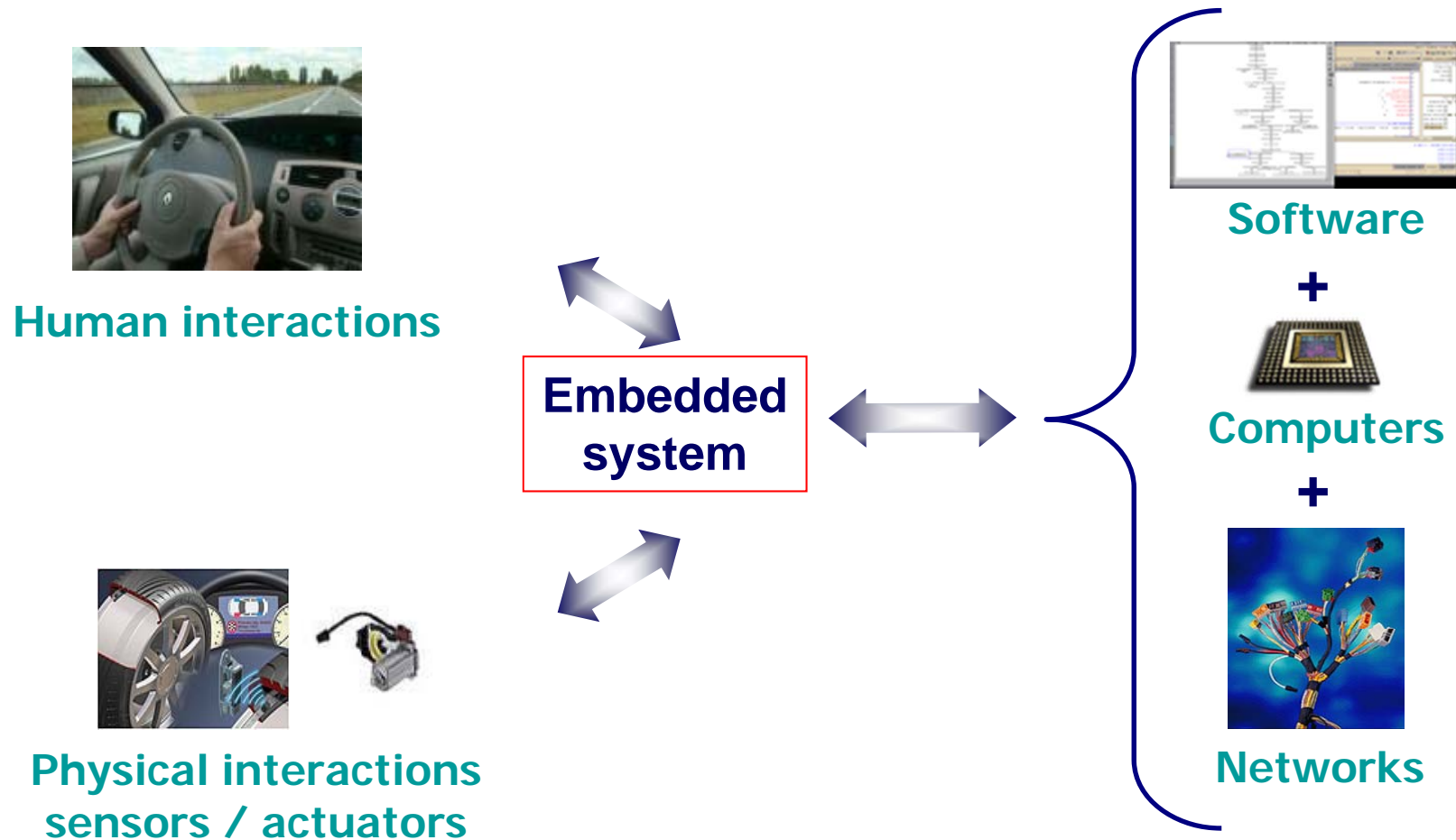


SYSTEM MODELING *Introduction*

2015-09-14

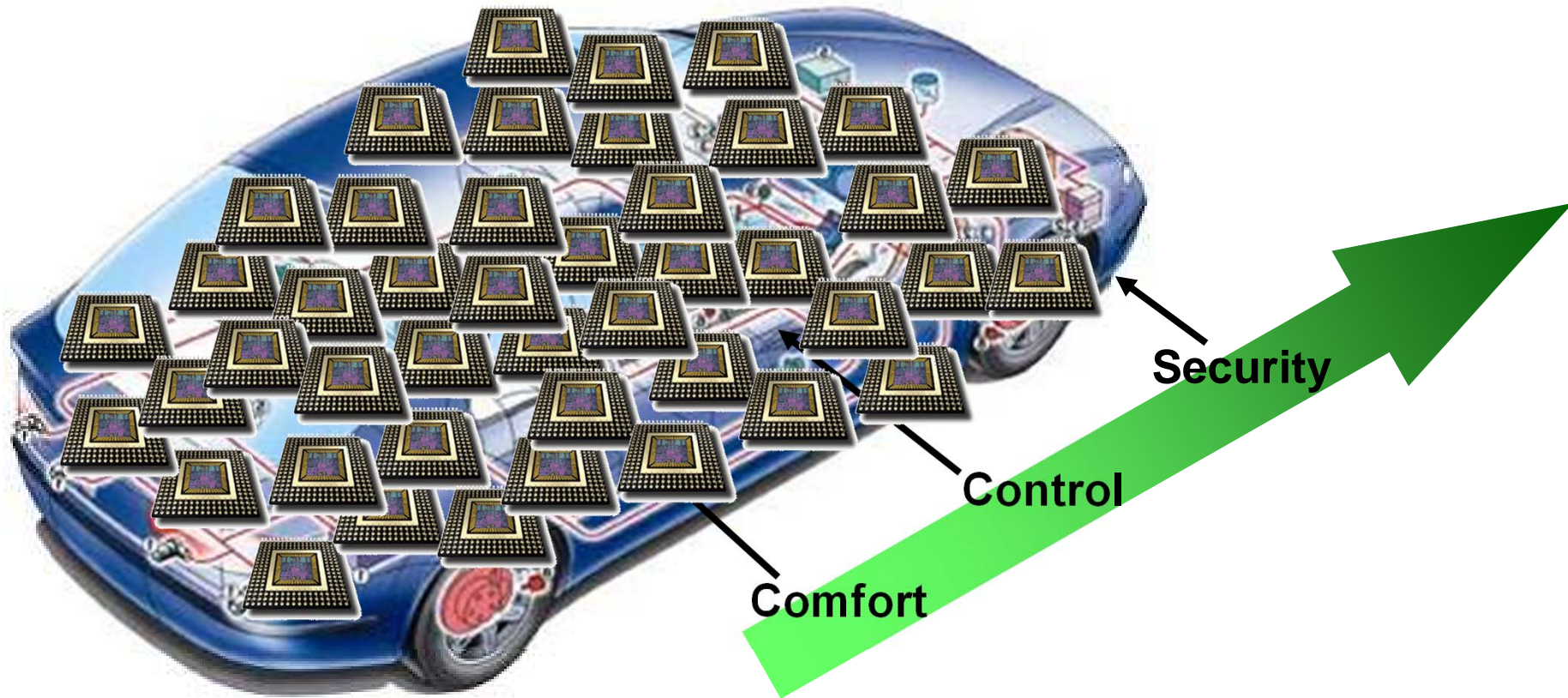
François Terrier

→ **Complex and heterogeneous systems**
responding to real-world events





→ *Some numbers...*



- *Tenth of interconnected processors*
- *Hundreds of processing in parallel*
- *Thousands of exchanged data*

