

EARS-CTRL: The Demonstration

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Abstract. In this part of the paper, we demonstrate our tool in practice with the example case study of a sliding door controller. We build controller specification in natural language, automatically generate the controller and then perform verification of the generated controller by utilizing testing and simulation techniques. The demo video can be found at: [URL: youtubevideo]

1 Introduction

In this demonstration, we focus on providing a guidance to the users of our tool. Our EARS-CTRL tool is a github project [1]. An overview of the demonstration steps is as follows,

- Progressively build a set of requirements for the controller written in english like sentences using EARS lanaguage [3]
- Automatic realisation of the controller by analyzing if the specification is complete (our one click approach)
- Simulation and test cases for performing conformance analysis between the EARS-based specification and the generated controller.

2 The Running Example: Automatic Sliding Door

Our running example for this demo is a sliding door system of PLC based controller. The behavior of the sliding door controller is supposed to be as follows: the sliding door opens if somebody enters by sensing the object using the infrared sensor. The sliding door opens until the opening limits are reached (also detected by the sensor). Upon reaching the opening limits the count down timer starts. and the controller then closes the door when the timer expires until the closing limit is reached detected by sensor.

3 Tool Demonstration

Discuss the main steps of process that needs to be followed for synthezing and performing the conformance analysis,that are,

3.1 Glossary building and terms definition

The first step towards writing the controller specifications as a natural language in EARS-CTRL is to define the glossary terms. The user is provided with an editor (figure 1) to define glossary terms for the following, 1) components that interface with the controller, 2) sensors and actuators those components make available to the controller and 3) rules between signals definitions.

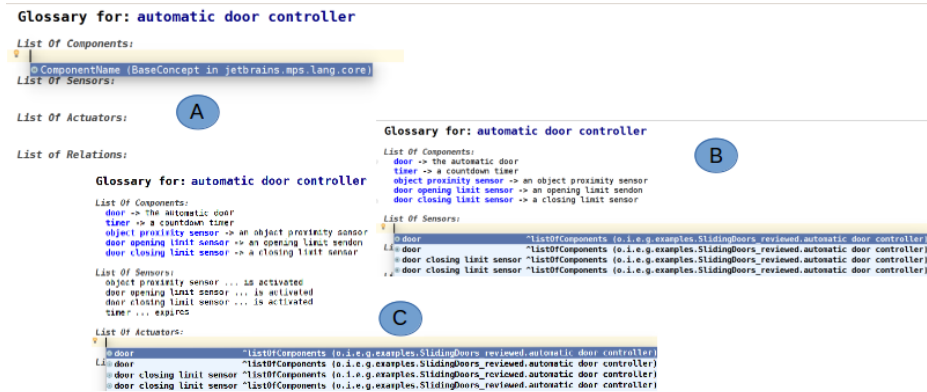


Fig. 1. step-by-step glossary building for sliding door controller: (A) Components definition, (B) Sensors definition and (C) Actuators definition

3.2 EARS-based requirements building for the controller

The user is provided with an editor built in MPS is provided to start specifying the controller behavior. The user can input the requirements simply by filling in the instance of the EARS template with placeholders in the editor. Figure 2 provides a step-by-step guidance to write the EARS requirements, In the projectional editor the user is provided with the option (i.e., using CTRL+Space keys on keyboard) to instantiate the EARS-based template with placeholders (*Step A*). After obtaining an instance of the EARS template, the user starts filling in the placeholders with the information (i.e., glossary definitions) (*Step B*). *Step C* of the figure 2 depicts a complete sliding door controller specification.

