

Automatic Code Generation, an OEM perspective

Automotive Electronics and Electrical Systems Forum



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Introduction to ACG

Beginning of 90s

First use of modeling tool for command law design

Use of modeling for command law design becomes mainstream

1990

1995

2000

2008

Beginning of 90s

Code generators exist but are not able to produce code meeting serial constraints. They are mainly used for:

- Simulation
- Rapid prototyping

Maturation of serial code generators

Beginning of 2000s

Code generators adapted to embedded serial code begin to be mature enough to be used in production

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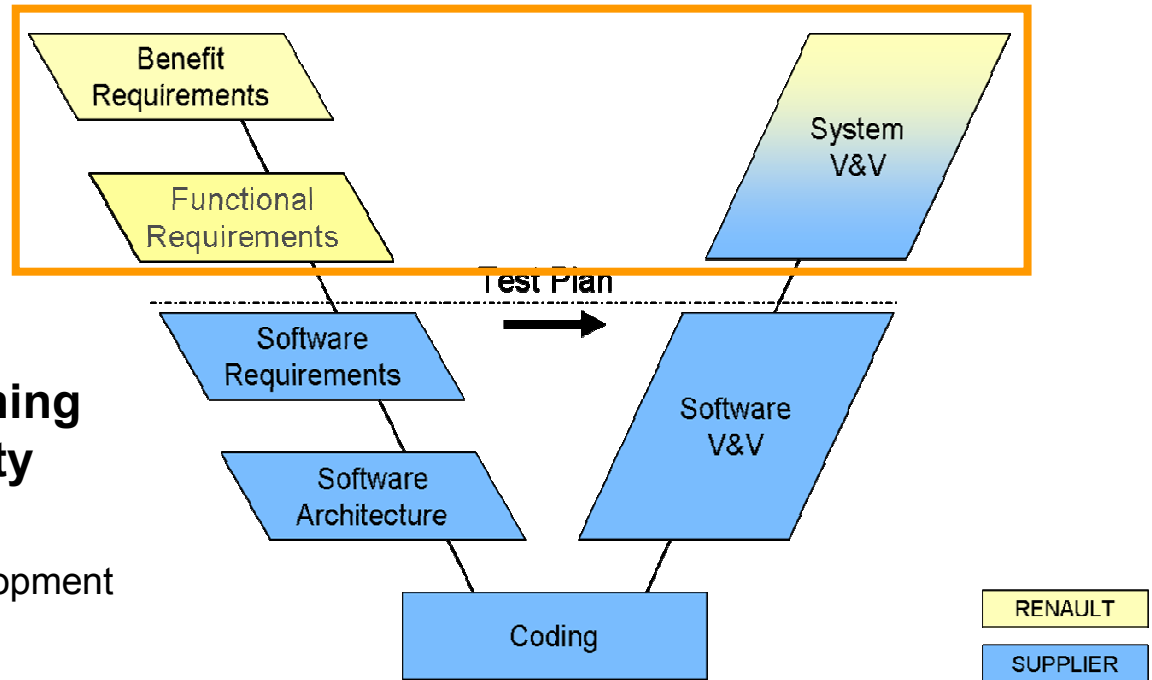
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1. Traditional development flow

Renault V-cycle

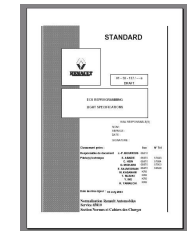
- Shared activities between supplier and Renault
- Functional Requirements include models
- Renault activities concerning software : **Software Quality Assurance**
 - Management of the SW development cycle at the supplier



Renault Process flow to the coding phase

■ Specification of the function

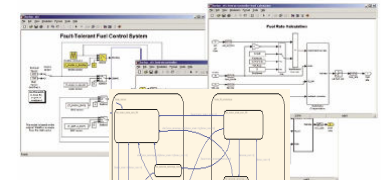
- **Requirements** the function should satisfy (data processing, performances, interface...)
- **Structured in a document**



**Function's
Specification**

■ Design of the function

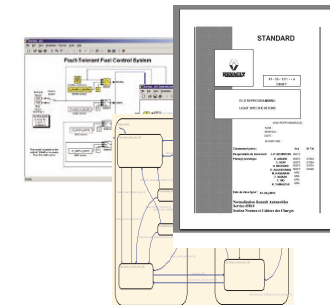
- **Decomposition of the function into elementary modules** = « **Functional architecture of the function** »
- Can be formalised in a **functional model**, often executable
- Is an entry for the software coding activity



**Function's
Design**

■ Validation plan of the function

- **Test cases needed to verify each requirement.**
- **Use of the validated executable functional model as a behavioral reference (MIL/SIL)**



**Function's
Validation Plan**

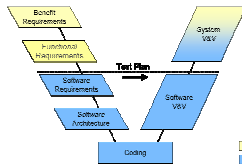


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Manual vs Automatic Code Generation