- Communication issues between numerous and various stakeholders.
- Time-to-market pressure vs. higher quality level.
- Ambiguous or uncompleted descriptions of system.
- Non-availability of expertise for complex analysis.
- Manual-based methodologies.

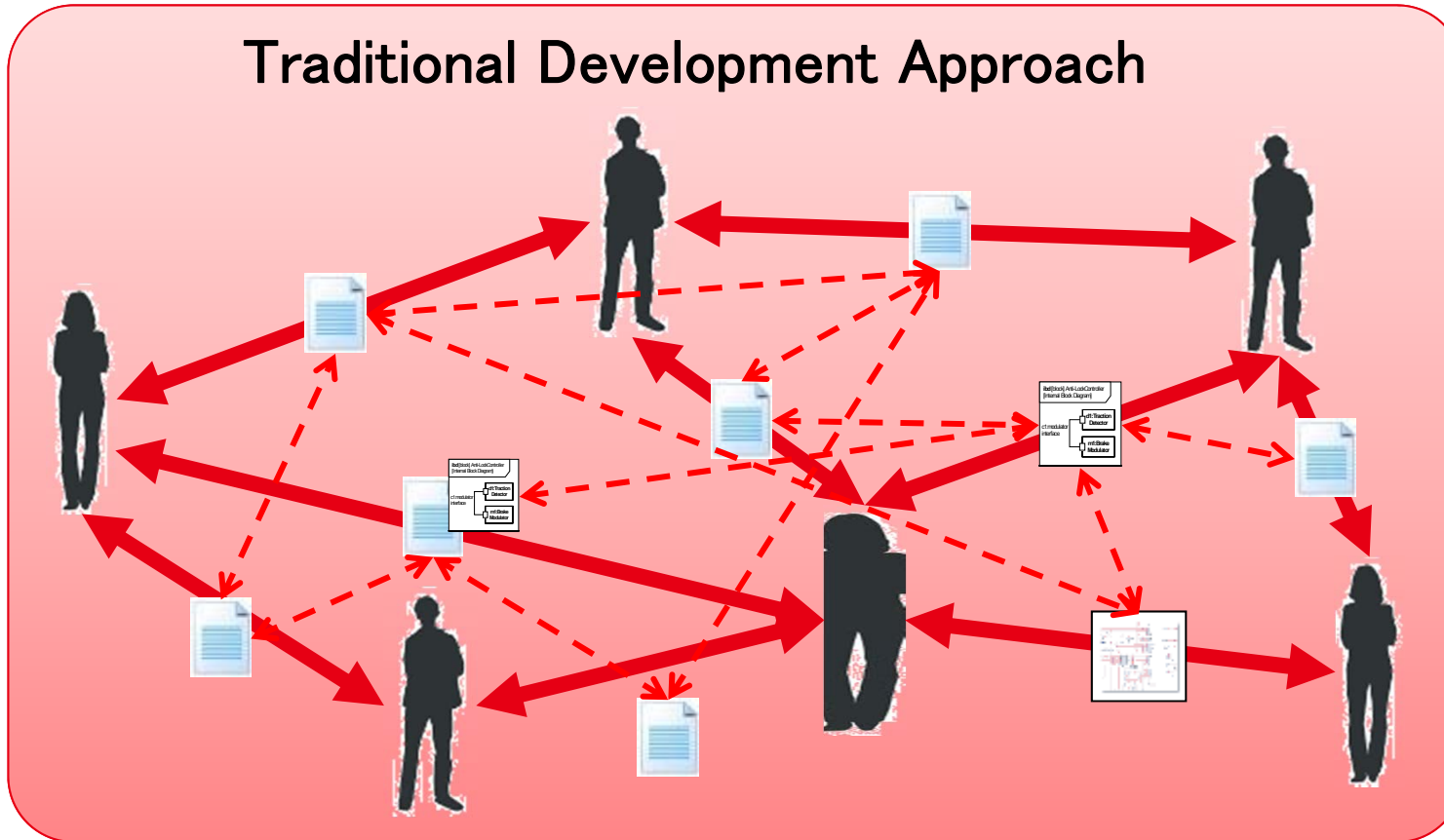
(Note: this list is of course not exhaustive)



