



Figuring out the Testing of Configurable Software

Michael Stahl, Intel
Mar 2019

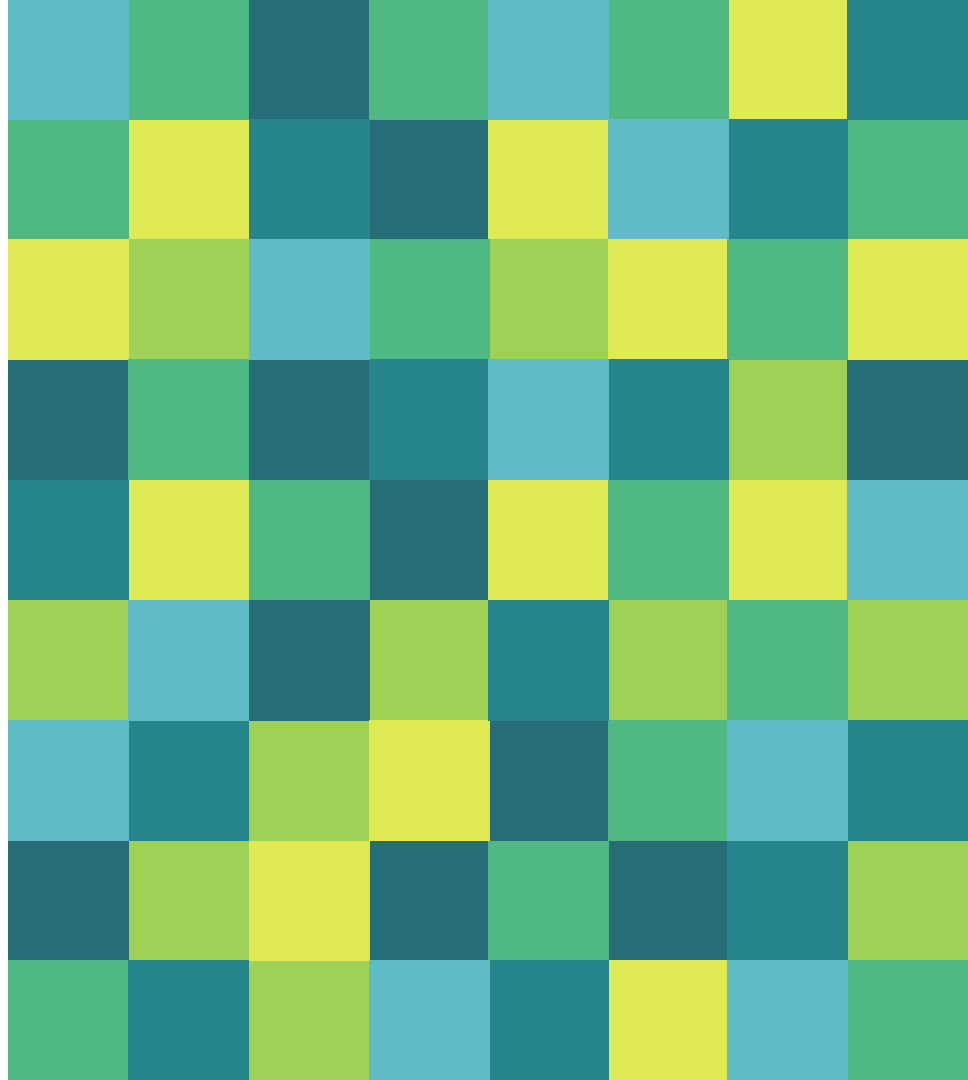


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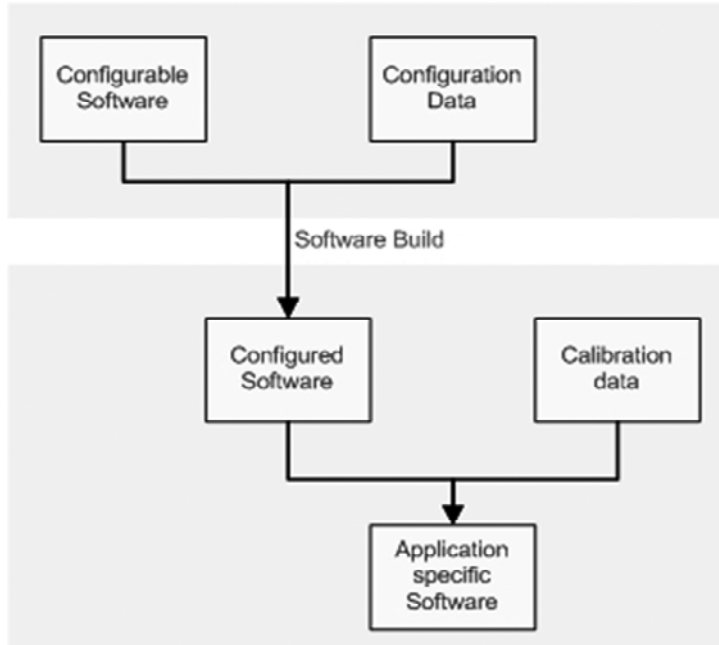
1.

ISO 26262, Annex C

Road Vehicles — Functional Safety
1st installment



C.2 General

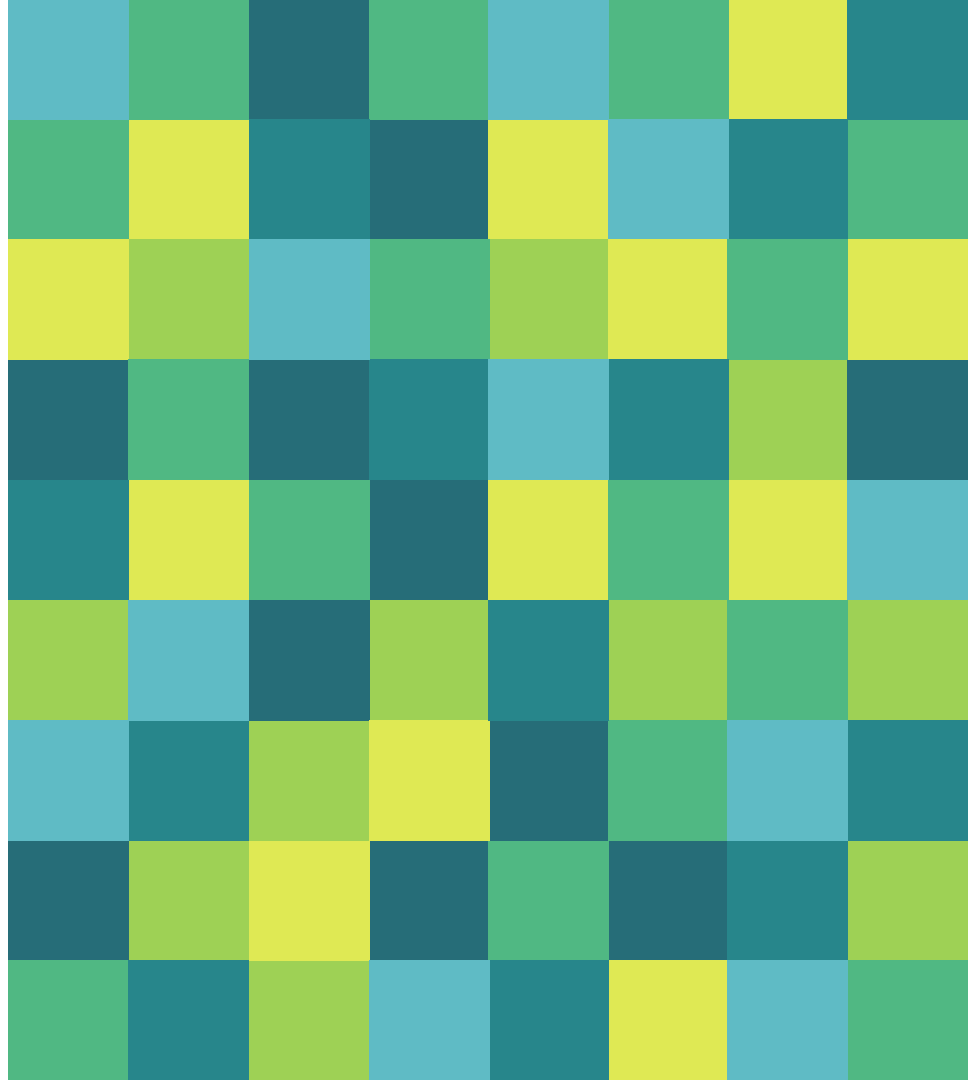


Annex C (normative) Software configuration

2.

Terms

1st installment



Warning!

The standard's terminology won't always match to what you expect or are using!



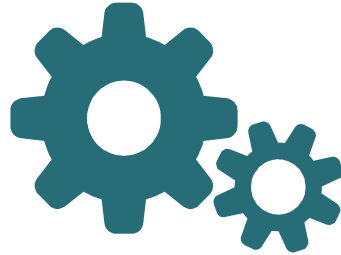
Configurable Software



code



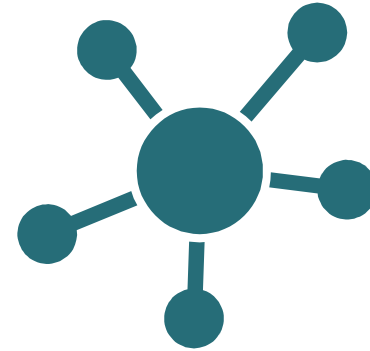
Build script
parameters



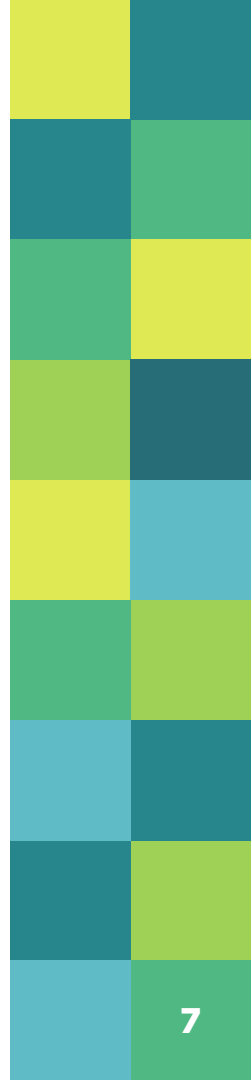
build script



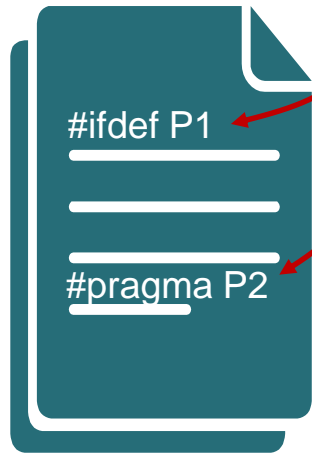
Configured Software



binary



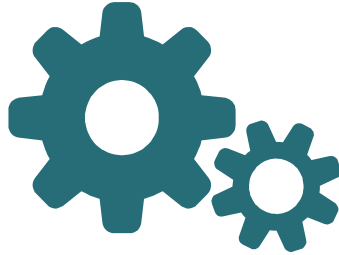
Configuration Parameters



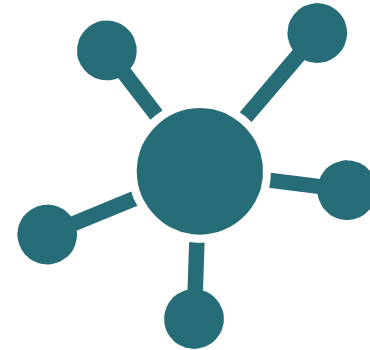
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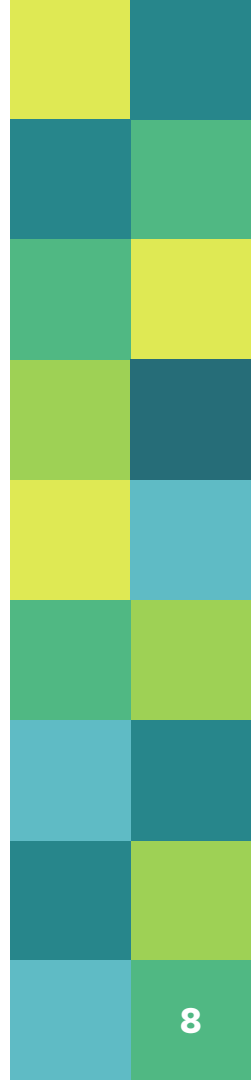
Build script parameters



