
module with 20 inputs, each having + values to be stimulated'. So you would have to define + to the power of 20, - . +, / 01,4 / 1,040,02+2 tests. Consider that in real life modules use counters and thresholds, the numbers get even worse. Thus the costs for maintaining an efficient module tests especially for complex modules limit its use.

Earlier in the 40s by Barry Boehm the module test is followed by the integration test. During the development of the new AT-7 (later a Si7) was built the ARA-P

the integration test was done before the module test.

From that moment the idea was born to derive the module test from the integration test. The main objects need to run the module test would be generated automatically from the integration test of the Si7. This method was used to test modules with high complexity, 40-100 inputs, including analog sensor values and it turned out that the effort to define and maintain such tests was very low. The module test in system moment was well accepted.

1965 in the USSR (USSR) by the AT-7 (later a Si7) was built the ARA-P

highly efficient.

1.1 The Development Process

At AT-7 there are two development cycles, a 4A-cycle and a year. The 4A-part is following the 40s by Barry Boehm, the A-part is about tuning the parameters such that the program performs best. In the following we restrict to the 4A-cycle.

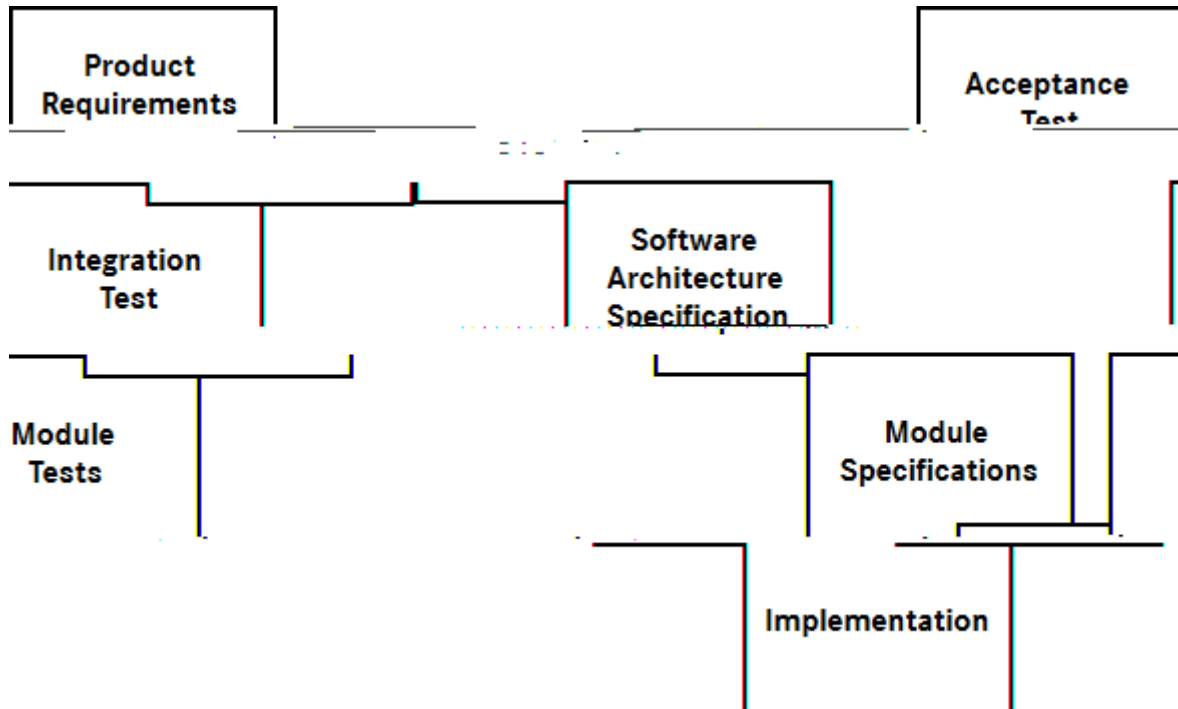


Diagram 1: The V-Model

From the developer's point of view this process is;

- Specify your function,
- wait until it is implemented by the software engineers,
- flash the test software to the hardware, test it and
- report the test result.

This process turns out to be a bottleneck!

- Each loop takes its time because at least two engineers are involved until you can test.
- The specification of the design engineer is often misinterpreted by the software engineer. Thus a few more loops.
- As a result, the time to market is often significantly longer than planned.

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When you use it with the Si7. Another cause in the virtual world there is no barrier with limitation of the CAE, you can measure tens of thousands of measurements at once.

