



AdDoc

(beyond a document generator)

Ada-Europe 2014
Paris, 26 June



Agrément
Crédit Impôt
Recherche

Systemerel Group Organization

SYSTEREL Group
Turnover of € 8 million
Over 100 engineers



- ✓ Safety studies
- ✓ Safety critical software development
- ✓ Formal methods



Embedded electronic systems

- ✓ Digital electronics
- ✓ Signal acquisition and conditioning
- ✓ Signal processing

Plan

- Context and objectives
- Method
- Under the hood
- AdDoc / EN 50128:2011
- Demo
- Evolutions
- Results & conclusions

Context and objectives - 1

- For the development of its new generation of Railway Control System, Alstom Transportation has decided to improve the features of tools involved in the development process of safety critical applications.
- The produced software must conform at least with the EN50128:2011 standard (this includes the produced software and its documentation).
- The concerned application is ~450 KLOC Ada₂₀₀₅ with a Safety Integrity Level of 4 (the highest).

Context and objectives - 2

- To meet these standard requirements, the documentation has to be **consistent** with the source code.
- Producing this documentation manually is a **costly** and **tedious** activity and it does not guarantee the documentation **exhaustiveness**.

So!

Context and objectives - 3

- Alstom Transportation has decided to use a tool able to produce the design documentation in an **automatic** manner from Ada₂₀₀₅ source files.

Method - 1

- To avoid wasting energy or resources in "reinventing the wheel", a study of existing tools has been done to find which one could "make the job" with a minimum of effort/adaptations.
- Even if there are already very efficient tools, the effort to adapt them to the specific features wanted by Alstom (to be seen later) was judged too important.

Method - 2

- Thus, Alstom has decided to develop its own tool named AdDoc (Ada Document generator).



But I am not generating documentation with colorful words!

Method - 3

- This study also convinced Alstom that the only reliable implementation solution should be based on the **ASIS** technology.
- **But why use such a powerful technology as ASIS for documentation purpose only?**
- It was therefore also decided to add some new features to the tool in order to improve the quality of the documentation and of the source code.