build script

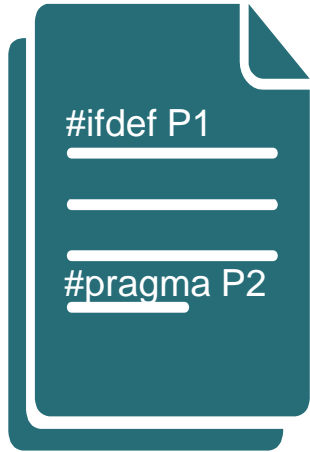


binary

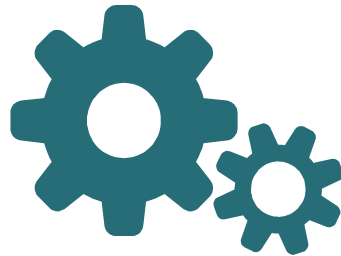


Configuration Data

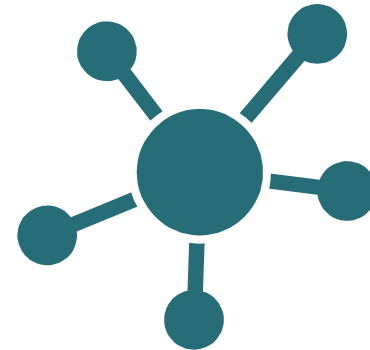
```
Command Prompt
C:\>build.bat Car Model_a +abs -adas
```



code



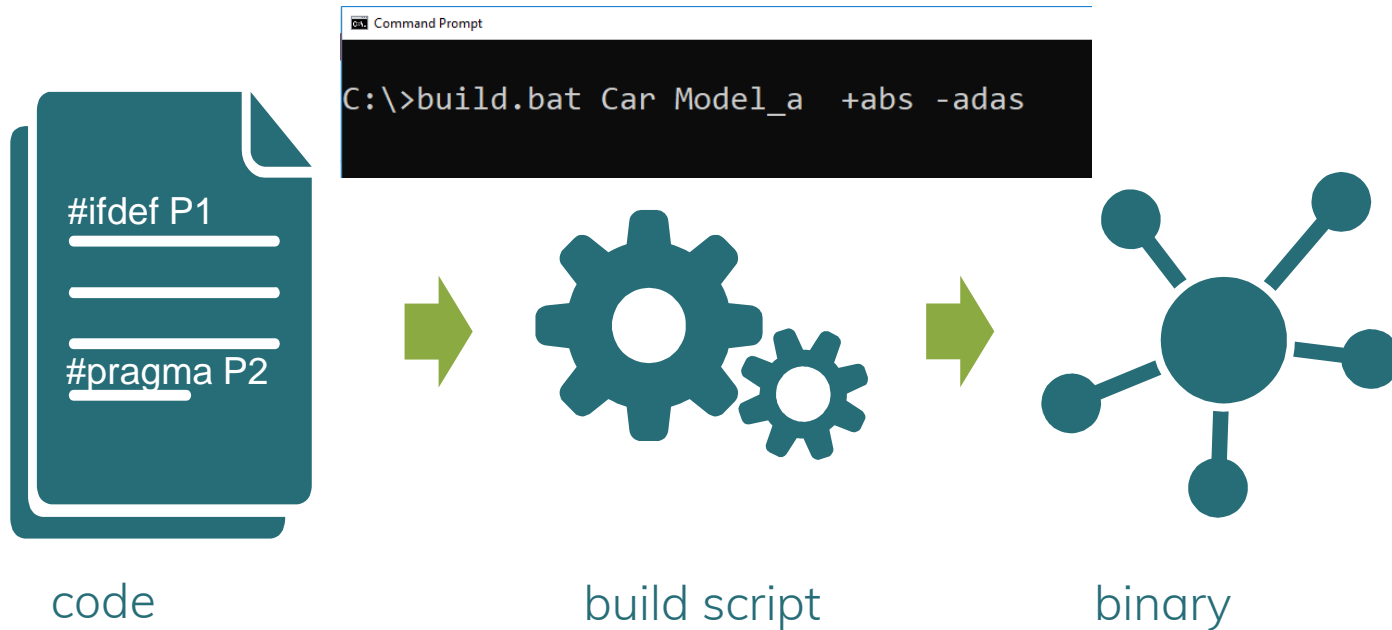
build script



binary

Configuration Data:

Compiler version; Defines; Optimization directives; ...



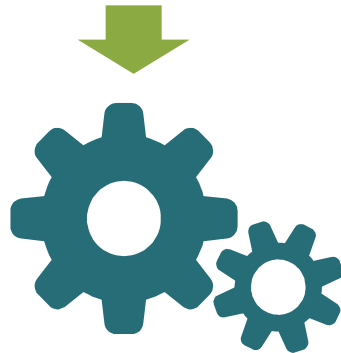
Configurable Software



code



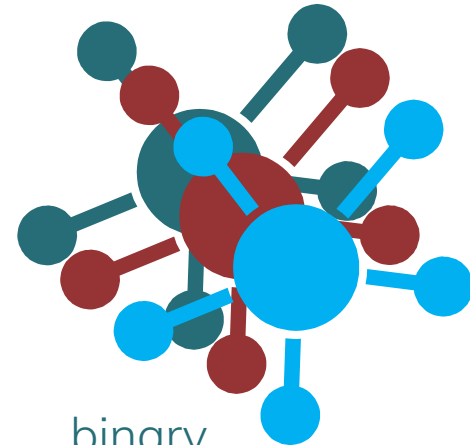
Build script parameters
Build script parameters
Build script parameters



build script



Configured Software



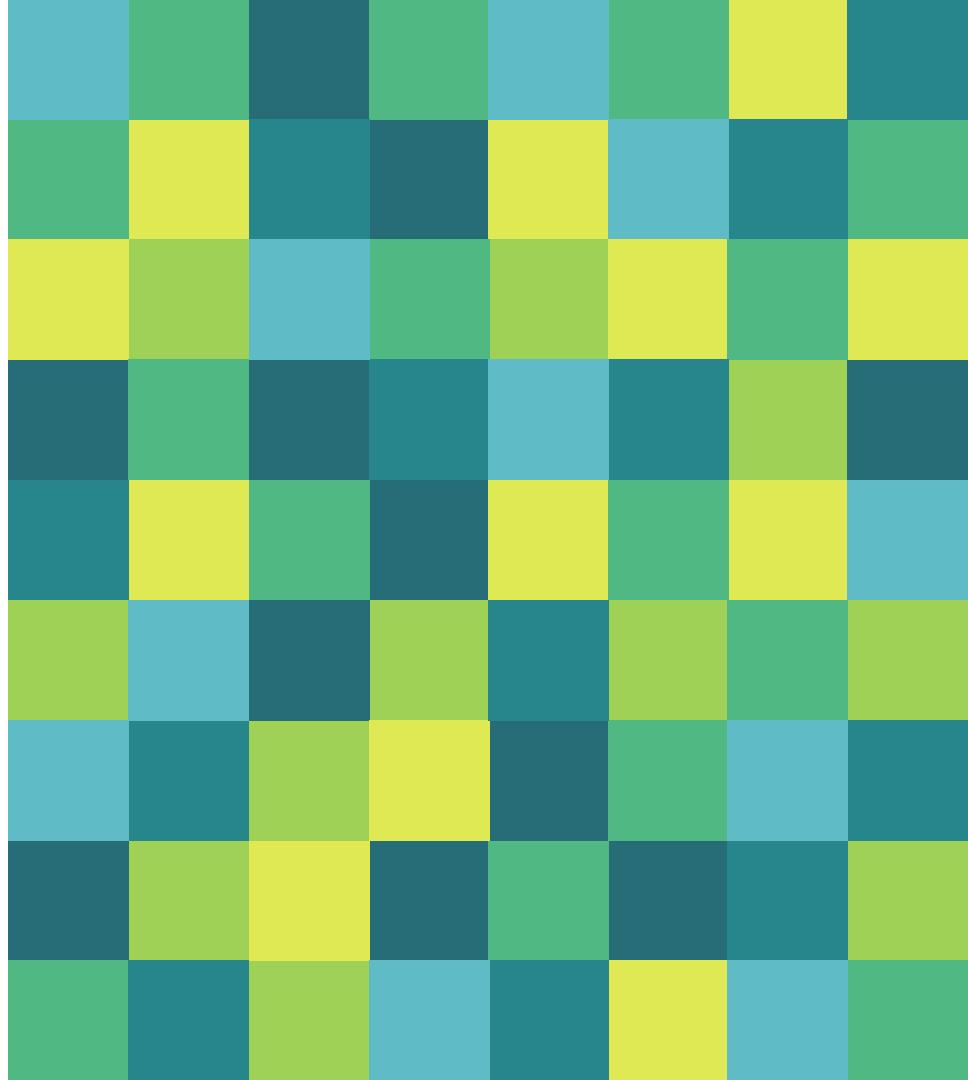
binary

3.

ISO 26262

Annex C

2nd Instalment



C.4.5

“A combination of the following verification activities can achieve the complete verification of the configured software”

- a. “verification of the configurable software”,
- b. “verification of the configuration data”, and
- c. “verification of the configured software”.

Verification (in ISO 26262)

ver·i·fi·ca·tion | \ ,ver-ə-fə-'kā-shən

- 1) Static testing (reviews; static analysis)
- 2) Dynamic testing

C.4.5

“A combination of the following verification activities can achieve the complete verification of the configured software”

- “verification of the configurable software”,
- “verification of the configuration data”, and
- “verification of the configured software”.

Dynamic testing

Static testing

Dynamic testing

Acceptable options:

- (a) + (b)
- (b) + (c)

Remember!

The discussion is about **safety-relevant** requirements and features*

* Largely applicable to non-safety-relevant features

Example: Cruise Control Module

- Configuration parameters:
 - Legacy Cruise Control (CC)
 - Adaptive CC (ACC)
 - Speed limit (SL)
- Configuration Data = Y/N
 - ⇒ Eight possible configurations



Legacy	Adaptive	Speed Limit
N	N	N
N	N	Y
N	Y	N
N	Y	Y
Y	N	N
Y	N	Y
Y	Y	N
Y	Y	Y

Build command:

```
Build [CC] [ACC] [SL] (default: CC)
```

Example: Cruise Control Module

Release 12.0.0.3 supports CC+SL

Option A:

- a) Test the module with each of the combinations
- b) Verify that the parameters used for version 12.0.0.3 are CC+SL

Eight versions

Option B:

- b) Verify that the parameters used for version 12.0.0.3 are CC+SL
- c) Test version 12.0.0.3

One version

When to use what?

(a)+(b) seems to **always** call for more work.

Why would you **ever** want to go that way?

When to use what?

