

Durchgängige Continuous Integration für Embedded Systeme

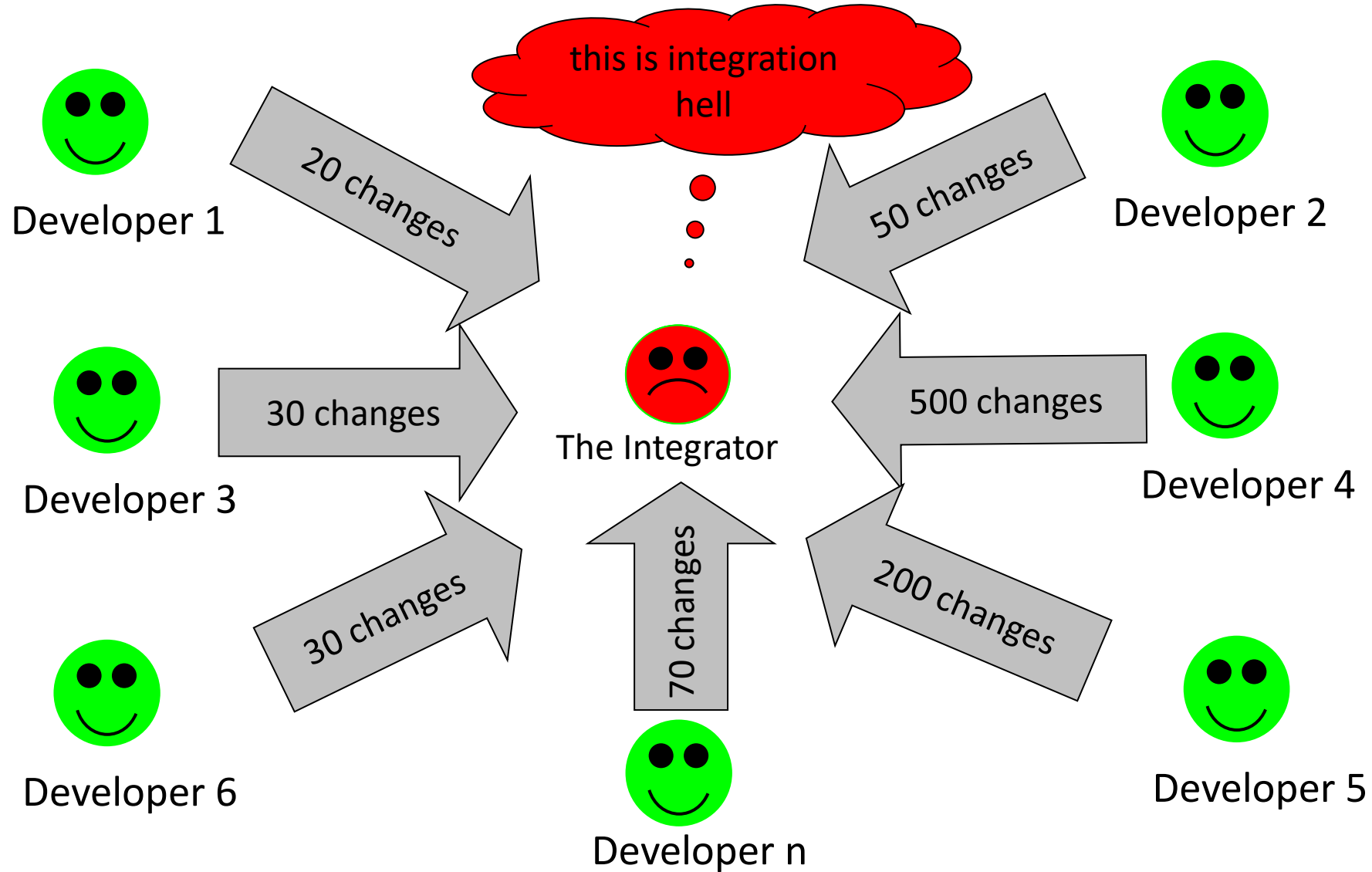
SAEC Days 2020

Thomas Schütz

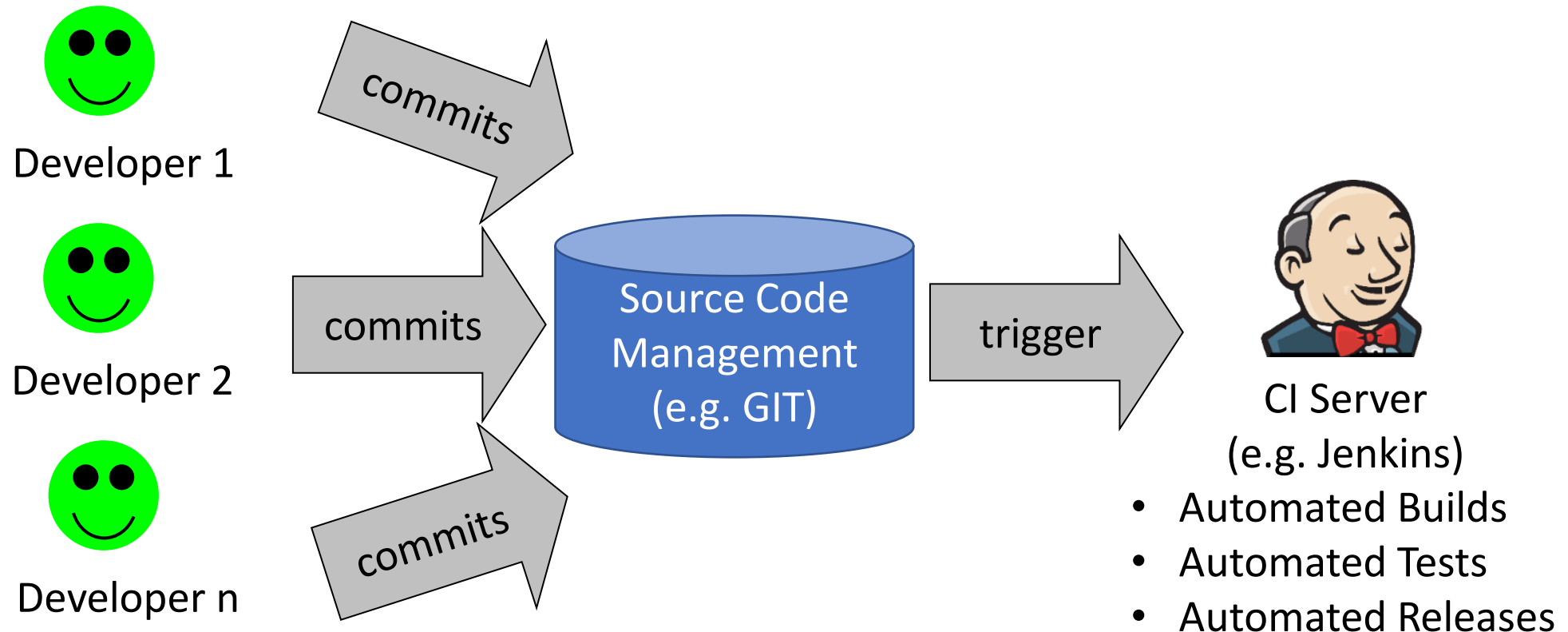
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Why do we want Continuous Integration?

The Integration Problem



How does Continuous Integration work?



- every change is integrated & tested
- early & often – fail fast
- bugs can be detected and fixed very early (sometimes within in minutes)

