Methods and Means for Automated Information Systems Development based on Ontology «Software and Hardware Complexes Quality Management»

Samonov A.V. <a.samonov@mail.ru>

* Main questions

Introduction:

Relevance **of** the problem

The main part :

1. Conceptual bases and basic elements of implementation of software-controlled process of AIS development.
2. Models and methods of development and verification of complex requirements to AIS.
3. Methods and means of development and verification of architecture and design solutions to AIS

Conclusion:

Directions of development and implementation of the proposed solutions in practice

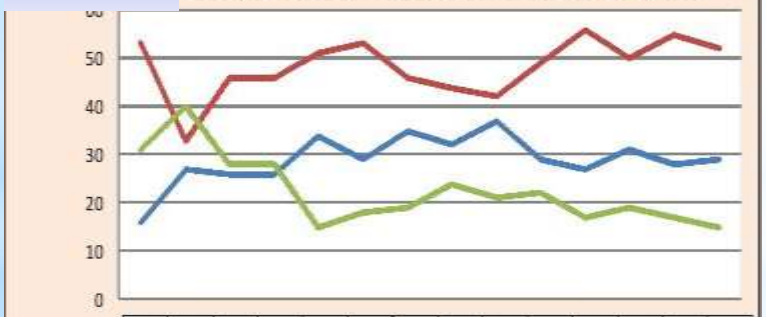
* Relevance of the problem of quality assurance AIS CII

Relevance is conditioned by:

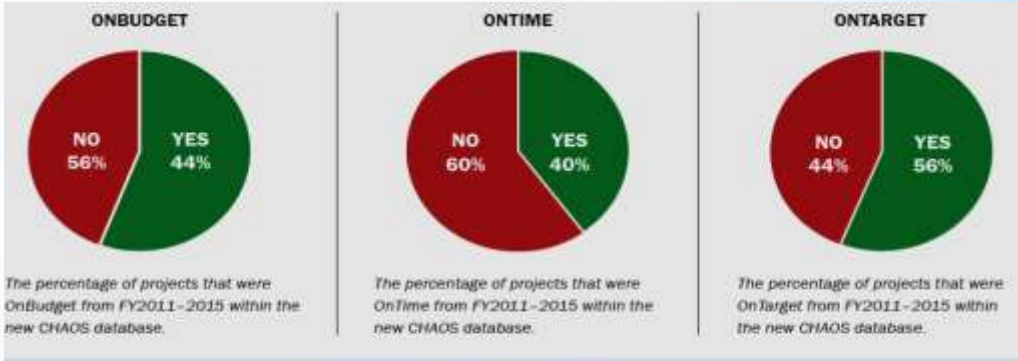
1) high requirements to functional and operational characteristics of AIS CII (correctness, reliability, performance and security);
2) the need to integrate newly developed systems with existing and legacy ones;
3) the need to operate in a heterogeneous environment on multiple hardware platforms;
4) high level of novelty, which limits the possibility of using standard algorithms of functioning and design solutions.

Chaos reports

Software Projects Statistics from Standish Group FY2011–2015 within CHAOS database



	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
SUCCESSFUL	16	27	26	26	34	29	35	32	37	29	27	31	28	29
CHALLENGED	53	33	46	46	51	53	46	44	42	49	56	50	55	52
FAILED	31	40	28	28	15	18	19	24	21	22	17	19	17	15

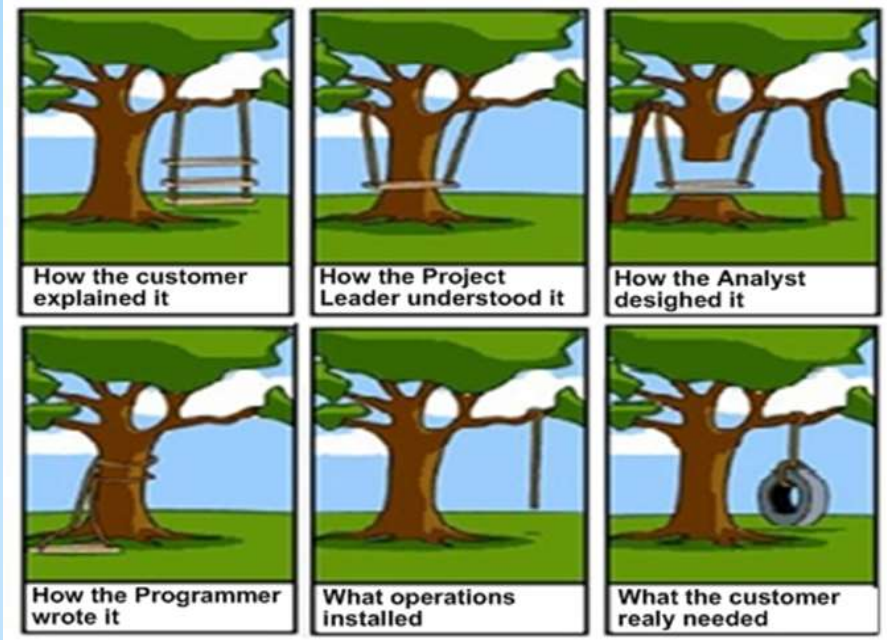


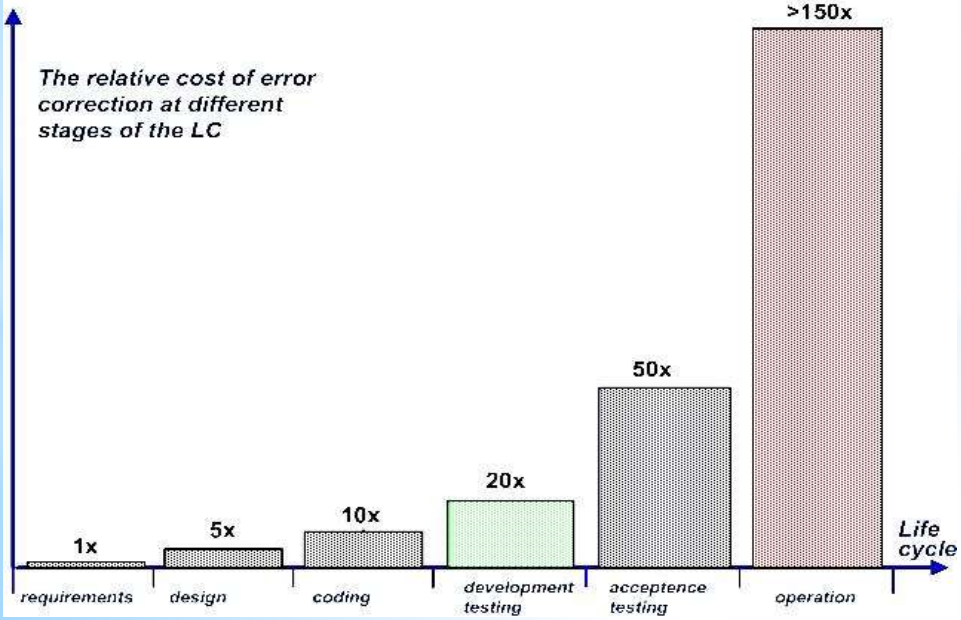
TRADITIONAL RESOLUTION FOR ALL PROJECTS

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
SUCCESSFUL	39%	37%	41%	36%	36%
CHALLENGED	39%	46%	40%	47%	45%
FAILED	22%	17%	19%	17%	19%

The Traditional resolution of all software projects from FY2011-2015 within the new CHAOS database.

* The causes of the problems and risks





Obstacles:

- *the main reasons for this state of Affairs is the lack of participants in the process of creating AIS CII (user, designer and programmer-developer) a single terminological and conceptual framework, adequate logical and mathematical apparatus,*
- *there are no effective means of supporting the processes of formation and analysis of the two most important artifacts of the life cycle (LC) of AIS IIC: a set of requirements and design solutions.*

There is a high level of risk to obtain AIS that does not meet the requirements of the Customer and Users, while there is a high risk of not meeting the limits of the allocated time and financial resources in connection with the detection of defects in system artifacts at the later stages of the Software LC.

Models, methods and means of industrial software and hardware development

Specifications OMG (*Object Management Group*)

FUML (Semantics of a Foundational Subset for Executable UML Models), ReqIF (Requirements Interchange Format), OCL (Object Constraint Language), UTP (UML Testing Profile), Action Languages (ALF, Scrall, …), …

Support tools :

Rational Rhapsody Developer , Sparx Enterprise Architect, MASIW (ISPRAS in collaboration with GosNIIAS (ГосНИИАС); Rodin, CPN Tools, SPIN; Eclipse Modeling Framework, Graphical Editing Framework, Modelio, Papyrus, GEMOC Studio, ...