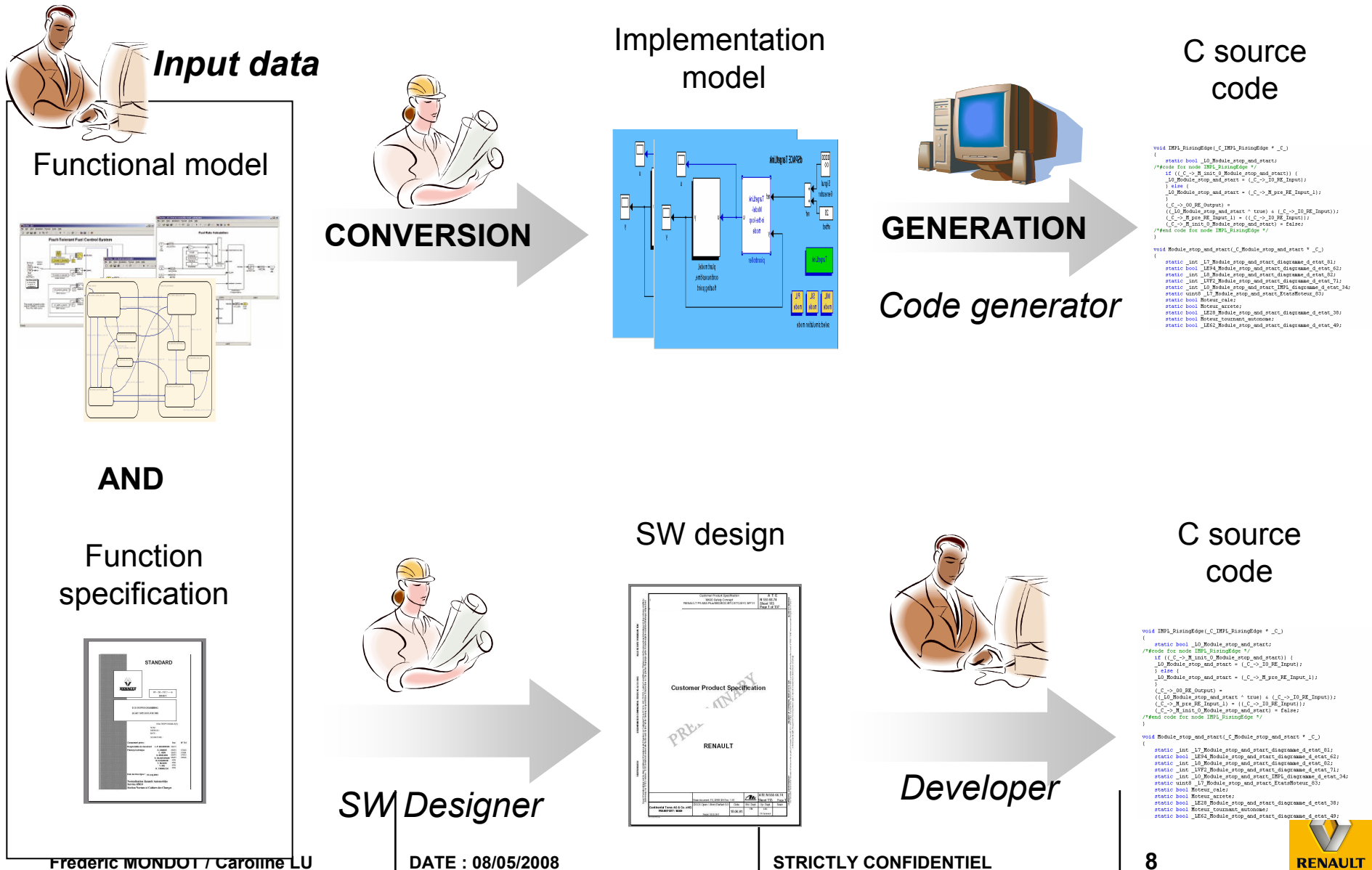
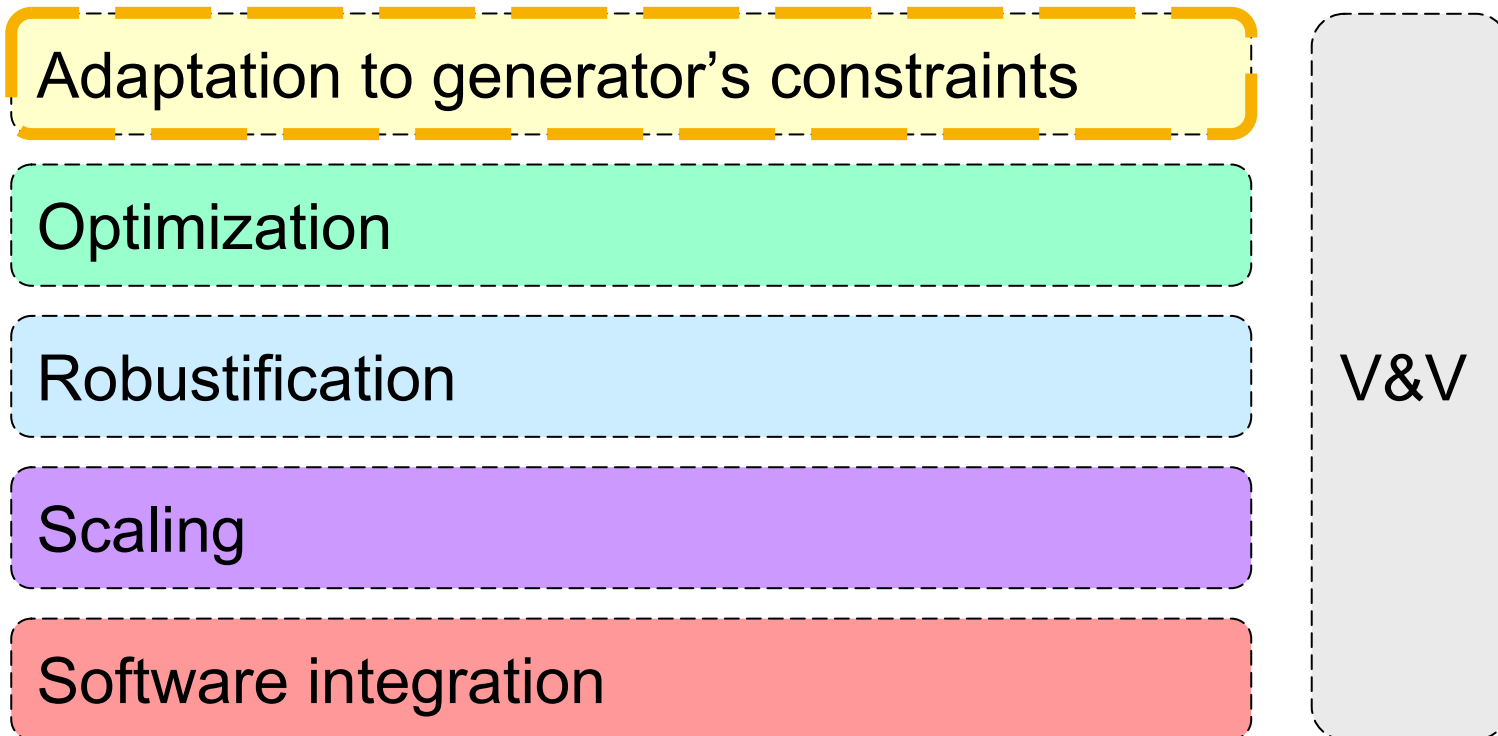