Option (a)+(b):

- Configuration data is a **range**
... and you have many versions of the binary
- Open Source; Code delivery

Option (b)+(c): Binary delivery

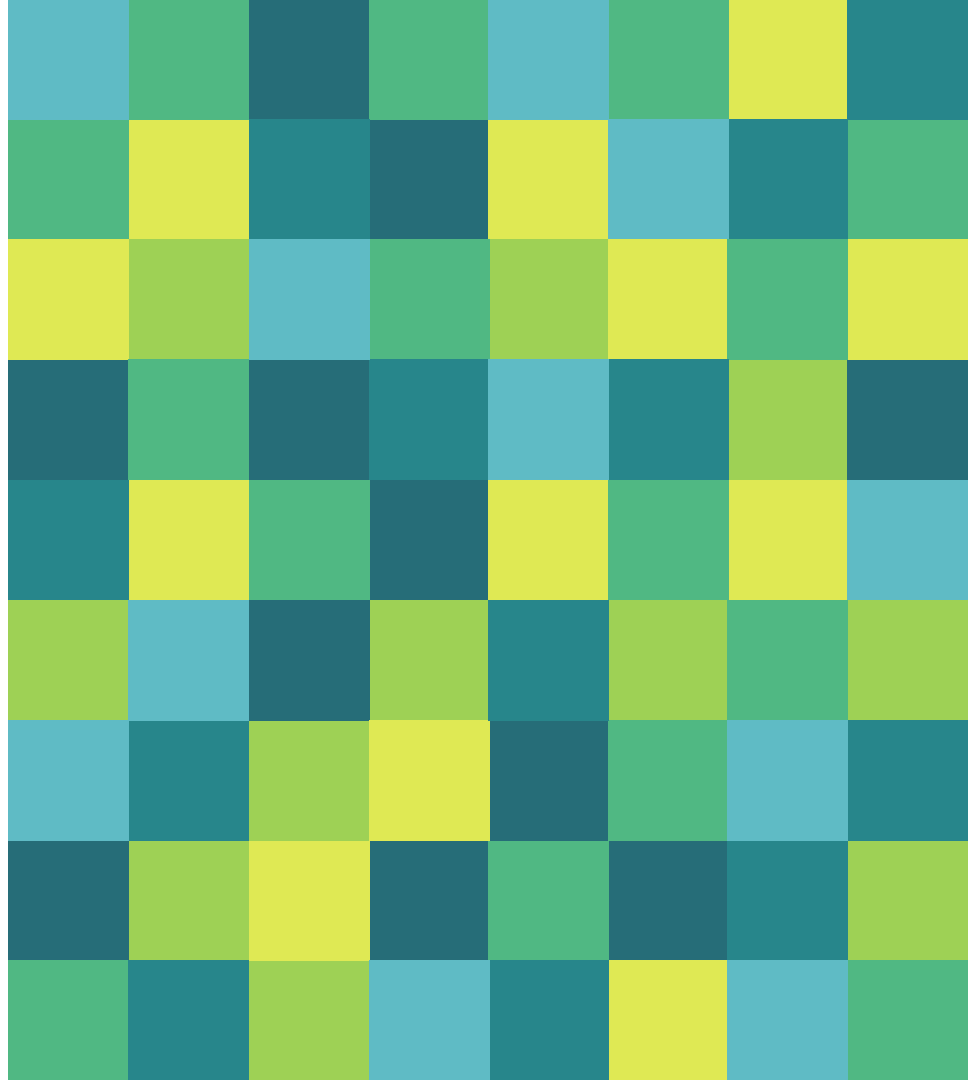
- All other cases

The rest of this presentation assumes Option (b) + (c)

4.

Test Strategy

Configuration Parameters



What are we validating?

- **Validity**
 - Valid values are accepted
 - Invalid values rejected (the binary is not built)
- **Functionality**
 - The resulting binary and functionality is as required

Parameter Data Validity

- **Validity**
 - All parameters assigned valid values
- **Error protection measures**
 - Invalid values or invalid combinations are rejected by the build script
- **Build System Change Control**
 - Prevent unintended changes to the parameters values

Static testing

Dynamic testing

Static testing

Static testing

Functionality

If parameter A enables feature X

- X exists when A is set
- X does not exist when A is not set
- X is functional when it exists

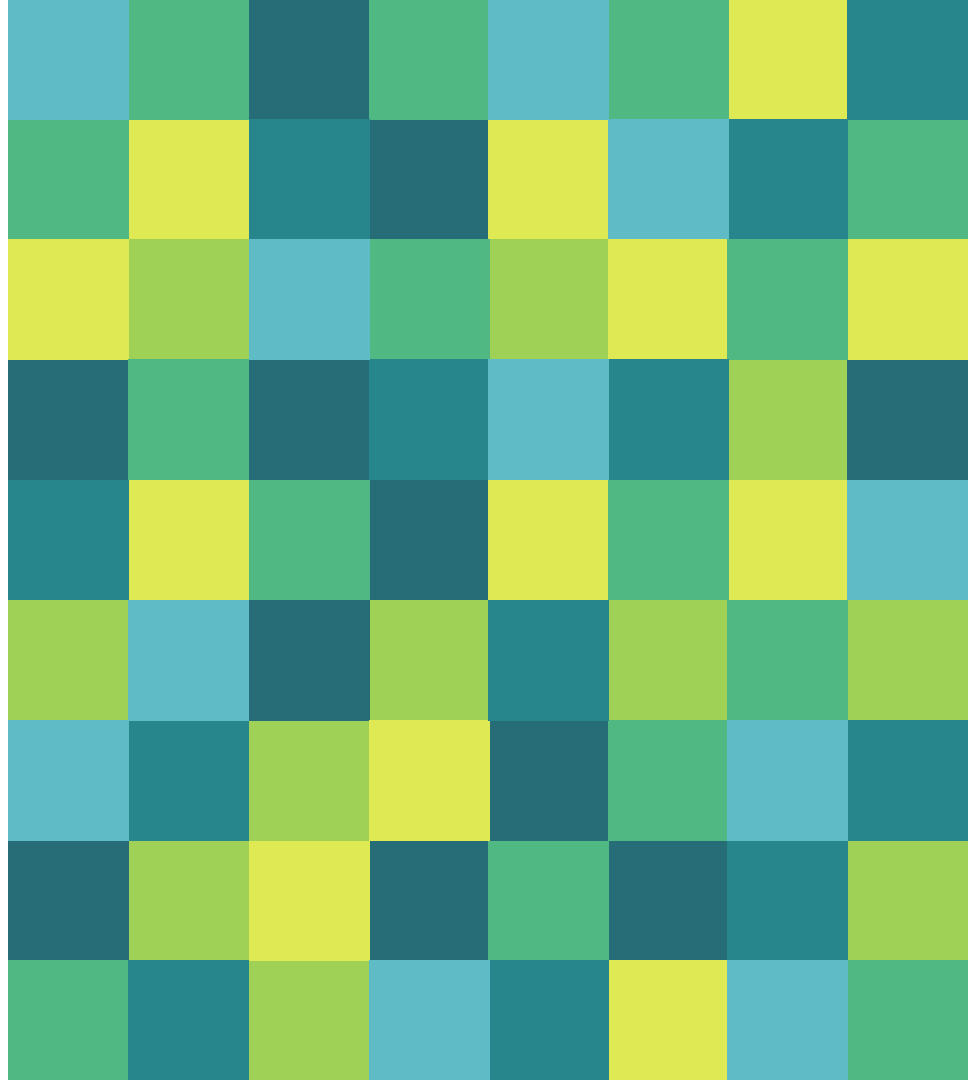
X is tested dynamically on the compiled binary

The binary (may) use **Calibration Parameters**
that are set with **Calibration Data**

5.

