



Mjukvara - System - Produktlinjer INDUSTRIFORUM



8.30–16.30, tisdag 11 september, 2018



Lindholmen Conference Centre, Lindholmospiren 5, Göteborg

**Hanterar din organisation en stor mängd varianter av system och mjukvara?
Skapar små förändringar mjukvaran stora problem?**

Då är detta en unik möjlighet för dig och din organisation!

- Kom och träffa världsledande experter, lyssna, diskutera och lär!
- Träffa kollegor från andra organisationer, dela dina och andras erfarenheter!

Program

08:30–09:00 Registrering

09:00–09:15 Inledning

09:15–10:15 Generating assurance cases for product lines of trucks
Mattias Nyberg, Scania och KTH

10:15–10:30 Diskussion

10:30–11:00 Kaffe

11:00–11:30 Feature-Based Systems and Software Product Line Engineering: PLE for the Enterprise
Dr. Charles Krueger and Dr. Paul Clements, BigLever Software

11:30–12:00 The Future of Product Line Engineering Infrastructures – A Tool Vendor's Perspective
Prof.dr. Danilo Beuche, Pure Systems GMBH

12:00–13:30 Lunch

13:30–14:00 Experiences on Applying Domain-Specific Languages for Variant Development
Dr. Juha-Pekka Tolvanen, MetaCase

14:00–15:00 Gruppdiskussioner

15:00–15:30 Kaffe

15:30–16:00 Gruppdiskussioner/presentationer

16:00–16:30 Avslutning

Anmälan

splc2018.net/registration
option 1 & 2 för forumet

Kostnad
2150 SEK eller

Erbjudande 1000 SEK
<https://bit.ly/2oCkly8>

Promotional Code
IndustryForum

Kontakt

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“Generating assurance cases for product lines of trucks”, Mattias Nyberg, Scania och KTH

An assurance case is a structured argument for showing that a product satisfies some important property, typically safety, and in that case, the assurance case is called “safety case”. Assurance cases for complex products like trucks are challenging to derive, and for large product lines that contains potentially huge numbers (billions) of different product variants, deriving assurance cases is even harder. New systematic methodologies are needed and also tool support. Due to the high degree of criticality of many systems, the systematic methodologies should be grounded in formal theoretical frameworks. Moreover, to cope with the huge number of different products, the methodologies need to be based upon compositional verification. That is, it is not realistic to verify that each product variant satisfies the considered property; rather, this has to be derived from verification of individual components combined with knowledge of how the components constitute the different products.