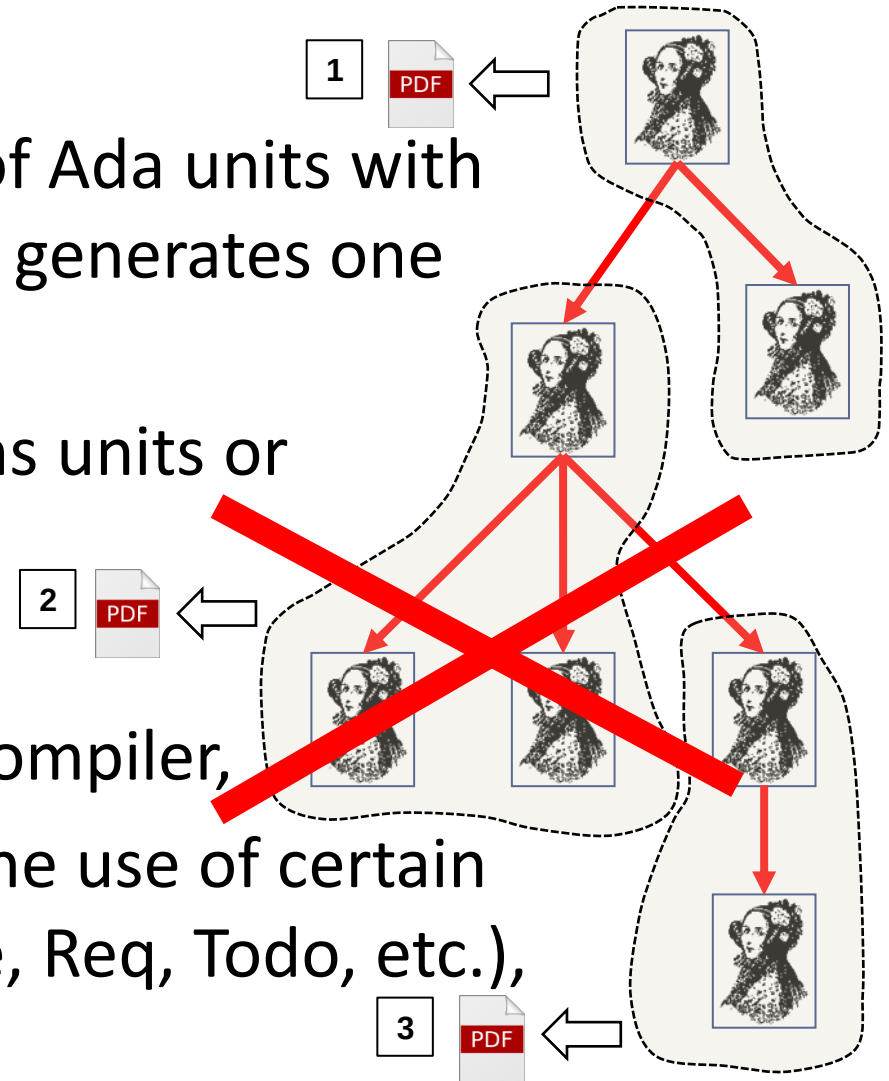
Method - 4

- The current AdDoc tool:
 - Checks the completeness of comments and their consistency with the code → **Force the developer to comment its code!**
 - Checks some coding rules → **Emphasize source readability!**

Method - 5

– Gives the possibility to:

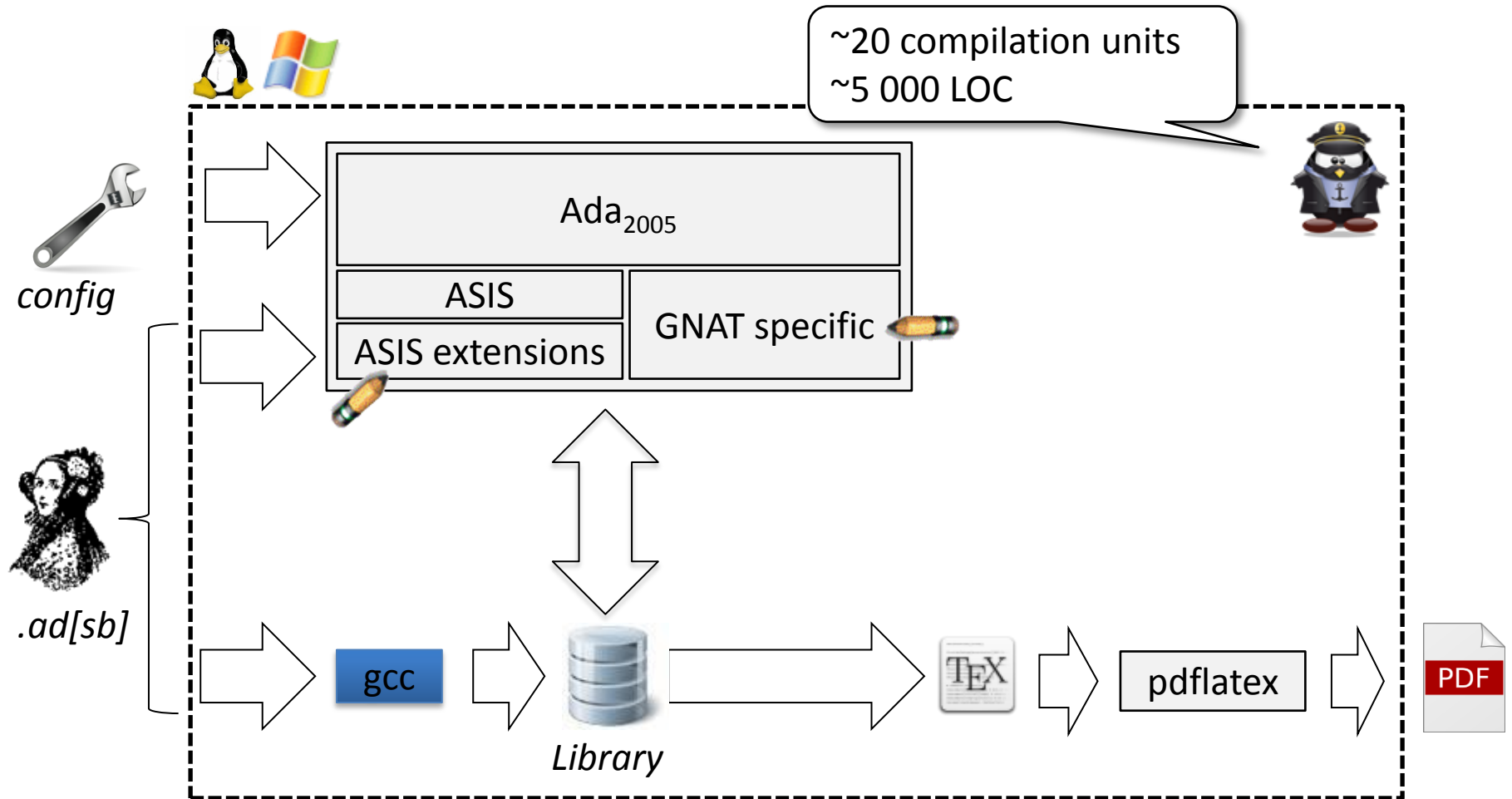
- define rules to map a set of Ada units with modules (~CSCs) : the tool generates one PDF document per CSC,
- ignore a set of compilations units or directories,
- ignore unit bodies,
- use the tool with a cross compiler,
- raise warnings regarding the use of certain predefined Tags (Tbd, Rule, Req, Todo, etc.),
- ...