Terms

2nd Instalment



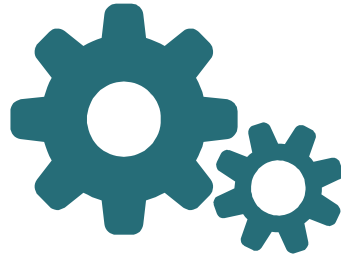
Configurable Software



code



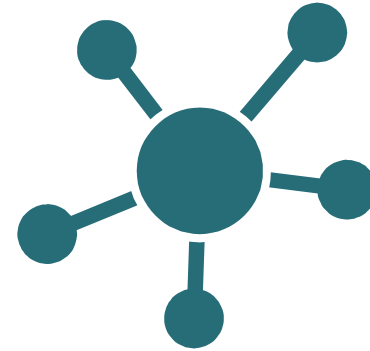
Build script
parameters



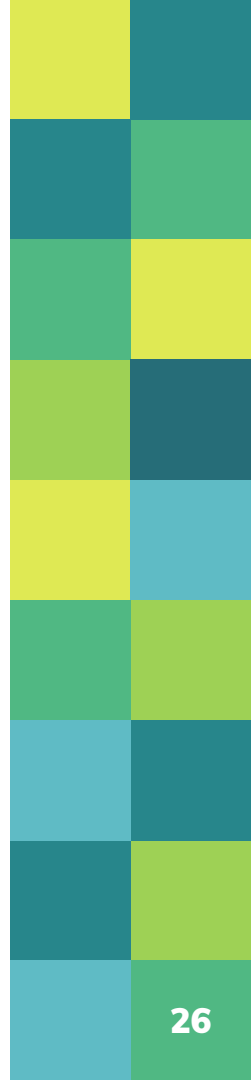
build script



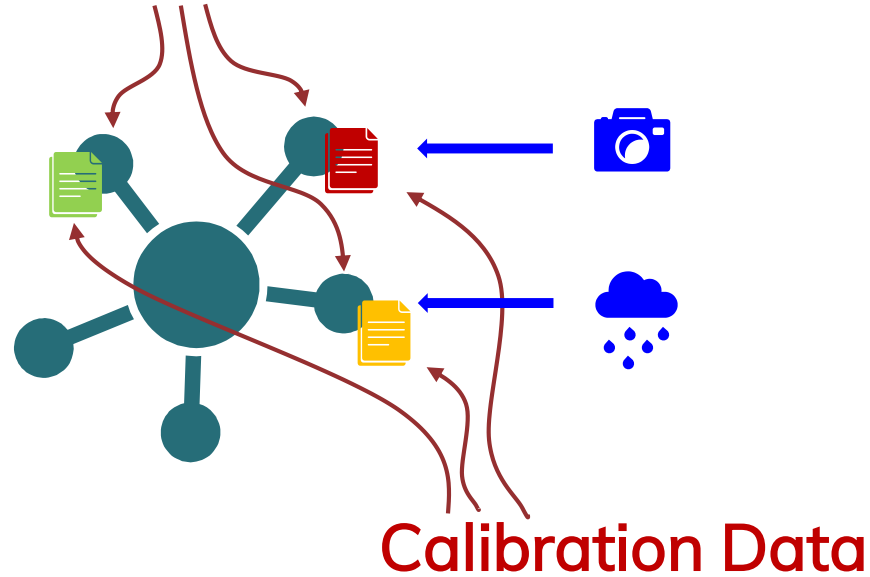
Configured Software



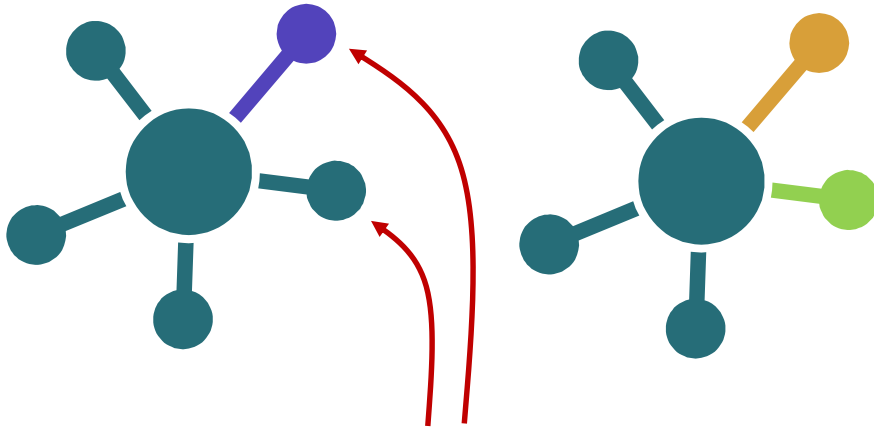
binary



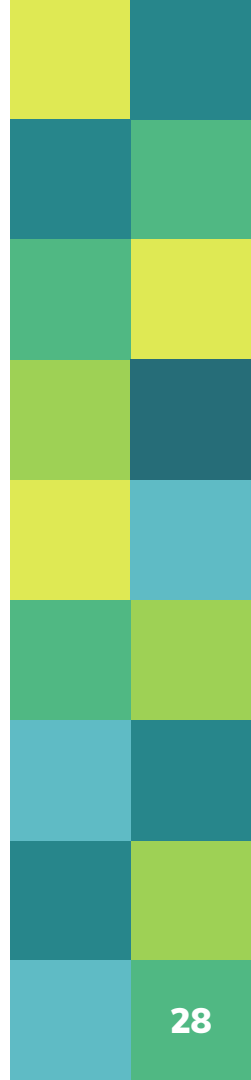
Calibration Parameters



Calibration Data



Calibration Parameters



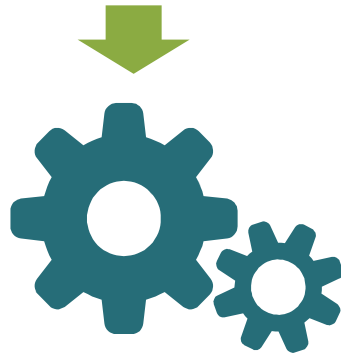
Configurable Software



code



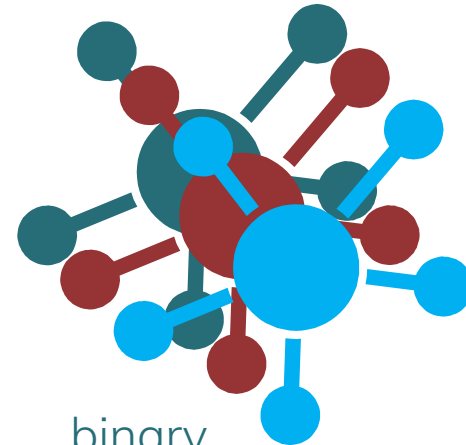
Build script parameters
Build script parameters
Build script parameters



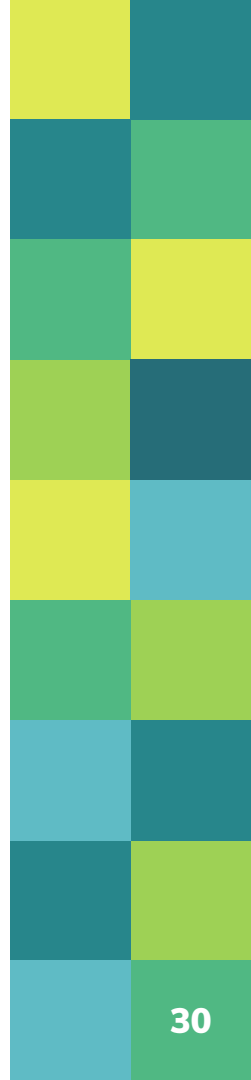
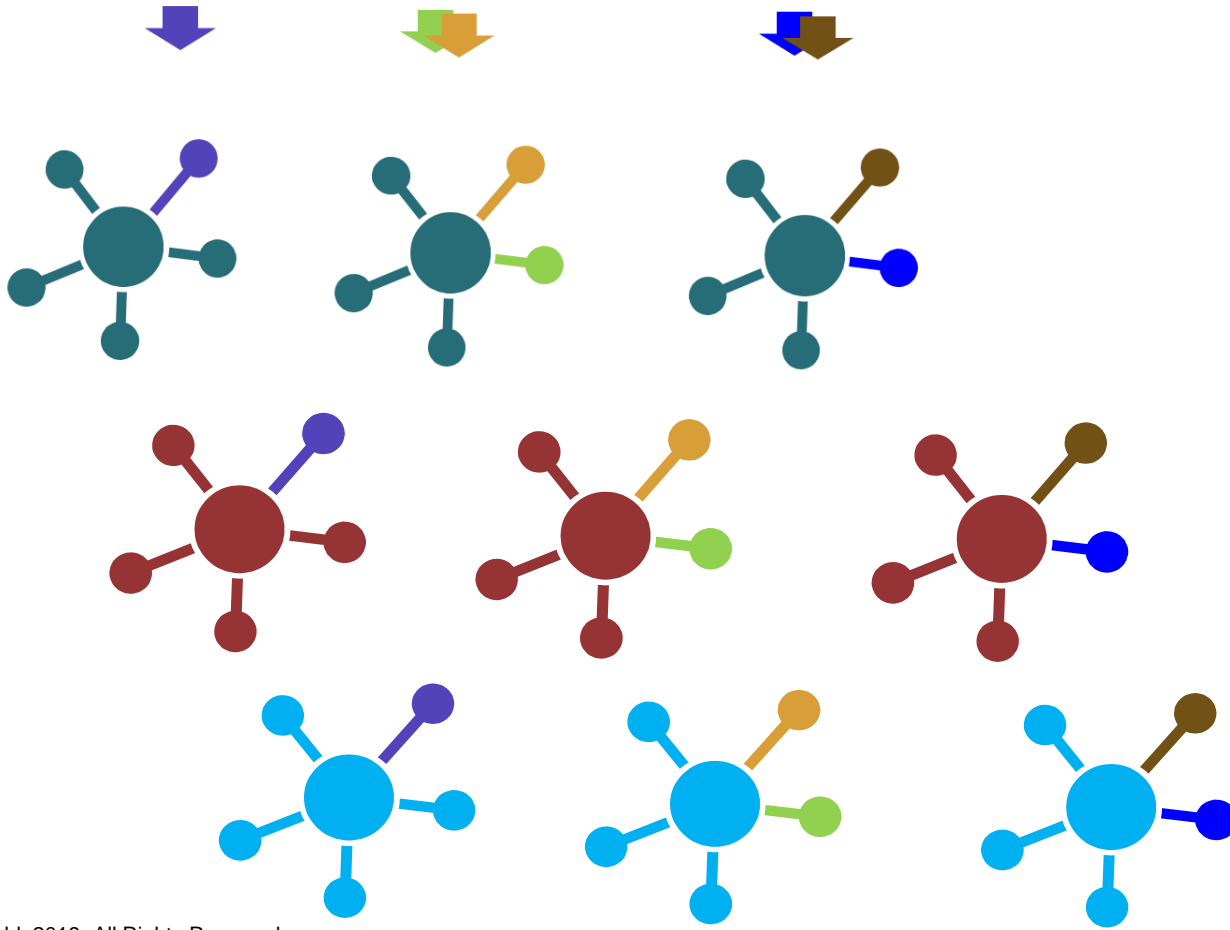
build script

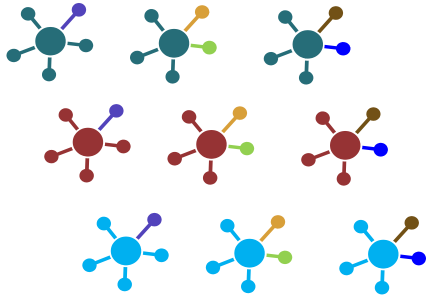


Configured Software

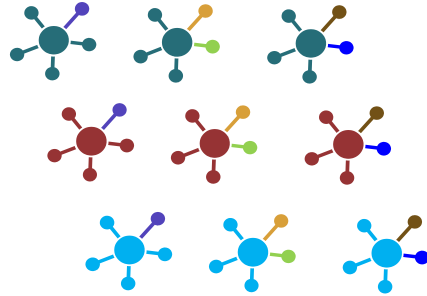


binary





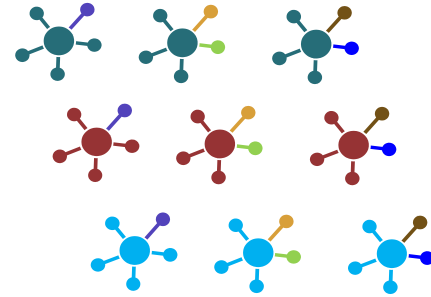
Platform A



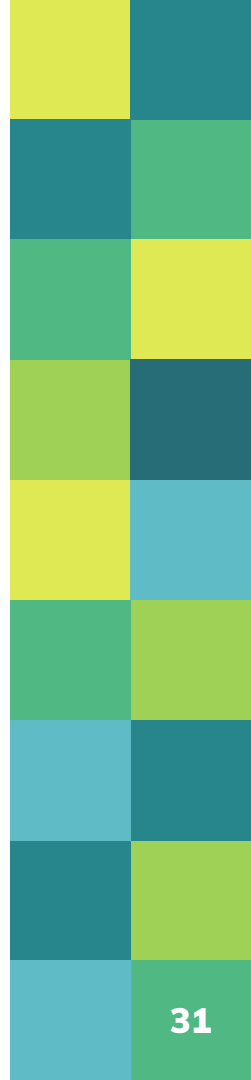
Platform B

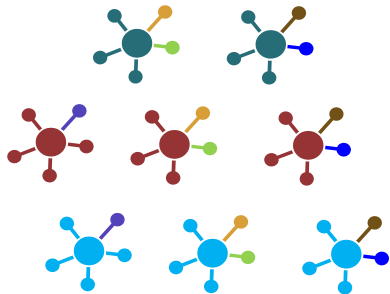
...

...

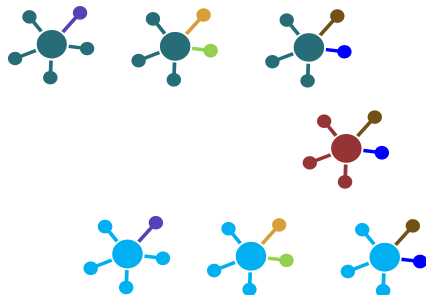


Platform n





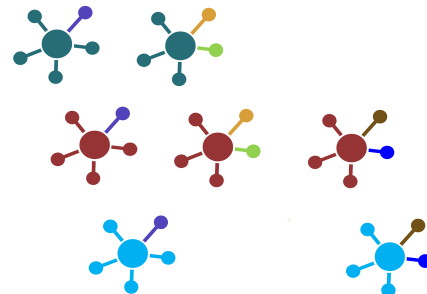
Platform A



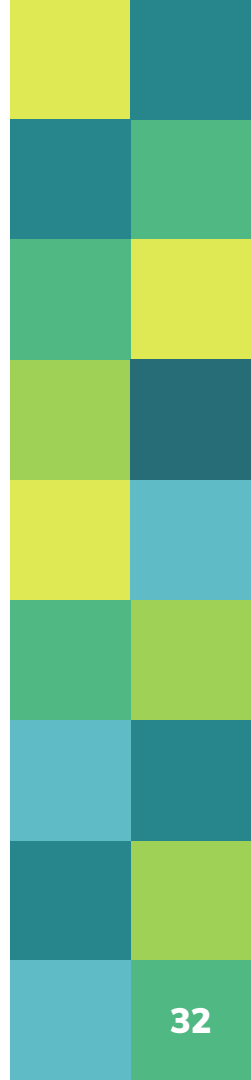
Platform B

...

...