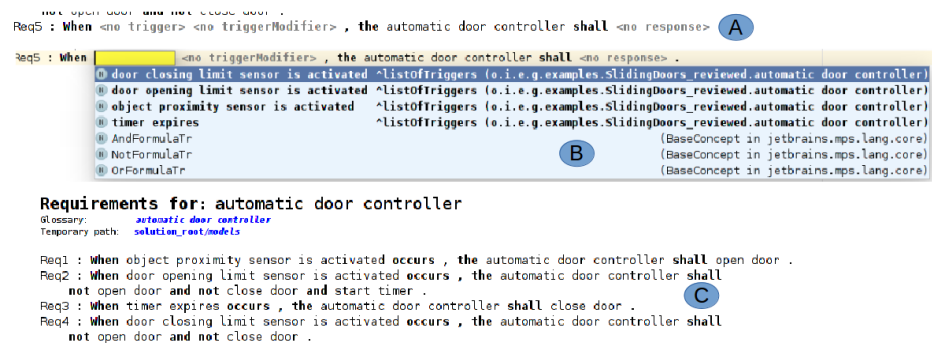


Fig. 2. step-by-step EARS-CTRL for controller requirements: (A) Empty instance of EARS template with placeholders, (B) Filling instance of an EARS template with information and (C) Completed EARS Specification

3.3 Realizing the EARs-based requirements

The user of the tool can attempt to realize (by applying the *Transform* intention) the controller once the controller is completely specified. This will be achieved by applying the intention (applying *Alt+Enter* keys) on the root of the specification shown in *part A* of figure 3. The generated output of the transformation comprised of, 1) Controller Holder: Data Flow Diagram with blocks (*part B* of figure 3) and 2) Gate Descriptors: Pseudo code representing the behavior of the blocks (*part C* of figure 3).

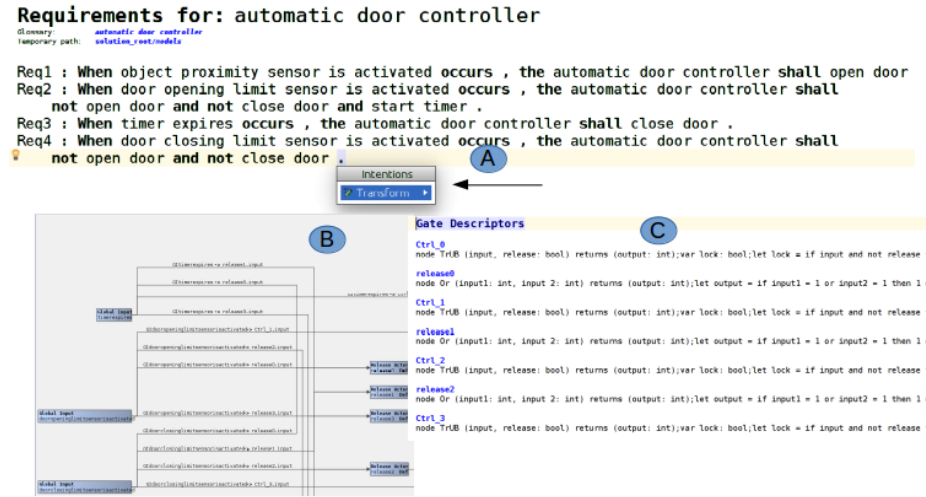


Fig. 3. Controller generation: (A) Applying Intention (Alt+Enter), (B) Data Flow Diagram of the controller (an excerpt) and (C) Pseudo code representing the behavior of the blocks (an excerpt)

3.4 Simulation and Test Cases for Analysis

Analysis for verification of the generated controller with respect to its specification can be performed manually by simulating the behavior in Matlab Simulink [2]. The analysis can be performed as follows,

Generation of Simulink model The user first applies the intention *GenerateSimulinkModel* on the root of the *Controller Holder* model generated earlier (i.e., part A of figure 4). The result of applying the intention is .m Simulink extension file (i.e., part B of figure 4) with Simulink information for block diagram generation. The user then clicks the Run button and as a result gets the Simulink block diagram (i.e., part C of figure 4).