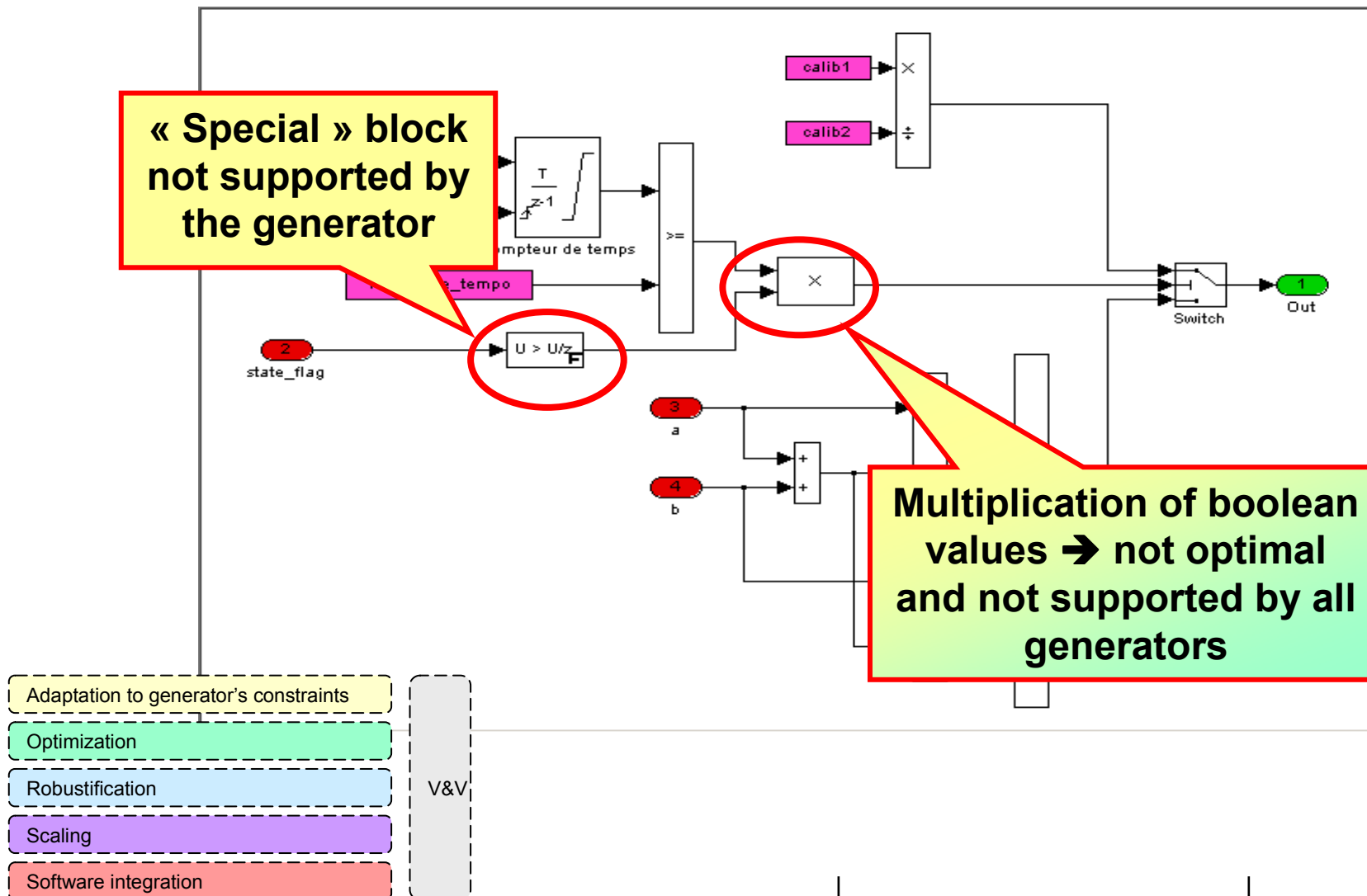
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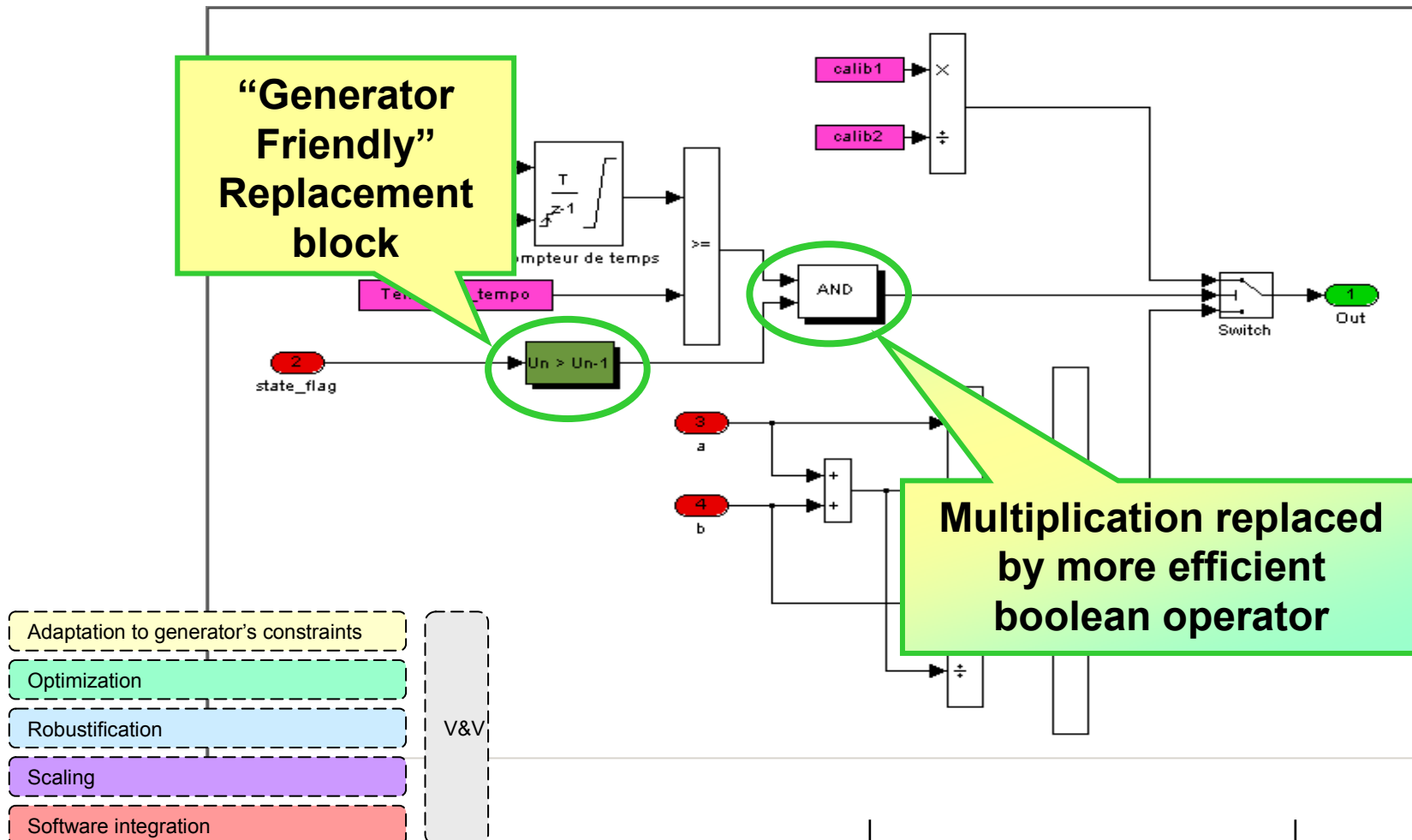
New activities introduced by ACG