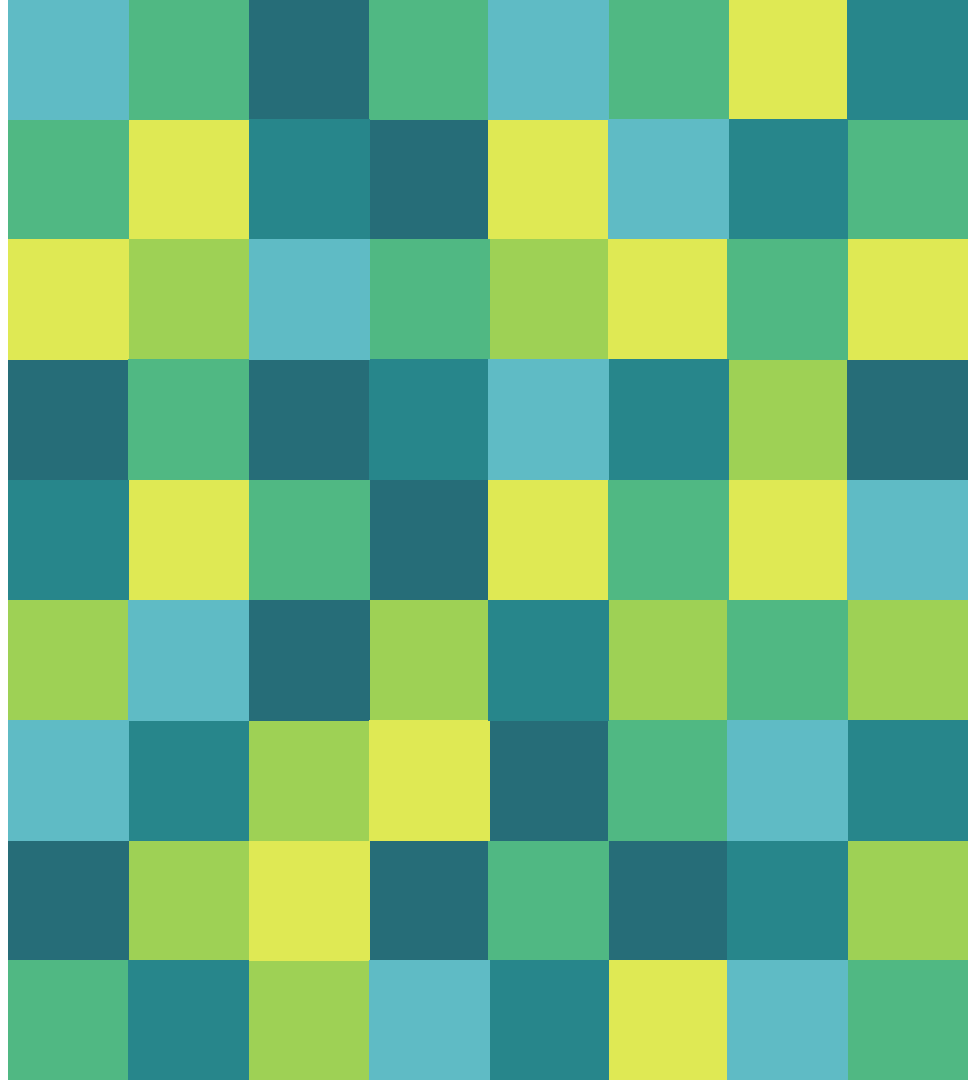
Platform n



6.

Analysis of configurations

Selecting the HW-SW combinations to test

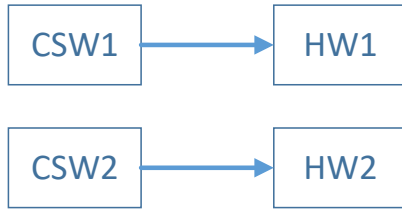


Platform-dependent Configuration Parameters

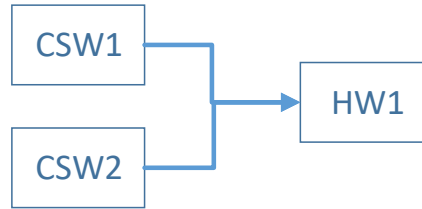
- Take different values based on the HW
- For a given HW, a parameter may have:
 - Single viable value
 - Multiple viable values
- Each set of configuration parameters creates a different “Configured Software” (CSW)
- A specific CSW may fit a number of HW configurations

Types of SW-HW configurations

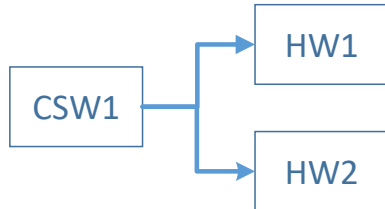
1 to 1



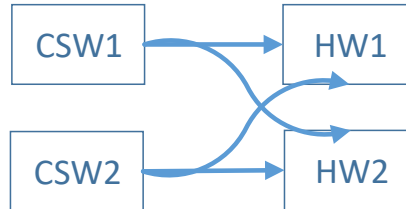
Many to 1



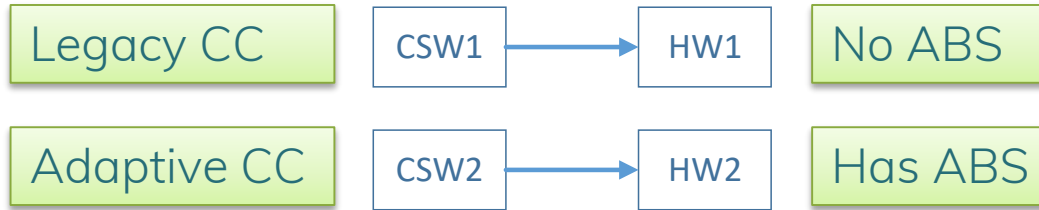
1 to Many



Many to Many

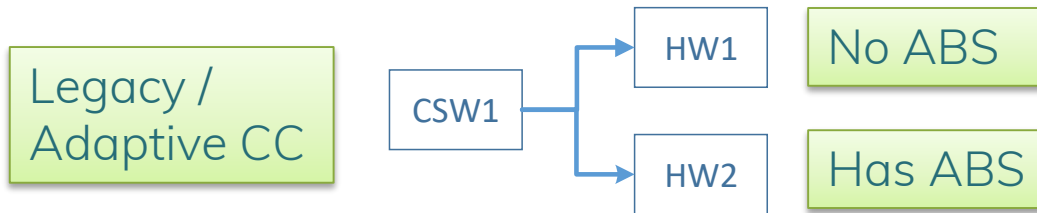


1 to 1

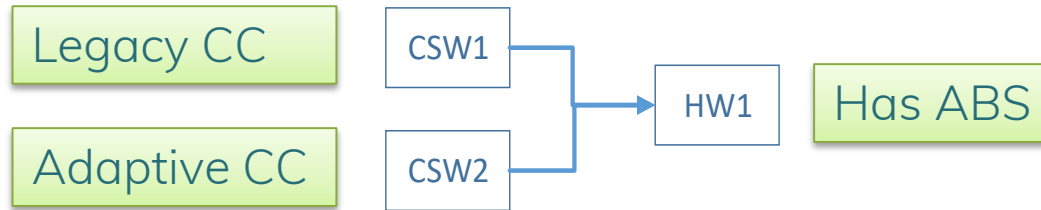


CC = Cruise Control

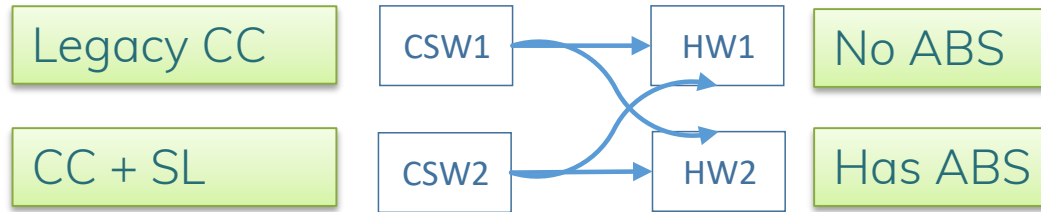
1 to Many



Many to 1

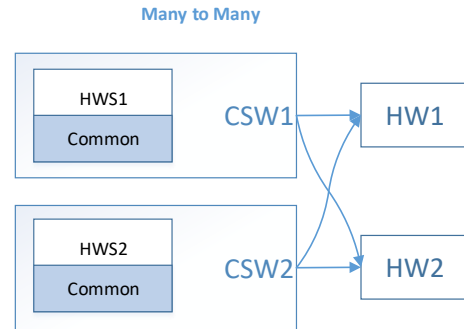
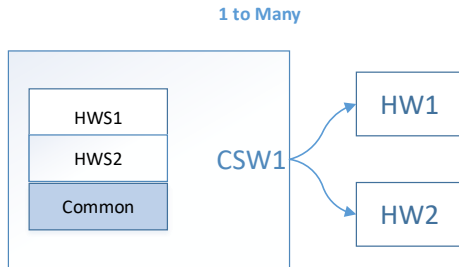
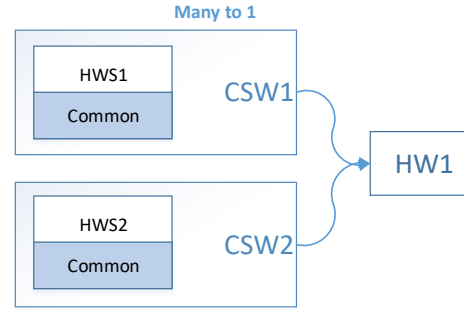
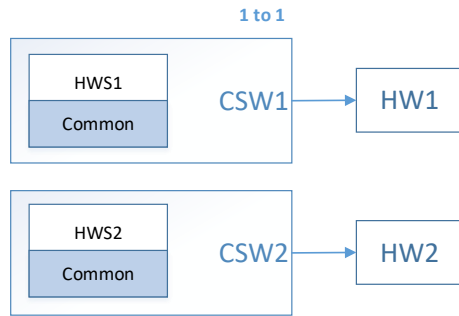


Many to Many

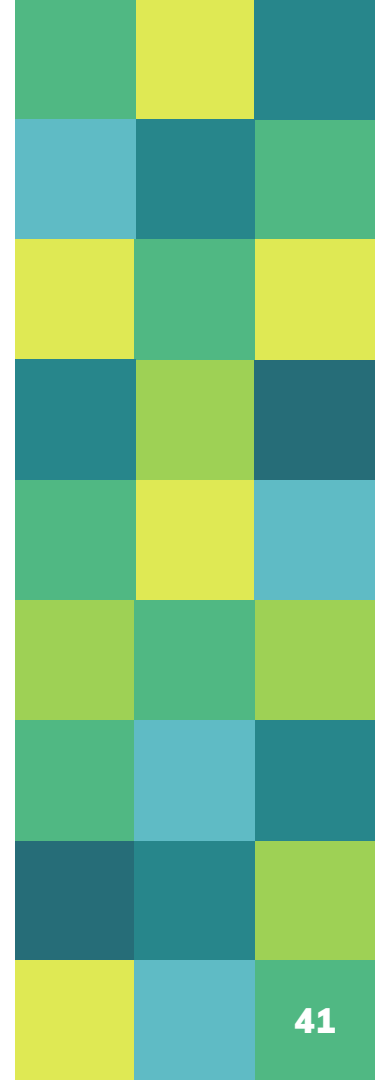
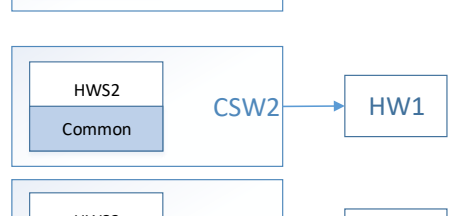
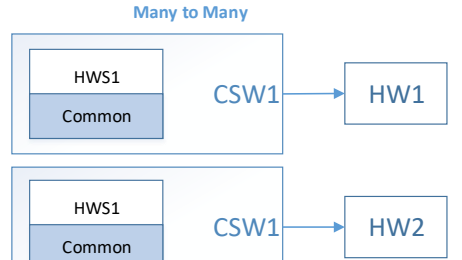
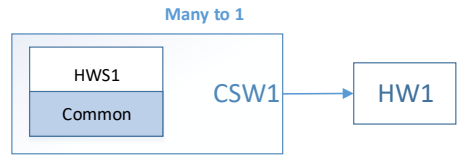
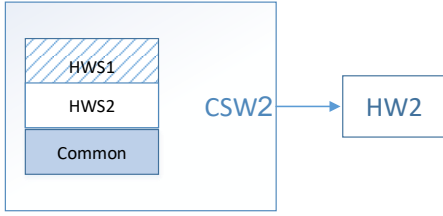
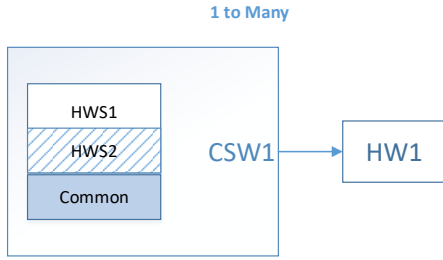
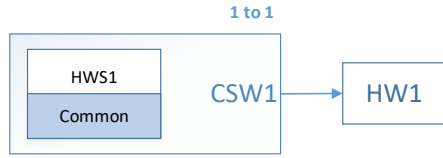