Under the hood - 1

- AdDoc is an Ada₂₀₀₅ ASIS application of ~5KLOC that has been specified, developed and validated in approximately **two man-months!**
- Developing this application in such a short time implied to make some "short cuts" by using for example some specific GNAT implementation facilities and also some ASIS extensions.

Under the hood - 2



Under the hood - 3

- One of the difficulties was to access the comment of a syntactic element.
- Therefore, the root package *AdDoc.Comments* as been developed to provide this functionality in a **convenient way**.

```
package AdDoc.Comments is
  type Comments_T is tagged private;
  No_Comments : constant Comments_T;

  function Read(Element : in Asis.Element) return Comments_T;
  ...
private
  ...
end AdDoc.Comments;
```



Under the hood - 4



```
--! xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
```

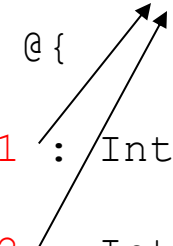
type Private_T 

```
(--! xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
--! xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
Discriminant1 : Boolean;
--! xxxxxxxxx
Discriminant2 : Boolean)
is tagged private;
```

```
--! xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
--! @{
Var1 : Integer := 1;
Var2 : Integer := 2;
--! @}
```



Comment blocks



AdDoc / EN 50128:2011 - 1

- As required by the EN50128:2011 standard, the design documentation shall address:
 1. Identification of all lowest-level software units (e.g. subroutines, methods, procedures) traced back to the upper level,
 2. Their detailed interface with the environment and other components with detailed input and output,
 3. Their safety integrity level without any further apportionment within the component itself,
 4. Detailed algorithms and data structures.

AdDoc / EN 50128:2011 - 2

- The documentation produced by AdDoc has been considered to satisfy points 1), 2) and 3). Regarding the last one, the expected information is available in a document that was already present in Alstom's repository.
- AdDoc is a tool categorized into the class T1: *"generates no outputs which can directly or indirectly contribute to the executable code (including data) of the Software"*.

Demo - 1

- With this short demonstration we will show you the ability of AdDoc to:
 - Generate the documentation of a package (here the *Ada_Europe* package),
 - Detect any violation of rules defined by the tool.

Let's go!