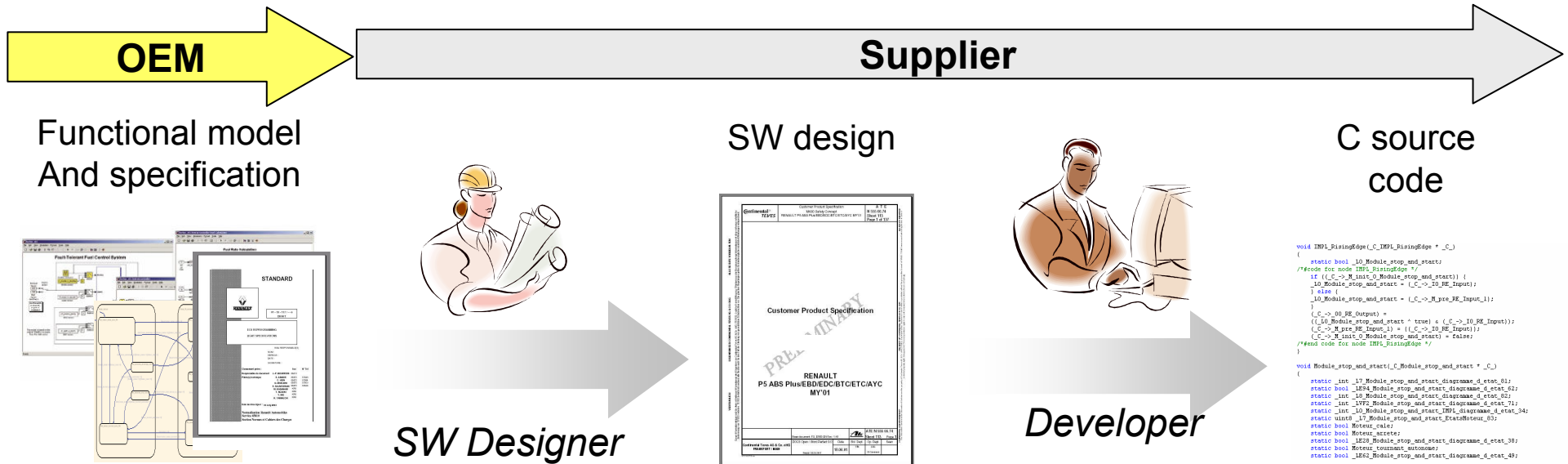
Example – Adaptation to generator's constraints 1/2