Monographs, manuals and other publications :

1.Bruce Powel Douglass, Real-Time UML Workshop for Embedded Systems - Реализация технологии Harmony – UML, SysML, DoDAF 2.0.

23. A Practical Guide to SysML. The Systems Modeling Language. Sanford Friedenthal, Alan Moore, Rick Steiner 2012 Elsevier Inc.

4. Lenny Delligatti. SysML Distilled A Brief Guide to the Systems Modeling Language. Pearson Education, Inc. 2014.

5. Advanced and efficient execution trace management for executable domain-specific modeling languages Erwan Bousse, Tanja Mayerhofer, Benoit Combemale, Benoit Baudry.

Eclipse GEMOC Studio [Электронный ресурс] – URL: https://projects.eclipse.org/projects/modeling.gemoc. (дата обращения: 20.06 2019).

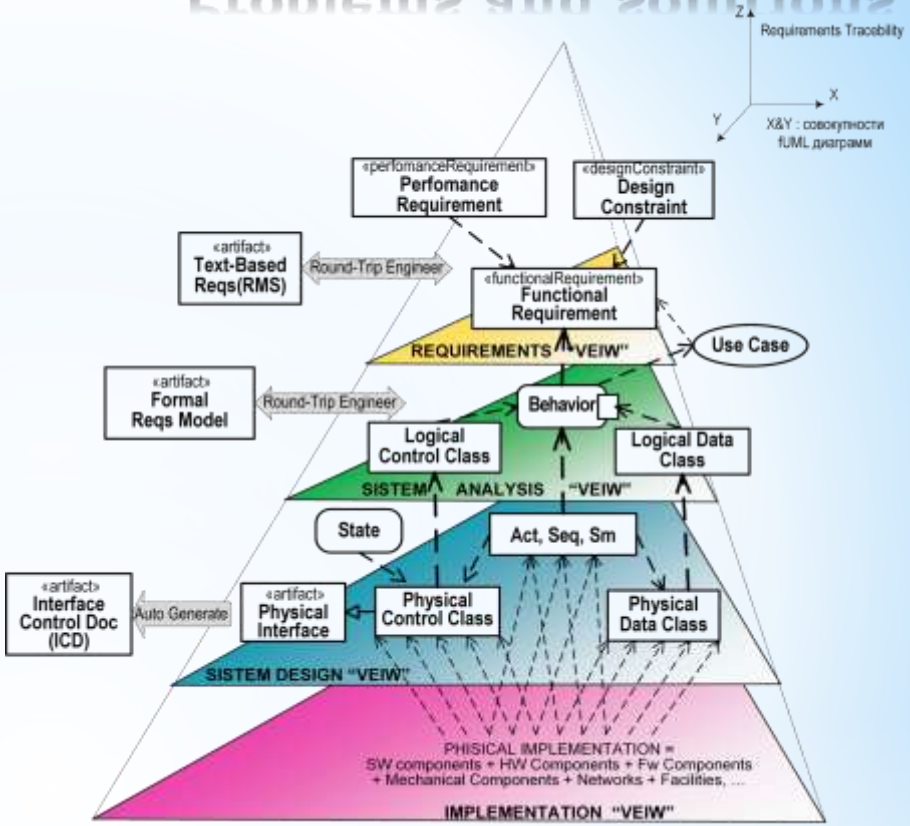
[Meyers, B., Deshayes, R., Lucio, L., Syriani, E., Vangheluwe, H., Wimmer, M.:ProMoBox: A Framework for Generating Domain-Specific Property Languages. In: 7th Int. Conf. on Software Language Engineering. LNCS, vol. 8706, pp. 1-20. Springer (2014).

* Problems and solutions

Unresolved issues and constraints::

1) objective complexity of the task of constructing a formal representation of the requirements for AIS CII on the basis of their initial informal representation in the terms of Reference;

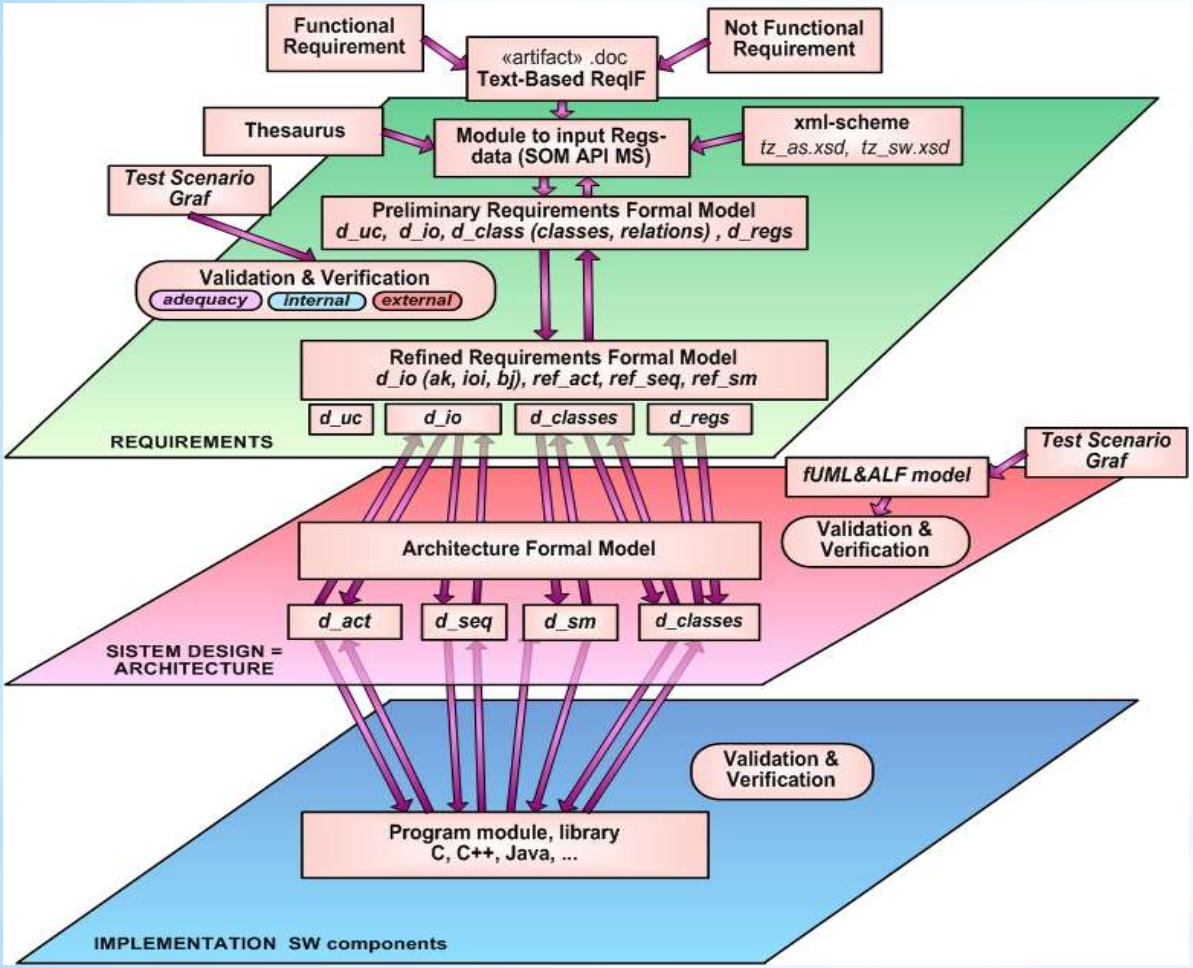
2) availability of a wide range of languages and tools offered for building AIS CII at various stages of creation (justification of requirements, architecture development, implementation of hardware and software complex), in the absence of clear and specific rules and recommendations for the use of these languages and tools.



Proposed Ways solve the problem in order to ensure the required quality of creation and maintenance of AIS CII at all Development LC stages are:

- building a unified model-language and software-information environment for development and verification of AIS CII, and
- development of algorithmic, instrumental and methodological support for the implementation of software-controlled process of development and verification for requirements, architecture and implementation formal models of AIS CII.

