Tool Qualification Experiences

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#### **Kugler Maag Cie**

#### **About Us**

We are an independent consulting company committed to assisting our customers in the area of **sustainable performance improvement.** 

Our **international** team consists of approx. **60 experts** ready to assist our customers around the world.

#### We Listen & We Integrate

**Together with our customers** we develop solutions for today's **process challenges** and prepare for those still lying ahead. Building on our **experience** we integrate open methods & standards, such as Automotive SPICE<sup>®</sup>, CMMI<sup>®</sup>, Functional Safety, Lean, Agile ...

#### **Our Focus**

Analysis, assessment, and **improvement** of our customers' value creation processes for products and services.

In addition to methodological consultancy our focus is on operative implementation and systematic, sustained **transfer of know-how.** 

#### **Our Mission**

To support our customers in the **management** of risks associated with the development, procurement or delivery of software, systems, and services - while maintaining their **speed of innovation**.



## Confidence in Use – Diversity Shapes Practice

- There Is a Large Variety of Tools
  - Do we always need to apply the same degree of stringency?
  - What is a "tool" and what is not?
  - How can I limit the effort if there are version changes?
  - Can we reuse already performed analyses? If Yes, what are the boundary conditions?
- Practice Examples
  - Compiler/Linker
  - Calibration data management
  - Primitive tools
  - Company level



## Compiler – The Problem

- Function ... complex!
- Critical for product safety
- Version change ... avoidable?
- Qualification Kits ... available?
- Quality of the development process ... known?
- Configurations, Options, Optimization ...
- Tool output ... manually verifiable?





## **Compiler – Possible Solutions**

- Back-to-back Testing
  - Old tool version versus new tool version
  - Tool Qualification not necessary if ...
    - Representative programs are being used
    - Target configuration and target options are being used
- Tool Qualification
  - Alternative 1: Use of qualification kits
  - Alternative 2: Performance of a customized tool qualification
- Note: Use of Tools in Projects must observe
  - Correspondence with the released configuration
  - Changes allowed only after approval by the "Functional Safety Manager"



## Calibration Data Management – The Problem

- Software is data driven ("Calibration data")
- Data control is equipment specific, project and customer specific
- Effects of data control cannot always be observed directly
- Data complexity is high
- Tools are often changed
- Often, tool development is not based on standardized processes
- Data control is relevant for functional safety
- Tests performed during development can only partially prove "Confidence in Use"





#### Calibration Data Management – A Possible Approach





## Calibration Data Management– Solution Options

- Tool Qualification Has Its Clear Limits
  - Frequent release changes necessitate frequent repetitions
  - Several tools are being used often in cascaded configuration
  - The large number of parameters leads to an enormous increase of effort for tool qualification
- To Ensure "Confidence in Use" We Propose a Variety of Concerted Actions
  - Classification of data criticality
  - Data integrity is verified through clearly assigned tests
  - Tool development needs to be professionalized
  - A diversely developed tool is to be used for "Reverse Analysis"
- How Does "Reverse Analysis" Work
  - Data management generates its own data package and/or modifies the binary file generated by the tool chain
  - The tool used for "Reverse Analysis" performs two types of tasks
    - It checks to see whether all the changes represent the source data
    - It checks to see if anything has been changed that should not have been changed

## Simplistic Tools (e.g. Excel Macros)

- The Problem
  - All of us use temporary or permanent, simple (though sometimes even quite complex) macros and / or formulas in many places
  - Strictly speaking, these are also tools
  - It is quite impossible to establish a complete list
- How can we apply such tools?
  - Implement procedural overlaps (reviews, tests)
  - Treat activities as if they are performed manually; i.e., accept mistakes, transcription errors, ...
- Implications
  - Limit the use of tools to simple, straightforward tasks that can be easily verified





#### Measures at Company Level

- Initial Situation
  - Many projects use identical or similar tools
  - "Confidence in Use", however, must be assured in each given context
- Objective
  - Maximize reuse of analyses
- Possible Solution
  - "Confidence in Use" repository at company level / in organizational unit
  - "Confidence in Use" repository maintained by a Functional Safety Manager
  - Serves as starting point for all projects
  - Specific analyses per project
  - Releases and necessary confirmation reviews are performed by an independent Functional Safety Manager.





### Confidence in use of software tools in development



- There are different categories of cross project supported software tools:
  - Software tools provided by IT on company level
  - Software tools provided by IT mainly for the development areas
  - Development software tools provided by a dedicated group
- Each category requires measures to identify tool confidence levels and possible solutions how to cope with them.



## Summary

- Through the reduction of a large number of tools and versions, the "Confidence in Use" requirements of ISO 26262 can be an economically viable proposition.
- The necessity of explicit "Tool Qualifications" should be minimized
- If Tool Qualification is unavoidable, version changes should be avoided
  - Test steps during development must be organic; i.e., they must not cause any significant additional costs. Prudent secondary use does make sense
  - However, the quality of the procedural test steps must be realistically assessed
- Manage the "Confidence in Use Repository" centrally to be able to reuse methods and analyses
- Use new tools versions only if necessary and not simply because they are available





## Questions? Comments?

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# Thank you for your kind attention.

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