Continuous Integration Rules

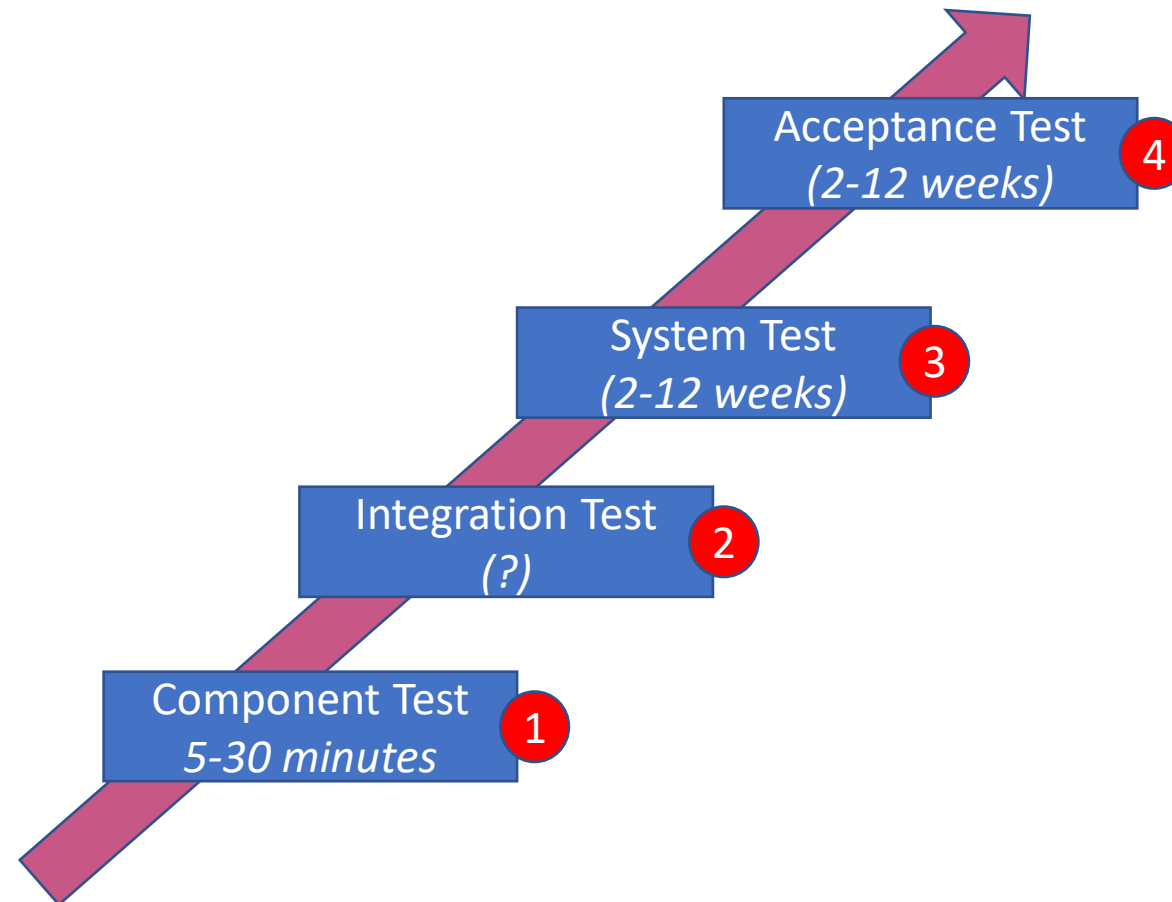
- Commit early, commit often
- Never commit broken code
- Fix build problems immediately
- Fail fast (staging) for fast feedback
- Act on metrics
- Build for all targets
- Release and Deliver always

➔ Testautomation is a Precondition for Continuous Integration

What is the Problem with CI and Embedded?