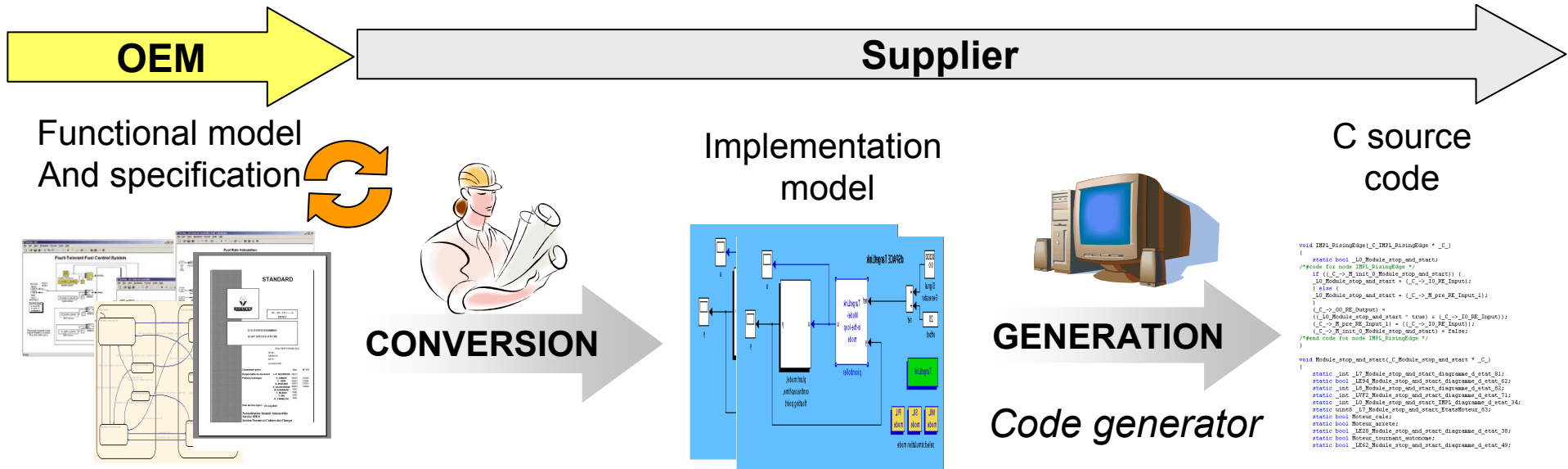
Example – Adaptation to generator's constraints 2/2



Current business model and problems



Current business model and problems



Adaptation of Models to ACG constraints

➔ Request for evolution of the functional model to avoid the risk of an important rework during conversion phase.

