Prof. Ferruccio Damiani Dipartimento di Informatica damiani@di.unito.it

Ing. Cristina Chesta Concept Reply c.chesta@reply.it



## HyVar Project

http://www.hyvar-project.eu



Santer Reply S.p.A.

University of Torino

Technical University of Braunschweig

University of Oslo

Atbrox

Magneti Marelli S.p.A.



#### santer



UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI DI TORINO





UiO **: University of Oslo** 

atbrox

MAGNET



HyVar project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 644298



#### Challenges Addressed by HyVar Examples for Electric/Electronic Subsystems in Cars Lumber Support **Navigation System** Heading Control Source: Thorn Sandkul, Feature Modeling: Managing Variability in Complex Systems, Night Vision Complex Systems in Knowledge-based Environments: Passenger Detection Theory, Models and Applications Climate Control Volume 168 of the series Studies in Computational Intelligence pp 129-162 42-Volt Internet Portal Springer-Verlag, 2009 Telematics Software Variability **Online Services** Navigation system CD-Electronic Blue Tooth Car Office Local Hazard Warning Bus systems Different Integrated Safety ACC Active Cruise Control Airbags DSC Dynamic Stability Control Systems possibilities for configuring the Brake-by-Wire Adaptive Gear Control Electronic Gear Control Steer-by-Wire distributed application instances Electronic Air Condition Roll stabilising i-Drive ASC Anti Slip Control Xenon Light Shift-by-Wire **Electronic Injection** ABS Anti Blocking System Maintenance Assist **Driver Assistance** before they are deployed **Electronic Ignition** Telephone RDS TMC Personalising **Check Control** Seat Heating Control Emergency Call SW-Update Speed Control Autom. Mirror Contr Servotronic Force Feedback Pedal 1970 1980 1990 2000

#### Continuous Evolution

Unanticipated evolution due to changes in requirements or improvements of the software

### Context and Customization

Device are affected by environmental conditions such as the physical location and context of the device. Moreover they are customized for a specific user.

#### Distributed systems

Huge number of remote devices. Applications are increasingly interconnected systems of systems, consisting of heterogeneous components



HyVar addresses continuous software evolution in distributed systems by proposing a framework for hybrid variability which can be integrated into existing software development processes. The framework combines:



- Domain specific variability language to describe evolution as software product line.
- Scalable cloud infrastructure for monitoring and individualized customization of software upgrades for the remote devices.
- Over-the-air upgrade technologies.



### Highlights: Domain Specific Variability Language

Software product lines (SPLs) provide solutions to handle a large number of variants of a software product in a systematic way.



**PS** is defined through Feature Models (FM), which describe parts that all products have in common and the variability between the products.

We use AFMs, which allows specification of additional feature Attributes.

**CK** is the mapping between a specification of a software system and a finished software program. It is used to assemble the realization artifacts from the solution space by selecting/deselecting features according to constraints from the FM.

The **SS** provides the languagedependent code artifacts for the SPLs.

A derived software program is also often defined as a variant or product of an SPL.



### Highlights: Multi-Software Product Lines

The application domain targeted by HyVar outgrows the scope of traditional software product lines. It rather forms a multi-software product line (MSPL). In an MSPL, several SPLs are composed in order to build a larger system of configurable components.



The MSPL Car uses the two SPLs Engine and Infotainment. Potentially, every SPL is developed and maintained by different suppliers. The optional Sports Edition of the Car has references to the other SPLs. The type of the Engine has to be Sport. Moreover, with the Sports Edition, the driver should be able to select engine profiles out of the Infotainment. Engine profiles determine the behavior of the engine.



### Highlights: HyVar Tool Chain



## Automotive Use Case

Telematics features change according to user's location or subscription contract

The car telematics unit is originally equipped with a software customized for:

- User profile: specific value added services developed either from the car maker, either from insurance companies or third party developers, depending on user choices.
- User location: for example emergency call compliant with European eCall or Russian ERA/GLONASS rules depending on the market area targetted.

These data may vary over time as well as the latest software version available.

Adopting HyVar technology the software can be:

- Customized to the specific car, user and situation.
- Continuously updated using Over The Air Upgrade technology.

For instance the Telematic module periodically sends the user identity, the position of the car and other relevant data to the HyVar remote server.

This identifies and performs the required operations to update and configure the software of the Telematics unit in the best way for the detected situation.





### Reduced development effort

 The advanced software management model and tool chain proposed by HyVar will allows developers to encompass unanticipated evolution as a standard feature of software systems in production.

### Reduced maintenance costs

 Over-the-air updates of distributed applications in heterogeneous environments will enable continuous software evolution after deployment on complex remote devices.

### Better Customer Experience

• HyVar will ensure the end users to be provided with software of good quality, always updated and which responds exactly to their needs.









# Thank you!

http://www.hyvar-project.eu