CC = Cruise Control
SL = Speed Limit

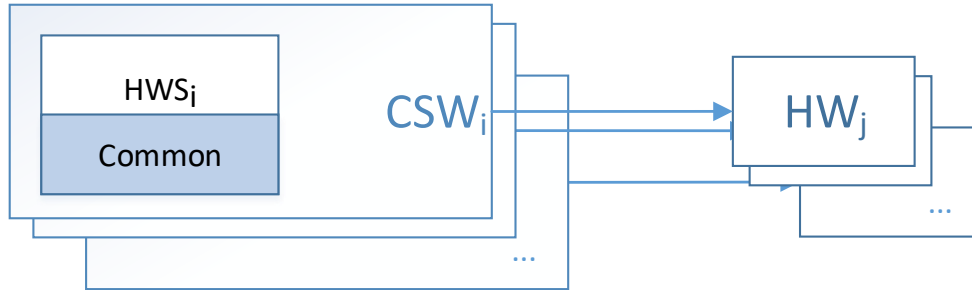
Analysis of SW-HW configurations



HWS = HW-Specific



Analysis of SW-HW configurations



7.

Lead Configuration Selection



Lead Configuration selection

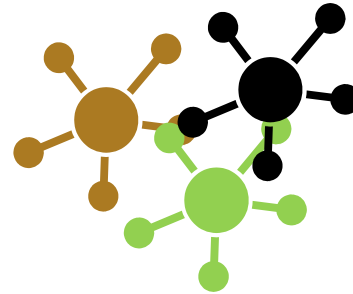
For each Safety feature:

Split the **Configured SW** versions to two groups



SW group A

Supports the feature



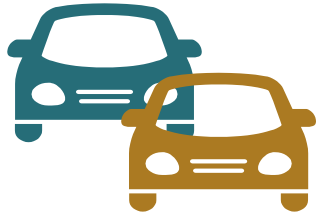
SW group B

Does not support
the feature

Lead Configuration selection

For each Safety feature:

Split the HW versions to two groups



HW group A

Supports the feature



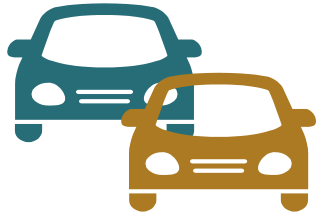
HW group B

Does not support
the feature

Lead Configuration selection

For each Safety feature:

Split the HW versions to two groups



HW group A

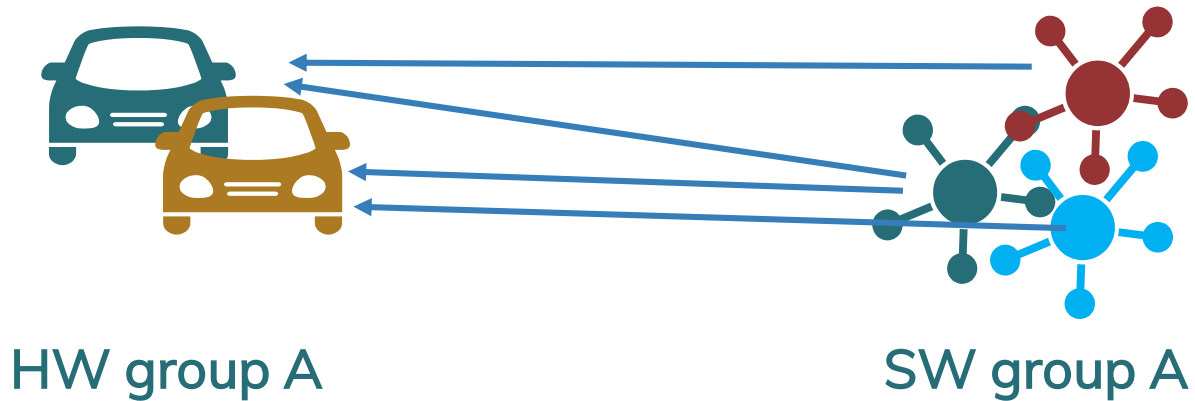
Fits at least one binary
of SW group A



HW group B

Fits no binary from
group A

Lead Configuration selection



Lead Configuration selection



HW group B



SW group A

Lead Platform selection



Prioritize:

- Full feature support over partial
- Expected market-share leader
- Worst-case for the feature-under-test
 - e.g. Time constrained feature => slowest platform
 - e.g. Positioning feature => platform with worst sensors

Lead Platform selection

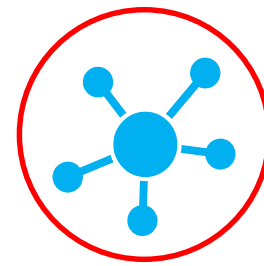


Considerations may contradict each other

- May need more than a single “Lead Platform”
- Can switch Lead Platform between test cycles

Performance requirements may need to be tested on each platform

Lead Binary selection



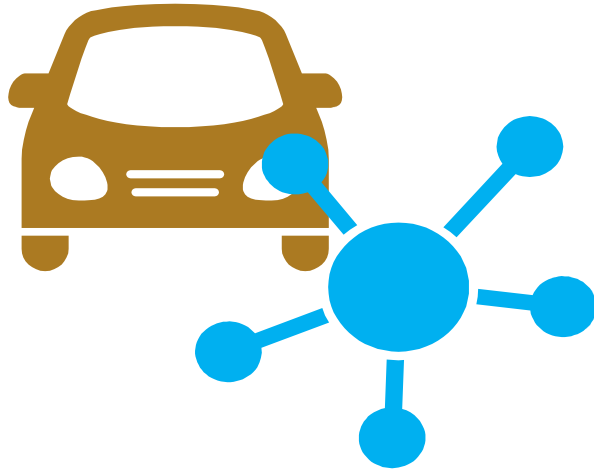
Prioritize:

- Full feature support over partial (on the Lead Platform!)
- Expected market-share leader
- Most diverse support of Calibration parameters affecting the feature-under-test (number of params; range)

Considerations may contradict each other

- May need more than a single “Lead Binary”
- Can switch Lead Binary between test cycles

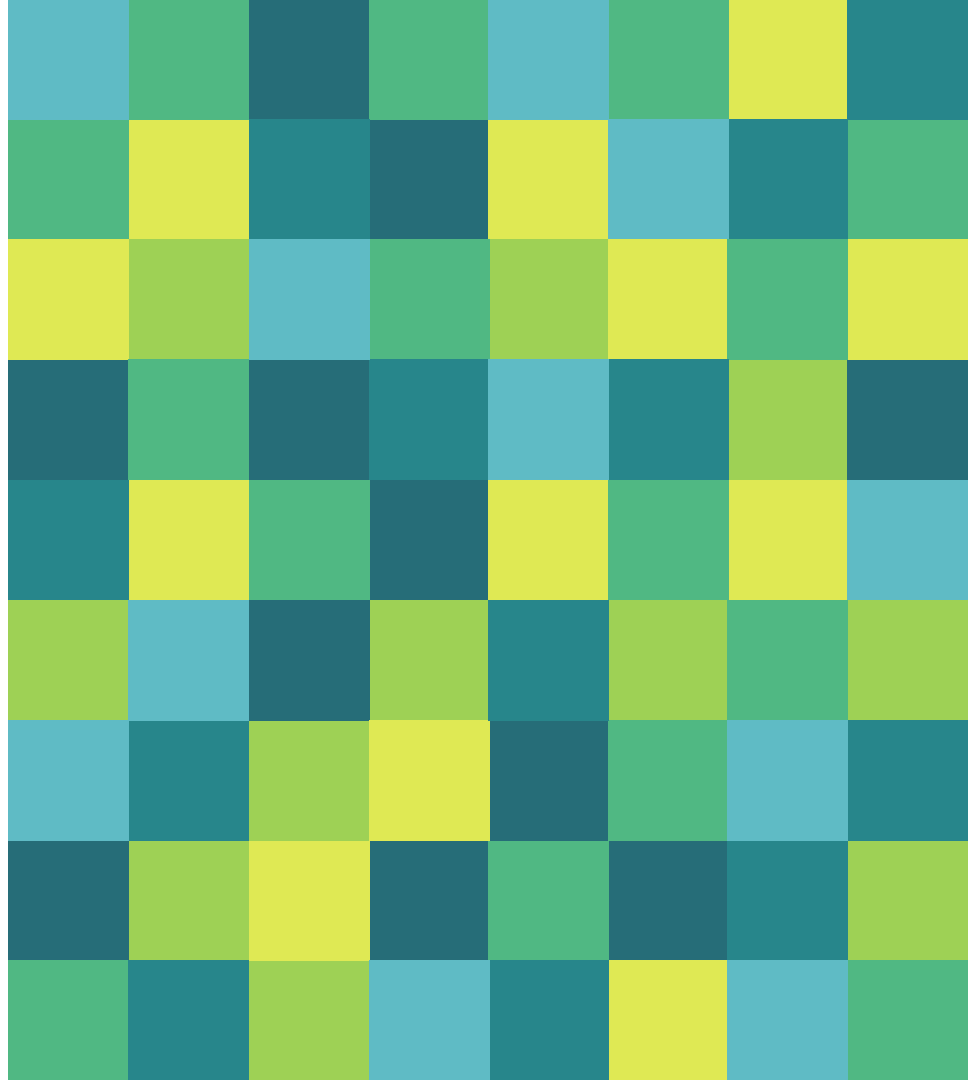
Result: Lead Configuration



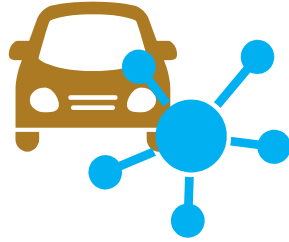
8.

Test Strategy

Calibration Parameters



The Role of the Lead Configuration



Strategy

- Most testing is done on the Lead Configuration
- The results are considered applicable to all configurations

The Role of the Lead Configuration

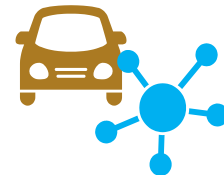
Assumptions / Justification

- The Lead Binary is a superset of the other binaries code
- The Lead Platform is a superset of the other HW options
- Testing covers the full range of config & calib values

⇒ You may need more than a single Lead Configuration

⇒ Must document the selection rationale

⇒ Must document how config & calib values are covered



What are we validating?

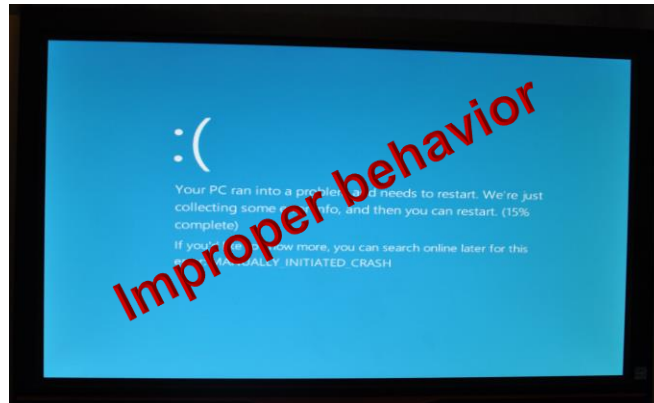
- **Validity**
 - Valid values are accepted
 - Invalid values rejected properly
- **Runtime validity**
 - Ensure the validity of values before using them
- **Functionality**
 - The parameters affect program behavior as required

What are we validating?