* Basic elements of implementation of software-controlled process of AIS development



The following means to build a unified model-language and information-software environment for development and verification of AIS CII are offered:

1) FUML, SysML, OCL , ALF, Scrall modeling language,

2) development methods and means of subject-oriented ontology of AIS CII,

3) libraries and software products that are implemented in the framework of the Eclipse project: Eclipse Modeling Framework, Graphical Editing Framework, Papyrus, Modelio.

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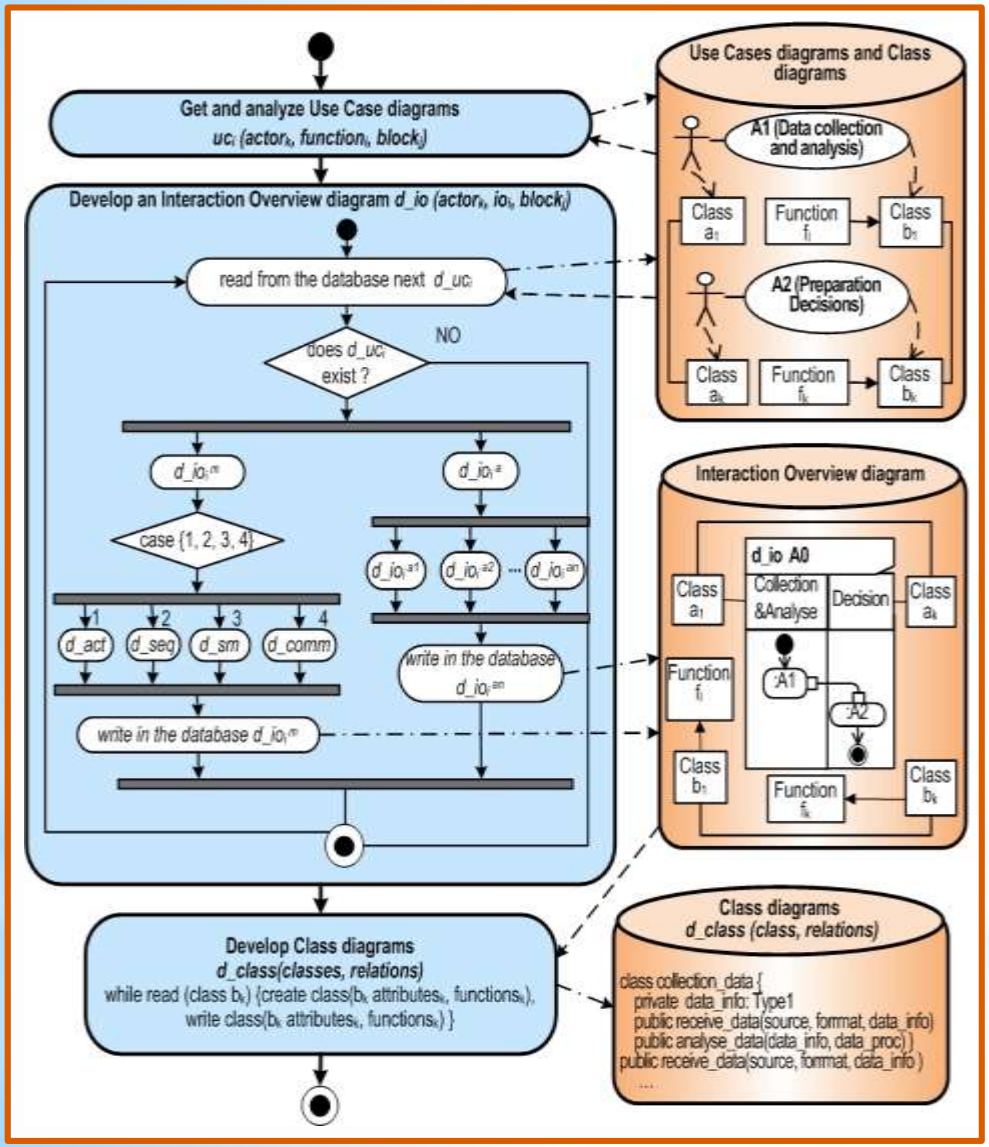
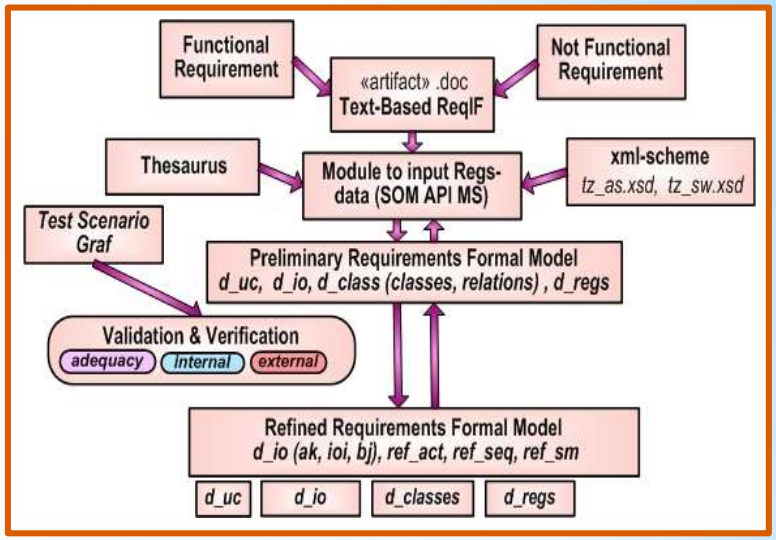
The choice of these models, languages and tools is due to the fact that, firstly, their development is actively supported by leading enterprises developers and consumer organizations SPTS, and secondly, both the technologies themselves and the tools based on them are open and available for study, application and improvement

* Development of requirements complex formal model





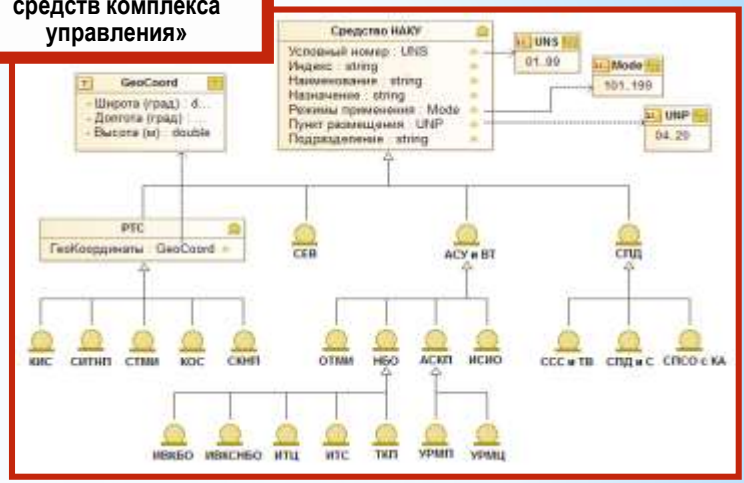
Example of quality management ontology fragment «Характеристики качества требований»

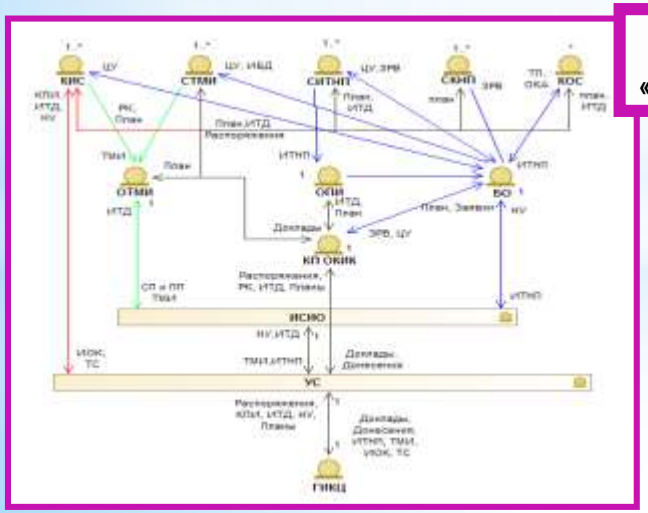
* Task-oriented ontology of the AIS domain

Fragments of ontology describing the composition and structure of the system, ways of interaction between objects and subjects, functional requirements for all its components:

