









Marco De Luca Functional safety in managed NAND embedded systems

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co-Tutor: Pasquale Cimmino

Cycle: XXXVII Year: Second



My background

- MSc degree: Computer Engineering
- Research group/laboratory: REVERSE RESEarch gRoup of Software Engineering
- PhD start date: 1st November 2021
- Scholarship type: founded by Micron Semiconductor Italia S.R.L



Research field of interest

- Software Development and Documentation process in safety critical domain in compliance with ISO 26262:
 - Definition of a documentation template that aims to support the compliance process with the requirement of ISO 26262-6§7 about the software architecture design (SAD)
- Software Testing:
 - robustness of locators in Template-based Web Application testing



Summary of study activities

- Ad hoc PhD courses:
 - Using Deep Learning Properly
- PhD Schools:
 - ISSSE 2023 16th International Summer School on Software Engineering, 12-15 June 2023, University of Salerno, Italy
- Conferences:
 - ICSA 2023 20th International Conference on Software Architecture, 13-17 March 2023 L'Aquila, Università degli Studi dell'Aquila



Context:

Complexity of automotive system has increased in recent years. ISO 26262 is a standard that deals with the functional safety of the E/E (Electric and Electronic) components of road vehicles. The standard define a functional safety development process model that automotive manufacturing must follow and document to achieve compliance with the standard, otherwise the manufactured product will not be suitable to run in commercial vehicles.

Problem:

- Documenting Software Architecture Desing (SAD) is a challenging activity in industries for safety critical software.
- This is amplified when the software development process must comply with the guidelines of safety standard like the ISO 26262

Objective:

 Define a documentation template that can help in the compliance process with the requirement of ISO 26262



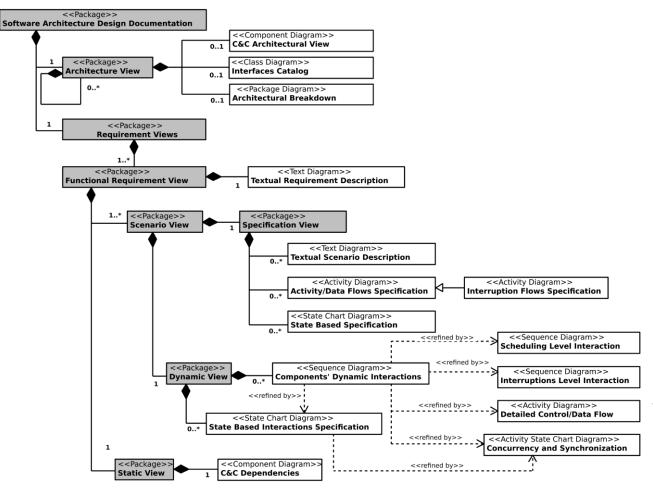
Methodology:

- 1. Focus group with industry safety expert from the automotive domain
- Based on the result of the focus group we define a Software Architectural Documentation Template intended to overcome the emerged difficulties and challenges
- 3. Validation of the proposed template with a case study that involved the same experts enrolled in the survey



1. From the focus group we extracted which are the challenges and issues most frequently encountered when software development organizations need to comply with the safety standard guidelines regarding the software architecture design defined by ISO 26262§6.7

ID	ISO REFERENCE	CHALLENGE	DESCRIPTION				
C1	Properties, 7.4.1.b: consistency	Consistency management	Difficulties in ensuring the consistency between the different artifact produced during the documentation process.				
C2	Properties, 7.4.1.d: verifiability	Verification of the design principles recommended by the ISO-26262	Difficulty in finding methods for checking that the SAD adheres to the characteristics defined by the standard such as: modularity, maintainability and consistency				
C3	Properties 7.4.1.f: abstraction	Document the SAD with a hierarchical structure	Abstraction can be supported by using hierarchical structures, grouping schemes or views to cover static, dynamic or deployment aspects of an architectural design				
C4	Principle, 7.4.3-3: restricted size of interfaces	Verifiability of the principle	Difficulties in documenting software component interfaces to help the verification of the principle				
C5	Requirement, 7.4.10.2: identify or confirm the safety related part of the software.	Find mechanism to easily identify safety related part	Difficulties in identification of Safety related component (unit) and parameters of interfaces				



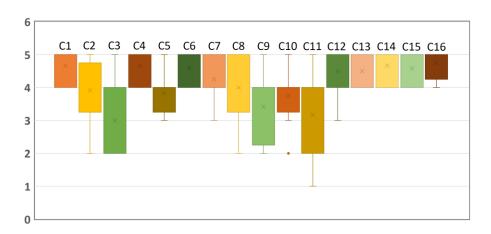
- 2. Thanks to the Focus Group we understood that most of the emerged Challenges are related to:
 - Scant documentation
 - Improper use of design tools in support traceability and consistency management

To overcame these problem, we propose a **Documentation Template**



3. Results:

- From the case study conducted to gather feedback on the use of the proposed documentation template it emerged that:
- improved the automatic consistency management between different views of the documentation, in comparison with the one previously used by the practitioner
- it has enhanced the verification of the principles required by the ISO 26262
- Lack in specific handling for functionally safety requirement management





Context:

- GUI-based test-cases are based on the use of locators to identify and interact with elements on a web page
- Locators are used to target specific elements within a web page like buttons, text fields, links, and more
- Locators are mainly used to automate the testing process, as they help testers to interact with web elements in a systematic and robust way