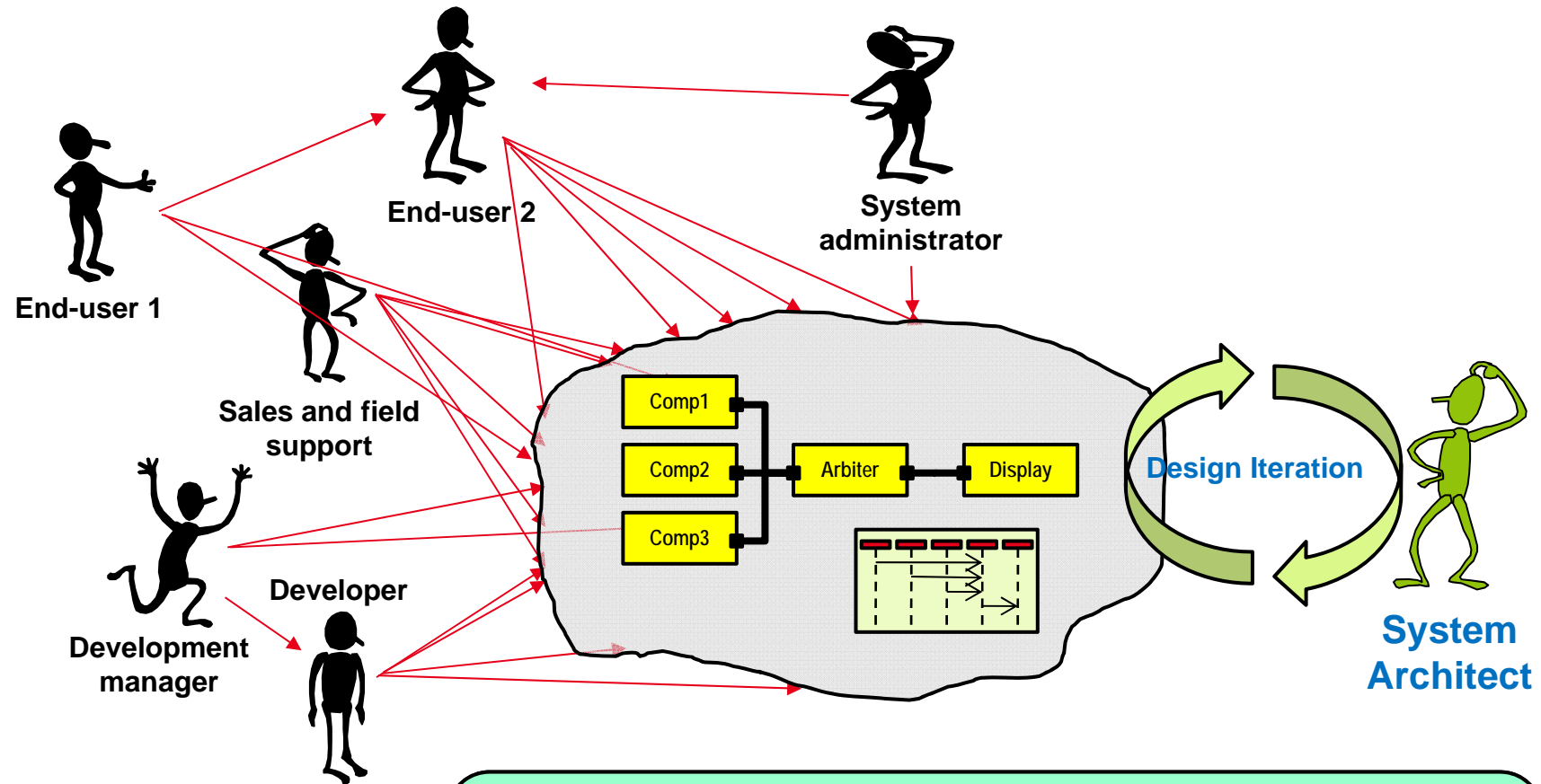
Complexity, Complexity, **Complexity, Complexity, Complexity . . .**



Traditional Development Approach



Unreliable / Inefficient / Non-scalable



Many requirements conflicts and necessary tradeoffs are only detected through analysis of candidate architectures.

