Workshop on Safety Strategy openETCS Meeting in Paris

Marc Behrens

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Document Control

OETCS_SafetyStrategy_Workshop_Minutes_Paris_130312.tex					
Version	Date Author Changes/Comment				
01	2013-03-12	Behrens	All sections		
02	2013-03-27	Behrens	Incorporating review comments by		
			S.Baro on §2.1, 2.1.5, 2.1.6, 2.1.7		
			Numbering refined according to the		
			agenda.		

Organizational Data

Type of meeting	Face2Face		
Start	2013-03-12	09:00	
End	2013-03-12	17:30	

Participant	Organisation
Armand Nachtef	CEA List
Baseliyos Jacob	DB
Cyril Cornu	All4tec
David Mentré	Mitsubishi Electric
Frédérique Valée	All4tec
Jan Welte	TU-BS
Jens Gerlach	Fraunhofer FOKUS
Klaus-Rüdiger Hase	DB
Luis-Fernando Mejih	ALSTOM BE
Marc Behrens	DLR
Marielle Petit-Doche	Systerel
Martin Schröder	ERA
Merlin Pokam	AEbt
Pierre-François Jauquet	ALSTOM BE
Ralf Pinger	Siemens
Renaud De Landtsheer	ALSTOM BE
Stan Pinte	ERTMS Solutions
Stephan Jagusch	AEbt
Sylvain Baro	SNCF

Agenda

2.1	Works	shop on Safety Strategy concerning Methods and Process .	3
	2.1.1	Splitting up in 2 Groups : Methods and Process	3
2.2	Works	group to define user stories on Safety Strategy on Methods	4
	2.2.1	Workgroup to define user stories on Safety Strategy on	
		Process	4
	2.2.2	Open debate & decision on Methods user story	5
	2.2.6	Presentation of workshop results on Process	5
	2.2.7	Open debate & decision on Process user story	6
2.3	Follow	<i>r</i> -up user stories	7
	2.3.1	Usage of openETCS-tools for development of ETCS on-	
		board	7
	2.3.2	V&V Strategy and Scrum	7
	2.3.3	Verification of code and API	7
	2.3.4	Project-, QA-Plan and Scrum	8
	235	Conclusion	g

Results

Description	T	Resp.
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Description	T	Resp.
	D	Klaus-
2.1 Workshop on Safety Strategy concern-	& F	Rüdieger Hase
ing Methods and Process		Marielle
KR. Hase: Project Goal Priority		Petit- Doche
		Marc
1 st formal (or semiformal spec) specification of (step better than that what we have today) focus: formalize Subset-026 on-board unit part		Behrens
2^{nd} tool's chain (to use formal spec and software generation)		
3^{rd} running model		
4^{th} tool's chain certifiable (what is the constraint on the tool's chain/ continuously)		
5^{th} (inofficial) certifiable model		
Comment by PF.Jauquet and S.Baro: Safety cannot be considered afterwards with a low priority. The priority order is impossible to meet. Either safety should be completely discarded, or change of priority order should be done. Answer by KR.Hase: The priority is written down in the first four points. Validation of the specification is planned by means of tests. KR. Hase: Project Goal in Steps		
1. Formalize Prose (used to after generate code)		
2a. formal system		
2. Formal Language		
3. SW Generator		
comment: 13. are the main objectives of the project		
4. Formalize the Test cases		
5. closing the loop from 2 to 5		
6. closing the loop from 2a to 6		
7. insert code in EVC		
8. Safety platform provided by industry		
Comment by F.Valé: For safety reasons operational rules are needed		
2.1.1 Splitting up in 2 Groups : Methods and Process		

Description	\mathbf{T}	Resp.
2.2 Workgroup to define user stories on Safety Strategy on Methods	F	Renaud, Marielle, David, Pierre- François, Jens, Syl- vain, Stan, Klaus- Rüdiger, Luis- Fernando, Stephan
2.2.1 Workgroup to define user stories on Safety Strategy on Process	F	Frédérique, Armand, Cyril, Jan,
For a better understanding the process should be classification into:		Merlin, Baseliyos,
• Tools development process concerning the tool chain		Marc, Ralf
• Application development process concerning the EVC application (application = model and executable model)		
Steps that should be defined while describing the process:		
1. Choose use case		
2. Pick tools		
3. Get tools implemented		
4. Collect all information available		
With the fully executable functional model ambiguities should be disposed. Different operational rules have to be respected to be applicable in different countries. Use cases should be taken from DB and SNCF possibilities could be:		
• Germany: VDE 8 - Verkehrsprojekte Deutsche Einheit		
• Netherlands: Betuwe line		
• France: who can provide a use case?		
Are BL3 use cases available?		

Description	\mathbf{T}	Resp.
2.2.2 Open debate & decision on Methods user story	D	Jens Ger- lach
SRS → Semi-Formal-Model → Striclty-Formal-Model The model should be designed for verification. Result: Choose semi formal approach and strictly formal approach. To define clear rules for strictly formal models the following should be respected:		
• rules from strictly-formal model to the modernization		
• feedback from strictly-formal model to semi-formal model		
\bullet (rules) to translate SRS to semi-formal model		
• coming from semi-formal to a formal model		
Comment by S.Baro: The reason of the 'rules' arrow is that it is expected that the modelling of the semi-formal model needs to be made considering that the modeling of the strictly-formal model comes afterwards. Info: Architectural decisions already taken at a semi-formal level		
Decision affirmed on way ahead to model and Jens will sum it up and put it on Github		
2.2.6 Presentation of workshop results on Process	D	Merlin Pokam
Results see presentation '2-1-6-User-stories_on_Safety-Strategy_on_Process_130311.pdf' ETCS Basleine 3 use cases are not yet in operation. Comment by M.Pokam: The need of operational scenarios for the process containing operational rules was identified during the workshop.		
Question: Which operating rules are we talking about? Answer by KR.Hase: Betuweroute & VDE 8 are proposed within the FPP		
Question by Session Participants: open Point: Do we need Aim 4 and if yes who will define the safety strategy If Safety considered you have to put it on top –; Is safety considered?		

