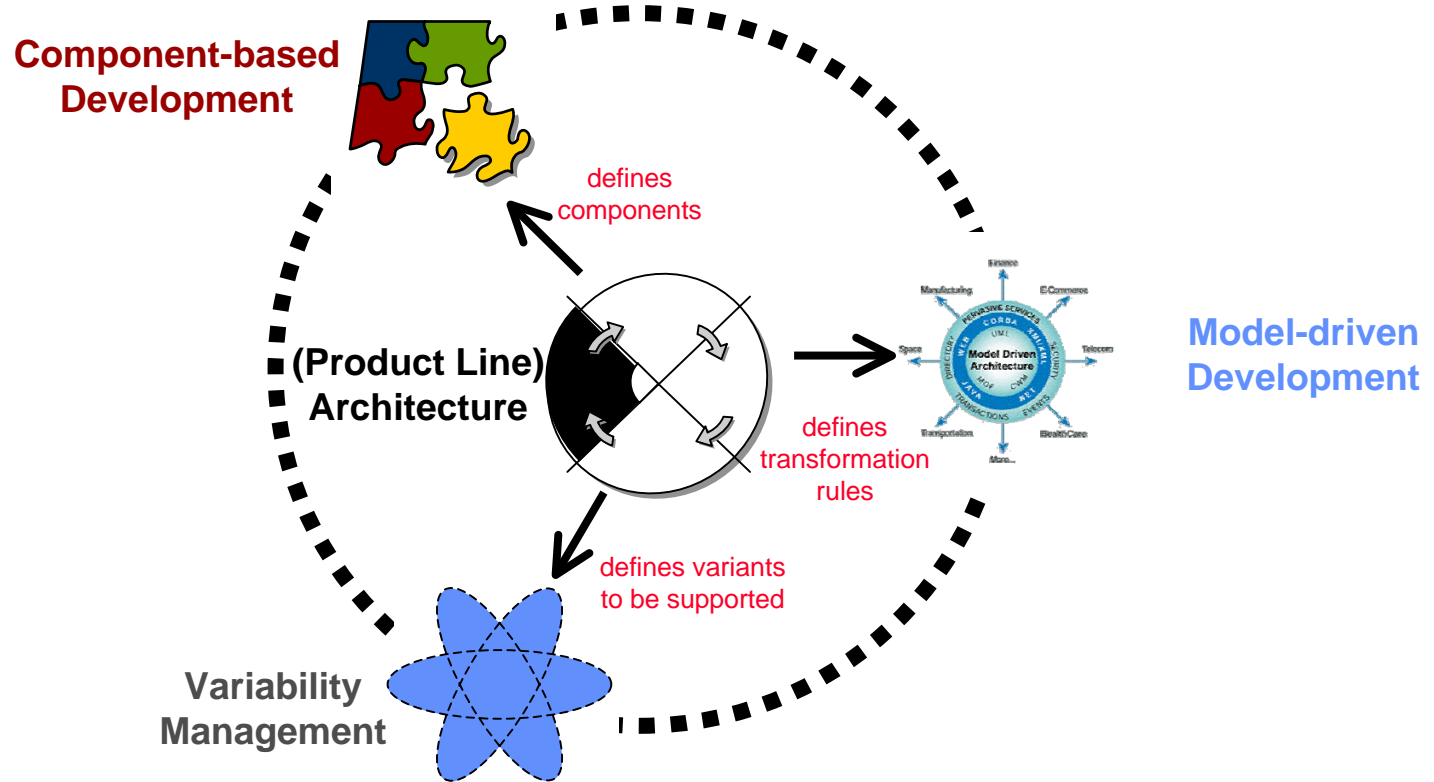
- System architecture provides ...
 - Common understanding of product (i.e., system)
 - Consistent and interdisciplinary product specification
 - Integrated view still using interdisciplinary description techniques (i.e., stakeholder-specific notations)
- (Software) architecture defines ...
 - Work assignments to be carried out by separate design and implementation teams
 - Hence basic structure of project activities
 - Useful synchronization points among results of teams that are working in parallel (Quality Gate Concept)



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Vision – Model-driven Development