DESIGN THE SYSTEM AS A *WHOLE* RATHER THAN AS AN AGGREGATE OF SEPARATELY DESIGNED SUB-SYSTEMS

- Provides possibility to ensure system integrity
- Requires a “big picture” approach

→ an architecture specification

ONE DEFINITION OF ARCHITECTURE [IEEE STANDARD 1471] :

*“The **fundamental** organization of a system embodied in its components, their relationships to each other, and to the environment, and the principles guiding its design and evolution”*

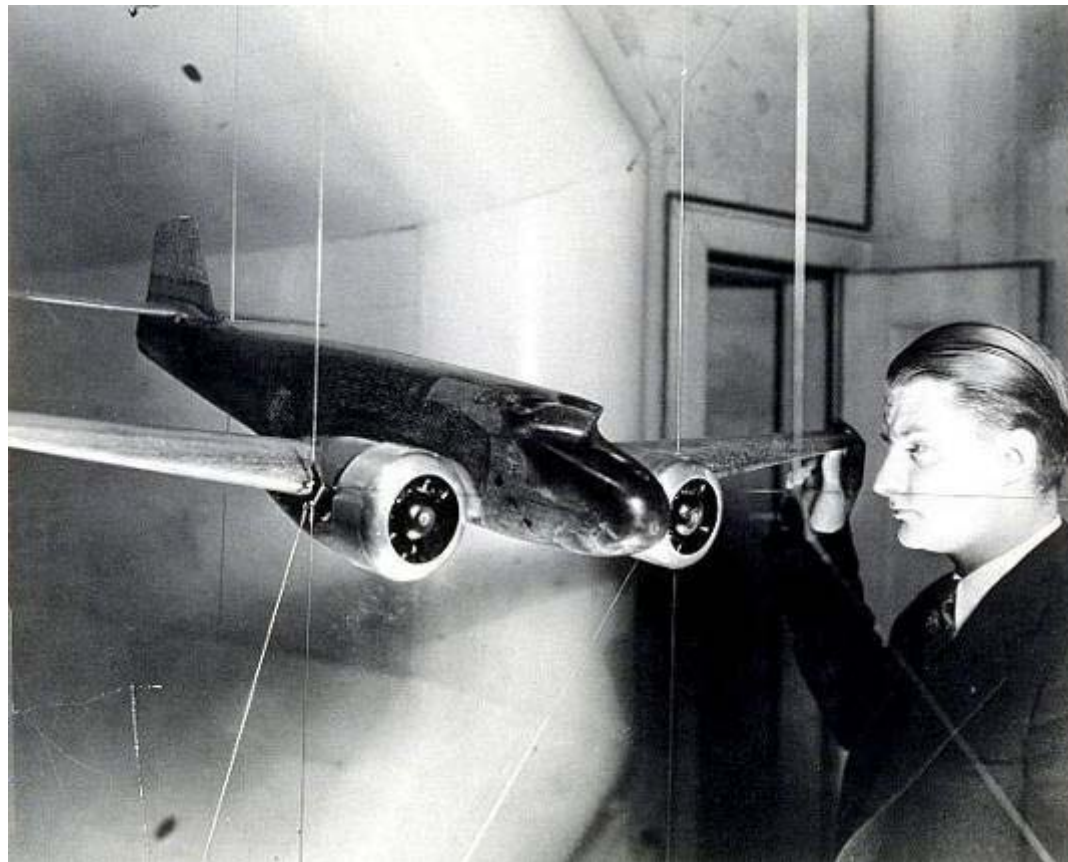
⇒ Architectural specifications **abstract out** non-fundamental detail



“ To architect is to model ”

BASIS IS MODELING

PROBABLY AS OLD AS ENGINEERING

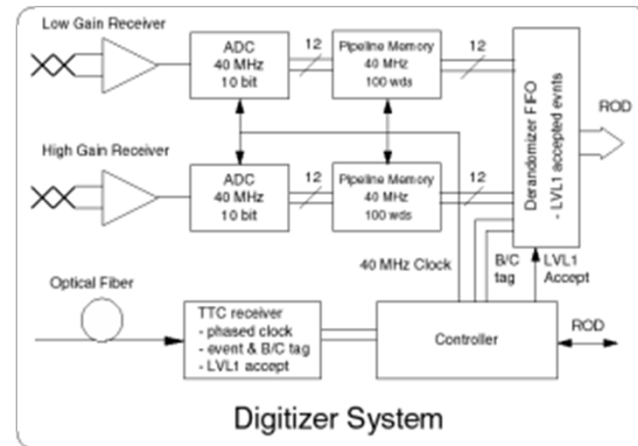


ENGINEERING MODEL

- A reduced representation of some system that highlights the properties of interest from a given viewpoint