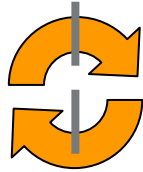
Exhaustive textual specification with the model

➔ Without textual specification the model difficult to understand by the supplier, the supplier may have to reverse engineer the model to get the requirements (needed for test coverage)

3. ACG Impacts on process

Situation 1

OEM



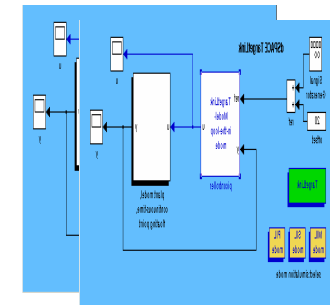
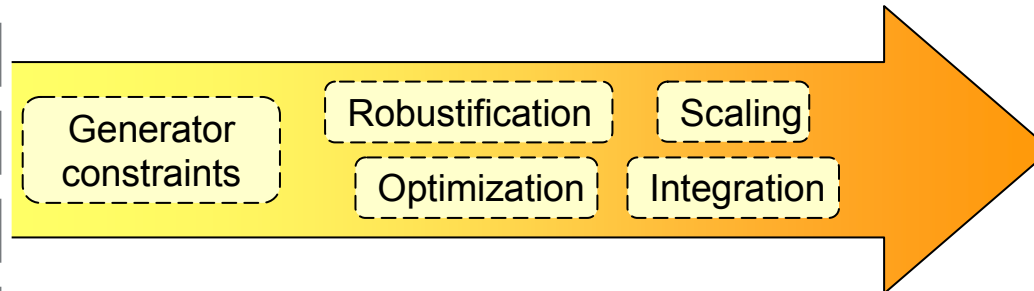
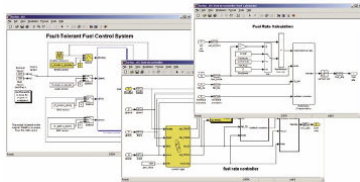
Supplier

Functional Model
X

- Generator Constraints
- Optimization
- Robustification
- Scaling
- Software Integration

**Model Modifications
potentially « heavy »**

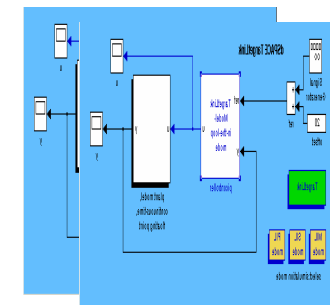
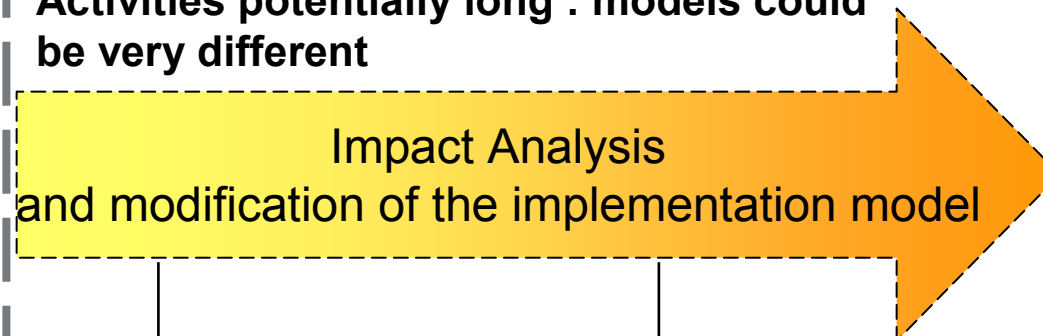
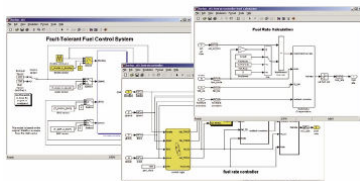
Implementation Model



Modif

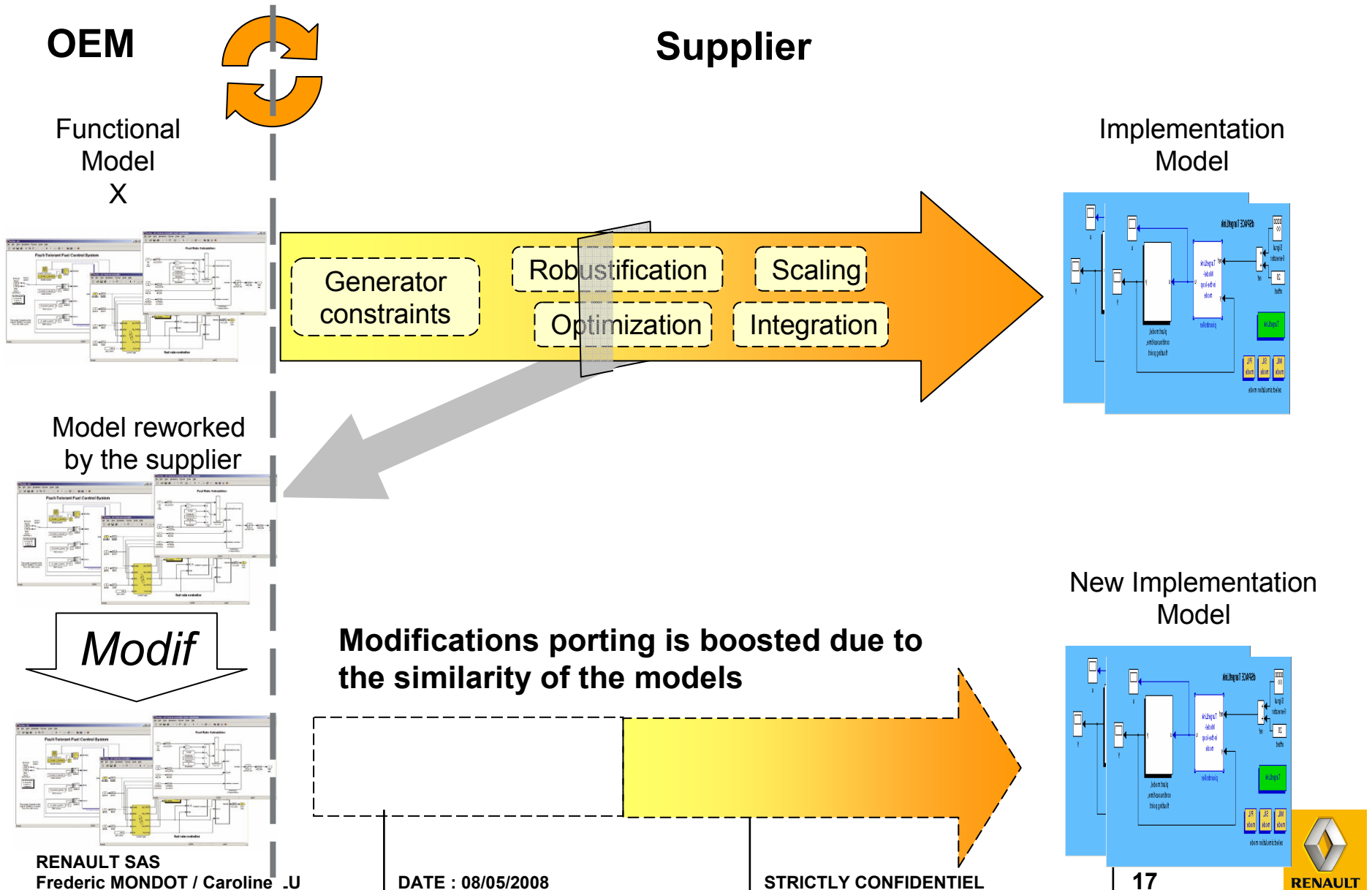
**Activities potentially long : models could
be very different**