Demo - 2

```
generic
...
package Ada_Europe is
    type Enum_T is (...);

    type Private_T (...) is tagged private;

    type Fct_Access_T is access function ...

    ...

    procedure Init (...);

    generic
        ...
        function Generic_Image (...) ...;
private
    type Private_T (...) is ...;
    protected type Protected_T (...) is ...
end Ada_Europe;
```

1 Introduction



2 Ada_Europe

- 2.1 Public Part
 - 2.1.1 Types
 - 2.1.1.1 Enum_T
 - 2.1.1.2 Fct_Access_T
 - 2.1.2 Constants
 - 2.1.3 Variables
 - 2.1.4 External Services
 - 2.1.4.1 Init
 - 2.1.4.2 Generic_Image
- 2.2 Private Part
 - 2.2.1 Types
 - 2.2.1.1 Private_T
 - 2.2.1.2 Record_T
 - 2.2.2 Constants
 - 2.2.3 Internal Services
 - 2.2.3.1 Protected_T
 - 2.2.3.2 Proc

Demo - 3

```
package body Ada_Europe is

    type Record_T is record ...

    Cst2 : constant Integer := 1;

    procedure Proc (...);

    function Generic_Image (...) ...

    procedure Init (...) is ...

    procedure Proc (...) is ...

    protected body Protected_T is ...

end Ada_Europe;
```