Modeled system



Functional Model

WE DON'T SEE EVERYTHING AT ONCE

WE USE A REPRESENTATION (NOTATION) THAT IS EASILY UNDERSTOOD FOR THE PURPOSE ON HAND

```
SC_MODULE(producer)
{
    sc_outmaster<int> out1;
    sc_in<bool> start; // kick-start
    void generate_data ()
    {
        for(int i =0; i <10; i++) {
            out1 =i ; //to invoke slave;}
        }
    SC_CTOR(producer)
    {
        SC_METHOD(generate_data);
        sensitive << start;}};

    SC_MODULE(consumer)
    {
        sc_inslave<int> in1;
        int sum; // state variable
        void accumulate (){
            sum += in1;
            cout << "Sum = " << sum << endl;}
```

```
SC_CTOR(consumer)
{
    SC_SLAVE(accumulate, in1);
    sum = 0; // initialize
};

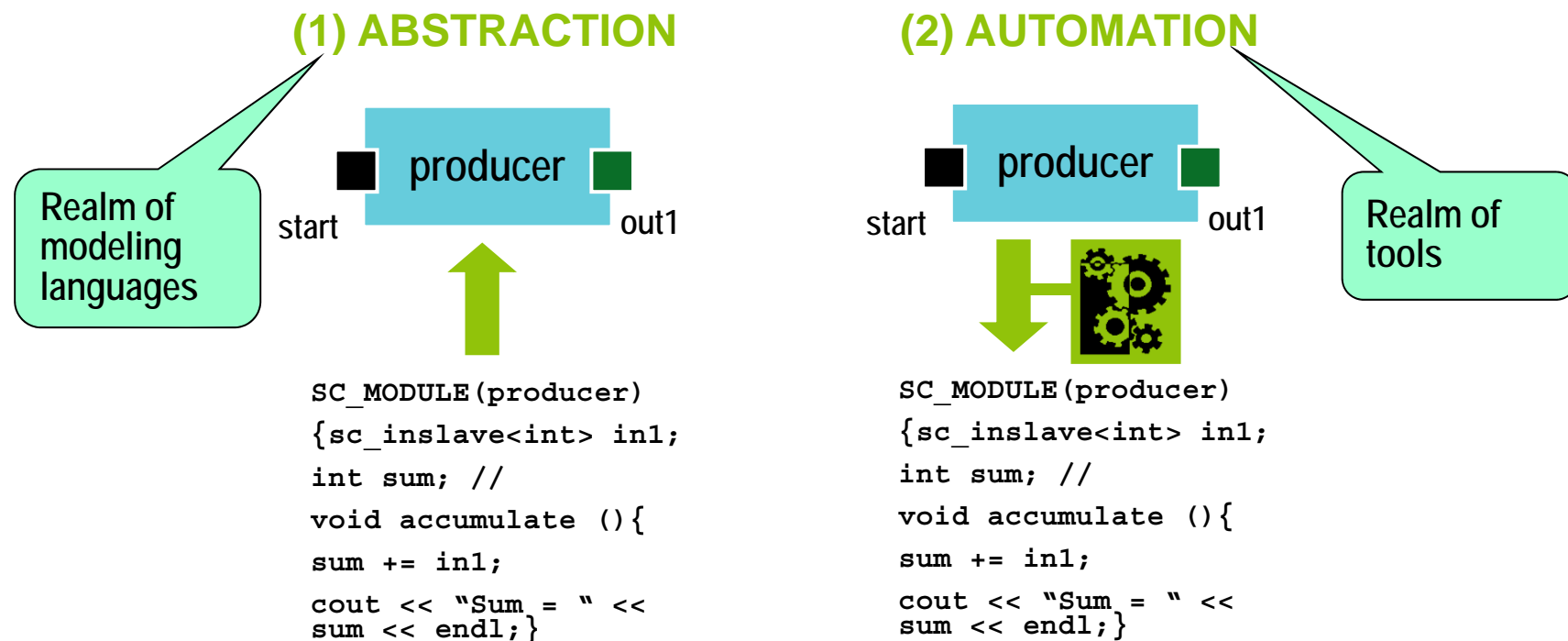
SC_MODULE(top) // container
{
    producer *A1;
    consumer *B1;
    sc_link_mp<int> link1;
    SC_CTOR(top)
    {
        A1 = new producer("A1");
        A1.out1(link1);
        B1 = new consumer("B1");
        B1.in1(link1);}}
```

Can you spot the
architecture?



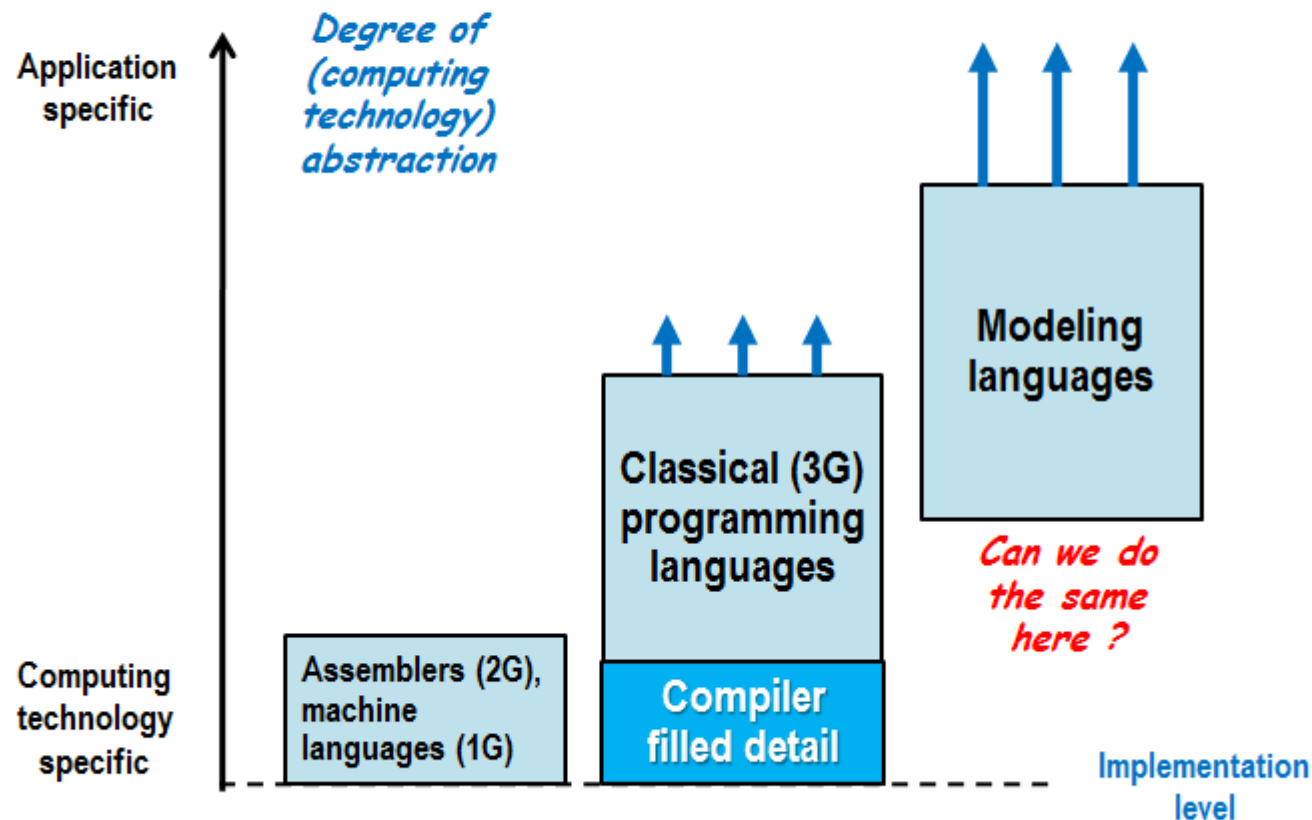
Can you spot the architecture?