New Implementation Model



3. ACG Impacts on process

Situation 2



Situation 3

OEM

A part of ACG constraints is taken into account in the model design phase

- Modeling Rules
- Components library

Generator constraints

Robustification

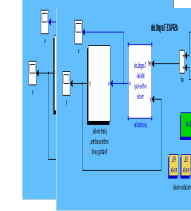
Optimization

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New Implementation Model

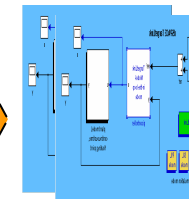
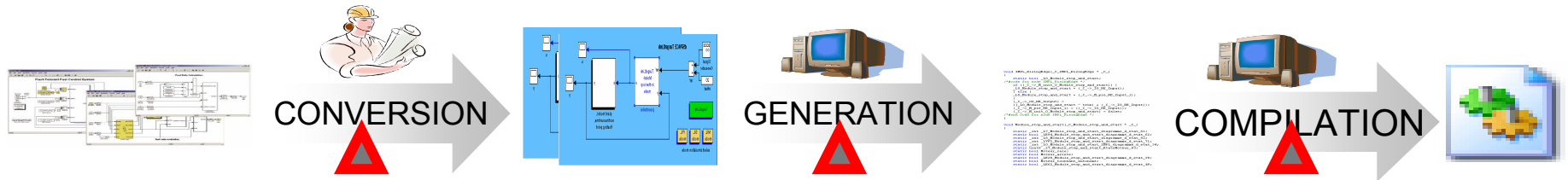




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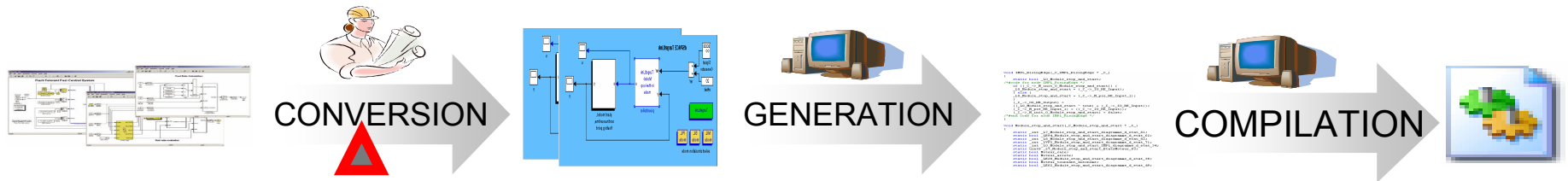
Quality




ACG greatly reduces the number of interpretation and coding errors
ONLY IF

-  The quality of conversion phase is under control
 - Implementation models need to be validated
 - Functional models need to be closer to implementation ones in order to reduce the risk
-  Deviations due to generator or compiler are under control
 - Unit testing on the compiled code is mandatory