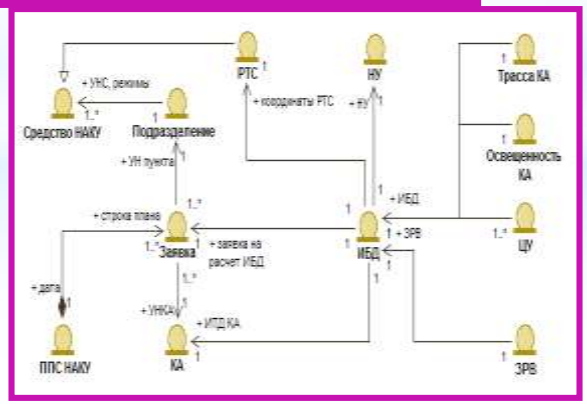
Example of ontology fragment
Information domains
«Информационные домены СПТС»

Example of ontology fragment
Class Hierarchy diagram
«Классификация средств комплекса управления»

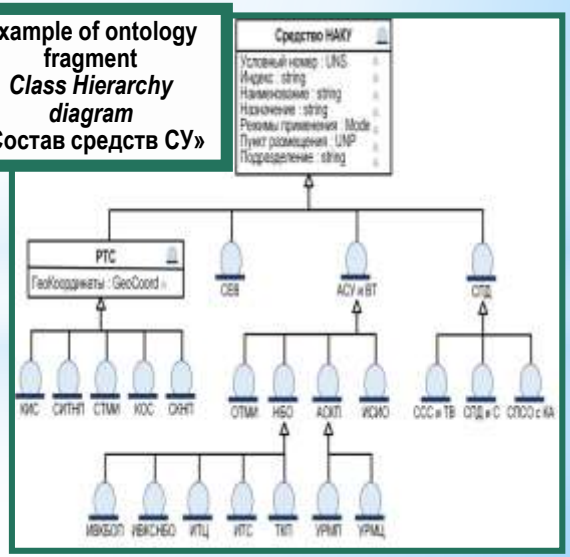




Example of ontology fragment
Main concepts
«Основная концепция решения задачи БО»

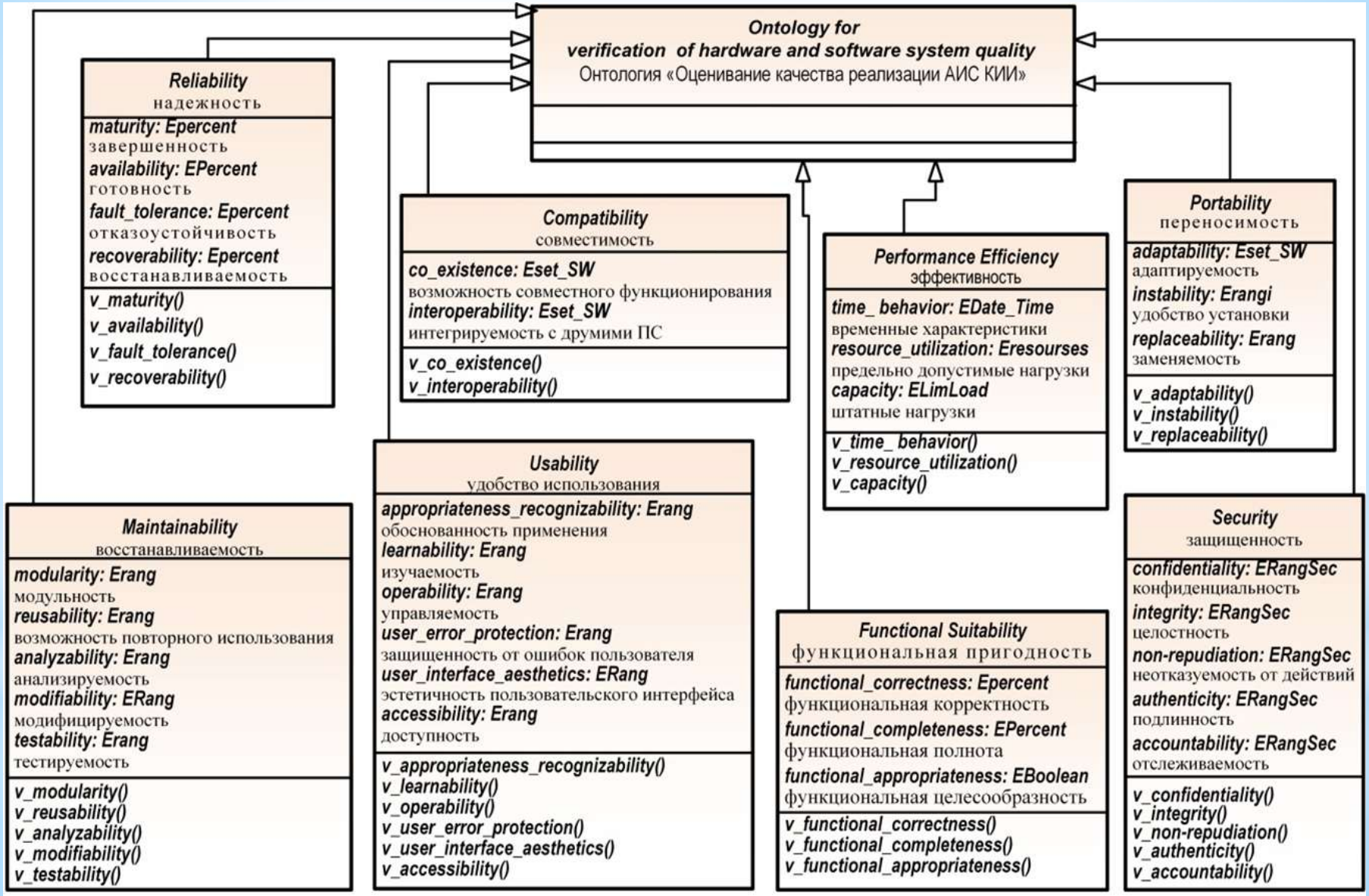


Example of ontology fragment
Class Hierarchy diagram
«Состав средств СУ»