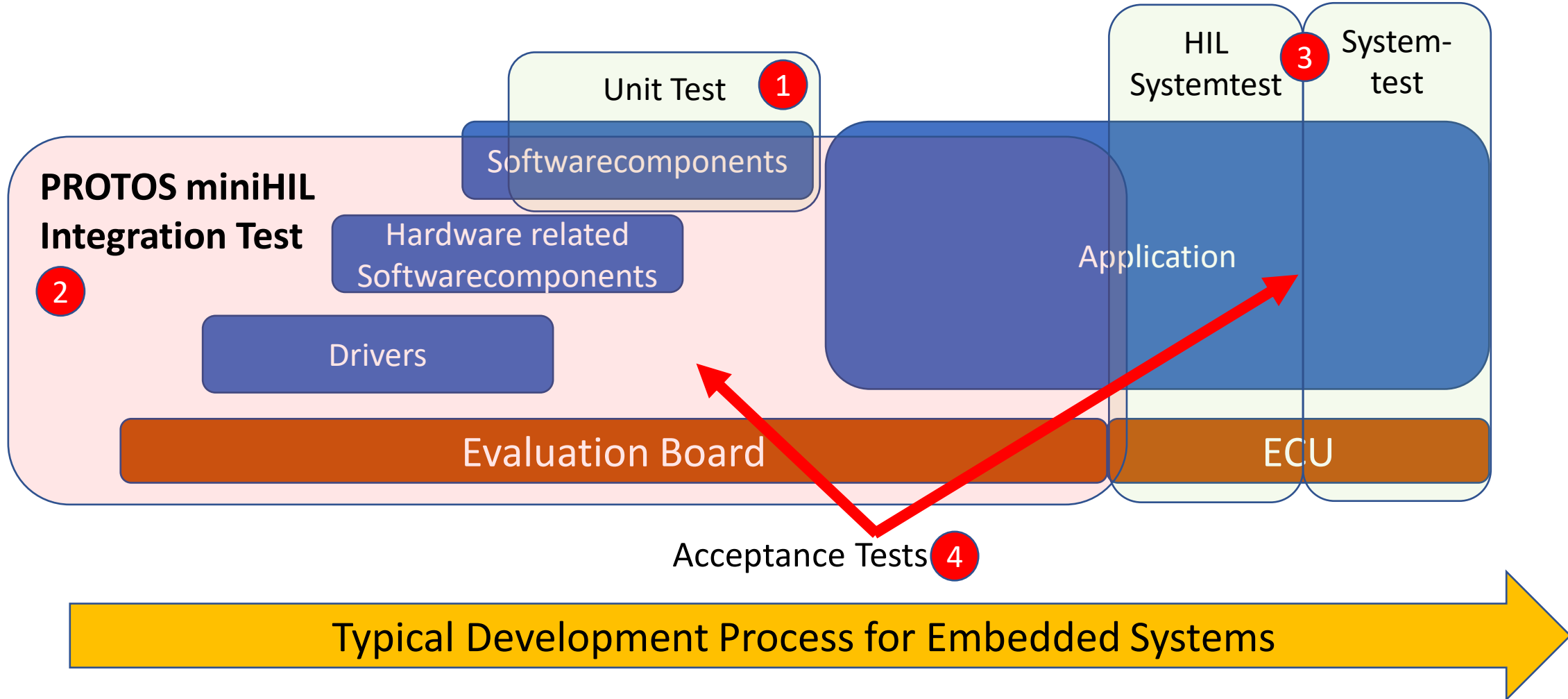
- Many Tests need Hardware Environment
- Hardware Test Setups hard to automate
- Only „Happy Path“ is tested
- Expensive Test Setup often prohibits Testautomation
- Tests are not directly integrated in Development Process
 - Fail Fast is not possible