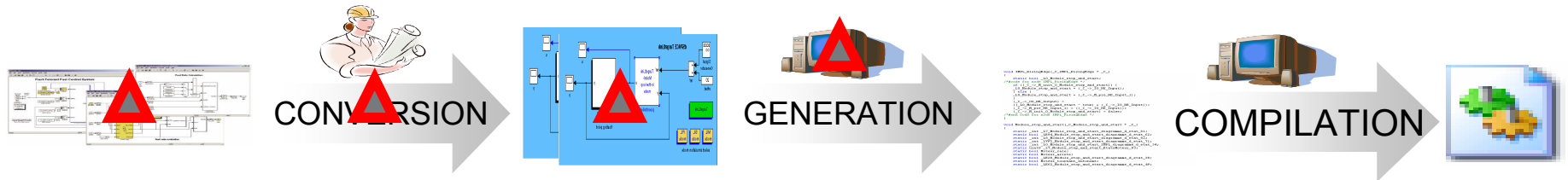
Productivity



ACG can bring up to 20% gain on productivity
ONLY IF

-  The conversion workload is under control
- Taking some of the ACG constraints at the level of functional modeling can greatly reduce the conversion effort at a very low cost

Code performance



**ACG has a relatively small (0 to 30%) perf overhead over manual coding
ONLY IF**

▲ The model is “optimized”

→ As for compilation, a non optimized model will produce non optimized code.
At the latest, the model needs to be optimized during conversion.

▲ The generator produces optimized code

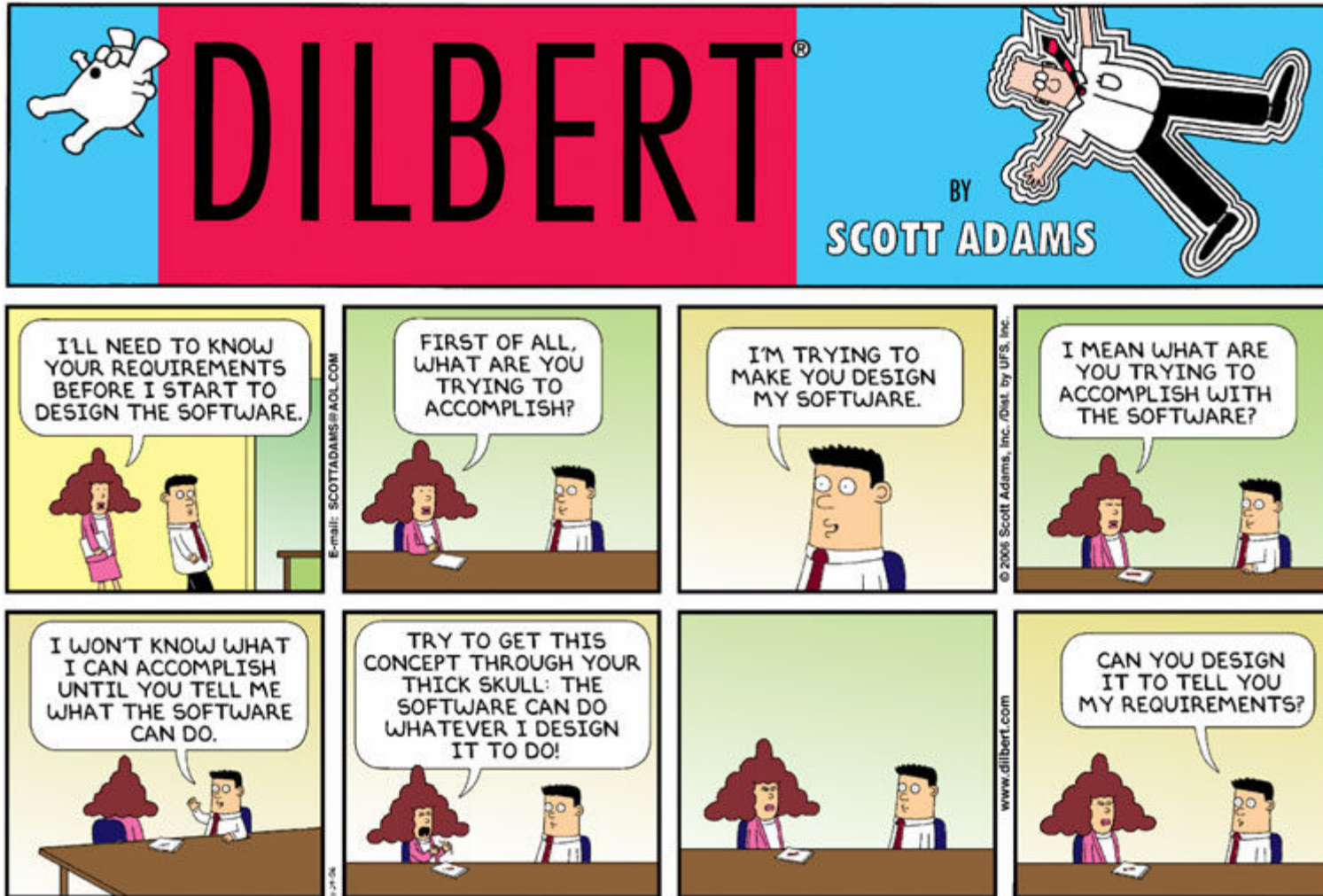
→ The performance of generated code highly depends on the generator's

- configuration
- optimization mechanisms

Conclusion

- A trend : More and more suppliers wish to use and will use Automatic Code Generation (ACG)
- ACG is not a “push button” process only
 - A lot of work is necessary before and after the production of the code
 - V&V activities are always present
 - New business model (new development flow)
- ACG allow to reduce systematic coding errors

Questions / Answers



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