AN APPROACH TO SOFTWARE DEVELOPMENT IN WHICH THE FOCUS AND PRIMARY ARTIFACTS OF DEVELOPMENT ARE MODELS (AS OPPOSED TO PROGRAMS) AND BASED ON TWO TIME-PROVEN METHODS



The Evolution of Computer Languages

- ♦ Much of the evolution of computer languages is motivated by the need to be more human-centric (i.e., descriptive)



Abstraction

“Modelling
Language
Engineering”

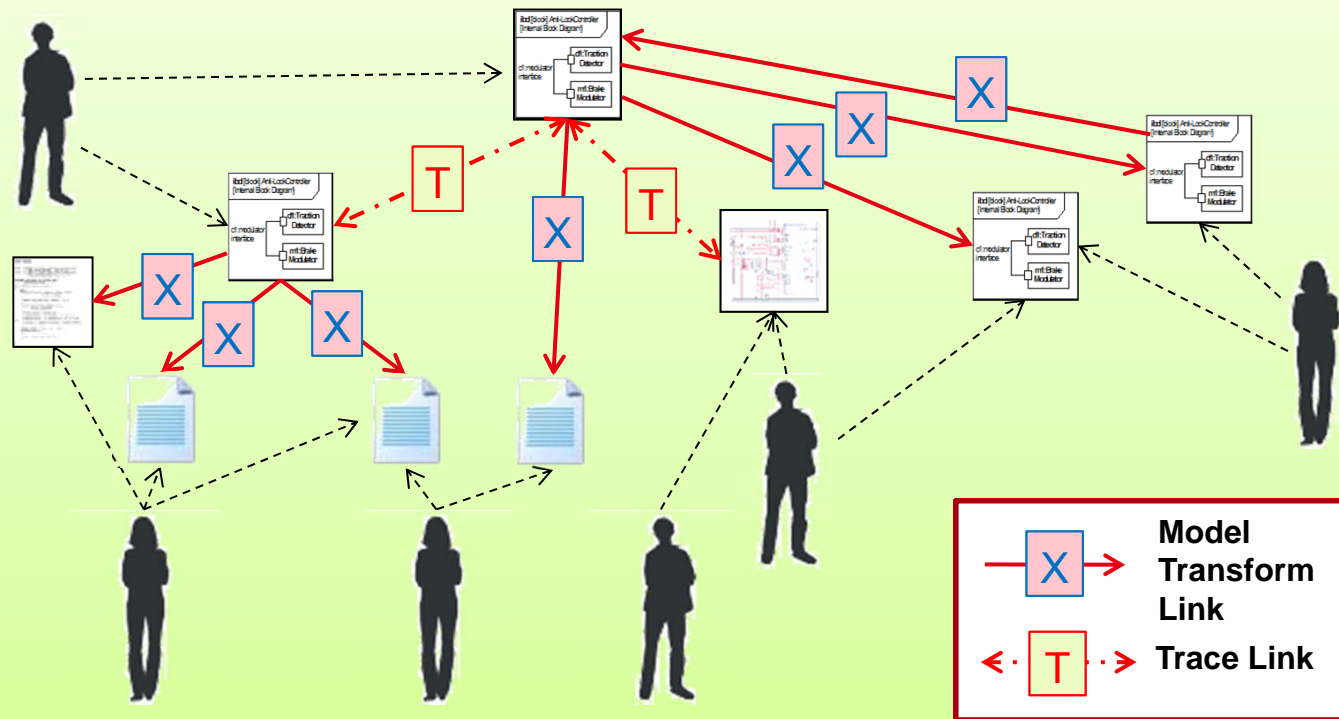


Automation

“Computer-
Aided
Modeling”