When an engineer wants to test his idea, he changes the model, pushes a button and within minutes he gets the Si7 with his modifications, ready for an integration test. After testing intensively he can decide for the best option and formulate the one specification for the software engineer.

Because the Si7 pre-testing is easily done software engineers can be involved as early as possible. Note that both the engineer and the software engineer benefit from the Si7.

2. The Module Test

While the integration test evaluates the system behavior, especially how the modules of the system interact with each other, the module test focuses on a module's internal logic. For the same software (quality both levels of detail must be covered).

In theory modules should be small and have less than 10 inputs and outputs. The more complex modules are well structured and highly modular from the inside. And the modules are easy to understand, well documented and some parts can even be reused.

Module Test in System Context

The challenge is to set up module tests or complete modules such that

- the tests implement a test in a representative form of the complexity of the module,
- the test is backward compatible to classical module tests and
- the test is robust in terms of interface changes of the module.

This is the co-simulation that is used for the integration test.

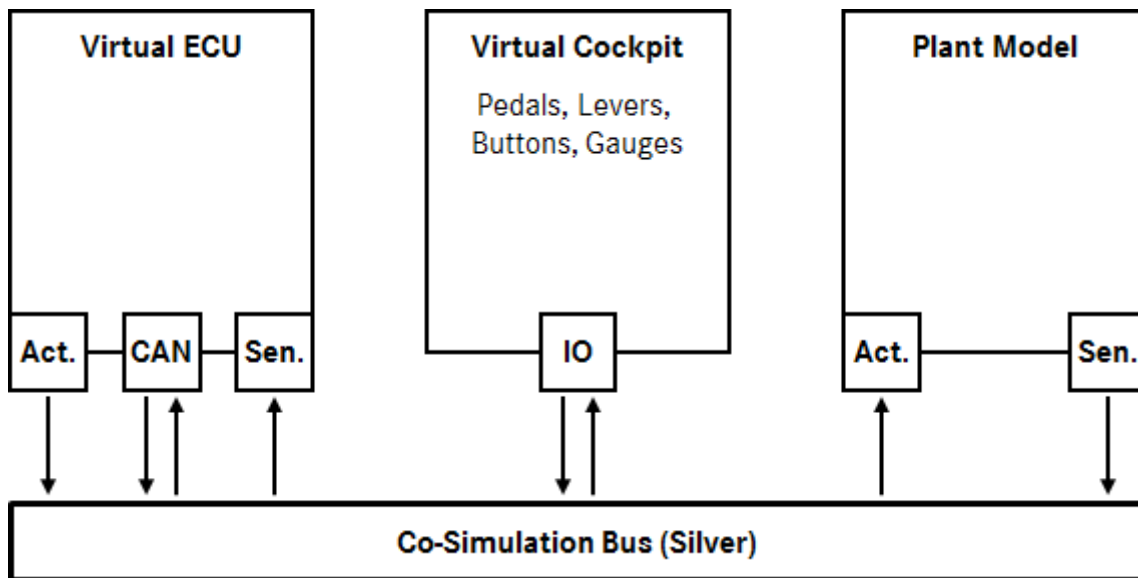


Diagram 1: The co-simulation

The test comes from the build process that automatically integrates all modules and emulates the CAN and CAN communication. The plant model is created by Simulink simulating the hardware of the transmission. The virtual cockpit offers buttons and sliders to interact with the virtual car. All is integrated using the co-simulation bus.

What has been done is the representation of the control software of the ECU. If we isolate one module then the rest of the control software becomes an adapter between the module and the co-simulation bus. Since we already have solved the problem how to integrate all modules, the adapter becomes more or less.

After automatically determining the inputs of module we have an appropriate bypass control panel to the output of the Si7. Thus the Si7 becomes the module test in system context.