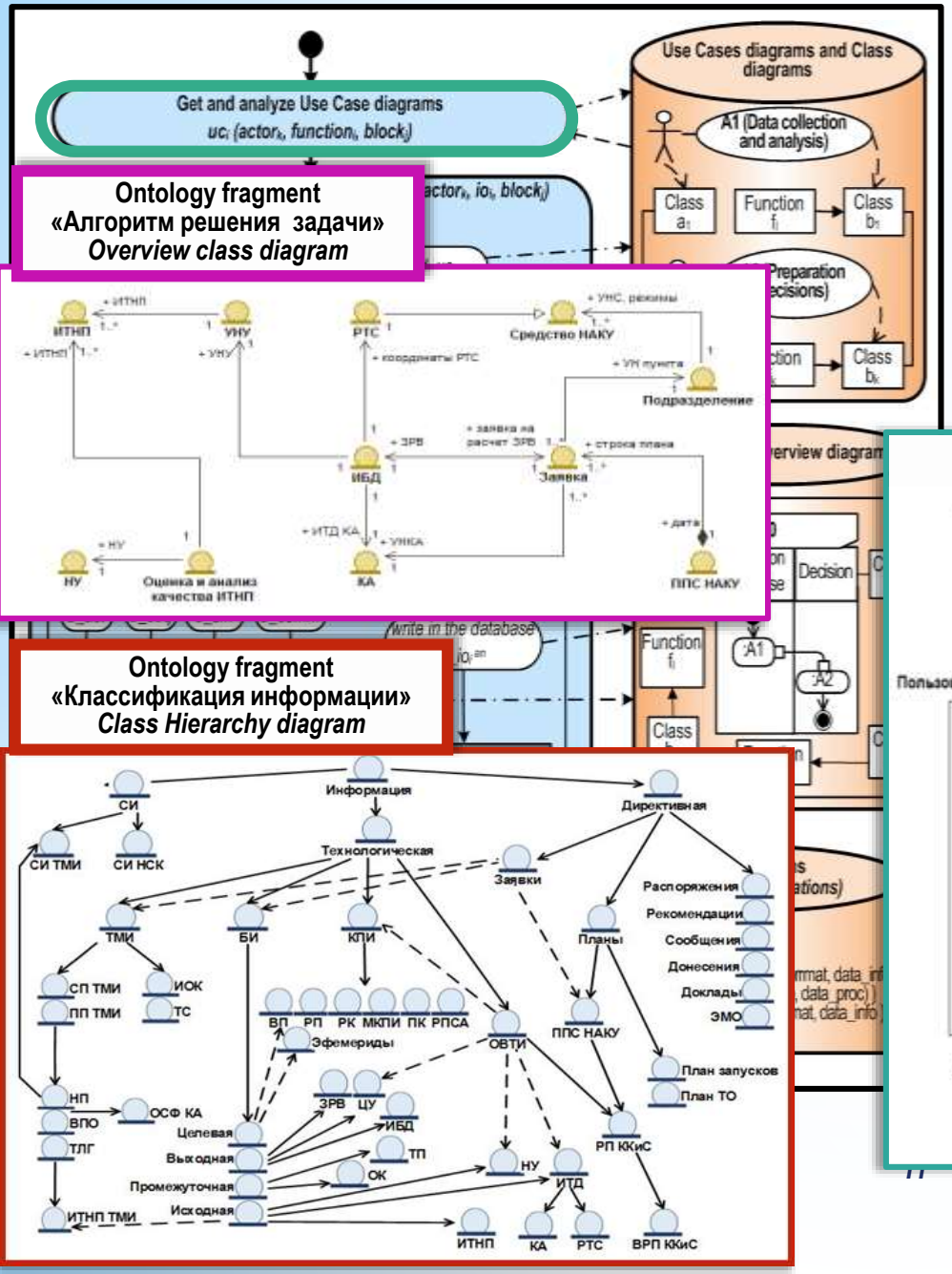


* The Quality Management Ontology

The Ontology of "AIS quality Management" describes the quality requirements of both the system as a whole and each structural component



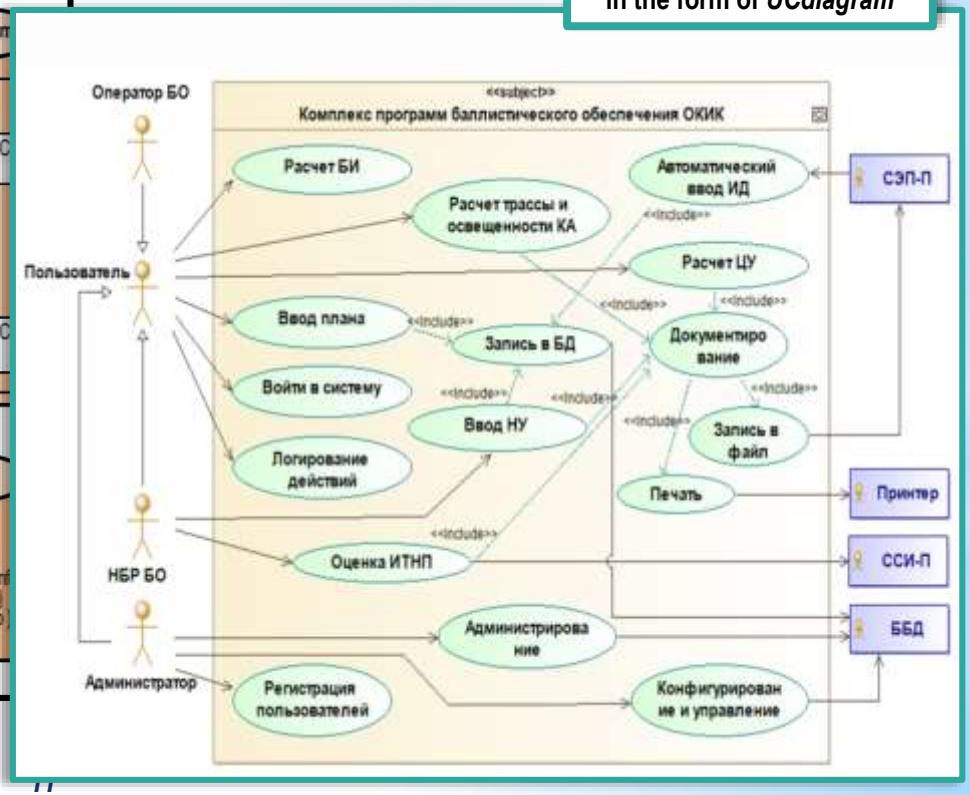
* Development of requirements formal model



The development of the preliminary RC model is realized by means of :

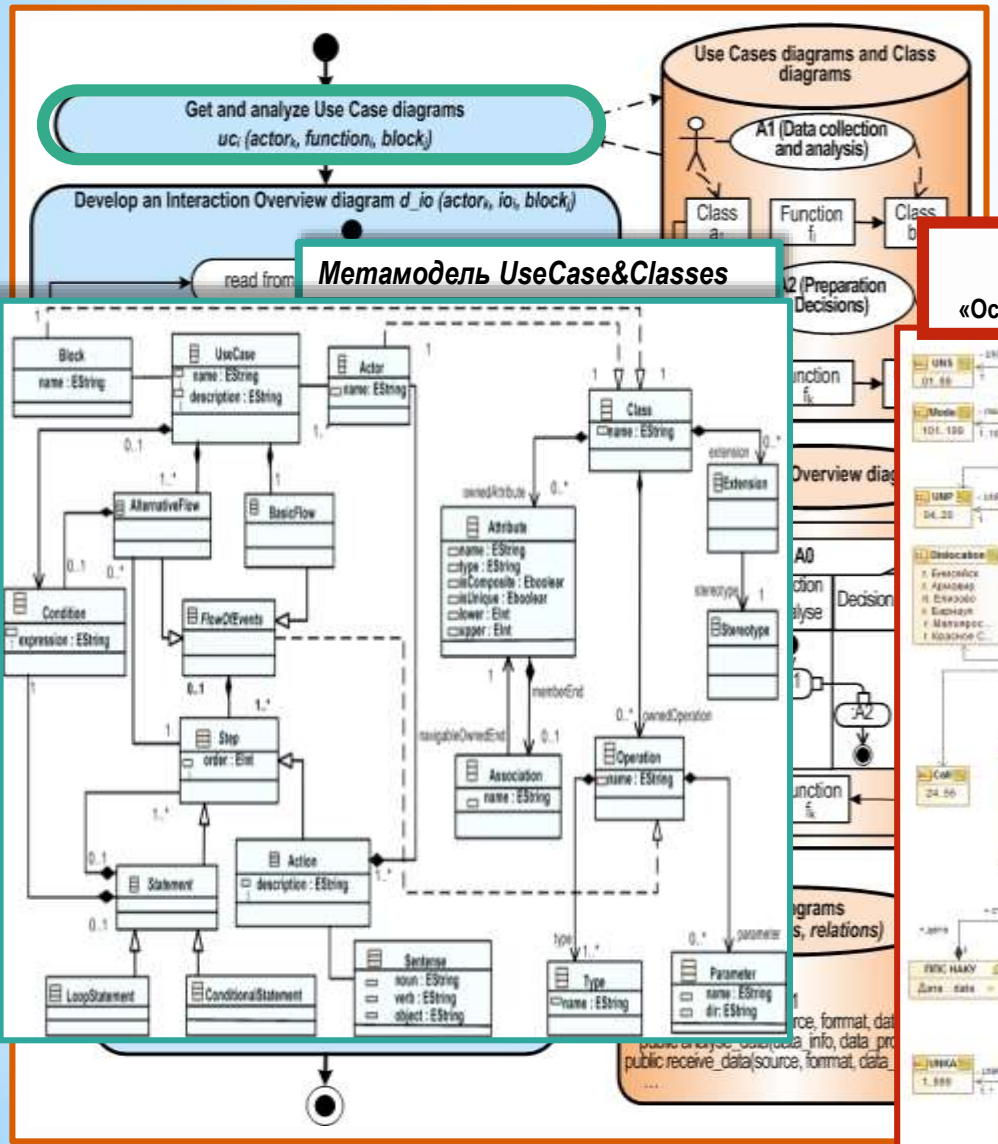
1. generation functional requirements for programms complex in the form of UCdiagrams;
2. description of the composition and structure of the system as a set of diagrams of blocks and classes (d_blocks, d_class);