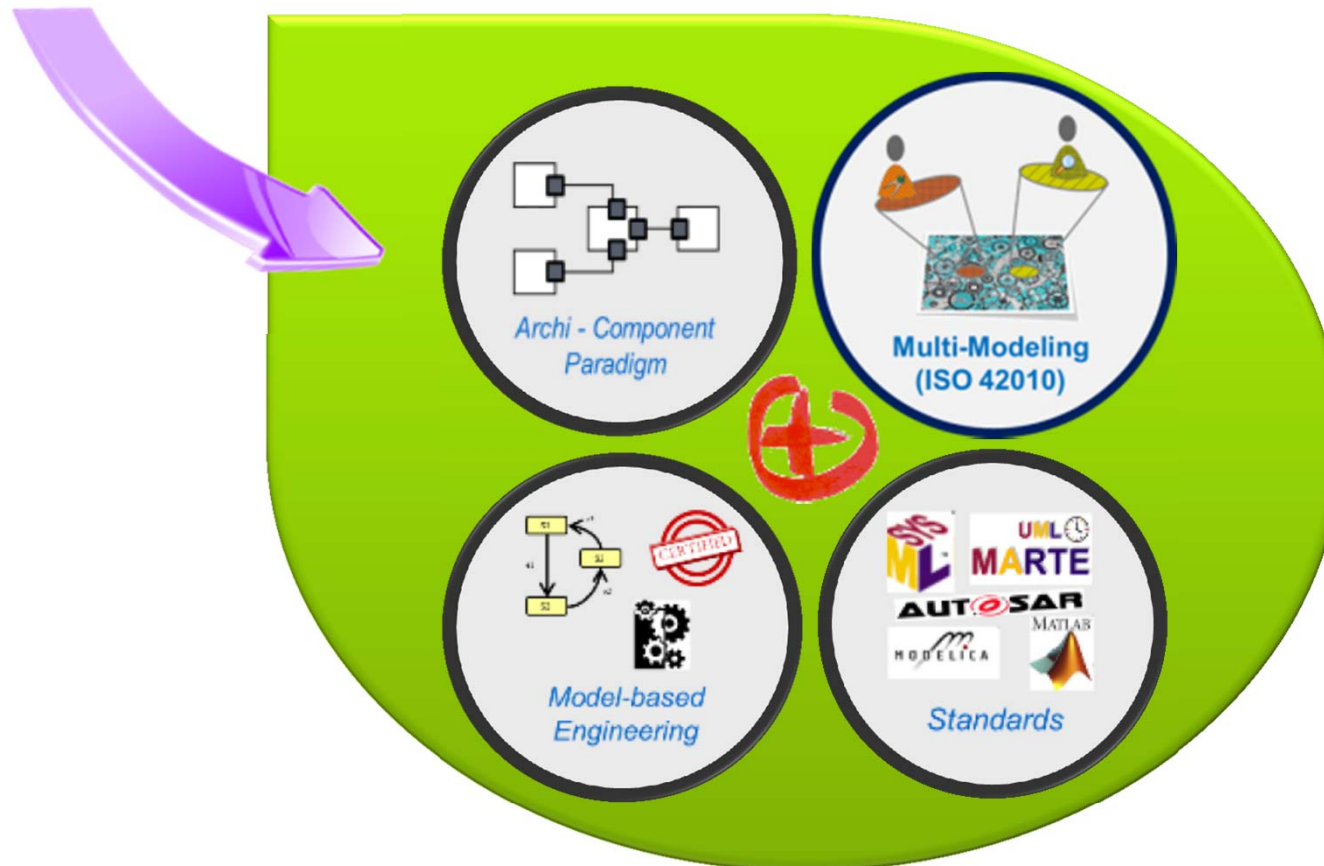


Model-based Development Approach

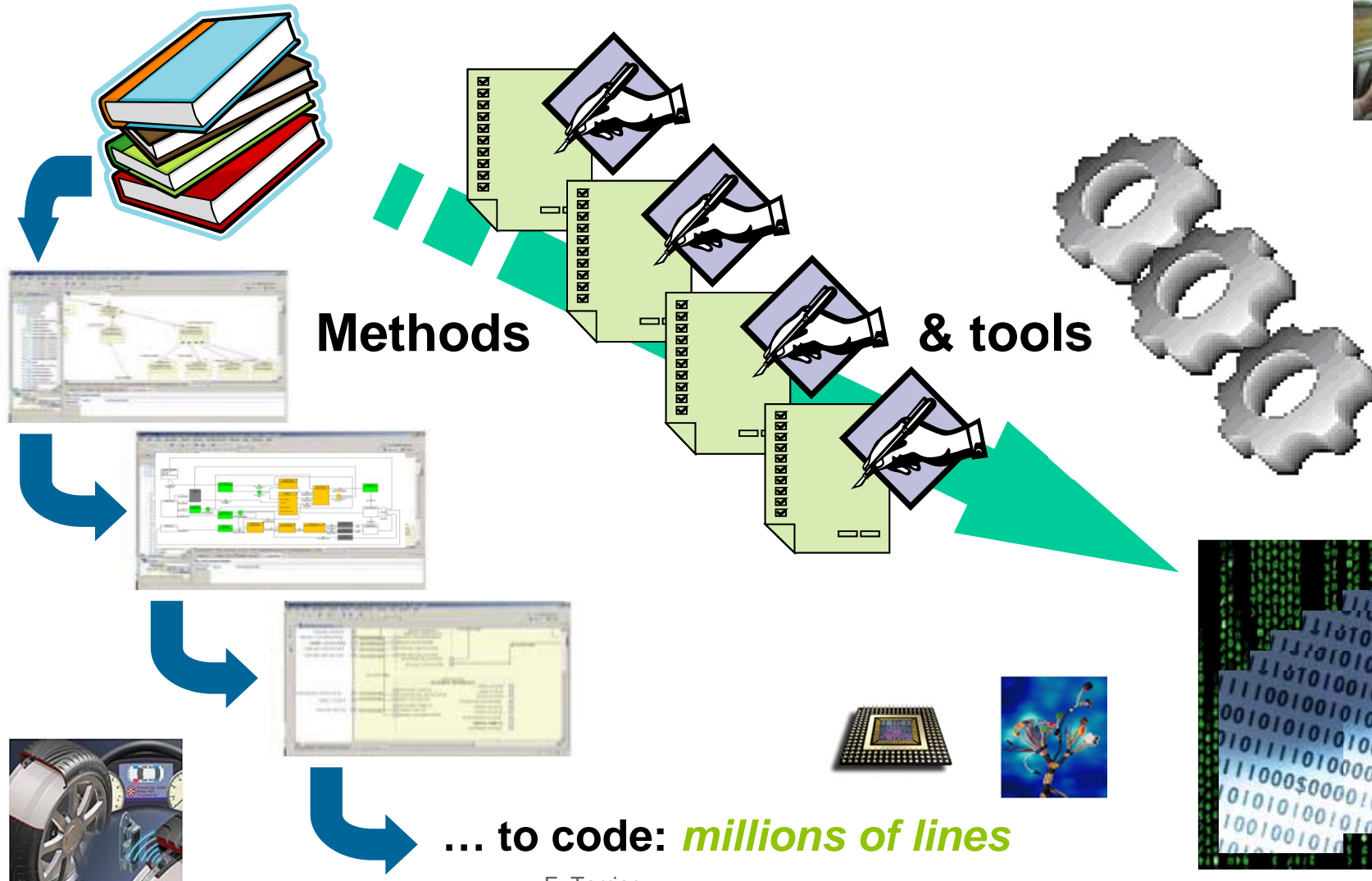


More efficient, More reliable,
and More scalable.

Going further for developing modern complex systems & software requires new advanced and innovative methods and tools



From requirement document: *Hundreds of pages*



Modeling with which language?

Standards have traditionally provided major boosts to technological progress !

BUT STANDARDS ENABLE ALSO VENDOR INDEPENDENCE

- Users have a choice of different vendors (no vendor “tie-in”)
- Forces vendors into competing and improving their products

THE OBJECT MANAGEMENT GROUP (OMG) HAS CREATED THE MODEL-DRIVEN ARCHITECTURE INITIATIVE:

- A comprehensive set of standards in support of MBE including standard modeling languages:



UML2, SysML and MARTE

Mature modeling language

- Initially based on very experienced modeling language designers: the three amigos, Booch, Jacobson and Rumbaugh but also Coleman, Desfray, Embley, Gamma, Harel, Meyer, Odell, Selic, Shaer-Mellor, Wirfs-Brock, etc.