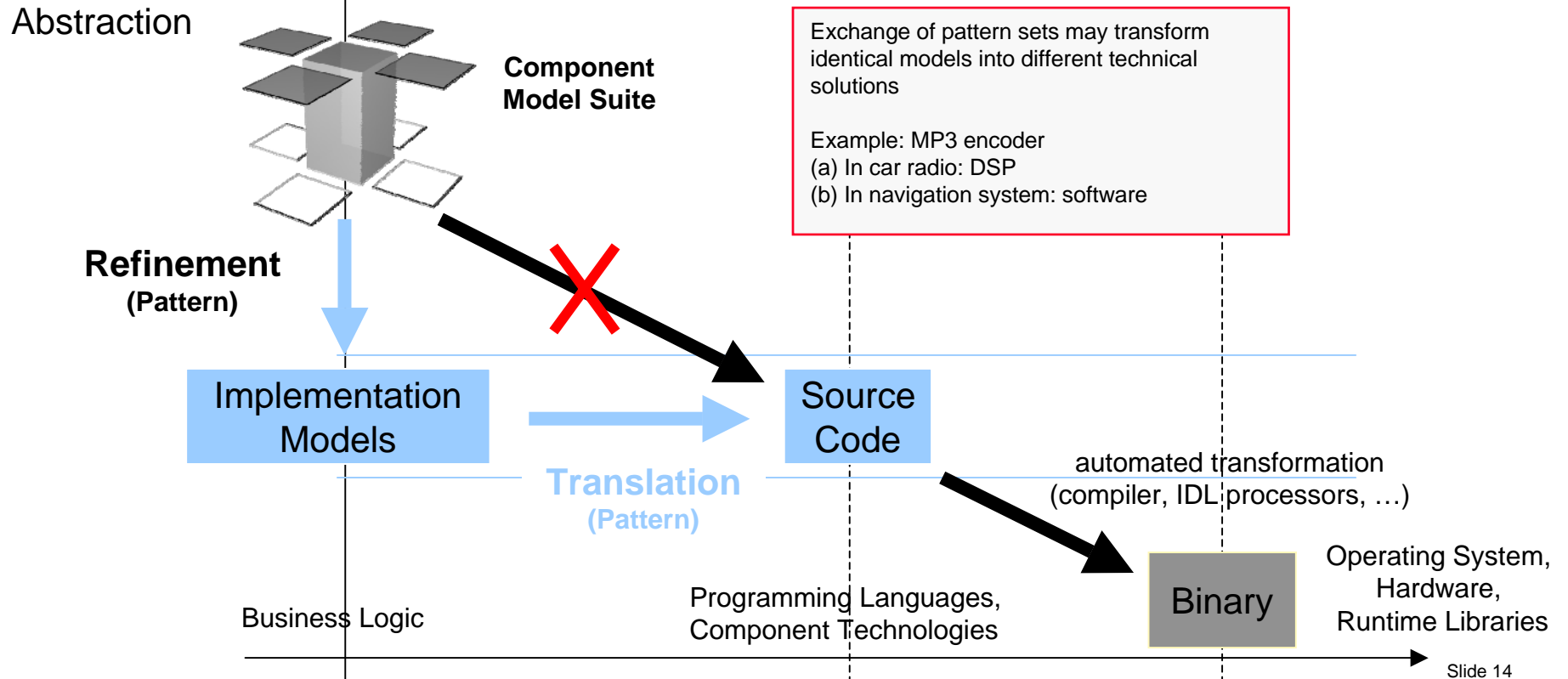
[KobrA method]