The Response Time for Test Levels



➔ 2-12 weeks is not „fail fast !“

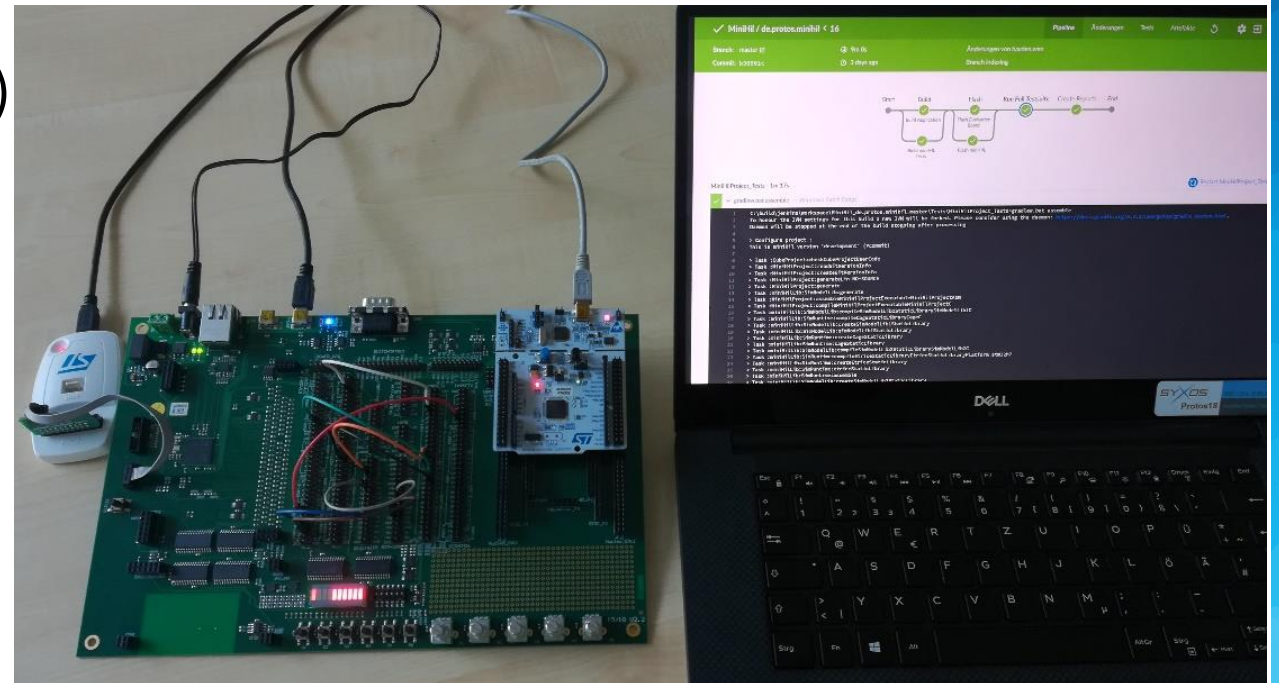
The Testing Gap



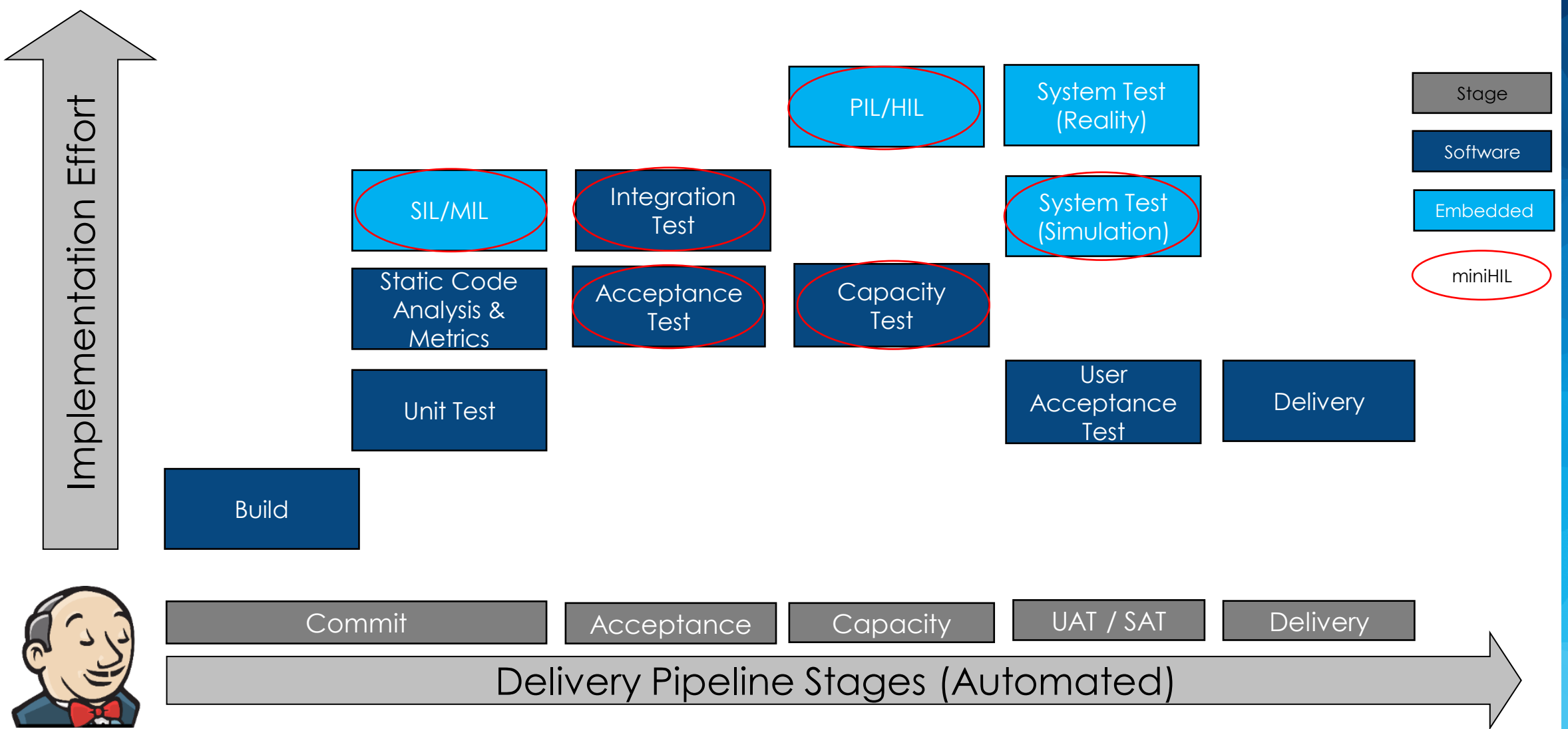
➡ **Embedded Projects are often not tested in the early phases**