- A 20 year old modeling languages (current version:2.5) continually maintained and updated by very advanced experts coming from various origin: end users, tool providers and academics.

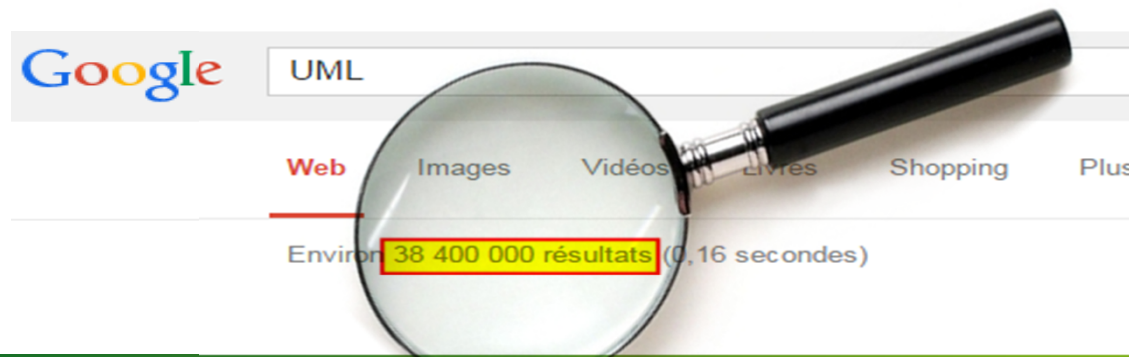
A rich modeling languages covering a large set of concerns

- e.g., architecture, automata, data-flow, scenario and use case.

Internationally popular and in-use

- UML is widely educated, disseminated and implemented...

...all around the world.



ORIGINALLY INTENDED FOR MODELING SOFTWARE-INTENSIVE SYSTEMS

- UML models capture different views of a software system (information model, run-time structure/behavior, packaging, deployment, etc.)
- Inspired primarily by the concepts from object-oriented languages (class, operation, object, etc.)

**HOWEVER, THE GENERAL NATURE A LARGE SCOPE OF ITS
CONCEPTS MADE UML SUITABLE FOR EXTENSIONS TO OTHER
DOMAINS.**

Domain Specific Modeling by profiling the UML2!



THANK
YOU



www.eclipse.org/papyrus



Commissariat à l'énergie atomique et aux énergies alternatives
Institut Carnot CEA LIST
Centre de Saclay | 91191 Gif-sur-Yvette Cedex
T. +33 (0)169 077 093 | M. +33 (0)688 200 047

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