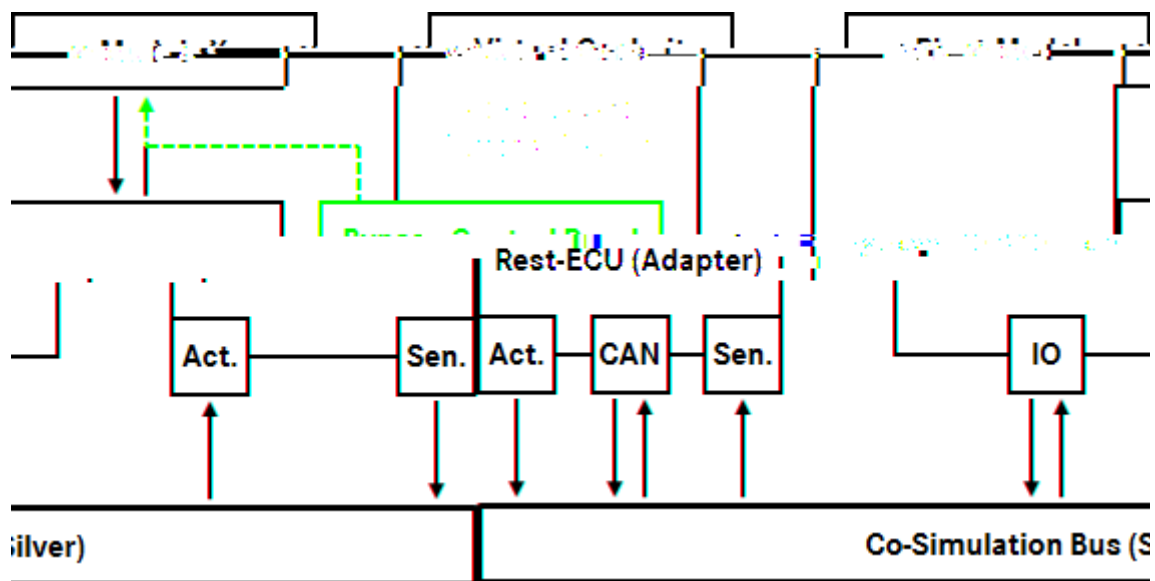


Diagram 1: The Module Test in System Context

If you record the outputs of the virtual output and the bypass control panel you can replay any stimulus. Thus you can record the stimulus by simply driving the virtual output and using the bypass control panel at the right point of time.

The requirements mentioned above hold true;

- The costs to implement the module test are independent of the complexity of the module because most of the time you use the virtual output as input and the bypass control panel that is automatically generated.
- The module test in system context is compatible with the classical module test. From the very beginning of the simulation use the bypasses only to stimulate the module. In this case, all other modules still are executed, but they are out of the test loop.
- If the interaction of module changes most of the stimulus recorded will still work since the adapter automatically changes too. One can construct counterexamples for this, but in practice they turn out to be rare.

The remaining part is to evaluate the module behavior. To do so we use so-called watchers. They have the following properties;

- Watchers are assigned to one or more stimulus.
- Watchers have a Boolean expression to determine when the evaluation starts. In the case of classical module testing this would be the time.

- 9 at)hers have a Boolean e*pression to 'etermine i# the test su))ee' e'. 8or this)he)! you)an 'e#ine a toleran)e time in whi)h the test has to su))ee' or you)an 'e#ine that the su))ess state has to stay true #or some time.
- Cou)an)on)atenate wat)hers to a list o# wat)hers.

\$n pra)ti)e 'e#inin% wat)hers ta!es #rom less than a minute ,simple)he)!2 up to #ive minutes ,)on)atenate' wat)hers with)omple* Boolean e*pressions2. A%ain the re-(uirements mentione' above are still vali'.

5urin% the test the)o'e)overa%e is measure' usin% the CTC-tool by Testwell. A#ter your tests #inishe' you %et a report visualiDin% whi)h lines o# the)-o'e have been e*e)ute' an' whi)h still miss. 8rom this analysis you %ain !nowle'%e how to in-)rease the)o'e)overa%e an' how the ne*t stimulus has to be 'e#ine'.

' . Conclusion and (esults

This metho' has been applie' to the .6-Troni) 'evelopment #or a set o# very)om-ple* mo'ules havin% up to 100 inputs. This wor! was 'ele%ate' to a test en%ineer who)reate' test stimulus usin% the 'o)umentation o# the)ontrol so)ware. A#ter one wee! o# testin% a)o'e)overa%e o# about 10A)oul' be a)ieve' an' the tests were presente' to the 'esi%n en%ineer in)har%e. A#ter 'is)ussin% some 'etails an' one more wee! o# testin% the)o'e)overa%e raise' to about .0A. The mo'ule test in system)onte*t was well a))epte' be)ause the han'lin% was easy an' #ast.

8or very simple mo'ules the)lassi) mo'ule test was better to use sin)e all you have to 'o is #ill up a sprea'-sheet with inputs an' outputs. But with raisin%)omple*ity the mo'ule test in system)onte*t was mu)h more e##i)ient in terms o# test 'e)th an' time)osts.

This last point still)oul' be solve' be)ause the mo'ule test in system)onte*t is ba)!war')ompatible to the)lassi) mo'ule test. >sin% the sprea'-sheet with inputs an' outputs one)oul' %enerate everythin% nee'e' to run the same test as a mo'ule test in system)onte*t.

The Authors

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