1 Introduction



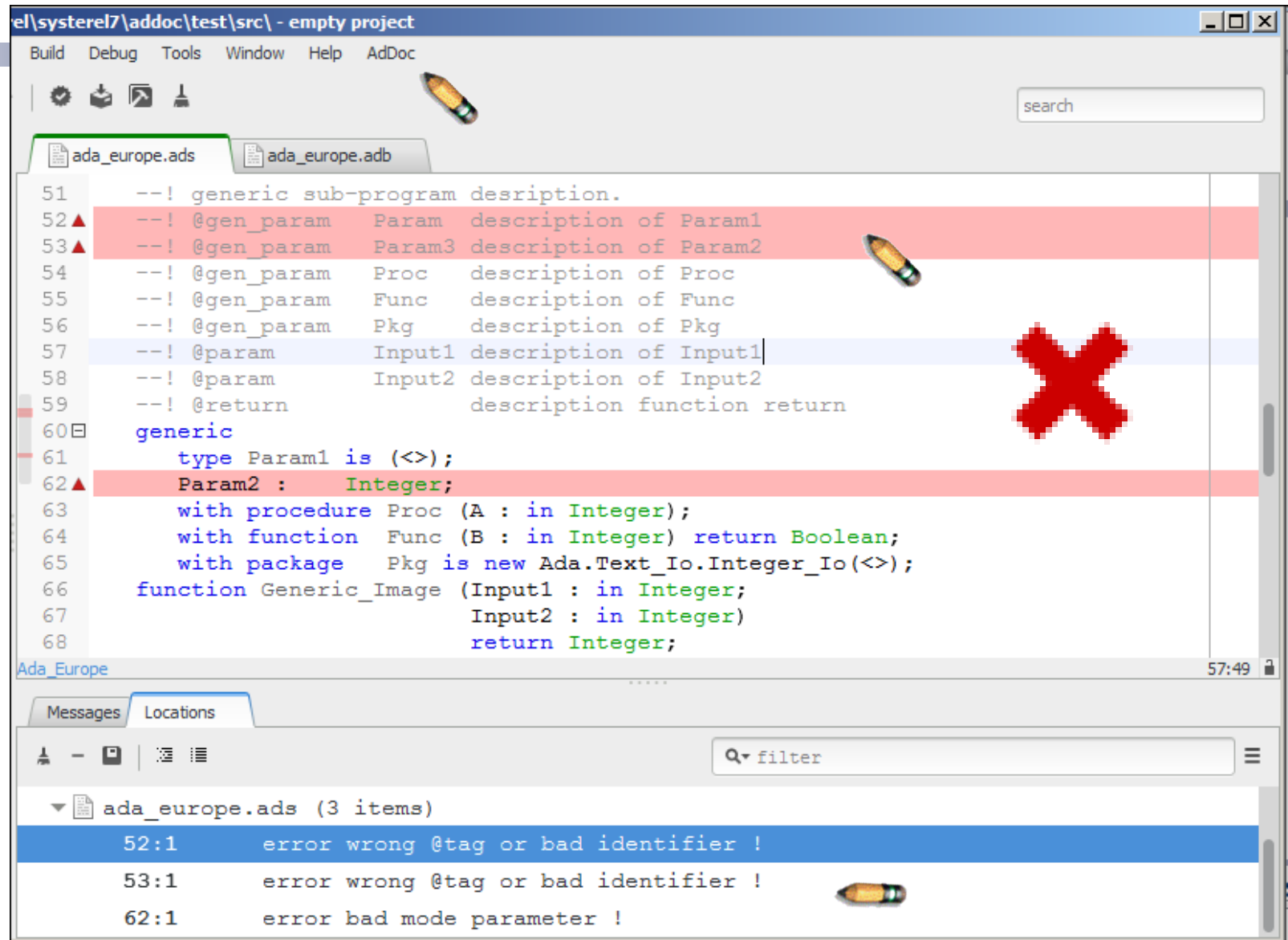
2 Ada_Europe

- 2.1 Public Part
 - 2.1.1 Types
 - 2.1.1.1 Enum_T
 - 2.1.1.2 Fct_Access_T
 - 2.1.2 Constants
 - 2.1.3 Variables
 - 2.1.4 External Services
 - 2.1.4.1 Init
 - 2.1.4.2 Generic_Image
- 2.2 Private Part
 - 2.2.1 Types
 - 2.2.1.1 Private_T
 - 2.2.1.2 Record_T
 - 2.2.2 Constants
 - 2.2.3 Internal Services
 - 2.2.3.1 Protected_T
 - 2.2.3.2 Proc

Demo - 4

```
--! generic sub-program desription.  
--! @gen_param    Param  description of Param1  
--! @gen_param    Param3 description of Param2  
--! @gen_param    Proc   description of Proc  
--! @gen_param    Func   description of Func  
--! @gen_param    Pkg    description of Pkg  
--! @param        Input1 description of Input1  
--! @param        Input2 description of Input2  
--! @return                description function return  
  
generic  
  type Param1 is (<>);  
  Param2 :      Integer;  
  with procedure Proc (A : in Integer);  
  with function   Func (B : in Integer) return Boolean;  
  with package    Pkg is new Ada.Text_Io.Integer_Io(<>);  
function Generic_Image (Input1 : in Integer;  
                        Input2 : in Integer) return Integer;
```

Demo - 5



The screenshot shows the Systemrel IDE interface. The main editor window displays the file `ada_europe.ads` with the following Ada code:

```
51  --! generic sub-program desription.
52  --! @gen_param  Param  description of Param1
53  --! @gen_param  Param3 description of Param2
54  --! @gen_param  Proc   description of Proc
55  --! @gen_param  Func   description of Func
56  --! @gen_param  Pkg    description of Pkg
57  --! @param      Input1 description of Input1
58  --! @param      Input2 description of Input2
59  --! @return      description function return
60  generic
61  type Param1 is (<>);
62  Param2 : Integer;
63  with procedure Proc (A : in Integer);
64  with function  Func (B : in Integer) return Boolean;
65  with package   Pkg is new Ada.Text_Io.Integer_Io(<>);
66  function Generic_Image (Input1 : in Integer;
67                          Input2 : in Integer)
68                          return Integer;
```

The code contains several errors highlighted by red background shading:

- Line 52: `@gen_param` tag is used incorrectly.
- Line 53: `@gen_param` tag is used incorrectly.
- Line 62: `Param2 : Integer;` is not a valid generic declaration.