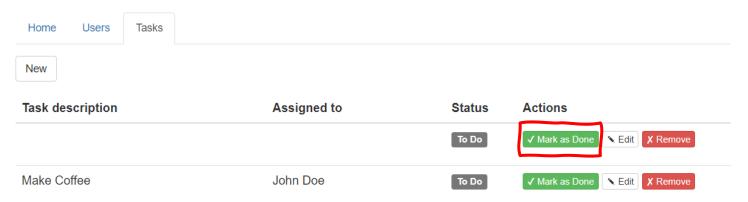


Figure 1. Screenshot of an example of a Web Application showing the «Make a Coffee» Task in the «To Do» status

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Absolute Locator:

/html/body/div/ui-view/div/ui-view/ui-view/table/tbody/tr[2]/td[4]/div/button[1]

Relative Locatos:

//div[@class='container']/ui-view/div/ui-view/ui-view/table/tbody/tr[2]/td[4]/div/button[1]

ROBULA Locator:

//tr[2]/td[4]/div/button[1]

Katalon Record Locator:

xpath=(.//*[normalize-space(text()) and normalize-space(.)='To Do'])[2]/following::button[1]}

Selenium Locator:

xpath=(//button[@type='button'])[2]

CSS Locator:

css=.btn-success
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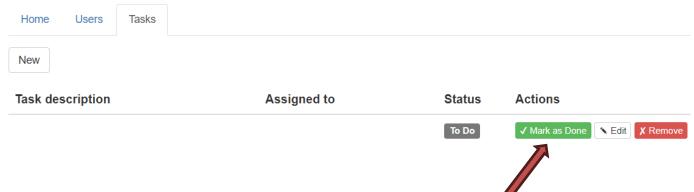
Figure 2. Example of locators used to identify the first «Mark as Done» button

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Problem:

GUI-based test-cases generated by Capture and Replay (C&R) tools suffer from the well-known fragility problem: they may break even if small layout changes are operated in a Web application, without modifying the app functionality



- If we want to register the click of the Mark as Done Button, a possible locators suggested by C&R can be:
 - o xpath=//div[2]//button[contains(.,'√Mark as Done')]
- The Locator is Fragile:
 - May broke for localization/changing in the text
 - May broke for button type changing
 - May broke for charted code chaining



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Web App Initial

Version

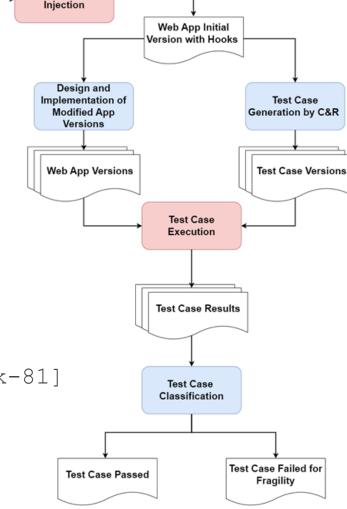
Hook

Methodology:

 Definition of "Hook-Based" locators, that exploit an HTML tag attribute, referred as "hook", to allow the unique identification of each tag of a Web Page.

The hook attribute are automatically injected inside the web application

Hook Locators:
//*[@x-test-hook-73][2]//*[@x-test-hook-81]





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Manual Task

Artefacts

Results:

Test Case

Results
Passed

Failed for Obsolescence
Failed for Fragility
Total

A1 : Contact List							A2 : Spotify						
Locators (*)						Locators							
Α	R	RO	К	S	С	Н	Α	R	RO	К	S	С	Н
58	86	83	74	77	74	88	47	49	64	59	76	69	79
7	7	7	7	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
35	7	10	19	16	19	5	37	35	20	25	8	15	5
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	92	92	92	92	92	92	92

- For both two application under test (AuTs) we performed a series of layout changes following a predefined pattern of modification that included:
 - Attribute modifications
 - Text modification
 - Tag type modification
 - Tag type position changes
- The findings suggest that Hook Based locators prove to be more robust compared to the other proposed in the literature



*A – Absolute; R – Relative; RO – Robula; K – Katalon; S – Selenium; C – CSS Locator; H – Hook-based Locator

Products

[P1]	M. De Luca , A.R. Fasolino, A. Ferraro, V. Moscato, G. Sperlì, P. Tramontana; "A community detection approach based on Network Representation Learning for repository mining", Expert Systems with Applications, published, 2022. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eswa.2023.120597
[P2]	D. Amalfitano, M. De Luca , A.R. Fasolino; "Documenting Software Architecture Design in Compliance with the ISO 26262: an Industrial Case Study in the Automotive Domain", International Conference On Software Architecture (ICSA), published, 2023. https://doi.org/10.1109/ICSA-C57050.2023.00022
[P3]	M. De Luca , A.R. Fasolino, P. Tramontana; "Investigating the Robustness of Locators in Template-based Web Application Testing using a GUI Change Classification Model", Journal of System and Software (JSS), accepted, 2023



Tutorship

 12 hours of teaching activities regarding practical lectures/seminars during the course "Ingegneria del Software", Bachelor Degree in Computer Engineering



Next Year

- To continue my research activities in collaboration with the "Gran Sasso Science Institute (GSSI)" about software metric to assess compliance with ISO 26262 and about the concept of continuous compliance with safety standard
- To investigate a reverse engineering approach to:
 - automatic recover of the architectural documentation of software system (ART Architectural Recovery Tool)
 - keep up to date the Software Documentation within the safety standard requirement and recommendation
- To continue my research in the filed of software testing
- To continue my tutorship activities in the "Ingegneria del Software" course
- To write my thesis about "Software Development and Software Documentation in Compliance with ISO 26262"



Thank you for the attention!