Continuous Integration for HIL Test

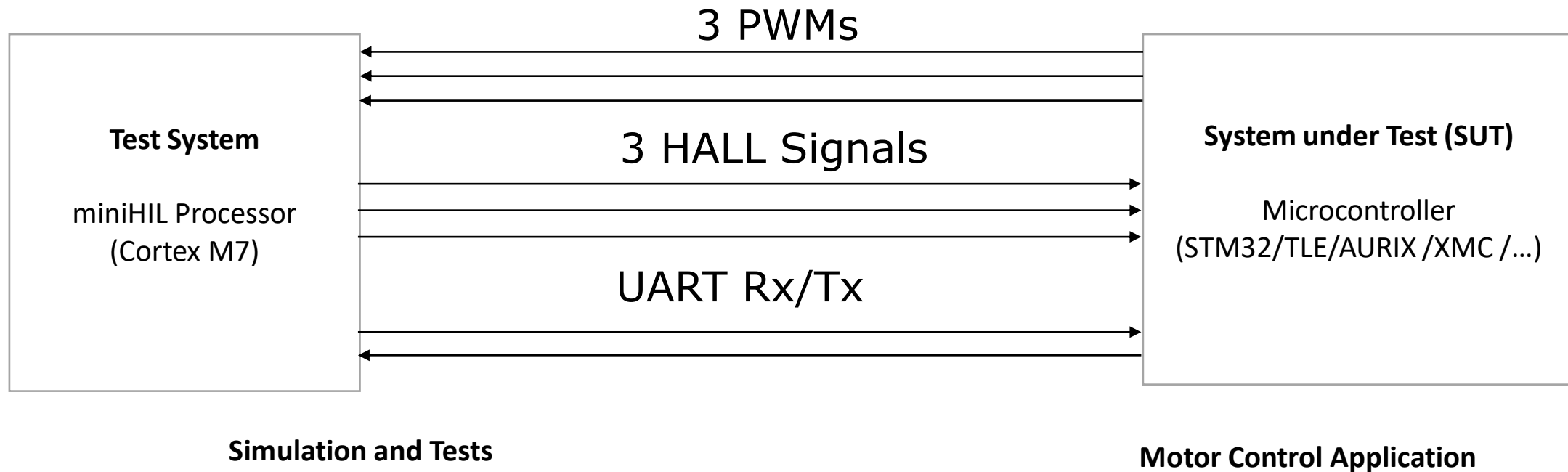
- Full Hardware in the Loop test automation with continuous integration (CI)
- Every commit for application or test cases triggers test run
- Fail fast: First test results for commit after 5-15 minutes
- Deeper tests can run automated over night (robustness, performance, ...)
- Automated test reporting
- Inexpensive, small hardware enables CI setup for every project
- Every application or test developer can use the test setup on desktop or with Continuous Integration