A large red 'X' is placed over the code area, indicating a compilation error. The bottom panel shows the Messages window with the following error messages:

```
52:1  error wrong @tag or bad identifier !
53:1  error wrong @tag or bad identifier !
62:1  error bad mode parameter !
```

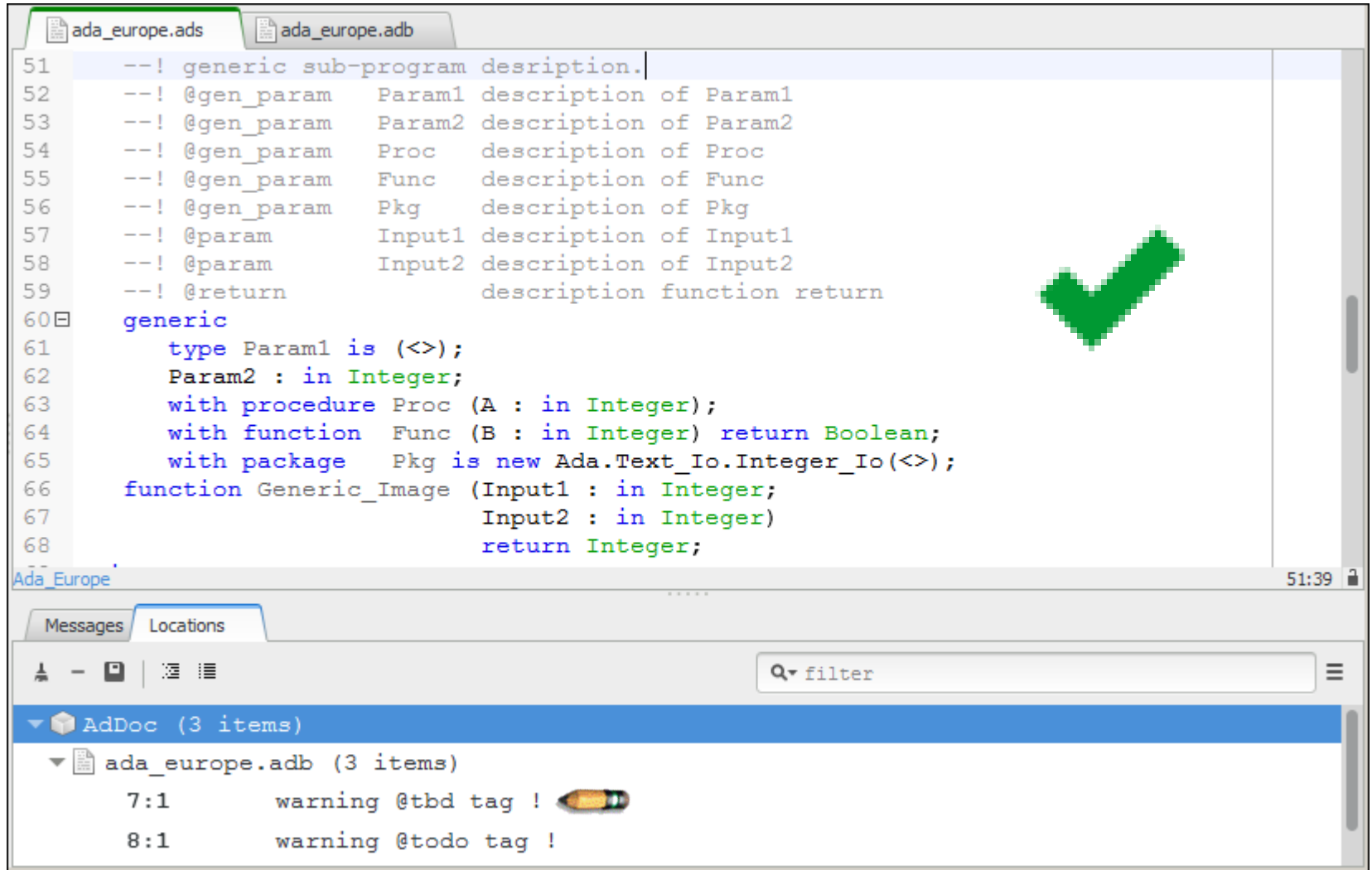
Demo - 6

```
--! generic sub-program desription.  
--! @gen_param    Param  description of Param1  
--! @gen_param    Param3 description of Param2  
--! @gen_param    Proc   description of Proc  
--! @gen_param    Func   description of Func  
--! @gen_param    Pkg    description of Pkg  
--! @param        Input1 description of Input1  
--! @param        Input2 description of Input2  
--! @return                description function return  
generic  
  type Param1 is (<>);  
  Param2 : Integer;  
  with procedure Proc (A : in Integer);  
  with function   Func (B : in Integer) return Boolean;  
  with package    Pkg is new Ada.Text_Io.Integer_Io(<>);  
function Generic_Image (Input1 : in Integer;  
                        Input2 : in Integer) return Integer;
```