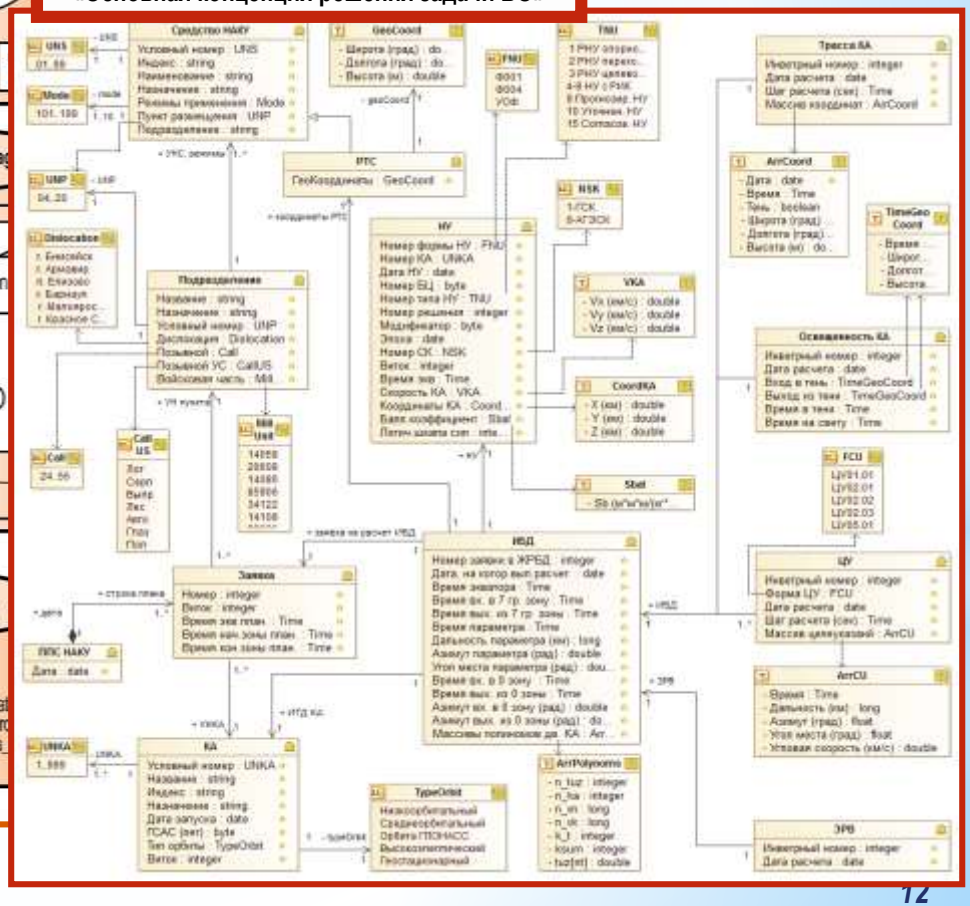
Functional requirements for a programs complex in the form of *UCdiagram*



* Development of requirements formal model

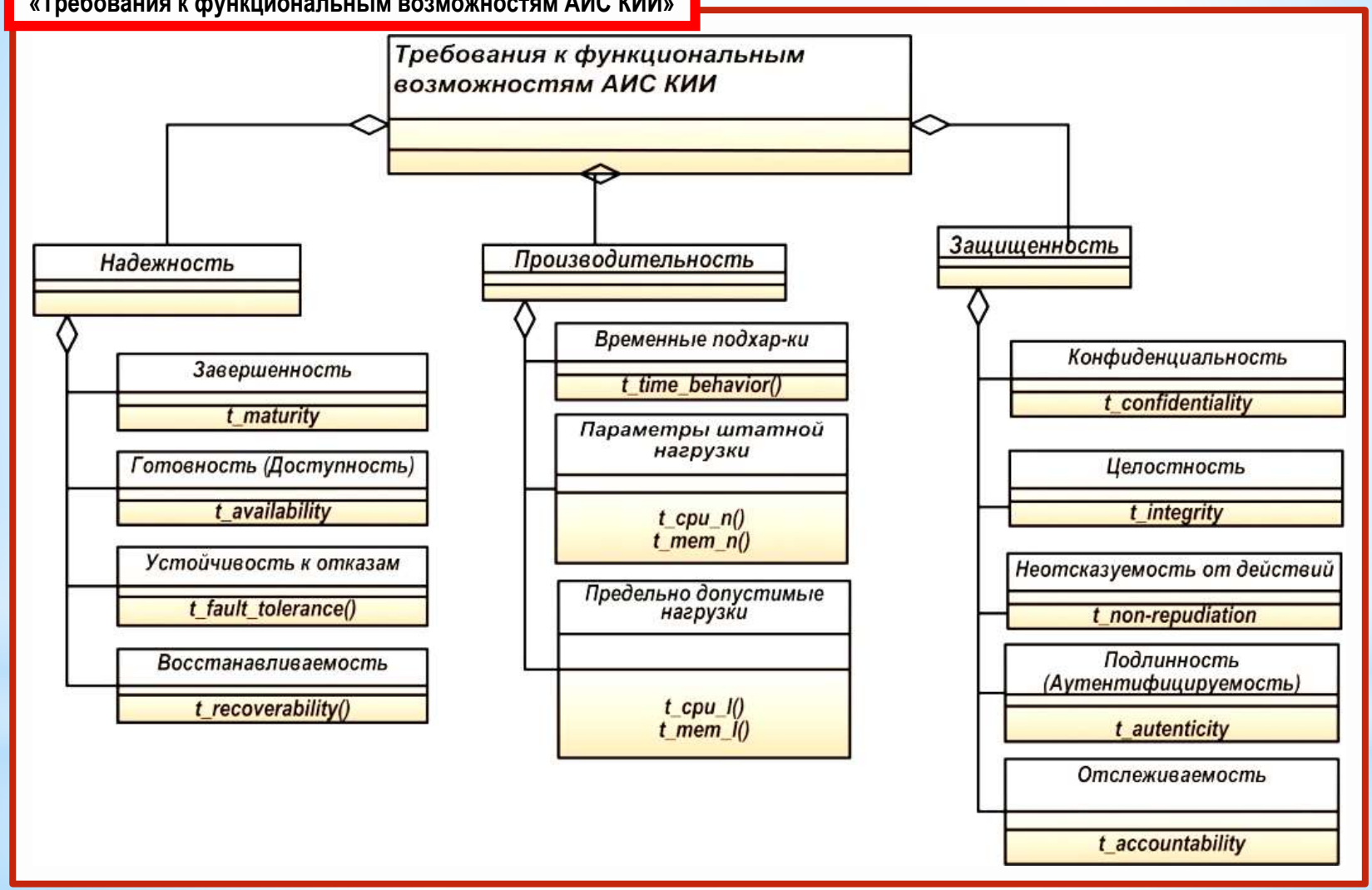
The unified UseCase&Classes metamodel
- it is a preliminary model of functional requirements.