Typical CI Delivery Pipeline



DEMO Testsystem Setup

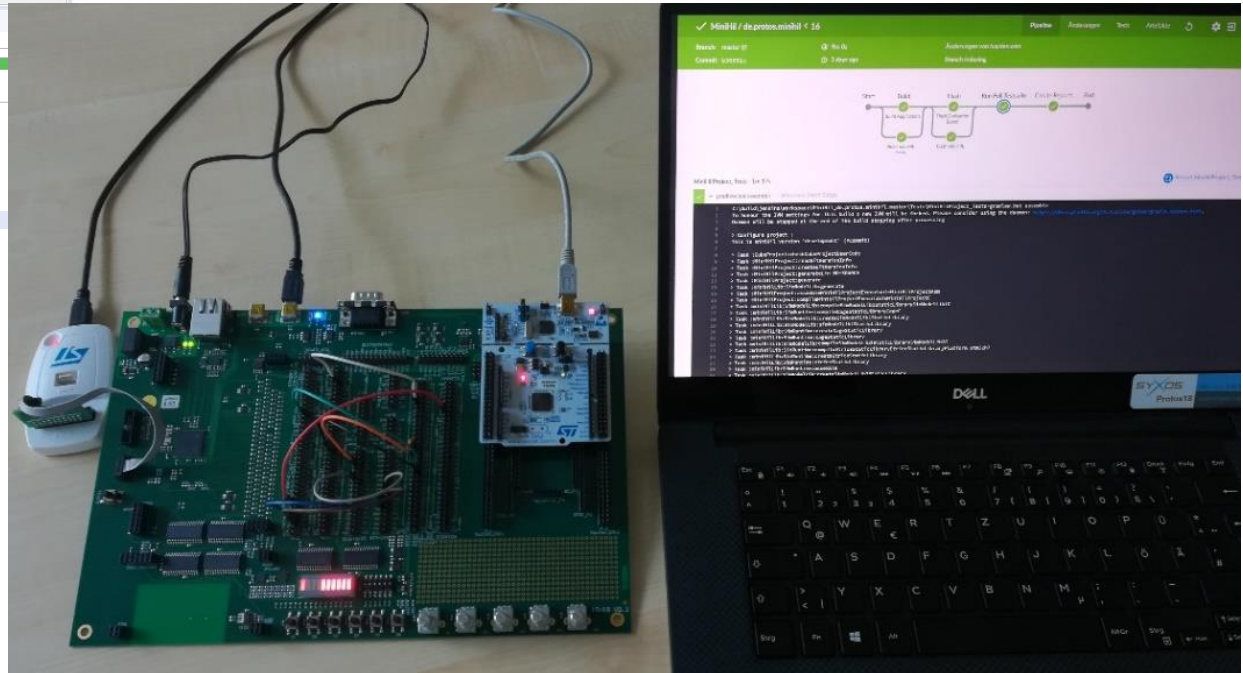


1. Send/Receive Commands with System under Test via UART
2. Measure PWMs
3. Run Motor Simulation (Closed Loop)
4. Generate HALL Signals
5. Run Test Cases

1. Accepts RPM, Direction, Brake commands via UART
2. Run Motor Control for BLDC (PWMs and HALL)

DEMO

The screenshot displays the Eclipse IDE interface for a traffic light test suite. The left pane shows the source code with states like C_Defined, Initialized, Blinking, Started, StandbyTriggered, CarGreen, ButtonPressed, and PedGreen. The middle pane shows a state transition diagram with nodes for NotStarted, C_Defined, B_Defined, C_Defined, Initialized, Blinking, Started, and StandbyTriggered. The right pane shows a test suite execution summary with 'All Suites, Sequences and S'.



Conclusion

The miniHIL enables Continuous Integration for Embedded Systems:

- **Unit Tests** are simple to automate with Continuous Integration: **Start here!**
- Hardware in the Loop Test for Integration- and System-Tests are hard to automate
so: **keep it simple**
- Test methods have to **run on command line** to integrate well with Continuous Integration
- Also **automate Metrics and Documentation**
- Aim for “**Fail Fast**” within Minutes instead of Months

... any Questions?

Thomas Schütz (PROTOS GmbH)

<https://www.protos.de/hil-test-automatisierung-mit-continuous-integration/>
<http://www.protos.de>