Demo - 7

```
--! generic sub-program desription.  
--! @gen_param    Param1 description of Param1  
--! @gen_param    Param2 description of Param2  
--! @gen_param    Proc    description of Proc  
--! @gen_param    Func    description of Func  
--! @gen_param    Pkg     description of Pkg  
--! @param        Input1  description of Input1  
--! @param        Input2  description of Input2  
--! @return                          description function return  
  
generic  
  type Param1 is (<>);  
  Param2 : in Integer;  
  with procedure Proc (A : in Integer);  
  with function   Func (B : in Integer) return Boolean;  
  with package    Pkg is new Ada.Text_Io.Integer_Io(<>);  
function Generic_Image (Input1 ,  
                        Input2 : in Integer) return Integer;
```

Demo - 8



The screenshot shows an IDE window with two tabs: `ada_europe.ads` and `ada_europe.adb`. The `ada_europe.adb` tab is active, displaying the following Ada code:

```
51  --! generic sub-program description.
52  --! @gen_param    Param1 description of Param1
53  --! @gen_param    Param2 description of Param2
54  --! @gen_param    Proc  description of Proc
55  --! @gen_param    Func  description of Func
56  --! @gen_param    Pkg   description of Pkg
57  --! @param        Input1 description of Input1
58  --! @param        Input2 description of Input2
59  --! @return                description function return
60  generic
61      type Param1 is (<>);
62      Param2 : in Integer;
63      with procedure Proc (A : in Integer);
64      with function  Func (B : in Integer) return Boolean;
65      with package   Pkg is new Ada.Text_IO.Integer_IO(<>);
66      function Generic_Image (Input1 : in Integer;
67                             Input2 : in Integer)
68                             return Integer;
```

A large green checkmark is overlaid on the right side of the code editor. The bottom panel shows the 'Messages' tab with the following content:

AdDoc (3 items)

- ada_europe.adb (3 items)
 - 7:1 warning @tbd tag !
 - 8:1 warning @todo tag !

Demo - 9



2.1.4.2 Generic_Image

Description : generic sub-program description. 

Design Description : anything that can help to understand the architecture of the procedure 

Generic Parameters :

Name	Description
Param1	description of Param1
Param2	description of Param2
Proc	description of Proc
Func	description of Func
Pkg	description of Pkg

Parameters :

Name	In/Out	Type	Description
Input1	in	Integer	description of Input1
Input2	in	Integer	description of Input2

Return : Type Integer : description function return

Demo - 7

```
--! Description of Private_T
type Private_T (--! Description of the first discriminant
                Discriminant1 : Boolean;
                --! Description of the second discriminant
                Discriminant2 : Boolean) is tagged private;

...
private

--! (described above) 
type Private_T (
    --! (described above) 
    Discriminant1 : Boolean;
    --! (described above) 
    Discriminant2 : Boolean) is tagged record
    case Discriminant1 is
        --!Description of Field1
        when True => Field1 : Positive;
        --! Description of Field2
        when False => Field2 : Integer := 1;
    end case;
end record;
```

Demo - 9

2.2.1.1 Private_T



Description : Description of Private_T

Discriminants :

Field	Type	Description
Discriminant1	Boolean	Description of the first discriminant
Discriminant2	Boolean	Description of the second discriminant

Fields :

Field	Type	Description
Field1	Positive	Description of Field1
Field2	Integer	Description of Field2