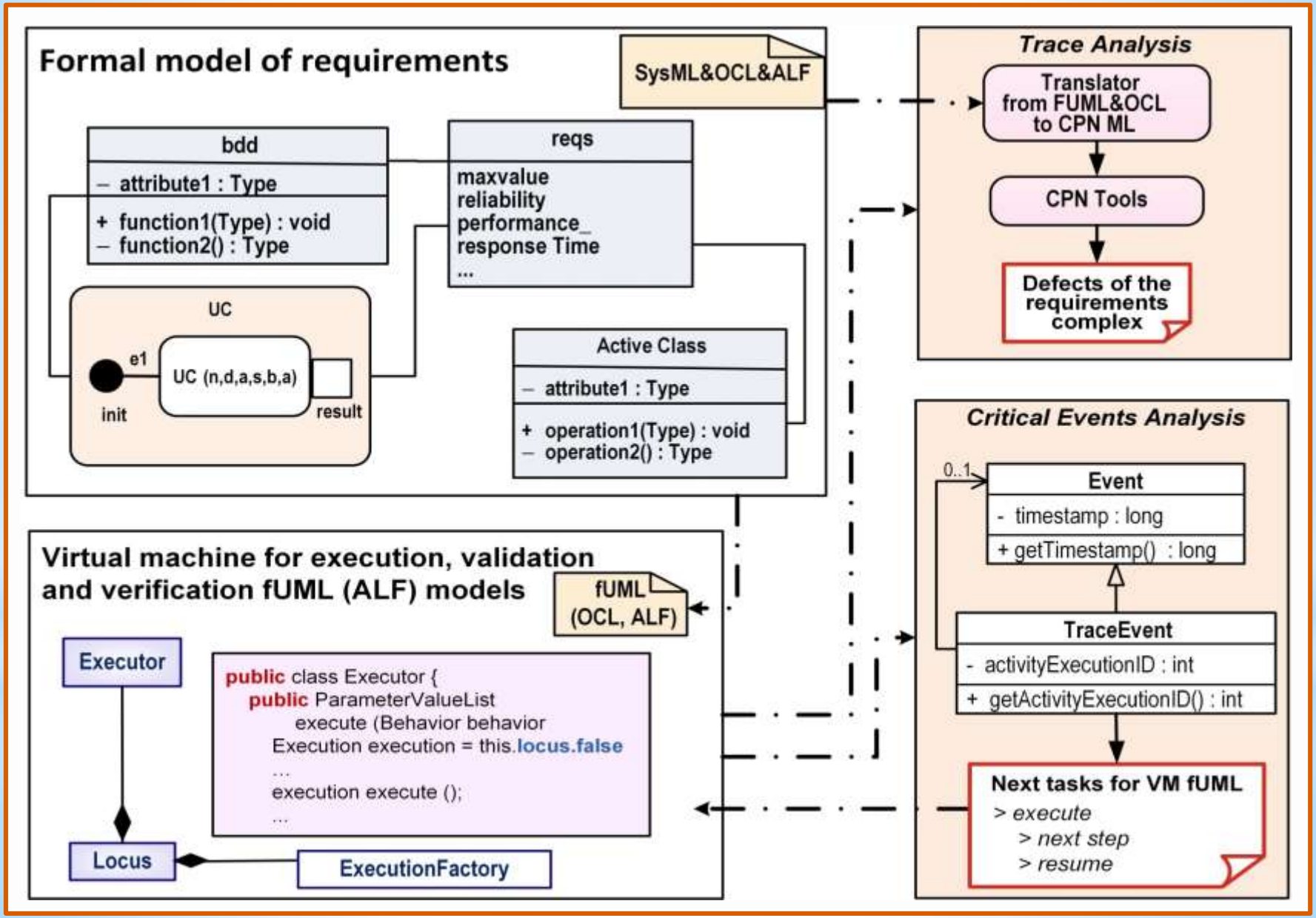


* Development of quality requirements for the AIS function implementation

Example of quality management ontology fragment «Требования к функциональным возможностям АИС КИИ»