- **Validity**
 - Valid values are accepted
 - Invalid values rejected properly
- **Runtime validity**
 - Ensure the validity of values before using them
- **Functionality**
 - The parameters affect program behavior as required

Parameter Data Validity

- Dynamic testing
 - Equivalence Class Partitioning
 - Boundary Value analysis
- Test both valid and invalid values; combinations
- Ensure **proper behavior** for invalid cases



What are we validating?

- **Validity**
 - Valid values are accepted
 - Invalid values rejected properly
- **Runtime validity**
 - Ensure the validity of values before using them
- **Functionality**
 - The parameters affect program behavior as required

Runtime Validity Checks

Unique to Functional Safety!

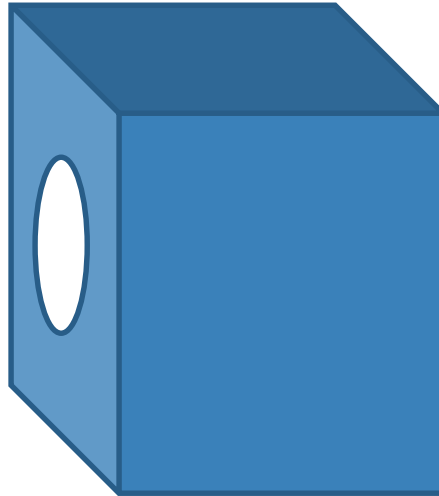
Table 17 — Mechanisms for the detection of unintended changes of data

Mechanisms	
1a	Plausibility checks on calibration data Recommended!
1b	Redundant storage and comparison of calibration data
1c	Calibration data checks using error detecting codes ^a
^a Error detecting codes may also be implemented in the hardware in accordance with ISO 26262-5:2018.	

ISO 26262:6-2018, Annex C.4.10

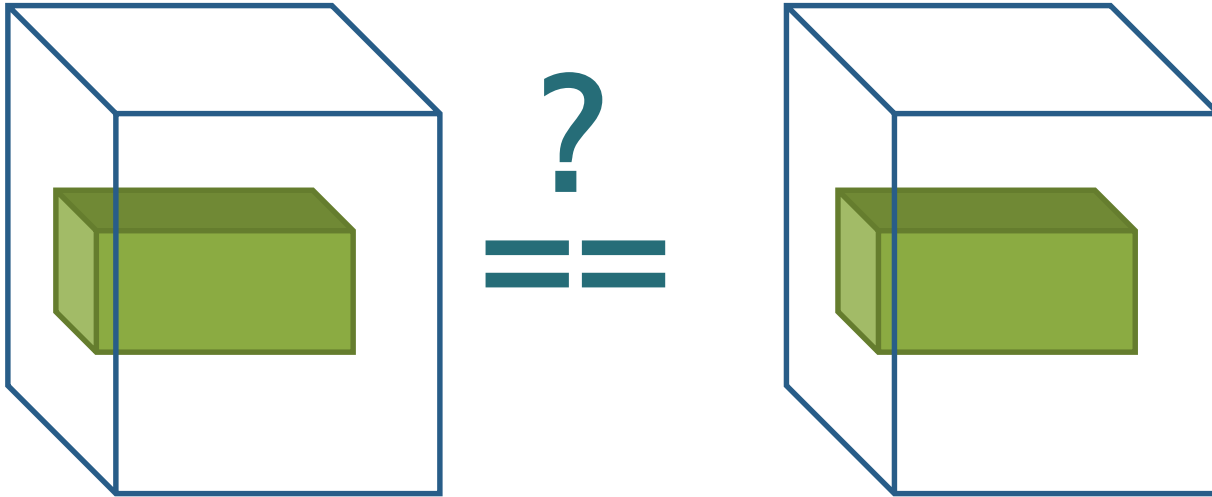
Runtime Parameter Data Validity

Plausibility checks



Runtime Parameter Data Validity

Redundant storage



Runtime Parameter Data Validity

Error detection mechanisms



Runtime Parameter Data Validity Test Techniques

General approach:

- Access the calibration parameter prior to use
 - Change it to plausible or non-plausible value
 - Verify correct behavior
-
- **Debugger:** Breakpoint – modify param value
 - **Test code:** Change param values at known time or on event
 - **Direct Memory access:** Modify params in memory

What are we validating?

- **Validity**
 - Valid values are accepted
 - Invalid values rejected properly
- **Runtime validity**
 - Ensure the validity of values before using them
- **Functionality**
 - The parameters affect program behavior as required
 - Functional, non-functional, stress, load, regulatory, etc. etc.

Functionality

Independent Calibration Parameter

- **Full validation on the Lead Configuration**
 - ❑ All values for enumerated parameters
 - ❑ EC / BV for ranges
- **“Touch testing” on all the other binaries in SW group A**
 - ❑ Show the feature is alive
 - ❑ Calibration parameter set to expected “popular” values
 - ❑ Lead Platform or any other HW that supports the feature
- **Basic negative test**
 - ❑ Ensure proper behavior when calling the non-existing feature
 - ❑ Run on each of the binaries in SW group B
 - ❑ Use any HW platform that fits the tested binary

Functionality

Dependent Calibration Parameters

- **Define the combinations to cover**
- **Select the **Lead Combinations**: most important due to**
 - Worst-cases; Expected Popularity; Etc.
- **On the Lead Configuration**
 - Full testing on the Lead Combinations
 - Including interaction between features
 - Touch testing on the less important combinations
- **On non-lead configurations**
 - Touch testing on the Lead Combinations
 - Range and validity check on the less important combinations
- **Basic negative test**

Done!...

Let's
Summarize...

Almost...

Disclaimer

This was MY interpretation of the standard

Backed by a few expert reviewers

...but certainly not an official view



Remember!

The discussion is about **safety-relevant** requirements and features*

* Largely applicable to non-safety-relevant features

Software Code
+
Configuration Parameters
=
Configurable Software

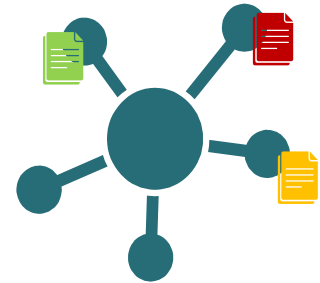


Configurable Software
+
Configuration Data
=
Configured Software

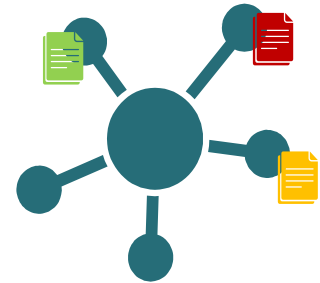


Configured Software
(may) have

_____ Parameters



Configured Software
(may) have
Calibration Parameters



Configured Software

+

Calibration _____

=

Specific SW Application



Configured Software

+

Calibration Data

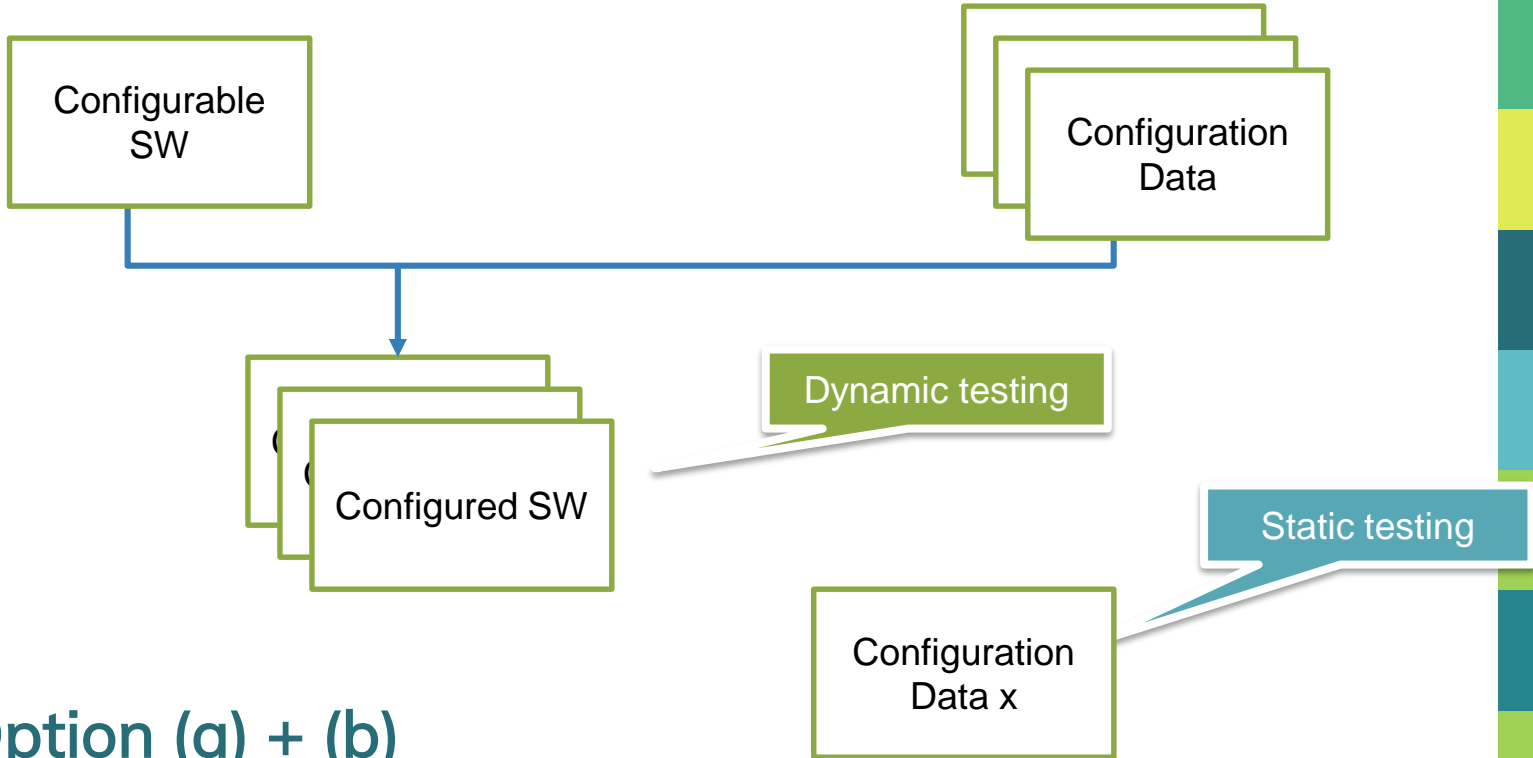
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Specific SW Application