Evolutions - 1

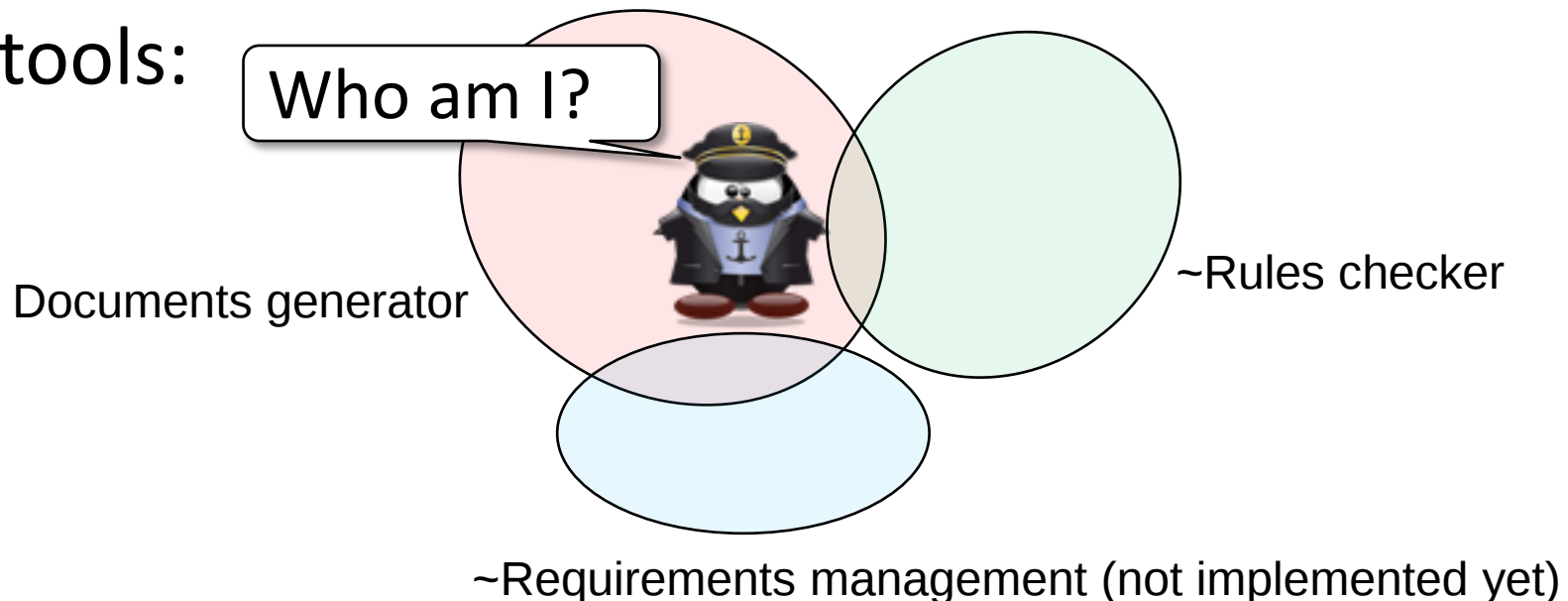
- AdDoc is a **very young** tool working on both Windows and Linux with some improvements already planned such as:
 - Having a full requirements tag extraction in order to capture and to follow them throughout the source code,
 - Providing a convenient way to define document templates (for the moment it uses hard-coded LaTeX files!),

Evolutions - 2

- Having a real integration into GPS (.gpr, GUI, parameters, documentation, etc.),
- Minimizing (or removing?) implementation dependences,
- Having more coding rules and providing a convenient way to add them,
- Adding some specific tags for a better LaTeX output (bold, italic, underline, ...).
- Using Ada₂₀₁₂ facilities?,
- ...?

Results & conclusions - 1

- AdDoc has now been successfully deployed and integrated in the development process of safety critical application projects (daily builds). 
- AdDoc ~is on a boundary between three kind of tools:



Results & conclusions - 2

- To be efficient, it should be used at the beginning of the development phase (otherwise it could be painful!).
- Contrary to what was expected, the difficulty was not **ASIS** (even if it is tricky) but it was the specification of AdDoc:
 - Define the rules to apply to comments,
 - Identify all the possible syntactic constructions and the comments to apply on.

Results & conclusions - 3

- AdDoc is another example that the strength of the Ada language is not only based on its own quality but also on its ability to promote efficient and powerful technology like **ASIS**.



Any questions?