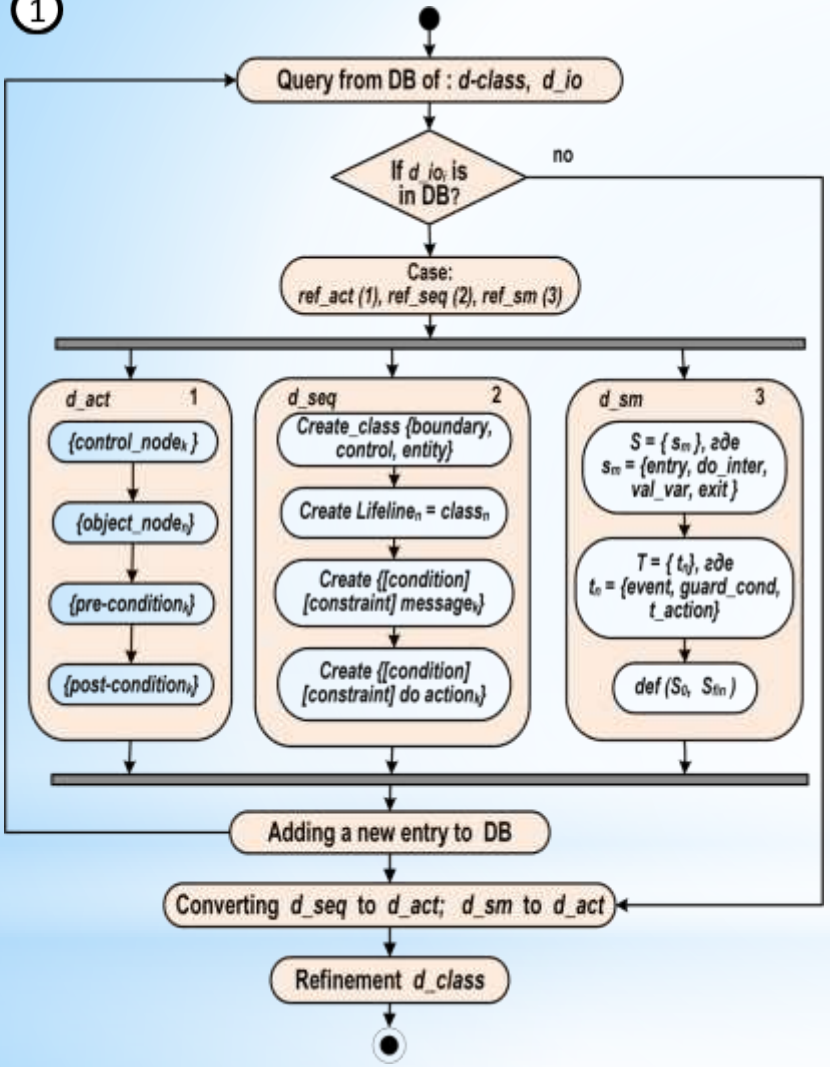


*Methods and tools for verification and validation formal models of requirements

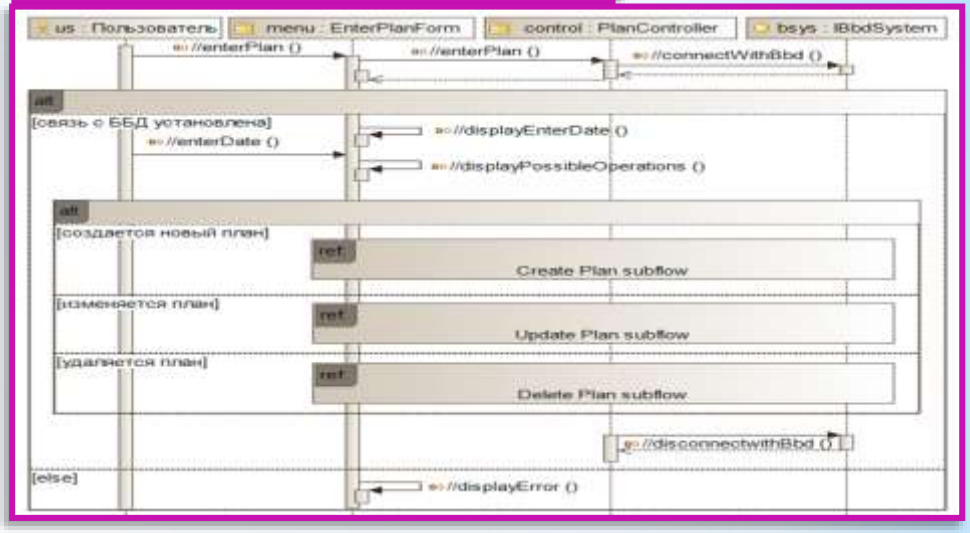


* Methods and means of development architecture and design solutions

1

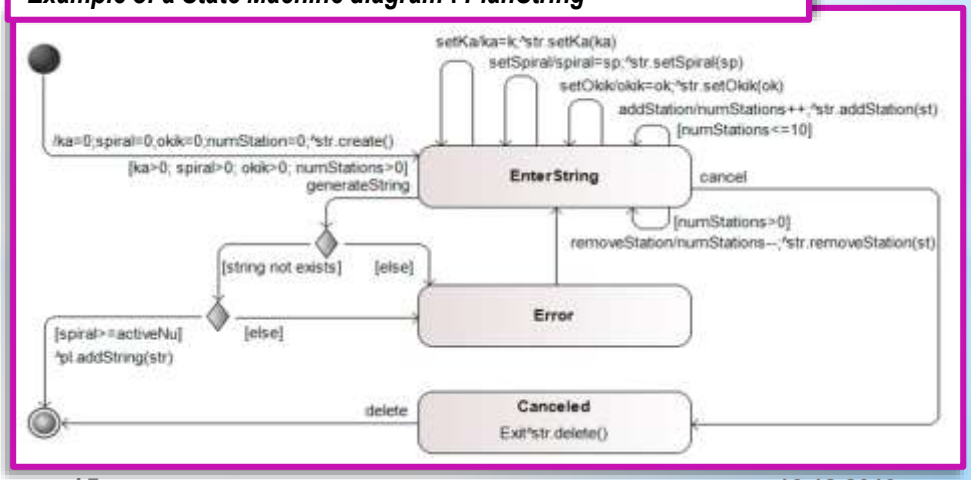


2 *Example of a sequence diagram metamodel «Ввод суточного плана»*

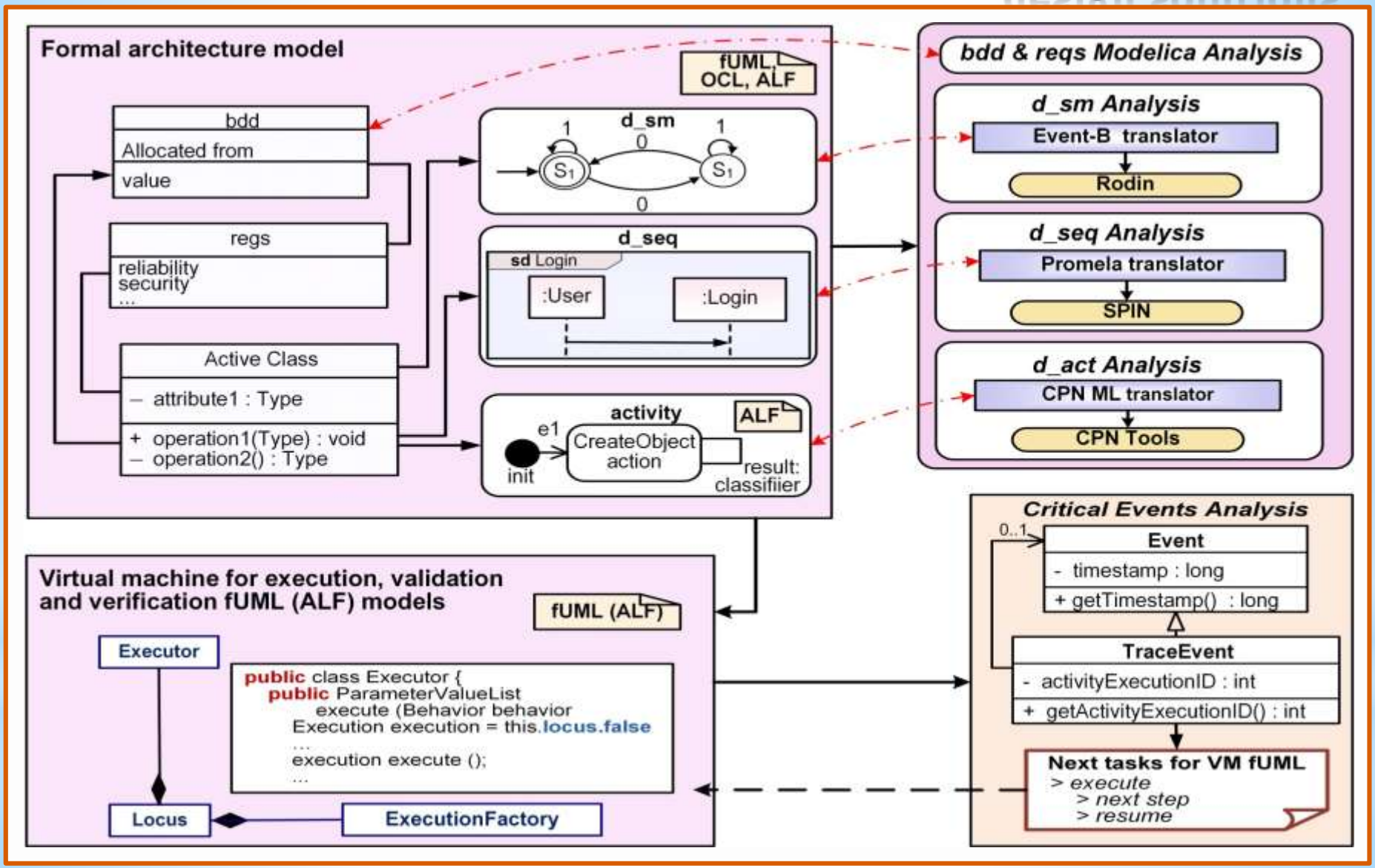


3

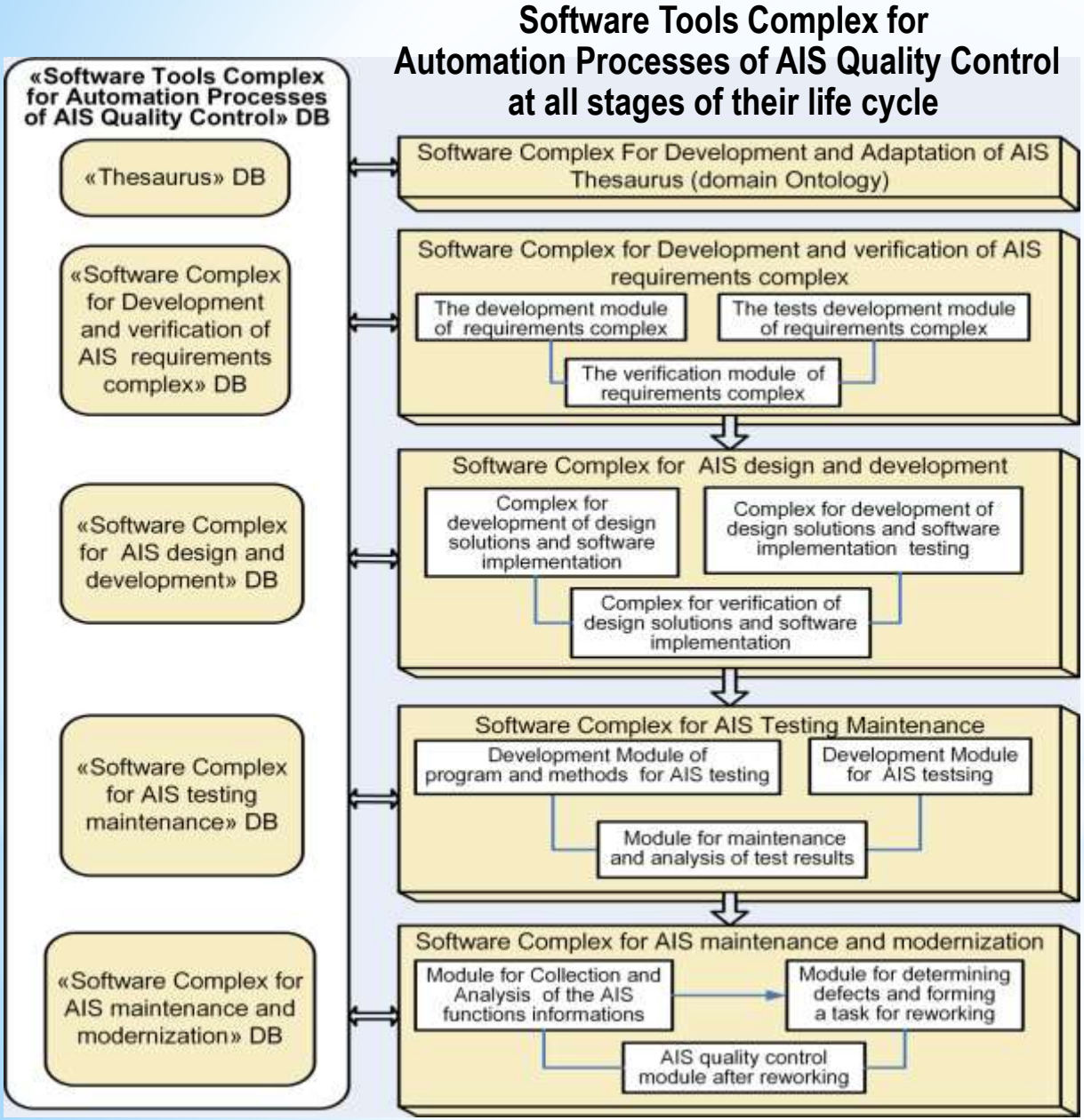
Example of a State Machine diagram : PlanString



*Methods and means for verification of architecture and design solutions



* Directions of work on the development and implementation of the presented approach in practice



The Implementation and application of this Complex will allow:

1) timely detect and eliminate defects of complex requirements and design solutions through their validation and formal verification;
2) improve the quality and efficiency of AIS development and maintenance processes that have the necessary functional and operational characteristics, as well as meet the requirements of regulatory and technical documents and operating conditions;
3) improve economic performance in terms of reducing the financial and time costs associated with the implementation of additional work, both in case of detection of any defects, and when changing the requirements or operating conditions of AIS.

The presentation is end.

Thanks for your attention.