Description	\mathbf{T}	Resp.
2.2.7 Open debate & decision on Process user story	F	Cyril Cornu
Project has to deliver otherwise the project is failed We can not guarantee that we have a certifiable toolchain/ model But we can		
Question by M.Behrens: Who identifies the subset to make an assessment on it? Proposition: Mid of April (Workshop) - What is the requirement on which we will focus the safety demonstration of the tool's chain Comment by S.Baro & PF. Jauquet: Decision: Model as much as possible all of the OBU and then try to do the whole safety activities on a small part of the subset. For which the tool chain and process are compliant. Comment by PF. Jauquet: WP3 takes a small part of the model out of the tool evaluation project to evaluate the safety model.		
Focus: Only the semi-formal model and the strictly-formal should be safety certifiable.		
Decision Safety proof will be done on semi-/ strictly- formal model.		
Decision Code generation is taken out of the safety strategy. No T3 Code generator is in focus.		

Description	${f T}$	Resp.
2.3 Follow-up user stories	F	Ralf Pinger
2.3.1 Usage of openETCS-tools for development of ETCS on-board		
Siemens would like to integrate to whatever comes out of openETCS.		
Formalization means lots of manual effort. The right hand of the V-cycle can be used for conformance		
testing. Tool qualification T1 or T2 should be needed for right hand		
V-cycle (CENELEC EN50128 CH6.7) Siemens would like to contribute to SIL-4 certifiable code. Risk & Hazard analysis, competence management needed in parallel for SIL-4 developement.		
For Siemens the best contribution would be to having the openETCS results at the left part of the V-cycle.		
Agreement on the Test-API Testing interfaces for testing (e.g. DMI) Chance to agree on a Test-API : Siemens could contribute there.		
 ⇒ Left hand side of the V: executable SIL4 is very ambitous ⇒ Tool it makes sense to start a light tool. 		
2.3.2 V&V Strategy and Scrum	F	Marc
User Story of the Verificator is presented by M. Behrens Each user story has to fulfil the acceptance criteria and be testable.		Behrens
2.3.3 Verification of code and API	F	Jens Ger-
Results see presentation.		lach
It is important to investigate several properties to be formalized. Properties may come directly from the SRS or the		
API. e.g. integers are in a certain bounds, pointer always allocated, e.g. all integer operation in the implementation never overflows, time constraints		
Different properties to be verified to what extend they can contribute to a high level of assurance.		
Pie diagrams in green and red within the model says: Some properties i.e. real time property of the executable code can probably not be mathematically verified.		

Description	\mathbf{T}	Resp.
2.3.4 Project-, QA-Plan and Scrum	F	Baseliyos
Questions and answers see presentation.		Jacob
Presenting of project plan.		
Decision was voted to call a PCC meeting. Within the next		
PCC meeting		
Backlog is a tasklist and the product-owner of the backlog		
are the WP leader or Taskleader.		
For each task we have a backlog.		
The tool Jira with Greenhopper is currently in evaluation		
(for distributed Scrum teams).		

Description	\mathbf{T}	Resp.
2.3.5 Conclusion	D	Marc
The following decisions were agreed on: 4 goals for the project have been defined:		Behrens
1^{st} priority: semi-formal (or formal) specification (step better than that what we have today) with the focus on: formalizing subset-026 on-board unit aim: 100%		
2 nd priority tool's chain (to use formal spec and software generation) aim: 100%		
3^{rd} priority: running model aim: 100%		
4 th priority: tool's chain certifiable (what is the constraint on the tool's chain/ continuity) aim: for validation of the safety strategy		
Method A development method integrating the following artifacts is foreseen:		
• SRS		
Semi-Formal Model		
Strictly-Formal Model		
• Running Software Model		
Process As a basis to evaluate the results for functional as well as safety reasons <i>Use Cases on Operational Basis</i> should be identified. It was agreed that within the project safety does not touch code generation. A small subset should be identified for the safety case.		
Qualification of openETCS tools is recommended to be started on the Right Side of the V-Cycle (T1, T2). After this qualification has proven in use the qualification for the Left Side of the V-Cycle is advised (depending on the 4th priority) (T3).		
V&V SCRUM process [based on user story]		
The user story, respecting the acceptance criteria, has to be testable within a defined timeslot		
API Verification [focus on the] different properties to be verified to what extend they can contribute to a high level of assurance		
project plan [Project Plan]proposed		
[PCC] meeting is voted on, the PCC will be planned around next month's in Munich		
[Releaseplan] is to be defined by the productowner e.g. Task leader, WP-L		
[QA-Plan] is worked on currently		

[scrum] more scrum training for people is identi-

fied

Description	\mathbf{T}	Resp.
T for type of item:		
A action item		
D decision		
F fact / finding		

Notes

There may be more elaorate formats for protocols. This format lacks references to ITEA 2 so far.

End of Document