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Implementation Patterns



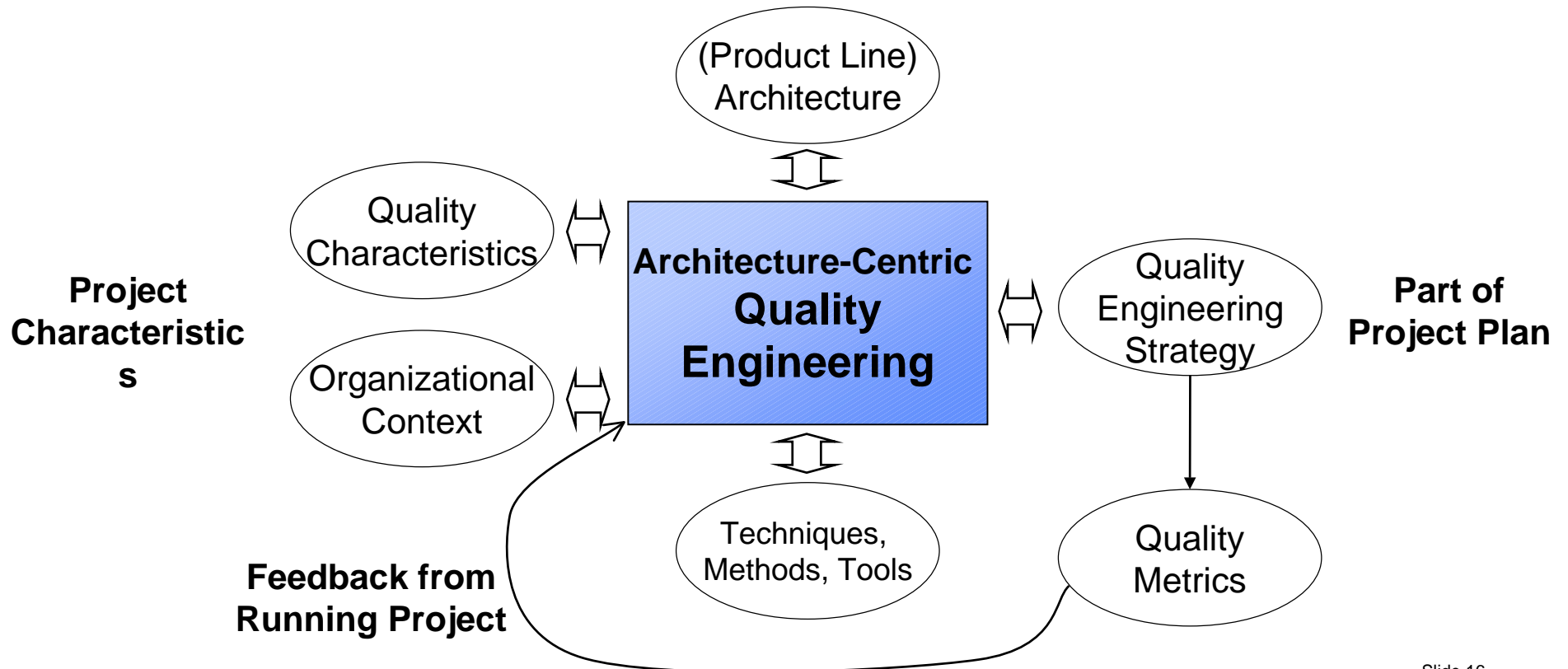
Quality Engineering – Industrial Requirements

- Fully compatible to existing environments
 - By defining quality profiles wrt. individual systems, contexts and organizations
- Defines customized (quality) engineering strategies matching needs of particular projects
- Guaranties satisfaction of individual quality profiles
- Optimizes for
 - Quality profiles
 - Consumption of effort and time

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Quality Engineering [Fraunhofer ArcQue™]



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Architecture-Centric Quality Engineering

- Recursive Unit Testing
 - Component tests => validated building block
 - Integration test => validated component
(Note: one man's system is another one's component)
- Balance QE effort among
 - Organizational units
 - Similar Projects
 - “for-reuse” and reuse activities
- Note: Reusing component quality requires stable context, that is, stable architecture!

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Product Line Software and System Engineering

Product line engineering

stands for pro-active,
strategic, and successful
reuse

- Challenges in industry
 - Need for reducing cost, effort, and time-to-market
 - Complexity and software size increases
 - Increasing request for
 - Quality software and
 - Individually customized products
- Envisioned Solution: Large-scale Reuse
 - Reusing existing software saves time and effort
 - Reusing approved software brings quality
 - Focusing on new functionality enables realization of individual requirements

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Summary

- Dominant and critical role of software in the context of embedded systems is more and more accepted in industry
- Professional ways for producing software-intensive systems are required
 - Predictable quality: software engineering
 - Efficiency: **product line engineering**
- Careful analysis of ROI and expected benefits, as well as measurement-based improvement strategy, are recommended
 - Prototyping: methods or products
 - Pilot projects

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Thank you for your attention!

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Open Source Software

- Companies have investigated diverse business models based on open source software
 - Tools
 - Components
 - Products
 - ...
- No common, proven model established yet
- Note that concepts and processes associated with open source software are also naturally relevant to any (distributed) organization

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Open Source Tools – Example

- Software in Avionics:
 - A330/A340 12Million LOC, not much improvement in productivity since 1980s (introduction of code generation)
- Focus: tool market for dependable embedded systems
 - Long-term availability: e.g., A300 started in 1972, support until 2050!
 - Big issue: Volatility of tool market: vendors change every 2 or 3 years (e.g. AUTAN> ATTOL> RTRT) or disappear (Object/GEODE)!
 - Too many tools in stage of prototypes or not widely used (small market)
 - Tools create high deployment costs for distributed engineering
- => open source tools, Open Source strategy for avionics software development (e.g., www.topcased.org)

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