Analysis using Simulation and Test cases The user can automatically generate test cases and simulate the behavior in order to perform the analysis of the controller (as shown in figure 5). In order to automatically perform the testing and collecting the simulated data, the user can utilize the Simulink console and execute the following command in the Simulink console “run_ears_simulation 2 false false” in order to simulate the controller behavior in Simulink. The result

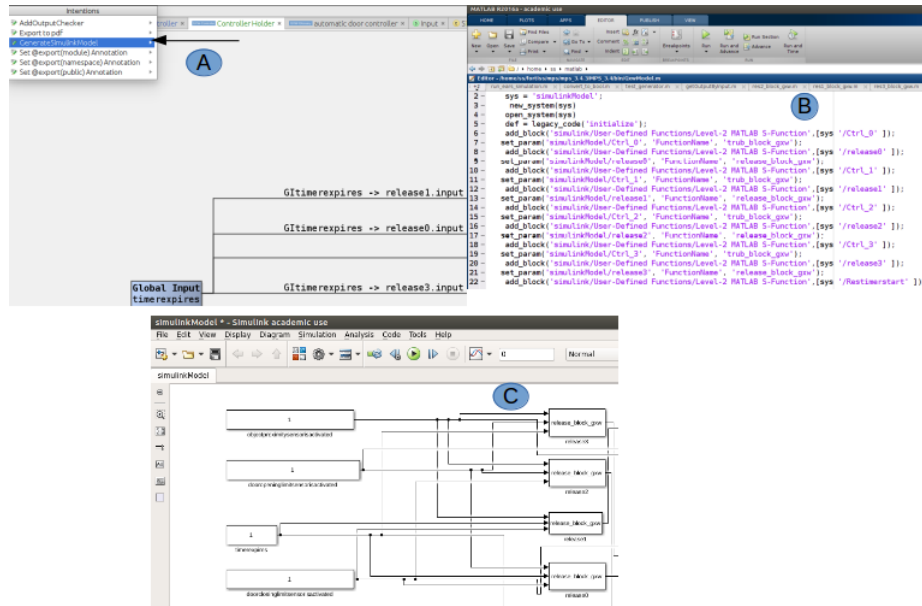


Fig. 4. Simulink Model generation for analysis: (A) Applying GenerateSimulinkModel Intention, (B) Open generated .m file in Simulink and (C) Generated Simulink block diagram

of the simulation is saved as a text file that contains the inputs and generated outputs as a set of sequences. The generated text file is parsed in MPS. Model is generated in MPS when the user applies the intention *Produce Simulink Result Model*.

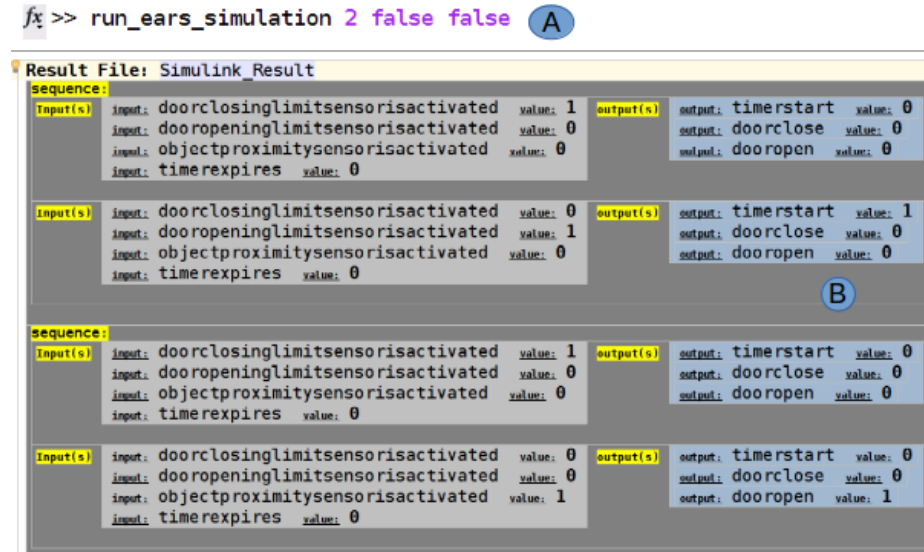


Fig. 5. Simulation and Analysis: (A) Simulink function to Simulate the Controller Behavior and (B) Model in MPS after parsing the Simulation results

Acknowledgements

This work presented in this paper was developed in the context of the “IETS3” research project, funded by the German Federal Ministry of Education and Research under code 01IS15037A/B.

References

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