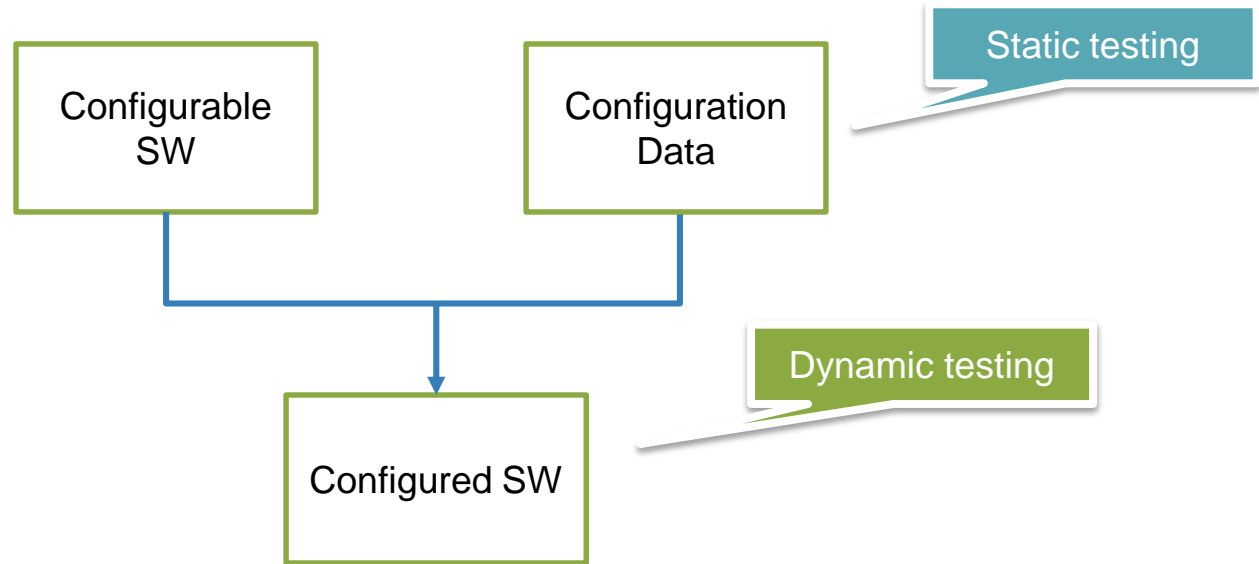


There are
—
options to verify the
configurable software

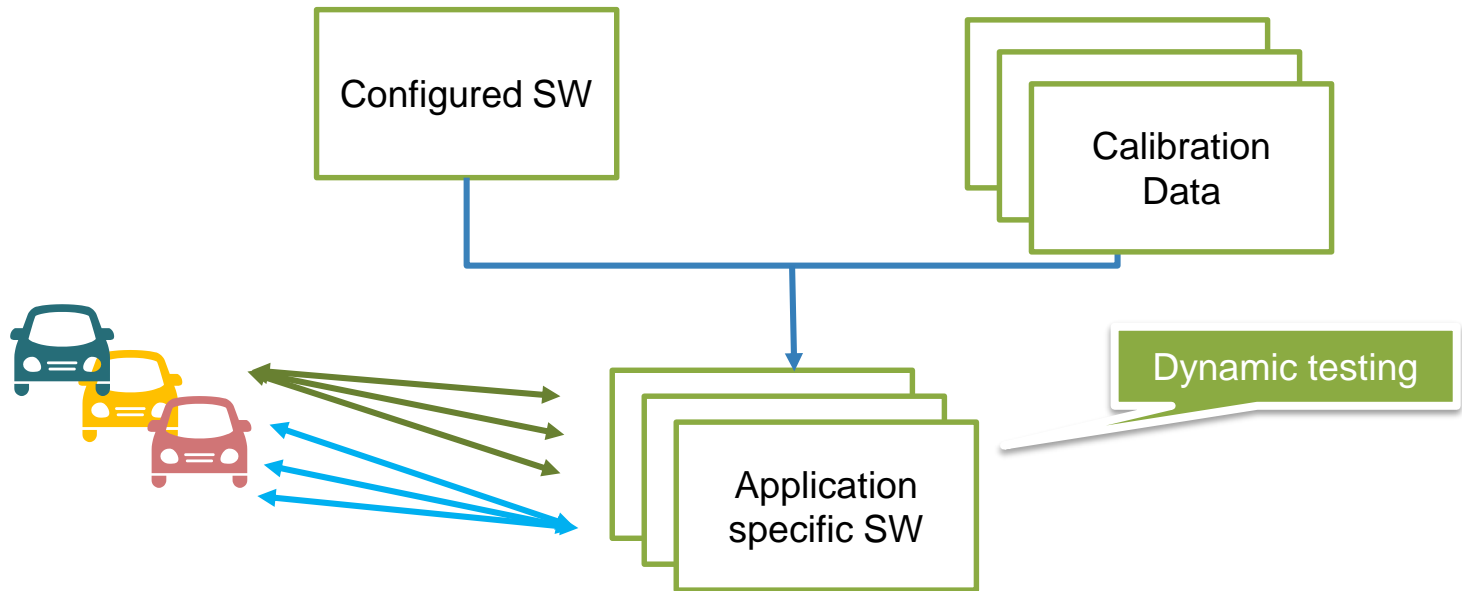
There are
2
options to verify the
configurable software



Option (a) + (b)



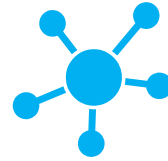
Option (b) + (c)



Both options

Select

&

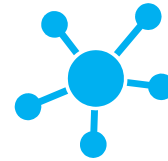


Lead Platform



Select

&

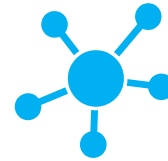


Select

Lead Platform

&

Lead Binary



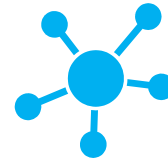
to make the

Select

Lead Platform

&

Lead Binary



to make the
Lead Configuration

What is tested?

Configuration Parameters

V _____

E _____ P _____

What is tested?

Configuration Parameters

Validity

E_____ P

What is tested?

Configuration Parameters

Calibration Parameters

Validity

Error Protection

V _____

R _____ V _____

F _____

What is tested?

Configuration Parameters

Calibration Parameters

Validity

Error Protection

Validity

R_____ V_____

F_____

What is tested?

Configuration Parameters

Calibration Parameters

Validity

Validity

Error Protection

Runtime Validity

F_____

What is tested?

Configuration Parameters

Calibration Parameters

Validity

Validity

Error Protection

Runtime Validity

Full Validation

(functional, non-functional, stress, load, regulatory, etc. etc.)

Where do we test?

Mostly on the L_____ C_____

Where do we test?

Mostly on the Lead Configuration

Less on the other HW-SW combinations

Now we are really Done!

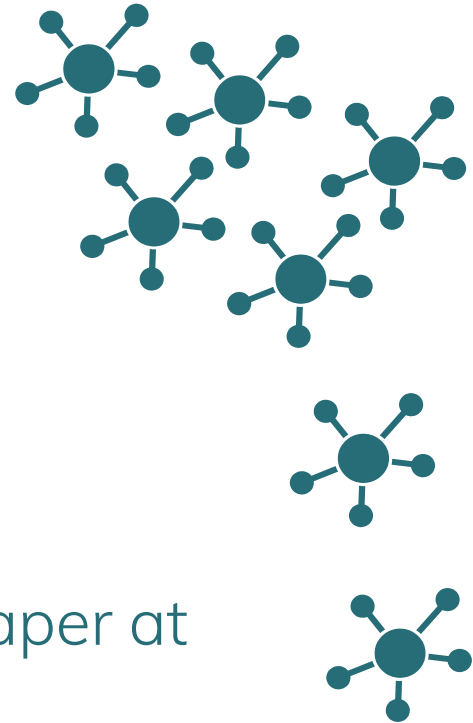
Thanks!

Any questions?

You can find me at

- michael.stahl@intel.com
- LinkedIn: [michaelmstahl](#)

You can find this presentation + paper at
www.testprincipia.com



Credits

Thanks **Simone Fabris**, **Maurizio Iacaruso**, **Gabriele Paoloni** and **Itamar Sharoni**, from Intel and Mobileye, for their invaluable advice and review while writing this paper.

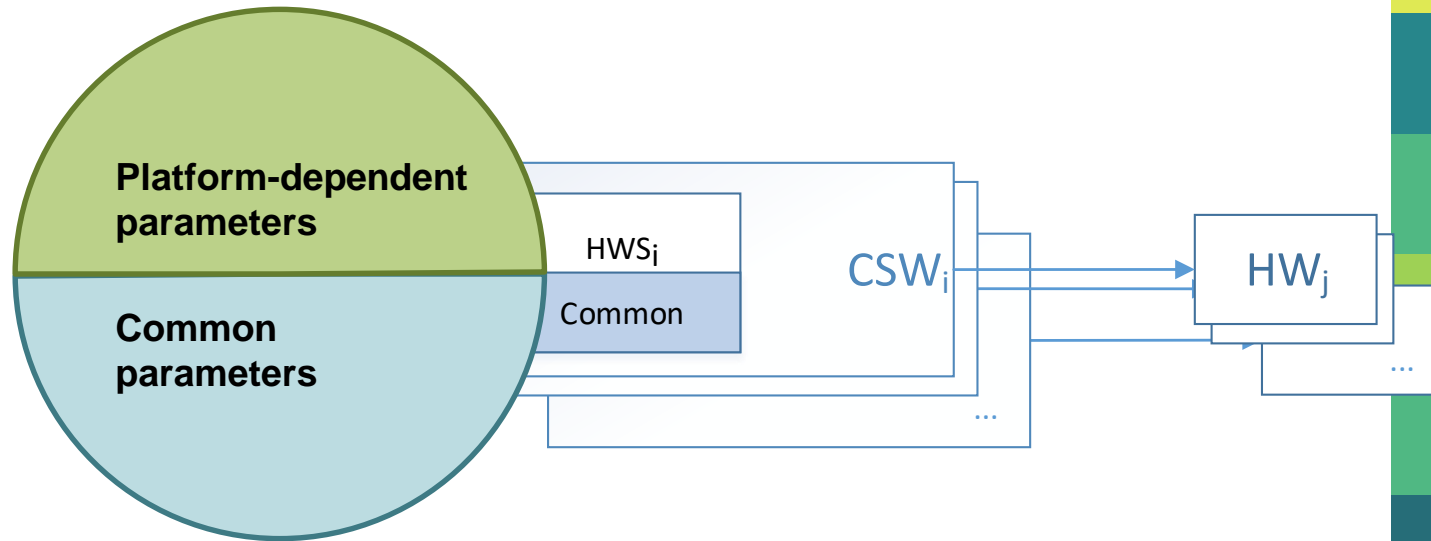
Special thanks to all the people who made and released these awesome resources for free:

- Presentation template by [SlidesCarnival](#)
- Photographs by [Unsplash](#)

Backup

Static, Independent and Dependent Configuration Parameters

Analysis of SW-HW configurations



Static Parameters

- **#pragma** directives that are always used
- **#ifdef** clauses that are always True (or always False)
- A build-script parameter that is used with only a single value
- Calibration parameters that get only one value

Platform selection: Ignore these

=> Test on the Lead Platform

Platform Dependent Parameters

Assumption: Per-feature, the configured SW versions are more-or-less the same:

- Much is common
- Some differences to accommodate different HW platforms

Platform selection: The differences are what influence the Lead Platform selection

=> Test on the Lead Platform

If the assumption is wrong, treat each unique implementation of the feature as a separate feature

Common Parameters

Any of the SW-HW combinations (from groups A) are good for testing these parameters

Platform selection: Any platform that supports the feature
=> Test on the Lead Platform

Interaction Between Parameters

Independent parameter: The impact on the Configured SW is the same, regardless to other Config Params

```
C:\>build.bat cc ON speedLimit ON
```

```
C:\>build.bat cc ON speedLimit OFF
```

CSW1

CC + SL

CSW2

CC only

Interaction Between Parameters

Independent parameter: The impact on the Configured SW is the same, regardless to other Config Params

Platform selection: Any platform that supports the feature
=> Test on the Lead Platform

Interaction Between Parameters

Dependent parameter: The impact on the Configured SW is dependent on other Config Params

```
C:\>build.bat cc ON abs ON
```

csw1

Adaptive CC

```
C:\>build.bat cc ON abs OFF
```

csw2

CC only

Interaction Between Parameters

Dependent parameter: The impact on the Configured SW is dependent on other Config Params

Platform selection:

- Create ALL CSW permutations
- Preferred platform will support all permutations

=> Test on the Lead Platform

Assumption: In the real world, there won't be *that* many CSW's
Since multiple variations are easier to do with Calibration Parameters